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### ANEW

# ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

VOLUME # D # Pi'3

HENRY FROWDE, M.A.
PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



LONDON, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW
AND NEW YORK

# ANEW

# ENGLISH DICTIONARY

# ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

DR. JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME III.

D

By J. A. H. MURRAY, LL.D.

T.

By HENRY BRADLEY, M.A.

OXFORD:

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS.

1897.

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PE 1625 .N53 1888 v.3 Pt.1 Copy 2

Oxford

PRINTED AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
BY HORACE HART, M.A.
PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

## E

### By HENRY BRADLEY

Hon. M.A., Oxon.

#### PREFATORY NOTE.

THE portion of the Dictionary occupied with the letter E contains 9,249 Main words, 1,813 Subordinate words, 923 Special combinations, and 756 Obvious combinations: total 12,741. Of the 9,249 Main words, 2,409, or 26 per cent., are marked as obsolete, and 319, or 3\frac{1}{2} per cent., as alien or imperfectly naturalized.

The section of the English vocabulary included in the present half-volume is remarkable for the extremely small proportion of native English words which it contains, as compared with the large number of words adopted from French (many of which are obsolete), and of derivatives from Greek and Latin. A feature of the words beginning with E that will at once attract attention is the unusual abundance of technical terms belonging to modern science. It has often been difficult to determine whether particular words of this class should be inserted or not; and probably no two critics would entirely agree in their lists of deficiencies or redundancies in this respect. While care has been taken to ensure the utmost possible accuracy in the explanation of the scientific terms given, it must be remembered that the concern of an English Dictionary is with their origin and history as words, not with the minute description of the things which they represent. So far as possible, modern words of this kind have been traced back to the authors by whom they were formed, and the inventor's own statements as to the etymology and the reason for which the name was given have, when it seemed necessary, been quoted.

Among the articles in which the current etymological statements are corrected or supplemented may be mentioned those on the words each, eagre, Easter, Easterling, earnest, eddish, eel, either, elope, ember, embracer<sup>2</sup>, encrinus, engineer, enker, enlist, enough, entellus, enthusiasm, entice, entropy, epergne, ephah, epicure, era, ermine, errand, errant, essera, esurine, euonymus, euphroe, even sb., evening, ever, excise, extra. New etymological information has also been given in many of the articles on prefixes and suffixes, which are here extraordinarily numerous. Among the words of interesting history or sense-development are economy, ecstasy, edge, effluvium, electricity, element, elocution, embezzle, emperor, emphasis, enchant, engage, engine, English, entail, entertain, enthusiasm, entire, esquire, essence, establishment, estate, esteem, estrange, eternal, ether, euphuism, evangelical, evict, evidence, evident, evil, evolution, exact adj., excelsior, exception, exchange, exchequer, exclusive, execute, exercise, exhaust, exhibition, exorbitant, expedite, expense, expire, explain, explode, express, expression, exquisite, extend, exterminate, extenuate, extravagant, eye.

The treatment of the pronunciation has presented some special difficulties. An unusually large proportion of the words dealt with belong to the class that are much better known in their written than in their spoken form. The difficulties connected with the orthoepy of words of this kind have already been referred to by Dr. Murray in the Preface to Vol. I; but the words beginning with E are perplexing for a reason peculiar to themselves, the initial e in unaccented syllables being pronounced variously in the same word, not only by different speakers, but sometimes even by the same speaker. In words beginning with unstressed e before two (written) consonants, like *effect*, *ellipse*, *entail*, the initial sound is in rapid or familiar pronunciation almost universally (e); but in careful or syllabic pronunciation the majority of educated speakers would retain the older sound of (e), except before s. On this ground it has been thought best to use the symbol (e) in the notation of words like those above quoted, and (e) in that of words like *essential*, *estate*; but it should be understood that the sound expressed by the latter symbol is in colloquial use always a permissible substitute for an initial unstressed (e). Similar uncertainties exist with regard to the unstressed initial E before a single consonant: in most of the words in which this occurs the pronunciation varies between (e) and (e).

Before being taken in hand by the present editor, the material for the letter E had (in common with that for several other portions of the alphabet) been subedited in 1881-2 under Dr. Murray's direction by the late Mr. P. W. Jacob, who also revised it in 1884-5, incorporating the additional quotations accumulated in the meantime. Hearty acknowledgement is made of the important service thus rendered by Mr. Jacob; and

it is a cause of regret that this accomplished scholar did not survive to see the publication of the first of those portions of the work to the preliminary arrangement of which he so zealously devoted the latest years of his life.

Although Dr. Murray is not responsible for any of the faults that may exist in this portion of the work, he has rendered much valuable assistance in its preparation; there are in fact few pages that have not been improved by the adoption of his suggestions. The proofs have been regularly read by Mr. Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L., who has furnished many hundreds of important quotations, carrying back the history of words to an earlier date, or exemplifying senses or constructions not sufficiently illustrated; also by Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, M.P., by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., of Durham, and by Mr. W. H. Stevenson, who have contributed many valuable annotations. Mr. John Mitchell, Dr. Murray's senior assistant, has also furnished useful remarks on the proofs.

On questions of Teutonic philology important help has been received from Prof. Eduard Sievers, Halle, and Prof. Napier, Oxford: on questions of Romanic philology the advice of Prof. Paul Meyer has been of great value. For information on various special subjects my thanks are due to the following: the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D.C.L.; Mr. A. Beazeley, C.E.; the Rev. T. E. Bridgett; the Rev. W. Bright, D.D., Canon of Ch. Ch.; Dr. Robert Brown; Mr. A. H. Bullen, M.A.; Mr. Ingram Bywater, M.A., Oxford; Mr. J. S. Cotton, M.A., Editor of *The Academy*; Mr. P. A. Daniel; Mr. Léon Delbos; Mr. C. E. Doble, M.A., Oxford; Mr. Austin Dobson; the Rev. Canon D. Silvan Evans; Dr. Fennell, Cambridge (for several references for the article Eureka); Dr. Robert von Fleischhacker; Dr. S. Rawson Gardiner; Dr. R. Garnett, British Museum; Mr. Israel Gollancz, M.A., Cambridge; Dr. Carl Horstmann; Mr. Henry Jenner, British Museum; Mr. Henry Jones ('Cavendish'); Mr. W. F. Kirby, Nat. Hist. Dept., British Museum; Prof. E. Ray Lankester; Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland, M.A.; Mr. Julian Marshall; Mr. Russell Martineau, M.A., British Museum; Mr. F. D. Matthew; Prof. Alfred Newton, Cambridge; Prof. Karl Pearson, University College, London; Mr. T. G. Pinches, British Museum; Mr. A. W. Pollard, M.A., British Museum; Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.; Mr. F. York Powell, M.A., Oxford; Mr. R. B. Prosser; Mr. P. Le Page Renouf, British Museum; Prof. Rhys, Oxford; Dr. Ch. Rieu, British Museum; Mr. J. S. Shedlock; the Rev. Prof. Skeat, Cambridge; Mr. John Slater, F.R.I.B.A.; Dr. Oskar Sommer; Mr. W. Barclay Squire, British Museum; Mr. W. Sykes, M.R.C.S., Mexborough; Miss Edith Thompson; Dr. R. F. Weymouth. I have regretfully to record that Dr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., Mr. James Lecky, and the Rev. Dr. R. F. Littledale, who furnished information or suggestions for some of the earlier articles, are no longer living to receive this acknowledgement of their valued help.

I desire also to express my thanks to the Trustees of the British Museum for granting me special facilities for working in the Library; to the officers of that institution for the readiness which they have shown on all occasions to assist my researches; and to Dr. F. J. Furnivall for constant and important help in many ways. To my assistants, Mr. G. F. H. Sykes, B.A., and Messrs. W. J. Lewis, W. J. Bryan, and H. J. Bayliss, working at Oxford, and Mr. E. Gunthorpe, working with me in the verification of references, etc., at the British Museum, I owe cordial acknowledgements for their zealous and painstaking co-operation. To these names must be added those of Mr. S. A. Strong, M.A., and Mr. F. S. Arnold, M.A., each of whom in succession was for a short period one of my Oxford assistants, but for reasons of health was compelled to withdraw from the work. Special recognition is also due to the valuable services rendered by Mr. A. Erlebach, B.A., in the revision of the proofs.

HENRY BRADLEY.

London, October 1893.

#### EMENDATIONS.

**Each.** The form *euych* should be deleted, with the quotation 1480-7 under (A.  $\epsilon$ ), in which this occurs, the correct reading being *energich* (see EVERY).

Egg-berry. (Egg sb. 7, p. 58.) This is a corrupt form of HAGBERRY, and ought not to have been given here.

Egromancy. The form egremauncey occurs a 1649 in Gregory's Chron. (Camd. Soc. 1876), 183.

Birant. This form and Errant (omitted in its alphabetical place) see variants of HAURIANT, q. v.

Enhandee. The word is, as stated in the text, a mistake for OF. enhandes; but the misreading occurs in Fr. writers, e.g. Palliot 1664.

Eve-star. The quotation 1691 under this word should be deleted. The word evester occurring there is adapted from the mod. Lat. enestrum, which seems to have been arbitrarily invented by Paracelsus, and is explained in the Onomasticon of Toxites (1574) to mean, amongst other things, 'the astral body [corpus sidereum] of man, which foretells to us either death or any other evil.'

Eylet-hole, sb. 1. The following earlier example has been found:—1497 Naval Accts. Hen. VII (1896) 334 Makyng of olyett-hooles with other necessaries for the seid sayles.



### PREFACE TO VOLUME III.

THIS volume contains the words beginning with the letters D and E (the latter edited by Mr. H. Bradley). Including the Main words, to which separate articles are devoted (e.g. Day, Eye), the special combinations or compounds, explained and illustrated under the Main words (e.g. day-boy, eye-wash), and the Subordinate entries of distinct forms of words, entered in their alphabetical places with a reference to the Main words under which they are treated and illustrated (e.g. Damacene, obs. f. DAMSON; Ee, Sc. form of EYE), the number of words amounts to 29,042. The Combinations of simple and obvious meaning (such as day-beam, day-flier, eye-like, eye-syringe), of which lists are given under the Main words without further explanation, but in most cases with illustrative quotations, number 2,750 more, raising the actual total of words included in the volume to 31,792.

These words are thus distributed between the two letters:

	Main Words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations.	Obvious combinations.	Total.
$\mathbf{D}$	13,478	2,099	1,480	1,994	19,051
E	9,249	1,813	923	756	12,741

Considered as to their status in the language, the Main words are distinguished approximately into those native or fully naturalized, and still *current*, those now *obsolete* (marked †), and those considered as *alien* or imperfectly naturalized (marked ||). The distribution of the Main words is as follows:

	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total.
D	10,033	3,046	399	13,478
E	6,521	2,409	319	9,249
	16,554	5,455	718	22,727

If to these be added the words in Volumes I and II, we have, for the contents of the first five letters of the alphabet, the following figures:

	Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations.	Obvious combinations.	Total
A-E	66,254	13,181	10,156	8,017	97,608

That is to say, nearly a hundred thousand words, simple and compound, have already been dealt with in the Dictionary. Of the 66,254 Main words, 47,786 (72 ½ per cent.) are current and native or fully naturalized, 15,952 (24 per cent.) are obsolete, and 2,516 (3 ½ per cent.) alien or imperfectly naturalized 1.

For the sake of comparison with Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and with some more recent lexicographical works, the following figures have been carefully compiled for the letter D.

	Johnson.	Cassell's Encyclopædic.	Century Dict.	Funk's 'Standard.'	Here.
Total words recorded in D	2,684	10,089	10,705	11,181	19,051
Words illustrated by quotations	2,136	5,251	4,977	1,313	16,128
Number of illustrative quotations	6,529	9,178	12,471	1,815	85,446

The number of quotations under D in Richardson's Dictionary, where the first serious effort was made to show the history of words by quotations, is 7,988.



Of this volume 740 pages are occupied by the letter D, 488 by E. The contents of the E part are treated of by Mr. Bradley in the Prefatory Note to that letter. Of the D part, the first 75 pages, to the end of DEA-, and the last 200, from DIT- to the end, exemplify fully the composite nature of the modern English vocabulary. Its two main bodies of words, from Teutonic and Romanic, are reinforced by a smaller body from Greek, and interspersed with words in varying numbers from most of the European, many of the Oriental, and some American and African languages. The same elements characterize pages 76 to 396 (DIB- to end of DIR-), where, however, there is a great preponderance of words formed with the Latin (and French) prefix DE-, Latin DI- and DIF- (forms of DIS-), and Greek DI- and DIA-. But pages 379-540 contain an almost solid block of words formed with the Latin prefix DIS-, extending to no fewer than 3,049 main words, and including many of the most important verbs in the language, with their cognate substantives and adjectives. We have only to turn to such words as defer, degrade, delay, depend, determine, detract, differ, discover, disease, dispose, -ition, distance, -ant, distract, distress, district, disturb, to appreciate the practical importance of this element. A strong contrast to this latinized group is afforded by the 66 pages of words in DR-, a combination foreign to Latin, in which therefore the words of Latin derivation are at a minimum, and either go back to Greek or Celtic (Dryad, Druid), or arise from later syncopation, as dress.

Among the more important words of Old English and Norse origin are the great verb Do, to the lexicographer one of the most formidable words in the language, which here occupies 16 columns, DRAW (17 columns), the verbs dare, deal, die, dight, dip, dive, drag, drink, drive, drop, dwell, dye; the substantives DOG (claiming, with its combination, 22 columns), daughter, death, die, door, down (sb., adv., prep., adj. and vb.), draught (and draft), duck, drone; the adjectives dark, dead, deaf, dear, deep, dry, dull, dumb. Among those of French extraction are the verbs defeat, deign, dine, doubt, dress; the substantives dame, damsel, danger, deacon, demesne, diamond, diaper, dinner, dosen, dragon, dragon, dungeon; the adjectives dainty, diligent, DOUBLE (with combinations, 13 columns), due. Among the words of Greek derivation are the medical terms in DIA- so curiously formed from Greek phrases; though now represented in current use only by Diachylon, they were formerly so numerous that their common element dia was itself taken as a word meaning 'medical preparation.' Interesting groups of dia- words are those connected with diaphanous and diathermanous; other important groups from Greek are those in Dynam-, and Dys-.

Among the words on which new etymological or historical light has been shed, or where the history of special senses has been for the first time worked out, are daffodil, damask, dapple, dean, DEBENTURE, Black DEATH, decoy, demijohn, dene-hole, dengue, DERRING-do, diaper, dicker, diet, dilettante, diocese, diphtheria, DISMAL, DISPATCH, dock, doddered, dolmen, Dom-daniel, dragoon; the military sense of detail, the academic sense of determine, -ation, the philosophical sense of dialectic, the ecclesiastical and political senses of dispense, dispensation, the logical sense of distribution, distributive. Other words of which the English history receives special treatment are dirge, Dane-geld, Dane-law, dauphin, deacon, deist, deity, defenestration, demarcation, demesne, despot, deuce, DEVIL, de-witt, diamond, DICTIONARY, die (dice), discount, distemper and its family, divan (dewan, douane), docket, Doctor's Commons, dodo, doldrum, DOLLAR, domesday, donkey, DUKE, dunce, Dunstable (way), DUTCH, dynamics, dynamo. Attention is called to the etymological articles on the verbs die and do; under DROP sb. there is a note showing the historical relations of the dreep, drip, droop, drop family of words.

The materials for the words from D to Dely were sub-edited for us by Mr. F. T. Elworthy of Wellington, Somerset, with the collaboration of members of his family; the following section, to the end of Dh, by Miss J. E. A. Brown of Further Barton, near Cirencester; a small section, from Dia to Dialysis, by the Rev. W. E. Smith then of Putney; and the remainder by our indefatigable worker, the late Mr. P. W. Jacob of Guildford, part of this having been previously arranged by Mr. J. W. Warre Tyndale of Evercreech. Much of the letter was subsequently revised, with addition of more recent materials, by the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A. of 14 Norham Road, Oxford, and by Mr. John Dormer, then of Horsham; to the former of these we are also indebted for the detailed investigation of the history of several interesting words; and to the latter for the compilation of the Lists of Special Wants for D, as also for filling many gaps in our quotations for scientific and technical words.

In the 'proof' stage, continuous assistance has been rendered by Lord Aldenham (better known to friends of the Dictionary as Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs), the Rev. Canon Fowler, D.D. of Durham, the Rev.



J. B. Johnston, B.D., of Falkirk, Monsieur F. J. Amours, Glasgow, and, for later parts of D, by Miss Edith Thompson and Miss E. Perronet Thompson, Reigate, and Mr. Russell Martineau, M.A., formerly of the British Museum. But above all, we have to record the inestimable collaboration of Dr. Fitzedward Hall, whose voluntary labours have completed the literary and documentary history of numberless words, senses, and idioms, and whose contributions are to be found on every page; also the unflagging services of Dr. W. C. Minor, which have week by week supplied additional quotations for the words actually preparing for press 1.

Grateful acknowledgement is made of the generous help of all these contributors and collaborators; as, also, of the contributions of Professor Eduard Sievers of Leipzig to the etymological articles on Teutonic words, and of M. Paul Meyer, Member of the Institute of France, to the solution of difficult points in French etymology. Among others who have given help on particular etymological points, are M. Antoine Thomas of Paris, Dr. W. H. Muller of Leyden, Professor F. Kluge of Freiburg-im-Breisgau, Prof. A. S. Napier, M.A., Prof. Margoliouth, M.A., the Rev. Prof. Driver, D.D., and Mr. J. T. Platts, M.A., of Oxford. Many of the scholars and specialists named in the Preface to Vol. I. have also helped on particular points; special mention is due of Professor Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., Prof. F. W. Maitland, LL.D. of Cambridge, Prof. H. Goudy, D.C.L., LL.D., Prof. T. E. Holland, D.C.L., Oxford, the Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D., the late Professor Wallace (of whose ever ready help with logical and philosophical terms a lamentable accident has so lately deprived us), Mr. H. T. Gerrans, M.A., L. Fletcher, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., and the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew. We have also to acknowledge the substantial help of Prof. Albert Chester of Hamilton College, Clinton, New Jersey, with mineralogical terms; of Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., of Gosport, with the history of medical and pathological words (see diphtheria); of Mr. Barclay Head of the British Museum, with several numismatical words; of Mr. C. W. C. Oman, M.A., with the history of the word duke, and of Prof. Sylvanus P. Thompson, F.S.A., and Prof. R. B. Clifton, F.R.S., with that of Dynamo and Dynamic.

The assistants in the Scriptorium, who have been engaged on the work all through D, are Mr. C. G. Balk, Mr. A. T. Maling, M.A., and Mr. F. J. Sweatman, B.A. In the early part of the letter I had the cooperation also of the late Mr. John Mitchell and of Mr. W. Worrall, B.A. Mr. Mitchell had been on the staff of the Dictionary for more than eleven years; and his sudden and lamented death, caused by a fall when climbing in the Snowdon region, on August 30, 1894, was for certain departments of our work a loss which is not yet repaired. In the later parts of the letter, I have had the assistance of Mr. C. Talbut Onions, M.A., and Mr. A. R. Sewall; and, for certain portions, of Mr. A. Erlebach, B.A.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

THE SCRIPTORIUM, OXFORD, May, 1897.

#### ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

(The recent publication by the Navy Records Society of a volume containing Naval Accounts of the reign of Henry VII, edited by Mr. M. Oppenheim, has carried back the documentary history of many naval terms to a date much earlier than was previously known. Among the D words are the following:)

Davitt. 1485 Naval Accts. Hen. VII (1896) 40 Daviott for the bote. Ibid. 49 Daviottes in the ffore castell. 1495 Ibid. 193 Devettes with a shyver of yron. Ibid. Dyvettes with a colke of brasse.

Dock. 1486 Ibid. 23 About the bringing of the same ship into her dokke. 1488 Ibid. 26 Keping the said Ship at Erith in her dokke. 1495 Ibid. 137 The Reparalyng, fortifying, and amendyng the dokke for the Kynges shippes at Portesmouth, makyng of the gates, & fortifying the hede of the same dokke. Dock-head 1497 Ibid. 143 The dokke, the dokke hedde & gates of the same.

Dunnage. 1497 Ibid. 251 For xxxvj shegge Shevys layed allow in John Millers crayer for donage.

Dory, sb.2 1726 Trav. Capt. N. Uring 346 We launched the Dory over the reef.

Daver, v. dial. [In I. app. cognate with Du. daveren to shake, quake, MLG., LG. dawern, a word of frequentative form, of which the root is uncertain. In II. perh. transferred from the same.]

¹ Many new names have to be added to the List of Readers for the Dictionary; of these the following are here mentioned on account of the importance of their contributions: Albert Matthews, Esq., Boston, U.S. (c 28,000), George Joicey, Esq., Gateshead-on-Tyne (8,500), Rev. J. W. Hooper, M.A., Gateshead-on-Tyne (6,000), Halkett Lord, Esq., Scotch Plains, New Jersey, U.S. (4,000), Miss H. M. Poynter, Oxford (2,500), Hellier R. H. Gosselin, Esq., and Miss Geraldine H. Gosselin, London (3,500). Constant help in the alphabetizing of material has been given by Mrs. Walkey, North Allington, Bridport.



### KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION

#### I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in go (gon).  h ho! (hon).  r run (run), terrier (terial).  1 her (hal), farther (fartou).  s see (si), cess (ses).  w wen (wen).  hw when (hwen).  y yes (yes).	b as in thin (bin), bath (bab).  5 then (ben), bathe (bets).  5 then (ben), bathe (bets).  5 thop (sep), dish (dif).  5 vision (vison), déjeuner (dezone).  62 judge (dzodz).  9 singing (sinjin), think (bink).  19 finger (fingar).	(FOREIGN.)  n as in French nasal, environ (anviron).  1 It. seragiio (serā·l'o).  n It. signore (sin'ōre).  χ Ger. ach (aχ), Sc. loch (loχ, loχ").  χ' Ger. ich (iχ'), Sc. nicht (neχ't).  γ Ger. sagen (zā·γēn).  γ' Ger. legen, regnen (lē·γēčn, rē·γ̄něn).
	IL VOWELS.	
ORDINARY.	LONG.	OBSCURE.
a as in Fr. à la mode (a la mod').	ā as in alms (āmz), bar (bār).	ă as in amceba (ămī·bă).
ai aye = yes (ai), Isaiah (oizai a).	1	,
se man (mæn).		ž accept (žkse pt), maniac (mē i nižk).
a pass (pas), chant (tsant).		1
au loud (laud), now (nau).		
v cut (kvt), son (svn).	v carl (kvil), far (fvi).	ð datsem (d∂¹tðm).
e yet (yet), ten (ten). e survey sb. (sörrve), Fr. attaché (atase).	ē (ē•) there (ve•1), pear, pare (pē•1). ē (ē¹) rein, rain (rē¹n), they (ve¹).	ě moment (měrměnt), several (sevěrál).
	i Fr. faire (fer').	è separate (adj.) (se părêt).
ever (ever), nation (nē!·[en].	5 fēr (fāx), fern (fāxn), earth (āxþ).	ė added (ædėd), estate (ėstētt).
oi I, eye, (oi), bind (boind).	(	··· adaba (as asa), ssams (asa s).
Fr. eau de vie (o de vi').		
i sit (sit), mystic (mistik).	ī (ī•) bier (bī•1), clear (klī•1).	ĭ vansty (værnĭti).
i Psyche (spirki), react (rijærkt).	i thief (þīf), see (sī).	i remain (rimēl'n), believe (bili'v).
o achor (ð¹·koɪ), morality (moræ·lǐti).	ō (ō•) boar, bore (bō•1), glory (glō•ri).	ŏ theστy (þī·ŏri).
oi oil (oil), boy (boi).	(2)	
o hero (hī•ro), zoology (zo <sub>l</sub> olŏdzi).	ō (ōu) so, sow (sōu), soul (sōul).	ő violet (voi őlét), parody (pærodi).
g what (hwgt), watch (wgt).	<ul> <li>ζ .,. walk (wğk), wart (wğıt).</li> <li>ρ short ([ρ̄ɪt), thorn (pρ̄ɪn).</li> </ul>	ğ asthority (ğleriti).
e, d* got (got), soft (sdft). ∎ö Ger. Köln (köln).	#å Fr. coeur (kör).	ž connect (konerkt), amazon (semäzon).
ö Fr. peu (pö).	$\ddot{\delta}$ Ger. Göthe (götě), Fr. jeane (zön).	
u fæll (ful), book (buk).	ū (ū•) poor (pū•1), moorish (mū•rif).	
iu daration (diura fan).	iū, iū pare (piūei), lare (liūei).	iŭ, 'ŭ verdsre (vāudiŭi), meassre (megiŭi).
unto (v'ntu), frugality (fru-).	ū two moons (tū mūnz).	й altogether (öltüge бал).
is Matthew (mæ'þis), virtse (vɔ̄'ɪtis).	$i\bar{u}, i\bar{u}$ few $(fi\bar{u})$ , lute $(l^i\bar{u}t)$ .	iš circelar (s5'ıkis'lăı).
lü Ger. Müller (mü'lĕr).		
lü Fr. dune (dün).	u Ger. grun (grun), Fr. jus (zu).	
• (see ī•, ē•, ō•, ū•) } see p. xxiv., note 3.		
', u (see ē', ōu)		1
'as in able (&b'l), eaten (&t'n) = voice-glide.	•	T.

<sup>\*</sup> p the o in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

#### In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. e, o, representing an earlier a, are distinguished as ε, ρ (having the phonetic value of ε and ρ, or q, above); as in ende from andi (OHG. anti, Goth. andei-s), monn from mann, ρn from an.



Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

. Fin Francial	L con conitino	. no. t
a. [in Etymol.] = adoption of, adopted from.	gen = genitive.	pa. t = past tense.
a (as a 1300) = ante, before. a., adj., adj = adjective.	gen = general, -ly. gen. sign. = general signification.	Path = in Pathology. perh = perhaps.
absol., absol = absolutely.	Geol = in Geology.	Pers. — Persian.
abst = abstract.	Geom = in Geometry.	pers = person, -al.
acc = accusative.	Goth = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).	pf = perfect.
ad. [in Etymol.] = adaptation of.	Gr = Greek.	Pg = Portuguese.
adv., adv = adverb.	Gram = in Grammar.	Philol = in Philology.
advb = adverbial, -ly.	Heb = Hebrew.	phonet = phonetic, -ally.
$AF., AFr. \dots = Anglo-French.$	Her = in Heraldry.	<i>phr.</i> = phrase.
Anat.: = in Anatomy.	Herb = with herbalists.	Phren = in Phrenology.
Antiq = in Antiquities.	Hort = in Horticulture.	Phys = in Physiology.
aphet = aphetic, aphetized.	imp = Imperative.	pl., pl = plural.
app = apparently.	impers = impersonal.	<i>poet.</i> = poetic.
Arab = Arabic.	impf = imperfect.	pop = popular, -ly.
Arch = in Architecture.	ind = Indicative.	ppl. a., ppl. adj = participial adjective.
arch = archaic.	indef = indefinite.	pple = participle.
Archæol = in Archæology.	<i>inf.</i> = Infinitive.	Pr = Provençal.
assoc = association.	infl = influenced.	prec = preceding (word or article
Astr = in Astronomy.	int interjection.	pref = prefix.
Astrol = in Astrology.	intr = intransitive.	prep = preposition.
attrib = attributive, -ly.	It = Italian.	pres = present.
bef before.	J., (J.) = Johnson (quotation from),	Prim. sign = Primary signification.
Biol = in Biology.	(Jam.) = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.	priv = privative.
Boh = Bohemian.	(Jod.) = Jodrell (quoted from).	prob = probably.
Bot = in Botany.	L = Latin. (I. \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{	pronunc = pronunciation
Build = in Building.	(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's	pronunc = pronunciation.
c (as $c$ 1300) = $circa$ , about.	lang = language.   Johnson.	prop = properly. Properly. = in Properly.
c. (as 13th c.) = century. Cat = Catalan.	LG = Low German.	Pros = in Prosody.
catachr = Catachrestically.	lit = literal, -ly.   Lith = Lithuanian.	pr. pple = present participle.  Psych = in Psychology.
Cf., cf = confer, compare.	LXX = Septuagint.	q.v = m rsychology. q.v = quod vide, which see.
Chem. = in Chemistry.	Mal = Malay.	(R.) = in Richardson's Dict.
cl. L = classical Latin.	masc. (rarely m.) = masculine.	R. C. Ch = Roman Catholic Church.
cogn. w = cognate with.	Math = in Mathematics.	refash = refashioned, -ing.
collect = collective, -ly.	ME = Middle English.	refl., refl = reflexive.
colloq = colloquially.	Med = in Medicine.	reg = regular.
comb = combined, -ing.	med. L = mediæval Latin.	repr = representative, representing
Comb = Combinations.	Mech = in Mechanics.	Rhet = in Rhetoric.
Comm = in commercial usage.	Metaph = in Metaphysics.	Rom = Romanic, Romance.
comp = compound, composition.	MHG = Middle High German.	sb., sb = substantive.
compl = complement.	midl = midland (dialect).	Sc = Scotch.
Conch = in Conchology.	Mil = in military usage.	sc = scilicet, understand or suppl
concr = concretely.	Min = in Mineralogy.	sing = singular.
conj = conjunction.	mod = modern.	Skr = Sanskrit.
cons = consonant.	Mus = in Music.	Slav = Slavonic.
Const., Const = Construction, construed	(N.) = Nares (quoted from).	Sp = Spanish.
with.	n. of action = noun of action.	sp = spelling.
Cryst = in Crystallography.	n. of agent = noun of agent.	spec = specifically.
(D.) = in Davies (Supp. Eng.	Nat. Hist = in Natural History.	subj = subject, subjunctive.
Glossary).	Naut = in nautical language.	subord. cl = subordinate clause.
Da = Danish.	neut. (rarely n.) = neuter.	subseq = subsequently.
dat = dative.	NF., NFr = Northern French. N.O = Natural Order.	subst = substantively.
def = definite.		suff = suffix.
deriv = derivative, -ation. dial., <i>dial</i> = dialect, -al.	nom = nominative. north = northern (dialect).	superl = superlative.
	N.T = New Testament.	Surg = in Surgery.
Dict = Dictionary. dim = diminutive.	Numism = in Numismatics.	Sw = Swedish. s.w. = south western (dialect).
Du = Dutch.	obj = object.	T. (T.) = in Todd's Johnson.
Eccl = in ecclesiastical usage.	Obs., obs., obs = obsolete.	techn technical, -ly.
ellipt = elliptical, -ly.	occas = occasional, -ly.	Theol = in Theology.
e. midl = east midland (dialect).	OE = Old English ( = Anglo-	tr = translation of.
Eng = English.	Saxon).	trans = transitive.
Ent = in Entomology.	OF., OFr = Old French.	transf = transferred sense.
erron = erroneous, -ly.	OFris = Old Frisian.	Trig = in Trigonometry.
esp., esp = especially.	OHG = Old High German.	Typog = in Typography.
etym = etymology.	OIr = Old Irish.	ult = ultimate, -ly.
euphem = euphemistically.	ON = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).	unkn = unknown.
exc = except.	ONF = Old Northern French.	U.S = United States.
f. [in Etymol.] = formed on.	<i>Opt.</i> = in Optics.	v., vb = verb.
f. (in subordinate	Ornith = in Ornithology.	v. str., or w = verb strong, or weak.
entries) = form of.	OS = Old Saxon.	vbl. sb = verbal substantive.
fem. (rarely f.) = feminine.	OSl = Old Slavonic.	var = variant of.
<b>g</b> = figurative, -ly.	O.T = Old Testament.	wd = word.
F., Fr = French.	O Teut = Original Teutonic.	W Ger = West Germanic.
freq = frequently.	orig = original, -ly.	w. midl = west midland (dialect).
Fris = Frisian.	Palæont = in Palæontology.	WS = West Saxon.
G., Ger = German.	pa. pple = passive or past participle.	(Y.) = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Gael = Gaelic.	<i>pass.</i> = passive, -ly.	Zool = in Zoology.
Before a word or sense	. In the list of Forms	In the Etymol
Before a word or sense.	In the list of Forms.  I = before 1100.	In the Etymol.  * indicates a word or form not actually found, by
Before a word or sense.  + = obsolete. = not naturalized.	I = before 1100.	* indicates a word or form not actually found, be
+ = obsolete.	I = before 1100. 2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).	* indicates a word or form not actually found, be of which the existence is inferred.
+ = obsolete not naturalized.	I = before 1100.	* indicates a word or form not actually found, be

The Printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

(di), the fourth letter of the Roman alphabet, Corresponding in position and power to the Phoenician and Hebrew Daleth, and Greek Delta, Δ, whence also its form was derived by rounding one angle of the triangular form. It represents the

angle of the triangular form. It represents the sonant dental mute, or point-voice stop consonant, which in English is alveolar rather than dental. The plural has been written D's, Ds, de's.

The phonetic value of D in English is constant, except that in past participles the earlier full spelling ed is retained where the pronunciation after a breath-consonant is now t, as in looked, dipped, fished, passed. The spelling ed is now even extended to words in which OE. had t, as in wished, puffed, hissed, OE. wyscle, pyfe, cyste.

croop Refere Gram. iii. (L.) 6 B, c, d, g, p, t, geendia on e. 1673 Wychrele Ergentl. Dancing Mastery. i, His desperate deadly daunting dagger:—there are your d's for you 1 1726 Leons Alberti's Archit. I. 67 b, The Walls.. of Memphis (were) built in the shape of a D. 1879 Miss Braddon Vixen 111. 168 This.. must end in darkness, desolation, despair—everything dreadful beginning with d.

2. Used in reference to the shape of the letter, as D-shaped; so D block, D trap, D valve, etc. See also Des.

See also DEE.

1794 Rigging & Seamanship I. 156 D-Blocks are lumps of oak in the shape of a D... bolted to the ship's side, in the channels. 1837 FARRY Steam Eng. 707 Sliding valves. called D valves. 1849 E. E. NAPIER EXCUPS. S. Africa I. 161 The saddle... should be abundantly studded.. with iron loops: or as they are—from their shape—termed in Colonial phraseology, D's. [See DEE.] Ibid. 163 Append to one of the D's of the said saddle, a leathern bottle. 1898 T. B. F. EMERSON Epid. Pneumonia 11 The catch-pit was covered in by a D trap.

3 Used and the said saddle.

3. Used euphemistically for damn (often printed

d.—), etc. Cf. Dee v.

1861 Dickens Gt. Expect. xi, He flung out in his violent way, and said, with a D, 'Then do as you like'. 1877 Gilbert Com. Opera, H.M.S. Pinafore 1, Though 'bother it' I may Occasionally say, I never use a big, big D.—

11. Used like the other letters of the alphabet deports serial order with the value of fourth;

to denote serial order, with the value of fourth; applied, e.g., to the fourth quire or sheet of a book, a group or section in classification, etc.

1886 Oxford Univ. Statutes (1890) 100 The examination in the above-mentioned Group D shall be under the direction of the Board of the Faculty of Theology.

b. In typical or hypothetical examples of any argumentation. D is put for a fourth person or

b. In typical or hypothetical examples of any argumentation, D is put for a fourth person or thing. (Cf. A, II. 4.)

1848 Kingsley Let. to Y. Ludlow in Life xvii. (1379) II. 78 How worthless opinions of the Press are. For if A, B, C, D, flatly contradict each other, one or more must be wrong, eh? 1864 Bowen Logic 208 If A is B, C is D. 1887 Times (Weekly Ed.) 21 Oct. 3/2 This or that understanding between Mr. A, Mr. B, Mr. C, and Mr. D.

2. spec. in Music. The name of the second note of the 'natural' major scale. (In Italy and France called Re.) Also, the scale or key which has that note for its tonic.

note for its tonic.

1896 SHAKE. Tam. Shr. III. 1. 77 D sol re, one Cliffe, two notes have L. 1880 GROVE Dict. Mus. II. 269/2 A Concerto of Bach in D minor.

3. In Algebra: see A, II. 5. In the higher mathematics, d is the sign of differentiation, and D of derivation; D is also used to denote the deficiency

of a curve.

1853 Salmon Higher Plane Curves ii. (1879) 30 We call the deficiency of a curve the number D, by which its number of double points is short of the maximum. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON Diff. Calc. (ed. 2) § 5 When the increment is supposed infinitely small, it is called a differential, and represented by dx.

III. Abbreviations, etc.

1. d stands for L. denarius and so for 'penny', 'pence'; as 1d. = one penny, f. s. d. = pounds, Vol. III.

shillings and pence.  $\dagger$  Formerly also, d = one half (L. dimidium, also contracted di, dim.); D.

shillings and pence. † Formerly also, d. = one half (L. dimidium, also contracted di., dim.); D. = dollar (in U.S.; now \$).

= dollar (in U.S.; now \$).

1397 E. E. Wills 2 Y be-quethe to the werkes of poulys vis. viij d. 1488 Nottingham Rec. III. 269 For d. a quarter of pepur. 15 Fore some dey he wyll vij. dynne. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. III. 140 What's the price of this yncle? i. d. 1791 IEFFERSON in Harper's Mag. 11859. Mar. 353/A pound of tea..costs 2 D. 1866 CRUMP Banking 233 Pence or halfpence are not legal tender for more than 12d., or farthings for more than 6d.

2. D, the sign for 500 in Roman numerals, as MDCCOXCIII = 1893. [Understood to be the half of CIO, earlier form of M = 1,000.]

(Formerly occasionally written De)

1459 Inv. in Paston Lett. 1 469 Summa, DCCCC lxv. unces. 15dd. 471 Summa, De unces. 1269 Graffon Chron. 16 This Thurston obteyned the rule of the Abbey againe for the price of D. pound.

3. D. = various proper names, as Daniel, David; † D. = Duke; d., d. (usually before a date) = died; † d. = degree (of angular measure); d (in dental formulæ) = deciduous, as dc., deciduous canine, di., deciduous incisor; d or D (Anat.) = dorsal; D, 'in the Complete Book, means dead or deserted' (Adm. Smyth); d. (in a ship's log) = drizzling. In Academical degrees D. = Doctor (as a Lat. word following, and as English preceding, other initials), as D.D. (Divinitatis Doctor), Doctor of Divinity, LL.D. (Legum Doctor), Doctor of Philosophy, D.C. L., Doctor of Civil Law, D.Lit., Lit.D., Doctor of Literature, D.Sc., Doctor of Science. D.C. L., Doctor of Civil Law, D.Lit., Lit.D., Doctor of Literature, D.Sc., Doctor of Science. D.C. (Music) = Da Capo (q.v.). D.G. = L. Dei gratia, by the grace of God, Deo gratias, thanks to God. D.L., Deputy Lieutenant. D.T., vulgar abbrev. of delirium tremens. D.V. = L. Deo vulgar God willing

abbrev. of delirium tremens. D.V. = L. Deo volente, God willing.

1601 R. Johnson Kingd. & Commw. (1603) 75 Betwirt the Emp. then living and the last D. [= Duke] great gelosies underhand. 1606 Coke in True & Perf. Relat. Tjb, A Doctor of fine Dd, as Dissimulation, Deposing of Princes ... Destruction. 1630 Waddeworth Pilgr. vii. 64 This North was created D.D. in Paris. 1635 J. Wells Sciogr. 4 Let 60d. of the chorde, be equal to 30d. of the Sines. 1710 Sacheverell. Sp. on Impeach. 51 This argues a scandalous Ignorance. in a D.D. a 1866 Keble Lett. Spir. Counsel (1870) 186 My dear wife (D.G.) bore up well through the nursing. 1870 Lowell Study Wind. (1886) 62 His coussin, the Ph.D. 1872 O. W. Holmes Poet Breach. 4. v. (1885) 110 The D.D.'s used to be the leaders. 1873 H. Spencer Study Sociol. ii. 30 The 'D.V.' of a missionary-meeting placard.

16. formative of 24, 2016. as in hearth said dead.

-d, formative of pa. pple. as in heard, paid, dead: ee -ED suffix.

Da. (da). Nursery and homely abbrev. of DADA.

1831 LADY DUFF GORDON Let. in Three Gener. Englishwomen (1888) II. 216 Whether Da and my mother will stay
at Weybridge, I know not. Ibid. 217 Da is gloomy, I fear
'tis his normal state.

Da, obs. form of DAW, DAY, DOE.

**Dab** (dæb), sb.1 In 3-4 dabbe. [f. DAB v.1,

Dab (dæb), sb. 1 In 3-4 dabbe. [f. DAB v. 1, both being found c. 1300.]

1. A blow of somewhat sharp and abrupt character. b. A blow from a bird's beak, or with the corner or point of anything which scarcely or only slightly penetrates; a thrust as if aiming to strike or stab; an aimed blow. c. dial. A slight blow with the back of the hand or the like, a box, a slap.

1300 K. Aliz. 2306 Philot him gaf anothir dabbe. That in the scheld the gysarme Bylefte hongyng, and eke the arme. Ibid. 2704 Bytweone you delith hit with dabbe, And with spere, and sweordis dunt. 1306 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dab. also a light blow on the Chaps, or box on the Ear. 1731 Swift Mem. Capt.

Creichton Wks. 1768 XI. 161, I gave him a dab in the mouth with my broken sword, which very much hurt him. 1748 SMOLERT Rod. Rand. (1812) I. 69 Giving us several dabs with its beak. 1865 Dickens Mat. Fr. II. xi, Making two dabs at him in the air with her needle. 1875 A. R. Hore My Schoolboy Fr. 125 She made furious dabs at him. 1879 Miss Jackson Stropk. Word-bh., Dab, a slight blow, generally with the back of the hand. [So in N. W. Linc. and Cheshire Gloss.]

d. fig. (cf. rap, poke, thrust.)
1705 in Perry Itist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. I. 160 Here's another dab upon Gov' Nicholson. 1748 Richardson Clarista (1811) II xx. 140 At our alighting, I gave him another dab. 1820 Blackw. Mag. VI. 391 Tis now an age. Since we have had a dab at any body.

2. A gentle blow or tap with a soft substance, which is pressed slightly on the object and then quickly withdrawn; a stroke with a dabber. 1755 in Johnson
3. A flattish mass of some soft or moist sub-

8. A flattish mass of some soft or moist sub-

8. A flattish mass of some soft or moist substance dabbed or dropped on anything.

1749 in Doran Mann & Manners (1876) I. xiii. 293 Putting a large dab of hot wax under the arms. 1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 596 We. garnish the rims of our dishes with dabs of chewed greens. 1779 MAD. D'ABELAY Diarry 3 Nov., How can two or three dabs of paint ever be worth such a sum as that? 1874 MRS. H. Wood Mast. Greylands iii. 32 Fifteen dishes he wanted for his dinner, if he wanted one. And all of 'em dabs and messes.

4. fig. Applied slightingly to (a) a small or trifling amount, as of money given; (b) a slight effort of the pen, etc.

1729 MRS. Delany Life & Corr. I. 453, I had your hasty dab as you call it. your dabs are of more worth to me than folios of letters from any one else. 1735 Herney Mem. II. 33, 3200. ever since he was King, besides several little dabs of money. 1768 H. Walfole Lett. H. Mann (1833) II. 337 (D) A new dab called Ancedotes of Polite Literature. 1768 MAD. D'ABBLAY Lett. 29 Jan., I actually asked for this dab of preferment. of preferment.

5. a. A wet or dirty clout. b. A pinafore. dial. 774 Swift Hue & Cry, Reckon with my Washerwoman; making her allow for old Shirts, Socks, Dabbs and Markees, which she bought of me. 7721 BALLEY, Dab. a dirty clout. 1827 THACKERAY Yellowylush i, Wet dabs of dishclouts flapped in your face. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dab, a child's miniform

6. Applied to persons: a. An untidy woman,

B. Applied to persons: 8. An untidy woman, a drab. b. A small child, a chit.

1730-6 Bailey (folio), Dab. also a word of Contempt for a Woman. 1797 Mrs. Bennett Beggar Girl (1813) 1. 91 It [Betty] is such an engaging, good-hearted little dab. 1879 Mrs. Bennett Beggar Girl (1813) 1. 91 It [Betty] is such an engaging, good-hearted little dab. 1879 Mrs. Jackson Shropshire Word bk., Dab, an untidy, thriftless woman. [So Cheskire Gloss.] 1833 Sir F. Head Bubbles of Brunnen, A little bare-headed, bare-footed dab of a child.

2864 CAPERN Devon Provinc., Dab, a chit.

7. See quots.

1758 Dyche Dict., Dab. likewise a mangled piece of fat meat goes by this name. 1836 Dickerns Sk. Bos (1877) 38 Dabs of dingy bacon.

8. pl. The refuse or sediment of sugar. 1882 Simmonso Dict. Trade, Dabs, refuse foots of sugar. 1882 Simmonso Dict. Trade, Dabs, refuse foots of sugar. 1882 Dabs of dingy bacon.

8. pl. The refuse or sediment of sugar. 1882 Daily News 7 Sept. 34 Barbadoes dabs, 20s. to 21s... Grenada dabs, 17s. to 19s. 6d.

9. Tybe founding. See quots.

2874 Knight Dict. Mech., Dab, an impression in typemetal of a die in course of sinking. 1889 T. B. Rego (in letter), The common process of producing cast ornaments for printing before the introduction of electrotyping was known in English type-foundries as 'dabbing'. The original woodblock is dropped sharply into a bed of molten lead on the point of cooling. A mould or matrix of the design, the operator strikes this matrix into lead. The result is a 'cast' or 'dab' in relief, which when mounted can be used to print along with type.

10. A printer's dabber.

2862 W. F. Collier Hist. Eng. Lit. 75 The worker of the press has found the. dabbers. unfit for use... He sits down with raw sheep-skin and carded wool, to stuff the balls and tie it round the handle of the dab.

11. Comb., as dab-pot; +dab-stone, a game with s; cf. dabbers and dib-stone; dab-wash (dial.), a wash of a few small articles, as distinct from the

a wash of a few small articles, as distinct from the usual household wash; hence dab-wash vb. 2876 Browning Packhiarotto 410 Stick thou, Son, to paint-brush and "dab-pot! 1652 J. Donne Ef. Ded. in Donne's Paradoxes, Lelius and Scipio are presented to us as playing at "Dabstone before they fought against Hanniball. a 1812 Malone (cited for "Dab-wash by Todd s.v. Dab). 1863 Mss. Gaskell Sybiols L. vi, Having had what is called in the district a 'dab-wash' of a few articles, forgotten on the regular day. 1881 KICHARDSON in Gd. Words 51 A few clothes that had just gone through a 'dab-wash'. ¶ 12. Dab is frequently written instead of DAUB = rough mortar. clay used in plastering, esp. in

= rough mortar, clay used in plastering, esp. in wattle and dab (daub).

1833 Loudon Encycl. Arch. 840 Instead of brick nagging for partitions, cob is used for filling in the framework. This sort of work is called rab and dab. 1881 Miss Braddon Asphodel vi. 70 Cottages, with walls of wattle and dab.

Dab (dæb), 56. 2 [Etymology unknown: cf. however Dab sb. 1 3.] A species of small flat-fish, Pleuronectes limanda, nearly resembling the flounder, common on the sandy parts of the British coast: der, common on the sandy parts of the British coast;

der, common on the sandy parts of the British coast; also used as a 'street term for small flat fish of any kind' (Slang Dict.).

1877 Harrison England III. iii. (1878) II. 20 The plaice, the but, the turbut, dorreie, dab, &c. 1630 Venner Via Recta

11. 72 The Dabbe or little Plaice is of the same nature.

1776 Pennant Tour in Wales (1883) I. 29 Dabs visit us in November.

1891 Maynew Lond. Labour I. 165 The fish fried by street dealers is known as 'plaice dabs' and 'sole dabs', which are merely plaice and soles, 'dab' being a common word for any flat fish. 1886 R. C. Leslie Seafainter's Log x. 193 A dab or plaice soon getting palecoloured when lying upon a white surface.

18 b. Comb., as dab-darter, one who spears flatfish; dab-flah, flat-fish.

ish; dab-fish, flat-fish.

1883 G. C. Davies Norfolk Broads xxvi. (1884) 203 In the deeper water the dab-darters are often hard at work the dart is like the head of a large rake with the teeth set vertically. 1896 ROBINSON Whithy Gloss., Dab-fish, all kinds of flat fish.

kinds of flat fish.

Dab (dæb), sb.3 [Appears before 1700; frequently referred to as school slang: origin unknown.

Conjectures have been offered as to its being a corruption of adopt, and of dapper, but without any other evidence than appears in the general likeness and use of the words. It is possible that it is a derivative of Das v.]

One skilful or proficient at (+ of, in) anything;

One skilful or proficient at († of, in) anything; an expert, an adept.

1691 Athenian Mercury IV. No. 3 Qu. 8 [Love is] such a Dab at his Bow and Arrows. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Dab, expert, exquisite in Roguery. He is a Dab at it, He is well vers'd in it. 1711 Vind. Sackwerell 83 The Dr. is charg'd with being a great Dab, as the Boys say, for he plays on Sundays. a 1734 Fielding Ess. Conversation Wks. (1840) 642 (To fetch a phrase from school...) great dabs of this kind of facetiousness. 1739 Golden. Bee No. 1 A third (writer) is a dab at an index. 1845 Thackeray Punch in the East iv, I wish to show I am a dab in history. 1874 Hrufs Soc. Press. v. (1875) 69, I am 'a dab', as we used to say at Eton, at suggesting subjects for essays.

b. attrib. or Comb., as dab hand.
1838 Craven Dialect, Dab-hand, expert at any thing. 1879 Miss Bridgman Ro. Lynne II. iii. 67 He was a dab hand at water-colours. [The comb. occurs in many dialect glossaries from Lonsdale and Holderness to W. Somerset.]

Dab, 16.4 slang. A bed.

glossaries from Lonzadae and roduceries to W. Somerect.]

Dab, sb.4 slang. A bed.

1818 Sporting Mag. XXXIX. 16 Those who had been accustomed to a downy dab. 1813 J. H. VAUX Flash Dict., Dab, a bed. 1823 W. T. Moncrieff Tom & Ferry III. iii. (Farmer), Vhen ve've had the liquor, ve'll.. all go to our dabs.

(Farmer), when we we nad the inquor, we is an go to can daba.

Dab (dæb), v.l In 4 dabben, 6 dabbe. Inflected dabbed, dabbing. [This and the accompanying sb. DAB l appear about 1300; there is nothing similar in OE.

Middle and early modern Dutch had a verb dabber, according to Oudemans, 'to pinch, knead, fumble, dabble': cf. Ger. tappen to grope, fumble (with the hands, as in the dark); but it is not clear that there is any connexion between this and the English word. Rather does the latter appear to be of independent onomatopecic origin, being, primarily, the expression of the mechanical action in question by analogous oral action, including (but only in a secondary way) the representation of the sound. Cf. Dub v., which in some of its senses appears to be of kindred formation.]

I. To strike, peck, stick, etc.

1. trans. To strike somewhat sharply and abruptly. (The ME. sense is not quite clear.) b. To strike

1. trans. To strike somewhat sharply and abruptly. (The ME. sense is not quite clear.) b. To strike so as slightly to pierce or indent; to peck as a bird with its bill; to pick the surface of a stone (see quot. 1876); to stick or thrust. Now chiefly Sc. c. in mod. dial. To strike with a slight blow, as with the back of the hand. †To dab nebs: to kiss. a 1307 Pol. Songe (Camden) 192 This Frenshe come to Flaundres. The Flemmisshe hem dabbeth o the het bare. 1532 More Confut. Tindale Wiss. 551/1 The pricke of the fleshe, to dabbe him in the necke. 1630 Dekker 2nd Pt. Hon. Whore w. ii, Let me alone for dabbing them o' th' neck. 1730-6 Balter/(folio). Dab, to cuff or bang; to slap or strike. 17. in Jamieson Pop. Balt. 4 Songs (1806) I. 87 (Jam. The thorn that dabs I'll cut it down, Though fair the rose may be 1766 Ving. Coalman's Contrikip (ed. 20) 5 You may. dab nebs wi her now an' then. 1876 Gwilt Archit. Gloss., Dabbing, Dawling ... working the face of a stone. with a pick-shaped tool. so as to form a series of minute holes. 1883 Runciman Skippers 4 Sh. 82 One chap dabbed his sticker through my arm here. 1887 Cheshire

Gloss., Dab, to give a slight blow to. 'Dost want dabbin i' th' maith' [= mouth].
d. intr. Of a bird: To peck with the bill. e.

To aim at in order to strike, as in playing at marbles, or throwing a stone at a bird, etc. Sc.

1805 J. Nicol. Poems I. 43 (Jam.) Weel daubit, Robin! there's some mair, Beath groats an' barley, dinna spare.

1836 Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 25 Chuckies... dabbing at daigh and drummock. Mod. Sc. If you go near the nest, the hen will dab at you. Which marble shall I dab at? Some boys dabbing at a cat on the roof of the shed.

the nest, the hen will dab at you. Which marble shall I dab at? Some boys dabbing at a cat on the roof of the shed.

2. To strike or cause to strike (usually with something soft and of broadish surface) so as to exert a slight momentary pressure, and then withdraw quickly. The object may be a. the brush, dabber, etc. used; b. the moist or sticky substance applied; c. the surface to which it is applied.

a. 1592 NASHE P. Penilesse (ed. 2) 13 b, A Painter.. needs no more but wet his pencill, and dab it on their citekes, and he shall haue vermillion and white enough. 1883 J. Badcock Dom. Amusem. 143 A common printer's ball.. is now to be dabbed on the whole surface. 1863 TYMDALL Heat viii. § 313, I dip my brush.. and dab it against the paper.

b. 1563 TURNER Herbal II. 31, Laser.. is dabbed about the stynginges of scorpiones with oyle well menged or tempered. 1790 E. Smith Compl. Housewife 352 Dab it on with a fine rag. 1833 Hr. Martineau Tale of Tyme i. 8 One who dabs brick-clay into a mould. 1853 READE Chr. Johnstone 100 [It] dabbed glue on his gauzy wings.

c. 1747 Wesley Prim. Physic (1762) 63 Dip a soft rag in dead small Beer, new Milk warm, and dabb each eye a dozen times gently. 17. S. Share [J.], A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by dabbing it with fine lint. 1879 Newspaper, If the bleeding be too copious, dab the part with a rag wetted with creasote.

d. 5pec. in Printing, Etching, etc.; To strike

d. spec. in Printing, Etching, etc.: To strike or pat with a dabber for various purposes, as e.g.

or pat with a dabber for various purposes, as e.g. in order to spread colour evenly over a surface.

1739 Mrs. Dzlany Life & Corr. (1867) III. 573, I found one painting and another dabbing. 1799 G. Smith Laboratory I. 339 The interstices may be dabbed over with the tincture of that colour which you would have for the general ground-work. 1832 G. R. Portza Porcelain & Gl. 300 Holding the brush perpendicular to the glass, every part of the latter must be dabbed so that the surface will be dimmed by the oil. 1874 Knicht Dict. Mck. L. 1674; The instinuction [in stereotyping] of the damp paper into the interstices of the letters by dabbing the back of the paper with a hair brush.

3. To set or put down with a sharp, abrunt

3. To set or put down with a sharp, abrupt motion (cf. to stick down); to throw or fling down

motion (ct. to stick down); to throw or ning down in a rough, careless, untidy manner.

1778 G. Washington in Mag. Amer. Hist. May (1884)71

They [clothes] will be .. dabbed about, in every hole and corner. 1877 Holderness Gloss., Dab, Dab-down.. to fling down with violence. 1884 Chester Gloss., Dab, to set things down carelessly, not in their right place.

II. Specific senses of doubtful history, or in-

11. Specific senses of doubten history, or indirect connexion with prec.

† 4. Fishing. To fish by dipping the bait gently and lightly in the water; to dap, dib. Obs.

1676 Corrow Angler 11. v. 295 This way of fishing we call daping, dabbing, or dibbing.

5. To dibble. dial.

1767 W. MARSHALL East Norf. Gloss., Dabbing, dibbling.

1767 W. Marshall Bast Norf. Gloss., Dabbing, dibbling. 1843 in Hallwell.

6. Type-founding. To produce a 'dab' in the process of making matrices, etc. 1889 [see Das 5b' 9].

† 7. ? To deceive, jape. Obs. 1616 R. C. Times' Whistle vi. 2402 Like the parish bull he serves them still And dabbes their husbandes clean against their will.

8. A modification of DAUB v., to plaster. 1871 Ludlow Churchw. Acc. (Camden) 164 Item, to Humfreis for dabinge the churche house. vid. 1730 A. Gordon Mafeis Amphith. 272 The Stepsare. dabbed over with Lime and Mortar. Ibid. 374 Those who in various ways transform and dab over those parts of the Building. 1845 Browning Grammarian's Funeral 72 Fancy the fabric Quite, ere you build. Ere mortar dab brick!

Hence Dabbed (dæbd) ppl. a., Da'bbing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

Hence Dabbed (dæbd) ppl. a., Dabbing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1883 W. Rhind's Trade Circular. A beautiful smooth ground, which .. will stand the acid bath better than any dabbed ground. 1843 Penny Cycl. XXVII. 577/2 The wound itself does not require .. washing and sponging and dabbing. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mach., Dabbing-machine, the machine employed in casting large metal type.

+ Dab, v.º Obs. [Cf. DABBY and DABBLE.]
? To be wet and dabbled, to hang like wet clothes. 1538 Phare Encid vt. (R.). I creping held with crokid hands the mountaynes toppe, Encombrid in my clothes that dabbing down from me did droppe.

Dab, adv. [The verb-sterm or sb. used ellipti-

dabbing down from me did droppe.

Dab, adv. [The verb-stem or sb. used elliptically.] With a dab, or sudden contact.

1608 Armin Nest Nimn. 2 He dropt downe..as heavy as if a leaden plummer..had fallen on the earth dab.

1824 Ruskin in Pall Mall G. 10 Dec. 11/1 One who sharpens his pencil point, instead of seizing his biggest brush and going dab at the mountains with splotches of colour.

Dabber (dæ'bəi). [f. Dab v. 1 + - EB 1.]

1. One who or that which dabs. b. spec. A rounded mass of some elastic material, enclosed in leather or silk, used to apply ink, colour, etc...

rounded mass of some elastic material, enclosed in leather or silk, used to apply ink, colour, etc., evenly to a surface; employed in printing from type, wood-blocks, or engraved plates, in painting on china, etc.; in *Printing* = Ball sb. 13. C. A brush used in stereotyping for pressing the damped

paper into the interstices of the type, or for various

paper into the interstices of the type, or for various purposes in gilding, photography, etc.
crypo Artisis Assistant Mech. Sc. 193 The ground... is to be laid on thinly and dabbed all over with the dabber. 1799 G. Shith Laboratory II. 419 Have ready a dabber made of a round piece of white glove leather... filled with cotton, or wool, and tied close into a ball. 1821 Canic Lect. Drawing vii. 397 Taking the dabber, on which some portion of the etching ground has been left. 1824 tr. Lamartine's Celebr. Char. II. 333 Dabbers to spread the ink on the letters. 1870 Eag. Mech. 28 Jan. 487 (Gilding), Go over gently with a dabber [brush].
2. (See quot.)
1882 Oxforish. Gloss. Supp., Dabbers, a game played by children with small round filmt stones. Dabber, a stone with which the game of Dabbers is played.

Dabble (dae'b'l), v. [Appears late in 16th c. Agrees in form, and in sense 2, with Du. dabbelen, var. of dabben, expl. by Plantijn as 'pattrouiller, ou patteler de mains' to dabble with the feet or hands, met de voet int slijck dabbelen, 'trepiner des piedz en la fange', to trample with the feet in the

piedz en la fange', to trample with the feet in the mud. In form Du. dabbelen is the frequentative of dabben: the relation of dabble and dab in Eng. is

less clear.]

1. trans. To wet by splashing, as in running through a puddle or wading about in shallow water, or by pressing against wet shrubs, or the like; to move anything to and fro in water; hence to wet in a casual way; to disfigure or soil with splashes of any liquid; to bespatter, besprinkle, bedabble. Said of the personal agent, or the

liquid medium.

1557 Tusser 100 Points Husb. xxvii, Set bauen alone, lay the bowghes from the blockes: the drier, the les maidens dablith their dockes (skirts behind). 1596 Shaks. Rich. III, 1. iv. 54 A Shadow like an Angell, with bright hayre Dabbel'd in blood. 1604 Middleton Witch II. iii. 3 We must take heed we ride through all the puddles...that your safeguard there May be most probably dabbled. a 1696 USSHER Am. vi. (1658) 570 The Country being woody they were daily dabled with the fall of snow from the trees. 1676 Wiseman Surg. (J.), I scarified, and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi All. III. cxxi. 66 The men who are dabbling the Queen's robe in blood. 2887 T. A. TROLLOFE What I remember II. v. 85, I dabbled a handkerchief in a neighbouring fountain for her to wash her streaked face.

1847 TENNYSON Princess III. 297 Or in the. holy secrets of

b. causal.

1847 TENNYSON Princess III. 297 Or in the. holy secrets of this microcosm, Dabbling a shameless hand.

2. intr. To move (with feet or hands, or the bill) in shallow water, liquid mud, etc., so as to cause some splashing; to play about in shallow water,

some splashing; to play about in shallow water, to paddle.

1511 COTGE., Patoniller... to padle, or dable in with the feet. 1626 J. Pony in Ellis Orig. Lett. 1. 331 They... made her to dable in the durte on a foul morning from Somersett House to St. James. 21651 FULLER Worthies (1840) III. 135 Ducklings, which... naturally delight to dabble in the water. 1769 Wordsw. Evening Walk, Where the duck dabbles 'mid the rustling sedge. 1821 CLARE Vill. Minstr. II. 118 The long wet pasture grass she dabbles through. 1826 Froude Hist. Eng. III. 2011. 1836 Froude Hist. Eng. III. 2011. as dilettante who... had stooped to dabble in these muddy waters of intrigue.

3. fg. To employ oneself in a dilettante way in (any business or pursuit) without going deeply or

(any business or pursuit) without going deeply or seriously into it; to work off and on at, as a matter

seriously into it; to work off and on at, as a matter of whim or fancy. Const. in (with, at, etc.).

1668 B. Jonson Staple of N. 1., Let him still dabble in poetry. 1676 Marvell. Mr. Smirks 14 Some Youngster that had been Dabbling amongst the Socinian Writers.

1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1853). 1. 200 One of those sources of disputation which must not be dabbled with: we must drink deep, or had better not taste at all. 1792 T. JEFERSON Writ. (1830) IV. 465 Examining how far their own members. had been dabbling in stocks. 1840 Dickens Old C. Shop xivili, It's the delight of my life to have dabbled in poetry. 1879 G. Macdonald P. Faber III. i. 14 The man who dabbles at saving the world by science, education, hygeian and other economics.

+ b. To meddle, tamper with; to interfere in. 1860 R. Coke Yustice Vind. 7 He has bound himself up

+ b. To meddle, tamper with; to interfere in.

2660 R. Coke Yustice Vind. 7 He has bound himself up
from dabling with the Grounds of Obedience and Government. 21732 ATTERBURY To Pole (J.), You, I think, have
been dabbling here and there with the text. 2796 PAINE
Com. Sense, Addr. Quakers (1791) 80 Dabbling in matters,
which the professed quietude of your principles instruct you
not to meddle with. 2794 Six F. M. Eden in Ld. Auckland's Corr. (1862) III. 238 As he loves to be dabbling, he
may perhaps go.

tana 1 Corr. (1802) 111. 238 As he loves to be dabbing, he may perhaps go.

+ 4. To move up and down in a playful, trifling manner, like one dabbling in water. Obs.

a 1888 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Poems (1775) 169 I'll dabble up and down, and take the air.

up and down, and take the air.

Dabble, sb. [f. prec. verb.] The act of dabbling; that which dabbles.

1871 R. ELLIS Catulius Ixiii. 7 While still the gory dabble did anew the soil pollute.

did anew the soil pollute.

Darbbled, ppl. a. [f. Dabble v. +-ED.] Wetted by splashing; casually or irregularly wetted; stained or soiled with water, blood, mud, etc.

1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas I. iv. 397 The lively Liquor God With dabbled heels hath swelling clusters trod. 1792 SWIFT Poems, City Shower, Rising with dabbled wings. 1889 STEVESSON Underwoods i. ix. 18 The maiden jewels of the rain Sit in your dabbled locks again.

Darbblement. nonce-wed. [See-MENT.] Dabbling (in semi-concrete sense).

1866 CARLYLE Remin. (1881) II. 236, I.. alas, was met by a foul dabblement of paint oozing downstairs.

Dabbler (dev blo1). [f. DABBLE v. + -ER l.]

1. One who dabbles, esp. in any business or pursuit, 1611 COTER. Patentillard, a padler, dabler, slabberer; one that tramples with his feet in plashes of durtie water. a 1863 FLETCHER Elder Bro. 11. ii, A little unbaked poetry Such as the dabblers of our time contrive. 1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1852) L. 7 Your dabblers in metaphysics are the most dangerous creatures breathing. 1869 FREEMAN Norm. Comp. (1876) III. xi. 72 A dabbler in arts and sciences. +2. (See quot.) Obs.

1511 COTER. Papefif, the maine course; that part of the maine-sayle whereto the bonnets, or dablers be fastened.

Dabblesome, a. nonce-wd. [See-80ME.] Given to dabbling.

1866 BLACKMORE Cradock Nowell liii. (1883) 370 Dabble-some interferences with ancient institutions.

Dabbling (dæblin), vbl. sb. [ING 1.] The action of the verb DABBLE; an instance or result

of such action.

1677 Hubbard Narrative 109 Many of the rest were sorely wounded, as appeared by the dabbling of the Bushes with blood.

1712 SWIFT First. Stella 19 Dec., We are full of snow and dabbling. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) I iv. 361 Some further paltry dabbling was also attempted with the phraseology. 1884 Chr. Treasury Feb. 92/1 The disconnected dabblings of .. untrained forgers.

Dabbling, ppl. a. [-ING 2] That dabbles.

1651 Lovell Hist. Anim. 4 Min. 518 In dabbleing weather and autumne. 1816 J. Gilchrist Philos. Elym. 178 Superficial, dabbling authors. a 1845 Hoop Mermaid of Margate xii, A scaly tail, of a dolphin's growth, In the dabbling brine did soak.

Hence Dabblingly adv.

Hence Da bblingly adv.

medic with the first in Monthly Rev. LXV. 134 The first imber is written by the editor, and treats dabblingly of

number is written by the editor, and treats dabblingly of 'dabblers'.

Dabby (dæ'bi), a. [f. Dab v.², Dab sb.¹ 5.]
Damp, moist: (of clothes) wet and clinging to the body; flabby; flaccid.

1351 J. STUDLEY Seneca's Medea 131 b. When the stormy southerne winde with dankish dabby face Of hoary winter sendeth out the gushing showres apace. 1812 Sporting Mig. XL. 167 All very greasy, blousy, dabby, dusty, saltwatery, and so on. a 1823 Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Dabby, moist, and somewhat adhesive; sticking to the skin like wet linen. 1844 J. T. Hewlett Parsons & W. v, Your. overalls, which hang dabby and flabby about your legs. a 1843 Hood Domestic Asides iv, I should have loved to kiss her so,—(A flabby, dabby babby l).

Dabchick (dæ'bi;tsik). Forms: a. 6 dapohicke, dopohicken, 6-7 dopohick(e; \$, 7 dip-chicke).

Dabchick (dæ'b<sub>i</sub>tfik). Forms: a. 6 dapohicke, dopohicken, 6-7 dopohick(e; β. 7 dip-chicke, 9 dibehick; γ. 6 dobchickin, γ-8 dobchick; δ. 7-9 dab-chick, 8- dabchick. [The early forms dap-, dop-chick, with the later dip-chick, and synonym Dopper, appear to connect the first part of the word with the ablaut stem deup, dup-, dopof DIP, DEEP; but the forms in dob-, dab-, seem to be associated with some senses of Dab v.]

The Little Crabe Podicate wings a small water.

The Little Grebe, Podiceps minor, a small water-

The Little Grebe, Podiceps minor, a small waterbird, found in rivers and other fresh waters, and noted for its diving; in U.S. the name is applied to another species of Grebe, Podilymbus podiceps.

a. 1575 Turbery. Faulconrie 150 Small fowle, as the dapchicke, or suche like. 1583 Golding Calvin on Dest. xc. 557 The Swanne the Commonant the pellicane, the Dopchicken the storke. 1615 Chapman Odyss. xv. 636 She. Shot dead the woman, who into the pump Like to a dop-chick dived. 1738 Mortimer in Phil. Trans. XXXVII. 449 Podicipes minor rostro vario, The Pied Bill Dopchick. 1888 W. Somerset Word-bis. Dapchick. (Always).

B. 1608 Carew Cornwall 35 a, The Dip-chicke (so named of his diving and littlenesse). 1827 T. Artwood in C. M. Wakefield Life viii. (1885) 109, I am glad Bosco has got the dibchicks.

Wakefield Life viii. (1885) 109, I am glad Bosco has got the dibchicks.

7. 13... Parl. Byrdes 88 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 171 The Cote, the Dobchick, and the water Hen. 1598 FLORIO, Plombrino. a bird called a kingsfisher. Some take it for a dobchickin. 1670 Narborough Yrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy. 1. (1604) 59 White-breasted Divers, and Dobchicks. 1578 Ray Willinghty's Ornith. 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker. 1766 Prinant Zool. (1768) II. 397. 1796 Morses Amer. Geog. I. 214 Dobchick. 5. 1610 [see C]. 1798 Pore Dunc. 11. 63 As when a dabchick waddles thro' the copse, On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. 1789 G. White Selborne (1853) II. xii. 273 Dabchicks and coots fly erect. 1870 Thornbury Tour Eng. I. i. 7 Brentford again dived, to reappear suddenly, like a dab chick on the surface of history.

10. dial. Applied to the Moor-hen or Water-hen. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dab-chick, the water-hen. 1879 Nroysh. Word-bh., Dab-chick, the Water-hen. 1879 C. fig. Of a girl. 1610 B. Jonson Alch. v. ii, 'Fore God, She is a delicate Dab-chick! I must have her.

11. Ash's explanation 'A chicken newly hatched' (to which the Century Dictionary refers the quot.

(to which the Century Dictionary refers the quot.

(to which the Century Dictionary refers the quot. from Pope in a b) is merely an amusing blunder. † **Dablet.** Obs. In 4 deblet, 7 Sc. dablet, daiblet. [a. OF. deablot (14th c. Godefr.), dim. of deable, diable Devil.] A little devil, an imp. c 1380 Wycl. if Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 328 pe fend move be debletis to fere Cristene men fro treube. a 1603 Montgome Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 328 pe fend move be debletis to fere Cristene men fro treube. a 1603 Montgome Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 328 pe fend move be debletis to fere Cristene men fro treube. Bidd 515 For the din of thir daiblets raisd all the deils. The hours (disheris desheris)

| Daboya (dåboi å, da boja). Also daboia. [Hindī daboyā that lies hid, the lurker, f. dabnā to lurk.] The large viper of the East Indies.

1872 W. AITKIN Sci. & Pract. Med. (ed. 6) I. 387 A horse bitten by a daboia. 1889 Century Mag. Aug. 505 Among the vipers the daboya is entitled to rank as a poisoner close

Dabster (dæ'bstər). [In sense I f. DAB sb.3:

see -STEB.]
1. One skilled at anything; an expert or dab. Chiefly dial.

Chiefly dial.

1708 Brit. Apollo No. 93. 3/2 Ye Dabsters at Rhimc.

1770-86 P. Skelton Wks. V. 203 The right dabsters at a sly, or a dry joke. 1824 Hist. Gaming 29 Her. luck at play (for she was a dabster. 1842 Akerman Willshire Gloss., Dabster, a proficient. 1888 Berksh. Gloss., Dabster, one who excels greatly. [So in many dialect Glossaries.]

2. Applied depreciatively: cf. Daubster, Dabster.

DABBLER.
1871 BROWNING Pr. Hohenst. 389 Lines Which every dabster felt in duty bound To signalize his power of pen and ink By adding to a plan once plain enough. 1892 Idler Sept. 203, I am a very indifferent amateur, a slouchy dabster, a mere artistic sarcasm.

a mere artistic sarcasm.

| Dabuh. [Arab. Arab. Arab.

Bab-wash: see Dab sh! 11.

| Da capo (da kā po). Mus. [It. da from capo head, beginning.] A direction at the end of a piece of music to repeat from the beginning; the end of the repeat being usually marked with a pause or the word Fine. (Abbreviated D.C.) Also fig.

1794 Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks. (Stant.), Da capo, or by way of Abbreviation D C. 1740 Dyche & PARDON, D.C. in Musick signifies Da Capo, that is, give or play the whole or some particular part of an air again. 1895 Thackeray Newcomest; And then will wake Morrow and the eyes that look on it; and so da capo.

1 Hence Da capo v. (nonce-vud.), to repeat (music). 1764 Poetry in Ann. Reg. 240 Say, will my song, da capod o'er, Piano soft, Andanie roar. 1803 in Spir. Pub. fyrils. (1804) VII. 21 Thus you may da capo this musical entre.

entré.

Dace (dē's). Also 5 darce, darse, 6 dase.

[ME. darse, etc., a. OF. darz, dars, nom. (and pl.)
of dart, from 15th c. dard DART, dace: cf. Cotgr.,
'Dard, a Dart; also, a Dace or Dare fish'; so
called from its darting motion: cf. DARE.]

1. A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish, Leuciscus vulgaris.

vulgaris.
c 1430 Two Cookery-bks. 20 Take Dace, Troutys, and Roche. c 1460 J. Russell. Bk. Nurture 575 Perche, rooche, darce. 1490 Bk. St. Alban's, Fishing (1810) 36 Another [bayte] for darse & roche & bleke. 1838 Leiland Itin. V. 90 Bremes, Pikes, Tenches, Perches and Daces. 1655 Mouver & Bennet Health's Improv. (1746) 271 Daces of Darts, or Dares, be of a sweet Taste, a soft Flesh and good Nourishment. 1808 Bingley Anim. Biog. (1813) III. 8, Dace afford great amusement to the angler. 1833 Lamb Elia, Old Margate Hop, With no more relish for the sea, than a pond-perch or a dace might be supposed to have.

b. U.S. Applied locally to other fishes resembling or allied to this: as the genus Rhinichthys, and the redfin, Minnilus cornutus. (Cent. Dict.)

2. Comb., as dace-like.

1838 LYTTON Alice vs. iv, Stopping Mr. Douce's little ...

| Dacey (de'si). Anglo-Ind. [ad. Hindi desi, f. des country.] Of or belonging to the country (i. e. India), native; = COUNTRY 13 b, as in dacey-

(1. e. India), native; = COUNTRY 13 b, as in dacey-cotton, silk, manufacture, etc.

1876 L. P. Brockett Silk weaving i. 13 (Cent. Dict.).

|| Dachshund (da'ks,hund). Also in partly anglicized form dachs-hound. [Ger. = badger-dog.] One of a German breed of short-legged long-bodied dogs, used to draw badgers; a badger-dog. 1881 M. Arnold Later Poems, Poor Matthias, Max, a dachshound without blot. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward R. Elsmere (1890) 285 The sleek dachshund .. sat blinking beside its mistress.

mere (1800) 285 I ne sieck datumation.

Dacite (dēl'səit). Geol. [Named 1863 from Dacia, the Roman province including Transylvania +-ITE.] A name for varieties of greenstone or

trachyte rock containing quartz.

[1898 LAWRENCE Cotta's Rocks Class. 185 Stache has given the name of Dacit to a quartzose trachyte.] 1899 RUTLEY Stud. Rocks xii. 235 The chemical composition of the dacites varies considerably.

varies considerably.

Dacity (dæ'siti). dial. Also (s.w.) docity.

[An aphetic form of audacity: so in local dialects dacious.] Capacity, ability; activity, energy.

1636 W. Sampson Vow Breaker v, I have plai'd a Major in my time with as good dacity as e're a hobby-Horse on 'em all. 1746 Exmoor Scodling (1879) 209 Tha hast no Stroil ner Docity, no Vittiness in enny keendest Theng.

1845 Ronnsson Whithy Gloss., Dacity, fitness, capacity, suitable address in a matter.

n a matter.

Dacker, daiker (dæ kar, de kar), v. Sc. and north. dial. Also daker. [app., in sense I, the same as MFlem. dackeren volitare, motari, mobilitari; et vibrare, coruscare (Kilian, 1599). But sense 7 is not clearly connected with the others, and may be a separate word.] I. 1. intr. To shake to and fro, waver, totter,

I. 1. intr. To shake to and fro, waver, totter, stagger. Eng. dial.

1668 SKINNER Etym. (1671), Dacker, vox in agro Lincoln. usitata: significat autem Vacillare, Nutare. 1674 Ray N. C. Words 13 Dacker, to waver, stagger or totter, a word used in Lincolnshire. 1876 Whitby Gloss., Daikering... also quavering with the limbs; 'a daikering sort of a body', a paralysed person. 1877-89 N. W. Linc. Gloss. (ed. 2), Dacker, to waver, to shake fitfully...' I could see the chimla dacker ivry gust that came'.

2. To walk totteringly as from feebleness or infirmity; to toddle; to go about slowly, idly or carelessly; to saunter, dander.

1818 Scort Rob Roy xxiii, Gin yell.. just daiker up the gate with this Sassenach. — Hrt. Midl. viii, Wha wad hae thought o' his daikering out this length? 1885 James. Son, Dacker, daiker. (1) To go about in a feeble or infirm state. Ettrick Forest. 1851 Cumbrid. Gloss., Dakerin, walking carelessly.

2. To work in an irregular or pottering way.

state. Ettrick Forest. 1891 Campers.

3. To work in an irregular or pottering way. 1703 THORESHY Let. to Ray (E. D. S.), Daker, to work for hire after the common days work is over, at 2d. an hour. 1808 JANTESON, Daker, daker, dailer. 3. To toil as in job work, to labour. 5. To be engaged about any piece of work in which one does not make great exertion; to be slightly employed.

work, to labour. 5. 10 be engaged about any piece of work in which one does not make great exertion; to be slightly employed.

4. fig. To remain or hang on in a state of irresolution; to vacillate, equivocate, waver; be irregular in one's ways. Also, to have relapses in sickness. 1888 Scott Rob Roy vi, Sae I e'en daiker on with the family frae year's end to year's end. 1877 in N. W. Linc. Gloss., I knew he was liein', he dacker'd. in his talk.

5. To truck, to traffic (Lothian).

11 properly signifies to deal in a piddling and loose sort of way; as allied in sense to E. higgle' (Jamieson).

6. To have dealings, engage, grapple with.
1788 Poems Buchan Dialect 10 (Jam.), I dacker'd wi' him by mysel'. 1888 in Edwards Mod. Sc. Poets Ser. 1v. 193
Twere well wi folk they oft would think Afore they daiker long wi drink.

11. 7. To search (intr. and trans.).

robbed gear.

| Dacoit (dăkoit), sb. Also dakoit, decoit.

[Hindī qakait, orig. dākait, f. dākā gang-robbery,
f. Skr. dashtaka compressed, crowded.]

A member of a class of robbers in India and

A member of a class of robbers in India and Burmah, who plunder in armed bands. Also applied to pirates who formerly infested the Ganges between Calcutta and Burhampore; see quot. 1810.

1810 T. WILLIAMSON E. India Vade M. Il. 396 (Y.) Decoits, or water-robbers. 1844 H. H. WILSON Brit. India 1. 399
The Dakoits did not commonly proceed to murder; but they perpetrated atrocious cruelties. 1888 Pall Mall G. I Feb. 3/2 The whole of Lower Burmah was ravaged by bands of dacoits, who defied and defeated the local authorities and robbed whole villages.

Hence Dacoit v., to plunder as a dacoit; Dacoitage, Dacoiting, the practice of a dacoit, DACOITY; Dacoitee, one robbed by a dacoit. 1890 Items were the same the same that of dacoiting or of being dacoited. 1890 Items of Dec. 3/1, 2000 rupees and other property belonging to them were dacoited. 1859 New York Examiner 12 May (Cent. Dict.) We may expect soon to hear that Dacoitage has begun with as much vigor as ever. 1889 Edin. Rev. Apr. 409 It may be a pleasanter game to play the dacoit than the dacoitee. 1885 Manch. Courier 16 Dec., It is stated that dacoiting... has taken place at Bhamo.

| Dacoity (dakoiti). Also de-, dacoitee, -ie.

I Dacoity (dăkoi\*ti). Also de-, dacoitee, -ie.

[a. Hindi *qakaiti*, abstr. sb. f. *qakait.*]

The system of robbery practised by the dacoits; gang-robbery; an act of robbery with violence committed by an armed band (now, according to the Indian parallel and of the Indian parallel.

committed by an armed band (now, according to the Indian penal code, of not less than five men), 1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India (1840) V. 466 (Y.) The crime of dacoity (that is, robbery by gangs). 1845 Stocqueler Handbit. Brit. India (1854) 223 Not less than one hundred Dacoities. are annually reported. 1892 Times 12 Jan. 3/2 A dacoity did occur..and property was carried off.

Ill. Erroneously for Dacoit.
1849 E. E. Napier Excurs. S. Africa II. 7 Once the property of a renowned Decoitee, or river-pirate.

Dacre, obs. form of DIOKER (of hides).

Dacrevid (dae krid). Bat. If, mod. I. Dacredium.

Dacre, obs. form of DIOKER (of hides).

Dacryd (dækrid). Bot. [f. mod.L. Dacrydium, a. Gr. δακρύδιον, dim. of δάκρυ tear, in allusion to resinous drops exuded by these trees.] A tree or shrub of genus Dacrydium, allied to the Yew. 1846 LINDLEY Veg. Kingd. 228 In New Zealand the Dacryds are sometimes no bigger than Mosses.

Dacryolin (dækriolin). Chem. [mod. f. Gr. δάκρυ tear + -01 + -IN.] The form of albumin found in the tears.

1875 A. FLINT *Physiol. Man.* V. 145 The albumen. is called by some authors, lachrymine. or dacryoline. 1886 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dacryoline. is converted by slow evaporation into a yellow insoluble substance.

tion into a yellow insoluble substance.

Dacryolith, -lite (dæ'kri/olip, -loit). Path.

[f. as prec. + λίθοs stone.] A calculus or concretion occurring in the lacrymal passages.

1847-9 Todd Organs... may be known by the generic name dacryolith. 1875 H. Walton Dis. Eye togo Conjunctival dacryolith, same as Dacryolite.

1826 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dacryolith, same as Dacryolite.

|| Dacryoma. Path. [f. as prec. after such sbs. as carcinoma.] An impervious state of one or both of the puncta lachrymalia, preventing the tears from passing into the lachrymal sac.

1830 in S. Cooper Dict. Surg. 373. 1857 in Dunglison.

|| Dacryops. Path. [f. as prec. + dup eye, face.]
a. An affection of the eyelid: a clear cyst due to distension of one of the lachrymal ducts. b. A state of the same sta

watery eye. 1859 Hulke in Opthalm. Hosp. Repts. 1. 287.

1. 357.

Dactalomancy, error for DACTYLIOMANCY.
+ Dacttle. Obs. [?f. DACTYLISE.] ?v. intr. To run quickly and nimbly. (If not a misprint for ductile adj., as treated by Gifford, or for tactile.)
a 1637 B. Jonson Mortimer's Fall, Thy form doth feast mine eye, thy voice mine ear. And softness of thy skin my very touch, As if I felt it dactile through my blood.

Dactyl (dæktil), sb. Also 5-ylle, 5-6-ile, 6-il, ill, 7-9-yle. [ad. (perh. through F. dactyle) L. dactylus, a. Gr. δάκτυλος, a finger, a date, a dactyl

il, -ill, 7-9-yle. [ad. (perh. through r. aactyle) L. dactylus, a. Gr. daktulos, a finger, a date, a dactyl (from its 3 joints).]

† 1. The fruit of the date-palm; a date. Obs.
[1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. cxvi. (1495) 678 The fruit of the palme is callyd Dactulus.]
1483 Cath. Angl. 88

A Dactylle fute (fruyt A.), dactitis. 1543 R. Copland Guydon's Formularye X ij b, Powdre of dactiles. 1644
BULWER Chirol. Aij, Thus while the gratefull Age offer whole springs of Palme, my zeale an humble Dactyle brings. 1656 in Blouwer Glossogr.

2. Prosody. A metrical foot consisting of a long syllable followed by two short (or, in modern verse, of an accented syllable and two unaccented cases, of an accented syllable and two unaccented cases, of sixe feet, rennende with dactile and sponde feet. 1581 Sidney Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 71 The French... hath not one word, that hath his accent in ... Antepenultima, and little more hath the Spanish: and therefore, verie gracelesly may they we Dactiles. 1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetse II. xiv. (Arb.) 140 This distique... standing all vpon perfect dactils, 1670 EACHARD Cont. Clergy 13 If... upon the first scanning, he knows a sponde from a dactyl. A forward boyl cries the school-master. 1779 BURNEY in Phil. Trans. LXIX. 196 If he discovers a partiality for any particular measure, it is for dactyls of one long and two short notes. 1838-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. II. v. 9 02 The first foot of each verse is generally a dactyle. 1288 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 1. 30.

3. A molluse, the piddock (Pholas dactylus). 1808 BINGLEY Anim. Biog. (1813) 111. 442 The Dactyle Pholas.

† **Da ctylar**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. type dacty-lār-is, f. dactyl-us: see prec.] Pertaining to a

dactyl; dactylic.

[c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 307 The .vj. is cleped dactilare for it is schape as it were be stoon of a date.] 1808 in Webster.

for it is schape as it were be stoon of a date.] 1828 in Webster.

† Dactylet. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. DACTYL + -ET, dim. suffix.] A little dactyl.
1837 BP. HALL Sat. 1. vi. 14 How handsomely besets Dull spondees with the English dactilets.

Dactylic (dækti-lik), a. and sb. [ad. L. dacty-lic-us, a. Gr. δακτυλικός, f. δάκτυλος: see -Io.]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dactyl; consisting of or characterized by dactyls.
1839 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie II. (Arb.) 130 That which Stanihurst first tooke in hand by his exameters dactilicke and spondaicke in the translation of Virgills Eneidos. 1751 JOHNSON Rambler 94 P 9 The power of the spondaick and dactylick harmony. 1853 Lowell Moosehead Yrnl. Prose Wks. 1800 I. 11 The dactylic beat of the horses' hoofs. 1871 Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram. § 225 The Dactylic Hexameter occupies as large a space in Latin poetry as all other Verses together.

Dactylio, combining form of Gr. δακτύλιος finger-ring [f. δάκτυλος finger: see Dactyl], as in Dactylloglyph [Gr. δακτυλιογλύφ-ος], an en-Dacty iloglyph [Gr. δακτυλιογλύφ-os], an engraver of gems for finger-rings; also, according to Brande, 'the inscription of the name of the artist on a gem'; hence Dacty-lioglyphic a; Dacty-lioglyphist = Dactylioglyph; Dactylioglyphy [Gr. δακτυλιογλυφία], the art of engraving gems (Webster 1864). Dactyliographer, one who describes finger-rings, engraved seals, etc.; hence Dactyliography the describes finger-rings, engraved seals, etc.; hence Daoty:liographie a.; Daotylio:graphy, the description of finger-rings, 'the science of gemengraving' (Brande). Daotylio:logy, the study of

inger-rings.
1850 Leitch Müller's Anc. Art § 131. 109 The luxury of ring-wearing. raised the art of the dactylioglyphist to the height which it was capable of attaining. 1872 C. W. King Antique Gems & Rings Index, Dactyliology.

Dactyliomancy (dækti liomæ:nsi). erron. dactylo-. [f. Gr. δακτύλιοs finger-ring +-MANCY.] Divination by means of a finger-ring. (For methods see E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture I. 115.) 1673 Purchas Pilgrimage I. 1v. v. 310 Dactyliomancie was a divination with Rings. 1653 Gaule Magastrom. 165 Dactylomancy. 1871 Tylor Prim. Cult. I. 115 These mystic arts...are rude forms of the classical dactyliomancy.

1877 W. JONES Finger-ring L. 112 Another method of practising Dactylomancy. ising Dactylomancy. † **Da·ctylist.** Cbs. rare. [f. Daotyl + -18t.]

Taretylist. Cbs. rare. [f. DACTYL + -IST.]
A writer of dactylic verse.

1783 Warton Pref. Million's Min. Poems (T.), May is certainly a sonorous dactylist.

|| Dactylitis (dæktiləi tis). Path. Inflammation of a finger or toe. Hence Dactylitio (-i tik)
a., pertaining to dactylitis.

1861 Busstead Ven. Dis. (1879) 671 This affection .. was formerly called syphilitic panaris. We use the term dactylitis.

1bid. 772 Dactylitic swellings.

Dactylo (dæktilø, dæktilø), combining form of Gr. δάκτυλοs finger, as in Dactylodei ktous a. (nonce-wd.) [Gr. δακτυλόδεικτος], pointed at with the finger. Dactylo graphy = Dactylotylography = Dactylotylography = Dactylotylography the fingers. Dactylo podite (Zool.), [Gr. ποδ-foot], the terminal joint of a limb in Crustacea. Dactylopore (see quot.); hence Dactyloporio a. lopore (see quot.); hence Dactyloporic a. Dactylopterous a., having the characters of the genus Dactylopterus of fishes, in which the pectoral fins are greatly enlarged and wing-like; so Dactylo pteroid a. Da:otylozo oid, -zo id, a mouthless

lopteroid a. Da:ctylozo'oid, =xo'id, a mouthless cylindrical zooid in some Hydrozoa.

1854 Times 27 May 5/6 Oxford must. be represented in politics. by an universally dactylodeiktous personage. 1884

J. C. Gordon Deaf Mutes in Amer. Annals Apr. (1885) 128 note, A much simpler system of 'dactylography' based upon the Dalgarno alphabet. 1721 Balley, Dactylonomy, the Art of Numbering on the Fingers. 1870 Rolleston Anim. Life 92 Appendages which are known as the 'propodite' and 'dactylopodite'. 1880 Hukley Crayfish iv. 219 The dactylopodites of the two posterior thoracic limbs. 1863 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dactylopore, a name given to the pores in the corallum of Hydrocorallinæ, from which the dactylozoids protrude. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson Anim. Life 758 The hydranth is sometimes modified for special functions, and the following must be regarded as polymorphic forms of it. The Dactylozooid, a mouthless hydranth, modified for solely defensive and offensive purposes. Such zooids are universal among Hydrocorallina.

Dactyloid (dæ'ktiloid), a. rare-°. [ad. Gr.

modified for solely defensive and offensive purposes. Such zooids are universal among Hydrocorallina.

Dactyloid (dæ'ktiloid), a. rare-0. [ad. Gr. δαπνλοειδή; finger-like: see -o.D.] Resembling a finger.

1882 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Dactylology (dæktilo'lòdzi). Also 7 dactylogie. [f. Gr. δάπνλοs finger +-λογια discourse: see -LOGY.] 'Finger-speech'; the art of 'speaking' or communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers, as in the deaf-and-dumb alphabet. (Formerly CHIBOLOGY.)

1696 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dactylogie.. finger-talk, speech made with the fingers. 1680 Dalgard Darf & Dumb Man's Tutor Introd., Cheirology, or dactylology. is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers. 1885 Guardias 24 Oct. 271/1 The ceremony was performed in the finger language, or, as it is grandiloquently termed, dactylology. 1893 G. Mersentra Diama II. xii. 303 They pressed hands at parting. not for the ordinary dactylology of lovers, but in sign of the treaty of amity.

Dactylose (dæktilous), a. rare-0. [f. DACTYL (or its source) +-OSE.] 'Having fingers, or finger-shaped' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Dad (dæd), 1612 colloq. Also 6-7 dadd(e. [Occurs from the 16th c. (or possibly 15th c.), in representations of rustic, humble, or childish speech, in which it may of course have been in use much earlier, though it is not given in the Promptorium or Catholicon. where words of this class occur.

in which it may of course have been in use much earlier, though it is not given in the Promptorium or Catholicon, where words of this class occur.

Of the actual origin we have no evidence: but the forms dada, tata, meaning 'father', originating in infantile or childish speech, occur independently in many languages. It has been assumed that our word is taken from Welsh tad, mutated dad, but this is very doubtful; the Welsh is itself merely a word of the same class, which has displaced the original Celtic word for 'father'= Ir. athair.]

A childish or familiar word for father: originally ranking with mages for mother but now less two.

the original Celtic word for 'father' = \text{Ir. athair.}\]
A childish or familiar word for father: originally ranking with mam for mother, but now less typically childish. Cf. DADDY.

I a 1500 Chester Pl. (Shaks. Soc.) I. 43 Cayme. I will.. Speake with my dadde and mam also. Mamme and dadd, reste you well! [Of uncertain date: the MS. is only of 1592. Harl. MS. of 1607 reads (ii. 678) 'sire and dam', iii. 681,' father and mother'.] 1523. Wilson Rhet. 31 Bryngyng forthe a faire child unto you.. suche a one as shall call you dad with his swete lispyng wordes. 1590 GREENE Never too late (1600) 53 The boy sayes, Mam, where is my Dad, when will he come home? 1505 Shaks. 50hn II. 1.467 Since I first cal'd my brothers father Dad. 1626 GILL Sacr. Philos. 1.95, I have not read so farre in heraldry, as to tell you who was his Dad, nor of what house his mother came. 1708 Mrs. CENTLIVEE Bratic Body 1. i, An Uncle who .. tho' he made me his Heir, left Dad my Guardian. 1816 'Quiz' Grand Master 1. Argt., Leaving his dad and mam in tears. 1886 BESANT Childr. of Gibeon II. viii, Poor old dad!

162. 1608 T. Morron Presm. Encounter 93 It is better to be a lad then (that I may so say) a dad in falshood. 1683 M. O. Boilean's Lutrin 1. 222 For he was Dad of all the singing Tribe. 1868 Craven Gloss., Dad is also used for one that excels in any thing, but chiefly in a bad sense. 'He'st dad of au for mischief'.

Dad, 5b. 2 Sc. and north. dial. Also daud, dawd. [f. DAD v.]

[f. DAD v.]

1. A firm and shaking blow, a knock or thump (e.g. on the back of a man or beast, or on any body

with dull resonance.

2718 RAMSAY Christ's Kirk III. xiii, He. Play'd dad, and dang the bark Aff's shins that day.

2789 D. DAVIDSON

Seasons 15 (Jam.) Whoe'er did slight him gat a daud. 1827
J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Wks. (1855) I. 277 The snaw was ... giein them sair flaffs and dads on their faces.

2. A large piece knocked off, a 'thumping' piece, a lump (of bread or other solid matter).

1788 Bunns Holy Fair xxiii, Cheese an' bread. dealt about in. dawds that day. 1827 R. Nicoll Poems (1843: 82) Dauds o' counsel ye would gie. 1849 in Robson Barnés of Tyne Ty Lumps o' beef, an' dads o' duff. 1879 Cumbrid. Gloss. Suppl., Daud, a flake of snow.

Dad, a deformation of God, in asseverations: now dial. (Cf. Adad, Beddha); also Dod.)

1698 Otwar Friendship in F. III. i, But by Dad he's pure company. 1681 N. N. Rome's Follies 30 Say'st thou so, Neighbour? dad, you have very much reviv'd my heart. 1841 S. Lover Handy Andy iii, By dad! Andy, you've made a mistake this time that I'll forgive you. 1890 Dialect Notes (Boston U.S.), Kentucky Words II. 64 Dad, dod, for God, in certain curses. 'Dad dat your hide'.

Dad, daud (dæd, dad), v. Sc. and north. dial. [Onomatopoeic; expressing orally the action in

[Onomatopæic; expressing orally the action in question, and its abrupt and somewhat dulled sound. The occasional Sc. spelling daud does not imply a long vowel, but merely the low back

not imply a long vowel, but merely the low back wide (a), often approaching (9). 

1. trans. To strike with a blow that shakes or sends a shock through; to knock, beat; to shake with knocking or beating.

a 1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 260 One took him [the 'idole'] by the heillis, and dadding his head to the calsay, left Dagon without head or handis. 1715 Ramsay Christ's Kirk. II. III, Then took his bannet to the bent And daddit aff the glar. 2723 — Three Bonnets IV, This said, he dadded to the yate. 1816 J. WILSON Nocl. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 138 Twa stout young fellows Mansie Wauch xvii. 1849) 113 Dadding the end of his staff on the ground. 1849 CARLYLE Lef. in Froude Life II. 11 Nervous system all 'dadded about' by coach travel.

2. intr.

Coach travel.

2. intr.

1719 RAMSAV 2nd Answ. Hamilton iv, Dad down a grouf, and tak a drink. 1865 Mrs. Carlvie Lett. III. 258 The shock it was to me to find. all those weak, wretched letters. 'dadding about' [knocking about] in the dining-room.

Dada (dæ'da, dådā'). Also dadda, da-da. [Cf. DAD 5b.'] A child's word for father; cf. papa. (In some parts pronounced dada', like papa', and used instead of that word.)

1688 3rd Coll. Poems, Loyal Litany xvi, Or if the Smock and Dada fails, Adopt a Brat of Neddy Hayles. 1689 FARQUHAR Love & Bottle 1, Poor child I he's as like his own dadda as if he were spit out of his mouth. 1775 Mad. D'Arbilay Early Diary (1889) II. 117 Dear Dada, I have this moment received your letter. 184s in Robson Bards of Tyne (1863) 227 A, U, A, my bonny bairn. A, U, A—thou suin may learn To say dada se canny. 1866 Miss Yonge Prince & Page iii. 52 The child still cried for her da-da.

† Da da, int. Obs. [app. of nursery origin; but the history is unknown.] A childish and famillar expression for 'Good-bye!'; the earlier form of TA-TA.

1681 Orway Soldier's Fort. III. i, Well, da, da, da. . prithee don't he toubled de a very Haunthey Court Miss.

101111 01 1A-1A.

1681 Orway Soldier's Fort. 111. i, Well, da, da, da. prithee don't be troubled, da, da. 1733 Hampton Court Misc. 10 Wife. Da, Da, Monster [exit laughing]. Husb. Farewel,

† **Da. dder**, v. Obs. exc. dial. In 5 dadir. [Cf. Dodder, Didder, Dither; the form is that

[Cf. DODDER, DIDDER, DITHER: the form is that of a frequentative, as in patter, shiver, totter, etc.: but the etymology of the stem dad-, did-, dod-, is obscure; cf. DADE.] intr. To quake, tremble. 1883 Cath. Angl. 88/1 To Dadir, frigucio. 18... Hye Way to Spyttil Hour 118 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 28 Boyes, gyrles, and luskysh strong knaues, Dydderyng and dadderyng, leaning on their staues. 1876 Cumbrld. Gloss., Dadder, Didder, Dodder, trepidars. 1876 Cumbrld. Gloss., Dadder, Didder, Dodder, to shiver; to tremble.

Hence Dadder, to Shiver; to tremble.

Hence Dadder, Gloss., Dadder grass, Briza media. 1878 Cumbrld. Gloss., Dadder grass, Quaking grass.

quaking grass.

Daddie, var. of DADDY.

Daddie, var. of DADDY.

Daddie (dæ'd'), sb. dial. The hand or fist.
1785 in Gross Dict. Vulg. Tongue. 1812 Sporting Mag.
XXXIX. 47 His daddles he us'd with such skill and dexterity. 1827 Scott Two Drowers ii, 'Adzooks'' exclaimed the bailiff—'sure.. men forget the use of their daddles'.
1881 Miss Jackson Shropshire Word-bk. Suppl. s. v., 'Tip us yer daddle' is an invitation to shake hands.
Darddle, v. dial. [app. f. same root as DADDER, with dim. ending -LE: cf. toddle.] intr. To walk totteringly or unsteadily, like a child; to be slow in motion or action; to dawdle, saunter, trifle.
Cf. DAIDLE, DAWDLE.
1787 Gross Prov. Gloss., Daddle, to walk unsteadily like

Cf. DAIDLE, DAWDLE.
1787 GROSE Prov. Gloss., Daddle, to walk unsteadily like a child; to waddle. 1825 BROCKETT North C. Wds., Daddle, to walk unsteadily, to saunter or trifle. 1876 Cumbrid. Gloss., Daddle, to walk or work slowly; to trifle. 1831 Miss Jackson Shropshire Word-bh. Suppl., Daddle, to trifle; to loiter; to dawdle.
1836 Stevenson Treasure Isl. 1. iii. 21 'I'll trick them again. . I'll shake out another reef, matey, and daddle 'em again.

again.'

Daddock (dæ'dək). dial. Also 7 dadocke.
[Stem dad- of uncertain etymology; but cf. Doider: the suffix appears to be dim. -ock, as in bullock, hillock.] Rotten or decayed wood; also † daddock-wood.

a 1544 Br. M. Smith Serm. (1632) 106 How long would it be before you could. make mortar of sand, or make a piece

of dadocke-wood to flame? 1674 BLOUNT Glossogr. (ed. 4), Daddock, when the heart or body of a Tree is throughly rotten, it is called Daddock, quast, dead Oak. 1787 GROSE Prov. Gloss., Daddock, rotten wood, touch-wood. Glosc. 1845 S. Judd Margaret II. i, The great red daddocks lay in the green pastures where they had lain year after year, crumbling away. 1884 Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Daddock, decayed wood, touchwood.

the green pastures where they had lain year atter year, crumbling away. 1884 Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Daddock, decayed wood, touchwood.

Hence Da'ddooky a., decayed, rotten.
1885 BITTON Beaut. Wiltshire, Daddicky, dry, decayed.
1884 Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Daddocky, filmsy, unsubstantial, soft with decay.

Daddy (dæ'di). colloq. Also 6 daddye, 6-8 dady, 8-9 daddie. [dim. of DAD sb.!: see -Y.]

A diminutive and endearing form of DAD, father.
1 a 1500 Chester Pl. (Shaks. Soc.) I. 38 As my daddye hath taughte yt me, I will fulfill his lore. [MS. of 1592: Harl. MS. reads 'father'.] a 1500 Skelton Image Ipocr.
158 Now God save these dadyes And all ther yong babyes. 1558 HULORT, Dadde or daddy, as infantes cal their fathers. 1673 R. Leigh Transforser Reh. 8 Every Nurse can readily point to Daddy's Eyes. 1794 J. Wolcott (P. Pindar) Rowl. for Oliver Wks. II. 413 So [I] ask'd my daddy's leave to study Painting. 1886 Miss Brandon Yist as I am xl, She could not believe that there was a fault in daddy.

b. irreverently.
1740 Chesterer. Lett. II. exciii. 220 All day long afraid of Lid Daddy in England. 1800 Shectator 24 Dec. 927/2 In

D. Irreverently.

1749 CHESTERF. Lett. II. exciii. 220 All day long afraid of old Daddy in England. 1892 Spectator 24 Dec. 927/2 In other respects, he is an Old Daddy!

Hence Da'ddyism nonce-ud., the characteristics of an 'old daddy' (cf. prec. b); in U.S. boast of

of an 'old daddy' (cf. prec. b); in C.O. BORN.

1871 KATE FIELD in Harper's Bazaar Aug. (Farmer),
'His grandfather was a distinguished man.' 'Was he?'
replied the man of Chicago. 'That's of no account with us.
There's less daddyism here than any part of the United
States. What's he himself?' 1892 Spectator 24 Dec. 927/2
If this great truth had broken upon Carlyle's biographer, how
much daddyism had we been spared!

[From its very long

States. What's he himself? 189a Speciator 24 Dec. 927/2 If this great truth had broken upon Carlyle's biographer, how much daddyism had we been spared!

Da.ddy-long-legs. [From its very long slender legs.] 2. A popular name for the CRANE-FLY. (Called also father- and Harry-long-legs.) b. A name for Arachnids or spiders of similar appearance, such as those of the genus Phalangium.

a 1824 Dibdin Quanki Fongo in Univ. Songster 11. 58/1 Old daddy longlegs, when he drank his congo. 1840 Westwood tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. 619 These insects are well known under the names of Daddy long-legs, Tailors, &c. 1884 F. J. Lloyd Science Agric. 219 Next to the wireworm the crane fly or daddy-longlegs. is probably most hurtful.

Dade (drid), v. Obs. exc. dial. Also dial. dad, dawd. [perh. the same as the root of DADDER.]

1. intr. To move slowly or with uncertain steps, to toddle, like a child just learning to walk.

1802 Drayton Poly-olb. i. 8 Which nourisht and bred up. No sooner taught to dade, but from their mother trip. Ibid. xiv, But eas'ly from her source as Isis gently dades.

2. trans. To lead and support (one who totters, esp. a child learning to walk). Also fig.

1893 Drayton Heroic. Ep. xxi. 108 The little children when they learne to goe, By painefull Mothers daded to and fro. 1803 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 18 A guide... to stay and dade them when they learned to go. 1bid. 399 Such he ought to enforme, to direct, to dade and leade by the hand.

1895 E. Wauch Lanc. Songs 72 (Lanc. Gloss.), Dost think thae could doff me an' dad me to bed? 1879 Miss Jackson Shropshire Word-bk., Dade, to lead children when learning to walk. 1881 Leicestershire Floss., Dade, to help to walk. 1891 Leicestershire Floss., Dade, to help to walk ... 1 shouldn' ha' got home, if they hadn' daded me along'. Hence Da'ding vbl. sb., as in † dading-sleeves, -strings (dial.), leading-strings.

Hence Da'ding vbl. sb., as in † dading-sleeves, -strings (dial.), leading-strings.

1675 Teonge Diary (1825) 13 His sonn.. with his mayd to leade him by his dading sleeves. 1865 Ben Brierley Irkdale 1. 259 He's nobbut like a chili ni its dadins. 1879 Miss Jackson Shropsthire Word-bk. Dading-strings, by which a child is held up when learning to walk.

† Dade, sb. Obs. Name of some wading bird. 1686 Loyal Garland xx. ii, There's neither swallow, dove, nor dade, Can soar more high, or deeper wade.

Dade, early form of Deed.

Da'dless, a. rare-1. [f. Dad sb.1 + -less.]

Fatherless.

ratheriess.

1606 WARNER Alb. Eng. xiv. xci. 369 So many dadlesse Babes.

Dado (dēi do'. Arch. [a. It. dado die, cube (= Pr. dat, OF. det, dé):-L. datum: see DIE.]

1. The block or cube, with plane faces, forming

the body of a pedestal, between the base mouldings

the body of a pedestal, between the base mouldings and the cornice; the die.

1664 EVELYN tr. Frear's Archit. 124 [The Pedestal] is likewise called Truncus the Trunk... also Abacus, Dado, Zocco, &c. 1688 R. Holme Armonry III. 102/1 Dado or Dye is a flat in a Coraice or Pedestal. 1816 J. Smith Panarama. Sc. 4 Art 1. 171 Each central portion, as dado of pedestal, shaft of column. 1820 T. Cromwell Excurs. Ireland ii. 81 The dado of the pedestal, above the entablature.

2. The finishing of wood running along the lower part of the walls of a room, made to represent a continuous pedestal; strictly applied only to the flat surface between the plinth and the capping. Hence, b. Any lining, painting, or papering of the lower part of an interior wall, of a different material or colour from that of the upper part. 1767 Builder's Price-Bl. 39 Dado. 2 inch dado, level, skirted, and caped. 1792 Printy Cycl. VIII. 284/2 The dado employed in the interiors of buildings is a continuous pedestal.. constructed of wood, and is usually about the height of a chair-back. Its present use is to protect the

stucco-work or paper of the walls. 1854 Ecclesiologist XV. 357 A dado of oak-panelling. 1858 Household Words No. 456. 66 (The Alhambra) The dados, or low wainscotings, are of square glazed tiles, which form a glittering breast-high coat of mail

of mail.

b. 1877 BLACK Green Past. xl. (1878) 323 Oh, by the way, Lady Sylvia, how did your dado of Indian matting look? 1879 MISS BRADDON Vixen III. 249 Mabel insisted upon having... a sage-green wall with a chocolate dado—did you ever hear of a dado?—in the new morning-room.

3. attrib., as dado-moulding.

1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 284 A cornice or dado moulding surmounting the die. 1853—61 Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. s. v., The capping or surbase, sometimes called the dado molding.

molding.

Dadoed (dēl'dod), ppl. a. [f. DADO sb. + -ED.]

Furnished with a dado.

1881 Miss Braddon Aspk. xiv. 159 The old oak-dadoed drawing-room. 1890 Pall Mall G. 13 Aug. 2/3 A pretty morning-room. with dadoed walls.

Dae, Sc. form of Dob.

† Decial, sb. Obs. In 7 Dædale, Dedal(1. [ad. L. Dædal-us: see below. Cf. F. Dédale maze.]

1. An anglicized form of the proper name Dædalus: a skilful artificer or fabricator like Dædalus. Lus; a skillul artificer or fabricator like Dædalus. [1619 H. Hurron Foll. Anat. Av a (Stanford), My lamelegd Muse... Yet doth aspire with Dedall's wings.] c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems Wks. [1711] 18 The Silk-worm of Love. A Dædale of my death.

2. A maze or labyrinth.

2. A maze or labyrinth.

1699 EVELYN Acetaria (1729) 119 Groves, Labyrinths, Dedals. Close-Walks. and other Relievo's of Topiary and Hortulan architecture.

Deedal (drdal), a. Chiefly poetical. Also 6-7 (9) deedale, 7 dedall, 7-9 dedal. [ad. L. dædalus, a. Gr. δαίδαλος skilful, cunningly wrought, variameted at the sea proc.]

215, a. Gr. δαίδαλος skilful, cunningly wrought, variegated, etc.: see prec.]

1. Skilful, cunning to invent or fashion.

1590 Spenser F. Q. III. Prol. ii, All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles, His dædale hand would faile and greatly faynt.

1630 DRUMM. of HAWTH. Poents Whs. (1711) 36 Out-run the wind-out-running dædale hare. 1838 Blacktw. Mag. XXIV. 346 Here the dashing Blind Harry the Harper had hung up his dædal harp. 1872 BLACKIE Lays Highl. 33 By the dædal hand of Titan Nature piled.

2. Disnlaving artistic cunning or fertility of in-

XXIV. 346 Here the dashing Blind Harry the Harper had hung up his dædal harp. 1872 Blackie Lays Highl. 33 By the dædal hand of Titan Nature piled.

2. Displaying artistic cunning or fertility of invention; maze-like; = Dædalin I.
c 1630 Drumm. or Hawth. Poems Wks. (1711) 42 Ye, who with curious numbers, sweetest art, Frame dedal nets our beauty to surprie. 1746 J. Warton Ode iii. (R.), Here ancient art her dædal fancies play'd In the quaint mazes of the crisped roof. 1836 Landor Perioles & A. Wks. 1846 II. 372 The dedal dance is spun and woven.

3. Of the earth, etc.; 'Manifold in works'; hence, varied, variously adorned.
A vague poetic use after Lucretius (I. 7 'dædala tellus'; v. 234 'natura dædala rerum').
1836 Spenser F. Q. Iv. x. 45 Then doth the dædale earth throw forth to thee Out of her fruitfull lap abondant flowres. 1748 T. Warton Pleas. Melanch. 248 What dædal landscapes smile! 1877 Wonsows. Sequel to 'Beggars', For whose free range the dædal earth Was filled with animated toys. 1849 D'Issaell Rev. Epich I. xv, The dædal faith of the old world had died. 1864 Skeat Uhland's Poems 28 With what dædal fulness Thy beds their blossoms shew!

4. "Mazy, labyrinthine; 't changeful. Obs.
1818 Keats Endym. 1v. 459 Search my most hidden breast! By truth's own tongue, I have no dædale heart!

4. "Mazy Labyrinthine; 't changeful. Obs.
1818 Keats Endym. 1v. 459 Search my most hidden breast! By truth's own tongue, I have no dædale heart!

4. "Maxy Labyrinthine; 't changeful. Obs.
1838 Keats Endym. 1v. 459 Search my most hidden breast! By truth's own tongue, I have no dædale heart!

4. Dædaleleous, a. Bot. [f. as next +-ous.]

Dædal leaf.

Dædal leaf.

Dædal leaf.

Bot. [f. as next +-ous.]

1835 LINDLEY Introd. Bot. (1848) II. 357 Dædaltons; when
the point has a large circuit, but is truncated and rugged.

Dædaltan, -ean (didi-ilian), a. Also Dec.
[f. L. Dædalt-us relating to Dædalus, Gr. δαιδάλεος
cunningly wrought +-AN; or f. Dædal-us +-IAN.]

1. Of or after the style of Dædalus; skilful, ingenious, formed with art; resembling the labyrinth
of Dædalus. intricate, maze-like

genious, formed with art; resembling the labyrinth of Dædalus, intricate, maze-like.

1607 Walkington Opt. Glass 111 The Dædalian. Labyrinths wherein hee takes his turnes. a 1634 Chapman (W.), Our bodies decked in our dædalian arms. 1757 J. Brown in Popt's Wks. 1757 III. p. xv. (Stanford, Dædalian arguments but few can trace. 1776 Adam Smith W. N. II. ii. (1869) I. 322 Suspended upon the Dædalian wings of paper money. 1880 Contemp. Rev. XXXVII. 475 note. Beauty of contrivance, adaptation, or mechanism. we have called Dædalian beauty.

1636 Raleigh's Tubus Hist. Pref. B, Contrived by a Dædalean Hand. 1869 J. Sergeant Solid Philos. 11 To please the Dædalean feaces of the ingenious Contrivers. 1850 Carlvle Latterd. Pamph. iii. 14 Such creatures, like moles, are safe only underground, and their engineerings there become very dædalean. 1864 Badham Halieut. 512 Unable to wind his way through the Dædalean mazes of a modern bill of fare.

† 2. = Dædal a. 3. Obs.

1598 Sylvester Du Barlas II. ii. Arke 425 In various sort Dedalian Nature seems her to disport.

1848 WORNUM Lect. Painting 351 note, The black vases, or those with the black figures (skiagrams) or the stained reddish-yellow terra cotta, are the most ancient. The style of design of these black figures has been termed the Egyptian or Dædalian style.

or Dædalian style.

Dædalist (drdålist). nonce-wd. [See -187.]

An imitator of Dædalus.

1713 Addison Guardian No. 112 P 3, I have fully considered the project of these our modern Dædalists, and am resolved so far to discourage it, as to prevent any person from flying in my time.

† De dalize, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. DEDAL a. +-IZE.] trans. To make intricate or maze-like.

a 1618 Sylvester Du Bartas, Lacrymu 80 Wee Lawyers
then, who declalizing Law, And deading Conscience, like

**Desdalous** (d $\bar{i}$ dăləs), a. Bot. Also dedalous.

In the decision of the control of th

and made wings for himself and his son Icarus.] A skilful or cunning artificer (like Dædalus).

c 1590 Drumm. or Hawth. Poems Whs. (1721) 50 Gone is
my sparrow.. A Dedalus he was to catch a fly. 1691 Hevwood Eng. Eliz. (1641) 123 Gardiner was the onely Dedalus
and inventour of the engine.

Dædl, early form of Deal.

Dæmon, Dæmonic, etc.: see Demon, etc.

Daer-stock (dä:er-stok). Irish Antiq. [f.
MIr. dåer, Olr. dåir, dåer base, ignoble, unfree,
servile, mod.Ir. daar captive, condemned, guilty +
Stock.] Stock or cattle belonging to the landlord
of which the tenant or vassal has the use; used
attrib. in daer-stock tenant, tenancy.

of which the tenant or vassal has the use; used attrib. in daer-stock tenant, tenancy.

1875 MAINE Hist. Inst. vi. 159 The Daer-stock tenant had unquestionably parted with some portion of his freedom. Ibid., The relation between vassal and chief called Daer-stock tenancy.

Dæsman, var. of DESMAN.

Daff (daf), sb. Obs. exc. north. dial. Also 4-5 daf, 4-6 daffe. [Etymology uncertain: cf. DAFT. It has been conjecturally referred to ON. das/ deaf, dull, savourless, which survives in Sc. dow/, dow/ dull, spiritless, but this is phonetically inadmissible.]

One deficient in sense or in proper spirit; a simpleton, a fool; a coward.

dui, savouriess, which survives in Sc. acas, acray aun, spintless, but this is phonetically inadmissible.]

One deficient in sense or in proper spirit; a simpleton, a fool; a coward.

crass Poem Times Edw. II, 99 in Pol. Somes (Camden)
328 If the parsoun have a prest of a clene lyf. Shal comen a daffe and putte him out. That can noth a ferthing worth of god. 1362 Lanci. P. Pl. A. I. 129 'Dou dotest daffe quap heo' Dulle are bi wittes.' crass Chaucer Reeve's T.
288 And when this lape is tald another day I sal been halde a daf, a cokenay. crass of the continuous properties of a dastard, or he bat spekythe not yn tyme, ordurus.

1829 Harrison England in. ii. (1877)1. 58 Certes it [Landaffe] is a poore bishoprike...the late incumbent thereof being called for... in open court made answer: 'The daffe is here, but the land is gone'. 1616 BULLOKAR, Daffe, a dastard. 1876

Whitby Gloss., Daff, a half-wit; a coward.

Daff (daf), v.1 Chiefly Sc. [f. DAFF sb.

Cf. the dial. daffe to become stupid, grow imbecile; also to dumbfounder, confuse the faculties; daffty imbecile, stupid from failure of the faculties. Whitby Gloss.]

1. intr. To play the fool; to make sport, toy, dally, talk or behave sportively.

1338 STEWART Crom. Scot. III. 342 Quhat do 3e now? I see do bot daf. a 1603 Polwart Flyting w. Montg. 662

20 Dastard, thou daffes, that with such divilire mels. 1813

Picken Poems I. 175 (Jam.) Come yout the green an' daff wi' me, My charming dainty Davy. 1876 Whitby Gloss., Daff, to chat in a daudling way; to loiter. Also to falter in memory; 'beginning dainty Davy. 1876 Whitby Gloss., Daff, to chat in a daudling way; to loiter. Also to falter in memory; 'beginning dainty Davy. 1876 Whitby Gloss., Daff, to chat in a daudling may; to loiter. Also to falter in memory; 'beginning dainty Davy. 1876 Whitby Gloss.

1947. to chat in a daudling may; to loiter. Also to falter in memory; 'beginning to daff. 1886 STEVENSON Kidmaphed iv. 30 Gentlemen daffing at their wine.

† 2. trans. To daunt. north. dial. Obs.

1674. RAY N. C.

put off.

(Johnson, misunderstanding the pa. t., as in quot. 1596, made the present stem daft.)]

†1. trans. To put off (as clothes); to throw off, divest oneself of. Obs.

1597 SHAKS. Lover's Compl. 297 There my white stole of chastity I daff'd. 1606 — Ant. & Cl. IV. IV. 13 He that vnbuckles this, till we do please To daft [= daff't] for our Repose, shall heare a storme.

2. To put or turn aside, to thrust aside; esp. in the Shaksperian phrase to daff the nworld aside [= to

the Shaksperian phrase to daff the world aside (= to bid or make it get out of one's way), and imitations

bid or make it get out of one's way), and imitations of this (sometimes vaguely or erroneously applied).

1896 Shars. I Hen. IV., IV. i. 96 The .. Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales, And his Cumrades, that daft the World aside, And bid it passe. 1899 — Much Adov. i. 78 Claud. Away, I will not have to do with you. Leo. Canst thou so daffe me? 1899 — Pass. Pilgr. 183 She bade good night, that kept my rest away; And daff'd me to a cabin hang'd with care. 1601 Weever Mirr. Mart. A vij. We daft the world with time ourselves beguiled. 1820 Krars Lamis 11. 160 Some knotty problem, that had daff His patient thought. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in Atl. Monkhy No. 268. 202 We have no right to daff a pessimist's argument aside merely because letc.]. 1884 Sat. Rev. 14 June 787/1 Its pleasant fashion of daffing the world aside.

† D. To put off (with an excuse, etc.). Obs. 1604 Sharks. Oth. IV. ii. 176 Every day thou dafts [v. r. doffest] me with some deuise lago.

Daffadowndilly, daffydowndilly. Also daffe. [A playful expansion of DAFFO-DILLY.] A daffodil; used at first in the generic sense. Still a widespread popular name of the Yellow Daffodil, under the dialect forms daffadown., daffodowndilly. 1222 TUSKER Hukb. Aliii. (1878) os Herbes, branches, and

daffidown., daffodowndilly.

1873 TUSSER Husb. xliii. (1878) 95 Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots... 7 Daffadondillies.

1879 SPENSER SASA. Cal. Apr. 140 Strowe mee the grounde with daffadowndillies.

1708 MOTTEUX Rabelais IV. li, Their

Hair .. stuck with Roses, Gilly-flowers .. Daffidown-dillies. 1840 BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Barney Magnire ii, With roses and lillies, and daffy-down-dillies.

and fillies, and Gany-Gown-Guiles.

2. A shrub: prob. the Mezereon, which is still so called in Yorkshire 'from the slight similarity of the Greek name Daphne with Daffodil' (Britten and Holland).

and Holland).

1591 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Adelfa, a daffadoundilly, or rather rose bay tree, Rhododaphne. 1611 Florio, Oledadro, the weede Oleander. Also a Daffadounedillie.

Daffing (du fin), vbl. sb. [f. DAFF v.1 + -ING 1.]

1. Fooling, folly; sportive behaviour or talk; frolicking, toying, merriment.

1535 STEWART Cross. Scot. 1. 440 Into sic daffing putting

1. Pooling, toliy; sportive benaviour of talk; frolicking, toying, merriment.

1335 Stewart Cron. Scot. 1. 449 Into sic daffing putting your delyte, As brutell beist that followis appetyte. 1696 G. Stuart Tocoser. Disc. 39 You would have burst your heart with laughing To've seen the gang so full of daffing. 1987 Burns Twa Dogs 43 Until wi' daffin weary grown, Upon a knowe they sat them down. 1823 Lockhart Reg. Dalton vil. v. (1842) 416 They're young folk; daffin's natural to them. 1886 Stevenson Kidnapped xxiii. 232 It was all daffing; it's all nonsense.

2. Mental derangement, insanity.

2. Mental derangement, insanity.

2. Metivill MS. 58 (Jam.) There he falls into a phrenzie and daffine which keeped him to his death. 1857 Dunglison Dict. Med. 214 Daffing, insanity.

Da. ffish, a. Obs. exc. north. dial. [f. DAFF sb. + -18H.] Spiritless; stupid.

1470-85 MALORY Arthur IX. xiii, This is but a daffysh knyght. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss., Daffish, shy, modest.]

Daffodil (dæfødil). Also 6 daffodyll, 6-7 daffo-, daffadil, 7-8 daffadil, (9 daffodel): see also DAFFODILLY, and DAFFADOWNDILLY. [A variant of AFFODILL, q. v. The initial d has not been satisfactorily accounted for.

It has been variously suggested as due to childish or playful distortion, as in Ted for Edward, lants for aunt; to union

variant of Affolill, q.V. In mittal a has not been satisfactorily accounted for.

It has been variously suggested as due to childish or playful distortion, as in Ted for Edward, tante for aunt; to union of the article th' (cf. Corone, Affoodille, TW Affodill, and north. Eng. t'affadil); to final d of and, in (e.g.) 'fennell and affodil'; to union of the Dutch or Flemish article, as de affodil: the affodil; and to Fr. prep. d' as in fleur d'aphrodille. It is noteworthy that as in Eng. the word has gained a letter, in 16th c. Fr. it sometimes lost one: Littré (s. v. asphodile) quotes from De Serres (16th c.), 'Des racines d'afrodille', and also 'Decoction de lapace, de frodille'. A third form desfrodille is quite conceivable.

Affodill and its popular variants daffodil, daffadilly, were originally and properly the Asphodel; then by popular misconception, due apparently to the application to both plants, at their first introduction to England, of the fanciful name Laus tibi (see Turner Libellus B 3 b), it was applied, especially in the popular variations, to species of Narcissus, etc. Botanists, after resisting this misapplication, compromised the matter by retaining affodil for Narcissus. Finally affodil was 'rectified' to asfodyl and asphodel, and accepting the more popular adsfidil for Narcissus. Finally affodil was 'rectified' to asfodyl and asphodel, and daffodil restricted in oppular use to the Yellow Narcissus or Yellow Daffodil of Eng. fields and gardens.]

+ 1. The same as Affodill;

sus or Yellow Daffodil of Eng. fields and gardens.]
† 1. The same as AFFODILL; the genus Asphodelus (formerly including some allied plants). Obs.
[1538 see AFFODILL] 1548 TURNER Names of Herbes s. v. Albucus, Asphodillus groweth ... in gardines in Anwerp, it maye be named in englishe whyte affodil or duche daffodil. 1567 MAPLET Gr. Forest 40 Daffadill, some call Anthericon, the Romanes Kings spare. 1578 LYTE Dodoess v. Ixxix. 649 This herbe [Asphodelus in 3 species] is called .. in English also Affodyl, and Daffodyll. 2607 Torsell Fourf. Beasts (1673) 304 Asphodelus (englished by some daffadil). † 2. The opens Narcissus. of which it is the

†2. The genus Narcissus, of which it is the common Eng. name in the Catalogue of Gerarde's common Eng. name in the Catalogue of Gerarde's Garden 1599, where twelve Daffodils or Narcissuses are distinguished, the White Daffodil being the common White Narcissus or Poet's Lily (N. poeticus) of Eng. gardens, the 'White Lily' of Scotland; the Yellow Daffodil (N. pseudo-Narcissus) the plant to which the name is now restricted.

cissus) the plant to which the name is now restricted.

1548 Turner Names of Herbes (E. D. S.) to This that we take for daffodil is a kinde of Narcissus. 1578 Lyte Dodons it. 1. 211 These pleasant flowers are called..in Englishe Narcissus, white Daffodill, and Primerose pierelesse [In Narcissus, white Daffodill, and Primerose pierelesse [In Lyte's own annotated copy in the Brit. Mus. Libr. he has written over the figure of N. poeticus on p. 210 'White primrose pyerles, Laus tibi, and of some Daffodille']. 1597 (Errarde I. Ixxiv. 111 The double white Daffodil of Constantinople [N. orientalis] was sent into England vnto the right Honorable the Lord Treasurer, among other bulbed flowers. 1629 Parkinson Paradisi in Sole iv. (1656) 8 Many idle and ignorant Gardiners..do call some of these Daffodils Narcisses, when as all know that know any Latine, that Narcissus is the Latine name, and Daffodil the English of one and the same thing.

3. Now restricted to Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus (also called Lent Lily), found wild in various parts of England and cultivated as an early spring flower.

(also called Lent Lily), found wild in various parts of England and cultivated as an early spring flower. [1366 TURNER Herbal II. 62 a, Our comen daffadil is one kynde of Narcissus.] 1390 GREENE Upt. Courtier (1871) 2
The yellow daffodil, a flower fit for jealous dotterels. 1611
SHAKS. Wint. T. v. iii. 1 When Daffadils begin to peere, With heigh the Doxy ouer the dale. 1648 Herrick Hesper., To Daffadils, Faire Daffadils, we weep to see You haste away so soone. 1746-7 Hervey Medit. (1818) 129 Who emboldens the daffodil... to trust her flowering gold with inclement and treacherous skies? 1853 TRNNYSON Maud III. 6 When the face of night is fair on the dewy downs, And the shining daffodil dies.

4. Chequered Daffodil: the Fritillary or Snake's head, Fritillaria Meleagris. Still known as the Daffodil in Hants. (Britten and Holland).
1859 CERARDE Herbal I. IXXIX, The checquered Daffodil or Jinny hen floure...checquered most strangely. 1599—Catal., Fritillaria, Checkerd Daffodill.

5. The colour of the daffodil; a pale yellow.

Also attrib. or as adj.

1855 TENNYSON Mand 1. XXII. ii, On a bed of daffodil sky.
1864 Pall Mall G. 21 Sept. 1/2 A belt of daffodil in the ean
announced the approach of dawn. 1886 St. Stephen's Rev.
13 Mar. 14/1 A primrose, a daffodil, or an orange-coloured
gown.

Daffodilly, daffadilly (dæ'fodili', sb. [f. prec.: perh. influenced by liiy.] The same as DAFFODIL: a poetic (and dialect) form.

1538 see AFFODILL 1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Jan. 22 Thy sommer prowde, with Daffadillies dight. 1593 DRAYTON Eclogues iii. 81 See that there be store of Lillyes, (Call'd of Shepheards Daffadillyes). 1637 Millyon Lycidas 150 Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed, And daffadillies fill their cups with tears. 1847 MARV HOWIT Ballads 7 He cut the leaves of the snow-drop down, And tied up the daffodilly.

Daffodilly, a. rare. [f. DAFFODIL + -Y.] Full of or furnished with daffodils.

1860 Temple Bar Mag. Sept. 125 An exceedingly unpre-

of or furnished with daffodils.

1892 Temple Bar Mag. Sept. 125 An exceedingly unpretentious, yet palm-y and daffodill-y drawing-room.

Daft (daft), a. Now chiefly Sc. and north.

[In early ME. daffle, corresp. to OE. zedæfle mild, gentle, meek:—OTeut. \*gadaftjo-z, f. gadafti vbl. sb. from stem daft-, in Gothic gadabar to become. be fit, OE pa. pple gedafen becoming, fit, suitable. The se here is app. for umlaut g before ft, st, which explains the two-fold ME. development daft and deft. The primary meaning of the adj. must have been 'becoming, fit'; cf. the adv. gedæftlice fitly, suitably, seasonably, and the vb. gedæftlan to make fit or ready, to prepare; from 'fit, ready, apt' came the general later sense of deft; from 'became the general later sense of deft; from 'becoming, decens' as said of persons, came that of 'meek, mild, innocent', and from 'innocent, inoffensive' app. that of 'irrational' said of beasts, and of 'silly, foolish, deficient in sense' as said of persons: cf. a common sense of 'innocent', and the sense-history of SILLY. See also DEFT.

DAFFE, 'a fool,' is found c 1325; its relationship to deft is uncertain; if originally distinct, it may have contributed to the development of the sense 'foolish' here.]
+1. Mild, gentle, meek, humble. Obs.
c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxi. 5 Nu pin cyning be cymō to be xedæfte. c 1200 OBMIN 2175 Shammfasst, and dafte, and sedefull. Ibid. 4610 And meoc, and dafte, and sedefull. 2. Silly, foolish, stupid. Cf. INNOCENT, SILLY.
a. Said of beasts.

a. Said of beasts.

B. Said of Deasts.

c 1325 Body 4 Soul 302 in Map's Poems 343 Ne wuste what was good or il, But as a beest, doumbe and daft. c 1350 Henryson Mor. Fab. 81 Who sayes are sheepe is daft, they lie of it.

b. Of persons: Wanting in intelligence, stupid,

D. Of persons: Wanting in intelligence, stupid, foolish.

1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 443 Bot to make it I am daft, For I can nost of potter craft. 1833 Lyndbsay Satyre 2008 Thou art the daftest fuill that ever I saw. 1570 Levins Manif. 9/33 Dafte, doltishe, stupidus. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 460 Cast away these daft conceits, and. take you seriouslie to your booke and studies. 1674 Ray N. C. Words 13 Daff, stupid, blockish, daunted, a verbo Daffe. 1885 Rosinson Whithy Gloss., Daft, dull of apprehension.

3. Of unsound mind, crazy, insane, mad. 1836 Bellenden Crom. Scot. (1821) I. viii, He that was trubit with the falling evil, or fallin daft or wod. 1840 Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot., Makand him Curatour to P. N. quhilk is daft, and hes na wit to gyde him selff. 1816 Scott Old Mort. vii, 'The woman would drive ony reasonable being daft.' 1839 Arnold Let. in Stanley Life & Corr. (1844) I. v. 254, I hope you will not think I ought to..adjourn to the next asylum for daft people. 1860 R. G. White Every-Day Eng. 122 We have preserved our common sense, and have not gone clean daft.

4. Thoughtless or giddy in one's mirth; madly gay or frolicsome. Daft days: the days of merriment at Christmas.

gay or frolicsome. Daft days: the days of merriment at Christmas.

c 1575 Dial. betw. Clerk & Courtier (Jam.), Ouhen ye your selfis ar daft and young. 1768 Ross Helenore 117 (Jam.) Awa, she says, Whaever's daft to day, it setsna you. 1769 Burst Twa Dogs 155 In a frolic daft. a 1774 Fragusson Poems (1789) II. 10 (litle) The Daft Days. 1816 Scort Antig. xxi, 'Ay, ay—they were daft days thae—but they were a' vanity and waur.' 1823—52 Whistle-binkie (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 81 At Yule, when the daft-days are fairly set in, A ploy without him wadna be worth a pin.

† 5. = DEFT, skilful. Obs.

la 1500 Chester Pl. (Shaks. Soc.) 134 (MS. 1592) For semlye he was and wounder dafte [MS. Harl. (1607) 2124 wondrous defte].

Hence † Daftelijk, daftelejjo [ON. -leikr suffix

Hence + Daftelijk, dafftelejjo [ON. -leikr suffix of action or condition], gentleness, meckness. **Daftile** (colloq.), a daft person. **Daftile** a, somewhat daft. **Daftile** a., having an appearance of folly or craziness. **Daftily** adv., † a. mildly, meekly (obs.); b. foolishly. **Daftness**, foolishness, madness.

meekly (obs.); b. foolishly. Dathness, foolishness, madness.

2.1300 Ormin 2188 Forr kaggerrle33c shall don batt 3ho Shall daffele33c forrwerrpenn. 1872 C. Gibbon For the King i, The daftie still maintained his position. 1883 Jamieson, Daftish, in some degree deranged. 1853 Robinson Whitby Gloss, A daftish dizzy sort of a body. 1725 Ramsay Gent. Sheph. Iv. i, 'Tis sae daftilke. 1816 Scott Antig. iv, Never think you... that his honour... would have done sic a daft-like thing. c. 1200 Ormin 1215 And hapher-like ledesst te And dafttelike and fa33re. 1724 Ramsay Teat.! Miss. (1733) I. 24 We datily thought to row in rowth. 1526 Abr. Hamilton Catech. 151 The word of the crosse semis to be daftness and folie to thame that perischis.

**Daft**, pa. t. of DAFF  $v.^2$  **Dag** (deg),  $sb.^1$  In 4-5 dagge. [Of uncertain origin: the same senses are partly expressed by

A pendant pointed portion of anything; o of the pointed or laciniated divisions made by deeply slashing or cutting the lower margin of a

cloak, gown, or other garment, as was done for ornament in the 15th c. Obs.

1309 LANGL Rich. Redeles 193 Dryue out be dagges and all be duche cotis. c140 Promp. Parv. 111 Dagge of clothe, fractilius. 1617 MINSHEU Ductor, Dagge or ragge of cloth.

+ 2. A tag or aglet of a lace, shoe-latchet, or the

like; = AGLET 1, 2. Obs.

crapo Rom. Rose 7262 Grey clothis.. fretted fulle of tatarwagges [=dags, sense 1] And high shoos knopped with dagges. r616 Bullokar, Dagges, latchets cut out of leather.

3. One of the locks of wool clotted with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep; a 'clag'; = DAGGING, DAG-LOCK

DAGGING, DAG-LOCK.

[The relationship of this to the prec. senses, and to DAG v.1, is not clear.]

1731 BAILEY, Dagges...the Skirts of a Fleece cut off. 1887 Kentisk Gloss., Dag, a lock of wool that hangs at the tail of a sheep and draggles in the dirt. Dag-1800, refuse wool; cut off in trimming the sheep.

† Dag, 5b.2 Obs. [Derivation unknown.

Referred by some to F. dague a dagger; but no trace has been found of any connexion between the two words.]

1. A kind of heavy pistol or hand-gun formerly in use.

Referred by some to F. agwe a tagger; but no trace has been found of any connexion between the two words.]

1. A kind of heavy pistol or hand-gun formerly in use.

1. \$1. \text{Dinyn. Occurrents}\$ (Bannatyne Club) 66 Thay... schot furth at the said servandis ane dag. 1587 Harrison England It. xvi. (1877) 1. 283 To ride with a case of dags at his sadle bow. 1598 Barckley Felic. Man (1631) 252 Because the dagge being overcharged brake... he draweth his dagger to stabbe him. 1600 Warner Albion's Eng. 1x. xiiv. (1612) 211 By wars, wiles, witchcrafts, daggers, dags. 1842 LAUD Whs. (1853) III. 461, I heard a great crack, as loud as the report of a small dag. 1798 New Cant. Dict., Dag. a Gun. 1849 Grant Kirkaldy of G. xxiv. 283 The captain rushed upon Lennox and shot him through the back with a dag. 1881 Greener Gun 61 A chiselled Italian dagg manufactured by one of the Comminazo family about 1650.

2. attrib. and Comb.

2. attrib. and Comb.
2. attrib. and Comb.
3. 1588 Def. Crissell Sandelandis 53 in Sempill Ballales (1872) 234 Snapwark, adew, fra dagmen dow nocht stand. 1589 Fleming Contn. Hollinshed III. 1409/2 The dag was bought. of one Adrian Mulan a dag-maker dwelling in east Smithfield. 1589 R. Harvey Pl. Perc. (1860) 33 A Dag case may be as good now and then as a case of Dags. 1791 Wodrow Hist. Ch. Scot. (1829) II. 11. ix. 250 Alexander Logan, Dagmaker in Leith Wynd.

(The sense 'dagger' given by Johnson (without quotation), and repeated in later dictionaries (in Century Dict. with rerroneous quotation), appears to be a mere mistake, due to misapprehension of the frequent 16-17th c. collocation 'dag and dagger' in descriptions of personal accourrement. Sense 3 in Century Dict. 'a stab or thrust with a dagger', is a blunder due to misreading of Minsheu.]

Dag (dæg), 50.3 [a. F. dague dagger, also the first horn of a young stag, and in some technical senses. Sense 2 is not found in French.]

1. The simple straight pointed horn of a young stag.

1. The simple straight pointed norm of a young stag.
1849 Todd Cycl. Anat. V. 517/2 These processes acquire in the second year the form of..dags. 1861 HULME tr. Moquin-Tandom II. III. 181. At first the new horns fof the stagl are simple protuberances, and are known by the name of 'dags'.

2. A pointed piece of metal, etc.; a pin or bolt.
1727 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s. v. Bridge, You must so joint the Timber, as.. to resemble an Arch of Stone. the Joints ought to be.. strongly shut together with Cramps and Dags of Iron. 1805 R. W. Dickson Pract. Agric. (1807) II. 508
The upper pair [of rollers] being stuck with coggs and dags.
3. dial. (See quots.)
a. 1863 BARNES Dorset Dialect, Dag, a small projecting stump of a branch.
b. 1880 W. Cornwall Gloss., Dag, a mining tool; an axe.

Dag (dæg), sb. dial. [app. of Norse origin: cf. ON. dogg, gen. daggar, pl. daggir, dew, Sweddagg (Norw. dogg, Da. dug) = Goth. \*daggwa-, O'leut. \*dauwo-, OLG. dauw, OE. daaw, dew.]
1. Dew.

O'Teut. "dourvo., OLG. augus, OLG. augus, 1. Dew.

1. Dew.
1674-91 Ray S. & E. C. Words 95 Dag, Dew upon the Grass. 1876 S. Warwicksh. Gloss., Dag, dew. 'There's been a nice flop of dag.'

2. 8. A thin or gentle rain. b. A wet fog, a mist. C. A heavy shower (Ayrshire).

1808 in Jahleson. 1808 BROCKETT N. C. Words, Dag, a drizzling rain.

There of 1 [Connected with Dag sb.1] The senses

Dag, v.1 [Connected with DAG so.1 The senses have no connexion with each other.]

have no connexion with each other.]
† 1. trans. To cut the edge of (a garment) into long pointed jags; to slash, vandyke. Obs.
c1386 Chaucer Pars. T. F344 Costlewe furring in here gownes...so moche daggyng of scheris. Ibid. F347 Suche pounsed and daggid clothing. 1393 LANGL. P.PL XXIII.
143 Let dagge hus clobes. c1440 Promp. Pars. 112 Daggyn, fractillo. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. ccxvii. 233 SNELTON Garl. Lawrel 630 Raggid and daggid & cunnyngly cut.
2. To clock with dirt. hemiro daggle bedragale.

2. Lauret 630 Kaggid and daggid & cunnyngiy cut.
2. To clog with dirt, bemire, daggle, bedraggle.

Obs. exc. dial. (Cf. DAG sb.1 3.)

1484 CAXTON ÆSOP III. xvii. Al to-fowled and dagged.

21529 SKELTON El. Rummyng 123 Wyth theyr heles dagged, Theyr kyrtelles all to-iagged.

1539 PALSOR. 445/8

Indede, damoysell, you be dagged...vous estes crotitle. 1611
COTGE. s. v. Archediacre, Crotte en Archediacre, dagd vp
to the hard heeles (for so were the Archediacre, dagd vp
to the hard heeles (for so were the Archediacre, dagd vp
to the hard heeles (for so were the Archediacre, dagd vp
to the hard heeles (for so were the Archediacre, dagd vp
a 1651 HOLYDAY Juvenal 136 Vexing the baths with his
dagg'd rout. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss., Dag... (2) To trail or
dirty in the mire, to bedaub, to daggle. 1899 Miss Jackson
Skropsk. Word.bk., Dag.. to trail in the wet or dirt.

b. intr. To daggle or trail in the dirt or wet.
1869 Lonsdale Gloss., Dag v. i. 1880 W. Cornwall Gloss.
s. v. Dagging, 'That tree is dagging with fruit.' 'Her dress
is dagging in the mud.'

8. Farming. To cut off the 'dags' or locks of
dirty wool from (sheep). (Cf. DAG sb.1 3.)

8. Farming. To cut off the 'dags' or locks of dirty wool from (sheep). (Cf. DAG sb.1 3.)
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To Dag sheep, to cut off the Skirts of the Fleece. 1897 Kentish Gloss., Dag, to remove the dags or clots of wool, dirt, etc. from between the hind legs of sheep.

† Dag, v.2 Obs. [Related to F. dague dagger (13th c. in Littré): cf. also 16th c. F. daguer to strike with a dague or dagger; but the latter is not the source of the Eng. verb. See also DAGGER.]
1 trans. To pierce or stab, with or as with a pointed weapon.

trans. To pierce or stab, with or as with a pointed weapon.

2 1400 Morte Arth. 2102 Dartes the Duche-mene daltene analyses, Withderfe dynttez of dede, daggesthurghe schelder, 10td. 3750 Derfe dynttys they dalte with daggande sperys. 1639 Hons & Ros. Gate Lang. Und. Ixiv. 668 Remorse... pierceth and daggeth guilty persons with the anguish of a galled conscience. 1794 A. Gallatin in J. A. Stevens Life iv. (1884) 95 One Ross of Lancaster... half drew a dagger he wore... and swore any man who uttered such sentiments ought to be dagged.

† Dag, v.3 Obs. [f. Dag sb.2] trans. and intr.

To shoot with a dag or hand-gun.

1873 KNOX Hist. Ref. Was. (1846) I. 87 Thei schote spearis and dagged arrowis, whare the cumpanyes war thikest. 1876 J. Hooker Life Sir P. Carrow, They soe dagged at these loopes, that sundrye of theyme within were slayne.

Dag (dæg), v.4 dial. [app. of Norse origin: cf. Dag sb.4 and ON. döggva, Swed. dagga to be-

cf. DAG 50.\* and ON. doggva, Swed. dagga to bedew. See also DEG.]

1. trans. To sprinkle, to wet with sprinkling.
1893 Robinson Whithy Gloss., Dag, to sprinkle with water.
1897 Holderness Gloss., Dag, to sprinkle. 'Dag cawsey aloor thoo sweeps it!' 1899 Miss Jackson Shropsh. Word-bh., Dag, to sprinkle clothes with water preparatory to mangling or ironing.
2. intr. To drizzle.

mangling or ironing.

2. intr. To drizzle.

1828 BROCKETT N. C. Words, Dag, to drizzle.

Dagar, -ard, -are, obs. fc. ms of DAGGER.

| Dagesh, daghesh (dages), sb. Heb. Gram.

[med.Heb. with daghesh (dages), sb. Heb. Gram.

[med.Heb. with daghesh, f. Syriac and dighash to prick.] A point or dot placed within a Hebrew letter, denoting either that it is doubled (dagesh forte), or that it is not aspirated (dagesh lene).

1839 PRECIVAL Sp. Dict. Bj. B. wery often. is sounded like the Hebrew 1 when it is in the middest of a word without daggesh.

1749 B. MARTIN Dict. Introd. Eng. Tongue 9 If any of the aspirated letters has the point (call'd Dagesh) in them, they are then pronounced without the H. 1834 A. WILLIS Hebr. Gram. 5 A point is sometimes inserted in the middle of a consonant affecting the pronunciation, and called Dagesh or Mappik.

Hence Dagesh v. trans., to mark with a dagesh. Also Dagessate v., Dagessate, -ated pa. pple.

1751 Wesley Whs. (1872) XIV. 156 In some Verbs. the middle Radical is dageshed.

1873 BOLTON tr. Delitzsch's Patiens II. 253 note, The dageshing of the opening mute of the following word.

Daggar. dial. 'An old term for a dog-fish' (Smyth, Sailor's Word-bk. 1867).

Dayggar. dial. 'An old term for a dog-fish' (Smyth, Sailor's Word-bk. 1867).

a 1738 KENNETT cited by HALLIWELL.
† Dagged, ppl. a. 'Obs. [f. Dag v. 1]

1. Of a garment: Having the margin cut into long pointed projections; jagged, slashed.

c 1386 [see Dag v. 1]. c 1430 Lyos. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 200 Undir hire daygyd hood of green. 1533 [see Dag v. 1]. [1884 Pall Mall G. 'Extra' 24 July 28/2 The costume is all dagged and slashed into the shape of leaves and flowers.]

v.' 1] [1884 Patt Matt G. Exime 24 Juny 20/2 And costume is all dagged and slashed into the shape of leaves and flowers.]

2. Clogged with dirt, daggled.
1484, a 1599, 1661 [see Dag v.\forall 2].

Dagged, ppl. a.\forall Obs. exc. dial. [f. Dag v.\forall 4]

Wet with dew, drizzling rain, or a sprinkling of anything. b. slang. Drunk.
a 1609 Montgomerie Sonn. Ixviii. 11 My Bee's aloft, and daggit full of skill: It getts corn drink, sen Grissall toke the bed. 1745 Franklin Drinker's Dict. Wks. 1887 II. 23

He's dagg'd. 1847-78 Halliwell, Dagged, tipsy. North.
Dagger (dæ'gai), sb. Forms: 4- dagger; also 4-5 daggere, Sc. dagare, 5-6 dagger, 4-dagger, also 4-5 dagger, daggar, fo dagger, and to Dag v.\forall 2

No such form is known in Old French. Med.L. shows daggarius, arium, erius, ardum (see Du Cange), app. from English, so that the form dagger appears to be really of English formation (ff. Dag v.\forall of the however only later instances are known. If the form daggard could be assumed as the original, the word might be an augmentative in ard of f. dagwe; but, though extracto cuttello daggardo occurs in Walsingham, 15th c. (Du Cange), the forms daggarium and dagger are of earlier appearance and better supported.]

1. A short stout edged and pointed weapon, like a small sword, used for thrusting and stabbing.

a small sword, used for thrusting and stabbing.
[a1375 Fragm. Vetusta xxiv. in Sc. Acts (1844) I. 388
Habeat equum, hauberkion, capilium de ferro, ensem, et

cultellum qui dicitur dagare. Ibid. Habeat archum et sagittas, et daggarium et cultellum.] c 1386 Chaucer Prol. 113 He baar.. on that oother syde a gay daggere [rime spere]. — Pard. T. 502 And with thy daggere [so 4 MSS., 3 dagger] looke thou do the same. 1440 Promp. Part. 111 Daggare, to steke wythe men, proj. 1463 Paston Lett. No. 466 II. 126 The same dager he slewe hym with. 1323 Burry Wills (1850) 127 W my dagard. 1602 Shaks. Jul. C. III. III. 157, I leare I wrong the Honourable men, Whose Daggers haue stabb'd Casar. 1605 — Mach. I. III. 33 Is this a Dagger which I see before me? 1719 Young Busiris IV. i, Loose thy hold, Or I will plant my dagger in thy breast. 1866 Kingsley Hereward III. 88 'You have a dagger in your hand!' said he.

Kingsley Hereward iii. 88 'You have a dagger in your hand!' said he.

† b. Ale dagger, alchouse dagger: see Ale, B. II.

Dagger of lath: the weapon worn by the 'Vice' in the old 'Moralities'. Obs.

1898 Nashe P. Penilesse (Shaks. Soc.) 40 All you that will not.. weare alchouse daggers at your backes. 1896 Shaks. I Hen. IV, II. iv. 151 A Kings Sonne? If I do not beate thee out of thy Kingdome with a dagger of Lath. Ile neuer weare haire on my face more. 1601 — Twel. N. IV. II. 136 Like to the old vice... Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath, Cries ah ha, to the diuell.

2. Phr. Daggers' drawing (fig.): the commencement of open hostilities. At (or to) daggers' drawing, now at daggers drawn: on (or to) the point of fighting or quarrelling; in a state of open hostility. Also (rarely) at daggers' points.

At daggers drawn is found in 1668, but becomes usual only in 19th c.

1533 Grimalde Cicero's Offices 12 a, They... among them.

At daggers drawn is found in 1668, but becomes usual only in 19th c.

1533 GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices 12 a, They .. among themselues are wont to bee at daggers drawing. 1896 FLEMING Pamopl. Epist. 267 That countrie was at defiaunce and daggers drawing with the lande of Gracia. 1668 I. WADS-worth tr. Sandoval's Civ. Wars 54. 19 The Grandees of the Court were com almost to daggers drawing. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE Vis. Quev. (1708) 214 Upon this Point, were they at Daggers-drawn with the Emperor. 2738 SWIFT Drapter's Lett. vii, A quarrel in a tavern, where all were at daggers-drawing. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH Castle Rackrent, Three ladies. 1talked of for his second wife, all at daggers drawn with each other. 1837 LADV L. STUART in Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett. (1893) I. 104 Both these ladies inherited such .. imperial spirit, as to .. insure daggers drawing as soon as it should find. opportunity to display itself. 1847 Mas. Sherwood Lady of Manor III. xviii. 26 You will be at daggers-drawing .. with every order .. of persons in the town. 1845 DICKERS Dorrit (Househ ed.) 395/1 Five minutes hence we may be at daggers points. 1870 R. B. BROUGH Marston I. yuch xxiv. 257 Was Marston still at daggers drawn with his rich uncle?

3. fg. Something that wounds or afflicts grievously.

15. fig. Something that wounds or afflicts grievously.
15. fig. Something that wounds or afflicts grievously.
15. fig. Something that wounds or afflicts grievously.
15. fig. Something that wounds or afflicts grievously.
15. fig. Something that it is 15. Thou stick it a dagger in me, I shall neuer see my gold againe. 1605 — Macb. II.
16. 45 Where we are there's Daggers in mens Smiles.
17. All 16. The small still still said that it is 16. The speak of the spoke was a dagger to her heart.
17. To speak or look daggers: to speak so as to wound, to speak or look fiercely, savagely, or anorily.

wound, to speak or look hercely, savagely, or angrily.

2008 SHAKE. Ham. III. ii. 414, I will speake Daggers to her, but vse none. 2628 Mass. & Dekker Virg. Mart. IV. i, And do thine eyes shoot daggers at that man That brings thee health? 2833 Marrat P. Simple Iii, Lord Privilege. looked daggers at me. 1839 H. Ainsworth Yack Shep. iv, A glance... which was meant to speak daggers.

† 4. fig. (contempt.) A bravo, braggadocio. Obs. 1597 2st Pt. Return fr. Parmass. 1. i. 289 Soothe upp this ... ingrosser of cringers... this great hilted dagger! Ibid. IV. 1236 This bracchidochio... this meere rapier and dagger.

+ 5. A bavonet. (See BAYONET I. 2.) Obs.

† 5. A bayonet. (See Bayonet 1, 2.) Obs.

1688 Capt. J. S. Ast of War 27 Draw your Daggers.

Fix them in your Musquet.

6. a. The upright piece of wood nailed to the bars in the middle of a rail or gate. b. Naut.

bars in the middle of a rail or gate. b. Naut. (See quot.)

1641 Bast Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 15 Adagger, which goeth straight downe the middle of the spelles, and is nayled to each spell. c1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 113 Dagger, a piece of timber that faces on to the poppets of the bilge-ways, and crosses them diagonally, to keep them together. The plank that secures the heads of the poppets is called the dagger plank. The word 'dagger' seems to apply to anything that stands diagonally or aslant.

† 7. The horn of a young stag: = DAG sb.3 1. Obs. 1616 Surfl. & MARKH. Country Farme 684 The second yeare they have their first hornes, which are called daggers are they have their first hornes, which are called dagger. 8. Printing. A mark resembling a dagger (†), used for marginal references, etc.: also called obelisk. Double dagger: a mark having each end like the hilt of a dagger (1), similarly used. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dagger. a. Mark in Printing 1.(1). 1770 Ilist. Printing 250 The Obelisk or long Cross, erroneously called the single Dagger. The Double Dagger. 1865 Anstro Channel 1st. II. viii. (ed. 2) 166 Those that are certainly not indigenous being indicated by a little dagger (1) placed before the name.

9. A collector's name of moths of the genus Acronycta having a black dagger-like or \(\psi-like

Acconveta having a black dagger-like or \(\psi\)-like mark near the anal angle of the fore wings.

1832 J. Rennie Conspectus Butterf. \(\psi\) Moths 79 The Dark Dagger appears in June. 1862 E. Newman Brit. Moths 249, I do not know why this insect [Acronycta tridens] is called the 'Dark Dagger': it is no darker than the 'Gray Dagger' [A. Psi].

10. pl. Applied locally to various plants with long sword-like leaves, as Sword-grass (Poa aqua-

tica), Water-flag (Iris Pseudacorus), etc.
1847-78 HALLIWELL, Daggers, sword-grass. Somerset.
1880 Devonsh. Plant-n. (E. D. S.), Daggers, Iris Pseuda-

corus, and 1. fatidissima. The name evidently has reference to the sword-like flags or leaves.

† 11. The name of a celebrated tavern in Hol-

† II. The name of a celebrated tavern in Holtom c1600 (Nares); hence attrib. as in daggerale, -frumety, -pie. Obs.

1376 GASCOIGNE Diet Droonkardes (N.), But we must have March beere, dooble dooble beere, dagger-ale, Rhenish.

1600 DEKKER Satiromastix in Hawkins Orig. Eng. Drama
111. 115 (N.) Good den, good coosen. When shall we eat another Dagger-pie. 1870 B. Jonson Atch. 1. i, My lawyer's clerk, I lighted on last night, In Holborn, at the Dagger. Didd. v. ii, Her grace would have you eat no more Woolsack pies, Nor Dagger frumety.

12. Comb., as dagger-blade, -hill, -stab, -work; dagger-like, -proof adis.; + dagger-ale (see 11):

dagger-like, -proof adjs.; + dagger-ale (see 11); + dagger-cheap a., very cheap, 'dirt-cheap'; + dagger-frumety (see 11); dagger-grass,? = sword-grass (see 10); dagger-knee (Naut.), see quot.; † dagger-man, a man who carries a dagger, a bravo; † dagger-money, 'a sum of money formerly paid to the justices of assize on the northern circuit to provide arms against marauders' (Ogilvie); merly paid to the justices of assize on the northern circuit to provide arms against marauders' (Ogilvie); †dagger-ple (see II); dagger-pleoe (Naut.) = sense 6 b; dagger-plank (Naut.), see quot. under 6 b; dagger-plank, a plant of the genus Yucca, also called Adam's needle, having sharp-edged and pointed leaves; dagger-wood (Naut.) = sense 6 b. 156a Act 5 Elis. c. 7 § 3 "Dagger-blades, Handles, Scabbards. 150a Br. Andrewes Serm. Christ's Tempt. vi. (1843) V. 546 We set our wares at a very easy price, he [the devil] may buy us even "dagger-cheap, as we say. 1534 Medden high "dagger-grass. 1566 Gene Anat. Plants Lect. v. ii. § 18 Crystals. figur'd crossways like a "Dagger-Hilt. c 1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 114 Any straight hanging knees, not perpendicular to the side of the beam, are in general termed "dagger-knees. 1563 Shaks. Meas. for M. IV. iii. 16 Mr Starue-Lackey the Rapier and "dagger man. 1567 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., "Dagger-piece, or Dagger-wood, a timber or plank that faces on to the poppets of the bilgeways, and crosses them diagonally, to keep them together. 1563 Traas. Bot., "Dagger plant, a name for Yucca. 1885 Lady Brassey The Trades 20 The road was bordered by hedges of cactus and dagger-plants. 189a Baring-Gould Roar of Sea II. xxix. 141 Miss Travisa. cast a glance at her niece like a "dagger-stab. 1890 Michael Field Tragic Mary 1. 17, I never saw such "dagger-work. As that which pierced him. Six and fifty wounds!

Da'gger, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. trans. To stab with a dagger.
1668 R. Franck North. Men. (1821) 36 When Democrasians dagger the crown. 1806 Naval Chron. XV. 453 Rackstraw was daggered, and died immediately. 18. A. SUTHERLAND Tales of Pilgrim, Brigand of Loire, He was in no danger of being daggered.

2. Printing. To mark with a dagger.
1694 Westmacort Script. Herb. (1695) 214 Every Month Produces and and fatal Instances of its Hrandvislaggering 1901. 2011.

ppl. a., stabbing, fatal.

1604 Westmacott Script. Herb. (1695) 214 Every Month produces sad and fatal Instances of its [Brandy's] daggering force. 1830 Blackw. Mag. XXVII. 55 The screaming and daggering and death-rattling.

force. 1830 Blackw. Mag. XXVII. 55 The screaming and death-ratting.

Daggered (dee gold), a. [f. Dagger + ed.]

1. Armed with a dagger.
c 2400 Maunder. (1830) xii. 137 Now swerded, now daggered, and in alle manere gyses. 1794 Colfridge Relig. Musings. The dagger'd Envy. c 1830 Beddoes Poems, Boding Dreams, A daggered hand beside the bed.
2. Stabbed or wounded with a dagger.
1604 Dekker Hon. Whore Wks. II. 38 How many Gallants have drunke healths to me, Out of their dagger'd armes.
3. Printing. Marked with a dagger.
Daggeswayne, var. Dagswain Obs.
Dagging (dee gin), vbl. sb. Now dial. [f. Dag v.l + ing l.] The action of the verb Dag; clogging with dirt, esp. of the wool about the hinder parts of a sheep; in pl. (concr.) = Dag-Locks.

ging with dirt, esp. of the wool about the hinder parts of a sheep; in pl. (concr.) = DAG-LOCKS.

1547 SALESBURY Welsh Dict., Dibyl, daggyng. 1527

MASCALL Gowl. Cattle (1627) 197 Keeping them from cold in Winter, dagging in Summer. 1830 F. T. ELWORTHY (in letter), in Kent these clots of dung which are apt to... stick to the wool around the tails of sheep, with the wool attached, are called 'daggings'.

Daggle (dag'r'), v. Also 6 daggyll, 6-7 dagle.

[Frequentative of DAG v. 1 sense 2: associated in its sense-development with DABBLE and DRAGGLE and perhaps with DAG v. 1

Its sense-development with DABBLE and DRAGGLE and perhaps with DAG v.4]

1. trans. To clog with wet mud; to wet and soil a garment, etc., by trailing it through mud or wet grass.

1330 PALSGE. 504/t You shall daggyll your clothes, vous crotteres vos habillemens.

1360 Rollin in weit richt claggit was his weid. 1512 COTGE., Crotter.. to dagle, bedurtie. 1660 T. Gouge Chr. Directions xv. (1831) 85 As a long coat is in greater danger to be daggled than a short one. 1860 BROCKETT N. C. Words, Daggle... to bemire.

1. In later use chiefly said of the effect of west.

b. In later use, chiefly said of the effect of wet: b. In later use, chiefly said of the effect of wet;
To wet by splashing or sprinkling. See Dag v.4
1805 Scott Latt Minst. 1. xxix, The warrior's very plume
. Was daggled by the dashing spray. x86s Miss Yonge
Counters Kate viii. (1880) 81 The pretty soft feather had
been daggled in the wet.
2. To drag or trail about (through the mire).
1882 OTWAY Soldier's Fort. v. i, After you have been
daggling yourself abroad for prey. you come sneaking hither
for a crust, do you? 1882 Scott Nigel viii, I have been
daggled to and fro the whole day.

8. intr. To walk in a slovenly way (through mud or mire); to drag or trail about. Cf. Draggle.

1705 Vaneruch Confed. 1. ii, Then, like a dutiful son, you may daggle about with your mother, and sell paint.

1725 Pore Prol. Sat. 225, I ne'er. like a puppy daggled through the town To fetch and carry sing-song up and down.

1805 Lonadate Gloss., Daggle v. i., to trail in the dirt.

1806 Whithy Gloss. s. v. Daggling., 'Trailing and daggling', said of a person walking in a shower.

+ Daggle, sb. Obs. rare. [f. prec. vb.] A clot or spot of wet mud, as on a daggled garment.

1801 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Carpas, daggles of durt, spots of durt.

Daggled (dæg'ld), ppl. a. [f. Daggle v. +

Ison Percival. Sp. Diet., Carpas, anggies of durt, spots of durt.

Daggled (dæ:g'ld), ppl. a. [f. Daggle v. +
-ED l.] Having the skirts clogged or splashed with dirt or wet; bespattered, bemired.

1607 Barley-Breake (1877) 21 What .. dagled mayd with payle. 1638 Songs Costume (Percy Soc.) 140 Fringe with payle. 1638 Songs Costume (Percy Soc.) 140 Fringe with pold your dagg'ld tails. 1739 Swift Poems, City Skower, To shops in crowds the daggled females fly. 1742 Mrs. Delant Life & Corr. (1861) Il. 193 Caught in a smart shower of rain, [we] came home in a fine daggled condition.

D. Comb. † Daggled-tail a. = DAGGLE-TAILED.

1708 Swift Agst. Abol. Christianity, Shocked at the sight of so many daggled-tail parsons.

Daggle-tail (dæ:g'l<sub>1</sub>tz'l), sb. Obs. exc. dial.

A person esp. a woman) whose garments are be-

Daggle-tail (dseg l<sub>1</sub>tz<sup>1</sup>l), sb. Obs. exc. dial.

A person esp. a woman) whose garments are bemired by being trailed over wet ground; an untidy woman, slut, slattern. Now Dhaggle-Tail.

1377-87 HOLINSHED Chrow. III. 1098/2 Vpon their ioining with the queens soldiers, the one part could not be discerned from the other, but onelie by the mire and durt...which stacke you their garments. wherefore the crie on the queenes part. was; Downe with the daggle tailes. 1674-91 RAY S. 6; E. C. Words 95, Daggle-tail... a Woman that hath dabbled her Coats with Dew, Wet or Dirt. 1881 Leicesterh. Gloss., Daggle-tail, a slut... Doll Daggle-teel.

Thaggle-tail, a slut... Doll Daggle-teel.

Thaggle-tail description

Gloss., Daggle-tail, a slut. Doll Daggle-teel.

Daggle-tailed (dæg'l,tēld), a. Obs. exc. dial.

Having the skirts splashed by being trailed over
wet ground; untidy, slatternly. (Usually of a
woman.) Now DRAGGLE-TAILED.

1573 G. Harver Letterbk. (Camden) 125 A nobeler witt
Then that daggiltayld skitt. 1824 Scott Sl. Roman's xxxiii,
To make love to.. some daggletailed soubrette.

Daggling (dæglin), vbl. sb. [-ING l.] a. The
action of the verb DAGGLE, q. v. + b. concr. =
DAGGING (obs.).

1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Crottes, daglings.

150 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Crottes, daglings. 1650 FULLER Piscak IV. vi. 100 To prevent the dangling down, and dagling of so long garments.

Daygging, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That daggles: see the verb.

Daggling, ppl. a. [-ING-.] HEAL WARGELS. see the verb.

1562 Phare Encid. VIII. Ziij b, A she wolfe downe was layed, and next her dugs two goodly twins, Two daggling sucking boies. 1611 Cottor., Crottes, durt, filth, mire, tagling stuffe, etc. 1705 Vansrugh Confed. 1. ii, Who is this good woman, Flippanta?.. An old daggling cheat, who hobbles about. to bubble the ladies of their money.

Daggly, a. dial. [f. Daggle+-Y.]

1869 Londale Gloss., Daggly, wet, showery. 1887 S. Cheshire Gloss., Daggly, wet, deey. 'It was daggly it the mornin'.'

mornin.'
Daggysweyne, var. Dagswain, Obs.
Dagh(e, obs. form of Dough.
Daghesh, Daghyng: see Dagesh, Dawing.
Dag-lock. [f. Dag sb.13 + Lock.] pl. Locks of wool clotted with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep.

a sheep.

1633 Althory MS. in Simpkinson Washingtons (1860)

p. xlv, To 12 women. 2 daies washing dag-loakes. 1724

Lond. Gas. No. 6264's Frauds. are. committed. by winding in Fleeces, Locks, Tail-Locks, Sheet-Locks, Dagg-Locks. 1799 W. Pitt in Commun. Board Agric. II. 464

A very small proportion of breechings or daglocks. 1803

Luccock Nat. Wool 223 The bundles contained. a quantity of dag-locks, of wool from dead sheep. 1881 Leicestersh.

Glass., Dag-locks, the long locks of wool about a sheep which dag in the dirt when the animal lies down, etc.

Dagman: see DAG sb.2 2.

Dago (del 190). U. S. [Supposed to be a cor-

Dago (dē'go). U.S. [Supposed to be a corruption of Diego a Spanish equivalent of James: ruption of Diego a Spanish equivalent of James: applied as a generic proper name to Spaniards.] A name originally given in the south-western section of the United States to a man of Spanish parentage; now extended to include Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general.

1888 American 18 July (Farmer). The shrimps... are caught by Dagos. 1890 N. Y. Nation (25 Sept.) LI. 237/1 Mr. Reed makes no effort to conceal his contempt for this proposition to trade with a lot of 'Dagoes', as he calls them.

|| Dagoba (dā:gobā). [ad. Singhalese dāgaba:—Pālī dhātugabbho:—Skr. dhātu-garbha relic-receptacle (Yule). Also adopted as dharote. darhote.

tacle (Yule). Also adopted as dhagope, daghope, dhagob, dagop, from the form of the name in the Mögadhī dialect of south Behār.]

In Buddhist countries, a tope or dome-shaped

In Buddhist countries, a tope or dome-shaped monumental structure containing relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint.

1806 Salt Caves of Salsette in Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay (1819) I. 47 (Y.) In this irregular excavation are left two dhagopes, or solid masses of stone bearing the form of a cupola. 1825 YULE Mission to Ava (1858) 35 (Y.) The bluff knob-like dome of the Ceylon dagobas. 1826 Pall Mall G. 28 Sept. 6/1 Mdme. Blavatsky's dagoba is to be built of pink sandstone from Rajpootanah.

† Dagon 1. Obs. Also dagoun. [? related to Dag sb. 1] A piece (of cloth).

c 1386 CHAUCER Sompn. Tale 43 Or gif us.. A dagoun of your blanket, leeve dame. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Bv a, Take a dagon or pece of Rough blanket vnshorn.

| Dagon 2 (dz̄¹·g/n). [a. L. Dagon, a. Gr. Δαγών, a. Heb. 1127 dāgōn 'little fish, dear little fish', f. 27 dāg fish.]

The national deity of the ancient Philistines; represented with the head, chest, and arms of a man, and the tail of a fish. b. transf. An idol, or object of idolatrons devotion. or object of idolatrous devotion.

or object of idolatrous devotion.

1388 Wyclif Judg. xvi. 23 The princis of Philistiens camen to gidre in con, for to offre costis of greet worship to Dagon, her god. a 1578 [see Dad v. 1]. 1667 Milton P. L. 162 Dagon his Name, Sea Monster, upward Man And downward Fish. 1677 Gilfin Damonol. (1867) 440 Though the Roman synagogue join force to subtlety in the advancement of their dagon. 1868 Stanley Script. Portr. 89 The head was deposited (probably at Ashdod) in the temple of Dagon.

temple of Dagon.
c. A term of reproach to a man.
1300-20 DUNBAR Flyting 66 3e, dagone, dowbart. [Cf. Dogone in Tua Mariit Wemen 457.]
Hence Dargonals sb. pl. nonce-wd. (after bacchanal), rites or orgies in honour of Dagon.
1614 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 5 A Banket worse then Jobs childrens; or the Dagonals, of the Philistins; (like the Bacchanals of the Moenades).

† Dargswain. Obs. Forms: 5 dagswaynne, dagsyswayne, 6 dagsgawayne, dagsyswayne, 6 dagsgawayne, dagsgawayne

† Da'gswain. Obs. Forms: 5 dagswaynne, daggysweyne, 6 daggeswayne, -swanne, daggeswayne, -swanne, daggeswayne, Etymology obscure: the first part has been associated with DAG 5b.1 (cf. description in quot. 1519): cf. also DAGON 1.] A coarse coverlet of rough shaggy material.

?a 100 Morte Arth. 3610 Dubbyde with dagswaynnes dowblede they seme. c 1440 Promps. Parv. 112 Daggysweyne, loiix. 1519 Horman Vulg. 167 b, My bedde is couered with a daggeswayne: and a quylte. Some dagswaynys haue longe thrummys and iaggz on bothe sydes: some but on one. 1547 BOGDE Introd. Knowl. v. (1870) 1:39 Symple rayment doth serue us full well; Wyth dagswaynes and roudges we be content. 1577 Harrison England II. xii. (1877) 1:240 Our fathers... and we... haue lien full oft your straw pallets...vader couerlets made of dagswain... or hopharlots (I ves their owne termes).

Dag-tailed, a. [f. DAG 5b.1] Having the

**Darg-tailed,** a. [f. Das sb.1] Having the wool about the tail clotted with dirt. (Cf. Dag

sb.1 3, DAG-LOCK.)
1897-8 Bp. Hall Sat. v. i. 116 To see the dunged foldes of dag-tayled sheepe.

dag-tayled sheepe.

Dague, var. of Dag sb.3

Daguerreotype (dagerotaip), sb. Also daguerrotype. [a. F. daguerréotype, f. Daguerre name of the inventor + TYPE.]

1. One of the earliest photographic processes, first published by Daguerre of Paris in 1839, in which the impression was taken upon a silver plate sensitized by iodine, and then developed by exposure to the vapour of mercury. +b. The apparatus used for this process (obs.). C. A portrait produced

used for this process (Obs.). G. A portrait produced by this process.

1839 Alhenzum 26 Jan. 69 The newly invented machine, which is to be called the Daguerotype. 1839 E. Fitzeerald Lett. I. 53 Perhaps you are not civilized enough to know what Daguerreotype is. 1849 Thackeral Lett. 14 Sept., I am going. .to give you a daguerreotype of myself. 1875 Voget's Chem. Light in .4 The little pictures that were called daguerreotypes from their inventor.

† 2. fig. An exact representation or description.

Obs. (since the daguerreotype itself has yielded to

Obs. (since the daguerreotype itself has yielded to

improved photographic processes).

1850 Whippie Est. & Rev. II. 351 The masquerade at Ranelagh, and the scene at Vauxhall... are daguerreotypes of manners. 1866 Doolittle little, Social Life of the Chinese: a Daguerreotype of Daily Life in China.

3. attrib.

E. AUTTO.

1841 CARLYLE Misc. (1872) VI. 212 Contemporary Daguerrectype delineator. 1845 Alhenmum 22 Feb. 202 Daguerréctype plates. 1868 J. MARTINEAU Stud. Chr. 234 From which 
it must be copied, with daguerrectype exactitude, into every 
disciple s mind.

Dague rreotype, v. [f. prec. sb.]
1. trans. To photograph by the daguerreotype

1849 C. Bronte Shirley vii. 80 A head, that daguerrectyped in that attitude...would have been lovely. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS Astron. VII. vii. 707 The sensitive silver compounds used in Daguerrectyping.

+2. fig. To represent or describe with minute

1839 E. FITZGERALD Lett. (1889) I. 53 All Daguerreotyped into the mind's eye. 1855 J. G. Sheppand Fall Rome xiii. 706 That daguerreotyping power which he possesses beyond any other writer of the time.

So Daguerreotyper, = daguerreotypist. Daguerreotypes.

So Daguerreotyper, = daguerreotypist. Daguerreoty pio (-ti-pik), -ty-pical adjs., relating to the daguerreotype process. Daguerreotypism (nonce-wd.), minute exactness as of a daguerreotype. Daguerreotypy (-taipi), the daguerreotype process, the art of taking daguerreotypes. Daguerreotypist (-taipist), a photographer who uses this. 1864 Webster, Daguerreotypier. 1840 Thackers Crit. Rev. Wks. 1886 XXIII. 156 Mr. Maclise has a daguerreotypic eye. 1884 I. Scopfers in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 91 The language of Daguerreotypic art. 1840 Fracer's Mag. XXI. 729 Painted with a daguerreotypical minuteness. 1846 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. I. 11. 1. vii. § 30 He professes nothing but coloured Daguerreotypeism. 1841 Emerson

Lect., Times Wks. (Bohn) II. 251 Whilst the Daguerreo-typist, with camera-obscura and silver plate, begins now to traverse the land. 1853 Chamb. Fink XX. 79 There is something new in daguerreotypy.

| Dahabeeyah, -biah (dāhābī·yā). Also-beeah, -bieh, -beiah. [Arab. 1853 Cahabīyah]

lit. 'the golden', f. نهب bahab gold: name of the gilded state barge of the Moslem rulers of Egypt.] A large sailing-boat, used by travellers on the Nile. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile Pref. 12 The Dahabeeyah hired by the European traveller, reproduces in all essential features the painted galleys represented in the tombs of the kings. 1890 SAYCE in Trans. Lanc. & Cheshire Antiq. Soc. VII. 4 Coming down the Nile in a dahabiah.

† Dahet, dathet. Obs. Forms: 3-4 dahet, dapet, (dayet), dapeit, dathait, dapeheit, daipat, dat, dai. [a. OF. dahet, dehet, usually dehe, dahe, dae, dee, also dehait, dahait; in pl. dehez, dahez, daes, dehais, 'misfortune, mischief, evil,

hez, dahez, daez, dehaiz, 'missortune, mischief, evil, curse', used only in imprecations.

As to the OF. word, see M. Gaston Paris in Romania (1880) 469. He shows it to be distinct from OF. deshait evil disposition or condition, sorrow, woe, etc., and suggests the meaning 'God's hate', in primitive Merovingian French "den hat. In English, the primary dahet is very rare; the usual dahet!, dathet!, dathet are difficult to account for, unless they represent the OF. phrase da(h)et ait, daat ait, or in pl. dahes, daes, daes ait, just as in OF. itself M. Paris explains dehait, dahait, from the running together of dahe ait. Apparently, the phrase being thus taken for the simple word, the verb had to be added anew, as in OF. dehait ait! ME. daheit hane! In Robert of Brunne written dahet with dotted \$\beta\$, printed by Hearne as dotted \$\beta\$.]

[= OF. dehet ait, dehait ait.] a. In the construction dahet have, dathet have: = May (he, etc.) have missortune! a mischief, curse, damnation be to ...

tion dahet have, dathet have: = May (he, etc.) have misfortune! a mischief, curse, damnation be to ... a 1850 Owl 4 Night. 99 Dahet habbe that like best, That fuleth his owe nest. c.1850 S. Eng. Leg. I. Beket 1884 Dabeheit habbe hat so atstonde so follione. c.1380 Senym Sag. (W.) 2395 Datheit haue thou .. Al to loude thou spak thi Latin! c.1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 143 Dayet haf his lip, & his nose herby.

D. without have [so OF. dehait, dahait]: A curse

upon!

upon 1 c 1390 S. Eng. Leg. I. Beket 2036 Dabeit alle bat it seide! c 1308 Sat. People Kildare xiv. in E. E. P. (1862) 155 Dabeit jur curteisie, 3e stinkeb al be strete. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 95 A Breton (dayet his nose) for Roberd bider sent.

c. followed by relative clause [so OF. daha ait

qui, dahait qui].

c1300 Beket (Percy Soc.) 2072 Daithat hit so sede. c1300
Havelok 300 Dabeit hwo it hire yeue. c1300 Sepa Julian
202 Dait hat him wolde bymene. 1bid. 134 Dai hat wolde
. him biseche. c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1820) 167 Dayet
hat herof rouht, his was alle he gilt.

The following is prob. a mere coincidence: cf. dash it 1
1875 Lanc. Gloss., Dathit (Furness), interj. a mild curse
on making a mishap.

The halfa (dailis propagaly dailis). [Named May.]

**Dahlia** (dēl·liā, properly dā·liā). [Named 1791 in honour of *Dahl*, a Swedish hotanist.]

1. A genus of Composite plants, natives of Mexico, introduced into Europe in 1789, and commonly

cultivated into Europe in 1789, and commonly cultivated in gardens.

In the wild plant the flowers are 'single' with a dull scarlet ray and yellow disk; in the cultivated forms the varieties of colour are very numerous, and the 'double' varieties are distinguished by the remarkable regularity of their flowers, in which florets of the ray completely cover the disk.

disk.

1804 Curtis's Bot. Mag. XIX. 762 Of the genus Dahlia
there are three species described by Cavanilles.

1804 Hood
Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon ix, A double dahlia delights
the eye.

1863 Longr. Wayside Inn. Student's Tale
182
Among the dahlias in the garden walk.

b. Blue dahlia: fig. something impossible or
unattainable (no blue variety of the dahlia having

been produced by cultivation).

1880 Daily News 17 Dec. 5/4 Whether the colonisation of Gilead be a blue dahlia or not.

2. Name for a particular shade of red.

1846 Art Union Yrul. Jan. 26 Their Mazarine blue, their puce, their dahlia, their Turkey red, or their azure.

1892 Pall Mall G. 20 Sept. 1/3 One of the many ugly shades that are to be worn this season is dahlia.

that are to be worn this season is dahlia.

Dahlin (dā'lin). Chem. [f. DAHLIA +-IN.] A name for INULIN from the tubers of the dahlia.

1836 HENRY Elem. Chem. II. 326 Dalhine. This substance was extracted by Layen from the bulbs of the Dalhia. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dahlia. . The roots of the several species are eaten when cooked, and supply Dahlin.

Dai, Daiblet: see DAY, DABLET.

Daial (did) the See DAY, DABLET.

Dai dlie, -ey (diminutive).

17.. Yacobite Relics (1819) I. 7 Jenny [shall have] the sark of God For—petticoat, dishclout, and daidle. 1833 MOIR Mansie Wanch v. (1849) 23, I was a wee chap with a daidley.

a daidley.

Daidle (dē'd'l), v. Sc. and north. dial. [app. Sc. form of DADDLE v.] intr. To move or act slowly or in a slovenly manner; to saunter, loiter. Chiefly in pres. pple. = loafing, idling, lazy, slovenly. (Cf. DAWDLE.)

1806 in Jameson. 1816 Scott Old Mort. xvii, He's but a daidling coward body. Sc. Proverb, A primsie damsel makes a daidlin' dame.

Daigh. Sc. form of DAY.

Daigh. Sc. form of DAY.

Daigh, Sc. form of Dough.

Daign, obs. form of DEIGN.

Daiker (de'kər), v. Sc. [?a. F. décorer to decorate, adorn.] trans. To set in order.

1800 Blackw. Mag. Sept. 652 (Jam. s.v. Daiker) Say Madge Mackittrick's skill has failed her in daikering out a dead dame's flesh. 1880 Mrs. L. B. Walford Troubl. Dau.
L. ii. 31 Your room will be daikert by the time it's wanted.

Daiker: see Dacker.

Dail(e, obs. form of DALE, DEAL.

Dail(e, obs. form of DALE, DEAL.

Dailiness, rare. [f. DALLY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being daily; daily occurrence, etc.
1607 Hieron Wks. I. 135 There are very few duties of religion, but the scripture speaks of the dailines of them.
1609 HACKET Chr. Consolations Ii. (1840) 19 The dailiness of sin must be bewailed with the dailiness of sorrow.

Dailly, obs. Sc. form of DALE.

Daily (dēl·li), a. (sb.) Forms: 5-8 dayly, 6 dayle, dailie, (Sc. dalie), 6-daily. [OE. dæglic (in the compounds twadæglic, priodæglic, happening once in two or three days) = OHG. tagalth, dagalth, ON. dagligr, an ancient derivative of WGer. dag, OE. dæg day: see -LY!. The ordinary OE. word OE. dag day: see -LY 1. The ordinary OE. word was daghwamlic, in 12th c. deihwanlich.]

was deshwamile, in 12th c. deihwaniich.]

1. Of or belonging to each day; occurring or done every day; issued or published every day (or every week-day).

c 1470 Henry Wallace XI. 1291 For dayly mess, and heryng off confession. 1556 Tindale Matt. vi. 11 Geve vs this daye oure dayly breade. 1553 Eden Treat. Newe Ind. (Arb.)? Proued. by dayly experience. 1611 BIBLE Ex. v. 13 Fulfill your workes, your dayly taskes. 2711 Hearns Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 153 A Daily paper comes out call'd The Spectator. 1866 LD. Broucham Brit. Const. iv. 62 The daily labour to gain their daily bread.

b. with agent-nouns, as in daily waiter, one who waits daily (a title of certain officers of the Royal

waits daily (a title of certain officers of the Royal

household).

1568 E. Tilney Disc. Mariage Cj, A daylie gamester, a common blasphemer.

1643 Brass in Weybridge Church (N. 4. Q. 1 Oct. 1892), Here lieth the body of Humphry Dethick Esq. who was one of his Males Gent. Vshers (dayly Waiter).

1715 Lond. Gas. No. 5300/4 Sir William Oldes, to be his Majesty's first Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter and Black Rod. Mod. A daily visitor to the well.

12. Of the present day; belonging to the present time. One scare

Waiter and Black Rod. Mod. A daily visitor to the well. † 2. Of the present day; belonging to the present time. Ohs. rare.

1663 Gerbier Counsel 8 Why modern and daily Buildings are so exceedingly Defective.

B. sb. (ellipt.) A daily newspaper.

1868 Times 20 Nov. 6/3 Clever weeklies and less clever dailies.

1881 Academy 26 Mar. 234 The foreign correspondent of one of the great dailies.

Daily (del·li), adv. Forms: 5-7 dayly, (6 Sc. dalie, -y), 6 dailie, 6-7 daylie, 7-daily. [f. Day + -LY². The OE. word was daghwamlice.] Every day, day by day. Often in a looser sense: Constantly, always, habitually.

1886 York Myst. xxvi. 9 My desire muste dayly be done.

1886 Pigr. Perf. (W. deW. 1531) 1b, Wherin. dayly & hourly 1 myght loke, as in a myrour. 1635 A. Statford Fem. Glory (1869) 79 With bended knees 1 dayly beseech God. 1912 Addish daily half a Pint. 1848 Macaular Hist. Eng. II. 75 He continued to offer his advice daily, and had the mortification to find it daily rejected. 1888 R. Buchanan Annan Water v, The public waggonette ran daily between Dumfries and Annamouth.

Daimen, a. Sc. Also 9 demmin. [Origin unknown. In Ayrshire pronounced as demmin. (Perh. a pple: cf. Whitby dawm'dont, dealt out sparingly.)] 'Rare, occasional' (Jam.).

1785 Burns To a Monse, A daimen-icker in a thrave 'S a sma' request. 1881 Edin. Mag. Apr. 33 (Jam.) At a demmin time I see the Scotchman. [Still in use in Ayrshire, as in 'a daimen ane here and there'.]

Daimio (dai'm<sub>1</sub>yo). [Japanese, f. Chinese dai

shire, as in 'a daimen ane here and there'.]

Daiment, var. DAYMENT, Obs.

|| Daimio (dai'm<sub>1</sub>yo). [Japanese, f. Chinese dai
great + mio, myo name.] The title of the chief
territorial nobles of Japan, vassals of the mikado; now abolished.

now abolished.

1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 94/1 The nobility or hereditary governors of the provinces and districts are called Daimio, or High-named, and Siomio, or Well-named. 1875 N. Amer. Rev. CXX. 283 The writer. has lived in a daimio's capital before, during, and after the abolition of feudalism.

Hence Dai miate, Dai mioate, Dai miote, the territory or office of a daimio.

territory or office of a daimio.

1870 Pall Mall G. 26 Aug. 4 Japanese students. from all parts of the empire, from the inland daimiotes as well as from the sea-coasts.

1880 Athensum 10 June 730/1 The abolition of the Daimioates has elevated the masses of the people [of Japan] from a state of feudal servitude to the condition of free citizens, 1889 Ibid. 6 Apr. 436/1 Old Japanese tenures [of land]. no doubt differed considerably in the different daimiates.

| Daimon (dai moan), a direct transliteration of

Gr. δοίμων divinity, one's genius or DEMON.

1852 ΤΗΟ ΚΕΛΟ Lett. (1865) 73 It is the same daimon, here lurking under a human eyelid. 1875 E. C. STEDMAN Victorius Posts (1876) 154 The Laureste. is his own daimon,—the inspirer and controller of his own utterances.

-the inspirer and controller of his own utterances.

† Dain, sb. Obs. Also 5 deyne, dene, 6 daine, dayne, deane. Syncopated from dedain, DISDAIN sb.

1. Disdain, dislike, distrust.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1863 bat ay has deyne [Dublin MS. dene] & dispite at dedis of litill. 1591 LYLY Sappho v. i. Vol. III.

207 Which striketh a deepe daine of that which wee most desire.

2. The suffering or incurring of disdain; con-

2. The suffering or incurring of disdain; contumely, ignominy, reproach.

?a 1500 MS. St. John's Coll. Oxon. No. 117 fol. 123 b (in Maskell Mon. Rit. III. 356). Thi beginning of thi lif, care and sorwe; thi fol'Ithliving, trauail, and dene, and disese.

15. Mertine in Percy Folio I. 444 'Nay, cert.ine, 'said the old queane, 'yee may it doe without deane.'

3. Repulsiveness of smell; 'stink, noisome effluvia. Still used in this sense in the west of England' (Nares).

(Quot. 1575 taken in this sense by Nares and Halliwell may belong to 2; 1601 may belong to Dain adj.)

1575 Mirr. Mag., Cordita, From bowres of heauenly hewe, to dennes of dayne. 1601 Holland Pliny XI. liii, The breath of Lions hath a very strong deane and stinking smell with it (animae leonis virus grave). 1825 Britton Prov. Words in Basulites of Willsh. (E. D. S.), Dain, infectious effluvia. 1847-in Halliwell (Wills).

† Dain, a. Obs. or dial. rare. Also 6 daine, dane. [a. OF. \*deigne, Burg. doigne = F. digne worthy: cf. Chaucer's deyn under Dione a.]

1. Haughty; reserved, distant; repellent. Sc.

dane. [a. OF. "deigne, Burg. doigne = F. digne worthy: cf. Chaucer's deyn under Digne a.]

1. Haughty; reserved, distant; repellent. Sc. c1500 Dunbar Tua mariit Wemen 132 Than am I dangerus and dane and dour of my will. 1bid. 233 Thoughs I dour wes and dane, dispitois and bald. c1540 Lyndsay Kitteis Conf. 6 Bot 3it ane countenance he bure, Degeist, deuote, daine, and demure.

2. Repulsive, esp. in smell; stinking. Cf. DIGNE a. [Cf. Dain 5b. quot. 1601.] 1888 Berkshire Gloss., Dain, tainted, putrid, badsmelling.

† Dain, v. Obs. Also 5 deyne, 6 dayne. Syncopated form of dedain, DIBDAIN v.

2 1400-96 Alexander 4570 Owbir 3e gesse at 3e be gods... Or deynes with our drightins for hat we ham dere hald. 1514 BARCLAY Cyt. 3 Uplondyshm. (Percy Soc.) 6 Youthe dayneth counsayle, scornynge dyscrecyon. a1593 Greens Alfonnus 1. Wks. 226/1 She shall have scholars which will dain to be In any other Muse's company. Ibid. III. 237/2; iv. 240/1.

Dain(e, obs. forms of DEIGN.

† Dainful, a. Obs. Also 6 deignfull. Syncopated form of dedainful, DIBDAINFUL.

c1530 H. Rhodes Bk. Nurture 672 in Babees Bk. (1868) too A busy tongue makes of his friend of tymes his daynfull Foc. 1578 T. Procros Gorg. Gallery in Heliconia. I. 91 Clipres well, with dainful chaung of fraight, Gave thee to drinke infected poyson colde. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso IV. lxxxix, Yet tempred so her deignfull lookes alway.

+ Daint, a. and sb. Obs. Also 6 daynt, deint.

Dainty (of which it appears to he mercly a

+ **Daint**, a. and sb. Obs. Also 6 daynt, deint.
= Dainty (of which it appears to be merely a shortened form, or perh. a misreading of the old spelling dainte, deynte, etc.).

spelling dainte, deynte, etc.).

A. adj.

1500 Spenser F. Q. 1. x. 2 To cherish him with diets daint. Ibid. 11. xiii. 42 Whatever.. may dayntest fantasy aggrate. 1506 Ibid. 1v. i. 5 Demeanour daint.

B. sb.
1633 P. FLETCHER Pisc. Ecl., The Prize xxxvii, Excesse or daints my lowly roof maintain not.

Hence + Daintly adv., daintily.
1563 SACKVILLE Mirr. Mag., Induct. xxxviii, As on the which full dayntlye would he fare. 1501 Percivall 56. Dict., Regaladamente, gentelie, curteouslie, deintlie.

+ Dainteous, a. Obs. Forms: a. 4-5 deyn., dein. (den.) daynteuous. -vous. (-uos. denty-

dein-, (den-), daynteuous, -vous, (-uos, denty-uous); β, 4-6 deyn-, 6 dayn-, deinteous. [app. orig. dayntivous, f. dayntive Daintive + -ous: afterwards altered so as to appear f. daynte, Dainty + -ous. Cf. Bounteous, Plenteous.] = DAINTY a.

= DAINTY a.
c 1366 CHAUCER Merch. T. 470 Ful of instrumentz and of vitalle Intermset deynteuous of all Ytaille. 1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) III. 323 Wip gret plente of deynteous mete and drink. ?a 1400 Morte Arth. 4196 Itt was my derlynge daynteuous, and fulle dere holdene. c 1510 BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) D v. The soure sauce is serued before meat deynteous. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. x. 64 This is no daynteouse and delycate profession.

Hence † Dainteously adv., daintily. c 1380 WCLIF Sci. Wist. III. 157 Somme men deynteuously norischen hor body. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. 1x. 324 Thenne was pis folke feyn and fedde hunger deynteuosliche [v. r. denteuous, deyntifiche]. a 1526 Cranners Wist. (Parker Soc.) II. 194 Yet will they. fare daintiously, and lie softly. Dainteril, var. of DAINTEL Obs., a dainty.

Dainteth, -ith (de nt., deyn., dain., dayn.

Dainteth, -ith (dē'ntép), sb. and a. Now only Sc. Forms: 4-5 dein-, deyn-, dain-, daynteth(e, rarcly -ith(e, -yth, (also den-, daynteth(e, rarcly -ith(e, -yth, (also den-, dan-, dayne-), 8-9 Sc. daintith, -eth. [a. OF. daintiet, deintiet:-L. dignitāt-em, f. dignus worthy: see Daints sb.] A. = Daints sb. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. Beket 1190 Heo bi-gan to serui bis holi man and deintebes [Percy Soc. l. 1202 deyntés] to him brouste. a 1340 Hamole Psalter lxx. 10 With other. he has litill daynteth to dwell. c 1490 Destr. Troy 463 Sho hade no deintithe to dele with no deir meite. c 1490 Bk. Curtasye 527 in Babees Bk. (1868) 316 Yf any deyntethe in countré be, po stuarde schewes hit to bo lorde so fre. a 1774 FFREUSSON Drink Eclogue Poems (1845) 52 On bien-clad tables. Bouden wi' a' the daintiths o' the land. 1800 Blackw. Mag. VII. 520 Sic daintiths are rare.

† B. = Daints a. Obs. c 1440 Cesta Rom. Iviii. 374 (Add. MS.) He myght not take of the noble and deynteth metes. Hence † Daintethly adv., † Daintethness. c 1440 Cesta Rom. 1 370 (Add. MS.) Riche men. bat. etyn and drynkyn deyntethly. c 1440 York Myst. 1. 78 Thi

dale, lord, es ay daynetethly delande. 1548 Thomas Ital. Gram., Dilicalessa, daintethnesse, or delicacie.

Daintification. nonce-wd. [f. DAINTIFY: see -FIGATION.] Daintified condition. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY Diarry Apr., A mighty delicate gentleman. all daintification in manner, speech, and dress.

+ Daintiful, a. Obs. [f. DAINTY sb. + -FUL.] = DAINTY a.

1393 Gower Conf. L 28 There is no lust so deintefull. a 1400-50 Alexander 4274 A dayntefull diete. c 1440 Gesta Kom. xivi. 184 (Harl. MS.) How that he made so gret festes, and hadde so deyntefulle metis.

festes, and hadde so deyntefulle metis.

Hence + Daintifully adv., daintily.

1393 LANGL P. Pl. C. IX. 324 (MS. G.) Pis folke... fedde hunger deyntfulliche [v.r. deynteuosliche, deyntifliche].

Daintify (deintife), v. nonce-wd. [See -Fr.] trans. To make dainty. Hence Daintifled ppl. a.

1390 Mad. D'Arblay Lett. July, My father charges me to give you his kindest love, and not to daintify his affection into respects or compliments. 1834 New Monthly Mag.

XLI. 317. A silken cushion—which .. the daintifed animal did not hurt.

iid not hurt. **Daintihood** de 'ntihud'. rare. Daintiness.

1780 Man. D'Arblay Diary May, Shocking her by too
bivious an inferiority in daintihood and ton. 1890 Temple
Bar Mag. Jan. 146 Her youth, her daintihood. **Daintily** (de'ntili), adv. [f. Dainty a.+LY 2.]

Daintily (d2'ntili), adv. [f. DAINTY a, +-LY 2.]
†1. Excellently, finely, handsomely, delightfully.
†a 1400 Morle Arth. 723 Dukkes and dux-eperes dayntehely rydes. c1438 Wyntoun Crom. 1x. xxvii. 8 Rycht wele
arrayt and dayntely. 1605 BACON Ess. Truth (Arb.) 499
A naked. day-light, that doth not show the masques. . of
the world halfe so Stately, and daintily, as Candlelights.
1640 HOWELL Dodon 1's Gr. 2 There is no Forrest on Earth
so daintily watered, with such great navigable Rivers.
2. In a dainty manner; with delicate attention to
the palate, personal comfort, etc.
c 1340 Cursor M. 3655 (Trin.) Venisoun .. Deyntily diste
to his pay. c 1440 Gesta Rom. xxxvi. 145 (Harl. MS.) The
fleshe is i-fed deyntili. 1549 LATIMER 2nd Serm. bef. Edw.
V//Arb.) 52 The rich. gloton whych fared well and deyntely
euery day. 1288 Shaks. Tit. A. v. iii. 61 Baked in that
Pie, Whereof their Mother dantily hath fed. 1647 Cowley
Mistress, Low's Ingratitude ii, And daintily I nourish d
Thee With Idle Thoughts and Poetry. 17.. Brooms
View Epich Poems (J.), To sleep well and fare daintily.
3. Delicately, nicely, etc.; elegantly, gracefully,

3. Delicately, nicely, etc.; elegantly, gracefully,

3. Delicately, nicely, etc.; elegantly, gracefully, neatly, deftly.

1361 T. Norron Calvin's Inst. III. viii. § 1 He was not tenderly & deintily handled.

1392 Greene Disput. 1 You tread so daintily nayour typtoes.

1364 Trapp Comm. Ps.

1365 G. H. K. Pac. Tour.

117 The daintily tripping roe.

1360 Motley Netherl. (1868) vii. 443 The envoy performed his ungracious task as daintily as he could.

†4. Rately, sparingly. Obs. (Cf. Dainty a. 2.)

1494 Fabyan Chron. vii. ccxxi. 242 To be kept there as a prysoner, where he was so dayntely fed that he dyed for hunger.

1381 Sidney Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 65 The Auncients haue one or two examples of Trapy-comedies.

1394 Buthness (delinities).

1396 Buthness (delinities).

1497 Baintiness (delinities).

Daintiness (dēl ntines). [f. DAINTY a. +

Daintiness (dēl'ntinės). [f. Dainty a. + -ness.] The quality of being dainty.

1. †a. The quality of being fine, handsome, delightful, etc. Obs. in general sense. b. Of food: Choiceness, deliciousness.

1858 HULDEN, Deyntines of meates at a banquet, lawitita.

1877 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. iv. (1586) 167 In daintinesse and goodnesse of meat, the Hennes may compare with. the goose [etc.].

1627 HAKEWILL Apol. (1), 18 twas more notorious for the daintiness of the provision which he served in it, than for the massiness of the dish.

2. Delicate beauty, elegance, gracefulness; neatness. definess.

2. Delicate beauty, elegance, gracelliness, alcanness, deftness.

150 Sidney Arcadia 1. (1725) 106 Leucippe was of a fine daintiness of beauty. 1669 A. Browne Arz Pict. (1675) 107 The grossness, slenderness, clownishness, and daintyness of Bodies. 1876 J. W. Esswenth Brathwait's Strappado Introd. 28 There is poetic grace and daintiness of expression in the charming little lyric. 1884 Black Yud. Shaks. xxx, The pretty daintinesses of her coaxing.

3. Niceness, fastidiousness, delicacy, scrupulousness of teste, sensibility, etc.).

3. Niceness, fastidiousness, delicacy, scrupulousness (of taste, sensibility, etc.).

1379 Tomson Cahrin's Serm. Tim. xxi. 250/2 What greer daintinesse doe we make at blasphemies? 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, v. v. 45 Daintinesse of eare. 1624 Wotton Arthit.

1, Of sand, Lyme, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any daintiness. 1693 Speaker 3 Sept. 269/1 A certain discrimination, a certain daintiness of choice.

4. Niceness of appetite; fastidiousness with regard to food, personal comfort, etc.; softness. 1330 Palson. 212/2 Deyntinesse, friandise. 1598 Hakiluty Voy. I. 250 (R.) How iustly may this barbarous and rude Russe condemne the daintinesse and nicenesse of our captaines. 1670 Milton Hist. Eng. v. (1851) 232 The People ...learnt ... of the Flemish daintiness and softness. 1836 W. Isving Astoria I. 78 What especially irritated the captain was the daintiness of some of his cabin passengers. They were loud in their complaints of the ship's fare. † 5. Physical delicacy or tenderness. Obs.

1875 Tuberry. Faulconrie 229 In these cures of diseases the grown in the aver there must be great care used.

1875 TURBERV. Faulconrie 229 In these cures of diseases that grow in the eyes there must be great care used. bicause of the dayntinesse of the place.

Daintith: see DAINTETH.

Daintith: see DAINTETH.

† Daintive, sb. and a. Obs. rare. In 6 deyntyue. [app. a. Anglo-Fr. \*daintif, -ive, f. dainté: cf. OF. bontíf, -ive, f. bontí.] = DAINTY sb. and a. 13. [see adv. below]. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 70 b To taste of his deyntyue delycates. Ibid. 71 [He] fedeth vs with the deyntyues of his owne delycate dysshe.

Hence + Dai ntively adv. (in 4 deyntifliche), 13.. Cursor M. 27004 (Cotton Galba) To 3ern metes dayntyuely. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. 1x. 324 (MS. I) Pis folke ... fedde hunger deyntifliche.

+ **Daintrel.** Obs. Also 6 deintrelle, 7 dainteril, -trill. [Cf. OF. daintier a tit-bit, a delicacy.

teril, -trill. [Cf. OF. daintier a tit-bit, a delicacy. The formation is obscure.] A dainty, delicacy. 1575 J. Still Gamm. Gurton ii. i, But by thy words, as I them smelled, thy daintrels be not many. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 240 Neither glut thy selfe with present delicates, nor long after deintrelles hard to be come bye. 1615 Sir E. Honv Curry-combe i. 7 These dainterils haue layer so long vpor. his hands, that I feare me they are scarce sweete. 1640 Brome Spar. Garden iii. vii, You say I shall fill my belly with this new Daintrill. Dainty (dē<sup>1</sup>nti), 5b. Forms: 3-6 dein-, deyn-, dain-, daynte. -ee. (4-5 dayn-, deyntte). 4-6

Dainty (de'"nti), 50. Forms: 3-0 dein-, deyn-, dain-, daynte, -ee, (4-5 dayn-, deyntte), 4-6 dein-, deyntte, -y(e, 4-6 Sc. dante(e, 6 -ie, 5 dente, 6 denty, -ie, 4-7 daynty(e, -ie, 6 7 daintie, -ye, 4-dainty. [a. OF. deintit, daintie, daintie, ti. bit: -L. dignitātem worthines; worth, beauty, f. dignus worthy. The earlier OF. form was in -et, whence DAINTETH.]

+1. Estimation, honour, favour (in which anything is held): esteem regard; effection love.

form was in -et, whence DAINTETH.]

† 1. Estimation, honour, favour (in which anything is held); esteem, regard; affection, love.

\*a 1225 Ancr. R. 412 Me let lesse deinte to binge bet me haued ofte. \*c 1205 St. Dunstan 35 in E. E. P. (1862) 35 For deynte bet he hadde of him: he let him sone bringe Bifore be prince of Engelond. \*1375 Barbour Bruce xui. 475 Schir eduard. Lufit himi, and held in sic dante. \*1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xi. 47 Of dowel ne dobet no deyntee me ne bouste. \*c 1430 Lydo. Bochas Prol. 52 These Poetes .. Were by olde time had in great deintye With Kinges. \*1513 Douglas Æméis 1v. viii. 28 Sen 30nne. ..man, deir sister, the Was wount to cherise, and hald in gret dantie.

†2. Liking or fondness to do or see anything; delight, pleasure, joy. Obs.

\*c 1325 Song of Vesterday 5 in E. E. P. (1862) 133 Pei haue no deynte forto dele With binges bat bene deuotly made. \*1375 Barbour Bruce xii. 1.9 Than all ran into gret dantee The Erll of Murreff for till se. \*c 1336 Chaucer Man of Law's T. 41 Euery wight hath deyntee to chaffare With hem. \*c 1449 Percock Refn. 1 xiii. 66 The reeding in the Bible. drawith the reders. fro loue and deinte of the world. \*1508 Dunbar Twa maryit wemen 413 Adew dolour, adew! my daynte now begynis. \*2150 Skellton Bouge of Courte 337 Trowest thou. That I haue deynte to see thee cheryshed thus?

†3. Delightful or choice quality; sumptuousness.

\*## 200 Curror M. 2615 (Cott.) Venison bou has him.

a 1300 Cursor M. 3655 (Cott.) Venison bou has him nommen, Wit dainte dight til his be-houe. c 1300 K. Alis. 7070 They haven seolk, gret plenté, And maken clothis of gret deynté. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 117/1 Dente (K. H. P. deynte), lauticia.

† 4. Daintiness ; fastidiousness Oktobre 1500 Promp. 1

deynte, lauticia.

4. Daintiness; fastidiousness. Obs.

1500 Spencer F. Q. I. ii. 27 He feining seemely merth,
And shee coy lookes: so dainty, they say, maketh derth.
1507 Shake. 2 Heu. IV, IV. i. 198 Note this: the King is
wearie Of daintie, and such picking grieuances.

1897 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV, IV. 1. 108 Note this: the King is wearie Of daintie, and such picking grieuances.

+5. concr. Anything estimable, choice, fine, pleasing or delightful; hence occas., a luxury, rarity (cf. DAINTY a. 2). Obs. exc. as in 6.

1340 HAMFOLE Pr. Consc. 7850 Pare es plenté of dayntes and delice. a 1400-50 Alexander 5208 Ware slike a wondire in oure marche of Messedone. It ware a daynte to deme. 1562 I. Herwoon Prov. 4 Epigr. (1867) 52 Plenty is no dainty. 1617 Rical Irish Hubbub 2, It was a great dainties ... euen amongst their greatest nobility, to see a cloake lined thorow with Veluet. a 1662 Fuller Worthies (1840) II. 430 [He] made such a vent for Welch cottons, that what he found drugs at home, he left dainties beyond the sea. 1798 FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Hist. 227 Those who can only be allured by the dainties of knowledge.

+ b. As a term of endearment. (Cf. sweet.)

1501 B. Jonson Catiline II. i, There is a fortune comming Towards you, Daintie.

6. stp. Anything pleasing or delicious to the palate; a choice viand, a delicacy.

21300 Behat 1202 Heo servede this holi man and of deyntes him broate. 1303 Gower Conf. II. 255 Tho was there many a deinte fet And set to-fore hem on the bord. 21440 Promp. Parv. 117 Delyce, or deyntes, delicie. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 291 Some whet their teethe upon sugred deinties. 151 Bible Ps. cxii. 4 Let mee not eate of their dainties. 1794 Southey Wat Tyler III. ii, Your larders hung with dainties. a 1830 Prake Dromm (1864), 1, 305 The cunning caterer still must share The dainties which his toils prepare.

larders hung with dainties. a 1839 PRAED l'oems (1804 1. 305)
The cunning caterer still must share The dainties which his
toils prepare.
Ag. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 26 Suche deinties. Wherof thou
takest thin herte food. 1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat. 59
There be some... to whom sin... is both food and dainties.
† 7. Phrase. To make dainty of (anything): to
set great store by; hence, to be sparing or chary
of; to make dainty to do (or of doing; also absol.),
to be chary or loth, to scruple. Obs.
1555 WATERMAN Fardle Facions 1. iii. 37 The moste noble
Citrus, wherof the Romaines made greate deintie. 1579
TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim. ix. 107 'x They will not make
daintie of the name of our Lord Jesus Christe, to worke their
subtill and mischeevous practises. 1581 Savile Tacitus'
Hist. 1. xivi. (1591) 26 Some.. made noe dainty to beare any
burden. 1593 Shaks. Rom. 4 Jul. 1. v. 21 Which of you
all Will now deny to dance? She that makes dainty, She
Ile sweare hath cornes. a 1617 HIERON Wks. II. 492 Shee
ranne home and made no dainties of it; all her neighbours
were the better for her store. a 1628 PRESTON New Cov.
(1634) 410 Defer not, make not dainty of applying the
promises. 1633 Br. Hall Hard Texts Matt. x. 39 Hee
that makes so dainty of his life as that. he will not expose
it to danger. 1638 FEATLEY Strict. Lyndom. 11. 122 We
have all reason to make great dainties of the noble con-

fession of our Romish adversaries. 1649 MILTON Eikon.
43 If. he made so dainty and were so loath to bestow [etc.] +8. As an asseveration: ? = By God's dignity, or honour. Obs.

or honour. Obs.

1611 Tounneur Ath. Trag. 11. v, S'daintie, I mistooke the place, I miss'd thine eare and hit thy lip.

Dainty (de'inti), a. [from prec. sb.]

† 1. Valuable, fine, handsome; choice, excellent; pleasant, delightful. Obs. or dial. in general sense.

c 1340 Gaw. f Gr. Knt. 1253 To daly with derely your daynte wordez. c 1396 Chaucer Prol. 168 Full many a deynte hors hadde he in stable. 1365 Tindalr Rev. xviii.

4 All thynges which were deyntie and had in pryce. 1873

Tusser Husb. xxxv. (1878) 81 More daintie the lambe, the more woorth to be sold. 1626 Bacon Sydva § 389 The daintiest Smells of Flowers, are out of those plants, whose Leaves smell not. 1712 Strell Spect. No. 354 P r To hear Country Squires. cry, Madam, this is dainty Weather. 1816 Scott Old Mart. vi, 'Ay? indeed? a scheme o'yours' that must be a denty ane!' 1835 Robinson Whitby Gloss., Denty or Denty ink, a weather term, genial, cheering.

† 2. Precious; hence, rare, scarce. Obs.

Denty or Dentyish, a weather term, genial, cheering.

† 2. Procious; hence, rare, scarce. Obs.

la 1300 How Plowman lerned Pater Noster 28 in Hazl.

E. P. P. (1864 I. 21 Malte had he plentye; And Martylmas befe to hym was not deyntye. 1878 Lyte Dodoess vi. xi. 671 The blacke (whorts) are very common. but the red are dayntie, and founde but in fewe places. 1676 Hieron Wks. I. 584 If sermons were dainty. they would be more esteemed. 1677 Lady Chaworth in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 37 A rare muffe, but judged to be some dainty squirell skin.

3. Pleasing to the palate, choice, delicate. 1388 Wyclif Frov. xi. 17 Who looueth deynte metis. c 1386 Chaucer Pard. T. 58 To get a glotoun deyntee mete and drinke. 1841 Barnes Wts. (1573) 209/1 To eate mete and drinke. 1841 Barnes Wts. (1573) 209/1 To eate mete and drinke. 1842 In that of the dentiest fashion dressed. 1888 Shaks. L. L. 1. i. 26 Dainty bits Make rich the ribs. 1627 Milton Vac. Exerc. 14 The daintiest dishes shall be served up last. 1788 Jonson Ider No. 100 P 12 Her house is elegant and her table dainty. 1898 Stevenson Wrecker ii, Fine wines and dainty dishes.

4. Of delicate or tender beauty or grace; delicately

4. Of delicate or tender beauty or grace; delicately

Wrecker ii, Fine wines and dainty dishes.

4. Of delicate or tender beauty or grace; delicately pretty; made with delicate taste.

2.1400 Destr. Troy 3060 Her chyn.. With a dympull full derne, daynté to se. 1555 Watreman Fardle Facions I. v. 75 he is estemed, as a deinty derling, beloued of many. 1579 Sprenser Sheph. Cal. June 6 The grassye ground with daintye Daysies dight. 1609 B. Jonson Sil. Wom. Iv. 1, Let your gifts be slight and dainty, rather than precious. c 1645 Howell. Lett. 1. xxviii. 54 Such a diaphonous pelucid dainty body as you see a Crystall-glasse is. 1877 M. M. Grant Sun-Maid vii, There stood waiting for her the daintiest of little broughams.

5. Of persons, etc.: Possessing or displaying delicate taste, perception, or sensibility; nice, fastidious, particular; sometimes, over-nice.

1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 357 Fine fellowes, that bee verie deintie and circumspect in speaking. 1581 Lambarde Eiren. Iv. v. (1588) 497 Sundry other daintie and nice differences doth M. Marrow make. 1595 Shaks. I Hen. VI., v. iii. 38 No shape but his can please your dainty eve. 1600 — Ham. v. i. 78 The hand of little Imployment hat the daintier sense. 1700 Congreve Way of World III. xv, I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution—because when I make it I keep it. 1841 Ivrtron N. 4. Morn. III. ii, You must take me as you take the world, without being over-scrupulous and dainty. 1855 H. Reep Lett. Eng. Lit. iii. 101 From being too dainty in our choice of words. + b. with of: Particular or scrupulous about (anything); careful, chary, or sparing of. Obs.

† b. with of: Particular or scrupulous about (anything); careful, chary, or sparing of. Obs.

1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 251 Friendes. garnished wt learning, & not deintie of their travell. 1605 Siaks. Mach.

11. iii. 150 Let vs not be daintie of leaue-taking, But shift away. 1645 Fuler Holy & Prof. St. v. iii. 367 The devil not being dainty of his company where he finds welcome.

† C. with infin.: Disinclined or reductant (to do).

1553 B. Gilpin in Strype Eccl. Mem. II. xxiii. 440 Such as be dainty to hear the poor. 1612 Sir R. Dudley in Fortesc. Papers 7 note, I will not bee dainty to make you a partie to my designes.

6. Nice or particular as to the quality of food.

a partie to my designes.

6. Nice or particular as to the quality of food, comforts, etc.; † luxurious.

a 1833 LD. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) Kjb, The heart of a woman is deyntee. 1614 Bp. Hall Recoll. Treat. 85 As. some daintie guest knowing there is so pleasant fare to com. 1683 Tryon Way to Health 181 You dainty Dames that are so nice, that you will not endure this pleasant Element to blow upon you. 1855 Motley Dutch Rep. 111. vt. v. 521 When men were starving they could not afford to be dainty. 1896 Stevenson Wrecker ii, I was born with a dainty tooth and a palate for wine.

+7. Delicate (in health or constitution). Obs.

Ref. III. vi. v. 221 When men were starving they could not afford to be dainty. 189a Stevenson Wrecker ii, I was born with a dainty tooth and a palate for wine.

† 7. Delicate (in health or constitution). Obs.
136a Bulleyn Campoundes 46 a, Thei maie be giuen to drinke to them that are weake or feable, or as thei call it deintie. 1583 Mulcaster Positions xxii. (1887) 94 Whose mother was delicate, daintie, tender, neuer stirring.

8. quasi-adv. Daintilly. (rare.)
1614 Bp. Hall Recoll. Treal. 766 You quote Scriptures, tho (to your prayse) more dainty indeede then your fellowes. 1671 H. M. tr. Eraum. Colloq. 72 If rich men shall fare somewhat dainty. 1873 Miss Broughton Namey III. 144 So exceedingly fair and dainty wrought.

9. Comb., as dainty-chapped, -eared, -fingered, -mouthed, -tongued, -toothed acijs.
1735 Balley Erasm. Colloq. (1877) 42 (D.) You \*dainty-mar 3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) go mark., How tender and 'deynety eared men of these days be. 1713 Rows Yane Shore I. i, This tough impracticable Heart Is govern'd by a \*dainty-finger'd Girl. 1530 Palsea. 309/a 'Deynty mouthed, friant. a 1633 Austrin Medit. (1635) 233 They are so \*daintie-Tongued that their Company is too costly. 1577 tr. Bullinger Decades 1592 154 Let every young man bee. not licorish lipped, nor 'dainty toothed.

+ **Dainty** ( $de^{1}$ nti), v. Obs. rare. [f. prec. sb. or adj.] trans. With up: To pamper or indulge with dainties.

with dainties.

1622 H. Sydenham Serm. Sol. Occ. (1637) 108 So that they would. nourish, not daintie up the body. 1778 Mrs. Thrale in Mad. D'Arblay's Diary Sept. I. 68 She dainties us up with all the meekness in the world.

Dair, Dairt, obs. forms of Dare, Dart.

Dairawe, Daired: see Day.

| Dairi (dairi). Also 7 dayro. [Japanese, f. Chinese dai great + ri within.] In Japan, properly the palace or court of the Mikado: also a respectful mode of speaking of the mikado or emperor. ful mode of speaking of the mikado or emperor.

Hence Dairi-sama, lit. lord of the dairi or palace, an appellation of the Mikado.

1663 J. Davies tr. Mandelslo's Trav. E. Ind. 184 That great State hath always been govern'd by a Monarch, whom, in their Language they call Dayro. 1780 Phil.

Trans. LXX. App. 7 We were not allowed to see the Dairi, or ecclesiastical emperor.

Dair, or ecclesiastical emperor.

Dairy (dēo ri), sb. Forms: 3 deierie, 4 dayorie, dayry, 5 deyery, deyry, 6 deirie, dary, pl. deyris, dayres, 6-7 deyrie, dayery(e, dery, dayrie, dairie, 7 daery, darie, dayry, 7- dairy.

[ME. deierie, etc., f. deie, deye, Dey female servant, dairy-maid + -erie, -ery 2, suffix of Romanic origin. The dai-ry is thus the place where the function of the dey is performed: cf. dey-woman, -house.]

1. A room or building in which milk and cream are kept, and made into butter and cheese. b. Sometimes in towns the name is assumed by a shop

Sometimes in towns the name is assumed by a shop in which milk, cream, etc. are sold.

2 1390 S. Eng. Leg. I. 192/14 Hire deierie was euere of chese and botere bar and swipe lene. Ibid., For pare nas in be deierie noust adel of none zwite. 2 1386 CHAUCER Wife's T. 15 Thropes, beernys, shipnes, dayrys. 2 1440 Fromp. Parv. 117 Deyrye, vaccaria. 1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. I. 1580 3 As my Foldes. or my Dayrie and Fishpondes wyl yeelde. 1621 B. Jonson Gipsies Metamorph. Whs. (Rtldg.) 624/1 To Roger or Mary Or Peg of the dairy. 1729-45 Thomson Summer 262 Some [insects] to the house, The fold, and dairy, hungry, bened their flight. 1837 Howith Rur. Life vi. i. 402 The elegant dairy for the supply of milk and cream, curds and butter.

2. That department of farming. or of a particular

2. That department of farming, or of a particular farm, which is concerned with the production of milk, butter, and cheese. Hence, sometimes ap-

milk, butter, and cheese. Hence, sometimes applied to the milch cows on a farm collectively.

2 1365 CHAUCER Prol. 597 His lordes scheep, his meet, and his dayerie, His swyn, his hors, his stoor, and his pultrie, Was holly in this reeves governynge. 1673 Temple Trade in Ireland Wks. 1773 III. 22 Grounds were turned much in England from breeding either to feeding or dairy. 1779 H. SWINBURNE Spain XXXVIII. (R.), The large dairy of cows established here by the present king. 1814 JANE WEST A. de Lacy III. 238 The. troopers. drove off our good cow-dairy. 1888 Somerset Co. Gas. 18 Mar., Dairy of 12 or 16 cows to be let. 1888 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk., Dairy, the milking cows belonging to any farm or house.

3. A dairy-farm.

3. A dairy-farm.

156 Phaer Encid. IX. A a ij b, Stormy showres and winds about mens deiries houling. 1504 Nodern Spec. Brit., Essex (Camden) 8 In Tendring hundred wher are manie wickes or dayries. a 166x Fuller Worthies II. 144 The Goodnesse of the Earth, abounding with Deries and Pasture. 1769 De Foe's Tour Gl. Brit. II. 41 All the lower Part of this County. is full of large feeding Farms, which we call Dairies; and the Cheese they make is excellent.

we call Dairies; and the Cheese they make is excellent.

4. attrib. and Comb., as dairy-cabin, -country, -damsel, -pail, -society, -ware, -wench, -wife, -work, etc.; dairy-fed adj.; dairy-farm, a farm chiefly devoted to the production of milk, butter, and cheese; so dairy-farmer, -farming; dairy-grounds, cow-pastures; dairy-school, a technical school for teaching dairy-work or dairy-farming; dairy-grounds, a woman who manages a dairy

grounds, cow-pastures; dairy-school, a technical school for teaching dairy-work or dairy-farming; dairy-woman, a woman who manages a dairy.

1997 Mrs. Radcliffe Italian xiii, It was a "dairy-cabin belonging to some shepherds. 1626 Bacon Sytoa § 334 Children in "Dayrie Countries doe waxe more tall, than where they feed more upon Bread, and Flesh. 1818 Scott Hrt. Mid. xii, The yet more considerate "dairy-damsel. 18id. ix, To employ them as a "dairy-farmer, or cowfeeder, as they are called in Scotland. 184a S. Lover Handy Andy x, I've seen them in England killing your "dairy-fed pork. a 1618 Sylvester Hymn of Alms 131 His douns with Sheep, his "daery-grounds with Neat. 1818 Keats Endym. 1. 44 The "dairy pails Bring home increase of milk. 1530 Palsor 21/x "Dayrie place, meterie. 1823 Queen 25 Mar. 278/2 They will. establish "dairy schools all over England. 1830 Farmer's Gas. 4 Jan. 5/2 The numerous "dairy societies in America. 1737 Philip Quarll (1316) 61 Having a store of "dairy ware, he resolved to make a place to keep it in: the kitchen. not being a proper place for cream and milk. 1684 Orway Atheist v. i, The "Dairy-Wench or Chamber-maid. 1798 Bloomfelle Farmer's Boy, Spring 251 Suffolk "dairy-wives run mad for cream. 1609 Ev. Woman in Hum. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, I shall goe to court now, and attired like an old "Darie woman. 1841 M. L. Hawthorne in Hautherne & Wife (1885) I. 230 Bring us home a box of butter, if your dairy-woman is very nice. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) III. ix. 67, I have ... admired them in their "dairy-works. 1890 Farmer's Gaz. 4 Jan. 5/2 As a specialist in dairy work.

Dairy, v. rare. [f. Dairy sb.] trans. To keen or feed (cows) for the dairy.

4 Jan. 5/2 As a specialist in dairy work.

Dairy, v. rare. [f. DAIRY sb.] trans. To keep or fred (cows) for the dairy.

1780 A. Young Tour Irel. II. 142 The cattle system is generally dairying Cows. 1805 Luccock Nat. Wool 245 Those [lands] of a stiffer quality are employed in the dairying of cows.

Dairy-house. A house or building used as a dairy; = DAIRY 5b. 1; the house of a dairy-man. 1500 PALSGR. 212/2 Devrie house, meterie. 1616 SURFL. AMARKH. Country Farme 16 You shall have a Dairie-house or small vaulted Roome paued, and lying slope-wise... to serve for the huswifes Dairie. 1741 RICHARDSON Pametal III. 101 You'd better see her now-and-then at the Dairy-house or at School.

Dairying (de-rilin). [f. Dairy v. + -ing 1.] The business or management of a dairy; the production of milk and manufacture of butter and

cheese; dairy-farming.

1649 Blitthe Eng. Improv. Impr. To Rdr., To shew the way of Cow-keeping, Dayrying, or raising most Cheese and Butter.

1893 Queen 25 Mar. 478/2 They have the subject of dairying and dairy schools very much at heart.

1893 b. attrib.

1784 TWAMLEY Dairying 8 In a considerable Dairying Country. 1890 Times 22 Feb. 7/3 The improvement and extension of the dairying industry.

Dairymaid (de rim id). A female servant

Dairymaid (de rime a). A semployed in a dairy.

1599 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. IV. i, Now I would be an empresse; and by and by a duchess; then a great lady. then a deyrie maide. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 530 F 2 He has married a dairy-maid. 1879 J. Wrightson Dairy Husb. in Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 246/2 When the butter falls from side to side in a compact lump the dairy-maid knows that her work approaches completion.

Dairyman (de rimen). A man who manages, or is employed in, a dairy. b. A man engaged in

Dairyman (dē rimēn). A man who manages, or is employed in, a dairy. b. A man engaged in the sale of milk and other dairy produce.

1764 Twamley Dairying 58 An object not unworthy a Dairyman's notice. 1813 L. Richmond (title). The Dairyman's daughter. 1882 Somerset Co. Gas. 18 Mar., Wanted, a steady young man as Dairyman.

Dairy-woman: see Dairy 4.

Dais (dē'is, dē'is). Forms: 3-5 deys, 3-6 deis, 4-5 des, 4-6 dese, deos, deyse, dees, 5 deise, deosse, 5-6 dess(e, deas(e, 6 dease, dysse, Sc. deiss, deische, 8-9 Sc. deas, 4, 8-9 dais. [a. OF. deis (later dois), mod.F. (from Picard dial.) dais = Pr. des, It. desco:—L. disc-um (nom. discus) quoit, disk, dish, in late L. table.

Picard dial.) dais = Pr. des, It. desco: - L. disc-um (nom. discus) quoit, disk, dish, in late L. table.

The sense-development has been 'table, high table (including its platform), the raised end of the hall occupied by the high table and used for other purposes of distinction, the canopy covering this': the latter being only in modern French, and thence in Eng. The word died out in Eng. about 1600, but was retained in Sc. in sense 3; its recent revival, chiefly since 1800, in sense 2, is due to historical and antiquarian writers; it appears in no Eng. dicts. until Worcester 1846, Craig 1847. Always a monosyllable in Fr., and in Eng. where retained as a living word; the dissyllabic pronunciation is a 'shot' at the word from the spelling.]

1. † 2. A raised table in a hall, at which dis-

1. + a. A raised table in a hall, at which dis-

pronunciation is a 'shot' at the word from the spelling.]

1. † a. A raised table in a hall, at which distinguished persons sat at feasts, etc.; the high table. (Often including the platform on which it was raised: see next sense.) Obs. since 1600.

a 1259 MATT. PARIS Vitae Abbatum S. Alb. in Walsingham (Rolls) I. 521 Priore prandente ad magnam mensam quam 'Deis' vulgariter appellamus. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11073 Vort hii come vp to be deis. a 1200 Cut20r M. 12560 (Cott.) Ne brek þair brede, ne tast þair mes, Til he war cummen til þair des. c 1350 Will. Palerme 4564 þe semli segges were sette in halle, þe real rinkes bi reson at þe heige dese, and alle oþer afterward on þe side benches. c 1450 Henryson Mor. Fab. 10 So that Good-will bee caruer at the Dease. c 1500 in Arnolde Chron. (1811) 241 Syttyng at the hygh dees: My Lord of Ely in the myddes. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 395 Quhair that he sat into his stait royall, With mony ding lord sittand at his deische. a 1575 Wife lapped im Morrelles Skin 312 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 193 The Bride was set at the hye dysse.

† b. To begin the dais: to take the chief seat, or preside, at a feast: see Begin v. 1 5. Also to hold the dais in same sense. Obs.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7166 He ber þe croune & huld þe deis mid oþer atil also. c 1230 Sir Beues 2123 þow schelt þis dai be priour And be-ginne oure deis. c 1430 Syr Tryam. 1636 Quene Margaret began the deyse, Kyng Ardus, wyth owtyn lees, Be hur was he sett. c 1440 Partonope App. 7210 (Roxb.) Next the Quene he began the deyse.

2. The raised platform at one end of a hall for the high table or for seats of honour a throne or

2. The raised platform at one end of a hall for the high table, or for seats of honour, a throne, or the like: often surmounted by a canopy. Obs. since c 1600, until revived c 1800 in historical and subsequently in current use.

sequently in current use.

In earlier times sometimes app. meaning a bench or seat of honour upon the raised platform: cf. sense 3; c1390 S. Eng. Leg. 1, 301/11 On be heize deis him sette, mete and drinke he him 3af. c1300 K. Alis. 1039 Spoused scheo is, and set on deys. c1336 E.R. Alii. P. B. 38 He were sette solempnely in a sete ryche, Abof dukes on dece, with dayntys serued. c1386 Chaucer Merch. T. 467 And atte fest sittih he and sche With othir worthy folk upon the deys. c1430 St. Cuthbert 3049 He satt doune opon be dese. 1501 Douclas Pal. Hon. 11. xlv, Tho I saw our ladyis twa and twa Sittand on deissis. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 1625 Ouer the hye desse. Where the sayd thre kynges sate crowned all. 1575 Laneham Let. (1871) 41 A doouty Dwarf too the vppermost deas Right peartly gan prik, and, kneeling on knee. Said 'hail, syr king. 1778 Pennart Tour in Wales (1883) I. 13 The great. hall is. furnished with the high Dais, or elevated upper end, and its long table for the lord and his jovial companions. 1800 Scort Ivanhoe iii, For about one quarter of the length of the apartment, the floor was raised by a step, and this space, which was called the dais, was occupied only by the principal members of the family. 1840 Abnold Hist. Rome II. 459 Like the dais or upper part of our old castle and

college halls. 1860 EMERSON Cond. Life, Behaviour Wks. (Bohn) II. 386 The grandee took his place on the dais.
b. By extension: The platform of a lecture hall; the raised floor on which the pulpit and

hall; the raised floor on which the pulpit and communion table stand in some places of worship.

1888 Nature 26 Jan. 2091 As a lecturer he was not brilliant; he appeared shy and nervous when on the dais.

1893 Netwer A Flower Service was held in the church; the pulpit and dais were tastefully decorated.

3. In some early examples (chiefly northern) it appears to have the sense 'seat, bench'; so in Sc.

2. 'A long board, seat, or bench, erected against a wall', a settle: also, 'a seat on the outer side of

a wall', a settle; also, 'a seat on the outer side of a country house or cottage'. b. A seat, bench, or pew in a church. (Jamieson.) Chamber of dais: see CHAMBER sb. 11.

pew in a church. (Jamieson.) Chamber of dais: see CHAMBER sb. 11.

a 1330 Syr Degarre 765 Amidde the halle flore A fir was bet stark and store: He sat adoun upon the dais, And warmed him wel eche wais.

a 1794 FERGUSSON Farmer's Ingle (1845) 38 In its auld lerroch yet the deas remains, Where the guidman aft streeks him at his ease. 17.. JAMIESON Pop. Ball. (1866) I. 211 (Jam.) The priest afore the altar stood,—The Mer-man he stept o'er ac deas, And he has steppit over three. 1818 SCOTT Hrt. Midl. xviii, The old man was seated on the deas, or turf-seat, at the end of his cottage. 1832-53 Whistle-binkie (Sc. Songs) Ser. 11. 73 Last Sunday, in your faither's dais, I saw thy bloomin' May-morn face. 1878 E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess. 107 The chamber of Deese, the best room in the farmhouse of a certain class.

4. transf. (from 2) A raised platform or terrace of any kind; e. g. in the open air.
1865 N. A. Woods Prince of Wales in Canada 341 A noble and lofty flight of steps—those daises of architecture which..add..to the grand and imposing effect of lofty façades. 1884 C. ROGERS Soc. Life Scot. I. ix. 378 On the slopes of ancient daisese or hill terraces.

5. [after mod.Fr.—not an Eng. sense.] The canopy over a throne or chair of state.
1863 THORNBURY True as Steel I. 147 The Bishop..occupied with bland dignity the chief throne under the dais. 1866 Village on Cliff iii, An old dais of Queen Anne's time still hung over his doorway.

Dais, Sc. pl. of DAW, DOE.

Daise, obs. form of DAZE.

Daised (dēl'zid), a. Also 7 dasied. [f. DAISY + ED 2] Adorned with or abounding in daisies. (Chiefly poetic.)
1611 SHARS. Cymb. Iv. ii. 398 Let vs Finde out the prettiest Dazied Plot we can. 1270 GAY Dione I. iv, Daisy'd lawns. 183 Contemp. Rev. June 862 Beneath the daisied turf.

Daise, Os. Starter, obs. ff. DAZZLE, DAY-STAR.

Daise, Gelpt. Starter, obs. ff. DAZZLE, DAY-STAR.

Daisie, Daisterre, ots. ft. Dazzle, Day-Star.

Daisy (dē'zi). Forms: I dægesege, -eage, 3-4 dayes-ege, -eghe, 4 dayesye, -eye, 4-5 daysye, 4-7 daysie, daisie, (5 pl. dayses), 5-6 daysy, 6 deysy, dasye, dasey, dayzie, 6-7 dasy, 7 days-eye, dazy, -ie, (pl. dayses, Sc. desie, deasie), 7-8 daizy, 6- daisy. [OE. dæges dage day's eye, eye of day, in allusion to the appearance of the flower, and to its closing the ray, so as to conceal the relayed disk in the exemption and composite the relayed disk in the c conceal the yellow disk, in the evening, and open-

ing again in the morning.]

1. The common name of Bellis perennis, N.O. Composite, a familiar and favourite flower of the flat flower-heads with yellow disk and white ray (often tinged with pink), which close in the evening; it grows abundantly on grassy hills, in meadows, by roadsides, etc., and blossoms nearly all the year

by roadsides, etc., and blossoms nearly all the year round; many varieties are cultivated in gardens. c 1000 Elfric Gloss. in Wr.-Wilcker 135/22 Consolda, degesege. c 1000 Sax. Letchd. III. 202 gearwe, and fileate, dægesege, and synnfulle. a 13to in Wright Lyric P. xiii. 43 Dayes-eges in thio dales. c 1385 Chaucer L. G.W. Prol. 43 Of al the floures in the mede, Thanne love I most these floures white and rede, Suche as men callen daysyes. fbid. 184 Wele by reson men it calle may The dayeseye, or ellis the eye of day. c 1450 Crt. of Lowe xv, Depeinted wonderly, With many a thousand daisies, rede as rose, And white also. 1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. June 6 The grassye ground with daintye Daysies dight. 1588 Shans. L. L. v. ii. 004 Daisies pied and Violets blew. 1628 Bacon Ess. Gardens (Arb.) 556 For March, There come Violets. The Yellow Daffadil; The Dazie. 1720 Addison Tatler No. 218 pg Visits to a Spot of Daizies, or a Bank of Violets. 1803 Leyden Scenes of Inf. 1. 291 When evening brings the merry folding hours, And sun-eyed daisies close their winking flowers. 1833 Marryar P. Simple xxxv, She was as fresh as a daisy. 1861 Dellamer Fl. Gard. 81 There are Quilled, Double, and Proliferous or Hen-and-Chicken Daisies.

b. Cf. DAISY-CUTTER 1. 1844 V. IRVING Life & Lett. (1864) IV. 28 My horse, now and then cuts daisies with me when I am on his back.

1847 W. IRVING Life & Lett. (1864) IV. 28 My horse, now and then cuts daises with me when I am on his back.

2. Applied to other plants with similar flowers or growing in similar situations. a. simply. In N. America, the Ox-eye Daisy, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum (see b); in Australia, various Compositae, esp. Vitadenia and Brachycome iberidifolia; in New Zealand, the genus Lagenophora. b. With qualifications, as African Daisy, Athanasia annua; Blue Daisy, (a) the Sea Starwort; (b) the genus Globularia; Bull D. = Ox-eye D.; Butter D., locally applied to the Buttercup, and to the Ox-eye Daisy; Christmas D., several species of Aster, esp. A. grandiflorus; Dog D. =

Ox-eye D.; Globe D., the genus Globularia; Great D., Horse D., Midsummer D., Moon D. = Ox-eye D.; Marsh D. = Sea D.; Michaelmas D., various cultivated species of Aster which blossom about Michaelmas; also applied to the wild Aster Tripolium; Ox-eye Daisy, Chrysanthenum Leucanthenum, a common plant in meadows, with flowers resembling those of the common daisy but much larger, on tall stiff stalks; Sea Daisy, Thrift, Armeria maritima. (See Treas.

Sea Daisy, Thrift, Armeria maritima. (See Treas. Bot., and Britten & Holland Eng. Plant-n.)
a 1307 Sinon. Barthol. (Aneed. Oxon.) 16 Consolida media, grete dayeseghe. 1578 Lyre Dodoens II. xix. 160 There be two kindes of Daysies, the great and the small. Ibid. III. xxxiii. 364 Some call it blew Camomil or blew Dasies. 1794 Marryn Rousseau's Bot. xxvi. 396 The Ox-eye Daisy, a plant common among standing grass in meadows. 1838 SCROPE Deerstalking. 288 Even the highest hills. are scattered over with the sea daisy and other plants. 1861 Miss Pratt Flower. Pl. 111. 286 (Sea-Starwort). . Country people call it Blue Daisy.
3. A species of sea-anemone (Actinia bellis). 1859 Lewes Sea-side Stud. Index.
4. As a term of admiration. Obs.
c 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) III. 515 A dere dewchesse, my

142. As a term of admiration. Obs.

c 1485 Digly Myst. (1882) 111. 515 A dere dewchesse, my daysyys lee! a 1605 Montgomerie Misc. Poems (1887)

XXXIX. 1, Adeu, O desie of delyt.

5. slang. (chiefly U.S.). A first-rate thing or person; also as adj. First-rate, charming.

1787 Foots Author II. Wks. 1799 I. 148 Oh daisy; that's charming.

1886 Mrs. Burnett Little Ld. Fauntleroy xv. (1887) 263 'She's the daisiest gal I ever saw! She's—well, she's just a daisy, that's what she is. '1888 Deswer Republican May (Farmer), Beyond compare a pugilistic daisy. 1889 Boston (Mass.) 771. 22 Mar. 2/3 In a new book upon 'Americanisms' some of the less familiar are. daisy, for anything first-rate.

6. altrib. or as adj. Resembling a daisy.

a 1605 Montgomerie Well of Love 41 Hir deasie colour, rid and whyte. 1611 Barksted Hiren (1876) 83, I sweare by this diuine white daizy-hand. 1854-6 Pathore Angel in Ho. I. II. iv, She Whose daisy eyes had learned to droop.

7. Comb., as daisy-bud, flower, -head, -laun, -root; daisy-dappled, daisprend, -daipled, -painted, -spangled adjs.; daisy-like adj.; daisy anomone

-spangled adjs.; daisy-like adj.; daisy anemone = sense 3; daisy-bush, a New Zealand shrub of the genus Olearia; daisy-chain, a chain of daisies sewed or fastened together, made by children in

sewed or fastened together, made by children in play; daisy-leaved a., having leaves like those of the daisy.

1857 Wood Comm. Obj. Sea Shore vi. 114 A bad-tempered "Daisy Anemone (Actinia bellis), which lived in a cave... and did not approve of intrusion. 1841 Lytton Nt. 4 Morn. 1.ix, I never walk out in the fields, nor make 'daisy-chains. 1856 Fitz-Grefrey Sir F. Drake (1881) 81 The "daysie-diap'red bankes. 1845 Hirst Poems 54 Over "daisy-dimpled meadows. 1887 Sir W. G. Simpson Art of Golf or One sweeps off "daisy heads with a walking-stick. 1796 Withering Brit. Plants (ed.) III. 577 "Daisie-leaved Lady smock. 1796 T. Townshend Poems 20 The "daisy-painted green. 1656 Bacon Sylva § 354 Boyling of "Dasie-Roots in Milk. 1813 Shelley Q. Mab viii. 82 The "daisy-spangled lawn.

Dai'by, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To cover or adorn with daisies.
1767 G. S. Care Hills of Hybla 8 When fertile nature

or adorn with daisies. 1767 G. S. Carey *Hills of Hybla* 8 When fertile nature dasy'd ev'ry hill. 1831 E. TAYLOR *Remembrance* 29 The earth we tread shall be daisied o'er.

Daisy-cutter. [lit. 'cutter of daisies': see Daisy st. 1 b.]

1. A horse that in trotting lifts its feet only very

1. A horse that in trotting lists its feet only very slightly from the ground.

1791 G. GAMBADO' Ann. Horsem. xvi. (1809) 129, I luckily picked up a Daisy-cutter, by his throwing me down on the smoothest part of the grass. 1847 YouArt Horse iv. 87 The careless daisy-cutter, however pleasant on the turf, should. be avoided. 1867 Reads Griffith Gaunt (1889) 5 Daisy-cutters were few in those days.

2. Cricket and Base-ball. A ball so bowled or heated as to skim along the surface of the ground.

batted as to skim along the surface of the ground.

1889 'Mark Twann' Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur (Tauchn.)

II. 226 I've seen him catch a daisy-cutter in his teeth.

1892 Farmer Slang Dict., Daisy-cutter, a ball which travels more than half the 'pitch' along the ground without rising; a 'sneak'.

a 'sneak'.

So **Dai by-outting** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1827 Hone Every-day Bk. II. 461 Nimble daisy-cutting
nags. 1837 T. Hook Jack Brag i, None of your bowlinggreen, daisy-cutting work for us. 1875 'STONEHENGE'

Bril. Sports II. II. i. \$3, 502 The... low daisy-cutting form
which suits the smooth turf of our race-courses.

Dot! - obs. form of D. 1875

Dait, obs. form of DATE. Dak: see DAWK.

Also daiker, dakir. [a. OF. dacre, Daker. dakere, med.L. dacra: see DICKER.] Variant of

dakere, med.L. dacra: see DICKER.] Variant of DICKER, a set of ten.

1531 Aberdeen Burgh Rec. XIII. 248 The dakir of hidis.

1597 SKENE De Verb. Sign. s.v. Serplaith, Ten hides makis ane daiker, and twentie daiker makis ane last. 1753 MATTLAND Hist. Edin. III. 248 For every Daker of Hides landed at Leith -8 pennies. 1866 Rocers Agric. 4 Prices 1. 171 The dicker or daker was... a measure for hides and gloves.

Daker, var. of DACKER.

Daker-hen. dial. [Connexion has been suggested with DAIKER v., and with Flem. dackeren 'volitare, motari, mobilitare, et coruscare' (Kilian).
But no such name appears to be applied to the
bird in Flanders.] The Corn-crake or Land-rail.

2\*-2

PAL.

1558 ELYOT Bibl., Crex., a certaine birde, whiche semeth by Aristotle to be that whiche in some places is called a Daker hen. 1676 Ray Willinghby's Ornith. 170 The Rail or Daker-hen. 1766 PENNANT Zool. (1768) II. 387. 1789 G. White Selborne (1853) 347 A man brought me a land-rail or daker-hen. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss., Daker-hen, the corn-crake.

Dakoit, etc.: see DACOIT, etc.

|| Dal (dāl). Anglo-Ind. Forms: 7-9 dol(1, 9 dhal, dhol(1, dal(1. [Hindi dāl split pulse:—Skr. dala, f. dal to split.] The pulse obtained from some leguminous plants, chiefly from the Cajan, Cajanus indicus, extensively used as an article of food in the East Indies.

1698 FRYER Acc. E. India 101 (Y.) At their coming up out of the Water they bestow the largess of Rice or Doll (an Indian Bean). 1279 HAMLION New Acc. E. Ind. I. xiv. 161 Doll and Rice being mingled together and boyled, make Kitcheree, the common Food of the Country. 1865 Treas.

Bol. 189 Cajanus indicus. In India the pulse is called Dhal or Dhol or Urhur, and [is] ranked as third in value among the pulses. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD Mr. Isaacs v. 87 A mouthful of dal to keep his wretched old body alive.

Dal: see DALE, DEAL, DOLE.

|| Dalai, Dalai-lama: see LAMA.

Dale 1 (dēl). Forms: I-3 dæl, I-4 dal, 3-dale: 3180 2 deale. 4 dalle s. dall. daile daylle.

**Dale** 1 ( $d\bar{c}^{i}$ ). Forms: 1-3 del, 1-4 dal, 3-dale; also 3 deale, 4 dalle, 5 dall, daile, daylle, 6 daill. [OE. del, gen. deles, dat. dele, pl. dalu, dalo, neuter; Com. Teut. = OS. dal, OFris. del, deil, MDu. and Du. dal, all neuter, OHG., MHG. tal, masc. and n., Ger. thal n., LG. dal, dâl, Goth. dal n., ON. dalr m. (Sw., Da. dal) :- O Teut. dalo-m, dalo-s, of which the root-meaning appears to be 'deep or low place': cf. Goth. dalap down, dalapa below. As used in ME. the native word appears to have been reinforced from Norse, for it is in the north that the word is a living geographical

name.
As to the final e in Ormin's dile, see Sachse Unorganische E im Orrm. 22. The form deales pl. in Ancren Rivule is difficult to explain.]

1. A valley. In the northern counties, the usual name of a river-valley between its enclosing ranges of hills or high land. In geographical names, e.g. Clydesdale, Annandale, Borrowdale, Dovedale, it extends from Lanarkshire to Derbyshire, and even

e.g. Clydesdale, Annandale, Borrowdale, Dovedale, it extends from Lanarkshire to Derbyshire, and even farther south, but as an appellative it is more or less confined to the district from Cumberland to Yorkshire. In literary English chiefly poetical, and in the phrases hill and dale, dale and down.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. I. iii, Pzs dæles se dæl se þæt flod ne grette ys zyt to-dæz wæstmberende on ælces cynnes blædum. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 37 Hwile uppen cliues and hwile in þe dales. c 1200 ORMIN 2203 Nu sket shall ille an dále beon all heşedd upp & filledd. — ibid. 14568, & coude & feld, & dale & dun. c 1200 LN. 26924 Heo comen. in ane dale deope. a 1202 Ancr. R. 282, I þe deales. þu makest wellen uorto springen. a 1300 Cursor M. 22532-(Cott.) Al þis werld bath dale and dune. þe dals up-rise, þe fells dun fall. c 1386 Chaucer Sir Thopas 8, By dale and eck by doune. c 1440 Promb. Parv. 112 Dale, or vale, vallis. a 1533 Ld. Berners Huon xxi. 60 They. rode by hylles and dales. 1260-12 Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scoll. v. ii. § 10 Galloway, Carrick, Niddisdail, Annanderdail, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1612 Bher, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1612 Bher, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1612 Bher, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1612 Bher, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1612 Bher, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1612 Bher, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1612 Bher, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1612 Bher, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1612 Bher, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1612 Bher, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1612 Bher, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1612 Bher, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1612 Bher, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1612 Bher, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1612 Bher, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1612 Bher, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1612 Bher, with the rest of the Daillis in the West. 1612 Bher, with the res

the vale; 'Decal end' being the lower part.

b. fig.

c 1350 Gen. & E.x. 19 Dan man hem telled sooe tale.. Of blisses dune, of sorwes dale. a 1340 Hamfole Psaller xxiii.
3 Falland down agayn til be dale of synn. — Pr. Consc. 1004 Twa worldes.. An es bis dale, whar we er wonnand. a 1661 Fuller in Spurgeon Trans. Dav. Ps. cxxi. 1 Viewing the deep dale of thy own unworthiness.

† 2. A hole in the ground, a hollow, pit, gulf. Of Thell t. Obs.

the deep dale of thy own unworthiness.

† 2. A hole in the ground, a hollow, pit, gulf.

Cf. Dell I. Obs.

a 800 Corpus Gloss. 274 Baratrum, dæl [Leiden dal]
a 1000 Cædman's Gen. 421 On ôæt deope dæl deofol gefeallab.
c 1430 Pallad. on Husb. x1. 481 Ther thay stonde a dale Do
make, and drenche hem therin. 1489 Caxron Faytes of A.
1. xxv. 78 Dyches or dales or euyll pathes.
3. attrib. and Comb., as dale furze; dale-end,
the lower end of a dale; dale-head, the head of
a dale or valley; dale-land, 'the lower and arable
ground of a district' (Jamieson); dale-lander,
-man, 'an inhabitant of the lower ground' (Jam.);
dale-backed a., hollow in the back (as a horse).
1676 Lond. Gaz. No. 1078/4 Lost. a brown bay Nag..
a little dale backt. 1807 VANCOUVEN Agric. Devon (1813)
250 The.. dwarf or dale furze blooming in the autumn.
1876 [see sense 1]

Dale 2 (dril). Also Sc. dail(1. [The northern
phonetic variant of Dole:—OE. dál part, portion,
division, allotment, dealing, dole; cf. northern hale.
stane = standard Eng. whole, stone. Used esp. in
the following senses; for others see Dole.]

1. A portion or share of land; spec. a share of a

common field, or portion of an undivided field indicated by landmarks but not divided off.

dicated by landmarks but not divided off.

c 1241 Newminster Cartul. (1873) 87, j acram et j rodam
in campo del West in duas mikel dales quas Rob. fil.
Stephani et Sywardus quondam tenuerunt. 1831 Dial. on
Laws Eng. 1. xxx. (1638) 53 The grantee suffereth a recovery
by the name of a rent in Dale of a like sum as, etc. 1735
N. Riding Rec. IX. 157 All the. closes, inclosures, dales
and parcels of arrable land meadow and pasture ground
thereto belonging. 1830 Wornsw. Scenery of Lakes ii. (1823)
43-4 The arable and meadow land of the vales is possessed
in common fields; the several portions being marked out by
stones, bushes, or trees; which portions. to this day are
called Dales. 1875 Lanc. Gloss., Dale [local], an unseparated
portion of a field. often unmarked, or only shown by stakes
in the hedge and stones at the corners of the dale. 'A dale
of about a quarter of an acre on Black Moss belongs to this
farm.'

farm.' + 2. Dealing; having to do with; business. Sc.

Obs.
c 1375 BARBOUR Troy-bk. II. 2839 Cume and ly heire besyde
me now, So bat I may haf dale with be. 1469 Act. Audit.
9 (Jam.) He sall hafe na dale nor entermeting tharwith in
tyme to cum. 1313 Dougotas Æneits III. iv. 161 All to 3yng
wyth sic ane to haue daill [1553 dale]. 1535 STEWART Cron.
Scot. III. 302 That he wald get the best part of the daill.
1592 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) 544 The successioun proceding
of that pretendit mariage or carnall daill.
Dale 3 (dēl). Also 7 daile, 8, 9 dail, (dill).
[Corresponds in sense I to LGer. and Du. daal;
also to F. dalle, which is also used for a conduit-tube
of wood or metal used in various technical pro-

of wood or metal used in various technical processes, Sp., Pg., It. dala, Sp. also adala. According to Littré dalle in Picard is also a kitchen-sink; and Cotgr. has 'dalle, a sewer or pit whereinto the washings, dishwater, and other such ordure of houses are conveyed. See Littré and Diez.]

1. A wooden tube or trough for carrying off water,

1. A wooden tube or trough for carrying off water, as from a ship's pump; a pump-dale.

1611 Cotch., Excursoner, the dale of a (ships) pumpe, whereby the water is passed out. 1627 Capt. Smith Seaman's Gram. ii. 8 The daile is a trough wherein the water doth runne ouer the Deckes. 1800 S. Standidge in Naval Chron. III. 472 They pumping the water into a pump dill. 1880 Rudin. Navig. (Weale) 139 Pump dales, pipes fitted to the cisterns, to convey. water. through the ship's sides.

2. An outlet drain in the Fen district.

1851 Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. XII. 11. 304 When those fens were first embanked and drained, narrow tracts, called 'dales', or washes, were left open to the river. Every district, with its frontage of dales, is tolerably well drained.

Dale: see Deal.

Dale v., northern form of Dole v.

Dale v., northern form of Dole v. Daleir, obs. form of Dollar.

Dalesman (dē'lzmæn). [= dale's man from Dales.] A native or inhabitant of a dale; esp. of the dales of Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, and adjacent northern counties of England.

1769 GRAY Finl. in Lakes Wks. 1884 I. 257 A little path... passable to the Dale's-men. 1813 Scott Kokeby III. ii, In Redesdale his youth had heard Each art her wily dalesmen dared. 1848 Macaular Hist. Eng. I. 285 Even after the accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from Borrowdale to Ravenglas was still a secret carefully kept by the dalesmen. the dalesmen.
So Da lesfolk, Da lespeople, Da leswoman.

So Da'lestolk, Da'lespeople, Da'leswoman.

1863 MARY Howitt F. Bremer's Greece I. 224 Out dalesfolk of Mora.

1886 HALL CAINE Son of Hagar 1. ii, There is a tough bit of Toryism in the grain of these Northern dalesfolk.

1883 F. A. MALLES IN Wordsu. & Duddon in Gd. Words, The dreary wastes of Wrynose, which the dalespeople call Wreyness.

1893 Mrs. H. WARD David Grieve I. v. 362 Her daleswoman's self-respect could put up with him no longer.

1016 A. ohe part of DRIVE

with him no longer.

Dalf(e, obs. pa. t. of Delve.

Dalf(e, obs. pa. t. of Delve.

Daliance, dalie, obs. ff. Dalliance, Dally.

+ Dalk 1. Obs. [OE. dalc, dolc, in ON. dálkr.]

A pin, brooch, clasp, buckle.

\$\circ{\text{1000}} \text{ Element Vol. in Wr. Wülcker 152} \text{ 150 dal. preon, uel oferfeng, uel dalc. a 1100 Anglo-Sax. Voc. ibid. 313/22 Spinther, dolc, obde preon. 1483 Cath. Angl. 89 A Dalke (or a tache), firmaculum, firmatorium, monile. 1488 Will in Ripon Ch. Acts 286 Unum portiferium cum a dalk cum ymagine B. Mariz.

† Dalk 2, delk. Obs. exc. dial. [7 dim. of Dale, Dell: cf. E. Fris. dölke small hollow, dimple, dim. of döle excavation. hollow: see Klure

dim. of dole excavation, hollow: see Kluge Nominale Stammbild. 29.] A hole, hollow, de-

Nominale Stammenta. 29.] A noic, noitow, depression.

c1335 Closs. W. de Biblesw in Wright Voc. 146 Au cool troveret la fosset, a dalk in the nekke. 1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 64.47 For als a dalk es even Imydward pe yholke of be egge, when it es hard, Ryght swa es helle pitte. Ymyddes pe erthe. c1430 Pallad. on Husb. Iv. 607 Or brason scrapes oute of everie dalke Hem scrape. c1440 Promp. Parv. 112 Dalke, vallis. 1588 R. Holme Armoury II. 85/1 The daulk .is.. the Crown, top, or head of an apple, where the blossom is a1835 Forsy Voc. E. Anglia, Delk, a small cavity, in the soil, in the flesh of the body, or in any surface which ought to be quite level.

Dalk, in mining: see DAUK.

Dallastype (dæ-lasteip). [f. proper name Dallastype (dæ-lasteip). [f. proper name Dallastype—a process of Photographic Engraving by which can be produced as Blocks for Surface Printing.. copies of Wood-cuts, Type or MS. Matter. 1884 Academy 9 Feb. 94 The photographic process known as Dallastype.

+ Dalle 1. Obs. rare -1. [app. an infantile word.

Cf. DADDLE.] The hand.
c 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 118 Haylle! put furthe thy dalle, I bryng the bot a balle.

In y dalle, 1 brying the bot a baile.

| Dalle 2 (dal). [Fr., in both senses.

It is probable that the two senses are really distinct words; in sense 2, the F. word is the same as DALE 3; in sense 1 Hatzfeld suggests connexion with Ger. diele, board, DEAL.]

1. A flat slab of stone, marble, or terra cotta, used for flooring; spec. an ornamental or coloured slab

for pavements in churches, etc.

1855 Ecclesiologist XVI. 200 The choir, the chapels...were paved with these dalles.

2. pl. The name given (originally by French employes of the Hudson's Bay Company) in the Western U.S. to rapids where the rivers are com-

Western U.S. to rapids where the rivers are compressed into long narrow trough-like channels.

1884 Harper's Mag. Feb. 364/1 The Columbia River is there..compressed into 'dalles', or long, narrow, and broken troughs.

1890 M. Townseno U.S. 137 The Dalles of the Columbia, Oregon; the Dalles of the Wisconsin, Minnesota. Hence Da llage [Fr.], flooring with dalles.

1895 Ecclesiologist XVII. 57 In the dallage the treatment is archaic.

Daller, obs. form of DOLLAR.

Dalliance (dælians). Forms: 4-6 dalyaunce, daliaunce, 4-7 daliance, (5-suns, -ans(e), 5-6 dalyance, 6 dally-, dalliaunce, 6- dalliance. [f. Dally v + ance: prob. formed in Ofr. or AngloFr., though not yet recorded.]

Talk, confabulation, converse, chat; usually

† 1. Talk, confabulation, converse, chat; usually of a light or familiar kind, but also used of serious conversation or discussion. Obs.

c 1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knl. 1012 Pur3 her dere dalyaunce of her derne wordez. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 112 Dalyaunce, confabulacio, collocucio, colloquium. 1447 Bokshham Seyntys (Roxb.) 162 Marthe fyrst met hym [Christ]. And hadde wyth hym a long dalyaunce. 1496 Dives & Panp. (W. de W.) vr. xv. 259/1 Redynge & dalyaunce of holy wryt & of holy mennes lyues.

2. Sport, play (with a companion or companions);

esp. amorous toying or caressing, flirtation; often,

esp. amorous toying or caressing, flirtation; often, in bad sense, wanton toying.

c1385 Chaucer L. G. W. Prol. 332 (Cambr. MS.) For to han with 301 sum dalyaunce. c1386 — Doctor's T. 66 At festes, reueles, and at daunces, That ben occasiouns of daliaunces. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 124 Pai schall. ete and drinke and hafe dalyaunce with wymmen. a 1553 UDALL Royster D. IV. vi. (Arb.) 70 Dyd not I for the nonce. Read his letter in a wrong sense for daliance? 1608 SHAKS. Ham. 1. iii. 50 Whilst like a puft and recklesse Libertine Himselfe the Primrose path of daliance treads. 1728 POPE Odyss. VIII. 348 The lewd dalliance of the queen of love. 1748 FIELDING T. Andrews III. vi., He, taking her by the hand, began a dalliance. 1880 Scott Monast. xxiv. Julian .. went on with his dalliance with his feathered favourite. 1860 Motley Netherl. (1869) I. vi. 346 The Earl's courtship of Elizabeth was anything. but a gentle dalliance.

3. Idle or frivolous action, trifling; playing or trifling with a matter.

3. Idle or frivolous action, trifling; playing or trifling with a matter.

1548 BECON Solace of Soul Catechism (1844) 571 In health and prosperity Satan's assaults seem to be but trifles and things of dalliance. 1561 T. Norron Calvin's Inst. 111. Xii. is 1 When they come into the sight of God, such dalliances must auoide, bicause there is ... no trifling strife aboute wordes. 1627 F. E. Hist. Edv. II (1680) 16 Divine Justice, who admits no dalliance with Oaths. 1621 Lett. in Sir J. Temple Irisk Rebell. 11. 47 Now there is no dalliance with them; who. declare themselves against the State. 1814 Worden Worden I. Wis. (1888) 433/2 Men whose hearts Could hold vain dalliance with the misery Even of the dead. 1843 Prescott Mexico (1850) I. 63 He continued to live in idle dalliance.

die dalliance.

+4. Waste of time in triffing, idle delay. Obs.
The first quot. prob. does not belong here: see Delay-

ANCE. [2340 Cursor M. 26134 (Fairf.), & for-bink his lange daliaunce [Cott. delaiance] bat he for-drawen has his penance.] 1547-64 BAULDWIN Mor. Philos. (Palif.) v. vi, Death deadly woundeth without dread or daliance. 1500 SHAKS. Com. Err. 1v. i. 59 My businesse cannot brooke this dalliance.

Dallier (dæ'liə1). Also 6 dalier. [f. Dally v.+-ER¹] One who dallies: see the verb. 1553-8 Foxe. A. 4. M. (1596) 1553/2 To bee no dalliers in Gods matters, but to be. earnest. a 1568 Ascham Scholem. 1. Arb.) 85 The greatest makers of loue, the daylie daliers. 1865 Gen. P. Thomson in Bradford Advertiser 19 Oct. 6/1, 'I will go 20 far', says the dallier with evil; and everybody knows where the dallier comes to.

Dallop, var. of Dollop.

Dally (dæ'li), v. Forms: 4-6 daly(e, dayly(e, (5 dallyn), 6 dalie, dallye, 6-7 dallie, 6- dally. [a. OF. dalier to converse, chat, pass one's time in light social converse, ctc.; common in AngloFr.:

light social converse, etc.; common in AngloFr.: see Glossary to Bozon (ed. P. Meyer). Godef, has an instance of dallier trans. to 'chaff'.] +1. intr. To talk or converse lightly or idly; to

chat. Obs.

Cnat. Ubs.
c 1300 K. Alis. 6991 Dysers dalye, reisons craken. c 1340
Gaw. 4 Gr. Knt. 1114 Pay dronken & daylyeden, & dalten
vntystel. Ibid. 1253 To daly with derely your daynte
worder. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 112 Dalyyn or talkyn, fabulor,
confabulor, colloquor.

2. To act or speak sportively, make sport, amusc oneself; to toy, sport, play with, esp. in the way of amorous caresses; to flirt, wanton.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 112 Dallyn, or hallesyn, amplector.
1573 G. Harvey Letter-bk. (Camden) 105 Did you never see

a flye in y\*nighte Dally so longe with y\* candle lighte. 1594
SHAKS. Rick. III, 1. iii. 265 Our Ayerie buildeth in the Cedars
top, And dallies with the winde. 1621-51 BURTON Anat. Mel.
11. ii. 10. 274 Little else.. but to dally with their cats. 1683
Raxb. Ball. VII. 473, I have a Chamber here of my own,
Where we may kiss and dally alone. 1843 TENNYSON Day
Dream, Revival iv, The chancellor. dallied with his golden
chain. 1883 R. Nost in Academy No. 577. 365/3 Leaping
lambs and lovers dallying.

b. To play with a thing or subject which one
does not intend to take seriously; to coquet, flirt,
esp. with temptation and the like.

does not intend to take seriously; to coquet, flirt, esp. with temptation and the like.

1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Pref. 18 The auncient doctoures. doe in expounyng the allegories, seme oft tymes to playe and dalie with it. 1637 MILTON Lycidas 153 For, so to interpose a little ease Let our frail thoughts dally with false surmise. 1642 ROGERS Naaman 167 Dally not with her, as Eve with the serpent. 1774 FLETCHER Fict. & Gen. Creed viii. Wks. 1795 III. 343 When we dally with temptation. 1780 Cowfer Tablet. 544 To dally much with subjects mean and low. 1855 PRESCOTT Philip II, I. II. Xiii. 250 Men. ... who... had been led to dally with the revolution in its infancy... now turned coldly away.

3. To trifle with a person or thing under the guise of serious action; to play with mockingly. 1548 HALL Chron. 225 But the Duke of Burgoyne dalied and dissimuled with all parties. gevyng them faire wordes. 1579 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 440/1 We see a great number yt wold dallie thus with God. 1600 HOLLAND Livy II. xxiii. 59 a, Then thought the people... they were mocked and dallied withall [eludi]. 1614 Br. HALL Recoll. Treat. 657 If wee feared the Lord, durst wee dally with his name? 1706 Addition Reasmond III. iii, Why will you dally with my pain? 1728 DR For Relig. Courtish. 1. 1. (1840) 17 Why do you trifle and dally so long with a thing of such consequence?

+ b. trans. To dally out: to trifle with, elude.

trans. To dally out: to trifle with, elude. T. D. trans. 10 daily out: to trine with, einder 1548 HALL Chron. 146 The matter was wynked at, and dalyed out. 1563-87 FONE A. & M. (1684) I. 173/1 He would suffer no man.. to dally out [eludere] his laws without condign punishment. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. IX. xvii. 112 But Lewis. dallied out Edward with shewes of firme faith, till hee had effected the thing hee went about. 1618 BOLTON Florus II. ii, Skill to shift saide Oares, and to dally out the strokes of beake-heads, by yare and ready turning.

4. intr. To spend time idly or frivolously; to

4. intr. To spend time idly or frivolously; to linger, loiter; to delay.

1538 Bale Thre Lawes 241 Ye are disposed to dallye.

1598 Willioble Arisa (1605) 28 The poesie. bids you doe, but dallie not. Doe so, sweete heart, and doe not stray, For dangers grow from fond delay. 1600 Heywood 1 Edw. IV, Wks. 1874 I. 32 We dallied not, but made all haste we could. 1649 R. STAPLION Furenal xvi. 285 If, being my debtour, he.. stand Dallying to pay me. 1828 W. IRVING Braceb. Hall i. 6 Lest when he find me dallying along. he may hurry ahead. 1866 MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea xv. \$651 One vessel. dallying in the Doldrums for days.

One vessel. dallying in the Doldrums for days.

† 5. trans. To put off or defer by triffing. In carlier use to dally off; cf. dally out in 3 b. Obs.

1574 Whittefft Def. Answ. i. Wks. (1851) I. 165 This is but a shift to dally off a matter which you cannot answer. 1580 GREENE Menaflow (Arb.) 50 Fates and Fortune dallying a dolefull Catastrophe. 1511 SPRED Hist. Gt. Brit. X. XXI. 19 The Councell of Flanders. dallied him off with many Excuses. 1516 Marlowe's Faust. Wks. (Rtldg.) 126/1 But wherefore do I dally my revenge? 1633 T. Adams Exp.

2 Peter ii. 2 Neither dally this execution. 1821 Clare Vill. Minstr. I. 34 Some long, long dallied promise to falfil.

fulfil. +6. To play or toy with; to influence or move

†6. To play or toy with; to influence or move by dalliance. Obs.

1507 Daniel Civ. Wars II. xix, Pleas'd with vain shewes, and dallied with delyt. 1627-77 Feltham Resolves I. xxv.

44 Like a cunning Courtizan, that dallies the Ruffian to undo himself. 1677 Silvin Damonol. (1867) 70 Mark Antony by this means became a slave to Cleopatra. and so dallied himself into his ruin.

7. To dally away: to consume or spend (time) in dalliance or by dallying.

1685 Roxb. Ball. VII. 473 Now when the night was dalli'd away. She rose and left me snoring in bed. c1765 Filloyn Tartarian T. (1785) 90/1 They had dallied away a part of the night. 1888 Scott F. M. Perth viii, He asked them what they meant by dallying away precious time.

Dallying (da:'li,in), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Dally, q.v.: toying, trifling, etc.; dalliance.

Dallying (dæ'lijn), vol. so. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Dally, q.v.: toying, trifling, etc.; dalliance.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 112 Dallynge, or halsynge, amplexus. 1345 BRINKLOW Compl. 53 Cardys, dalyeng with women, dansing, and such like. c 1660 BEVERIDES Serm. (1729) I. 470 There is no dallying with Omnipotence. 1838 Scott F. M. Perth xxxiii, Speak out at once. 18 min no humour for dallying. 1889 Athenzum 14 Dec. 816/3 The pleasant enough dallying and 'dafing' of her young people.

Da'llying, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That dallies; toying, trifling, etc.: see the verb.

1548 HALL Chron. 234 b, A Chaplayne mete for such a dalyeng pastyme. 1580 BARET Atv. F 662 A flatterer or dallying deceiver, adulator. 1652 Crashaw Delights of Muses Poems 89 A warbling doubt Of dallying sweetness.

Hence Da'llyingly adv.

1550 BALE Image both Ch. II. (R.), Wher as he doth but dalliengly perswade, they may enforce and compel. 1563-7 Foxe A. 4 M. (1596) 1450; What an arrogant. boy is this [John Bradford], that thus stoutly and dallyinglie behaueth himselfe before the Queenes Counsell? 1637 Bastwick Litany 1. 3.

Dalmatian (dælm?) fan), a. and sb. Of Dalmatian, the Austrian province on the eastern coast of the Adriatic: whence Dalmatian dow the

matia, the Austrian province on the eastern coast of the Adriatic; whence Dalmatian dog, the spotted coach-dog, sometimes called 'smaller Danish dog'. H a Dalmatian dog. Hence sb., A native of Dalmatia;

1824 BEWICK Quadrupeds (ed. 8) 339 The Dalmatian, or Coach Dog. has been erroneously called the Danish Dog. . It is frequently kept in genteel houses, as an elegant attendant on a carriage. 1893 H. Dalziel Diseases of Dogs (ed. 3) 58 Dogs that travel much on hard dry roads, as Dalmatians often do.

often do.

Dalmatic (dælmætik), a and sb. [The sb. occurs earliest, being a. F. dalmatique (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. dalmatica, subst. use (sc. vestis) of Dalmaticus adj. of Dalmatia. (Thence L. dalmaticātus attired in a dalmatic.) The adj. is of later adaptation from L.]

A. adj. Belonging to Dalmatia, Dalmatian. Dalmatic robe: a dalmatic, or a garment resembling it; so dalmatic vestment.

1604 E. G. D'Acosta's Hist. Indies v. xx. 384 Their habite and robe was a red curtin after the Dalmatike fashion, with tasselles belowe. They were attired in a Dalmatike robe of white wroght with blacke. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Tran. (1638) 38 Their habit, a long coat or vest of white quilted Callico of the Dalmatick sort. 1722 Lond. Gaz. No. 6080/3 The King's Regal Mantle, and Dalmatick Vestment. 1804 Ann. Rev. 11. 83/2 The deacon, standing in the dalmatic vestment, bears the chalice. 1838 Rubric Coron. Q. Vict. in Maskell Mon. Rit. (1847) III. 114 Then .. the Imperial Mantle, or Dalmatic Robe, of Cloth of Gold, lined or furred with Ermins, is .. delivered to the Dean of Westminster, and by him put upon the Queen, standing.

B. 5b. An ecclesiastical vestment, with a slit on each side of the skirt, and wide sleeves, and marked with two stripes, worn in the Western Church by

with two stripes, worn in the Western Church by deacons and bishops on certain occasions. b. A similar robe worn by kings and emperors at coronation and other solemnities.

Coronation and other solemnities.

Cf. ISIDORE Orig. XIX. XXII. 9 Dalmatica vestis primum in Dalmatia provincia Gracciae texta est, tunica sacerdotalis candida cum clavis ex purpura.

2448 WYNTOUN CPON. IX. vi. 153 Wyth a prestis vestment hale Wyth twynykil and Dalmatyk. 2483 CAXTON Gold.

Leg. 320/1 The byere was couerd with a clothe named dalmatyke. 2788 PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr. II. VIII. 118

Mention is made of Dalmatics for the deacons. 1844 Lingard Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1888) II. ix. 69 The usual episcopal vestments, the amice. tunic and dalmatic. 1855 Browning Misconceptions ii, The true bosom .. Meet for love's regal dalmatic.

talmatic.

+ **Dalmatical**, a. Obs. = Dalmatic a.

1599 Thynne Auroadv. (1865) 35 The kinges dalmaticall

1899 I HYNNE Animado. (1805) 35 The kinges dalmaticall garmente...was crymsone.

Dalt (dolt). Sc. Also dault. [ad. Gael. dalta in same sense.] A foster-child.

1775 Johnson Western Isl. Wks. X. 485 When he dismisses his dalt, for that is the name for a fostered child.

1808 Scott F. M. Perth xxix, It is false of thy father's child. falsest of my dault!

Delt(a che ne the and pole of Delt in

Dalt (e, obs. pa. t. and pple. of DEAL v.

Daltonian (doltournian), a. and sb. [f. the name of John Dalton, a famous English chemist (1766-1844), who was affected with colour-blind-

A. adj. Relating to John Dalton, or the atomic theory first enunciated by him.

1850 DAUBENY Atom. Th. iii. (ed. a) 108 The Daltonian method of notation may still be of use, just as pictorial representation often comes in aid of verbal description.

representation often comes in aid of verbal description.

B. sb. A person affected with colour-blindness.

[First used in Fr., daltonien.]

[1827 P. Prevost in Bibl. Univ. Sciences et Arts XXXV.
321 De ceux qui j'ai coutume d'appeler daltoniens.]

1821 De ceux qui j'ai coutume d'appeler daltoniens.]

1822 E. Wartmann in Ref. Brit. Assoc. 11. 40 There are two classes of Daltonians. 1881 Times 10 Jan. 4/2 Daltonians of the same nature [not perceiving red].

Daltonism (do ltaniz'm). [ad. F. daltonisme,

Introduced by Prof. Pierre Prevost of Geneva, but objected to by English authors on the ground that it associated a great name with a physical defect. See Wartmann's papers on 'Daltonisme' in Mem. Soc. Phys. de Genève (1843) X. 273; and (1849) XII. 183.]

A name for colour-blindness; esp. inability to distinctionally between red and oreen.

A name for colour-blindness; esp. inability to distinguish between red and green.

1841 E. Wartmann in Rep. Brit. Assoc. 11. 40 An incomplete vision of colours which has been called Daltonism.

1853 J. Dixon Pract. Study Dis. Eye 261 Of all the unfortunate inventions of pathological nomenclature the word Daltonism. seems to me the worst. 1883 Nature 23 Mar.

403 This case of temporary daltonism for red is attributed to the fatigue of the retina for red.

Hence Daltonist = DALTONIAN sb.

1879 H. T. Finck in Macm. Mag. XLI. 128/2 The authorities last mentioned class those only among the Daltonists who show. that they cannot physically distinguish between certain colours.

Dalve, obs. pa. t. of Delve.

† Daly, sb. Obs. Also dayly; pl. dalies, dalys, daleys. [Derivation unknown.] A die, or a knuckle-bone used as a die; also a cubical piece of anything, a cube.

knuckle-bone used as a die; also a cubical piece of anything, a cube.

1440 Promp. Parv. 112 Dayly, or pley (K. P. daly), tessura, C. F. alea, decius, K. Y. 1519 Horman Pulg. XXXII.

280 Men play with 111 dice: and children with iiij dalies [astragalis vel latis] Cutte this flesh into daleys [tessellas].

Daly (dæli), a. rare. ? Obs. [f. Dale sb.! + -Y.]

Abounding in dales; of the nature of a dale.

1523 FITZHERBE. Surv. iii. 3 Groundes that is bothe hylly and dalye. 1666 J. RAYNOLDS Dolarney's Prim. (1880) 61

The daly grounds in garments greene were clad.

Daly (e, Dalyance, obs. ff. Dally, Dalli-ANCE.

**Dam** (dæm), sb.1 Forms: 4-dam, 4-7 damme, 5-6 dame, (6 dampne, 7 damn(e, damp, damb), 7-8 damm. [Common Teut. = OFris. dam, dom, MDu. dam(m), MLG. and Du. dam, MHG. tam, mod.G. damm (from LG.), Norse dammr (14-15th c.), Sw., Da. dam. The earlier existence of the word is proved by the derivative vbs., Goth. faurdammjan to stop up, OE. demman, OFris. demmen, MHG. temmen, Ger. dammen: see DEM v.]

1. A bank or barrier of earth, masonry, etc., constructed across a stream to obstruct its flow and 1. A bank or barrier of earth, masonry, etc., constructed across a stream to obstruct its flow and raise its level, so as to make it available for turning a mill-wheel or for other purposes; a similar work constructed to confine water so as to form a pond or reservoir, or to protect land from being flooded.

(1440 Promp. Parv. 113 Dame, or hye bankys (K. dam or heybanck), agrer. 1330 Palsgr. 212/t Damme of a myll, escluse. 1650 T. H[Awkins] Caussin's Holy Cri. 525 As Torrent, which after it hath a long tyme been restrayned, breaketh the forced dammes, and. drowneth the fields. 1650 Risson Surv. Devon (1714) II. 152 Whose House was called Hemeanton, now Weare, by Reason of certain Damps, which we call Weares. 1650 H. Brooke Conserv. Health 93 Banks and Dambs. 1632 Tennyson Miller's D. 99 The sleepy pool above the dam, The pool beneath it never still. 1841 Elphinstone Hist. Ind. II. 71, 50 dams across rivers, to promote irrigation.

D. The barrier constructed in a stream by beavers. 1748 F. Smith Vop. Disc. N.-W. Pass. 133 The Plenty of Water was..owing to its being kept up by Dams, the work of the Beavers; which. had also built a House on the side of this Creek. 1834 M Murtrie Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. 89 Beavers. Keep the water at an equal height, by dams composed of branches of trees, mixed with clay and stones. 1875 WHITNEY Life Lang. xiv. 209 Building a particular style of shelter, as the beaver its dam.

C. A causeway through fens. 1800 Crabbe Tales, Lower's Yourney, When next appear'd a dam,—so call the place,—Where lies a road confined in narrow space..on either side Is level fen.

d. fig. 1600 Marston Antonio's Rev. v. iii, The States of Venice

a dam,—so call the place,—Where lies a road confined in narrow space...on either side Is level fen.

d. fig.

16. fig.

16. fig.

16. Marston Antonio's Rev. v. iii, The States of Venice Like high-swoln floods drive down the muddie dammes of pent allegeance. 1642 Rocers Nauman 528 To keep up the damme of their owne consciences from breaking in upon them. a 1711 Ken Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 138 Thou down the sensual Dam dost throw, Which made me stagnate here below.

2. The body of water confined by a dam or embankment. (Now local, Yorkshire, etc.)

c 1305 E. E. Allit. P. C. 312 Dy stryuande stremez... In on daschande dam, dryuez me ouer. a 1340 Hamfole Psalter 509 Pe dam of waters [gurges aquarum] 1391 Selby Cartulary (Vorks. Archael. Soc.) 1. 4 Indentura.. de Stagnovocato le Damme (Selby Dam].

Wülcker 136/39 Hoe stampnum, a dame. c 1330 Remedy of Love xxxv, Wer. All water ynke in damme or in flood. 1621-51 Burton Anat. Mel. III. iv. 1. i. 642 As a damme of water stopt in one place breaks out into another. c 1869 Gatty Hunter's Hallamshire ix. 186 note, Several of the smaller dams at Crook's Moor (Sheffield) were filled up in 1830. The large dams are still made use of by the company. 1888 Skefield Gloss., Dam, a piece of water impounded by damming up a stream. 1892 Lentzner Australian Word-bk. 19 Dam (up-country), a pond for watering cattle. made by throwing up a bank across a hollow or little gully.

b. In south of Scotland, the stream of water from a weir or pond, which drives a mill; a mill-race; total-dam a toil-race. (The dam in sense 1 is

a weir or pond, which drives a mill; a mill-race; tail-dam, a tail-race. (The dam in sense 1 is a 'cauld'.)

3. A flat land from which water is drained off and excluded. local.

excluded. local.

16a9 S'hertogenbosh 13 It lyeth as it were in a Myre, hauing on the one side a small moore or damp. 1800 in G. C. Davies Norfolk Broads xv. (1884) 107 Tame and meadowed flats, here called dams, between Yarmouth and Norwich, producing turf, peat, furze, flag and sedge.

4. a. Mining. A partition of boards, masonry, etc. in a mine to keep out water, fire, or gas. b. Smelting. (See quot. 1881.) c. Floating dam: †(a) = CAMEL 2; (b) 'a caisson used instead of gates for a dry-dock' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk).

1706 Lond. Gas. No. 4262/3 A Machine, termed a Floating-Damm, whereby he is capable of carrying Barges...over ... Shallows. 1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Dam. the wall of refractory material, forming the front of the fore-hearth of a blast furnace. It is built on the inside of a supporting iron plate (dam-plate).

5. Comb., as dam-like adj.; dam-head (Sc.).

5. Comb., as dam-like adj.; dam-head (Sc.), a weir or cauld on a river for diverting the water into a mill-race; dam-plate, dam-stone (see quot and sense 4 b); †dam-shed (Sc.), 'a portion of land bordering on a dam' (Jam.). See also COFFER-DAM, MILL-DAM.

DAM, MILL-DAM.

1540 Sc. Acts Jas. V (1814) 37 The dene of Logy, dame and damsched tharof, and thair pertinentis.

1760 WARK in Phil. Trans. L11. 2 Locks and dam-heads might be raised. by the help of furze.

1776 ADAM SMITH W. M. IV. V. (1869)

11. 86 As much water must run over the dam-head as if there was no dam at all.

1880 Scott Monast. V, A strong wear or damhead, running across the river.

1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Dam-flate, the plate upon the dam-stone or front stone of the bottom of a blast furnace.

**Dam** (dæm),  $sb.^2$  Forms: 3-dam, 4-7 damme, 6 dambe, 6-7 damm. [A variant of DAME, also written from 14th c. damme, retaining the short sound of F. a; originally used in all the senses, but from about the 16th c. differentiated.]

+1. = Dame. Obs.

TI. = DAME. COS. 1237 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11732 Dam Maud be Mortimer. a 1300 Cursor M. 2312 (Cott.) Melche, loth, and dam sarra. 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 1273 Dam fortone. .turnes about ay hir whele. c 138a Wyclif Pref. Epist. vi. 67/1 The olde chaterynge damme. c 1430 Hymns Virg. 3 (Mâtz.) Dou deintiest damme.

2. A female parent (of animals, now usually of quadrupeds). Correlative to sire.

1330 [see Dame 8 b]. 1486 Ek. St. Albans Eiv a, A fawne sowkyng on his dam. 1523 FITZHERB. Husb. § 68 A sandy colte..neyther lyke syre nor damme. 1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1673) 363 The duckling, the first day [can] swim in the water with his dam. 1665 Hooke Microgr. 216, I have observed the young ones of some Spiders have almost kept the same proportion to their Dam. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Eclog. 1. 32 So Kids and Whelps their Sires and Dams express. 1774 GOLDSIM. Nat. Hist. (1776) III. 25 Calves.. taken from the dam in a savage state. 1824 Mudik Brit. Eirds (1841) I. 301 And when the dam [robin] leaves her eggs. 1870 BRYANT Iliad I. v. 162 Two young lions, nourished by their dam.

† b. Phr. The devil and his dam; the devil's dam, applied opprobriously to a woman. Obs.

The devil and his dam; the devil's dam, applied opprobriously to a woman. Obs.

1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. XXI. 284 Rys vp ragamoffyn and reche me alle be barres, That belial by belsyre beot with by damme. 1538 Bale Thre Lawes 1095 The devill or hys dam. 1588 Shaks. Com. Err. IV. iii. 51 Ant. It is the diuell. S. Dro. Nay, she is worse, she is the diuels dam. 1707 J. Stevens tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks. (1709) 350 Such.. Sayings are a Discredit to your self. As for Instance. the Devil and his Dam. 1763 Aniswornt Lat. Dict. II, Trivenefica, a great witch, a devil's dam.

3. = Mother (human): usually in contempt.

a 1547 Surrey Aeneid IV. 477 Ne Goddesse was thy dam Ince tibi Diva parens]. 1666 Choize, Chance, etc. (1881) 66 His Dad a Tinker, and his Dam a Tit. 1611 Shaks. Wint. T. II. III. 94 This Brat is none of mine.. Hence with it, and together with the Dam, Commit them to the fire. 1801 Wolcott (P. Pindar) Tears & Sm. Wks. 1812 V. 55 And said, that George allowed his dam But thirty pounds a year.

4. fig. c1540 Pilgr. T. in Thynne Animadv. App. i. 80 As we be taught of the churche our dam. 1594 Barnfield Aff. Sheph. II. iv. Ignorance. the Damme of Errour. 7621-51 Burton Anat. Mel. III. iv. 1. ii. 648 That high Priest of Rome, the dam of that monstrous and superstitious breed. 1892 R. Kipling Barrack-r. Ballads (ed. 2) 80 What dam of lances brought thee forth to jest.. with Death?

5. Comb.

1605 Stuvester Du Bartas II. iii. IV. Captains 1237 Dam.

5. Comb.

1605 Sylvester Du Bartas II. iii. IV. Captains 1237 Dam.

Murdering Vipers, Monsters in-humane. 1622 Boys Wks.

936 As the carefull Dam-bird [loves] her unfeathered brood.

Dam, 5b.3 Chiefly Sc. Forms: 6 damme, 7

dame, 9 dam. [a. F. dame lady (DAM<sup>2</sup>, DAME),
the name of each piece in the jeu de dames or
draughts, esp. of the crowned pieces which can
move forwards or backwards; in Ger. dame (damen
spiel, damspiel draughts), Du. dam (damspel
draughts): cf. DAMBROD.]

Each of the pieces in the game of draughts or
checkers (obs.); pl. the game itself.

Each of the pieces in the game of draughts or checkers (obs.); pl. the game itself.

App. in early times a piece, pawn, or 'man' in various games. Dame is given by Cotgrave torn as 'also, a man at Tables or Draughts', and dames is the name of Draughts in Rabelais; Florio 1598 has Ital. 'dame, men to play at tables or chesse with'.

1850 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Le jeu des Merelles, the playe of dammes. [Cotga. 'Le jeu des Merelles, the playe of dammes. [Cotga. 'Le jeu des merelles, the boyish game called Merills, or fiue-pennie Morris; played here most commonly with stones, but in France with pawnes, or men made of purpose, and tearmed Merelles.' 1653 Ungunar Rabelais 94 (Jam.) There he played at the Dames or draughts. 1814 Saxon & Gael I. 94 (Jam.) After playing twa or three games at the dams. 1838 Weister, Dam... 3. a crowned man in the game of draughts. 1870 Ramsay Remin, vi. (ed. 18) 246 Dams were the pieces with which the game of draughts was played.

† Dam, 1844, damp. Obs. Also 6 dame. [a.

which the game of draughts was played.

† **Dam**, sb.4, **damp**. Obs. Also 6 dame. [a. OF. dam (also dan, domp, dant, in nom. dans, dans):—L. dominus lord, used in OF. as a feudal title (ranking between comte and baron), but commonly prefixed to the name of a person by way of honour.] Lord; as a prefix = Sir, Master. Cf.

DAN.

c 1300 Havelok 2468 He knew, be swike dam, Euerildel god was him gram. c 1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk. (MS. B.)

18 Dam Ieremy [v.rr. Dane Ieremi, Saynte Ierome] was his name. 1306 Bury Wills (Camden) 108 Dame John Barkyng, pytauncer of the monasterij in Bury.

c 1386 Chaucer Nun's Pr. Prol. 26 (Harl.) Wherfor sir monk, damp Pieres by 30ur name. c 1489 Caxton Somes of Aymon ix 199 They met wyth damp Rambault, the free knyght. Ibid. ix. 201 Damp bysshop, ye be welcom. Ibid. xvi. 382 'Damp emperour', sayd thenne the duke naymes.

Dam (dæm), v.1 Forms: 6-7 damme, (damn, 7 dambe), y-8 damm, 6- dam, [f. Dam 5b.1:

No. 382 Damp emperour, sayd thenne the duke naymes.

Dam (dæm), v.1 Forms: 6-7 damme, (damn, 7 dambe), 7-8 damm, 6- dam. [f. Dam sh.1; taking the place of the etymological Dem, OE. demman, found in early ME. and existing dialects.]

1. trans. To furnish with a dam; to obstruct or

1. Irans. To turnish with a dam; to obstruct or confine (a stream, or water) by means of a dam. Usually with up; also (rarely) with back, out, etc. 1553 W. Fulke Meteors (1640) 57 Wells that have beene dammed up. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 106 He had dammed up the Rivers. 1657 Dryden Virg. Past. 111. 171 Now dam the Ditches and the Floods restrain. 1850 Lyell 2nd Visit U. S. II. 253 The Missisppi forms long bars of sand, which frequently unite with some part of the coast, so as to dam out the sea and form lagoons. 1867 Parkman Jesuits N. Amer. xxi. (1875) 314 The beavers had dammed a brook and formed a pond.

2. transf. and fig. To stop up, block, obstruct; to shut up, confine: a. things material.

1553 Brende Q. Curtius VII. iv. 132 The sand in the plaines is blowen together. wherby the accustomed wayes be damned. 1550 Greene Never too late (1600) of Hauing the Ouen the hotter within for that it was damd vp. 1603 Florio Montaigne I. xxiv. (1632) of Lamps dammed with too much oyle. 1652 Wardsworth tr. Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain 351 Don Hernande. dammed up all the doors but one. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. I. 347 When a ridge of mountains thus dams the cloud.

b. things immaterial.

mountains thus dams the cloud.

b. things immaterial.

158 Bentley Mon. Matrones III. 261 Vnthankfulnesse...
dammeth vp the fountaine of thy godlic mercie. 1632
SANDERSON 12 Serm. 522 He doth also dambe vp the mercy
of God by his contempt. 1875 M'LABEN Serm. Ser. II. iv.
66 His love [is] too divine for us to dam it back. a 1876
G. Dawson Improvers of Shaks., They dammed up all
human energy into two channels—the chapel and the shop.
† Dam, v. 2 Obs. rare. [f. Dam sb. 2] To give
birth to (young): said of animals.
1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. III. (1586) 139 Such
[lambs] as are afterwarde dammed, are feeble and weake.
Dam, obs. form of Damn.

Damacene. -vne. obs. ff. damascene. Damson.

Dam, obs. form of DAMN.

Damacene, -yne, obs. ff. damascene, DAMSON.

Damage (dæmed3), sb. Forms: a. 4- damage; 5-8 dammage, (6 dampnage, 6-7 damnage, 7 damadge). B. 4-7 dommage, 5-7 domage. [a. OF. damage (11th c. in Littré), also domage, dammage, demage, since 15th c. dommage = OSp. domage, f. OF. dam, damage, prejudice loss (= Pr. dam, It. danno loss), ad. L. damnum loss, hurt, damage + -AGE. Cf. Pr. damatge and It. dannatico on L. type \*damnāticum. The ME. form domage, dommage is after later French; dam(p)nage after medL].

1. Loss or detriment caused by hurt or injury affecting estate, condition, or circumstances. arch.

of the late Legats. to the damage of S. Peter. 1877 J. D. Chamber Div. Working the kind the damage of his bridge made.

1. Loss or detriment caused by hurt or injury affecting estate, condition, or circumstances. arch.

a. [1992 Britton I. v. § 1 En despit et damage de nous et de noster poeple.] 1300 K. Alis. 959 The scoumfyt, and the damage, Feol on heom of Cartage. c1386 Chaucer Parr. 7. 933 As moche to oure damage as to oure profit. 1535 Coverdale Luke ix. 25 Though he wanne the whole worlde and loseth himself or runneth in dammage of himself. 1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. 89 The damnage and skaiths, quhilks he hes susteined be the defender, sall be taxed. 1611 Bible Dan. vi. 2 That. the king should have no damage. 1778 C. Jonns Hoyle's Games Impr. 21 You could receive no Damage by playing the King the third Round. 1831 Hussey Papal Power ii. 86 The corrupting by bribes of the late Legats. to the damage of S. Peter. 1877 J. D. Chambers Div. Worship 141 These. Anthems have been wholly omitted, to our great damage.

B. 1481 Caxton Myrr. 1. xiv. 45 [It] torneth contrarye to them & to their dommage. 1508 Fisher Wks. (1876) 193 The great domage whiche we suffre by the absence of many of them. a 1612 Donne Biedavaro (1644) 124 If a publique profit recompence my private Domage.

2. Injury, harm; esp. physical injury to a thing, such as impairs its value or usefulness.

c1374 Chaucer Both 1. v. 25 Don hast wepen for be damage fed. 1560 dommagel of bi renoune bat is appaired. 1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy 1. vi, He was enoynted with an oyntment On his body that kept him from damage. c1440 Prompt. Parv. 113 Damage, or harme, dampnum. 1877 tr. Bullinger's Decades Introd., He. suffered all the damages of the body. 1637 Gullesvie Eng. Pop. Cerem. 11. ix. 50 His answere bringeth great damnage to his owne cause. 1639 T. De Gray Compt. Horsen. 9 Lest in foling, the colt receive domage. 1719 De Fos Crusoe (1858) 353 She was leaky, and had damage in her hold. 1869 Hook Lives Abps. II. ii. 94 To repair the damage done to the monastery.

b. (w

+3. a. A disadvantage, inconvenience, trouble.

† 3. a. A disadvantage, inconvenience, trouble.
b. A matter for regret, a misfortune, 'a pity'.
a. 1398 Trevisa Barth. de P. R. vi. i. (Tollem. MS.), Age hab with him many damagis. 1537 R. Humphrey tr. St. Ambrose i. 15 They hold profit to consist in the goods secular, wee reckon these for dammages. 1731 De Foe Col. Fack (1840) 33 'Tis an unspeakable damage to him for want of his money.
b. c. 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 578 Cleopatra, And of his deth it was ful gret damage. c. 1489 Caxton Blanchardyn xii. 74 It were domage yf suche a lady... sholde perysshe. 1524 Losse of Rhodes in Hakluyt Voy. II. 1. 84 Sir Francis de Frenolz. it was great dammage of his death, for he was a worthy man. 1612 Shelton Quix. I. 1. iv. 25 The Damage is...that I have no money here about me.
4. Law. (Now always in βl.) The value,

4. Law. (Now always in  $\rho l$ .) The value, estimated in money, of something lost or withheld; the sum of money claimed or adjudged to be paid

the sum of money claimed or adjudged to be paid in compensation for loss or injury sustained.

[1430 Act 8 Ilen. VI., c. 9 Le pleyntif recovera ses damages au treble vers le defendant. 1538 Starkey England It.ii. 190 Theparty condemnyd. schold euer be awardyd to pay costys and al other dammage cumyng to hys aduersary by the reson of the vniust sute and vexatyon.]

1542-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII, c. 27 \$36 Actions personall, whereof the dette, and domage amounteth to the summe of fourtie shillinges. 1548 Hall Chron. 31 For recoverying of damages for injuries to them wrongfully done. 1632-3 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 168 He shall therefore pay 500 to the King and 200 Dammage to Mr Deane and make recog-

nition of his fault and wrong. 1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II.
438 When the jury has assessed his damages. 1838 Ld. St.
Lednards Handy Bk. Prop. Law ii. 5 An action. for the
recovery of damages for breach of contract.
5. slang. Cost, expense.
1755 Connoisseur No. 68 P 10 'There', says he, 'there's
your damage—thirteen and two-pence.' 1812 BYRON Wks.
(1832) II. 179, I must pay the damage, and will thank
you to tell me the amount of the engraving. 1858 Mrs.
Stowe Uncle Tom's C. xiv, What's the damage, as they say
in Kentucky. what's to be paid out for this business? 1855
DICKENS Lett. 1, 400 Excellent stowage for the whole family
. Damage for the whole, seven hundred francs a month.

¶ Erroneously for DANGER.
1464 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) 13 Now you bee utterly
out of his dammage.

Da mage, v. Forms: see the sb. [a. OF.

Damage, v. Forms: see the sb. [a. OF. damagier, -er, domager, f. damage: see prec. sb.]

1. trans. To do or cause damage to; to hurt, harm, injure; now commonly to injure (a thing)

harm, injure; now commonly to injure (a thing) so as to lessen or destroy its value.

13... [see Damaging vbl. sb.]. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) Dictes 106 A king in his kyngdome may be dommaged and hurte, and specially by fyue thinges. 1548 Hall Chron. (1550) 24 The English studied all the waies possible to dammage their enemies; some shot arrowes, some cast stones. 1594 Shaks. Rich. 111, 1v. ii. 60 To stop all hopes, whose growth may dammage me. a 1574 Claremon Hist. Reb. 111. 450 (R.) He... gave him a broadside, with which he... damaged the ship. 1794 Nelson in Nicolas Disp. 1. 492 Not any notice having been taken... of my eye being damaged. a 1839 Macaulay Hist. Eng. V. 130 He missed no opportunity of thwarting and damaging the Government. 1892 Law Times' Rep. LXVII. 251/1 The Merchant Prince.. ran into and damaged the Catalonia.

2. intr. To suffer damage or injury. rare.
1821 Clare Vill. Minstr. I. 37 Her Sunday clothes might damage with the dew.

Damage able (dæ'médzāb'l). a. For forms cf.

Damageable (dæ'mėdzăb'l), a. For forms cf. DAMAGE sb.; also 5 dommegeable, 6 dommagiable, domagable, 6-7 damagable. [a. OF.

able, domagable, 6-7 damagable. [a. Of. damag(e) able, dom-, causing or bringing damage, f. damagier: see prec. and -ABLE.]
† 1. Causing loss or injury; hurtful, injurious. 1474 CAXTON Cheste II. iii. (1860) Cj. The tunges of advocates and men of lawe ben perilous & dommegeable. 1570 DER Math. Pray. 45 Neither by worde, deede, or thought. damageable, or injurious to you. 1604 DEE in Hearne Collect. 3 Nov. 1705, That. most grievous and dammageable Sclaunder. 1605 E. DACRES IV. Machiavet's Disc. Livy. I. 166 Many faults. dommageable to that tyrannie. 1674 Govt. Tongue xii. (1684) 164 Immodest talk. damagable and infectious to the innocence of our neighbors. 1796 Burke Regic. Peace. i. Wks. 1802 IV. 437 Before it is clearly known whether the innovation be damageable or not, the judge is competent to issue a prohibition to innovate until the point can be determined.
2. Liable to be damaged.
1755 Magens Insurances II. 273 If Goods easily damageable be in a Ship. 1882 J. F. Keane Six Months in Meccah vii. 183 Much destruction. to all damageable property.

Hence † Damageably adv., injuriously. 1666 Henham, Kommerlick... Dammageably, or with Molestation.

† Damage-cleere. Law. Obs. [ad. Anglo-

† Damage-cleere. Law. Obs. [ad. Anglo-I'r. damage clers for damage des clers, in med.I. damna clericorum 'clerks' costs'.]

A fee formerly paid in the courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, and Exchequer, in cases where damages were recovered: abolished in 1665.

1665 Marvell Corr. xlviii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 183 There are several other Bills in hand; as..the taking away of Damage

Cleere.

Damaged (dæ medgd), ppl. a. [f. Damage v. + ED l.] That has suffered damage; injured (esp. physically).

1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. 10 July an. 1768, Clinker. unscrewed the damaged iron. 1891 Daily News 23 Jun 4/3 If any sovereign or half-sovereign is more than thre grains below the standard weight, it shall be considered

Damage-feasant. Law. Also 7 -feasaunt,
-faisant, 7-8-feasant. [OF. damage feant, F. dommage faisant, doing damage, causing loss.]
Said of a stranger's beasts, etc., found trespassing

Said of a stranger's beasts, etc., found trespassing on a man's ground without his leave, and there doing him damage, as by feeding or otherwise. (Properly adj. phr.; also used as sb.)

1621 R. BOLTON Stat. Irel. 191 (33 Hen. VIII), In any replegiare or second deliverance for rentes, customes, services or for damages feasaunt or other rent or rents. 1681 CHETHAM Angler's Vade.m. xl. § 18 If I leave my Anglerod behind in another's ground he may take it Damage feasaut. 1714 SCROGES Convisited (ed. 3) 73 Any Thing distrained for Damage-feasant cannot be distrained for Rent. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. III. i. III. 6. 1887 Edin. Rev. Jan. 77 The right of distraining animals trespassing and as we now say 'damage-feasant'.

+ The "magnetical of the file DAMAGES th. + FULL.]

+ Darmageful, a. Obs. [f. Damage sb. + - Ful.] Injurious, hurtful.

Injurious, hurtful.

c 1449 Pecock Refr. II. viii. 182 It were ful unprofitable and damageful to alle Cristene. 1611 Speed Hist. Ct. Brit. IX. xiii. 107 His warre in Ireland was more dammagefull. IX. xiii. 107 His warre in Ireland was more dammagefull. IX. xiii. 107 His warre in Ireland was more dammagefull. IX. xiii. 107 His warre in Ireland was more dammagefull. IX. Xiii. 107 His warre in Ireland was more dammagefull, or damgerous.

Damagement (dawmedzment), rare. [a. OF. damagement, f. damagier to DAMAGE.] The action of damaging, or fact of being damaged.

1603 J. DAVIES Microcosmos Wks. (1876) 44 (D.) The more vs'd they [pleasures] are excessively, The more's the soule

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and bodie's damagement. 1885 Pall Mall G. 20 May 5/1 If war has any raison d'elre at all, that must lie in the effective damagement of your enemy.

war has any ration d'être at all, that must lie in the effective damagement of your enemy.

† Damageous, a. Obs. For forms cf. Damage sb.; also 5 damegeous, 6 dammagious, -ius.

[a. OF. damageus, gious, -jos, f. damage: see Damage sb. and -ous.] Fraught with damage thurful, injurious; causing loss or disadvantage.

c 1386 Chaucer Pars. T. F 364 Whan bat meynee is felonous and damageous to be peple. 1474 Caxton Chesse til. vi. (1860 Hiij) b. What synne is fowler than this synne. ne more dommageous. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) Dicts 48 Lakking of thy lore is to vs a damegeous thing. 160 Tota. s.v. Vimaires, Fearefull or dommageous accidents. 1637 Heywood Royall Ship 32 All the rauenous and damageous beasts to be destroyed through his land.

Damaging (dærmédzin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.]

mageous beasts to be destroyed through his land.

Damaging (dæ medgin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.]
The action of the verb DAMAGR, q. v.
13. Childh. Yesus 1344 (Mätz.) Of be liones he made a semblingue bifore heom withoute damagingue. 1568 Grapton Chron. II. 93 The French king...in dammagyng of king Richard, layde siege to the Castell of Aubevyle.

Da maging, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That damages; causing damage or injury, injurious, hurtful.
1896 Enrisono Eng. Traits, Relig. Wks. (Bohn) II. for The modes of initiation are more damaging than custom-house oaths. 1883 Athensum 5 Sept. 209/2 [The hedgehog's] moral character... is the subject of damaging criticism.

Hence Da magingly adv., hurtfully.
1894 Kirro Bible Illustr. (1867) VIII. 427 The stroke is usually... inflicted damagingly to the mouth, with the heel of a shoe. 1868 Daily News 7 Sept., Mr. McCarthy thinks the defence unassailable. To us it appears very easily and very damagingly assailable.

Damalic (dămæ'lik), damolic (dămp'lik), a.

Damaisele, obs. form of Damsel.

Damalic (dămœlik), damolic (dămœlik), a.

Chem. [f. Gr. δάμαλις, δαμάλη heifer + 10. The
second form is perh. short for damal-olic.] In
damalic or damolic acid, an acid (C<sub>7</sub> H<sub>8</sub> O) discovered by Städeler in cows' urine. Hence
Damolate [-ATE 4], a salt of damolic acid.

Damalurio [URIC] acid, an acid (C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>10</sub> O<sub>2</sub>) akin
to damolic and of the same origin; its salts are to damolic, and of the same origin; its salts are

The Syrian rock-badger or 'cony' of Scripture (Hyrax Syriacus); the name is also extended to the species found at the Cape (H. Catensis).

1738 T. Shaw Trax. Barb. 4 Levant. 336 The Daman Israel is an Animal likewise of Mount Libanus, though common in other places of this Country. We have. presumptive Proof that this Creature is the Saphan of the Scriptures. 1790 BRUCE Trav. I. x. 241, I went ashore here [Cape Mahomet] and shot a small animal among the rocks, called Daman Israel or Israel's Lamb; I do not know why, for it has no resemblance to the sheep kind. 1825 GORE tr. Blumenback's Man. Nat. Hist. iv. 47 The Daman, Cape Hyrax. 1835 Kirby Hab. 4 Inst. Anim. II. xxiv. 497 The skin... is nearly naked, except in the case of the swine, the daman, the mammoth and some others. Damas, obs. form of Damask.

Damas, obs. form of DAMASK.

Damascone (dæmăsīn), a. and sb. Also 4 damyssene, -assene, 4-7 damasene, 6-7 damaseen, -sine: see also Damson. [ad. L. Damascon, -sine: Δαμασκηνός of Damascus. Cf. Ger.

Boon, \*sine: see also Damson. [ad. L. Damascen-us, Gr. Δαμασκηνός of Damascus. Cf. Ger. damascen.]

1. Of or pertaining to the city of Damascus. [c 1366 Chaucer Monk's T. 17 Loo Adam in the feeld of Damyssene [= in agro Damasceno] With goddes owene fynger wroght was he.] 1543 Traheron Vigo's Chirurg. vt. i. Gloss., Another kynde [of viscum] is called Damascene, and commeth from Damasco. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. Damas, Huile de Damas, oyle Damascene. 1873 Scrivener Lect. Text N. Test. 17 About the ninth century, a rough, brown, unsightly paper, made of cotton rags, and sometimes called Damascene from the place where it was invented, crept gradually into use.

2. Of or pertaining to damask (fabrics), or to the art of damascening metal; as damascene work. 1541 Ord. 33 Hen. VIII in Nicholls Ilousch. Ord. (1760) 1215 In fine Diaper, in Damasene worke. 1550 in Athensum 21 Oct. (1871) 520 3, 4 damascene buttons were cut off my lord's gown in the privy-chamber. 1883 C. C. Perkins Ital. Sculpt. 100 (Stanford) The damascene work and the foliated ornaments.. challenge comparison with bronzes of any period.

8. Damascene plum: see Damson 1 c.

B. sb. 1. A native of Damascus.
2. Damascene work; formerly applied to damask. 1481-90 Ilourard Housek. Bks. (Roxh.) 285 For brynging of damysens from Colchester. 1553 in Rogers Agric. 4 Prices III. 480/3 [Damascene, 6ells @ 3/1, 1844 Mech. Mag. XL. 342 The damascene which appears upon the surface of steel is very various. 1873 Dixon Two Queens I. v. i. 233 A Spanish silversmith copied arabesques and damascenes.

3. See Damson.

Damascene (dæmāsīn), v. Also 9 -ine. [f. prec. adj.; cf. Damasken v.] trans. a. To ornament (metal-work, esp. steel) with designs incised in

the surface and filled in with gold or silver. b. To ornament (steel) with a watered pattern, as in Damascus blades.

Damascus (dămæskös). Formerly also in the Ital. form Damasco. [L. Damascus, Gr. Δαμασκόs, from Semitic: cf. Heb. pvo Dammeseq, Arab. נביים Dimashq, Dimeshq; thence Heb. אול Dimashq (meseq or d'mesheq, transl. 'silken' in Amos iii. 12 (Rev. V.).] An ancient city, the capital of Cœle-Syria, famous for its steel and its silk fabrics. Often used attrib, as Damascus blade (see quot. 1875), etc.; also absol. = Damascus steel, etc.

steel, etc.

Damascus iron: a combination of pieces of iron and steel welded together and rolled out, in imitation of the steel of Damascus. Damascus-twist: see quot.

a 1625 FLETCHER Elder Bro. v. i, A Milan hilt, and a Damasco blade. 1665 SIR T. V. i, A Milan hilt, and a Damasco blade. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT Tran. (1677) 149
A Sword not so hooked as the Damasco. 1727-51 CRAMBERS Cycl., Damascus-steel. remarkable for its excellent temper. 1830 Mech. Mag. XIV. 31 By filing semicircular grooves into both sides of the blade, and again subjecting it to the hammer, a beautiful roset-shaped Damascus is obtained. 1846 GREENER Sc. Gunnery 113 On examination of . real Damascus barrels. 1874
KNIGHT Dict. Mech. s.v. Damascus-iron, The fineness of the alternations [of iron and steel]. Ibid., Damascus-twist, a kind of gun-barrel made of a ribbon of Damascus-iron coiled around a mandrel and welded.

† Damascos. Obs. Also -y266, -e86. [A cor-

coiled around a mandrel and welded.

† Damasee: Obs. Also yrs6, -es6. [A corruption or abbreviation of damasene Damson: cf. first quot. there.] = Damson.

14. T. of Erceldonne 180 (Thornton MS.) Whare frute was growande gret plentee The date and als the damasee [12. rr. damese, damyse]. Ic Lays Squrr lowe Degre 36

The date, also the damyse [rime larel-tre].

Damasin, obs. form of Damson.

+ Damasine, a. Obs. = DAMASCENE. Dama-

sine-rose: = damask rose.

1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1673) 430 Herbs which smell sweet like musk: as..the damasine-rose.

Damask (dæ måsk), sb. and a. Forms: 4-7

Damask (dæmāsk), sb. and a. Forms: 4-7 damaske, -asc, 4- damask; also 5 dameske, 5-6 damaskee, 7 damasque, -ast; Sc. 5-6 dammas, -es. -ys, 6 domas, 7 damas, -es. [Prob. originally a. AngloFr. \*Damasc = It. Damasco, L. Damascus proper name of the city; Littra and Hatzfeld have an OF. Damas of 14th c., whence the Sc. forms above. The French text of Mandeville (Roxb, Club) ch. xiv. has Damasce.]

Mandeville (Roxb, Club) ch. xiv. has Damasce.]

I. +1. The city of Damascus. Obs.
c 1250 Gen. § Ex. 761 At damaske is 8e 87ide stede,
Quer abram is bigging dede. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv.
486 So many prelates... Of Nazareth, of Nynyue, of Neptalim, and damaske. c 1285 Digby Myst. (1882) II. 32
Thorow all dammask and liba. 1330 Inventoris 49 (Jam.)
Tapestryis.—Item, vi pece of the cietie of Dammys.
2. attrib. = Made at or brought from Damascus,
as damask blade, sword, etc. (see 7 below); damask
cloth, silk (see 3 and 6 below); also the following:
+ Damask plum, prunp = Damson. Obs.
1543 Traheron Vigo's Chirurg. 268 bl. (Stanford) Take
of reysons...of damaske prunes. 1616 Surfl. & Markh.
Country Farme 393 Damaske Plums... are of three sorts,
the black, red, and violet colour. 1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort.
(1729) 210 Plums... Damasc, Denny Damasc.
+ Damask powder, ?a toilet-powder scented with
damask roses. Obs.

c1540 [cf. Damask rose below]. 1634 Althorp MS. in Simpkinson Washingtons Ixviii, For 4 li of damaske powder for Gooddy Webb. 1637 HEYWOOD Royall King IV. Wks. 1874 VI. 70 Now farewell Gun-powder, I must change thee into Damask-powder.

Damask rose, a species or variety of rose, supposed to have been originally brought from Damascus.

posed to have been originally brought from Damascus.

Apparently, originally the Rosa gallica var. damascena, a tall shrub with semi-double pink or light-red (rarely white) flowers, cultivated in the East for attar of roses; but this underwent many changes under cultivation in the West, and the name has been very variously applied by English authors. According to Miller (1968) the monthly rose, striped monthly, and York-and-Lancaster, were supposed to be varieties of the Damask rose. According to Flückiger and Hanbury, Pharmacographia, the name is now applied at Mitcham to a variety of R. gallica with very deep-coloured flowers.

21540 Recipie in Vicary's Anal. (1886) App. 224 Putt therto half an vnce of fyne pouldre of redde dammaske rosys. 1578 LYTE Dodoens vi. 1. 655 We cal them in English, Roses of Prouince, and Damaske Roses. 10id. 654. The flowers... be neither redde nor white, but of a mixt colour betwixt red and white, almost carnation colour. 1588 HAKLUT Memoranda in Voy. II. i. 165 The Damaske rose [brought in] by Doctour Linaker, King Henry the seuenth and King Henry the eights Physician. 1646 J. HALL Poems 45 Damast-roses yet unblown. 1744 C. Thompson's Traculti. 13 Rose-Water made of the Damask Roses which grow here plentifully. 1869 HOLE Bk. about Roses xi, The Damask violet = DAMB'S VIOLET. (In Ger. Damask violet = DAMB'S VIOLET. (In Ger. Damaskbume.)

Damast Voley — Damast Damaske violets, 1576 Lyre tr. Dodoens 153 In English Damaske violets, Dames violets or Gillofers. 1597 Gerarde Herball II. cxvi. 377 Dames Violets is called..in English Damaske Violets (etc.). 1861 Prant Flower Plants I. 154.

† Damask water, rose-water distilled from Damask voges. Ohs.

TDamask water, rose-water distilled from Damask roses. Obs.

[1306 N. DR TINGEWICK in Archaol. Irnl. XIV. 271 Item pro aqua rosata de Damasco.] 1519 Four Elements in Hazl. Dodsley 1. 44 With damask water made so well, That all the house thereof shall smell, As it were paradise. 1555 EDEN Decades 224 The Capitayne sprinkeled the Kynges with damaske water. 1611 COTGR. s.v. Damas, Eau de Damas, Damaske, or sweet, water (distilled from all sorts of odoriferous hearbs).

II. As a name of substances originally produced at Damascus.

3. A rich silk fabric woven with elaborate designs

3. A rich silk fabric woven with elaborate designs and figures, often of a variety of colours.

Also applied to figured materials of silk and wool, silk and cotton, or worsted or cotton only, used for furniture-covering, curtains, etc. 'True damasks are wholly of silk, but the term is now applied to any fabric of wool, linen, or cotton, woven in the manner of the first damasks' (Beck, Draper's Dict.).

c. 1430 Lyroc. Storie of Thebes III. vi, Clothes of veluet, Damaske and of golde. 1473 Paston Lett. No. 725 III. 91

A new vestment off whyght damaske flor a dekyne. 1523-3

Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 13 No man, vnder the saide estates. shall...weare any saten, damaske, silke, chamblet, or taffata. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades II. x. 230 A linen or wollen garment doeth as well couer and become the bodie, as damaskes and veluets. 1689 Lond. Gas. No. 2425/4, 3 Pieces of Crimson Missena Damasks, of a large Flower, commonly used for Beds, and Hangings of Rooms. crypt C. FIENNES Diary (1888) 390 All ye bed and hangings are of fine damaske made of worsted. 1725 De Fox Voy. round World (1840) 21 A quantity of China damasks, and other wrought silks. 1842 Bischoff Woollen Manuf. II. 415 The draw-loom... is now used to a very considerable extent in weaving carpets and figured damasks.

b. A twilled linen fabric richly figured in the weaving with designs which show up by opposite

weaving with designs which show up by opposite reflexions of light from the surface; used chiefly for table-linen.

for table-linen.

154a in Rogers Agric. 4 Prices III. 487/3 Damask diaper

19d...2.2. 164a Will in Ripon Ch. Acts 364 One suite of
damaske.. for his table. 1696 J. F. Merchants' Ware-ho.

13 Damask.. is a very fine sort of .. Linnen, and is
wrought into several sorts of fine Imagery, and Figures.. it
is for few uses except for Table-Linnen. 1759 Goldsm. Bee
No. 3 He looked at the tablecloth, and praised the figure
of the damask. 1877 Mrs. Forrester Mignon 1. 23 The
table is laid..damask, plate, glass, is perfect.

4. a. Steel manufactured at Damascus; also steel
or a combination of iron and steel exhibiting a

or a combination of iron and steel exhibiting a similar variegated surface: more fully damask steel. b. The wavy pattern on the surface of Damascus steel, or of iron and steel welded together and cor-

steel, or of iron and steel welded together and corrolled with weak acid.

1602 KNOLES Hist. Turks (1621) 1207 Two knives of damaske, with hasts of jasper.

1844 Mech. Mag. XL. 342 All steel which exhibits a surface sigured with dark lines, is called damask.

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Damask-steel, a laminated metal of pure iron and steel, of peculiar quality, produced by careful heating, laborious forging, doubling, and twisting.

1881 Blackw. Mag. May 567 The curious product called damask-steel possesses both edge and elasticity, and all the great Eastern swords owe to it their celebrity. Ibid. 568 He made some swords which would bend till the point touched the hilt, and which would also cut through an iron bar. the same two faculties have never been conjoined in any other steel than damask.

damask.

1818 FARADAY Exp. Res. xvi. (1820) 59 The damask itself is merlya an exhibition of crystallisation.

1844 Mech. Mag. XL. 342 Common steel acquires no visible damask by gradual refrigeration.

5. The colour of the damask rose: esp. as seen in

réoo Shaks. A. Y. L. III. v. 123 There was a pretty rednesse in his lip .. 'twas iust the difference Betwixt the constant red and mingled Damaske. 1607 — Cor. II. i. 233 The Warre of White and Damaske in Their nicely gawded Cheekes. 1600 FAIRFAX TASSO II. XXVI, Her damaske late, now chang'd to purest white. 1800 KEATS Lamia 1. 116 She. Blush'd a live damask.

III. attrib. and adj. from senses under II. But early examples of damask cloth, blade, etc., mean literally 'of Damascus', and so belong to 2 above.

6. Made of damask (silk or cloth); furnished

with damask.

c 1489 CAXTON Blanchardyn xix. (1890) 61 A fayre whyte coueryng of damaske clothe. 1609 B. Jonson Sil. Woman III. i, A Damask table cloth, cost me eighteen pound. 168a Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 340 One fair damask linen cloth and admask napkin. 1785 Mrs. Delany Let. to Mrs. Dewes 17 Nov., Lady Anson began the last ball in a green damask sack. 1814 Hist. Univ. Oxford II. 261 The dress of the Chancellor is of black damask silk. 1843 Tennyson Andley Court 20 A damask napkin wrought with horse and hound.

7. Made of Damascus steel; having the fine temper and watered surface of Damascus steel.

e. MAGE OI DAMASCUS Steel; having the fine temper and watered surface of Damascus steel.

croix Chapman Hiad x. 63 By him his damask curets [irrea ποικία] hung. 1628 J. Hayward tr. Biondis Eromena 78 The fine edge of his damaske blade. x800 FARADAY Exp. Res. xvi. (1859) 59 The wootz.. retains.. a damask surface when forged, polished, and acted upon by dilute acid. damask surface when torged, polished, and acced upon of dilute acid.

8. Of the colour of the damask rose; blush-

coloured.

1588 SHAKS. L. L. V. ii. 296 Faire Ladies... Dismaskt, their damaske sweet commixture showne. 1601 – Twel.

M. II. iv. 115 She neuer told her loue, But let concealment like a worme i'th budde Feede on her damaske cheeke.

1842 TENNYSON Day Dream Prol., While, dreaming on your damask cheek, The dewy sister-eyelids lay.

1861 MRS. H. Wood East Lynne xvi, Her pretty cheeks were damask with her mind's excitement.

damask with her mind's excitement.

† 9. = DAMASKED 3 (?a misprint).

1628 Herrick Hesper, Country Life 42 (MS. version, ed. Hazl. p. 457) The damaske [v. r. damaskt] meddowes, and the crawling streames.

IV. 10. Comb., as damask-coated, -coloured, -govuned ppl. adjs.; damask-wise adv.; +damask branch, a figured pattern like that of damask or damask-work; so +damask-branched ppl. a.; damask carpet (see quot.); damask loom, a loom for weaving figured fabrics: damask steel

**Damask** (dæ måsk), v. [f. prec. sb. By Milton and Phineas Fletcher stressed dama sk.]

1. trans. To weave with richly-figured designs.

[1599, etc. see Damasked 1.] 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey),
Damask or Damasquine..to imprint the Figures of Flowers
on Silk, or Stuff. 1755 Johnson, Damask, 1. to form flowers
upon stuffs.

2. = Damascene v.

25. = DAMASCENE 27.

1858 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholay's Voy. Turkie B. 11.

xxi. 584 b, A faire basen of Copper damasked. 1653 H.

Cogan tr. Pinto's Voy. 159 Armed with. Partisans damasked with gold and silver. 1673 RAY Yourn. Low. C. (1738) II.

354 They damask their cymeters with a blewish colour. 1877 W. Jones Finger-ring L. 247 The wooden sides were plated with gold, and damasked with gold wire.

plated with gold, and damasked with gold wire.

3. transf. and fig. To ornament with or as with a variegated pattern or design; to diaper.

2500 G. Fletcher Christ's Vict., There pinks eblazed wide And damaskt all the earth.

2627 MILTON P. L. IV. 334 As they sat recline On the soft downie Bank damaskt with flours.

2744 Shesstone Song, 'Oerdesert Plains' 5 Tho' my path were damask'do'er With beauties e'er so fine.

2872 O. W. Holmes Poet Breakf. T.

1. (1891) 34 Fair pictures damasked on a vapor's fold.

4. To make red or blush-coloured like a damask-rose.

rose.

1863 Mrs. Marsh *Heathside Farm* I. 58 Cathie's peach-like cheek was damasked by heat and laughter.

5. To deface or destroy, by stamping or marking

with lines and figures.

1673 in Stationers' Rec. (1883), Order of Bishop of London to damask 'The Leviathan'.

1678 lbid., Order of Bishop of London to damask Seditious books seized at Frances Smith's, and to burn in the Company's garden adjoining their Hall the Books not fitt for damasking.

1706 PHILLIPS 'ed. Kersey', Damask or Damasquine, to stamp rude Draughts on waste

Paper, etc. 1709 Act. 8 Ann c. 21 Such offender or offenders shall forfeit such Book or Books... to the proprietor or proprietors of the Copy thereof, who shall forthwith damask and make wast Paper of them. 1845 CAMPBELL Charactelors (1856) I. 23 The ceremony of breaking or 'damasking' of the old Great Seal consists in the Sovereign giving it a gentle blow with a hammer, after which it is supposed to be broken, and has lost all its virtue.

and has lost all its virtue.

† 6. To warm (wine): see quot. 1706. slang.
1609 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Damask the Claret, Put
a roasted Orange slasht smoking hot in it. 1706 PHILLIPS
(ed. Kersey), To Damask Wine, is to warm it a little, in
order to take off the edge of the Cold and make it mantle.
1778 Cumberland in Goldsmith's Wks. (1881) I. 101 Wilt
have it steep'd in Alpine snows, Or damask'd at Silenus'
nose?

Damasked (dæ måskt), ppl. a. [f. prec.]

1. Of silk, fine linen, and other fabrics: Woven

Damasked (dæ'mšskt), ppl. a. [f. prec.]

1. Of silk, fine linen, and other fabrics: Woven with richly-figured designs.
1. 1. 2509 Middle Micro-Cynicon iii. Wks. (1886) VIII. 124
1. Sitting at table. All covered with damask'd napery. 1607
1. Torsell. Four-f. Beasts (1673) 206 The outward appearance of the said skin is like to a damasked silk.
2. Of steel or other metal; = DAMASCENED.
2. 1611 Chapman Iliad II. 345 His sword he took, and fasten'd it, All damask'd, underneath his arm. 1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 202 The out side was. damasked and embossed with wires of gold. 1820 Faraday Exp. Krs. xvi. (1859) 59 It is certainly true that a damasked surface may be produced by welding together wires of iron and steel. 1832 Babbage Econ. Manuf. xviii. (ed. 3) 167 Barrels of double-barrel guns, twisted and damasked.
3. transf. Variegated; diapered.
1. 360 Blooming be the gates with damasked wreaths.
4. Having the hue of the damask rose.
2. 1600 Shaks. Sonn. cxxx, I haue seene Roses damaskt, red and white, But no such Roses seel in her cheekes. 16. WOTTON Farewell to Vanities, Beauty, th' eye's idol, [is] but a damask'd skin. 1652 Benlowe Theoph. II. xxviii. So Roses damaskt robe, prankt with green ribbons, sents.
5. Furnished or hung with damask.
1. t. damaschino, f. Damasco, Damascus.]
A. adj. = DAMASCENE a.
1551 in Strype Eccl. Mem. II. II. ix. 319 Under a baron, no man to wear .. any embroidery of gold or silver, or damasken work or goldsmiths work. 1285 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. Turkie II. xxiii. 62 b, Vessels of gold. faire painted after the Damaskin fashion.

B. 50. A Damascus blade.
1. 162 Jamaskeen (dæmäski'n), v. In 6 -kane, 6-7-kine, 8-9-quine, -keen. [a. F. damasquiner, f.

Damaskins.

Damaskins.

Damaskins.

Damaskins.

Damaskeen (dæmäski\*n), v. In 6 -kane, 6-7
-kine, 8-9 -euine, -keen.
[a. F. damasquiner, f.
damasquin adj.: see prec.] = Damascene v.

1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. Turkie III. ix.
84 b. A litle hatchet damaskined.

1613 Purchas Pilgrimage III. ixi. (1626) 313 Cups of fine Corinthian Latten, gilded and damaskined.

1848 Lytton Harold IX. iii, His axe...

1820 Only on their hardest steel did the smiths of Milan damaskeen the gracious phantasies.

Hence Damaskee ned ppl. a., Damaskee ning vol. sb.

201. 50.

1676 Phil. Trans. XI. 715 The Persians are exquisitely skiful in damaskining with Vitriol. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Damaskeening, the art, or act, of adorning iron, steel, etc. by making incisions therein, and filling them up with gold or silver wire. 1882 Cornh. Mag. Feb. 171 His drawn sword with its beautiful damasquined blade.

Damasker. rare-1. [f. Damask v. + -er.]

= DAMASCENER.

= DAMASCENER.

\*\*rési Canterbury Marriage Licences (MS.), Robert Worsley of St. Marys in Sandwich, damasker.

\*\*Damasking\*\* (dæ måskin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.]

The action of the verb DAMASK; esp. the damas-

rening of metal.

1591 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Atauxia, damasking of a knife or sword. 1677 J. PHILLIPS Tavernier's Trav. v. xii, The Persians are excellent artists at Damasquing with vitrol, or engraving Damask-wise upon Swords. 1881 Blackw. Mag. May 567 The art of dama-king (which is a very different matter from the damaskeening alluded to just now) has lost its use since swords have ceased their service.

b. transf. (In quot. 1660 applied to the natural veining or 'marbling' of wood.)

1612 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.v. vii. 40 Their painting and damasking of their Bodies. 1660 EVELYN To Dr. Wilkins 17 Feb., Above all conspicuous for these workes and damaskings, is the Maple.

damaskings, is the Maple.

Damasqueenery. rare = 0. [a. F. damasquinerie.] The art of damascening; damask-work.

1730 • Balley (folio). Damasquenery, Steel work damaskeened, or the Art itself.

1775 ASH, Damasquenery.

|| Damasquine (-skin). = Damaskeenery.

|| Damassee (damase). [F. damassé = linge damassé Hatzfeld.] A kind of linen manufactured in Flanders, woven with flowers and figures like damask.

1864 in Webster.

Damassee - synn - seene. synne. obs. forms of

Damassen, -syn, -zeene, -zine, obs. forms of

Damassin (dæ'n asin). [Deriv. of F. damas, DAMASK.] 'A species of woven damask with gold and silver flowers' (Brande Dict. Arts 1842); see

and silver flowers' (Brande Dict. Arts 1842); see also quot. 1882.

1839 URE Dict. Arts, Damassin is a kind of damask, with gold and silver flowers, woven in the warp and woof; or occasionally with silk organzine. 1882 BECK Draper's Dict., Damassin, Damasspuite, an ingenious modification of brocade invented by the Venetians in the 17th century, which by being subjected after being woven to great pressure between rollers, caused the metal wires which formed part of the fabric to appear in one unbroken and brilliant plate of gold or silver.

Damaysele, -elle, obs. forms of Damsel.

Dambonite (dembonit). Chem. [f. dambo]

Dambonite (dæ mboneit). Chem. [f. dambo

native African name + -ITE.]

A sweet white crystalline substance (C<sub>4</sub> H<sub>6</sub> O<sub>5</sub>) found in a kind of caoutchouc obtained from a found in a kind of caoutchouc obtained from a plant growing near the Gaboon in Western Africa. [1861 Du Chaillu Equat. Afr. x. 121 The caoutchouc of Africa is obtained from a vine (called dambo by the natives).] 1879 WATTS Dict. Chem. VI. 541 The exuded juice, coagulated by exposure to the air, is kpeaded into loaves called by the natives n'dambo. Dambonite is white, easily soluble in water and in alcohol of ordinary strength, sparingly soluble in absolute alcohol.

Dambose (dæmbōs). Chem. [f. prec. +-08E.] A crystallizable sugar (C<sub>3</sub> H<sub>8</sub> O<sub>3</sub>) obtained from dambonite.

dambonite.

1879 WATTS Dict. Chem. VI. 541 Dambose is a polytomic alcohol, and dambonite its methylic ether.

Dambre: see Dammar.

Dambre: see Damar.

Dam-brod, dam-board. Sc. [f. Dam sb.3 + Brod 2, Board: = Du. dambord, Ger., Da. dambret, Sw. dambräde, the board on which the dams or jeu de dames is played.] A draught-board.

b. attrib. Checkered.

1779 Inv. Goods of D. Steuart, Earl of Buchan (MS.), 8
Damboard T[able] Cloths. 1836 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr.
Wks. 1855 I. 124 Baith at gammon and the dambrod. 1870
RAMSAY Remin. v. (ed. 18) 113 [She] asked to be shown table-linen, a dam-brod pattern.

Dame (dē'm). Also 5 Sc. deym(e, 5- Sc. deme, 9 north. dial. deame, deeam. [a. OF. dame (11th c. in Littré):—earlier damme = Pr. dama, domna, It. donna:—L. domina lady, mistress, fem. of dominus lord, master. A variant now differentiated in Dans'd. tiated is Dam 2.]

I. Expressing relation or function.

+1. A female ruler, superior or head: = 'lady', as fem. of lord ('our most gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria'); the superior of a nunnery, Lady, Queen Victoria'); the superior of a nunnery, an abbess, prioress, etc. Also fig. or transf. Obs. a 1225 Amer. R. 428 Almihti God... iue ure dame his grace, so lengre so more. c 1420 Chron. Viled. 774 When he [= she] was hurr' Abbas and hurr' Dame. c 1490 Promp. Parv. 113 (MS. K) Dame, domina. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 11. 440 Reason, which is the principal faculty and power of the soule... is called of them the Queene, Dame, and Mistress. 1667 MILTON P. L. IX. 612 Sovran of Creatures, universal Dame. 1677 GAIR Crt. Gentiles II. III. 130 Zenobia Queen of Arabia and Dame of Antioch.

2. The 'lady' of the house the mistrees of a

Creatures, universal Dame. 1677 GAIR Crt. Gentiles II.

11. 139 Zenobia Queen of Arabia and Dame of Antioch.

2. The 'lady' of the house, the mistress of a household, a housewife. Now archaic or dial. (my dame = my wife, my 'missus'), or humorously applied to an aged housewife.

1230 R. Brunne Chrm. Wace 15150 At Londone anoper kyng gan wone. Saberk han was his name, Dame Rytula highte his dame. 1236 Chaurer Shipm. 7. 356, I toke vnto our dame 3 oure wif at home be same gold agein. 1483 Cath. Angl. 89 Dame; vio a huswyfe. 1532 Coverdale 1sa. xxiv. 2 The Master as the seruant, the dame like the mayde. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bh. Com. Prayer, Catechism Rubr., Fathers, mothers, maisters, and dames. 1593 Blison Gost. Christ's Ch. 58 Every poor woman that hath either maid, or apprentise is called Dame: and yet Dame is as much as Domina and used to Ladies of greatest account, as Dame Isabel and Madam. 1611 Shaks. Wint. T. Iv. iv. 57 Upon This day, she was. Both Dame and Seruant: Welcom'd all, seru'd all. 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela III. Ivii. 147 The candrel them. 1833 CARLYLE in Emerson Eng. Traits Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 My dame makes it a rule to give to every son of Adam bread to eat. 1858 ROBINSON Whithy Gloss. s. v., My decam, my mistress, my wife. An and decam: an old woman.

b. transf.

b. transf.
1632 MILTON L'Allegro 52 The cock .. stoutly struts his ames before.
B. The mistress of a private elementary school for

children. (Usually an old woman or widow.) Now almost Obs.

almost *Clos.*a 1649 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1826) II. 50 He bewailed...
his disobedience to his parents, his slighting and despising
their instructions and the instructions of his dame. 1850
W. IRVING Goldsmith i, Those good old motherly dames,
found in every village, who cluck together the whole callow
brood... to teach them their letters.

4. At Eton: A matron who keeps a boardinghouse for boys at the school. (Also applied to a

man who does the same.)

c1337 H. Walfolk Let. to Monlage (1857) I. 15 A dame over the way, that has just locked in her boarders. 1845 C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Sty I. 52 Do you bid the Dames of old Eton appear. 1844 DISRAELI Coningiby 1. ii, The room in the Dame's house where we first order our own breakfast. 1886 Dowden Life Shelley I. 22 Hexter..being,

not only an Eton writing-master and a 'dame', but also a magistrate of the county.

II. Expressing rank or honour.

5. A form of address originally used to a lady of

5. A form of address originally used to a lady of rank, or a woman of position; the feminine corresponding to Sire; = My lady, Madam: gradually extended to women of lower rank, and, after the 16th c., left to these (cf. senses 2, 6 c).

alsay Leg. Kath. 2080 Hu nu, dame, dotestu? Cwen, acangestu nu? a 1300 Charor M. 840 (Cott.) Dame, I did be hider call, Als mi wedded wijf of all. a 1300 Floris & Bl. 56 Dame, he sede, bis hail is bin. c 1386 Chaucer Retw's T. 36 Per durst no wist clepe hur but dame. a 1440 so Sir Eglam. 871 'Dame,' he seyde to the qwene, 'Mekylle of solas have we sene.' c 1462 Wright's Chaste Wife 139 Thus seyd the wyfe of the hows. Syr, how faryth my sweet spouse..?' 'Sertes, dame,' he seyd, 'wele'. c 1470 Henry Wallace v. 330 A wedow thar duelt.. 'Fayr deyme,' he said, 'go get sum meit for me'. 1506 Shaks. Ant. 6 C. 1v. iv. 29 Fare thee well Dame, what ere becomes of me, This is a Soldiers Kisse. 1569 Penn No Cross x. § 5 Now... men of ordinary Trades in England [are called] Sir, and their Wives, Dame; (which is the legal Title of a Lady), or else Mistress. 1722 De For Col. Yack (1840) go How much was it, dame?

+ 6. Prefixed as a title to the name of a lady or

+6. Prefixed as a title to the name of a lady or woman of rank; = Lady, Mistress, Miss. Now only fig. in personifications, as Dame Fortune, Dame Nature.

Dame Nature.

a 1300 Cursor M. 23719 (Cott.) Dame [v.r. Dam] fortune turnes ban hir quele. c 1305 Saints' Lives in E. E. P. (1862) 7: Tuei maidenes clene ynou hire doustren were also Dame Margerie and dame Alice... Dame Mabille be gode moder bis children louede ynou. c 1366 CHAUCER Man of Law's T. 15: The Emperours doghter dame Custance. 1413 Lydg. Pilgr. Sowle 1. i. (1859) 1 The noble worthy lady dame Misericord. 1500-20 DUNBAR Lucina Schymnyng 11 Me thocht Deme Fortoun... Stude me beforne. 1568 Graffon Chyon. II. 1919 Alexander king of Scottes maryed dame Jane the sister of king Henry. 1593 [see 2]. 1600 Thynne Emblems xiii, Dame Lais is a puritane. 1669 A. Browne Ars Pict. (1675) 14 Dame Nature is extremely Various in her Representations.

b. The legal title prefixed to the name and surname of the wife of a knight or baronet, for which Lady prefixed to the surname is in common use.

Lady prefixed to the surname is in common use.

Lady prefixed to the surname is in common use.

1611 Patents creating baronets in Selden Titles Hon. 11.

v. § 46 Quod uxores .. gaudeant hac appellatione, videlicet Anglice, Lady, Madame, et Dame respective, secundum usum loquendi. 1614 Ibid. 11. ix. § 2 By custom. .. the Ladies that are Knights' wives are in conveyance for the most part stilled Dames, and other Ladies only of greater honor, Ladies; which we see is a title much more frequently given to this sex than Lord to males. 1648 Pervine Plea for Lords 42 Dame Alice Piers was brought before the lords. 1661 Protests Lords I. 19 Sir Edward Powell Knt. and Brt., and Dame Mary his wife. 1793 in J. L. Chester Westim. Abbey Reg. (1876) 452 Dame Sidney Hawkins [relict of a knight] died the 18th.

c. Prefixed to the surname of a housewife, an elderly matron or schoolmistress. arch. or dial.

c. 1300 Havelok 558 [Grim] bar him hom to hise cleue, And bi-taucte him dame leue [his wife]. 1373 J. STILL Gamm. Gurton Prol., Dame Chat her deare gossyp. [Also called 'Goodwife Chat', 'Mother Chat']. 1791 Boswell Yohnson, He was first taught to read English by Dame Cialed. Chabbook title. The History of Dame Trot and her Cat.

7 The wife or denother of a lord a women of

The wife or daughter of a lord; a woman of rank, a lady. Now historical or poetic.

7. The wife or daughter of a lord; a woman of rank, a lady. Now historical or poetic.

1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Dame, a lady, dame. a 156a G.

CAVENDISH Life of Wolsey, Your. banquette, where was assembled such a number of excellent fair dames. 1590

SIMAS. Mids. N. V. i. 208[Thisbe] the fairest Dame That liud, that lou'd, that lik'd, that look'd with cheere. 1606 — Tr. 4 Cr. 1. iii. 282 Heel's sy in Troy. The Grecian Dames are sun-burnt. 1630 Wadsworth Piler. vii. 73 They. intice likewise the young Dames. 1700 POPS Sappho 17, No more the Lesbian dames my passion move. 1764 GOLDSM. Trat. 251 Dames of ancient days Have led their children through the mirthful maze. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 383 Dames of high rank visited him [Claude Duval] in prison. 1856 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh III. 345 She had the low voice of your English dames.

b. A woman in rank next below a lady: the wife of a knight, squire, citizen, yeoman. arch. or dial.

of a knight, squire, citizen, yeoman. arch. or dial.

1574 Hellowes Guenara's Fam. Ep. (1577) 20 The Ladyes and dames that serue you, and the gallants and Courtiers that attende vppon you. 1753 Johnson Kambler No. 180 p. 7 The city dame who talks of her visits at great houses, where she happens to know the cook-maid. 1864 Capean Werom Provincialism, Dame, an appellation bestowed on yeomen's wives.

c. The title of female members of the Primrose League of the same rank as the 'knights'.

x800 G. S. LANE FOX *Primrose League* 13 The members of the League consist of Knights, Dames, and Associates (men and women).

(men and women).

III. A mother; = DAM sb.<sup>2</sup>
†8. A mother. Obs. a. of human beings.

a 1233 Ancr. R. 230 Ase be moder mid hire 3unge deorlinge vilhō from him.. & let hit sitten one, & loken georne abuten, & cleopien, Dame! I dame! & weopen. c. 2475 in O. E. Misc. 130 Hire sire and hire dame preteb hire to bete. c. 1306 Chaucer Manciple's T. 213 Thus taughte me my dame; My sone [etc.]. c. 1400 Test. Love Prol. (1560) 273/1 In such wordes as wee learneden of our dames congue. ?c. 1475 Syr. lowe Degre 622 To bydde this chylde go sucke his dame. 1593 Shaks. Lucr. 1477 The sire, the sonne, the dame and daughter die.

b. of animals; = DAM sb.<sup>2</sup> 2.

c. 1300 R. Brunne Medit. 286 As chekenes crepyn vndyr Vol. III.

be dame wyng. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 302 Pei putten forth anon the 30nge foles and maken hem to nysen after hire dames. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. xxi. 100 This she asse is the dame of the fole. 1598 Yong Diana 219 Despoyling the harmlesse Nightingale of her deerest pretie ones, and the sorrowfull Dame fluttering yand downe ouer their heads. 1709 BLAIR in Phil. Trans. XXVII. 63 They quit their Dame at 6 Months.

IV. +9. The queen at chess. [= F. dame.] Obs. rare.

Obs. rare.

1874 HELLOWES Guenara's Fam. Ep. (1584) 231 Somtimes we were wont to play at the chesse... and [1] cannot advise me that you gave me the dame.

V. 10. Comb., as dame-errant (nonce-wd. after knight-errant); dame-school, an elementary school for children kept by a dame.

1852 Miss Yonge Cameos (1877) II. xxxiii. 338 Henry received her with the courtesy due to a distressed damerarant. 2821 Mar. Eddeworth Sequet to Rosamond II. 65 The name of this 'tiny play'.. 'The Dame-school Holiday.' 1876 Grant Burgh Sch. Scotl. II. xvi. 527 Dame schools... have... ceased to exist in Scotland.

Dame, obs. f. Dam sp. 1 and 4, and Damn.

Damegeous, var. Damageous Obs., injurious.

Dameisele, damesel(1e, obs. ff. Damsel.

Dameisele, damesel(le, obs. ff. DAMSEL.

Dames, obs. form of DAMASK.

Dames, obs. form of DAMASK.

Damesene, obs. form of DAMASK.

Damesene, obs. form of DAMSON.

Dameship (d? mjip). nonce-wd. [f. DAME sb. +-SHIP.] The office or position of a dame.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. 1. III. viii, He shall have .. a
Dameship of the Palace for his niece.

Dameson, -yn, obs. forms of DAMSON.

Dame's-violet. [A transl. of the Latin name in the old herbalists, Viola matronalis, or of its equivalents. The form damas or damask violet appears to have been a conjunction.] A popular appears to have been a corruption.] A popular name of the common Garden Rocket, Hesperis

name of the common Garden Rocket, Hesperis matronalis; by Lyte called also Dame's Gilliflower. 1576 Lyte Dadoens II. v. 153 Of Dames violets or Gilotoures. These floures be now called in Latine Viola Matronales [so in Turner 1562]: in English Damaske violets, Dames violets or Gillofers, and Rogues gillofers; in French Violettes de Dames; in base Almaigne Mastbloemen, and after the Latine name they call it Joncfrouwen vilieren, which may be Englished Dames violets. 1597 Gerarde Herbal II. cxvi. § 1. 376 Dames Violets or Gueenes Gilloflowers. 1688 R. Holme Armoury II. 74/1 The double Dame Violet growth many together in a knot. 1886 Pall Mall G. 8 Oct. 5/1 The sweet smell of the purple dame's violet.

Damiecl, obs. form of Dames I. Dame. 1789 Burns To Dr. Blacklock v, Ye glaiket, gleesome, dainty damies [the Muses].

Damisel, -en, obs. ff. Damsel, Damson.

|| Dammar (dæ'må). Also (? 5 dambre), 7-9

| Dammar (dæ måi). Also (? 5 dambre), 7-9 damar, 8-9 dammer. [a. Malay damar resin, whence the botanical genus Dammara (N.O. Coniferæ), the typical species of which, D. orientalis, yields the resin in Amboyna and the Moluccas.]

The name of various resins obtained from different trees growing in the East Indies, New Guinea, and New Zealand; esp. the cat's-eye resin (E. India Dammar) from Dammara orientalis, used instead of pitch for caulking ships, etc., and the Kauri-gum from D. australis of New Zealand; both these are used for making varnish. White Dammar, or non D. australis of New Zeniald; but these airconsect for making varnish. White Dammar, or Dammar Pitch, is obtained from Vateria indica; Black Dammar from Canarium strictum. (Also Dammar-gum, Dammar-resin, Gum Dammar.)

Dammar-gum, Dammar-resin, Gum Dammar.)
[c 1440 Secrees 165 A dragme and a half of good muske, & a dragme of dambre, and bre dragmes of be tree of aloes.] 1698 FRVER Acc. E. India 4 P. 37 The...Planks are sowed together. and calked with Dammar (a sort of Rosin taken out of the sea). 1727 A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind. II. XXXVIII. 73 Damar, a Gum that is used for making Pitch and Tar for the Use of Shipping. 1805 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts XXIII. 412 Resins... called dammer in India.. the produce of various trees. 1892 R. Kipling Barrack-r. Ballads 130 He has taken my bale of dammer and spice I won beyond the seas.

1 Da Tmmara. Bat. [See prec.] A genus of

**Dammara.** Bot. [See prec.] A genus of trees yielding dammar. Also attrib., as dammara resin. Hence in Chem. Dammaran, a neutral resin, and Dammario acid, constituents of dam-

mar. Dammarin, Dammarol, Dammarone,
Dammaryl, chemical derivatives of dammar.
1863—72 Warts Dict. Chem. II. 301 Dammara resin,
Australian...consists of an acid resin, dammaric acid, and
a neutral resin, dammaran.

a neutral resin, dammaran.

† Dammaret. Obs. Also damouret. [ad. F. dameret 'an effeminate fondling or fond carpet knight' (Cotgr.); deriv. of dame lady.] A ladies' man: 'one that spends his whole time in the entertaining or courting of women' (Cotgr.).

1635 Drumm. of Hawth. Commend. Verses to Person's Varieties, The Lawyer here may learne Divinity The Divine, Lawes... The Dammaret respectively to fight, The Duellist to court a Mistresse right. a1649 — Fam. Epist. Wks. (1711) 145 Place me with a damouret.. if I praise him in the presence of his mistress, he will be ready to perform like duties to me.

Dammars \_aske. obs forms of Damask.

Dammas, -aske, obs. forms of DAMASK.

Dammasin, obs. form of Damson.

Damme (dæmi). Also 7 dammee, 7-9 dammy.

1. int. Shortened form of Damn me! used as a

I. int. Shortened form of Damn me! used as a profane imprecation.

c 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) I. 237 My Lord Powis.. said, dammy if ever he come to be King of England, I will turn rebel. 1652 Total Ront in Commu. Ballads (Percy Soc.) 132 Hee's not a gentleman that wears a sword, And fears to swear dammee at every word. 1791 Wolcorr (P. Pindar) Magpie 4, Robin Wks. 1812 II. 476 Damme ist you? 1848 Thackeray Van. Fair lv, Tandyman wouldn't pay: no, dammy, he wouldn't pay.

2. as 5b. a. The oath itself, or its utterance.
1775 Sheridan Rivals III. iv, Let me begin with a damme.

1775 SHERIDAN Rivals III. iv, Let me begin with a damme. 1833 Byron Yuan XI. xliii, And yet the British 'Damme's rather Attic.

+ b. transf. A person addicted to using this + b. transf. A person addicted to using this oath; a profane swenter. Also + damme-boy. Obs.

1618 Μνκιμυι Ess. Prison 45 Though he steale his band of tenne thousand Dam-mees. α1628 CLEVELAND (N., Punks and dammy-boys. 1668 Newcome Diary (Chetham Soc.) 52 The ranting dammees of γ nation. 1674 Corron Compl. Gamester in Singer Hist. Cards 335 A grand-jury of dammees.

18. attrib. or aij. Obs.

1860 H. Adis Fannaticks Mile\* iij b, That multitude of dammy and debauched Baudy-houses.

19. Damma obs. Gray of DAM DAMN.

Damme, obs. form of DAM, DAMN.

**Dammed** (deemd), ppl. a. [f. DAM v.1 + -ED.] Furnished with a dam; obstructed or confined by

a dam (usually with up).

x664 Dryden Ind. Queen iv. i, Like dammed up streams.

x879 Archerter Boerland of This race was intended to bring water from a dammed creek.

Dammer (dæ mən), sb. [f. Dam v.1 + -ER 1.]

one who constructs dams.

1816 Scott Antig. xxiii, Auld George Glen the dammer and sinker.

and sinker.

† Da'mmer, v. Obs. rare. [Cf. Ger. dämmern to become dim, to dim.] To make dim or dark.

rőso Holland Camden's Bril. (1637) 649 So greate a mercate towne and faire withall that .. it dammereth and dimmeth the light in some sort of Radnor.

Dammer, var. DAMMAR, resin.
Dammes, -ys, obs. Sc. ff. DAMASK.

Dammes, -ys, obs. Sc. ff. Damask.

Damming (dæmin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Dam 1; obstructing or confining by a dam. (Also with up)

180s PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hulton. Th. 353 The damming up of those rivers. 180s Huches Tom Brown at Oxf. xvii. (1889) 162 A small brook.. with careful damming is made to turn a mill.

Dammisel, obs. form of Damsel.

Dammisel, obs. form of Damsel.

Dammish, v. Sc. Also daimish. [Possibly a variant of Damage; OF. had damachier beside

a variant of DAMAGE; OF. nad admacher beside damagier. But cf. Ger. dämisch stupid.]

† 1. trans. To stun, stupefy. Obs.
a 1598 ROLLOCK On the Passion (1616) 38 (Jam.) As a man who falls downe from an high place... lyes without sense, and is dammished with the fall. 1722 Wopkow Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot. 11. 25 He was perfectly dammished with the stroke.

2. To bruise the surface of (an apple or similar

2. To bruise the surface of (an apple or similar fruit) by a knock.
In south of Scotland (daimisk).

Dammosen, obs. form of Damson.

Damn (dem), v. Forms: 3-6 dampne, (4 dempne, damp), 4-7 damne, (5 dame, 5-6 damme, 5-7 dam, 7 dam), 7 damn. [a. OF. dampne-r, damne-r, ad. L. damnāre, dampnāre, orig. to inflict damage or loss upon, to condemn, dam to unprichment, taken carly into K in legal doom to punishment; taken early into F. in legal and theological use. Cf. Pr. dampnar, It. damnare.]

and theological use. Cf. Pr. dampnar, It. damnare.]
+1. trans. To pronounce adverse judgement on, affirm to be guilty; to give judicial sentence against; = Condemn I (in part), 2. Obs.
a1300 Curror M. 13756 (Cott.), I damp be not quar-so bou far, But go nu forth and sin na mar. 1328 WYCLIF 70h. will. 10 Womman, wher ben thei that accusiden thee? no man dampnede thee. c1385 Chaucer L. G. W. Prol. 37 It is no maysterye for a lord To dampne a man with-oute answere. 1440 J. Shirkey Dethe K. James (1818) 23 This same Erle of Athetelles was endited, arreyned, and dampned. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour N iij, Ye hadde made hym to be dampned and destroyed withoute cause. 1495, 1551 [see DAMNED 1].
+ b. To condemn to a particular penalty or fate;

+b. To condemn to a particular penalty or fate;

The To condemn to a particular penalty or fate; to doom; = Condemn 3, 6. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 20888 (Gott.) Bat ananias and his wijf For suilk he dampned paim of lijf. c 1320 R. Brunne Medit. 556 Pylat. dampnede his Lorde to dye on the croys. c 1460 Towneley Myst. 209 Pylate, do after us, And dam to deth Jesus. 1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 382/2, ii. thousand peple cristen which had been longe there dampned for to hewe the marble. 1857 K. Arthur (Copland) viii. ii. So she was dampned by the assent of the barons to be brente. 1859 Mirr. Mag., Trestlian xvii, I poore Tresilyan. vas dampned to the galowes. 1612 Spred Hist. Gl. Brit. vi. xlviii. 168 Let the Edict be dambd to eternal silence. 1734 POPE Ets. Mass Iv. 248 See Cromwell damned to everlasting fame. 1873 BLACKNORK Maid of Sk. (1881) 60, I will take it as a separate case, and damn the country in the fees. + 2. To adjudge and pronounce (a thing, practice, etc.) to be bad; to adjudge or declare forfeited, unfit for use, invalid, or illegal; to denounce or 3\*

annul authoritatively; to Condemn. Obs. exc. as in b, or as associated with other senses.

c1386 Chaucer Wife's Prol. 70 For hadde God comaundid maydenhede, Than had he dampnyd weddyng with the dede. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VIII. 289 Kyng Edward dampned sodeynliche fals money bat was slyliche i-brougt up. 1483 RUR. III in Ellis Orig. Lett. III. xlii. I. 105 Damnyng and utterly distroying all the stamps and Irons. 1556 Chron. Grey Friers (Camden) 20 And also there [Paul's Cross]. ware many bokes of eryses.. damnydand brent before hysface. 1632 Pagitt Christianogr.

11. (1636) 40 A Councell, in which Image-worshippe was damned. 1676 Wycherley Pl. Dealer Prol., And with faint praises one another damn [cf. Pope Prol. Sat. 2001. 1700 Welwood Mem. (ed. 3) 231 All the Charters in the Kingdom were damn'd in the space of a Term or two. 1797 Godwin Enquirer II. vii. 266 We should finol totally damn a man's character for a few faults. 1868 G. Duff Pol. Survo. 9 An assembly. gathered together for the expression of disapproval.

1654 Whitlock Zootomia 254 We glosse him with Invectives, or damne the whole Book for Erratas. 1665 tr. Mont's Voy. Levant A vij, The Book must be damn'd for the Clownishness of the Author. 1791 Fielding Tom Jones XIII. xi, A new play, at which two large parties met, the one to damn, and the other to applaud. 1791 Boswell Johnson an. 1777, A comedy by Mr. Hugh Kelly, which. in the play-house phrase, was damned. 1865 J. P. Kennedy W. Wirt I. xx. 309 The ordeal of facing the authorship of a play that has been damned.

that has been damned.

+ c. Used by Coverdale as a rendering of Heb. to devote to destruction. Obs.

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4. Theol. To doom to eternal punishment in the world to come; to condemn to hell.

21325 Metr. Hom. 112 Sain Jon hafd gret pite That slic a child suld dampned be. a 1340 HAMFOLE Psulter i. 6 Wicked sall noght rise. for to deme, bot for to be demed and dampned. 1433 CANTON G. de la Tour E ij. He wold pray god for hym that he myght knowe whether she was dampned or saued. a 1533 LD. BERNERS Huon xlv. 151 Haue pyte of your owne soule, the whiche shal be dampnyd in hell. 1638 CHILLINGN. Relig. Prol. 1. ii. § 107 You damne all to the fire, and to Hell, that any way differ from you. 1727 Swift To Very Young Lady, Some people take more pains to be damned, than it would cost them to be saved. 1870 M. CONWAY Earthw. Pilgr. xxiii. 270 He had rather be damned with Plato than saved with those who anathematised him. who anathematised him.

b. transf. To cause or occasion the eternal

D. 17ans. 10 cause or occasion the eternal damnation of.

1340 Ayend. 115 He is manslaste and him-zelue damneb ase zayb be wrytinge. 1377 Lanci. P. Pl. B. xii. 92 Rigt so goddes body bretheren but it be worthly taken, Dampneth vs atte daye of dome. cz440 York Myst. xlviii. 161 pe dedis bat vs schall dame be-dene. 1547 Bauldwin Mor. Philos. II. iii, The iustice of God and their owne desertes damne them vnto euerlasting death. 1658 Whole Duty Mau. xvi. § 1. 127 Some. make it their only comfort, that their enemies will damn themselves by it. a 1703 Burkint On. M. T. Luke i. 66 Tis. the contempt and neglect of the sacrament that damns. 1837 J. H. Newman Par. Serm. (ed. 2) III. xv. 235 You have the power to damn yourself. † C. In passive sense: = be damned. Obs. rare.
1511 Beaum. & Ft. Philaster vv. ii, Cle. Sir, shall I lie?
152 Massinger New Way II. i, So he serve My purpose, let him hang or damn, I care not.
153 Used profanely (chiefly in optative, and often with no subject expressed) in imprecations and

with no subject expressed) in imprecations and

with no subject expressed) in imprecations and exclamations, expressing emphatic objurgation or reprehension of a person or thing, or sometimes merely an outburst of irritation or impatience. (Now very often printed 'd—n' or 'd—', in pa. pple, 'd—d'.)

[1431 Joan of Arc in De Barante Ducs de Bourgogne vi. 116 Mais, fussent-lis [les anglais] cent mille Goddem de plus qu'à présent, ils n'auront pas ce royaume.] 1289 Pappe w. Hatchet (1844) 16 Hang a spawne' drowne it; alls one, damne it! 1605 Shaks. Mach. v. iii. 11 The diuell damne thee blacke, thou cream-fac'd Loone. 1633 T. Stafford Pac. Hib. vi. (1821) 292 His owne manifold Letters. (full of God damne him). 1709 Strelle Tatler No. 13 F1 Call the Chairmen: Damn 'em, I warrant they are at the Ale-house already! 1751 Smollett Per. Pick. viii, 1'll be d—d if ever I cross the back of a horse again. 1815 Scott Guy M. xxxvi, Then take broadswords and be d—d to you. 1859 Dickens T. two Citers. I.ii, One pull more and you're at the top, and be damned to you. 1849 Thackeray Pendennis xxvii, D—it, I love you: I am your old father.

6. To imprecate damnation upon; to curse, swear at (using the word 'damn'). Also absol.

1624 MASSINGER Parl. Love 1. v, If you have travelled Italy, and brought home Some remnants of the language, and can. Protest, and swear, and damn. 1665 DRVDEN Indian Emp. Epil., Their proper business is to damn the Dutch. 1796 STEDMAN Surinam I. vii. 135 Insulted by a row-boat, which damned him, and spoke of the whole crew in the most opprobrious terms. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. (1871) II. xiii. 49 The dragoons...cursing and damning him, themselves, and each other, at every second word.

Damn (dam) 5th. If prec vh.

Damn (dæm), sb. [f. prec. vb. (The conjecture that, in sense 2, the word is the Hindi dām, datum, an ancient copper coin, of which 1600 went to a rupee (see Yule), is ingenious, but has no basis in fact.)]

1. The utterance of the word 'damn' as a profane

imprecation.

1519 FLETCHER M. Thomas II. ii, Rack a maids tender ears, with dam's and Devils.

1719 DE FOE Crusoe (1850)

11.460 'What! he no hear you curse, swear, speak de great damn?'

1775 SHERIDAN Rivals II. i, Ay, ay, the best terms will grow obsolete. Damns have had their day. 1849 THACKERAY Pendennis lavii, How many damns and curses have you given me, along with my wages?

1877 BESANT & RICE Son of Vulc. 1. xii, That [oath] once discharged, he relapsed..into numerous commonplace damns.

2. Used vaguely (in unconventional speech) in phrases not worth a damn, not to care a damn.

(Cf. Curse sb. 2¶.)

2. Used vaguely (in unconventional speech) in phrases not worth a damn, not to care a damn. (Cf. CURSE sb. 2¶.)

1760 GOLDSM. Cit. W. xlvi, Not that I care three damns what figure I may cut. 1817 BYRON Diary Wks. (1846) 423/1 A wrong...system, not worth a damn. 1827 SCOTT 7771. (1850) II. 22 Boring some one who did not care a dabout the matter, so to speak. 1849 MACAULAY Life & Lett. (1883) II. 257 How they settle the matter I care not, as the Duke [of Wellington] says, one twopenny damn.

Damn(e, obs. (erron.) form of DAM.

Damnability (dæmnābi·līti). [f.next.] Quality of being damnable; liability to damnation.

1532 MORE Confut. Tindale Wks. 438/1 The damnabilitie belonging to the mortall offence. 1648 Br. Durra Angels Rejoic. 19 It may bring a damnability (as the Schoole speakes, but not damnation. 1845 CARIVE Cromrovell I. iv. 72 Which in that time meant temporal and eternal Damnability.

Damnable (dæmnāb'l), a. Also 4-6 dampnable, [a. F. damnable, in 12-13th c. dampnable, ad. L. dam(p)nābilis, f. damnāre: see DAMN.]

† 1. Worthy of condemnation; to be reprobated;

+1. Worthy of condemnation; to be reprobated:

†1. Worthy of condemnation; to be reprobated; highly reprehensible. Obs. (or merged in 2, 4.) c1380 Wyclif Sel. Wkz. III. 341 Myche more ben bei dampnable bat letten Goddis lawe to shyne. 1390 BARCLAY Shyp of Folys 123 Than it [daunsynge] in erth no game is more damnable. 1634 PRYNNE Documents 1831. Prynne (Camden) 21 For a man to endeavour to defraude the Kinge of this treasure is a most damnable offence. 1841 EMERSON Lett., Conservative Wks. (Bohn) II. 268, 1 observe that there is a jealousy of the newest, and that the seceder from the seceder is as damnable as the pope himself.
† b. Liable to judicial condemnation. Obs. rare. c1450 Towneley Myst. 193 Sir Cayphas, bi my wytt, he shuld be dampnabille.
2. Subject to divine condemnation: liable to or

2. Subject to divine condemnation; liable to or worthy of damnation.

2. Subject to divine condemnation; liable to or worthy of damnation.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 3768 Pys synne ys nat dampnable But hyt be seyde custummable. a 1340 Hamfole Psalter xvii. 25 pe pynes of dampnabil men.

1523 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 475/2 The contrary beliefe pertayneth to the damnacion of our soules, if heresye be damnable. 1614 H. Greenwood Payle Delivery 468 O what must poore lamentable damnable I doe to be saved.

1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. xxxvi, Those enthusiasts who look upon every schism from the established articles of faith as damnable.

1882-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl. II. 1366 Who makes us damnable. of his own will.

13. Causing loss or harm; hurtful, pernicious. Obs. rare.

Obs. rare.

c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 181 Yf thi wey be foule, it is dampnable. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 108 A most damnable Victory to the House of Austria.

† b. Causing damnation. Obs. rare.

a 1617 Hirron Serm. (1624) 185 The mercy of God, if it bee rightly applyed, there is nothing more comfortable; if it be abused. there is nothing more damnable.

A As a strong expression of award diclibe (or

4. As a strong expression of angry dislike (or merely as a strong intensive): Fit to be 'damned'; 'damned', 'confounded'. (Now regarded as vulgar

or profane.)

1504 Sir J. Harington in Nugæ Antiq. (1804) I. 167, I will write a damnable storie, and put it in goodlie verse, about Lord——. 1506 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV. I. ii. 101 O, thou hast damnable iteration. 1606—— Tr. & Cr. v. i. 29 Thou damnable box of enuy thou. 1712 Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 347

This is a damnable Shame. 1843 Lytron Last Barons x. vi, That damnable wizard and his witch child. 1880 Miss. Forrester Roy & V. II. 143 That blackguard has been telling his damnable lies to you.

+ R as adm. Damnahly. execuably: also as

telling his damnable lies to you.

+ B. as adv. Damnably, execrably; also as a strong intensive. Obs.

1611 SHAKS. Wint. 7. 111. ii. 188 That did but shew thee .inconstant, And damnable ingratefull. 1668 DAVENANT Man's the Master Wiss. (1673) 325 She's damnable handsom! 1676 BUNYAN Piler. 1. 152 After he went to the iron gate [of Doubting Castle]. but that lock went damnable hard, yet the key did open it. 1712-35 ARBUTHNOT John Bull. 1. xv. (1753) 29 They are damnable greedy of the pence.

Damnableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being damnable.

1638 CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot. Answ. to Pref. § 29 The question being of the Damnableness of Error.

Damnably (dæmnable). [f. as prec. +

Damnably (de mnabli), adv. [f. as prec. + -Ly².] In a damnable manner. + 1. So as to deserve or incur damnation. Obs. c 1386 Chaucer Melib. ▶ 860 Cursedly and dampnably we

han ygilt ageinst joure gret lordship. 1858 Act 5-6 Edw. VI, c. r § r A greate nombre of People. do wilfullye and dampnablye... abstayne and refuse to come to their Parishe Churches. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT Cerl. Relig. 1. 149 It is granted, that the invisible Church cannot erre damnably. 1768-74 TUCKER LI. Nat. (1852) II. 64 He should make himself damnably wicked as fast as he can.

2. In a 'damnable' way, execrably, confoundedly; sometimes merely as a strong intensive. (Now con-

sometimes merely as a strong intensive. (Now considered vulgar or profane.)

1596 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV., 1v. ii. 14, I haue mis-vs'd the Kings Presse damnably. 1667 DRYDEN Wild Gallant 1. i, I was drunk; damnably drunk with ale. 1697 CONGREVE Old Back. 1. i, I find I am damnably in love. 1793 in Hanway Trav. (1762) 417, I hate the dutch most damnably. 1843 Dickens Lett. (1880) I. 87 The bitterness of hearing those infernally and damnably good old times extolled.

Damnage, obs. form of Damage.

Damnation (dæmnā jən). Also 3-6 dampnaoion, -oun, etc. [a. F. damnation, in 12th c. dampnation, -acion, ad. L. dam(p)nātion-em, n. of action f. damnāre: see DAMN v.]

†1. The action of condemning, or fact of being

† 1. The action of condemning, or fact of being condemned (by judicial sentence, etc.); condemnation. Obs. exc. as in b.

a 1300 Centror M. 15472 (Cott.) Dis traitur. hat hus his suete lauerd soght vn-to dampnacion. 1383 Wyclif Linke xxiii. 40 Nethir thou dredist God, that thou art in the same dampnacioun? 1334 More On the Passion Wks. 1276/1 Her offspring. had not. fallen in dampnacion of death. 1639 Luon Wks. (1849) II. 297 In a council. Pope Alexander III condemned Peter Lombard of heresy, and he lay under that damnation for thirty and six years.

b. The damning of a play, etc. by publicly expressed disapproval.

1744 Firlding J. Andrews III. x, Don't lay the damnation of your play to my account. 1800 Lamb Let. 10 Manning 16 Dec., I met him in the lobby immediately after the damnation of the Professor's play. 1806 H. Siddens Maid, Wife, etc. II. 147 The fatal cough, well known to authors as the sure forerunner of dramatic damnation.

2. Theol. Condemnation to eternal punishment

2. Theol. Condemnation to eternal punishment in the world to come; the fact of being damned, or doomed to hell; spiritual ruin; perdition. (Op-

doomed to hell; spiritual ruin; perdition. (Opposed to salvation.)

a 1300 Cursor M. 16455 (Cott.) Pai ches paim-self dampnacion.. And brocht vs til saluacion. c 1340 Hamfole Prose Tr. (1866) 7 Sentence of dampnacyone fielle one me. c 1450 Chron. Viold. 103 Pat his sowle was sauyd from dampnacyon. 1541 Barnes Whs. (1573) 241/2 Hee woulde haue hell or euerlasting dampnation to hys rewarde. 1616 R. C. Times Whistle vi. 2481 Whose concupiscence, Like thine, deserved black helles damnation. 1667 Milton P. L. 1. 215 That with reiterated crimes he might Heap on himself damnation. 1719 Young Revenge v. ii, So Lucifer broke into Paradise, And soon damnation followd. 1869 W. P. Mackay Grace 4 Truth (1873) 243 You are, O sinner, on the edge of eternal damnation.

b. Cause or occasion of damnation or ruin; sin incurring or deserving damnation.

b. Cause or occasion of damnation or ruin; sin incurring or deserving damnation.

1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. XII. 89 Goddes body..is..deth and dampnacioun to hem pat dyeth yuel. c1386 CHAUCER Wife's T. 211 'My love?' quod he, 'nay, nay, my dampnacioun'. 1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. II. vii. 49 Twere damnation To thinke so base a thought. 1605 — Macb. I. vii. 20 His Vertues Will pleade like Angels, Trumpet-tongu'd against The deepe damnation of his taking off. 1712 Swift To Dr. Sheridan, Tell me.. What name for a maid, was the first man's damnation?

8 In profane use: 8. 25 an imprecation or ex-

the first man's damnation?

8. In profane use: 8. as an imprecation, or exclamation of emphatic objurgation.

1604 Shaks. Oth. III. iii. 396 Death, and damnation. Oh!

1700 Sterle Tatler No. 137 P2 [He] invokes Hell and Damnation at the Breaking of a Glass. 1747 Gentl. Mag.

XVII. 46 The ensign more than once drank 'Damnation to all Scotchmen!' 1836 Markyat Midsh. Easy xii. 39

'Damnation!' cried the master, who was mad with rage.

b. as adj. or adv. = 'Damned'.

1757 LLOYD Satyr & Pedlar Poet. Wks. I. 57 The wit with metaphors makes bold, And tell's you he's damnation cold; Perhaps, that metaphor forgot, the self-same wit's damnation hot. 1772 Ann. Rg. 236 Hail hopeful Cambridge! once did all thy sons O'er tea damnation hot, make damn'd odd puns 1843 Markyat M. Violet xxxvi, He would have the lives of the danned Frenchman and his damnation horse.

4. Roman Law. [tr. I. damnātio, with reference || 4. Roman Law. [tr. I.. damnātio, with reference

| 4. Koman Law. [tr. I.. damnātio, with reference to damnas condemned, sentenced, bound to make a gift or contribution.] (See quot.)

1880 Murrhead Ulpian xxiv. § 11 a, The most advantageous form of legacy is that by damnation. 1880 — Gains Digest 528 A legacy by damnation. was one in which the testator imposed an obligation on his heir to give to the legatee the thing bequeathed, and which afforded the latter a personal claim against the heir, but no real right in the object of bequest.

bequest.

Hence † Damna tionly adv. = prec. 3 b.
1768 Goldsm. Life of Nash (Globe ed.) 549/1, I knew him when he and I were students at Oxford, where we both studied damnationly hard.

Damnatory (dæ mnători), a. [ad. L. damnā-tōri-us, f. damnātōr-em, agent-n. from damnāre: see Damn v.]

see DAMN v.]

1. Conveying condemnation; condemnatory.

1. Conveying condemnation; condemnatory.

1. Conveying condemnation; condemnatory.

1. Conveying condemnation; so the pretended to be damnatory.

1. Btd. Conveying condemnation; like damnatory.

1. Conveying condemnation; damning or ruinous in effect.

1858 J. B. Norton Topics 157 It was either a sneer or a most damnatory admission. 1862 W. M. Rossetti in Fraser's Mag. July 70 It is a fatal weakness in art, more damnatory by far than even the tendency to ungainliness.

2. Theol. Containing or uttering a sentence of damnation; consigning to damnation; damning. 1738 Neal Hist. Purit. IV. 617 Athanasius's creed being disliked by reason of the damnatory clauses. 1838 Arnold Let. in Stanley Life & Corr. (1844) II. viii. 122, I do not believe the damnatory clauses in the Athanasian Creed under any qualification given of them. 1828-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl. I. 204/2 Nor was the absence of baptism damnatory.

hence **Da mnatorily** adv.

1892 J. Barlow *Irish Idylls* iv. 79 Somewhat damnatorily

Damned (dæmd, poet. dæmnid), ppl. a. [f.

DAMN v. + -ED 1.] +1. Condemned, judicially sentenced. Obs. † 1. Condemned, judicially sentenced. Obs. c 1440 Promp. Paro. 113 Dampnyd, dampnatus. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 488 & Felons, fugitif, outlawed, convicte and dampned persones. 1851 Ronnson tr. More's Utop. 1. (Arb.) 49 Condempned to be common laborers. In some partes. these seruing men (for so be these dampned persons called do no common worke. 1616 Brent tr. Sappis Hist. Connec. Trent (1676) 442 To shew what Books did contain damned or Apocryphal Doctrine. 1831 Lams Elia Ser. 1. Witches, The reveries of the cell-damned murderer.

b. Condemned by publicly expressed disapproval, as a play, etc.: also transf. of an author. 1708 Pops Let. to Cromvell to May, Damnation follows death in other men, But your damn'd Poet lives and writes agen. 1710 Ibid. 17 May, I am, it must be own'd. dead in a poetical Capacity, as a damn'd Author.

2. Theol. Doomed to or undergoing eternal punishment; condemned or consigned to hell.

28. Theol. Doomed to or undergoing eternal punishment; condemned or consigned to hell.

1393 Gower Conf. 1. 189 O dampned man to helle.

1508 FISHER Wks. (1876) 20 The dampned spyrytes.

1500 SHAKS. Mids. N. III. ii. 382 Damned spirits all, That in crosse-waies and flouds haue buriall.

1607 MILTON P. L. II. 482 For neither do the spirits damn'd Lose all their virtue.

1882 Rossetti Ballads & Sonn., Rose Mary II. 43 Full well hath thy treason found its goal, O thou dead body and damn'd soul.

thy treason found its goal, O thou dead body and damned soul.

b. absol. as sb. pl. The souls in hell, 'the lost'.

? 1507 Communyc. C ij, The payne... That dampned haue in hell. 1610 SHAKS. Tempb. I. ii, It was a torment To lay upon the damn'd. 1651 Hosses Leviath. III. xxxviii. 22 The place of the Damned. 1837 POLLOK Course T. v, In dreadful apparition, saw before His vision pass the shadows of the damned.

c. See quot. (Cf. F. Anne damnée.)

a 1791 Grosse Olio, Grumbler viii. (1796) 30 Men who attend at the Custom house, under the denomination of Damned Souls, in order, for a certain fee, to sware out any goods whatsoever for the merchants.

†3. Lying under, or worthy of, a curse; accursed, damnable, execrable. Obs. exc. as in 4, or as a conscious extension of 2.

scious extension of 2.

scious extension of 2.

1563 Nowell in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz. (1847) 493 Filthy and dampned Mahomet, the deceiver of the world. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1621) 48 A damned writing was subscribed by the young emperour her son. 1605 Shaks. Macb. v. i. 30 Out damned spot: out I say. 1667 Shr R. Moray in Lauderdale Papers (1885) II. lv. 88 There is a Damned book come hither from beyond sea called Naphtali, or the Wrestlings of the Church of Scotland. 1702 Wolcott (P. Pindar) Ode to Burke Wks. 1812 III. 35 What Batlike Demon, with the damn'dest spite, Springs on thy fame. 1871 B. Taylor Faust (1875) I. xix. 174 And so, though even God forgive, On earth a damned existence live.

4. Used profancly as a strong expression of repre-

4. Used profanely as a strong expression of reprehension or dislike, or as a mere intensive. Now

nension or disilike, or as a mere intensive. Now usually printed 'd—d'.

1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. v. i. 122 Where is that damned villaine Tranio? 1664 Butler Hud. II. ii. 832 And streight another with his Flambeaux, Gave Ralpho's o'er the eyes a damn'd blow. 1749 Fielding Tom Yones xvi. ii, It is a d—d lie, I never offered him anything. 1830 Galt Lawrie T. (1840) II. i. 42 The pigs may do their damneds with me. 1848 Thackeran Van. Fair Iv, You would be a d—fool not to take the place.

b. as adv. Damnably.

1757 Llovo Satyr & Pedlar Poet. Wks. I. 57 Damn'd's the superlative degree; Means that alone and nothing more .. Examples we may find enough, Damn'd high, damn'd low, damn'd fine, damn'd stuff. 1768 Foots Devil on 2 Sticks I. Wks. 1799 II. 251 How damn'd hot it is! 1848 Thackeran Van. Fair xiii, I believe she's d—d fond of me. Hence † Damnedly adv.

1607 TOURNEUR Rev. Trag. III. vi, Sup. Fell it out so accursedly? 1 Amb. So damnedly? 1675 R. Head Art of Wheedling 186 He mortgages his Soul to the Devil, by swearing damnedly there is not a cleaner piece of Wine between Aldgate and Westminster.

† Damnement, dampne. Obs. rare. [a. OF.

+ Damnement, dampne-. Obs. rare. [a. OF.

dam(p)nement, f. dam(p)ner.] Damnation.

1480 CAXTON Ovid's Met. xv. x, Cleopatra shal be deceyved of her folysshe empryse unto shame and to dampne

Damner (dæ məi). [f. Dann v. + -er 1.] One

who damns: see the verb.

1647 Power of Keys v. 120 Hindred from being damners of other men. 1698 HICKERINGILL Wks. (1716) I. 327 Fewer Swearers and Cursers and Damners. 1743 GARRICK Lette. I, I was a great damner [of plays] myself, before I was damn'd. 1852 T. Parker in Life & Corr. I. 150 Damnation is of nadvantage to the damned, only to the damner.

+ Damnifiable, a. Obs. rare. [f. DAMNIFY +

ABLE (here in active sense).] Injurious, hurtful,

1604 T. WRIGHT Passions 1. v. 21 To provide for them-

solues all those thinges that are profitable, and to avoyde all those things which are damnificable.

† **Damnific**, a. Obs. = 0 [ad. L. damnific-us, obs. F. damnifique, f. damnum loss, injury +-ficus -making, -doing: see -Fic.] Causing damage or

loss; injurious.

1727 Balley vol. II, Dannifick, that bringeth damage...
endamaging. [Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.]

Dannification (dæ:mnifika: 5-n). [n. of action from DAMNIFY: see -ATION.] The action of damnifying; infliction of injury or loss. (Now only in

fying; infliction of injury or loss. (Now only in legal use.)

1638 Donne Serm. John xiv. 26 Not onely disestimation in this world, and damnification here, but damnation in the next world. 1798 Dallas Amer. Law Rep. II. 167 Putting the obligee in danger of being arrested is a damnification. 1875 Poste Gains iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 623 Grievous damnification (lassio) occasioned by some exceptional condition.

Damnify (dærmifoi), v. Also 6-8 dampni-.), ad. L. damnificare (in 14th c. damnefier, dampni-.), ad. L. damnificare (in Itala), to injure, f. damnificare us hurtful, injurious: see Damnificand -fy.]

1. trans. To cause injury, loss, or inconvenience to; to injure, damage, hurt; to inflict injury upon, to wrong. (Very common in 17th c.; now rare.)

1. trans. To cause injury, loss, or inconvenience to; to injure, damage, burt; to inflict injury upon, to wrong. (Very common in 17th c.; now rare.)

3. in estate, condition, or circumstances. (Now chiefly in legal use.)

1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 19 \$ 10 That no persone be... in any wyse greved or dampnifyed by reason of any certificate... excepte onely for rate and taxe beforeseid. 1534 Hellowes Gueuray's Fam. Et. (1584) 225. The Judge is more damnified in his fame, than the suiter in his goods. 1614 T. Adams in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. x. 9 A money-man may not be damnified, but he may be damned. 1634 Gavton Pleas. Notes iv. ii. 181 Who could damnify her, who had nothing to lose, not so much as credit? 1737 Winston Josephus Anlie. xi. vi. § 5 That the King might not be damnified by the loss of the tributes. 1891 Law Times XC. 460/2 Induced by a fraudulent prospectus to make contracts whereby he was damnified.

† D. To injure physically or bodily. Ohs.

1 1568 G. Cavendish Wolsey (1893) 229 The cross. fallyng uppon Mayster Bonner's hed.. whiche was dampnefied by the overthroweng of the cross. 1612 Woodall. Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 11 You are sure either to break them (the teeth) or to damnifie the jaw bone. 1712 M. Rocess Voy. 300 Their Masts and Rigging being much damnified.

† D. To inflict injury upon in war. Obs.
1508 Barret Theor. Warres v. i. 123 Forts. placed. in such partes as may most damnifie the enemy. 1653 H. Cocan ir. Pinto's Trav. kiv. 261 The besieged were therewith mightily damnified.

† 2. With double object: To subject (a person, etc.) to the loss of (so much money or property); to injure to a specified extent. Obs.

T2. With double object: 10 subject (a person, etc.) to the loss of (so much money or property); to injure to a specified extent. Obs.

1276 A. PARCKHURST in Hakluyt Voy. III. 124 To grant me leave to stay here so much of their goods as they have damnified mee. 1631 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 63 S' Cornelius hath been damnifyed hereby more than 2000!. 1721 St. German's Doctor & Stud. 188, I think him bound to give restitution. of all that they be damnified by it.

13. To convert the loss of bring to destruction or

+3. To cause the loss of, bring to destruction or

†3. To cause the loss of, bring to destruction or ruin. Obs.

1512 T. Taylor Comm. Titus i. 9 Satans kingdome shall be destroyed and damnified. 1543 Howell Lett. IV. iv. (1892) 561 A most mischievous design that would have damnified not only his own soul, but destroyed the Party against whom it was intended. 1593 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) III. 232 The privateers and other ships were haled a shore within the land, and were damnifyed. †4. absol. To do injury. Obs.

1521 AINSWORTH Annol. Pental. Ex. xxi. 28 Every living creature which is in the power of man, if it shall damnife, the owners are bound to pay for it.

†5. intr. (in passive sense): To become damaged; to spoil. Obs.

1712 E. Cooke Voy. S. Sea 312 Our Goods.. would damnify staying so long.

Hence Da mnified tpl. a., Da mnifying vbl. sb.

Hence Darmnified ppl. a., Darmnifying vbl. sb.

and ppl. a.

and tpl. a.

1545 Act 37 Hen. VIII, c. 6 § 1 A newe..kind of Vice, Displeasure, and dampnifienge of the Kings true Subjects.
1616 Surfl. & Markh. Country Farme 192 They that would have them [Melons] grow ypon beds, as lesse damnifying. 1690 Locke Gool. 11. ii. § 2 The damnified Person has this Power of appropriating to himself the Goods or Service of the Offender. 1980 Banff Burgh Rec. in Cramond Ann. Banff (1843) II. 233, 1400 pounds of damnified teas. 1893 Edin. Rev. July 61 Our author discredits all stories concerning him...which would be damnifying.

Damning (dee min), vol. 5b. [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DAMN, q. v.; condemnation: damnation.

1. The action of the verb DAMN, q.v.; condemnation; damnation.

2.400 Apol. Loll. iii. 17 To tak be sentence of daming.

1bid. xvii. 61 Vudur syn, bondage, nor damping. 2.400 Rom. Rose 6645. He etith his owne damping. 2.707

Wycherlev in Pobe's Lett. (1735) I. 32 Tis my infallible Pope has, or would redeem me from a poetical Damning.

2. Profane swearing: cf. DAMN v. 6.

2. Profane swearing: cf. DAMN v. 6.

2. Profane swearing: rsi De Foe Col. Jack (1840) 198, I heard a great deal of swearing and damning.

+ 3. A 'company' of jurors. Obs.

1486 Bk. St. Albans F vj b, A Dampnyng of Jurouris.

Damning (dæ'min, dæ'mnin), ppl. a. [-ING².]

1. That damns; that brings damnation.

1509 Marston Sco. Villanie 1. iii. 185 To take a damning periured oath. 1795 Souther Youn of Arc III. 508 Such

a look... As shall one day, with damning eloquence, Against the oppressor plead! 1803 T. Bedder Hyglia x... 78 A religion full of damning dogmas. 1882 A. B. Bruce Parab. Teaching of Christ II. viii. (1891) 324 That the supreme virtue is love, and that the damning sin is selfish inhumanity.

† b. In passive sense: Incurring damnation.

Obs. rare. (Cf. Damn v. 4 c.)

1655 Gurnall Chr. in Arm. (1669) 283/2 [They] are so cruell to their dying damning souls, that they turn Christ their Physician out of doors.

2 That leads to or occasions condemnation or

That leads to or occasions condemnation or

their Physician out of doors.

2. That leads to or occasions condemnation or ruin. (Cf. DAMN v. 3.)

1708 Cooke in Ld. Auckland's Corr. (1862) III. 421 We took up the two Shears to-day, with damning papers. 1844 Disaaeli Coningsôv vt. i, Without which...the statesman, the orator, the author, all alike feel the damning consciousness of being charlatans.

3. Addicted to profane swearing.
1657 Pervs Diary 14 June, The most debauched, damning, swearing rogues that ever were in the Navy.

Hence Da'mningly adv., Da'mningness.
1709 CHANDLER Effort agst. Bigolry 32 No Party of Protestants is so in the Right... that the other be damningly wrong. 1645 HAMMOND Pract. Catech. 1, § 3. 85 For the emptinesse and damningnesse of them [sins].

† Damno's, a. Obs.— [ad. L. damnōs-us: see next.] Hurtful. So † Damno'sity, hurtfulness.
1727 Balley vol. II.

Damnous (dæ'mnəs), a. Law. [ad. L. damnōs-us; f. damnum hurt, harm, damage: see -ous.]

Of the nature of a damnum, i.e. causing loss or damage of any kind, whether involving a legal Of the nature of a damnum, 1.e. causing loss or damage of any kind, whether involving a legal wrong (injury) or not. Hence **Damnously** adv. 1870 Sir J. Mellor in Law Rep. 5 Exch. 249 All the injurious or damnous consequences. resulted from an act done on the land of the owner. 1884 LD. BLACKBURN in Law Times Rep. LII. 146/1 They have injuriously, as distinguished from damnously, affected the plaintiff's rights. **Damocles** (dee moklīz). [L. from Gr.] Proper arms convening in the expression grown of Tangen.

name, occurring in the expression sword of Danio-cles, Daniocles' sword, used by simile of an imminent

danger, which may at any moment descend upon one.

Damocles, a flatterer, having extolled the happiness of Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by him at a banquet with a sword suspended over his head by a hair, to impress upon him the perilous nature of that happiness.

Hence Damocle an a, of or as of Damocles

terron. Damoolesian).

1747 Scheme Equip. Men of War 58 Hanging over our Heads, like Damocles Sword. 1892 Law Times XCII.
213/1 Little do directors and their companies know of this sword of Damocles that hangs over them.
1888 Voice (N. Y.) 172 Apr., This curse hangs over their homes, like a Damoclesian sword.

homes, like a Damoclesian sword.

| Damoiseau (dæ:mizō). Obs. or arch. [a. OF. damoiseau, earlier damei-, dami-, damoisel:-L. dominicellus; the masculine corresp. to damoisel, DAMSEL.] A young man of gentle birth, not yet made a knight. (Occurring in 15th c. translations from French and in modern archaists.)

Damsel.] A young man of gentle birth, not yet made a knight. (Occurring in 15th c. translations from French, and in modern archaists.)

c 1477 Caxton Yason 5 The damoiseau Jason. c 1300

Melusine 125 Two yong & fayre damoyseaulx brethren..

'Frence', said the damoyselle, 'be they so fayre damoyseaux as ye say?' 1870 Morris Earthly Par. It. 194 So thou, O damoiseau, must wait; Tie up thine horse anigh the gate. 1872 E. W. Robertson Hist. Est. 190 The aspirant for knighthood was supposed to pass his life between 7 and 14 as a page.. figuring during the next 7 years as a Damoiseau or Esquire.

Damoisel, -elle, etc., obs. forms of Damsel.

Damosel, -elle, etc., obs. forms of Damsel.

Damosel, -elle, see Damsel.

Damosin, -ein, obs. forms of Damson.

Damouret, var. of Dammare.

Damouret, var. of Dammare.

Damourite (dămū roit). Min. [Named by Delesse 1845 after the F. chemist Damour.] A hydrous potash mica, with pearly lustre, occurring

hydrous potash mica, with pearly lustre, occurring in small yellowish scales.

1846 Amer. 9rnl. Sc. Ser. 11. I. 120 Damonrite, a new mineral. 1879 RUTLEY Stud. Rocks x. 134 Damourite and Sericite are hydrous potash micas usually occurring in scaly aggregates.

Damp (dæmp), sb. 1 In 5 domp. [Corresponds with MLG. and mod.Du. and Da. damp vapour, steam, smoke, mod.Icel. dampr steam, MHG. dampf, tampf, mod.Ger. dampf vapour, steam; cf. also Sw. damb dust. The word is not known in the earlier stages of the languages, and its history in Eng. before its appearance in 1480 is unknown; it is difficult to conceive of its having come down from OE. times without appearing in writing. See Damp v.]

come down from OE. times without appearing in writing. See DAMP v.]

†1. An exhalation, a vapour or gas, of a noxious kind. Obs. exc. as in b.

1480 CANTON Chron. Eng. lxxv. 58 After this dragon shal come a goot and ther shal come oute of his nostrel a domp that shal betoken honger and grete deth of peple.

1577 B. Gooce Heresback's Husb. 1. (1586) 8 b, The Fennes and Marshes, in the heate of the yeere, doo send foorth pestilent and deadly dampes.

1586 COGAN Haven Health 243 (The Plague) All infected in a manner at one instant by reason of a dampe or miste which arose within the Castle yeard.

1606 DEKKER Sev. Sinnes VII. (47b.) 47 What rotten stenches, and contagious damps would strike vp into thy nosthrils?

166a J. BARGRAVE Pope Alex. VII (1867) 121 It [the Catacombs] is a horrid place to go into and daugerous, for fear of damps.

1744 BERKELEY Siris § 144

In poisonous damps or steams, wherein flame cannot be kindled, as is evident in the Grotto del Cane near Naples, 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776 VIII. 31 Exposed... to the damps and exhalations of the earth. 1884 W. IRVING T. Traw. I. 52 The mode of keeping out the damps of ditchwater by burnt brandy.

b. spec. in coal mines: (a) = CHOKE-DAMP; also called black damp, and suffocating damp. (b) = FIRE-DAMP, formerly fulminating damp.

1806 BACON Sylva § 375 We see Lights will go out in the Damps of Mines. 1655 Phil. Traws. I. 44 The Colliers. retired immediately and saved themselves from the eruptions of the Damp. 1670 W. Simpson Hydrol. Ess. 97 A sulphureous damp. which by the flame of a candle. might very probably take fire. 1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth W. (1723) 227 One is called the Suffocating, the other the Fulminating Damp. 1774 Pennant Tour Scotl. in 1772, 50 The damp or fiery vapour was conveyed through pipes to the open air, and formed a terrible illumination. 1790 Imison Sch. 1711. 106 Air that has lost its vivilying spirit is called damp. The dreadful effects of damps are known to such as work in mines. 1836 Scenes of Commerce 314 The miners. 1800 meet with foul air, called by them the black damp. which suffocates the instant it is inhaled.

the black damp... which suffocates the instant it is inhaled.

Ag. a 1508 H. Smith Wks. (1866: I. 367 The remembrance of death is like a damp, which puts out all the lights of pleasure. 1648 Vind. King i, An open Presse to cleere every imagination which is not stiffed in this Dampe.

† 2. Visible vapour; fog, mist. Obs.

(This being usually humid gives rise to the sense of 'moisture' in 3.)

1601 SHAKS. All's Well II. i. 166 Ere twice in murke and occidentall dampe Moist Hesperus hath quench'd her sleepy Lampe. 1739 Lady M. W. Montagu Lett. III. 8, I have lost all my bad symptoms, and am ready to think I could even bear the damps of London. 1742 Young Nt.-7%. ii. 688 While rising vapours, and descending shades, With damps and darkness drown the spacious vale. 1808

J. Barlow Columb. III. 654 Thou darkening sky Deepen thy damps, the fiend of death is nigh.

Ag. 1668 Donns 274 Serm. Yohn i. 8 Yet there is a damp or a cloud of uncharitableness. 1751 SNOLLETT Per. Pic. (1779) III. Ixxi. 182 He hangs like a damp upon society, and may be properly called kill-joy. 1837 Pollok Course 7. III. Sin, with cold, consumptive breath, Involved it still in clouds of mortal damp.

3. Moisture (diffused through the air as vapour, or through a solid substance, or condensed upon

or through a solid substance, or condensed upon a surface); dampness, humidity. (The ordinary current sense.)

a surface); dampness, humidity. (The ordinary current sense.)

[1536 Cogan Haven Health cexli, The coldnesse of stones and the dampe of the earth are both verie hurtfull to our bodies.] 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Damp, Moisture, Wetness. 1738 Johnson Idler No. 11 P 10 He., may set at defiance the morning mist and the evening damp. 1806 Snar. Winter in Lond. (ed. 3) III. 66 We keep fires in all the rooms by turns, so that no damp has come to the tapestry. 1838 LVTON Alice I. vi, Mrs. Merton, who was afraid of the damp, preferred staying within. 1875 Jevons Money xi, 129 To corrode by exposure to air or damp.

b. with pl. (Usually more concrete in sense.)

[1537 Googe Heresback: Husb. I. (1586) 42 b, Howe so ever the Barne be, you must place it as hie as you may, least ye corne be spoyled with moysture or dampes.]

1731 R. Bradley Wks. Nat. 166 An Hygrometer in the ... Conservatory, by which we might regulate the over Moisture or Damps in the Air of the House. 1797 Mrs. Ranclifer Italian xxvi, Cold damps which hung upon his forchead betrayed the agony of his mind. 1839 Longe, Voices of Nt., L'Envoi., Amid the chills and damps Of the vast plain where death encamps. 1898 HAWTHORNE Fr. § 11. Frnis. I. 120 Covered with damps, which collected and fell upon us in occasional drops.

c. slang. A drink, a 'wetting'. (DAMP v. 5 b.) 1837 DICKENS Pickro. xxvii, We'll just give ourselves a damp, Sammy.

x837 DICKENS Pickw. xxvii, We'll just give ourselves a damp, Sammy.

† 4. A dazed or stupefied condition; loss of consciousness or vitality, stupor. Obs. (Cf. Damp v. 2.)
x548 BECON David's Harp 150 b, He was in a trauns, that is to say in a dampe, a stupour, abashement, and soden privacion of sence or fealyng. x558 HULDET, Traunce or dampe, restasis. x667 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II.
x667 Milron P. L. X. x293 Adam by this from the cold sudden damp Recovering, and his scatterd spirits returnd.
x711 Vind. Sacheverell 94 He. struck a damp upon Whigiglism, and laid it in a State of Death. x712 Addid a Faintness all over me.

5. A state of dejection; depression of spirits.

a Faintness all over me.

5. A state of dejection; depression of spirits.

15. A state of dejection; depression of spirits of the Governour.

15. A spirit of the Governour.

16. A sp

the Castilians. 1840 Browning Sordello v. 433 This idle damp Befits not.

6. A check, discouragement.
1587 Greene Carde of Fancie Wks. 1882 IV. 59 To drive him more into doleful dumps shee returned him this damp. 1642 Chas. I Declar. 12 Aug. 18 Such a dampe of Trade in the Citie. 1680-90 Temple Ess. Pop. Discontents Wks. 1731 I. 268 Some little Damps would be given to that pestient Humour and general Mistake. 1769 Burke Observ. Late State Nation Wks. 1842 I. 92
Those accidents that cast an occasional damp upon trade. 1832 Hr. Martineau Life in Wilds vi. 70 A sudden damp seemed to be cast over all the plans.

7. Comb., as † damp-hole (sense I), -sheet (see quot. 1881); damp-proof, -worn (sense 3) adjs.;

damp-course, prop. damp-proof course, 'a course of some impermeable material laid on the foundation walls of a building a short distance

course of some impermeable material laid on the foundation walls of a building a short distance above the level of the outside soil, to prevent the damp from rising up the walls' (Gwilt).

1601 HOLLAND Pliny 1. 41 Which dampe holes breathing out a deadly aire. 1825 DICKENS Bleak Ho. II. xviii. 5 The time and damp-worn monuments. 1828 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Damp sheet, a large sheet, placed as a curtain or partition across a gate-road to stop and turn an air-current. 1824 Health Exhib. Catal. 50/2 Sanitary Stoneware of every description, including .. air-bricks, damp-proof course. 1830 A. WHITLEGGE Hygiene Vi. 150 A 'damp-course' must be provided, that is a continuous horizontal course of glazed earthenware, slate, or other impervious material.

Damp, 5b. 2 Variant of DAM 5b. 1

1. Of the nature of, or belonging to, a 'damp' or noxious exhalation: see DAMP 5b. 1. Obs. 1634 MILTON Comus 470 Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp Oft seen in charnel vaults and sepulchres. 1671 — Samson 8 The air, imprison'd also, close and damp, Unwholesome draught. 1733 SIR J. Lowther Damp Air in Coal-pit in Phil. Trans. XXXVIII. 112 It is to be observed that this sort of Vapour, or damp Air, will not take Fire except by Flame.

+ 2. Affected with or showing stupefaction or depression of spirits; dazed, stupefied. Obs. or arch. 1590 GREENE Never too late Canzone, An object twice as bright, So gorgeous as my senses all were damp [rime lamp]. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 523 With looks Down cast and damp. 16id. v. 65 Mee damp horror child. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Emied vi. 85 The trembling Trojans hear, O're-spread with a damp sweat and holy fear. 1843 J. MARTINEAU Chr. Life (1867) 473 Murky doubts and damp short-sightedness. 1855 ThACKERAY Vewcomes liv, The dinner was rather a damp entertainment.

3. Slightly wet as with steam, suspended vapour, dew, or mist; holding water in suspension or absorption; moist, humid. (The ordinary current sense.) 1706 Phillips deck Kersey, To Damp, to make damp.

tion; moist, humid. (The ordinary current sense.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To Damp, to make damp, or moist.

1735 BERKELEY Querist \$ 412 A cold, damp, sordid habitation, in the midst of a bleak country.

1748 F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass. I. 21 The Weather. disagreeably damp from the great Wetting of the Fog. 2874 Kingsley Lett. (1878) II. 429 We have come out of intense winter into damp spring.

1864 May 1875 May 18

sleeping in a damp bed.

Damp (demp), v. [f. Damp sb.; frequent from c 1550. Ger. dampfen, Du. dampen, also go back to the 16th c.; in Ger. a causal dempfen appears to go back to OHG. (demphan:-\*dampian). For dampped in Allit. Poems B. 989, see Dump.]

1. trans. To affect with 'damp', to stifle, choke, extinguish; to dull, deaden (fire, sound, etc.). Also fie.

extinguish; to dull, deaden (fire, sound, etc.). Also fig.

1564 tr. Jewel's Apol. Ch. Eng. iv. (Parker Soc.) 82
Their own matter is damped, and destroyed in the word of God as if it were in poison [in weneno extingui vident et suffocari). 1597 Hooner Eccl. Pol. v. Ixili. § 2 An euill moral disposition...dampeth the very light of heauenly illumination. 1626 BACON Sylva § 147 All shutting in of Air, where there is no competent Vent, dampeth the Sound. 1637 Shirkey Lady of Pleas. IV. i, Her phlegm would quench a furnace, and her breath Would damp a musket ball. 1795 Leuwenhork in Phil. Trans. XXV. 2159 If we take a piece of Wood-coal, that has been damp'd or extinguished. 1818 Blacken. Mag. II. 528 Having damped his own appetite with a couple of slices. Mod. To damp a fire with small coal.

15. To damp down (a fire or furnace): to cover or fill it with small coal, ashes, or coke, so as to

or fill it with small coal, ashes, or coke, so as to check combustion and prevent its going out, when not required for some time. Also fig.

1869 J. Martineau Ess. II. 278 Fire which must not be permitted to damp itself down. 1884 Pall Mall G. or Feb. 2/1 The notices terminate at the end of the month...and the furnaces will be damped down. Ibid. 28 Aug. 1/1 Mr. Gladstone's speeches may tend to damp down the agitation. Acoustics, Music, etc. To stop the vibrations

of a string or the like; to furnish (the strings of a pianoforte) with dampers.

1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 140 A piece of cloth .. to damp or stop the string [in a clavichord]. 1883 A. J. Hirkins in Grove Dict. Mas. III. 636 The higher treble of the piano is not now damped.

d. Magnetism. To stop the oscillations of a magnetic pendle by placing a magnet of conducting.

magnetic needle by placing a mass of conducting metal near it.

magnetic needle by placing a mass of conducting metal near it.

1879 Thomson & Tait Nat. Phil. I. 1. § 379 The oscillations of a magnetized needle about its position of equilibrium are 'damped' by placing a plate of copper below it.

† 2. To stifle (the faculties) with noxious 'fumes'; to stupefy, benumb, daze. Obs.

1870 Dee Math. Pref. 1 The fantasies of those hearers were dampt. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Pet. ii. 20 (1865) 559

The lusts of the flesh, like the vapours of a replete stomach rising up and damping the brain. 1716 Bentley Serm. xi. 375 We may damp or stifle them [our Faculties] by Sloth and Neglect. 1736 Leoni tr. Alberti's Archit. I. 52, The Understanding can never be clear, the Spirits being dampt and stupify'd.

3. To deaden or restrain the ardour or energy of; to depress, deject, discourage, check.

2. persons, their spirits, zeal, hopes, etc.

1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. iii. (R.), That. they that were puffed vp before. should bee damped, and be brought lowe. 1654 Trape Comm. Yob xiii. 15 As that

woman of Canaan.. who would not be damped or discouraged with Christs.. sience. 1644 Whitlock Zootomia 24 Nor shall their scorne spoyle good purposes, by damping my resolutions. 1748 Anson's Voy. 1. i. 11 Our hopes of a speedy departure were even now somewhat damped. 1766 Goldshaw. Vic. W. V. This is the way you always damp my girls and me when we are in spirits. 1821 Clare Vill. Minstr. 1. 166 Sorrow damps my lays. 1876 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. II. 11. ii. 242 How little his personal troubles had damped his evangelical zeal. 1887 Frith Astobiog. 1. xxiii. 339 Damped by the indifference of my artist-friends.

D. actions, projects, trade, etc. Now rare.
1348 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke xvi. (R.), To dampe y' taunting mockes of such persones. 1622 Bacon Hen. Vil., 75 To stop and dampe Informations upon Penall Lawes, by procuring Informations by collusion. 1639 C. Mather in Andros Tracts (1869) 13 The Courses immediately taken to damp and spoyl our Trade. 1797 T. Jefferson Wril. (1859) II. 83 To damp that freedom of communication which the resolution of Congress.. was intended to re-establish. 1822 Austin Juripe. (1879) I. vi. 301 If they think... that a political institution damps production and accumulation.

† 4. To envelop in fog or mist; also fig. 1639 Donne Serm. Matt. xi. 6 If my religion did wrap me in a continual cloud. damp me in a continual vapour, smoke me in a continual sourness.

5. To make moist or humid, to wet as steam, vapour mist, or dew dose: to moisten.

smoke me in a continual sourness.

5. To make moist or humid, to wet as steam, vapour, mist, or dew does; to moisten.

1671 R. Bohun Wind 14 They [winds from South] damp innen and paper, though never so carefully guarded from the Air. 1769 W. Buchan Don. Med. (ed. 11) 129 That baneful custom said to be practised in many inns, of damping sheets, and pressing them in order to save washing.

1868 HAWTHORNE Amer. Note Bks. (1870) I. 180 The dew damped the road. 1875 URE Dict. Arts 111. 648 The paper used in printing is always damped before being sent to the press, wet paper taking the ink considerably better than dry.

b. reft. To take a drink, 'wet one's whistle'. slang.

slang.

1862 LOWELL Biglow P. Poems 1890 II. 283 A tent..
Where you could go, ef you wuz dry, an' damp ye in

a minute.

6. Gardening. To damp off (intr.): Of plants:
To rot or go off from damp; to fog off.

1846 Mrs. LOUDON Gardening for Ladies 90 Cuttings when thus treated are very apt to damp off.

1881 Gard.

Chron. XVI. 690 See that none of the spikes touch the glass or they may speedily damp off.

Damp, obs. var. Dam sb. 1; obs. (erron.) form of Damn.

Dampen (dæmp'n), v. (Now chiefly U. S.)

[f. Damp a. +-EN, or derivative form of Damp v.]

1. trans. To dull, deaden, diminish the force or ardour of, depress, deject; = Damp v. I, 3.

1. trans. To dull, deaden, diminish the force or ardour of, depress, deject; = Damp v. I, 3.

1. to 30 Jackson Creed vi. i. Wks. VI. 36 By which the fervency of better spirits devotion is so much dampened. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple 1st. vii. xxxiii, Himself dampens the smiling day. 1833 W. Irving Life 4 Lett. (1864)

1. xviii. 206 The miserable accounts from the frontier dampened in some measure the public zeal. 1834 Landon Imag. Conv. vii. Wks. 1846 I. 28 His genius hath been dampened by his adversities. 1885 Century Mag. 427/1

This adversity seemed to dampen the ardor of the crew.

2. Magnetism. = DAMP v. I d.

1879 G. Prescott Sp. Telephone 36 The object in using the rubber is to dampen the movement of the disk.

3. To make damp, moisten; = DAMP v. 5.

1885 G. H. Boughton Sk. Rambles Holland v. 77 The high tide must somewhat dampen the poor departed [in a churchyard].

4. intr. To become dull or damp.

a churchyard].

4. intr. To become dull or damp.

1686 Goad Celest. Bodies 11. xi. 305 Fog, close, dampning, windy.

1857 Lowell Poems, Captive, Yet he came not, and the stillness Dampened round her like a tomb.

Hence Dampening vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; Dampener (U. S.), a contrivance for damping linen,

1814 Byron Larz 1. xxviii, And o'er his brow the dampening heart-drops threw The sickening iciness of that cold dew. 1836 New Monthly Mag. XLV1. 204 The gallantry and beauty of Tuscany sped through the dampening air. 1864 Lowell Lincoln Wks. 1890 V. 178 To withstand the inevitable dampening of checks, reverses, delays. 1887 Sci. Amer. 26 Mar. 202/2 A seam dampener has been patented. for use in laundries, etc.

**Damper** (dæ mpə1). [f. Damp v. + - er.] That which damps, in various senses of the vb.

which damps, in various senses of the vb.

1. Something that damps or depresses the spirits, etc.; also, a person who does the same.

1748 Richardson Clarista Wks. 1883 VII. 282, I very early discharged shame, that cold water damper to an enterprising spirit.

1749 H. Walfole in Hissey Holiday on Road (1887) 140 Sussex is a great damper of curiosity.

1818 Blackw. Mag. II. 528 Out of sixteen people, five dampers were present. 1824 HAZLITT Tablet. Ser. II. xii. (1869) 248 This is a damper to sanguine and florid temperaments.

1853 Thackeray Newcomes xxvi, I feel myself very often an old damper in your company.

1804 Mar. Eddworth Pop. Tales, Limerick Gloves, In the kitchen, taking his snack by way of a damper.

1811 Lamb Edax on Appetite, I endeavour to make up by a damper, as I call it, at home before I go out.

2. a. A piece of mechanism in a pianoforte for

a damper, as I call it, at home before I go out.

2. a. A piece of mechanism in a pianoforte for damping or stopping the vibrations of the strings, consisting of a small piece of wood or wire covered with cloth or felt, which rests against the strings corresponding to each key, and is raised or withdrawn from them when the key is pressed down.

1763 Specif. J. Broadwood's Patent No. 1379, b, b, are

the dampers, which also is fixt under the strings. 1856 MRS. C. CLARKE tr. Berlioz' Instrument. 72 The sign  $\oplus$  indicates that the dampers must be replaced by quitting the

b. 'The mute of a horn and other brass wind instruments' (Stainer & Barrett Dict. Mus. Terms).

3. A metal plate made to turn or slide in a flue or chimney, so as to control the combustion by

or chimney, so as to control the combustion by regulating or stopping the draught.

1988 Specif. Gardner's Patent No. 1642 These registers or dampers are enclosed in the chimney.

1791 Beddoes in Phil. Trans. LXXXI. 174 He first turned the flame from off the metal, which is done by letting down a damper upon the chimney.

1823 Moore Fables, Holy Alliance 86 Those trusty, blind machines. by a change as odd as cruel, Instead of dampers, served for fuel!

1829 R. Stuart Anecd. Steam Engines 1. 269 The heat of the furnace under the boiler was rudely regulated in both machines by a damper.

a damper.
4. Magnetism. (See quot., and cf. Damp v. 1 d.)
1881 Maxwell Electr. & Magn. II. 344-5 A metallic
surface, called a Damper, is sometimes placed near a magnet
for the express purpose of damping or deadening its vibrations. We shall therefore speak of this kind of resistance

tor the express purpose of damping or deadening its vibrations. We shall therefore speak of this kind of resistance
as Damping.

5. Any contrivance for damping or moistening.
e.g. An appliance for moistening the gummed back of
postage stamps; one for damping paper for a copying-press,
for cleaning slates, etc.

x845 Mech. Mag. XLII. 285 Postage stamp, wafer, and
label damper. x854 Ibid. LXI. 86 The damper may be left
in any position when not in use, as the water will not of
itself run out.

6. Australia. A simple kind of unleavened cake

6. Australia. A simple kind of unleavened cake or bread made, for the occasion, of flour and water

or bread made, for the occasion, of flour and water and baked in hot ashes.

1833 STURT Two Exped. S. Australia II. 203 While drinking their tea and eating their damper. 1852 MUNDY Austripodes vi. (1855) 149 The Australian bush-bread, a baked unleavened dough, called damper—a damper, sure enough, to the stoutest appetite. 1891 Melbourne Argus 7 Nov. 13/5 When you've boiled your billy and cooked your damper you put out the fire and move...on to camp.

7. Comb. 8. in sense 2 a, as damper-crank, -rail, -stick, †-stop; damper-pedal, that pedal in a pianoforte which raises all the dampers, the 'loud pedal'. b. in sense 3, as damper-regulator, a

pedal'. b. in sense 3, as damper-regulator, a contrivance by which the heat of the furnace or the pressure of steam is made to control the

damper.

1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 140 Fig. 2, e, Damper stick.

1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 140 Fig. 2, e, Damper stick.

1841 The damper-stop raised the dampers from the

strings. Ibid., Fig. 10, k, Damper Crank. Ibid. 142

Fig. 11, g, Damper rail. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. 676

The damper-regulators which act by the pressure of steam

are of three or more kinds.

Dampiness. rare. [f. Dampy a. + -ness.]

The state of being 'dampy' or somewhat damp.

1830 Blackw. Mag. XXVIII. 886 You know not whether

it be rain, snow, or sleet, that drenches your clothes in

dampiness.

Damping (dæ mpin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DAMP, q.v. Also attrib., as in damping-machine, damping-plate (= DAMPER 3). 1755 TOLDERVY Two Orphaus III. 172 The flames, by slight damping, soon became the more violent. 1816 J. SMITH Panorama Sc. 4 Art II. 312 The bottom of the furnace. the holes of the damping plate. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Damping-machine. 1. (Printing.) A machine for damping sheets of paper previous to printing. 2. A machine in which starched goods are moistened previous to running them through the calendering-machine. 1881 [see DAMPER 4]. 1883 Arkinson tr. Ganot's Physics (ed. 11) 832 The greater the masses of metal, and the more closely they surround the magnet, the stronger is the damping.

Damping (dæ'mpin), ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That damping, in various senses: see Damp v. 1607. WALKINGTON Opt. Glass 28 The damping fumes that the Sun elevates from bogges. 1691-8 Norris Pract. Disc. 151 What a damping Thought must it be for such a Man to consider [etc.]. 1844. DICKENS Mart. Chuz. xiii, It was somewhat of a damping circumstance to find the room full of smoke. 1878 M. C. Jackson Chapteron's Cares I. xi. 153 Clarissa's presence generally has a slightly damping effect upon Forster.

Dampish (dæ'mpij), a. [orig. f. Damp sb. + -18H (cf. boyish): subsequently treated as if f. Damp a.]
+1. Of the nature of, or infested with, exhalations

† 1. Of the nature of, or infested with, exhalations or (noxious) vapours; vaporous, foggy, misty. Obs. 1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. 1. (1586) 8 b, All waters commonly with dampishe vapours in Summer... doo infect both man and beast with pestilence. 1596 Spenner... doo infect both man and beast with pestilence. 1596 Spenner... doo infect both man and beast with pestilence. 1596 Spenner... doo infect both man and beast with pestilence. 1596 Spenner... doo infect both man and beast with pestilence. 1596 Spenner... 1690 in the dampish aire. — F. Q. 17. v. viii. 34 The drowzie humour of the dampish night. 2164 May 164 May 1 + 1. Of the nature of, or infested with, exhalations

3. Somewhat damp or moist.

[1577 Googe Heresbach's Husb. IV. (1586) 192 b, Set them up in some moist and dampish place.] t64x Best Farm. Hrs. (Surtees) 24 Stone floores are allwayes moist and dampish. 1797 BAILEY Vol. II, Pampish, something damp or moist or wet. 1803 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts XXI. 302 Wood placed in dampish situations.

Hence Dampishly adv., Dampishness.

Hence Da:mpishly adv., Da:mpishness.

1815 MARKHAM Eng. Housew. 11. iii. (1668) 109 Let them be dampishly moistened with Damask Rose-water. 1617

— Caval. vi. 24 It shall defend him from the colde dampishness of the earth. 1666 Bacon Sylva § 937 To put a Lay of Chalke between the Bricks, to take away all Dampishnesse.

1727 BAILEY vol. 11, Dampishness, moistness, wetness.

Damply (dæ:mpil), adv. rare. [f. DAMP a. +

-LY 2.] In a damp manner.

1891 American XIV. 234 The house was damply cold.

1892 C. Dunstan Quita 11. 11. v. 115 It was damply, foggily cold.

Dampnacion, dampne, etc., obs. ff. DAMNA-

TION, DAMN, etc.

Dampnage, obs. form of DAMAGE.

Dampness (dæmpnes). [f. DAMP a. + - NESS.]

The condition or quality of being damp; moist-

The condition or quality of being damp; moistness, humidity; moisture.

1665 Manley Grotins' Low C. Warres 423 The dampness of the fields. 1687 Dayden Hind. 4 l'. 111. 508 Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky.. Twas only water thrown on sails too dry. 1765 A. Dickson Treat. Agric.ed. 2)55 A careful observer, in a night when there is a great dew, will perceive a dampness upon every surface. 1848 Thackery Van. Fair xxii, The valet. cursing the rain and the dampness of the coachman who was steaming beside him.

Dampson, obs. form of Damson.

Dampson, obs. form of Damson.

Dampy (dæmpi), a. [f. Damp sb. + -x.]

†1. Full of, or of the nature of (noisome or gloomy) vapour or mist; foggy. Obs.

1600 Tourneur Transp. Metamorph. v, O see how dampy shewes yond torche's flame. Ibid. lexx, How like blacke Orcus lookes this dampy cave. 1605 Danyton Man in Moon 363 The dampy Mist, From earth arising. 1729 Savage Wanderer 111. 284 Dispers'd, the dark and dampy vapours fly.

SAVAGE WANDER II. 224 Dispers of the dark and dampy vapours fly.

\*\*fig. a 1627 HAYWARD Edw. VI (1630) 141 To dispell any dampie thoughts which the remembrance of his unkle might raise.

\*\*D. Of a mine: Infested with 'damps' or noxious

gases.

18.. Weale (cited in Encycl. Ditt.), When foul gases do not move freely by the ordinary natural ventilation in a colliery, it is said to be dampy.

2. Affected with moisture; somewhat damp.

2. If the said of the baroscope.

2. The Philips Pasteruls iii. 42 His beauteous Limbs upon the dampy Clay.

2. Backw. Mag. VII. 677 The clay-hole you live in, cold, dirty and dampy.

2. Dampary . see Daniel Ay.

Damsax: see Danish ax.

Damsel (dæ mzěl), damosel (dæ mozel).
Forms: a. 3 dameisele, 3-4 damaisele, 4 dammaisele, 3-5 damaysele, 5-elle; β. 4-6 damesel, -elle, -elle, damisel, -elle, 5 dammisel, Sc. damysell, 6 Sc. damicel, -elle, 5 dammisel, Sc. damyseill, 6 Sc. damicel, -ell; 7. 5-7 damsell, 6- damsel; 8. 4-6 damoysele, -el, (9 damoiselle); 6-7 (9) damoisele, -elle, (9 damoiselle); 6-7 (9) damosel, -elle, damosel(1,-elle, (6 damusel); 6. 7 dam'sell, 7-8 dam'sel. [Early ME. dameisele, damaisele, a. OF. dameisele (damisele) (12th c.), later damoisele, -elle (the only form in Cotgrave), demoiselle (14th c.). The OF. dameisele was a new formation from dame, instead of the popular dansele, dansele, doncete = Pr. and It. donzella, Sp. doncella:—late L. \*dominicella, med.L. domicella, domicella, dim. of domina mistress, lay, fem. of dominus lord. (There is a 10th c. F. instance of the learned form domniselle.) In lady, tem. of dominus lord. (There is a 10th c. F. instance of the learned form domnizelle.) In Eng. the middle syllable was reduced from ei (ai), to i, i, and finally disappeared. The variant damoiselle was introduced in 15th c. from Parisian F. (by Lydgate, Caxton, etc.), and gave rise here to damosel, damozel, so frequent in 10-17th c., and affected in 19th c. in sense I. See also Douzel.]

1 A young appeared lady: originally one of

1. A young unmarried lady; originally one of noble or gentle birth, but gradually extended as a respectful appellation to those of lower rank. Now merged in sense 2; but modern poets and romantic writers (led by Sir W. Scott) have recalled the 16-17th c. damosel, damozel, to express a more

writers (led by Sir W. Scott) have recalled the 16-17th c. damosel, damozel, to express a more stately notion than is now conveyed by damsel.

a. [1292 Britton 1. xix. § 5 Des enfauntz madles, damaysels et veduex.] c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 84/37 Pe Iustise bi-heold pat maide... Dameisele, he seide, '3wat art bou?' 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1492 Pe nobloste damaisele pat was in eni londe. a 1496 Krst. de la Tour cxx. 166 The yonge damayselle, the whiche the knight hadde refused.

B. 1300-40 Curror M. 3837 (Cott.) Iacob lifted vp be sten, And spak ban wit be damisel. c. 1380 Sir Ferumb. 2103 Pan hym spak duk Roland... Tak thys damesele by be hand as bow louest me. c. 1386 Chaucer Nun's Pr. T. 50 The fairest hiewed... Was cleped fayre damysel Pertilote. 1440 Sir Degrev. 623 To chyrche the gay dammisel Buskede hyr 3are. c. 1300 Lancelot 2351 Sche had no knycht, sche had no damyseil.

y. c. 1400 Destr. Troy 7887 A damsell faire, Pat bright was of ble, and Breisaid she hight. 1649 MILTON Eikon. xxi, The Damsell of Burgundie (the Duchess). 1711 'J. DISTAFF' Char. Dom Sacheverellio 9 [Hel took..the very Scrubs of both Sexes for Knights and Damsels. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Engl. 1. 586 Damsels of the best families in the town wove colours for the insurgents.

8. c. 1400 Rom. Rose 1622 These damoysels & bachelers. c. 1477 CAXTON Jason 6 Barounes and knightes, ladies and damoiselles, etc in the halle. 1849 Chaloner Erasmus on Folly O iij b, Amonges the damoysels and Madames of the

court. 1557 K. Arthur (Copland) 1. xvii, There came a damoysell .. a passyng fayre damisel. [1841 D'ISRAELI Amer. Lit. (1867) 223 Those romances of chivalry.. long formed the favourite reading of the noble, the dame and the damoiselle.]

e. c1300 K.Alis. 171 Ladies and damoselis Maken heom redy. 1533 Ld. Berners Froist. I. ix. 9 All knyghtes ought to ayd to theyr powers all ladyes and damozels. Ibid. ccxiii. 264 They rode about the countrey, and vysited the ladies nad dumasels [classifier] farmed admozelles, dammuselles]. 1548 Hall Chron. 240 The yonge Princes and Damosell of Burgoyne. 1590 Spenser F. G. In i. 19 Th'adventure of the errant damozell. 1615 G. Sandys Trazu. 215 Hercules. walking along the shore with a Damosel, whom he loued. 1813 Scott Trierm. Introd. viii, Of errant knight and damozelle. 1871 Rossetti Blessed Damozel i, The blessed damozel leaned out From the gold bar of Heaven. 1884 F. M. Crawford Rom. Singer I. 256 Your boy wants to marry a noble damosel.

2. A young unmarried woman (without any connotation of rank or respect—sometimes even slightingly); a maid, maiden, girl, country lass.

2. A young unmarried woman (without any connotation of rank or respect—sometimes even slightingly); a maid, maiden, girl, country lass. Since 17th c., archaic and literary or playful; not in ordinary spoken use.

β. c 1380 Wyclif Wkz. (1880) o To geten be stynkyng loue of damyselis. 1882 Cath. Angl. 80 Damesselle. ...impha. a 1550 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht, thir lassis licht of laitis. 1828 Knox First Blast (Arb.) 22 Aged fathers and tendre damiselles.

γ. 1535 Coverdale Zech. viii. 5 Yonge boyes and damselles, playnge vpon the stretes. 1687 Congrava Old Bach. III. vi, Good words, damsel, or I shall — 1712 Strell Syect. No. 278 P 2 You will not deny your Advice to a distressed Damsel. 1832 W. Inving Alkambra II. 130 Awed and abashed in the presence of a simple damsel of fifteen. 1870 Dickens E. Drood viii, The two young men saw the damsels enter the court-yard of the Nuns House.

ε. 1522 Skelton Wky not to Court 200 With Dalyda to mell, That wanton damozell. 1576 Act 18 Eliz. c. 7 \$10 fW men, Maids, Wives and Damosels. 1611 Blue Mark v. 39, 41 The damosell is not dead, but sleepeth. Damosell (I say vnto thee), arise. 1648 Rogers Naaman 7 A poore damosell and captive. 1704 J. Pitts Acc. Mohammetans 27 The Father of the Damosel usually makes up the Match.

ε. 1638 Quarles Div. Fancies III. vii, Dam'sel arise? 1818 Phon Solomon II. 301 And one mad Dam'sel dares dispute my pow'r.

+ 3. A maid in waiting, a female attendant. Originally a young lady of gentle birth, as maid of honour or waiting-woman to a lady of rank; but gradually extended downward. Now Obs. exc. as merged in 2.

[1199 Rol. Chartarum 25/2 Beatriciae et Aeliciae domi-

but gradually extended downward. Now Obs. exc. as merged in 2.

[1319] Rot. Chartarum 25/2 Beatriciae et Aeliciae domicellis praedictae reginae sororis nostrae.] c 1314 Guy Warw.

(A.) 618 Felice be feir answerd bo [to her maid]. Damisel, sche seyd, whi seistow so? 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. 13. 12

Dobet is hir damoisele [C. xi. 138 damesele] sire doweles dougter To serue þis lady lelly. c 1489 CAXON Blanckardyn ix. 39 A goode auncyent damoysell whiche dyde norisshe her of her brestys... called her nouryce and maystresse. 1594 CARW Huartés Exam. Wits x. (1596) 130 He sent his damsels [ancillas suas] to call to the Castle. 1649 ROBERTS Clavis Bibl. 287 His friends and her Damosels, being the foure speakers. 1664 Butler Hud. II. i. 98 A slender Young waiting damsel to attend her. 1833 H. MARTINEAU Loom & Lugger II. v. 100 The terrified kitchen damsels.

II transf

II. transf.

4. A hot iron for warming a bed.

App. a humorous allusion to 1 Kings i. 1-4.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Damset, a kind of utensil put in beds, to warm old mens feet withal. It consists of a hot iron inclosed in a hollow cylinder, which is wrapped round with linen cloth. Some call it a num. 1848-9 SOUTHEY Common-9l. Bk. IV. 434.

5. A projection on the spindle of a mill-stone for shelving the shoot

shaking the shoot.

1880 Antrim & Down Gloss., Damsel, an iron rod with projecting pins, that shakes the shoot of the hopper in a corn mill. 1880 JEFFERIES Gl. Estate 167 Tibbald, of course, had his joke about that part of the [mill] machinery which is called the 'damsel'.

III. 6. attrib., as damsel train, etc. Comb. damsel-errant, feminine of knight-errant (Scott, after Spenser's 'errant Damozell' in 1 e); damsel-

after Spenser's 'errant Damozell' in I e); damselfly, the slender dragon-fly Agrion Virgo, and kindred species, called in French demoiselle.

a 1598 Greene & Lodge Looking Glasse i. (1861) 118
He send for all the damosell Queenes. To wait as hand maides to Remelia. 1691 MILTON Samsom 721 Her harbinger, a damsel train behind. 1725 POPE Odyss. XXIII. 46 At his nod the damsel-train descends. 1815 Moore Lalla R., Parad. 4 Peri, The beautiful blue damsel flies. 1821 Scott Kenilus. XXV, If any man shall find me playing squire of the body to a damosel-errant. 1840 Browning Sordello 1. 284 Flittered in the cool some azure damsel-fly.

Hence Da'mselhood, the condition or age of a damsel, young-womanhood. Damselish a., of

damsel, young-womanhood. Damselish a., of or proper to a damsel (nonce-tuds.)

1867 Contemp. Rev. VI. 363 'One of the queene's damselles' is set forth as riding about (certainly in a very damselish way) at random .. to find the desired champion.

1880 Daily Netws I July, Thegreat majority .. had not reached the glory of damselhood; they were simply children.

Damson (dæmz'n). Forms: 4-9 damascene, 4-5 damacene, -yne, 4 damesene, 5 damesyn, -ys(s)yn, 5-6 -asyn, 6 dameson, -ysen, -isen, -osin, dammosen, damascen, -en, 6-7 dam-(m)asin, 6-0 damascen, 7 -asine, -ascene, -osin: (m)asin, 6-9 damascen, 7-azine, -azeene, -osin; 5 damsyn, 6 dampson, damsine, -ing, 6-7

damsen, 7-sin, 7-8 damsin, 5-damson. [ME. (or? AngloFr.) damascene, ad. L. Damascenum for Prūnum Damascenum plum of Damascus (Isidore xvII. vii. 10 Damascena a Damasco oppido). The various weakenings, damesene, damesen, damsen, damsen, damson, appear to be all of English development.]

1. A small plum, black or dark purple, the fruit of Prunus communis or domestica, variety damascena, which was introduced in very early times into Greece and Italy from Syria.

Greece and Italy from Syria.

a 1400 Pittill of Susan 80 per weore growyng so grene pe Date wijb pe Damesene. c 1400 Lanfrand's Cirurg. 192 Take xx. damascenes & xii. figis. c 1460 J. RUSSELL Bl. Nurture 77 in Babees Bl. 122 Serve fastynge, plommys, damsons, cheries. Ibid. 680 Damesyns. 1548 BOORDE Dyetary xxi. (1870) 285, .vi. or .vii. damysens eaten before dyner, be good to prouoke a mans appetyde. 1573 TUSSER Husb. (1878) 76 Damsens, white and black. 1568 Bacon Sylva § 509 in Fruits, the white commonly is meaner, as in Pear-plumbs, Damosins, etc. 1557 R. AUSTEN Fruit Trees 1. 57 The Damazcene also is an excellent fruit. 1747 MRS. GLASSE Cookery xviii. heading, To preserve damsons whole. 1750 Jounson Rambler No. 51 F 14 The art of scalding damascenes without bursting them. 1818 MRS. Sierewoop Fairchild Fann. (1829) I. xiv. 115 Mrs. Fairchild and Betty boiled up a great many damascenes in sugar. 1866 Treas. Bot. Prunus institta, the Bullace.. A variety occurs with yellowish fruit, which latter are sold in London as White Damsons.

b. Locally, a distinction is sometimes made

b. Locally, a distinction is sometimes made between damson and damascene, the latter being

b. Locally, a distinction is sometimes made between damson and damascene, the latter being applied to the so-called damson-plum: see c. 1818 Todd Supplie, Damascene. This and the damson are distinct sorts of plums: the damascene is the larger of the two, and not at all bitter; the damson is smaller, and has a peculiar bitter or roughness. 1891 Daily News 17 Nov. 5/2 In Nottinghamshire there is, it seems, a recognised distinction between 'damsons' or 'damasons' and 'damascenes'. in the Newark County Court.. a greengrocer.. complained that whereas he had ordered damsons he was supplied with damascenes.

6. Damson plum: formerly = damson; but now applied to a sub-variety of plum somewhat like the damson: see quot. 1892.

1586 Cogan Haven Health (1636) 104 The Damasin Plummes are woont to be dried and preserved as figges. 1611 Corca, Damaisina, a Damascene, or Damsen plum. 1770 Foork Lame Lower III. Wks. 1790 II. 85 It was.. the best of plum-trees, it was a damascen plum. 1892 Daily News 13 Sept. 3/2 The damson plum. is quite as good for most purposes as the damson, and has not its acridity or roughness.

2 The tree which bears this: also damson tree.

70. The tree which bears this: also damson tree. 2. The tree which bears this: also damson tree.

1308 TREVISA Barth. de P. R. XVII. CXXXV. (1405) 686 Of plumme tree is many manere of kynde but the Damacene is the beste. 14... T. of Erceldonne 180 (Cambr. MS.) Pe darte and also be damsyn tre. 1375 Art of Planting 11 To set Damsons or Plum trees. 1563 BACON Eis., Gardens (Arb.) 556 In Aprill follow... The Dammasin, and Plum-Trees in Blossome. 1860 DELAMER Kitch. Gard. 158 In shallow or wet soils it is better to bud [peaches] on plum stocks, such as damsons, St. Juliens, &c.

3. Applied to Chrysophyllum oliviferum of the W. Indies (Damson-plum, quot. 1756); Bitter or Mountain Damson, a name for Simaruba amara. 1796 P. Browne Jamaica. 171 The Damson-plumb. is found wild in many parts of Jamaica. 1811 A. T. Thomson Loud. Disp. (1818) 327 The Simaruba quassia, or mountain damson, as it is called in Jamaica. 1828 R. Hoge Vec. Kingdom 224 Simaruba officinalis... attains the height of sixty feet, and is called Bitter Damson, Mountain Damson, and Slave Wood.

and Stave Wood.

4. a. attrib. or adj. Of the colour of the damson.

Also damson brown.

Also damson brown.

1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd., Partridge, grecian, reddish, cinercous, white, and damascen.

1684 Lond. Gaz. No. 1963/4 A Damson brown Mare.

1791 HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing II. II.VI. iv. 347 Damascen colours, and other shades of browns of the common dye.

b. altrib. and Comb., as damson dumpling, etc.;

damson-cheese, an inspissated conserve of damsons and sugar; damson-pie, -tart (slang, after damn), profane language; damson-plum (see

ic, 3).

1769 Mrs. Raffald Eng. Housekpr. (1778) 183 To make Damson Dumplins. c1803 C. K. Sharpe New Oxford Guide ii. in Mem. (1888) I. 15 Cakes, ruskins, prunelloes, and sweet damson cheeses. 1887 JESSOPP Arcady 213 His language is profane from long habit.—(given over to damson tart like', as they say in Arcady. 1888 W. BLACK Strange Adv. House Boat vin. (Farmer), 1888 W. BLACK Strange Adv. House Boat vin. (Farmer), Even if you were to hear some of the Birmingham lads giving each other a dose of damson-pie...you wouldn't understand a single sentence.

Damysé, var. of 1) Massee Obs., damson.

Damysel, Damysen, obs. ff. Damsel, Damson. + Dan 1. Obs. Also 4-5 daun, dans, dauns, 4-6 dane, 5 dann; see also Sc. dene, Den. [a. Of. dan (also dant, dam, damp, in nom. dans, danz) = mod. F. dom. Pr. don, dompn, Sp., Pg. don, It. donno:—L. dominus lord. Cf. Dam sb. 4]

An honourable title = Master, Sir: a. used in addressing or speaking of members of the religious orders; cf. Dow; b. applied to distinguished men, knights, scholars, poets, deities, etc.; its modern affected application to poets appears to be after

affected application to poets appears to be after Spenser's Dan Chaucer'.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 73 Dane Phelyp was mayster but tyme. 1330 - Chron. Wace (Rolls) 8829 With hem wente daunz Merlyn ffor bo stones to make

engyn. 1340 Ayenb. 1 Þis boc is dan Michelis of Northgate. cx386 Chaucer Monk's Prol. 41 My lorde the Monk quod he. Wher shal I calle yow my lord daun Iohn, Or daun Thomas, or elles daun Albon? Of what hous be ye? 1393 Gower Conf. III. 86 Lo, thus Danz Aristoteles These thre sciences hath devided. 1483 Cath. Angl. 80 A Dan; sicult monachi vocantur. 1533 Skelton Garl. Laurel 391 The monke of Bury. Dane Johnn Lydgate. 1587 Turber. 1742. T. 1837) 9, I undertook Dan Lucans verse. 1596 Spenser F. Q. iv. ii. 32 Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyld. 1714 Pore Imit. Hor., Sat. II. vi. 153 Our friend Dan Prior. 1717 Prior Alma II. 120 Pray thank Dan Pope who told it me. 1832 Tennyson Dream Fair Women 5 Dan Chaucer, the first warbler.

Dan 2 (den). Also 8 dann. A small buoy, made of wood or inflated sheepskin, supporting a stout pole which bears a flag by day and lamp by night, used either to mark the position of deepsea lines, or as a centre round which a steamtrawler is worked.

trawler is worked.

trawler is worked.

Hence attrib. dan-tow, the rope fastening the dan to the lines or, in steam-trawling, to a small anchor or anchors. 1687 Lond. Gaz. No. 2298/4 They will.. forthwith cause to be laid a White Buoy, having a Dann thereupon, till they may be able to erect another Beacon. 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 7 Fleet of Cod Lines.. ready for Baiting, with Dans, Dantows, and Anchors complete. 1893 Whitby Gaz. 11 Nov. 3/1 The vessel then drifts slowly on until a distance of about two miles separates it from the dan.

Dan 3. Coal-mining: local. A small truck or sledge on which coal is drawn from the workings to the main road or shaft. Hence Dan v.

sledge on which coal is drawn from the workings to the main road or shaft. Hence **Dan** v. 1852 Brande Dict. Sc. (ed. 2) Dans, small trucks or sledges used in coal mines. 1871 Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng. 1. 305 The coals were brought along the face to the hill, on a dan'. there reloaded and hauled to the shaft. 1879 Miss Jackson Shroph. Word-bk., Dan, a small tub used for drawing coals from the workings to the main road where the skips are loaded. Danning is drawing the coals in the dans, which is done by boys. **Danaid** (dænejid). [In Fr. Danaide, ad. Gr. Aavais, pl. Aavaises, the Danaides or daughters of Danaus king of Argos, who, having murdered their husbands on the wedding-night, were condemned eternally to pour water into bottomless

demned eternally to pour water into bottomless

or sieve-like vessels.]

A daughter of Danaus; used attrib. in reference to the labour of the Danaides: endless and futile.

So Danaide an a.; and Danaides: endiess and luttle.

So Danaide an a.; and Danais used attrib.

a 1638 F. Greville Sidney (1652) 62 A Danaus sive of prodigality. 1884 Century Mag. Mar. 704 The crew are worn out with their Danaidean task.

Danaide (deene, pid). [a. mod. F. danaide (see prec.): so named in 1813 by a committee of the French Academy of Sciences, to whom it was submitted by the inventor Mannoury d'Ectot, from a fancied analogy to the vessels which the Danaides were required to fill.]

A kind of horizontal water wheel, consisting of a

vertical axis to which is attached a conical drum and case, with radial spiral floats; the water is directed against the floats by a chute and escapes at the bottom; also called 'tub-wheel'.

1825 Mech. Mag. IV. 41 Description of the Danaide.
1836 Mech. Mag. IV. 41 Description of the Danaide.
1836 Mech. Mag. IV. 41 Description of the Danaide.
1836 Mech. Mag. IV. 41 Description of the Danaide.
1836 Mech. Mag. IV. 41 Description of the Danaide.
1836 After The Danaide (dē hājait). Min. [Named 1836 after International Medical Control of the Medical Cont

J. F. Dana, an American chemist.] A variety of arsenopyrite or mispickel, containing cobalt. 1833 Amer. Iral. Sc. XXIV. 386 Danaile, a new ore of cobalt and iron.

Danalite (dēl'năloit). Min. [Named 1866 after J. D. Dana, an American mineralogist: see-LITE.] A silicate of iron, glucinum, etc. with sulphide of zinc, occurring in reddish octahedrons

in granite.

1866 Amer. Frul. Sc. Ser. II. XLII. 72 On Danalite, a new Mineral Species.

Danburite (dænbörəit). Min. [Named 1839 from Danbury, Ct., U.S., where it occurs.] A boro-silicate of lime, brittle, translucent, and of a

yellowish or whitish colour.

1839 Amer. Fral. Sc. XXXV. 137 Danburite, a new Mineral Species. 1836 Enn. Min. 295 The presence of boracic acid in danburite.

Dance (dans), sb. Forms: 4-7 daunoe, (4-5 dauns(e, 5-6 dawnoe, 6 dans(s), 5- dance. [a. OF. dance, danse, f. the vb. dancer, danser. So. dance. Par dance days. It Pr., Cat. dansa, Sp. danza, Pg. dança, dansa, It. danza; also Ger. tanz, Du. dans.]

1. A rhythmical skipping and stepping, with regular turnings and movements of the limbs and body, usually to the accompaniment of music; either as an expression of joy, exultation, and the like, or as an amusement or entertainment; the action or an act or round of dancing.

action or an act or round of dancing.

c 1300 K. Alis. 6900 Murye they syngyn, and daunces maken. 1303 R. Brunne // and 684 Daunces, karols, somour games. c 1340 Cursor M. 7601 (Trin.) In her daunce [v.r. dauncing, karol] bis was be song. c 1400 Rom. Rose 808 It to me liked right wele, That Courtesie me cleped so, And bade me on the daunce go. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. cxlix. 3 Let them prayse his name in the daunce. 1500 Shaks. Mids. N. II. i. 254 Lul'd in these flowers with dances and delight. 1611 Bible Judg. xxi. 21 If the daughters of

Shiloh come out to daunce in daunces. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 619 That day. they spent In song and dance about the sacred Hill. 1730-46 THONSON Autumn 1225 Leaps wildly graceful in the lively dance. 1766-71 H. WALFOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) II. 157 The holy family with a dance of Angels. is a capital picture. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley caviii, Walters whireld past in the wild excitement of the dance. Mod. Her partner for the next dance.

2. A definite succession or arrangement of steps and shathmical measurement constituting one past.

2. A definite succession or arrangement of steps and rhythmical movements constituting one particular form or method of dancing.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 365 The hove daunce and the carole.

1551 R. Copland (title), Maner of Dauncynge of base daunces after the vse of Fraunce.

1590 Shaks. Hen. V.

11. iv. 25 If we heard that England Were busied with a Whitson Morris-dance.

1504 A kinde of dance which they use also in Spaine. called The Canaries.

1711 Budgell. Spect. No. 67 P 2 Pyrrhus...Inventing the Dance which is called after his Name.

1879 H. N. Moselley Nat. on Challenger 331 The most interesting dances were a Club Dance and a Fan Dance.

1981 b. A tune or musical composition for regulating the movements of a dance or composed in a dance.

the movements of a dance, or composed in a dance

rhythm.

rhythm.

2509 HAWES Past. Pleas. xvi. xix, She commaunded her mynstrelles right anone to play. the gentill daunce.

2507 Morley Introd. Mus. 180 Ballete or daunces. songs, which being song to a dittie may likewise be daunced.

2713 BUDGELL Spect. No. 67 P.9 [He] bid the Fidlers play a Dance called Mol Patley.

2880 Grove Dict. Mus. 1. 350/t His [Chopin's] first . compositions were dances: Polonaises, Mazurkas, and Valses.

8. A social gathering for the purpose of dancing;

3. A social gathering for the purpose of dancing; a dancing party.

2136 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1269 Dido, And waytyn hire at festis and at dauncis.

1790 BURNS Tam O'Shanter 178 Ah! little kenn'd thy reverend grannie, That sark she coft for her wee Nannie. Wad ever graced a dance of witches! a 1845 BARHAM Ingold. Leg., Wedding day, When asked to a party, a dance, or a dinner. Mod. Mrs. S. is giving a dance instead of a garden party this year.

4. transf. and fig.

1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 85 P 4 The dance of spirits, the bound of vigour. are reserved for him that braces his nerves.

1879 STAINER Music of Bible 3 One might say that rhythm is the dance of sound.

1881 Daily Tel. 28 Jan., The dance of the waters, especially to windward, was visible for over a mile around.

15. fig. Course of action: mode of procedure.

The dance of the waters, especially to windward, was visible for over a mile around.

† 5. fig. Course of action; mode of procedure, play, game. To know the old dance: cf. F. 'elle scail assez de la vieille danse, she knowes well enough what belongs to the Game' (Cotgr.).

a 1352 Minor Poems i. 66 At Donde now es done paire daunce, And wend pai most anoper way. Ibid. v. 14 Sare it ham smerted pat ferd out of France, Pare lered Inglis men pam a new daunce. c 1386 CHAUCER Prol. 476 Of remedies of loue she knew per chaunce For she koude of that Art the olde daunce. xa3 Jas. I Kingii (C. kixxv, Tham that ar noght entit inne The dance of lufe. c 1449 Procek Rept. 1. xvi. 86 God for his merci and pitee kepe Ynglond, that he come not into lijk daunce. 1533 Morr Rich. 111, Whs. 53 The lord Stanley and he had departed with diuerse other lordes, and broken all the daunce. 1639 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 193 The Emperour. troubled, at this too long and too bloody dance. 2733 Walfold in Morley Life viii. (1889) 174 This dance. will no further go. I meant well, but. the Act could not be carried into execution without an armed force.

6. Phrases: a. To begin, lead the dance; fig. to take the lead in any course of action.

6. Phrases: a. To begin, lead the dance; fig. to take the lead in any course of action.

1335 Coer de L. 3739 The damyseles lede daunse.

1334 Chaucer Troylus II. 504 Yet made he lo as fressh a contensunce, As bough he schulde haue led be newe daunce. 1336 Weyler Sel. Whs. II. 360 Crist bat ledible daunce of love. 1536 Skelton Magnyf. 1348 Foly foteth it properly, Fansy ledeth the dawnce. 1537 Tonson Calvin's Serm. 17im. 522/2 They must begin the dance to be punished. a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. Cust. Country II. 1, They heard your lordship Was, by the ladies' choice, to lead the dance. 1742 Mann Let. to H. Walpole 23 Sept., M. de Gages is now the man who begins the dance.

b. To lead, rarely give (a person) a dance; fig. to lead (him) in a wearying, perplexing, or dis-

D. 10 lead, rarely give (a person) a dance; fig. to lead (him) in a wearying, perplexing, or disappointing course; to cause him to undergo exertion or work with no advantage and to the course.

appointing course; to cause him to undergo exertion or worry with no adequate result.

a 1529 Skelton Edw. IV, 29 She [Fortune] toke me by the hand and led me a daunce. 1539 PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd. III. ii, I pray God, they may. both be led a dark dance in the night! 1683 Hickeningll. IWks. (1716) II. 37, I think he has led me a fair dance, I am so tyred. 1706 S. L. tr. C. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 45 [A monkey] led me such a dance, that I had almost stuck in the Slough. 1796 W. Hutton Autobiog. 65, I should have led them a dance of twenty miles to breakfast at Kidderminster. 1874 Aldrich Prud. Palfrey i. (1885) 12 It was notorious that the late Maria Jane had led Mr. Wiggins something of a dance in this life.

C. Dance of Death: an allegorical representation of Death leading men of all ranks and conditions in the dance to the grave: a very common subject of pictorial representation during the middle ages. Also called dance of Macabre, F. danse macabre: see Littré.

see Littré.

see Littré.

c 1430 Lydg. Daunce of Machabre Prol., The which daunce at sainct innocentes Portrayed is with all the surplusage. Ibid., Death fyrst speaketh vnto the Pope, and after to euery degree as foloweth. 1480 Robt. Denyll 26 For and we nowe in deathes daunce stode To hell shoulde we go, with horrible vengeaunce. 1494 FABVAN Chrin. vi. clvi. 145 But deth yt is to all persones egall, lastlye tooke hym in his dymme daunce, whan he had ben kyng 1840 yet yet. 1631 Wefver Anc. Fun. Mon. 378 The dance of Death .. the Picture of death leading all



estates. 1833 J. Dallaway Archit. Eng. 137 (Stanford) The Dance of Macabre (Holbein's Dance of Death) was

The Dance of Macabre (Holbein's Dance of Death) was painted on the walls.

d. St. Vitus's dance = CHOREA, q.v.; also fig. Also St. Yohn's, St. Guy's dance, terms applied to the dancing-mania of the middle ages.

x6ax Burton Anat. Mel. 1. i. 1. iv, Chorus Saucti Viti, or S. Vitus Dance. they that are taken with it can do nothing but dance till they be dead, or cured. x7ax Balley, Chorea Santi Viti, St. Vitus's Dance. x766 J. Andrex (tittle, Cases of Epilepsy, Hysteric Fits, and St. Vitus's Dance, with the Process and Cure. x80x Southevin H. D. Traill St. Vitus's dance—eternal activity without action. x8xo Twerder (1884) x66 His [Coleridge's) mind is in a perpetual St. Vitus's dance—eternal activity without action. x8xo Twerder Archive. 11. 205 In St. John's dance, as well as in that of St. Vitus. a tympanic state of the abdomen was a frequent symptom.

6. Dance upon nothing: an ironical expression for hanging (cf. Dance v. 3 b).

e. Dance upon nothing: an ironical expression for hanging (cf. Dance v. 3 b).

1840 Hood Kilmansegg, Her Death ix. Just as the felon condemned to die. From his gloomy cell in a vision elopes, To caper on sunny greens and slopes, Instead of the dance upon nothing. a 1845 — An Open Question, note, If a dance upon Sunday led so inevitably to a dance upon nothing!

7. attrib. and Comb., as dance-leader, -lover, -tune; dance-loving adj.; dance-hall, -house, a public dancing saloon (U.S.); dance-music, 'music designed as an accompaniment to dancing; also. music written in dance rhythm though not

public dancing saloon (U.S.); dance-music, 'music designed as an accompaniment to dancing; also, music written in dance rhythm though not for dancing purposes' (Grove Dict. Muss.).

1893 Scribber's Mag. Sept. 276': Port Said... abounds in French cafes and dance-halls. 1889 Boston (Mass.) Irnl.

24 Apr. 1/8 To run a dance-house and gambling-den.

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25 G. H. K. Vac. Tour. 152 Very popular... as a means of producing dance music.

Dance (dans), v. Forms: 4-6 daunse, 4-7 daunce, (5 dawnce, 6 dans/s, danse), 5- dance.

[a. OF. dancer, danser = Pr. dansar, Sp. danzar, Pg. dançar, dansar, It. dansare.

The origin of the Romanic word is obscure; it is generally held (after Diez) to be an adoption of OHG. danson to draw, to stretch out, from which is supposed to have arisent he sense 'to form a file or chain in dancing'. From Romanic the word has been taken (back) in the sense 'dance' into German: MHG: 'dansen (back) in the sense dance' into German: MHG: 'dansen (back) in the sense 'dance' into German: MHG: 'dansen (back) in the sense 'dance' into German: MHG: 'dansen (back) in the sense 'dance' into German: MHG: 'dansen (back) in the sense 'dance' into German: MHG: 'dansen (back) in the sense 'dance' into German: MHG: 'dansen (back) in the sense 'dance' into German: MHG: 'dansen (back) in the sense 'dance' into German: MHG: 'dansen (back) in the sense 'dance' into German: MHG: 'dansen (back) in the sense 'dance' into German: MHG: 'dansen (back) in the sense 'dance' into German: AHG: 'dansen (back) in the sense 'dance' into German: AHG: 'dansen (back) in the sense 'dance' into German (back) in the sense 'dance' into German (back) in the sense 'dance' into German (back) into German (back) into German (back) into Germa

body, usually to the accompaniment of music, either

body, usually to the accompaniment of music, either by oneself, or with a partner or in a set.

2300 K. Alis. 5213 Mery time it is in May. Maydens so dauncen and thay play. 1388 WYCLIF 2 Sam. vi. 14 Dauid. daunside with all strengthis bifor the Lord. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 147/3 He.. sente them into the gardyn to daunse & to carolle. 1530 Palsor. 361 After dynner men avaunced them to daunce eche man with eche woman. 1532 MILTON L'Allegro 96 Many a youth and many a maid Dancing in the chequer'd shade. 1728 STELE Sect. No. 466 P 3 You shall see her dance, or, if you will do her that Honour, dance with her. 1884 Miss Braddon Ishmael ix, I never danced with any one in my life until to-day. I have danced by myself in the yard sometimes when there was an organ.

organ.

† b. To dance barefoot: said of an elder sister The symmetry of the state of th

ther to find out a match for her.

C. Of animals taught to perform certain regular

C. Of animals taught to perform certain regular movements.

c 1350 Hickscorner in Hazl. Dodsley I. 184 Then should ye dance as a bear. 1884 Woon Anim. Life 210 The education of most bears seldom aspires beyond teaching the animal to stand on its hind legs, and raise each foot alternately, a performance popularly entitled 'dancing'.

d. transf. and fig.

c 1430 Lydd. Bochas I. viii. (1544) 11 a, Beware afore or ye daunce in the rowe Of such as Fortune hath from her whele ithrow. 1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII., v. iv. 68, I haue some of 'em in Limbo Patrum, and there they are like to dance these three dayes.

C. To dance to or after (a person's) pipe, whistle,

e. To dance to or after (a person's) pipe, whistle,
 etc.: fig. to follow his lead, act after his desire or

etc.: fig. to follow his lead, act after his desire or instigation.

1563 J. Heywood Prov. 4 Epigr. (1867) 61 To daunce after her pipe, I am ny led. 1504 Middleton Father Hubb. Tales Wks. 1886 VIII. 65 Till the old devourer... death, had made our landlord dance after his pipe. 1707 Norkis Treat. Humility iii. 98 When a man... dances to the tune of the age wherein he lives. 1833 Scott Peveril vii, I thought I had the prettiest girl in the Castle dancing after my whistle. 1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. 1. 523 That most of these councillors... will 'dance to Rome's piping', if they do but see her gold.

2. To leap, skip, spring, or move up and down, with continuously recurring movement, from excitement or strong emotion. Said also of the lively skipping or prancing of animals, and of the heart, the blood in the veins, etc.

skipping or prancing of animals, and of the heart, the blood in the veins, etc.

c1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 345 po3 bou daunce as any do, Braundysch, & brais by brapez breme. c1400-50 Alexander 2618 For be dowt of be dyn daunced stedis. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 291 Some were constrayned to leap and daunce for ioye. 1553 EDEN Treat. New Ind. (Arb.) 21 The woman runneth vp and down, daunsing continually like a frantike bodie. 1611 Shaks.

Wint. T. 1. ii. 110, I haue Tremor Cordis on me: my heart daunces, But not for ioy. a 1730 Shepfield (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks. (1753) I. 160 The blood more lively danc'd within our veins. 1733 S. Rogers Pleas. Nem. 1. 142 When the heart danced, and life was in its spring. 1831 Lams Elia, Valentine's Day, He saw, unseen, the happy girl unfold the Valentine, dance about, clap her hands. 1859 Tennyson Enid 505 Yniol's heart Danced in his bosom, seeing better days.

b. To run, go, or move on with dancing or tripping motion.

To Indian, go, or move on with training or tripping motion.

x713 Arbuthnot Yohn Bull 1. x, How you have danced the round of all the Courts. 1830 Scott Abbot xxiv, The moments. danced so rapidly away. Ibid. xxxiv, Some sprightly damsel, who thinks to dance through life as through a French galliard. 1873 Black Adv. Phacton ii. 30 These boys of twenty-five will dance over the world's edge in pursuit of a theory.

3. Of things inanimate: To bob up and down on the ground, on the surface of water, in the air, etc. Often with personification or figurative reference

Often with personification or figurative reference to gay and sprightly motion.

1853 W. Fulke Meleors (1640) 7 b, The flame appeareth to leape or daunce from one part to the other, much like as bals of wild fire daunce up and downe in the water.

1850 Drant Horace's Epist. xviii. Fvi, Whilst thy ship doth kepe a flote, ydauncinge on the plaine.

1865 Hooke Microgr. 231 Why the limb of the Sun, Moon, Jupiter... and Venus, appear to move or dance.

1872 Act which the Bressummers and Girders be not weakned more than needs, lest the whole Floor dance.

1872 H. & J. Smith Rej. Addr., Cui bono?

1874 I. & J. Smith Rej. Addr., Cui bono?

1875 V. CITORIA More Leaves 128 The little boat rolled and danced.

1875 D. Grimly applied to the movements of the body.

b. Grimly applied to the movements of the body

D. Grimly applied to the movements of the body in or after death by hanging; to dance upon nothing, to be hanged.

1837 Major Richardson Brit. Legion viii. (ed. 2) 210 To see a fellow-being dancing in air after death, in the manner practised in England. 1839 H. Ainsworth Yack Sheppard xxxi. (Farmer, 'You'll dance upon nothing, presently', rejoined Jonathan, brutally. 1866 Carlyle Fredk. Gl. (1865) III. viii. iv. 21 This poor soldier, six feet three, your Majesty, is to dance on the top of nothing for a three-halfpenny matter!

4. Irang. with the name or description of a dance

4. trans. with the name or description of a dance

4. Irans. with the name or description of a dance or measure as cognate object.

1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol. 200 (MS. Gg) Daunsynge aboute this flour an esy pas. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. XVI. XIX, To daunce true mesures without varyaunce. 1590 PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd. III. ii, They have danced a galliard at beggars'-bush for it. a 1627 MIDDLETON Chaste Maid V. iii, As if they'd dance the sword-dance on the stage. 1762 Goldsm. Life of Nash Wks. 1881 IV. 69 A minuet, danced by two persons. 1264 E. FITZGERALD Lett. (1889) I. 142 If you could see the little girl dance the Polka with her sister!

+ b. To dance Barnaby: to dance to a quick movement, move expeditiously. To dance the

To. 10 dance Barnaby: to dance to a quick movement, move expeditiously. To dance the Tyburn jig: to be hanged: cf. 3 b. Obs.

1664 COTTON Scarron. 15 Bounce cries the Port-hole, out they fly And make the world dance Barnaby. 1664 ETHER EDGE Com. Revenge v. ii, Widow, here is music; send for a parson, and we will dance Barnaby within this half-hour. 1669 VANBRUGH Refaste Epil., Did ever one yet dance the Tyburn jig With a free air, or a well-pawdered wig?

5. To dance attendance: to wait (upon a person) with assidnous attention and ready obsequiousness:

1697 VANBRUGH Relapse Epil., Did ever one yet dance the Tyburn jig With a free air, or a well-pawdered wig?

5. To dance attendance: to wait (upon a person) with assiduous attention and ready obsequiousness; orig, to stand waiting or 'kicking one's heels' in an antechamber. See also Attendance in an antechamber. See also Attendance for the in an antechamber. See also Attendance, For my Lords Grace, Hath now no time or space, To speke with you as yet. 1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII, v. ii. 21 To suffer A man of Place. To dance attendance on their Lordships pleasures, And at the dore too, like a Post with Packets. 1673 TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics xxx. 380 Few have observed that the sun and cherish it with their influences. 1768 Grav in Corr. w. Nicholis (1842) 75 Here are a pair of your stray shoes, dancing attendance, till you send for them. 1883 GILMOUR Mongols xxxi. 362 After dancing attendance on the control or a month or two they receive their dismission.

6. causal. 8. To lead in a dance, cause to dance. 1669 Pervs Diary 11 Oct. Having danced my people as long as I saw fit to sit up, I to bed. 1762 STERNE Tr. Shandy VI. ii, When my father had danced his white bear backwards and forwards, through half-a-dozen pages. 1773 GOLDSM. Sloops to Cong. 1, Though I am obligated to dance a bear, a man may be a gentleman for all that.

b. To move or toss up and down with a dancing jerky motion; to dandle.

Wyclip 1sa. kvi. 12 Vp on the knes men shul daunte [MS. II. a 1450 daunsen] 301. 1546 Hewood Proverbs 11. x, In hope. In hir dotyng daies to be daunst on the lapse 1562 Fletcher Sp. Curate 11. 1, I have dandled you, and kissed you, and played with you...and danced you. 302 W. Robertson Phraseol. Gen. (1693) 418 To dance a child in one's arms. 1773 Mad. D'Arbende Karly Diary July, It was no sport to me to be danced up and down, and to find the waves... rougher every instant. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. Epil., I that danced her on my knee.

7. With compl.: To remove, put, bring, impel, etc., off, away, out, in, etc., by dancing.

a 1633 Aus

**Danceable** (do nsab'l), a. collog. [f. DANCE v. + -ABLE; cf. F. dansable.] Suitable for dancing; fit to dance with.

ht to dance with.

1856 W. Collins Wom. White I. vi. 22 A flirtable, danceable, small-talkable creature of the male sex.

1891 Sul. Rev. 25 July 123/2 'The Shaking Polka'... is a very bright and danceable specimen.

Dancer (da'nsəl). [f. Dance v. + -br.]

1. One who dances; spec. one who dances professionally in public

1. One who dances; spec. one who dances professionally in public.

1. Yes the Promp. Parv. 114 Dawncere, tripudiator, tripudiatorix: 1899 Shaks. Much Ado II. 111 God match me with a good dauncer. 1688 Lond. Gaz. No. 2318/8 Stage-Plays, Dancers of the Ropes, and other Publick Shews. 1790 BURNS Tam O'Shanter 146 The dancers quick and quicker flew. 1898 Thackeray Virginians xxviii, She is a dancer, and . no better or worse than her neighbours.

† D. A dancing-master. Obs. 1899-16.. Middle of the word of the stage of the st

their wild dancing; in Pathol. those affected with the dancing-mania (St. Vitus', St. John's dance, etc.) of the middle ages.

1764 MACLAINE IT. Mosheim's Ch. Hist. XIV. II. V. § 8
Directly the reverse of this melancholy sect was the merry one of the Dancers, which. arose at Aix-la-Chapelle.

1844 BABINGTON IT. Hecker's Epidemics Mid. Ages i. 88

1845 Mote, According to the Chronicle of Cologne, the St. John's dancers sang during their paroxysms. 1883-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl. I. 602 The sect of the Dancers, who were enthusiasts, first appeared in 1374, on the Lower Rhine, dancing in honor of St. John.

3. = DANDY-ROLLER, Q.V.

4. pl. Stairs. slang.

1671 R. Head Eng. Rogue 1. V. (1874) 52 (Farmer) Track up the dancers, go up the stayres. 1725 in New Cant. Dict. 1813 J. H. VAUX Flash Dict., Dancers, stairs. 1820 LYTON Dismoned 65 Come, track up the dancers, and dowse the glim. 1858 — What will he do l xvi. (D.), Come, my Hebe, track the dancers, that is, go up the stairs.

5. pl. A local name for the aurora borealis or northern lights. Also Merry dancers.

1727 Lett. fr. Mist's Yrnl. (1722) I. 99 In the North of Scotland.. they are seen continually every Summer in the Evening. they call them Dancers. 1729 Phil. Trans.

XXXV. 304 The Meteor call'd by our Sailors, Merry Dancers, was visible, and very bright. 1863 C. Sr. John Nat. Hist.

Moray 86 April 7th (1847). we saw a very brilliant aurora borealis, or as they term it here, 'The Merry Dancers'.

† Danceress. Obs., exc. as nonce-wd. [a. OF. danceress. danceress. now supplanted by dancers.

† Danceress. Obs., exc. as nonce-wd. [a. OF.

† Danceresse, Obs., exc. as nonce-wd. [a. OF. danceresse, danseresse, now supplanted by danseuse: see -188.] A female dancer.

1388 WyCLIF Ecclus. ix. 4 Be thou not customable with a daunseresse [138a a leperesse or tumbler], neither here thou hir. 1491 Caxton Vilas Patr. (W. de W. 1495): xli. 62 b/1 The moost excellent Jongleresse or Dawnceresse that was in the cytee of Anthyoche. 1633 Prink Histrio-Mastix v. viii. 260 What doth a Danceresse doe? She impudently uncovers her head. 1855 Honseh. Words XI. 57 A cavalier may. offer. a glass now and then to his danceress.

+ **Da neery.** Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [a. OF. danserie, dancing, ball: see -ERY.] Dancing.

1615 CHAPMAN Odyss. VIII. 504 Two, with whom none would strive in dancery.

Dancette (dunse t), sb. [app. a modern form-

ation, inferred from next.]

1. Her. A fesse with three indentations

1. Her. A lesse with three indentations.

2864 Boutell Heraldry Hist. & Pop. xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 160
The 'daunces' are equivalent to a group of fusils conjoined in fesse across the shield, which is sometimes blazoned as a 'dancette' or a fesse dancettée.

2. Arch. A zigzag or chevron moulding.

1838 Britton Dict. Archit. 240 The chevron moulding, or dancette. 1876 Gwilt Encycl. Archit. Gloss.

Dancetté, -ee (danséte, -ti), a. Her. Also -ty. [app. a corruption of F. danché, denché, in OF. also dansié (:-late L. denticatus, f. dent-

tooth) used in same sense.

Dancette or dancete may have originated in a scribal error for danche or dansie. OF had also the phrase à danses = danche!

Of a line, the edges of a fesse, etc.: Having large

Of a line, the edges of a fesse, etc.: Having large and deeply marked indentations, usually three in number; = DANCY.

1610 GUILLIM Heraldry II. iii. (1660) 55 These two last mentioned sorts of Lines viz. Indented and Daunsette are both one. their forme is all one, but in quantity they differ much in that the one is much wider and deeper than the other. 1661 Morgan Sph. Gentry I. ii. 15 Dancette differs from Indented, by reason it consists but of three teeth only. 1864. BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop. xiii. (ed. 3) 115 A chief dancettee. 1882 Cussans Heraldry ii. 47 The lines by which a shield is divided. may assume any of the following forms. Indented, Dancetté ibut 3 indentations. iv. 59 Argent; a Bend vert, between Cotises dancetté gules.

Dancing (dornsin), vol. sb. [-ING I.] The action of the verb Dance.

a 1300 Cursor M. 7601 (Gött.) In pair dauncing bis was bair sang. a 1340 Hamfole Psaller xxxix. 6 Hoppyinge & daunceynge of tumblers & herlotes. 1530 Tindale Pract. Prelates Wks. (1573) 375 As who should say, we payd for all mens daunsing. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple Isl.

VII. XXX. 92 With dancings, gifts and songs. x670 Cotton Espernon II. VI. 244 One night that the King had appointed a great Dancing at Court. 1766 Fording Espernon II. VI. 236 What is dancing, in the best sense, but the harmony of motion rendered more palpable? 1855 THACKERAY Neuromes XXIV. They had no dancing at Grandmamma's: but she adores dancing.

D. attrib. and Comb., as dancing-assembly, chamber, -days, -dress, -floor, -hall, -house, -match, -pipe, -pump, -shoe, etc.; dancing-malady, -mania, -plague = CHOREA; dancing-mistress, a female teacher of dancing; † dancing rapier, a sword worn only for ornament in dancing; a sword worn only for ornament in dancing;

a female teacher of dancing; † danoing rapier, a sword worn only for ornament in dancing; danoing-room, a room for dancing; spec. one for public dancing. Also Dancing-marker, -bchool. 1765 Cowfer Let. to J. Hill 3 July, Here is a card-assembly, and a dancing-assembly. c1386 Chaucer L. G. W. 1105 Dido, To "daunsyng-chaumberys". This Enyas is led. 1392 Shaks. Rom. 4 Jul. 1. v. 33 Nay sit. For you and I are past our "dauncing daies. 1724 Swift Stella's Birthday, As when a beauteous nymph decays, We say, she's past her dancing-days. 1843 Lonce. Sp. Stadent II., Now bring me..my "dancing dress And my most precious jewels It 3839 — Hyperion. II. III, Used as a "dancing-floor. 1753 Goldsm. Let. Wks. 1881 IV. 474 When a stranger enters the "dancing-hall he sees one end of the room taken up with the ladies. 1818 Scort Hrt. Midl. ix, Nae frequenter of playhouse, or music-house, or "dancing-house. 1296 It. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. XIV. 416 As a pandemic disease, the "dancing-mania died out in the fifteenth century. 1741 Richardson Pamela II. 145 All the Ladies could prevail upon my Master for, was a "Dancing-match. 1853 Dickens Bleak H. II. vii, "Dancing-mistress though in her limited ambition she spired to be c 1440 Prompt. Parv. 114 "Dawncynge pype, carola. 1847 Als. Smith Chr. Tadpole xix. (1879) 167 They all wear jackets and trowsers, and trodden out "dancing-pumps. 1768 Wolcott (P. Pindar) Peter's Pension Wks. 1812 II. 17 Tillume The goodly Company and "Dancing-pumps. 1836 Mutray's Handbk. N. Germ. 271 Occupied by low taverns and dancing-rooms. 1709 Steelle Taller No. 180 Ps. "Dancing-Shoes not exceeding Four Inches Height in the Heel.

Da "neing, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That dances, in various senses of the verb.

P8 "Dancing-Shoes not exceeding Four Inches Height in the Heel.

Dancing, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That dances, in various senses of the verb.
[c1386 Chaucer Knt's T. 1343 What ladies fairest bene or best daunceinge.] 1568 FULWEL Like Will to Like in Harl. Dodsity III. 310 Whom have we here? Tom Tumbler, or clese some dancing bear? 1583 STUBBES Mnal. Abus. II. (1882) 33 Their dansing minions, that minse it ful gingerlic. 1697 DEVENEN Viry. Georg. 1. 506 Chaff with eddy Winds is whirl'd around, And dancing Leaves are lifted from the ground. 1702 DE FOR True-born Eng. 8 A Dansing Nation, Fickle and Untrue. 1887 J. BAIL. Nal. in S. Amer. 15 The irregular surface of the little dancing waves.

b. † Dancing-goats [Lat. capræ sallantes], a species of meteor or aurora; dancing-damsel.

Amer. 15 The irregular surface of the little dancing waves. b. † Dancing-goats [Lat. caprae saltantes], a species of meteor or aurora; dancing-damsel, -wench, -woman = Dancing-Girl.

1563 W. Fulke Meteors (1640) 6 b, Of fiery meteors. 1649 he we divers names: for they are called burning stubble, torches, dauncing or leaping Goates. Ibid. 7 b, Dansing Goats are. as when two torches be seene together, and the fame appeareth to leape or daunce from one part to the other. 1606 G. Wioodcockel tr. Justin 42 b, He begat Larissa, a dauncing damsel. 1608 Fayers Acc. E. India 3 P. 160 The Dancing Wenches singing with Bells at their Wrists and Heels. 1810 T. Williamson E. India Vade M. I. 386(V.) The dancing-women are of different kinds.

Da'ncing-girl. [Dancing ppl. a.]

1. A girl who dances in public; a female professional dancer; esp. in India, a nautch-girl (in Pg. bailadeira, BAYADBEE).

1760 GOLDSM. Cit. W. xlv, Pleased with the postures as well as the condescension of our dancing girls. 1762 Ann. Reg. 43 A company of strolling dancing girls from Surat appeared on a platform. 1842 Lower. Sp. Stud. 1. i, A mer dancing-girl, who shows herself Nightly, half-naked, on the stage, for money. 1848 Hr. Martineau East. Life (1850) 283 There was a booth with dancing-girls, a horrid sight.

2. Dancing-girls: a plant, Mantisia saltatoria, cultivated in green-houses for the beauty and singularity of its purple and yellow flowers.

1866 Treas. Bel. 719/1 Its flowers. present some resemblance to a ballet-dancer; hence the popular name, Dancing Girls, applied to the plant.

Dancingly (do nsinjli), adv. [f. Dancing ppl. a.

1866 Treas. Bol. 719/1 Its flowers... present some resemblance to a ballet-dancer; hence the popular name, Dancing Girls, applied to the plant.

Dancingly (do:nsinjli), adv. [f. Dancing ppl, a. +-LY 2.] In a dancing or capering manner.

1667 H. More Div. Dial. III. xxxvi. (1713) 283 If you be so dancingly merry.

1892 Chamb. Yrul. 27 Aug. 552/2 A chill gleam... lit dancingly on Miss Mattie's face.

Da:ncing-ma:ster. [Dancing vbl. sb.] A professional teacher of dancing.

1651 (title). The English Dancing-Master.

1651 Orway Soldier's Fort. v. v, Odd, they'll make an old fellow of sixty-five cut a caper like a dancing-master.

1711 Additions of Spect.

1802 No. 29 F 11 The Shepherds... acquit themselves in a Ball better than our English Dancing-Masters.

1806 Baret Alv. D. 118 A daunsing schoole.

1808 Baret Alv. D. 118 A daunsing schoole.

1809 Baret Alv. D. 118 A daunsing schoole.

1809 Baret Alv. D. 118 A daunsing schoole.

1809 Sharet Alv. D. 118 A daunsing schoole.

1809 Baret Alv. D. 118 A daunsing schoole.

1809 Sharet Alv. D. 118 A daunsing schoole.

1809 Baret Alv. D. 118 A daunsing scho

+ Danoy, a. Her. Obs. rare. [a. OF. dansié, danché:-late L. denticatus toothed, f. dent- tooth.] Toothed, indented.

Toothed, indented, rose in termes of blazon dancy. 1706 Phillips, Dameette or Damey.

Dand, slang or dial. abbreviation of DANDY.

1886 T. Hardy Mayer of Cast. xxvii, Farfrac, being a young dand. 1891 — Test I. 89 You will never set out... without dressing up more the dand than that?

Dandelion (dændfleien). Forms: 6 dent de

lion, dentdelyon, dantdelyon, 6-7 dan-, dante-delyon, 7 dent-, dendelion, 6- dandelion. [a. F. dent de lion, in med.L. dens leonis, 'lion's tooth', from the toothed outline of the leaves.]

1. A well-known Composite plant (Taraxacum Dens-leonis or Leontodon Taraxacum), abundant in meadows and waste ground throughout Europe, Central and Northern Asia, and North America, with widely toothed leaves, and a large bright yellow flower upon a naked hollow stalk, succeeded by a globular head of pappose seeds; the leaves, stalk, and root contain a bitter milky juice.

Leaves, stalk, and root contain a bitter milky juice.

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis XII. Prol. 119 Seyr downis smaill on dent de lion sprang. 1576 Lyte Dodoens v. XVI. 568 Dandelion flowreth in April and August. 1916. 569 The seconde kinde is called .. in shoppes Dens teonis .. in French Pisse-n-liet. .in Englishe Dandelyon. 1659 HARTLIB Ref. Silkworm 31 They wil also eate the hearb called Dantedelyon. 1659 They wil also eate the hearb called Dantedelyon. 1659 They wil also eate the hearb called Dantedelyon. 1659 They wil also eate the hearb called Dantedelyon. 1659 They wil also eate the hearb called Dantedelyon. 1659 They wil also eate the hearb called Dantedelyon. 1659 They will also eate the hearb called Dantedelyon. 1659 They will be for the dandelion is a remedy in intermitting Fevers. 1805 Wordsw. Vaudracour & Yulia, A tuft of winged seed. .from the dandelion is anked stalk .. Driven by the autumnal whirlwind. 1872 OLIVER Elem Bot. 11. 195 In Dandelion, all the florets are .. ligulate and yellow.

2. Applied, with qualifying words, to other Composites: as Autumnal D., Apargia autumnalis; Blue D., a species of lettuce (Lactuca sonchifolia) with toothed leaves; Dwarf D. (U.S.), Krigia virginica; False D., 'a branching composite of the southern United States, Pyrrhopappus Carolinianus, with dandelion-like heads' (Cent. Dict.).

3. attrib.

1656 MENNIS & SMITH Musarum Del, Oberon's Apparel, His (Oberon's) breeches. lined with dandelyon plush. 1821 CLARE VIII. Minstr. I. 114 The dandelion flowers. 1883 Miss Baaddon Gold. Calf vii. 83 As light and airy as that dandelion read

**Dander** (dæ ndəz), sb.1 Sc. [Origin unknown]. A piece of the vitrified refuse of a smith's fire or

A piece of the vitrified refuse of a smith's fire or a furnace; a calcined cinder or piece of slag.

1791 Newte Tow Eng. 4, Scol. 230 These [peats] burnt in kiln-pots leave a plate of yetlin amongst the ashes, which the country people call a dander. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth iii, 'Nay, father,' said the Smith, 'you cannot suppose that Harry Gow cares the value of a smithy-dander for such a cub.' 1828 Specif. T. Stirling's patent No. 568. 3 A layer of dander or the scorize obtained from the Carron Ironworks in Scotland. 1888 Cycl. Tour. Club Gas. Mar. 82 I The horse sprained the fetlock joint in the near fore-foot... in consequence of a number of lumps of ashes or 'danders' having been left on the road.

Tandaw (despuba) 24 Corigin uncertain.

**Dander** (dændən), sb.2 [Origin uncertain: app. West Indian or American.] (See quot.) Now

app. West indian of American.] (See quot.) Now commonly DUNDER, q.v. ?c.1796 Sir J. Daleymple Observ. Veast-cake: The season for working molasses lasts five months, of which three weeks are lost in making up the dander, that is, the ferment.

Dander, sb. 3 = DANDRUFF, q.v.

Dander (dændsi), sb. 4. U. S. collog. and dial.

Dander (dæ'ndə1), sb.4. U. S. colloq. and dial. [Conjectured by some to be a fig. use of DANDER 3, dandruff, scurf; but possibly fig. of DANDER 2, ferment.] Ruffled or angry temper; in phr. to get one's dander up, etc.

1837-40 HALIBURTON Clockm. (1862) 31 He was fairly ryled, and got his dander up. 1248 LOWELL Biglow P. Poems 1800 and got his dander up. valentis xliii, When my dander is up it's the very thing to urge me on. 1884 Cheshire Gloss. s. v., 'I got his dander up' means I put him out of temper. [In Dialect Glossaries of Cumbrid., Sheficid, Berkshire.]

Dander (dæ'ndə1), sb.5 Sc. and dial. Also daunder, dauner. [f. DANDER v.]

1. Sc. A stroll, a saunter.

daunder, dauner. [f. DANDER v.]

1. Sc. A stroll, a saunter.

1831 Yoseph the Book-Man 17 He'd from Edina take a dander To Glasgow. 1883 NASMYTH Autobiog. xxi. 379

We had a long dander together through the Old Town.

2. dial. A fit of shivering.

1877 in Holderness Gloss.

Dander (dænder), v. Sc. and dial. Also daunder, dauner, dawner. [A frequentative form like blunder, wander. Conjectured by some to be akin to DANDLE: cf. dadder and daddle.]

1. intr. To walk idly or purposelessly: to stroll.

to be akin to DANDLE: cf. dadder and dadde.]

1. intr. To walk idly or purposelessly; to stroll, saunter. (Sc. and north. dial.)

a 1600 Burel in Watson Collect. (1706) II. 19 (Jam.) Quhiles wandring, quhiles dandring. 1724 RAMSAY Teast.

Mic. (1733) I. 75 Alane through flow'ry hows I dander. 1808 Anderson Cumbrid. Ball. 57 The wearied auld fwok dander'd heame. 1830 Galt Lawie T. IX. viii. (1849) 434. I would just dauner about and dwine away. 1856 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. II. 288 To see poor Jess Donaldson daundering about, opening drawers and presses. 1889 Barrie Window in Thrums xvi. 153 Hendry dandered in to change his coat deliberately.

2. dial. a. To 'wander' or 'ramble' in talk, to talk incoherently. b. To tremble, to vibrate; applied also to the rolling sound of a drum. In

applied also to the rolling sound of a drum. In this sense akin to dunder, dunner.

a 1724 Battle of Harlaw xviii. in Evergreen I. 85 The Armies met, the Trumpet sounds, The dandring Drums alloud did touk. 1847-76 HALLIWELL, Dander.. to talk incoherently. Chesh. 1855 Robinson Whitby Gloss., Dander, to tremble as a house seems to do from the inside when a carriage passes heavily in the street. 1876 Mid. Forksh. Gloss., 'Thou danders like an old weathercock—hold still with thee.' with thee.

Hence Da'nderer, one who 'danders'; Da'nder-

ing ppl. a., that 'danders

ng ppl. a., that 'danders.

1831 Blackw. Mag. Jan. 407 (Jam.) Thou art but a daunderer a-down the dyke-sides.

21774 Fergusson Poems,
Cauter Oysters, We needna gie a plack For dand'rin
mountebank or quack. 1849 Mrs. Cartyle Lett. II. 85
There are always some 'dandering individuals' dropping in.

**Dandiacal** (dændði akal), a. [A Carlylean derivative of DANDY, after hypochondriacal and

derivative of DANDY, after hypochondriacal and the like.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a dandy; dandified.

x83x CARLYLE Sart. Res. 111. x. (heading) The Dandiacal Body. It appears as if this Dandiacal Sect were but a new modification... of that primeval Superstition, Self-worship. 1845 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett. I. 301 How washed out the beautiful dandiacal face looked. 1836 SALA in Illustr. Lond. News 7 Aug. 138 Arrayed in the most dandiacal manner.

Dandification (dæ:ndifikē<sup>1</sup>·]on). colloq. [f. Dandification (dæ:ndifikē<sup>1</sup>·]on). colloq. [f. Dandify v.] The action of dandifying or fact of being dandified; concr. a dandified adornment.

1887 Blackw. Mag. XXI. 828 There is no dandification about it, no cockneyism. 1856 Thackbray Christmas Bks. (1872) 137 [He] surveys his shining little boots.. his gloves and other dandifications with a pleased wonder.

**Damdified**, tpl. a. colloq. [f. next + -ED.] Made or adorned in the style of a dandy; foppish.

Made or adorned in the style of a damay, foppish.

1836 DISRAELI Viv. Grey IV. i, He was dressed .. in the most dandified style that you can conceive. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1865) I. VI. i. 150 A rainbow-coloured, dandified puppy, a secretary of the bishop's.

Dandify (dæ'ndifoi), v. colloq. Also dandyfy. [see -FY.] trans. To give the character or style of a dandy to; to make trim or smart like a dandy. 1823 Mirror I. 365/2 Dandyfying in the first style for the occasion. 1824 New Monthly Mag. XI. 150 The male is dandyfying his plumage. 1859 W. H. Gregory Egypt II. 134 For fear, if smartened up and dandified, he should become the object of envy.

Dandilly, a. and sb. Sc. Also dandily. [app. a deriv. of Dannle v.] A. adj. Petted, spoiled by being made too much of. Jamieson also gives the meaning 'Celebrated'. B. sb. A pet, a darling.

the meaning 'Celebrated'. D. 20, 22 pc., darling.

1500-20 Dunbar Schir, 3it remembir 62, I wes in 30wth on nureiss kne, [cald] Dandely, bischop, dandely.

1500-20 Dunbar 56 (Jam.) The fate of some [that] were once Dandillies, Might teach the younger stags and fillies, Not for to trample poor cart-horse. 17.. in R. Jamieson Pop. Somgs (1866) I. 324 (Jam.) And he has married a dandily wife, She wadna shape, nor yet wad she sew. a 1808 Ross Songs 145 (Jam.) The dandilly toast of the parish Is woo'd and married and a'. 1818 Scott Br. Lamm. xxxiv, Yon dandilly maiden. a' gistenin' wi goud and jewels.

Dandily, Dandinoss: see Dandy.

Dandinotat (dæ'ndipræt). Obs. or arch. Also

Dandiprat (dæ'ndipræt). Obs. or arch. Also dandy-, 7 dandipratt (e, dandy-, 6-8 dandy-, 7 dantiprat, (dand-prat). [Etymology unknown; as the sense-development is also uncertain, the senses are here arranged chronologi-

cally.]
†1. Applied to a small coin, worth three halfpence, current in England in the 16th c. Cbs.
cisso T. Norfolk in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. III. 129 I. 381
Suche a Coyne might be devised as were the dandipratts.
tsgo PLISGR. 498/2 Coyle out the dandyprattes and Yrisshe
pence. 1548 Records Gr. Artes (1575) 198 A Dandiprat,
worth 3 halfe pens. 1574 HELLOWES CHEMIC'S FAM. Ep.
(1577) 253 If they aske an halfpenie for spice, a penie for
candels, a dandiprat for an earthen pot. 1605 CAMDEN
Rem. (1657) 188 K. Henry the 7th stamped a small coine
called dandyprats. 1641 PRYNNE Antip. 99 A poore Knave,
scant worth a dandyprat.
2. A small, insignificant, or contemptible fellow;

called dandyprats. 1641 Prynne Antip. 99 A poore Knave, scant worth a dandyprat.

2. A small, insignificant, or contemptible fellow; a dwarf, pygmy. Also attrib. Obs. or arch.
1536 J. Heywood Spider 4 F. lx. 158 Yet as the giantes pawes pat downe dandipratts, So shall we put downe these dandiprat brag bratts. 1566 Sylvester Du Bartas 11. iv. (1641) 195/2 Am I a Dog, thou Dwarfe, thou Dandiprat? 1659 Torrino, Spipithaméi, pigmeis, or dandy-prats that be but three spans long. 1718 Motterux Quix. (1733) I. 211, I saw a little Dandiprat riding about, who, they said, was a hugeous great Lord. 1841 Gen. P. Thomsson Exerc. (1842) VI. 133 The dandiprats of St. Stephen's ..took themselves for patricians of old Rome.

b. Said of a young lad, little boy, urchin; rarely (quot. 1638) a young girl. Obs. or arch.

O. Saild of a young lad, little boy, urchin; rarely (quot. 1638) a young girl. Obs. or arch.

1583 Stanyhusst Æneis 1. (Arb.) 41 On father Æneas his neck thee dandiprat hangeth. 1638 Herwoon Wise Woman

1. Wks. 1874 V. 284 Her name is Luce. With this Dandiprat, this pretty little Apes face, is yon blunt fellow in love.

1706 Estcourt Fair Examp. III. i, Boy. A Candle, Sirl 'tis broad Daylight yet. Whins. What then, you little Dandyprat? 1821 Scott Keniku. xxvi, It is even so, my little dandieprat. 1875 Calverley Fly-Leaves, Cock 4.

Bull, It's a thing I bought Of a bit of a chit of a boy... 'Chop' was my snickering dandiprat's own term.

Dandizette (dændizet). Also dandisette.

Dandizette (dændizet). Also dandisette, dandysette, zette. [f. Dandy; app. after French words like grisette.] A female dandy.

1821 New Monthly Mag. I. 400 The city dandy and dandisette.

1825 Blackw. Mag. XVII. 336 Lord Foppington was a dandy, and Lady Fanciful a dandyzette.

1826 Danily News 16 Sept. 4/7 The humours of the Dandises and the Dandizettes are shown up.. in these pleasant pages.

Dandle (dærnd'l), v. Also 6 dandil(1, -yll. [Not known before 16th c. To be compared with It. dandola, var. of dondola, 'a childes baby [= doll]; also a dandling'; dandolare, var. of dondolare, 'to dandle the baby' (Florio), to swing, toss, shake to and fro; dally, loiter, idle, play, sport, toy. But actual evidence of the derivation of the Eng. word from the Italian has not been found. toy. But actual evidence of the derivation of the Eng. word from the Italian has not been found. Another suggestion is that the word may be cognate with Ger. tändeln intr. 'to dawdle, toy, trifle, dally, play, dandle', dim. of MHG. tänden to make sport (with), play; but no word of this family is known in Old or Mid. Eng., and the sense is not so close to the English as in the Italian word.]

1. trans. To move (a child, etc.) lightly up and down in the arms or on the knee. Also fig.

1. sgo Palson, 506/2, I dandyll, as a mother or nourryce doth a childe upon their lappe. 1614 BP. HALL Recoll. Treat. 804 Your Church, in whose lappe the vilest miscreants are dandled. (21674 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 76 [He] would often take her out of the cradle, dandle her in his armes. 1768 GOLDSM. Mask 93 Dandling two of Mr. Wood's children on her knees. 1847 J. WILSON Chr. North (1857) I. 146 He sits dandling his child on his knee. 1888 F. P. Verney in Contemp. Rev. XLII. 961 The nurse took up a child and dandled it kindly.

b. transf. To move (anything) up and down

North (1857) I. 146 He sits dandling his child on his knee. 1882 F. P. Verney in Contemp. Rev. XLII. 961 The nurse took up a child and dandled it kindly.

b. transf. To move (anything) up and down playfully in the hand.

a 1676 Marvell Poems, Checker Inn, Thou'lt ken him out by a white wand He dandles always in his hand. 1865 Tylor Early Hist. Man. ii. 20 In the sign. for 'child', the right elbow is dandled upon the left hand.

2. fig. To make much of, pet, fondle, pamper.

1575 Gascoigne Pr. Pleas. Kenitw. Wks. (1887) 12, I would confesse that fortune then, full freendly dyd me dandle. 1592 Wyrley Armorie 143 She dandles him, and then on him she frowns. 1602 J. Jones Loyer's Speciers 16 Which did entertain and dandle him with all manner of delights. 1542 Young N. Th. i. 315 By blindness thou art blest; By dotage dandled to perpetual smiles. 1881 GOLDWIN SMITH Lectures & Ess. 42 No man or nation ever was dandled into greatness.

† 3. To trifle, play, or toy with. Obs.

1595 E. Fenton Secr. Nature 66 a, Noble men, whome she courted and dandled with such dissimuled sleightes in loue. 1596 Stenser State Irel. Wks. (Globe) 648/1 They doe soe dandle theyr doinges, and dallye in the service to them committed, as yf they would not have the Enemye subdued. 1611 Spers Hist. Ct. Brit. Ix xx. (1623) 070 King Henries Ambassadors. having been dandled by the French during these illusine practises. 1646 J. Hall. Horn 1022 Yac. 83 Some studies would be hug'd as imployments, others onely dandled as sports.

4. intr. To play or toy (with). rare.

1829 Westm. Rev. XI. 207 That sort of dandling with Irish history. 1865 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. VI. xvi. ix. 256 While dandling with the flute.

† 5. = Dangle. Obs. (? erroneous.)

1621 A Tallor Hog kath lost Pearl Iv. in Hazl. Dodsley XI. 480 A holy spring, about encompassed By dandling sycamores and violets. 1656 W. D. tr. Comentus Gate Lat. Unl. § 147 The wild Swan. in his crop, (dandling just below his beak) insatiable. 1689 A. Lovell tr. Bergerac's Com. Hist. 1. 33 Having more shaggy Ra

Dandler (dændlas). [f. DANDLE + -ER 1.] One

who dandles: see the verb.

1598 Florio, Trescatore, a jester, a dallier, a dandler.

1611 Cotor., Mignardeur, a luller, dandler, cherisher.

1830 CUNNINGHAM Brit. Paint. 1. 269 Poor Miss Morris was no dandler of babes.

dandler of babes.

† Dandling, sb. Obs. (or dial.) [f. DANDLE v. +-ING.] A dandled child; a fondling, a pet. z611 Corga., Mignot, a wanton, feddle, fauorite; a dilling, dandling, darling. 1695 KENNETT Far. Antio. App. 695 Fortune. before made him her dandling. [1847-78 HALLIWELL, Dandling, a fondling child.]

Thandling (denndlin) zbb. ch. [ING.] The

Dandling, a fondling child.]

Dandling (dæ'ndlin), vbl. sb. [-ING <sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb Dandling, q.v.

1592 W. Webb Let. to R. Wilmott in Tancred & Gismund,
Let it run abroade (as many parentes doe their children once
past dandling). 1593 Shaks. Ven. & Ad. 562. 1603 Marston
Ant. & Mel. III. Whs. 1856 I. 39 That wanton dandling of
your fan. 1836 Sir W. Hamilton Discuss. (1852) 260 [He]
has long out-grown the need of any critical dandling.
Dandling, ppl. a. [-ING <sup>2</sup>.] That dandles:
see the verb. Hence Dandlingly adv.
1598 Florio, Verscosmente, wantonly, dandlinglie.
Dandriff, dandriff (dæ'ndröf, -if). Forms:
6 dandrif, 6-7 -ruffe, -raff(e, 7 -ruf, -riffe, 7-ruff, -riff; also 6-7 dandro, 8-9 dander. [Of
unknown origin.

unknown origin.

For conjectures, see Wedgwood, Edward Müller, Skeat: nothing satisfactory has been suggested.]

Dead scarf-skin separating in small scales and entangled in the hair; scurf.

Vol. III.

1848 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynds IV. vi. (1634) 198 They that have blacke hayre have more store of Dandruffe then others. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny XX. vi, The inice of Garlick being taken in drink cleaseth the head from dandruffe. 1611 COTGR., Crasts de la teste, Dandriff; the skales that fall from the head, etc. in combing. 1730 Swift Poems, Lady's Dressing-Room, Combs. Fill'd up with Dirt. Sweat, Dandriff, Powder, Lead and Hair. 1866 Yourt Horse XV. 342 The scales which fall off in the shape of dandriff.

8. 1891 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Caspa de cabeça, Dandro, Furfures capitis. 1650 BULWER Anthropomet. 53 To breed Lice and Dandro, after the manner of your Irish. 1766 Syortsman's Dict. Go will, Some horses have neither scales, dander, or scabs. 1876 Whitby Gloss, Dander, a slight scur on the skin.

1668 DRYDEN Evening's Love IV. iii, There's the attrib. 1668 DRYDEN Ev

nandrii comb you lent me.

Hence Dandruff a., Scurfy.

1858 MAYNE REID in Chamb. Yrnl. IX. 333 A white
dandruffy surface was exhibited.

Dandy (dændi), sb. (and a.). [Origin unknown. In use on the Scottish Border in the end

known. In use on the Scottish Border in the end of the 18th c.; and about 1813-1819 in vogue in London, for the 'exquisite' or 'swell' of the period. Perhaps the full form was JACK-A-DANDY, which occurs from 1650, and in 18th c. had a sense which might pass into that of 'dandy'. Connexion with dandifrat or with F. dandin has been guessed, but without any apparent ground. It is worthy of notice also that Dandy = Andrew in Sc. See Rev. C. B. Mount in N. & Q. 8th Ser. IV. 81.]

I. One who studies above everything to dress elegantly and fashionably; a beau, fop, 'exquisite'.

'exquisite'.

cry8o Sc. Song (see N. & Q. 8th Ser. IV. 81), I've heard my granny crack O' sixty twa years back When there were sic a stock of Dandies O; Oh they gaed to Kirk and Fair, Wi't their ribbons round their hair, And their stumpie drugget coats, quite the Dandy O. 1768 R. Galloway Poems (Jam.), They. laugh at ilka dandy at that fair day. 1818 Moore Fudge Fam. Paris i. 48 They've made him a Dandy, A thing, you know, whiskered, great-coated, and laced, Like an hourglass, exceedingly small in the waist. 1819 ANDERSON Cumbrld. Ball. (1823) 148, I. went owre to see Carel Fair; I'd heard monie teales o' thur dandies—Odswinge! how they mek the fwok stare! 1831 Carlyle Sart. Res. III. x, A Dandy is a Clothes-wearing Man, a Man whose trade, office, and existence coshists in the wearing of Clothes. 1874 DASENT Half a Life II. 65 Like the cabriolets which some dandies still drive.

b. Said of animals and things.

D. Said of animals and things.

1835 SIR G. STEPHEN Adv. Search Horse ii. 18, I mounted many a slug and many another dandy before I again ventured to buy. 1883 RUNGIMAN Shippers 4 Sh. 54 The barque looked a real dandy.

2. slang or collog. Anything superlatively fine, neat, or dainty; esp, in phr. the dandy, 'the correct thing', 'the ticket'.

1784 G. Colman Song in Two to One, Her breath is like the rose, and the pretty little mouth Of pretty little Tippet is the Dandy O! 1814 Apollo (in N. & Q. 6th Ser. IX. 136, For marriage to old maids is the dandy, O. 1832 W. Stephenson Galetkaal Local Poems 105 A cure for coughs I know, It will prove the dandy. 1837-40 HALIBURTON Clockm. (1862) 340 The new railroad will be jist the dandy for you. 1887 Amer. Angler XII. 360, I had the largest, the dandy, and was satisfied.

II. Technical and other senses; app. transferred

II. Technical and other senses; app. transferred applications of prec. to things considered neat, trim, or 'tidy' in form or action.

8. Naut. 'A sloop or cutter with a jigger-mast

8. Naut. 'A sloop or cutter with a jigger-mast abaft, on which a mizen-lug-sail is set '(Smyth, Sailor's Word-bk.). Hence dandy-rig, -rigged adjs.

1828 Mer. Marine Mag. V. 114 Dandy 3, Flats 4, 1880 Daily News 12 Nov. 2/7 Busy Bee, fishing dandy, of Lowestoft, struck on a wreck and foundered. 1886 Times 2 Jan.

3 The lifeboats. dandy Snowdrop, of Ramsgate. dandy Lady's Page, of Scarborough. dandy Scabird, of Yarmouth, saved vessel and six.

1828 Simmons Dist. Trade, Dandy-rigged-cutter. 1883 Simmons Dist. Trade, Dandy-rigged-cutter. 1883 Simmons Dist. Trade, Dandy-rigged-cutter. 1883 smack. dandy-rigged, and of only thirty-seven tons, was again overtaken by a storm.

4. Naut. A piece of mechanism, resembling a small capstan, used for hoisting the trawl. Hence dandy-span, the handle-bar by which a dandy is worked.

is worked.

is worked.

1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 10 Bridles, Dandies...
Hauling Lines, and Running Gear. Ibid. 12 Manilla Bridles
..Dandy Span.

5. dial. A bantam fowl. (Dandy-cock, dandy-hen.)
1838 Craven Dialect, Dandy-cock, a bantam cock, a diminutive species of poultry. 1884 Cheshire Gloss., Dandy,
a bantam. The sexes are specified as dandy-cock and
dandy-hen. 1889 S. Cheshire Gloss. 167 'Hey struts abowt
like a dandy-cock.'
6. Irish. A small jug; a small glass (of whisky).
1838 Blackw. Mag. May (Farmer), 'Father Tom and the
Pope'. Dimidium cyathi vero apud Metropolitanos Hibernicos dicitur dandy. 1829 All Year Round No. 12. 285
Take a dandy—there's no headache in Irish whisky.
7. In various other technical applications; e.g.
a handy accessory to various machines or structures; a running-out fire for melting pig-iron in
tin-plate manufacture; a small false grate fitted
for purposes of economy into an ordinary grate or for purposes of economy into an ordinary grate or fireplace; a light iron hand-cart used to carry coke to a blast furnace; also short for DANDY-CABT,

1850 MRS. F. TROLLOFE Petticont Govt. 13 She blew a small dandy-ful of shavings and cinders into warmth. for

the purpose of causing the water in her diminutive kettle to boil. 1831 Rep. Furies of Exhibition 428 A channelled and perforated roller technically called a 'dandy', to remove part of the water from the pulp. 1875 Uns Dict. Arts III. 490 The two rollers following the dandy... are termed couching-rollers. 1884 W. H. Greenwoon Steel & Iron 276 Price's puddling furnace... consists of a bed or hearth at one end of which is a chamber or dandy in which the piginon is first placed for preliminary heating. 1895 [see DANDY-CART].

Hence (nonce-wds.) Dandyhood, the state or style of a dendy. Dandyhood.

style of a dandy. **Da'ndylo** a., dandyish. **Da'ndy-**ise v. intr., to play the dandy. **Da'ndy-jack** v., to play the jack-a-dandy. Da ndy-land [cf. fairy-land], the (imaginary) land of dandies. Da ndy-

land), the (imaginary) land of dandies. Dandy-ling, a diminutive or petty dandy.
1833 New Monthly Mag. VII. 220 Prank'd out in dandihood withal To the top pitch of fashion's folly. 1838 Fraser's Mag. V. 171 Done..not with philosophic, permanent colours, but with mere dandyic ochre and japan. 1830 Ibid. II. 200 We have dandyic ochre and japan. 1830 Ibid. II. 200 We have dandyised in our time with the turbaned exquisites of .. Stamboul. 1831 CARVILE SAT. Kes. III. X., Those Dandiacal Manicheans, with the host of Dandyising Christians, will form one body. 1887 FENN Master of Cerem. Xi. My, he do go dandy-jacking along the cliff. 1831 MOORE Summer Fite 408 Two Exquisites, a he and she, Just brought from Dandyland, and meant Forshion's grand Menagerie. 1846 Worcester, Dandyling, a little dandy; a ridiculous fop. On. Rev.

B. attrib. and adj. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a dandy or dandies; of the nature of a dandy; affectedly neat, trim, or smart.

teristic of a dandy or dandies; of the nature of a dandy; affectedly neat, trim, or smart.

1813 Byron Let. to Moore 25 July, The senson has closed with a Dandy Ball.

1821 — Juny. Let. to senson has closed with a Dandy Ball.

1821 — Juny. Let. to Hiss Mifford Village Ser. I. (1863)

172 The stiff cravat, the pinched-in waist, the dandy-walk.

1824 Thackeray Van. Fair lx, A dandy little hand in a kid-glove.

1837 Juny. Fair lx, A dandy little hand in a kid-glove.

1839 Juny. Dandiness.

1834 Fraser's Mag. IX. 147 We were not so dandily dressed.

1835 Souther Lett. (1856) III. 473 The first two numbers... displeased me as much by their dandiness as —'s does by its blackguardism.

1830 by its blackguardism.

1831 Dandy of 2 Also dandy-fever. [See Drugue.]

dressed. 1885 SOUTHEN Lett. (1856) III. 473 The first two numbers. displeased me as much by their dandiness as —'s does by its blackguardism.

Dandy, 5b.2 Also dandy-fever. [See DENGUE.]
The popular name in the West Indies of DENGUE fever, on its first appearance there in 1827.

1888 STEDMAN in Edin. Med. Irnl. XXX. 227 As it was unknown to the faculty, the vulgar, as commonly happens, gave it names of their own; and ridiculous as they may sound, they soon became the only appellations of the new malady. The English negroes in St. Thomas called it the Dandy Fever, while the French vulgar called it the Bougnet, which again was corrupted into the Bucket. — ibid. 239 The contagion was supposed to be brought by a vessel from the coast of Africa which touched at St. Thomas. 1830 Fullowed Ibid. XXXIII. 51 (title) A few remarks on the Dandy which prevailed in the West Indies towards the close of 1827 and beginning of 1828. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 573 Dandy fever', or break-bone (Dengue), has prevailed several times. 1880 Face & PVE SMITH Text. bl. Med., The negroes called the new disease Dandy-fever', apparently in ridicule of the attitude and gait of the patient. || Dandy, dandi (dændi), sb.3 Anglo-Ind. Also dandee. [Hindī dāndī, deriv. of dānd, dand staff, oar (Yule).]

1. A boatman of the Ganges. 1885 Shekwood Ayak & Lady ix. 51 To make sport for the dandies, and other people in the boat. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Dandies, rowers of the budgerow boats on the Ganges.

2. (Dandi.) A S'aiva mendicant who carries a small wand (F. Hall). 1822 H. H. Wilson in Asiatic Res. XVII. 173 The Dak'd' is distinguished by carrying a small dan'd, or wand, with several processes or projections. 1862 Beverice Hist. India II. 1v. ii. 74 The Dandis, distinguished by carrying a small dan'd, or wand, with several processes or projections. 1863 Beverice Hist. India II. v. ii. 74 The Dandis, distinguished by carrying a small dan'd or wand.

3. 'A kind of vehicle used in the Himalaya, consisting of a strong cloth slung l

3. 'A kind of vehicle used in the Himalaya, consisting of a strong cloth slung like a hammock to a bamboo staff, and carried by two (or more) men

a Damboo stail, and carried by two (or more) men [dandy-wallahs]' (Yule).

1870 C. F. Gordon Cumming in Gd. Words 135/1 As the darkness closed in, my dandy-wallahs stumbled, so that I had to give up the attempt to use the dandy, and struggle on on foot. 1888 Times 2 July 5 2 Major Battye and Captain Urmston joined the rear and placed the wounded man in a dandy.

man in a dandy.

Dandy-brush. [app. f. Dandy sb.!] A stiff brush used in cleaning horses, made of split whalebone or vegetable fibre, as the stiff root fibres of Chrysopogon Gryllus, the Venetian or French

Whisk.

1845 Frnl. R. Agric. Soc. VI. 1. 77 Then have every bullock well brushed with what is called a dandy-brush (being a brush made with whale-bone, for taking the rough dirt off horses).

1879 Miss Braddon Vixen xxxii. 249 Poor Bates. brushed away more than one silent tear with the back of the dandy-brush.

Da'ndy-cart. A kind of spring-cart, used by

milkmen, etc.

1851 RAMSAY Remin. Ser. II. 105 May be some o' ye wad be sae kin' as to gie me a cast out in a dandy-cart.

1852 Arelbourne Agg 31 Dec. 10/1 Advt., Milk dandy, good, high wheels, half cost.

Dandy-cook, -hen: see Dandy 1 5.
Dandy-fever: see Dandy 2.

Da'ndy-horse. A kind of velocipede, an early form of the bicycle, in which the rider sat on a bar between the two wheels, and propelled himself by pushing the ground with each foot alter-

rately.

1819 J. Hodgson in J. Raine Mem. (1857) I. 247 The little boys about London are all getting dandy-horses, for such seems at present the name of the Velocipede. 1808 Strand Mag. IV. 30 (Evolution of Cycle) Mr. Dennis Johnson. a coachmaker at 75 Long-acre took out a patent of this dandy or hobby-horse in 1818.

Dandyish (dæ'ndijí), a. [f. Dandy'l+-18H.]

Somewhat characteristic of a dandy; foppish.
1836 Disarell Viv. Grey IV. v, Pacing Bond Street...with an air at once dandyish and heroical. 1883 F. H. Burnett Through one Admin. I. vii. 70 His rather dandyish light overcoat.

Dandyism (dændi iz'm). [f. as prec. + -18x.]

Dandyism (dændi<sub>1</sub>iz'm). [f. as prec. + -18M.] The character, style, or manners of a dandy. 1819 Blackw. Mag. IV. 565 The affectation of Dandyism on the part of some.. of our day. 1883 V. STUART Egypt 32 A house.. with some attempt at architectural dandyism. Dandy-line. [Cf. DANDY 56.1 4.] A kind of line used in herring fishing: see quot. 1883 DAY Fishes Gt. Brit. 215 The 'dandy-line' is used in herring fishery at Peterhead. A piece of lead about 1½ lb. in weight is attached to a line, which carries at short intervals transverse pieces of whalebone or cane, having unbaited hooks at either end. Herrings are such hungry fish that they fly at the naked hooks, and are easily caught in this manner.

in this manner.

Darndy-loom. A name given to a loom invented by William Radcliffe and patented in 1805 by Thomas Johnson.

1833 Mech. Mag. I. 45 A hand loom on a new construction has been recently introduced which has received the appellation of the Dandy Loom.

1898 A. Barkow Wearing 245 Radcliffe's loom was long known as the 'Dandy loom'.

Thandw.note. A document used in the

Dandy-note. A document used in the British Customs for giving the export officer particulars of the bonded goods delivered from a warehouse for shipment at his station.

[The name is generally held, by those who have to do with the matter, to be a corruption of Addenda note, these documents being of the nature of addenda to the Pricking Notes, used to advise the export officers of bonded goods intended for shipment.]

Dandy-ro:ller. Also dandy-roll. Paper-making. A perforated roller for solidifying the partly-formed web of paper, and for impressing the water mark.

water mark.

(Patented by John Wilks in 1830, No. 5934, but the word does not occur in his specification.)

1839 Specif. Joynton's Patent No. 7977. 2 [The] said roller is commonly known by the name of a dandy roller, a dancer, or a top roller. 1879 Unr Dict. Arts III. 491 The pulp.. receiving any desired marks by means of the dandy-roller. 1879 Print. Trades Yrnt. xvx1. 9 Dandy-roll. for producing water-marks on writing papers.

Danie (dē'n). [Corresponds to Da. Daner, ON. Danie:—OTeut. Danie. pl., Danes, L. Danie pl. The OE. form was Dene pl. (with umlaut), which would have given Dene in ME.: cf. OE. Denemearc in 11th c., later Denmearc, Denmark, Danmark, the Danish mark or country, Denmark.]

mearc in 11th c., later Denmearc, Denmarc, in ON. Danmörk (:-marku), Da. Dannemark, Danmark, the Danish mark or country, Dummark.]

1. A native or subject of Denmark; in older usage including all the Northmen who invaded England from the 9th to the 11th c.

900 O. E. Chron., Butan öam dæle beunder Dena onwalde wæs. a 1050 bid. an. 1018 (Laud MS.) And Dene and Engle wurdon sam mæle æt Oxnaforda. a 1300 Cursor M. 24711 (Cott.) Harald. Pat born was o be danis [v. r. danas, danes] blod. 1483 Cath. Angl. 89 A Dan, dacus, quidam populus. 1506 Spenser State Irel. Wks. (Globe) 64/2 The others [hills] that are rounde were cast up by the Danes. . for they are called Dane-rathes, that is, hills of the Danes. . for they are called Dane-rathes, that is, hills of the Danes. . for they are called Dane-rathes, that is, hills of the Danes. . for they are called Dane-rathes, that is, hills of the Danes. . for they are called Dane-rathes, that is, hills of the Danes. . for they are called Dane-rathes, that is, hills of the Danes. . for they are called Dane-rathes, that is, hills of the Danes. . for they are called Dane-rathes, that is, hills of the Danes. . for they are called Dane-rathes, that is, hills of the Danes. . for they are called Dane-rathes, that is, hills of the Danes. . for they are called Dane-rathes, that is, hills of the Dane are we, But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee.

2. Applied to have had it. 1863 Tennyson Welcome to Alexandra, Saxon and Norman and Dane are we, But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee.

2. Applied to a breed or breeds of dogs.

Great Dane (also simply Dane): a large, powerful, shorthaired breed of dog, between the mastiff and greybound types. Lesser Dane: the Dalmatian, or coach-dog. [1750 Button Hist. Nat. s. v. Chien, Le grand danois.] 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. 111. viii. 286 The Bull-dog, as Mr. Buffon supposes, is a breed between the small Dane and the English mastiff. The large Dane is the tallest dog that is generally bred in England. — ibid. 202 The great Dane. 1800 Sydenham Enw

Dane, obs. form of Dan 1, DEAN. Danebrog: see DANNEBROG.

Danegeld, -gelt (derngeld, -gelt). Eng. Hist. Also 4 Dangilde, 4-6 Danegilt, Dane gilt, 5-7 Dane ghelte, Daneghelt, 6 Dane gelt, gilt, 5-7 Dane ghelte, Daneghelt, 6 Dane gelt, 7 Danageld, 7-9 Danegelt. [Corresponds to ON. \*Dana-giald, in ODa. Danegild, mod.Da. Danegæld, f. Dana-, Dane-+ gjald, yjeld, payment, tribute, corr. to OE. zield, zild, zeld, whence ME. zeld, zild, YELD. Cf. med.L. Danizeldum.] An annual tax imposed at the end of the 10th c. or in the 11th c., originally (as is supposed) to provide funds for the protection of England from the Danes, and continued after the Norman Conquest as a land-tax.

The name is not known to occur in OE., and the actual

provide funds for the protection of England from the Danes, and continued after the Norman Conquest as a land-tax.

The name is not known to occur in OE., and the actual contemporary notices, beginning with Domesday, are mainly of fiscal character. Bromton (14th c.) calls it' tallagium datum Danis', apparently identifying it with the gafol or tribute paid to the Danes in 991, and on two subsequent occasions, to buy them off. In the so-called 'Laws of Eadweard' (Schmid 496) it is described as an annual tax to hire mercenaries to resist and put down pirates. This might identify it with the keregyld' army-tax' levied by the Danish kings to maintain their army and navy (see O.E. Chron. 1939-40), and said to have been afterwards remitted by Edward the Confessor. Mr. Freeman suggests (Norm. Cong. II. App. Q) 'that Denageld was a popular name of dislike, originally applied to the payments made to buy off the Danes, and thence transferred to these other payments made to Danish and other mercenary troops, from the time of Thurkill onwards'. The Danegeld was levied as a land-tax by the Norman kings; it disappears under that name after 1163, but in fact continued under the name of tallage.

[1937 O. E. Chrom., On þam geare man gerædde þæt man geald ærest gafol Deniscan mannum, for þam mycclan broyan þe hi worhtan be þam sær riman.] 1086 Domesday Bk. (1816) 336 Stanford. dedit geldum T. R. E., pro. XII. hundrez & dimidio. In exercitu & nauigio & in Danegeld. 1100-35 Charter to London in Stubbs Sci. Ch. 111. 103 Et [cives] sint quieti de schot et de loth, de Danegildo et de murdro. c 1350 Gloss. Law Terms in Rel. Ant. I. 33 Danegeld, Tailage de Danais. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 57 Edward him granted. þat neuer þe Dangilde. Suld be chalanged for man of Danes lond. 1483 Chxron Gold. Leg. 324/2 An ayde was thene cleped the dane ghelte. 1377 Hollnshed Chron. I. 239 an. 991 This money was called Danegylt or Dane money, and was levyed of the people. Although others take that to be Danegylte, whiche was gyuen unto such Danes

Dane-law (dē'nlē). Also I Dena lazu, 3 Denelaze, Dene lawe, 6 Dane lawe, 8 Dane-lage, (-lege), 9 Dane-lagh. Latinized 2 Denelaga, 2-9 Danelaga. [OE. Dena lazu Danes' law, of which Dane-law is a modern equivalent.]

1. The Danish law anciently in force over that part of England which was occupied or held by the Danes.

the Danes.
c 1050 Laws of Edw. & Guthr. 7 (Bosw.) Gylde lahslihte inne on Dena laze and wite mid Englum. a 1135 Leges Hen. I, vi. 2 (Stubbs Sel. Chart. III. 100) Legis etiam Anglicae trina est partitio .. alia enim Westsexiae, alia Mircena, alia Denelaga est. a 1300 Shires of Eng. in O.E. Misc. 146 Des. xxxij. schire syndon to delede on breo lawan. On is west-sexene lawe, ober Dene lawe, be prydde Mercena lawe.. To Dene lawe, bet Dene lawe, the Sept Lambarder Peramb. Kent (1836) p. xvi. The Dane lawe, West-Saxon lawe, and Merchen lawe: The first of which was brought in by the Danes. 1765 Blackstone Comm. (1830) I. Introd. 66 The Dane-Lage, or Danish law, the very name of which speaks its original and composition.

2. Hence. The part of England over which this

2. Hence, The part of England over which this law prevailed, being the district north-east of Watling Street, ceded by the Treaty of Wedmore, 878, or perhaps the Northumbrian territory in

Watting Street, ceded by the 1 reary of weddings, 878, or perhaps the Northumbrian territory in Danish occupation.

This use appears explicitly only in modern historians (chiefly under the barbarous forms Danish, though founded on ancient passages, such as those of quots. 1050, 1300, in 1. [In Icelandic log 'law' had, according to Vigfusson, the sense 'law-district', 'almost as a local name 'in Gulapings-log, pranda-log, etc.]

1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 299/2 The eastern part of England retained long after the name of Danelagh, or Danish law. 1874 Green Short Hist. i. 50 The Danelagh, as the district occupied by the Danes began to be called. 1877 Freeman Norm. Cong. (ed. 3) II. 630 Danes in the sense of being inhabitants of the Danalagm. 1836 F. York Powell Hist. Eng. to 1500, i. vi. 37 He [K. Eadmund] got the whole Danelaw south of Humber into his hands. † Darne-money. Ols. = Danegeld.

1838-87 Fore A. 4 M. (1684) I. 679/2 Without paying of any manner of imposition or Dane-money.

Darnes'-blood. [Of the same origin as Dank-wort, q.v.] A local name for plants abundant on sites noted for the slaughter of Danes.

2. The Danewort or Dwarf Elder.

8. The Danewort or Dwarf Elder.
1607 CAMDEN Brit. 326 Ebulum enim quod sanguineis

baccis hic [at Bartlow] circumquaque copiose prouenit, non alio nomine quam Danes-bloud, id est Danicum sanguinem, etiamnum appellitant, ob multitudinem Danorum qui ibidem ceciderunt. 1851 WERVER Anc. Fun. Mon. 707 Dane-wort, which, with bloud-red berries, commeth vp here plenteously, they still call by no other name, then Danes-bloud, of the number of Danes that there were slaine. 1855-85 AUBREN Nat. Hist. Wilts (1847) 50 Danes-blood (chulus) about Slaughtonford is plenty. There was heretofore a great fight with the Danes, which made the inhabitants give it that name. 1875 Gardener's Chron. IV. 515. [Note.—The berries of this plant are not red, but black or reddish black, yielding a violet dye].

b. Clustered Bell-flower, Campanula glomerata. 1862 Miss Prant Flower. Pl. III. 342 The author. found this clustered bell-flower [at Bartlow, Cambs.] largely scattered about these mounds. and was told that it was 'Danes-blood'.

c. The Pasque-flower, 'Anemone Pulsatilla.

o. The Pasque-flower, Anemone Pulsatilla. So called in East Anglia, Essex, Cambs., Herts. (Britten & Holland.)

Da'nes'-flower. local. = DANES'-BLOOD C.
1876-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND cite the name from Cam-

neweed (dēl'nwēd). [See next.]

panewood (dē'nwēid). [See next.]

† a. A local name for Eryngium campestre. Obs.

b. = Danewort. (Prior Plant-n.)

1748 De Foe's Tour Gl. Brit. II. 416 (D.) Everything hereabouts is attributed to the Danes, because of the neighbouring Daventry, which they suppose to have been built by them. The road hereabouts. being overgrown with Daneweed [Eryngium], they fansy it sprung from the blood of the Danes slain in battle. 1737 W. STUKELEY Mem. (Surtees) III. 36 Much daneweed still grows upon the Roman road in Castor fields.

Danewort (dē'nwpnt). Forms: 6 danwoort, danewurt. daine. daynworte. 6-7 danwort

Surtees) III. 56 Much danewed still grows upon the Roman road in Castor fields.

\*\*Danewort\*\* (dēi nwpit). Forms: 6 danwoort, danewort, daine-, daynworte, 6-7 danwort danewort, 7- danewort. [f. Dane + Wort, in accordance with a popular notion that the plant sprang up in places where Danes slaughtered Englishmen or were slaughtered by them.]

A name for the Dwarf Elder, Sambucus Ebulus. (The name is found in Turner 1538, but only the earlier name Wallwort or Wellewort, OE. weatwort, is given in Sinon. Barthol. of 14th c., and Alphita c 1450; Rous also, who died 1491, in relating the legend, has only the name Walwort; so that the names Danewort, Daneweed, Dane's blood, etc. can hardly have belonged to early tradition. While suggested in part by the abundance of the plant at certain spots historically or traditionally associated with slaughter, there was also an element of fanciful etymology in explaining the Latin name Ebulus from ebulier to bubble forth, with reference to the flowing of blood. See also Wallwort.

\*\*a 1491 J. Rossi (Rous) Hitz. Reg. Angl. (1716) 105 Herbam ebule, id est Walwort, ... quæ ex ebullitione sanguinis humani naturaliter originem trahit. 1238 Tunner Libellus, Danwort, chameacte. 1525 — Herbal 1. 11568 Ovja, Walwurt. named in englyshe also danewurt. hath a spoky or busshy top as elder hath. 1576 Lytz Dodocus III. xlv. 380 This herbe is called. in Englishe Walwort, Danewort, and Bloodwort. 1640 Parkinson Theatr. Bot. 210 It is supposed it tooke the name Danewort from the strong purging quality it hath, many times bringing them that use it unto a fluxe, which then we say they are troubled with the Danes. 1861 Miss Paatt Flower, Pl. III. 131 Dwarf Elder, or Danewort. 15. and herb and not a tree.

\*\*Dang. v. A euphemistic substitute for Damn. 1793 - Spirit Pub. Frails. (1799) I. 146 (Kentish mansays) Dang me, if I sometimes know how to answer them. 1808 R. Anderson Cumbrid. Ballads, Barbary Bell, 'Wey, dang it! says I, 'but this is nit fair! 1386 Dickers Nick. Nick. ix, 'Dang my boans and bod

Dang, pa. t. of DING v.; also its dial. equivalent

to drive, push, knock, or dash.

1877 Holderness Gloss., Dang, to throw anything with vehemency, or passion. 1878 Cumbrid. Gloss., Dang, to push, to strike. 1887 Cheshire Gloss., Dang, to dash down or about.

Danger (dēl'ndgəz), sb. Forms: 3-6 daunger, Danger (dē!ndzə1), sb. Forms: 3-6 daunger, 4-5 daungere, dawnger(e, dangere, 5 daungeur, dangeour, 5-6 daungeour(e, 6 daungier, daengier, Sc. dangeir, -gier, -geare, denger, 4-danger. [a. OF. dangier, danger:-late L. \*dominiārium, deriv. of dominium lordship, sovereignty, f. dominus lord, master. The sense development took place in OF.: see Godefroy. For the a cf. Dan 1.]

†1. Power of a lord or master, jurisdiction, dominion; power to dispose of, or to hurt or

dominion; power to dispose of, or to hurt or harm; esp. in phr. in (a person's) danger, within his power or at his mercy; sometimes meaning spec. in his debt, or under obligation to him. Obs. or arch.

him. Obs. or arch.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 356, & polico ofte daunger of swuche oberwhule pet muhte beon ower prel. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1751 Pat he wolde hom all out bringe of pe daunger of rome. c 1236 Chaucer Prol. 663 In dawngere had he att his owen gise The 3 onge girles of pe diocise. 1440 Shirley Dethe K. James (1818) 19 Thou hadest nevyr mercy of lordes. ne of non other gentilman, that came yn thy dawnger. 1462 Paston Lett. No. 399 II. 25, I am gretly yn your danger and dette for my pension. 1256 Ridley's Wks. (1843) 101 They put themselves in the danger of King Ahab, saying, 'Behold we have heard that the kings of the house of Israel are pitiful and merciful'. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. IV. i. 180 You stand within his

danger, do you not? 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1621) 408 He..having got him within his danger, cruelly put him to death. a 1609 Hosbers Rhet. 1. xiii. (1681) 33 Persons obnoxious to Injury are.. Such as are in our danger. 1825 Scott Betrothed xxx, If the Constable were once within his danger.

+ b. Power (of a person, weapon, or missile) to inflict physical injury; reach or range. Also fig. 1375 Barbour Bruce in. 43 To withdraw ws.. Till we cum owt off thar daunger. 1523 Lb. Berners Froiss. I. clkii. 199 The archers shotte so holly togyder, that none durst come in their dangers. 1576 Newton Lemnic's Complex. (1633) 39 Within the levill and danger of this vice, are all they. 1502 Shaks. Ham. 1. iii. 35 Keepe within the reare of your Affection; Out of the shot and danger of Desire. 1502 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1621) 679 If he should show himself by troups within the danger of the shot. 1618 LATHAM 2nd Bk. Falconry (1633) 42 Your Spaniels will hunt. so neere you and your Hawke, as they shall neuer spring any thing out of her danger. 1676 Dactr. of Deville 200 This draws the Birds into their Dangers.

+ 0. Power of another as it affects one under it; a state of subjection, bondage, or captivity. Obs.

T. G. Power of another as it affects one under it; a state of subjection, bondage, or captivity. Obs. c1350 Will. Palerne 427 Boute daunger or duresse or any despit elles. c1400 Destr. Troy 6584 Troilus was.. turnyt furth louse, And don out of daunger for the due tyme. c1430 Aulurs of Arth. xxv, Thynke one be dawngere and the dole bat I in duelle [in hell]. 1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 4 Free from all captiuite and daunger. 1535 Coverdals isa. lviii. 6 Till.. thou lowse him out of bondage, that is in thy daunger.

lviii. 6 Till.. thou lowse him out of bondage, that is in thy daunger.

† d. Liability (to loss, punishment, etc.). In danger to or of: liable to. Ohs.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XII. 206 For he bat is ones a the is euermore in daungere, And as lawe lyketh to lyue or to deye. 1465 Paston Lett. No. 508 II. 200 Thei say that I am sufficient to bere the hole daunger. 1546 TINDALE Patton. Holy Scrip. Wks. I. 9 The wretched man (that knoweth himself to be..in danger to death and hell. 1611 BIBLE Matt. v. 22 In danger of the iudgment. 1689 Wood Life Aug. 31 (Ox. Hist. Soc.) A Gent. threatned to bring him into danger.

8. The phrase out of debt out of danger perhoriginally belonged here; but is now taken in sense 4.

originally belonged here; but is now taken in sense 4.

1730-6 in Bailey (folio), s.v. Debt. 1804 Mar. Edgeworth Pop. Tales, Out of Debt Out of Danger.

† 2. Difficulty (made or raised); hesitation, reluctance, chariness, stint, grudging; coyness. To make danger [OF. faire danger (de)]; to make a difficulty (about doing anything). Obs.

6. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 397/155 Sein eustas made gret daunger & natheles ate nende to be emperour. he gan wende. 1375 Barbour Bruce v. 283 He but danger till him gais. 6. 1386 Chaucer Wife's Prol. 521 With danger uttren we all our chaffare. 6. 1400 Rom. Rose 1147 Gold and silver for to dispend Withouten lacking or daungere.

6. 1400 Metusine 219 They of Coloyne made grete daungere to lete passe the oost thrughe the Cite at brydge. 1530 Dalaber in Foxe A. 4. M. (153) 1196, I made danger of it a while at first: but afterwarde being perswaded by them... I promised to do as they wold haue me.

† b. Untowardness; ungracious, uncompliant, or fractious conduct. Obs.

a. 1300 Cursor M. (Cott.) 6200 Wit bair danger, sir moyees [v.r. gruchynge on moyses], Oft bai did him haue malees.

6. 1374 Chaucer Anal. 4. Arc. 186 Hir daunger made him boope bowe and beende And as hir lyste made him tourne and wende.

† 3. A place where one is at the mercy of an

+3. A place where one is at the mercy of an

renemy; a narrow pass; a strait. Obs.

1393 Gowen Conf. 111. 208 In the daunger of a pas,
Through which this tiraunt shulde pas She shope his power
to compas. c1440 Promp. Parv. 114 Daunger, or grete
[Pynson streyte] passage, arla via.

to compas. c1440 Promp. Parr. 114 Daunger, or grete [Pyrson streyte] passage, aria via.

4. Liability or exposure to harm or injury; the condition of being exposed to the chance of evil; risk, peril. (Directly from sense 1; see esp. 1 d. Now the main sense.)

c1480 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon xiv. 352 There is dangeour by cause of the nyghte. a 1533 Lb. Berners Huon kaxii. 353 Esclaramonde saw Huon her housebonde in that daunger. 1558 Bk. Common Prayer, Communion, So is the daunger great, if we receyue the same vnworthely. 1650 Shelton Quix. III. xli. 280 "Tis ordinarily said that Delay breeds Danger. 1789 A. Duncan Mariner's Chron. (1805) IV. 44 The sea running immensely high, it brought them again into great danger. 1883 Hazlitt Tablet. I. 1874 Micklethwaith Mod. Par. Churches 180 It is also a source of danger to the building.

b. Const. (a) of that which is exposed to peril. (Now rare or arch. exc. with life.) (b) of the evil

b. Const. (a) of that which is exposed to peril. (Now rare or arch. exc. with life.) (b) of the evil that threatens or impends. (Now the ordinary const.) + (c) to with inf. Obs.

1489 CAXTON SOMMES of Aymon XXII. 479 Elles they ben in daungeur of their lives. 1855 EDEN Decades Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 51 The Moore. Possessed a greate parte of Spayne to no smaule daungeoure of the hole Christian Empire. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Ref. Hist. MS.S. Comm. App. v. 32 LOT Mohun. was four days in danger of lyfe but now is upon recovery. 1726 LEONI Albertis Archit. II. 105 b, In gravel. there is no danger of finding water. Mod. He goes in danger of his life.

1490 CAXTON Encydos vi. 29 In dangeour of myserable deth. 1690 LOCKE GOVI. II. Xiv. 1688 This. wise Princes never need come in the Danger of. 1715 J. RICHARDSON Th. Painting 128 There was no danger of that in Rafaelle. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 373 They lost their way. and were in danger of having to pass the night on the plain.

1580 NORTH Plutarch, Theseus \$ 35 In danger to die. 1622

Bible Transl. Pref. 1 Sure to be misconstrued, and in danger to be condemned. 1605 Br. Patrick Comm. Gen. 203 It might have been in danger to have been neglected.

C. spec. on Railways. Risk in a train's proceed-

ing owing to an obstruction, etc. on the line; the

ing owing to an obstruction, etc. on the line; the position of a signal indicating this.

1841 Committee on Railways Po. 467 You think it would be desirable that on all railways red should indicate danger?

1874 Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng. XXXVIII. 149 A signal is said to be 'on', when it is at danger.

5. (with a and pl.) An instance or cause of danger; pl. perils, risks.

1538 Starkey England 1. ii. 42 Ful of manyfold peryllys and daungerys. 1568 Graffon Chron. II. 25 To commit themselves unto the daungers of the sea. 1899 Helps Friends in C. Ser. 11. I. Addr. to Rdr. 3 Blind to the dangers of their country. 1884 Timus (Weekly Ed.) 5 Sept. 1/2 Two territorial questions. unsettled. each of which was a positive danger to the peace of Europe.

b. Naut. A submerged rock, or the like, causing danger to vessels.

a positive danger to the peace of Europe.

b. Naut. A submerged rock, or the like, causing danger to vessels.

1699 Hacke Coll. Voy. iii. 59 At three quarters Ebb, you may see all the Dangers going in ... But I would not advise any Man to go in till he has viewed the Harbour at low Water. 1858 Merc. Marine Mag. V. 247 It appeared to him to be a detached danger, 6 or 9 feet under the surface.

1875 Bedford Sailor's Pock. Bk. v. (ed. 2) 137 Buoys painted red and black are placed on detached dangers.

† 6. Mischief, harm, damage. Obs.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 146 And he no daunger nor deire for pat dede haue. 1830 Palsor. 212 I Daunger on the see, namfaige. 1808 Grafton Chron. II. 277 Then the king of his mere pity. suffered them to passe through his hoste without daunger. 1905 Shaks. Merch. V. 10. 13. 1601—7911. C. 11. 17 We put a Sting in him, That at his will he may doe danger with.

† 7. The lordship over a forest; the rent paid in acknowledgement of this (so OF. dangier). In the Forest-Law, a duty paid by the Tenants to the Lord for leave to plough and sow in the time of Pannage, or Mast-feeding' (Phillips 1706). Obs. 1693 Phil. Trans. XVII. 691 He ends this Treatise with an Enumeration of the Quit-tents formerly paid out of the Weald, as Gavel-swine, Scot-ale, Corredy, and Danger.

† 8. To make danger: in 17th c. used in sense of L. periculum facere, to make trial or experiment; to venture, 'risk it'. Obs.

(Perhaps the phrase in 2 taken in a new sense.) 1618 Electric Legal Sabj. III. iv, Make danger, Trie what they are, trie. 1621 — Wild Goose Chase 1. ii, I shall make danger. a 1625 — Wild Goose Chase 1. ii, I shall make danger, Colonel.

† B. 78 adj. Dangerous, perilous. Obs. rare.

c 1470 Henry Wallace viii. 20 We ar our ner, sic purpos for to tak; A danger chace thai mych vpon ws mak.

C. Comb., usually attrib. (cf. sense 4), as danger-board, -chuckle (see quot.), -flag, -whistle; danger-board, -chuckle (see quot.), -flag, -whistle; danger-board, -chuckle (see quot.), -flag, -whistle; danger-board, -chuckle

an obstruction, etc. ahead; also danger-free, -teaching adjs.

1891 Cycling 21 Feb. 86 The local centre is about to erect a danger-board on Maur Tor Hill.

1890 Darwin Orig.

Spec. vii. (1860) 192 If a hen gives the danger-chuckle.

1862 Athensum 31 May 171 The danger-fiag held out to warn their children off the road.

1869 Shirley St. Patrick for Irel. v. iii, And make thy person danger-free.

1848 Rep. Raikway Commissioners App. 84 The pointsman had not then turned the danger signal.

1858 J. Shallow Templars Trials 71 A danger-signal to Christendom.

1861 S. Shallow Templars Trials 72 A danger-signal to Christendom.

1863 G. Shallow Templars Trials 73 A danger-signal to Christendom.

1864 G. Shallow Templars Trials 74 A danger-signal to Christendom.

1865 The danger whistle of the engines on the bridge.

1866 The danger of the engines on the bridge.

1867 The danger of the engines on the bridge.

† **Danger**, v. Obs. [a. OF. dangerer, f. danger, danger, DANGER.]

1. To render liable.

1. To render liable.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1176 And all be trouage. Dat he to Darius of dewe was dangird to paye. 1544 Four Supplic. (1871) 52 They be compelled to sell they landes. or els to daunger them selfe in dette to many. 1533 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. I fit [libel] be liked, they know the authors; if it be dangered to penalty, it is none of theirs.

2. To bring into or expose to danger; to endanger, imperil, risk.

1470 [see Dangering]. 1444 Bale Chron. Sin 3 Others.

danger, imperil, risk.

1470 [see Dangering].

1544 Bale Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) I. 247 They whyche.. haue daungered theyr liues for a commonwelthe. 1579 Lv.v. Eußhues (Arb.) 133 The heedelesse practiser, which daungereth the patient. 1590 Marlowe Edw. II., v. iii, Therefore, come; dalliance dangereth our lives. 1606 Shaks. Ant. of Cl. 1. ii. 190. 1663 Pervs Diary 1 May, My stone-horse was very troublesome, and begun to fight with other horses, to the dangering him and myself.

b. (with inf.) To run the risk; to be in danger. 1672-3 Marvell Reh. Transp. II. 238 Should the Legislator persist.. he would danger to be left in the field very single.

lator persist.. he would danger to be left in the field very single.

3. ? To damage, harm, injure. (Cf. Danger sb. 6.)

1538 Bale God's Promises 1. in Hazl. Dodsley 1. 288 He must needs but fall.. And danger himself. 1591 Harington Orl. Fig. 1. ix, He would. bestow The damself faire on him that in that fight.. should.. danger most the Pagans with his might. 1614 Markham Cheap Husb. III. i. (1668) 86 The dodder sheep is the best breeder, and his Issue never dangereth the Dam in yeaning.

Hence Damgered ppl. a., Damgering vbl. sb. a 1400-50 [see 1]. c 1470 Henry Wallace viii. 547 It is my dett to do all that I can To fend our kynrik out off dangeryng. ?c 1600 Distracted Emp. 1. i. in Bullen

O. Pl. III. 172 A long daungered seaman in a storme. 1612 T. Taylor Comm. Titus iii. 2 To the present dangering and drowning of both. 1645 QUARLES Sol. Recant. 34 Why should thy too much righteousnesse betray Thy danger'd life?

† Damgerful, a. Obs. [f. Danger sb. + -FUL.]

† Dangerful, a. Obs. [f. Danger sb. +-Ful.] Full of danger, dangerous.

1548 [see Dangerfully]. 1607 Walkington Opt. Glasse

54 Much eating is also dangerful for this humour. 1608

Peacham Compt. Gentl. viii. 11634 67 The Atlanticke or
Western Ocean is most rough and dangerfull. a 1708

T. Ward Eng. Ref. 11. 172 (D.) As Lion, Scorpion, Bear, and
Bull, And other things less dangerful.

Hence † Dangerfully adv., dangerously.

1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke xi. 107a, Certain
Jewes...whose solles y spirite of Satan did more daungierfully possesse.

Dangerless (dēl'ndzərles), a. (and adv.). Now rare. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without danger;

Now rare. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] WILLIAM TARE, free from danger., free from danger. a 1568 Courroll Carrying Christ's Cross iii, We. shall be dangerles in such felicite and ioy. 1581 MULCASTER Pastitions XV. (1887) 69 For the better and more daungerlesse performing therof. 1560 S. FISHER Rusticks Alarm Wks. (1579) 379 One of his wonted Fits of dangerless fear. 1795 SOUTHEY JOAN of Are VIII. 371 Nor dangerless To the English was the fight. 1882 WOOLSON Anne 361 It is the long monotony of dangerless days that tries the spirit hardest. b. as adv. Without danger; † without damage or harm (abt.)

or harm (obs.).

or narm (obs.).
c 1440 Generydes 4567 For all that he skapid daungerles.
1602 WARNER Alb. Eng. xt. lxvi. (1612) 281 Howbeit Burnough did therein, not Dangerles, preuaile. 1633 L.
ROBERTS Prelim. V. to P. Fletcher's Purple 1st., Where all may dangerlesse obtain. cheapest, greatest gain.
Hence Dangerlessness, freedom from danger.
1818 COLERIDGE in Rem. (1836) I. 133 The dangerlessness—to actiodopop.

Dangerous (dē'ndgərəs), a. Also 3, 6 dangerus, (3 dauncherous), 4-6 daungerous, (5 dawngerowse, 5-6 daungerouse. [a. AF. dangerous = OF. dangeros, -eus, mod. F. dangereux, f. danger: see -ous.1

gerous = OF. dangeros, -eus, mod. F. dangereux, f. danger: see -0US.]

† 1. Difficult or awkward to deal with; haughty, arrogant; rigorous, hard, severe: the opposite of affable. Obs.

\*\*albest Ancr. R. 108 Heo is a grucchild, & ful itowen, dangerus, & erueð for te paien. ciago S. Eng. Leg. 1. 280/83 pe pope makede him dauncheous and nolde ensentiper-to. ciago Chaucer Prol. 517 He was to synful man nought despitous Ne of his speche daungerous ne digne. 14400 Rom. Rose 501 And she to me was nought unmeke, Ne of hir answer daungerous. Ibid. 1483 So fiers & daungerous was he, That he nolde graunte hir askyng.

† D. Difficult to please; particular, ticklish; fastidious, nice, dainty, delicate. Obs.

\*\*ci366\*\* Chaucer Medið. Prol. 21, I wol yow telle a litel thing in prose, That oughte like yow. Or elles certes ye be to daungerous. ci430 fügr. Lyf Manhode 1. CXX. 11869) 63 Of þi mete and of þi drink be bou neuere more daungerous. What bou fyndest take it gladliche. 1568 E. Tilney Disc. Mariage Cijb, Daungerous, and circumspect in matters touching his honesty. a 1568 Ascham Scholem. 1. (Arb.) 65 Great shippes require costile tackling, and also afterward dangerous gouernment. 1577 B. Gooce Herestoack's Husb. 1. (1586) 31 The Oate is not daungerous in the choyse of his grounde, but groweth lyke a good fellowein every place.

† C. Reluctant to give, accede or comply; chary of. Obs.

of. Obs.
c 1386 CHAUCER Wife's Prol. 514 For that he Was of his loue daungerous to me 14.. Pol. Rel. of L. Poems 155 If she be dawngerouse, I will hyr pray. 1494 FABYAN Chron. clv. 144 And requyryd hym of his comforte and ayde, wherof he was not daungerous. 1356 ROBINSON Ir. More's Ulopia (Arb.) 166 As myne I am nothinge daungerous to imparte, So better to receaue I am readie. 1398 W. PHILLIPS Linscholen (1864) 200 They are so dangerous of eating and drinking with other men which are not their Countrimen.
2. Fraught with danger or risk; causing or occasioning danger: perilous, hazardous, risky,

2. Fraught with danger or risk; causing or occasioning danger; perilous, hazardous, risky, unsase. (The current sense.)

1490 Caxton Encydos xxi. 78 Atte this tyme whiche is so daungerouse. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 19 Some houses be.. redy to fal downe, and therfore dangerus to passe by. 1577 B. Googe Heresback's Hinsb. 1. (1586) 40 b. Delay herein is daungerous. 1590 Sandys Europks Spc. (1652) 148 The daungerous tenemie Spaine had in the world. 1670 Milton Hist. Eng. 1v. Wks. (1847) 516 They who pray against us. are our dangerousest Enemies. 1748 Smollett R. Rand. xii His wise...seeing her husband in these dangerous circumstances, uttered a dreadful scream. 1779 81 Jonnson L. P., Milton Wks. II. 142 To be of no church is dangerous. 1859 Helps Friends in C. Ser. II. I.ii. 131 In most of the European nations there are dangerous classes, dangerous, because uncared for and uneducated. 1803 Siz J. W. Chitty in Law Times' Rep. LXVIII. 430/1 A most dangerous doctrine. 43. Ready to run into or meet danger; venturesome. Obs. rare.

† 3. Ready to run into or meet danger; venturesome. Obs. rare.

1611 TOURNEUR Ath. Trag. IV. ii, And I doubt his life, His spirit is so boldly dangerous. 1642 [see DANGEROUSLY 3].

4. In danger, as from illness; dangerously ill.

Now dial. and U.S. colloq.

1616 Beaum. & Fl. Bonduca IV. iii, Reg. Sure His mind is dangerous. Drus. The good gods cure it! 1619 FIETCHER M. Thomas II. i, Which will as well restore To health again the affected body. As leave it dangerous. 1620 Melton Astrolog. 14 A Spirit that will fright any disease from the most dangerous and ouer-spen Patient. 1885 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Dangerous, endangered. 'Mr. Smith is saddy-badly; quite dangerous. 1864 Branes Dorset Gloss., Dangerous in danger. 1884 Bread-winners (U. S.)

244 He's dangerous; they don't think he'll live.

+5. Hurtful, injurious. Obs. (Cf. Danger sb. 6.)
1548 Halle Chron. 17 b, The encounter was sharpe, the fight was dangerous. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 400 Two vices, very daungerous and noysome among men.
+6. as adv. Dangerously. Obs. rare.
1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, 1. i. 11 Either slaine or wounded dangerous.

TO. as dav. Dangerously.

1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, 1. i. 11 Either slaine or wounded dangerous.

Dangerously (dē'ndʒərəsli), adv. [f. prec. +-1x'2] In a dangerous manner.

† 1. With reserve; shyly; charily. Obs.

a 1597 Gascoigne Fable of leronimi, 1...alwayes dangerouslye behaued my selfe towards him. 1647 Clarendon Hist. Reb. vii. (1703) II. 304 He was so sottishly and dangerously wary of his own Security... that he would not proceed.

2. In a way involving danger or risk; perilously. c1540 Four P. P. in Hazl. Dodsley 1. 372 To die so dangerously, For her soul-health especially. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turkes (1638) 101 Hee fell dangerously sicke. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. xxxi, One of my servants has been wounded dangerously. 1860 Tyndall Glaciers 1. § 11. 78

The slope...was most dangerously steep.

† 3. Venturesomely. (Cf. prec. 3.) Obs. rare.

1643 Milton Apol. Smeet. (1851) 293 A Satyr... ought... to strike high, and adventure dangerously at the most eminent vices among the greatest persons.

Dangerousness (dē'ndʒərəsnes). [f. as prec. + NES8.] The quality of being dangerous.

+-NESS.] The quality of being dangerous. +1. Chariness, grudgingness. Obs.

1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Mark vi. 40 a, It came not of any daungerousnes, or difficultie on his behalf. of any daungerousis. **2.** Perilousness.

2. Perilousness.

1330 PAISGR 212/1 Dangerousnesse, dangerevseté, dangier.

1602 CAREW Cornwall 1 b, The dangerousnesse of the
passages laid them open to priuie inuasions. 1736 CARTE
Ormonde 1. 99 The ill circumstances of his lady's health
and the dangerousness of her condition. 1881 J. Simon in
Nature No. 616. 372 Experiments which illustrated the
dangerousness of sewage-polluted water-supplies.

Dangersome (dēl'ndzəisəm), a. Obs. exc. dial.

[f. Dangersome (dēl'ndzəisəm), a. Obs. exc. dial.

[f. Dangersome (dēl'ndzəisəm), a. Obs. exc. dial.

The dangersome marks. 1885 Century Mag. XXIX. 549/1
How to run in daylight without it being dangersome for
Tim.

Dangle (dæng'l), v. [Appears at end of 16th c.; corresponds to Da. dangle, Norw. and Sw. dial. dangla, North Fris. dangeln, ablaut-derivs. of Da. dingle, Norw., Sw., Icel. dingla to dangle. In form these seem to belong to the stem ding-, dang-(Llwa m), but the connexion of sense is not clear. (I) ING v.), but the connexion of sense is not clear.]

form these seem to belong to the stem ding., dang. (DING v.), but the connexion of sense is not clear.]

1. intr. To hang loosely swaying to and fro. c 1500 Sir T. More (Shaks. Soc. 1844) 46 How long Hath this shagg fleece hung dangling on thy head? 1508 Yong Diama 228 Her disshiueled hair..in curled lockes hung dangling about her snow-white forehead. 1633 P. FLETCHER Pisc. Ecl. 1. vi. Our thinne nets dangling in the winde. 1678 Norsis Misc. (1500) 37 Ripe Apples now hang dangling on the Tree. 1782 Cowper Gilpin 132 For all might see the bottle-necks Still dangling at his waist. 1877 BLACK Green Past. xxxvi, Mr. Bolitho was seated on a table, his legs dangling in the air.

D. To hang from the gallows; to be hanged. 1678 BUTLER Hud. III. i. 641 And men [have] as often dangled for't, And yet will never leave the sport. 1748 SMOLLETT Rod. Rand. xxx, Let the rascal be carried back to his confinement. I find he must dangle. 1841 James Brigant xxxviii, Set him dangling from the battlements.

2. trans. To make (a thing) hang and sway to and fro; to hold or carry (it) suspended loosely. 1748 SMOLLETT Rod. Rand. xiv, I... dangled my cane and adjusted my sword knot. 1808 Scott Marm. v. xii. The bridegroom stood dangling his bonnet and plume. 1873 SYMONDS Grk. Poets x. 314 Lazy fishermen. dangling their rods like figures in Pompeian frescoes.

b. fig. To keep (hopes, anticipations, etc.) hanging uncertainly before any one. 1863 KINGLAKE Crimea (1877) II. ii. 31 The mighty temptation which seemed to be dangled before him. 1871 FREEMAN NOTM. Cong. (1876) IV. xviii. 103 The hopes of a royal marriage were again dangled before the eyes of Eadwine.

C. To hang (any one) on a gallows. 1887 W. C. RUSSELL Frozen Pirrate II. iv. 92 This is

c. To hang (any one) on a gallows.

1887 W. C. Russell Frozen Pirate II. iv. 92 This is evidence to dangle even an honester man than you.

3. fig. (intr.) To hang after or about any one, especially as a loosely attached follower; to follow

in a dallying way, without being a formally recog-

in a dallying way, without being a formally recognized attendant.

1607 Dekker Sir T. Wyatt Wks. 1873 III. 175 Wyat...

1607 Dekker Sir T. Wyatt Wks. 1873 III. 175 Wyat...

1618 The sin armes, with the Kentish men dangling at his taile. 1727 Swift Past. Dial., Marble Hill & Richmond Lodge, Plump Johnny Gay will now elope; And here no more will dangle Pope. 1724 Fielding Univ. Gallant 1, Pray take her, I dangled after her long enough too. 1760 Foote Minor 1. Wks. 1799 I. 223 The sleek.. prentice us'd to dangle after his mistress, with the great Bible under his arm. a 1859 Macaulay Hitt. Eng. V. 5 Heirs of noble houses. dangling after actresses. 1863 Merivale Rom. Emp. (1865 IV. xxxvii. 271 The exquisites of the day were men who dangled in the train of ladies.

† b. To stroll idly, or with lounging steps: cf. 1607, 1760 above. Obs.

178 Learning at a Lots II. 76 They quitted, or, to use their own expression, dangled out of the Room.

4. trans. To lead about in one's train, or as an appendage.

appendage.

a 1723 GAY Distressed Wife 11. I am not to be dangled about whenever and wherever his odious business calls him.

5. To while away or cause to pass in dangling.
1727 Bolingbroke in Swift's Lett. (1766) II. 77 The noble pretension of dangling away life in an ante-chamber.

6. Comb. (of the verb stem) dangle-berry, Blue

Tangle, Gaylussacia frondosa, an American shrub, N.O. Vacciniacew; dangle-jack (see quot.).

1881 Licestersh. Gloss., Dangle-jack, the primitive roasting-jack, generally a stout bit of worsted with a hook at the end, turned by giving it a twist from time to time with the fingers.

with the fingers.

Dangle, sb. rare. [f. Dangle v.] Act or manuer of dangling; something that dangles.

1756 Connoisseur No. 122 Seeming ravished with the genteel dangle of his sword-knot. 1888 O. Crawfurd Sylvia Arden ii. 21 He lay there in a swound till they got him up the ladder, with just a dangle of life in him.

Dangle, a. rare. [f. Dangle v.] Dangling.
1500 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa ii. 341 A tame beast... having long and dangle eares. 1889 Bratthwatte Retrosp.

Med. C. 241 In many cases the leg is a mere 'dangle limb' of no service whatever.

Dangled, pb. a. [f. Dangle v. + -ED.] Hung

of no service whatever.

Da'ngled, ppl. a. [f. DANGLE v. + -ED.] Hung dangling, or furnished with dangling appendages.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 148 For thy flaring frounzed Periwigs, lowe dangled downe with loue-lockes, shalt thou haue thy head side, dangled downe with more Snakes than euer it had hayres. a 1688 VILLERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Poems (1775) 141 Nor is it wit that makes the lawyer prize His dangled gown: 'tis knavery in disguise.

Danglement (dæ'ng'lment). [f. DANGLE v. + -MENT.] 1. Dangling.

dangled gown: 'tis knavery in disguise.

Danglement (dæng'lment). [f. Dangle v. + -MENT.] 1. Dangling.

1834 Beckford Italy II. 75 He. passes the flower of his days in this singular species of danglement. 1849 Lytton Caxtons vii. i, The .. suspension and danglement of any puddings whatsoever right over his ingle-nook.

2. concr. (pl.) Dangling appendages. dial.

1855 Robinson Whithy Gloss., Danglements, tassels and such like appendants.

Dangler (dængla). [f. as prec. + -EE 1.]

1. One who dangles; one who hangs or hovers about a woman; a dallying follower.

1737 Fielding Love in Sev. Masy. Wks. 1775 I. 37 The dangler after a woman. 1730-6 Ballev (folio), Dangler, so the Women in Contempt call a Man, who is always hanging after them, but never puts the Question home. 1770-180 MAD. D'Arblay Early Diary 10 Jan., 'You see', she cried, 'what a herd of danglers flutter around you.' 1808 Carlyle Misc. (1857) 1. 228 Fashionable danglers after literature. 1888 Besant All Sorts xix. 139 Dick Coppin was not..a dangler after girls apron-strings.

2. A dangling appendage or part. 1731-7 MILLER Gard. Dict. (ed. 3) s. v. Vitis, You must go over the Vines again. rubbing off all Danglers, as before, and training in the leading Shoots. 1870 Miss Bocucatron Red as Rose iv, The long red pendant to his [a turkey-cock's] nose: I confess to being ignorant as to what function that long flabby dangler has to fulfil.

Dangling (dænglin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Dangle, jags, danglings, or things that

action of the verb Dangle, q.v.; † concr. (pl.) dangling appendages.

1612 Corca., Pendilockes, jags, danglings, or things that hang danglingly. 1650 Fuller Piscak IV. vi. 100 To prevent the dangling down and dagling of so long garments.

1678 Butler Hud. III. ii. 202 The Royalists. To leave off Loyalty and Dangling. 1855 Smedley H. Coverdale i. 5 I've given up flitting and dangling.

Dangling, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That dangles.

1853 Shaks. Rick. 11, III. iv. 20 Goe binde thou vp yond dangling Apricocks. 1635 QUARLES Emblems 1. Invoc., Cast off these dangling plummets. 1750 Mrs. Delanv Life & Corr. (1861) II. 602, 1 am very happy that I have no dangling neighbours. 1856 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh III. 767 Thin dangling locks.

Hence Danglingly adv.

1611 COTGR., Pendiller, to hang danglingly, loosely, or but by halves.

† Danic, a. Obs. [ad. med.L. Danic-us, f.

but by halves.'

† Darnic, a. Obs. [ad. med.L. Danic-us, f. Dania Denmark.] = DANISH.

1613-8 DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng. 12 During this Danicq warre. 1628 RAY Dissol. World 111. v. (1732) 363 In the Baltick Danick and Holland shores.

Hence Darnicism, a Danish idiom or expression. 1881 F. York Powell in Encycl. Bril. XII. 628 The intercourse [of Iceland] with Denmark began to leave its mark in loan-words and Danicisms.

Danish (dē nij), a and sb. In OE. Denisc; 3-4 Denshe, Dench, Danshe; 6 Sc. Dence, Dens, Denseh, Dench, Danshe; o St. Dence, Dens. Denseh. Also ME. Danais, Danoys, and 6-7 Dansk, q. v. [OE. Danis: :-OTcut. \*danisk., whence ON. Daniskr, f. Dani-, Dene, Dancs +-18H. Thence ME. Densh, etc. In Danish, the vowel is changed as in Dane. The ME. Danais was immed. from OF. daneis, danoys (:-L. Danēnsis); and the late Dansk directly from Danish.]

Of or belonging to the Danes and to Denmark. subst. The language of Denmark. Danish ax: a kind of battle-ax with very long blade, and usually without a spike on the back. Danish dog: see

without a spike on the back. Danish dog: see Dane. Danish embroidery: see quot. 1882. 833 O.E. Chrom., Pa Denescan ahton wælstowe zewald. 845 Ibid. [Hi] zefuhton æt Pedridan muþan wiþ Deniscne here. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 299 Atte laste myd a denchame smot hym to grounde. c 1300 Harelok 1403 Mi fader was king of denshe lond. c 1314 Guy Waru. A. 3885 A danisax [ed. damsax) he bar on his hond. c 1340 Gaw. 4 Gr. Knt. 2223 A felle weppen A denez ax nwe dy3t. 1398 Trevisa Barth. de P. K. xv. lxi. (1495) 510 Frisia...

endyth atte Danysshe see. 1500-20 Kennedy Flyting 20. Dunbar 356 Densmen of Denmark at of the kingis kyn. 1545 Aberdeen Reg. V. 19 (Jam.) Ane densh aix. a 1578 Gule & Godly hall. (1808) 159 Inglis prelatis, Duche and Dence For thair abuse at rutit out. 1602 Shaks. Ham. v. iv. 1 Go Captaine, from me greet the Danish King. 1643 in Statist. Acc. Morry V. 16 note, Furnished with ...halberds, densaixes, or Lochaber aixes. 1774 Goldsmit. 111. viii. 284 The Grey Matin Hound. 1 transported to the north, becomes the great Danish dog. The Mastiff .. transported into Denmark, becomes the little Danish dog. 1825 Scott Note in Jamieson (Suppl.) s.v. Densaixes, A Danish axe was the proper name of a Lochaberaxe; and from the Danes the Isles-men got them. 1870 BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports 394 The Danish dog is considered as the largest dog known; probably it would be more correct to call it the tallest. 1886 Caulfield & Saward Dict. Needlework, Dansish Embroidery, this is an embroidery on cambric, muslin, or batiste, and is suitable for hand-kerchief borders, necktie ends, and cap lappets. [Also] a variety of the work only useful for filling in spaces left in Crochet, Tatting, and Embroidery.

† B. Danais, Danoys.

a 1300 Curror M. 2476 (Cott.) To spek a-bute sum pais, bituix him and be danais. c 1450 Merlin 42 The Danoys, that Vortiger hadde brought in to the londe. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. xci. 73 Kyng Adelbright that was a danoys held the countre of norfolk and southfolk.

Il cnee Da nishry Obs. exc. Hist. [cf. Irishry, etc.], the people of Danish race (in Britain).

c 1470 Harding Chron. cviii. x, Where Alurede had the victorie, And slewe that daye at the Danyshrye. Ibid. cxix. xiii, A duke of the Danishrie. 1837 Fraser's Mag. LVI. 27 The Danishry rose en masse.

Danish: see Dansk.

Danish idiom or expression, a Danicism.

Danish idiom or expression, a Danicism.

1886 Encycl. Brit. XXI. 369/2 Many Danisms and a few Succisms were imported into the language [of Norway].

† Danism 2. Obs.— [ad. Gr. δανεισμός moneylending, δανειστής, L. danīsta money-lender, δανειστικός, L. danīsticus usurious.] Money-lending

lending, bavelotifs, L. danista money-lender, bavelotifs, L. danisticus usurious.] Money-lending on usury. So Danist, Danistic a.

1632 Cockeram, Danisme, Vsurie. Danisti, a vsurer.

1653 in Blount Glossogr. [who adds] Danistick, pertaining to usury. 1692 in Coles. 1775 in Ash. 1848 Wharton Law

Lex., Danism, the act of lending money on usury.

† Dank, 18b. Obs. Forms: see adj. [app. f. Dank a.] 1. Wetness, humidity, damp.

1a 1400 Morte Arth. 1751 One be danke of be dewe many dede lyggys. 1602 Marston Antonios Rev. Prol., The rawish danke of clumzie winter ramps The fluent summers raine. [Cf. Clumsy.]

2. A wet place, pool, marsh, mere.

1513 Douglas Eneis vii. Prol. 60 Bedovin in donkis deyp was every syk. 1560 Rolland Crt. Venus 1. 2 Eolus out ouir thir rokkis rang, Be donk and daill. 1667 Milton P. L. vii. 441 Yet oft they quit The Dank, and rising on stiff Pennons, tower The mid Aereal Skie.

Dank (dænk), a. Forms: 5 dannke, 5-7 danke, 6 dancke, 6- dank; also 6 donk, 7 donke, 8-9 dial. donk. [The adj. and sb. are known from c 1400, the vb. (which we should expect to be formed from the adj.) appears nearly a century earlier; the early quots for both vb. and adj. refer to dew. The etymology is uncertain.

The only words allied in form, and possibly in sense, are

a century earlier; the early quots for both vo. and adj. refer to dew. The etymology is uncertain.

The only words allied in form, and possibly in sense, are Swedish dank 'moist place in a field, marshy spot', Icel. dokk (:-danku.) pit, pool. These must evidently be separated from the Germanic stem dink., dank., dunk., whence ON. dokkr dark, Ger. dankel. There is no original connexion, either of form or sense, between dank and damp, but in recent times damp has acquired the sense of dank and largely taken its place.]

and largely taken its place.]

†1. Wet, watery, wetting: a. said of dew, rain, clouds, water, etc. Obs.

†2 1400 Morte Arth. 313 be dewe bat es dannke, whene bat it doune falles. c 1400 Destr. Truy 2368 Dropis as dew or a danke rayne. 1513 Douglas Emeis III. ix. 3 Aurora the wak nycht dyd. chays fra hevin with hir dym skyis donk. 1540 Compl. Scot. vi. 38 The drops of the fresche deu, quhilk of befor hed maid dikis ande dailis verray donc. 1601 Weever Mirr. Mart. B ij, Fruits. Which the danke moisture of the ayre doth cherish.

b. said of marshes, fens, soaking ground, humid tropical forests, and the like.

b. said of marshes, fens, soaking ground, humid tropical forests, and the like.

[1667 MILTON P. L. IX. 179 Through each Thicket Danck or Drie.] 1735 SOMERVILLE Chase I. 340 O'er the dank Marsh, bleak Hill, and sandy Plain. 1799 Scotland described (ed. a) 14 A pool in the midst of a wide, dead, and dank morass. 1851 Sir F. PALGRAVE Norm. 3 Eng. I. 163 On the dank marshy shores of the oozy Yare. 1837 S. Ossorn Quedah xxiv. 351 In those dank and hot forests reptiles abound.

2. Damp: with the connotation that this is an injurious or disagreeable quality. a. of fog, vapour,

injurious or disagreeable quality. & of fog, vapour, the air, weather, etc.

1601? Marston Pasquil & Kath. v. 70 The euening's raw and danke; I shall take cold. 1757 Dyer Fleece 1. 365 Dank or frosty days. 1784 Cowper Task 1. 437 Vapours, dank and clammy. 1828 HAZLITT Tablest. Ser. II. xiv. (1869) 288 A dank, cold mist, encircling all objects. 1860 TYNDALL Glac. 1. v. 41 Dull dank fog choked the valley.

b. of substances or surfaces.

In this sense app. Obs. after 1650, exc. in northern dialect; but revived by the romantic writers in end of 18th c. 1873 TUSSER Husb. xxii. (1878) 60 Dank ling forgot will quickly rot. 1850 Shaks. Mids. N. II. ii. 75 Sleeping sound On the danke and durty ground. 1646 Bacon Sylvia § 352 In a Cellar or Dank room. 1642 Rocers Namun 618 Oh that our powder were not danke. 1789 Grose Prov. Gloss., Donk, a little wettish, damp. North.

1813 Scott Rokeby II. ix, The dank and sable earth receives Its only carpet from the leaves. 1835 Robinson Whitby Gloss., 'As donk as a dungeon.' 1876 Humphers Coin-Coll. Man. xxvi. 400 Pages of vellum that served as knee-rests to the monks on the dank stone pavements.

3. In 19th c., often said of rank grass or weeds growing in damp places. [perh. associated with earth]

rowing in dain'p places. [penn associated with rank.]

1830 Shelley Sensit. Plant III. 55 And thistles, and nettles, and darnels rank, And the dock, and henbane, and hemlock dank. 1837 Keble Chr. Y. 1st Sunday after Trin., Here over shatter'd walls dank weeds are growing. 1863 Geo. Elior Romola I. xviii, That dank luxuriance [of the garden] had begun to penetrate even within the walls of the. room.

Dank (dænk), v. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4-5 donk(e, 5 downk(e, 5-6 danke, 6 downk, 7-dank, 9 dial. donk. [See Dank a.] +1. trans. To wet, damp, moisten; originally said of dew, mist, drizzling rain, etc. Obs.

a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. xiii. 44 Decowes donketh the dounes. c 1400 Destr. Tray 7997 The droupes, as a dew, dankit his fas. Ibid. 9639 A myste. All donkyt the dales with the dym showris. 1525 Lyndesay Monarche 6309 The dew now dounkis the rossis redolent. 1624 W. Wood New Eng. Prosp. 11. vii, The water having dank't his pistoles.

b. fig. To damp (the spirits or aspirations); to depress. Still dial.

depress. Still atal.

1555 ABP. PARKER Ps. viii. Ijb, Thy foes to blanke: their threates to danke. a 1575 — Corr. 237, I am. not amazed nor danked. 1864 BAMFORD Homely Rhymes 135 (Lanc. Gloss.) Put th' Kurn-bill i' the divel's hous 'At it no moor may dank us.

their threates to danke. a 1575 — Corr. 237, 1 am.. not amazed nor danked. 1864 BAMFORD Homely Rhymes 135 (Lanc. Gloss.) Put th' Kurn-bill i' the divel's hous 'At it no moor may dank us.

† 2. intr. To become damp. Obs.
1590 Sir J. Smyth Disc. Weapons 21 The ayre of some moyst weather hath. caused the powder to give and danke. b. To be a fine rain or mist; to drizzle. dial.
1866 Gentl. Mag. I. 546 They have a peculiar expression in Lancashire, to convey the description of a hazy showery day: 'it donks and it dozzles'. 1869 Lonadale Gloss. s.v., 'It donks and it dozzles'. 1869 Lonadale Gloss. s.v., 'It donks and it dozzles'. 1869 Lonadale Gloss. s.v., 'It donks and it dozzles'. 11 damps and drizzles.

Hence Da'nking vol. 5b. and ppl. a.
1340 Gaw. 4 Gr. Knt. 510 When be donkande dewe dropez of the leuez. 'a 1400 Morte Arth. 3248 Was thare no downkynge of dewe that oghte dere scholde.

Dankish (dæ'nkif), a. [f. Dank sb. and a.]

† 1. = Dank a.: wet, humid. Obs.
1548 Raynold Byrth Mankynde iv. ii. (1634) 187 The earth may be ouer waterish, dankish, or ouerhot and dry. 1545 ARCHAM Toxoph. II. (Arb.) 118 Take heed also of mistie and dankyshe dayes. 1590 Shaks. Com. Err. v. i. 247 In a darke and dankish wall at home. There left me and my man. 1626 Bacon Sytra § 636 The Moath breedeth upon Cloth. Especially if. laid up dankish and wet. 1644 Nyz Gunnery 1. (1647) 13 You must suffer the said water to settle...and congeal in a dankish room.

2. Somewhat dank; inclined to be wet or moist. 1727 Balley vol. II, Dankish, a little Moist or Wet. 1866 Pall Mall G. 21 July 6/1 Butts and tubs...stood close packed and cumbersome upon its dankish floor.

Hence Dankishness, dankish quality, humidity. 1576 T. Newron Lemnie's Complex. II. 112a, A fustie dankishnesse. vnder the skin. 1672 Corger, Relant, mustinesse, fustinesse, ranknesse, dankishnesse. 1630 in J. S. Burn Hist. Parish Reg. Eng. (1860: 68 This place is very much subject to dankishness. 1737 Balley vol. II, Dankishness. 1878 Shelley Rev. Islam vi. 4 The dew is rising dankl

In a dank or humid manner.

1818 Shelley Rev. Islam vi. 4 The dew is rising dankly from the dell.

1870 Miss Broughton Red as a Rose xxvii, Upon the broken headstones the lichens flourish dankly.

The Death 5 To save them from the Dankness of the Vault.

Danky (dernki), a. Also dial. donkey, ky.

[f. Dank + vt.] Somewhat dank, dampish,
1796 W. Marshall Midl. Counties Gloss., Donkey,
dampish, dank. 1820 Moir in Blackw. Mag. VIII. 176 The
sward is dim with moss and danky weeds. 1821 Ibid. IX.
271 The owl sends forth her whoop from danky vaults. 1862
Lonsdalt Gl., Donky, damp, moist, humid: 'a donky day'.

Dann, obs. form of Dan!.

Dannebrog (denebrog). Also Dane. [Da.
Dan(n)ebrog, f. Danne., Dane., Danish + brog supposed to be ODa. brog, breech, cloth.] The Danish
national flag; hence, a Danish order of knighthood,
founded in 1219, revived in 1671, and regulated by
various later statutes: it is sometimes bestowed various later statutes; it is sometimes bestowed

wantous later Statutes, it is subsequently and the proof foreigners.

1708 Lond. Gaz. No. 4434/2 His Majesty conferred. three white Ribbons, the Order of Dannebrog on Monsieur Plessen [etc.]. 1714 Ibid. No. 5269/2 His. Majesty. made a Promotion of seven Knights of the Order of Dannebrog. 1837 Pennar Cycl. VIII. 401/2 The orders of knighthood are the order of the Elephant. the Danebrog order, founded in 1219, and now bestowed for eminent services.

Dannemorite (dæ němoroit). Min. [Named from Dannemora in Sweden, where found: see

-1TE.] A variety of hornblende.
1837 Amer. Frnl. Sc. Ser. 11. XXIV. 120 A columnar or fibrous mineral..named Dannemorite.
Danner, var. of DANDER v. Sc., to saunter.

Dannocks, so. pl. local. [Forby prefers the form darnocks, and says it is a corruption of Dorneck, Dornick, Flemish name of Tournai.] (See quots.) a 1825 Forsy Voc. E. Anglia, Darnocks, Dannocks,

hedger's gloves. 1854 N. 4 Q. 1st Ser. IX. 273/1 Gloves made of Whit-leather (untanned leather) and used by workmen in cutting and trimming fences are called in this part of Norfolk dannocks. 1883 BECK Glover 233 The dannocks, or hedging gloves of labourers in our time.

|| Danseuse (dānsoz). [Fr., fem. of danseur dancer.] A female dancer, a ballet-dancer.
1843 Althensum 8 Mar. 236 A danseuse to whose notice he had been recommended. 1876 H. S. Edwards in Grove Dict. Mus. I. 131 Three other danseuses and a befitting number of male dancers.

+ Dansk, a. (sb.) Obs. Also 6 Danisk. [a. Da., Sw., Icel. Dansk: see Danish. Spenser's Danisk unites Dansk and Danish.] = Danish.
1856 Wills 4 Inv. N. C. (Surtees) 301 A danske chiste that was his sisters. 1896 Spenser F. Q. IV. x. 31 On her head a crowne She wore, much like unto a Danisk hood. 1610 MARKHAM Masters. II. xcvii. 387 Our English [Iron] is best, the Spanish next, and the Danske worst.

b. sb. Denmark.
1868 Turner Herbal III. 5 The rootes are now condited in Danske.

|| Da'nsker. Obs. [Da. Dansker Dane, f. Dansk

Danish.] A Dane. 260s Shaks. *Ham*. II. i. 7 Enquire me first what Danskers re in Paris.

+ Dant 1. Obs. [Cf. obs. Du. dante 'ambubaia, mulier ignava'.] 'A profligate woman' (Halliwell).

a 1529 SKELTON Elynor Rumm. 515 In came another dant She had a wide wesant.

She had a wide wesant.

Dant 2. Obs. or local. [Derivation unknown; perh. more than one word.] (See quots.)

1688 R. Holme Armoury II. 24/1 Dants or Sulphury Damps. all proceed from dry and hot slimy Vapours. Ibid.

111. 39/1 Down, is the Dant, or pure soft airy Feathers which have no Quills. Ibid. 111. 316/1 The Bolted Meal was put to fall into the Wheel. and the pure Dant, or second sort of Meal to fall into the Ark.

1883 GREENWELL Coalstrade Terms Northumb. 4 Durk, Dant, soft sooty coal found at backs, and at the leaders of hitches and troubles.

Dant, -ar, obs. or Sc. forms of DAUNT, -ER.

Dante. Also 6 dant, 8-9 danta. [Cf. It. dante, 'a kind of great wilde beast in Affrike having a very hard skin' (Florio 1598): see ANTE. In the second sense app. a transferred use of the same word by the Spanish settlers in S. America.]

by the Spanish settlers in S. America.]
† 1. (Also dant.) Some African quadruped: the same as ANTE sb. q.v. Obs.
1500 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa 1. 30 Buffles ... and Dantes (of whose hard skins they make all their targets) range in heards up and down the woods. Ibid. 11. 340 The beast called Lant or Dant .. in shape resembleth an oxe, saving that he hath smaller legs and comelier horns.

2. (Also danta.) The American tapir.
(The early accounts are often exaggerated and erroneous.)
1501 HAKLUYT tr. Galvano's Discov. World (1862) 206
Many heards of swine, many dantes. 1712 E. COOKE Voy.
S. Sea 302 This Country [Verapaz]. has abundance of Lyons, Tygers, and Dantas. 1760-72 tr. Yuan & Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3) I. 362 Peru. infested with bastard lions, bears, dantas or grand bestias, (an animal of the bigness of a bullock, and very swift, its colour generally white, and its skin very much valued for making buff leather; in the middle of its head i. a horn bending inward. 1796 Morse Amer.
Geog. I. 83 American beasts. .. averse to cold; such are apes, dantes, crocodiles. 1889, W. T. Bricham Gnatemala 370, I have seen the tracks of the danta (Tapirus Americanus) in the Chocon forests.

Dante (e, -ie, Dantely, obs. ff. Dainty, -ily.

Dante (dæntian), a. [See -An.] Of or

**Dantean** (dænti, an), a. [See -an.] Of or relating to Dante or his writings; resembling Dante's style or descriptions. Also sb. A student

or admirer of Dante.

a 1850 Rossetti Dante & Circ. I. (1874) 20 Among our Danteans. 1873 C. King Mountain Sierra Nev. ix. 193 It was no small satisfaction to climb out of this Dantean gulf. 1879 J. Cook Marriage 93. I do not adopt the Dantean view of the state of the lost in another life.

Danten view of the state of the lost in another life.

So Dante sque a. [see -ESQUE] = prec. Dantist, a Dante scholar. Dantise v., to imitate the style of Dante.

Bantophilist, an admirer of Dante.

1833 Edin. Rev. LVII. 417 A poem thoroughly Dantesque.

1844 DISRAELI Coningrby 1v. xi, 'Too insipid', said the Princess. 'I wish that life were a little more Dantesque'.

1859 W. W. VERNON Readings on Dante's Purg. I. Pref., One of the greatest Dantists of his time—the late Duke of Sermoneta. 1764 Act. of Bks. in Ann. Reg. 212/2 Michael Angelo. is not ashamed, in some of his compositions, to dantize. 1872 Lowell Dante Prose Wks. IV. 147 The veneration of Dantophilists for their master is that of disciples for their saint.

Dantiprat, obs. var. of Dandiprat.

Danton: see Daunton. Dang. obs. f. Dan1.

Danton: see DAUNTON. Danz, obs. f. Dan1. Daou, var. of Dhow.

† Daourite. Min. Also daurite. [Named from Daouria in Siberia, where found.] An obso-

from Daouria in Sideria, where found.] An obsolete synonym of rubellite or red tourmaline.

180a Bournon in Phil. Trans. XCII. 316 The tourmalin. of Siberia, to which the names of rubellite, of daourite, and of Siberite, have been successively given.

1804 R. Jameson Min. I. 130 Daurite.

Dap (dep), sb. Obs. exc. dial. [perh. f. Dap v., in which case sense 2 (as held by Halliwell) would be the original?

be the original.]

1. pl. Ways, modes of action; hence dial. like-

ess, image (in ways and appearance).
1983 Stanyhurst Æneis iv. (Arb.) 110 His daps and weetening good moods to the soalye [thee solely] were

opned. 1628 MABBE tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf. 11. 239 He. knew the Dapps of the world. 1746 Exmoor Scolding 230 (E. D. S.) Tha hast tha very Daps o' thy old Ount Sybyl. 1767 GROSS Prov. Gloss., Dapse, likeness. The very dapse of one, the exact likeness in shape and manner. 1888 W. Somerset Word-bk., Daps, 1. habits or ways. 2. Likeness; image.

2. A bounce of a ball; a hop of a stone on the

water. 1835 (Said at Rugby School), He caught the ball first dap. 1847-98 HALLIWELL, Dap, a hop, a turn. West. 1888 in West Somerset Word-bk.

Dap (dep), v. Also dape. [Known only from 17th c.: app. a parallel formation to DAB, a lighter or slighter touch being expressed by the final p. In its use possibly also associated with DIP. Cf. also Dop.]

slighter touch being expressed by the final p. In its use possibly also associated with DIP. Cf. also Dop.]

1. intr. (rarely trans.) To fish by letting the bait dip and bob lightly on the water; to dib, dibble. 1653 Walton Angler 70. I have taught him how to catch a Chub with daping a Grashopper. Ibid. 118 With these (flies) and a short line. you may dap or dop. 1676 Cotton Angler (T.), The stone-fly we dape or dibble with, as with the drake. 1799 C. Smith Laboratory II. 271 The larger trout are to be taken. with a stout rod. dapping therewith (which term you will find used by cel-fishers on the surface of the water. 1888 W. Somerset Word.bk., Dap. . to fish with a rod in a peculiar manner. When the stream is flooded and the water muddy, the bait, whether fly or grub, is kept close to the top of the rod, with only an inch or two of line, and is made to bob up and down very quickly on the surface of the water.

1856 R. C. Leslie Sea-painter's Log 70 The 'dapping' of the kittywake gulls tell[s] where a shoal of mackerel lies. 1859 H. Hurchinson Fairway Island 129 In a few hours came a dapping of the lead line.

2. To rebound, bounce; to hop or skip (as a stone along the surface of water).

1851 Voy. Mawritins vi. 204 A shot fired over the smooth sea astonished them much, as they watched the ball dapping along the surface. 1850 Boy's own Bk. 148 The other player then strikes it. before it has. dapped (i. e. hopped from the ground) more than once.

Hence Dapping vbl. 5b.

1799 E. Smith Laboratory II. 272 The few which you may 121ke, by dipping or dapping, will scarcely be eatable.

Hence Dapping vbl. sb.

1799 E. Smith Laboratory II. 272 The few which you may. take, by dipping or dapping, will scarcely be eatable.

1867 F. Francis Angling (1876) 263 Daping is in some places called 'shade-fishing'. 1886-92 [see 1 b above].

† Dapa-tical, a. Obs. of [late L. dapātic-us sumptuous, f. dap-em feast: cf. also Gr. δαπάνη cost, expense.] Sumptuous, costly.

1633 Cockeram, Dapatical meates, daintie meates. 1696 BLOUNT Glossogr. Dapatical, sumptuous, costly, magnificent. 1731 in Bailey. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Dapchick(e: see Dabchick.

Dape: see Dap v.

Daphnad (dæfnåd). Bot. Lindley's name

Daphnad (dæ'fnåd). Bot. Lindley's name for plants of the order Thymelace, including Daphne. So Daphnal alliance, that containing

Daphne. So Daphnal alliance, that containing the Daphnads and Laurels.

1847 Lindley Veg. Kingd. 530. 1876 Harley Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 448 Daphnal Exogens, apetalous, or polypetalous.

Daphne (dæ fini). [Gr. δάρνη the laurel or bay-tree: in Mythol. a nymph fabled to have been metamorphosed into a laurel.]

1. a. The laurel. b. in Bot. The name of a genus of december of the Source Laurel.

of flowering shrubs containing the Spurge Laurel

anu Mezereon.

c 1430 Lydg. Compl. Bl. Knt. x, I sawe the Daphene closed under rynde, Grene laurer and the holsome pyne 1634 Halmgron Castara (Arb.) 19 Climbe yonder forked hill, and see if there lith barke of every Daphne, not appeare Castara written. 1863 Ansted Channel Isl. Iv. xxi. (ed. 2) 497 Daphnes flourish marvellously and remain in flower a long time.

2. Astron. The name of the 41st of the Asteroids.

2. Astron. The name of the 41st of the Asteroids. Hence **Darphnean** a. [Gr. Δαφναῖοs, L. Daphneus], of or pertaining to Daphne; transf. of or pertaining to virgin timidity and shyness. † **Daphneon**, a grove of laurels or bays.

\*\*r666 Sir G. Goosecape un. ii. in Bullen O. Pl. III, Nor Northren coldnesse nype her Daphnean Flower. \*\*1887 T. Hardy Woodlanders xl, The Daphnean instinct, exceptionally strong in her as a girl. \*\*1664 Evelvn Sylva (1716) 398 They [Bays]. \*\*grow upright and would make a noble Daphneon.

\*\*IDen having (darfnix) Zool [mod I. (Müller IIII.)]

| Daphnia (dæfniă). Zool. [mod.L. (Müller Entomostraca, 1785) f. Daphne.]
A genus of minute fresh-water entomostracous

rustacea; a water-flea. Hence Daphnia ceous a. Daphniad, a member of the order containing the water-fleas. Da phnioid a., allied in structure

the water-fleas. **Daphniold** a., allied in structure to Daphnia; sb. a daphniad.

1847 CARPENTER Zool. § 805 After the third or fourth moulting, the young Daphnia begins to deposit its eggs in the cavity of its back.

1848 Dana Crust. 11. 1325 No Daphnioids. have been yet reported from the Torrid Zone. **Daphnin** (dæ finin). Chem. [f. Daphne + -In.] A bitter glucoside obtained from two species of Daphne. So **Daphnetin**, a product of the decomposition of daphnin

composition of daphnin.

1819 CHILDREN Chem. Anal. 289 Daphnin is the bitter principle of the daphne alpina.

1849 E. Turner Elem. Chem. (ed. 8) 1165 Daphnine, from the bark of Daphne mezereum and other species. It is crystallizable. 1872 WATTS Dict. Chem., Daphnetin.

1879 HARLEY Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 449 Colourless prisms of daphnetin.

† Da phnomancy. Obs. • [f. Gr. δάφνη laurel, DAPHNE + -MANCV.] 'Divination by a Lawrel Tree' (Blount Glossogr. 1656).

|| Dapifer (dæpifal). [L., f. daps, dapi- food, feast + fer- bearing.] One who brings meat to table; hence, the official title of the steward of a king's or nobleman's household.

\*\*r656 RATHWAIT ROWAN EMP. 308 This Emperour also appointed divers Offices in the Empire, as Chancellor, Dapifer, etc. 1657 REEVE God's Plea (T.), Thou art the dapiter of thy palate. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Dapifer, he that carries up a Dish at a Feast, a Server. Afterwards the Title was given to any trusty Servant, especially the chief Steward, or Head Bailiff of an Honour, etc. 1845 C. Macparlane Hist. Emg. I. 163 The royal cup-bearer or dapite ordered him to withdraw.

† Dapinate, v. Obs. • [f. L. dapināt-, ppl. stem of dapināre to serve up (food), f. daps (cf. prec.).] 'To prouide daintie meates' (Cockeram).

\*\*Daply\*, var. of DAPPLY a.

Daply, var. of DAPPLY a.

† Dapoca-ginous, a. Obs.

164 BLOUNT Glossogr. (ed. 4), Dapocaginous (from the Ital. dapoca), that has a little or narrow heart, low-spirited, of little worth.

Dapper (dæ pei), a. Also 5 dapyr, 6 daper; 6 erron. dappard, -art. [Not found in OE. or ME. App. adopted in the end of the ME. period from Flemish or other LG. dialect (with modification of sense, perh. ironical or humorous): cf. MDu. dapper powerful, strong, stout, energetic, in mod. Du., valiant, brave, bold, MLG. dapper heavy, weighty, stendy, stout, persevering, undaunted, OHG. tapfar, MHG. tapfer heavy, weighty, firm, in late MHG. and mod.G., warlike, brave. The sense of ON. dapr 'sad, downcast'

appears to be developed from that of 'heavy'.

Possibly cognate with OSlav. dobrit good.]

1. Of persons: Neat, trim, smart, spruce in dress or appearance. (Formerly appreciative; now more

or appearance. (Formerly appreciative; now more or less depreciative, with associations of littleness or pettyness; cf. b.)

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 113 Dapyr, or praty, elegans. a 1520 Skelton Image Hybor. 95 As dapper as any crowe And perte as any pie. 1530 PAISOR. 309/1 Daper, proper, mignon, godin. 1594 NASHE Unfort. Trav. 1 The dapper Mounsier Pages of the Court. 1648 Herrick Hesper., The Temple, Their many mumbling masse-priests here, And many a dapper chorister. 1673 R. Leich Transproser Reb. 9 As if the dapper Stripling were to be heir to all the Fathers features. 1749 Fielding Tom Jones 1. xi, The idle and childish liking of a girl to a boy... is often fixed on... flowing locks, downy chins, dapper shapes. 1848 Scott F. M. Perth viii, The spruce and dapper importance of his ordinary appearance. 1861 Sat. Rev. Dec. 605 Our dapper curates, who only open their mouths to say 'L'Eglise, c'est moi!' 1885 Miss Barddon Wyllard's Weird I. 89 A good-looking man... well set up, neat without being dapper or priggish. b. esp. Applied to a little person who is trim or smart in his ways and movements: 'little and

man. well set up, neat without being dapper or priggish.

b. esp. Applied to a little person who is trim or smart in his ways and movements: 'little and active, lively without bulk' (J).

1606 Wily Beguiled in Hazl. Dodsley IX. 229 Pretty Peg.. Tis the dapprest wench that ever danced after a tabor and pipe. 1624 MILTON Comus 118 Trip the pert fairies and the dapper elves. 2702 Wolcott (P. Pindat) Ode to Ld. Lonsdale, Much like great Doctor Johnson. With dapper Jemmy Boswell on his back. 1823 Scott Peveril xxxv, The clean, tight, dapper little fellow, hath proved an overmatch for his bulky antagonist. 1840 Hooo Up the Rhine 66 A smart, dapper, brisk, well-favoured little fellow. 1870 Emerson Soc. 4 Solit., Civilization Wks. (Bohn) III. 12 We are dapper little busybodies, and run this way and that way superserviceably.

2. transf. Of animals and things.
1579 Spenser Shoph. Cal. Oct. 13, The dapper ditties, that I wont devise, To feede youthes fansie. [Gloss., Daptr., pretye.] 1589 Tri. Love 4 Fort. 1v. in Hazl. Dodsley VI. 198 There was a little dappard ass with her. 1592 Grenne Upst. Courtier in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) II. 2502 Grenne Upst. Courtier in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) II. 2502 Grenne Upst. Courtier in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) II. 2502 Grenne Country in 23 A Dapper Animal, whose Pigmy Size Provokes the Ladies Scotn, and mocks their Eyes. 1802 G. Colman Br. Grins, London Rurality i, Would be villas, ranged in dapper pride. 1870 Emerson Soc. 4 Solit., Work 4 Days Wks. (Bohn) III. 65 What of this dapper caoutchouc and gutta-percha, which makes water-pipes and stomach-pumps?

† 3. as sb. A dapper fellow. Obs.
1709 Tatler No. 85 F 1 A distant Imitation of a forward Fop, and a Resolution to over-top him in his Way, are the distinguishing Marks of a Dapper. 1bid. No. 96 F 4. 1747 W. Horsley Fool No. 68 The well-dressed Beaus, the Dappers, the Smarts.

4. Comb., as dapper-looking.
1874 Burnand My Time iii. 28 [The] dapper-looking,

4. Comb., as dapper-looking.
1874 BURNAND My Time iii. 28 [The] dapper-looking, though common chairs.

Dapperism. nonce-wd. [-18M.] The style, manners, etc. of a dapper person. 1830 CARLYLE Rickler Misc. (1888) III. 33 A degree of Dapperism and Dilettantism... unexampled in the History of Literature.

of Literature.

Dapperling (dæ poslin). [f. Dapper a. +
-LING: cf. weakling.] A little dapper fellow.

1511 Cotch. Nambot, a dwarfe; elfe, little starueling;
a dandiprat, or low dapperling 1829 Carlvie Signs of
Times Misc. (1888) II. 246 An intellectual dapperling of
these times. 1881 P. Bayne in Lit. World 14 Jan. 26/1
She loves Anthony, a dapperling in person.

Dapperly (dæ paili), adv. [-LY 2.] In a dapper manner; neatly, trimly, sprucely.

1858 LD. Malmisbury in Times 1 Oct. (1884) 4/4 A slight figure .. always with spurs and dapperly dressed. 1863 Temple Bar Mag. V. 290 Horns set dapperly upon head.

Dapperness (dæ painės). [-NESS.] The

quality of being dapper; spruceness, trimness. 1320 Palson. 21/1 Dapymesse, propernesse, mignotterie. 1841 Emerson Lect., Man the Reformer Wks. (Bohn) II. 238 Each requires of the practitioner. a certain dapperness and compliance, an acceptance of customs. 1881 Altenum 12 Feb. 242/2 Dapperness rather than assumed dignity being the chief characteristic.

being the chief characteristic.

Dapple (dæp'l), sb. Also 6 dappell. [Unless this is the first element in dapple-grey (q.v.), it is not known until late in the 10th c., being preceded somewhat by examples of the adj. of the same form, and followed by those of the vb. in the simple tenses; the (? ppl.) adj. dappled however appears two centuries earlier. The mutual relations of these and the derivation and etymological development of the whole group are, from the want of data, still uncertain. The primary meaning of dappled was 'spotted, specked, blotched', which might arise either from a vb. 'to spot' or a sb.='spot, blotch'. A possible connexion is the Icel. depill arise either from a vb. 'to spot' or a sb. = 'spot, blotch'. A possible connexion is the Icel. depill (found in 13th c.) 'spot, dot'; according to Vigfusson 'a dog with spots over the eyes is also called depill'. This is app. a dim. of dapi pool: cf. mod. Norw. dape, depel muddy pool, pond, dub; MLG. dope, dobbe. Thus dapple might perhaps originally mean a 'splash', and, hence, a small blotch or speek of colour! speck of colour.]

+ 1. One of many roundish spots or small blotches

y 1. One of many roundish spots or small blotches of colouring by which a surface is diversified. Obs. 1880 Sidner Arcadia II. 271 (R.) As many eyes upon his body, as my gray mare hath dapples. 1612 Cotca., Place...a spot or dapple on a horse.

2. (Without pl.) Spotting, clouding; mottled marking of a surface; dappled condition, dappling. 1891 Horsey Trav. (Hakluyt Soc.) 220 A goodly fare white bull, all spotted over with black naturall dappell. 1648 Earl of Westm. Otia Sacra (1879) 88 The Crimson streaks belace the Damaskt West. And cast so fair a Dapple o'r the Skies. 1913 Lond. Gaz. No. 5176/4 A Grey Marc.. a little Fleabitten. on the Dapple behind. 1880 J. Hodgson in J. Raine Mem. (1857) I. 291 The whole sky has a harsh and unnatural dapple.

3. An animal, as a horse or ass, with a mottled coat. [app. subst. use of DAPPLE a.]

a 1635 Corbet Poems (1807) 16 The king.. rides upon his brave gray dapple. 1733 FIELDING Quix. 1. 1, Thou art just such another squat bag of guts as thy Dapple. a 1800 Cowper Needless Alarm 115 Be it Dapple's bray, or be it not, or be it whose it may. 1861 Times 8 Oct. 8/1 The pureblooded dapple, shaking his long ears over that manger.

Dapple (dæpl), a. Also 6 daple. [See DAPPLE B., and DAPPLED. The simple adj. is known c 1550: its relation to the sb. and vb. is uncertain. According to analogy, it might be the source of either or both of these: but its date would

certain. According to analogy, it might be the source of either or both of these; but its date would

source of either or both of these; but its date would suggest that it may itself have been worn down from dappled, or short for dapple-grey.] = DAPPLED.

1551 T. Wilson Logike 79 All horses bee not of one colour, but...some baye, some daple. 1735 SOMERVILLE Chase each Day Visits thy Stall. 1841 Lane Arab. Nis. 1. 46
There approached them a third sheykh, with a dapple mule. [Dapple cited by Imperial and Century Dicts. from Scott, is an error for dappled: see Gny M. xxv.

Hence + Da ppleness, dappled state.

16512 Corga., Pommelure, plumpenesse, roundnesse; also daplenesse.

Dapple (dæp'l), v. Also 7 daple, dappel. [The (?ppl.) adj. DAPPLED (q. v.) occurs from the end of the 14th c.; but the simple vb. is first known two centuries later, and might have been inferred from the ppl. adj., or formed directly on the characteristics. the sb. or adi. of same form: see DAPPLE sb.1

the sb. or adj. of same form: see DAPPLE 5b.]

1. trans. To mark or variegate with rounded spots or cloudy patches of different colour or shade.

1599 Shaks. Much Ado v. iii. 27 The gentle day. Dapples the drowsie east with spots of grey. c 1600 Fletcher & Mass. Trag. Barnavelt iv. i. They should have dapled ore yon bay with fome. Sir. a 1630 Cleveland Whs. (689) 14

The trembling Leaves. .. Dappling the Walk with light and shade. 1630 Phil. Trans. XIX. 78x A Negro-Boy that is dappel'd in several Places of his Body with White Spots. 1791 Cowper (1/15x). Xx. 427, I see the walls and arches dappled thick With gore. 1799 G. Smith Laboratory I. 320 How to dapple a horse. 1844 Miss Mitford Village Ser. 1. (1853) 79 An adjoining meadow, where the sheep are lying, dappling its sloping surface like the small clouds on the summer heaven. 1870 Lowell. Among my Bks. Ser. 1 (1853) 20 The flickering shadows of forest-leaves dapple the roof of the little porch.

1. fig.

1647 Ward Simp. Cobler 76 It is in fashion with you to. dapple your speeches, with new quodled words. 1650 N. O. Roileau's Lutrin. 4 T Discord dappled or with thousand Crimes.

2. intr. To become dappled or sweekled.

2. intr. To become dappled or speckled.

1678 Lond. Gaz. No. 1266/4 An iron gray Gelding, beginning to dapple. 1818 Byron Maschia xvi, Methought that mist of dawning gray Would never dapple into day. 1883

D. C. Murray Hearts I. vi. 138 The green flooring of the dell [began] to dapple with light and shadow.

Hence Dappling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.
1830 Worden. Russian Fugitive I. ii. In the dappling east Appeared unwelcome dawn. 1840 RUSKIN Lect. Art vi. (1875) 172 The dappling of one wood glade with flowers and sunshine. 1883 G. ALLEN in Knowledge 3 Aug. 66/1 The..colour and dappling [of orchids].

Dapple-bay, sb. [After dapple-grey: see BAY a.] A dappled bay (horse).
1835 D. BOOTH Analyt. Dict. 305 The colours of Horses are various. There are also Dapple-bays.

Dappled (dæp'ld), a. Also 5 dappeld, 6 daplit, 6-7 dapled. [In form, the pa. pple. of DAPPLE v., which however it precedes in recorded use by two centuries. If DAPPLE sb. occurred early enough, an adj. from it in -ed = 'spotted', would be possible; cf. F. pommell, OF. pomell, dappled, which similarly occurs long before the vb. pomwhich similarly occurs long before the vb. pom-meler, and was perh. immediately f. pommelle, or OF. pomel, dim. of pomme apple; also OE. appled in applede gold, 'formed into apples or balls', from appel sb.]

Marked with roundish spots, patches, or blotches

Marked with roundish spots, patches, or blotches of a different colour or shade; spotted, speckled. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 It [Giraffe] es a faire beste, wele dappled [Cott. MS. a best pomelee or spotted, Fr. une beste techchele]. Ibid. 143 Per er also wilde suyne ...dappeld and spotted [Cott. MS. all spotted, Fr. touts teccheles]. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) I. 21 The daplit sky wes lyke the cristell cleir. 1590 Stenser F. Q. 11. i. 18 A gray steede.. Whose sides with dapled circles weren dight. 1610 Fletcher Faithful Sheph. 11. ii, Only the dappled deer. Dwellsinthis fastness. 1650 Milton L. Allegro 11 Till the dappled dawn doth rise. 1718 Prior Poems, 17th Carlandi, 'The dappled plink, and blushing Rose. 1860 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. 1. i. § 6 Beeches cast their dappled shade. 1868 Darwin Anim. § Pl. I. ii. 55 Horses of every colour. are all occasionally dappled.

D. Comb. dappled grey = DAPPLE-GREY (horse). 1590 Spenser F. Q. III. viii. 37 Fast flying, on a Courser dapled gray. 1810 Scott Lady of L. L. xxiii, He saw your steed, a dappled grey. 1842 Tennyson Talking O. 112 Her mother trundled to the gate Behind the dappled grays.

The armine of the gate Behind the dappled grays.

ragod Spenser P. O. in. Vi. 37 rast nying, on a Course dapled gray. 1810 Scott Lady of L. I. xxiii, He saw your steed, a dappled grey. 1848 TENNYSON Talking O. 12 Her mother trundled to the gate Behind the dappled grays.

\*\*Dapple-grey\*\* (dæ'p'l<sub>1</sub>grē'), a. (sb.) Forms: 4-5 dapple-grey. [See DAPPLE sb., a., v. and GREY. Since dapple-grey occurs nearly two centuries before dapple itself is exemplified in any grammatical capacity (the only form known to be of equal age being the ppl. adj. dappled, it is difficult to conjecture whence or how the compound was formed. In such combinations, the first element is usually a sb.: e. g. in apple-grey, iron-grey, thy-line, snown-white, etc.; but it is difficult to attach any analogous meaning to 'spot-grey', if we suppose dapple here to be the sb. The Germanic languages generally have a combination meaning 'apple-grey' viz. ON. apalgrdr' 'dapple-grey, i. e. apple-grey, having the streaky colour of an apple (Vigfusson), Sw. apel-grad, Norw. apel-graa, Da. abildgraa, pied, piebald; OHG. aphelgra' glaucus' (Grimm), MHG. apielgra', Ger. applegraw' dapple-grey'. So F. pommeld (i. pomme apple) marked with roundish spots (of any colour), gris-pommeld grey dappled with darker spots, dapple-grey in Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 616; with which cf. Russ. HabJouthih yablochnyl dappled, i. yabloko apple; all said esp. of the coats of horses. It is not easy to believe that 'dapple-grey' which renders these words, has no connexion with 'apple-grey', their actual translation; the explanation may be that dapple-grey was a mixture of DAPLED spotted, taken as the sense-equivalent of F. pommelle, with apple-grey the formal representative of Norse apalegra', and its Teutonic equivalents. This would account at once for the difficulty in analysing dapple-in this combination, and for its presence here before its appearance as an independent word.]

Grey variegated with rounded spots or patches of a darker shade: said of horses.

1 (396 Chaucer Sir Thobas 173 His steede was al dapple gray, 1877 B. Gooce H

armour sky-coloured.

Dapply, a. rare. [f. DAPPLE sb. +-Y.] = DAPPLE a. Dapply-grey = DAPPLE-GREY.

17. Swift l'oems, On Rower, Make of lineaments divine
Daply female spaniels shine. 1744 J. CLARIDGE Sheph.
Banbury's Rules 5 Clouds small and round, like a dappleygrey with a North-wind.

Daps: see DAP sb.

Dar, obs. form of DARE sb.3, DARE v.1
Dar, var. of par, Than v., need, needs.

**Darapti** (dăræ ptoi). Logic. A mnemonic term designating the first mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which both premises are universal affirmatives (a, a), and the conclusion a particular

affirmative (a, a), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (i). The initial d indicates that the mood may be reduced to Darii of the first figure; the p following the second vowel that there must be conversion per accidents of the minor premiss.

that there must be conversion per accidens of the minor premiss.

1551 T. WILSON Logike (1580) 30 The thirde figure. Da rap ti. 1554 Z. Core Art Logick (1657) 136 The third Figure ... The Modes of this Figure are six. Called, Darripti, Felapton, Disamis, Datisi, Bocardo, Ferison. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Darapti...e. g., d.A. Every truly religious man is virtuous; rAp. Every truly religious man is hated by the world: 1827 WHATELY Logic (1848) 101 Third, Darapti, viz. (d.A) Every Y is X; (rAp) Every Y is Z; therefore (t.1) some Z is X.

Darayne, var. of Debaign Obs.

Darbar: see Durbar.

Darby (dā·1bi). A southern (not the local)

Darbar: see DURBAR.

Darby (dā'zbi). A southern (not the local) pronunciation of Derby, the name of an English town and shire, which was formerly also sometimes so spelt. Hence an English personal surname, and an appellation of various things named after the place or some person of that surname.

1875 LANEHAM Let. (1871) 4 Chester. Darby, and Staffoord. 1864 Taper Comm. Ps. iii. Introd., Summerset, Nottingham, Darby.

1. Father Derby's or Darby's bands: app. Some rigid form of bond by which a debtor was bound and put within the power of a money-lender.

and put within the power of a money-lender. (It has been suggested that the term was deved from the name of some noted usurer of the

rived from the name of some noted usurer of the 16th c.)

1376 GASCOIGNE Steele Gl. (Arb.) 71 To make their coyne, a net to catch yong frye. To binde such babes in father Derbies bands, To stay their steps by statute Staples staffic 1592 GRENE Ufst. Courtier in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) II.

229 Then hath my broker an usurer at hand. and he brings the money, but they tie the poore soule in such Darbies bands. 1602 CAREW Cornwall 15 b, Hee deliuers him so much ware as shall amount to fortie shillings. for which thee poore wretch is bound in Darbyes bonds, to deliuer him two hundred waight of Tynne.

2. pl. Handcuffs: sometimes also, fetters. slang.

1573 R. Head Canting Acad. 13 Darbies, irons, or

2. pl. Handcuffs: sometimes also, fetters. slang.
1873 R. Head Canting Acad. 13 Darbies, irons, or
Shackles or fetters for Fellom. 1815 Scott Guy M.
1884 R. Scott Guy M.
1885 D. C. Murray Dang. Catispaw 301 Better
1885 D. C. Murray Dang. Catispaw 301 Better
1885 Ready money. Obs. slang.
1885 Ready money. Obs. slang.
1886 Rickennoill. Wis. (1716) II. 20 Except they. down
1886 Witchennoill. Wis. (1716) II. 20 Except they. down
1886 Witchennoill. Wis. (1716) II. 20 Except they. down
1886 Witchennoill. Wis. (1716) II. 20 Except they. down
1886 Witchennoill. Wis. (1716) II. 20 Except they. down
1886 Witchennoill. Spr.
1886 Alactic per1886 Alactic per1886 Miracles per18

4. Short for Derby ale; ale from that town being famous in the 17th c.

[1614 J. Cooke Green's The Quoque in Hazl. Dodsley XI.
234, I have sent my daughter this morning as far as Pimlico, to fetch a draught of Derby ale.] a 1704 T. Brown Wks.

(1760) II. 162 (D.) Can't their Darby go down but with a tune? 1719 D'URFEY Pills IV. 103 He.. Did for a .. Draught of Darby call.

5. Plastering. A plasterer's tool, consisting of a narrow strip of wood two or three feet long, with two handles at the back, used in 'floating' or levelling a surface of plaster; also applied to a plasterer's trowel with one handle, similarly used: see quot. 1881. (Formerly also Derby.)

plasterer's trowel with one handle, similarly used: see quot. 1881. (Formerly also Derby.)

1829 Ress Cycl. s. v. Stucco, The first coat. . is to be laid on with a trowell, and floated to an even surface with a darby (f. e. a handle-float). 1823 P. NICHOLSON PYACL.

Build. 390 The Derby is a two-handed float. 1842 GWILT Archil. (1876) 675 The Derby . is of such a length as to require two men to use it. 2882 Eurry Man his own Mechanic § 1379 For laying on fine stuff, and smoothing the finishing surface of a wall, a trowel of peculiar form and make, with the handle springing from and parallel to the blade. . is required . This trowel is technically called a 'darby'.

6. Darby and Joan. A jocose appellation for an attached husband and wife who are 'all in all to each other', especially in advanced years and in humble life. Hence dial., a pair of china figures, male and female, for the chimney-piece. Hence

male and female, for the chimney-piece. Hence **Darby-and-Joan** v., **-Joanish** a.

The Gentl. Mag. (1735) V. 153 has under the title 'The joys of love never forgot: a song', a mediocre copy of verses, beginning 'Dear Chloe, while thus beyond measure, You treat me with doubt and disdain', and continuing in the third stanza 'Old Darby, with Joan by his side, You've often regarded with wonder: He's dropsical, she is sore-eyed, Yet they're never happy asunder'. This has usually been considered the source of the names, and various conjectures have been made, both as to the author, and as to the identity of 'Darby and Joan', but with no valid results. It is possible that the names go back to some earlier piece, and as Darby is not a common English surname, it may have originated in a real person. There is also a well-known 19th c. song of the name.

1773 GOLDSM. Stoops to Conq. 1. i, You may be a Darby, but I'll be no Joan, I promise you. 185y Mss. MATHEWSTATA-Table Table 1. 50 They furnished... a high-life illustration of Derby and Joan. 1869 TROLLOFE He Knew xc. (1878) 500 When we travel together we must go Darby and

Joan fashion, as man and wife. 1881 Miss Braddon Asph. III. 251 Daphne. .sat by Edgar's side in a thoroughly Darby-and-Joanish manner. 1887 Punch 18 June 294 Both their Graces were present, Darby-and-Joaning it all over the

Darbyism (dā sbisiz'm). [f. the name of Rev. John N. Darby, their first leader.] The principles of a sect of Christians (founded c 1830), also called Plymouth Brethren, or of a branch of these called Exclusive Brethren. So Darbylte, one who holds

Exclusive Brethren. So Darbyite, one who noids these principles.

1876 Spurgeon Commenting 62 Good as they are, their Darbyism gives them an unpleasant and unhealthy savour.

1883-3 E. E. Whitefield in Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.

111. 1856 Plymouth Brethren. upon the European Continent generally named 'Darbyite views.

Daroe, obs. var. Dace, a fish.

Dardan (dā'idān), a. and sb. [ad. L. Dardanus, Dardanius (poet.) Trojan.] adj. Trojan, of Troy.

18b. A Trojan. So Dardanian a. and sb.; || Dardanium [Pliny W. H. XXXIII. iii. 12 Dardanium, vel Dardanum, sc. aurum, ornamentum aureum], a golden bracelet. a golden bracelet.

a goiden Dracelet.

1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. Prol. 13 On Dardan Plaines. 1813
BYRON Br. Abydos II. iv, Of him who felt the Dardan's arrow. 1818—Ch. Har. IV. i, The Dardan Shepherd's prize. 1905 Shaks. Merth. V. III. ii. 58 The Dardanian wiues. 1623 Cockeram, Dardanean Art, Witchcraft. 1648
HERRICK Hesper., To Julia, About thy wrist the rich Dardanium.

Dard(e, obs. f. DART, and dared (see DARE v.). [Dardy-line: see List of Spurious Words.]

Dare (deal), v.1 Pa. t. durst (dalst), dared

(deard); pa. pple. dared. Forms: see below. [One of the interesting group of Teutonic preterite-present verbs, of which the extant present is an original preterite tense: see Can, Dow, etc. OE. durran, pres. dearr, durron, pa. dorste, = OS. gi-durran, -dar, -durrun, -dorsta, MLG. doren, dar, doren, dorste, OFris. dura, (dur or dor), dorste, doren, dorste, Offis. dûra, (dûr or dor), dorste, OHG. gi-turran, -tar, -turrun, -torsta, pa. pple. gitorran, MHG. turren, tar, turren, torste, subj. törste, Goth. ga-daursan, -dars, -daursun, subj. -daursjau, -daursta: belonging originally to the third ablaut series ders-, dars-, durs-, Aryan dhers-, dhars-, dhrs-: cf. Skr. dhrsh-, perf. dadhārsha, to be bold, Gr. θαρσ-, θρασ- in θρασύν bold, θαρσεῦν to be bold, OSlav. drizate to be bold, dare. In ON the word is wanting its sense heing supplied ON., the word is wanting, its sense being supplied by the weak verb pora. It is also lost in mod.Ger. and Du.; in MDu. it appears to have run together with the verb dorven, = OE. purfan to need (see THAR); hence in Du., durven is to dare; and Ger. durfen in some of its uses approaches the sense 'dare'. These two verbs have also fallen together under a d form in some Frisian dialects; and in ME. there was some confusion between them dar being sometimes written for thar, while, on the other hand, th- forms (some of them at least from

other hand, the forms (some of them at least from Norse) appear with the sense of dar: see A. 9 below. The original 3rd sing. pres. he dars, and pa. t. durst, remained undisturbed to the modern period, in which the transitive senses (B. II.) were developed; but early in the 16th c. the new forms dares, dared, appeared in the south, and are always used in the transitive senses, and now also in the intransitive sense when followed by to. In the original construction, followed by the infinitive without to, dare, durst are still in common use (esp. in the negative 'he dare not', 'he durst not'); and most writers prefer 'he dare go', or 'he dares to go', to 'he dares prefer 'he writers of northern extraction favour their retention in literary English when followed by the simple infinitive without to.]

A. Inflexions.

A. Inflexions.

without to.]

A. Inflexions.

1. Pres. Indic. a. 1st sing. I dear(r, north. darr, I-3 dear, 2-4 der, 3 Orm. darr, 3-6 dar, 5- dare, (Sc. 7 dar, 8-9 daur).

cogo Lindisf. Gosp., Yerome's Prol. P2 Pe ich darr huelc hwoego.. to eccanne. croop Elfreic Gen. xliv. 24 Ne dear ic ham faran. croop Land 1059 Ne der ich noht kennen.

a rass St. Marher. 16 Speoken i ne dar nawt. a rase our in cott. Hom. 185 Mi leofman dear ich swa clipien.

crism in Cott. Hom. 185 Mi leofman dear ich swa clipien.

crism in Cott. Hom. 185 Mi leofman dear ich swa clipien.

crism in Cott. Hom. 185 Mi leofman dear ich swa clipien.

crism in Cott. Hom. 185 Mi leofman dear ich swa clipien.

crism in Cott. Hom. 185 Mi leofman dear ich swa clipien.

crism in Cott. Hom. 185 Mi leofman dear ich swa clipien.

crism of Vill. Palerne 938 Y dar noust for schame. Ibid.

2105, I der leye mi lif. crism Avov. Arth. xxxviii, I dar

lay. 183 More in Grafton Chron. II. 770, I dare well

avowe it. 1605 Shaks. Mach. 1. vii. 44 Letting I dare not

vait yon I would. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 58 P., I dare

promise my self. 1725 Ramsay Gent. Sheph. n. iv, I daurna

stay. 18.. [see examples in B].

b. 2nd sing. I dearst, (north. \*darst), 2-3

deerst, 2-4 derst, 3 Orm. darrst, 3-6 darst,

darryst, daryst, 4-5 darist, 5 darste, 5- darest,

(7 darst, 7-dar'st). B. north. 4-6 dar, 4-dare.

Beowulf 1059 Gif du.. dearst. bidan. crism Limb. Hom.

27 Pu ne derst cumen bi-foren him. crism Ormin 5614 Patt

un e darst nohth Drinhtin wraphenn. crism Lasso Liv. 2015

Pu ne derst (crism darst). abiden. criss Chaucer L. G. W.

1450 Hypsip, 4 Medea, Now daryst thow [v.r. darstoul] take

this viage. crism Ross 2522 That thou resoun derst

bigynne. crism Landrac's Crivier, 202 Whanne bou. ne

darst not do it. 1490-85 Malow Arthur x. Iv, Arte thou

aknygte and darste not telle thy name? 1616 R. C. Times'

Whistle v. 2143 [Thou] darst repaire. 1867 MILTON P. L. 11. 682 Thou. That dar'st. advance.

B. a 1300 Curror M. 5668 (Cott.) How dare [v.r. dar] bon sua pi brober smite! c 1470 Henry Wallace III. 361 Quhi, Scot, dar thou nocht preiff? 1878 Gude & Godlie Ballates (1868) 116 How dar thow for mercy cry?

C. 3rd sing. a. I dear(r, north. darr, 1-3 dear, 2-3 der, 3 Orm. darr, 3-6 dar, 5- dare, (8-9 Sc. daur). B. 6 dareth, -yth, 6- dares.

Beowulf 1373 Gif he gesecean dear. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 111 He his men eisian ne der. c 1275 Lamb. Hom. 111 He his men eisian ne der. c 1275 Lamb. Hom. 111 He his men eisian ne der. c 1275 11 Pains of Hell 231 in O. E Mic. 153 No dar no seynt heom bidde fore. 1340 Ayenb. 32 Pet ne dar na3t guo ine þe peþe. 138a WyClif Rom. 2. 20 Vsaie dar, and seith. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xil. 51 Nere þis see dare na man dwell. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour F viij, A coueytous herte dar well Saye. 1349 Compl. Scott. 14 3 it he dar be sa bold. 1599 SHAKS. Much. Ado III. i. 74 Who dare tell her so? 1603—Meas. for M. v. i. 315 The Duke dare No more stretch this finger of mine, then he Dare racke his owne. 1630 DAYENANT Cruel Bro. 1, A pretty curr! Dare it bite as well as barke? 1816 Scott Anija. xxvi, 'Shew me a word my Saunders daur speak, or a turn he daur do. 1850 TENNYSON In Mem. xlviii, Nor dare she trust a large 1895. TENNYSON In Mem. xlviii, 11. 418 The fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage. 1796 FRERE & HAMMOND in Anti-Jacobin No. 28 (1852) 140 The man who dares to die. 1818 J. Wilson Isle of Palms II. 241 Poor wretch! he dares not open his eye. 1856 EMER. 500 Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 No priest dares hint at a Providence which does not respect English utility. The present dare has been carelessly used for the past dared or durst.

In the present dare has been carelessly used for the past dared or durst.

1760 Impostors Detected I. 232 He pretended that the marquis dare not appear abroad by day. 1811 A. Bell in Southey Life (1844) 11. 651 I wish I dare [=durst] put them down among our books. 1847 Marryat Childr. N. Forest vii, He told me he dare not speak to you on the subject. 1887 KINGSLEN Tuv V. Ago I. 214 She was silent; for to rouse her tyrant was more than she dare do. 1bid. 298 But she went into no trance; she dare not.

2. Pres. Indic. blural. a. I durron(-e). 2-2 dursely the state of the s

2. Pres Indic. plural. a. I durron(-e), 2-3 dur-

rouse her tyrant was more than she dare do. bid. 298 But she went into no trance; she dare not.

2. Pres Indic. plural. a. I durron(-0), 2-3 durre(n, 3-4 duren, dorre(n, 4-5 durn(-e), dore(n, -un, 4-5 dur, dor. B. 3-6 north. der, 4-5 dar, (5-6 darne), 5- dare, (Sc. 7 dar, 8-9 daur).

c 900 Bada's Hist. 1. xxvii. Resp. 5 (1890) 72 Dat heo nowint swelces ne durron zefremman. c 1205 Lav. 25705 pis lond cnihtes ne durren wio him mare na fehten [c 2275 ne dorre pis lond cnihtes]. a 1225 Juliana 47 Hu durre 3e? 1225 Gen. 4 Ex. 2239 He ne duren 6e weie cumen in. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 244/133 Pat ne dorre we nouzt. 1240 Ayanb. 38 Pet.. nolleh oper ne dorre rizt do. 1288 Wyclif Gen. xliv. 26 We dorun 1238 doren] not se the face of the lord. c 1236 Chaucer Can. Yeom. Prol. 4. T. 108 (Harl. MS.) As pay pat dor [vr. dore, dur, dar (3 MSS.), dare] nouzt schewen her presence. c 1400 in Wyklif's Sci. Wes. 111. 476 Now durne worldly prestis take so grete lordschipe upon hem. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 271 Therfore dur not the marchauntes passen there. 1401 Pol. Perms (Rolls) Hi. 107 Privyly as 3e doren.

B. a 1300 Cursor M. 17425 (Cott.) Pan dar we sai. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. Pol. 152 We dar nouzte wel loke. 1393 Ibid. C. rv. 214 Pore men der nat pleyne. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) vi. 64 Thei dar wel werre with hem. c 1400 Test. Love II. (1560 281/2 Loues servaunts..in no place darne appeare. 15.. Sir Andrew Barton in Surtest Misc. (1890) 64 To France nor Flanders we der not goe. 1568 Winst Tractates i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 We dar not contemne. 1588 Mullaster Positions xxxviii. (1887) 168 Ladies who dare write themselues. 1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. (1720) 186 We dare boldly pronounce it. 1860 Dickens Gl. Expect. xxiii, How dare you tell me so?

3. Pres. Subj. a. sing. I dyrre, I-5 durren, 4-5 durre, 6. 4-4 dare, 5 dair, (8-9 Sc. daur).

Boownif 276 (Z.) 1380 Sec 3if 5u dyrre. c 888 K. Ælfred Booth. xiv. 11 Hwa5er 5u durre xilpan. c 1280 Drift. Lyf Manhode Iv. xix, Soo bat she durre no more be so proud. bid. xxix. 101 Ibou dorre entre. be

DAVIES Immort Soul viii. ii, If we dare to judge our Makers Will. Mod. Do it if you dare!

4. Past Indic. a. sing. I dorste, north. darste, 2-6 dorste, 1-6 durste, 3 Orm. durrste, 4-6 dorst, 4- durst, (5 darste, derste, dtrust, 5-7 dirst); pl. I dorston, 2-5 dorste, n, durste(n, (4 draste), 4-6 dorst, 4- durst. B. 6- dared, (8-9 Sc. daur'd).

c893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. IV. xi, Hwæőer he wið Romanum winnan dorste. 928 O. E. Chron. (Earle 104). Hie ne dorston þæt land nawer gesecan. a 1154 Ibid. an. 1135 Durste nan man misdon wið oðer on his time. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 97 Da apostlas ne dursten bodian. c 1800 ORMIN. 2008 Fortpi durrste he siþþenn Don hise þeowæss takenn Crist. c1800 Trin. Coll. Hom. 139 He ne dorste for godes eie forleten. c 1850 Gen. 4 Ex. 2593 Durste she non lengere him for-helen. a 1300 Cursor M. 2028 (Cott.) Dar again durst he not spek. c 1300 Havelok 1866 But dursten he [= they] newhen him no more. 1340 Ayenb. 73 Pe raþre. 2nne þou dorstest...consenti. a 1340 Hamfolk Psatler xxi. 18 His kirtil þe whilke þai durst noght shere. 1380 [see E. 2]. 1323 Gower Cony. II. 7,4 He his mother derste love. c 1440 Parlonofe 1075 And the hethen drust not abyde. c 1440 Parlonofe 1075 And the hethen drust not abyde. c 1440 Parlonofe 1075 And the hethen drust not abyde. c 1440 Parlonofe 1075 And the hethen drust not abyde. c 1440 Parlonofe 1075 And the hethen drust not abyde. c 1440 Parlonofe 1075 And the hethen drust not abyde. Tindale 22 He stretched forth his penne...as farre as he dirst. 1883 Hollyann Campó di Fior 219 Wentest thou to see? I durst not. 1842 R. Brooke

Episc. 39 As Mercury once spared Jupiter's thunder-bolts which he dirst not steale. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 204 P 12 They durst not speak. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE Lett. II. 88, I durst not let myself talk to you at Scotsbrig. 8. c1590 GREENE Fr. Bacon iv. 10 Lovely Eleonor, Who darde for Edwards sake cut through the seas. 1bid. iv. 18 She darde to brooke Neptunus haughty pride. 1641 Burroughs Sions Yoy 26 They dared not doe as others did. 1650 Fuller Pigah I. 145 They dared not to stay him. 1790 Cowren Lett. 0m 17.8 bodham 21 Nov., Such as I dared not have given. 1821 SOUTHEV in O. Rev. XXV. 245 He dared not take the crown himself. 1848 Dickens Dowbey XXX, Florence hardly dared to raise her eyes. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN Apologia 288, I dared not tell why. 1883 FROUDE Short Stud. IV. I. iv. 48 Any one who dared to lay hands on him.

5. Past Subj. sing. as in Past Indic. pl. 1 dor-sten, 2- as in Indic.

5. Past Subj. sing. as in Past Indic. pl. 1 dorsten, 2- as in Indic.

a 1000 Both. Metr. i. 54 Gif hi leodfruman læstan dorsten. c 1374 Chaucer Troylus 1. 906 Yn loue I dorst [n.r. durst] haue sworn. 1377 LANGL. P.P. B. Prol. 178 Pere ne was ratoun... þat dorst haue ybounden þe belle aboute þe cattis nekke. 1556 Aurelio § Isab. (1668) C viij, What man... that dorste haue tolde me.

¶ This Past Subj. or Conditional durst (= would dare) is often (like the analogous could, would, should, ought) used indefinitely of present time.

c 1400-50 Alexander 1673 Sire, þis I depely disire, durst I it neuyn. 1606 W. Crashaw Rom. Forgeries 161 Do but promise that you will iudge without partialitie, and I durst make you iudges in this case. 1668 GLANVILL Lux Orient. (1682) 83, I confess, I'm so timorous that I durst not follow their example. 1761 Sterre Tr. Shandy III. xx, I have no desire, and besides if I had, I durst not. 1793 Mas. Inchbald Midn. Hour II. i, I hear his vessel is just arrived, I durst not leave my house. 1881 Private Secretary I. 132 My mother does not drink wine and my father durstu'.

6. Pres. Inf. a. 1 \*durran, 2-5 durre(n, 3-4 dur, 5 durn, doren, dorn, dore. β. 5 daren, -un, darn, (derre), 5-dare, (8-9 Sc. daur).

a 1300 Cursor M. 22603 (Cott.) He a word ne sal dur speke. 1340 Hamolk Pr. Consc. 4548 Na man sal þam dur hylr. c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode I. lxxi, þer shulde noon dore resceyue it. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 114 Darn, or durn (Prnson darun, daren, or dorn, audeo. c 1450 Conbient Grail xili. 538 They scholen not doren lyen. 1481 Caxton Reynard (Arb.) 72 To dore to me doo suche a shame. β. c 1400 Maundew. (Roxh.) iv. 12 So hardy þat he sall dare ga to hir. 1488 Cath. Angl. 89 Dare, audere, presumere, sundere. 1751 De Foe Fam. Instruct. 1. iii. (1841) I. 64. They shall not dare to despise it. 1816 Scott Old Mert. viii, 'They'll no daur open a door to us.' 1841-4 Emerson Ess., Self. Reliance Wks. (Bohn) I. 35 You cannot hope too much, 1871 MacDurt Mem. Patmos xi. 153 We cannot dare read the times and se

dared.

dorre; 6 dare. \$B. 6-7, dial. 8-9 durst. \$\gamma\$. dared.

a. \$c\$ 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode 11. v. (1869) 78 How hast thou dorre be so hardi? \$c\$ 1500 Melusine xlix. 324 How one knyght alone had the hardynes to have dare come. \$B. \$1509 Barclay \$8\$ \$y\$ of \$F\$ \$0. \$120\$ (1874) 1. 207 They sholde not have durst the peoples vyce to blame. \$1505 Sylvesters Du Bartas 11. iii. Law, But Iochebed would faine (if she had durst) Her deere sonne Moses secretly have nource't. \$1655 Pervs Diary (1875-79) III. 315 A hackney-coach, the first I have durst to go in many a day. \$150\$ tr. Emilianne's Obs. Journ. Naples 217 They had not durst so much as to take one step. Mod. \$C. If I had durst do it. \$\gamma\$. 1529 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 65 They have dared to break out so audaciously. \$1503 Shaks. Meas. for M. 11. ii. 91 Those many had not dar'd to doe that evill. \$183 Daily Tel. to Nov. 4/8 A simple monk had dared to consign a Papal decree to the flames.

9. Forms with initial \$p\$, the [partly from Norse pora, porti (Sw. torde, Da. turde), partly confused with THAR to need]: Pres. Indic. 2 sing. 3-4 therstou, \$pl. 3-4 we thore, 5 they ther(not); Pa. Indic. 3 purte, 3-4 we thore, 5 they ther(not); Pa. Indic. 3 purte, 3-4 therste, 4 therst, 5 thorst. \$c\$ 1300 Havelok to be wicteste man. That purte riden on ani stede. \$c\$ 2500 \$St. Brandan \$5t\$ We ne thore oure maister i-eeo. Ibid. \$5t\$ How therstou. Difore him nemne his name? \$c\$ 1300 Beket 1550 Hi ne therste age the Kinges wille nomore holde him so. [Also 895, 1156.] \$c\$ 1360 Sir Feremb. 2668 Was ber ban no man pat in wrapbeerst sen ys fas. \$146 Lybeans Dic. 1155 The four gome to fle, And thorst naght nyghhe hym nere. \$1455 Marg. Paston in Paston Lett. No. 506 II. 195 They say that they thernot take it uppon hem.

B. Signification.

I. intr. (Inflected dare, durst (also dares, dared.)

I. intr. (Inflected dare, durst (also dares,

1. To have boldness or courage (to do something); to be so bold as. a. followed by inf. without to (the original const.).

(the original const.).

a 1000 [see examples in A. above]. 1154 O. E. Chron., Ne durste nan man don ober bute god. a 1235 Juliana 42 penne darie we & ne durren neuer cumen biuoren him. a 1300 Cursor M. 3586 (Cott.) Baldlik þat dar i sai. 14... [see examples in A. above]. 1568 Grapton Chron. II. 395 Whatsoever the king did, no man durst speake a worde. 15611 Bille John xxi. 12 None of the disciples durst aske him, Who art thou? 1743 Johnson Debates in Parll. 1787 II. 441 No man dared afterwards... expose himself to the fury of the people. 1759 H. Walfolk Corr. (ed. 31 III. cccxxxv. 302 Two hundred and sixty-eight Sequins are more than I dare lay out. 1848 MACAULAY Hitl. Eng. II. 74 Nature has caprices which art dares not imitate. 1862

Histop Sc. Prov. 5 Ae man may steal a horse where anither daurna look ower the hedge.

b. The inf. is often unexpressed.
a 1235 Ancr. R. 123, & 3elpeð of hore god, hwar se heo durren & muwen. c 1350 Will. Palerne 2040. [1] missaide hire as i durst. c 1350 Wyclir Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 222 He mai be martyr if he dair. 1523-83 (see A. 4). 1552 CUI-PEPPER Eng. Physician (1800) 343, I have delivered it as plain as I durst. 1735 DE FOE Voy. round World (1840) 344 (They] brought them as near the place as they durst. 1810 Scort Lady of L. 1 xxi, The will to do, the soul to dare. 1853 Miss Yonge Cameas II. xxii. 238 John of Gaunt had favoured the reformer as far as he durst.
c. with to and inf.

dare. 1855 Miss Yonge Cameos II. xxii. 238 John of Gaunt had favoured the reformer as far as he durst.

C. with to and inf.

In this construction the 3rd sing, is now dares and the pa. t. dared; but durst to was formerly used. 'None dared to speak', is more emphatic than 'none durst speak'.

C1555 Harfsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 269 The Counsell..neither durst to abridge or diminish any of them. 1611 Bille Transl. Pref. 9 It were to be wished, that they had dared to tell it. 2619 Brent tr. Sarpi's Counc. Trent (1076) 35 A Spanish Notary dared to appear publickly in the Rota. 2623 Busces Pers. Tithes 6 No intelligent man durst absolutely to deny any of these Conclusions. 1677 Galle Cr. Gentille II. 11. 5, 8 No one durst to breathe otherwise than according to the Dictates of her Law. 1836 W. Irving Astoria 1. 269, No one would dare to desert. 2806 W. Irving Astoria 1. 269, No one would dare to desert. 2806 E. Peacock Raif Skirl. III. 218 He did not dare to meet his uncle. 1848, 1883 [see A. 4].

2. (ellipt.) To dare to go, to venture. 1280 Sir Ferumb. 3726 Ferrer ne draste bay nost for fere. 1666 GAUDEN Browns ig 151 There is nothing so audacious which wit unsanctified will not. dare at in Heaven or Hell. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Past. vi. 6 Apollo.. bade me feed My fanting Flocks, nor dare beyond the Reed.

II. Irans. (Inflected dares, dared.)

8. To dare to undertake or do; to venture upon,

3. To dare to undertake or do; to venture upon,

have courage for, face.

1631 MAY tr. Barclay's Mirr. Mindes II. 135 To dare all things, but nothing too much. 1704 Swift T. Tub xi, Should some sourer mongrel dare too near an approach.

1827 Heber 1st Olympic Ode 145, I will dare the course.

1867 Lady Herbert Cradle L. iii. 110 To teach them fortitude that they might dare all things, and bear all things for their Lord.

4. To dare or venture to meet or expose oneself to, to run the risk of meeting; to meet defiantly,

to, to run the risk of meeting; to meet defiantly, defy (a thing).

\*\*Too Shaks Ham.\*\* IV. v. 133, I dare Damnation. onely lie be reueng'd. \*\*1611 Hkrwood Gold. Age 1. Wks. 1874

\*\*III. 7 A Crown's worth tugging for, and I wil ha 't Though in pursute I dare my ominous Fate. \*\*1648 QUARLES Sol. Recant. \*\*23 O why should'st thou provoke thy God, and dare His curse upon thy practise? \*\*1791 Rowe Amb. Step-Moth. IV. i. 1738 If thou still persist to dare my Power. \*\*1727-38 GAY Fables: xx. 36, I stand resolv'd, and dare the event. \*\*1844 LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1858) II. xiii. 260 He hesitated not to dare the resentment of the pontiff. \*\*1853 C. Browt'' Villette vi, I saw and felt London at last. I dared the perils of the crossings.

\*\*5. To challenge or defy (a person).

451 He knew she was daring him to contradict her.

III. Dare say. [From sense I.] a. properly.

To be as bold as to say (because one is prepared to affirm it); to venture to assert or affirm.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4509 (Cott.) Bot i dar sai, and god it wat, 'Qua leli luues for gettes lat'. c 1350 Will. Palerne 1452, I dar seie & sobliche do proue, sche schal weld at wille more gold þan 3e siluer. c 1460 Play Sacram. 316 Neyther mor or lesse Of dokettis good I dar well saye. 1540-54 Croke.

13 Ps. (Percy Soc.) 7 My sute is heard.. I dare well saye. 1570-6 Lambande Peramb. Kent (1862) 311 No Towne nor Citie is there (I dare say) in this whole Shire comparable.. with this one Fleete. 1614 Bp. Hall Recoll. Treat. 759 Who devised your Office of Ministery? I dare say, in this comparable.. Christ. 1659 Bentley Phal. 120 This I dare sayis the best and neatest Explication.. and.. I believe it the truest. b. transf. To venture to say (because one thinks it likely); to assume as probable, presume. Almost exclusively in the parenthetic 'I dare say';

most exclusively in the parenthetic 'I dare say'; rarely in oblique narration, 'he dared say'. (In

rarely in oblique narration, 'he dared say'. (In this use now sometimes written as one word, with stress on the first syllable.)

Some dialects make the past daresaid, darsayed, dessayed. 1749 FIRLDING Tom Yones VII. XII, You give your finend a very good character. and a very deserved one, I dare say. 1768 STERNE Sent. Yourn. I. 54 (The Letter), La Fleur. told me he had a letter in his pocket... which, he durst say, w' suit the occasion. 1869 Anna Porter Hungar. Bro. v, 'Other women have admired you as much... I dare say'...'O! if it's only a "dare say" cried Demetrius, shrugging up his

shoulders. 1853 Mrs. Carlvie Lett. II. 221, I daresay you have thought me very neglectful. 1885 Sir C. S. C. Bowen Law Rep. 14 Q. B. D. 872, I daresay the rule was drafted without reference to the practice at common law.

Dare (de-1), v.2 Obs. or dial. Also 3 deare, 4 dere. [Known from c 1200; but not found in OE., though the early ME. darien suggests an OE. \*darian. Perh. identical with the stem of MDu. and LG. bedaren to appease, abate, compose, calm, Flemish verdaren, verdarien to astonish, amaze; but the word has not been found in the earlier stages of the Teutonic langs., and the primary signification and sense-development are uncertain.] I. intr.

signification and sense-development are uncertain.]

I. intr.

† 1. To gaze fixedly or stupidly; to stare as one terrified, amazed, or fascinated. Obs.

a 1223 Leg. Kath. 2048 Pe keiser. dearede al adeadet, druicninde & dreori. a 1250 Owl & Night. 384 Ich mai ison so wel so on hare, They ich bi daie sitte an dare. c 1350 Will. Palerne 4055 Pe king was kast in gret boust; he dared as doted man for pe bestes dedes. 1444 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 228 The snayl goth lowe doun, Darythe in his shelle, yit may he se no sight. 1526 SKELTON Magnyf. 1358, I have an hoby can make larkys to dare. 1530 Palson. What darest thou on this facyon? me thynketh thou woldest catche larkes. 1549 Thomas Hist. Italie of The emperour. constreigned Henry Dandolo. to stande so longe daryng in an hotte basen, that he lost his sight.

† 2. fig. To be in dismay, tremble with fear, lose heart, dread. Obs.

c 1300 Cursor M. 21870 (Edin.) For be se sale rise and rute, mani man sal dere and dute. c 1340 Gaw. † Gr. Knt. 2258 For drede he wolde not dare. c 1440 York Myst. xxxiii. 2 My flesshe dyderis and daris for doute of my dede. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 2654 Dredefully darynge comen now they be, Theyr wynges traylynge entred into the hall.

† 3. To lie motionless (generally with the sense of fear), to lie appalled; to crouch. Also fig., esp. in droop and dare. Obs.

c 1200 Esstiary 406 Ne stered 3e [6e fox] nost of 6e stede... c 1260 Sestiary 80 Ne stered 3e [6e fox] nost of 6e stede... c 1260 Arturs of Arth. iv, The dere in the dellum Thay droupun and dare. 2 1450 Le Morte Arth. 2575 Knyghtis of kynges blode, That longe wylle not droupe and dare. 1 1250 Chester Pl. (Shaks. Soc.) II. 148 (Date of MS. 1592). Builded thinges to grounde shall falle.. And men in graves dare.

† 4. To be hid, lie hid, lurk. Obs.

a 1285 Leg. Kath. 1135 3ef dribtin, be darede in ure men.

shall falle...And men in graves dare.

† 4. To be hid, lie hid, lurk. Obs.

a 1285 Leg. Kath. 1135 3ef drihtin, be darede in ure mennesse, wrahte beos wundres. 1382 WYCLIF Mark vii. 24 And Jhesus... mighte not dare or be priny [1388 be hid]. 14... Epiph. in Tunadale's Vis. 107 The worm. Dareth full oft and kepeth hym covertly. c1430 Lydg. Bochas IV. XVII. (1554) 117 b. Under floures lyke a serpent dare Til he may styng. c1440 HYLTON Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) I. IXIII, There is moche pryde hydde in the grounde of thyne herte. as the foxe dareth in his denne. c1440 Promp. Parv. 113 Daryn, or drowpyn or prively to be hydde, latito, lateo.

† b. with indirect obj. (dative): To be hid from, escape, be unknown to.

T. With indirect obj. (dative): 10 be ind from, escape, be unknown to.

1388 Wyclif 2 Pet. iii. 5 It daarith hem [1388 it is hid fro hem] willinge this thing. Did. iii. 8 Oo thing daare 30u not or be not unknown. — Acts xxvi. 26, I deme no thing of these for to dare him.

11. trans. +5. To daze, paralyse, or render helpless, with the sight of something; to dazzle and fascinate. To dare larks, to fascinate and daze them, in order to eatch them. (Cf. sense 1, quots. 1526-30, and DABING vbl. sb.2) Obs.

DABING vbl. sb. 2) Obs.

1547 Hooper Answ. Bp. Winchester's Bk. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 203 Virtuous councillors, whose eyes cannot be dared with these manifest and open abominations. a 1556 Cranmer Wks. I. 107 Like unto men that dare larks, which hold up an hoby, that the larks' eyes being ever upon the hoby, should not see the net that is laid on their heads. 1602 Warner Alb. Eng. x. xxxix. (1612) 256 The Spirit that for God himselfe was made, Was dared by the Flesh. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, III. ii. 282 Let his Grace go forward, And dare vs with his Cap, like Larkes. 1621 Fletther Pilgrim 1. i, Some costrell That hovers over her and dares her daily. 1671 Temple Ess. Const. Empire Wks. 1731 I. 90 They think France will be dared, and never take Wing, while they see such a Naval Power as ours and the Dutch hovering about all their Coasts. 1866 Sala in Cornk. Mag. III. 293 A' dare' for larks or circular board with pieces of looking-glass inserted, used in sunshiny days, for the purpose of daring or dazing larks from their high soaring flight to within a distance convenient for shooting or netting them.

+6. To daunt, terrify, paralyse with fear. Now

dial.

1612 BEAUM. & FL. Maid's Trag. IV. i, For I have done those follies, those mad mischiefs, Would dare a woman. 1627 Daryton Agincourt 97 Clifford whom no danger yet could dare. 1778 Gloss. Exmoor Scolding (ed. 9), Dere, to hurry, frighten, or astonish a Child. S.v. Thir. Dere, a Word commonly used by Nurses in Devonshire, signifying to frighten or hurry a Child out of his senses. 1624 CAPERN Devon Devon Provinc., To dare, to frighten. He dare'd me, he surprized me. I was dare'd, I was surprized.

Hence Dared ppl. a.
1400-50 Alexander 3014 Selcuth kniştis, Sum darid [Dubl. MS. dasyd], sum dede, sum depe wondid. 1563 Homilies II. Idolatry III. (1859) 252 They become as wise as the blocks themselves which they stare on, and so fall down as dared larks in that gaze. 1678 Dryden Edipns I. i, Then cowered like a dared lark.

Dare, v.3 obs. var. Debe, to injure, hurt.

Dare (dē•1), sb.1 Also 6 darre. [f. Dare v.1]

Dare (dēsi), sb.! Also 6 darre. [f. Dare v.]

1. An act of daring or defying; a defiance, challenge. Now colloq.

1504 First Pt. Contention v, Card. Euen when thou darest. Hu. Dare. I tell thee Priest, Plantagenets could neuer brooke the dare. 1600 Heywood 2 Edw. IV Wks. 1874 I. 96 His defiance and his dare to warre. 1606 SHAKS. Ant. 4 Cl. 1. ii. 191 Sextus Pompeius Hath giuen the dare to Casar. 1638 Bunyan Dying Sayings Wks. 1767 I. 48 Sin is the dare of God's justice. 1898 R. H. Davis Van Bibber 87, 'I didn't suppose you'd take a dare like that, Van Bibber', said one of the men.

† 22. Daring, boldness. Obs.

Sin is the dare of God's justice. 1898 K. H. DAVIS Van Bibber's, 'I didn't suppose you'd take a dare like that, Van Bibber's, 'I didn't suppose you'd take a dare like that, Van Bibber', said one of the men.

† 2. Daring, boldness. Obs.
1895 MARKHAM Sir R. Grinville lxxvii, And yet, then these my darre shall be no lesse. 1896 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV, IV. i. 78 It lends. A larger Dare to your great Enterprize.

Dare (dees), 5h.2 [f. DARE v.2] A contrivance for 'daring' or fascinating larks.
1860 Sala Hogarth in Cormh. Mag. II. 239 note, The 'dare' I have seen resembles a cocked hat, or chapean bras, in form, and is studded with bits of looking-glass, not convex, but cut in facets inwards, like the theatrical ornament cast in zinc, and called a 'logie'. The setting is painted bright red, and the facets turn on pivots, and being set in motion by a string attached to the foot, the larks are sufficiently 'dared' and come quite over the fascinating toy.
1888 Athensum as Jan. 122/I The dare for larks, or mirror surrounded by smaller ones, over the mantel-piece, which exercised many commentators [Hogarth's Distressed Poet].
† Dare, 5b.3 Obs. Also 5 dar. [A singular formed on dars, OF. dars, darz, pl. of dart, dard dart, dacc. The OF. pl. dars and nom. sing. dars became in Eng. darse, darce, DACE.] = DACE.

[1314 in Wardrobe Acc. 8 Edw. 11, 21/12 Dars roches et pik 22. 8d.] c 1475 Piet. Vocab. in Wr. Walker 763/36 Hic capita, a dar. 1632 Danvron Poly-olb. xxvi, The pretty slender dare, of many call'd the dace. 1708 Motteux Rabelais 1. iii, As large as a Dare-Fish of Loire. 1740 R. BROOKES Art of Angling 1. xxiii. 60 The Dace or Dare. is not unlike a Chub.

† Dare, darre, sb.4 Obs. [Cf. F. dare, 'a huse big bellie: also, Dole' (Cotgr.).] ? A por-

R. BROOKES APT of Angling I. XXIII. 60 The Dace or Dare.. is not unlike a Chub.

+ Dare, darre, sb.4 Obs. [Cf. F. dare, 'a huge big bellie; also, Dole' (Cotgr.).] ? A portion (or some definite portion).

1538 Papers of Earls of Cumbrid. in Whitaker Hist.

Craven (1812) 308 Item, for herbes five dares.. for yeast, five dares. 1601 F. TATR Honsek. Ord. Edw. 11, § 2 (1876)
6 His livere.. shalbe a darre of bredde. 1bid. § 9 He may take two darres of bred.

Dare (= dar), darh, var. of Thar v., need.

Dare-all. [f. Dare v. 1 + All: cf. dare-devil.]
One who or that which dares all; a covering that braves all weather, a 'dread-nought'.

1840 T. Hook Fitzherbert I. xi. 120 Enveloped in mackintoshes, great-coats, dare-alls, boas and oilskins.

Dared, ppl. a. : see Dare v. 2

Dare-devil (de-1, de vil), sb. and a. [f. Dare

Dare-devil (de-1,de vil), sb. and a. [f. Dare c.] + DEVIL: cf. cutthroat, scarecrow.]

A. sb. One ready to dare the devil; one who is

recklessly daring.

1794 Wolcott (P Pindar) Odes to Mr. Paine ii, I deemed myself a dare-devil in rhime. 1841 Lytron Nt. 8. Mors. (1851) 152 A dangerous, desperate, reckless dare-devil, 1874 Green Short Hist. x. § 1 Robert Clive.. an idle dare-devil of a boy whom his friends had been glad to get rid of.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to a dare-devil; reck-

lessly daring.

183a W. Irving Alhambra II. 193 A certain dare-devil cast of countenance. 1860 Motley Netherl. I. 159 Plenty of dare-devil skippers ready to bring cargoes.

devil skippers ready to bring cargoes.

Hence Da're-de-vilish a., Da're-de-vilism,
Da're-de-viliy, -deviltry (U.S.).

1886 Blackw. Mag. CXL. 737 His faults were dare-devilism and recklessness. 1895 Sat. Rev. VIII. 24/2 The dare-devilry which prompts a respectable girl to make her way into the haunts of vice. 1886 Mas. C. Paken Miss Yacobsen's Chance I. vi. 111 The spice of dare-devilry in him was in piquant contrast to, etc. 1881 N. Y. Nation XXXII. 369
No city has for courage and dare-deviltry surpassed Milan.
Dare-fish: see Dare 16/2.

The pare tish: see 1) ARE 50.3

† Dareful, a. Obs. rare. [f. DARE 5b.1 or v.1

+-FUL.] Full of daring or defiance.

1605 SHAKS, Macb. v. v. 6 We might haue met them darefull, beard to beard.

1614 SYLVESTER Parl. Vertues Royall

1614 SYLVESTER Parl. Vertues Royall

1624 SYLVESTER Parl. Or who challenges or define

Darer (de Tai. [. Dare v. 1 + - RR.] One who dares or ventures; one who challenges or defies.

7614 Raleigh Hist. World II. v. iii. § 76. 454 The best, and most fortunate of these Great Darers. 7624 Fletcher Rule a Wife III. v, Another darer come? 7148 Richardson Clarissa (1811) V. 348 Women to women, thou knowest, are great darers and incentives. 1884 A. Forresin Eng. Illust. Mag. Dec. 150 Of Such men as Cavagnari is our empire of India—a thinker, a doer, a darer.

Datesome, a. dial. [See -SOME.] Venture-some foolbardy.

some, foolhardy.

1864 L. N. Comen Atherstone Priory I. 101, I don't like to see her so careless and daresome-like.

Darf, var. of DERF a. Obs., keen, and THARF v. Obs., to need.

Darg (daig). Sc. and north. dial. Also 5 dawerk, dawark, 8 daurk, 9 daark, dark, darrak, darroch, dargue, daurk, 9 daark, dark, darrak, darroch, dargue, daurg. [A syncopated form of daywerk, or daywark, DAYWORK, through the series of forms dawark, \*da' ark, dark, darg, the latter being now the common form in Scotland.] A day's work, the task of a day; also, a defined quantity or amount Vol. III. of work, or of the product of work, done in a car-

of work, or of the product of work, done in a cartain time or at a certain rate of payment; a task. c1435 Wyntoun Chron. 1x. xiv. 44 (Jam.) That duleful dawerk that tyme wes done. 1489 Act. Andit. 147 (Jam.) Ffor the spoliationne of vi dawarks of hay. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. 11. 506 For that same darg and deid. 1605 in Pitcairn Crim. Trials Scot. 11. 451 Fourscoir dargis of hay. 1787 Burns Anda Farmer's Salvat. xvi, Monie a sair daurk we twa hae wrought. 1794 Statist. Acc. Scot. X11. 300 A darg of marl, i. e. as much as could be cast up by the spade in one day. 1818 Scot. Hrt. Midl. xxvi, I have a lang day's darg afore me. 1832-4 De Quincev Casarr Wks. 1862 IX. 51 Vou did what in Westmoreland they call a good darroch. 1851 Greenwell. Coaltr. Terms Northumb. 4 Durh. 21 Darg, a fixed quantity of coal to be worked for a certain price. the general term in use about Berwick. 1896 Cumbrid. Gloss., Darrak (Centre), dark (S.W.), darg (North C.), day's work. 1897 RUSKIN Fors Clavigera VI. 8 Lett. 61 And goes out himself to his day's darg.

Hence Darg-days, days of work done in lieu of rent or due to the feudal lord. Darger, darker, Dargsman, day-labourer.

Darging, working as a day-labourer. working in its Scot. Minte. See

rent or due to the feudal lord.

Darger, darker,

Dargeman, day-labourer.

Darging, working

as a day-labourer.

1803 JAMISSON Water-Kelpie iv. in Scott Minstr. Sc.

Bord., The darger left his thrift.

1807 J. Stage Poems 64.

The laird and darker cheek by chowle, Wad sit and crack
of auld lang seyne.

1888 R. Galloway Poems 110 Jam.

Glad to fa' to wark that's killing, To common darguing.

1889 in D. H. Edwards Mod. Sc. Poets Ser. viii. 44 A bargain. for drainin' or for dargin'.

1890 I. 4:8 Warnin dargsmen to put on their claes.

Dari. = Dubra, Indian millet or Guinea corn.

1890 I. 4:8 Warnin dargsmen to put on their claes.

Dari. (dwew 28 June 2/8 Buckwheat, dari, and millet.

Darial, dariel (le, var. of Darioke, dari(o) que,

7-9 dariok. [ad. Gr. Adpeir.-6s (properly an adj.

agreeing with στατήρ stater).] A gold coin of ancient Persia, said to have been named from the first Darius. Also a Persian silver coin of the same design, specifically called siglos.

1866 Panter Pal. Pleas. I. 40 The King.. sent to the man... a cuppe of golde and a thousand darices.

1867 T. B. Lan.

1870 Traw. (1677) 243 Timagoras. had received a bribe of ten thousand Dariques or Sagittaries.

1870 Tray. (1677) 243 Timagoras. had received a bribe of ten thousand Dariques or Sagittaries.

1870 H. Phillips Notes Coins 5 The Persian Darie, of which an example in silver is shown.

Darii. Logic. A mnemonic word designating the third mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative (a), and the minor premiss and the conclusion par-

the third mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative (a), and the minor premiss and the conclusion particular affirmatives (i); thus, All A are B; Some C are A: therefore, Some C are B.

1531 T. Wilson Logike (1380) 27 Vnto the firste figure belong fower Modes. Barbara, Celarent, Darii, Ferio... whereby every Proposition is knowne, either to be universall or particular, affirmative or negative. 1727 Prior Alma III. 383, I could. With learned skill, now push, now parry. From Darii to Bocardo vary. 1869 Fowler Ded. Logic (ed. 3) 99 Thus Disamis, when reduced, will become Darii.

Daring (dē-rin), vbl. sb.1 [f. Dare v.1 + - Ing.1.] The action of the verb Darel; adventurous courage, boldness, hardihood.

THE BOTTON OF THE POTTON OF THE POTTON OF THE BOTTON OF TH

had soon caught the self-confidence and daring of their Queen.

† Daring, vbl. sb.2 Obs. [f. Dare v.2] The action of the verb Dare 2; esp. the catching of larks by dazing or fascinating them (see Darev.25).

\*\*cr440 Promp. Parv. 113 Darynge, or drowpynge, licitacio, latitatio. 1606 Carew Cornwall (1817) of Little round nets fastened to a staff, not much unlike that which is used for daring of larks. 1704 Dict. Rust., Classact and Looking-glass; this is otherwise called Doring or Daring. 1766 Prnnant Zool. I. 150 What was called daring of larks.

\*\*D. attrib.\*\* and Comb.. as daring class, -net. 1500 Greene Neuer too late (1600 8 They set out their faces as Foulers doe their daring glasses, that the Larkes that soare highest, may stoope soonest. 1516 Suppl. & March. Country Former 12 You. shall with your horse and Hawke ride about her. till you come so neere her that you may lay your daring-net over her. 1659 Gauden Tears of Church 197 New notions. are many times. the daring-classes or decoyes to bring men into the snares of their ... damnable doctrines.

\*\*Darring, ppl. a.1\*\* [f. Dare v.1+-ING 2.]

Daving, ppl. a.1 [f. Dabe v. + -ING 2.]

1. Of persons or their attributes: Bold, adven-

1. Of persons or their attributes: Bold, adventurous; hardy, audacious. 1888 STANYHURST Étneis, etc. (Arb.) 143 A loftye Thrasonical huf snuffe...in phisnomye daring. 1896 SHAKES. 1 Hen. IV, v. i. 91, I do not thinke a brauer Gentleman.. More daring, or more bold, is now aliue. 1867 MILTON P. L. VI. 129 Half way he met His daring foe. 1798 S. HAYWARD Serm. xvii. 1839 The daring insolence... of prophane Sinners. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 325 Montague, the most daring and inventive of financiers.

2. transf. and fig. 1618 Montague, the most daring and inventive of financiers.

2. transf. and fig. 162 Montague, the most daring and inventive of financiers.

2. transf. and fig. 163 Montague, the most daring and inventive of financiers.

2. transf. and fig. 163 Montague, the most daring and inventive of financiers.

2. transf. and fig. 163 Montague, the most daring and inventive of financiers.

2. transf. and fig. 163 Montague, the most daring and the city. 164 Montague, 165 Montague,

+8. In quasi-advb. comb. with another adj., as

† 3. In quasi-actab. comb. with another adj., as daring-hardy. Obs.

1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 1. iii. 43 On paine of death, no person be so bold Or daring hardie as to touch the Listes.

Daring, ppl. a.2 Obs. Also 4 dareand. [f. Dare v.2] Staring, trembling, or crouching with fear, etc.: see the vb.

1333 Minor Forms, Halidon Hill 39 Now er bai dareand all for drede, Pat war bifore so stout and gay. 1612 Cotch., Blotir, to..lye close to the ground, like a daring Larke, or affrighted fowle.

affrighted fowle.

Daringly (deorinli), adv. [f. Daring ppl. a.1
+LY 2.] In a daring manner.

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. Eastw. Hoe 1. i. (R.), Prouder hopes which daringly o'erstrike Their place and means.

1771

7mnius Lett. xili. 220 The civil rights of the people are daringly invaded.

1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 533 Men asked. what impostor had so daringly and so successfully personated his highness.

Daring quality or character.

Daringness (de-rinnés). [f. as prec. +-NESS.]
Daring quality or character.

1622 MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. II. 70 Full of
Daringnesse and of Lying. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb.

1703 [11. 276] Falkland], The daringness of his Spirit.

1705 COLERIDGE Plot Discov. 40 The frequency and daringness of their perjuries. 1850 M. BETHAM-EDWARDS Fore
1810 [11. ix. 140 The daringness of. youth.

|| Dariole. Obs. Also 5 daryol(e, -iolle, -ial,

-yal, -eal, -iel(le, -yel. [a. F. dariole (14th c.)

a small pasty 'filled with flesh, hearbes, and spices,

mingled and minced together' (Cotgr.), now a

cream-tart.] = CUSTARD I a.

mingled and minced together' (Cotgr.), now a cream-tart.] = CUSTARD I a.

1 a 1400 Morte Arth. 190 With darielles endordide, and daynteez ynew. c. 1420 Liber Cocrum (1860) 28 For darials. Take creme of almonde mylke [etc.]. c. 1430 Two Cookery. bkz. 47 Daryoles.—Take wyne & fressche brope, Clower, Maces, & Marow.. & put per-to creme.. & 30klys of Eyroun. Ibid. 53 Darioles. c. 1440 Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord. (1790) 443 Daryalys. 1664 ETHERBOEK Com. Revenge III. iv, I.. did buy a dariole, littel custarde. [1883 Scott Quentin D. iv, Ordering confections, darioles, and any other light dainties he could think of.]

Dark (dānk), a. Forms: 1-2 deore, 3 deare, dere, dore, dored, dare, darck, deork, dure, 3-6 derk, 4 deorke, durke, 4-6 derke, dirk(e, dyrk, 5 derek, dyrke, dork. 4-7 darke, 6 darck, dearek, 6- dark. [OE. deore (repr. earlier \*derk, with fracture of e before r + cons.); there is no corresponding adj. in the other Teutonic langs, but the OHG. wk. vb. tarchanjan, tarhnen, terchinen to conceal, hide, of which the WGer. form would be darknjan, appears to contain the same stem be darknjan, appears to contain the same stem derk, dark. In ME. there is a notable variant therk(e, 8herke, thyrke, with the rare substitution of initial p, th, for d, for which see THERK.] I. literal.

1. Characterized by (absolute or relative) absence

I. litteral.

1. Characterized by (absolute or relative) absence of light; devoid of or deficient in light; unilluminated; said esp. of night.

Beomuty 3584 Nint-helm zeswearc deorc ofer dryhtgumum. c 1000 Ags. Ps. lxxiii[i]. 16 Pu dæz settest and deorce niht. a 1283 Juliana 30 Dreihen hire into darc [v.r. dorc] hus. c 1275 Lav. 7563 Hit were dorcke nipt. c 1340 Cursor M. 16783 (Trin.) Pe day wex derker pen penyst. 1470-89 Malory Arther xvi. xvii, Hit was soone derke soo that he myght knowe no man. 1348 Hall Chron. 113 A very darke night. 1568 Geaffon Chron. II. 275 The gate was closed, because it was at that time darke. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. 1v. 334 Lizards shunning Light, a dark Retreat Have found. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 188 ? 10 The room was kept dark. 1861 Flo. NICHTINGALE Nursing 24 People lose their health in a dark house. 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS Sen Fishermas 190 They will bite when it is so pitchy dark that you cannot see to bait your hook.

† D. A dark house or room was formerly considered a proper place of confinement for a madman; hence to keep (a person) dark, to keep him confined in a dark room. Obs.

1590 Shaks. Com. Err. 1v. iv. 97 Both Man and Master is possest. . They must be bound and laide in some darke roome. 1600 — A. V. L. III. ii. 421 Loue is meerely a madnesse, and . deserues as wel a darke house, and a whip, as madmen do. 1601 — All's Well v. i. 106 Till then He keepe him darke and safely lockt. 1630 Massinger Renegado iv. i, He.. charged me To keep him [a madman] dark, and to admit no visitants. 1687 JEFERRES in Magd. Coll. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 61 This man ought to be kept in a dark room. Why do you suffer him without a guardian?

1. Of luminous bodies: Dim; invisible. Dark moon = dark of the moon; † dark star (see 1594).

2. 1180 O. E. Chrom. an. 1106 se steorra mytywde innon pet suowest he wæs litel gepuht and deorc. 1551 Recorde Cast. Knowl. (1556) 272 They... that be called Cloudy, and the other darke, because they are not to be seene but of a very quick and sharpe sight. 1653 in Pic

2. Of clouds, the sky, etc.: Reflecting or transmitting little light; gloomy from lack of light,

Sombre.

c 1000 Ags. Ps. lxviii. [lxix.] 14 Ado me of deope deorces wateres. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 441/365 Pat lodlokeste weder bat mighte beo.. Swart and deork and grislich. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1020 Pe derk dede see hit is demed euer 5.\*

more. 1460 CAPGRAVE Chron. 152 A wedyr so dirk and so lowd, that men supposed the Cherch should falle. 1658 WILLSFORD Natures Secrets 100 Cloudy and dark weather. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 159 P 8 Those dark Clouds which cover the Ocean. 1870 C. F. Gordon-Cumming in Gd. Words 133/2 A deep valley, with dark hills on every side.

3. Of the ordinary colour of an object: Approaching black in him.

3. Of the ordinary colour of an object: Approaching black in hue.

1388 Wellf Lev. xiii. 6 If more derker were the lepre, and not waxed in the skynne... it is a scab. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 181 If be colour of his bodi be derk ouper blac. 1605 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. 1. i. 41 And her haire were not somewhat darker than Helens. 1705 SOUTHEY Joan of Arc v. 27 Her dark hair floating on the morning gale. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. II. 88 Two liquors, one of which has a dark and almost black colour. 1873 Act 36-7 Vict. c. 85 % 3 Her name..shall be marked on her stem, on a dark ground in white or yellow letters.

b. Of the complexion: The opposite of fair. c 1400 Rom. Rose 1009 This ladie called was Beaute. Ne she was derk ne broun, but bright. 1784 Cook Third Voy. iii. (R.), Their complexion is rather darker than that of the Otaheiteans. 1870 DICKENS B. Drood ii, Mr. Jasper is a dark man of some six-and-twenty.

C. Prefixed, as a qualification, to adjectives of

c. Prefixed, as a qualification, to adjectives of colour: Deep in shade, absorbing more light than it reflects; the opposite of *light*. (Usually hyphened with the adj. when the latter is used

hyphened with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

c 1532 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 909 The rede darke. 1727-66 Thomson Summer 11 On the dark green grass. 1776 WITHERING Brit. Plants (1796) IV. 148 Stem hollow...

li. xxv, The bound of dark-brown doe. 1846 McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) I. 223 The sheep..many are grey, some black, and a few of a peculiar dark buff colour. 1863 M. L. Whately Ragged Life Egypt xvii. 163 Clad in the ordinary dark-blue drapery.

II. fig.
4. Characterized by absence of moral or spiritual light: evil. wicked; also, in a stronger sense, char-

light: evil. wicked: also, in a stronger sense, characterized by a turpitude or wickedness of sombre

acterized by a turpitude or wickedness of sombre or unrelieved nature; foul, iniquitous, atrocious.

a 1000 Satan 105 (Gr.) Feond seendon rede, dimme, and deorce. c 1000 Ags. Gost. Luke xi. 34 3if pin eage. by deorc eall pin lichama by bystre. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xix. 21 Alle derke deuelles aren adradde to heren it [pe name of ihesus]. 1393 Gower Conf. I. 63 Semende of light they werke The dedes, whiche are inward derke. 1593 Siaks. Rich. I. 1, 1. 169 My faire name. To darke dishonours vse, thou shalt not haue. Ibid. v. ii. 66 Thou fond mad woman Wilt thou conceale this darke Conspiracy? 1663 J. Spencer Prodigies (1665) 335 We shall find these consecrated weapons of infinite more force against the powers of the Dark Kingdom. 1732 Pope Ep. Bathward 28 It [gold] serves what life requires, But, dreadful too, the dark Assassin hires. 1792 Mary Wollstoneca. Rights Wom. v. 230 Sometimes displaying the light and sometimes the dark side of their character. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 1. 166 Associated in the public mind with the darkest and meanest vices. 1852 Miss Yonce Cameos II. xx. 216 A dark tragedy was preparing in the family of King Robert.

5. Devoid of that which brightens or cheers; gloomy, cheerless, dismal, sad.

5. Devoid of that which brightens or cheers; gloomy, cheerless, dismal, sad.

a 1000 Wanderer 89 (Gr.) Se dis deorce lif deope geondbenceb. 1892 Shaks. Rom. 4 Jul. 11. v. 36 More darke &
darke our woes. 1636 Hevlin Sabbath II. 141 Then the
times were at the darkest. 1715 De Foe Fam. Instruct.
1. (1841) II. 5 We don't see the house is the darker for it.
1818 Shelley Rosalind 4 Helen 171 So much of sympathy
to borrow As soothed her own dark lot. 1849 Robertson
Serm. Ser. I. iv. (1866) 76 To look on the dark side of things.
1888 Bryce Amer. Comm. II. xl. 90 The prospect for such
an aspirant is a dark one.

b. Of a person's disposition. etc.: Gloomy

b. Of a person's disposition, etc.: Gloomy,

sullen, sad.

1396 Shaks. Merch. V. v. i. 87 The motions of his spirit are dull as night And his affections darke as Erebus.

2705 Addison Italy (J.), Men of dark tempers.

1735 Somerville Chase 1. 200 If in dark sullen Mood The glouting Hound refuse his wonted Meal.

1865 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. (1865)

111. IX. X. 178 Ah, ah, you are in low spirits, I see. We must dissipate that dark humour.

C. Of the countenance: Clouded with anger or distilled.

c. Of the countenance: Clouded with anger or dislike, frowning.

1599 SHAKS. Ven. § Ad. 182 Adonis. with a heavy, dark, disliking eye...cries 'Fie, no more of love!' 1821 SHELLEY Epipsych. 62 Art thou not... A smile amid dark frowns?

1823 Mrs. Srowe Uncle Tom's C. iii. 14 The brow of the young man grew dark.

6. Obscure in meaning, hard to understand.

1230 Cast. Love 71 Pauh hit on Englisch be dim and derk. 1380 Wyclus Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 105 Men ben blyndid bi derke speche. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) V.

179 His prophesie bat is so derk. 1493 Act 11 Hen. VI.

1235 Coverdate 2 Chron. ix. 1 The quene of rich Arabia...

2330 Coverdate 2 Chron. ix. 1 The quene of rich Arabia...

2331 Coverdate 2 Chron. ix. 1 The quene of rich Arabia...

2332 Coverdate 2 Chron. ix. 1 The spanlye discussed. 1626

BROON Sylva § 103 The Cause is dark, and hath not been rendred by any. 1687 R. L'Estrange Answ. Dissenter 44

He's a little Dark in this Paragraph; but the Change of One Word will make him.. Clear. 1866 Arcvul. Reign Law vi. (1871) 209 These may seem far fetched illustrations, and of slight value in so dark a subject.

† b. Obscure in name or fame; little known or

† b. Obscure in name or fame; little known or

regarded. Obs.

regarded. Obs.
c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. III. ix. 83 What demest bou. is bat a dirke bing and nat noble bat is suffisaunt reuerent and mysty. 1551 Turner Herbal 1. Prol. A iij a, I... darker in name, and farr vnder these men in knowledge. 1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. III. 1221/1 She hath made hir councell of poore, darke, beggerlie fellows.

c. Obscure to 'the mind's eye', or to memory;

G. Obscure to 'the mind's eye', or to memory; indistinct, indiscernible.

1592 Shaks. Ven. & Ad., 760 If thou destroy them not in dark obscurity. 1610 — Jemp. 1. ii. 50 What seest thou els In the dark-backward and Abisme of Time? a 1800 Cowper On Bioger. Brit. 8 Names ignoble, born to be forgot..dark oblivion soon absorbs them all. 1810 Scott Lady of L. ii.; The verge of dark eternity.

7. Hidden from view or knowledge; concealed, secret. To keep dark: to keep secret (collog.).

1605 Shaks. Lear 1. i. 37 We shal expresse our darker purpose. Know, that we have divided In three our Kingdome.

1681 Crowne Hen. VI, ii. 14 By your passions I read all your natures, Though you at other times can keep 'em dark.

1805 Dickens Gl. Expect. 1, He hid himself.. kept himself dark. 1888 J. Payn Myst. Mirbridge xxiii, She kept it dark about the young lady who was staying with her.

b. Of a person: Secret; silent as to any matter;

b. Of a person: Secret; silent as to any matter; reticent, not open, that conceals his thoughts and

designs.

1675 OTWAY Alcibiades 11. i, But use such secrecy as stolen Loves should have, Be dark as the hush'd silence of the grave.

1706 J. Logan in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. X. 145 He is exceedingly dark and hidden, and thoughts work in his mind deeply without communicating.

1738 Pors Epil. Sat. II. 131 And Lyttelton a dark, designing knave.

1806 Presscort Ferd. 9: 15ab. I. ii. 125 The dark, ambiguous character of Ferdinand.

1885 Century Mag. XXX. 380/2 Of course, I'll keep as dark about it as possible.

8. Of whom or which nothing is generally known; about whose powers, etc., the public are 'in the

about whose powers, etc., the public are 'in the dark'.

Dark horse (Racing slang), a horse about whose racing powers little is known; hence fig. a candidate or competitor of whom little is known or heard, but who unexpectedly comes to the front. In U.S. Politics, a person not named as a candidate before a convention, who unexpectedly receives the nomination, when the convention has failed to agree upon any of the leading candidates.

1831 Disraell Yng. Duke v. (Farmer), A dark horse, which had never been thought of .. rushed past the grand stand in sweeping triumph. 1860 Sat. Rev. IX. 593/1 A Headship. .often given by the College conclaves to a man who has judiciously kept himself dark. 1865 Sketcker from Camb. 36 (Hoppe) Every now and then a dark horse is heard of, who is supposed to have done wonders at some obscure small college. 1884 in Harper's Mag. Aug. 472/1 A simultaneous turning toward a 'dark horse'. 1889 Berger. Hore in Pall Mall G. 19 Mar. 10/1 Two millions of dark men. whose ignorance and stupidity could hardly be grasped. 1888 Boston (Mass.) Yrml. 19 June 5/4 That a dark horse is likely to come out of such a complicated situation as this is most probable. 1891 N. Gould Double Event 8 When he won the Regimental Cup with Rioter, a dark horse he had specially reserved to disconfort them. 1893 Standard 17 Apr. 6/6 Irish Wake, a 'dark' son of Master Kildare.

9. Not able to see; partially or totally blind;

77 Apr. 6/6 Irish Wake, a 'dark' son of Master Kildare.

9. Not able to see; partially or totally blind; sightless. Obs. exc. dial.
1382 WyCLIF Gen. xiviii. 10 The eyen forsothe of Yrael weren derke for greet eelde, and cleerli he myste not se.
14... Stacyons of Rome 321 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866)
124, I may se now hat ere was derke. 1396 FLEMING Panopl.
Epist. 242 So farre foorth as my dimme and darke eyesight is able to pearce. 1628 RowLAND Monff. Theat. Ins. 1098
Some there are, that cure dark sights by reason of a Cataract. 1768 Chrom. in Ann. Reg. 2031 Mr. Bathom has been totally dark for seven years. 1806 Med. Frnl. XV. 152 His other eye was nearly quite dark. 1875 Lanc. Gloss., Dark, blind. 'Help him o'er th' road, poor lad, he's dark.'

10. Void of intellectual light, mentally or spiritually blind; unenlightened, uninformed, destitute

ually blind; unenlightened, uninformed, destitute

ually blind; unenlightened, uninformed, destitute of knowledge, ignorant.

c 1374 CHAUCER BOCH. III. ii. 67 Of whiche men be corage alwey. seekeb be souereyne goode of alle be it so hat it be wib a derke memorie. 1513 BRASHAW St. Werburge cclxxxviii. Balade i, To be examined by my rudenes all derke. a 1668 DENHAM (J.), The age wherein he liv'd was dark. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 22 What in me is dark Illumine, what is low raise and support. 1688 SHADWELL Sgr. Alsatia IV, I am not so dark neither; I am sharp, sharp as a needle. 1774 FLETCHER HILL EST. WKS. 1795 IV. 15 If you oppose his principles. he supposes that you are quite dark. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN Proph. Office Ch. 184 Anglican divines will consider him still dark on certain other points of Scripture doctrine. [See also Dark Ages in 13.c.]

¶ 11. Sometimes two or more fig. senses are combined, as in the Dark Continent = Africa.

1878 H. M. STANLEY (title), Through the Dark Continent.

1890 — (title), Through Darkest Africa.

1891 BOOTH (title), In Darkest England, and the way out.

In Darkest England, and the way out.

12. quasi-adv. a. In a dark manner, darkly.

1600 Shaks. A. V. L. III. v. 39 Beauty. I see no more in you Then without Candle may goe darke to bed. 1821 Joanna Balllie Met. Lee., 1.d. John xv, Then dark lower the baron's eye. 1865 Sketches from Canb. 36 A man may choose to run dark, and may astonish his friends in the final contest of the mathematical tripos. [Cf. dark horse in 8.]

13. Comb. a. adverbial, as dark-closed, -embrowned, -flowing, -glancing, -rolling, -working; b. parasynthetic, as dark-bosomed, -browed, -coloured, -complexioned, -eyed, -haired, -hearted

-coloured, -complexioned, -eyed, -haired, -hearted (hence -heartedness), -leaved, -minded, -skinned, -stemmed, -veiled, -veined, etc. 1594 Daniel Cleopatra Wks. (1718) 278 Thou [Nemesis] from \*dark-clos'd Eternity . The World's Disorders dost descry. 1726-46 Thomson Winter 813 Sables, of glossy black; and \*dark-showned . 1868 I.D. Houghton Select. 80 The \*dark-showing hours I breast in fear. 1812 Byron Ch. Har. I. lix, Match me those Houries. With Spain's \*dark-glancing daughters. a 1835 Mrs. Hemans Poems, Guerilla Leader's Vow, Through the \*dark-rolling mists they shine. 1853 Hickie tr. Aristoph. (1872) II. 603

DARK.

O, \*dark-shining dusk of night. 1849 Tennyson Lancelot & Elaine 337 The face before her lived, \*Dark-splendid. 1890 Shaks. Com. Err. 1. ii. 99 \*Darke working Socreers. 1863 I. Williams Baptitetry II. xxvii, \*Dark-bosom'd. glorious sea! 1845 Mrs. Norton Child of Islands (1846) 188 \*Dark-browed and beautiful he stood. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 369 Whether I shall put on. my \*dark-coloured suit. 1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast x. 24 A delicate, \*dark-complexioned young woman. 1605 Shaks. Lear II. 121 Out of season, thredding \*darke ey'd night. 1814 Byron Corrair III. xvii, And now he turned him to that dark'd-eyed slave. 1823 Scott Trierm. II. xxvii, Slow the \*dark-fringed eyelids fall. 1881 Lady Herbert Edith 2 A bright. 'dark-haired young lady. 1862 M. Hovkins Hawaii 367 In the time of our \*dark-heartedness. 1870 Bryant Homer II. II. 61 Forty \*dark-hulled Locrian Barks. 1865 Miss Pratt Flower. Plants V. 105 The \*Dark-leaved Sallow. 1792 Souther Yoan of Arc viii. 618 \*Dark-minded man 17942 Young Nt. Th. ii. 344 Quite wingless our desire, In sense \*dark-prison'd. a 1800 Hooker Eccl. Pol. Pref. § The \*dark-sighted man is directed by the cleere about things visible. 2701 Lond. Gas. No. 3754/8 Missing. Elizabeth Benson. dark-brown Hair'd. a little dark sighted 1883 Mast. Collins Pretitiest Woman ix, The \*dark-veiled Cotytto. 1613-39 I. Jones in Leoni Palladio's Archit. (1742) II. 50 Light-vein'd Marble. "dark-vein'd, ditto.

C. Specialized comb. or phrases: dark ages, a term sometimes applied to the period of the Middle Ages to mark the intellectual darkness characteristic of the time; dark box (Photogr.), a box totally excluding light. 1886 for storing plates, etc.:

teristic of the time; dark box (Photogr.), a box tensite of the time; dark box (Photogr.), a box totally excluding light, used for storing plates, etc.; dark chamber, † (a) a camera obscura (obs.); (b) Photogr. = dark-room; † dark-closet, dark glasses (see quots.); dark-house (see I b); † dark light = DEAD-LIGHT I; dark-room (Photogr.), a room from which all actinic rays of light are excluded, used by photographers when dealing with their sensitized plates: see also I b; dark slide (Photogr.), the holder for the sensitized plate; † dark tent, a camera obscura; dark-well, an arrangement in a microscope for forming a dark background to a transparent object when

well, an arrangement in a microscope for forming a dark background to a transparent object when illuminated from above.

[1869 BURNET Trav. III. 11 There is an infinite number of the Writers of the "darker Ages.] 1730 A. Gordon Maffei & Amphith. 398 A Theatre. .called so in the dark Ages, when such Names were given at random. 1837 HALLAN Hist. Lit. 1. \$ 5 Gregory I. .the chief authority in the dark ages. 1839 Buckte Civilis. I. ix. 538 During these, which are rightly called the Dark Ages, the clergy were supreme. 1839 But. Trul. Photogr. 11 Nov. 113/2 Wind them on to rollers to be put into journal bearings in a "dark box. 1726 Leon Designs 3 b, Ward-robes or Cup-boards, which by a new name in the Art are called "Dark-closets. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., "Dark glasses, shades fitted to instruments of reflection for preventing the bright rays of the sun from hurting the eye of the observer. 1683 Robin Conscience 278 in Somes Lond. Prent. (Percy) 80 But, when the shop-folk me did spy, They drew their "dark light instantly. 1830 Scorrsby Acc. Arctic Reg. II. 452 We.. caulked the dark-lights. 1843 Specif, Claudet's Patent No. 179 Apparatus for taking photographic pictures without the use of a dark room. 1853 W. K. Burton Mod. Photogr. (1802) 22 To purchase a "dark-room lamp' from a photographic apparatus for taking photographic pictures without the use of a dark room. 1858 Brit. Jrnl. Photogr. 11 Nov. 171/1 Professor Stebbing exhibited a metal "dark slide. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), "Dark Tent, a Box made almost like a Desk, with Optick Glasses, to take the Prospect of any Building, Fortification, Landskip, etc. 1865 J. Hoog Microsc. 1. ii. 83 The use of a set of "dark-wells.

Dark (dāik), sb. Forms: 4-5 derk(e, 5 dirk, 6 daroke, 6-7 darke, 6- dark. [f. Dark a.: cf. the analogy of light sb. and adj.]

1. Absence of light; dark state or condition; darkness, esp. that of night.

6 darcke, 6-7 darke, 6- dark. [f. DABK a.; cf. the analogy of light sb. and adj.]

1. Absence of light; dark state or condition; darkness, esp. that of night.

1 Dark of the moon: the time near new moon when there is no moonlight: cf. dark moon s.v. Dark a. 1 c.

2 1300 K. Horn 1431 He ladde hure bi be derke Into his nywe werke. c 1450 Mirour Salmacioum 1906 To seke crist in the derke with Lanternes and with fire brandes. 1553

T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 160 Gropyng in the darcke. 1508

Rowlands Betraying of Christ Wks. 54 The Sunne was hid, nights darke approch apace. 266 Bacon Syhva \$276 If you come suddenly... out of the Dark into a Glaring Light, the eye is dazeled for a time. 1651 Hartlib's Legacy (1655) 1(0 Gardiners and Husbandmen... talking of the dark of the Moon. 1760 C. Johnston Chrysal (1822) III. 116 He dares not to sleep by himself or be a moment alone in the dark. 1801 tr. C. F. Damberger's Trav. Africa 122 If a boy is born... in the dark of the moon. 1830 Trinnyson Ode to Memory iv, To dimple in the dark of rushy coves.

b. The dark time; night; nightfall.

12400 Destr. Tray 1079 The derke was done & the day sprange. a 1400-50 Alterander 1773 It droge to be derke. 1781 Lanv M. W. Montague Lett. Ili. II. 173 Before we got to the foot of the mountain, which was not till after dark. 1771 E. Long Trial of Day 'Porter'. One evening after dark. 1833 Hr. Marinnau Tale of Tyne 1. 3 He quitted the keel... just at dark. 1868 Morris Earthly Par. I. 93 While day and dark, and dark and day went by.

2. A dark place; a place of darkness.

2 1400 Destr. Troy 256 Sol wilt in the wood. Till I drogh to a derke, and the dere lost. 1587 Mirr. Mag., Elstride ix, Like as you see in darkes, if light appeare Strayght way to that ech man directs his eye. 1706 Dr. For Ture Div. 1. 8 Above the Skyes they fix d his blest abode, And from the Darks of Hell fetch dup the God. 1833 S. Lanker enclosed by caves and crumbling dungeons.

2. fig. (A leap in the dark: see LEAF.)
c 1369 CHAUCER Dethe Blaunche 609 To derke is turned
all my lighte. a 1541 Wart Penit. Psalms li. The Author
iv, Light of Grace that dark of sin did hide.
3. Dark colour or shade; spec. in Art, a part of

8. Dark colour or shade; spec. in Art, a part of a picture in shadow, as opposed to a light.

1675 A. Browne Ars Pict. so Ever place light against dark, and dark against light. 1715 J. Richardson Th. Painting 112 A Picture sometimes consists of a Mass of Light. sometimes. of a Mass of Light. sometimes. of a Mass of Dark at the bottom, another Lighter above that. 1881 Cario Lect. Drawing iii. 153 A light is made brighter by being opposed to a dark. 1885 M. Arron. Poems, Hycerims 119 The palm-tree plumes that roofd With their mild dark his grassy banquet hall. 1866 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. 12. viii. 287 His lights are not the spots, but his darks.

10. fig. A dark spot, a blot.

the spots, but his darks.

b. fig. A dark spot, a blot.

1637 Shinking Lady of Pleas. 1. i, Had not the poet been bribed to a modest Expression of your antic gambols in 't, Some darks had been discovered.

4. The condition of being hidden from view, ob-

4. The condition of being hidden from view, obscure, or unknown; obscurity. In the dark; in concealment or secrecy.

1638 Feltham Revolves 1. xiii. 127 Vice ... ever thinks in this darke, to hide her abhorred foulnesse. 1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. 11. § 4, I am in the dark to all the world, and my nearest friends behold me but in a cloud.

2 1723 ATTERBURY (I.), All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person; one, I suppose. that is in the dark. 1888 BRYCK Amer. Commun. III. xcvi. 342 note, Such legislation... is usually procured in the dark and by questionable means.

† b. Obscurity of meaning. Obs.

1699 BENTLEY Phal. 175 The Threat had something of dark in it.

5. In the dark: in a state of ignorance: without

5. In the dark: in a state of ignorance; without

5. In the dark: in a state of ignorance; without knowledge as regards some particular fact.

1677 W. Hubbard Narrative 11. 47 As to what hapned afterward, we are yet much in the dark. 1650 Locke Hum. Und. 11. xxiii. § 28 If here again we enquire how this is done, we are equally in the dark. 1782 Comper. Mutual Forbearance 9 Sir Humphrey, shooting in the dark Makes answer quite beside the mark. 1791 Burke Corr. (1844) III. 185, I am entirely in the dark about the designs... of the powers of Europe. 1802 M. Edgeworth Moral T. (1816) I. xix. 165, I hope you will no longer keep me in the dark. 1876 Gladstone in Contemp. Rev., June 2 We seem to be.. in the dark on these. questions.

Dark (daik), v. arch. or dial. Forms: 4 durk, 4-6 derke, 4-7 darke, 5-6 dirke, 6 dirk, 6-dark. [f. Dark a.]

+1. intr. To become dark; = Darken 1. Of the sun or moon: To suffer eclipse. Obs.

† 1. intr. To become dark; = DARKEN I. Of the sun or moon: To suffer eclipse. Obs. [c 2050 Suppl. Elfric's Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 175 Crepusculum, tweoneleoht, uel deorcung.] c 1240 Cursor M. 16749 (Trin.) Fro penne hit derked til pe mone: ouer al the world wide. 1430 Lyd. Chron. Troy 1. vi, The euening begon for to dirke. 1485 CANTON Chas. Gl. 211 In the same yere the mone derked thre tymes. 2150 SKRUTON Col. Cloute 196 When the nyght darkes. 1250 H. CLAPHAM Briefs Bible 11. 172 Sun darks, Starres fall, the Moone doth change her hue. 1606 SHAKS. Tr. 9 Cr. v. viii. 7 With the vaile and darking of the Sunne. Fr. 1400 Pol. Rel. 9 L. Poems (1866) 236 Vnder sleupe darkit be loue of holinesse. † 2. trans. To make dark; = DARKEN 6. Obs.

Age. 1400 Fol. Rel. 4 L. Poems (1800) 230 Vnoer steuped darkit pe loue of holinesse.

† 2, trans. To make dark; = DARKEN 6. Obs.

c 1300 Beket 1417 Overcast heo is with the clouden.
Whar thurf the churchen of Engelonde idurked beoth echon. 1388 Wyclif 1 Kings xviii. 45 Heuenes ben derkid.

c 1477 Caxton Jason 29 b, The ayer was derked and obscured with the quarels and arowes and stones. c 1500 Not. Browne Mayd 32 My somers day in lusty may is derked before the none. 1530 PALSGR. 506/2 What thyng hath darked this house... me thynke they have closed up dyvers wyndowes. 1634 Milton Comus 730 The winged air darked with plumes. 1715 Ramsay Eclipse of Sun ii, No cloud may hover in the air, To dark the medium.

b. To cloud, dim, obscure, hide (something luminous).

b. To cloud, dim, obscure, hide (something luminous).

1 1380 WYCLIF Sel. W.ks. II. 406 be sunne mai be derkkid heter bi sumes hat shal cleer he erhe. 12489 CAXTON Blanchardyn xx. 62 That derked the lyght of the sonne. 1337 Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 269 The golden sunne doth darke ech starre. 1593 Constable Somm. III. viii, The shadie woods seeme now my sunne to darke. 18.. Mrs. Browning Soul's Trav. 112 Though we wear no visor down To dark our countenance. 1890 — Poems II. 5 The uplands will not let it stay To dark the western sun.

† 3. To darken in shade or colour. Obs. 12374 Chaucer Boeth. I. i. 5 The wiche clopes a derkenes

c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. 1. i. 5 The wiche clopes a derkenes of a forleten and dispised elde had duskid and dirkid. 1373 Art of Limning 5 Orpyment may be. darked with Oker de Luke.

† 4. To darken (the eyes or vision); to blind.

Oker de Luke.

† 4. To darken (the eyes or vision); to blind.

lit. and fig. Obs.

c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. 1. i. 7, I of whom be syst plonged in teres was derked. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione III. XXXVIII, In many be eye of intencion is dirked. 1508 Fisher Wes.

(1876) 305 Her syght should haue be derked. 1526 Pilgr. Per. (W. de W. 1531) 10b, He wyll blynde thy reason & derke thy conscyence. 1653 T. Whitfield Treat. Sinf. Men ix. 40 The Sun. darkes weake eyes.

† b. intr. To be or become blind. Obs.

a 1440 Wyclif I Sam. iv. 15 [MS. Bodl. 277] Heli. hise igen derkeden [v.r. dasweden], and he myste not se.

5. fig. To obscure, eclipse, cloud, dim, sully.

c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. 1. iv. 20 be wiche dignite, for bei wolde derken it wib medelyng of some felonye. c 1430 Lyos. Bochas I. iv. (1544) 6b, Process of yeres. hath. Derked their renoune by forgetfulnes. 1559 Br. Cox in Strype Ann. Ref. I. vi. 100 And shortly [shall] Christ Jesus be utterly forgotten, and darked as much. as in the time of Papistry. 1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. Feb. 134 Thy wast bignes but cumbers the ground, And dirks the beauty of my blossomes rownd. 1608 Shaks. Per. 1v. Prol. 35

Marina gets all praises. This. darks In Philoten all graceful marks. 1647 H. More Song of Soul Ded. 4 Nor can ever that thick cloud. dark the remembrance of your pristine Lustre. 1818 Scorr Hrt. of Midl. xviii, One woman is enough to dark the fairest plot that ever was planned. † 6. intr. To lie in the dark, to lie hid or unseen. a 1300 Cursor M. 25444 (Cott.) In hope i durk and dare. 13300 Cursor M. 25444 (Cott.) In hope i durk and dare. 13300 Vill. Palerne 17 pe child pan darked in his den dernly him one. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. clii. (1495) 704 Abowte hegges lurkyth and derkyth venemouse wormes. c1400 Destr. Troy 13285 Folis. 1 pat heron the melody [of the Sirens]..derkon euon down on a depe slomur. 1447 Bokenham Seyntys (Roxb.) 218 Darkyng in kavys and gravys.

1447 BOKENHAR SCYMPS (NORD), SIGNAMON, SIGNAMO

c 1050 [see 1]. c 1430 Lyoc. Chron. Troy Prol., Dyrked age. a 1541 Wyatt Compl. Absence of his Love, My darked pangs of cloudy thoughts.

Darken (dā:1k'n), v. Forms: 4 derkn-en, darkn-en, derkin, 4-5 durken, 5 dyrkyn, 6 dirken, -in, darcken, 6- darken. [f. DARK a.: see -EN suffix 6. Cf. OHG. tarchanjan under DARK a. Not very common in ME.; in later times it has taken the place of DARK v.]

I interpretation

I. intransitive.

1. To grow or become dark, said esp. of the coming on of night. (Sometimes with down.)

a 1300 Cursor M. 24414 (Cott.) Pe aier gun durken [v.r. to derkin] and to blak. 13. Thrush & Night. 4 in Relig. Autig. 1. 241 The dewes darkneth in the dale. 1731 Pore Ep. Burlington 80 Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete, His Quincunx darkens, his Espaliers meet. And strength of Shade contends with strength of Light. 1821 Sheller Prometh. Unb. 1. 257 The Heaven Darkens above. 1863 HAWTHORNE Old Home, London Suburb (1879) 239, The chill..twilight of an Autumn day darkening down.

b. To become obscure. (With upon, from.)

1722 WOLLASTON Relig. Nat. ix. 209 When yonder blue regions and all this scene darken upon me and go out. 1848 LYTON Harold 1. i, The vision darkens from me. 1. To grow or become dark, said esp. of the

regions and all this scene darken upon me and go out. 1848 LYTTON Harvid 1. i. The vision darkens from me.

† 2. To lie dark, lie concealed; to lurk privily after. Cf. DARK v. 6. Obs.

\*\*C 1480 Anturs of Arth. v. Alle dyrkyns [v. rr. durkene, darkis] the dere, in the dym scoghes. 1508 Dunaa Mariit Wem. 4 Wedo 9, I drew in derne to the dyk to dirkin eftir myrthis.

3. To become blind. lit. and fig.
1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong s. v. Entrecharger, My sight diminisheth, darkneth, or waveth darke. 1813 SHELLEY Q. Mab 149 Man. Shrank with the plants and darkened with the night.

4. To become dark in shade or colour.

1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) II. 234 The complexions of different countries. darken in proportion to the heat of their climate. 1828 Hawthoms Fr. 9 tt. Frais. II. 39 A bright angel darkening into what looks quite as much like the Devil. 1883 Hardwick's Photogr. Chem. (ed. Taylor) 248 Such papers darken in the sun.

5. To grow clouded, gloomy, sad; esp. of the

5. To grow clouded, gloomy, sad; esp. of the countenance: to become clouded with anger or other emotion.

Other emotion.

1742 Young Nt. Th. viii. 97 Where gay delusion darkens to despair! 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian xii, 'Do you menace me?' replied the brother, his countenance darkening. 1884 Scort Redgauntlet ch. xvii, His displeasure seemed to increase, his brow darkened. 1859 HAWTHORNE Scarlet L. iii, His face darkened with some powerful emotion.

II. transitive.

6. To make dark, to deprive of light; to shut out or obstruct the light of. Also fig.

1388 Wyclif Isa, xiii. 10 Al to-derkned is the sunne in his rising. c1535 DEWES Introd. Fr. (in Palsgr. 951), To darken, obscurer. 1555 EDEN Decades 245 The heauen is seldome darkened with clowdes. 1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII, 1. i. 226 Whose Figure even this instant Clowd puts on, By Darkning my cleere Sunne. 1667 Milton P. L. i. 501 When Night darkens the Streets. 1768 STEENE Sent. Journ. (1775) I. 15 (Calais), I perceived that something darken'd the passage more than myself. it was effectually Mons. Dessein. 1847 Tennyson Princess Iv. 295 You stood in your own light and darken'd mine. 1862 — Idylls Ded. 17 Like eclipse, Darkening the world. 1864 — Aylmer's F. 416 The tall pines That darken'd all the northward of her Hall. 1894 Lowell. Agassis. I. i, The veil that darkened from our sidelong glance The inexorable face.

To darken (a person's) door or doors: emphatic for to appear on the threshold (as a visitor); usually with negative (expressed or implied).

for to appear on the threshold (as a visitor); usually with negative (expressed or implied).

1739 FRANKLIN Busy-Body Wks. 1887 I. 341, I am afraid she would resent it so as never to darken my door again.
1748 RICHARDSON Clarista Wks. 1883 VIII. 237 If ever my sister Clary darkens these doors again, I never will. 1826 Blackw. Mag. XIX. 11/1 You are the first minister that ever darkened these doors. 1842 TENNYSON Dora 30 You shall pack And never more darken my doors again.

7. To deprive of sight, to make blind; fig. to deprive of intellectual or spiritual light.

1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. iii. 30 That he might obscure and darken all men. 1528 N. T. (Rhem.) Rom. i. 21 Their folish hart hath been darkened. 1511 BIBLE Pz. kix. 23 Let their eyes be darkened, that they see not. 1738 S. HAYWARD Serm. 41 We shall find the understanding awfully darkned. 1843 CARLYLE Past & Pr. (1858) 115 His eyes were somewhat darkened.

8. fig. To make dark or obscure in meaning or intelligibility; to destroy the clearness of.

1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Of Cerem. 35 b, They dyd more confounde, and darken, then declare. . Christes benefites. 1611 Bille Jód xxxviii. 2 Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? 1674 Allen Danger Enthus. 20 You confound things together which are distinct, to the darkning of them in your understandings. 1781 Cowfer Hope 169 They speak the wisdom of the skies, Which art can only darken and disguise. 1865 Kingslev Herew. viii, This belief was confused and darkened by a cross-belief.

9. fig. To cloud with something evil, painful, or

9. fg. To cloud with something evil, paintul, or sad; to cast a gloom or shadow over.

1553 T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 110 He. that poisoneth. and seeketh to obscure and darken his estimation. 1506 Shaks. Ant. 4 Cl. 1. iv. 11 Euils enow to darken all his goodness. Ant. 4 Cl. 1. iv. 11 Euils enow to darken all his goodness. I prethee darken not The Mirth o' th' Feast. 1781 Ginnon Decl. 4 F. III. 96 The fame of the apostles. was darkened by eligious fiction. 1882 Lytron Discound 41 No, I will not darken your fair hopes. 1883 S. C. Hall Retrospect II. 138 Domestic affliction. darkened the later years of his life. † b. To deprive (a person) of lustre or renown, to celipse. Obs.

T. 10 deprive (a person) of fustre or renown, to cellipse. Obs.

1606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. III. i. 24 Ambition (The Souldiers vertue) rather makes choice of losse, Then gaine which darkens him. 1607 — Cor. IV. vii. 5 And you are darkned in this action Sir, Euen by your owne.

10. To make dark in shade or colour.

10. 10 make (ark in shade or colour. 1717 Pore Eloisa 168 Her gloomy presence Shades ev'ry flowr, and darkens ev'ry green. 18st Shelley Ginevra 16 The bridal veil Which. ... darkened her dark locks, 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 90 Organic matter from the lungs, when drawn through sulphuric acid, darkens it.

darkens it.

Darkened (dā'ɪk'nd), ppl. a. [f. prcc. + -ED.]

Made dark, deprived of light. lit. and fig.

1733 Pope Hor. Sat. 11. i. 97 The darken'd room. 1896

Dove Logic Chr. Faith v. i. \$2. 268 Darkened and deluded
as I am. 1871 Montew Voltaire (1886) 241 A generation of cruel and unjust and darkened spirits.

Darkener (dā'ık'nəı). [-EB.] One who or that which darkens.

that which darkens.

1612 COTGE., Noircisseur, a blacker..darkener, obscurer.

1630 Brathwait Eng. Gentlem. (1641) 5 A great darkener and blemisher of the .. beauty of the mind. 1776 G. Cambell. Philos. Rhet. (1800) I. I. ii. 47 A sophister or darkener of the understanding. 1866 Geo. Eliot F. Holt III. xxxvii. 48 That feminine darkener of counsel.

Darkening (dā'lk'nin), vbl. sb. [-ING l.]

1. The action of making or becoming dark.

124 Bagford Coll. No. 81 If. 20 A great and totall Eclipse, or darkenyng of the Moone vnto xvi poyntes. 1677 Gilpin Demmonl. (1867) 348 Necessity can do much to the darkening of the understanding. 1875 Darwin Insectiv. Pl. vii. 144

The.. darkening or blackening of the glands.

2. Nightfall, dusk. Sc.

1814 Scott Wav. kiii, It's near the darkening, sir. 1865

MMS. CARLYLE Lett. III. 296 The cock is shut up..from darkening ill after our breakfast.

Darkening, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] Becoming or

Darkening, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] Becoming or

darkening till after our breakfast.

Darkening, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] Becoming or making dark.

1725 Pore Odyss. ix. 213 A lonely cave .. with dark'ning lawrels covered o'er. 1800 Herschell in Phil. Trans. XC. 280 To try an application of the darkening apparatus to another part of the telescope. 1873 Black Pr. Thule 6 Penks.. still darker than the darkening sky.

Darkey: see Darky.

Darkey: see Jarky.

Jarkey: see Jarky.

Jarkey: pellicham þin deorefull, c. 1470 Hernsy Wallace viii. 1182 The nycht was myrk, our drayff the dyrkfull chance. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter i. 19 Pagans have a darkful night. 1875 M'Clellan New Test. 390 The horrible degradation of mankind to a darkful existence. † Darkhede, derkhede. Obs. Also durchede. [f. Dark a. + -hede, -Head.] Darkness. 1297 R. Giouc. (1724) 560 Poru al þe middelerd derkhede þer was inou. c 1300 St. Brandan 37 Alo tide of the dai we were in durchede.

Darkish (dārkij), a. [f. Dark a. + -18H.]

Somewhat dark: 8. through absence of light. 1257 Sackville Mirr. Mag., Induct. ii, The dayes more darkishe are. 1629 60 Pervs Diary (1879) I. 56 We drank pretty hard.. till it began to be darkish. 1877 Howard. And darkish. 1826 Gen. P. Thomeson Andi All. II. Ixxvi. 29 A state of darkish twilight.

D. in shade or colour. 1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xix, xxiii. (1495) 877 Matere

darkish. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON Andi Alt. II. lxxvi. 29
A state of darkish twilight.

b. in shade or colour.
1308 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. XIX. XXIII. (1405) 877 Matere that is dymme and derkysshe and vnpure.
1538 LELAND
Itin. IV. 124 The. Colour... is of a darkish deepe redde.
1775 ADAIR Amer. Ind. 6 Their hair is lank, coarse, and darkish. 1881 C. A. Young Sun 107 A scarlet ribbon, with a darkish band across it.
Hence Darkishness, darkish quality or state.
1538 GOLDING Calvin on Deut. xc. 556 God held them in darkishnes, giuing them but a small tast of his Grace.
Dark-lantorn. A lantern with a slide or arrangement by which the light can be concealed.
1650 Fuller Piggat IV. iii. 45 The pillar of the cloud, the first and perfect pattern of a dark-lantern. 1660 Hickenin.
CILL Merces 27 Vaux is Vaux though he carry a Dark-lanthorn and wear a Vizard. 1808 Scott F. M. Perth v, Simon Glover..now came to the door with a dark-lantern in his hand.

b. slang. (See quot.)

his hand.
b. slang. (See quot.)
a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, A Dark-Lanthorn, the
Servant or Agent that Receives the Bribe (at Court).

5\*-2

Darkle (dāuk'l', v. [A modern word, evolved out of the adverb darkling analysed as a pple. Probably some parallelism to sparkling has been

Probably some parallelism to sparkling has been supposed. See next.]

1. intr. To lie darkling; to show itself darkly.
1819 Byron Juan in. xlix, The night.. darkled o'er the faces pale And the dim desolate deep. 1825 Thackbern Newcomes Ixxv, The.. Founder's Tomb.. darkles and shines with the most wonderful shadows and lights. 1885 Century Max. 539 The.. fountain.. whose statues and bas-reliefs darkled above and around a silent pool.

b. To lie in the dark, conceal oneself.
1864 Thackbern D. Duval viii, I remember half-a-dozen men darkling in an alley.

2. To grow dark.
1833 Byron Juan vi. ci, Her cheek began to flush, her eyes to sparkle, And her proud brow's blue veins to swell and darkle. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. II. III. 330 Cold and grey, And darkling fast, the waste before her lay. 1886 Howells Undisc. Country ix. 129 The houses darkled away into the gloom of the country.

b. Of the countenance, etc.: To become dark with anger, scorn, etc.

D. Of the countenance, etc.: 10 become dark with anger, scorn, etc.

1800 Moore Ode to Anacreon xvii. Note 7 Now with angry scorn you darkle, Now with tender anguish sparkle.

1814 THACKERN Netwomes Ixvi. (D.), His honest brows darkling as he looked towards me. 1886 Illust. Lond. News Summer No. 19/2 Peltzer darkling at him with a wicked grin.

1814 [see Darkling B. 3]. 1893 National Observer 25 Feb. 370 2 The dramatist.. whose province it is to darkle and obscure.

nd obscure.

Darkless, a. nonce-wd. Free from darkness.

1888 Daily News 29 Sept. 5/1 In summer time the 'darkless nights' are euchanting.

nghts' are enchanting.

Darkling (dā iklin), adv. and a. [ME. darkeling, f. Dark a. + -LING, adverbial formative: cf. back-ling, flat-ling, grove-ling, half-ling.]

A. adv. In the dark; in darkness. lit. and fig. a 1450 kint. de la Tour 21 She wolde not come in mennis chaumbres bi night derkelyng withoute candelle. 1280 Sidney Arcadia (1662) 379 He came darkeling into his chamber. 1290 Shaks. Mids. N. II. ii. 86 O wilt thou darkling leaue me? 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 1 Our lamps.. at last go out, and leave us darkling. 1667 Milton P. L. III. 39 The wakeful Bird Singsdarkling, and in shadiest Covert hid Tunes her nocturnal Note. 1718 Streel Spect. No. 466 P. 7 Darkling and tir'd we shall the Marshes tread. 1813 Scott Rokely I. xxvi, Wilfrid is. destined, darkling, to pursue Ambition's mare by Oswald's clue. 1859 Tennyson Vivien 732 He.. darkling felt the sculptured ornament.

B. pres. pple. and a. [the ending being confounded with the -ing of participles.]

1. Being, taking place, going on, proceeding, etc.

1. Being, taking place, going on, proceeding, etc. in the dark.

in the dark.

a 1763 SHENSTONE Upon Riddles in Dodsley Coll. Poems (1783) V. 64 Ye writers...O spare your darkling labours!

1704 HURDIS Tears Affect. 58 Which soars aloft In the first glimpse of morning, and performs A darkling anthem at the gates of Heavin. 1814 CHALMERS Evid. Chr. Revel. x. 285 A single word from God... is worth a world of darkling speculations. 1859 G. MEREDITH R. Feverel xx, Here like darkling nightingales they sit. 1863 Mrs. OLIPHANT Salem Ch. xvi. 286 The mother and son hurried on upon their darkling iourney. darkling journey.

2. Characterized by darkness; lying in darkness;

darkling journey.

2. Characterized by darkness; lying in darkness; showing itself darkly; darksome, obscure.

1739 P. Whitehead Manners 3 A doleful tenant of the darkling Cell. 1855 M. Arnold Balder Dead ii, And by the darkling forest-paths the Gods Followid. 1865 Gossk Land 4. Sea (1834) 20 Another. brook that breaks out from its darkling bed beneath dwarf willows.

fig. 1795 G. Warefield Reply to Age of Reason, Part II, 24 To let the sun of your intellect shine out. for the illumination of us darkling mortals. 1813 Scott Rokeby v. xiv, Darkling was the sense; the phrase And language those of other days. 1878 White Life in Christ III. xix. 257 Some darkling sensation of pleasure or pain.

3. Darkening; obscuring.

1884 Lowell Poems, To Holmes, As many poets with their rhymes Oblivion's darkling dust o'erwhelms.

4. Darkling-boetle, a black beetle, Blaps mortisaga, living in dark places, as cellars, etc.

1816 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. (1843) I. 335 Mr. Baker. kept a darkling beetle (Blaps mortisaga) alive for three years without food of any kind. 1836-9 Tono Cycl. Andt. II. 863/2 The fifth section. includes. the darkling beetles.

Darkling, sh. nonce-vod. [See -Ling.] A child of darkness; one dark in nature or character.

1773 J. Ross Fratricide 1. 629 (MS.) I'll catch Th' impetuous darkling [i.e. Cain] at his first recoil, And temporize his harted to my wish! Ibid. 1. 175 The morning. brought his darkling to the field.

Darklings, adv. rare. [f. Darkling adv., with adverbial gonitive of harkward wards dead.] Index adverbial gonitive of harkward wards dead.

Darklings, adv. rare. [f. DARKLING adv., with

LEATHINGS, adv. rare. [f. DARKLING adv., with adverbial genitive: cf. backward, -wards, etc.] In the dark; = DARKLING adv.

a 1696 Bp. Hall Wis. (1837-9) VII. 344 (D.) Idle wanton servants, who play and talk out their candle-light, and then go darklings to bed. 1765 Burns Halloween xi, To the kin she goes then, An darkling grapit for the bauks. 1847 Tait's Mag. XIV. 11 A kind of pantomime. done darklings in a lawyer's back shop.

b. At darklins is used dialectally.

1870 E. Percock Rall Skirl. 1. 280 I wonder you're

D. At darklins is used dialectally.

1870 E. Percock Ralf Skirl. I. 282, I wonder you're not scared to be with her by your sen at darklins.

† Darklong, adv., cbs. variant of Darkling.

[Cf. headlong, sidelong.]

1551 T. Hony tr. Castiglion's Courtyer (1577) M vj a, The two arose and wente to bed darkelong. 1577 Eden & Willes Hist. Trav. 258 b, Darkelong without al pompe and ceremonies, buryed in a dunghil. 1620 Shelton Quix.

IV. xiv. 112 Sometimes he went dark-long and without Light.

Light. **Darkly** (dā:kli), adv. [f. DARK a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>. OE. had deorelice; but the word appears to have been formed anew in ME.] In a dark manner or way. In OE. known only in the fig. sense 'darkly in a moral sense horridly foully.'

OE. had deoretice; but the word appears to have been formed anew in ME.] In a dark manner or way. In OE. known only in the fig. scnse 'darkly in a moral sense, horridly, foully'.

c 1000 Gloss. Prudent. 142 Tetrum, deorclice.

1. In the dark; in secrecy, secretly.

c 1600 Shaks. Sonn. xliii, When I sleep, in dreams they [my eyes] look on thee, And darkly bright are bright in dark directed. 1601—All's Well vv. iii. 13, I will tell you a thing, but you shall let it dwell darkly with you. 1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 223 Bradwardin lieth buried in the South wall, somewhat darkly. a 1845 Hood Irish Schoolmaster vi, Tame familiar fowls... sit darkly squatting.

2. With a dark or sombre hue.

1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xliv. ii, On his noddle darkely flamyng Was set Saturne. 1641 French Distill. v. (1651)

139 Melt it not, onely let it darkly glow. 1794 Souther Sonw. viii, How darkly o'er yon far-off mountain frowns The gather'd tempest! a 1833 Mss. Hemans Poems, Modern Greece, The river's darkly-rolling wave. 1843 Mss. Browning To Flush iii, Darkly brown thy body is.

3. In a gloomy, frowning, ominous manner.

1504 Shaks. Rich. III, 1. iv. 175 How darkly, and how deadly dost thou speake! 1601—Twel. N. II. i. 4 My starres shine darkely ouer me. 1814 Byron Corsair. I. ix, His frown of hatred darkly fell. 1827 Hawthorner Twice Told T. (1851) I. v. 76 The men of iron shook their heads and frowned so darkly, that the revellers looked up.

4. In an obscure, vague, or mysterious manner.

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. x. 372 Where dowel is, or dobet derkelich 35 shewen. 2135 Mss. Booke was... written of sett purpose very darkly. 1820 Mss. Norton Dream 151 Darkly-worded spells. 1889 Jessore Coming of Friars i. 3 Because he spoke so darkly, men listened all the more eagerly.

5. With obscure vision; dimly, blindly.

c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode II. Ivii. (1860) 08 Sum time thou shalt se me thikeliche and derkliche. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 185 In this lyfe we se and knowe god but confusely or derkly, as it were by a glasse. 1732 Pop

Darkmans. Thieves' cant. [f. DARK a.: the

darkly hue.

Darkmans, Thieves' cant. [f. Dark a.: the second element occurs also in crackmans a hedge, lightmans the day, etc.] The night.

157 Harman Caveat 85, I couched a hogshead in a Skypper this darkmans. 151 Derker Rearing Girle Wks. 1873 III. 216 With all whom I'le tumble this next darkmans in the strommel. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Darkmans Budge.. one that slides into a House in the Dusk, to let in. Rogues to rob. 1737 Bacchus & Venus, Each Darkmans I pass in an old shady Grove. 1825 Scott Gay M. xxviii, Men were men then, and fought other in the open field, and there was nae milling in the darkmans.

Darkness (dā'lknes). [OE. deorcnes, -nys, f. deorc Dark a. + nes, -nis, -nys, -Ness.] The quality or state of being dark.

1. Absence or want of light (total or partial).

21050 De Vitiis in Liber Scintill. (1889) 228 On pyssere swa micelre deorcnysse. c1200 Cast. Lore 1706 Another peyne they shull have of derknes. c1385 Chaucer L. G. W. Prol. 95 MS. Gg) And clothede was the flour. flor derknesses of the nyht. c1440 Promp, Parr. 121 Dytkenesse, obscuritas. 1508 Fisher Wks. (1876) 50 Bytwene the shynynge lyght and black derknes. 1567 Milton P. L. 1. 63 No light, but rather darkness visibe Serv'd only to discover sights of woe. 1866 Tyndall. Glac. 1. xxv. 188 An aperture through which the darkness of the chasm was rendered visible.

2. The quality of being dark in shade or colour. c1374 Chaucer Boeth. 1. 5 pe wiche clopes a darkness of a forleten and dispised elde hadided luskid and dirked.

rather darkness visible Serv'd only to discover sights of woe. 1860 TYNDAL Glac. 1. xxv. 188 An aperture through which the darkness of the chasm was rendered visible.

2. The quality of being dark in shade or colour. c.1374 CHAUCER Boeth. 1. i. 5 be wiche clopes a darkenes of a forleten and dispised elde had[de] duskid and dirked. 1413 LYDG. Pilgr. Sowle 11. lix. (1859) 57 The fyre taketh smoke and derkenesse of the mater to whichehe is conjoyned. 1828 SHELLEY Laon XII. XXIII. 7 The glossy darkness of her streaming hair. 1836 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. IV. v. XVIII. § 3 Darkness mingled with colour gives the delight of its depth and power.

3. Want of sight; blindness. c.1374 CHAUCER Troplus IV. 272 Ende I will as Edippe in derknesse My sorowfull liff. 1568 TURNER Herbal III. 6 The little filmes that go over the eyes, wherof darknes doth rise. 1842 TERNYSON Godirua 70 His eyes, before they had their will, Were shrivell'd into darkness in his head.

4. fig. 8. The want of spiritual or intellectual light; esp. common in biblical imagery.

Kingdom, power of darkness: the empire of evil. Prince of darkness: Satan.

c.1340 Cursor M. 17881 (Trin.) Do folk in dedly dekenes stad pis grete lift made hem glad. 1388 Wyclif Col. i. 13 The which delyuerde vs fro the power of derknesse. 1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 4 The prynce of derkness. our goostly ennemy the deuyll. 1331 TINDALE Exp. 1 John 15 All that lyue in ignorannee are called darknesse. 1564 WHITLOCK Zoolomia 140 A second famous Leader under the Prince of Darknesse. 1718 Addithat lyue for in ignorannee are called darknesse. 1644 WHITLOCK Zoolomia 140 A second famous Leader under the Prince of Darknesse and Superstition of later Ages. 1766 Foronce Serm. Yng. Wom. (1767) II. viii. 6 The powers of darkness...concur. .in misleading. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 220 They (the clergy) were: .the incarnation of the average darkness of the hour.

b. Absence of the 'light' of life; death. 1388 Wyclif Od x. 21 Befor that Y go.. to the derk lond,

b. Absence of the 'light' of life; death.

1388 WYCLIF Job x. 21 Befor that Y go.. to the derk lond, and hilld with the derkness of deth. 1325 COVERD. Job x. 21 To that londe of darcknesse & shadowe of death. 1603
SHAKS. Meas. for M. III. i. 14 If I must die, I will encounter

darknesse as a bride, And hugge it in mine armes. Mod. The darkness of the tomb.

5. Gloom of sortow, trouble, or distress.

c 1648 Howell. Lett. (1650) 1. 142 There is some darkness happened betwink the two favourites. 1811 Shelley Bigotry's Victim iii. 7 The darkness of deepest dismay.

6. A condition or environment which conceals from sight, observation or knowledge.

from sight, observation, or knowledge; obscurity;

from sight, observation, or knowledge; obscurity; concealment, secrecy.

138a WYCLIP Malt. x. 27 That thing that Y say to 30u in decenessis, saye see in the list.

1343-4 Act 35 Hen. VIII.

1. The vaile of darcknes of the vsurped power...of the see and bishoppes of Rome. 1601 SHANS. True!. N. v. i. 156 To vnfold, though lately we intended To keepe in darkenesse, what occasion now Reueales. 1605 E. WALKER Epictus'.

Mor. (1737) 'To the Author', Truth's still in darkness undiscovered. 1866 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xii. 253, I found the question wrapped in darkness. 1889 J. Corbett Monk. xiii. 191 This formidable figure that had arisen so suddenly and with such mystery, this man of darkness [Monk].

suddenly and with such mystery, this man of Gairness [Monk].
7. Obscurity of meaning.
1853 T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 165 Poeticall Clerkes... delighting muche in their owne darckenesse. a 1568 ASCHAM Scholem. (Arb.) 156 The vse of old wordes is not the greatest cause of Salustes roughnes and darknesse. 1666 Boyle Orig. Formes 4. Quad., Apt to occasion much darknesse and difficulty in our enquiries into the things themselves. a 1713 Burnet Oum Time (1823) I. 279 He preached and prayed often himself, but with so peculiar a darkness. † Darkship. Obs. nonce-wd. [See-8HIP.] The personality of one who is dark.

personality of one who is dark.

1707 E. Ward Hud. Rediv. (1715) II. 7 That his Darkship

[i.e. a devil] was unable To terrify an English Rabble.

Darksome (dā'lksom), a. [f. Dark sb. +

-some: cf. toilsome.]

1. Characterized (more or less) by darkness; somewhat dark or gloomy. Now chiefly a poetic synonym of dark, of vaguer connotation.

somewhat dark or gloonly. Now Chievia poetic synonym of dark, of vaguer connotation.

1530 PALSCR. 309/2 Darkesome, tenchreux. 1549-6a Sternhold & H. Ps. cxxxvi. 9 And Starres that doe appeare To guide the darksome night. 1667 Militon P. L. II. 973 By constraint Wandring this darksome desart. 1718 Rowe tr. Lucan 357 She seeks the Ship's deep darksom Hold below. 1848 M. Arnold Sick King Bokhara, Alone and in a darksome place Under some mulberry-trees I found A little pool.

2. Somewhat dark in shade or colour; sombre.

1615 G. Sandys Trav. 73 He hath a little haire on his ypper lip.. of a darksom color. 1667 Militon P. L. XII. 185 A darksom Cloud of Locusts swarming down. 1807 Wordsw. White Doe 1v. 56 With pine and cedar spreading wide Their darksome boughs on every side. 1879 Dixon Windsor I. i. 2 Darksome clump, and antique tower.

3. fg. 8. Characterized by obscurity of meaning. 1874 tr. Marlorat's Apocalips 1 To the Fathers of olde 1879, United Start III. Prol., Whose words were short, and darksome darksome authors of Magic. 1838 C. Sunner Mem. 4 Lett. (1878) I. 379 The darksome notes and memoranda which he made on the margin of the volumes he read.

b. Characterized by gloom, sadness, or cheerlessness.

b. Characterized by gloom, sadness, or cheerlessness.

1649 Roberts Clavis Ribl. ii. 24 All my darksome doubtings fled away. 1719 D'Urfer Pills (1872) V. 109 It is a darksome Passion. 1866 Carlyle Misc. (1857) I. 109 His darksome, frudging childhood and youth. a 1845 Hood Two Swans iv, In darksome fears They weep and pine away.

c. Morally of dark character.

1880 M'Carthy Own Times IV. lxvii. 532 Some rather darksome vices..prove their existence in the character. Hence Day Esomeness, darkness, obscurity.

1371 Golding Cabvin on Ps. xviii. 12 Darksomnesse of water. 1563 — Calvin on Deut. xiii. 248 Let vs not charge it [God's truth) with darksomenesse. a 1645 Sir W. Monson Naval Tracts v. 495/2 The Darksomness of the Night.

Darky, darkey (dāriki). [f. Dark a. + - y, dim. and appellative: cf. Blacky.]

1. The night. slang.

1. The night. slang.

1. The nat darkey we wake him in clover.

2. A dark-lantern. slang.

2. A dark-lantern. slang.

2. A dark-lantern. slang.

2. A dark-lantern. slang.

3. A negro, a blacky. collog. Also altrib.

1840 R. H. Dans Bef. Mast xxiii. 120 The manners of a corn-field darky. 1854 19th Cent. Feb. 246 A collin of curious darkey workmanship.

4. A blind man. dial.

1867 J. Stage Poems 144 A darky glaum'd her by the hip.

Darling (dārlin), 5th. and a. Forms: 1-3

1807 J. Stage Poems 144 A darky glaum'd her by the hip.

Darling (dā'lin), sh. and a. Forms: 1-3
deorling, (1 dior-, dir-, dyrling), 1-6 derling, deoring, (1 dior-, dir-, dyring), 1-0 derling, (4-6 derlinge, -yng(e), 2-4 durling, -yng, 5-6 darlyng(e, 6 darlinge, 6- darling; also 3 deoreling, 3-6 dereling, -yng, 4-6 deer(e)ling, -yng, 6-8 dearling, (6 -inge, -yng(e). [OE. deorling, dierling, deriv. of deor Dear: see -Ling. Thence ME. dereling, derling, which subseq. became dar-ling, as usual with er followed by a consonant; but the analytical dere-ling, dear-ling also continued in partial use till the 18th c. or later, as a dialectal

or nonce-form.]

1. A person who is very dear to another; the object of a person's love; one dearly loved. Commonly used as a term of endearing address.



C 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxxix. § 10 Se godcunda anweald zefribode his diorlingas [v. v. deorlingas]. c897 — Gregory's Past. 1. 393 Bi Dauide öæm Godes dirlinge. c2000 ÆLFREC Hom. (Thorpe) I. 58 (Bosw.) Iohannes se Godspellere, Cristes dyrling. a 1300 Moral Ode 385 Crist scal one beon inou alle his durlinges. c 1350 Will. Palerne 1538 Sweting welcome! Mi derworpe derling. 1388 Wyclif Song Sol. 1. 13 My derlyng is to me a cluster of cipre tre. 2a 1400 Chester Plays III. 372 And now farewell my darling deere. 1566 J. Heywood Prov. 4 Epigr. (1867) 65 It is better to be An olde mans derlyng, than a yong mans werlyng. 1583 Stanyhurst Æneis ii. (Arb.) 63 Flee, fle, my sweet darling. 1714 Gay Sheph. Week v. 110 While on her Dearling's Bed her Mother sate. 1842 Tennyson Gardener's Dau. 272 The idol of my youth, The darling of my manhood. 1859 — Merlin 4 V. 395 Answer, darling, answer, no. † b. A favourite, a minion. Obs. c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxvii. § 2 3if öe licode his dysiz... swa wel swa his dysexum deorlingum dyde. a 1400-50 Alexander 3442 An ald derling of Darius was duke made of pers. 1530 PalsGr. 213/1 Derlyng, a man, mignon. 1548 HALL Chron. (1800) 219 The Quenes dearlynge William Duke of Suffolke. 1579 J. Stubbers Gaping Culf E viij, The king...had like to haue marred al, by lauishing out a word hereof to one of hys deerelyngs. a 1719 Addison (J.), She became the darling of the princess. c. The favourite in a family, etc.

C. The favourite in a family, etc.

c. 1330 R. Brunne Chrom. (1810) so Knoute of his body gate sonnes bre. Knoute lufed [Harald] best, he was his derlyng. 1673 Art Contentin. iv. § 9 The most discountenance child oft makes better proof, than the dearling. 1718 Arbuthnot John Bull III. ii, John was the darling! He had all the good bits.

d. One meet to be much loved, a lovable

d. One meet to be much loved, a lovadic creature, a 'pet'.

1790 Souther King of Crocodiles II, Six young Princes, darlings all, Were missing.

1863 Miss Braddon Eleanor's Vict. (1878) iii. 23 His duty towards those innocent darlings.

1864 Kinscher in Life xxi. (1879) II. 173 With every flock of sheep and girls are one or two enormous mastiffs.. They are great darlings, and necessary against bear and wolf.

2. transf. and fig. a. of persons, as the darling of the needle. etc.

2. transf. and fig. 8. of persons, as the darling of the people, etc.
craso Lav. 6316 Alfred be king, Englelondes deorling. Ibid.
25576 Pa spac Angel be king, Scottene deorling. 1548 Udall,
etc. Erasm. Par. Luke Pref. 8 Wantons and derelynges of fortune. 1613 Bacon Adv. Learn. 11. xxiii. \$36 Augustus
Cassar...when he was a dearling of the Senate. 1639 Fuller
Holy War (1640) 1 A prince so good, that he was styled the Darling of mankind. 1702 Eng. Theophrast. 193
Fortune turns..every thing to the advantage of her Darlings. 1875 Stubbs Const. Hist. III. xxi. 508 Henry V was, as deserved to be, the darling of the nation.

D. of things.

B. A comb., as darling-like adj. (nonce-wd.).

1873 Bed Catrib. Use of sb.] Dearly loved, early land and darlinglike.

2 1873 Early 1874 In the solution of scales of scales (1502) 203 Where God is, there also is Patience his derling which he nourisheth. 1604 Shaks. Oth. III. iv. 66 Take heede on't, Make it a Darling, like your precious eye. 1750 G. HUGHES Barbadoes Pref. 1 Then Oratory became their darling. 1890 EMERSON Soc. 4, Solit., Work 4, Days Wks. (Bohn) III. 67 Trade, that pride and darling of our Ocean.

† 3. A name for a variety of apple. Obs. 1256 Cogan Haven Health (1636) for The best Apples are Pepins, Costards. Darlings, and such other.

4. Comb., as darling-like adj. (nonce-wd.). 1873 Browning Red Cost. Nt.-cap 835 Her figure? somewhat small and darlinglike.

B. adj. [attrib. use of sb.] Dearly loved, very

what small and darlinglike.

B. adj. [attrib. use of sb.] Dearly loved, very dear; best-loved, favourite.
B. of persons.

[1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. XVI. Ixxii, Dyane derlyng pale as any leade.] 1536 SPENSER F. Q. IV. Prol. v, Dred infant, venus dearling dove. 1667 Milton P. L. II. 373 His darling Sons. 1736 W. THOMPSON Epithalamium xiv. 9 Our dearling prince. 1819 SHELLEY Cyclops 246 My darling little Cyclops. 1849 DICKENS Dav. Copp. XXXII, My unchanged love is with my darling child.

h. of things.

httle Cyclops. 1849 DIKENS Dav. Copp. xxxii, My unchanged love is with my darling child.

b. of things.
c 1600 Shiks. Sonn. xviii. 3 Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May. 1648 Fuller Good Th. in Bad T. (1841) 64 To acknowledge my darling faults. 1701 W. Wotton Hist. Rome, Marches i. 7 Philosophy was his darling Study. 1799 Coleridae Devil's Thoughts vi. The Devil did grin, for his darling sin Is pride that apes humility. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 101 A few enthusiasts..were bent on pursuing . their darling phantom of a republic.

Hence (nonce-wds.) Darling v. trans., to address as 'darling'; Parlingly adv.; Parlingness.
1888 Lady V. Sandars Bitter Repent. III. ii. 25 They still darlinged and deared each other as heretofore, especially in the presence of others. 1873 Boowing Red Cott. Nt. (24) 1600 Writing letters daily, duly read As darlingly she hands them to myself. 1875 — Aristoph. Apol. Wks. XIII. 30 Right they named you... some rich name.. Kallistion? Phabion for the darlingness?

Darloch, var. of Dorlach.

Darn (dain), v. Forms: 7-8 dern, dearn, 7-

Phaboto to the caringness?

Darloch, var. of Doblach.

Darn (dām), v. Forms: 7-8 dern, dearn, 7-darn; 9 Sc. dern. [Derivation unknown.

The verb appears about 1600, and becomes at once quite common: it may be that this particular way of repairing a hole or rent was then introduced. The form suggests relationship to Dern (later darn) secret, hidden, and its verb darn, darn to conceal, put out of sight; but satisfactory connecting links between the two have not yet been found. On the other hand the Celtic derivation suggested by Wedgwood is absolutely inadmissible. Welsh darn 'piece, fragment' has no association with darning or mending in any way, and the sense 'patch' given by Owen Pughe is correct only in the sense that a 'piece 'may be used to patch. The Welsh darnio hosan would mean 'to cut a stocking to pieces' with a knife; 'to darn a stocking' is creithic hosan. (D. Silvan Evans, and Prof. Rhys.)

trans. To mend (clothes, etc., esp. stockings) by filling-in a hole or rent with yarn or thread inter-

woven so as to form a kind of texture. (This is

woven so as to form a kind of texture. (This is done with a darning-needle.)

cr600 Q. Eliz. Househ. Bk. in Househ. Ord. (1700) 294
The Serjant hath for his fee, all the coverpannes, drinking towells, and other linen clothe... that are darned. r603
HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 783 (R.) For spinning, weaving, derning and drawing up a rent. r607: Cotga., Rentraire... to draw, dearne, or sow vp a rent in a garment. r607. Lond. Gaz. No. 3304, Breeches darned with Worsted at the Knees. 1910 Stekle Taller No. 245 P2 Four Pair of Silk-Stockings curiously derned. 1836 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. I. 63 The holes in the stair-carpet all darned. 1888
BESANT & Rice Chapt. of Fleet II. iii. (1883) 135 His grey stockings were darned with blue worsted.

absol. 1720 Gay Poems (1745) I. 233, I can sow plainwork, I can darn and stitch. 1879 Plain Needlework 18
The machine is not yet invented which can patch or darn. Ag. 1641 MILTON Church Goot. vi. (1851) 128 To dearn up the rents of schisme by calling a councell.

b. To thread one's way in and out between

b. To thread one's way in and out between

b. To thread one's way in and out between obstacles.

1890 Blackw. Mag. No. 899. 9/1 Lithe bodies ... darning themselves out and in of the many-coloured seething crowd.

Darn, 5b. [f. DARN v.] The act or result of darning; a hole or rent mended by darning.

1700 Lond. Gaz. No. 5868/9, r. Muslin Apron, with a large Darn in the Bottom. 1891 Beck's Florist 40 Then shed. wash my linen, or put a patch here and a darn there.

1879 Miss Bird Rocky Mount. I. 245 One pair of stockings, such a mass of darns that hardly a trace of the original wool remains. remains.

Darn, var. of Denn a. and v.

Darn, Darnation, Darned, perversions of Damn, Damnation, Damned, in profane use.

(Chiefly U.S.)

1837-40 HALIBURTON Clockm. (1862) 29, I guess they are pretty considerable superfine darned fools. Ibid. (1872) 92

Darn it all, it fairly makes my dander rise. 1844 John Chawbhoon ii. in Halliwell Dict. (1865) I. p. xv. I'll be darn'd if I know. 1848 Lowell Biglow P. 1. xiii, Ef you're arter folks o' gumption, You've a darned long row to hoe. 1867 H. Kingsley Ravenshoe vi. (D.), My boy..was lost in a typhoon in the China sea; darn they lousy typhoons!

Darned (dāind), ppl. a. [f. Darn v.] Mended by darning.

by darning.

1638 WITHER Brit. Rememb. v. 1019 Peec'd, and neatly dearned.

1838 DICKENS O. Twist iv, A suit of thread-bare black, with darned cotton stockings.

1847 LD. LINDSAY

CAr. Art 1. 137 A piece of darned and faded tapestry.

Darnel (dā'ınēl). Forms: 4-5 dernel, 5 dernal, -eil, darnelle, -ylle, -ail, 6 dernell, (dernolde). 6-7 darnell, -all, 4-darnel. [Occurs also in the Walloon dialect of Rouchy, 'darnelle, ivraie, Inlium temulentum': ulterior history unknown.] lolium temulentum'; ulterior history unknown.]

1. A deleterious grass, Lolium temulentum, which

1. A deleterious grass, Lolium tensulentum, which in some countries grows as a weed among corn.

Known first as the English name for the tolium of the Vulgate: see Cockle sb. 2. The grass is now rare in England, but appears to have been much more common formerly when seed-corn was largely imported from the Mediterranean regions, where the weed abounds. It is now held to be deleterious only when infested by ergot, to which it is particularly liable.

1335 Metr. Hom. 145 Than com his fa, and seu riht thare Darnel, that es an iuel wede. 1340 Cursor M. 1138 (Fairf.) bi quete darnel [Cott., Gött. zizanny, Trin. cokul] sal hit be. 1382 Wyclif Matt. xiii. 25. 1140 Promp. Part. 119 Dernel, a wede, zizania, toltium. 1523 Fitzlers. Histo. 20 Dernolde groweth y streyght lyke an hye grasse, and hath longe sedes on eyther syde the stert. 1572 J. Jones Balkes Buckstone 5 b, Some darnell is crepte in amongest the good corne. 1505 Shaks. Lear IV. iv. 5. 1509 Dryden Virg. Past. v. 56 Oats and Darnel choak the rising Corn. 1742 Lond. 4 Country Brew. I. (ed. 4) to Darnel is a rampant Weed and grows much among some Barley, especially in the bad Husbandman's Ground. 1799 Med. 7rnl. III. 106 Externally applied, darnel is said to produce anodyne properties. 1833 Tennyson Poems 3 Then let wise Nature work her will And on my clay her darnels grow.

D. Sometimes used as a book-name of the genus Lolium. Red darnel: Rye-grass, L. perenne.

work her will And on my clay her darnels grow.

b. Sometimes used as a book-name of the genus Lolium. Red darnel: Rye-grass, L. perenne.

1847 Fuller Good Th. in Worse T. (1841) 109 There is a kind of darnel, called lolium murinum. 1794 Maryn Rousseay's Bot. xiii. 143 Lolium or Darnel, has a one-leaved involucre containing one flower only.

2. Loosely 'applied to Papaver Rhaas, or some other corn-field poppy' (Britten & Holland).

1612 Drayton Polyolb. xv. (R.), The crimson darnel flower, the blue-bottle and gold.

3. fig. Cf. Cookle, Tares.

1444 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 216 Nor of thy tounge be nat rekkelees, Uttre nevir no darnel with good corn. 1562-87 Foxe A. 4 M. (1684) III. 301 The detestable darnel of desperation. 1590 H. Barrow Brief Discor. 3 [Satan] sowing his darnel of errors and tares of discord amongst them. a 1640 J. Ball Answ. to Can ii. (1642) 12 A graine of good corne in a great deale of darnell.

attrib. 1868 Lowell Under Willows vi, No darnel fancy Might choke one useful blade in Puritan fields.

4. attrib., and Comb., as darnel-like adj.

1601 Holland Pliny II. 144 Darnell floure laid too, with Oxymell, cureth the gout. c 1660 Z. Boyn Zion's Flowers (1855) 73, I dizzy am as fed with Darnall seede. 1834 Brit. Husb. 1. 511 Festuca loliacea, or darnel-like fescue.

Darner (dā-ina). [-ER.]

1. One who darns.

1. One who darns.

1. One who darms.

1611 Cotgen, Restraicur, a Seamster. or Dearner.

1837 Ht. Martineau Soc. Amer. III. 149 The humble stocking-darner.

1841 Lane Arab. Nit. III. 177 He took [the veil] forth from the shop, and gave it to the darner.

2. A darning-needle.

1886 in Caulfield & Saward Dict. Needlework.

Darnex, darnick, obs. forms of Dornick.

Darning (dā inin), vvl. sb. [-180 1.]

1. The action or process of filling up a hole in a fabric with thread or yarn in interwoven stitches; the result of such mending.

1. The action or process of filling up a hole in a fabric with thread or yarn in interwoven stitches; the result of such mending.

1. 212 Charley long Muslin Apron. the middle flourished with Sprigs of true Darning.

1. 211 Charley usually did her darnings and mendings in her own apartment. 1886 B. C. Saward in Housewife I. iv. 109/1 To understand grafting, patching, Swiss darning, ladder darning, and corner darning, as well as plain darning.

1. fig. (= 'Threading' one's way in and out.)

1. 1881 Mrs. Holman Hunt Childr. Jerus. 114 Phœbe. made her way by a darning process up to. the official dignitary.

2. Articles darned or to be dained.

1. Mod. The week's darning lay on the table.

Mod. The week's darning lay on the table.

8. Comb., as darning work; darning-ball, -last, an egg-shaped or spherical piece of wood, ivory or other hard substance, over which a fabric is stretched while being darned; darning-needle, a long and stout needle used in darning; darning-stitch, a stitch used in darning which imitates the texture of the fabric darned texture of the fabric darned.

1711 SHAFTESB. Charac. (1737) III. 265 The gouty joints and darning-work. by which, complicated periods are so curiously strung, or hook'd on, one to another. 1848 Hor. SMITH Idler upon town 54 This case.. containing two bodkins and a darning needle.

Darnix, darnock, obs. forms of Dornick.

Daroga, darogha (dărōugă). Anglo-Ind. Also 7 daruga, derega, droga, droger, 7-8 deroga, 8 darouga. [a. Pers. and Urdu داروغه dārōghah, contr. دروغه drōghah governor, overseer.] A governor, superintendent, chief officer, head of police or excise. Under the Mongols, the Governor

of a province or city, but in later times gradually

of a province or city, but in later times gradually degraded.

1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1638) 132 The Daraguad in person came. 1668 J. Davies tr. Olcarius' Voy. Ambass.

32 The Baily, or Judge of the City, whom they call Daroga. 1753 Hanway Trav. (1762) II. xv. ii. 413 Orders being given to the darougas. not to let any one pass. 1815 ELPHINSTONE Caubul (1842) II. 265 The Darogha of the Bazars fixed prices, and superintends weights and measures. 1889 Daily News 19 July 7/3 The official .. sent it off to Gwalior by a daroga.

Datt, obs. form of Dare v. 1

Dattagram. 1816 (1822) II. 282 The Darogha Capanaga.

Darraign, -rain(e, -rayne, -rein(e, -reyne, etc., var. of Deraign Obs.

† **Darrein**, a. Old Law. [a. OF. darrain, derrein (still in various F. dialects dérain, darain, etc. = F. dernier):—late L. \*de-retrânus hinder, f. de retro (whence F. derrière) behind.]

Last, ultimate, final; = Dernier. Darrein pre-

Last, ultimate, final; = Deriner.

Last, ultimate, final; = Deriner.

Jennene: the last presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice (as a proof of the right to present): see quot. 1760. Darrein resort: = dernier ressort.

Lasg Britton iv. i, De assise de Dreyn Present. Ibid.

10. xii. § 5 Si le derreyn verdit soit contrarie al premer.]

1255 Act 1 Mary and Sess. c. 5 Any writ of assise of darren presentment. 1673 W. De Britanie Intercat Eng. Dutch War 9 War is the darrein resort of every wise and good Prince. 1766 Burn Eccl. Law 1. 26 Darrein presentment is a writ which lieth, where a man or his ancestor hath presented a clerk to a church, and afterwards (the church becoming void by the death of the said clerk or otherwise) a stranger presenteth his clerk to the same church, in disturbance of him who had last. presented. 1823 Act 3-4 Will. IV. c. 27 § 36 And be it further enacted, That no... Writ of Assize of novel dissessim. Darrein-presentment. or Mort d'ancestor. shall be brought after the Thirty-first Day of December One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Darree, obs. var. of DACE, a fish.

Darret(e, obs. pa. indic. of DARE v.1

Darst (e, obs. pa. indic. of Dars v.1

Dart (dārt), sb. Also 4-6 darte, 7 Sc. dairt.

[a. OF. dart, accus. of darz, dars, in 15th c. dard Pr. dart, Sp. and It dardo.]

1. A pointed missile weapon thrown by the hand;

Pr. dart, Sp. and It dardo.]

1. A pointed missile weapon thrown by the hand;
a light spear or javelin; also applied to pointed missiles in general, including arrows, etc.
c 1314 Gry Warw. A.) 3483 Launces, swerdes, and dartes.
c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 178 A darte was schot to bem, bot non wist who it schete. c 1400 Destr. Troy 10548 Parys cast at the kyng... Pre darttes. 1333 Coverdal.
Prov. xxvi. 18 As one shuteth deadly arowes and dartes. 166a J. Davies tr. Mandelslo's Trav. 11. 126 They use no other Arms than the Dart, (which they cast. dexterously).
1718 Pore Iliad iv. 511 The sounding darts in iron tempests flew. 1840 Thirkwall Greece VII. 7 After a short siege, he was killed by a dart from an engine.
1828 Wyclif Eph. vi. 16 The firy dartis of the worste enmye. 1809 Hawes Past. Pleas. XLL i, Deth with his darte arest me sodenly. 1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. (1720) 201 The too parching Darts of the Sun. 1764 Goldsm. Trav. 231 Love's and friendship's finely pointed dart. a 1839 Praked Poems (1864) II. 299 The lightning's vivid dart.
C. transf. A kind of eel-spear (see quot. 1883); a needle-shaped piece of caustic used in surgery; † a representation of a dart or arrow used to mark direction on a drawing, etc. (obs. '; the tongue or spear of flame produced by a blowpipe.
1784 Specif. Walt's Patent No. 1432 9 The direction of motion of these...wheels is shown by the darts. 1816 Accum

Chem. Tests (1818) 174 Expose it to the flame of a blowpipe dart. 1876 tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. IV. 80 Darts of equal parts of iodine and iodide of potassium prepared with dextrine and made as fine as Carlsbad needles, are used., with success in the treatment of. hypertrophied tonsils. 1883 G. C. Davies Norfolk Broads xxxi. (1884) 244 The spear in use on the Ant and Thurne is the dart, and is made with a cross-piece, with barbed spikes set in it like the teeth of a rake.

2. Zool. An organ resembling a dart: spec. a. The sting of a venomous insect, scorpion, etc., or that part which pierces the skin. b. A dart-like organ in some gastropods, having an excitatory

organ in some gastropods, having an excitatory function (see dart-sac in 8).

1665 Hooke Microgr. 163 The Sting of a Bee... I could most plainly perceive... to contain in it, both a Sword or Dart, and the poisonous liquor that causes the pain. 1768 Beattie Minstr. 1x., It poisons like a scorpion's dart. 1860 Hawthorne Marb. Faun xx, His [a demon's] scaly tail, with a poisonous dart at the end of it! 1861 Hulmett. Maquin-Tandon 11. 111. ii. 84 Their [snails'] generative organs... contain a copulative pouch, the dart enclosed in a sac. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson Anim. Life 118. Ibid. 481 Some Pulmonata and certain species of Doris possess a dart, attached in the former to the semale, in the latter to the male, duct.

3. Dress-making. A seam joining the two edges

1884 Dress Cutting A stock. Circular, To sew the Darts (or Breast Plaits) commence at the top, holding both edges even for one inch. 1893 Weldon's Ladies Inst. XIV. 252/3 The shape is fitted with hip darts.

4. A name for the snake-like lizards of the genus

Acontias (formerly supposed to be venomous serpents) from their habit of darting upon their

prey; = dart-serpent, -snake (see 8).

1591 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Tiro, a caste, dart, also a serpent called a dart. Acontias. 1607 Torsell Serpents (1608) 696. 1635 Swan Spec. M. (1670) 440 The Dart taketh his name from his swift darting or leaping upon a man to wound and kill him.

15. The fish otherwise called Dack or Dark.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improv. (1746) 271
Daces or Darts, or Dares, be of ... good Nourishment.
b. Short for dart-moth: see 8.

6. [f. the vb.] The act of darting; a sudden rapid motion.

rapid miolion.

ryai R. Bradley Wks. Nat. 71 The first Dart they make at any thing. c 1850 Arab. Nts. (Rtldg.) 306 A bird made a sudden dart from the air upon it. 2807 Trolloge Chron. Barsel II. ii. 87 She rose quickly...and prepared herself for a dart at the door.

b. The act of casting a dart or pointed missile;

b. The act of casting a dart or pointed missile; the range within which it may be thrown.

1839 T. Beale Sperm Whale 180 With their harpoons held above their heads ready for the dart. 1bid. 182 The whale continuing to descend the moment either of the boats got within dart of him.

7. Australian slang. Plan, aim, scheme.

1839 FARRELL How he died 20 Whose 'dart' was to appear the justest steward that ever hiked a plate round.

1839 BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms (1890) 29 The great dart is to keep the young stock away from their mothers until they forget one another. 1830 Methourne Argus 9 Aug. 4/2 When I told them of my 'dart' some were contemptuous.

8 Comh as dart-caster: dart-holding, -shaped,

were contemptuous.

8. Comb., as dart-caster; dart-holding, -shaped, -wounded adjs.; dart-moth, a moth of the genus Agrotis, so called from a mark on the fore wing; dart-sac, a hollow structure connected with the generative organs of some gastropods, from which the darts (2 b) are ejected; dart-serpent, dart-snake, a snake-like lizard of the genus Acontias

snake, a snake-like lizard of the genus Acontias (= DART 4).

1350 NICOLLS Thucyd. 118 (R.) A certaine nomber of slingers and \*dart-casters. 1647 H. More Song of Soul III. kviii, No fear of Death's \*dart-holding hand. 1819 G. Samouelle Eutomol. Compend. Index. \*Dart-moths. 1848 Proc. Berw. Nat. Club II. 329 Agrotis segetum (the Dart Moth), and Agrotis exclamationis (the Heart and Dart Moth), and Agrotis exclamationis (the Heart and Dart Moth). 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 49 A cylindrical hollow muscular organ, the \*dart-sac. 1607 Topsell Serpents (1653) 697 Suddenly there came one of these \*Dart-serpents out of the tree, and wounded him. 1745 P. Thomas Ynul. Anson's Voy. 338 (C. Good Hope) The Eye-Serpent. is also call'd sometimes the Dart-Serpent, from its darting or shooting himself forward with great swiftness. 1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. 1. 2031 \*Dart-shaped mandibles. 1688 J. CLAYTON in Phil. Trans. XVIII. 135 This I think may, be referred to the \*Dart-Snakes, 1843 J. DAYMAN IV. Darte's Inferno XXIV. 154 Though puffsnake, dart-snake, watersnake, she [Libya] boast. a 1400-50 Alexander 125 Hire bewte bits is in his brest. as he ware \*dart-wondid.

\*Dart\* (dait), v. [f. Dart sb.; cf. F. darder

Dart (dart), v. [f. Dart sb.: cf. F. darder (15th c.) from dard.]
+1. trans. To pierce with a dart or other pointed

†1. Irans. To pierce with a dart or other pointed weapon; to spear, transfix. Also fig. Obs.
c1374 Chaucer Troylus iv. 212 As the wilde bole...
ydarted to the herte. 1557 Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 234 Till death shall darte him for to dye. 1624 Capt. Smith Circlin at 1. 22 Staues like vnto Iauclins headed with bone. With these they dart fish swimming in the water. 1632 Lithgow Trav. x. 439 When death. had darted King Iames of matchlesse memory. 1748 Richardson Clarista Wks. 1833 VI. 150 She. darts dead at once even the embryo hopes of an encroaching lover. 1752 Bond in Phil. Trans. XLVII. 431 [They] are never sure of darting a whale, till they are within a yard.
2. To throw, cast shoot (2 dart or other missile)

within a yard.

2. To throw, cast, shoot (a dart or other missile). 1580 NORTH Plutarch (1676) 770 Such other Iauelins as the Romans darted at them. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. Mandelslo's

Trav. 51 A kind of long headed Pike, which they dart with great exactness. 1770 LANGHORNE Plutarch (1879) I. 426/1 He bound it fast to a javelin, and darted it over. 1839 T. Beale Sperm Whale for They.. sometimes get near enough to dart the harpoon.

3. transf. and fig. To send forth, or emit, suddenly and sharply; to shoot out; to cast (a glance) quickly and keenly.

1598 Shaks. Ven. 4 Ad. 196 Thine eye darts forth the fire that burneth me. 1596 — Tam. Shr. v. ii. 137 Dart not scornefull glances from those eies. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1638) 171 The Sunne darted his outragious beames so full upon us. 1676 Phil. Trans. XI. (860 Fire engine) The water issuing out of the tube that darts it. 1705 Bosman Gninea (1721) 246 The Camelion .. when a Fly comes in his way..darts out his Tongue with utmost Swiftness. 1784 Cowper Task 11. 720 His gentle eye Grew stern, and darted a severe rebuke. 1835-6 Tood Cycl. Anat. 1. 272/1 Darting the bill with sudden velocity into the water. 1852 Thackeray Exmand 1. viii, Her eyes .. darted flashes of anger as she spoke.

4. intr. To throw a dart or other missile.
1530 PLISGE. 506/2 These Yrisshe men darte best, or throwe a darte best of all men. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World 11. 370 One Laodocus in darting. 1662 J. Davies tr. Oleanius Voy. Ambass. 72 They pursue her (the whale) and dart two or three times more at her.

5. To move like a dart; to spring or start with a sudden rapid motion; to shoot. Also fig.
1619 FLETCHER False One 11. i, Destructions darting from their looks. 1785 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. III. 1. 119 They dart away with the switness of the wind. 1704 Mrs. RADLIFFE Myst. Udolpho xxvi, A thousand vague fears darted athwarther mind. 1853 Mrs. Stowy Uncle Tom's C. xiii, No, no, said little Ruth, darting up. 1885 Spectator 18 July 950/1 A deer darts out of the copse. 1886 Ruskin Przetria 1. 296
The road got level again as it darted away towards Geneva. † Dartars. Obs. Also darters. [Corruption of F. dartre: see DABTEE.] A disease of sheep: see quots.
1580 Well of Woman 11ill, Ab

see quots.

1380 Well of Woman Hill, Aberdeen A iv a, It perfytlie curis the exteriour scabbis, wyldefyre, darteris, and vther filthines of the skyn. 1387 MSCALL GOVL. Cattle, Sheepe (1627) 221 There is .. a certaine scab that runnes on the chinne which is commonly called of the shepheards the dartars.

1786 Dict. Rust. (ed. 3, Chin-scab, a Scabby Disease in Sheep...commonly called The Darters. 1742 Compl. Fam. Plece III. 496 There is a certain Scab on the Chin of Lambs at some Seasons, occasioned by their feeding on Grass covered with Dew; it is called by the Shepherds the Dartars; which will kill a Lamb if not stopt.

Darted (dä-tted), fpl. a. [f. Dart v. +-ED l.] + 1. Pierced with, or as with, a dart; punctured. c 1374 [see Dart v. 1]. 18628 H. Sydenham Serm. Sol. Occ. II. (1637) 161 With darted bosomes and imbalmed hearts. 1763 Colusions in Phil. Trans. LIV. 67 Several darted twigs [i.e. pierced by insects] were... carefully examined, and opened.

2. Thrown or shot as a dart; sent or put forth

opened.
Thrown or shot as a dart; sent or put forth

2. Inrown or shot as a dart; sent or put forth suddenly and rapidly.

1669 DRYDEN Tyran. Love IV. i, A darted Mandate came From that great Will which moves this mighty Frame.

1672 — Conq. Gran. 1. i, The darted Cane. a 1711 Ken

Edmund Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 314 Darted Pray'r returns for darted Spight.

1859 Tennyson Vivien 935 With darted spikes and splinters.

Darter (dā ttər). [f. Dart v. +-ER l.]

1. One who throws or shoots darts; a soldier armed with a dart.

armed with a dart.

1565-73 Cooper Thesaurus s.v. Certus, Iaculis certus, a sure and cunning darter.

1580 North Plutarck (1676) 391

Appointing his Archers and Darters to hurl..their Darts..to the tops of the Houses.

21656 Ussier Ann. (1658) 730

Having a strong guard of darters and slingers.

2180 Education of Having a strong guard of darters and slingers.

2180 Education Having a strong guard of darters and slingers.

2180 Education Having Ha

† 3. = DART sb. 4, dart-snake. Obs.

1607 TOPSELL Serpents (1608) 696 Certain [serpents] in Hungary...do leap upon men, as these darters do. 1830 W. Tooke tr. Lucian 1. 96 Innumerable asps...darters, cow-suckers and toads.

a. English name of the genus Plotus or family Plotidæ of web-footed birds of the pelican tribe, with long neck and small head, found in parts of tropical Africa and America, and in Australia; so

tropical Africa and America, and in Australia; so called from their way of darting on their prey.

1825 GORE IT. Blumenback's Nat. Hist. v. 126 Ankinga, the Darter. P. ventre albo. 1881 MANVILLE FENN Off to Wilds xxx. (1888) 210 That curious water-bird, the darter, swimming with its body nearly submerged, and its long, snaky neck, ready to dart its keen bill with almost lightning rapidity at the tiny fish upon which it fed.

b. pl. The order Jaculatores in Macgillivray's classification of birds, comprising the kingfishers, bee-eaters, and jacamars; from their habit of dart-

bee-eaters, and jacamars; from their habit of darting upon their prey.

5. A name for various fishes; esp. the small fresh-water fishes constituting the N. American subfamily Etheostominæ of the family Percidæ, which dart from their retreats when disturbed.

1884 Goode Fisherics of U. S. 417 Darters are found in all fresh waters of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. 1887 C. C. Abbott Waste-Land Wand. vii. 210 There

was a goodly company of little darters or etheostomoids.. all of one species—the common tessellated darter.

Darting (dā:tin), vbl. sb. [-ING l.] The action of the verb DART, q.v.; throwing or shooting of darts, etc.; rapid movement as of a dart, etc. 1355-73. Cooper Theraurus, Campus iaculatorius, a fielde where men exercise darting. 1566 BACON Sylva § 944 Sudden Glances, and Dartings of the Eye. 1694 Acc. Scr. Late Vps. II. (1711) 220 Their Fishing ordinarily is darting, their Darts are long, strongly barbed. 1796 Mounsey in Phil. Trans. I. 21 Pain on the stomach. with dartings inwardly. 1839 T. Beale Sperm Whate 161 They then make use of the lance either by darting or thrusting.

Darting, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That darts (see the verb).

the verb).

1. trans. Shooting darts; shooting or casting forth like a dart.

1606 Shaks. Ant. 4 Cl. III. i. 1 Now darting Parthya art thou stroke. 1634 MILTON Comus 753 Love-darting eyes. 1888 Longs. Burial of Minnisink vii, With darting eye and noted in preed

thou stroke. 1634 MILTON Comus 753 Love-darting eyes. c 1825 Long. Burial of Minnisink vii, With darting eye and nostril spread.

2. intr. Moving or shooting swiftly like a dart. 1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort. (1729) 107 The sudden darting Heat of the Sun. 1859 TENNYSON Enid 3318 They vanish d panic-stricken, like a shoal Of darting fish. Hence Dartingly adv., Dartingness. 1674 N. Fairfax Bulk & Selv. 129 When we give a dartingness to outcasts [i.e. missiles]. 1846 Workester, Dartingly. Dartle (dārt'l), v. rare. [A modern dim. and iterative of DART v.: cf. sparkle.] To dart or shoot forth repeatedly (trans. and intr.). 1835 Browning My Star, My star that dartles the red and the blue. 1893 Altensum 18 Mar. 3462 He.. showed me the chestnut logs which spit and dartle, the birch logs which smoke and moulder.

Dartless, a. Without a dart. 1765 S. Paterson Another Trav. II. 184.

Dartman. A soldier armed with a dart. 1605 Sylvester Du Bartas II. III. Vocation 304 Without an aime the Dart-man darts his speare. 1838 Thirkwall Greece III. xix. 98 Archers and dartmen.

Dartoid (dārtoid), a. Anal. [mod. f. Gr. Sapr-65 Dartos + -0ID.] Like or of the nature of the dartos.

Bapr-os Dabtos +-OID.] Like or of the nature of the dartos.

1872 F. G. Thomas Dis. Women (ed. 3) 635 The dartoid sacs of the labia majora. 1890 Thank Ellis' Anat. (ed. 11) 445 The subcutaneous layer in the scrotum. is named the dartoid tissue.

|| Dartos (dā:1tρs). Anat. [mod. a. Gr. δαρτός flayed, excoriated, verbal adj. of δείρειν to flay.] The layer of connective and unstriped muscular tissue immediately beneath the skin of the scrotum. 1634 T. Johnson Parey's Chirney. 119 The epididymis or dartos. 1875 Fiint Phys. Man V. 314 A loose, reddish, contractile tissue, called the dartos, which forms two distinct sacs, one enveloping each testicle.

Dartre (dā:1tai). [F. dartre, of doubtful etymology: see Diez, Littré, and Dict. des Sciences Med. XXV. 648. For an earlier adoption of the word into Eng., see Dartabs.] A vague generic

word into Eng., see DARTARS.] A vague generic name for various skin diseases, esp. herpes; also,

name for various skin diseases, esp. nerpes; also, a scab or the like formed in such diseases.

1809 BATEMAN Symops. Cutan. Dis. (ed. 7) Pref. 15 The dartres. are said to be of seven kinds.

1834 Good Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 481 The proper meaning of dartre, or tetter, is herpes.

1843 Sir C. Scudange Med. Visit Gräfenberg

72 Boils and 'dartres' formed near the seat of pain.

Dartrons (dā utres), a. [ad. F. dartreux, 1.]

Dartrous (dāutros), a. [ad. F. dartreux, f. dartre: see prec.] Pertaining to or of the nature of dartre: applied to a peculiar diathesis.

1839-47 Tono Cycl. Anat. III. 190/2 Dartrous diseases of the skin. 1831 Pippard Therap. Skin 126 The rheumic or dartrous disthesis, as it is called in France, is the predisposing cause, I believe, of eczema, psoriasis, and pityriasis.

Dartsman. [f. dart's.] = Darthan.

1770 J. Ross Epitaph on Friend 11 (MS.) Death—dread dartsman!. May strike thee sudden in life's blooming May.

Darvis, darvish, obs. forms of Derivish.

Darvisnian (dalvinišn). a. (sb.) [f. proper

Darwinian (dazwi nian), a. (sb.) [f. proper name Darwin + -IAN.

+1. Of or pertaining to Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802), and to his speculations or poetical style.

1802, and to his speculations or poetical style.

1804 Edin. Rev. July 297 One objection.. to the Darwinian modulation with which Mr. Sotheby's versification is infected.

1842 Mrs. Browning Bk. of Poets Wis. 1890 V.

279 A broad gulf between his [Wordsworth's] descriptive poetry and that of the Darwinian painter-poet school.

2. Of or pertaining to the celebrated naturalist Charles Darwin (grandson of Erasmus Darwin, 1800, 1882), and to his scientific views or observed.

1809-1882), and to his scientific views or observa-tions, csp. his theory of the evolution of species: see DARWINISM 2.

see DARWINISM 2.

1867 (title) The Darwinian Theory of the Transmutation of Species. 1883 Knowledge 9 Dec. 128/1 The principles which will guide us in the choice of subjects will be Darwinian—to wit, natural selection and the survival of the fittest.

b. as sb. A follower of Charles Darwin; one who accepts the Darwinian theory.

1871 HUXLEY Crit. & Addresses (1873) 251 Mr. Mivart is less of a Darwinian than Mr. Wallace, for he has less faith in the power of natural selection. 1881 Athenzum 29 Oct. 566/1 Mr. Balfour is a practical Darwinian.

Darwinianium. [f. Drec. + ISM.]

Darwinianism. [f. prec. +-18M.]

†1. Imitation of the style of Erasmus Darwin see prec. 1). Obs. (nonce-use.)

1804 Edin. Rev. July 297 We can substantiate our charge of Darwinianism.

2. The Darwinian theory of evolution; = Darwinism 2; also, a Darwinian idiom or phrase.

1883 E. M. Underdown in N. 4 Q. 13 Oct. 284/2, I know not if any one..has noticed a literary ancestor, to use a Darwinianism, for that of Francis I after Pavia. 1893 J. H. Stirling (title), Darwinianism: Workmen and Work.

Darwinical, a. rare - 0. = Darwinian 2.

Hence Darwinically adv.

1864 HUXLEY Lay Serm. (1870) 334 It is one thing to say, Darwinically, that every detail observed in an animal's structure is of use to it [etc.].

**Darwinism** (dā uwiniz'm). [-18M.] +1. The doctrine or hypothesis of Erasmus

† 1. The doctrine or hypothesis of Erasmus Darwin. Obs. (nonce-use.)

1836 B. W. RICHARDSON Life T. Sopwith (1891) 256 Mr. Sopwith described the hypothesis of the development of living things from a primordial centre. That, said Reade, is rank Darwinism. It was the first time I had heard that word used..it had reference to Erasmus Darwin.

2. The biological theory of Charles Darwin concerning the evolution of species, etc., set forth especially in his works entitled 'The Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection or the present

especially in his works entitled 'The Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life (1859), and 'The Descent of Man and Selection in relation to Sex' (1871).

1871 Athenanm 15 July 84 It is impossible to reconcile the Doctors of the Church with the Doctors of Darwinism.

1876 RAV LANKESTER IT. Hackee's Hist. Creation I. I The scientific theory...commonly called... Darwinism, is only a small fragment of a far more comprehensive doctrine. 1889 A. R. Wallace (title), Darwinism, An exposition of the theory of Natural Selection with some of its applications.

So Darwinist, a follower of Darwin, a Darwinian. Darwinian. Darwinistle A. of or pertaining to

winian. Darwini stie a., of or pertaining to Darwinism. Darwinise v., to speculate or theorize

Darwinism. Darwinize v., to speculate or theorize after the manner of (Erasmus or Charles) Darwin. 1883 Sci. 4 Lit. Gossip I. 79 Interesting to every sincere Darwinist. 1895 tt. Schmidt's Desc. 4 Darw. 392 Decisive in favour of Darwinistic views. 1883 Athensum 27 May 663/2 In connexion with Darwinistic explanations of ends. 1880 Nature XXI. 246 Coleridge invented the term 'Darwinising' to express his contempt for the speculations of the elder Darwin. 1886 Contemp. Rev. Sept. 435 Darwinizing sociologists.

Darwinite (dā:1winəit), sb.1 (a.) [-1TE.]
A. sb. A follower of Charles Darwin; a Dar-

A. 50. A follower of Charles Darwin; a Darwinian.

1862 Illust, Lond. News XLI. 41/1 Here are Darwinites ... reviving the doctrine of Lord Monboddo that men and monkeys are of the same stock. 1883 Athensum 8 Aug. 171/2 A wave of reaction against what we may term the ultra-Darwinism of the Darwinites.

B. aif. = DARWINIAN 2.

1867 KINGSLEY Let. in Life xxii. (1883) 280 Can you tell me where I can find any Darwinite lore about the development of birds?

**Darwinite**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Min. [Named by Forbes 1861 after Chas. Darwin: see -1TR.] A synonym of WHITNEYITE. 1861 in Bristow Gloss. Min. 104.

Dary, obs. form of Dairy.

|| **Das** (das). Also dasse. [Du. das = Ger. dachs, OHG. dahs:-WGer. \*pahs, whence also med.L. taxus badger. In sense 1 retained by Caxton in his English version of Reynard; in sense 2 belonging to the Dutch of South Africa.]

† 1. A badger. Obs.

† 1. A bardger. Obs.

### CATON Repnard iv. (Arb.) 7 The spack Grymbart he dasse. Ibid. xvii. 39 The beres, the foxes, the cattes

28. CAXTON Reynard iv. (Arb.) 7 1 no space orymount the dasse. Ibid. xvii. 39 The beres, the foxes, the cattes and the dassen.

2. The daman or rock-badger of the Cape. 1786 Sparraman Voy. Cape G. H. 309 Those little animals which by the colonists are called dasses or badgers. 1838 W. H. R. Read in Penny Cycl. XII. 419 (a.v. Hyrax) Its name at the Cape is the Dasse, which is, I believe, the Dutch for a badger. 1884 Woon in Sunday Mag. Nov. 719/1 The most successful Das hunter.

The same If dase. DAZE v. +-ABD:

The most successful Das hunter.

† Dasart. Obs. rare. [f. dase, DAZE v. + -ABD:
cf. MDu. dasaert (Oudemans), in Kilian daesaerd
a fool.] A dazed, stupefied, or inert person; a
dullard; = DASIBERD, DASTARD I.
a 1400 Minor Poems Vernon MS. 333 Ouur-al maist bou
comen and go, Whon a Moppe dasart schal 10t so.

+ Dagagan v. S. Obs. Also daskan dasaon

comen and go, Whon a Moppe dasart schal lot so.

† Dascan, v. Sc. Obs. Also daskan, dascon.

[perh. for Descant.] To ponder, consider.

cispo Montgomerie Navigationn 227 They daskand farther:—What if the Quene war deid? a 1600 Burel in Watson Coll. Sc. Poems II. 45 (Jam.) Than did I dascan with my sell, Quhidler to heuin or unto hell, Thir persouns suld pertene. 1628 Lithgow Tran. vii. 328 To dascon this, remarke, when they set land, Some this, some that, doe gesse, this Hill, that Cape.

Dase, obs. form of DACE, DAZE.

Dasewe: see Daswen v. Obs.

Dasewo, obs. form of DAISY.

Dasey, obs. form of DAISY.

Dash (dæf), v.1 Forms: 3-4 dasse, 3-5 dasche, Dash (deg ), v. 1 Forms: 3-4 dasse, 3-5 dasche, 4 dassche, 4-6 dassche, 4-7 dashe, 6- dash. [ME. daschen, dassen, found a 1300, perh. from Norse: cf. Sw. daska to drub, Sw. dial. to slap with open hand, Da. daske to beat, strike; but an ON. \*daska is not recorded, and the word is not known in WGer. It may be a comparatively recent onomatopoeic word, expressing the action and sound of striking or driving with violence and

smashing effect: cf. clash, crash, bash, pash, smash, etc. The trans. and intr. uses are exemplified almost equally early, and there is no definite evidence as to their actual order: cf. Dush v.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To strike with violence so as to break into fragments; to break in pieces by a violent stroke or collision; to smash. Now generally with complement, as to dash to pieces; but the simple dash

plement, as to dash to pieces; but the simple dash is still said of the action of wind or rain in beating, bruising, and disfiguring flowers or plants.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 51 Pe pykes smyte hem boru out... And daschte and a dreynte fourty schippes. Ibid. 540 [Thei] with axes thuder come, & that 121 to hewe, & to dasse. c 1330 Arth. & Merl. 050; (Mätz.) The hors chine he dassed ato. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) III. 63 [He was] al to dasshed so bat no bing of his body myste be founde. 1293 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI. III. ii. 98 The splitting Rockes...would not dash me with their ragged sides. 1610 — Temp. I. ii. 8 A braue vessell... Dash'd all to peeces. 1642 ROGERS Naaman 142 As if one should with his foote dash a little childs house of oystershels. 1748 Anson's Voy. II. i. 116 He fell amongst the rocks, and was dashed to pieces. 1847 Tennyson Princ. 1. 128 Altho' we dash'd Your cities into shards with catapults. 1893 GARDINER Student's Hist. Eng. 11 The waves had dashed to pieces a large number of his ships. Mod. The roses were beautiful, before they were so dashed by the wind and rain.

b. To strike violently against.

To strike violently against.

b. To strike violently against.

(Without implication of smashing.)

1612 Corora., Talemouser, to cuffe, or dash on the lips.

1624 Afhor. of State in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) III. 495 With the like thunderbolt, to dash the heads of the sacred Empire.

1776 Gibson Dect. 6. F. I. xxv. 746 The oars of Theodosius dashed the waves of the Hyperborean ocean. 1843 J. Martinkau Chr. Life (1866) 349 Like brilliant islands... vainly dashed by the dark waters of human history.

2. To knock, drive, throw, or thrust (arway, down, out, etc.) with a violent stroke or collision.

1890 S. Eng. Leg. I. 344/147 And daschte be tiez [= teeth] out of is heued. a 1400-50 Alexander 3882 A brand and a brigt schild bremely he hentis... Dasches dragons doun.

1893 SHAKS. Rom. 6 Jul. iv. iii. 54 Shall I not.. dash out my desperate braines. 1664 H. More Myst. Inig. 268 It (rain) is naturally drunk in, not dash'd in by force. a 1700 Dryden (J.), The brushing oars and brazen prow Dash up the sandy waves. 1848 Scott F. M. Perth ii, Dashing from him the snake which was about to sting him. 1833 Ht. Martinrau Manch. Strike x. 112 While she, dashing away her tears, looked for something to do.

† D. To drive impetuously forth or out, cause to

+ b. To drive impetuously forth or out, cause to

† D. 10 drive impetitously form or out, cause to rush together. Obs.

1533 LD. Berners Froiss. I. civii. 191 Then thenglyshmen dashed forthe their horses after the frenchmen. Ibid. I. cccxlii. 538 Lorde Langurant..couched his speare. and so dyde Bernarde, and dasshed to their horses. 1577-87 Holinshed Chron. III. 922/2 The king..pulled downe his visar and dashed out such a pleasant countenance and cheere, that all..reioised verie much.

3. To throw, thrust, drive, or impel (something) against, upon, into (something else) with a violence that breaks or smashes: to impel (a thing)

lence that breaks or smashes; to impel (a thing) into violent and destructive contact with something:

into violent and destructive contact with something:

8. a solid body. (Also fig.)

1530 Palsgr, 50/1 He dasshed my heed agaynst the postes. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 24 He foorthwith dashed his spurres into his horse and fled. 1614 Raleigh Hist. World II. 376 In so doing he dasheth himself against a notable Text. 1724 R. Falconer Voy. (1769) 62 Lest another Wave should dash me against it (the rock). 1880 Scores Acc. Arctic Reg. I. 401 A violent storm of wind dashed her .. stern first, against a floe of ice. 1861 Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf. vii. (1889) 61 [He] dashed his right fist full against one of the panels.

b. To splash (water or other liquid) violently upon or against something.

upon or against something.

1607 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. 1. 457 The Waves on heaps are dash'd against the Shoar.

1830 T. Beale Sperm Whale 350 Dashing the salt water in our faces.

350 Dashing the salt water in our faces.

+ C. With reversed construction: To dash one in the teeth with (something): to 'cast it in one's teeth'. Obs. (Cf. Cast v. 65.)

x50 Paison, 507/1, I dasshe one in the tethe with a lye or a glosynge tale, Jembouche.. What nedest thou to dasshe me in the tethe with the monaye thou haste lente me.

4. To be patter or splash (a thing 'with anything to the pattern of the

(e. g. water or mud) cast with force or violence

4. 10 Despatter of spiash (a thing 'with anything (e. g. water or mud) cast with force or violence upon or against it.

130 PALSGR. 507/1, I dasshe, I araye with myer, Je crotte.

Your horse hath all to dasshed me. 1670 Milton Hist. Eng. Wks. vi. 1852) e68 The Sea..came rowling on, and without reverence both wet and dash'd him. 1604 Acc. Sev. Late Voy.

11. (1717) 166 Some Whales blow Blood to the very last. and these dash the Men in the Long-boats most filthily. 1988 H. WALPOLE Mod. Gardening (R.), Vast basins of marble dashed with perpetual cascades. 1873 Bedford Sailor's Pocket Bk. viii. (1877) 307 The face may be dashed with cold water. Je. 1618 Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot. Pref., Some will dash you by the odious name of Puritan. 1623 G. Herrbert Temple, Marie Magd. iii, Her sinnes did dash Ev'n God himself.

b. To put out (fire) by dashing water upon it. 1610 Shaks. Temp. 1. ii. 5 But that the Sea.. Dashes the fire out. 1844 Dickens Mart. Chuz. xxvii, Rows of firebuckets for dashing out a confagration.

c. pa. pple. Marked as with splashes.

1578 Lyte Dodoens II. xliv. 202 Floures. poudered or dashte with small spottes. 1797-1804 Bewick Brit. Birds (1847) I. 119 The top of the head, the back, and the tail black: the rump is dashed with ash. 1859 TENNYSON In Mem. lxxxiii. 11 Deep tuips dash'd with fiery dew. 1873 Black Pr. Thule xxvii. 452 The sea was dashed with a wild glare of crimson.

5. To affect or qualify (anything) with an element of a different strain thrown into it; to mingle,

ment of a different strain thrown into it; to mingle, temper, qualify, dilute with some (usually inferior) admixture. Also fig.

1546 Confut. N. Shanton A. iii. (R.), Youre sermons dashed fiul of sorowful teares and depe sighings. 1596 Cogan Haven Health cvii. (1636) 108 Boyle them Ifruit] againe with sufficient sugar, to dash them with sweet water. 1682 Sig T. Browne Chr. Mor. 1756) 40 Notable virtues are sometimes dashed with notorious vices. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. V. 137 Vinegar. dashed with water. is an Antidote against drunkenness. 1718 Addison Spect. No. 267 p8 To dash the lemonade with a little maraschino. 1853 Tremch Proverbs 141 The pleasures of sin. are largely dashed with its pains.

b. Coal-mining. To mix (fire-damp) with air till the mixture ceases to be inflammable.

1851 Greenwell Coal-trade Terms Northumb. 4 Durh. 21 Dashing Air.—Mixing air and gas together, until .. the mixture ceases to be inflammable.

6. fig. To destroy, ruin, confound, bring to

6. fig. To destroy, ruin, confound, bring to nothing, frustrate, spoil (a design, enterprise, hope, etc.): cf. to smash. In 16-17th c. the usual word for the rejection of a bill in Parliament, and fre-

for the rejection of a bill in Parliament, and frequent in various applications; now Obs. exc. in to dash (any one's) hopes. (Cf. next.)

1538 Beggar's Petit. agst. Popery in Select. Harl. Misc.

(1793) 153 He shall be excommunicated, and then be all his actions dashed! 1563-87 FOXE A. § M. (1596) 169 All the hope of Anselme was dasht. a 1577 Sir T. Smith Commu. Eug. (1633) 92 As the cry of yea or no is bigger so the Bill is allowed or dashed. 1629 Drayton Agincourt 4 A warre with France, must be the way To dash this Bill. a 1696 Br. HALL Rem. West. (1606) 53 Those hopes were no sooner conceived than dasht. 1697 Dampier Voy. (1698) I. 157 So the design was wholly dashed. 1710 PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes iv. 214 To dash what arguments may be brought from hence. 1840 Chartist Circular No. 5. 225 This dashes the bit-by-bit system (of reform). 2867 Pearson Early 8 Mid. Ages Eug.

143 Dunstan's hopes were again dashed by the news of Edward's death.

7. To cast down, depress; to daunt, dispirit, dis-

7. To cast down, depress; to daunt, dispirit, dis-

7. To cast down, depress; to daunt, dispirit, discourage.

150 Coverdale Spir. Perle v, How small soever their temptation or plague is, their heart is dashed. 1570 L. Townson Cakvin's Serm. Tim. 466/12 We shalbe all dasht that our prayers do but soare in the ayre. 1604 Shaks. Oth. 111. iii. 214, 1 see, this hath a little dash'd your Spirits. 1676 Devdem Aurenge. II. 1. 524 Why did you speak? you've dash'd my Fancy quite. 1791 Cowere Odyse. 112. 295 We, dash'd with terror, heard the growl Of his big voice. 1840 Dickens Old C. Shop xxvi, This discouraging information a little dashed the child. 1891 Miss Downe Girl in Karp. 167 Somewhat dashed, we went down... to the spot where my horse had fallen with me.

b. To confound, put to shame, nbash.

fallen with me.

b. To confound, put to shame, abash.

1252-87 FOKE A. 4 M. (1596) 1574/2 Frier Bucknham..was

so dashed, that neuer after hee durst peepe out of the pulpit
against M. Latimer. 1258 SHAKS. L. L. L. v. ii. 585 An
honest man, looke you, and soon dasht. 1254 Millton Comus
447 Chaste austerity.. that dashed brute violence With
sudden adoration and blank awe. 1738 VANBR. & Clip. Prov.
Husb. II. i, The Girl.. has Tongue enqugh: she woa'nt be
dasht. 1766 FORDYCE Serm. Yng. Wom. (1767) II. xiii. 246
From her a. look. will dash the boldest offender. 1860
TRENCH Serm. Westm. Abbry x. 108 Dashed and abashed as
no doubt for a moment she was.

+ c. Phr. To dash (a person) out of countenance

TG. Phr. 10 dash (a person) out of countenance (conceit, courage). Obs.

1530 Palson. 507/i, I dasshe out of countenaunce or out of conceyte, Je reus confus. 1876 Fleming Panopl. Epist.

162 Your deerest friends. damnified, and dashed out of courage. 1898 Grenewey Tacitus' Ann. III. xiv. (1622) 85 Cause sufficient, to have dasht the best practised out of matter. 1617 Hieron Whs. (1619-20) II. 408 It would dash him quite out of countenance. 1754 Richardson Grandison I. xi. for In order to dash an opponent out of countenance by getting the laugh instead of the argument on his side.

8 To put desire on poper through off write or

by getting the laugh instead of the argument on his side.

8. To put dorum on paper, throw off, write, or sketch, with hasty and unpremeditated vigour.

1726 Woddow Corr. (1843) III. 234 Please dash down anything that is proper for me to help.

1728 Pope Dunc. II. 47

Never was dash'd out, at one lucky hit, A fool, so just a copy of a wit.

1771 Foote Maid of B. Epil. Wks. 1790 II. 201 His ready pen he drew, And dash'd the glowing satire as he flew.

1847 Tennyson Princ. 1v. 121 Ourself... into rhythm have dash'd The passion of the prophetess. Ibid. v. 444 Then came a postscript dash'd across the rest. 1859 Kinssley Mic. (1860) II. 15 The impressions of the moment. dashed off with a careless but graceful pen.

9. To draw a dash through (writing): to strike

off with a careless but graceful pen.

9. To draw a dash through (writing); to strike out, cancel, erase, efface. Now rare or Obs.

1549-6a Sternhold & H. Ps. lxix. 29 And dash them cleane out of the booke of hope. 1576 Flening Panopl.

Epist. 80 A faulte in writing is dashed out with a race of the penne. 1581 Sidney Astr. 4 Stella I. in Arb. Garner I. 528 And now my pen these lines had dashed quite. 1507 Tors.

ELL Four-f. Beasts (1673) 212 Before the snow be melt, and the footings dashed. 1570 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 199 He would correct, alter, dash out or put in what he pleased. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. I. 454 She took a pen and dashed out the words.

b. To draw (a pen) vigorously through writing

b. To draw (a pen) vigorously through writing

b. To draw (a pen) vigorously through writing so as to erase it.

1760 Cowper Table T. 769 To dash the pen through all that you proscribe.

10. To mark with a dash, to underline.

1836 T. Hook G. Gurney 1. 17 The infinite pains I took to dash and underline the points.

1871 Alkensum 13 May 583 He did so dash his initials at the end of letters.

11. slang. or colloq. Used as a euphemism for 'damn', or as a kind of veiled imprecation.

1812 H. & J. SMITH Rej. Addr., G. Barnwell, Dash my wigs, Quoth he, I would pummel and lam her well. 1844 John Chawbacon ii. in Halliwell Dict. (1865) I. p. xv, Dash my buttons, Moll—I'll be darn'd if I know. 1853 DICKENS Bleak Ho. III. i. 7 Dash it, Tony... you really ought to be careful. 1865 — Mut. Fr. 11. viii, Dashed if I know.

II. Intransitive senses.

To move, fall, or throw itself with violence or

12. To move, fall, or throw itself with violence or smashing effect; to strike in violent collision against (upon, etc.) something else.

2.1305 Saint's Lives in E. E. P. (186a) 80 Pat weber bigan to glide... ber hit gan dasche adoun... Ac in he norh half of he churche... ber ne ful no3t a reynes drope. 2.1406 Melayne 064 Dede he daschede to the grounde. 1638 Baker tr. Balsac's Lett. II. 43 In my way there are... many stones to dash against. 1694 Acc. Ser. Late Voy. 11. (1711) 168 The Whale... doth strike about with his Tail and Finns, that the Water dasheth up like Dust. 1724 R. FALCOMER Voy. (1760) 62 The Tempest was very much abated, and the Waves not dashing so often. 1843 Tennyson Day-dream, The Revirual ii, And all the long-pent stream of life Dash'd downward in a cataract. 1891 E. Peacock N. Brendon II. 418 The full force of the Atlantic is dashing on the cliffs. 1636 D. Fearltey Strict. Lyndom. 1. 102 Lyes dash one with the other, and truth breakes out of the mouth of the lyar.

13. Of persons: To throw oneself with violence,

13. Of persons: To throw oneself with violence, such as would overthrow obstacles or resistance: to go, run, or rush with sudden impetuosity, or with spirited or brilliant action. Also fig. (Const.

with spirited or brilliant action. Also fig. (Const. with var. preps. and advbs.)

c 1300 K. Alis. 2837 The gate. up he brak; In to the cité he con dassethe. c 1330 Arth. 4 Mert. 6293 (Mātz.) Forth dassed the king. a 1533 LD. Berners Huon Iviii. 200 Y-sarazyns dasshed in to the prese to haue rescued Huon. 1506 Pleas. Quipper Upstart Genthu. in Hazl. E. E. P. IV. 258 Our wantons now in coaches dash, From house to house, from street to street. 1682 Dryden Abs. 4 Achit. 141 Doeg. Spurred boldly on, and dashed through thick and thin, Through sense and nonsense. 1794 Mas. Radcliffe Myst. Udolpho xviii, Dashing at the steps below. 1883 BYRON Juan VIII. liv, [He] Dashi don like a spurr'd bloodhorse in a race. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. III. 1v. 377 [He] rode on madly. Dashed through the stream and up the other bank. 1886 Ruskin Prateria I. vii. 230 To leave her card on foot at the doors of ladies who dashed up to hers in their barouche. 1806 Gardiner Student's Hist. Eng. 11 Cassar. dashed at his stockade and carried it by storm.

b. Said of action with pen or pencil.

b. Said of action with pen or pencil.

a 1680 ROCHESTER An Allusion to Horace (R.), With just bold strokes he dashes here and there, Showing great mastery with little care,

+ 14. To clash. Obs.

c 1325 Coer de L. 4615 Trumpes blewen, tabours dashen.

15. colloq. To make a display, 'cut a dash'; dash off, out, to burst off, come out, with a dash.

1786 Francis, the Philanthr. I. 159 Bidding fair to dash out, when he was qualified by manhood and experience.

1880 HELENA WELLS Const. Neville III. 68 He intended to dash off as a star of the first magnitude in the circles of fashion. 1806 Sura Winter in Lond. (ed. 3) III. 215 That blade dashes most confoundedly. he is a princely fellow, to be sure. 1807-8 W. IRVING Salmag. (1824) 290 Every lady..dresses and dashes.

III. 16. Comb. 8. with verb + object, as

TII. 16. Comb. a. with verb + object, as † dash-buokler, a swaggering fellow, swash-buckler; b. with the verb-stem used attrib., as dash-pot, a contrivance for producing gradual descent in a piece of mechanism, consisting of a cylinder or chamber containing liquid in which a piston moves; a hydraulic buffer; dash-wheel

a piston moves; a hydraulic buffer; dash-wheel (see quot.). See also DASH-BOARD.

1567 FENTON Trag. Disc. 123 b, A traine of \*dashbucklers or squaring tospottes. 1861. Sci. Amer. 30 Mar. 196/2 The \*\*dash pot \*which Watt invented to graduate the descent of the puppet valve into its seat. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. 666 s.v. Cut-off, To seat them without slamming, the valve-stems are provided with dash-pots. Ibid., \*Dash-wheel. (Bleaching.) A wheel with compartments revolving partially in a cistern, to wash and rinse calico in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and then dashing it from side to side of the compartments.

Dash, v.2: see after DASH sb.²

Dash (dæ[), sb.¹ Forms: 4 dasch, 5-6 dasshe, 6 dasche, dashe, 6- dash. [f. DASH v.]

1. A violent blow, stroke, impact, or collision, such as smashes or might smash.

1. A violent blow, stroke, impact, or collision, such as smashes or might smash.

(With quot. 1577 cf. DASH v. 2.)

a 1375 Lay-Folks Mass-Bk. App. iv. 351 Wip his hed he yaf a dasch Azeyn be Marbelston. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur X.Lxxix, Syr Ector. 129 fisher Palomydes such a dasshe with a swerd. 1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. III. 1153/2 He offered to hir his cloke, which she (putting it backe with hir hand with a good dash) refused. 1650 W. WALKER Idional. Anglo-Lat. 22 Let me alone, or I will give you a dash on the teeth. 1725 DE FOE Voy. round World (1840) 258 The water, falling from a height... and meeting in the passage with many dashes and interruptions. 1727-46 Thomson Summer 114 The dash of clouds, or irritating war Offghting winds. 1858 Lytton What will he do? I. v, Whistling...in time to the dash of the oars.

.in time to the dash of the oars.

† 2. fig. in phrases at (the) first dash, at one (or a) dash: cf. stroke, blow (F. coup). Obs.

1550 Bale Apol. 37 (R.) He heapeth me in, an whole halfe leafe at a dash, out of Saynt Augustyne.

1592 Shaks.

1 Hen. VI, L. ii. 71 She takes yoon her brauely at first dash.

1567 H. Lesly Serm. bef. Majesty 4 Wee are not made absolute entire Christians at the first dash. 1681 W. Robertson Phraseol. Gen. (1693) 753 What? At first dash so to jear and frump your friend?

1699 W. Hacke Voy. 11. 9 In.. danger, to lose both our Lives and all our substance at one

dash. 1710 Acc. Last Distemp. Tom Whigg 11. 48 Designing to immortalize himself and his Patron at a Dash. + 3. fig. A sudden blow or stroke that casts down, confounds, depresses, dispirits, etc.; an affliction, discouragement. Ols.

confounds, depresses, dispirits, etc.; an affliction, discouragement. Ohs.

1380 Apol. Prince of Orange in Phanix (1721) I. 450 That the Course of his Life be found blessed... without any dash, blow, stumbling. 1639 Rutherrord Lett. v. (1862) I. 48, I have received many... dashes and heavy strokes, since the Lord called me to the ministry. 1637 Ibid. I. 287 The glory of manifested justice in giving of His foes a dash. 1730 T. Boston Mem. vii. 134 This gave me a sore dash.

4. The violent throwing and breaking of water (or other liquid) upon or against anything; a splash; a sudden heavy fall of rain; † concr. a portion of water splashed up.

1370 Levins 35/5 A dashe, labes, aspersio. 1612 T. Tavlor Comm. Titus i. 8 To give her harbour. till the dash and storme be ouer. 1677 W. Harris tr. Lemery's Chym. (ed. 3) 602 During the ebullition. a great many little dashes of water do fly about. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew s.v. Gust, We say a Dash of Kain, for a sudden, short, impetuous Beat of Rain. 1804 Mel. Trul. XII. 247 Dr. Macneil seems.. to think the sponging is better than the dash. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell M. Barton (1882) 12/1 'He's coming round finely, now he's had a dash of cowd water.'

b. The sound of dashing: csp. the splashing sound of water striking or being struck.

1784 Cowfer Task 1. 186 Music not unlike The dash of Ocean on his winding shore. 1830 Scott Abbot xxxv, Why did ye not muffle the oars?.. the dash must awaken the sentinel.

5. a. A small portion (of colour, etc.) as it were

5. a. A small portion (of colour, etc.) as it were

5. 8. A small portion (of colour, etc.) as it were dashed or thrown carelessly upon a surface.

1713 Berkeley Ess. in Guardian v. Wks. III. 161 The rosy dashes of light which adom the clouds of the morning and evening. 1884 J. T. Bert in Macm. Mag. Oct. 426/1 Syra is almost entirely a white town, relieved now and again by a dash of yellow wash.

b. A small quantity (of something) thrown into or mingled as a qualifying admixture with something else; an infusion, touch, tinge. Usually fig. 1611 Shaks. Wint. T. v. ii. 122 Now (had I not the dash of my former life in me) would Preferment drop on my head. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 802 A thing. not sincerely good, but such as hath a great dash or dose of evil blended with it. 1867 DAMIER Voy. (1608) I. 203 It makes most delicate Punch; but it must have a dash of Brandy to hearten it. 1712 Addison Sect. No. 200 P. 2, I. resolved that my Descendents should have a Dash of good Blood in their Veins. 1880 W. Irving Sketch-Bk. I. 333 There was a dash of eccentricity and enterprise in his character.

+ c. A slight specimen, a touch; = CAST sb. 9. Obs.

+ c. A slight specimen, a touch; = CAST sb. 9. Obs. a 1672 Wood Life (1848) 161 He gave A. W. a dash of his

6. A hasty stroke of the pen.

6. A hasty stroke of the pen.
x615 STEPHENS Salyr. Ess. (ed. 2) 414 And thus by meere chaunce with a little dash I have drawne the picture of a Pigmey. a 1656 Br. Hall Rem. Whs. (1660) 310 With one dash to blot it out of the holy Calender. 1620 RN α Veration I. (1704) 41 That this was done by the temerarious dashes of an unguided Pen. 1803 ΜΑCKINTOSH Def. Pellier Wks. 1846 III. 246 Fifty Imperial towns have been erased from the list of independent states, by one dash of the pen.
7. A stroke or line (usually short and straight)

made with a pen or the like, or resembling one so made: spec. & Such a mark drawn through writing for erasure. b. A stroke forming part of a letter or other written or printed character, or used as a flourish in writing. C. A horizontal stroke of varying length (—, ——, ——) used in writing or printing to mark a pause or break in a sentence, a parenthetic clause, an omission of words or letters or of the intermediate terms of a series, to separate distinct portions of matter, or for other purposes. d. Mus. A short vertical mark (!) placed above or beneath a note to indicate that it is to be performed staccato. e. A linear marking, as if made

or beneath a note to indicate that it is to be performed staccato. e. A linear marking, as if made with a pen, on the wings of insects, etc.

1558 HULORT, Dashe or stryke with a penne, litura.

1594 BLUNDRY, Dashe or stryke with a penne, litura.

1594 BLUNDRY, Dashe or stryke with a penne, litura.

1594 BLUNDRY, DY LA Having cancelled the first figure of the multiplyer, by making a dash thorow it with your Pen.

1697 DENKER Westro. Hoe 1. Whs. 1873 II. 297 Marke her dashes, and her strokes, and her breakings, and her bendings.

1612 BRINSLEY Ludus Lit. xiii. (1627) 177 Making a dash with a pen under every fault. xy12 Addison, 540ct. No. 470 P 10 The Transcriber, who probably mistook the Dash of the I for a T. 1733 Swift Poems, On Poetry, In modern wit all printed trash is Set off with num rous breaks—and dashes—1824 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5)

1. 406 The Dash, though often used improperly. may be introduced with propriety, where the sentence breaks off abruptly. A dash following a stop, denotes that the pause is to be greater than if the stop were alone.

1848 RIMBAULT First Bk. Piano 63 The Dash requires a more separate and distinct manner of performance than the Point.

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8. A sudden impetuous movement, a rusn; a sudden vigorous attack or onset. Also fig. 1809 Adm. Cochanne in Naval Chron. XXVI. 164 Our loss in this little dash has. been severe 1861 Hughes Tom Brown at Oxfv. (1889) 36 He. made up his mind. to make a dash. for something more than a mere speaking acquaintance. 1885 Manch. Exam. 25 feb. 5/2 The dash was successfully made across the desert to Metammeh.

9. Spirited vigour of action; capacity for prompt

and vigorous action.

1796 Mod. Gulliver's Trav. 50, I began now to suspect I was with sharpers.. and correcting my dash, betted

cautiously. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp. IV. 95 The affair.. was occasioned.. by the imprudence of the officer, and the dash and eagerness of the men. 1806 LIVINGSTONE Frml. I. v. 120 In dash and courage they are deficient.

10. A gay or showy appearance, display, parade: usually in phr. to cut a dash, to make a display (see Cur w. 15). Sc. to cat a dash

usually in phr. to cut a dash, to make a display (see CUT v. 25), in Sc. to cast a dash.

1715 PENNECUK Tweeddale 16 (Jam.) Large orderly terrace-walks, which in their summer verdure cast a Lonny dash at a distance.

1775 FOOTE Alaid of B. 1. Wks. 1790 IL.

213 The squire does not intend to cut a dash till the spring.

a 1774 FERGUSSON Poems (1789) II. 32-33 (Jam.) Dast gowk, ... Are ye come here... To cast a dash at Reikie's cross? 1848

P. Parley's Ann. III. 246 Mrs. Closs fros cutting a dash, giving large dinner-parties.

1887 Punch 12 Mar. 125/1 My wife and girls will wish to cut a dash.

11. Sporting. A race run in one heat. (U. S.)

11. Sporting. A race run in one heat. (U. S.)
181 Standard 7 Sept. 5/2 They have certainly coined...
11. Each of dash', to signify a race run in one heat.
12. = DASH-BOARD I.
1874 in Knight Dict. Mech. 1893 (used by an Oxford coach-builder in letter).
13. The DASHER of a churn, esp. the plunger of the add project or dash-churn: hence dash-boards,

the old upright or dash-churn; hence dash-bo the fixed beaters in a barrel-churn.

1847 in Halliwell. 1877 in N. W. Linc. Gloss.

14. Comb. dash-guard, the metal plate which protects the platform of a tram-car from being splashed by the horses; dash-lamp, a carriage lamp fixed in the centre of the dash-board or

lamp fixed in the centre of the dash-Doard or 'dash'; 'dash-line = Dash sb. 7; dash-rule (Printing), a 'rule' or strip of metal for printing a dash across a column or page. Also Dash-Board. 1864 R. H. School Recreal. 120 The dash Lines. above and below, are added only when the Notes ascend above the Staff, or descend below it. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech., Dash-rule

| Dash, sb.2 [Corruption of Dashke, through

|| Dash, 56.2 [Corruption of DASHEE, through taking the pl. dashees as dashes.] A gift, present, gratuity; = DASHEE.

1768 FALCONBRIDGE Afr. Slave Tr. 7 The Kings of Bonny
.. to whom .. they usually make presents (in that country termed dashes). 1867 SNATH Sailor's Word-bk., Dash, the present with which bargains are sealed on the coast of Africa. 1881 Mem. Geo. Thomson ix. 119 We called in the head man and gave him a dash proportioned to the kindness with which he had received us.

Hence Dash 2. to give a present to to the 'tin'.

with which he had received us.

Hence **Dash** v., to give a present to, to 'tip'.

1861 Du Challlu Equat. Afr. xiii. 1911... offered to dash him (give him some presents).

1882 Mem. Geo. Thomson x. 139 The head man had dashed him a hog. **Dash**, adv. [The stem of Dash v. used adverbially: cf. bang, crash, etc.] With a dash: see the various senses of the sb. and vb.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Rehearsal III. i. (Arb.) 67 Tother's... at him again, dash with a new conceipt. a 1790 Dryden (J.), The waters .. with a murmuring sound, Dash, dash, upon the ground, To gentle slumbers call. 1784 'G. Gambado' Acad. Horsemen (1809) 22 Fall in with a hackney coach, and he [a horse] will carry you slap dash against it. Mod. The boat went dash against the rocks. **Dash-board.** [f. Dash v. and sb. + Board.]

1. A board or leathern apron in the front of a vehicle, to prevent mud from being splashed by

vehicle, to prevent mud from being splashed by the heels of the horses upon the interior of the

the heels of the horses upon the interior of the vehicle. Also, movable sides to a cart for the same purpose (Halliwell).

1890 I.ANG Wand. India 172 He fell asleep, his feet over the dashboard, and his head resting on my shoulder.

1881 MISS BRADDON Mnt. Royal I. iii. 77 If you fasten the reins to the dashboard, you may trust Felix.

2. The spray-board of a paddle-wheel.

3. Arch. A sloping board to carry off rain-water from the feet of a well.

3. Arch. A sloping board to carry off rain-water from the face of a wall.

1881 Every Man his own Mechanic \$ 1208 A piece of wood attached to the face of the wall at an angle and called a dash-board.

4. In a chum: see Dash sb. 1 13.

Dash-buckler: see Dash v. III.

Dash-buckler: see Dash v. III.

Dash-buckler: see Dash v. III.

1. Struck violently against or by something; splashed; mingled, tempered, etc.: see the verb.

1646 Cashaw Steps to Temple Poems 53 Torn skulls, and dash'd out brains. 1649 H. More Song of Sonl III. App.

12viii, Their dashèd bodies welter in the weedy scum. 1772

17cm & Country Mac. 88 Half a dozen glasses of dashed wine. 1879 Spectator 6 Sept. 1126/2 Seeing it [the garden] present a more or less dashed appearance.

2. Marked with a dash, underlined.

1859 Darwin in Life & Lett. (1887) II. 154 Your dashed 'induce' gives the idea that Lyell had unfairly urged Murray.

3. Lang or college A suphemism for 'downed'.

Murray.
3. slang or colloq. A euphemism for 'damned' (see Dabh v. 11). Hence **Da'shedly** adv.
1881 W. E. Norris Matrimony III. 300 A dashed pack of quacks and swindlers. 1888 J. PAYN Prince of Blood I. xi. 189 He would find himself dashedly mistaken.

|| **Da'shee**, sb. Also 8 dasje. [Given by Atkins, 1723, in a List of 'Negrish words' used on the

1723, in a List of 'Negrish words' used on the Guinea Coast.] A gift, present, gratuity. Hence **Dashee** v., to bestow a dashee on, to 'tip', 1705 Bosman Guinea (1721) 450 After giving them their Dasje or Present, I dealt with them for the Ivory. 1723 J. Atkins Voy. Guinea (1735) 60 The Negrish Language alters a little in sailing. Some Negrish words. Attee ho, how do you do? Dashee, a Present. Tossin, be gone. Yarra, Sick, etc. Ibid. 64 There is a Dashee expected before Ships can wood and water here. Ibid. 100 The Fetish. whom

they constantly Dashee for Health and Safety. *Ibid.* 169 That Captain..had..dashee'd his Negro Friends to go on board and back it.

+ Dashel. Obs. In 6 dasshel(1. [f. DASH v. + -EL 1, -LE instrumental, as in threshel, handle.] +-EL 1, -LB instrumental, as in threshel, handle.]
A brush for sprinkling holy water; an aspergillum.

150a Will of J. Moore (Somerset Ho.), A Holy Water pott
cum le dashell. 1540 Inv. of Plate in Greene Hist. Worcester
II. App. 5 A holy water tynnell of selver and gylte, and
a dasshel to the same, selver and gylte.

Dasher (dæ [51). [-ER 1.]

1. A person who dashes; spec. one who cuts
a dash; a dashing person; a fast young woman
(collog.).

(collog.).

1790 DIBDIN Sea Songs, Old Cunwell (Farmer), My Poll, once a dasher, now turned to a nurse.

1802 Mar. Edge.

1803 Mar. Edge.

1804 Mar. Edge.

1804 Mar. Edge.

1804 Mar. Edge.

1805 Mar. Edge.

1806 Mar. Edge.

1806 Mar. Edge.

1807 Mar. Edge.

1808 Mar. Edge.

1819 John Collection of the same symplement of the same symplement of the same species.

2. That which dashers of the same species.

2. That which dashes; spec. the contrivance for

agitating the cream in a churn.

1833 Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. XIV. 1. 74 The old-fashioned barrel-churn, the dashers of which are fixed.

1874 O. W. Holmas Poet Breakf.-t. i. (1885) 26 The empty churn with its idle dasher.

3. = DASH-BOARD I. U.S.

1858 O. W. Holms One-hoss Shay, Boot, top, dasher, from tough old hide. 1859 — Prof. Breakf.-1. i. (1891) 14 By no means... to put their heels through the dasher.

4. Applied to a hunting-cap.
1802 Shorting Mag. XX. 314 Two new pair of Cordovan boots... and a black velvet dasher from the cap-maker.

5. A dashing attempt, movement, etc. collog. 1884 Punch 18 Oct. 186/1 Drop your curb, pluck up heart, And go at it a dasher!

Dashing (dæ'sin), vôl. sô. [-ING 1.] 1. The action of the verb DASH (q.v.), in various

senses.

1380 Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong, Heurtement, a dashing, a striking. 1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy. II. (1711) 47 This Ice becometh very spungy by the dashing of the Sea. 1805 Souther Madoc in W. xvii, The dashing of the oars awaken'd her. 1880 Hazlitt Lect. Dram. Lit. 15 The roar and dashing of opinions.

2. Splashing; concr. a dash or splash (of mud, etc.): plaster dashed or laid roughly moon a wall:

etc.); plaster dashed or laid roughly upon a wall;

fig. aspersion.

1891 PERCUALL Sp. Dict., Salpicaduras, dashings, conspersiones.

1898 FLORIO, Zaccartille. dashings or spots of durt or mire.

1895 FULER Ch. Hist. v. iv. § 24 There is no dashing on the credit of the Lady, nor any the least insinuations of inchastity.

1809-18 Mar. Eddeworth Absentee ix, The dashing was off the walls, no glass in the windows.

3. colleg. The action of 'cutting a dash'; showy liveliness in dress, manners, etc.

1804 [see Dasher 1]. 1806 Sura Winter in Lond. II. 11 Mere pips of popularity—mere dots of dashing.

2 1847 Mrs. Sherwood Lady of Manor I. ix. 381 That most tasteless and disgusting style of manners which for some years past has obtained the name of dashing; by which term is generally understood all that is ungracious, ungenteel, and repulsive.

4. Comb. dashing-iron, the iron frame by which

4. Comb. dashing-iron, the iron frame by which the dash-board is fixed to the carriage; dashing-

the dash-board is fixed to the carriage; dashing-leather, a leathern dash-board.

a zeu Hook Martha, They slipped over the dashing iron between the horses. 1794 W. FELTON Carriages (1801)

1. 206 A dashing leather is fixed on the fore part of a Carriage, to prevent the dirt splashing against the passenger.

Darshing, ppl. a. [-ING 2.]

1. That dashes; that beats violently against something, enleshing.

1. That dasnes; that bear thing; splashing.

c1325 E. E. Allil. P. C. 312 by stryuande stremez. In on daschande dam, dryuez me ouer. 1626 EARLE Microcasm., Tanerne (Arb.) 34 Like a street in a dashing showre. 1839 T. Beale Sperm Whale 391 The howling winds and dashing waves.

2. Characterized by prompt vigour of action;

Z. Characterized by prompt vigour of action; spirited, lively, impetuous.

1796 Br. Warson Apol. Bible 271 Even your dashing Matthew could not be guilty of such a blunder. 1796 Burke Lett. moble Ld. Wks. 1842 II. 267 In the dashing style of some of the old declaimers.

1874 Green Short Hist. ii. § 7. 05 A bold, dashing soldier.

18 He drove away at a dashing pace.

3. Given to fashionable and striking display in

manners and dress; that is a 'dasher'.

1801 MAR. Edgeworth Belinda xix, Mrs. Freke. was a dashing, fashionable woman.

1824 W. IRVING T. Trav.

II. 39 She had two dashing daughters, who dressed as fine as dragons.

as dragons.
b. transf. Of things: Fashionably showy; stylish, 'swell'.
1816 J. Scott Vis. Paris (ed. 5) 75 The dashing colonnade of the Garde Meuble. 1847 DR QUINCEY Sp. Mil. Nun vi. (1853) 12 A dashing pair of Wellington trousers.

chingly (dæ finli), adv. [-LY 2.] In a

dashing manner or style.

1803 CHALMERS Let. in Life (1851) I. 476 They were determined to go dashingly to work.

1804 Tales (1851) I. xvi. 25 In a smart chaise, a dashingly dressed gentleman and lady.

1870 DASKNI Ann. Eventful Life (ed. 4) iii. 69 None of that dashingly destructive work.

Vol. III.

+ Da shism. Obs. nonce-wd. The character of

having dash, or being a 'dasher'.

1788 V. Knox Winter Even. xxviii. (R.), He must fight aduel, before his claim to complete heroism, or dashism, can

a duel, before his claim to complete heroism, or dashism, can be universally allowed.

Dash-pot, Dash-wheel: see Dash v. III.

Dashy (dæ'fi), a. [f. Dash v. and sb. + -Y.]

1. Showy, ostentatiously fashionable, stylish;

= Dashing ppl. a. 3, 3 b. colloq.

1828 Blackw. Mag. XI. 390 New rugs, with swans and leopards, all so dashy. 1835 Fraser's Mag. XII. 186 Dashy suburban congregations.

2. Characterized by hastiness of execution.

1844 Lb. Brougham A. Lunel III. v. 147 The style was.. somewhat dashy, and here and there a little indistinct.

3. Marked with dashes or strokes. nonce-use.

1826 Dickens Lett. (1880) I. 425 Many a hand(writing) have I seen..some loopy, some dashy, some large, some small.

\*\*mail.

† **Dasiberd.** Obs. Also dasy-, daysy-, dasa-, dose-, dosa-, dosi-, dosiberd(e, dose-beirde. [The better form is prob. dasyberd = dasy-beard: see DAZY a. inert, dull. Mätzner

dasy-beard: see DAZY a. inert, dull. Mätzner compares LG. disbart, and the same notion appears in Lowland Sc. dulbart, dulbert = dull-beard, dullard.] A stupid fellow, dullard, simpleton. c 1400 Sowdone Bab. 1707 Trusse the forth eke, sir Dasaberde. 14. Nom. in Wr.-Wilcker 694/22 Hite duribuccus, a dasyberd. 1488 Medulla Gram. in Promp. Parv. 114 Duribuccus, bat neuer openeh his mouh, a dasiberde. la 1500 Chester Pl. Xii. 5 (MS. of 1503) There is a Doseberd [v. r. Dosseberde] I wolde dear, That walkes about wyde-where. Ibid. 94 Some other sleight I must espie This Dosaberd [v. r. Doziberde] for to destroy.

Dasill, dasle, obs. forms of DAZZLE.

Dasje, Daskand: see DASHEE, DASCAN.

Dasometer, bad form for DASYMETER.

Dasometer, bad form for DASYMETER.

Dass, Sc. var. of Dess, layer, stratum, ledge. Dasse, var. Das; obs. form of Dash.

Dassel(1, obs. form of Dazzle.

| Da'ssy. [ad. Du. dasje, dim. of das, DAS.]
The Cape daman, Hyrax capensis; = DAS 2.
1882 Mrs. Hickford Lady Trader 106 A dassy, or rock

Dastard (da stărd), sb. and a. Also 6 daster. [Known only from 15th c. Notwithstanding its French aspect (cf. bastard) it appears to be of Eng. The Promptorium identifies it in sense formation. with dasiberde; cf. also dasart, of kindred derivation and meaning; these make it probable that the element dast is = dased dull, stupid, inert, f. dase, DAZE: cf. other native formations with the suffix -ard, as dasart, drunkard, dullard, laggard, sluggard.] A. sb. +1. One inert or dull of wit, a dullard; a sot. Obs.

† 1. One inert or dull of wit, a dullard; a sot. Obs.
c 1440 Promp. Parv. 111 Daffe, or dastard, or he bat
spekythe not yn tyme, oridineus. Ibid. 114 Dastard, or
dullarde, dunibuctius (P. vel dunibuccus). c 1440 York
Myst. xxxii. 88 What dastardis! wene ye be wiser ban we?
1509 BARCLAY Shyp of Folys (1570) 192 These dronken dastardes.. drinke till they be blinde. 1530 PALSGR. 212/1
Dastarde, extourdy, butarin. 1555 HULGET, Dastard,
excors...socors, vecors.
2. One who meanly or basely shrinks from danger;

a mean, base, or despicable coward; in modern esp. one who does malicious acts in a cowardly,

esp. one who does malicious acts in a cowardly, skulking way, so as not to expose himself to risk. [1470-85 MALORY Arthur IX. iv, As a foole and a dastard to alle knyghthode.] 1526 Skelton Magnyl. 2220 Thou false harted dastarde, thou dare not abyde. 21337 Thersites in Hail. Dodsley I. 395, I shall make the dasters to renne into a bag, To hide them fro me. 1593 Shaks. Rick. II, 1. 100 Before this out-dar'd dastard. a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) III. 41 He was, though a dwarf, no dastard. 1715 Pope Iliad II. 427 And die the dastard first, who dreads to die. 1770 LANGORNE Plutarth (1879) II. 602/2 The greatest dastard and the meanest wretch in the world. 1808 Scott Marm., Lochinnar, A laggard in love and a dastard in war. 1870 BRYANT Iliad I. II. 52 What chief or soldier bears a valiant heart, And who are dastards.

B. adj. Characterized by mean shrinking from

bears a valiant heart, And who are dastards.

B. adj. Characterized by mean shrinking from danger; showing base cowardice; dastardly.

cz489 Caxton Blanchardyn liv. 219 Casting away his dastard feare. 2508 Noboly & Someb. (1878) 292 Hot dastards coward in the world. 2502 and Pt. Retirm fr. Parnass. 11L v. (Arb.) 48 To waile thy haps, argues a dastard minde. 2725 Pore Odyss. 1v. 447 A soft, inglorious, dastard train. 2866 Neale Sequences & Hymns 125 We fling the dastard question from us!

C. Comb., as dastard-like adj. or adv.
2835 Lytton Riensi 1. iii, The clients of the Colonna, now pressing, dastard-like, round the disarmed and disabled smith.

pressing, dastard-like, round the disarmed and disabled smith.

+ Da'stard, v. Obs. [f. prec.: cf. Coward v.]

trans. To make a dastard of; to cow, terrify.

1593 Nashe Christ's T. (1613) 73 My womanish stomacke hath serued me to that, which your man-like stomackes are dastarded with. 1620 Shelton Quiz. III. xxvi. 186 The Scholar was frighted, the Page clean dastarded. 1665 Dryden Ind. Empr. 11. i, I'm weary of this Flesh, which holds us here, And dastards manly Souls with Hope and Fear.

+ Da'stardice, -ise. Obs. [f. Dastard 5b. + -ise, -ice, after Cowardice.] Mean or base cowardice.

cowardice.

Tog Florio Montaigne III. v. (1634) 498 His faintnesse, dastardise, and impertinencie. 1748 Richardson Clarism Wks. 1883 VII. 143, I was upbraided with ingratitude, dastardice, and [etc.].

Da'stardize, v. [f. Dastard sb. + -ize : cf.

COWARDIZE (of same age).] = DASTARD 20. + 12E; Cl. COWARDIZE (of same age).] = DASTARD 20. c 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) II. 16 To dastardize or cowe your spirits. a 1700 DRYDRN (J.), Such things. .As.. would dastardize my courage. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) IV. 208 The moment I beheld her, my heart was dastardized. 1841 Tails Mag. 561 To lie.. dastardized in the dust.

Dastardliness (da stărdlines). [f. Dastabbly

Whetst. Y iii, But for every mater to require aied..it might seme mere dastardlinesse.

2. Mean or base cowardliness.

1561 T. Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtyer 1. Civ b, Dastardlines or any other reproche. 1618 T. TAJOR Comm.

7itus i. 14 Alas, our dasterdlines, and timidite, that faint before daies of triall. 1624 Manyon Exp. Lords Pr. Whs. 1870 I. 223 Observe Peter's dastardliness.. a question of the damsel's overturns him. 1807 F. Weangham Serm. Transl. Script. 10 Their proverbial dastardliness of character.

Dastardling. nonce-wd. [f. Dastard 5b. +

-LING, dim. suffix.] A contemptible dastard.

1800 COLERIDGE Piccolom. IV. iii. 53 Will ke, that dastardling, have strength enough [etc.]?

Dastardly (darständli), a. [f. Dastard 5b. +

-LY 1.]

+1. Inert of mind or action; stupid, dull. Obs.
1969 MAPLET Gr. Forest 96 b, The Owle is called the
dastardly Bird: she is of such slouth and sluggishnesse.

2. Like or characteristic of a dastard; showing

2. Like or characteristic of a dastard; showing mean or despicable cowardice.

1376 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 251 A feareful, cowardly, and dastardly loute.

1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1638) 333 Losing courage continually, and dally growing more base and dastardly.

1757 Hume Hist. Eng. II. xxix. 157 The Swiss infantry. behaved in a dastardly manner and deserted their post.

1858 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 207 The most dastardly and perfidious form of assassination.

1879 Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. 1v. 12 III. 19 The slanders of an avowed antagonist are seldom so mean and dastardly as those of a traitor.

1864 Mod. A dastardly outrage.

1865 The Stardly, adv. Obs. [-LY 2.] Like a dastard; in a cowardly manner.

1855 Hulost, Dastardly, or lyke a dastarde, pusillani.

dastard; in a cowardly manner.

1558 HULORT, Dastardly, or lyke a dastarde, pusillanimiter. a 1549 Drumm. or Hawth. Skiamachia Wks. (1711)
201 And the brave men of Scotland all the while shall ly still quiet..calling dastardly upon a parliament

† Dastardness. Obs. [-NESS.]

1. Inertness of understanding, stupidity, dullness.
1558 HULOET, Dastardnes, scorrdia. 1568 TURNER
Herbal II. N iij b, By dastardnes and weiknes of mynde.

2. Base cowardice, dastardliness.
1550 HURNAN Valle, 55 He rebuked him of his dastardnes.

1819 HORMAN Vulg. 55 He rebuked him of his dastardnes and pekishnes. 1839 Fuller Holy War IV. xix. (1840) 211 he dastardness of the Egyptians made these mamalukes dastardness.

Dastardy (da stăidi). arck. Also 6-7 -ie. [f. DASTARD sb. + -7, after cowardy, bastardy.] The quality of a dastard; base or mean cowardice. 1588 Allen Adwon. 19 The whole world deriding our effeminate dastardie. 2611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. viii. 22 Farre from any suspition of dastardy. a 1540 Jackson Creed x1. xxiv. Wks. X. 461 Which did especially aggravate the Israelites dastardy. 2706 Collier Reft. Ridic. 296 Wmust bear with those that are above us. without dastardy and baseness. 1850 Blackie Æschylus II. 168 Why run yet hus. into the hearts of men Scattering dastardy!

Daster, -liness, obs. var. DASTARD, -LINESS. + Daswen, v. Obs. Also 4-5 dasewe(n. [Closely related to dase-n, to Daze. The suffix may be as in herwen, harven, hareven, occurring Dastardy (darstăidi). arch. Also 6-7 -ie.

may be as in herwen, harwen, harewen, occurring beside herijen, herien, mod. harrow and harry, from OE. hergian. The word would thus be a parallel form to \*dasijen, \*dasien, from dasijadj.: see Dazv.] intr. Of the eyes or sight: To be or become dim.

be or become dim.

138a Wyclif Dent. xxiv. 7 The eyge of hym [Moses] daswed not. — 1 Sam. iii. 2 Heli leye in his place, and his eyen daswiden. 21366 Chaucer Blanciple's Prol. 31 Thyn eyen daswen eek [v. rr. dasewen, dasen, dasowebel. 21430 Hymns Virg. (1867) 68 Myn igen daswen myn heer is hoore. c 1440 Promp. Paro. 114 Daswyn' [printed Dasmyn'], or messen as eyys (H., P. dasyn, or myssyn as eyne), caligo. 1496 Dives & Panp. (W. de W.) viii. xvi. 343 Age. feblenesse, dasewynge of syght.

D. pa. pple.

21384 Chaucer H. Fame II. 150 Thou sittest at another booke Tyl fully dasewyd ys thy looke. 14. Hoccleve To 1.4. Bedford o Myn yen hath custumed bysynesse So daswed. 1483 Caxro G. de la Tour F jb, Ye be dasewed and sore dyseased of your syght and wytte.

Dasy(e, obs. form of DAISY, DAZY.

Dasy(h, obs. form of DAISY). Improperly daso-

Dasymeter (desim tai). Improperly daso-. [mod. f. Gr. δασύ-s dense + μέτρον measure.] An instrument for measuring the density of gases.

1872 Years Techn. Hist. Comm. 404 The manometer, or dasometer, for finding the density or rarity of the atmosphere are the measuring that the stronger of the strong

Dasyphyllous (dæsif·ləs), a. Bot. [f. Gr. δασύ-r rough, hairy + φύλλ-ον leaf + ous.] 'Having hairy or woolly leaves' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Dasypod (dæ'sipρd). Zool. [f. generic name Dasypus, ad. Gr. δασύπους, δασυποδ-, hairy or roughfooted.] Of or pertaining to Dasypus, a genus of armadillos; an animal of this genus. Hence Dasypodid sb., Dasypodine a.

|| Dasyprocta (dæsiprρ'ktă). Zool. [mod.L., f. Gr. δασύπρωκτ-ος having hairy buttocks (f. δασύ-s hairy + πρωκτύς buttocks).] A genus of South and Central American rodents, the agoutis. Hence Dasyproctid a. (sb.), Dasyproctine a.

1875 BLAKE Zool. 67 Hares are rarest in South America, where their place is occupied by the Cavies and dasyproctine Rodents.

Rodents.

Dasypygal (dæsipəi găl), a. Zool. [mod. f. Gr. δασύντγ-ος (f. δασύν s hairy + πτη rump, buttocks).] Having hairy buttocks, rough-bottomed.

1875 ΒΙΑΚΕ Ζοοί. 17 The higher dasypygal or anthropoid

1875 BLAKE Zool. 17 The higher dasypygal or anthropoid Apes.

Dasyure (dæ'si,'iū'·1). Zool. [ad. mod.L. dasyūrus, f. Gr. δασύ-s rough, hairy + οὐρά tail.]

An animal of the genus Dasyurus or subfamily Dasyurine, comprising the small carnivorous marsupials of Australia and Tasmania, also called the stailed encourses or tractive cote.

brush-tailed opossums' or 'native cats'.

1839-47 Topo Cycl. Anat. III. 261/2 The Opossums resemble in their dentition the Bandicoots more than the Dasyures. 1881 Times 28 Jan. 3/4 The smaller pouched herbivores have their slayers in the 'native devil' (sarco-philus), and in the dasyures or native cats.

Hence Dasyurine a. Zool., belonging to the subsample processing.

Hence **Dayu'rine** a. Zool., belonging to the subfamily Dasyurina.

1839-47 Todd Cycl. Anat. III. 260/1 In...its hinder feet Myrmecobius resembles the Dasyurine family.

Dat, obs. form of DAUT v., Sc. to fondle.

Data (dē'-tā), pl. of DATUM, q.v.

Datable, dateable (dē'-tāb'l), a. [f. DATE v. + -ADLE.] Capable of being dated.

1837 Fraser's Mag. XVI. 401 Dateable contemporary inscriptions. 1884 Aihenzum 19 Jan. 94/1 The oldest datable Reynolds in the gallery.

Datal (dē'-tāl), a. rare. [f. L. datum DATE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to date; chronological.

Datal (de'tal), a. rare. [t. L. datum DATE +
-AL.] Of or pertaining to date; chronological.

1886 Bradshaw's Railw. Manual, The Parliamentary
Intelligence...first appears in datal order.

Datal, dataller: see DAYTALE, DAYTALER.

Datary (de'tar). [ad. mod.L. datarius, It.
datario, f. L. dat-um, It. dato, DATE: ancient L.
had datarius adj. in sense 'to be given away'.]

1. An officer of the Papal Court at Rome, charged
with the duty of registering and dating all bulls

with the duty of registering and dating all bulls and other documents issued by the Pope, and re-

and other documents issued by the Pope, and representing the Pope in matters relating to grants, dispensations, etc.

1537 KNIGHT in Pocock Rec. Ref. I. xxviii. 58 The datary hath clean forsaken the court.

1533 Bonner Let. to Hen.

1711 in Froude Hist. II. 145. I desired the datary to advertise his Holiness that I would speak with him.

1651 W. B. Hist. Roman Concluve i. 2 The Datary, the Secretaries, and all such as have in their keeping the Seals of the deceased Pope, are obliged to surrender them.

1835 C. Butler Bk. R. C. Church 112 The lips of a Roman datary would water at the sight of a bill of an English proctor.

123. An expert in dates; a chronologer. Obs. rare.

1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. III. 187 Die quinto Elphegi. I am not Datary enough to understand this.

1652 I according to the Control of Portland, February 17 [1622].

Da tary 2. [ad. mod.L. datāria : see prec.] The office or function of dating Papal bulls and other documents; a branch of the Apostolic Chancery at Rome separately organized in the

Chancery at Rome separately organized in the 13th c. for this and other purposes: see prec. c. 1645 Howell Lett. (1650) I. 55 Besides the temporal dominions, he hath.. the datary or dispatching of bulls. 1667 Lond. Gas. No. 1461 The next day.. the Datary was kept open, and several businesses dispatcht. 1838 J. R. Hope Scott Let. in Mem. (1884) I. ix. 168 It is supposed to be in the Datary.

1688 Burnet Lett. Pres. State of Italy 113 It may bring in more profit into the Datary Court.

1688 Burnet Lett. Pres. State of Italy 113 It may bring in more profit into the Datary Court.

1689 Burnet Lett. Pres. State of Italy 113 It may bring in more profit into the Datary Court.

1680 Burnet Lett. Pres. State of Italy 113 It may bring in more profit into the Datary Court.

1681 Burnet Lett. Pres. State of Italy 113 It may bring in more profit into the Datary.

1682 Burnet Lett. Pres. State of Italy 113 It may bring in more profit into the Datary.

now datte: -L. dactyl-us, a. Gr. δάκτυλοs date, orig. finger. The OF. came through intermediate forms \*dactele, dacte; cf. Pr. dáctil, dátil, Sp. dátil, Olt. dattilo (whence Ger. dattel, etc.), mod.It. dattero.]

1. The fruit of the date-palm (Phanix dactyling) and the palm (Phanix dactyling) and the palm (Phanix dactyling).

fera), an oblong drupe, growing in large clusters, with a single hard seed or stone, and sweet pulp; it forms an important article of food in Western Asia and Northern Africa, and is also dried and

Asia and Northern Africa, and is also dried and exported to other countries.

2390 S. Eng. Leg. 1, 380/115 A 3eord of palm cam in is hond... be 3eord was ful of Dates. 21400 Laufranc's Cirurg.

307 It is schape as it were be stoon of a date. 21400 MAUNDRY. (Roxb.) viii. 30 Palme treesse berand dates. 3553 EDEN Trait. New Ind. (Arb.) 19 A tree... which bringeth foorth dates lyke vnto the Palme tree. 2653 MOURET & BENNET Health's Improv. (1746) 207 Dates are usually put into stew'd Broths. and restorative Cullices. 1718 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs 1. 136 Dates... serve for the Subsistence of more than an hundred Millions of Souls. 1870 Years Nat. Ilist. Comm. 183 The best dates come to us from Tunis, viå Marseilles.

2. The tree which bears dates, the date-palm (Phanix dactylifera). Wild Date: an Indian species, P. sylvestris.

a 1400 Pistill of Susan 89 Per weore growyng so grene Pe Date wip be Damesene. Ic 1475 Sqr. lowe Degre 36 The boxe, the beche, and the larel-tre, The date, also the damysè. 1742 COLLIER Orient. Ecl. iv. 51 The date, with snowy blossoms crown'd! 1866 Treas. Bot. 878 Phanix; ylvestris, called the Wild Date, is supposed by some authors to be the parent of the cultivated date.

† 3. Name of a variety of plum. Obs.
1864 Evelyn Kal. Hort. (1720) 214 Plums, Imperial, Blue, White Dates.

4. Comb., as date-fruit, -grove, -stone, -tree; date-bearer, a date-tree bearing fruit; date-brandy, an intoxicating liquor from the fermented sap of the date-tree; date-disease, a distemper also called Aleppo boil; date-fever = DENGUE (see quot.); date-palm = sense 2; date-plum, the fruit of species of Diospyros (N.O. Ebenacee), having a flavour like that of a plum; also the tree itself; date-shell, a mollusc of the genus Litho-danus; which huvrows in stone or rook - so called itself; date-shell, a mollusc of the genus Litho-domus, which burrows in stone or rock; so called from its shape; cf. It. dattero, dattilo 'also a kinde of hard shell fish' (Florio 1598); date-sugar, sugar from the sap of the wild date-tree of India;

of hard shell fish' (Florio 1598); date-sugar, sugar from the sap of the wild date-tree of India; date-wine, wine made by fermenting the sap of the Phanix dactylifera and other species.

1880 L. Wallace Ben-Har 225 The sky palely blue through the groinery of countless 'date-bearers.

1897 MAGININ Red.

1898 The Wallace Ben-Har 225 The sky palely blue through the groinery of countless 'date-bearers.

1897 MAGININ Red.

1898 The Ziemssen's Cycl. Med. II. 508 At Port Said... it [dengue] was epidemic every year at the season of the date-harvest, and thus acquired the name of 'date-fever.

1894 J. Colbonne Hicks Pasha 85 The river... is lined with stately 'date-groves.

1897 A. B. Edward De Nile iii. 57 A dense, wide-spreading forest of stately date-palms.

1896 Treas. Bod. 411 The fruit of the Chinese 'Date Plum, Diaspyros Kaki, is as large as an ordinary apple... D. virginiana is the Virginian Date Plum or Persimon... The fruit... is an inch or more in diameter.

1898 Syd. Soc. Lex., Date plum, Indian. common name for the fruit of the Diospyros lotus.

1896 The 'date-shell' bores into corals, shells, and the hardest limestone rocks.

1896 Adubery Mile. (1721) 60

Take 6 or 10 'Date-stones, dry... pulverize, and searce them.

1896 Oyen And Syd. Vill. 100, 'Date-trees love a light and sandie ground.

1892 Romp Cycl. XVIII. 100, 'Date-trees love a light and sandie ground.

1892 Anson Fliny XIII. 10. (18.), Date-trees love a light and sandie ground.

1892 Alson 5-6 Sc. dait. [a. F. date, OF, also datte (13th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp., It. data fem.:—L. data fem. sing. (or neuter) of datus given. In ancient L., the date of a letter was expressed thus 'Dabam Rome prid. Kal. Apr.', i. e. 'I gave or delivered (this) at Rome on the 31st March', for which the later formula was 'Data Rome, given at Rome', etc. Hence data the first word of the formula was used as a term for the time and place therein stated. Cf. postscript, etc.]

1. The specification of the time (and often the

time and place therein stated. Cf. postscript, etc.]

1. The specification of the time (and often the place) of execution of a writing or inscription, place) of execution of a writing or inscription, affixed to it, usually at the end or the beginning.

2x30 Stans Pure of in Babees Bk. 33 In bis writynge, bous ber be no date.

\$\frac{1}{2}\sigma \frac{1}{2}\sigma \frac{1}{2}\si

2. The precise time at which anything takes place or is to take place; the time denoted by the date of a document (in sense 1).

c 1330 R. Brunne Chrom. (1810) 47 Pat tyme he died. Pe date was a bousand & sextene mo. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. XIII. 269 In be date of owre dryste, in a drye apprile, A bousande and thre hondreth tweis thretty and ten. c 1400 Maundey. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Pe date when bis was writen. was ii sere before be incarnacion of Criste. 1607 Shaks. Timos III. 29 His days and times are past, And my reliances on his fracted dates Haue smit my credit. 1776 Trial of Nundocomary 74/2 When was it?—I only remember the sum: I do not remember the date. 1838 Lytton Leila II. i, That within two weeks of this date thou bringest me.. the keys of the city. 1893 Weekly Notes 68/2 Up to the date at which he received notice.

received notice.

b. More vaguely: The time at which something happened or is to happen; season, period.

c133 E. E. Allit. P. A. 540 Pe date of be daye be lorde con knaw. c1400 Maundev. (1839) iii. 18 The Date whan it was leyd in the Erthe. 1639 tr. Du Bosq's Compt. Woman 11. 32, I would faine know.. of what date they would have their Habits. 1647 CLARENDON Hitt. Reb. 1. (1843) 17/1. From these.. circumstances.. the duke's ruin took its date. 1764 GOLDSM. Trav. 133 Not far remov'd the date, When commerce proudly flourish'd through the state. 1828 CARLYLE Misc. I. 222 Up to this date Burns was happy.

3. The period to which something ancient belongs; the age (of a thing or person).

CIZZES E. E. Allit. P. A. 1039 Vchon in scrypture a name con plye, Of Israel barnez folewande her datez. Pat is to say, as her byrp whatez. 1876 FLERING Panopl. Epist. 415 This our common wealth, last in date, but first in price. 1609 Br. NICOLSON To Ralph Thorresby (T.). The best rules for distinguishing the date of manuscripts. 1832 W. IRVING Alhambra I. 50 The Torres Vermejos, or vermilion towers... are of a date much anterior to the Alhambra. 1864 TERNING Norm. Cong. (1876) III. Xiii. 291 Rich in antiquities of Roman date.

4. The time during which something lasts; period, season; duration; term of life or existence. 13.. Chron. Eng. 972 in Ritson Met. Rom. II. 310 Thah the sone croune bere The fader hueld is date here. 1286 Chaucke Can. Yom. Prol. 47 858 Neuere to thryue were to long a date. 1874 Chyo. Secrets 421 So to perseuere and lastyn a long date. 1874 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. 153 Miserablie finishinge the date of her dayse. 1867 MILTON P. L. XII. 549 Ages of endless date Founded in righteousness. 1867 Daybon Aurrangs. IV. 1. 1725 To lengthen out his Date A Day. 1782 Cowper Lett. 11 Nov., When the date of youth is once expired. 1860 R. Bridges Shorter Poems III. vi, Her [a flower's] brief date.

5. The limit, term, or end of a period of time, or of the duration of something. Obs. or arch. 1338 E. E. Allit. P. A. 492 Per is no date of hys godnesse. 1447 Bokenham Seyntys (Roxb.) 41 Fer in age I am runne and my lyves date Aprochith faste. 1859 Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 129 The dolefull dayes draw slowly to theyr date. a 1600 Raleigh Poems, Reply to Marlows vi, But could youth last, and love still breed, Had joyes no date, nor age no need. 18600 Raleigh Poems, Reply to Marlows vi, But could youth last, and love still breed, Had joyes no date, nor age no need. 18600 Raleigh Poems, Reply to Marlows vi, But could youth last, and love still breed, Had joyes no date, nor age no need. 18600 Raleigh Poems, 1874 Cowper Task v. 590 All has its date below; the fatal hour Was registered in Heaven ere time

to the time; obsolete, antiquated; also advb., as in to go out of date, to become obsolete or old-fashioned. (Brought, written, posted) up to date: said in book-keeper's phrase of accounts, a journal, ledger, etc.; hence, fig. up to the knowledge, requirements, or standard of the time (colloq.).

1608 ROWLANDS Hum. Looking Gl. 10 Choller is past, my anger's out of date. 1707 COLLER Refl. Ridic. 291 Till she's out of Date for Matrimony. a 1734 North Exam. 111. vi. § 13 (1740) 432 With his wire-drawn Slanders and out-of-date Reflections. 1842 MEDWIN CONVERT. Byron (1830) I. 124 Shakespeare's Comedies are quite out of date; many of them are insufferable to read. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1870) II. App. 538 An idea which had altogether gone out of date. 1890 DILKE Probl. Gr. Brit. I. p. vii, I. tried to bring my volumes up to date. 1893 Westm. Gas. 9 Mar. 6/3 The two gentlemen. who invented the Gaiety buriesque' up to date'—and gave this detestable phrase to the language.

8. Comb., as date-stamping; date-line, a line

8. Comb., as date-stamping; date-line, a line relating to dates; spec. the line in the Pacific Ocean (theoretically coincident with the meridian of 180° from Greenwich) at which the calendar day is reckoned to begin and end, so that at places east and west of it the date differs by one day; date-mark sb., a mark showing the date; spec. a letter stamped upon gold or silver plate, denoting the year of manufacture; hence as vb. (none-wd.), to

year of manufacture; hence as vb. (nonce-wd.), to mark with something that shows the date or age. 1880 Libr. Univ. Know. VIII. 80 \*Date-lines.. occur in the Pacific Ocean between islands that have received dates by eastward, and .. by westward communication. 1890 N. Y. Nation 21 Apr. 304/1 He has provided an index, but .. so simple a device as the running date-line should not have been neglected. 1850 Ecclesiologist X. 181 It is devoid of distinctive \*date-marks, except the vague pointed vaulting. 1890 Whituker's Almanack 636 By the following table of date-marks the age of any piece of plate manufactured in London and assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall may be ascertained. 1891 Times 12 Oct. 9/5 Each one [guess] has been date-marked, so to speak, by the peculiar beliefs. of the time or of the place. 1886 Pall Mall G. 12 Aug. 5/2 The \*date-stamping apparatus on the counter [of a ticket-office].

Date (d2it), v. [f. Date sb.2: cf. F. dater, Sp. datar to date.]

1. trans. To affix the date to (a writing, etc.); to

1. trans. To affix the date to (a writing, etc.)

1. trans. To affix the date to (a writing, etc.); to furnish or mark with a date. A letter is said to be dated from the place of writing named in it.

1433 E. E. Wills (1882) 94 Dated, 3ere & day aboveseyd.

1539 PALSCR. 507/1 Bycause you use nat to date them [letters], I wotte nat whyther to sende to you. 1682 SCAR-LETT Exchanges 100 A Bill dated the 30th of January.

1712 STEELE Spect. No. 308 F 5 The following Letter..

2122 Elizabeth opened the letter.. It was dated from Rosings at eight o'clock in the morning. 1893 Law Times XCV.

223/2 A blank transfer.. neither dated nor executed by the bank nor stamped.

23. To ascertain or fix the date or time of (an event. etc.): to refer or assign to a certain date. to

event, etc.); to refer or assign to a certain date, to reckon as beginning from (some time or event).

1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy Prol., Of theyr death he dateth not the yeare. 1654 Whittlock Zootomia 207 That the yeare of their Maioralty may date the building, or repaire of some Conduit. 1654 Priora Hymn to Sun ii, From the blessings they bestow, Our times are dated, and our eras

move. 1720 Swift Mod. Education, I date from this zera the corrupt method of education among us. 1844 Lingard Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1838) II. ix. 52 Every Christian Church which dates its origin from any period before the Reformation. 1865 Tylor Early Hist. Man. v. 91 The art of dating events.

events.

b. To reckon chronologically or by dates.

183. Byron To C'tess Blessington iv, My life is not dated by years—There are moments which act as a plough.

1837 DISRAELI Venetia II. i, Life is not dated merely by years.

c. absol. To count the time, reckon.

a 1948 Bentley (J., Whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or date from the late æra of about six thousand years.

1807 Med. Prol. XVII. 27 Six full days had. passed. dating from the time when the eruption appeared.

181 To put an end or period to Obe.

had. passed. dating from the time when the eruption appeared.

†3. To put an end or period to. Obs.

1589 Greene Menaphon (Arb.) 25 Alledging how death at the least may date his miserie. 1612 T. TAYLOR Comm.

Titus iii. 2 The precept is neuer dated, but in full force.

21618 SYLVESTER Epist. v. 11 His matchlesse Art, that never age shall date.

†4. To assign a time or duration to. Obs. rare.

1676 HALE Contempl. 1. 67 The studies of Policy, Methods of War. are all dated for the convenience and use of this life.

†5. To give (oneself) out as. Obs. rare.

1612 CHAPMAN Widowes T. Plays 1873 III. 11 A Spartan Lord, dating himselfe our great Viceroies Kinsman.

†6. To date from: to refer or ascribe to (a particular origin). Obs. rare.

1725 N. Robinson Th. Physick 150 As we have dated the immediate Cause of all Acute Diseases, especially Fevers, from the Contraction of the Solids.

7. intr. (for reft.) To bear date, be dated; to be written or addressed from (a specified place).

21850 Rossetti Dante & Circ. 1. (1874) 27 Dante's sonnet probably dates from Ravenna. 1894 Deutsch Rem. 363 A recent. edition dates Wilna 1852. Mod. The letter dates from London.

8. To assign itself or be assigned to a specified

from London.

8. To assign itself or be assigned to a specified time or period; to have its origin, take its rise

time or period; to have its origin, take its rise from a particular time or epoch.

a 1838 E. Everrit (Webster), The Batavian republic dates from the successes of the French arms. 1846 Grote Greece
1. i. I. 68 The worship of the Sminthian Apollo dates before the earliest periods of Æolic colonization. 1855 Kane Arct.

Expl. I. xi. 27 We learned that the house dated back as far as the days of Matthew Stach. 1868 Freeman Norm. Cong.
(1876) II. viii. 177 Two stately parish churches, one of them dating from the days of Norman independence.

b. To rank in point of date or standing with.
1839 Hood Plea Mids. Fairies xxviii, For we are very kindly creatures, dating With Nature's charities.

Date, obs. form of DAUT v. Sc., to fondle.

Dateable: see DATABLE.

Dated (de'tied). 101. a. [f. DATE v. (and sh.2)

Dated (dēi-tèd), ppl. a. [f. DATE v. (and sb.2)

1. Marked or inscribed with a date.

1. Marked or inscribed with a date.

1731 POPE Ep. Burling/on 135 To all their dated Backs he turns you round; These Aldus printed, those Du Süeil has bound. 1881 H. B. WHEATLEY Cath. Angl. Pref. p. ix, The Catholicon is specially valuable as a dated Dictionary.

†2. Having a fixed date or term. Obs.

1366 Marlowe 1st Pt. Tamburl. II. vi, The loathsome circle of my dated life. 1598 NASHE P. Penilesse (ed. 2) 18 b, That can endow your names with neuer dated glory. 1718 D'URFEY Grecian Heroine III. ii. in New Opera's (1721) 122 His dated time comes on.

Dateless (dē'tlies), a. [-LESS.]

1. Without a date, bearing no date, undated.

1644 PRINNE & WALKER Fiennes's Trial 5 A Note. without name or date, with a datelesse, namelesse Paper inclosed. 1798 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. XXVII. 514 A dateless account. inserted after the edict for its abolition.

1891 Spectator 4 Apr., Here is a dateless elimit of thy deere exile. 1644 DARCIE Birth of Heresies 108 Thy datelesse fame. 1811 SHELLEY St. Irvyne Prose Wks. 1888 I. 219 A dateless and hopeless eternity of horror. 1870 Lowell.

St. My Wind. (1886) 164 Immortal as that dateless substance of the soul.

3. Of indefinite duration in the past; so ancient

3. Of indefinite duration in the past; so ancient that its date or age cannot be determined; immemorial.

memorial.

1794 COLERIDGE Poems, Relig. Musings, In the primeval age a dateless while The vacant shepherd wandered with his flock.

1814 Wordsw. Excursion vi. Wks. (1888) 493/2 From dateless usage which our peasants hold Of giving welcome to the first of May.

1849 Ruskin Sen. Lamps iii. § 4. 66 The dateless hills, which it needed earthquakes to lift, and deluges to mould.

4. dial. Out of one's senses, crazed; insensible.

1863. Miss. Gaskell. Sylvia's L. II. 263 Mother is gond dateless wi sorrow.

1867 E. Waugh Dead Man's Dinner 19 (Lanc. Gloss.) They. laid her upo' th' couch cheer, as dateless as a stone.

Hence Datelessness, the quality of being date-

ateless as a stone. Hence **Da telessness**, the quality of being date-

Hence Datelessness, the quality of being dateless; the absence of a fixed limit of time.

1660 T. M. Hitt. Independ. iv. of The Officers of his [Monk's] Army..agreed..that the Parliament intended..to perpetuate the Nations slavery by their datelesness.

Dater (de'toi). [-EK'!] a. One who dates.

b. An apparatus for date-stamping.

1611 COTCR., Dataire, a dater of writings.. the dater, or dispatcher, of the Pope's Bulls; an ordinarie Officer in the Court of Rome. 1887 Richford's Circular, Perpetual hand daters.

Dabe, obs. form of Death.

Dabeit. dabet. etc.: see Daher.

Dapeit, dapet, etc.: see DAHET.
Datholite, erron. var. of DATOLITE.

**Dating** (dēltin), vbl. sb. [-ING l.] The action of the verb DATE, q.v. 1578 Trials of Irelaud, 4c. 19 He was then in London .. as I suppose by the dateing of his Letters. 1891 B. NICHOLSON in Athenseum 10 Jan. 61 2 As other datings of his are apparently advanced one year, his dating requires to be inquired into.

quired into.

Dation (dē<sup>1</sup> sən). [ad. L. datiōn-em, n. of action from dare to give.] The action of giving. † a. Med. A dose. b. Civil Law. A rendering of L. dation, F. dation, the legal act of giving or conferring, e.g. of an office; esp. as distinct from donation.

donation.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dation, a giving, a gift, a dole.
1657 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. 163 That .. quantity of
a medicament which is prescribed .. is a Dosis, for Dosis is
Dation. — Gloss., Dation, the quantity or dosis of any
medicament that is administred to the patient at once. 1889
in Century Dict. (in sense b).

| Datisca (dătiskā). Bot. [mod.L. (Linnæus
gives no source).] The name of a genus of monochlamydeous exogens (N.O. Datiscaces). D. con-

chlamydeous exogens (N.O. Datiscacese); D. can-nabina, the Cretan or Bastard Hemp-plant, is indigenous to Nepaul and the Levant; its leaves contain a colouring matter known as datisca-yeilow, used in dyeing silk, etc. Hence **Datisoin**, a glucoside, C<sub>21</sub> H<sub>22</sub> O<sub>12</sub>, allied to salicin, obtained from the leaves and root of Datisca. **Datisoetin**, C<sub>15</sub> H<sub>16</sub> O<sub>6</sub>, a crystalline product of the decompositions of the decomposition of the decompo tion of datiscin

uon of datiscin. 1863—73 WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 306 The leaves contain a peculiar colouring matter. datisca-yellow. 1bid. 307 Pure datiscin forms colourless silky needles. By boiling with strong potash-ley, it is decomposed with formation of datiscetin.

Datisi (dătəi səi). Logic. The mnemonic term designating the mood of the third figure of syllogisms in which the major premiss is a universal

designating the mood of the third figure of syllogisms in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative (a), and the minor premiss and conclusion particular affirmatives (i, i).

The initial d indicates that the mood may be reduced to Darii of the first figure; the s following the second vowel, that this is done by simple conversion of the minor premiss.

1551 T. Wilson Logike (1560) 30 The third figure. Da. All hipocrites count will workes hie holines. It. Some hipocrites have been Bishoppes. si. Therefore some Bishoppes have coumpted will workes hie holinesse. It. Some hipocrites have been Bishoppes. si. Therefore some Bishoppes have commented will workes hie holinesse. 1654. Z. Coke Art Logick (1657) 136 The Modes of this Figure are six. Called, Daraphi, Felapton, Disamis, Datisi, Bocardo, Ferison.

1864 Bowen Logic vii. 200.

Datism (dē!tiz'm). rare. [ad. Gr. Aāītos µls 'a speaking like Datis (the Median commander at Marathon), i.e. speaking broken Greek' (Liddell & Scott).] Broken or barbarous speech; a fault in speaking such as would be made by one not fully acquainted with the language.

1617 MINSHEU Ductor, Datisme, when by a heape of Synonimaes were rehearse the same things. 1801 Sat. Rev.

14 Nov. 554/2 We can understand that a small Athenian boy should commit a Datism in Latin: but we cannot see why the Roman boy should make a neutre verb transitive.

Dativa (dē! tiv), a. and sb. [al. L. datīvus (see next) + AL.] Belonging to the dative case.

1818 Monthly Mag. XLVI. 322 Instead of the genitival and datival terminations.

Dative (dē! tiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. datīvus of or belonging to giving, 1 dat-us given; in grammar rendering Gr. Soruh( rvoors), from Sorue's of giving nature, t. Sor-6s given.]

A. adj.

1. Gram. The name of that case of nouns in

nature, f. 801-61 given.]

A. adj.

1. Gram. The name of that case of nouns in Aryan and some other languages which commonly denotes the indirect or more remote object of the action of a verb, that to or for whom or which we

action of a verb, that to or for whom or which we do a thing, or to whom we give a thing.

2.140 Gesta Rom. xci. 416 (Add. MS.) The thrid Falle is datif case, for there are some that are prowde for they mow give.

1.250 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, A. serueth many times to expresse the Datiue case: as Te Tay donne à mon fere, I gaue it to my father. 1668 Wilkins Real Chars. 352

The Dative Case is expressed by the Preposition (To). 1879

Rosy Lat. Gram. 1v. ix. \$ 1130 The Dative case is used in two senses only: (A) It expresses the indirect object. (B) It is used predicatively in a quasi-adjectival sense. Mod. The pronouns me, thee, kim, ker, us, you, them, which we now use both as direct and indirect objectives, were originally dative forms; the original accusatives are disused.

4.2. Disposed to give: having the right to give.

dative forms; the original accusatives are disused.

† 2. Disposed to give; having the right to give.

Obs. rare. (In first quot. with play on sense 1.)

14. Piers of Fullham 368 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 15 To knowen folke that ben datyfi: Their purches be called ablatif: They have their igen vocatif. 1656 BLOUNT Glossog r., Dative, that giveth, or is of power to give.

† 3. Of the nature of a gift; conferred or bestowed as a gift. [First ownweed to stating). Ohe

To. Of the nature of a gift; conferred or bestowed as a gift. (Freq. opposed to native.) Obs.

1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 453 All Nobilitie and Gentrie is either, Native, or Dative, that is to say, comment either by Discent, or by Purchase [i.e. acquisition]. 1661 Morgan Sph. Gentry III. iii. 28 The first Native..the second Dative, being given in rewards.

4. Law. a. That may be given or disposed of at pleasure; in one's gift. b. Of an officer: Appointed the statement of the second sec

pointed so as to be removable at pleasure: opposed to perpetual. o. Sc. Law. Given or appointed by a magistrate or a court of justice, not by a testator or by the mere disposition of law; pertaining to

such appointment: as in executor dative, an executor appointed by decree of the commissary when none has been appointed by the deceased, an ad-ministrator; decree dative, a decree appointing an executor dative; testament dative, the decree confirming and conferring full title on an executor dative; tutor dative, a tutor appointed by the Court on the failure of tutors-nominate and tutors-atlaw; tutory dative, the office of a tutor dative. d. Tutor dative, in Kom. Law, one appointed by

law; tutory dative, the office of a tutor dative.

d. Tutor dative, in Kom. Law, one appointed by the testator, as distinguished from tutor optive.

1533-6 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 28\$15 Pryours or governours datys emovable from tyme to tyme. 1575 T. Huntar v. D. Hunter in Ballour Practicks 115 Sum tutoris ar testamentaris, sum tutoris of law, and sum ar tutoris dative. The tutor dative is maid and gevin be the King. 1651 N. BACON Disc. Goot. Eng. 11. vi. (1739) 29 They shall certify... whether a Prior be perpetual, or dative. 1736 Ayllfte Parergon 265 Those are term'd Dative Executors who are appointed such by the Judges Decree, as Administrators with us here in England. 1734 Erskine Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 85 If no tutor of law demands the office, any person. may apply for a tutory-dative. 1796 (title), The Testament Dative, and Inventory of the debts... justly owing to umquhile Robert Burns... at the time of his decease... said thfully made out and given up by Jean Armour, widow of the said defunct, and executrix quarelict, decerned to him by decreet dative of the Commissary of Dumfries. 1248 Wharnon Law Lex., Dative... that which may be given or disposed of at will and pleasure. 1265 Sat. Rev. 25 May 542 In the fourth year of Henry V, all the dative alien priories were dissolved and granted to the Crown. 1880 Murneron Gaius 1. \$ 154 Tutors appointed in a testament by express nomination are called tutors dative; those selected in virtue of a power of option, tutors optive.

B. 50. (ellipt. use of the adj.)

Caram. Short for dative case: see A.
1520 Wuitinkton Vulg. (1527) 11 Somtyme in the stede of genytiue case he will have a datyue. 1751 Harris Hermes

1. Gram. Short for dative case: see A.

1530 WHITHNON Vulg. (1527) 11 Somtyme in the stede of
genytiue case he wyll haue a datyue. 1751 HARRIS Hermes
11. iv. (1786) 287 The Dative, as it implies Tendency to, is
employed...to denote the Final Cause. 1861 Max MÜLLER
Sc. Lang. vi. 208 The locative may well convey the meaning of the dative.

attrib. 1868 G. Stephens Runic Mon. I. 260 Other
examples of this. dative-ending.

† 2. Sc. Law. A decree dative: see A. 4 c. Obs.

1564 Act of Sederunt 24 July (Jam.), We haif given...
power to our saids Commissaries of Edinburgh, to give
datives, and constitute. executors-datives. 1666 Instruct.
Commissaries in Acts Sedt. 1553-1700 p. 95 In either nearest
of kin, executor or creditor shall desire to be confirmed...ye
shall confirm your procurator fiscal, datives always being
duly given thereto before. After the said datives (but before
confirmation).

duly given thereto before. After the said daily established. **Datively** (del-tivli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

Grant. In the dative case; as a dative.

1886 Century Mag. XXXII. 898 The pronoun of the first or second person, used datively.

Dativo-(delivo), combining form of L. dativus,

DATIVE, used in adverbial comb. with other additables. jectives.

1888 F. Hall in Amer. Frul. Philol. III. 17 Our infinitive, where to precedes it, having been generally, of old, dativo-gerundial (i.e. of the nature of a dative gerund).

Datolite (dertolait). Min. Also erron. datholite (Werner). [Named by Esmark 1806: irreg. f. initial part of Gr. δανείσθαι to divide + -λιθος stope: see LUPE! stone: see -LITE.]

A borosilicate of calcium, occurring in glassy

A borosilicate of calcium, occurring in glassy crystals of various colours, in white opaque compact masses, or in botryoidal masses (botryoide).

1808 T. ALLAN Names of Min. 26 Datholite.

1808 DANA Min. 382 Datolite is found in trappean rocks.

|| Dattock (dætek). [Native name in W. Africa.] The hard mahogany-like wood of a West African tree, Detarium senegalense, N.O. Leguminosæ; also the tree itself.

1884 MILLER Plant-m., 'Dattock', of W. Tropical Africa.

|| Datum (dæ'tom). Pl. data (dæ'tă). [L. datum given, that which is given, neut. pa. pple. of dare to give.] A thing given or granted; something known or assumed as fact, and made the basis of reasoning or calculation; an assumption

of dare to give.] A thing given or granted; something known or assumed as fact, and made the basis of reasoning or calculation; an assumption or premiss from which inferences are drawn.

1646 Hammond Wks. (1674) I. 248 (Stanf.) From all this heap of data it would not follow that it was necessary.

1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. 128 Out of what Data arises the knowledge. 1737 Firlining Hist. Register Ded., All.. will grant me this datum, that the said.. person is a man of an ordinary capacity. 1777 Priestley Matt. 4 Spir. (1782) I. Xi. 146 We have no data to go upon. 1807 Hutton Course Math. II. 350 The omission of a material datum in the calculation.. namely, the weight of the charge of powder. 1888 Bryce Amer. Commu. III. kxvi. 9 The historical and scientific data on which the solution. depends.

1863 H. Spencer Princ. Psychol. (1872) II. vi. viii, Mountains.. can have their relative heights determined only by reference to some common datum-line, as the level of the sea. 1869 R. B. Smyth Goldfields Victoria 609 Datum Water. Level, the level at which water was first struck in a shaft sunk on a reef or gutter. 1888 Genes Text-bk. Geol. vii. (1885) 925 The lines of stratification may be used as datumines to measure approximately the amount of rock which has been worn away. 1888 Science 19 June 499 The horizontal datum-plane adopted by German craniologists.

11 Datura (dâtüerà). Bot. [mod.L. ad. Hindi dhatūra, native name of D. fastuosa and D. Metel, common Indian species used to stupefy and poison.]

A genus of poisonous plants (N.O. Solanacee), of which D. Stramonium is the Strammony or Thornapple, supposed to be a native of Western Asia, but now half naturalized over the warmer temperate

DUI now half naturalized over the warmer temperate regions of the world; it is a powerful narcotic. 1668 J. Davies tr. Mandelslo's Trav. 104 A drug which... stupefies his senses. The Indians call this herb Doutro, Doutro, or Datura, and the Turks and Persians, Datula. 1868 BEVERIDGE Hist. India II. Iv. iv. 126 From Hindoos was first learned. the benefit of smoking datura in asthma. attrib. 1883 Century Mag. XXVII. 205 Large white datura blossoms.

Hence **Daturine** (also **Daturia**), the poisonous alkaloid found in the Thorn-apple and other

species; —ATROPINE.

1832 R. Christison *Poisons* (ed. 2) 726 A peculiar alkaloid, which has been named Daturine or Daturia.

species; = ATROPINE.

1828 R. Christison Poisons (ed. 2) 726 A peculiar alkaloid, which has been named Daturine or Daturia.

Dau, var. of Dauw.

Dau (Cursor M. 5108, etc.): see Dawe and Dav.

Daub (dob), v. Forms: 4-7 daube, dawbe, 4-5 dobe, 5 doybe, 5-6 doube, 6-9 dawb, 7-daub. [a. OF. daube-r:—L. dealbare to whiten over, whitewash, plaster, f. de-down, etc. + albare to whiten, f. albus white. The word had in OF. the senses 'clothe in white, clothe, furnish, whitewash, plaster'; in later F. 'to beat, swinge, lamme' (Cotgr.); cf. curry, anoint, etc. All the English uses appear to come through that of 'plaster'.]

1. trans. In building, etc.: To coat or cover (a wall or building) with a layer of plaster, mortar, clay, or the like; to cover (laths or wattle) with a composition of clay or mud, and straw or hay, so as to form walls. (Cf. Dab v. 8.)

1. trans. Allit. P. B. 313 Cleme hit [the ark] with clay comly with-inne, & alle be endentur dryuen daube withouten. 138 Wyclin Lev. xiv. 42 With other cley the hows to be dawbid. 1483 Cath. Angl. 102 Dobe, linere, illinere. 1489 Caxton Faytes of A. II. xxiv. 145 Thys bastylle muste be aduironned with hirdels aboute and dawbed thykke with erthe and clay thereupon. 1518 Barclay Egioges iv. (1570) Civ/1 Of his shepecote dawbe the walles round about. 1520 PALSGR. 507/2 Daube up this wall a pace with plaster... I daube with lome that is tempered with heare or strawe. 1605 Shaks. Lear II. ii. 71, I will tread this vnboulted villaine into morter, and daube the wall of a lakes with him. crysc C. Firnnes Diary (1883) 169 Little hutts and hovels the poor Live in Like Barnes. .. daub'd with mud-wall. 1877 N. W. Line. Gloss. 243 S'und and mud walling, building without bricks or stones, with posts and wattles, or laths daubed over with road-mud.

1877 N. W. Line. Gloss. 243 S'und and mud walling, building without bricks or stones, with posts and wattles, or laths daubed over with road-mud.

288 To plaster, close up, cover over, coat with some sticky or greasy substance, smear.

189

26. To plaster, close up, cover over, coat with some sticky or greasy substance, smear.

1897-8 Br. Hall Sat. vi. i. (R.), Whose wrinkled furrows. Are daubed full of Venice chalk. 1614 — Recoll. Treat.

174 Take away this clay from mine eyes, wherewith alas they are so dawbed up. 1628 A. Fox tr. Wurst Surg.

11. xxviii. 190 She had been plaistered and dawbed with Salves a long time. 1719 DE FOE Crusoe (1840) II. xv. 309

We daubed him all over..with tar. 1832 LANDER Adv. Niger II. viii. 26 The women daub their hair with red clay.

18. 1784 Cowper Task v. 360, I would not be a king to be. daubed with undiscerning praise.

18. To smoor, or law or (a moiet or eticky sub.)

b. To smear or lay on (a moist or sticky sub-

stance). Also fig.

1646 Fuller Wounded Consc. (1841) 289 For comfort daubed on will not stick long upon it. 1750 E. SMITH Compl. Housewife 309 With a fine rag daub it often on the face and hands.

c. To bribe, 'grease'. slang. (Cf. quot. 1876 in

DAUB 3b. 2.)

a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Dawbing, bribing. 1785
GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue, The cull was scragged (hanged) because he could not dawb.

3. To coat or cover with adhering dirt; to soil,

3. To coat or cover with adhering dirt; to soil, bedaub. Also fig.

a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 31 Her heles, the whiche is doubed with filthe. 1535 Jove Apol. Tindale 50 Dawbing eche other with dirte and myer. 1651 C. Cartwright Cerl. Relige. 1. 5 Such. verities, as would have adorned, and not dawb'd the Gospel. 1661 Perrs Diary 30 Sept., Having been very much daubed with dirt, I got a coach and home. 1721 De For Mem. Cavalier (1840) 197 The fall plunged me in a puddle.. and daubed me. 1768-74 Tucker Ll. Nat. (1852) II. 596 Filthy metal that one could not touch without daubing one's fingers. 1840 Dickers Old C. Shop iii, To daub himself with ink up to the roots of his hair. 1881 1887 Art & Rice Chapl. of Fleet 1. Xi. (1883) 89 My name is too deeply daubed with the Fleet mud; it cannot be cleansed.

† 4. To soil (paper) with ink, or with bad or leansed. +4. To soil (paper) with ink, or with bad or

†4. To soil (paper) with ink, or with bad or worthless writing. Obs.

1589 Marprel. Epit. (1843) 6 When men have a gift in writing, howe easie it is for them to daube paper. a 1618 BRADSHAW Unreas. Scharation (1640) 81 In the proofe of the Assumption he daubs sixe pages. 1792 Southey Lett. (1856) 1. 7 The latter loss, to one who daubs so much, is nothing.

5. In painting: To lay on (colours) in a crude or clumsy fashion; to paint coarsely and inartistically. Also absol.

Also absol.

1630 [see Daubed].

1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. v. x.

394 A trovell will serve as well as a pencill to daub on such thick course colours.

1695 Dayden tr. Du Fresnoy's Art

of Painting (L.), A lame, imperfect piece, rudely daubed over with too little reflection, and too much haste. 2706 BUNKE Regic. Peace i. Wks. VIII. 147 The falsehood of the colours which [Walpole] suffered to be daubed over that measure. 1840 Hoop Up the Rhine Introd. 4 It had been so often painted, not to say daubed, already. 1867 TROLLOPE Chron. Barset II. 11. 77 He leaned upon his stick, and daubed away briskly at the background.

† 6. To cover (the person or dress) with finery or or paments in a cover tasteless manner: to bedizen

ornaments in a coarse, tasteless manner; to bedizen.

ornaments in a coarse, tasteless manner; to bedizen. Obs. or dial.

a 1998 GREENE & Lodge Looking Glass Wks. (Ridg.) 124/2 My wife's best gown. how handsomely it was daubed with statute-lace. 1639 tr. Du Bosi's Compl. Woman II.

32 They dawb their habits with gold lace. 1760 Wesley Wks. (1872) III. 13 A person hugely daubed with gold. 1276 Whithy Gloss. 2. v., Daub'd out, tantastically dressed.

† 7. fig. To cover with a specious exterior; to whitewash, cloak, gloss. Obs.

1543 BECON Agri. Swearing Early Wks. (1843) 375 Perjury cannot escape unpunished, be it never so secretly handled and craftily daubed. 1504 SHAKS. Rick. III. 111. v. 29 So smooth he dawb'd his Vice with shew of Vertue. 1658 Young Serm. at Whitehall 29 Dec. 31 To dawb and palliate our faults, is but like keeping our selves in the dark. 1683 tr. Erasmus' Moris Enc. 114 They dawb over their oppression with a submissive flattering carriage. 1785 [see DAUBED].

† b. absol. or intr. To put on a false show; to dissemble so as to give a favourable impression.

©. To pay court with flattery. Obs. or dial.

1605 SHAKS. Lear IV. i. 51 Poore Tom's a cold. I cannot daub it further. 1619 W. WHATELY God's Husb. ii. (1622) 52 What auailed it Ananias and Saphira, to dawbe and counterfeit? 1619 W. SCLATER Exp. 1 Thess. (1630) 288 With such idle distinctions doe they dawbe with conscience. 1650 BAXTER Saints' R. III. xiii. (1662) 508 Do not daub with men, and hide from them their misery or danger. 1276 SOUTH (I.), Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure, it will not daub, nor flatter. 1369 W. it Dy Glass. Daubing. paying court for the sake of advantage. 1277 Holderness Gloss., Daub, to flatter, or besmear with false compliment, with the object of gaining some advantage.

Daub ((d\overline{O}), 5b. [f. DAUB v. In some dialects (dob,

Daub (dob), sb. [f. Daubv. In some dialects (dob,

dab), whence the spelling dab: cf. DAB sb. 12.]

1. Material for daubing walls, etc.; plaster, rough mortar; clay or mud mixed with stubble or chaff, mortar; clay or mud mixed with stubble or chaff, used with laths or wattle to form the walls of cottages, huts, etc. Hence waltle and daub (also dab).

1446 Yatton Churchw. Acc. (Somerset Record Soc. 82), Item for ryses for the dawbes... ijd. 1481-90 Howard Honseh. Brs. (Roxb). 514 Payd... for bryngyng of dawbe and cley in to the said castell. 1897 Manch. Crt. Leet Rec. (1885) III. 18 For yo cariage of any mucke, dunge, dawbe, clay. 1628 R. Hawkins Yoy. S. Sea (1847) 113 The soyle... which, with water... they make into clay, or a certaine dawbe. 1882 Livingstons Tran. xix. 360 Traders' houses... built of wattle and daub. 1894 R. F. Burton Gorilla L. III. 22 Heaps of filthy hovels, wattle and daub and dingy thatch. 1884 Cheshire Gloss. 279 A raddle and dobe house. b. Anything that is daubed or smeared on. C. fig. Insincere compliments, flattery. dial.

1602 Narcissus 209 (1893) Though with the dawbe of prayse I am loath to lome her. 1693 Dryden Ywenal's Sai. vi. (R.), She duely, once a month, renews her face; Mean time, it lies in daub, and hid in grease. 1877 Holderness Closs., Daub, hypocritical affection.

2. An act or instance of daubing.

1669 A. Browne Ars Pict. (1675) 82 And with two or three dawbes of your great Pencil, lay it on in an instant. 1721 KELIY Sc. Prov. 256 (Jam.) Many a time have I gotten a wipe with a towel; but never a daub with a dishelout before. 1876 Whitby Gloss., Daub o' t' hand for 't.'

3. A patch or smear of some moist substance, grease, colouring, etc.

1731 Swift Poems, Beautiful Young Nymph, [She] must, used with laths or wattle to form the walls of cot-

3. A patch or smear of some moist substance, grease, colouring, etc.

1731 Swift Poems, Beautiful Young Nymph, [She] must, before she goes to Bed, Rub off the Dawbs of White and Red. 1881 TYLOR Anthropol. 418 Their bodies painted with black daubs.

4. A coarsely executed, inartistic painting.

1761 Sterne Tr. Shandy III. xii, And did you step in, to take a look at the grand picture?.. Tis a melancholy daub, my lord 1776 Cowfer Task vi. 285 That he discerns The diffrence of a Guido from a daub. 1839 Marry An Diary in Amer. 1st Ser. I. 292 A large collection of daubs, called portraits of eminent personages. 1830 A. H. Huth Buckle I. i. 15 A coarse daub of a picture.

5. attrib. or Comb., as daub-hole.

1848 S. Bamford Early Days i. (1859) 13 An old timber and daub house. 1875 Lanc. Gloss., Daub-hoil, daub-hole, a clay or marl pit.

Daubed (dobd), ppl. a. [f. Daub v. + -ED.]

and thath holes. 1875 Lanc. Closs., Dano-Noil, adno-Noil, a clay or marf pit.

Daubed (dobd), ppl. a. [f. Daub v. + -ED.]

Plastered or coated with clay, paint, or sticky matter; fig. bedizened, bearing a specious exterior.

c1225 E. E. Allit. P. B. 492 In bat cofer bat watz clay daubed. c1420 Pallad. on 11435. 1. 785 Hym liketh best a daubed wough. 1828 PETIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. III. (1586) 125 b, Those dawbed, pargetted, and vermilion died faces. 1596 Massron Pramad. 135 Glittering in dawbed lac'd accoustrements. 1630 Sts. D'Ewes Prals. (183) 67 This daubed piece. .the face hath no similitude. 1785 SARAH FIELDING OPHelia I. xxv., The painted canvas is most innocent; but the daubed hypocrite most criminal.

Dauber (do ba). [f. Daub v. + -ER l. In sense I prob. going back to AFr. daubour, in med. L. daubātor whitewasher, plasterer.] One who or that which daubs.

that which daubs.

+1. One who plasters or covers walls with mortar, clay, etc; a plasterer; one who builds with daub. Obs.

Ic 2300 Lib. Cust. Edw. I, I. 99 (Godef.) De plastrers, de daubours, de teulers.] 2388 WYCLIF Isa. xli. 25 As a daubere, or a potter to-tredende the lowe erthe. 2398 TREVISA BATTA. De P. K. xvi. ii. (1495) 553 Claye is tough erthe... and ableth to dyuers werkes of dawbers. 1419 Liber Alleus (Rolls Ser.) I. 289 Carpenters, masouns, plastrers, daubers, teulers. c1818 Cocke Lorells B. (Percy Soc.) 10 Parys plasterers, daubers, and lyme borners. 2535 Coverdate 2 Kings xii. 12 To them that buylded and wroughte in the 2601 Cornwally Ser.) In the dawbers and masons. 1601 CORNWALLYES Ess. xi, Straw, and durt good only for Thatchers, and Dawbers. 1642 Million Animado. vi. (1851) 240 Yet this Dauber would daub still with his untempered Mortar. 2816 in Peel Spen Valley (1893) 288 [A plasterer who] under the sobriquet of Dick Dawber was known far and near. a 1828 Forest Voc. E. Anglia, Dauber, a builder of walls with clay or mud, mixed with stubble or short straw. In Norfolk it is now difficult to find a good dauber. +2. One who puts a false show on things; a hypocritical flatterer. Obs.

+2. One who puts a false show on things; a hypocritical flatterer. Obs.

1648 Rogers Naaman 425 Put case, thou wert under the Ministery of a dawber and flatterer. 1653 Baxter Meth.

1690 E. Walker Epictetus' Mor. lxx, If praised, he can despise The fulsome Dawber, and his Flatteries.

3. A coarse or unskilful painter.

1655 Fuller Ch. Hist., i. 51 They were not Artists in that Mystery. being rather Dawbers then Drawers. 1697 Dryden Virg. (1806) II. 150 It hath been copied by so many sign-post daubers. 1751 Smollett Per. Pic. (1779) II. xlii. 55 What is the name of the dauber who painted that? 1880 Manch. Guard. 31 Dec., They will see... in David Cox something more than a dauber.

4. U.S. A species of sand-wasp: from the way in which it daubs mud in forming its nest.

1844 Gosse in Zoologist II. 582 The little boys. informed me that these were the nests of dirt-daubers. 1889 in Farmer Americanisms.

MER Americanisms.

MER Americanisms.
5. Anything used to daub with; e.g. a rag-brush or stump used to put blacking upon boots, where it is spread by the blacking-brush.
6. = Dabber 1 b (Ogilvie).

it is spread by the blacking-brush.

6. = DABBER I b (Ogilvie).

Daubery, daubry (dō'bəri, dō'bri). [f. DAUBER: see -ERY.] The practice of daubing; the specious or coarse work of a dauber.

1546 Bale Eng. Volaries I. (1550'9 To patch up that dauberye of the deuyll, their vowed wyuelesse and husbandles chastite. 1bid. 89 Thys dyvinite of yours is but dongrahe daubry. 1548 Shake. Merry W. 1v. ii. 186 She workes by Charmes, by Spels, by th' Figure, & such dawbry as this is. 1693 W. Frene Sel. Est. xxii. 123 We should have a graceful embroidery, not a daubery in expression. 1830 Fraser's Mag. II. 114 He..could colour either side of any question brought before him with gay daubery. 1876 Whitby Closs., Daubery.. applause doubtfully deserved; cajolery; the purport of an inflated announcement.

Daubing (dō'bin), vbl. sb. [-InG 1.]

1. The action of the vb. DAUB in various senses. Chinking and daubing: see Chinking vbl. sb. 12.
1293 LANGL P. PL C. IX. 198 Peers. puttle hem alle to werke, In daubyng and in deluyng. 1486 Nottingham Rec. III. 241 Temperying of morter, and lattyng and dawbyng at hous. 1544 Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Recading 70 To a mason for lathyng [an]d dawbyng iiiji. 1656 Artif. Handsom. 115 [They] used such. .dawbings of black, red, and white, as wholly changed the very naturall looks. 1658 A. Fox Wurts' Surg. III. xv. 263 To prevent this swelling ... much salving, dawbing, annointing, &c. they have used. 1743 Lond. 4 Country Brew. III. (ed. 2) 126 Corrupt and foul Puddles, whose ill Scents and nasty Daubings a character which was black enough without such daubing.

D. The putting a false show on anything (obs.); hypocritical flattery.

b. The putting a false show on anything (obs.); hypocritical flattery.

1655 Sanderson Serm. II. Pref., That all court chaplains were parasites, and their preaching little other than daubing.

1681-6 J. Scott Chr. Life 11. (1660) 390 God.. sees through all the Dawbings and Fucu's of Hypocrisic. 1766

SMOLLETT Trav. II. xxix. (Jodr.), Without any daubing at all, I am very sincerely your very affectionate humble servant. 1803 Scott Let. Miss Seward in Lockhart xi, Such exaggerated daubing as Mr. Hayley has bestowed upon poor Cowper.

C. Palnting coarsely or inartistically; hence, a coarsely or badly executed painting.

1654 Whitlock Zootomia 491 No such.. offensive Sight as Pencill-dawbing. 2650 Otway Orphan Ded., Hasty dawbing will but spoil the picture. 1713 Pope Gnardian No. 78, I knew a painter. make his dawbings to be thought originals by setting them in the smoak. 1753 Foots Taste 1. Wks. 1790 I. 9 How high did your genius soar? To the daubing diabolical angels for ale-houses. 1870 E. Peacock Raf Skirl. III. 194 Worth a housefull of Verrio's daubing.

2. Material with which anything is daubed; esp. mortar or clay used in daubing walls; roughcast.

cast.

1388 WYCLIF Ezek. xiii. 12 Wher is the dawbynge, that 3e dawbiden [1612 the dawbing wherwith ye haue dawbed it]?

1598 Florio, Empiratro, a plaister, a daubing. 1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. 138 To force and wrong Nature with Birdlime, Chaulk, Dawbing, and such trash. 1736 Leoni Alberti: Archit. I. 49 b, They.. are not too hasty to lay the second dawbing over this. 1806-7 A. Young Agric. Exec. (1813)

1. 49 The old cottages are generally of clay daubing. a 1848

CARLTON New Purchase 1. 61 (Bartlett) The interstices of the log wall were 'chinked'—the chinking being large chips and small slabs... and the daubing, yellow clay... splashed in soft.

10. According to Knight, Dict. Mech. (U.S.),

b. According to Knight, *Dict. Mech.* (U.S.), synonym of DUBBING for leather.

3. attrib. and Comb.

1540 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb., For a dawbyng forke jd. 1660 Fisher Rusticks Alarm Wks. (1679) 473

Such ... shifting and canvesing, and daubing doings in a business of such moment. 1663 Gerbier Contact D ja, The old Norman gotish Lime and Haire-like daubing custome.

Dau bing, ppl. a. [-ING 2] That daubs; esp. that bedaubs with flattery (obs.). Hence Daub-

that bedaubs with flattery (obs.). Hence **Dan's-ingly** adv., in a daubing manner.

1645 Gurmall Chr. in Arm. v. § 3 (1665) 84 He hath his daubing Preachers.. with their soul-flattering. 1676 Wycherler Pl. Dealer 1, She.. hates the lying, masking, daubing world. 1684 S. Pordage Medal Rev. Ep. 2 As much to the life, as the pretended Whiggs Heroe most daubingly was lately aimed at, by the Author of the Medal. 1719 W. Duncombe in J. Duncombe's Lett. (1773) I. 239 The daubing sycophant.

ing sycophant. **Daubreelite** (de brileit). *Min*. [f. as next + -LITE] A black sulphide of chromium, found in

1899 Pall Mall G. 17 Sept. 7/2 The .. constituent parts of meteoric iron are...numerous compounds, such as ferrous sulphide (troilite), sulphide of chromium (daubréelite), calcium sulphide (oldhamite). **Daubreite** (de brioit).

Min. [Named 1867]

Daubreite (do bri.) it. Min. [Named 1867 after M. Daubrée, a French mineralogist: see -ITE.] A native oxy-chloride of bismuth.

1876 Amer. Frul. Sc. Ser. 111. XII. 396.

Daubry: see Dauberr.

Daubster (dō bstə1). [f. Daub, Dauber: see -STE.] A clumsy painter; a dauber.

1833 Reade Chr. Johnstone vi. 63 The young artist laughed the old daubster a merry defiance.

Dauby (dō bi), a. [f. Daub sb. +-v.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling daub; sticky. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. 1v. 54 Th' industrious Kind With dawby Wax and Flow'rs the Chinks have lin'd. 1787 Marshall Rur. Econ. East Norfolk Gloss., Dauby, clamy, sticky; spoken of land when wet. 1884 Upton-on-Severu Gloss., Dauby, damp and sticky; used of bread made from 'grown' wheat.

2. Given to daubing: dirty, etc. (see quots.). dial.

Gloss., Dauby, damp and sticky; used of bread made from 'grown' wheat.

2. Given to daubing: dirty, etc. (see quots.). dial.
1835 Robinson Whithy Gloss., Dauby, untidy, dirty.
Dauby folks, slovenly people in household matters.
1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dauby, dirty. 'What a dauby bairthoo art'.
1877 Holderness Gloss., Dauby...(2) feignedly affectionate; (3) gaudily dressed, without taste.

3. Of the nature of a daub.
1839 Blackw. Mag. XXVI. 962 The painter's work—be it dawby or divine.
1878 Mostley's Ess. I. Introd. 43 A slovenly, and, to use his own expression, dauby style of writing.

Daud: see Dad 56.2 and v.

Daudh, dauch (dax, dax\*). Sc. Mining.

Daudle, var. of DAWDLE.

Daugh, dauch (dāx, dāx\*). Sc. Mining.
[Etymol. uncertain: the form points to an earlier dalgh, dal3; cf. DAUR.] See quots.

1793 URE Hist. Ruthergien 289 Daugh, a soft and black substance, chiefly of clay, mica, and what resembles coalust. 1807 Headbuck Arran 217 The dauch which separates the two seams of coal. 1859-65 PaoE Geol. Terms, Douk, Dauk, or Daugh, applied in mining to beds or bands of hard, tough clay or clayey admixture; generally without lamination, and more or less compact and homogeneous.

Hence Dau'chy a., of the character of daugh.

1805 Headbuck Arran 217, 8 or 10 inches of a dauchy till. 1845 Whistlebinkie (Sc. Songs) (1890) I. 373 The ice is dauchie.

Daughter (dōta). Forms: a. I dohtor, -ur, 1-3 dohter, 3-4 douyter, -ir, 3-5 doyter, -ir, -ur, 3-6 (9 dial.) dowter, 4 dohuter, -ir, -yr, dowyghtur, douther, 4-5 doghtir, -ur, douter, 4-5 (8 Sc.) doghter, 4-6 doughter (dowghter, 5 doughtur, dughter, dowtir, -yr, powytur, thowghter, 5-6 Sc. doohter, 5-9 Sc. doohter, 6 doughtour, Sc. douchter). β. (6 dial. dahtorr, doffter, 6-7 dafter), 6- daughter (riming with after in Pilgr. Prog., etc.). Plural: see below. [A Com. Teutonic and Common Aryan word of relationship, OE. dohter (-ur, -er) = OF ris. dochter, OS. dohtar (MDu., Du., LG. dochter), OHG. tohter (MHG. tohter, Ger. tochter), ON. dotter (:-dohter), (Sw., Norw. dotter, Da. datter), Goth. dauhtar-, CoTeut.\*dohter; corresp. to pre-Germanic \*dhukter from original \*dhughter, whence Skr. duhitar-, Zend duyðar, Armen. duštr, OSlav. dūštī, Lith. duktē: cf. also Gr. θυγάτηρ. Generally referred to the verbal root \*dhugh., Skr. duh- to milk.

The normal modern repr. of OE. dohtor, ME. dojter, is doughter, still used in 16th c., and now represented by Sc. dochter, dowchter, north. Eng. dowter. The form daughter appeared in the 16th c. (substituted in Cranwer's ed of the Bible for Tindale's Daughter (do tai). Forms: a. I dohtor, -ur,

The form daughter appeared in the 16th c. (substituted in Cranmer's ed. of the Bible for Tindale's and Coverdale's doughter, whence in all later versions, and always in Shakspere and later writers).

sions, and always in Shakspere and later writers). It appears to be of southern origin, and analogous to the southern phonetic development of bought, sought, thought: a Wells will of 1531 has dahtorrs: cf. the mod. Somerset and Devon (dā'təi).

In OE. the dative sing. was dehter; genitive dohtor (sometimes dehter); the uninflected genitive continued in use to the 16th c. The plural shows a variety of forms, viz. OE. dohtor, un. er (like the sing.) dohtru, dohtra, Northumb. dohter, dohtero; the first of these app. did not survive the OE. stage; the form in -u, -a, is represented in early ME. by Layamon's dohtere, dohtre; but Layamon has also dohtern, which survived in S.W. dialect to 1500. Ormin has dohktress, and the later text of Layamon dohtres, which is always found in northern ME., and became the standard

form. An umlaut plural dester appears in the West Midland Alliterative Poems of 14th c. and the Troy-book of 1400; it occurs elsewhere with inflexional endings, dehtren, desteres: cf. brether, brethren. The unfixedness of the form is seen in this, that the earlier text of Layamon has both dohtere and dohtren, the later both dohtere and dohters; the MSS. of Chaucer also show both doughtres and donphren, Hail Meidenhad has dohtren and dehtren, the Alliterative Poems dester and desteres.

With the OE. plural forms, cf. OF is, dohtern and dohteren, OHG, tohter, tohterd, tohters, MHG., with umlaut, tihter, Ger. tochter, LG. dechter. The original Teutonic nom. pl. was dohtris, in early Norse runes dohtris, whence regularly Norse dettr, dettr; a corresponding OE. dehter, detter is not found, but the ME. West Midland dester may be its descendant. The other forms in the various languages are later, and analogical. For OE. dohter, dohtrn, -ra, see the similar forms under Brothers: it is possible that those in -rn, rn, orthern -ero, are assimilated to -os, -or stems like lombru, -ra, -ero. ME. dostren, destren exemplify the usual passage of vowel plurals in early southern ME. into the -ex type, and Ormin's dohtress the early ascendancy of -er plurals in the north and midlands.]

A. Illustration of the plural forms.

† a. OE. dohtor, -ur, -er; dohtra, -ru, -ero;

A. Illustration of the plural forms.

† a. O.E. dohtor, -ur, -er; dohtra, -ru, -ero;

ME. 2-3 dohtere, -tre.

c 1000 Ags. Ps. xliv. 10 Cynincga dohtor [filix regum].

Ibid. cxliii. 15 Heora dohtru [filix corum]. c 1000 Ags.

Gosp. Luke xxiii. 28 Eala dohtra hierusalem [c 950 Lindis].

dohtero, c 975 Rushw. dohter, c 1160 Hatton dohter].

c 1205 LAY. 24509 Comen. bere hehere monnen dohtere.

† B. 4 de3ter, 4-5 deghter.

c 1235 E. E. Allit. P. B. 930 Loth & his lef, hys luflyche de3ter. c 1460 Destr. Troy 1474 Sonnes. ffyue... and þre deghter. Ibid. 1489 Of his Deghter by dene... One Creusa was cald.

† γ. 2 doohtren. 3 dohteren. -tren. do2tren.

deghter. Ibid. 1489 Of his Deghter by dene.. One Creusa was cald.

† 7. 2 dochtren, 3 dohteren, -tren, do3tren, 4 douh-, dou3-, doghtren, 4-5 doughtren.

a 1175 Cott. Hom. 225 3edéir sunen and dochtren. c 1205
LAV. 2024, Pe king hefde breo dohtren [c 1275 dohtres]. c 1230 Hall Meid. 41 Pu schalt.. teamen dohtren & sunen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 509 Hor wiues & hor do3tren. c 1230 Cast. Love 289 Foure douhtren hedde be kyng. c 1234 CHAUCER Troylus IV. Prol. 22 Oye herynes nyghttes doughtren thre. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. xiii. 15 Tho ii eldest doughtren wolde not abide till Leyr hir fadre was deede.

† 8. deghtren; 3-5 dehtren, 5 deytron.

c 1230 Hall Meid. 19 Alle hise sunnen and alle hise dehtren. 14.. Chron. Eng. 543-5 in Ritson Anc. Metr. Rom. (1802) II. (Mätz), Edward hade.. Nine dehtren ant five sones. c 1430 Chron. Vilod. 367 Pe Bysshop.. sayde deytron ycham fulle hevy.

c. † dohtres, † doughters, etc.; daughters. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 19 To sunes and to dohtres.

e. † dohtres, † doughters, etc.; daughters. c. 1300 Trin. Coll. Hom. 19 To sunes and to dohtres. c. 1300 Trin. Coll. Hom. 19 To sunes and to dohtres. c. 1350 Gen. § Ex. 1092 Loth and his dottres two. c. 1300 Hawelok 17 Hauelok. And hise two doutres. c. 1340 Circar M. 18083 (Fairf.) 3 oure sones and 3 oure doughtis. c. 1360 Chaucer Nunts Pr. T. 555 Eek hir doghtres two [v.rr. doughtres, doughters, dowhters, doughters to go Merliu 3 He had thre doughters and a sone. 1533 Covendale Acts ii. 19 Youre sonnes and youre doughters. 1539 Cranmer ibid. Youre sonnes and youre daughters.

† 6. 4 deghteres, -tres, dezteres, dezters.

a z300 Cursor M. 9623 Sir, o bi deghteres am I an. c z325

E. E. Allit. P. B. 899 by wyf & by wyzez & by wlonc dezters.

B. Signification.

1. prop. The word expressing the relation of female to her parents; female child or offspring.

1. prof. The word expressing the relation of a female to her parents; female child or offspring. The feminine term corresponding to Son.

a. Form doughter. Obs. exc. dial.
crood Ags. Gosp. Matt. xx. 37 Se de luíad sunu odde dohtor [nr. dohtur] swybur bonne me. crido Hatton G. ibid., Se þe luíed sune odde dohter. crido Hatton G. ibid., Se þe luíed sune odde dohter. crido Hatton G. ibid., Se þe luíed sune odde dohter. crido Hatton G. ibid., Se þe luíed sune odde dohter. crido Ursor M. 155 (Tin.) Mary also hir dougier mylde [nr. doghter, douther]. 14. Nominale in Wr.-Wülcker 691/17 Hic gener, douther]. 14. Nominale in Wr.-Wülcker 691/17 Hic gener, a dowghter husband. crido Peccock Repr. v. iii. 500 Marie...bare sones and dougtris after that sche...bare Crist. 135. Coverdale Ezek. xvi. 44 Soch a mother, soch a doughter. [Sc. and dial. 1609 Skenk Reg. Maj. 33 Gif there be moe dochters nor ane, the heretage sall be divided amonst them. 1724 Rankay Teach. Misc. (1733) I. 8 I'm come your dochter's love to win. 1703 Burns Let. to Cunningham 3 Mar., Do you know the...old Highland air called 'The Sutor's Dochter'? 1863 Tyneside Songs 24 For he a dowter had.]

B. Form daughter.
1331 W. Babe in Wells Wills (1800) 114 To my to dahtorrs a kow. 1833 T. Budd it 1800 114 To my to dahtorrs a kow. 1833 T. Budd it 1800 114 To my to dahtorrs a kow. 1833 T. Budd it 1800 114 To my to dahtorrs a kow. 1833 T. Budd it 1800 114 To my to dahtorrs a kow. 1833 T. Budd it 1800 114 To my to dahtorrs a kow. 1833 T. Budd it 1800 114 To my to dahtorrs a kow. 1833 T. Budd it 1800 114 To my to dahtorrs a kow. 1833 T. Budd it 1840 114 To my to dahtorrs a kow. 1833 T. Budd it 1840 114 To my to dahtorrs a kow. 1833 T. Budd it 1840 114 To my to dahtorrs a kow. 1834 Thenshed Kangher. 1840 114 To my to dahtorrs a kow. 1835 T. Shanks. Tam. Shr. 1. i. 245 So could I faith boy, to haue the next wish after, That Lucentio indeede had Baptistas yongest daughter. 1849 Tennyson Prom. 2. 1849 Tennyson Prom. 2. 1849 Tennyson Princ. 2. 1849 Tennyson Princ. 2. 1849

2. transf. Á semale descendant; a semale member of a samily, race, etc.; a woman in relation to her native country or place. (Cf. CHILD 9.)

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. John xii. 15 Ne ondræd þu Siones dohtor.

c 1160 Hatton G. ibid., Ne on-dræd þu þe Syones dohter.

1383 Wyclif Judg. xiv. 1 A womman of the dougtris of Philistien. — Luke xiii. 16 This dougtre of Abraham. — xxiii. 28 Dougtris of Jerusalem. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 453

The Love-tale Infected Sions daughters with like heat 1812 Byron Ck. Har. II. Ixxxi, Danced on the shore the daughters of the land. 1833 Tennyson Lady Clara i, The daughter of a hundred Earls. 1850 — In Mem. Concl. ii, A daughter of our house. 1855 — The Brook 69 A daughter of our meadows.

3. Used as a term of affectionate address to a

8. Used as a term of affectionate address to a woman or girl by an older person or one in a superior relation. Obs. or arch.
czoo Ags. Gosp. Matt. ix. 22 Gelyf dohtor, bin geleasa be gehzilde. czzo Hali Meid. 3 Her me dohter he seiô. 1388 Wyclif Matt. ix. 22 And Hesus... saide, Douzter, haue thou trust; thi saith hath made thee saas. 1354 Tindale ibid., Doughter, be of good confort. [So 1535 Coverdale, 1539 Canner, 1595 Saans. Rom. 6 Jul. 1v. i. 39 Are you at leisure, Holy Father, now?...Fri. My leisure serues me, pensiue daughter, now. 1596 Cowerd Odyssey xxiii. 70 To whom thus Euryclea, nurse belovd, What word, my daughter, hath escaped thy lips?

4. A girl, maiden, young woman (with no express reference to relationship). Obs or arch.
1382 Wyclif Song Sol. ii 2 As a lilie among thornes, so my leef among dogtes. 1483 Caxton Cato E viij b, If a doughter drynke of the water... yf she be a mayde she shal crye. 1511 Bible Prov. xxxi. 29 Many daughters haue done virtuously, but thou excellest them all. 1818 Shelley Revolt of Islam viii. ig She is some bride, Or daughter of high birth.

5. fg. A woman viewed in relation to some one whose spirit she inherits, or to some characteristic quality, pursuit, or other circumstance. (A Helicity of Schelley)

whose spirit she inherits, or to some characteristic quality, pursuit, or other circumstance. (A Hebraism of Scripture.) (Cf. CHILD 12, 13.)

1388 WYCLIF Eccl. xii. 4 And alle the do3tris of the song shul become doumb. — 1 Pet. iii. 6 As Sare obeschide to Abraham. of whom 3e ben douştres wel doynge. 1738

WESLEY Wikz. (1872) I. 158 A daughter of affliction came to see me. 1847 TENNYSON Princ. IV. 259 Eight daughters of the plough, stronger than men. 1889 in Allibone Dict. Eng. Lit. 1. 266 We. . claim her [Mrs. Browning] as Shakspere's daughter!

Lit. 1. 266 We.. claim her [Mrs. Browning] as Shakspere's daughter!

6. fig. Anything (personified as female) considered in relation to its origin or source.

1. 120 Hali Meid. 15 Vre wit is godes dohter. 1300 Ayenb.

26 Fole ssame. is.. do3ter of prode. 2667 MILTON P. L. IX.

653 God. left that Command Sole Daughter of his voice. 1728 Pore Dune. 1. 12 Dulness. Daughter of his voice of the Voice of God! O Duty! 1820 SHRILEY The Clond vi, I am the daughter of earth and water. Mod. Italian, the eldest daughter of ancient Latin.

D. Applied to the relation of cities to their metropolis or mother-city; in Scripture to the smaller towns dependent on a chief city. 1533 COVERDALE Fosh. xv. 47 Asdod with the doughters [1511 towns] and vyllages therof. Mod. Carthage the famous daughter of Tyre.

C. Duke of Excler's daughter, Scavenger's [cor-

famous daughter of Tyre.

c. Duke of Excler's daughter, Scavenger's [corruption of Skevington's] daughter: names given to instruments of torture of which the invention is attributed to the Duke of Exeter and Sir W. Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, respectively. So gunner's daughter, the gun to which seamen were lashed to be flogged. See GUNNER, SCAVENGER.

GUNNER, SCAVENGER.

[2648 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. 1v. xiii. 301 A daughter of the Duke of Exeter invented a brake or cruel rack.] a 2700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Duke of Exeter's Daughter, a Rack in the Tower of London, to torture and force Confession; supposed to be introduced by him. 1720 Stow's Surve. (ed. Strype 1754) I. 1. xiv. 66/2 The Brake or rack, commonly called the Duke of Exeter's daughter because he was the deviser of that torture. 1878 J. GAIRDMER Rich. 111, v. 125 Being. a prisoner in the Tower, in the severe embrace of 'the Duke of Exeter's daughter'.

7. attrib. and Comb. (usually fig.), as daughter-branch, -bud, -city, -house, -island, -language, -state; daughter-like adj.; daughter-oell (Biol.),

oranch, -bud, -city, -house, -istanil, -language, -state; daughter-like adj.; daughter-oell (Biol.), one of two or more cells produced by the fission of an original or mother-cell.

1366 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 510 The rare example of daughter-like pietie. 1514 RALEIGH Hist. World II. ix. § 1 (R.) A fruitful vine planted by the well side, and spread her daughter-biranches along the wall. 1624 MILTON Reform. Wks. (1847) 21 This Britannic empire. with all her daughter-islands about her. a 1721 Prion Celia to Damon 104 And when the parent rose decays and dies... the daughter-buds arise. 1871 Marcus Doos tr. St. Ang. City of God I. 107 How, then, could that be a glorious war which a daughter-state waged against its mother? 1876 Wagner's Gen. Pathol. 92 The daughter-cells separate after complete division. 1878 Bosw. Smith Carthage 5 The Phoenicians alike of the parent country and daughter cities. 1882 Vines. Sach's Bol. 139 One of the two daughter-cells (the Apical Cell) remains... similar to the mother-cell. 1886 Apr. Benson Prayer at opening Col. § Ind. Exhib. May 4, That all the daughter-lands of her Realms and Empire may be knit together in perfect unity.

Hence Daughterful a. (nonce-wd.), full of daughters. Daughterhand (nonce-wd.) full of cisterhood). Daughterhin (nonce-wd. after Ger. töchterchen), little daughter. Daughtership (nonce-wd.), the condition or relation of a daughter.

without a daughter. Dan'ghtershing (nonce-wed.), little daughter. Dan'ghtership (nonce-wed.), the condition or relation of a daughter.

1830 CARLYLE in For. Rev. 4 Cont. Misc. V. 45 In a daughter-full house. 1835 Tait's Mag. II. 101 The motherhood of Great Britain. and the unportioned daughterhood. 1850 J. Pulsford Loyally to Christ I. 250 Daughter, thou hast lost thy divine daughterhood. 1850 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. II. x. i. 571 His poor little Daughterkin. 1393 GOWER Conf. III. 305 Ye shull for me be doughterless. 1883 C. Bronze Villette xxv. (D.), What am I to do with this daughter or daughterling of mine?

1808 Southey Lett. (1856) II. 65, I shall not condole with

you on the daughtership. **Dau ghter-in-law.** [See Brother-in-law.]

Dau'ghter-in-Iaw. [See BROTHER-IN-LAW.]

1. The wife of one's son.

138a Wyclip Rulh i. 22 Thanne cam Noemy with Ruth
Moabite, hir dougter in lawe. c1440 Promp. Parv. 129
Dogtyr in lawe, mirus. 1611 Bible Malt. x. 35 The
daughter in law against her mother in law. 1886 Besant
Childr. Gibeon II. xxxii, A mother is difficult to please in
the matter of daughters-in-law.

2. = STEPDAUCHTEB. (Now considered incorrect.

[1530 PALSGR. 215/1 Doughter in lawe, belle fille.] 1841 Gentl. Mag. I. 312 Isabella, daughter of the late Lieut. John Raleigh Elwes... and daughter-in-law to J. Brown, M.D.

Daughter-law. Now dial. = DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

Daughter-law. Now dial. = DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.
1556-34 TINDALE Matt. x. 25 The doughterlawe ageynst her motherlawe. 1557 TURBERVILLE Ovid's Epist. 36 (Halliw.) Thy father would not entertaine In Greece a daughter-lawe. 1588 ELWORTHEN W. Somerset Word-bk., Darter-law., (always) daughter-in-law.

Daughterly (do toli), a. [f. DAUGHTER + -LY 1.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a daughter; such as becomes a daughter; filial.
a 1525 MORE Wis. 1449 (R.) Youre very daughterly dealing. 1568 Leigh Armorie (1597) 96 b. Mooued to knowe their seuerall actions and daughterly loue. 1794 Hurdis Tears Affect. 45 To relate... the soft tale Of daughterly affection. 1597 H. B. Forman Our Living Poets 321 The mere fear lest our wives and daughters should... become less wifely and daughterly.
Hence Daughterliness.

and daughterly.

Hence **Dau ghterliness.**1664 H. More Exp. 7 Epist. Bij b, The Womanishnesse or Daughterlinesse, if I may so speak, of the Church of Rome.
188s Argosy XXXIV. 280 She cared for her with a tender daughterliness.

1664 H. MORE Exp. 7 Epist. Bij b, The Womanishnesse or Daughterlinesse, if I may so speak, of the Church of Rome. 1882 Argory XXXIV. 280 She cared for her with a tender daughterliness.

Dauk (dok). Mining. Also (Sc.) dalk, dawk, (north Eng.) dowk. [The earlier Sc. form was evidently dalk, but the north Eng. points to dolk:

evidently dalk, but the north Eng. points to dolk: the etymology is obscure; cf. Daugh.] See quots. 1795 Statist. Acc. Stirlings. XV. 329 (Jam.) Below the coal, there is eighteen inches of a stuff, which the workmen term dalk. 1899 Sorwith Mines Alston Moor 108 In Alston the contents of the unproductive parts of veins are chiefly described as dowk and rider. The former is a brown, friable, and soft soil. 1899 65 Page Gool. Terms, Dauk or Dauk, a mining or quarry term for bands and beds of tough, compact, sandy clay. 1873 Sunledale Gloss., Dowk, tenacious black clay in a lead vein. 1896 Mid-Yorks. Gloss., Dowk, a mine-working of a stiff clayery nature. Nidderdale.

Dauk, daukin: see Dawk, Dawkin. † Dauke. Obs. rare. [ad. L. daucus, daucum carrot.] The wild carrot, Daucus Carota. 21450 Alphita (Aneed. Oxon.) 47 Daucus creticus. gall. dauk. 1688 R. Holme Armoury 11. 73/1 The Dauke, or wild Carrot [hath] flower white.

Daulk, obs. form of Dalk 2.

Daulphin, obs. form of Dauphin.

Daulk, obs. form of DALK 2.

Daulphin, obs. form of DAUPHIN.

Dault, var. DALT; obs. pa. pple. of DEAL v.

Daun, obs. form of DAN 1.

† Daunch, a. Obs. Fastidious.

c 160 Towneley Myst. xvii. 500 Begyn I to rekyn I thynk
alle dysdayn For daunche. 1888 Sheffield Gloss., Daunch,
adj. fastidious, over nice, squeamish.

Dauncherous, obs. form of DANGEROUS.

Daunder, Dauner, Daunger: see DANDER,

+ Dau'nsel, v. Obs. [a. OF. daunceler, dan-

DANGER.

† Dau'nsel, v. Obs. [a. OF. daunceler, danzeler to caress, dandle, f. danzele, dansele damsel, girl.] To caress, make much of, coax.

1365 Langl. P. Pl. A. xi. 30 Luytel is he loued or leten bi bat such a lessun redeb, Or daunseled [v. r. dauntid] or drawen forb.

1393 Ibid. C. vii. 20 (MS. F.) Demed for her doying & daunselde [v. r. dauntid] or drawen forb.

1393 Ibid. C. vii. 20 (MS. F.) Demed for her doying & daunselde [v. r. daunted] or drawen forb.

1393 Ibid. C. vii. 20 (MS. F.) Demed for her doying & daunselde [v. r. daunted] many obure.

1394 Dantid (don't) v. Also 4-6 daunte, dawnt(e, 4-7 (4-6 Sc.) dant. [a. OF. dante-r (12-14th c. in Littré), var. of donter (mod. F. dompter) = Pr. domtar:—L. domitāre, fireq. of domāre to tame, subdue. (For the a of danter, cf. DAN sb.!)

1. † 1. trans. To overcome, subdue, vanquish. c 1300 K. Alis. 1312 Sone he wol daunte thy maigne!

1375 Barsour Bruce tv. 602 The lord persy. Dantit suagat all the land.

1391 Chaucer Boeth. 10. vii. 147 Hercules. dawntede pe proude Centauris.

1309 K. Alis. 1312 Sone he wol daunte thy maigne!

1375 Languer Bruce tv. 602 The lord persy. Dantit suagat all the land.

1391 Chaucer Boeth. 10. vii. 147 Hercules. he did hym daunt.

1392 Campl. Scot. i. 21 The riche monarche of rome, quhilk dantit ande subdeuit all the varld?

1375 Langle. P. P. P. B. xv. 303 Makometh. Daunted an dowue, and day and ny3te hir fedde.

1377 Langle. P. P. P. B. sv. 303 Makometh. Daunted a dowue, and day and ny3te hir fedde.

1382 Caxton Myrr. 11. vi. 72 Bullys whiche. haue hornes that remeue about hym so that noman may tame ne daunte them. 1349 Compl. Scot. xvii. 145 Sum of them began to plant treis, sum to dant beystis. 1350 Newron Ciccro's Olde Age 43 a, To daunte fierce horses.

† 3. fig. To bring into subjection, subdue, tame; to hold in subjection. control. Obs.

To daunte fierce horses.

† 3. fig. To bring into subjection, subdue, tame; to hold in subjection, control. Obs.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Symne 8420 pat bou mayst nat by flesshe daunte Be not parfor yn wanhope. C1300 CHAUCER

Truth 13 Daunt thi self that dauntest otheres dede. C1435

JAS. I (Scotl.) Good Counsel in Kingis Q. (1884) 51 Sen word is thrall and thocht is only free, Thow dant thi twnge, that pouer has and may. 1533 GAU Richt Vay (1888) 14

Thay quhilk will nocht suffer god to dant and rewl thayme effer his halie wil. 1621 BURTON Anal. Mel. 1. ii. IV. vii. (1651) 163 It daunts whole kingdoms and cities.

† b. To cast down, put down, quell. Obs.
? a 1400 Arthur 113 He daunted be proude & hawted be poure. 1513-75 Diurn. Occurrents (1833) 144 To dant the insolence of George erle Huntlie. 1594 G. W. Senior Pref. Verses Spenser's Amoretti, Dawnting thereby our neighboures auncient pride. 1709 STRYPE Ann. Ref. I. xlvii. 511
The secretary in a letter. trusted the Queen's Majesty would proceed here in such sort, as both these mischiefs would be daunted.
4. To a hate the courage of discourage dispirit.

would be daunted.

4. To abate the courage of, discourage, dispirit:

would be daunted.

4. To abate the courage of, discourage, dispirit; to put in awe, abash; to overcome with fear, intimidate, cause to quail. (The current sense.) c 1475 Rauf Coilyar 600, I dreid me, sa he dantit the, thow durst not with him deill. 1588 Genfron Chron. II. 615 This discomfiture. daunted the hartes of the ... Gascons. 1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. 1. ii. 200 Thinke you a little dinne can daunt mine eares? 1514 BP. HALL Recoll. Treat. 1063 True Christian fortitude ... may be overborne, but it cannot be daunted. 1782 GIBBON Del. 4 F. II. xxxii. 227 The spirit of their chief was not daunted by misfortune. 1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola II. iv, She was not daunted by the practical difficulties in the way.

† 5. To daze, stupefy. Obs. exc. dial.
1582 MULCASTER Positions xiii. (1887) 62 Such as .. haue their senses daunted, either thorough dreaming melancholie, or dulling phleame. 1590 Syense F. Q. 1. i. 18 Much daunted with that dint her sence was dazd. 1847-78 HALLIW., Daunt. .. in the provinces, to stun, to knock down.

† II. 6. To dandle, fondle, caress. Obs.
1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synna 4880 be fadyr .. De chylde daunted on hys kne. 1382 Wyclip Isa. lxvi. 12 Vp on the kness men shul daunte 300. 14... Prove Legends in Anglia VIII. 132 Wib siche woordes & cosses dauntynge hir body. 1483 Cath. Angl. 92 To Dawnte (A. or to cherys), blanditractare.

† b. absol. To toy. Obs. rare.
a 1520 Skelton Image Ipocr. 225 Some daunte and daly in the blak ally Wheras it ever darke is.

† b. absol. To toy. Obs. rare.

a 1529 Skelton Image Ipocr. 225 Some daunte and daly
in the blak ally Wheras it ever darke is.

III. 7. Herring Fishery. To press salted
herrings into the barrel with a 'daunt'.
1733 P. Lindsay Interest Scot. 201 The largest Herrings
..repackt by themselves, and sufficiently served with fresh
Salt, daunted and well oyled. 1891 Rep. Deputation Fishery
Board Scot. to Continent: 7 No daunting should be used,
when the barrel is fully filled up, but it is most desirable on
the first filling up.

Daunt, 50. [f. Daunt v.]
† 1. The act of daunting; dispiriting, intimidation: a check. Obs.

tion: a check. Obs.

tion; a check. Obs.

a 1400 in Leg. Rood 130 Pe deuel.. Mony folk In-to helle he clinte, Til be crosses dunt 31 him a daunt. 1573 Twyng Encid. xt. Ii vb, O Tyrrhene dastardes still? What daunt within youre hartes doth light? 1640 Br. Reynolds Passions xxvii. 279 In a sudden daunt and onset of an unexpected evill.

† 2. Dandling, caress. Obs.

a 1548 Thrie Priests Peblis in Pinkerton Sc. Poems I. 43 (Jam.) Of me altyme thow gave but lytil tail; Na of me wald have dant nor dail.

3. Herring Fishery. A disc of wood, usually made of two barrel heads nailed together cross-wise.

wald have dant nor dail.

3. Herring Fishery. A disc of wood, usually made of two barrel heads nailed together cross-wise, used to press down salted herrings in the barrels.

1850 Regul. Branding Herrings (Sc. Fishery Board) 5
The daunt must be used with all repacked herrings. 1bid. 6
The. herrings then left in the barrel. shall be pressed down.

steadily and uniformly, by daunt or otherwise.

Daunted (don't et al., ppl. a. Also 4-6 Sc. dantit, -yt. [f. Daunt v. + -ED 1.]

† 1. Tamed, subdued, brought under control; trained (quot. 1530). Obs.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus 350 pe oxine [30kkit] to be wane mekly As bai had bene wel-danty ky. 1487 Sc. Acts Jac. 111, c. 18 Davnti hors depute to werk & nocht to be sadill. 1530 Lyndesay Test. Papyngo 277 Maisteris of Museik, to recreat thy spreit With dantit voce and plesande Instrument. 1550 ROLLAND Crt. Venus Prol. 229 Be dantit refrenatioun, A man may. alter his Inclination.

2. Dispirited; overcome with fear.

1577-87 HOLLINSHED Chron. I. 176/2 The forepart of his dawnted host. 1771 Mrs. Gueffett H. V. Lindet. Shipwirsch. 143 The daunted look with which he eyed us. 1867 Jean Ingelow Poems, Story Doom vil. 46 The daunted mighty ones kept silent watch.

Hence Dauntedness.

ones kept silent watch.

Hence Dau'ntedness.

1660 G. Fox Salut. to Chas. II, 6 God struck thy Fathers
Party with dauntedness of spirit.

Daunten: see Daunton v. Sc.

Daunten: see Daunton v. Sc.

Daunter (donto). Also 6 Sc. danter, -ar.

[f. Daunt v. + -ER!]

1. One who daunts; † a subduer, vanquisher.

1513 Douglas Æncis iv. Prol. 226 Danter of Affrik, Quene fundar of Cartage.

1524 Lyndesay Monarche 4183 The danter of the Romanis pompe and glorye.

1525 Wanner Alb. Eng. 1. vi. (R.), The danter then of trespassers.

† 2. Å tamer (of horses), horse-breaker. Obs.

1523 Douglas Æncis vii. iv. 84 Kyng Picus, Dantar of horss.

1524 Compl. Scot. xvii. 151 The maist perfyit industreus horse dantars of macedon.

Dannting (dontin). phl. sb. [-1NG 1.] The

Treus horse dantars of macedon.

Daunting (do mtin), vbl. sb. [-186 l.] The action of the verb Daunt; vanquishing; taming; caressing; discouragement, intimidation.

1400 Rom. Rose 4032 Man may for no dauntyng Make a sperhauke of a bosarde. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 115 Dawntynge, or grete chersynge, focio. 1581 Mulcaster Positions 181. (1887) 235 It is a great daunting to the best able man. 164 E. Johnson Wond. Work. Provid. 117 To the danting of every proud heart.

Daunting. Abl. a. Ling 2 1. That danner.

Daunting, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That daunts:

intimidating, etc.; see the verb.

a 1300 Cursor M. 21343 (Cott.) Leon dantand harsk and herd. c 1585 Faire Em III. 1052 As for his menacing and daunting threats. 1677 GILPIN Demonol. (1867) 467

A daunting and commanding authority over the consciences of men. 1847 EMERSON Poems, Monadusc Wks. (Bohn) 1. 439 Open the daunting map beneath.

Hence Dauntingly adv., Dauntingness. 1794 Burns M Pherson's Farewell, Sae dauntingly gaed he. 1613-18 Dannet. Coll. Hist. Eng. 4 (D.) As one who well knew. how the first events are those which incusse a daungtingnesse or daring.

Dauntless (donties), a. [f. Daunt v. (hardly from the sb.) + -LESS.] Not to be daunted; fearless, intrepid, bold, undaunted.

1893 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, m. iii. 17 Let thy dauntlesse minde still ride in triumph, Ouer all mischance. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 603 Browes Of dauntless courage. 1796 Gray Fatal Sisters 41 Low the dauntless Earl is laid. 1819 Scort (title), Harold the Dauntless. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. 85. 514 Laud was as dauntless as ever.

Hence Dauntlessly adv., Dauntlessness.

1873 Shelley Q. Mab vii. 196 Therefore I rose, and dauntlessly began My lonely. pilgrimage. 1730-6 Balley (folio), Dauntlessess, a being without Fear or Discouragement. 1876 Bancroff Hist. U. S. VI. xlviii. 292 Shelby... among the dauntess singled out for dauntlessness.

**Daunton, danton** (donton), v. Sc. Forms: 6-7 dantoun, 5-9 danton, 7-9 daunton, 8-9 daunton. [A derivative form of DAUNT v.; perh. a mistaken form of daunten pres. inf. (in Chaucer, tea). etc.). Always spelt danton, -oun in earlier Sc., as dant was then regularly used for daunt.] = DAUNT

dant was then regularly used for daunt.] = DAUNT v.: To subdue, tame, intimidate, etc.

1535 STEWART Crow. Scot. II. 8 How the Emprioure Theodocius send ane Armie.. to dantoun this foirsaid Octaneus. a 1572 KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 371 This wonderouse wark of God..aucht to have dantoned hir furie. 1599 Jas. I Bach. Δώρον III. 121 Use.. to ride and danton.. couragious horses. 1699 Br. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath. 121 To enforce a grant, or daunten the Prince. 1681 COLVIL Whigs Supplie. (1751) 128 Who once at Rome, his pride to danton, His nose saluted with a panton. c 1794 Ilvans Song, Blude red Rose, An auld man shall never daunton me. 1837 R. Nicoll. Poems (1842) 162 Its sadness shall never danton me.

Hence Dau'ntoned ppl. a., tamed, broken in.
1597 SKENE Quon. Attach. c. 48 § 11 Bot it is otherwise of tame and dantoned horse [de equo domito].

Daunz, obs. form of Dan 1.

Daunz, obs. form of Dan 1.

Dauphin (dō fin). Fr. Hist. Forms: a. 5-6 dolphyn, 6 dolphyne, dolphine, doulphyn, 6-8 dolphin; β. 5, daulphyn, 6-7 daulphin, 7- dauphin. [a. F. dauphin (earlier daulphin, in 15th c. also doffin) = Pr. dalfin:—pop. L. \*dalphīnus, for L. delphīn-us (ad. Gr. δελφίs dolphin), whence Sp. delfin, It. delfino. In earlier use Eng. had daulphin, also dolphyn, -in, the same as the name of the fish; dauphin is after mod. F., since the 17th c. See Dolphin.] The title of the eldest son of the King of France, from 1349 to 1830.

Originally a title attached to certain seigneuries: Dauphin

son of the King of France, from 1349 to 1830. Originally a title attached to certain seigneuries: Dauphin of the Viennois, Dauphin of Auvergne. According to Littré, the name Dauphin, borne by the lords of the Viennois, was a proper name Delphinus (the same word as the name of the fish), whence the province subject to them was called Dauphind. Humbert III, the last lord of Dauphiné, on ceding the province to Philip of Valois in 1349, made it a condition that the title should be perpetuated by being borne by the eldest son of the French king.

a. Form dauthhin. dauthin

Dorne by the eldest son of the French king.

a. Form daulphin, dauphin.

285 CAXION Paris 4 V. 1 A ryche baron daulphyn and lord of the lond. a 1577 Sir T. Smith Commun. Eng. (1633) 44 In France the Kings eldest Sonne hath the title of Daulphin.

164 Selden Tilles Hon. 172 The sonne and heire apparant of the French King is known to all by the name of Daulphin.

168 Nevlle Plato Rediv. 107 The Barons call'd in Lewis the Dauphin.

287 Morley Voltaire (1880) 159 To celebrate the marriage of the dauphin.

28. Form dalbhim dalbhim dalbhum Company (Demonstrated)

B. Form dolphin, dolphyn, doulphyn. (Rare

B. Form dospnin, auspayer, weary after 1670.)

after 1670.)

1404 Fabran Chron. vii. 500 Kyng Iohn..sent sir Charlys his sone, dolphyn of Vyenne, into Normandy. 1530 Palsor. 214/2 Doulphyn, the frenche kynges eldest sonne. 1550 Mirr. Mag., Salisbay xxiii, Charles the Dolphyn our chief enemy. 1591 Shaks. I Hen. VI. I. i. 92 The Dolphin Charles is crowned King in Rheimes. 1670 COTON Espernon II. v. 216 The Joy all good Frenchmen were full of, for the Birth of the young Dolphin. 1708 T. Ward Eng. Ref. (1716) 140 The Scottish Queen Had to the Dolphin married been.

† 2. attrib. or adj. = DELPHIN, q.v. Obs.
1705 Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 1. 14 The Dauphin Edition of this Author.

Edition of this Author.

Hence † Dauphinage (dolph ynage), Dauphinate, the rule or jurisdiction of a dauphin (of Viennois).

1494 FABYAN Chron. VII. 498 In this yere the dolphyn of Vyen.. solde his dolphynage viito the Frenshe kynge.

1884 J. Woodward in N. 4, Q. 16 Aug. 137 The dauphinate of Viennois was then vested in the Crown.

Dauphiness (do fines). Forms: a. 6 dolphines, dolphynesse, ctc.; \$\textit{B}\$. Gauphiness. [f. Dauphin+ -Ess; the F. title is dauphiness. [f. Dauphin+ -Ess; the F. title is dauphine.] The wife of the dauphin.

1548 Hall Chron. 230 b, The dolphin & his dolphines. 1546. 240 b, The Ladye Elizabeth, entitled Dolphynesse of Vyen. 1556 Dankt tr. Comines 202 The Lady Daulphinesse. 1685 Lond. Gaz. No. 2048 3 The King accompanied with the Dauphin and Dauphiness. 1718 Swift fruit. Stella 11 Feb., It is very surprising this news to-day, of the dauphin and dauphiness both dying within six days. 1866 Froude Hist. Eng. VI. 364 The dangerous competition of the Queen of Scots and Dauphiness of France.

Daur, Sc. f. Dare. Daurg, var. of Dare Sc.

Daut, dawt (dot), v. Sc. Also 6-8 date.

Dants, dawt (dot), v. Sc. Also 0-8 date. [Etymology unknown.

If dant, dawt, is, as it appears to be, the proper form, it ought to represent an original dalt: cf. Sc. faut, maut, saut, etc.; but the two 16-17th c. examples of date from Scotch writers of English make even this doubtful. Dalt suggests Gael. dalta foster-child; but, though the word appears to be exclusively Scotch, there is no evidence pointing to a Gaelic origin. Connexion with Dore, doat is excluded by the fact that Sc. an, atv, does not answer to Eng. I from any source. Cf. also Daunt v. 6.] trans. To pet, fondle, caress, make much of. Also absol.

absol.

1500-20 Dunbar Petit. Gray Horse 49, I was nevir dautit into stabell, My lyf hes bene so miserable. 1573 Commend. Vprichtnes 228 in Sat. Poems Ref. (1891) I. 285 Quha preissis vprichtie To serue the Lord mon. na wayis dres to daut thame daintelie. a 1598 Rollocke Passion 491-2 (Jam.) The father will make much of his sonne, and allure him. so the Lord dates and allures us. 1633 W. Struther True Happiness 123 Though he datted the Patriarchs by the familiaritie of his divine presence. 1637 Rutherford Lett. (1862) I. 467, I am dawted now and then with pieces of Christ's love and comforts. 1786 Burns Poets Welcome to Child ii, I, fatherly, will kiss and daut thee. 1833 J. MILNE Yrnl. in Life xiii. (1868) 203 My Lord surely dawts his weak foolish child.

his weak foolish child.

Hence Dauted, Dawted ppl. a., petted, fondled.

1536 RUHERPORD Lett. (1862) I. 193, I am handled as sofily and delicately as a dawted child. 1593 Scot. Prethyl. Elop. (1738) 105 Will not a Father take his little dated Davie in his Arms. 1796 MACNELL Will 9 Jean Wil, The tenderest mither, Fond of ilk dear dauted wean. 1851 Cumbrid. Gloss. Dawtet, caressed, fondled.

Dautie, dawtie (do ti). Sc. Also dawty.

[f. prec. or its source: but a formation with the dim. and appellative -ie, -x, from a verb, is unusual.] A person caressed or included; a darling, pet, favourite.

person ca

1876 J. Fraser Astobiog. in Scleet. Biog. (Wodrow Soc.)

11. 89, I was no dawty. 1727 P. Walker Remark. Passages
122 (Jam. Giving an account of old Quintin Dick, one of
his Dawties. 1823 Galt Estail I. xix. 156, 'I hae thought
o' that, Girzy, my dawty', said he.

| Daww (dau). Also dau, dow. [South African
Dutch form of the netting need 1.

Dutch form of the native name.] A South African Dutch form of the native name.] A South African species of zebra, Equus Burchellii, approaching the quagga in character.

1808 Sporting Mag. XX. 140 Two sorts of wild horses, the Dau and the Kwagga. 1847 Nat. Encycl. I. 265 The indigenous Pachydermata are.. the zebra, the dauw, the quagga.

duagga.

† Davach, -och. Sc. Hist. In 7 dawach(e. [Olr. dabach, dabhach vat, tub (perhaps as a commeasure); cf. the similar uses of pint, pottle, and gallon, as measures of land in Anglo-Irish. In modifications (erron. -ata).

gallon, as measures of land in Anglo-Irish. In medL. davaca (erron. -ata).

A conjectured derivation from dawk ox, is erroneous. Daback occurs as a land-measure in the 'Book of Deir'. (Goidelica (ed. 2) 217. )]

An ancient Scottish measure of land, consisting in the east of Scotland of 4 ploughgates, each of 8 oxgangs; in the west divided into twenty pennylands. It is said to have averaged 416 acres, but its extent probably varied with the quality of the land. lands. It is said to have averaged 416 acres, but its extent probably varied with the quality of the land. 1609 Skene tr. Quon. Attack. xxiii. § 11 Provyding that the husband man did haue of him the aucht parte of ane dawache of land [marg. of ane oxgait of land], or mair funits dawace terre vel plus]. 1794 Statist. Acc. Scot. XIII. 509 There is a davoch of land belonging to this parish. 1797 Ibud. XIX. 290 A davoch contains 32 oxen-gates of 13 acres each, or 45 acres of arable land. c 1827 Hoog Tales 4 Sk. VI. 269 Heir to seven ploughgates of land, and five half davochs. 1834 C. Innes Orig. Parach. Scot. II. 335 By an ordinance of King John Balliol in 1202 eight davachs of land, including the islands of Egge and Rume, were among the lands then erected into the Sherifdom of Skey. 1878 E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess. 127 Davoch, a large pastoral measure at one time answering to the plough-gate, though in actual extent 4 times as large.

Davenport (de v'npoent). Also devonport. [Said to be from the maker's name.] A kind of small ornamental writing-table or escritoire fitted with drawers, etc.

with drawers, etc.
(Remembered in 1845.) 1853 Pract. Mechanic's Yrnl. VI.
212 This very elegant and convenient desk is similar to an ordinary Devonport. 1875 Argsy May 329 At her davenport, pen in hand, sat her ladyship.
attrib. 1883 Harper's Mag. Jan. 235/1 An inlaid davenport desk.

attrib. 1883 Harper's Mag. Jan. 235/1 An inlaid davenport desk.

Daver (del'vol), v. dial. [Of unknown etymology; possibly I and II are different words.]

I. Scotch and north. Eng. intr. To move or walk as if dazed or stupefied, to stagger; also to be benumbed. trans. To stupefy, stun, benumb. c 1800 Burrl in Watson Collect. ii. (1706' 30 (Jam.) Bot tauren and dauren, Like ane daft doint fule. 1765 Frul. fr. Lond. 6 in Points Buckan Dial. (Jam.) We bein wat wou'd soon grow davert to stand. i' the cauld that time o' night. 1796 Mackell Will & Yean kiii, See them now—how changed wi' drinking!. Davered, doited, daized and blinking. 1880 St. Kathleen III. 115 (Jam.) 'Here's the bed, man! Whare. are ye davering to?' 1824 E. Swinburne in J. Raine Mem. J. Hodgson (1858) II. 45, I am somewhat davered about the vignettes.

II. south-west. dial. intr. To fade, wither. Also fig. (In first quot. causative or trans.)

Also fig. (In first quot. causative or trans.)

16at J. REVNOLDS God's Revenge aget. Murder 1. v. 154

As if time and age had not power to wither the blossomes of
our youth, as the Sunne hath to dauer the freshest Roses

and Lillies. 1628 W. Yonge Diary 63 [The] hedges... davered as if they had been scorched with lightning. 1654 VILVAIN Epil. Est. VIL 54 My Piety 'gan to daver [L. labe-facta cadebal]. 1787 Grose Prov. Gloss., Daver, to fade like a flower. Davon. 1864 CAPERN Devon Provinc., Thy heart is like the daver'd rose. 1886 W. Cornwall Gloss., Daver, to soil; to fade as a flower.

Davey: see DAVI. David, obs. form of DAVIT.

Davidian: = DAVIDIST.
1883 R. W. Dixon Hitt. Ch. Eng. III. 472 The rising Davidians, Davists, Georgists, or Family of Love, which... gave trouble in the reign of Elizabeth.

Davidist. [f. personal name David + -187.]

1. One of a fanatical sect founded by David Georgie or Jores, a Dutch Anabaptist of the 16th century. Also David-Georgian, -jorian, -jorist. 1637 BAXTER Agst. Quakers 13 Down to the David-Georgians, Wegelians, Familists, and the like of late. 1873—3 CHAMBERS Cycl., Davidists... a sect of heretics. 1883—3 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl. II. 1471 The 'David-jorists', and other uporavious Anabaptists.

2. A follower of David of Dinant.

Davidsonite (del'vidsonpit). Min. [Named 1826 after Dr. Davidson of Abadeau accessed.

Davidsonite (del'vidsənəit). Min. [Named 1836 after Dr. Davidson of Aberdeen: see -ITE.]

A variety of beryl found near Aberdeen.
1836 T. Thomson Min. 1. 247.
[David's quadrant or staff, error for Davis's quadrant: see QUADRANT, STAFF, and List of Spurious Words.]

Davie: see DAVY.

Davie: see Davy.
Daviely, adv. Sc. Spiritlessly, listlessly.
1789 BURNS Elegy on 1788, Observe the vera nowte an'
sheep, How dowf and daviely they creep. 1883 in Jamieson.
Davina (Min.): see Davyne.
Davist: = Davidist.
1883 R. W. Dixon Hist. Ch. Eng. III. 201.
Davit (dævit, dēlvit). Naut. Forms: 4 daviot,
7 dauid, -yd, -ed, 7- davit. [Formerly also
David, and app. an application of that Christian
name, as in the case of other machines and tools.
Cf. F. davier, the name of several tools etc. altered Cf. F. davier, the name of several tools, etc., altered from daviet (Rabelais) = Daviet, dim. of OF. Davi David; the tool was still called david by joiners in the 17th c. (Hatzfeld and Darmesteter).]

1. a. A curved piece of timber or iron with a roller or sheave at the end, projecting from a ship's bow, and used as a crane to hoist the flukes

a roller of sheave at the end, projecting noin a ship's bow, and used as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor without injuring the side of the vessel; a fish-davit. b. One of a pair of cranes on the side or stern of a ship, fitted with sheaves and pulleys for suspending or lowering a boat.

[1373 in Norman-Fr. Indenture in Riley Lond. Mem. 370 (transt.), 30 ores, 1 david, for the same boat.] 1622 R. Hawkins Voy. S. Sea (1847) 188 His boate fitted with ... tholes, dauyd, windles, and other. 1626 Capt. Smith Accid. Yng. Seamen 12 The forecastle, or prow... the fish-hooke, a loufe-hooke, and the blocke at the Dauids ende. 1627—Seaman's Gram. ii. 10 The Danid... is put out betwirt the Cat and the Loufe, and to be remoused when you please. 1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. 125 Bitts, Catheads and Davits. 1766 FALCORE Dict. Marine (1776) s.v., The davit... is employed to fish the anchor. 1820 Scorkssy Acc. Arctic Reg. 11. 196 The boats are.. suspended from davits or cranes fixed on the sides of the ship. 1873. J. C. Willcocks Sea Fisherman 48 Crane-davits of galvanised iron, in shape of the ordinary boat-davits.

2. Comb. davit-cast, a heavy spar used as a crane on board ship; davit-guy, a rope used to steady.

on board ship; davit-guy, a rope used to steady a davit; davit-roll, the roller or sheave of a davit; davit-rope, the lashing which secures the davit to

cavit-rope, the lashing which secures the davit to the shrouds when out of use.

1794 Nelson in Nicolas Disp. 1. 434 Our "davit-cast unfortunately has broke it's windlass. 1893 R. Kipling Many Invent. 365 Stop, seize and lish, and easy on the "davit-guy. 1793 Smraton Edystone L. § 143 A strong hawser... being passed... over the "davit-roll... the anchor and chain were then let down.

Davite (del vait). Min. [See quot.] A variety of Allingery or entire calphage of chamics.

of Alunogen or native sulphate of alumina.

1828 Mill in Brande's Q. Yrul. 379, I shall therefore leave to call it Davite in honor of Sir Humphry Davy.

Davoch: see Davach.

Davreuxite (davrozoit). Min. [Named 1878] after the Belgian chemist Ch. Davreux: see -ITE.]
A hydrous silicate of alumina and manganese found

in Belgium.

1882 in Dana Min. App. iii. 35.

Davy ! (dē'vi). In full Davy lamp, Davy's lamp. [Named after the inventor.] The miners' lamp. [Named after the inventor.] The miners' safety-lamp invented by Sir Humphry Davy, in which the flame is surrounded with wire-gauze, so

as to prevent its communication to explosive gases outside the lamp.

1817 FARADAY in B. Jones Life I. 241 The great desideratum of a lamp to afford light with safety:.. merely to refer to that which alone has been found efficacious, the Davy.

1880 C. M. Mason Forty Skires 15 The men find fault with the Davy.

the Davy.

Davy<sup>2</sup> (dēlvi). slang. A vulgar shortening of AFFIDAVIT, esp. in phr. to take one's davy (= 'to take one's oath').

APPLOADED A Section 10 (Farmer). And I with my davy

1764 O'HARA Midas II. iv. (Farmer), And I with my davy will back it, I'll swear. 1785 CAPT. GROSE Dict. Vulgar Tongue, I'll take my davy of it. 1871 M. COLLINS Mrg. 4 Merch. I. vi. 210 [They] take their solemn oath and davy that they didn't do it.

Davy Jones (de vi dzornz). Also simply Davy. In nautical slang: The spirit of the sea; the sailors' devil. Davy Jones's (or Davy's) locker: the ocean, the deep, esp. as the grave of those who

the ocean, the deep, esp. as the grave of those who perish at sea.

1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. xiii. (Brewer), This same Davy Jones, according to the mythology of sailors, is the fiend that presides over all the evil spirits of the deep.

1790 Dibbin Poor Yack iii. And if to old Davy I should go, friend Poll, Why you will ne'er hear of me more.

2 1790 Dibbin Poor Yack iii. And if to old Davy I should go, friend Poll, Why you will ne'er hear of me more.

2 1790 J. WILLOCK Voy. 12 The great bugbear of the ocean is Davie Jones. At the crossing of the line... (they call) out that Davie Jones and his wife are coming on board and that every thing must be made ready.

2803 Navad Chron. X. 510 The... seamen would have met a watery grave; or, to use a seaman's phrase, gone to Davy Jones's locker.

2819 Marry Thant.

2819 Ship xii, I thought you had gone to Davy's locker.

Davyne (de'vin). Min. [ad. Ital. davina, named 1825 after Sir Humphry Davy.] A variety of nephelite, from Vesuvius.

1826 Amer. Youl. Sc. XI. 257 Davina (Davyne).

1829 Phillips Vesuv. x. 292 Davyne, a hydrous nepheline, is found in cavities of ejected blocks of gray lava on Somma.

Davyum (de'viom). Chem. [Named after Sir Humphry Davy, with termination -um as in platinumly etc.] The name given by Kern in 1877 to a supposed metal of the platinum group, announced by him as discovered in Russian platinum ore.

1829 Watts Dict. Chem. VIII. 626.

Daw (do), sb. Also 5-8 dawe, 6-8 Sc. da.

[Known only from the 15th c. (so the compound ca-davu, Caddow): its form points to an OE. \*davue (:- davae from dagwa'), in ablaut relation to OHG. \*tdha, MHG. the (Gothic type \*dehwd, OTeut.

\*dehwa':-de'hwa'). Mod. HG. dialects have dähi, diche, dacha; MHG. shows a dim. form thele (OHG. \*tdhala), mod.G. dahle, since 18th c. dohle; whence med.L. tacula, It. taccola.]

1. A small bird of the crow kind (Corvus mone-

whence med.L. tacula, It. taccola.]

1. A small bird of the crow kind (Corvus mone-

1. A small bird of the crow kind (Corvus monedula): now commonly called Jackdaw.

1432-50 tr. Hieden (Rolls) IV. 307 A poore sowter informede a dawe to speke. 1530 PALSCR. 212/1 Dawe, a foulcorneille. 1604 Drayton Owle 188 The theevish Daw, and the dissembling Pye. 1713 Swift Poems, Salamander, Pyes and daws are often still'd With christian nicknames like a child. 1851 Carlute Sterling 1. iii. (1872) 14 Old ruinous castles with their ivy and their daws.

2. fg. Applied contemptuously to persons. † 2. A silly fellow, simpleton, noodle, fool. Obs. c 1500 Yng. Children's Bk. 140 in Babees Bk. (1868) 25 At thi tabull noper crache ne claw, Than men wylle sey bou arte A daw. 1560 Hoselenn Disb. Child in Hazl. Dadsley II. 285, I never saw One.. in so easy a matter. thus play the daw. 1563 Homilies II. Idealtry III. (1859) 236 O seely, foolish, and dastardly daws. 1608 J. Day Law Trickes I. i. How the daw Scoures ore his rustie phrases.

b. A lazy person, sluggard; c. An untidy woman,

b. A lazy person, sluggard; c. An untidy woman, slut. slattern. Sc.

slut, slattern. Sc.
c 1460 Townseley Myst. 26 Bot if God help amang I may
st downe daw to ken. 1500-20 Dunaa Dance 7 deidly
Symsis 71 Mony slute daw and slepy duddroun. 1513
DOUGLAS Æneis XIII. Prol. 184, I will my cunnand kepe,
I will nocht be a daw, I will nocht slepe. 1598 Fergusson
Sc. Prov., A year a nurish, seven year a da. 1768 Ross
Hielenore 135 (Jam.) But I see that but spinning I'll never
be braw, But gas by the name of a dip or a da. 1866
A. Hislop Prov. Scot. 16 A morning's sleep Is worth a fauld
o' sheep To a hudderin-dudderin daw.
C. With reference to the fable of the jay in peacock's plumes.

o. With reference to the fable of the jay in peacock's plumes.

1731 FIRLDING Mod. Husb. II. ii, That ever Heav'n shou'd make me father to such a drest up daw!

3. Comb., as † dawcook, lit. a male jackdaw; fig. = sense 2 a; † dawpate = sense 2 a. 1535 J. Herwood Spider 4 F. xcii, Where "dawcocks in doctrine have dominacioun. 1681 W. Robertson Phraseol. Gen. (1693) 621 Who brought hither this fool in a play; this very daw-cock to lead the dance. a 1539 SKRLTON Agri. Gen. (1693) 621 Who brought hither this fool in a play; this very daw-cock to lead the dance. a 1539 SKRLTON Agri. Gen. (1693) 621 Who brought hither this fool in a play; this very daw-cock to lead the dance. a 1539 SKRLTON Agri. Gen. (1693) 621 Who brought hither this fool in a play; this very daw-cock to lead the dance. a 1539 SKRLTON Agri. Gen. (1693) 621 Who brought hither this fool in a play; this very daw-cock to lead the dance. a 1539 SKRLTON Agri. Gen. (1694), v.1 Obs. exc. Sc. Forms: 1 dazlan, 2-3 daspen, 3-5 dawe(n, 6-daw. [OE. dazjan, corresp. to MDu. dazhen, Du. and LG. dazen, OHG. tagen, G. tagen, to become day, f. WGer. daz-DAY. Since the OE. change of a to x did not take place in the vb., the latter is daw, against the sb. day: cf. draw, dray, saw, say, etc. In northern

take place in the vb., the latter is daw, against the sb. day: cf. draw, dray, saw, say, etc. In northern dial. sometimes inflected dew, dawen, after the strong verbs blow, snow, etc. In 16th c. Sc. erroneously spelt dall after fall. fa', etc.]

1. intr. To dawn. 8. with it as subject.
c 900 Buda's Eccl. Hist. vv. x, Donne hit dagian ongynneb.
c 1200 Lw. 1604 A-marwen bo it dawed. c 1330 Will.
Palerne 1791 Til it dawed to day. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints,
Ninian 1417 One be morne, as It dew day. 1470-85
MALORY Arthur XVII. ii, Within a whyle it dawyd.
b. with day (or morning) as subject.
c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 103 Ac alse wat swo be bridde dai
daged. c 1375 BARBOUR Trop-bk. 11. 797 And whene be day
was dawyne lyght. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. XXI. 471 Tyl be
day dawede these damseles daunsed. c 1477 Ranf Coltear
365 Vpon the morne airlie, quhen the day dew. 1513
DOUGLAS Emeir XIII. Prol. 182 As menstralis playing The
joly day now dawis. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE Poems, The
Night is neir gone I Hay I nou the day dauis. 1612 DanvTON Poly-olb. x. (N.), The other side from whence the

DAW.

c. fig.

a 1235 Ancr. R. 352 Hwon he bet is ower lif daweo and springeo ase be dawunge efter nihtes beosternesse. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XVIII. 179 loye bygynneth dawe.

2. To recover from a swoon, 'come to'; to awake

2. To recover from a swoon, 'come to'; to awake from sleep; = ADAW v.\frac{1}{2} I.

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1. To 314 Gny Warw. (A.) 558 Adoun he fel a-swounie, & when he gan to dawei [etc.\frac{1}{2} to fa-57 RAY N. C. Words 19 To Daw, in common speech is to awaken: to be dawed, to have shaken off sleep, to be fully awakened.

3. trans. To rouse or awaken from sleep or a swoon; to revive, 'bring to'; = ADAW v.\frac{1}{2}.

1470-85 MALORY Arthur XI. X, The Quene. felle to the erthe in a dede swoune, and thenne syr Bors took her vp, and dawed her. 1530 PALSGR. 507/2, I dawe from swoung, Te revinue, je revisuscite. 1568 A. BROKE Romeus & Jul. in Hazl. Skaks. Libr. (1875) I. 179 She thought to breake her slepe. She thought to daw her now as she had done of olde. 1612 DRAYTON Poly-olb. vi. 90 Thinking her to daw Whom they supposed fain in some inchanted swound.

1. Dawy, v.\frac{1}{2} Obs. rare. [f. DAW sb.] intr. ? To play the 'daw' or fool.

1256 Sir J. SMYTHE in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 92 That I would..ryde lobbinge and dawinge to rayle at your Lordship.

\*\*ship. † \*\*Daw, v.3 Obs. rare. [Aphetic f. Adaw v.2, q.v.] trans. To daunt, subdue, frighten.

\*\*s66 B. Jonson Devil an Ass v. iv, You daw him too much, in troth, Sir. \*\*s64 H. More Myst. Inig. 545 External force imprints Truth and Falshood, Superstition and Religion alike upon the dawed spirits of men.

\*\*Dawache: see Davach. Dawcock: Dawsb. Dawache: See Davach. Dawcock: Dawsb.

Dawd, var. of DAD sb.2

Dawd, var. of DAD 30.2

Dawdle (do'd'), v. Also daudle. [Not in Bailey; nor in Johnson's Dict. (though used by himself in 1781). It apparently became common about 1775 (at first chiefly in feminine use). Ussher's example (a 1656) was prob. local or diabete speciment of DAD 40.00 at the local or diabete spe but used in a more reprehensory sense, perh. by some association with DAW sb. sense 2 b.]

1. intr. To idle, waste time: to be sluggish or

some association with DAW 16. Sense 2 b.]

1. intr. To idle, waste time: to be sluggish or lazy; to loiter, linger, dally.

a 1636 USSHER ARM. vi. (1658) 382 While he stood dawdling was taken short in his undertakings. 1781 Johnson 3 June in Boswell, If he'll call on me, and dawdle over a dish of tea in an afternoon. 1796 JAME AUSTEN Pride & Prij. xx. 97

Mrs. Bennet, having dawdled about in the vestibule to watch for the end of the conference. 1819 Scorr Let. to D. Terry 18 Apr. in Lockhart, A propensity which. the women very expressively call dawdling. 1866 Ruskin Eth. Dats! v. (1883) 90 You all know when you learn with a will and when you dawdle. 1872 BLACK Adv. Phueton xxii, 307

The rest of us dawdled along the road.
2. quasi-trans. (usually with away). 1768 MAD. D'Arblay Early Diary July, I could not... ask for it. and so dawdled and fretted the time away until Tuesday evening. 1873 Browning Red Cott. Nt.-Cap 230

Dawdle out my days in exile here at Clairvaux. 1887, Spectator 21 May 696/2 To employ with profit many hours that might otherwise be dawdled away.

Dawdle (do d'l), sb. Also 8 daudle. [f. prec.]

1. One who is the personification of dawdling; esp. a dawdling girl or woman.

a 1764 LLOVO Chit-Chat Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 185 Be quick—why sure the gipsy sleeps! Look how the drawling daudle creeps. 1800 Mrs. Herver Mourtray Fam. III. 141 Mrs. Thornley was rather too much of, what she [Mrs. M.] called, a dawdle, to please her. 1843 F. E. Pacer Pageant 118

His wife..was. one of those helpless, indolent dawdles that are fit to be nothing but fine ladies. 1879 Barng-Gould Germany I. 392 The sharp clever boy goes into business, the dunce or dawdle into the army.

2. The act of dawdling. 1813 LADY BURGHERSH Lett. (1893) 38 What with dawdles and delays of the German post-boys. 1876 Green Stray Stud. 70 The evenings are... a dawdle indoors as the day has been a dawdle out. [Park III]. One who dawdles; an idler, loiterer.

Dawdler (do dlai). [-ER 1.] One who dawdles;

Dawdler (dō'dləi'). [-ER 1.] One who dawdles; an idler, loiterer.

1818 Todd, Dawdle, or Dawdler, a trifler; a dallier; one who proceeds slowly or unskilfully in any business. A low word.

1849 Thackeray Pendeunis (1850 I. 280, I have been a boy and a dawdler as yet. 1883 J. Payrs Myst. Mirbridge xv, Your habitual dawdler—the man who never keeps his appointments by any chance.

Dawdling (dō'dlinj), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Dawdle.

1849 Thackeray Lett. 13 July, Ryde. would be as nice a place as any. for dawdling, and getting health.

1875 B'ness Busses in Hare Life II. viii.

457 With old age comes dawdling, that is, doing everything too slowly.

with old age comes dawding, that is, doing everything too slowly.

Daw dling, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That dawdles; characterized by dawdling.

1773 Mad. D'Arblay Early Diary 3 May, The mother is a slow, dawdling, sleepy kind of dame. 1783 — Diary 3 Dec., With whom I had a dawdling conversation upon dawdling subjects.

1843 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. I. 265 The dreaming, reading, dawdling existence which best suits me. Hence Daw dlingly adv.

1860 Sal. Rev. IX. 145/1 Some very important Bill which ... has been dawdlingly postponed from day to day.

Dawdy, Sc. dial. f. Dowdy.

Dawe (daue, daw), dawen, dawes, obs. forms or inflexions of Day. Dawes was the early form of the pl. = days; dawen was originally dative pl., but

when reduced to dawe, daw, daue, dau, came sometimes to be treated as sing. : see DAY 13 a  $\beta$ , and 17. Dawen, obs. f. Down sb.

Dawen, obs. f. Down so.

Dawenyng(e, obs. form of DAWNING.

Dawerke, obs. form of DAYWORK.

Dawing (dō'ip), vbl. sb. Obs. exc. Sc. Forms:

I dazung, 3 dawung, 4 daghyng(e, 3-6 dawyng, 4-dawing, (5 dayng, 7 dauing, 8 dawin). [OE. dazung, from dazian to become day, to Daw.

Abort 100 northern and chiefly Scotch being

dagung, from dagian to become day, to DAW. After 1400, northern and chiefly Scotch, being displaced in Eng. by DAWNING.]

1. Dawn, daybreak: morning twilight.

1. Setwux hancred and dayunge. a 1223 Ancr. R.

20 Bi nihte ine winter, ine sumer ibe dawunge. 1375 BARSOUR Bruce VII. 318 [Thai] Com on thame in the dawyng. Richt as the day begouth to spryng. 2420 Arow. Arth.

1. Erly in the dawyng Come thay home from hunting 1523 Douglas. Emistil. viii. 20 The dawing gam. wax reid, And chasit away the sterris. a 1503 MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems, Solsequium 40 The dauing of my long desyrit day.

1. Cryol. Burns As I was a wandering iii, I could na get sleeping till dawin' for greetin.

1. The Recovery from swoon, 'coming-to'. Obs. (See DAW v. 2, 3.)

+ 2. Recovery from swoon, coming-to. Oos.
(See DAW v. 2, 3.)
1530 PALSGR. 212 Dawyng, gettyng of lyfe, resuscitation.
+ Dawing, ppl. a. Obs. exc. Sc. Also 4 north.
dawande. [f. DAW v. 1 + -ING 2.] Dawning.
c 1335 E. E. Allit. P. C. 445 be dawande day.
+ Dawish (doi), a. Obs. [f. DAW sb. + -ISH.]
Like or characteristic of a daw; silly, sluttish.
1540 Hyrde tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom. (1592) Miij,
Dawish, and brainlesse, cruell, and murderers. 1543 Balt.
Vet a Course, 4c. 59 (Th.) Such dawishe dodypols. 1505
Chapman All Fools in Dodsley (1780) IV. 167 If he [a jack-daw] fed without his dawish noise He might fare better.
Thaw's (dolb). 1861 dial. [app. the same as

daw] fed without his dawish noise He might fare better.

Dawk (dok), sb.¹ dial. [app. the same as Dalk².] A hollow in a surface; a depression, furrow, incision.

1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 66 This Iron..would not make Gutters on the Surface of the Stuff, but (at the most) little hollow dawks. Ibid. 82 The Iron of the Fore-plane. makes great Dawks in the Stuff. The Iron.. will yet leave some Dawks in the Stuff of the Jointer.. to work out.

Hence Dawk v., to make a hollow or incision in.
1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 203 The Chissel.. might run too fast into the Work, and dawk it. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Dauk, to incise with a jerk, or insert a pointed weapon with rapidity.

rapidity. || **Dawk**, sb.2, **dāk** (dōk, dāk). Anglo-Ind. Also 8 dog, dock, 9 dork, dauk. [Hindi and Marāthī dāk, perh. related to Skr. drāk quickly.] Post or transport by relays of men or horses stationed at intervals; a relay of men or horses for carrying

transport by relays of men or horses for carrying mails, etc., or passengers in palanquins.

To travel dik: to travel in this way. To lay a dik: to arrange for relays of bearers or horses on a route.

1727 [see b]. 1780 H. F. Thompson Intrigues of Nabob 76
(Y.). I wrote. for permission to visit Calcutta by the Dawks.
1781 Hicky's Bengal Cas. 24 Mar. (Y.). Suffering People to paw over their Neighbour's Letters at the Dock. 1809
VISCOUNT VALENTIA Trav. India, etc. (1811) I. ii. 49 My arrangements had been made for quitting Burhampore... not only had the dawk been laid, but [etc.]. a 1826 Heben Narr. Journey Ind. (1828) I. 328 In the line of road I am most likely to follow. I am not certain that any Dik exists. 1840 E. E. Napies Scenes For. Lands II. vi. 103 By having bearers posted at stated distances, which is called travelling 'dawk', long journeys are made in a comparatively bries space of time. 1861 HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf. xilv. (D.). After the sea voyage there isn't much above 1000 miles to come by dauk.

D. attrib., as dawk or däk-bearer, choky, journey, traveller, etc.; däk bungalow (rarely house).

traveller, etc.; dak bungalow (rarely house), a house for the accommodation of travellers at

a house for the accommodation of travellers at a station on a dak route.

1737 A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Ind. I. 149 (Y.) Those Curriers are called Dog Chouckies. 1796 in Seton-Kari Select. Calcutta Gaz. II. 185 The re-establishment of Dawk Bearers upon the new road. a 1826 Heber Narr. Journey Ind. (1828) I. 277, I will .. bring it safe on to the next dak house. 1833 Calcutta Rev. July-Dec. 175 The dak bungalows, the modern form of the Mogul Serais. 1866 TREVELVAN (title), The Dawk Bungalow. Ibid. (1869) 98 Too old travellers to expect solitude in a dawk bungalow.

Dawk, var. of Dauk.

of daylight; daybreak.

Dawk, var. of DAUK.

Dawkin, dial. [? dim. of DAW.] a. A fool.
b. A slattern. Hence Dawkinly adv., foolishly.
1565 CALPHILL Answ. Treat. Crosse (1846) 236 (D.) Then
Martiall and Maukin, a dolt with a daukin, might marry
together. 1674 Ray N. C. Words 13 Dawges or Dawkin,
a dirty, slattering woman. c1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin)
View Lame. Dial. Wks. (1863) 53 After looking dawkinlywise a bit. 1875 Lanc. Gloss., Dawkin, a dull, stupid person. Dawkinly, stupidly, foolishly.

Dawn (dön), sb. [Appears late in 16th c., the
earlier equivalents being DAWING, DAWNING. App.
f. the verb-stem (see next); cf. break in 'break of
day' (quoted 1584). ON, had dagan, dögun dawn,
f. daga to dawn, 1 dagan, at dagan at dawn: but,
notwithstanding the likeness of form, there is no
evidence that this is the original of the Eng. word.]

1. The first appearance of light in the sky before
sunrise, or the time when it appears; the beginning sunrise, or the time when it appears; the beginning

High dawn, dawn appearing above a bank of clouds on the corizon; low dawn, dawn appearing on or close to the

High dawn, dawn appearing above a bank of clouds on the horizon; low dawn, dawn appearing on or close to the horizon.

1599 Shaks. Hen. V, IV. i. 201 Next day after dawne. 1603 — Meas. for M. IV. ii. 206 Come away, it is almost cleere dawne. 1607 Dampier Voy. I. 498 With such dark black Clouds near the Horizon, that the first glimpse of the Dawn appeared 30 or 40 degrees high. it is a common saying among Seamen. that a high dawn will have high winds, and a low dawn, small winds. 1798 Br. Lowin Transil. Isaiah xxvi. 10 Thy dew is as the dew of the dawn. 1823 Tennyson Death Old Vear ii, He will not see the dawn of day. 1833 Miss Yonge Cameos II. viii. 101 The assault had begun at early dawn.

2. fig. The beginning, commencement, rise, first gleam or appearance (of something compared to light); an incipient gleam (of anything).

1033 P. Fletcher Purple Isl. XII. xlvi, So spring some dawns of joy, so sets the night of sorrow. 1753 Johnson Rambler No. 196 P. 2 From the dawn of manhood to its decline. 1767 Babler II. 100 If he possesses but a dawn of spirit. 1833 LAMB Elia Ser. 1. Old Actors, You could see the first dawn of an idea stealing slowly over his countenance. 1878 Stewart & Tait Unseen Univo. ii. \$ 50. 69 From the earliest dawn of history to the present day.

28. altrib. and Comb., as dawn-ansimal, animal-cule (see quots.), -dew, -goddess, -light, -streak; dawn-illumined, -firsted adjs.; dawnward adv.

1873 Dawson Earth & Man ii. 23 Eozoon Canadense... its name of 'Dawn-animal' having reference to its great antiquity and possible connection with the dawn of life on our planet. 1876 Page Adv. Text-bk. Geol. x. 189 The organism, Eozoon Canadense., or \*Dawn-animalcule of Canada. 1886 Mis. Browning Aur. Leigh. I. Poems VI. 24 Adsh of \*dawn-dew from the honeysuckle. 1877 J. E. Carpenter tt. Tiele's Hist. Relig. 107 The Sun-god... and the \*dawn-goddess. 1820 Shelley Ode to Liberty xi, As on a \*dawn-illumined mountain. 1820 Mis. Browning Paems II. 232, I oft had seen the \*dawnlight run As red wine, through the hil

has displaced the earlier verb Daw. App. deduced from Dawning, q.v. Cf. also Dain v.]

I. 1. intr. To begin to grow daylight: said of the day, morning, light; also simply with it.

1499 Fynson Promp. Parv., Dawnyn or dayen [c.1440 dawyn], auroro. 1586 Tindale Natt. xxviii. 1 The Sabboth (Wyclif bigynneth to schyne, Geneva & 1621 began to dawnel. —2 Pct. i. 19 Vitill the daye dawne. c.1538
Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 938 To dawne, ajourner.
1611 Bible Matt. xxviii. 1 In the ende of the Sabbath, as it began to dawne towards the first day of the weeke. 1711
Steele Spect. No. 142 P.5 Before the Light this Morning dawned upon the Earth. 1786 Adv. Capt. R. Bople 23 As soon as ever the Morning dawn'd. 1860 Tyndal Clac. 1.

xxi. 150 Day at length dawned and gradually brightened.
b. transf. To begin to shine, as the sun or any luminary.

b. transf. To begin to shine, as the sun or any luminary.

1708 ROWE Tamerl. v. i. 2017 Women, like Summer Storms are Cloudy. But strait the Sun of Beauty dawns abroad. 1811 Heber Hymn, Brightest and best of the sons of the morning, Dawn on our darkness. 1832 Tennyson Margaret v. Look down, and let your blue eyes dawn Upon me thro' the jasmine-leaves.

2. fig. To begin to develop, expand, or brighten, like the daylight at dawn.

1719 Pope Epist. 10 Jeruas 4 Where Life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 1. 412 In the year 1685 his fame. was only dawning. 1854 Miss Yonge Cameos I. xxviii. 234 When prosperity dawned on the elder brother.

3. To begin to brighten, with or as with the light of dawn.

of dawn.

1647 Crashaw Poems 165 When the dark world dawn'd into Christian day.

1651 Fuller's Abel Rediv., Zanchius 390 Zanchius. became such a light. that many parts in Christendome dawned with the luster of his writings.

1822 Trnnyson Enone 46, I waited underneath the dawning

b. transf. To begin to appear, become visible.

1744 AKENSIDE Pleas. Imag. 1. 146, I see them dawn!
I see the radiant visions, where they rise. 1813 J. Wilson
Isle of Palms III. 307 lts porch and roof of roses dawn
Through arching trees.
4. fig. Of ideas, facts, etc.: To begin to become
evident to the mind: to begin to be understood

evident to the mind; to begin to be understood,

evident to the mind; to begin to be understood, felt, or perceived. Const. on, upon.

1854 Mrs. Srowe Uncle Tom's C. xv. 129 The idea that they had either feelings or rights had never dawned upon her. 1866 G. Macdonald Ann. Q. Neighb. ix. 137 It dawned on my recollection that I had heard Judy mention her Uncle. 1875 Jowettr Plato (ed. 2) V. 66 The distinction between ethics and politics has not yet dawned upon Plato's mind.

TI + 5 toware To begin to be understood,

II. +5. trans. To bring to life; to arouse or awake from a swoon, resuscitate; = DAW v. 3.

1530 PALSGR. 50/2, I dawne or get life in one that is fallen
in a swoune, je resigore. I can nat dawne him.

1551 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 33 If Alexander dawned a weake
Soldiour when he was almoste frosen for cold.

1593 Multon Down for the had dawned him to remembrance by the helpe of vinager and colde water.

Dawne, obs. form of Down sb.

Dawned (dond day downed) and rare If

Dawned (dond, poet. doned), ppl. a. rare. [f. Dawn v. +-ED i.] That has begun to brighten. 1818 Keats Endym. 1. 94 The dawned light. Dawner, var. of Dander v. Sc.

Dawnger(e, etc., obs. forms of Danger, etc. Dawning (donin), vbl. sb. Also 4 dawnyng, 4-5 dawnyng(e, 4-6 dawnyng(e, 5-6 daunyng(e. [Known before 1300, when it appears beside the earlier Dawning (from Daw v., OE. dagung, dag-ian), which it gradually superseded. The corresponding verb to dawn, which has similarly displaced daw, is not exemplified till the 15th c., and appears to have been deduced from dawning; the sb. dawn appeared still later, app. from the vb. As ME. daw-en had also an early doublet the vb. As ME. daw-en had also an early doublet form daij-en, day-yn (see DAY v.), so beside dawen-yng is found daijen-ing, daien-ing, dain-ing (see DAY v.). No form corresponding to dawening, dawning is recorded in OE, and it was probably from Norse; Sw. and Da. have a form dagning (OSw. daghning c 1300), either from daga to dawn, with suffix -n-ing, as in kvað-n-ing, sað-n-ing, tal-n-ing, etc. (Vigt. Introd. xxxi), or from a deriv. vb. \*dagna.]

1. The beginning of daylight: dawn, daybreak.

1. The beginning of daylight; dawn, daybreak.

1. The beginning of daylight; dawn, daybreak. In reference to time, now pocite or rhetorical.

1297 R. Glouc, (1724) 557 To Keningwurpe hii come in be dawninge. c1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 1188 Dido, The dawenyng vp rist out of the se. 1389 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VI. 439 Chasede his enemyes al pat dawenynge [v.r. dawyng]. 1470-83 Malory Arthur x. Ixxvi, Vppon a day in the daunynge. 1480 Caxton Chrom. Eng. ccvii. 189 Erly in the dawenynge of the day. 1286 Coam Havres Health ccxiii. (1636) 311 Drinke it in the morning at the dawning of the day. 1808 Shaks. Ham. 1. i. 160 The Bird of Dawning. 1912 W. Rocers Vey. 104 Sowe ran North till Dawning. 1810 Scott Lady of L. 1. xxxii, At dawning to assail ye, Here no bugles sound reveillé. 1828 Kingsley Poems, Night Bird 13 Oh sing, and wake the dawning.

1. transf. The east, the 'orient'.

1. 1879 Butcher & Lang Odyssey 215 Those who dwell toward the dawning.

2. fig. The first gleam or appearance. earliest

toward the dawning.

2. fig. The first gleam or appearance, earliest beginning (of something compared to light).

2 for Donne Blaθavaros (1644) 17 A man as. illustrious, in the full glory and Noone of Learning, as others were in the dawning, and Morning. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. 1.68
In this early Dawning of the Year. 1781 GIBBON Decl. & F.
III. liii. 314 In the ninth century, we trace the first dawnings of the restoration of science. 1843 Prescort Mexico (1850) I. 75 The dawnings of a literary culture. 1865 Sir B. BRODIE Psychol. Ing. I. v. 108 That principle of intelligence, the dawning of which we observe in the lower animals.

The warning of the I DAWN 2 + LINC 2 | Thete

the dawning of which we observe in the lower animals.

Dawning, ppl. a. [f. DAWN v. +-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That dawns; beginning to grow light. a. lit.

1288 Shaks. Tit. A. II. ii. to Dawning day new comfort hath inspir'd. 1667 MILTON P. L. XII. 423 Fresh as the dawning light. 1792 Cowper I litad XI. 60 The dawning skies. 1843 Temnyson Two Voices 405 The light increased With freshness in the dawning east.

15. fg. Showing its early beginning, nascent.

1697 Dayden Virg. Encid (L.), In dawning youth. 1793 Johnson Rambler No. 165 P 5 Those who had paid honours to my dawning merit. 1895 Farran St. Paul (1883) 765 The distinctive colour of the dawning heresy.

Dawnt(e, obs. form of Daunt.

Dawsonite (do sanoit). Min. [Named 1874.

Dawsonite (dō sənəit). Min. [Named 1874, after Sir J. W. Dawson of Montreal: see -ITE.] A hydrous carbonate of aluminium and sodium, in white transparent or translucent crystals.

1875 Amer. Fral. Sc. Ser. III. IX. 64 On Dawsonite, a new mineral.

Dawt, Dawtie (-y): see DAUT, DAUTIE.

Day (dēi), sb. Forms: I dæ3, 2 de3, dei3, dai3, 2-3 dæi, dei1, da3, 3 (Orm.) da33, 3-5 dai, 3- day, (5-6 daie, daye, 6 Sc. da). Pl. 3- days (3-5 dawes; dat. pl. 2-6 dawen, dawe; daw, dau; see below). [A Com. Teut. sb.: OE. dæg (dæges, pl. dagas, -a, -um) = OFris. dei, dey, di, OS. dag (MDu. dach (gh), Du. dag, MLG., LG. dag), OHG., MHG. tac(g), G. tag, ON. dag-r (Sw., Da. dag-, Goth. dag-s:-OTeut. \*dago-s. In no way related to L. dies; usually referred to an Aryan vb. dhagh-, in Skr. dah to burn: cf. Lith. dagas hot season, OPruss. dagis summer. From the WGer. dag, OE. had regularly in the sing. dæg, dæges, dæge; in the plural dagas, daga (later -ena), dagum. This phonetic exchange æa survived in early ME., so that while in the sing, the final 3 was regularly palatal (see forms above; gen. dæies, Dawt, Dawtie (-y): see DAUT, DAUTIE. was regularly palatal (see forms above; gen. dxi.yes, dxies, dcies, daies, dayes, dat. dxi.ye, daie, etc.), the pl. was (from dagas), dayes, dahes, dayhes, dawes, genit. (:-dagan, -ena) daga, dawene, dahene, dayen, dat. (:-dagum) dayon, -en, daghen, dawen, dawen, dawe, daw. The last survived longest in the phrase of dawe (from (life) days' (see 17 and ADAWE), and in dave 'from (life) days' (see 17 and ADAWE), and in in his dawe, etc. (see 13 a  $\beta$ ). But soon after 1200 plurals phonetically assimilated to the sing. (dee)es, daises, daies) occur, and at length superseded the earlier forms.]

A. Illustration of early forms.

a. phural, nom. and accus.
c 1000 Aga. Gosp. Matt. xxviii. 20 Ic beo mid eow ealle dayas.
c 1100 Hatton G. ibid., Ich beo mid eow ealle dayes.
c 1100 ORMIN 4356 Seffne dayhess. c 1100 I.Av. 8796 Fif

dæiges [c 1275] dawes]. a 1282 Leg. Kath. 1844 Al þe tweolf dahes. a 1282 Ancr. R. 70 Preo dawes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 383 Pre dawes & nan mo. 1290 Pol. Poems (Rolls) I. 377 As it is said by elderne dawis. c 1430 Lydg. Bochas vi. l. (1554) 1444. In thy last dawes.

B. pl. gen.
c 1000 Agr. Ps. ci. 21 On midle minre dazena. c 1000 Agr.
Gosp. Matt. iv. 2 He fæste feowurtig daza [Lindity. feourity daza, Hatton G. feortig dæges]. c 1175 Lamb Hom. 87
Fram þam ester tid fifti daza. c 1205 Lav. 3015 Pe forð wuren agan feuwerri dagene [c 12875 daiges]. bid. 4603
Ynder fif dawene [c 12875 daigene] 3eong heo comen to þisæ londe. a 1283 Leg. Kath. 2502 Twenti dahene 3003.
7. pl. dat.: See also 13 a B.
c 1000 Agr. Gosp. Matt. xvvi. 61 Æfter þrym dazum [xxvii. 63 dazon]. c 1260 Hatton G. ibid., Æfter þrym dazum [xxvii. 63 dazon]. c 1260 Hatton G. ibid., Æfter þrym dazum [xxvii. 63 dazon]. c 1260 Hatton G. ibid., Æfter þrym dazum [xxvii. 63 dazon]. c 1260 Hatton G. ibid., Æfter þrym dazum [xxvii. 63 dazon]. c 1260 Hatton G. ibid., 3 Bi olde dawen [c 1280 St. Margarete 3 Bi olde daw Patriarch he was wel he3. c 1300 Str Tristr. 2480 Etenes bi old dayn Had wrougi it. c 1430 Freemazonry 394 After the lawe That was y-fownded by olde dawe.

8. In some places da3en, dawen, may be nom. or acc. plural.

or acc. plural.

citys Lamb. Hom. 119 Ic seolf beo mid eow alle dayen [OE. ealle dayas].

e. The genitive sing. OE. dwges, early ME. daies, etc., was formerly used adverbially, by day, on the day (Ger. des Tags): see 1 b; it survived in ME. bi daies, a daies, A-DAYS, mod. now-a-days.

R. Signification.

B. Signification.

I. The time of sunlight.
I. 'The time between the rising and setting of the sun' (J.); the interval of light between successive periods of darkness or night; in ordinary usage including the lighter part of morning and evening twilight, but, when strictly used, limited to the time

including the lighter part of morning and evening twilight, but, when strictly used, limited to the time when the sun is above the horizon, as in 'at the equinox day and night are equal'. Break of day: dawn: see Break, Daybreak.

This is the artificial day of astronomers: see Artificial It is sometimes called the natural day (Ger. nathritcher tag), which however usually means sense 6.

Croop Elepric Gen. i. 5 God. het bet leoht dag & ba beostra niht. crsop Trin. Coll. Hom. 238 Du zifst be sunne to be daiz, be mone to be nichte. crsop S. Eng. Leg. I. 07/173 In bat prison bat Maide lai twelf dawes and twelf nizt. crsop Chrisop M. 390 (Trin.) To parte be day fro be nyzt. 1400 Lursor M. 390 (Trin.) To parte be day fro be nyzt. 1400 Lursor M. 390 (Trin.) To parte be day fro be nyzt. 1400 Lursor M. 390 (Trin.) To parte be day fro be nyzt. 1400 Lursor M. 390 Barri Alv. B 1200 The Breake of the daie. 1292 Davies Immort. Soulvi. (1742) 15 O Light, which mak at the Light which makes the Day. 1638 N. Carrenter Geog. Del. 1. v. 105 The longest day is equall to the longest night. 1770 GOLDBM. Des. Vill. 15 How often have I bless'd the coming day. 1809 Roberts Avi sequall to the longest night. 1770 GOLDBM. Des. Vill. 15 How often have I bless'd the coming day. 1809 Roberts M. Stronol. Grava. III. xxv. 331 The more ancient Greeks distinguished the natural day—that is, the time from the rising to the setting of the sum—into three parts. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVI. 326/1 At North Cape. . the longest day lasts from the 15th of May to the 29th of July, which is two months and a fortnight.

D. Const. The notion of time how long is expressed by the uninfected word (repr. an original

agth of July, which is two months and a fortnight.

b. Const. The notion of time how long is expressed by the uninflected word (repr. an original accus. or dative), as in day and night, all (the) day, this day, and the like; the notion of time when (without respect to duration) was expressed in OE. by on deg, early ME. on, uppon dai, o day, a-day; also by the genitive dages, esp. in the collocation dages and nihtes, and in far days, far forth days, = 'far on in the day', still used in 17th c. (see FAR adv. 3 c); about 1200 we find bi dayes, and soon after bi daie by day. See BY prep. 19 b. c 1000 Agr. Gosp. Mark v. 5 Symle dages & nihtes he was on byrgenum. c 1800 Trin. Coll. Hom. 87 Swiche hertes fonde be fulle gost deies and nihtes. c 1800 Omnin 1132 Heold Crist hiss fasste. Bi dashess & bi nahhtess. a 1830 Owl 9. Night. 21 Bi daie bu art star-blind. c 1830 Christ 1515 (Cott.) Ilk night of oliuete To be mont he yode. And euer on dai be folk he gaf O godds word be fode. 1886 Rolls of Parlt. III. 225t [He] made dyverse enarmynges bi day and eke bi nyght. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirwrg. 34. 1 heeld be wounde open aldai. a 1450 Kst. da la Tour (1868) 45 She happed to abide so longe on a sonday that it was fer dayes. 1833 Mork in Grafton Chron. II. 78 The pageauntes were a making day and night at Westminster. a 1853 BALE Sel. Wes. (Parker Soc.) 120 It is far days and ye have far to ride to night. 1600 HOLLAND Livy XXXXI. 1225 It was so far forth dayes as being the eighth house therof. 1657 Dayonn Virg. Georg. 11. 318 Untir da t Night, and chearful all the Day. 1838 Thillwall Crecce I. 210 He might prosecute his voyage as well as by day. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. (1880) I. iii. 184 The bags were carried. day and night at the rate of about five miles an hour.

2. In before day, at day = daybreak, dawn.

a 1300 Cursor M. 6106 (Gott.) Pat bai Sould ve of hous cum

MACAULAY Hitt. Eng. (1880) I. iit. 184 The bags were carried..day and night at the rate of about five miles an hour.

2. In before day, at day = daybreak, dawn.

1300 Curror M. 6106 (Gott.) Pat bai Sould vte of hous cum bi-for day. c1400 Avow. Arth. ix, To ride this forest or daye. 1376 FLEMING Panopt. Epist. 30 A little before day. 1719 De For Crusoe (1840) II. ii. 48 They got up in the morning before day. 1793 NELSON in Nicolas Ditp. I. 309 This morning at day we fell in with a Spanish. Ship,

1. 309 This morning at day we fell in with a Spanish. . Ship.
3. Daylight, the light of day,
2. 1340 Curzor M. 8676 (Fairf.), I hit knew quen hit was day,
1380 WYCLIF Rom. xiii. 13 As in day wandre we honestly.
2. 1489 Caxton Somnes of Aymon ix. 223 Whan Reynawde
sawe the day, he rose vp. 1580 North Plutarth (1676) 355
Such as could see day at a little hole. 1668 J. Davies tr.
Olearius Voy. Ambass. 276 In his Conversion of the darkest
Night to bright Day. 1710 Steele Tailer No. 142 P 1 She
had now found out, that it was Day before Nine in the
Morning. 1719 DE FOR Crusoe (1840) II. x. 218 It was

broad day. 1883 STEVENSON Treasure 1st. ni. xiii. (1886) 107, It was as plain as day.

b. fig. A light like that of day; 'daylight' in a difficult question.
1667 MARVELL Corr. 1xxx. Wks. 1872-5 II. 225, I can not yet see day in the businesse, betwist the two Houses. 1708 Rown Tamerl. v. i. 2191 They cast a Day around 'em. †4. One of the perpendicular divisions or 'lights' of a mullioned window. [F. jour, med.L. dies.]
[1409 Will of Ware (Somerset Ho.), Lego vna fenestra trium dierum.] 1447 Will Hen. V! (Hare's MSS. Caius Coll.), In the east ende of the 18 Quier shalbe sat a great gable window of vij daies. 1484 Will of Chacke (Somerset Ho.), A wyndow. of iij dayes. a 1490 Botoner Itin. (Nasmith 1778) 206 Et quælibet fenestra...continet tres dayes vitreatas. 1838 J. Bartron Dict. Archit. 40 A part of a window between the mullions is often called a bay, or day. 1859 Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Day, the mediæval term for each perpendicular division or light (Fr. jour) of a mullioned window.

5. Mining. The surface of the ground over a mine. Hence day-coal, -drift, -hole (see also 24). 1665 Phil. Trans. I. 80 By letting down Shafts from the day (as Miners speak). 1606 Hoogson bid. XI. 762 According as the Day-coal heightens or deepens. 108 J. C. Compl. Collier (1845) 32 Draw your Coals to Bank (or Day) out of the Pit. 1747 Hooson Miner's Dict. Nij b, The Ore that is found on the Tops of Veins, especially near to the Day. 1888 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Day, the surface of the ground over a mine.

II. As a period, natural division, or unit of time.

6. The time occupied by the earth in one revolu-

6. The time occupied by the earth in one revolution on its axis, in which the same terrestrial meri-dian returns to the sun; the space of twenty-four hours, reckoned from a definite or given point.

6. The time occupied by the earth in one revolution on its axis, in which the same terrestrial meridian returns to the sun; the space of twenty-four hours, reckoned from a definite or given point. Const. during, in, formerly on, o, a, retained in twice a day, etc.: see A prep. 8, 8 b.

The volar or astronomical day is reckoned from noon to noon; and, as the length of this time varies (within narrow limits) according to the time of the year, its mean or average length is the mean solar day. The civil day in civilized countries generally is the period from mindight to mindight, similarly adjusted to its mean length. Ancient nations variously reckoned their day to begin at sunrise, at noon, or at sunset. The sidereal day is the time between the successive meridional transits of a star, or specifically of the first point of Aries, and is about four minutes shorter than the solar day. (The term natural day is sometimes used in this sense, sometimes in sense 1.)

c 950 Linditf, Gap. Matt. xv. 32 Drio dogor xee Serhuunas mee miô. c 1000 ELERIG Ges. 1. 5 p. wex xeworpen sefen and morgen an dex. Ibid. ii. 3 God gebletsode bone seofedan day and hine gehalpade. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 8. Fram ban halle hester dei boö italde fifti daya to bisse deie. c 1805 LAV. 17216 pro o deies [ 1279 dais2] wes be king wuniende bere. 1807 R. GLOUC. (1724: 144 Aftur fyftene dawes... To London he wende. 2368 Wrctter Acts ix. 9 he was three daies not seynge. 1808 Wrctter Acts ix. 9 he was three daies not seynge. 1808 Wrctter Acts ix. 9 he was three daies not seynge. 1808 Wrctter Acts ix. 9 he was three daies not seynge. 1808 Wrctter Acts ix. 9 he was three daies not seynge. 1808 Wrctter Acts ix. 9 he was three daies not seynge. 1808 Wrctter Acts ix. 9 he was three daies not seynge. 1808 Wrctter Acts ix. 9 he was three daies not seynge. 1808 Wrctter Acts ix. 9 he was three daies not seynge. 1808 Wrctter Acts ix. 9 he was three daies not seynge. 1808 Wrctter Acts ix. 9 he was three daies not seynge. 1809 Wrctter Acts ix. 9 he was three daies not s

Day of each Month the Sun enters a Sign of the Ecliptic, and compute one Degree for every Day from thence. 1799 F. LEIGHTON Let. to J. Boucher 21 Sept. (MS.), Pray treat me with a letter on an early day as parliament folks say. 1865 TROLLOFE Belton Est. x. 109 She would return home on the day but one after the funeral.

b. Phrase. One day: on a certain or particular day in the pact.

day in the past; on some day in the future. So of future time, some day; and of the present or

of future time, some day; and of the present or proximate future, one or some of these days.

1535 COVERDALE I Sam. XXVII. I One of these days shal I fall into the handes of Saul. 1586 A. DAY Fing. Sucretary II. (1625) 66 His meaning is one of these daies to entreate your paines hitherwards. 1594 SPENSER Amoretti IXXVII. One day! wrote her name upon the strand. 1613 SHAKK. I/cn. VIII, III. 12. The King will know him one day. 1859 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 53 Had it not been, to revenge himself one day, upon the Spaniards. 1838 DICKENS O. Twist XXXVI, You will tell me a different tale one of these days. 1853 SMEDLEW H. Coverdale XXXV, Some of these days I shall be obliged to give him a lesson.

III. A specified or appointed day.

8. A specifie period of twenty-four hours, the whole or part of which is assigned to some particular purpose, observance, or action, or which is

purpose, observance, or action, or which is the date or anniversary of some event, indicated by

cular purpose, observance, or action, or which is the date or anniversary of some event, indicated by an attributive addition or by the context; e.g. saints' days, holy days, New Year's day, Lady-day, Christmas-day, St. Swithin's-day, pay-day, rentday, settling-day, birth-day, wedding-day, coronation-day, etc. (See the various defining words.) crips Lamb. Hom. 11 Nu beod icumen... pa halie dages uppen us. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 368 A Seyn Nycolas day he com. crips St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 707 Ilk gere... In pe day of bedis deying. 1277 Holinshed Chron. IV. 504 To put us in mind how we violate the Sabboth daie. 1295 Shaks. John v. i. 25 Is this Ascension day? 1600 J. Pow tr. Leo's Africa Aij, At London this three and fortieth most joitul Coronation-day of her sacred Majestie. 1600. 1615 J. Stephens Salyr. Ess. (ed. 2) 222 Like a bookesellers shoppe on Bartholome day. 1825 Hone Every-day Bk. I. 100 In each term there is one day whereon the courts do not transact business. These are termed Grand days in the inns of court; and Gandy days at the two Universities. 1824 Christian World's Oct. 761/1 Lord Bramwell..had spoken of Saturday as 'pay-day, drink-day, and crime-day'.

b. Last day (OE. ytemesta der), Day of Judgement or of Doom, Doomsday, Judgement day, Day of the Lord, of Accounts, Retribution, Wrath, Grat Day, etc.; the day on which the dead shall be raised to be 'judged of the deeds done in the body'. See also the various qualifying words.

971 Blickl. Hom. 57 Seo saul.. onfehp hire lichoman on

Words.

971 Blickl. Hom. 57 Seo saul... onfehh hire lichoman on ham ytmestan dexe. a 1300 Cursor M. 27362 (Cott.) he dai of wreth. 1386 Wyclif 2 Pet. iii. 10 Forsothe the day of the Lord shall come as a theef. c 1386 Chaucra Pars. T. 7 305 He schal 3eide of hem account at he day of doome. a 1400 Prymer (1831) 82 Haue mercy of me whan how comest in he laste day. a 1533 LD. Berners Huon clviii. 606 Vnto the day of lugemente. 1583 Stubbes Anat. Abus. II. (1882) 86 The generall resurrection at the last day. bid. II. 96 At y\* gret day of the Lord. 1600 Locke Hum. Und. II. xxvii. (1652) 187 In the great Day, wherein the Secrets of all Hearts shall be laid open. 1740-7 Herwey Medit. (1818) 75 The severer doom, and more public infamy, of the great day. 1886 Pusys Mim. Proph. 109 The Day of Judgment or vengeance.

c. Hence in early versions of N. T. = Judge-

† C. Hence in early versions of N. T. = Judgement: a literal rendering of Gr. ημέρα in reference to the Judgement Day. Obs.
1388 Wellf 1 Cor. iv. 3 To me it is for the leeste thing that I be demyd of 30u, or of mannis day [Tindale, Rhem. daye, Cranmer, Geneva, 1611, 1881 judgement]. a 1628 Presson New Covl. 19 He would not regard to be judged by mans day, as long as he was not judged by the Lord.
9. A day appointed, a fixed date, esp. for payment. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 35 Ne beo he nefre swa riche for he scal benne is dei cumed. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 250/334. 1387 Trevisa Higden III. 189 (Mātz.) Pe dettoures myste nouste pay here money al here day. c 1400 Gamelyn 702 He wold.. Come afore be lustice to kepen his day. c 1500 Merch. 5 Son in Halliwell Nugar Poet. 21 In cas he faylyd hys day. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. I. 556 The king of Scottis..come thair to keip his da. 1556 Shaks. Merch. V. 1. iii. 165 If he should breake his daie, what should I gaine By the exaction of the forfeiture? 16. Dryden (J.), or if my debtors do not keep their day. a 1883 in J. G. Butler Bible Work II. 343 Christ, in the interval between the resurrection and ascension, keeps day with his disciples.

b. A day in each week (or other period) fixed for receptions, etc.; a day on which a hostess is

for receptions, etc.; a day on which a hostess is

at nome.

1694 Congreve Double Dealer III. ix, You have been at my lady Whifler's upon her day, madam?

1801 Lemaistre Rough Sh. Mod. Paris iv. 59 Each of the ministers has a day, to which all foreigners may be taken by their respective ministers.

1828 Mrs. H. Ward R. Filmere (1890) 307 We found she was in town, and went on her 'day'.

We found she was in town, and went on her 'day'.

10. = Day of battle or contest; day's work on the field of battle: esp. in phrases to carry, get, town, lose the day. Cf. FIELD, and CARRY 15 c, etc. 1557 Tusser 100 Points Hist. xci. The battell is fought, thou hast gotten the daye. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio 23 Without his aide the day would be perillous. 1648 Rocers Naaman 492 Shew us how we may get the day of our adversary. 1659 B. Harris Parital's From Age 196 The Imperialists, thinkin; the Day was theirs. 1721 R. BRADLEY Wiss. Nature 139 The Silk Worm at present carries the Day before all others of the Papilionaceous Tribe. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 11. 168 The bloody day of Seneff.

IV. A space of time, a period. †11. A space (of time). Its extent is usually de-

†11. A space (of time). Its extent is usually defined by the accompanying words. Now Obs. or Sc.
1431 Paston Lett. No. 171 I. 227 They have be fals both
to the Clyffordys and to me thys vij yeere day. c 1470
HARDING CHOW. Proem xxii, Who laye alore Paris a moneth
daye. 1550 CROWLEY Epigr. 1462 You shall. lende but for
a monethes day. 1553 T. GRISHAM in Strype Eccl. Mem.
II. App. C. 148 No man convey out any parcel of lead five
years day. 1558 E. TILNEY Disc. Mariage Cj, I could
recite many examples...if the time woulde suffer mee. You
have yet day ynough, quoth the Lady Julia. c 1500 Hobbes
Dial. Com. Laws 145 Which Statute alloweth to these
Provisors Six weeks Day to appear. 1835-79 Janisson,
A month's day, the space of a month; A year's day, the
space of a year.
† 12. Time allowed wherein to be ready, esp. for

+12. Time allowed wherein to be ready, esp. for

rovisors Six weeks Day to appear. 1835-79 JAMIESON, A month's day, the space of a month; A year's day, the space of a year.

† 12. Time allowed wherein to be ready, esp. for payment; delay, respite; credit. Obs.

c1386 Chaucer Frankl. T. 847 And him bysecheth...To graunte him dayes of the remenaunt. 1438 E. E. Wills (1880) 82 To have ther-of resonable daies of paiement. 1523 L.D. Berners Froits. I. ccxiii. 263 The truce.. is nat expired, but hath day to endure vnto the first day of Maye next. 1330 — Arth. Lyt. Bryt. (1814) 477, I giue her daye for a moneth, & truse in the meane season. 1576 GASCOIGNE Stelle Gl. (Arb.) 80 When drapers draw no gaines by gluing day. 2614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat. 616 Ye Merchants.. make them pay deare for daies. 1644 QUARLES Barnabas & B. 18 I'll give no day. I must have present money. 2659 Russiw. Hist. Coll. I. 640 That he might have day until the 25 of October, to consider of the return.

13. The time during which anything exists or takes place; period, time, era.

8. expressed more literally by the pl.: e. g. in the days of King Arthur, days of old, in those days, in days to come, men of other days. etc. Better days: times when one was better off: so evil days. c 1300 Cursor M. 17546 (Cott.) In ald dais. Ibid. 21712 (Cott.) Nu in vr daies. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. 1. 96 Dauid, in his dayes he Dubbede knihtes. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur x. 1xxxvi, Yet had I neuer reward.. of her the dayes of my lyf. 1513 DOUGLAS Æmeis xuit. ix. 69 Twichyng the stait, quhilum be days gone, Of Latium. 1548 HALL Chron. 233 h. Of no small authoritie in those days. 1526 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. A ij, I know not where we shall finde one in these our dayes. 1614 Br. HALL Recoll. Treat. 953 What sonne of Israel can hope for good daies, when he heares his Fathers were so evill? 1658 CULEFFRE Eng. Physic.. 183 An Herb of as great Use with us in these dayes. 1732 BERKELRY Alciphr. v. 1. 8 26 The Jowish state in the days of Josephus. 1806 FORSYTH Beauties Scotl. IV. 102 The whole town bears evident marks of having see

daw. 1507 DOUGLES PAR. HOM. III. KIN, Tulius Seruinus douchtie in his daw.

b. expressed more fig. by the sing. Now esp. in phrases at or to this or that day, at the present day, in our own day, at some future day, etc.

138e Wyclif John xiv. 20 In that day 3e schulen knowe, for I am in my fadir, and 3ee in me. 1598 TIMME Calvin on Gen. 242 Which Men at this day call Cairum. 1612 BIBLE Ezek. XXX. 9 In that day shall messengers goe foorth from me in shippes. 1668 STILLINGFL Orig. Sacv. L. vi. § To this day. the Copties and antient Egyptians call the end of the year 1612. 1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. I. 23 Apr., The inconveniences which I overlooked in the high day of health. 1805 SCOTT Last Minstr. Introd. 4 His wither'd cheek and tresses grey Seem'd to have known a better day. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 403 To this day Palamon and Arcite...are the delight both of critics and of schoolboys. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 48 They were..more just than the men of our day.

(b) The day: the time under consideration, time

(b) The day: the time under consideration, time (now or then) present. (Cf. the hour, the moment.) Order of the day: see Order. The day: Sc. for

TO-DAY, q.v.

1814 Scott Wav. xlii, 'But we mann a' live the day, and have our dinner.

1839 Sir C. Napier in W. N. Bruce
Life iv. (1885) 127 Funk is the order of the day.

1839 W. P. COURTNEY in Academy 13 May 413/1 The gardens were planned by the best landscape gardeners of the day.

Men and women of the day. The book of the day.

184 With parennal pronoun: Period of a person's

Men and women of the day. The book of the day.

14. With personal pronoun: Period of a person's rule, activity, career, or life; lifetime. a. in sing. 1397 R. Glouc. (1724) 376 Heye men ne dorste by hys day wylde best nyme nost. a 1300 Cursor M. 8315 (Cott.) Salamon. sa loe king efter bi dai. c 1300 Beste 649 Hee that was so free and hee bi myn ancestres daye. c 1400 Gamelym 65 Thus dalte the knight his lond by his day. a 1500 Childe of Bristowe 360 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 124 Yet dwel y stille in peyn. .tyl y haue fulfilled my day. 1795 Souther Joan of Arcill. 203 Holy abbots honour'd in their day. 1850 L. Hunt Autobiog. (1860) 1, I have had vanities enough in my day.

15. In pl. Time of one's life, span of existence. To end one's days: to die.

2466 Paston Lett. No. 552 II. 282 Like as the said John Paston deceased had in any time of his caies. 1484 Canton Curiall 1 That thou myghtest vse thy dayes in takyng companye wyth me. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. II. 756 In his later dayes. 500mewhat corpulent. 1526 Filgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 289 b, They had neuer feled suche before, in all theyr dayes. 21523 LD. Berners Ilnow lxv. 222 There myserably he shall ende his dayes. 21600 SHARS. Sonn. xcv, That tongue that tells the story of thy days. 1600 E. BLOUNT IT. Concetaggio 304 The grice he conceived ... hastened his daies. 1697 DRYDEN VIR. Georg. 1V. 815, I at Naples pass my peaceful Days. 1805 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) 1. App. 753 The kingdom of Burgundy was now in its last days.

15. Time of action, period of power or influence.

15. Time of action, period of power or influence. Proverb. A (every) dog has his (a) day.

1550 Q. Eliz. in Stype Eccl. Mem. II. xxviii. 234 Notwithstanding, as a dog hath a day, so may I perchance have time to declare it in deeds. 1565 J. Heywood Prov. 4 Epigr. (1867) 30 But as every man saith, a dog hath a daie. 1603 Shaks. Ham. v. i. 315 The Cat will Mew, and Dogge will have his day. 1563 B. Jonson Tale Tub II. i. A man has his hour, and a dog his day, 1703 Rowe Ulyss. 1. i. 71 Suffer the Fools to laugh. This is their Day. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. I. i. 2 Each dog has but his day. 1841 MIALL NONCOM, I. 1 Diplomacy has had its day, and failed. 1850 Tennyson Im Mem. Prol. v. Our little systems have their day. They have their day and cease to be.

V. Phrases.

16. A-DAY. A-DAYS. Q. v. (see also 1 b): By DAY.

16. A-DAY, A-DAYS, q.v. (see also t b); BY DAY,

Honey (see I and By prep. 19, 20); by the day (By prep. 24c); To-DAY.

+17. Of daw(e) (OE. type \*of dagum, ME. of dagen, of dage, of daw(e, of dawes, of daw (day), a daw; corruptly on, to daw(e): in to bring, do of or out of dawe, life's daw, to deprive of life, to kill; to be of daye, to be dead. Ohr. See also ADAWE day.

dawe, life's dawe, to deprive of life, to kill; to be of dawe, to be dead. Obs. See also ADAWE adv.

a 1285 Juliana 31 He walde don hire. ut of dahene.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4168 (Gött.) Pan wil na man of vs mak saue, Pat we him [Joseph] suld haue done of daue [v.rr. on dau, of daghe]. Did., 7808 (Fair!) He me be-soft. 1 sulde him bringe on liues dawe [v.rr. o dau, o daw, of dawe].

c 1300 Sepn Julian 193 Pat heo of dawe be. c 2338 E. E. Allit. P. A. 282, I trawed my perle don out of dawez. 2 a 1400 Morte Arth. 2056 That ours soveraygne sulde be distroyede, And alle done of dawez. c 1430 Whytoun Cron.

unit. xxxi. 119 De erle plus wes dwne of day. 1513 DouGLAS Encis 11. iii. 58 He was slane, allace, and brocht of daw.

18. This or that day week (in Sc. eight days), twelve months. etc.: used of measurement of time

twelve months, etc.: used of measurement of time forward or backward: the same day a week or

forward or backward: the same day a week or a year after or before.

1536 TINDALE Acts x. 30 This daye nowe .iiii. dayes I fasted. 1651 Crownell Lett. 3 Sept. (Carlyle). The third of September, (remarkable for a mercy vouchsafed to your forces on this day twelvemonth in Scotland). 1801 ELIZ. Helme St. Margart's Cave III. 244 On the day month that he had made the dreadful avowal. 1815 Byrow Lett. 10 Moore to Jan., I was married this day week. 1865 Kingsley Herrie. xv. (1877) 183 Let Harold see how many ...he holds by this day twelve months. Mod. He is expected this day week (or, in Sc., this day eight days).

19. Day about, on alternate days in rotation, each on or for a day in his turn: cf. About, A. 5 b. Day by day, on each successive day, daily, every day in its turn (without any notion of cessation); also altrib. Day after day, each day as a sequel to the preceding, on every day as it comes (but without intending future continuance). (From) day to day, continuously or without interruption from one day to another (said of a continuation of state or conditions); also altrib. a continuation of state or conditions); also attrib.

out interruption from one day to another (said of a continuation of state or conditions); also attrib.

15... Moppat Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Bannatyne MS.), Content am I To tak the pluche my day about.

136a Langl. P. Pl. A. viii. 177 What bou dudest day bi day. c1363 Chaucar L. G. W. Prol. 175 In whiche me thoughte I myghte, day by day, Dwellen alwey. c1440 Promp. Parp. 112 Day be day, or ouery day, quotidic. 1363 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer 2b, Te Deum, Day by day we nagnifie thee. 2771 Mrs. Griffith I. 38, I am sickened by its day-by-day occurrence. 1365 — Herew. xv. (1877) 195 Passing each other day by day.

1830 Tennyson Poems 33 A world of peace And confidence, day after day.

1237 R. Glouc. (1724) 505 Fram daye to daye hii dude the mansinge. 1433 Cath. Angl. 88 From Day to day, die in diem, in dies, dietim. 1356 Aurelio 4 Isab. (1608) Iiij, From daye to daye you have beane worse. 1605 Shaks. Macb. v. v. 20 To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow, Creepes in this petty pace from day to day. 1712 ADDISON Spect. No. 445 F3 Whether I should still persist in laying my Speculations, from Day to Day, before the Publick. 1883 Manch. Exam. 8 Dec. 47: For day-to-day loans the general charge was 2 to 21 per cent.

20. All day: the whole day; † every day: see I b, and Alday. see Good. Late in the day: see LATE. Nova-a-days, † now bi-dawe: see Now and A-DATS. One day, one of these days: see To The other day: two (or a few) days ago: see Other.

A-DAYB. One day, one of these days: see 7 b. The other day: two (or a few) days ago: see OTHER. Some day, some of these days: see 7 b. Time of day: hour of the clock, period of the world's history, etc.: see TIME. The day after (or before) the fair: too late (or too early); see FAIR sb.\(^1\) Days in Bank, Days of Grace, etc.: see BANK 2 2, GBACE, etc.

Also All Fools' DAY, ASCENSION, BLACK-LETTER,

VI. Attributive uses and Combinations.

21. The common use of the possessive genitive day's (as in other nouns of time) somewhat restricts day's (as in other nouns of time) somewhat restricts the simple attributive use of day. The genitive is used in, e.g., the day's duties, needs, sales, takings; a day's length, sunshine: a day's fighting, journey, march, rest; a day's allowance, fast, pay, provisions, victuals, wages, etc. So with the pl. two days' journey, three days' pay, etc. See also 1)AYSMAN, DAY'S WORK.

a 1250 Owl & Night. 1588 That gode wif. Haveth daies kare and niztes wake. 1388 WYCLIF Lnke ii. 44 Thei.. camen a daies iourney [1386 the wey of a day]. 1428 R. E. Wills (1882) so Myn eche daies gowne. 1548 HALL Chron. 228 b, Ponderynge together yestardayes promise, and two-dayes doyng. 1784 Cowpar Task II. 6 My ear is pained... with every day's report. 1859 TENNYSON Enid 476 In next day's tourney. Mod. 'He has neither night's rest nor day's ease', as the saying is. A distance of three days' journey.

22. Such combinations as eight days when used attrib. may become eight-day.

22. Such combinations as eight days when used attrib. may become eight-day.

1836 [see Eight]. 1847 Nat. Encycl. I. 413 Six-day licenses may be granted. Mod. An eight-day clock.

23. General combinations: a. simple attrib. of the day. esp. as opposed to the night, the day's', as day-beam, -blush, -glory, -god, -going, -hours, -season, -spirit; of a day, as a period of time, a day's', as day-bill, -journey, -name, -respite, -sum, tickle -magraing.

as day-veam, "otian", glory, goal, going, "nours, season, spirit; 'of a day, as a period of time, a day's', as day-bill, -journey, -name, -respite, -sum, -ticket, -warning.

1813 Hogg Queen's Wake 265 The "day-beam .. O'er Queensberry began to peep. 1825 D. L. Richardson Sonnets 60 The day-beams fade Along the crimson west. 1824 Byron Yuan xv. lxii, A single "day-bill Of modern dinners. 1813 — Br. Abydos 11. xxviii, When the "day-blush bursts from high. 1827 Blackw. Mag. XXI. 81 Why, "Day-god, why so late? 1638 Jackson Creed Ix. xxiv. Wks. VIII. 353 Betwixt three of the clock and the "day-going. 1660 Sturm Mariner's Mag. 11. 77 The upper half of the circle... is the "Day-Hours, and the lower... is the Night-Hours. 1428 Cath. Angl. 88 A "Day fornay, dieta. c. 1429 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon xix. 420 A "day respyte is worthe moche. a 1568 Covendale Bh. Death I. xxi, Neither need to fear any inconvenience by night, neither swift arrow in the "day-season. 1850 Mrs. Browning Poems II. 274 Thy "day-sum of delight. c. 1530 L. D. Berners Arth. Lyt. Bryt. (1814) 443 To be redy at a "day warning.

D. altrib. "Pertaining to or characteristic of the day, existing by day, diurnal'; as day-bell, -bird, -breez, -clothes, -guest, -haul, -moth, -shift, -task, -watch, -watchman, -wind.

15.. Tale of Basyn 172 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 51 Thei daunsyd all the nyit, till the son con ryse; The clerke rang the "day-bell, as it was his gise. 1774 White in Phill. Trans. LXV. 266 It does not withdraw to rest till a quarter before nine. being the latest of all "day-birds, 1868 J. Bralow Columb. II. 540 The "day-breeze fans the God. 1654 Whitlock Zoolomia 33 If griefe lodges with us over night, joy shall be our "Day Guest. 1868 E. J. Mather Nor and of Dogger 103 The smacks had their gear down for a "day-haul. 1831 Carlive Sarl. Res. (1858) 73 Your very "Daymoth has capabilities in this kind. 1872 Daily News 12 Oct., The people of the "day-shift trooping in to relieve the night-workers. 1630 Brathwait Eng. Geatlem., Our Ordinary Gentleman, whose

o. With agent-nouns and words expressing action, (that acts or is done) by day, during the day, as distinguished from night', as day-devourer, -drudge, -flier, -lurker, -nurse. -seller, -sleeper; day-drowsiness, -fishing, -journeying, -reflection, -slumber, -somnambulism, -vision; also adjectives, as day-appearing, -flying, -shining, etc.

1821 Shelley Fragments, Wandering i, Like a "day-appearing dream. 1725 Pope Odyls, xix, 83 A "day-devourer, and an evening spy! 1824 Meanderings of Mem. I. 119

"Day-drowsiness—and night's arousing power. 1840 Carly, he dullest "daydrudge kindles into a hero. 1623 Walton Angler 105 There is night as well as "day-fishing for a Trout. 1889 A. R. Wallack Darwinism 248 "Day-flying moths. 1876 Geo. Elsor Dan. Der. IV. Iv. 274 In leisurely "day-journeying from Genoa to London. 1627 Toulinson Remou's Disp. 4 Jugglers, "Day-Jurkers, and Deceivers. 1725 Pope Odyst. Iv. 1062 The "day-reflection, and the midnight-dream! 1889 Tablet 3 Aug. 167 Two classes of flower-girl—the "day-selepers, pursse-pickers. 1826 Sidney Arcadia (1621) 41 "Day-sleepers, pursse-pickers. 1826 Sidney Arcadia (1621) 41 "Day-sleepers, pursse-pickers. 1826 Toud Cycl. Anal. II. 1767 The bat. awoke from its deep "day-slumber. 1849 H. Mavo Trutks in Pop. Superst. vi. 86 Let me narrate some instances. one of "day-somnambulism. 1677 Gale Cri. Gentiles II. III. 58 Their night-dreams and "day-visions whereby they divined things.

d. objective or objective genitive, as day-dispensing, distracting, -loving adjs.; day-hater, -prolonger; 6. instrumental, as day-hitd, -lasting, -lived adjs.; g. similative and parasynthetic, as day-bright, -clear, -eyed adjs.

adjs.; g. similative and parasynthetic, as day-bright, -clear, -cycd adjs. 1990 T. Watson Poems (Arb.) 159 Virgo make fountains

of thy "daic-bright eine. a 1500 GREENE & LODGE Looking Glasse (1861) 124 The day-bright eyes that made me see. 1785 BURNS 2nd F.P. to 7. Lapraik xvii, Some "day-detesting owl 1725 Pope Odyss. XX. 102 The "day-distracting theme. 1795 T. Townshend Poems 49 "Day-eyed Fancy. 1597 DANIEL Civ. Wars 11. c, The "day-hater, Minerva's bird. 1751 Female Foundling II. 159 "Day-hired Servants. 21640 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Fam. Epist. Wks. (1711) 139 "Day-lasting ornaments. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON Dynamiter 130 The broad, daylit unencumbered paths of universal scepticism. 1839 BAILEY Festus v. (1848) 48 Things born of vice or "day-lived fashion. 1824 J. Bowring Balavian Anthol. 158 "Day-prolonger — summer's mate. 1595 SHAKS. John v. iv. 35 Feeble, and "day-wearied Sunne.
24. Special combinations: † day-and-night-shot, the name of some disease; day-before attrib., of the previous day; day-boarder. see

set. Special combinations: 7 day-and-night-shot, the name of some disease; day-before attrib., of the previous day; day-boarder. see BOARDER; +day-body, a person taken up with the things of the day; day-boy, a school-boy (at a boarding-school) who attends the classes but goes home for the evening, as distinguished from a BOARDER, q.v.; day-olook, a clock which requires to be wound up daily; day-coal (see 5); † day, day! a childish expression for 'good day', 'good-bye' (cf. ta-ta); day-degree (see quot.); day-drift, -hole (see quot. and 5); day-eye (Coal-mining), a working open to daylight; day-gang +a. a day's march or journey (obs.); b. a gang of miners, etc., forming the day-shift; day-gown, a woman's gown worn by day; day-holding, the holding of an appointed day (for arbitration); day-hours (pl.), those offices for the Canonical Hours which are said in the day-time; day-house (Astrol.), a house in which a planet is said to be stronger a house in which a planet is said to be stronger by day than by night (Wilson Dict. Astrol.); † day-liver, one who lives for a day, or for the day; dayman, one employed for the day, or for duty on a special day; day-nettle: see Dead-NETTLE and DEA-NETTLE; day-room, a room occu-NETTLE and DEA-NETTLE; day-room, a room occupied by day only; † day-set, sun-set; day-shine, day-light; † day-shutting, close of day, sunset; day-stone, a naturally detached block of stone found on the surface (see 5); day-streak, streak of dawn; day-student, a student who comes to a college, etc. during the day for lectures or study, but does not reside there; day-tioket, a railway or other ticket covering return on the same day; also. other ticket covering return on the same day; also, a ticket covering all journeys or entrances made by the purchaser on the day of issue; day-tide (poet.) day-time; day-wages, wages paid by the day; †day-wait, a watcher or watchman by day; day-ward sb., ward kept by day; day ward a.

day-time; day-wages, wages paid by the day; †day-wait, a watcher or watchman by day; day-ward sb, ward kept by day; day-ward a. and adv., towards the day; day-water, surface water (see 5).

1837 Andrew Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters Kij b, The same water is good agaynste a sore named the "daye and nyght shotte. 1838 Cobbett Serm., Drunkenness 45 Nobody is so dull as the "daybefore drunkard. 1859—8 Abp. Parker Cerr. 310, I trust, not so great a "day-body. but consider both reason and godliness. 1848 Thackeray Van. Fair II. xxi, Georgy was, like some dozen other pupils, only a "day-boy. 1838 Burgon Lives 12 Gd. Men I. iii. 302 The attempt was made to send [him]. as a day-boy, to Rugby school. 1859 Geo. Eliot A. Bede 38 No sound. .. but the loud ticking of the old "day-clock. 1712 Reput 1907 (1) 123 Day, day! Yrs, P. Oliver. 1866 Daily News 17 May 3/4 The result is expressed in "day-degrees, a day-degree signifying one degree of crees or deficit of temperature above or below 42 deg. continued for 24 hours, or any other number of degrees for an inversely proportional number of hours. 1851 Labour Commission Closs., "Day drifts or day holes, galleries or inclined planes driven from their work without descending and ascending a shaft. 1800 VII. 27 Coal would probably be obtained first by 'drifts', '"day-eyes', or' breast-highs.' a 1300 Curror M. 5842 Vte of his land "dai-ganges thre. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE Summ. Britt. II. 163 When the day-gangs come up, and those for the night go down. 1889 Pall Mall. G. 11 Feb. 5/1 The coal is won by means of a "day hole. 1889 Pall Mall. G. 11 Feb. 5/1 The coal is won by means of a "day hole. 1889 The Mall Mall. G. 11 Feb. 5/1 The coal is won by means of a "day hole. 1889 The Shall County Prison ... A spacious Aprile 1800 Times 8 Oct. 8/5 The Liberal secretaries... mentioned the names of the chairmen, treasurer, executive "daymen", a "mid-hour' Office. 1850 Druma. Of Anylivers, we rememberance do lose Of ages worn. 1850 Times 8 Oct. 8/5 The Liberal secretaries... mentioned the names of th

\*Day Wages for their Labour. a 1508 GREENE Orpharion Wks. (Grosart) XII. 86 A labourer for day wages. 1406 Dives 4 Panp. (W. de W.) v. xi. 210, I haue made the a dayewayte to the people of Israell. 1597-1608 W. Kiding Sessions Kolls 40 (Yorks. Archaol. Assoc.), Vigilias suas in diebus anglice their daywarde. 1876 Lanker Forms, Paulm of West 357 Whilst ever dayward thou art steadfast drawn. 1608 Cav in Phil. Trans. XX. 360 A meer "Day-Water... immediately from the Clouds. 1808 Cunwen Econ. Feeding Stock 188 A poor clay... extremely retentive of day-water. † Day, v. 1 Obs. In 3 dea3on, dai3on. [A form of Daw v., assimilated to day sb.] To dawn. c 1805 Lav. 21736 Lighten hit gon daejen [c 1875 daejee]. c 1875 Ibid. 1694 A morwe bo hit dayede [c 1805 dawede]. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 112 Dayyn, or weryn day... dieso. Ibid. 114 Dawyn idem est, quod dayyn [Pynson dayen], auroro. c 2450 Towneley Myst. Yaco 108 Farewell now, the day dayes. 1483 Cath. Angl. 83 To Day. diere, diescere.

Hence Day'ng vbl. 5h. = Dawing, Dawning. c 1420 Anturs of Arth. xxxvii, In be daying of be day. c 1323 Dawes Introl. Fr. in Palsgr. 927 At the dayeng, a lajourer.

† Day, v.2 Obs. [f. Day sb.; in several disconnected senses.]

1. trans. To appoint a day to any one; to cite or summon for an appointed day. [transl. Flem.

1481 CAXTON Reynard (Arb.) 19 That he shold be sente fore and dayed ernestly agayn, for t[0] abyde suche Iuge-

ment.

2. To submit (a matter) to, or decide by, arbitration. Cf. Dayment.

1484 [see Daying vol. sb.]. 1580 Lupton Sivgila 117 They have bin enforced when all their money was. spent, to have their matter dayed, and ended by arbitrement.

3. To give (a person) time for payment; absol. to postpone payment. (Cf. Day sb. 12.)

1566 Wager Cruell Debier, The most part of my debtters have honestly payed, And they that were not redy I have gently dayed.

1573 Tusser Husb. Ixii. (1878) 130 Ill husbandrie daieth, or letteth it lie: Good husbandrie paieth, the cheaper to bie.

gently dayed. 1573 TUSSER Husb. Ixii. (1878) 130 III husbandrie daieth, or letteth it lie: Good husbandrie paieth, the cheaper to bie.

4. To appoint or fix as a date.
1594 CAREW Tasso (1881) 114 So when the terme was present come, that dayd The Captaine had.

5. To measure by the day; to furnish with days. 1600 Abr. Abbot Exp. Jonal 545 Is it nothing that their life is dayed and houred, and inched out by a learful God and terrible? 1616 BUDDEN IX. Aerodiss! Parents 1fm. 168 Naturall duty, can neither be dayde nor yeard, nor determined by age, or eldership. 1839 Bailey Festus xiii. (1848) 122 When earth was dayed—was morrowed.

6. To year and day: to subject to the statutory period of a year and a day.
1533 FITZHERS. Surv. 28 b, And put them in sauegarde to the lordes vse till they be yered and deyd. a 1636 W. Sclater Serm. Exper. 1638) 186 Whiles favours are new, we can ... say, God be thanked; but, once year'd and day'd, they scarce ever come more into our thought.

Day, var. of Dey, dairywoman.

† Dayage. Obs. [1. Day 5b. +-AGE.] ! Demurrage.

Thy murrage.

murrage.

1592 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 70 [Various heads under which dues were claimed]. Ferriage; Daiage; Lastage; Wharfage; Keyage; Cranage.

† Day-bed. Obs. A bed to rest on in the day-time; a sofa, couch, lounge; transf. (the using of)

TDay-Ded. Obs. A bed to rest on in the day-time; a sofa, couch, lounge; transf. (the using of) a hed by day.

1504 SHAKS. Rich. 111, 111. vii. 72 (Qo. 1) He is not lulling on a lewd day bed. a 1613 OVERBURY Charac., Ordinarie Fencer Wisk. (1856) 111 A bench, which in the vacation of the afternoons he uses as his day-bed. — Distaster 127 He is a day-bed for the Devill to slumber on. 1818 Scott Rob Roy XXXIX, An Old-fashioned day-bed, or settee. 1831 CAPT. TRELAWNY Adv. Younger Son II. 193 Day-beds, fetid air, nightly waltzes and quadrilles, rob her of youth.

Thay-havery local (Captern) Also dehavery

air, nightly waltzes and quadrilles, rob her of youth.

Day berry. local. (Cornw.) Also deberry (Devon., dabberry (Kent.). A local name of the gooseberry, chiefly in its wild form.

1736 Pegge Kenticisms, Dabberries pl., gooseberries. 1847-18 Halliwell., Deberries, gooseberries. Devon. 1880 Cornwall Class., Dayberry, the wild gooseberry.

Day-blindness. A visual defect in which the eyes see indistinctly, or not at all, by daylight, but tolerably well by artificial light.

1834 Good Study Med. (ed. 4: III. 145. 1838 Penny Cycl. XII. 114/2 Nyctalopia, night-vision, or day-blindness, probably never occurs as a separate disease.

Day-book, day-book. A book in which the occurrences or transactions of the day are entered; a diary, journal; † also, a book for daily use or

occurrences or transactions of the day are entered; a diary, journal; + also, a book for daily use or reference; Naut. a log-book (obs.).

1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Papier iournal, a day booke. 1583 J. Highs tr. Junius Nomenclator (N.), Diarium...Registre journal...A daie booke, conteining such acts, deedes, and matters as are dailie done. 1603 Florio Montaigne (1634) 111 The daybooke of houshold affaires. 1615 R. Bruch (title: Gerhard's Soule's Watch; or a Day-booke for the devout Soule, consisting of one and fiftie Heavenly Meditations. 1654 Trape Comm. Ps. v. 4
The young Lord Harrington, and sundry others, kept Journals, or Day-books, and oft read them over, for an help to Humiliation. 1705 Trell Yadler No. 10 F3, I see a Sentence of Latin in my Brother's Day-Book of Wit. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell Wives and D. I. 328, I don't like his daybooks, thought Mr. Gibson to himself at night, as over his daybooks he reviewed the events of the day. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Day-book, an old and better name for the log-book.

b. Book-keeping. Originally, a book in which the commercial transactions of the day, as sales, purchases, etc., are entered at once in the order in which they occur; now, very generally restricted to a book containing the daily record of a particular class of transactions, as a *Purchases Daybook*,

class of transactions, as a Purchases Daybook, Sales Daybook, and more especially used of the latter, in which credit sales are recorded.

In Book-keeping by Double Entry, often a synonym of the Wastebook, whence transactions are posted in the Journal; in the methods of Single Entry commonly used by tradesmen, the book in which goods sold on credit are entered to the debit of the purchaser, and whence they are posted into the Ledger, is called variously Daybook or Journal.

2660 T. WILLSPORD Scales of Commerce 208 The Diary, or

entered to the debit of the purchase, and where they are posted into the Ledger, is called variously Daybook or Journal.

1660 T. Willspord Scales of Commerce 208 The Diary, or Day-book, ought to be in a large folio. 168a Scarlett Exchanges 222 In some Fairs they use only to note the Resconter in their Day-books, or Memorial, or Pocket-Books that can be blotted out again. 1727-52 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Book, The waste-book. is in reality a journal or day-book; but that name being applied to another, the name waste book is given to this by way of distinction. Journal-book or day-book, is that wherein the affairs of each day are entered orderly down, as they happen, from the waste-book. 1889 Westm. Rev. June 276 The ledgers and daybooks of every-day business life are his guides.

Day break. [Cf. Break v. 41 and sh. 2.] The first appearance of light in the morning; dawn. 1530 Palson. 804/1 At daye breake, au jour creuer. 1683 Burnet tr. More's Ulopia (1684) 81 It is ordinary to have Publick Lectures every Morning before day-break. 1841 Lane Arah. Nit. 1. 17 Between daybreak and sunrise. 1841 Lane Arah. Nit. 1. 17 Between daybreak and sunrise. 1841 Lane Arah. Nit. 1. 17 Between daybreak and sunrise. 1841 Lane Arah. Nat. 1. 17 Between daybreak and sunrise. 1845 Waterton Wand. S. Amer. 1. i. 00 The crowing of the hannaquoi will sound in thine ears like the daybreak town-clock. So + Day-breaking, the l-reaking of the day. 1598 Grenewey Tacitus' Ann. 1. xiv. (1622) 26 At day

daybreak town-clock.

So + Day-breaking, the 1-reaking of the day.

1508 Grenewey Tacitus' Ann. 1. xiv. (1622) 26 At day
breaking, the legions... abandoned their standings. 1647
(1111c). The Day-breaking if not the Sun-rising of the Gospel
with the Indians in New England.

Day-dawn. Sc. = next.

Day-dawn. Chiefly poetic. The dawn of day,
daybreak.

1812 COLERIDGE Remove well as Historian and the legion of the control of th

daybreak.

1813 COLERIDGE Remorse IV. ii. 53 His tender smiles, love's day-dawn on his lips. 1857 S. Osborn Quedah ix. 100 The daydawn had already chased the stars away. 1887 Morris Odyssey IV. 102 Now doth the Day-dawn speed, And at hand is the mother of morning.

Day-dream. A dream indulged in while awake, esp. one of happiness or gratified hope or ambition: a reverse castle in the sir.

awake, esp. one of happiness or gratified hope or ambition; a reverie, castle in the air.

1685 Dryden Lucret. (T.), And when awake, thy soul but nods at best, Day dreams and sickly thoughts revolving in thy breast. 1711 Strell Spect. No. 167 P 3 The gay Phantoms that dance before my waking Eyes and compose my Day-Dreams. 1815 Scott Guy M. iv, We shall not pursue a lover's day-dream any farther. 1864 C. Knight Passages Work. Life 1. 1. 122 The realities of life had cured me of many day-dreams.

attrib. 1889 1. Taylor Enthus. ix. 231 The object of day-dream contemplation.

dream contemplation.
So Day'-dream v., to indulge in day-dreams;
Day'-dreamer; Day'-dreaming vbl. sb.; Day'-

Day-dreamer; Day-dreaming vbl. sb.; Day-dreamy a., pertaining to day-dreams.

1850 W. Irving Sketch-Bk., The Voyage, One given to day-dreaming, and fond of losing himself in reveries.

1873 Symonds Grk. Poets xi. 376 All day-dreamers and castle-builders.

1884 Atkensum 6 Dec. 738/1 The girl. who sits day-dreaming in a vignette.

Dayerie, -ry, obs. forms of DAIBY.

Dayesie, dayesegh, obs. forms of DAIBY.

† Day-fever. Obs. A fever of a day's duration or coming on in the day-time; the sweating-sickness, ephemera anglica pestilens of old authors.

1860 HOLLAND Pliny II. 155 Those who vpon the Suns heat haue gotten the headach or a day-feuer.

1861 — Camden's Brit. 1. 24 That pestilent day-fever in Britaine, which commonly wee call the British or English swet.

Day-flower. A flower that opens by day;

**Day-flower.** A flower that opens by day; pec. in U. S. the genus Commelyna or Spiderwort.

1688 R. Holme Armonry 11. 99/2 The Virginian Spiderwort..may be called the Day Flower, for it opens in the day, and closes in the night. 1866 Treas. Bot., Day-flower, an American name for Commelyna.

an American name for Commelyna.

Day -fly. An insect of the family Ephemeridæ, which in the imago or perfect state lives only a few hours or at most a few days; an ephemerid.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 330 Å foure footed flie ... it liueth not aboue one day, whereupon it is called Hemerobion (i. a day-fly). argus Ken Preparatives Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 36 This Fly. Never lives longer than a single Day; Tis therefore styll da Day-Fly. 1860 Gosse Kom. Nat. Hist. 15 The triple-tailed larvæ of dayflies creep in and out. Day-house: see DEY-HOUSE.

Day-house: see Dev-House.

† Daying, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. Day v.²] The action of the verb Day, esp. arbitration, settlement of a dispute by 'daysmen'.

1484 Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb., Spent at the daying betweine Baker and the paryshe. 1565 [J. Hewwood Spider & F. K. iv, To bie at a new pryce Or bringe... To an uncertentie by douwfull daying. 1663 [J. Hewwood name our daisemen to this dailying. 1663 [Jewel Dof. Apol. (1611) 42 Our Doctrine hath bin approved too long, to be put a daying in these daies. 1598 R. Bernand tr. Terence, Andria III. ii, If I doe obtaine her, why should I make any more daying for the matter? 1611 Spend Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. viii. § 16 Neither indeed did Philip thus put the matter to daying.

† Dayish, a. Obs. rare. [f. DAY sb. + -18H.]
Of or pertaining to day; diurnal.
1398 TREVISA Barth. de P. R. VIII. ix. (Tollem. MS.),
Dayische signis [diurna; 1335 daye signes].
Dayl, obs. form of DALE sb.<sup>2</sup>

52

Day labour, day-la bour. Labour done as a daily task, or for daily wages; labour hired by

a daily task, or for daily wages; labour hired by the day.

21449 PECOCK Repr., His dai labour. c 1655 Milton Som. Blindness, 'Doth God exact day labour, light denied?'

I fondly ask. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 245 Such as escaped, fied into Holland, to save their unhappy lives by Day-labour. 1749 BERKELEY Word to Wise Wks. 111. 446 By pure dint of day-labour, frugality, and foresight. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 101 An expence.. as low, in regard to the value of day labour, as could.. be expected.

Day:-la-hourer. A labourer who is hired to work at a certain rate of wages per day; one who earns his living by day labour.

1548 Act. 2 3 Edw. VI, c. 13 § 7 Other than such as beene common day labourers. 1588 Abr. SANDYS Serm. (1841) 104 Should a king then.. prefer a mean artificer or a day-labourer before himself? 1632 Milton L'Allegro 109 His shadowy flail hath threshed the corn That ten day-labourers could not end. 1699 Poor Mark Plea 16 In the Southern parts of England, where a Day-labourer can gain 92. per Week for his Labour. 1755 SMOLLETT Quiz. (1803) IV. 41 It makes me sweat like a day-labourer. 1853 ROBERTSON Lect. Cor. xxiii. (1878) 171 A nation may exist without an astronomer, or philosopher, but a day-labourer is essential to the existence of man.

So Day-la-bouring 1911 a., that works for daily

astronomer, or philosopher, but a day much to the existence of man. So **Day-la-bouring** ppl. a., that works for daily

Wages.
1739 CIBBER Apol. (1756) I. 313 The day-labouring actors.
1810 Sporting Mag. XXXV. 213 Simpson is a day-labouring

TRIO Sporting Mag. XXXV. 213 Simpson is a day-labouring man.

Dayless (dē'-lès), a. [f. DAY sb. + -LESS.] + 1. Without redress, resource, or result. Obs. [l'Having lost his day, or the day.] - 1. Without redress, resource, or result. Obs. [l'Having lost his day, or the day.] - 1. The lost of the light of the light of dayles [in did less whanne bei han nedis to pursue. Ibid. 129 Port men schullen stonde with oute & goo dailes but 3if bei geten knockis. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) V. 159 His enemy was bigiled and passed dayles [in vanum]. 1519 Horman Vulg. 247 b, He came ageyne daylesse, or nothynge done [re infecta rediit].

2. Devoid of the light of day; dark. 1816 Byron Prisoner of Chillon Sonnet, To fetters and the damp vault's dayless gloom. 1898 LD. LYTTON King Poppy Pol. 356 Gleaming thro'a dayless world.

3. Not divided into days. 1839 Balley Festus xix. (1848) 218 Deep in all dayless time, degreeless space.

Daylight (dēl·loit).

Daylight (del·loit).

Line, degreeless space.

Daylight (dēl·loit).

1. The light of day. (Formerly also day's light.)

† To burn daylight: see BURN v. 11 b.

a 1300 Cursor M. 6195 (Cott.) Drightin self þam ledd þair

wai. Wit cluden piler on dai light. 1bid. 17344 Par he o

naman suld ha sight, Ne nankins leme o dais light. c 1386

CHAUCER Can. Yeon. Prol. † T. 328 A bak to walke inne by

day-light. 1484 CAXTON Fables of Alfonse (1889) 1 He

had shame by daye lyst to go in to the hows of his Frend.

1592 SHANS. Kon. † Jul. 11. in. 70 The brightnesse of her

cheeke would shame those starres As day-light doth a Lampe.

1715 Lond. Gas. No. 5283/2 We..resolved to pursue as long

as we had Day-light. 1725 Pore Odyss. xviii. 353 The day
light fades. 1865 DARWIN in Life † Lett. (1887) I. 187 His

Lectures on Botany were. as clear as daylight.

b. fig. The full light of knowledge and observa
tion; openness, publicity.

1690 Locke Hum. Und. IV. xiv. (1695) 374 God has set

some things in broad Day-light; as he has given us some

certain Knowledge. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Character

Wks. (Bohn) II. 38 They are good at. any desperate service

which has daylight and honour in it. 1892 Law Times

417/1 A healthy condition of such [jury] lists is not to be

relied upon unless they are kept in plenty of daylight.

C. To let daylight into: to open up, make a

hole in; to stab or shoot a person. slang.

to stab or shoot a person. slang.

1793 A. Young Example of France (ed. 3) 172 In the language of the streets, day-light is let into him. 1821.

1793 A. Young Example of France (ed. 3) 172 In the language of the streets, day-light is let into him. 2011 in the wittling department. 1890 Illustr. Lond. News Christm. No. 2/1 Some.. sharpshooter will ... let daylight into one of us.

2. The time of daylight, the day-time; spec. the time when daylight appears, day-break, as in before

time when daylight appears, day-break, as in before or at daylight.

(In early use not clearly separable from 1.)

c 1005 LAV. 27337 Da has ferde wes al idiht ha wes hit dailight. a 1800 Ovil 4 Night. 323 From eve fort hit is dailigt. c 1400 Yvvaine 4 Gavv. 233 Alsone als it was dayes lyght. a 1833 LD. Bernkus Huon lxvi. 228 To departe or it be daylyght. 1670 NARBOROUGH Fril. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy. 1. (1694) 112 At Daylight the Wind was at South-West. 1836 MARRYAT Midsh. Easy xiv. 51 Mesty was up at daylight. 1888 E. Arnold Secret of Death 5 Ofttimes at daylight I would go To watch the sunlight flood the skies.

3. A clear visible space or interval: a. between

I would go To watch the sunlight flood the skies.

3. A clear visible space or interval: a. between boats, etc. in a race; b. between the rim of a winc-glass and the surface of the liquor, which must be filled up when a bumper is drunk; 6. between a rider and the saddle, etc. slang.

1800 Shaller (Edipus Tyr. 11. ii. 35 All. A toast! a toast!.. Dakry. No heel-taps—darken daylights! 1836

E. Howard R. Reefer xliv, No heel-taps after, and no daylight before. 1886 Camb. Rev. 10 Dec. 132 After about a quarter of a mile, daylight was visible between the two boats.

4. pl. The cyes. slang.

1752 FIELDING Amelia 1. x. (D.), If the lady says such another word to me.. I will darken her daylights. 1881

Bluckw. Mag. X. 586, I saw the storm .. through my half-bunged-up daylights.

bunged-up daylights.

5. (See quot.)

1889 Century Dict., Daylight, a name of the American spotted turbot, Lophopsetta ma.ulaia, a fish so thin as to be almost transparent. Also called window.pane.

6. attrib. and Comb., as daylight colour, etc.; † daylight-gate, the going or close of the day.

1613 T. Poits Disc. Witches (Chetham Soc.) Bij b, The sayd Spirit. appeared at sundry times unto her. about Daylight-gate. 1704 Newton Optichs (J.), Their own daylight colours. 1753 Hogarh Anal. Beauty xii. 95 A daylight piece. 1848 C. S. Faber Provinc. Lett. (1844) II. 301

Through darkling suggestions rather than through day-light assertions. 1850 Ht. Martineau Hist. Peace II. 705 True to broad daylight English life.

Hence (nonce-wod.) Daylighty a., full of day-

Hence (nonce-wd.) Day lighty a., full of day-

Hence (nonce-wd.) Day lighty a., full of day-light, as a picture.

1880 W. Severn in Macm. Mag. No. 245. 379 A truthful simple Müller, or a daylighty Cox.

Day-lily. A lily, the flower of which lasts only for a day; a genus of liliaceous plants, Hemerocallis, with large yellow or orange flowers.

1897 Gerarde Herbal I. Ixxiii. (ed. 1633), Day-lilie. This plant bringeth forth in the morning his bud, which at noone is full blowne, or spred abroad, and the same day in the evening it shuts itselfe. 1706 J. Gardiner tr. Rapin (1728)

1. 48 (Jod.) Thou .. Shalt of daylily the fair name receive.

1882 Garden 3 June 391/3 Bouquets are of yellow Day Lily.

Daylle, obs. north. form of Dole.

Daylong dē'![n], a. and adv. [f. Day sb. + Long: cf. life-long.] a. addy. [f. Day sb. + Long: cf. life-long.] a. adj. Lasting all day. b. adv. All through the day.

1855 Tennyson The Brook 53 His weary daylong chirping.

1870 Morris Earthly Par. 1. 1. 187 He mounted. And daylong rode on from the north. Ibid. III. IV. 195 As firm as rocks that stand The day-long beating of the sea.

Dayly(e, obs. forms of Daily, Dally.

Thay-mare. [After night-mare.] A condition

Day-mare. [After night-mare.] A condition similar to night-mare occurring during wakefulness. Also attrib.

Also altrib.

1737 M. Green Spicen 39 The day-mare Spleen, by whose false pleas Men prove mere suicides in ease. 1796 Coleringe Biog. Lit. (1872) II. 744, I necessarily have day-mare dreams that something will prevent it. 1871 Sir T. Watson Princ. Physic (ed. 5) I. 737 A lady.. subject to these attacks of imperfect catalepsy: which have.. been called whimsically, but expressively, attacks of day-mare. 1889 Lowell in Atlantic Monthly LXIV. 147 Help me to tame these wild day-mares That sudden on me unawares.

maning hards and the day in the three wind day-mares That sudden on me unawares.

† Day math, day's math. Obs. A day's mowing; the extent of meadow-land mown by a man in one day; cf. Day-work 2.

1669 Will of R. Mayor in Lichfield Merc. (1889) 23 Aug. 8/1 Alsoe all that parcell of meadow grounds, contayninge one acre or dayes math of ground for her naturall life. And after her deceyse, the above three acres or daye's workes of arrable land, and one day-math of meadow ground to my daughter, Ursula Mayor. 1804 Duncums Herefords. I. Gloss. (App.), Day's math, is. about a statute acre; in other words, it is that quantity of grass usually mown by one man in one day, for the purpose of making hay. 1864 Sir F. PALGRAVE Norm. 4 Eng. IV. 61.

† Day ment. Obs. Also daiment. [f. Day v.2]

+ MENT.] Arbitration.

+ Dayment. Obs. Also daiment. [f. Day v.² +-MENT.] Arbitration.

1519 HORMAN Vulg. 204b, Wylt thou be tryed by the lawe: or by dayment. 1562 J. Herwood Prov. 4 Epigr. (1867) 207 Many arbitterments without good dayment. 1580 Lupron Sizgila 117 To spende all. that money and put it to dayment at last.

† Dayn, v. Obs. [By-form of DAWN, assimilated to day.] To dawn. So Dayening (in 3 daizen-, daien-, dain-, daning), dawning, dawn. c 1850 Gen. 4 Ex. 77 De daigening cam est agon. Ibid. 1808 Til 5e daning. Ibid. 1810 De daining. Ibid. 3264 Do sprong 5e daiening. 1513 Stot. Field 204 Sone after dayned the daie. Ibid. 422 Then dayned the daie.

Dayn. -e. obs. forms of DEIGN.

Dayn, -e, obs. forms of Deign.
Dayn-: see Dain-.

+ Day-net. Obs. A net used by day in daring

TDAY-Net. Cost. A net used by tay in daring larks or in catching small birds; a clap-net.

1608 Machin Dumb. Knl. 11, Madam, I would not have you with the lark Play yourself into a day net. 180 Burton Anat. Mel. Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 3/2 As Larks come down to a day net. 1661 Boyle Style of Script. 27 Some he catches with light (as Larks with day-nets).

1706 Pennant Zool. (1768) II. 330 These nets are known in most parts of England by the name of day-nets or clap-nets. Daynous, var. of Deignous a. Obs.

Day-owl. The diumal or Hawk-owl, which seeks its prey in the day-time.

1840 MacGILLIVAN Hist. Brit. Birds III. 404 Syrnia Funcrea, the Hawk Day-owl. Ibid. 407 Syrnia Nyctea, the Snowy Day-owl.

Day-peep. Peep of day; earliest dawn.

1330 Palson. Bos/1 At daye pype, a la pipe du jour.]

1600 Wily Beguiled in Hazl. Doisley IX. 250 She'll run out o' nights a-dancing, and come no more home till dayepeep. 1641 MILTON Animadry. 2811 (1812) 231 The honest Gardener, that ever since the day-peep. thad wrought painfully. 1808 Scott F. M. Perth v, Good night, or rather, good morrow, till day-peep.

† Day-rawe, -rewe. Obs. [f. Day + rawe, rewe, Row.] The first streak of day; the dawn.

1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 255 Pu aste3e so be dai; rewe pe deleð from dai; be deorke nicht. 1218 [see Day-red].

1235 E. E. Allit. P. B. 893 Ruddon of be day-rawe ros vpon viten. a 1400-50 Alexander 392 Qwen be day-raw rase he rysis belyfe.

+ Day-red. Obs. The red of the break of

t Day - red. Os. The red of the break of day; the rosy dawn.

\$\circ{\circ} 1000 Agr. Gost. Luke xxiv. 1 On anum resterdage swybe are on dagaered hig comun to beare byrgene. \$\circ\$ 1275

\$\textit{Doomsday} 17 \text{ in O. E. Misc. 162} (Cotton MS.) pe engles in be daired [\( \frac{\circ}{\circ} 15 \) substitutes MS. daye-rewe] bleweð heore beme.

\*\*Dayri, -rie, -ry, obs. forms of Dairy.

+\*\*Day-rim. Obs. In 1 -rima, 2-3 -rime. [f. Day + Rim.] The 'rim' or border of the (coming) day: the dayr.

day; the dawn.

day; the dawn.

z 2000 in Thorpe's Hom. I. 442 (Bosw.) Hwæt is 5005 50
astihh swilce arisende dægrima? z 1050 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker
175 Anrora, dægrima. z 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 167 Hwat
is bis be astihho alse dai rieme? a 1250 Coul & Night. 328
Wone ich i-so arise verre Other dai-rim other dai-sterre.

Wone ich i-so arise verre Other dai-tim other dai-stere.

Day-rule. Formerly, 'A rule or order of court, permitting a prisoner in custody in the King's Bench prison, etc. to go without the bounds of his prison for one day' (Tomlins Law Dict.); also called day-writ.

cryso W. Stroud Mem. 37, I effected an Escape from the Tipstaff's Man, who had me out by a Day-rule. 1801 Sforting Mag. XVII. 139 An officer confined in the King's Bench for debt, and a gentleman in the same situation in Kewgate, having each obtained a day-rule, met, and quarrelled. 1808 Syd. Smith Wis. (1850) I. 12/1 Absenting themselves from their benefices by a kind of day-rule, like prisoners in the King's Bench. 1813 LAMB Prol. to Coleridge's Remorte, Could Quin come stalving from Elysian glades, Or Garrick get a day-rule from the shades.

Day-scho:lar. A pupil who attends a board-

glades, Or Garrick get a day-rule from the shades.

Day-scho:lar. A pupil who attends a boarding-school for daily instruction without boarding there; a day-boy (see DAY 5b. 24).

1833 HT. MARTINEAU Berkeley the Banker 1. i. 5 The four elder ones, therefore, between four and nine years old, became day-scholars only. 1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour (ed. 2) I. 284 (Hoppe) He resumed his studies as a day-scholar at the Charterhouse.

Day-school. a. An elementary week-day school, as distinguished from a Sunday school; or one carried on in the day-time, as distinguished from an evening or night school. b. A school at

from an evening or night school. b. A school at which there is no provision for boarding pupils, as distinguished from a boarding school.

2 1765 in Walfold Letters to Horace Mann (F. Hall).

2876 J. Haigh (title), A practical Treatise on Day Schools; exhibiting their defects, and suggesting Hints for their Improvement. 1828 in Penny Cycl. XXI. 41 Headings: Number of Children of Working Classes attending. Dame Schools and common Day Schools. Number Uneducated in Week-day Schools. 1bid. 42 Number Attending Day or evening schools only... Both day or evening and Sunday schools. 1821 Ibid. XXI. 421 They found many thousands who went to neither day nor Sunday schools. 1840 DICKENS Old C. Shoy viii, She maintained a very small day-school for young ladies of proportionate dimensions. 1839 R. Kipling Willie Winkie 39 It was decided that he should be sent to a day-school. Med. (title) The Girls' Public Day-school Company.

DayBe, obs. form of DAZE.

Day-sight. A visual defect in which the eyes

Day-sight. A visual defect in which the eyes see clearly only in the daylight.

1834 Good Study Med. (ed. 4) III. 147 Day-sight is said to be ender in some parts of France.

1853-60 in MAYNE

Daysman (dēl zmæn). [f. Day sb. + Man. For sense 1, cf. Day v.² 2, and Dayment.]

1. An umpire or arbitrator; a mediator. arch.

1. An umpire or arbitrator; a mediator. arch.

1. An umpire or arbitrator; a mediator. arch.

1. An umpire of arbitrator; a mediator. arch.

1. 1489 Plumpton Corr. 82 Sir, the dayesmen cannot agre us.

1. 1533 Coverdale Job ix. 33 Nether is there eny dayes man to reproue both the partes, or to laye his honde betwitte us.

1. 1573 New Custom 1. ii. in Hazl. Dodstey III. 14 If neighbours were at variance, they ran not straight to law:

Daysmen took up the matter, and cost them not a straw for Buston Anat. Mel. Democr. to Rdr. (1657) 50 They had some common arbitrators, or dayesmen, in every towne, that made a friendly composition between man and man.

1. 1681

W. Robertson Phrascol. Gen. (1630) 427 A days man or umpire, arbiter.

1. 1746-7 Herwey Medit. (1818) 15 Death, like some able daysman, has laid his hand on the contending parties.

1. 1844 Macaulay Barère Misc. Wks. 1860 II. 128

Spurning out of their way the daysman who strives to take his stand between them.

2. A worker by the day; a day-labourer.

Spurning out of their way the daysman who strives to take his stand between them.

2. A worker by the day; a day-labourer.

a 1639 Ward Serm. (1862) 105 (D.) He is a good day'sman, or journeyman, or tasker. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Daysman, a Labourer that works by the Day, as a Thresher, Hedger, etc. 1750 ELLIS Country Housew. 16 (E. D. S.) A day'sman, as we call them in Hertfordshire. 1868 Bushnell. Serm. Living Subjects 111 We. pile up what we think good acts on one another, as some day's man might the cents of his wages.

† 3. Obs. nonce-uses. (See quots.)

1538 Bacon Sacred Medit. (Arb.) 109 For we ought to be daies-men, and not to-morrowes men, considering the shortnesse of our time. 1658 ROULAND Moufets Theat. Ins. 951 We are in Pindars account but insignoot, Daiesmen, i.e. of a daies continuance.

Hence † Day'smanship, the office of a daysman; reconciliation.

man; reconciliation.

1649 Lightroot Battle w. Wast's Nest Wks. 1825 I. 407

1649 Lightroot Battle w. Wast's Nest Wks. 1825 I. 407

1640 Lyou be so good a reconciler, I pray begin at home: the Evangelists need none of your day smanship.

Day-spring. Daybreak, early dawn. Now

chiefly poet. or fig.

c1300 K. Alis. 4200 Day spryng is jolyf tide. 1388 Wyclif

yob xxxviii. 12 Whether.. thou .. hast shewid to the dai

spring his place. 1526-34 TINDALE Like i. 78 The days

springe from an hye hath visited vs. 1528 EDEN Decades

264 The day sprynge or dawnynge of the daye gyueth

a certeyne lyght before the rysinge of the soonne. 1671

MILTON Samson 11 The breath of Heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet, With day-spring born. 2702 Cowren Iliad 1. 588 The day-spring's daughter rosy palm'd. 2827 Hr. Marthau Soc. Amer. Il. 181 The driver declared that he must wait for the day-spring, before he could proceed another step. 2875 Scrivene Lect. Text N. Test. 4 The thousand years and more which separated the Council of Nice from the dayspring of the Reformation.

Day-star. Also 3 -storn, 5 -storne, -storne.

1. The morning star.

c 1000 Elfreic Gen. xxxii. 26 Nu gæð dæz steorra up. c 1000 Sax. Leechd. III. 270 Seo sunne & se mona & zefen steorra & dæz steorra. a 1250 [see Day-shih]. a 1250 Se. E. P. Salter cix. 3 Bifore dai-stern gat I be. 14. Lydd. Temple of Glas 1355 Fairest of sterres... O Venus... O mysti goddes, daister after ny3t 1483 Cath. Angl. 89 A Day-sterne, Incifer vel phosphoros. 1256 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 39 Early in the morning, so soone as the day starre appeared. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON Pob. Educ. vii. (ed. 2) 137 Such men are as day-stara, breaking the night and hastening the dawn.

2. The sun, as the orb of day. poet.

1259 Sylvester Du Bartas II. ii. Earlylon 577 His Heav'ntuned harp, which shall resound While the bright day-star rides his glorious Round. 1637 Milton Lycidas 168 So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed, And yet anon repairs his drooping head, And tricks his beams. 1769 Wordsw. Evening Walk 190 Sunk to a curve, the day-star lessens still, Gives one bright glance, and drops behind the hill.

8. fig. 138a Wyclif 2 Pet. i. 19 Til the day bigynne for to sine list, and the day sterre springe in 3001e hertis. 2460

still, Gives one bright glance, and drops behind the hill.

3. fig.

138a Wyclif 2 Pet. i. 19 Til the day bigynne for to sine list, and the day sterre springe in 30ure hertis. c 1460 Towneley Myst. 118 Haylle lytylle tyne mop [the infant Jesus] Of oure crede thou art crop: I wold drynk on thy cop. Lytylle day starne. 1500-30 Dubbar Ballat of our Lady 26 Haile, bricht, be sicht, in hevyn on hicht! Haile, day sterne orientale! 1738 Wesley Hymns, We lift our Hearts to Thee, O Day-Star from on High! 1876 Bancsorr Hist. U. S. III. xiii. 466 The day-star of the American Union.

† Day-sun. Obs. The sun. rhetorical and fig. 1571 Golding Catrin on Ps. xlix. 15 The chosen ... shall behold Christ the daysun. 1587 — De Morray ix. 115 God...commaunded the daysunne to be, and it was don 1577 Test. 12 Patriarchs (1504) 76 The day-sun of righteousness.

**Day's-work** (dē<sup>1</sup>·z<sub>l</sub>wnık). (Also written as

Day's-work (dē'z,wwik). (Also written as two words.) The work of a day, work done on or proper to a day. Also = DAYWORK 2 (obs.).

1504 SHAKS. Rich. ///, II. i. z Now haue I done a good daies work. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey II. vii. 59 Foure square Pearches make a Daiesworke, 10 Daie-workes a Roode. 1640 G. H. Witt's Recreations Hija, Your dayes work's done, each morning as you rise. 1836 GEN. P. Thompson Exerc. (1842 IV. 395 Paying him for more day's works. 1850 Kadim. Navig. (Weale) to The log-board, the contents of which are termed 'the log',—the working it off, 'the day's work'.

Thay-tale. daytal. dattal (dē'tēl. dē'tēl.

working it on, 'the day's work'.

Day-tale, daytal, datal (dē¹-tē¹l, dē¹-tĕl, dē¹-tĕl). [f. Day + Tale reckoning, etc. In sense i parallel to nighter-tale in Chaucer, etc., where the sense 'reckoning' appears to pass into that of 'the time counted or reckoned' (to night or to day). There appears to be no direct connexion between this end sense a!

There appears to be no direct connexion between this and sense 2.]

1. Day-time. A daye tale: by day. Obs.

150 PALSOR. 609/2 A daye tale he scoulketh in corners and a nyghtes he gothe a theyng.

2. The reckoning (of work, wages, etc.) by the day. Chiefly attrib., reckoned, paid, or engaged by the day, as in day-tale hand, labour, wages, week at a day-tale hand, labour, wages, week at a day-tale man a day-labourer.

by the day, as in day-tale hand, labour, wages, work, etc.; day-tale man, a day-labourer; day-tale pace, 'a slow pace' (Halliw).

1560 Summ. Certain Reasons in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) II.

178 Men that tooke dayetall wages. 1641 Best Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 45 It shall bee accounted but for halfe a day with those that worke with yow by daytaile. 1761 Stenne Tr. Skandy (1770) III. 143 (D.) Holla! you chairman, here's sixpence; do step into that bookseller's shop, and call me a day-tall critick. 1770 Holman to Mathias Webster. 1788 W. Marshall Yorksh. Gloss. (E. D. S.), Daitle (that) (that is, day-tale', adj. by the day; as, 'daitle-man', a day-labourer; 'daitle-work', work done by the day. 1858 Rosinson Whithy Gloss., Daytal, tale or reckoning by the day. 1868 W. Somerset Word-ok., Day-tale fellow, Day-tale man, a labourer hired by the day. Hence a term of reproach, meaning a lazy, slack workman whose only care is to have his wages, and to do as little as he can to earn them. 1891 Laboure Commission Gloss., Datal hands, hands employed in cotton-mills at a fixed rate per week of 564 hours.

them. 1892 Labour Commission Gloss., Datal Mands, hands employed in cotton-mills at a fixed rate per week of 56th hours.

Day-taler, dataller (dzi-tēlax). local. [f. prec. + -ER !.] A day-labourer, a workman engaged and paid by the day.
1875 Lanc. Gloss., Dataller (S. Lanc.), Daytal-labourer (Furness), a day labourer. 1881 Manch. Gnardian 29 Jan. 7/7 Hurst, dataller at Wharton Hall Collieries. 1886 Engineer 13 Aug. 138/1 The wages were paid to datallers for packing and putting the roads in repair.

Day-time. The time of daylight.
1838 COVERDALE P.L. xxi[i], 2, i crie in the daye tyme... and in the night season. a 1866 Bacon Ess. Fame (Arb.) 579 In the day time she sittli in a Watch Tower, and flyeth, most, by night. 1782 PRIESTLEY COTTUP!. CAr. II. vi. 18 Lights in the day-time were usual. 1866 Kank Arcl. Expl. II. iz. 59 Implying that I never sleep o' daytimes.

Day-woman, dairy-woman: see Dey-.

Day-work, day-work.
[Cf. also Darg.]
† 1. The work of a day; = Day's Work. Obs. or north. dial.
a 1000 Cadmon's Exod. 151 (Gr.) Pæt he þæt dægweore

a 1000 Cadmon's Exod. 151 (Gr.) Dat he bat dagweore

dreore zebohte. c1448 WYMTOUN Cron. vIII. xvi. 224 Na man..evyr herd, or saw befor.. A Daywerk to bat Daywerk lyk. 1335 COMEDALE 1 CAron. xvii. [xvi.] 37 Euery daye his daye worke. 1832 Specimens Yorkshire Dialect, Monny a daywark we ha' wrought togither.

+2. The amount of land that could be worked

TZ. In a amount of land that could be worked (ploughed, mown, etc.) in a day. Ohs. [c1290 Merton Coll. Rec. No. 1257 (Exex) Sex Daywercatas terrae meae.] 1318-19 MS. (Sotheby's Sale Catal. 7 Apr. (1802) 220, Grant from Richard de Twysdenne. of a Garden of 13 Dayworks of Land in Gudhurst. 1498 Will of Reede (Somerset Ho), xi day werkes of land. 134 Inv. Sir L. Bagot in Lichfield Merc. (1889) 23 Aug. 817. xxviij day-warke of pea... xij daye-warke of barley... xxiiij daye-warke of whet. 1642 BEST Farm Blas. (Surtees) 38 The South Wandell close, with its bottomes, is 8 dayworkes, or will serve one mower 8 dayes.

3. Work done by the day and paid by daily

will serve one mower 8 dayes.

3. Work done by the day and paid by daily

3. Work done by the day and paid by daily wages; day labour.

1280 North Pintarch (1676) 950 With Masons that had their day-work.

1290 Lond. Gas. No. 3786/4 Committed by one who does Day-work in Deptford and Woolwich Yards.

1291 Labelyu Westm. Br. 79 All the workmanship. being suffered to be done by Day-Work.

1282 Ord. 4

1282 Regineers § 16. 64 To state the weekly delivery of Materials and performance of Day-work.

1282 Tonlins Law Dict. 2.v., It is against law to grant liberty to prisoners in execution by other writts than day writs (or rules).

1283 Tonlins Law Dict. 2.v., It is against law to grant liberty to prisoners in execution by other writts than day writs (or rules).

Dase (de'z), v. Forms: 4-6 dase, (5 dayse, 6-9 dase), 6- daze. [ME. dase-n, a. ON. \*dasa, found in Icel. in the refl. dasa-sk to become weary and exhausted, e.g. from cold, Sw. dasa intr. to lie idle; cf. Icel. dasi a lazy fellow. Sense 3 was possibly the earliest in Eng. No cognate words appear in the other Teutonic langs.]

in the other Teutonic langs.]

I. trans. 1. To prostrate the mental faculties of (a person), as by a blow on the head, a violent shock, weariness, intoxicating drink, etc.; to benumb or confuse the senses; to stun, stupefy.

1333 [see Dared 1]. a 1400-50 Alexander 3997 He was dased of be dint & half dede him semyd. 11400 Destr. Troy 7654 The deire of his dynt dasit hym but litle. a 1563 Bale Sel. Was. (Parker Soc.) 443 These things daseth their wits, and amazeth their minds. 1590 Spenser F. Q. III. vii. But shewd by outward signes that dread her sence did daze. 1669 Davoen Tyrannic Love iv. ii, Poor human kind, all dazed in open day, Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way. 1845 Mas. Gaskell M. Barlom xxiii, Jane Wilton was (to use her own word, so expressive to a Lancashire ear) 'dazed'. 1877 Mas. Oliphant Makers Flor. i. 26 A man dazed and bewildered by such a calamity.

2. esp. To confound or bewilder (the vision) with excess of light or brilliance; to dazzle. lit. and fig.

with excess of light or brilliance; to dazzle. lil. and fig.

a 1529 SKELTON Ph. Sparowe 1103 She made me sore amased Vpon her when I gased. My eyne were so dased. 1529 B. Googe Pop. Kingd. 1. (1880) 1: They are but trumprye and deceytes, to daze the foolish eies. 1621 HEV-wood Fair Maid of West 11. I. Whs. 1874 II. 352 To daze all eyes that shall behold her state. 1827 TENNYSON Princ. V. 11 The sudden light Dazed me half-blind. 1864 SKEAT Uhlands Poems 152 Shall earthly splendour that strong eyesight daze?

To benumb with cold; to blight or destroy

3. To benumb with cold; to blight or destroy with cold. morth. Eng. and Sc. 1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 6647 For bi bat bai... Brynned ay here in be calde of malice, And ay was dased in charité. 1513 DOUGLAS Encis vit. Prol. 88 The callour air... Dasing the blude in euery creature. 1666 Money masters all Things lxx. 52 They [birds] stay not too long off, lest th' Eggs be dar'd. 1876 Mid-Yorkshire Gloss., Déase, to blight, or cause to pine from cold, as when vegetables are frost-nipped, or chickens die in the shell for want of warmth. 1892 ATKINSON Moorland 336 He assumed that it [a water rail] was dazed with cold.

II. intr. + 4. To be or become stupefied or bewildered; to be benumbed with cold; to remain inactive or tornid. Ohs.

bewildered; to be benumbed with cold; to remain inactive or torpid. Obs.

cizzag E. E. Allit. P. C. 383 per he [the king of Nineveh] dased in pat duste, with droppande teres. cize Towneley Myst. 28, I dase and I dedir For ferd of that taylle. iq.. Kyng & Hermit 418 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 29 Hopys thou, I wold for a mase Stond in the myre there, and dase Nye hand halve a dey! iq83 Cath. Angl. 00 TO Dayse (A. Dase), voi to be callde. igsag More Supplie. Sonlys Wks. 331/2 Whan his head first began to dase, of that evill drunke.

331/2 Whan his head first began to case, or conditional drynke.

+5. Of the eyes or vision: To be or become dazzled. Obs.

GAZZIEG. Ubs.

c 1365 [see Daswen]. 1529 More Dyaloge 1v. Wks. 252/t Which law if it were laied in their light..wold make al theyr eyen dase. 1635 QUARLES Embl. III. i. (1718) 125 Whose more than Eagle-eyes Can..gaze On glitt'ring beams of honour, and not daze.

† b. To gaze stupidly or with bewildered vision (after. utom). Ob:

(after, upon). Obs.

1523 SKELTON Garl. Laurel 641, I saw dyvers.. Dasyng after dottrellis. 1523 COMERDALE Dead. xxviii. 32 Thine eyes shal dase vpon them all the daye longe.

6. Of bread or meat: To become Dazed (sense

3). Now local.

1769 Mrs. Raffald Eng. Housekpr. (1778) 54 Observe always to have a brisk clear fire, it will prevent your meat from dazing.

7. 'To wither; to become rotten or spoiled, from keeping, dampness, etc.' (Jamieson). Sc. and

Dage (dē'z), sb. [f. DAZE v.]
1. A dazed condition: a. of the mental faculties; b. A benumbed, deadened condition; loss of

tics; b. A benumbed, deadened condition; loss of virtue or freshness (north. dial.).

1825 Jameson, To get a daise, to receive such injury as to become rotten or spoiled, applied to clothes, wood, etc.
1825 Mrs. Gaskell North & S. xix, I'm all in a swounding daze to day. 1890 Dickens E. Drood ii, A little time and a little water brought him out of his daze.

2. Min. An old name for mica (from its glitter).
1837 Phil. Trans. VI. 2103 Daze is a kind of glittering stone. some softer, some harder, of different colours. 1735 Thoreshy Lecas 467 A brown daze, full of the small sparks of the Mica. 1733 Chambers Cycl. Supp., The word Daze takes in, with them [miners] every stone that is hard and glittering. 1768 Cronstedt's Min. 106 Glimmer, Daze, or Glist.

Dazed (dē'zd), ppl. a. [f. Daze v.+-ed. Cf.

Daxed (dē'zd), ppl. a. [f. Daze v. + -ED. Cf. ON. dasab exhausted.]

1. Benumbed in the mental faculties; stupefied,

1. Benumbed in the mental faculties; stupehed, bewildered.

1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 1084, I stod as stylle as dased quayle. 1426 Wyntioun Cron. vi. iv. 56 He wes ban In hys Deyd bot a dasyd man. 1440 Promp. Parv. 114

Dasyd, or be-dasyd, vertiginanus. 1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Hon. 1. xxvi, My daisit heid fordullit disselie. 1557 TURDERV. Trag. T., etc. (1837) 317 It wil delight my dazed sprites. 1769 BURNS 2nd Ep. 10 Davie iv, Whyles daez't wi' drink. 1866 G. MacDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb. Xxii. (1878) 408 She looked dazed, perhaps from the effects of her fall.

15. Davied with excess of light.

effects of her fall.

b. Dazzled with excess of light.

1581 MARBECK Bh. of Notes 153 If for a while you fixe your sight thereon, dimnesse & darknesse doe follow your dazed eies. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. 1. viii. 21 As where th' Almighties lightning brond does light, It dimmes the dazed eyen. 1870 MORBIS Earthly Par. 1. 11. 1512 His troubled eyes and dazed He lifted from the glory of that gold.

2. Benumbed or deadened with cold. north.

25.3 DOULAS ÉDEIS V. VII. 58 The dasyt bluid . Walxis dolf and dull throw myne unweildy age. 2674 RAY N. C. Words 14 Tze dased, I am very cold. 1812 WILLAN W. Riding Gloss, Dased. benumbed with frost. 1873 Swalsdale Gloss, Dazzed, chilled.

3. Spoiled in baking or roasting, by using a too strong or too slow heat. north. dial.

1574 RAY N. C. Words, Dased Bread, dough-baked.

Dazed Meat, ill-roasted by reason of the badness of the fire. 1855 Robinson Whitby Gloss., A deased loss, the dough or pasts ill baked, or when the leaven or yeast has failed in its work. 1876 Mid-Yorkshire Gloss., Deased bread is overbaked outwardly, and not enough baked within.

4. Applied to anything that has lost its freshness and strength, as to wood when it loses its proper colour and texture. Sc. and north. Eng.
1805 JAMIESON, Daised unid, rotten wood. 1890 Specification (Durham), No dazed wood to be used.

Tion (Durham), No dazed wood to be used.

Dazedly (dē¹·zedli), adv. [-LY².] In a dazed way or manner; † inertly, torpidly (as from cold).

13. [see Dazedness]. 1886 Miss Broughton Dr. Cupid.

III. iv. oo An idea dazedly flashes across her brain. 1888 Chamb. 7rml. July 462 They looked dazedly at the judge.

Chamb. Frat. July 452 They looked dazedly at the judge.

Dazedness. [-NESS.] Dazed condition; † the state of being numbed or deadened with cold.

1240 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 4006 Thurgh fire pat sal swa brinnand be, Agayn be dasednes [MS. Lansd. coldnes] of charite.

13. MS. Tib. E. vii. fol. 24 Dasednes of hert als clerkes pruves Es when a man god dasedly loves, And slawly his luf in god settes. 1827 Blacktv. Mag. 1. 577

What Dan [Chaucer] calls the dasedness of study.

What Dan [challer] calls the dasedness of study.

Dazel, -ell, -ile, obs. forms of DAZZLE.

Dazement (dzi-zment). rare. [mod. f. DAZE
v. +-MENT.] The state of being dazed.

1855 ROBINSON Whithy Gloss. Decarament, a sensation of cold all over the body from checked perspiration. 1873 L.

WALLACE Fair God vii. iv. 457 The king relapsed into his dazement.

Dazie, dazied, obs. forms of Daisy, -IED.

+ Daziness. Obs. rare-1. [See DAZY a. and

-NESS.] Dazedness, dizziness. 1554 Knox Godly Let. Diij, Oftentymes theyr posteritie are stryken with blindenes and dasynes of mynde.

Daxing (dēl·zin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Daze; benumbing, stupefaction, as a

of the verb DAZE; benumbing, stupefaction, as a condition or influence.

a 1535 MORE De quat. Noviss. Wks. 101 When the dasyng of death, shall kepe al swete slepe oute of their waterye eyes.

1535 COVERDALE Deut. xxviii. 65 The Lorde shal geue the there a fearfull hert and dasynge of eyes. 1577 B. GOOGE Heresback's Husb. 11. (1586) 191 It belpeth against the dasing, or giddiness of the heade. 1877 Holderness Gloss., Decasius, a severe cold, especially in the head.

† b. A disease of sheep; = DAZY sb. Obs.

1799 Ess. Highl. Soc. 111. 404 (Jam.) Daising or Vanquish.

This disease. 18. most severe upon young sheep.

Da zing, fpl. a. [-1162.] That dazes; † that is dazed.

men judge.

Dazle, obs. form of Dazzle.

Dazy (dē<sup>1</sup>zi), a. rare. [f. Daze v. or sb. + -Y.]

8. In a dazed condition. b. Chill, chilling, benumbing with cold (dial.).

1835 Jameson s. v., A daisie day, a cold raw day, without sunshine.

1830 Blackmore Erema vi. 30 With..a head still weak and dazy.

† Da'sy, sb. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. DAZE v. or from prec. adj.] The 'gid' or 'sturdy', a disease of sheep and young cattle.

1577 B. Gooce Heresbach's Husb. (1586) 134. If your Bullocke turne round, and have the Dasye, you shall feele upon his forehead; and you shall feele it with your thumbe.

**Dazzle** (dæ'z'l), v. Forms: 5-7 dasel(l, 6 dasill, -yll, dazile, dassel(l, 6-7 dasel(l, dasle, 6-8 dazle, (7 daisle), 6- dazzle. [In 15-16th c. dasel, dasle, freq. and dim. of dase, Dazz v. (esp. in

sense 2).] +1. intr. Of the eyes: To lose the faculty of dis-

†1. intr. Of the eyes: To lose the faculty of distinct and steady vision, esp. from gazing at too bright light. (lit. and fig.) Obs.

1481 Caxton Keynard (Arb.) 96 Parauenture his eyen daselyd as he loked from aboue down. 1320 PAISGR. 5074. I dasyll, as ones eyes do for lokyng agaynst the sonne or for eyeng any thyng to moche, etc. 1382 G. PETTIE tr. Grasso's Civ. Comv. 111. (1386) 136 h. 156 h. Per eyes dazell with the least beame thereof [the Sunnel. 1388 Shaks. Tit. A. III. II. 85. 1681 FLETCHER Pilgrim v. vi, Ped. Ha? doe I dazell? Red. Tis the faire Alinda. 1672 Marvell Reh. Trausp. 1. 64 His Eyes dazled at the Precipice of his Stature.

Stature.
+2. To be or become mentally confused or stupe-

†2. To be or become mentally confused or stupe-fied; to become dizzy. Ohs.

1879 GOLDING Calvin on Ps. xxxiii. 5 How shamefully the most part of the world dazeleth at Gods righteousnesse.

1621 BURTON Anat. Mel. 1. ii. 111. ii. (1651) 95 Many... tremble at such sights, dazel, and are sick, if they look but down from an high place.

3. trans. To overpower, confuse, or dim (the vision), esp. with excess of brightness. (Also fig.)

1836 Starkey Let. to Cronwell in England (1878) p. xliii, Wyth a clere ye [=eye] not dasyllyd wyth the glyteryng of such thyngys as are present. 1853 Mirr. Mag., Jane Shore xiii, Doth not the sonne dasill the clearest eyes? 1668 Bacon Sylva \$ 276 If you come. out of the Dark into a Glaring Light, the eye is dazeled for a time. a 1649. J. BALL Answ. to Can i. (1642) 88 You doe only raise a dust to daisle the eye. 1761 HUME Hist. Eng. II. xxviii. 1734 The gas-light, which dazeles my eyes.

absol. 1752 JOHNSON Rambler No. 207 P 12 Light after a time ceases to dazele.

4. fig. To overpower or confound (the mental faculties), esp. with brilliant or showy qualities;

faculties), esp. with brilliant or showy qualities; 'to strike or surprise with splendour' (J.). to strike or surprise with splendour'

to strike or surprise with splendour' (J.).
1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. xiv. 43 The excellence of
the nature of Angels hath so daselled the mindes of many.
1662 E. Elton Compl. Sanct. Sinner (ed. 2) 94 Their varuly
passions.. dazeling and dimming their iudgements. 1643
J. M. Soveraigne Salve Pref., Rhetorick may dazle simple
men. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 112 PS The ordinary People;
who are so used to be dazzled with Riches. 1880 L. Stephen
Popeiv. 97 Pope seems to have been dazzled by the amazing
vivacity of the man.
h. ahosl. b. absol.

D. Absol.

1649 MILTON Eikon. xii. (1851) 434 If the whole Irishry of Rebels had feed some advocate to speak. sophistically in their defence, he could have hardly dazl'd better. 1764 GOLDSM. Trav. 336 Thine are those charms that dazzle andear. 1879 M. Arnold Fr. Critic on Milton Mixed Ess. 238 A style to dazzle, to gain admirers everywhere.

5. To outshine, dim, or eclipse with a brighter

5. To outshine, dim, or eclipse with a brighter light. Const. † down, out. are.

1643 Burroughes Exp. Hosea v. (1652) 243 They can see ..into the beauty of his wayes, so that it dazeleth all the glory of the world in their eies. 1647 Ward Simp. Cobler 60 It hath not ray's enough left, to dazle downe the height of my affections. 1858 Hawthorne Fr. 4 It. Fruis. (1872) I. 47 This church was dazzled out of sight by the Cathedral. Dazzled (dæ'z'l), sb. [f. prec.]

† 1. Dazzled state or condition. Obs.

1657-77 Feltham Resolves L. xxvii. 47 We meet with nothing but the puzzle of the soul, and the dazle of the minds dim eyes.

2. An act of dazzling; a brightness or glitter that dazzles the vision.

2. An act of dazzling; a brightness or glitter that dazzles the vision.

1651 N. Bacon Disc. Goot. II. xl. (1739) 177 This was but a dazzle, an Eclipse ensues.

1751 Paltock P. Wilkins (1884) I. xiv. 144, I could see the lake very well by the dazzle of the water.

1850 Spectator 13 Sept., One is taking precautions to avoid a draught or a dazzle.

1864 Whitlock Zoolomia 338 Through whose red and white. the Glory of the Maker shineth with more Dazle than through any part of the Creation.

1846 Ruskin Mod. Paint. I. I. 1. i. § 5 Amidst the tumult and the dazzle of their busy life.

Dazzled (dx:21d), fpl. a. [f. DAZZLE v.]

Dazzled (dæ z'ld), ppl. a. [f. DAZZLE v.]

1. Overpowered or confounded by too strong light

1. Overpowered or confounded by too strong light or splendour.

1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 400 So forcible is the dazeled blindenes of selfe Love. a 1638 F. Greville Sidney (1652) 89 [He] cleareth the daseled eyes of that army. a 1638 — Poems, Hum. Learning xvi, Those dazled notions. Which our fraile understanding doth retaine. 1811 Wordsw. Sonn. Here pause, etc., An accursed thing it is to gaze On prosperous tyrants with a dazzled eye. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) II. IX. II. 131 This indistinct and dazzled apprehension.

2. Outshorne or dimmed by a stronger light

2. Outshone or dimmed by a stronger light. 1876 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 292 As the bright beames of the Sunne passe the dimme and dazeled light of the Moone. 1833 TENNYSON Fatima iv, Myspirit. Faints like a dazzled morning moon. Dazzlement (dæ'z'lment). [-MENT.]

Dasselement (dec 2 Iment). [-MENT.]

1. The act of dazzling; a cause of dazzling.

1633 J. Done Hist. Septuagist 55 (T.) It beat back the sight with a dazlement.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. I. II. vi., confused darkness, broken by bewidering dazzlements.

1838 Stevenson Virg. Pucrisque 289 Many holes, drilled in the conical turret-roof of this vagabond Pharos, let up spouts of dazzlement into the bearer's eyes.

2. The fact or condition of being dazzled.

1840 CARLYLE Heracs v. (1858) 324 The blinkard dazzlement and staggerings to and fro of a man sent on an errand he is too weak for.

1 Dasselement. Obs. rare - 1. [app. for daz-

+ Da Exteness. Obs. rare-1. [app. for daz-

† Da xxleness. Obs. rare—'. [app. for dazzledness.] Dazzled condition.

1881 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Ozor.

1882 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Ozor.

1892 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Ozor.

1893 Thou Lord impact of sight.

1. One who dazzles: said e.g. of a 'showy' woman. Chiefly slang or colloq.

1890 Cowper tr. Andrein's Adam v. ix. Wks. 1837 X.

1833 Thou Lord immutable.. Thou dazzler and obscurer of the sun!

1836 Dickens Nick. Nick. xxxvi, Mr. Lumbey shook his head with great solemnity, as though to imply that he supposed she must have been rather a dazzler.

1889 Columbus (Ohio Dispatch 27 Sept., [He] appears to be one of these dazzlers. He succeeded in dazzling two of the jury.

2. A dazzling blow. slang.

posed she must have been rather a dazzler. 1889 Columbus (Ohio Dispatch as Sept., [He] appears to be one of these dazlers. He succeeded in dazzling two of the jury.

2. A dazzling blow slang.

1883 READE Many a Slip in Harper's Mag. Dec. 132/1

The carter. received a dazzler with the left, followed by a heavy right-hander.

Dawling, vbl. sb. [-1NG 1.] The action of the verb DAZZLE; the condition of being dazzled.

1879 LANGHAM Gard. Health (1633) 672 To take away all giddinesse and dasling of the head. 1983 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 11. (1786) 95 If your eies bee able to beholde it without dazeling.

Dawling (dæ zlin), ppl. a. [-1NG 2.]

† 1. That is, or becomes, dazzled or dazed.

(See DAZZLE v. 1, 2.) Obs.

1871 GOLDING Calvin on Ps. Inviii. 4 His hoarce throt and dazeling eyes. a 1503 GRENNE Alphonsus (1861) 227 Do my dazzling eyes Deceive me? 1841 MILTON Reform. 11. (1851)

67 Unlesse God have smitten us. with a dazling giddinesse at noon day. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I (1655) 3 This innerpected proposall put his Catholique majesty into such a dazling demur.

2. That dazzles the eves (250 with brightness):

a dazling demur.

2. That dazzles the eyes (esp. with brightness);

2. That dazzles the eyes (2:p. with brightness); bright to a degree that dazzles.
1281 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Otor. 2:16 b, Drivyng away the dazelyng darkenes of the ugly night. 1667 Mil. Town P. L. 1. 564 A horrid Front Of dreadful length and dazling Arms. 1791 Cowper Odyss. XXIV. 246 Clad in dazzling brass. 1841 Borrow Zimedi I. ix. 1. 155 In hot countries, where the sun and moon are particularly dazzling.

3. fig. That dazzles the mind of the observer;

b. Ig. 1 that dazzies the limit of the observer; brilliant or splendid to a degree that dazzles.

1749 SMOLLETT Regicide 1. i, The fair one comes, In all the pride of dazzling charms array'd. 1839 Ds QUINCEY Recoll. Lakes Wks. 1862 II. 113 A neighbourhood so dazzling in its intellectual pretensions.

4. quasi-adv.

1696 TATE & BRADY Ps. CXXXIX. 6 Too dazling bright for mortal Eye! 1860 TYNDALL Glac. L ii. 13 Its general surface was dazzling white.

was cazzing white.

Dasslingly (dæ zlinli), adv. [-LY 2.]

† 1. In a dazzled manner. (See prec. 1.) Obs.

1510 Mirr. Mag., K. Bladud 56 [They] blinded are, and
dazelingly they looke.

dazelingly they looke.

2. In a dazzling manner; to a degree that dazzles.

a 1711 Ken Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 322 His Scales the Sun-beams dazzlingly reflect. 1807 Souther Espricilla's Lett. 111. 99 Nothing was to be seen but what was perfectly and dazzlingly white. 1879 Froude Casar x. 118 Pompey's success had been dazzlingly rapid.

De, obs. Sc. form of DIE v.

De, a dialectal (Kentish), foreign, or infantile

representation of THE.

Sometimes in early MSS. a scribal error for  $\delta e = the$ .

" De. I. (dr) A Latin preposition, meaning down from, from, off, concerning, occurring in some Latin phrases more or less used in English. The chief of these are the following:

1. de bene esse (Law), as of 'well-being', as being good, of conditional allowance for the present

'To take or do any thing De bene esse, is to accept or allow it, as well done for present, but [on fuller examination] to be allowed or disallowed, according to the Merit or Wellbeing of the thing in its own nature' (Blount, Law Dict.

being of the thing in its own nature' (Blount, Law Dict. 1670).

1603 Egerton Papers (Camden) 372 (Stanf.) Wherefore, de brue esse, I have provisionally made a warrant redy for his May's signature. 1656 BLOUNT Glossopy. 5.v., The Court. often orders that Defendant to be examined De bene esse, it that his depositions are to be allowed or suppressed at the hearing, as the Judge shall see cause. 1865 Law Rep. 29 Ch. Div. 290 (Stanf.) The Court ultimately determined that it should be read de brue esse.

2. de congruo, of Congruity.

a 16a3 W. Pemble Yustif. (1622) 33 When they tell vs, that faith merits justification de Congruo they intrap themselues in grosse contradiction; seeing to deserve de Congruo is not to deserve at all. 1841, 1856 [see Congruity 5].

3. de facto, in fact, in reality, in actual existence, force, or possession, as a matter of fact. Very frequently opposed to de jure. Used also as an adj. = actual, actually existing', and then sometimes so far anglicized as to be prefixed to its sb.

times so far anglicized as to be prefixed to its sb. 1602 W. WATSON Qualifiets 73 (Stanf.) That the Pope

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erred de facto in the reconciliation of the French King. 1638 CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot. 1. iii. § 30 He may doe it de facto, but de inre he cannot. 1691 Norris Pract. Dic. 29 It will appear, that de facto it is so. 1696 Growth Deixn 12 The Shiboleth of the Church now is King William's de facto Title. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. 1. 371 That temporary allegiance, which was due to him as king de facto. 1870 [see de jure, below]. 1891 Law Rep. Weekly Notes 70/1 The acts of the de facto directors might. bind the company.

Hence + Defa oto-man (also defacto sh.), one who recognized William III as king de facto. + Defa etoship, a de facto standing, position, or

1066 Growth Deism 15 For these de facto-men, and the Jacobites, were but lately the same sort of People. Ibid.
13 And when the King had better Titles . . yet he must be made to pay . Dr. S—Sixteen Hundred Pounds a Year, for a Defactoship only. 1710 Managers Pro & Con 39 The one allows the Defactoship of the Queen.

de fide, of faith, to be held as an article of

faith.

1638 CHILLINGW. Relig. Prol. 1. iii. § 5 Some [hold] that the Popes indirect Power over Princes in Temporalities is de Fide; Others the contrary.

5. de jure, of right, by right, according to law. Nearly always opposed to de facto; like that also (though less usually), treated as an adj. = 'legal', and placed before the sb.

and placed before the sb.

1511 Court & Times Fas. I (1848) I. 136 (Stanf.) Done de
facto, and not de jure. 1538 [see de facto above]. 1594
Poet Buffoon'd, etc. 7 (Stanf.) Husband or Gallant, either
way, De facto or De jure sway. 1837 Hr. Martineau
Sor. Amer. II. 81 States that are de facto independent,
without having anything to do with the question de jure.
1870 LOWELL Study Wind. (1886) 74 It is a de jure, and
not a de facto property that we have in it.

8 As now now forces.

6. de novo, anew, afresh, over again from the beginning. Rarely as adj. = 'new, fresh', and

beginning. Rarely as adj.='new, fresh', and prefixed to sb.

1627 Court & Times Chas. I (1848) I. 304 (Stanf.) It is said they have opened de novo Calais to our English trade.

1837 PERL in Edin. Rev. XXIX. 212 We cannot make a constitution de novo.

1849 Tono Cycl. Anal. IV. 143/2

A de novo development of such texture.

1831 Med. Temp.

17-18. XIIX. 18 In which it is developed by circumstances de novo.

7. de profundis, the first words of the Latin varging of Pealm cycy (cyciv) = Cont of the depths.

version of Psalm cxxx (cxxix) = Out of the depths (have I cried); hence subst. a. the name of this

(have I cried)'; hence subst. a. the name of this psalm; b. a psalm of penitence; c. a cry from the depths of sorrow, misery, or degradation.

1453 Bury Wills (Camden) 18 Saying De profundis for me, for my fader and my moder. 1500-30 Kennedie Flyting w. Dunbar 447 With De profundis fend the, and that failye. 1529 Nashe Pref. Grewe's Menaphon (Arb.) 17 Let subjects for all their insolence, dedicate a De profundis enerie morning to the preservation of their Cesar. 1890 Open Conrt 10 Apr. 2204/2 (Stanf.) The Labor cry, the new De Profundis, the passionate psalm of the workers appealing out of the depths of misery and degradation for more wages and less hours of daily toil.

II. The French preposition de, d' (d2, anglicized d1, d2, d5, d5), meaning 'of, from', occurring in names of places, as Ashby de la Zouch, in territorial titles, as Earl Grey de Wilton, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and in personal surnames, as De Lisle,

Malahide, and in personal surnames, as De Lisle, D'Israeli, De Quincey; also, in French phrases more or less in English use, as coup d'état, coup de main, etc. (see Coup); de haut en bas, from height to lowness, condescendingly as from a lofty position, with an air of affected superiority; de nouveau, anew, afresh; de rigueur, of strictness, (a matter) strictly or rigorously obligatory, according to strict etiquette; de trop, too much, (one) too

2697 VANBRUGH Relapse I. ii, Not if you treat him de haut en bas, as you use to do. 1755 CHESTERF. Lett. (1792) III. 274, I know no company in which you are likely to be de trop. 1775 GIBBON in Life & Lett. (1869) 237 (Stanf.) The first chapter has been composed de nonvean three times. 1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair vi. 'I should only be de trop', said the Captain. 1849 — Pendennis xxix, All the young men go to Spratt's after their balls. It is de rigneur, my dear. 1889 Illust. Lond. News 5 Mar. 269/3, I am decidedly de trop this morning. Mod. On such occasions evening dress is de rigneur.

Te-, prefix. The Latin adverb and preposition, used in combination with verbs, and their derivatives. A large number of verbs so formed lived on

tives. A large number of verbs so formed lived on in French as popular words, or were taken over into that language in earlier or later times as learned words, and thence came into English, as decress-tre, decrease; defend-tre, defend-re, defind; desiderare, desire-r, desire. In later times English verbs, with their derivative adjec-tives and substantives, as also participial adjectives and substantives without any verbs, have been adapted directly from Latin, or formed from Latin elements, without the intervention of French. The following are the chief uses in Lat. and Eng.

I. As an etymological element. In the senses:
1. Down, down from, down to: as dependers to hang
down, Depend (Dependent, -ence, etc.); depinite to lay
down, Depone, Depose; deprimère to press down, Depress; descenders to climb down, Descend: devordre to
gulp down, Devour. So of English formation, Debreak.

2. Off, away, aside: as dictinare to turn aside, Decline: dedicter to lead away, Deduce; defendere to ward off, Defender, to lead away, Deduce; defendere to ward off, Designare to carry off, Defender to ward off, Designare to to carry off, Defender to shall off, Designare. b. Away from oneself: as deligate to make over, Della. Gate; defender to the bottom, completely; hence thoroughly, on and on, away; also methodically, formally: as dictinare to shout away, Declam; deciderare to make quite clear. Declare; denidere to strip quite bare, Debuce; defender to weep as lost, Deplore; development to shoul away, Declam; development to shoul the decider to each of the decider to weep as lost, Deplore; development to make game of, Delude; derder to laugh to scorn, Delugices.

4. In a bad sense, so as to put down or subject to some indignity: as decidere to take in, Deceive; deliadire to make game of, Delude; derdere to laugh to scorn, Deside; delegated to abominate, Defender.

5. In late L., decompatities was used by the grammarians in the sense 'formed or derived from a compound (word)', passing later into that of 'compounded over again, doubly or further compounded'; in this sense the word has in modern times been taken into chemistry, botany, etc. (see Decomposity) as decembers, defender to dependent of the decider to disarm, decorder to grace, defector to disarm, decorder to grace, decorder to disarm, decorder to uncorler, disaderate unshold in late L., dis., Romanic des., became the favoured form; and although some L words in delived on, or were by scholars adopted into the Romanic langs., all new compounds were formed with dee: and many even of the Latin words in delivered, decorder, dec

of the thing or character therein expressed, e.g. deacidify to undo or reverse the acidifying process, to take away the acid character, deprive (a thing) of its acid; hence de-acidified, -fying, -fication; de-anglicize to undo the anglicizing of, to divest of its English character, render no longer English. Some of these are formed by prefixing de- to the original verb, but others are more logically analysed as formed with de-+sb. or adj. + verbal suffix, the resulting form being the same in either case. In resulting form being the same in either case. In others, again, no corresponding simple verb is in use: e.g. decephalize, decerbrize, decolourize, defibrinate. The older and more important of these words are given in their places as main words: e.g. Dechristianize, Decompose, Demagnetize, Demoralize, etc. Of others of less importance, of recent use, and of obvious meaning, examples, nearly all of the 19th c. (but decanonize 1624, decordinalize 1624) here follow

nearly all of the 19th c. (but decanonize 1624, decardinalize 1645), here follow.

(The hyphen is conveniently used when the decomes before a vowel, and sometimes elsewhere to emphasize the occasional nature of the combination, or draw special attention to its composition; otherwise it is not required.)

De-aci'dify(-fied,-fication), de-a'erate(-ed,-ation), de-a'lcoholize (-ed, -ization,-ist), de-a'kalize (-ed), de-am'ericanize, de-ana'thematize, de-a'nglicies (-ed), de-a'lcoholize (-ed), de-a'lcoholi

de a ppetize (-ing), de-arse nicize (-ing), (-ed), de-appetize (-ing), de-arse nicize (-ing), de-arspirate (-ing, -ation, -ator), debitu menize (-ation), debru talize, debu nnionizer, decœ sarize, deca luinize, deca nonize (-ation), decamphorize, deca ritinalize, deca sualize (-ation), decathe dralize, decilicize, deche micalize (-ation), dechoralize, decilicize, decilicize, deche micalize (-ation), dechoralize, decilicize (-ation), decli matize, deconca tenate, deconcentrate (-ation), deconventionalize, decopperize (-ization), decultivate, dedo gerelize, dedo genatize (-ed), de-e ducate, de-electrify, de-electrize

(-ation), defeu dalize, defle xionize (-ed, -ation), deformalize, defortify, degarnglionate (-ed), de-generalize, degerntilize (-ing), degermanize, de-heathenize, dehe llenize (-ation), dehistoricize, de-ide alize (-ed, -ing, etc.), de-individualize (-ation), de-individuate, de-industrialize, de-i n-sularize, de-integrale, de-intellectualize (-ed, -ing), de-italianize, dejansenize, dejunkerize, delatinne (-ed, -ation), deli beralize, deli mitize, delacinize, demartialize, demantholize (-ed), dematallize, demetricize, denarcotize, denu cleate (-ed), de-o rdemetricize, dena reolize, denu cleate (-ed), de-o rganize (-ation), de-orientalise, de-o ssify (-fication), de-orientalise, de-o ssify (-fication), de-orientalise, de-o stify (-fication), deporatize (-ation), departizanize, dephilosophize, dephy sicalize (to do away with physical development; -ation), depie amontize, depoliticalize, depriorize (deprive of priority), deprofessionalize, deprovestantize, deprovincialize, derabbinize (-ation), dereli gionize (-ing), deru ralize, desa xonize, desemiticize, desentimentalize (-ed), deske letonize (to rid of its skeleton), deso cralize (-ation), desuperna turalize, detara ntulize (-ation), dethe orize (to divest of theories), devola tilize.

delke orise (to divers) of theories), devolacitises.

1786 Phil. Trans. LXXVI. 134 "Deacidified nitrous air.
1787 1878 New Dip. 65 Calling them persted and "dearrated.
1898 Uns Dict. Arti(ed. 8) IV 240 A flask. filled by with hot deaerated water. 1889 Westin. Rev. XII. 38

The dirt and the stagnation, and the de-aeration of the water. 1865 Pall Med. 6. 21 Sept. 11 Like blank cartridge or "dealcoholized wine. 1873 M. COLLINS 5gr. Silchester's III. 281, 26 It is a capital dealcoholist. 1879 Roberts Handle. Med. (ed. 3) I. 74 The substance consists of "dealcalcoholized birin. 1884 Tensurson Recket v. ii. 76 Can the King "de-anathematise this York? 1883 F. HALL in N. J. Nation XXXVII. 4375. "Deanglicized Englishmen. 1890 Set. Rev. 15 Feb. 20/1 He even thinks we must de-anglisize our language. 1888 Academy 8 Jan. 56 A "de-appetising least of dry bones. 1876 F. Douss Grimm's L. App. F. 210 They both "deaspirated the initial. 18td. 5 x. 24 Similar deaspirating movements both in Greek and Sanskrit. 18td. 22. 17, I have frequently observed, that when a group of deaspirators are talking together, an h is rarely heard at all. 1879 Wattrew Sanskrit Grawn. Index 438/2 Deaspiration of deaspiration of the coal. 1891 Chicago Advance 29 Apr., Not members to be all 1891 Chicago Advance 29 Apr., Not members to "debrusalize" the police force, but to purify and ennole to "debrusalize" the police force, but to purify and ennole to "devaerate France. 1872 Southers in Abp. Usaher's Lett. (1680) 218 He hath. inlarged his Book of Boche's "Decanonization. c 1643 Howell. Lett. (1680) 1. In xix. 34

He (the Cardinal of Guise) is but young and they speak of a Bull that is to come from Rome to "decardinalize him. 1890 The casual decker [must] lose his work. 1883 Academy 98 May 388/3 Ireland is. more "decleticised now than the Soutish Highlands. 1898 Scrimer's Mag. XVI. 136/4 An aroma which no chemistry, or "deckermicalization is potent enough to retain. 1864 Reader to Mar. 237. The sures shall depopulated and "declusivated Spin. 1802. In xix

Wrong 226 The fine arts, as they exist among us, bear witness...to the deidealising of life. a 1865 J. Grotz Exam. Utilit. Philas. v. (1890) 44 Reason binds men together, and, if we may so speak, "deindividualizes them. Itid., The growth of virtue is a gradual deindividualization of men. 1880 FAIRBAIRN Stud. Life of Christ xv. (1881) 262 Men 'deindividualization of men. 1880 FAIRBAIRN Stud. Life of Christ xv. (1881) 262 Men 'deindividualization of men. 1880 pairy Tell. 2 June. In the face of the tunnel that is to 'de-insularise us. 1867 BAGENOT Biog. Ext. (1881) 142 Years of acquiescing. usually 'de-intellectualise a parliamentary statesman before he comes to half his power. 1891 Aabort Philomythus 120 The de-intellectualises of parliamentary statesman before he comes to half his power. 1892 Aabort Philomythus 120 The de-intellectualises of the Church. 1893 The possibility of first 'de-Italianising the Sacred College. Itid., 13 Nov. 26 The de-Italianising of the Church. 1892 Dejansentzing [see decatronizing]. 1866 Paul Mall C. 13 Aug. 3 Will a junker be allowed to 'dejunkerize himself. 1893 Spectator 27 Jan. 126 A certain amount of 'delatinisation and some simplification of phraseological structure. 1893 Tail 2 Mag. 11, 401 To 'deliberalize the principles of the youthful patriot. 1897 CURNEW Tertium Quid II. 194 Further liberalising and 'delimitising the conditions of poetic appreciation. 1893 Ohio State Yrul. 29 Jan. Worthless 'dementholized oil. 1734 HURAIA II. 7 Fant. X. Util. 1867 Tin and copper. 1807 College Allower of College. 1807 The tendency. 1807 College Allower of College Toxo. Durano, etc. Mal. Mal. The 'denarcotized opoium. 1809 POULTON & SHIPLEY II. Wistmann's Heredity II. 93 Boverl. Succeeded in rearing such 'denucleated eggs by the introduction of spermatozoa. 1864 Homeword Mail 17 Oct. 907 The tendency. 1sto 'de-orientalize the European mind in India. 1881 Albertand (Bostan Arthurano V. 3341 Among the slowly depaganised, ospermatozoa. 1864 Homeword of Anglo-Indian life before is became de-Orien

oil. has been 'devolatured, so that an uniform is annihilated.

2. Less frequently verbs (and their derivatives) are formed by prefixing de- to a noun (cf. L. defamāre, F. defroquer), with the sense: a. To deprive, divest, free from, or rid of the thing in question: as Debowel (1375), deftesh, defoliage, deglaze, deglycerin, degrease, degum, dehandle, dehorn (-er), delawn, † demast, demiracle, demonastern + debark. deprolestant, detenant, † detruth; horn (-er), detaum, † demast, demiracle, demonas-tery, † depark, deprotestant, detenant, † detruth; depetticoated, dereligioned ppl. adjs. (Some of these have forms in Dis-, which is the usual prefix for words of this type.) b. To turn out of, dis-lodge or expel from, as decart, † deparliament (1048); DECOURT, DEBUSK.

(1648); DECOURT, DRHUBK.

1866 RUSSELL Diary India (1863: I. 299, I completed my journey, and was safely "decarted at the door of a substantial house. 1837-49 HALIBURTON Clockm. I. 76 He was teetotally "defleshed, a mere walking skeleton. 1831 Huish Mem. Geo. IV. 57 The lovely rosebud fell "defloilaged. 1879 Scribner's Mag. July 402 They..completely defoliage the trees. 1888 W. L. CARENTER Soap & Canales 151 The French process. for "deglycerining neutral fats. 1887 Eucycl. Brit. XXII. 62/2 The fibres.. being now "degummed, are separated from each other. 1883 in Chicago Advance 9 Mar., She had broken the cover of a tureen, and "dehandled a china pitcher. 1888 Voice (N. Y.) 12 Jan. 2 The champion of "dehorning cattle. Ibid. 23 Feb. 7 That enthusiastic champion of dehorning, 'Farmer Haaf,' will soon issue a book: 'Every Man His own "Dehorner'. 1786

AMHERST Terre Fil. xxxix. 215 The bishop ought to be "de-lawn'd. 1666 Lond. (i.as. No. 80/4 Very little damage, besides the "demasting of one Fireship. 1884 TENNYSON Becket III. iii. 137 For as to the fish, they "de-miracled the miraculous draught, and might have sunk a navy. c 1808 BYRON Occas. Pieces xvi. note, Some. monk of the abbey, about the time it was "demonasteried. a 1700 B. E. Diet. Cant. Crev., Wiet-stones-park"d. 1648 J. Goodwin Right & Might 19 The men "deparliamented by the Army. 1896 Chicago Advance 14 Jan., She is not a "depetitiocated virago, who wants to inaugurate a general swapping of sex. 1890 Guardian 5 Nov. 1745/2 The result. is, to use the phrase of The Times, the "deprotestanting" of the greater part of Ireland. 1838 Athenzum 443 The demoralized, "de-religioned invaders of privilege and property. 1883 C. A. CAMERON in Pall Mall G. 4 Dec. 1/2 Many unsanitary houses have been "detenanted. 1647 WARD Simb. Cobler 69 He feares there is Truth in them: Could he "de-truth them all, he would defie them all.

8. By an extension of use de- is sometimes prefixed to adjectives or substantives, as in DEBARE,

fixed to adjectives or substantives, as in DEBARE, DECHERRYUL, DEGALLANT, DEDOCTOR. (Cf. dis- in discontent, dissatisfied, etc.)

De-acidify, etc.: see Dr. II. 1.

Deacon (dikan, -k'n), sb. Forms: a. I diacon, deacon; β. 2 diacne, diakne, 4 dyakne, pl. diaknen; γ. 2 dæone, 2-4 deakne, 3-5 dekne, (3 gen. pl. deknene); 3-6 deken (-in, -on, -un, -yn(e), 4 deeken (pl. deeknys), decoun, 4-6 decon, decane, 5-6 deaken, deakon, 6 diaconus, a. Gr. deacone, 5- deacon. [ad. L. diaconus, a. Gr. defores servant. waiting man, messenger, whence Sideoros servant, waiting man, messenger, whence spec. in Christian use, servant or minister of the church: an order of ministers in the church. The OE. diacon (deacon) was a learned form immed. from the L.; beside it there appears to have been a popular form \*diæcna (? from \*diæcna, \*deæcna), whence 12th c. dæcne, deakne, and later dêkne, pl. deakn-en. From dêkne, deakne, came deken, dea whence under L. influence deacon. The early ME. diacne, dyakne was perhaps immed. a. OF. diacne, dyacne (12th c.; later diacre); it might also represent a semi-popular OE. \*diacna: cf. O.N. djákn, djákni. There were many intermediate forms of the word, from mixture of popular and learned

types.]
1. Eccl. The name of an order of ministers or officers in the Christian church.

a. In Apostolic times.

A. In Apostolic times.

Their first appointment is traditionally held to be recorded in Acts vi. 1-6, where however the title διάπουσο does not occur, but only the cognate words διαπονεῖν ('serve') and διαπονεῖν ('ministration').

ε 1000 ÆLFRIC Homilies (Thorpe) I. 44 Da apostolas gehâdodon seofon diaconas. Dæra diacona wæs se forma Stephanus. α 1300 Chraor M. 19482 (Cott.) Steuen .. was o be seuen dekens an. 1368 WYCLIP Phil. i. 1 Poul and Tymothe.. to alle the hooly men. at Philippis, with bischopis and dekenes. ε 1450 Mirour Salvacious 4442 Deken Steven be his name. 1397 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. 410 Deacons were stewards of the Church, vnto whome at the first was committed the distribution of Church goods. 1611 BIBLE I Tim. ii. 8 Likewise must the deacons bee graue, not double tongued. 1762 PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr. II. vt. 20 The deacons generally administered the elements. 1873 Manning Mission H. Ghost xv. 417 The Apostles set apart a special order—the Sacred order of deacons—to be ministers of the charity of Jesus Christ to His poor.

b. In Episcopal Churches, a member of the third order of the ministry, ranking below bishops and priests, and having the functions of assisting the priest in divine service, εsp. in the celebration

and priests, and having the functions of assisting the priest in divine service, e.p. in the celebration of the eucharist, and of visiting the sick, etc. c. 900 Beda's Eccl. Hist. m. xiv. [xx.](1891) 220 Honorius se ercebiscop. zehalzode Thomam his diacon to biscope. 1222 O. E. Chron., Se deecne ha fde ongunnan hone godspel. c. 1392 Lagb. Hom. 81 Nu cumeo bes diakne. c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 392/49 Preostes he made and deknene al-so. 1340 Ayenb. 130 He acsede at onen of his diaknen. c. 1396 CHAUCER Pars. T. P817 Folk that ben entred into ordre, as sub-dekin, or dekin, or prest. c. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 6943 A preste sange at ane altere, And his dekyn hat stode him nere. 1321 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 2221 W han the Deken redde the holy gospell. 2647 N. BACOM Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. x. (1739) 18 Deacons. attending upon the Presbyters to bring the offerings to the Altar to read the Gospel, to Baptize, and Administer the Lord's Supper. a 1771 Gray Remarks Lyndgate's Poems Wks. 1843 V. 292 He was ordained a deacon in 1393, which is usually done in the twenty-third year of a man's age. 1844 Lingard Anglo-Sax. CA. (1858) I. v. 133 The three orders of bishops, priests, and deacons.

and deacons.

C. In the Presbyterian system, one of an order of officers appointed to attend to the secular affairs of the congregation, as distinguished from the elders, whose province is the spiritual. (But they do not always exist, at least under this name, their functions, when they are absent, being performed by the elders.) d. In Congregational churches, one of a body of officers elected to advise and assist the pastor, distribute the elements at the communion, administer the charities of the church, and attend

administer the chantes of the chartes, to its secular affairs, 1950-1 Bk. Discipline viii. (keading), The Eyght Heid, tuiching the Electioun off Elderis and Deaconis, etc... The office of the Deaconis. is to receave the rentis, and gadder

the almous of the Churche, to keip and distribute the same, as by the ministerie of the Kirk shall be appointed. Thay may also assist in judgement with the Ministeris and Elderis. x534 J. Mr.Lvill. Diary (1842) 183 Ther salba twa Deacones: an till attend upon the box.. to collect and distribut to the outward pure.. ane uther to haiff the cair of our awin inward indigent or diseased. x644 Owen Wize. XIX. 537-8. a x647 T. Hooker Summe Ch. Discipl. In i, This Deacon being the steward or Treasurer of the Church, the thing for which he is mainly to be imployed.. is for the subsanding of the estate and temporalls of the Church, the thing for which he is mainly to be imployed.. is for the husbanding of the estate and temporalls of the Church, x647 Resolutions, etc. Congreg. Ch. Canterbury 30 Mar. (MS.), The church.. did order that.. there bee 3 nominated out of was on shall bee chose to the office of a Deacon. x648 J. Cotton Way Congreg. Ch. 11. to It is an Ordinance of Christ to elect Officers (Deacons and Elders), for this is the power and privilege of the Church of Brethren. ax657 W. Bradford New Eng. Mem. 355 They had.. in our time four grave men for ruling elders, and three able and godly men for deacons. you C. Mather Magn. Chr. v. vii, The Office and Work of a Deacon is.. to keep the Treasury of the Church, and therewith to serve the Tables, which the Church is to provide for, as the Lord's Table, the Table of the Ministers, and of such as are in Necessity, to whom they are to distribute in simplicity. 284 R. W. Dale Congreg. Manual v. 116 In some Congregational churches there are both 'elders' and 'deacons'.

there are both 'elders' and 'deacons'.

6. fig.

7. star Milton Afol. Smect. xi. (1851) 311 Their office is to pray for others, and not to be the lip-working deacons of other mens appointed words. 1796 C. Burner Mem. Metastasio III. 170 As an old Deacon of Apollo. 1887 Mission. Herald (Boston) Apr. 153 It [the African Lakes Company] acts as deacon to the mission stations themselves, caring for them in secular things.

† 2. Applied to the Lewites, as an order inferior to the priests in the Jewish Church: cf. BISHOP 2.

2. 2000 Agr. Goth. John i. 19 Pa Iudeas sendon heora sacerdas and heora diaconas fram lerusalem. 2.175 Lamb. Hom. 79 Per com a prost bi be weie. and wende for of becom an diacne. 2.1500 Christoff My. 7000 (Cott.) For lue of a deken wiff.—Mani man har tint hair lijf [cf. Judges xx. 4]. 1388 Wyclif Nim. ii. 51 The dekenes schulen do doun the tabernacle. 2.1449 Pecock Repr. 111. i. 280 To the dekenis were souun xivii citees.

8. In Scotland, the president of an incorporated 'craft' or trade in any town; formerly ex officio

crast' or trade in any town; formerly ex officio

a member of the town-council.

a member of the town-council.

1424 Sc. Acts Jas. I (1597) \$ 39 Ilke Craft suld have ane Deakon. 1563 Winger Four Scoir Thre Quest. xxxix. Wks. 1888 1. 102 As thair is in every craft almaist ane decane [MS. dekin]. 2 1649 Davum. or Hawth. Hist. Jas. V Wks. (1711) 88 A deacon of the crafts is killed by the faction of the Hamiltons. 1771 Smollett Humph. Cl. Wks. 1806 VI. 260 The council [of the Edinburgh magistracy] is composed of deacons, one of whom is returned every year in rotation, as representative of every company of artificers or handicraftsmen. 1787 Bunns Brigs of Arr 154 Ye dainty Deacons, an' ye douce Conveeners. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xx. The presidents, or deacons, as they were termed, of the working classes.

b. fig. A 'master' of his craft; a thoroughly capable man.
1814 Scott Wex. xlvi, Yon man is not a deacon o' his craft. 1823 Galt Entail III. x. 98, I had got an inkling o' the law frae my father, who was a deacon at a plea.

4. Freenasonry. Name of a particular inferior office in a lodge: see quot.

4. Freemasonry. Name of a particular inferior office in a lodge: see quot.

1813 J. ASHR Masonic Manual (1825) 227 The Deacons are then named and invested; upon which the new Master addresses them as follows:— Brothers J. K., and L. M., I appoint you Deacons of this Lodge. It is your province to attend on the Master, and to assist the Wardens in the active duties of the lodge.

† 5. A set of eucharistic garments for a deacon.

1534 in Peacock Engl. Ch. Furniture 201 A whole vestment for a preist w' deacon and subdeacon of white damaske.

1558 Trans. Esex Arch. Soc. N.S. I. 14 Two chesables, oth' ways cawlyd deakyn and subdeaken.

1558 Wills & Hw. N. C. 1. (Surtees 1835) 171 One Cope, a vestment and a deacon all.. of red silk.

6. Comb., as deacon-seat (U. S.), a long settee in a log-cabin, cut from a single log.

o. Como., as descontance (C. S.), a long series in a log-cabin, cut from a single log.

1864 Lowell Fireside Trav. 152 We sat down upon the diacon-seat before the fire. 1889 Fammer Americanisms, Deacon seat, a lumberer's camp term. why so called is difficult to say. unless, indeed, it is an allusion to the seats round a pulpit, facing the congregation, reserved for deacons.

Deacon, v. U.S. colloq. or slang. [f. prec. sb.]

1. trans. (usually to deacon off). To read aloud
(a hymn) one or two lines at a time, the congrega-

(a hymn) one or two lines at a time, the congregation singing the lines as soon as read, according to the early practice of the Congregational Churches of New England. Hence fig.

1845 T. W. Corr Puritanism 232 The insult... was given by deaconing out, as the phrase goes.. the following verses from the 53d Psalm. 1848 Lowell Biglow P. Ser. 1. ix, Without you deacon off the toon you want your folks should sing. 1838 — Heartsease 4 Rue 166 Well he knew to deacon-off a hymn. 1837 Goodbrick Remin. I. 77 (Bartlett) The chorister deaconed the first two lines.

2 To peck (fruit etc.) with the finest speciments

The chorister deaconed the first two lines.

2. To pack (fruit, etc.) with the finest specimens

2. To pack (ffult, etc.) with the linest specimens on the top.

1866 Lowell Biglow P. Introd., To deacon berries is to put the largest atop. 1868 Miss Alcott Lit. Women xi. (Farmer), The strawberries [were] not as ripe as they looked, having been skilfully deaconed.

b. In various uses connoting unfair or dishonest dealing or the like (cf. to doctor): see quots.

1860 Bartlett Dict. Amer., To deacon a calf is to knock it in the head as soon as it is born.—Connecticut. 1869 Farmer Americanisms, To deacon land, to filch land by gradually extending one's fences or boundary lines into the

highway or other common property. 1889 Century Dict., Deacon, to sophisticate; adulterate; 'doctor': as, to deacon wine or other liquor. stang.

Deaconal a., Deaconate sb., forms sometimes

used instead of the more correct DIACONAL, ATE.

1890 Chicago Advance 7 Aug., Clerical hospitality.

deaconal hospitality. 180s-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.

III. 2256 The subdeaconate [developed] from the deaconate.

1892 Daily News 2 Feb. 5/7 After a meeting of the deaconate.

Deaconess (dī kənės). Forms: 6 decon-,

111. 2256 The subdeaconate [developed] from the deaconate.

128a Daily News 2 Feb. 5/7 After a meeting of the deaconate.

128 Deaconess (dīkənės). Forms: 6 decondiacone, 6-7 deaconisse, 7 diacon-, deacon-ness, 8- deaconess. [f. Deacon + -ess, formed after med.L. diāconissa, fem. of diāconus: cf. F. diaconisse (14-18th c.), now usually diaconesse.]

1. Eccl. a. The name of an order of women in the early church, 'who appear to have undertaken duties in reference to their own sex analogous to those performed by the deacons among men' (Dict. Chr. Antiq.). b. Also, in some modern churches, of an order of women having functions parallel to those of the deacons in the same, or intermediate between these and those of the women in sense 2.

2 1336 TINDALE Wis. 250 (R.) Phebe the deaconisse of the church of Cenchris. 1851 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1v. 80 There were created deaconisses, not to delite God with singing and wyth mumbling not vnderstanded.. but that they should execute publike ministration towarde the poore. 1863 BAXTER Parafir. N. T. 1 Tim. ii. 11 The Deaconnesses that then were appointed to some Care of Women, which Men were less fit for. 1709 J. JOHNSON Chrym. Vade M. 11. 100 The office of Deaconesses was .. especially to attend women in the Baptistery, undressing and dressing them again. 1847 MASKELL Mon. Rit. 111. p. xcv. note. The deaconesses of the primitive ages .. their functions being .. limited to the performance of mere secular duties, such as visiting the sick, and catechizing women. 1885 Catholic Dict. 5. v., [Deaconesses] were employed in assisting at the baptism of women. In the tenth century the office was extinct in the West. At Constantinople the office survived till 1190.

1607 F. Johnson Plea xx. 317 To the Elders. that rule the Church; and to the Deacons and Deaconesses that serve and minister therein. a 1863 W. Bradden in great awe from disturbing the congregation. She did frequently visit the sick and weak, and especially women. 1803 British Weekly 20 Nov. 88/2 Miss Hargreave was a deac

of women with aims similar to those of Sisters of Mercy.

2867 LADV HERBERT Cradle L. iii. 102 The Kaiserswerth Deaconesses .. have a school, hospital, and dispensary near the English Protestant Church. 1871 Daily News 4 Nov., The Deaconesses' Institute prides itself upon being 'evangelically Protestant'. 1890 Whitaker's Almanack 276 General Hospitals—(No. 7) Deaconesses' Institution and Training Hospital, Tottenham.

3. nonce-use. A deacon's wife.
1858 O.W. Holmes Aut. Breakf.-f. (1883) 221 Deacon and deaconess dropped away.

4. Comb.

1858 Aull Mall G. 10 Sept. 2/1 A deaconess-house was

4. Comb.

1884 Pall Mall G. 10 Sept. 2/t A deaconess-house was opened. 1893 Ch. Times 27 Jan. 81/t The deaconess-widows, and the widows of the higher clergy.

1 Deaconhead. Obs. [-HRAD.] = next. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 32 Pe minstri of presthed, & of dekunhed. 1856 Burgh Rec. in J. Irving Hist. Dumbartonshire (1860) 534 The crafts of the said burgh sould enjoy the lyke fredome priviledge and deaconhead.

1884 Pall Mall G. 10 Sept. 2/t A deaconess-hoad (Likenhead).

priviledge and deaconhead. **Deaconhood** (di kənhud). [-Hood.]

1. The office of a deacon: see Deacon sb. 1 b, 3.

138a Wwclip i Tim. Prol., The ordynaunce of byschophood, and of the dekenehood. crass Percok Repr. III. ix.

32. Dekenhode was profitable to his clergie.

2. A body of deacons collectively.

In med Diets.

In mod. Dicts. **Deaconry** (dikənri). [-RY.]

1. The office of a deacon; deaconship, diaconate. 1. The office of a deacon; deaconship, diaconate.

1. The office of a deacon; deaconatus.

1. 150-1 Bk.

Discipline v., Privilege of Univ., Tutorie, Curatorie, Deaconrie, or ony siclike.

1. 151 Sir E. Derino Sp. on Relig.

1. 133 S. Paul calleth his Apostleship but a Deaconry.

1. 144 G. Chalmers Caledonia III. v. 17. 474 An act annulling that incorporation for having a deaconry.

D. A body of deacons collectively,

1. 157 T. Goodwin Wks. IV. IV. 188 (R.) The deacons of all those churches should make up a common deaconry.

2. R.C.Ch. The chapel and charitable institution of a 'region' of Rome, in charge of a cardinal or regionary deacon.

of a 'region' of Rome, in charge of a cardinal or regionary deacon.

1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals 1. 111. 67 The Chapels that were ordinarily united to these Religious houses, being called Deaconries. Ibid. 1. 111. 68 Deaconries, where the Cardinals had their Residence, and. were call'd Cardinal Deacons, because of their residence in the Deaconry. 17931 CHAMBERS Cycl., Deaconry is also a name still reserved to the chapels and oratories in Rome, under the direction of the several deacons, in their respective regions. To the deaconries were annexed a sort of hospitals. 1890 everned by the regionary deacons, called cardinal deacons. 1855

Vol. III.

MILMAN Lat. Chr. (1864) II. III. vii. 117 The churches and monasteries, the hospitals, deaconries or ecclesiastical monasteries, the h

Deaconship (di kənsip). [-ship.] The office

Deaconship (di kən]ip). [-8HIF.] The office or position of a deacon.

1368 Harding in Jewel Def. Apol. (1611) 85 The Priesthood & Deaconship. 1610 J. Robinson Just. Separ. Church Wks. II. 364 The office of deacon-ship which Christ hath left by his apostles for the collection and distribution of the Church's alms. 1618 Waddener in Bedell Lett. 13 Priesthood is given by the deliverie of the Patena. and of the Chalice. Deaconship by the deliverie of the booke of the Gospels. 1681-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III. 400 That none shall be. ordained an Elder, till after he had well acquitted himself in the Deaconship. 1849-53 Rock Ch. of Fathers IV. 51 In due time the Subdeacon was raised to the Deaconship.

reaconship. † **Dea-ction.** Obs. [ad. L. deaction-em: De-

T Des Calon. Obs. [ad. L. deaction-em: Dis-1. 3.]

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Deaction, a finishing or perfecting.

Dead (ded), a. (sb., adv.) Forms: 1-3 déad,
2-3 dead, (3 deæd), 2-7 ded, (4 deede, deid,
did, Ayenb. dyad, dyead), 4-6 deed, dede, 5
deyde, dyde, 6 dedde, 6-7 deade, (5- Sc. deid),
6- dead. [A common Teut. adj.; orig. pple.:
OE. dbad = OFris. dbd (WFris., NFris. dead),
OS. dbd, MDu. dbi(d), Du. dood, MLG. dbt, dbd,
OHG. MHG. tbt (Ger tadt to), ON OS. dbd, MDu. dbt(d), Du. dood, MLG. dbt, dbd, LG. dbd, OHG., MHG. tbt (Ger. todt, tot), ON. daubr (Sw., Da. död), Goth. daubs:—OTeut. \*dau-do-z, pre-Teut. \*dhau-to-s, pa. pple. from vb. stem dau-(pre-Teut. \*dhau-to-s, pa. pple. from vb. stem dau-(pre-Teut. dhau-), preserved in ON. deyja (:—dau-jan) and in OS. dbian, OHS. touwen, to DIE. The suffix is — L. -tus, Gr. -rbs, Skr. -tas. The suffixid d in OTeut. \*dau-do-s, Eng. dead (pre-Teut. \*dhau-tus), sas opposed to the b in daubn-z, death (pre-Teut. \*dhau-tus), shows the influence of the position of the stress accent on the Teutonic representation of original breath mutes, as set forth in Verner's Law.]

A. adj. I. Literally, and in senses directly connected.

\* Said of things that have been alive.

1. That has ceased to live; deprived of life; in that state in which the vital functions and powers have come to an end, and are incapable of being

that state in which the vital functions and powers have come to an end, and are incapable of being restored; a. of men and animals.

\*\*Bonunil\*\* 939 Da wes Heregar dead min yldra mæz.\*

\*\*c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. ix. 24 Nys bys mæden dead. 1154

O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Pat ile 3ær warth pe king ded. 1205 Av. 1929 Hire lauerd wes deel (1275 dead). a 1300 Cortor M. 6130 (Cott.) Na hus... Pat bar ne was ded [v.rr. deed, dede] man ligand. a 1400 Poems Vernon MS. 534 Better is a quik and an hol hounde pen a ded lyon. 1428 in Turner Dom. Archil. 111. 41 To drawe a deed body out of a lake. 1308 Shaks. Rom. 4 Jul. v. i. 6. I dreamt my Lady came and found me dead. 1660

Bovle New Exp. Phys. Mech. Digress. 360 The Bird... within about a minute more would be stark dead. 1728 BURKE Corr. IV. 23 Dead men, in their written opinions, are heard with patience. 1850 Tenvison In Mem. Ixiv. 1 As sometimes in a dead man's face. A likeness... Comes outto some one of his race.

D. of plants.

1286 Wyclif Yude 12 Heruest trees with outen fruyt, twies deede, drawin up bi the roote. 1383 Fisher Wis. (1876) 336 As a deed stoke, a tree withouten lyfe. 1825 Tenwison Massa I. iii. 14, I... found The shining daffodil dead.

C. of parts or organs of animals or plants.

\*\*c 1000 All Theirrog. Sigewulf (Anglia VII. 30), Mid dam deadum fellum. 1238 Tenwiso Barth. De P. R. xvi. xciv. (1495) 368 Salte freyth awaye deed flessh. 1284 CANTON Æsop v. x. He had kytte awey the dede braunches fro the tre. 1351 Eden Arte Namig. Pref. P. ij b, Vnsensate by reason of dead fleshe. 1643 J. Steen tr. Exp. Chyrarg. vii. 27 If. the skin be burnt dead. 1797 C. B. Tavx in Med. Communs. II. 154 The absorbents will remove very little of dead done. 1821 Sheller awaye deed fleson very viittle of dead bone. 1821 Sheller awaye deed fleson very little of dead done. 1821 Sheller awaye deed fleson very little of dead done. 1821 Sheller awaye deed fleson very little of dead done. 1821 Sheller awaye deed fleson. 1821 Sheller awaye deed fleson. 28 Chraveg. Vii. 27 If.

alive, as in dead shell (of a molluse), dead wood, etc.

1877 Encycl. Brit. VI. 539 Dead shells appear in some cases to be thus employed, but..in most..the [Hermit] crab kills the mollusk in order to secure its shell.

¶ To be dead was anciently used in the sense 'to die', and later in that of 'to have died'; also =

die at the hands of anyone, to be put to death, be killed'.

be killed'.

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxii. 24 Gif hwa dead syz, & beam mæbbe. c 1200 LAV. 196 After þa feourðer 3ere he was dead. c 1340 Cursor M. 14269 (Trin.) Alle that lyuen & trowen me beed shul þei neuer be. c 1386 Chaucer Prol. 148 Soore wepte she if any of hem were deed. 1388 Wyclip 2 Gor. v. 14 If oon died for alle, thanne alle weren deed [R. V. then all died]. [1357 Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 169, I will be dead at once To do my Lady good.]
1388 Wyclip Rom. v. 15 If thorw the gilt of oone many ben deed [âxtôdavor. x khem. & R. V. 'many died']. 1390 Shaks. Rom. 4 Yul. v. iii. 210 Alas my liege, my wife is dead to night. 1605 — Lear v. iii. 292 Your eldest Daughters haue fore-done themselues, And desperately are dead. c 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 4L Ord Chesterfields lady is dead in her child-bed month. 1784 Johnson Lett. (1788) II. 373 Macbean, after three days of illness, is dead of a suppression of urine. 1803 Beddock Hyglia. 1, 75 note, I heard... that he was dead of scarlet fever.

a 1300 Cursor M. 6688 (Cott.) Qua smites his thain wit a wand, And he be deid vnder his hand. c 1375 Sc. Leg.

Saints, Andreas 8 For one be cors bath ded bai were. 2460 CAPGRAYE Chron. 263 Condempned to be ded as a tretoure. C 1477 CAXTON Fason to How many men and. women haue ben slayn and ded by thy poysons.

2. Bereft of sensation or vitality; benumbed, insensible. 2. Of parts of the body. (Also fig.) See also DEAD PALSY.

See also DRAD PALSV.

a 1835 ARCF. R. 112 A lutel thurt i ben eie derueö more ben deö a muchel iöe hele; vor bet fleschs is deadure bere.

1336 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. IV. i. (1495) 77 Thynges that be deed and dystroyed wyth colde. 1350 STENSER F. Q.

1. vii. 21 The messenger of so unhappie news Would faine have dyde: dead was his hart within. 1607 Torsell. Serpersts (1568) 593 They take Serpents in the Winter time, when they grow dead and stiffe through cold. 2866 COLETIOR in Flagg Life W. Allston (1893) 77 My head felt like another man's head; so dead was it letc.]. 1893 J. HUTCHINSON Archives Surg. No. 12 III. 311 The liability to dead fingers'. Ibid. 312 This pair of fingers on each hand had been liable for at least two years to become 'dead' in the morning after washing.

b. Of persons: Deathlike, insensible, in a swoon.

b. Of persons: Deathlike, insensible, in a swoon. Obs. Also of sleep, a faint.

c 1369 Chaucer Dethe Blaunche 127 She.. Was wery, and thus the ded slepe Fil on hir. 1398 Florio, Sópore, a dead swoune, deepe sleepe or drousie sicknes. 1610 Shaks. Temp. v. 1290 We were dead of sleepe. 1610 Brancock Physick (1639) 1. xx. 30 Coma..may be called in English dead sleep. 1666-7 Perrs Diarry 7 Feb. (D.), He was fallen down all along upon the ground dead. he did presently come to himself. 1798 Firlding Amelia III. ix. (D.), We there beheld the most shocking sight in the world, Miss Bath lying dead on the floor. Miss Bath was at length recovered. Mod. She fell on the floor in a dead faint.

8. As good as dead in respect to (something); insensible to.

insensible to.

1340 Ayenb. 240 He ssel by dyead to be wordle, and libbe to god. 1601? Marston Pasquil 4 Kath. 1. 307 You are dead to natiue pleasures life. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govs. Eng. 1. lix. (1739) 114 He that is in a Monastery is dead to all worldly saffairs. 2766 SHELVOKE Voy. round World 224 Obstinate fellows who were dead to reason. 1813 SHELLEY O. Mab v. 33 Sensual, and vile; Dead to all love. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. 550 Charles was equally dead to the moderation and to the wisdom of this great Act of Settlement.

GREEN Short Hist. viii. 550 Charles was equally dead to the moderation and to the wisdom of this great Act of Settlement.

b. Hence, As good as dead, in some particular respect or capacity: 5pec. in Law, cut off from civil rights and so legally reckoned as dead.

1730 Pope Let. to Cromwell 17 May, Dead in a poetical Capacity, as a damid Author; and dead in a civil Capacity, as a useless Member of the Common-wealth. 1828 Webster, Dead. In Law, cut off from the rights of a citizen. as one banished or becoming a monk is civilly dead. Blackstone.

4. Destitute of spiritual life or energy.

1388 Wyclif Eph. ii. I Whanne 3e weren deede in 30ure giltis and synnes. 1534 Tindale I Tim. v. 6 She that liveth in pleasure, is deed even yet alive. 1653 Hobbes Levitak. I. viii. 35 To have no Desire, is to be Dead. 1668 Howe Bless. Righteons (1825) 206 How often are men the deader for all endeavours to quicken them. 1793 Cowfer Stansas Yearly Bill of Mortality i, He lives, who lives to God alone, And all are dead beside. 1824 J. PARKER Apost. Lif III. 1711 There is no deader thing unburied. in many places, than the professing Church of Christ.

5. fig. Of things (practices, feelings, etc.): No longer in existence, or in use; extinct, obsolete, perished, past; 250 of languages, no longer spoken. (See also Dead Letter.)

1293 Shaks. Two Cent. 11. vi. 28 My Loue to her is dead. 1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. 1. 71 These. are dead tenets and opinions. 1712 Addition No. 185 P. 5 The Works of Ancient Authors, which are written in dead Languages. 1847 Tennyson Princ. vii. 237 My doubts are dead. 1868 Beresp. Hope Eng. Cathedr. 1946 C. 167 The lapse from vernacular to dead tongue services. 1884 J. Said of things naturally without life.

Said of things naturally without life.

6. Not endowed with life; inanimate,

1430 E. R. Wills (1882) 85 Alle necessarijs longynge to
housold of dede store. 1834 More On the Passion Wks.
1274/1 He made it have a beyng, as hathe the dead stone.
1565 SANDERSON Serm. II. 57 Shooting sometimes at a
dead mark. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 519 P6 There are
some living creatures which are raised but just above dead
matter. 1887 H. Miller Test. Rocks iii. 156 The long
ascending line from dead matter to man.

D. Applied rhetorically, emphasizing the inert
and negative qualities of mere matter.

In the quot there are also associations with branch III.) c 1380 Wyclif Wits. (1880) 23 And bus bese rome renner is beren be kyngys gold out of oure lond, and bryngen agen deed leed, and heresie and symonye and goddis curse.

\*\*\* Transferred applications of the literal senses.

7. Composed of dead plants, or of dead wood, as a dead hedge or fence (opposed to quickset). 1563 Hyll. Art Garden. (1593) 7 A. rude inclosure. made of. bushes hauing no life, which wee name a dead hedge. 1686 Plot Stafforish. 357 For a dead-fence, none. better than those heathy-turi walls. 1728 Douglas in Phil. Trans. XXXV. 567 The Fences consist of what they call dead Hedges, or Hurdles to keep out. Cattle. 1805 FORSYTH Beanties Scotl. I. 524 A dead hedge is generally placed on the top of the bank.

8. Of, pertaining or relating to a dead person, animal, plant, etc., or to some one's death.

8. Ot, pertaining or relating to a dead person, animal, plant, etc., or to some one's death. (In some cases not easily separated from the attributive use in B. 6, or from dead, northern form of Death). 136 Sidney Arcadia II. 11674 130 (D.) The tomb. which they caused to be made for them with . notable workmanahip, to preserve their dead lives. 1898 SHAKS. 706R v. vii. 65 You breath these dead newes in as dead an eare. 1868 R. MATHEW Unl. Alch. § 89. 140 His water [was] shewn to

two Doctors, whose judgement was that it was a dead water; and..he would die that night. 1712 J. James Ir. Le Blord; and..he would die that night. 1712 J. James Ir. Le Blord; and..he would die that night. 1712 J. James Ir. Le Blord; and dead Places, than in a new Spot. 1791 W. Coombe Devil Hopon Two Sticks (1817) IV. 182 It is what the medical people call a dead case..a consultation..to discover the disorder of which their patient died. 1846 J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) I. 390 (Hop-growing) When a dead hill occurs in a garden.. the following is the quickest mode of replacing it.

† 9. Causing death, deadly, mortal. Obs. c 1400 Destr. Troy 1330 In a ded hate. Ibid. 11017 Pyrrus.. come.. Pat doghty to dere with a dede stroke. 1606 Choice, Chance, 4c. (1881) 72 Beares a dead wound but as a little stripe. 1611 Silaks. Wint. T. Iv. iv. 44,5 Thou Churle, for this time (Though full of our displeasure) yet we free thee From the dead blow of it.

10. Devoid of 'life' or living organisms; hence, barren, infertile, yielding nothing. (Cf. B. 4.)

10. Devoid of 'life' or living organisms; hence, barren, infertile, yielding nothing. (Cf. B. 4.)
1877 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. (1886) 1. 21 b (marg.). Though the land be as riche as may be, yet yf you goe any deapth, you shall have it barren [margin Dead mould]. 1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv. 186 You cannot dig many spades in mold or growthsom earth, before you come at a dead soyl. 1947 Hooson Miner's Dict. Gij b, Dead [is] where there is no Ore. Deads are the Gear or Work got in such dead Places. 1806 Forsyth Beauties Scotl. IV. 57 A rich friable clay on a bottom of dead sand. 1830 Scoressy Acc. Arct. Reg. II. 211 The parallel of 77° to 778° is considered a 'dead latitude' by the fishers, but occasionally it affords whales. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech., Dead.ground (Mining), a body of non-metalliferous rock dividing a vein, which passes on each side of it.

II. Deprived of or wanting some 'vital' or characteristic physical quality.

II. Deprived of or wanting some 'vital' or characteristic physical quality.

11. Without fire, flame, or glow; extinguished, extinct. (Opposed to live, as in live coal.)

1340 Ayenb. 205 A quic col berninde ope ane hyeape of dyade coles. 1520 Palsor. 212/2 Deed cole, charbon. 1611

SHAKS. Wint. T. v. i. 68 Starres, Starres, And all eyes else, dead coales. 1639 Horn & Ros. Gate Lang. Unl. v. \$ 46

Wood burning is called a fire-brand; being quenched. Wous 19 Jan. 66/3 Putting his dead cigar in his mouth and puffing as though it had been alight.

12. Having lost its active quality or virtue.

2. Of drink, etc.: That has lost its sharpness, taste, or flavour; flat, vapid, insipid. ? Obs.

puning as though it had been alight.

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132. Bead and visauorie salt. 1356 Nashe Saffron Walden.

113. A cup of dead beere, that had stood pawling by him in a pot three dayes. 1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1673) 430.

16. it [Musk] lose the savour and be dead. 1664 Evelyn Pomona Advt., It will not ferment at all, and then the Cider will be dead, flat, and soure. 1747 Wesley Prim. Physic (1765) 68 Dip a soft Rag in dead small Beer.

18. Dead lime: opposed to quick-lime; dead steam, exhausted steam.

183. Wach. Mag. XVI. 79 In certain circumstances carbonate of lime is changed by burning into lime which does not heat with water, and which is called dead lime.

184. Without colour or brightness: † 8. Of the countenance, etc.: Deadly pale, wan. Obs.

1838 Chaucer Doctor's T. 209 With a face deed as aisshen colde. 1840 Lyoc. Bochas III. xx. 91 b, With pale and dead visage. 1500-20 Dunbar Tua Mariit Wemen 420, I drup with a ded luke, in my dule habit. 1967 R. Edwards Damon & Philias in Hazl. Dodstey IV. 98 Why is tyolour so dead? 1664 Shars. Oth. II. iii. 177 Honest lago, that lookes dead with greeuing. 1668 Dayden Maiden Queen II. if the dead colour of her face.

180. Of colour, etc.: Without brightness, dull, lustreless. (See also Dead Colours, and dead colours; red, green, blue, and yellow belong to the first; and white, gree, blue, and yellow belong to the first; and white, gree, blue, and yellow belong to the first; and white, green, blue, and yellow belong to the first; and white, green, blue, and yellow belong to the first; and white, green, blue, and yellow belong to the first; and white, green, blue, and yellow belong to the first; and white, green, blue, and yellow belong to the first; and white, green, blue, and rolled ween green of ordinary foliage. 1894 Knight Dict. Mech., Dead gold, the unburnished surface of gold or of Sound: Without resonance, dull, muffled. c 15

14. Of sound: Without resonance, dull, muffled. c 1530 LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt. (1814) 289 The lady called them again, but..very softely, for it was with a dead voice. 1580 BARET Alv. D 231 Ones voice..neither dead in sowne, nor ouer shrill. 1660 BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxvii. 200 The Bell seem'd to sound more dead. 1675 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 332 They being so cast, severall were found to be ugly dead bells. 1712 F. T. Shorthand 5 The sound of D being like a flat dead T. 2763 BLAGDEN in Phil. Trans. LXXIII. 332 A solid..metallic mass..yielding a dull dead sound like that metal [lead]. 1847 MRS. SKRR-wood Fairchild Fam. III. viii. 110 A dead sound of some heavy, though soft body, in the..act of falling.

15. Not fulfilling the normal and ostensible purpose. (See also dead-door (in D. 2), DEAD-EYE,

DEAD-LIGHT 1, DEAD WELL 2.)

1806 FORSYTH Beauties Scotl. IV. 381 A. . bridge . . over the water of Bervie, the dead arches of which have been fitted up as a town-hall. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Dead . . . 2. False; as of imitation doors and windows, put in as architectural devices to balance parts.

III. Without animation, vigour, or activity; inserting outsit dolly.

inactive, quiet, dull.

16. Without vigour or animation, lifeless.

a 1000 Seafarer 65 (Bosw.) Me hatran sind Dryhtnes

dreamas Jonne Sis deade lif. c 1432 Hoccleve Learn to Die 714 Where is your help now, where is your chiertee?. al as deed is as a stoon? 1579 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 691/1 To shewe that wee are Gods true seruants we must not go to work with a dead hand (as the prouerb is). 1646 H. Law-Bence Comm. Angells 167 Patience without hope is the deadest thing in the world. c 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson Mem. Col. Hutchinson 24 Or can be gathered from a bare dead description. a 2729 Addison (]., How cold and dead does a prayer appear. when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Race Wks. (Bohn) II. 22 Active intellect and dead conservatism.

servatism.
17. Without active force or practical effect; in-17. Without active force or practical effect; ineffectual, inoperative. (See also DEAD LETTER 1.) c 1360 Wyclif IVks. (1880) 22 3if it be ded feip as fendis han. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 3 Seynt Jam seip, Feip wip outun werkis is deed. 1548 in Vicary's Anat. (1888) App. iii. 133 Good and necessarye ordres...with-out the which, all lawes and ordenaunces... ar butt baryn, ded, and vayne. 1647 N. BACON Disc. Gort. Eng. L xvi, Nor was this a dead word; for the people had formerly a trick of deposing their Kings. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN Par. Serm. VI. xii. 179 To have been searnest for a dead ordinance.

18. Characterized by absence of physical activity, motion, or sound; profoundly quiet or still. (Cf. B. 2.)

(Cf. B. 2.)

1548 HALL Chron. 107 In the dedde tyme of the night.

1573 G. HARVEY Letter-bb. (Camden) 12 It was in the deadist time of winter. 1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M. IV. II. 67

Tis now dead midnight. a 1610 KNOLLES (J.), They came in the dead winter to Aleppo. 1863 KNOLAKE Crimea (1876) I. xiv. 294 The dead hours of the night.

19. Without alertness or briskness, inert.

184 St. Yames's Gaz. 4 Apr. 6/1 His recovery [in rowing] is dead, but his work strong.

20. Without commercial, social, or intellectual activity; inactive, dull. (Of places, seasons, trade,

20. Without commercial, social, or intellectual activity; inactive, dull. (Of places, seasons, trade, etc.).

1581 RICHE Farewell (Shaks. Soc.) II Traffique is so dead by meanes of thes foraine broiles, that fetc.]. 1515 STEPHENS Saly. Ess. (ed. 2) 103 As much leasure... in the most busic Terme, as in the deadest Vacation. 1655 Surv. Aff. Netherl. 25 Complaints against dead Trade. 1676 Temple Let. to Siv W. Godolphin Wks. 1731 II. 395 This Place is now as dead as I have seen any great Town. 1783 Jonsson Idler No. 55 P to Some [publishers] never had known such a dead time. 1774 Footh Cozcuers II. Wks. 1790 II. 161 The town is thin, and business begins to grow dead. 1883 FROUDE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett. I. 59 It was the dead season; but there were a few persons still in London.

b. Of capital or stock: Lying commercially inactive or unemployed, unproductive.

1570-1 Gresham Let. 7 Mar. in Burgon Life II. 421 There is yet in the Towre xxv or xxx M Il. in Spannyshe monney; which is great pity should lye there dead and put to no use. 1632 Malynns Anc. Lawa-Merch. 325 They will not keep it by them as a dead stocke.. they must imploy it in trade. 1631 Locke Lower. Interest 7 That so none of the money. may lie dead. 1708 Lond. Gas. No. 419/6 A considerable quantity of Arms and Ammunition, which were the dead Stock of the African Company. 1729 Frankul Est. Wks. (1840) II. 267 The money, which otherwise would have lain dead in their hands, is made to circulate again. 1813 Sir S. ROMILLY in Examiner 15 Feb. 101/2 A fund, out of which part of this salary was proposed to be paid, was the Dead Fund, amounting to 9000. 1818 Jas. MILL Bril. India II. 1iii. 44 The dead stock, as it is technically called.

c. Of goods: Lying unsold, unsaleable, for which there is no market.

1669 To Dayden Tyrannic Love v. i, And all your goods lie dead upon your hands. 1669 R. Knox Hist. Ceylon in Arb. Garner I. 390 And now caps were become a very dead commodity. 1879 Husse in Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 263/2 A large quantity of finished articles

21. Of a ball in a game: Inactive (for the time

being), out of play.

1638 Osborn Adv. Son (1673) 104 A place that seems equally inclined to different Opinions, I would advise to count it as Bowlers do, for dead to the present understanding.

1838 Boy's Own Bk. Diversions (ed. 2) 55 If any player shall stop the ball intentionally... it shall then be considered dead. 1844 Laws of Cricket xxxiii, If any fieldsman stop the ball with his hat, the ball shall be considered dead.

1868 W. J. WHITMORE Croquet Tact. 9 The term 'dead' ball is borrowed from cricket, and means the ball which, having just been played, has nothing actively to do for one turn.

TV. Without motion (relatively or absolutely).

22. Of water, air, etc.: Without motion or current; still, standing. (See also DBAD WATER.)

a 1000 Gnomica (Exon.) 79 (Gr.) Deop deada wez dyrne bið lengest. a 1252 LELAND Collect. (1774) II. 546 The Water of Forth beyond Banokesburne, a deade depe Water. 1602 HOLLAND Pliny (1634) I. 55 The dead and slow riuer Araris. 1633 WALTON Angler 91 As he [the Trout] growes stronger, he gets from the dead, still water, into the sharp streames and the gravel. 1803 HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf. XXXVI. (1889) 357 The wind had fallen dead. 1805 BAKER Nile Trib. ii. 32 The banks... had evidently been overflowed during floods, but at the present time the river was dead.

b. Mixing. Having no current of air, unventi-

the present time the river was dead.

Mining. Having no current of air, unventi-

1867 W. W. Shith Coal & Coal-mining 27 It would leave the mass of the openings inside of the working 'bords' dead

23. Said of parts of machines or apparatus which

23. Said of parts of machines or apparatus which do not themselves rotate or move. (Cf. also dead-rope (in D. 2), DEAD-CENTRE 2, -LINE I.)
1807 GREGORY Mechanics II. 474 One of these pulleys called the dead pulley is fixed to the axis and turns with it. 1874 Knight Died. Mech., Dead...3. Motionless; as the dead spindle of a lathe, which does not rotate.

24. Characterized by complete and abrupt cessation of motion, action, or speech: as a dead stop, a

studden complete stop.

1647 Ward Simp. Coiler 19 Others.. are at a dead stand.
1768 Sterne Tr. Shandy VII. xliii, My mule made a dead point. 1775 Mad. D'Arsilar Early Diary, Lett. Dr. Burney Mar., My poor book—at a dead stop now.

1853 Lytton My Novel 1. xi, There was a dead pause.

1861 Dickens Gf. Expect. ix, The answer spoilt his joke, and brought him to a dead stop.

brought him to a dead stop.

b. Characterized by abrupt stoppage of motion without recoil; cf. DBAD BEAT 56.1

1762 Hirst in Phil. Trans. L11. 396 It did not stop in winding up, and scaped dead seconds. 1768 tr. P. Le Roy at Attempts for finding Longitude so [The escapement] of my watches is a dead one. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Deadstroke hammer, a power-hammer which delivers its blow without being affected by the recoil of the shaft.

V. Unrelieved, unbroken; absolute; complete; utmost

These senses arise out of several of the preceding (cf. 18, 22, 24); and in some cases there is a blending of two or more notions. 25. Of a wall, level, etc.: Unbroken, unrelieved

by breaks or interruptions; absolutely uniform and

by breaks or interruptions; absolutely uniform and continuous.

In dead level there is at once the sense unrelieved, unvaried, monotonous, and that of having no fall or inclination in any direction, absolute.

1859 Bacon Coulers Good & Evil (Arb.) 143 It seemeth a shorter distance. If it be all dead and continued, then if it have trees or buildings or any other markes whereby the eye may deuide it. 1850 DRYDEN Cong. Cranada II. III. i, By the dead wall, you, Abdelmelech, wind. 1742 Pope Dunc. IV. 268 We bring to one dead level every mind. 1860 TYNDALL Glac. I. XXII. 153, I become more weary upon a dead level. . than on a steep mountain side. 1868 YATES ROCK Ahead II. i, On every hoarding and dead-wall. 1889 Lowell Democr. 19 To reduce all mankind to a dead level of mediocrity.

+ b. Flat. Obs.

+ b. Flat. Obs.

1782 Specif. Conway's Patent No. 1310. 2 The oven .. has dead or flat hearth.

a dead or flat hearth.

26. Of calm or silence: Profound, deep (passing into the sense of 'complete, absolute': from 18).

1673 LD. Shaffsbury in Coll. of Poems 248 That we may not be tossed with boisterous Winds, nor overtaken by a sudden dead Calm. 1783 BLAGDEN in Phil. Trans.

LXXIII. 354 A dead silence on the subject seems to have prevailed. 1839 T. Beale Sperm Whale 205 There was a 'dead calm'. not a breath of wind stirring. 1847 TENNY-SON Princ. IV. 371 We heard In the dead hush the papers that she held Rustle.

27 Said of the lowest or stilled state of the tide.

27. Said of the lowest or stillest state of the tide,

27. Said of the lowest or stillest state of the tide, as dead low water, dead neap: cf. 31.

1501 [see Drad-water 3]. 1589 Greene Menaphon (Arb.)

29 The Ocean at his deadest eibe returns to a full tide. 1566
CAFT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Scamen 17 A lowe water, a dead
lowewater. a 1541 Spellman Hist. Sacrilege (1669) 285
Such a dead Neipe (as they call it) as no Man living was
known to have seen the like, the Sea fell so far back from the
Land at Hunstanton. 1679 Dayden Troil. 4 Cr. Pref., At
high-flood of passion, even in the dead ebb, and lowest
water-mark of the scene. 1744 Lond. Gas. No. 6290/3 At dead
Low-Water upon a Spring Tide. 1809 Rennell in Phil.
Trans. XCIX. 403 note. The.. accident happened at dead
low-water.

28 In dead bull dead etersion applied to the ch

28. In dead pull, dead strain, applied to the absolute or utmost exertion of strength to move an inert or resisting body; sheer; also to such tension exerted without producing motion. See also DEAD-

29. Pressing with its full or unrelieved weight like an inanimate or inert body: see DEAD-WEIGHT.

279. Cower Truth 354 But royalty, nobility, and state, Are such a dead, preponderating weight.

30. Said of a charge, expense, loss: Unrelieved, bealists complete utter: also, of outlay, Unpro-

absolute, complete, utter; also, of outlay, Unproductive, without returns. Dead rent: a fixed rent which remains as a constant and unvarying charge

which remains as a constant and unvarying charge upon a mining concession, etc.

a 1715 BURNET Own Time (1823) I. 452 The intrinsic wealth of the nation was very high when it could answer such a dead charge.

1757 Jos. Harris Coins 79 The deficiency upon the coins is so much dead loss to the public.

1766 BURKE Regic. Peace i. Wks. VIII. 152 It required a dead expence of three Millions sterling. 1888 Scort Let.

25 May in Lockhart, I am a sharer to the extent of £1500 on a railroad which will..double the rent. but is dead out. lay in the mean time. 1886 CORBETT Rur. Rides (1885) II.

7 Those colonies are a dead expense to us without a possibility of their ever being of any use. 1893 Sir J. W. Chirty in Law Times Rep. LXVIII. 488/2 The royalty reserved was fourpence a ton..the dead rent was 30.L a year.

31. Absolute, complete, entire, thorough, down-

31. Absolute, complete, entire, thorough, downright. [Arising out of various earlier senses.]
1660 Sharrock Vegetables 20 Till the seed .. be come to a full and dead ripenesse. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. xii, I had them a dead bargain. 1805 SCOTT Let. to J. Ballantyne.
12 Apr., This is a dead secret. 1878 Print. Trades Jinl.

No. 25. 15 We know to a dead certainty that [etc.]. 1883 Century Mag. XXV. 372/2, I am in dead earnest.

b. Quite certain, sure, unerring. (Cf. dead certainty in prec. sense.) Dead shot, one whose aim is certain death; so dead on the bird.

a 150a Greene Jas. IV, 111. 203/1, I am dead at a pocket sir. I can. picke a purse as soone as any theefe in my countrie. 1681 Chetham Angler's Vade-m. x. §4 (1689) 104. It's a dead Bait for a Trout. 2796 F. Markon in Harper's Mag. Sept. (1883) 547/2 It was so dead a shot they none of them said a word. 1866 Miss Mittorn Village Ser. 11. (1863) 304 silent, stupid, and respectable country gentleman, a dead vote on one side of the House. 1848 Thackeray Bk. Snob vij, He is a dead hand at piquet. 1855 DICKENS Bleak Ho. xxvi, With a gun in his hand, with much the air of a dead shot. 1874 DASENT Half a Life II. 227 Those who do so. are almost always dead plucks.

C. Exact.

C. Exact.

Mod. Iron bars cut to a dead length are charged a little

d. Direct, straight. Dead wind (Naut.): a wind directly opposed to the ship's course. (Cf. C. 3.) 1881 Daily Tel. 28 Jan., It was a dead head-wind. 1888 Harper's Mag. July 184 Keeping the sight of my rifle in a dead line for Gobo's ribs.

VI. 32. Phrases. a. Dead and gone (usually

VI. 32. Phrases. 8. Leau and gone (usually in literal sense).

148a Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 62 He founde me ded and gonne. 1523 Skelton Garl. Laurel 1247 Of one Adame all a knave, dede and gone. 1602 Shaks. Han. 1v. v. 29 He is dead and gone Lady, he is dead and gone. 1737 Pork Hor. Phist. 11. 1. 34 Advocates for folly dead and gone. 1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge xix, When she was dead and gone, perhaps they would be sorry for it.

b. Dead as a door-nail, dead as a herring: com-

b. Dead as a door-nail, dead as a herring: completely or certainly dead.

1350 Will. Palerne 628 For but ich haue bote of mi bale I am ded as dorenail.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. 1. 161 Fey withouten fait is febelore pen noust, And ded as a dorenayl.

1363 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI, 1V. X. 42 If I doe not leaue you all as dead as a doore naile.

1396 SHAKS. Merry W. 11. iii.

12 By gar, de herring is no dead, so as I vill kill him.] 1664

BUTLER Hud. 11. iii. 1148 Hudibras, to all appearing, Believ'd him to be dead as Herring, 1660 Orway Cains.

Marius 57 As dead as a Herring, Stock-fish, or Door-nail.

1896 READE Never too late Ix, Ugh I what, is he, is he—Dead as a herring. 1884 Pall Mall G. 29 May 5/2 The Congo treaty may now be regarded as being as dead as a doornail.

C. Dead horse: see Horse.

1 The compar. deader and superl. deadest are in

The compar. deader and superl. deadest are in use where the sense permits; chiefly in transf. and fig. senses (e.g. 4, 16, above).

B. sb.1 (or absol.)

B. sb.1 (or absol.)

1. a. sing. One who is dead, a dead person. Formerly with a, and with possessive dead's (dedes, dedis). b. pl. The dead.

c 1173 Lamb. Hom. 51 Al swa me deab bi be deade. c 1340 Cursor M. 18043 (Trin.) Pat dede [Lararus] from deb to lift he dist. 1340 Ayenb. 258 Huanne me yzişb bere ane byrie bet is tokne bet ber is wybine a dyad. 1465 Paston Lett. No. 510 II. 202 Tochyng the savacyon of the dedys gode. 1320 S. Fish Supplic. Beggers 2 Or elles they will accuse the dedes frendes. 1602 Shaks. Jul. C. III. ii. 131, 1 7ather choose To wrong the dead. Then I will wrong such Honourable men. 1692 tr. Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks 32 The Dead, raising himself the third and last time. 1850 Transvson In Mem. lxxxv, So hold I commerci with the dead; Or so methinks the dead would say. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. viii. 22 And lat deade bebyrigean hyra deadan. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 23 To demen be quike and be deade. 1426 Audelay Poems 7 Vysyte the seke. And bere the ded. 1661 Conley Disc. Govl. O. Cromovelf, The Monuments of the Dead. 1776 Adam Smith W. N. v. ii. (1869) II. 453 The transference of .. property from the dead to the living. 1842 Tennyson Two Voices lxix, Nor canst thou show the dead are dead.

C. From the dead [orig. tr. Lat. a mortuis, Gr. Langer Lab & Swith was a many and a many a many and a many a many a many and a many and a many a many a many and a many and a many a many a many a many a many and a many a m

to the living. 1848 TENNYSON Two Voices lxix, Nor canst thou show the dead are dead.

G. From the dead [crig. tr. Lat. a mortuis, Gr. in νεκρῶν, ἀπό τῶν νεκρῶν in N. T.]: from among those that are dead; hence nearly = from death. cgs Lindif, Gost. John ii. 22 Miöðy uutudlice ariseð from deadum. 1340 Ayenð. 263 pane þridde day a-ros uram þe dyade. 1853 N. T. (Genev.) Rom. xi. 15 What shal the receauing of them be, but lyfe from the dead? 1652 GATAKER Antinom. 5 His rising from the dead? 2652 GATAKER Antinom. 5 His rising from the dead. 1788 DK Foc Col. Yack (1840) 293 This was a kind of life from the dead to us both. 2652 TROLORE Orleg F. xiii, Her voice sounded. like a voice from the dead.

2. = Dead period, season, or stage. Dead of night, of winter: the time of intensest stillness, darkness, cold, etc.; = 'depth' (of winter). † Dead of neap, the extreme stage of neap tide. (Cf. A. 18, 27.)
1548 HALL Chron. 109 b, In the dedde of the night. he brake up his campe and fied. 1583 STANYHURST Æneis IV. (Arb.) 113 Neere toe dead of midnight yt drew. 1605 SHAKS. Twol. N. 1. v. 290 Euen in the dead of night. 1612 SHRELEY Trav. Persia 4 My iourney was under-taken in the dead of winter. 1793 SMEATON Edystome L. \$260 At dead of neap, when the tides run less rapid. 1807-8 W. 18VING Salnag. xx. (1860) 452 In the dead of winter, when nature is without charm. 1840 MACAULAY Clive (1867) 25 At dead of night, Clive marched out of the fort.

† 38. = DEAD HEAT. Obs.

† 3. = DEAD HEAT. Obs.

1635 QUARLES Embl. x. (D.), Mammon well follow'd, Cupid pravely led; Both touchers; equal fortune makes a dead.

4. Mining. Deads: earth or rock containing no

ore (see A. 10); esp. as thrown out or heaped to-gether in the course of working.

1853 Manlove Rhymed Chron. 271 Deads, Meers, Groves.
18671 Phil. Trans. VI. 2102 By Deads here are meant,
that part of the Shelf which contains no metal. 1757

BORLASE ibid. L. 503 Noise..as if a studdle had broke, and the deads were set a running [note, Loose rubbish and broken stones of the mine]. 1852 KINGSLEY Yeart xiii. (D.), A great furze-croft, full of deads (those are the earth-heaps they throw out of the shafts).

†5. U. S. college slang. A complete failure in 'recitation'. Ohe

TO. U. S. college stang. A complete failure in 'recitation'. Obs.

a 1836 Harvard Reg. 378 in B. H. Hall College Wds. 4. Customs., One must stand up in the singleness of his ignorance to understand all the mysterious feelings connected with a dead. 1837 Harvard Mag. Oct. 332. I had made a dead that day, and my Tutor's rebuke had touched my pride.

¶ 6. The absolute sense is also used attrib., as in dead money, money paid for saying masses for the dead; dead list, list of the dead, etc. See various

dead; dead list, list of the dead, etc. See various examples under D. 1, 2.

Grammatically, these pass back again into the adjective uses in A, from which, in some cases, they are not easy to separate, as dead meat, the flesh of slaughtered animals, or flesh which is itself dead (in sense 1); dead wool, the wool of dead or slaughtered sheep.

1476 Churchw. Acc. Croscombe (Somerset Rec. Soc.) There is left of the ded money..xlvivij. 1692 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) II. 544 Some .. in the dead list were not killed, but made prisoners. a 1845 MRS. Brax Varietieh xili. (1884) 304 Examined into by the 'dead jury', for so was an inquest termed, at the date of our tale. 1851 MAx religh xHW. Lond. Labour 1. 177 'Dead salesmen'..that is, the market salesmen of the meat sent..ready slaughtered. 1867 SANTH Sailor's Word-bk. S.v., Persons dying on board. are cleared from the ship's books by a dead-ticket, which must be filled up in a similar manner to the sick-ticket. 1880 Victorian Rev. Feb. 664 Unlimited supplies of dead beef available for export from the United States.

C. adv.

1. In a manner, or to a degree, characteristic of or

1. In a manner, or to a degree, characteristic of or suggesting death; with extreme inactivity, stillness, etc.; utterly, profoundly, absolutely (as dead asleep, dead calm); to extremity, 'to death' (as dead run, dead tired). Cf. also dead sick (in D. 2), DEAD DRUNK, etc.

DRUNK, etc.

Often connected with the qualified word by a hyphen, and thus passing into combinations.

Iz393 Gowre Conf. III. 259 Wherof she swouned in his honde, And as who saith lay dede oppressed.] 1396 R. LINCHED Diella (1877) 67 Leaden-footed griefe, Who neuer goes but with a dead-slowe pace. a 1632 LAUD Serm. (1847) 125 Elias bid them cry louder; their God was 'asleep...' es, dead asleep. 1637 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) I. 267 Deferred hopes need not make me dead-sweir (as we used to say). 1378 BRADLEY FAM. Dict. S.v. Hart. Dead run deer have upon occasion taken very great leaps. 1818 KRATE Endym. 1. 05 As dead-still as a marble man. 1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast x. 24 In a few minutes it fell dead calm. 1840 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett. I. 157 For all so dead-wary as I lay down. Ibid. 1. 160 Whether I fainted, or suddenly fell dead-asleep. 1861 HUGHES Tom Brown at Carford vi. (1889) 51 To drive into Farringdon.. both horses dead done up. 1881 Times 25 July 4/5 Her engines were going dead slow.

b. With absolute or abrupt cessation of motion (or speech). (Cf. A. 24.)

(or speech). (Cf. A. 24.)

1886 WHYTE MELVILLE Kate Cov., My companion stopped dead short and concealed her blushes in a glass of champagne.
1865 Dickens Mut. Fr. II. iv, He stopped dead.

C. With the full weight of an inert body. (Cf.

C. With the full weight of an inert body. (Cf. A. 29.)

1875 J. C. WILCOCKS Sea Fisherman 83 What is this on my line which hauls as dead as if I had hooked a weed?

2. Hence more generally: Utterly, entirely, absolutely, quite. (Cf. A. 31.)

1289 NASHE Almond for Parrat 5 b, Oh he is olde dogge at expounding, and deade sure at a Catechisme. 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela (1824) I. 62 A dead-spiteful, grey, goggling eye. 1885 DISABLEI Viv. Grey 1. v, He cut the Doctor quite dead to-day. 1887 R. Tomes Amer. in Japan ix. 196 Before the rice is 'dead ripe'. 1856 Hook Lives Abps. (1862) II. ii. 93 Only one horse... which soon became dead lame. 1888 GREENWELL Gloss. Coal Tr. Terms Northumb. 4 Durk. (ed. 3) 2 The small coals... are then passed over a second skreen, [to separate] the nuts... and the dead small, or duff which falls through the skreen.

3. Directly, straight. Dead against: lit in a direction exactly opposite to one's course (so

8. Directly, straight. Dead against: lit in a direction exactly opposite to one's course (so dead on end); fig. (in a way) directly or utterly opposed to. (Cf. A. 31 d.)

1800 C. STURT in Naval Chron. IV. 304 Carrying me dead upon the Shambles. 1840 DICKENS Barn. Rudge xxxiii, The wind and rain being dead against me. 1840 R. H. DANA Bef. Mast iv. 7 We continued running dead before the wind. 1831 DIXON W. Penn ix. (1872) 77 The concillors were dead against his prayer. 1873. J. C. WILCOCKS Sea Fisherman 109 Observing.. that.. the wind was dead on end, and the sail 'would not be a ha'porth of good'.

D. Combinations (of the adi. or 5b.).

D. Combinations (of the adj. or sb.).
1. General combs. a. With other adjectives or participles (in adjectival or advb. const.) = 'so as to be or seem dead, as if dead, to death, etc.', as in be or seem dead, as if dead, to death, etc.', as in dead-blanched, -cold, -drifting, -frozen, -grown, -heavy, -killing, -live (cf. DEAD-ALIVE), -living, -seeming, -set, -sounding, -speaking, -wounded; b. parasynthetic, as dead-coloured, -eyed, DEAD-HEABTED; C. attributive combs. of the sb. = 'of the dead', as † dead-burier, dead-land.

1879 Browning Halbert & Hob 42 Temples, late black, \*dead-blanched. 1835 COVENDALE Essh. XXXIX. 14 They shal ordene men also to be "deedburiers. 1611 Braum of FL. Maid's Trag. II. II, Two "dead-cold aspicks. 1611 COTGE., Blaime, pale .. whitish, "dead coloured. 1818 Keats Endym. III. 411 A swoon Left me "dead-drifting to

that fatal power. 1570 Ane Tragedie 16 in Sat. Poems Ref. (1890) I. 83 Paill of the face...\*Deid eyit, dram lyke, disfigurat was he. 1594 Kyp Cornelia II. in Hazl. Dotaley V. 190 My \*dead-grown joys. 1850 Krats Sonn., Picture of Leander, See how his body dips \*Dead-heavy. 1593 Shaks. Lucr. 540 With a cockatrice \*dead-killing eye. 1594 — Rich. 111, Iv. 136 This dead-killing news. 1871 Tylos Prim. Cult. II. 281 Miclanteuctli, ruler of the dismal \*dead-land in the shades below. 1591 Sylvester Du Bartas. 1ii. 945 Th'admired Adamant, Whose \*dead-live power my Reasons power doth dant. 1505 Ibid. II. iii. Lawe 694 (D.) He smot the sea with his \*dead-living rod. 1598 Ibid.

III. i. Imposture 260 \*Dead-seeming coals but quick. 1880 Scott Monast. iii, Her quivering lip, and \*dead-set eye. 1795 Leoni Albert's Archit. I. 42a, Of Stones, some. 1894 Sylvester Du Bartas II. iii. V. Columnes 717 The Guide of supplest fingers On (living-dumb, \*dead-speaking) sinnew-singers. 12400 Destr. Trop 6528 All bat met hym.. Auther dyet of his dynttes, or were \*ded wondit.

2. Special combs. dead angle (Fortif.), \*any angle of a fortification, the ground before which is unseen, and therefore undefended from the parapet\*

angle of a fortification, the ground before which is unseen, and therefore undefended from the parapet' (Stocqueler Milit. Encycl.); † dead-birth: see BIETH 3 b; dead-cart, a cart in which dead bodies are carried away (e.g. during pestilence); dead-clothes, the clothes in which the dead are dressed; dead dipping, a process by which a 'dead' or dull surface is given to ornamental brasswork (Ure Dict. Arts 1875; also dead-dipped ppl. a.; dead doors (Naut.), doors fitted to the outside of the quarter-gallery doors, to keep out water side of the quarter-gallery doors, to keep out water side of the quarter-gallery doors, to keep out water in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away (Weale 1850); dead-dress = dead-clothes; dead-end, a closed end of a water-pipe, passage, etc., through which there is no way; also attrib.; dead-file = dead-smooth file; dead fin, name for the second dorsal fin of a salmon; dead-fire, the luminous appearance called St. Elmo's Fire, superstitiously believed to presage death; dead-flat (Naut.), that timber or frame in a ship that has the greatest breadth; the midship-bend (Weale 1850); dead-freight, the amount paid for that part of a vessel not occupied by cargo, when the vessel is chartered not occupied by cargo, when the vessel is chartered for a lump sum; dea'd-hole (see quots. and cf. Dead-well 1); dea'd-house, a building or room in which dead bodies are kept for a time, a mortuary; dead-latch (see quot.); dead march, a piece of solemn music played at a funeral procession, esp. at a military funeral; a funeral march; dead-office, the office or service for the burial of the dead; dead oil, a name given to those products of the distillation of coal-tar which are heavier than water; also called *heavy oil*; dead-plate, an ungrated iron plate at the mouth of a furnace, on which coal is coked before being pushed upon the grate; dead-pledge = MORTGAGE; dead-rising (Naut.), 'those parts of a ship's floor or bottom, throughout her whole length, where the floor-timber is terminated upon the lower futtock' (Falconer, Mar. Dict. 1830); dea d-room, a room in which dead bodies are kept; dead rope, (a) a rope that does not run in a block or pulley (Phillips 1706); does not run in a block or pulley (Phillips 1706); cf. A. 23; (b) a bell-rope working on a half-wheel, for chiming; dead-share (see quot. 1867, and cf. Dead Pay); dead sheave, 'a scored aperture in the heel of a top-mast, through which a second top-tackle pendant can be rove' (Smyth, Sailor's Word-bk.); dead-shore (see quot.); dead-siok a., (a) as sick as one can be, prostrate with sickness; † (b) sick unto death, death-sick (common in Cover-land and death death, death-sick (common in Cover-land and death death death-sick (common in Cover-land and cf. Cover-la dale); † dea dalayer, one guilty of manslaughter; dead-smooth a., said of the finest quality of file; dead-space: see quot.; dead-stroke (Billiards), see quot.; dead-struck, +-strocken ppl. a., struck dead; fig. struck with horror, paralyzed, etc.; +dead-sweat, the cold sweat of death: = death-sweat; dead-tops, a disease of trees (see etc.; † dead-sweat, the cold sweat of death:

= death-sweat; dea'd-tops, a disease of trees (see quot.); hence dead-top attrib.; dead-turn: see quot.; † dead wed (Sc. wad) = MORTGAGE. See also following words, DEAD-ALIVE to DEAD-WORK.

1685 Cooke Marrow Chirurg. vii. ii. 269 The round [Birthwort] is.. more effectual in moving speedily the Menses, "dead-Birth, and after-Birth. 1722 DE FOR Plague (1840) 35 Many. were.. carried away in the "dead-carts. 1887 Pall Mall G. 18 Mar. 2/2 In Monte Video.. the dead carts pass through the streets with dead and dying all mixed up. 1861 RAMSAY Remin. Ser. 11. 5. Those are fine linens you have got there, Janet.' Troth, mem. they're just the gudeman's "deed claes.' 1886 Contemp. Rev. Mar. 400 The men set themselves to dig out actual catacombs, while the women made dead-clothes. 1866 TIMMINS Industr. Hist. Birmingham 300 Burnishing. furnishes a contrast to other portions of "dead dipped work. 16id. 209 Dead dipping.. has now become the recognized mode of finish where acid is employed. 1899 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 209/2 'Dead' dipping produces a beautiful frosted appearance on the work. 1884 H. MILLER Sch. 4 Schm. vii. (1857) 138 Like the pointed tags that roughen a "dead-dress. 1886 Pall Mall G. 12 Oct. 247 There are, of course, fire-cocks and valves on "dead-ends, but these are not efficient to thoroughly free water-pipes from incrustations and deposits. 1889 G. Findlay Eng. Railway 199 This is what is termed a 'dead-end' warehouse 8\*-2 ...the waggons come in and go out the same way, and cannot be taken through the warehouse. 1865 J. G. Bertram Harvest of Sea (1873) 84 About 1300 of these [salion] were marked by cutting off the "dead or second dorsal fin... 25 were marked with a silver ring behind the dead fin... 1816. 138 Cutting off the dead fin is not thought a good plan of marking. 1864 H. Millers Sch. 43 Schm. (1885) 13 We looked up and saw a dead-fine stocking to the cross-trees. (2610). 2 Poad Freight, the Freight as Shi looses for want of being full, or the Freight paid by the Merchant, by agreement, tho has not sent his full Compliment of Goods on board. 1880 Classes in Charter-parties, Captain or Owners to have an absolute lien on the Cargo for all Freight, Dead-freight, and Demurrage due to the ship under this Charter-Party. 1865 Trull. R. Agric. Sox. XVII. 11. 504 For these "dead-holes we would substitute cesspools... The open cesspools, or dead-holes, which are too frequently used. 1833 Edin. Rev. LVII. 348 The keeper of the "dead-house." 1860 Eclestiologist X. 33 [10 the right of the lichgate we have been considered by the same of the same parties of the same parties

ocker or vsurie.

Dead, sb. 2 Also 3-6 ded, dede, 4- deid. The northern form of the word DEATH, formerly in regular use with Northern writers (dede), and still dialectal in Scotch (deid, pronounced did), esp. in certain locutions, e. g. tired to dead (deid), to be the dead (deid) of any one. Also in many combinations, as dead-bell, dead-candle, dead-rattle, dead-spoke, dead-thraw, etc. For examples of the simple word see the  $\beta$  forms under the various senses of DEATH sb; for the combinations see under the standard English forms DEATH-BELL, DEATH-THEOE, etc.

In some instances it is difficult to decide whether drad- in combination is the sb. = death, or the ordinary adj. And it is evident that later writers have often used phrases and combinations containing the sb., with the notion that it was the adj. Thus dead-bell could easily be understood as the bell of the dead, or rung for the dead, dead-sweat as the sweat characteristic of the dead.

+ Dead (ded', v. Obs. exc. in local or nonce-use; replaced by Deaden. Forms: 1 déadian, 4-5 dede, 5-9 dead. [OE. déadian (also adéadian) to become dead (corresp. to a Gothic \*daudên), f. déad, Dead a. Branch II corresponds in sense to OE. dledan, dydan to kill (Gothic \*daudjan, Ger.

OE. algaan, dydan to Kill (Gothic \*dauajan, Ger. tödden); but is app. only a transitive use of the original intr. vb.]

1. intr. 1. To become dead. a. lit. To die. coso Lindisf. Gosp. John viii. 21 And in synno iuero deadageo. [cygs Rushu. Gosp., In synnum iowrum ze deodigao]. [c toso Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker 408/6 Fatestit, adeadab.] c1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 752 The seed of thorn in it wol dede and dote. c1425 Seven Sag. 623 (P.) The holde tre bygan to dede.

in it wol dede and dote. c1425 Seven Sag. 623 (P.) The holde tre bygan to dede.

b. fig. To lose vitality, force, or vigour; to become numb; to lose heat or glow.

c1384 CHAUCER H. Famen. 44 Al my felynge gan to dede. s636 Bacon Sylva \$ 774 Iron, as soon as it is out of the Fire, deadeth straight-ways. 1654 FULLER Ephemeris Pref. 5 Their loyalty flatteth and deadeth by degrees.

2. U.S. college slang. 'To be unable to recite; to be ignorant of the lesson; to declare one's self unprepared to recite' (B. H. Hall College Wds. &

customs, 1856).

1848 Oration before H. L. of I. O. of O. F., Be ready, in fine, to cut, to drink, to smoke, to dead.

unprepared to recile' (B. H. Hall College W.ds. & Customs, 1856).

1848 Oration before H. L. of I. O. of O. F., Be ready, in fine, to cut, to drink, to smoke, to dead.

11. trans.

3. To make dead (lit. and fig.); to cause to die; to put to death, kill, slay, destroy.

c1340 Cursor M. 13070 (Fairf.) Herodias couet Iohn to dede. c1374 Chalcer Boeth. IV. iv. 127 Aftir pat be body is dedid by be debe. 1591 Spenser Teares of Muses 210 Our pleasant Willy. is dead. With whom all joy and jolly merriment Is also deaded. 1594 Nashe Unfort. Trav. 52 Tree rootes. stubbed downe to the ground, yet were they not viterly deaded. c1644 Lushington Resurs. Serm. in Phenix (1708) II. 480 This would murder His divinity, and dead His immortality. 1577 GAIE Crt. Gentiles II. V. 140 By burning to set a marque, or to dead the flesh.

4. fig. To deprive of some form of vitality; to deaden: a. To deprive of sensation or consciousness; to stupefy, benumb.

1388 Wyclir 13mm. xv. 37 And the herte of hym with yn forth is deed [v.r. deadyd, deadid, dedid]. 1599 B. Jonson Ev. Man out of Hum. 1. iii, O my senses, Why lose you not your powers, and become Dull'd, if not deaded, with this spectacle? 1641 French Distill. iv. (1651) 66 It. quickens any deaded member, as in the palsie. 1692 R. L'Estrange Josephus Antig. vii. x, His hearing was deaded and lost.

b. To deprive of force or vigour. 1693 Laun Serm. (1847) 13 Let nothing dead your spirits in God's and your country's service. 1653 A. Wilson Yas. 1, 95 This...deaded the matter so, that it lost the Cause. 1687 Shadwell. Juvenal Ded. Aii jb, In all Paraphrases upon the Greek and Roman Authors...the Strength and Spirit of them is deaded, and in some quite lost.

c. To render spiritually dead.
1656 R. Robinson Christ all 108 Carnal security deads the heart. 1676 Hale Contempl. 1. (1669) 281, I have been very jealous... of wounding .. or deading my conscience.

d. To make dead or insensible to something. 1612 T. Tavlor Comm. Titus i. 7 Drunkennes is... an oppressing, and deading of it (the heart

1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus i. 7 Drunkennes is..an oppressing, and deading of it [the heart] unto dutie. 1655 Gurnall Chr. in Arm. (1669) 175/1 The sense of this Gospelpeace will dead the heart to the creature.

To deprive of its active or effective physical

peace will dead the heart to the creature.

5. To deprive of its active or effective physical quality; to deaden, make 'dead', extinguish.

1612 COTGR., Buffett... deaded, as wine that hath taken wind, or hath beene mingled with water. 1626 BACON Sybva f 188 If a Bell hath Cloth or Silk wrapped about it, it deadeth the Sound more. 1628 J. WRIGHT tr. Camus' Nature's Paradox 100 The Ashes of Love, whose coals were deaded on a sodain. 1627 W. COLES Adam in Eden i, [Walnut oil] is better for Painters' use to illustrate a white colour than Linseed Oyl, which deadeth it. 1719 D'URFEY Pills (1872) V. 163 Common Prey so deads her Dart, It scarce can wound a noble Game. 1718 The Monsson Cast. Indol. 1. Ixvi, When ... thy toils ... Shall dead thy fire, and damp its heavenly spark.

6. To check, retard (motion or force); to destroy the force or effect of (a missile, etc.).

1606 CAREW Cornwall 155 b, Great trusses of hay... to blench the defendants sight, and dead their shot. 1606 BACON Sylva § 15 Yet it doth not dead the Motion. 1663 BACON Sylva § 15 Yet it doth not dead the Motion. 1663 BACON Sylva § 15 Yet it doth not dead the Motion. 1663 BACON Sylva § 15 Yet it doth not dead the Motion. 1663 BACON Sylva § 15 Yet it doth not dead the Motion. 1664 BACON Sylva § 15 Yet it doth not dead the Motion. 1665 BACON Sylva § 15 Yet it doth not dead the Motion. 1665 BACON Sylva § 15 Yet it doth not dead the Motion. 1666 BACON Sylva § 15 Yet it doth not dead the force or the wind was at South-East; which deads the Tydes there.

7. U. S. College Sylvas, 'To cause one to fail in reciting. Said of a teacher who puzzles a scholar with difficult questions, and thereby causes him to fail '(B. H. Hall College Wds. & Customs, 1856). 1884 J. Hawrhorne in Harper's Mag. Aug. 386/2 Whose... enquiry, 'What is ethics?' had deaded so many a promising ... student.

Dead, obs. form of DEED.

Dead, obs. form of DEED.

Dead-alive, a. Also (chiefly U. S.), dead-and-alive. Dead while yet alive; alive, but without animation; dull, inactive, spiritless.

1501 SYLVESTER Du Bartas 1. v. 953 Leaving a Post-hume (dead-alive) seed behind her. 1617 COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely

453 The Monke that liues in pleasure, and delicacie, and idlenesse, is dead aliue. 1794 Miss Gunning Packet 11. 103 A dawdling, dead-alive. drowys subject. 1849 Hood Up the Rhine 2 A. dead-alive, hypochondriacal old bachelor uncle. a 1863 THOREAU Lett. (1865) 198, I have performed this journey in a very dead and alive manner. 1868 HOLME LEE B. Godfrey xxvi. 138 This dreary. dead-alive place. Hence Dead-alivism.

1887 JESSOPP Arcady 170 Dismal, dull, dead-alivism

1887 Jessorf Arcady 170 Dismal, dull, dead-alivism.

Dead beat, dea'd-bea't, sb.! (a.) Watch and Clock-making, etc. [Dead a. 24 b.] A beat or stroke which stops 'dead' without recoil. Usually attrib. or adj., as in dead-beat escapement.

1768 tr. P. Le Roy's Attemp's finding Longitude 20 The dead beat is made upon a part that is unconcerned with the regulator. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Dead-beat Escapement. This...was invented by Graham about 1700. 1881 MAXWELL Electr. 4 Magn. II. 351 Galvanometers, in which the resistance is so great that the motion is of this kind, are called dead-beat galvanometers. 1888 J. MILNE in Nature XXVI. 628 Pendulums, so far controlled by friction as to be 'dead-beat'.

Dead beat, dea'd-bea't, ppl. a. (sb.2) [DEAD adv. 1, 2.]

A. adj. (or pa. pple.) Completely 'beat', utterly exhausted. colloq.

182 P. Egan Tom & Terry (1890) 34 So dead-beat, as to be compelled to cry for quarter. 1836 Hook G. Gurmey I.

218, I never was so dead beat in my life. 1887 Sir R. H.

Roberts In the Shires ii. 30 His horse lay dead beat in a ditch beside him.

B. sb. slang (U. S.). A worthless idler who sponges on his friends: a sponger looser.

25, 30. stang (U. 3.). A worthless idler who sponges on his friends; a sponger, loafer.

1877 BLACK Green Past. xli. (1878) 325 A system of local government controlled by 30,000 bummers, loafers, and deadbeats.

1888 B. HARTE Flip ii, Every tramp and dead-beat you've met.

Dead-bell: see DEATH-BELL.

Dea d-born, ppl. a. Now chiefly dial. Born dead, still-born

dead, still-born.

c 1330 King of Tars 914 The child ded-boren was. 1483
Cath. Angl. 93 Dedeborne...abortiums. 1613 Purchas
Pilgrimage viii. xiii. 812 Children which were dead-borne.
1781 BLAND in Phil. Trans. LXXI. 357 The number of the
children that were dead-born. 1840 R. Brenner Excurs.
Denmark, etc. II. 396 The dead-born and those who long
wielded the sceptre, are laid side by side.

h. 62

wielded the sceptre, are 1210 side by side.

b. fig.
a 1300 Cursor M. 26500 (Cott.) Pe dedis... bat forwit ded born ware, Dai mai be quickend neuer mare. 1725 Pore Codysts. XX. 354 A Samian Peer... who teem'd with many a dead-born jest. 1738 — Epil. Sal. 11. 226 All, all but Truth, drops dead-born from the Press. 1830 MACAULAY Southey, Est. (1848) I. 222 The History... is already dead indeed, the second volume was dead-born. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. I. v. viii. 247 Messieurs of the dead-born Broglie-Ministry.

Rev. I. v. viii. 247 Messieurs of Ministry.

Deadbote: see DEDBOTE.

Dea'd-ce:ntre. Mech. 1. = DEAD-POINT.
1874 in Spon's Dict. Engineering 161.
2. In a lathe, a centre which does not revolve:

see CENTRE 5. 1879 HOLTZAFFFEL Turning IV. 44 The dead centre with cose pulley. Ibid. 45 The dead center lathe.

Dea'd co:lour. Painting. [DEAD a. 13 b.] The first or preparatory layer of colour in a painting. So Dea'd-oc-lour v. trans., to paint in dead

ing. So Dea'd-oo:lour v. trans., to paint in dead colour; Dea'd-oo:louring vbl. sb.

1638 W. Sanderson Graphice 63 First to speak of dead-colours. 1672 in H. Walfole Vertue's Aneed. Painting (1786) III. 128, 5 June, Dr. Tillotson sat.. to Mr. Lely for him to lay in a dead colour of his picture. 1788 Sir J. Revnolds Die. xiv. (1876) 04 That lightness of hand which was in his dead colour, or first painting. 1283 H. Greenouch in Flagg Life W. Allston (1893) 182 This dead color I paint solidly, with a good body of color.

1638 W. Sanderson Graphice 64 Pictures by a good Master, begun, and dead-coloured only. 1668 Excellency of Pen 4 Pencil 82 In this Dead-colouring you need not be over curious.. the colours may be mended at the second Operation. 191d. 107 For a light-red Garment, first dead-colour in with Vermilion. 1929 Imison Sch. 178 III. 58 After the student has covered over, or as artists term it, has dead-coloured because the colours are laid cold and pale to admit of the after-paintings.

Dead-day: see Death-Day.

Dead-day: see DEATH-DAY.

+ Deard-doing, ppl. a. Obs. 'Doing to death',

† Dea'd-do'ing, ppl. a. Obs. 'Doing to death', killing, murderous.

1590 SPENSER F. Q. II. iii. 8 Hold your dead-doing hand.

1594 — Amoretti i, Those lilly hands, Which hold my life in their dead-doing might. 1633 B. JONSON Tale Tub III. i, Put up. Your frightful blade, and your dead-doing look.

1702 C. Mather Magn. Chr. 1. ii. (1852) 53 Such dead-doing things, as powder and shot. 1778 Wesley Wks. (1872) XI. 150 These dead-doing men.

Dead drunk, dea'd-dru'nk, a. [DEAD adv. 1: cf. dead-sick in DEAD D. 2.] So drunk as to be insensible or unable to move, in a state of prostration through intoxication. Hence Dead-

prostration through intoxication. Hence Dead-dru:nkenness.

ISON BUTTES Dyels Dry D. P vij, They .. receive .. the smoak through a Cane, till they fall doune Dead-drunke. 1604 SHAKS. Oth. II. iii. 85. 1667 DRYDEN Wild Gallant v. ii. 1709 STEELE Tatler No. 5 P I Cupid is not only Blind at present, but Dead-drunk. 1840 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. I. 124 My penitent was lying on the floor, dead-drunk. 1837 HAWTHORNE Twice Told T., David Swan, An awful instance of dead drunkenness.

Deade, obs. form of DEAD, DEED,

Deade, job. form of DEAD, DEAD.

Deaded ppl. a.: see DEAD v. 4.

Deaden (de'd'n), v. [f. DEAD a. + -EN 5: a comparatively recent formation, taking the place of the earlier DEAD v.]

of the earlier DEAD v.]

I. 1. intr. To become dead (lit. and fig.); to lose vitality, force, vigour, brightness, etc.

1733 Lond. Gas. No. 6171/3 The Wind deadning... we could not make the Way we expected. 1805 SOUTHEY Thalaba XII. viii, The dash Of the out-breakers deaden'd.

1835 New Monthly Mag. XLIII. 157 The bells, which you hear loudly at first, begin to deaden.

1869 Lowell Pictures from Appledore vi, Yet they momently cool and dampen and deaden.

II trans

TT trans

2. To deprive of life, kill (e.g. the tissues).

1207-26 S. Cooper First Lines Surg. (ed. 5) 145 By which

.. some of the fibres around the track of the ball are deadened. Mod. To deaden the nerve of the tooth.

b. spec. (U.S.) To kill (trees) by 'girdling', i.e.
cutting out a section of the bark all round; to clear
(ground) by killing the tree; in this manuse.

(ground) by killing the trees in this manner.

1775 ADAIR Amer. Ind. 405 They deadened the trees by cutting through the bark. 1825 W. SARGENT Braddock's Exded. 84 Agood woodsman will soon deaden a number of acres, which by the next seed-time will be ready for cultivation.

3. fig. To deprive of vitality, force, or sensibility; to became to deal.

o. Ig. 10 deprive of vitality, force, or sensionity; to benumb, to dull.

1884-9 T. Burnet Th. Earth (J.), We will. by a soft answer deaden their force by degrees. 1712 Addison Spect.

No. 487 F 3 That Activity which is natural to the human Soul, and which is not in the power of Sleep to deaden or abate. 1798 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1859) IV. 205 It deadens also the demand for wheat. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE Cladiators II. 105 Any anodyne that could deaden or alleviate her pain. 1876 MOZLEY Univ. Serm. vi. (1877) 129 To benumb and deaden worship. pain. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. (1877) and deaden worship.
b. To render dead or insensible to.

b. To render dead or insensible to.

a 1690 E. Hofkins Serm. Acts xxvi. 28 (R.) How deadned are they to those sinful ways, which before they much delighted in? 1874 GREEN Short Hist. vii. § 1. 447 Its [the Bible's] words. fell on ears which custom had not deadened to their force and beauty.

4. To deprive of some effective physical quality:

a. To deprive of lustre or brilliancy; to make dull in colour or aspect; to give a dull surface to (metal, glass, etc.): see DEAD a. 13 b.

1666 Pervs Diary 24 Oct., He.. lays the fault of it upon the fire, which deadened. the glory of his services. 1706 Pore Let. to Walk 2 July, In painting, a man may lay colours one upon another, till they stiffen and deaden the piece. 1799 G. Smith Laboratory I. 185 How to deaden the glass and fit it to paint upon. 1825 Owen Anat. Verter. Anim. ii. (L.), [t] deadens the whiteness of the tissue.

b. To deprive (liquor) of sharpness or flavour, to make vapid. c. To make (sound) dull or indistinct.

d. To reduce (quicksilver) from the liquid to the

b. To deprive (liquor) of sharpness or flavour, to make vapid. c. To make (sound) dull or indistinct. d. To reduce (quicksilver) from the liquid to the granular state in the process of amalgamation. 1633 Tryon Way to Health 208 Nothing. does more deaden and flat the Spirits, especially in green Herbs, than slack Fires. 1728 [see Dradensto]. 1838 Webster, Deaden. . to make vapid or spiritless; as, to deaden wine or beer. 1838 Scott F. M. Perth xxvii, To shut out, or deaden at least, a sound so piercing. 1872 [see Dradensed]. 1885 Raymond Mining Gloss., Deadened Mercury.

5. To destroy or reduce the energy of (motion). 1655 Glanvill Scots., Deadened Mercury.

5. To destroy or reduce the energy of (motion). 1655 Glanvill Scots., Deadened Mercury.

5. To deaden the motion of a ship or of the wind. 1857 Smyth Sailor's Word-bh., Deaden a ship's way, to retard a vessel's progress by bracing in the yards.

Deadened (de'd'nd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

Deprived of life or force; dulled, muffled, etc. 1730 Wellton Suff. Som of God I. x. 245 Obedience renews the Life of Deadened Love. 1738 Pore Odyss. xxii. 284 With deaden'd sound, one on the threshold falls. 1769 T. Whately in Med. Commun. II. 303 The exfoliated or deadened part [of a bone]. 1873 Black Adv. Phaeton ix. 121 The deadened toling of a bell.

Deadener (de'd'nal). [-ER 1.] One who or that which deadens: see the verb.

1846 Landon Imag. Comv. Wks. II. 60/2 Incumbrances and deadeners of the harmony. 1884 Goldw. Smith in Comtemp. Rev. Sept. 316 Unless they are strong... Conservative institutions are... deadeners of responsibility.

Deadening (de'd'nij), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DEADEN, q.v. 1865 Timmins Industr. Hist. Birmingham 300 The [brass] work becomes speckled or irregular in the 'deadening'. 1893 Heagene 7rnl. 20 Oct. 657/3 Mental depression and moral deadening. 2. 2. 6(Glaire). A thin coat of glue out. 1874 Knicht Dict. Mech., Deadening. 1. (Carpentry.) Packing in a floor, ceiling, or wall, to prevent conduction of sound [cf. DaaPe

D. concr. That which deadens sound, colour, etc. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Deadening. 1. (Carpentry.) Packing in a floor, ceiling, or wall, to prevent conduction of sound [cf. Drafen 3]. 2. (Gilding.) A thin coat of glue... smeared over a surface that is gilded in distemper, and is not to be burnished.

2. U.S. The action of killing trees by 'girdling'; concr. a clearing in which the trees have been 'girdled'. (See Draden 2 b.)
1800 Addison Amer. Law. Reb. 206 There was a deaden.

r800 ADDISON A MET. LAW. Rep. 306 There was a deadening on C's land as early as 1769. 1855 W. SARGENT Braddock's Exped. 83 A deadening.. signifies the effect produced on the trees by girdling, or cutting a ring about their trunks.

Dea dening, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That deadens:

see the verb.

1805 SOUTHEY Madoc is Ast. xviii, From his shield The

deadening force communicated ran Up his stunn'd arm. 1875 HAMERTON Intell. Life XI. i. 402 The deadening in-

uences of routine. † **Dearder**  $^{1}$ . Obs. [f. DEAD v. + -ER  $^{1}$ .] =

DRADENER.

a 1640 W. Fenner Christ's Alarm II. (1657) 26 The giving way to sin. which thing is an horrible deader of the heart.

Deader 2 (de day). slang. [f. DEAD a.+-ER 1 1.]

Deader <sup>2</sup> (de'dai). stang. [f. DEAD a.+-ER <sup>1</sup> I.] A dead person, a corpse.

1833 in American Newspaper). 1887 A. C. Dovie Study in Scarlet ii. i, Then mother's a deader too. 1887 Cyclist 13 Apr. 640/1 The half-dozen.. troopers would have been manufactured into deaders in the twinkling of an eye.

Dead-eye (de'die). [DEAD a. 15.] Naut. A round laterally flattened wooden block, pierced with three holes through which a lanyard is reeved, used for extending the shrouds. Also applied to used for extending the shrouds. Also applied to the triangular blocks with one large hole, usually

the triangular blocks with one large hole, usually called hearts, similarly used for extending the stays. (Cf. DEAD MAN'S EYE.)

1748 Anson's Voy. 1. viii. 78 The main topsail split, and one of the straps of the main dead-eyes broke. 1835 Sir J. C. Ross Narr. 2nd Voy. xxviii. 398 The dead eyes were preparing for the mainmast. 1831 Times 14 Oct. 6/5 The William Bateman has lost her main yard, and several of her chain plates and dead-eye EUPHROE.

1815 in FALCONER Marine Dict. (ed. Burney). 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. s.v., The crowfeet dead-eyes are broken.

Deadfall, dead-fall (de'dfol). Chiefly U. S.

1. A kind of trap used esp. for large game, in which a weighted board or heavy log is arranged to fall upon and kill or disable the prey.

1611 MARKHAM Countr. Content. 1. xvi. (1668) 78 Some do use to take them with hutches, or dead-falls, set in their haunts. 1877 Cours Fur Anim. vi. 175 In addition to our steel traps, we built numerous deadfalls.

2. 8. A tangled mass of fallen trees.

haunts. 1877 Cours Fur Anim. vi. 175 in addition to our steel traps, we built numerous deadfalls.

2. a. A tangled mass of fallen trees.

1883 Century Mag. XXIX. 195/1 Extensive 'dead-falls' of trees thrown pell-mell over, under, and astraddle of each other by gales.

b. (See quot.)

2874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Dead-fall, a dumping-platform at the mouth of a mine.

0. 'A low drinking or gaming-place. Western

U.S.' (Cent. Dict.).

**Dead-fallow.** A complete year's fallow, i.e. rest for the land for both a summer and a winter. Hence Dea'd-fa'llow v.

1881 Daily News 5. Sept. 2/2 Nearly the whole of the trable has been dead-fallowed this summer.

Des.d-hand. = Mortmain (of which it is a

translation).

[c 1380 WYCLIF Whs. (1880) 131 Dei wolle not cesse til alle be conquerid in to here dede hondis.]

1612 BP. HALL.

Serm. v. 64 What liberal revenues .. were then put into Mortmain, the dead-hand of the Church!

1670 BLOUNT Law Dict. s.v. Ad quod damnum, The Land so given, is said to fall into a Dead hand. For a Body Politick dies not, nor can perform personal service to the King, or their Mesne Lords, as single Persons may do. 1879 Mosley Burke (1880) 162 Forty-thousand serfs in the gorges of the Jura, who were held in dead-hand by the Bishop of Saint-Claude. 1880 A. J. Wilson in Macm. Mag. 465 That benevolence of the 'dead hand', which corrupts and blights all its victims.

Dea dhead, dead-head, dead head.

Dea'dhead, dead-head, dead head.

1. Old Chem. = CAPUT MORTUUM 2. Obs.

1376 BAKER Jewell of Health 195 a, See whether the deadeheade be blacke. 1666 R. MATHEW Unit. Alch. § 109.

177 Take from the Dunghil at the Refiners, his dead head, commonly called, Caput morthum. 1707 Curios. in Husb. § Gard. 329, I made a Lixivium with clear Water, and filter'd it to take away the dead head of it.

2. Techn. a. Founding. The extra length or 'head' of metal at the muzzle end of a gun-casting, which contains the dross formed on the molten metal. and which is cut off when cool: see also

metal, and which is cut off when cool; see also

metal, and which is cut off when cool; see also quot. 1874. b. Mech. The tail-stock of a lathe, containing the dead spindle (see DEAD a. 23).
6. Naut. (See quot. 1867.)
1867 SEVIN Sailor's Word-bk., Dead-kead, a kind of dolphin (a stout post on a quay head to make hawsers fast to); also, a rough block of wood used as an anchor-buoy. 1869 Eng. Mech. 17 Dec. 320/1 When castings are required to be particularly solid. they are generally made with what is termed a 'dead head'. 1874 Knight Dict. Meck., Dead-kead. That piece on a casting which fills the ingate at which the metal entered the mold. A feeding-head.
8. collog. (orig. U. S.) A person admitted without payment to a theatrical performance, a public conveyance, etc.

out payment to a theatrical performance, a public conveyance, etc.

1833 Lowell Moosehead Yrnl. Prose Wks. 1890 I. 19
Those 'attentive clerks' whose praises are supply thankful deadheads. 1864 Sala in Daily Telegraph 1 Nov., A friend of mine, a very eminent 'dead-head'—that is to say, one who has free admissions everywhere and to everything.

1892 Daily News 16 Sept. 5/6 The natural antipathy between performers and what are known in the theatrical profession as 'deadheads'..who do not pay for their entertainment.

Hence (from sense 3) **Dea dhead** v. trans., to admit as a 'deadhead' without payment; intr. to act the 'deadhead', obtain a privilege without payment. **Dea deadism**, the practice of admitting persons as 'deadheads'. (colloq., chiefly U.S.) 2854 LOWELL in Atlantic Monthly Dec. (1892) 746/2, I will not be deadheaded. 2860 O. W. Holmes Elsie V. ii. (1891) 13 He had been 'dead-headed' into the world some fifty years ago, and had sat with his hands in his pockets staring at the show ever since. 2885 J. BickLow in Harper's Mng. Mar. 542/1 Mr. Jefferson was not in the habit of deadheading at hotels. 2897 Miss Bayle's Romance III. 92, I mean to abolish dead-headism.

These dead hear ward of Dead in feeling callous

Dea'd-hearted, a. Dead in feeling, callous, insensible. Hence Dead-heartedly adv.; Dead-

heartedness.

1648 J. EATON Honey-combs 378 Such dead-hearted, unbeleeving, and wrangling Sophisters. Ibid. 378 margin, Zealous against dead-heartednesse and unbeliefe. 1670 T. Brooks Wes. (1867) VI. 351 God will deliver you from. security. formality, dead-heartedness, lukewarnness. 1839 Standard 6 July, The callous dead-hearted sensualist.

Dead heat. Racing, etc. [Cf. DEAD a. 28, 31.] A 'heat' or race in which two (or more) competitors reach the goal at the same instant.

1840 Hood Kilmansegg, Her Accident viii, She could ride a dead heat With the Dead who ride so fast and fleet.

1858 Lever Yack Hinton viii. 54 What year there was a dead heat for the St. Leger.

Hence Dead-heat v. intr., to run a dead heat; trans. to run a dead heat with (another competitor).

Hence Dead-heat v. intr., to run a dead heat; trans. to run a dead heat with (another competitor). Dead-heater, one who runs a dead heat.

1887 Cyclist 22 June, Ralph Temple. Dead-heated Howell in the Quarter-mile Match. 1898 Black & White 19 Mar.

384/1 The two clubs who dead-heated .. express themselves as very anxious to decide the matter by a race. 1868 Dally 7cl. 29 Apr., About four lengths in the rear of the dead-heaters was St. Ronan, third.

Tel. 29 Apr., About four lengths in the rear of the deadheaters was St. Ronan, third.

† Deading (de'din), vbl. sb. Obs. [f. DEAD v.]
The action of the verb DEAD; deadening.

c1400 Lanfranc's Cirwy. 23 Cancrene. comeb of dedinge of be skyn. 1607 Hieron Wks. 1. 219 To the deading of their hearts, like Nabals. 1625 USHRE Body Div. (1647) 430 A further deading of the old man.

† Deading, ppl. a. Obs. [-ING 2.] Deadening. 1647 H. Morr Song of Soul III. I. il. Deading liquor.

Deadish (de'dif), a. Now rare. [f. DEAD a. + -ISH.] Somewhat dead (in various senses).

a 1450 Fysskynge with Angle (1883) 11 The browne colour seruyth for that water that is blacke dedisshe in ryvers or in other waters. 1562 BULLEVIN Dial. Soarnes & Chir. 10 a, When thei seme to bee colde, pale, deddishe, or partelie not felte. 1611 A. STAFFORD Niobe III. 186 [T.) The lips put on a deadish paleness. 1697 R. PEIRCE Bath Mem. II. ii. 264 His left Arm and Hand were numb'd and deadish. 1748 Lond. & Country Brew. I. (ed. 4) 55 To recover deadish Beer. 1763 Phil. Trans. LXXIII. 368 It beat out flat, yielded a deadish sound, and became fluid in less than a minute.

Dead letter.

1. a. orig. A writing, etc. taken in a bare literal sense without reference to its 'spirit', and hence useless or ineffective (cf. Rom. vii. 6, 2 Cor. iii. 6).

sense without reference to its 'spirit', and hence useless or ineffective (cf. Rom. vii. 6, 2 Cor. iii. 6).

1879 Fulke Heskin's Parl. 6 The scriptures, which this dogge calleth the deade letters. 1838 Streev Eng. Deliv. North. Presh., 10 This... taken singly by it selfe, is but a breathlesse Carkasse, or a Dead Letter. 1831 Carlvie Sarl. Res. 11. iii, First must the dead Letter of Religion own itself dead. if the living Spirit of Religion. is to arise on us. b. A writ, statute, ordinance, etc., which is or has become practically without force or inoperative, though not formally repealed or abolished.

1669 Heath Flagellism (ed. 2) 6 To which all other dictates and Instructions were uselesse, and as a dead letter. 1736 Ammerst Terrs Fil. xiii. 20 The best laws, when they become dead letters, are no laws. 21754 FIELDING Ver. Lishon (1753) 135 (Farmer) And to enact laws without doing this, is to fill our statute-books. still fuller with dead letter, of no use but to the printer of the Acts of Parliament. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 132 The few penal laws. which had been made in Irelandagainst Protestant Nonconformists, were a dead letter. 2869 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xii. 249 Many a treaty of marriage became a dead letter almost as soon as it was signed.

2. A letter which lies unclaimed for a certain time at a post-office, or which cannot be delivered through defect of address or other cause. Dead-letter Office: a department of a general post-office in which dead leters are examined and returned

letter Office: a department of a general post-office in which dead letters are examined, and returned to the writers, or destroyed after a certain time;

to the writers, or destroyed after a certain time; now officially styled Returned Letter Office.

1771 P. Parsons Newmarket II. 126, I sent to the Posthouse, and purchased a pacquet of dead letters. 1248 M\*CULLOCH Taxation II. vii. (1852) 316 With these exceptions, all packets above the weight of 16 oz. will be immediately forwarded to the Dead Letter Office. 1281 Standard I Nov. 2/2 The old name, 'Dead Letter Office', has had to be altered to the present appellation, 'Returned Letter Office', partly in consequence of the fatuity of the public, who would insist upon associating the title 'Dead letter with the 'land of the leal'.

Hence Dead.letterium (nonce.wd.). devotion to

Hence Dead-letterism (nonce-wd.), devotion to the 'dead letter' to the neglect of the 'spirit' (see

1a).

1879 BARING-GOULD Germany II. 186 Pictism .. is also a necessary revulsion from the dead-letterism into which German Protestantism had lapsed.

Dead lift. [See Dead a. 28, and Lift sb.]

1. The pull of a horse, etc., exerting his utmost strength at a dead weight beyond his power to

move.

1551 R. Robinson tr. More's Utop. II. (Arb.) 76 Oxen.
they graunte to be not so good as horses at a sodeyn
brunte, and (as we saye) at a deade lifte. 2888 El.wornt
W. Somerset Word-bt. 186 When horses are attached t
a weight beyond their strength to move, they frequently

refuse to try a second time; in such a case it is said 'they won't pull at a dead lift'. On the other hand it is common to hear a seller say of a horse, 'I'll warn un to pull twenty times following to a dead-lift'.

2. fig. A position or juncture in which one can

2. fg. A position or juncture in which one can do no more, an extremity, 'a hopeless exigence' (J.). Usually in phrase at a dead lift. (Very common in the 17th c.: now arch or dial.)

1567 Harman Caveat 34 And to these at a ded lyft, or last refuge, they maye. repayre. 1588 J. Udall Diotrephes (Arb.) 25 You must helpe vs at that dead lift, or else we are vndone. 1625-6 Shirley Maid's Rev. III. ii, Medicine he carried always in the pommel of his sword, for a dead lift; a very active poison. 1641 J. Shutz Sarah & Hagar (1649) 7 All-sufficient, he comes in at a dead lift, and he is able to turn things in a moment. 1645 Fuller Haly & Prof. St. II. xxi. 137 Then [in a shipwreck] they betook themselves to their prayers, the best lever at such a dead lift indeed. 1754 Berthelson Eng.-Dan. Dict., He helped me at a dead lift, hand satte mig has fed tigien. 1763 Answoath Lat. Dict. (Morell) vs. sv. Nero, None would do the wretch (Nero) the favour to kill him; and. he had not the heart to help himself at a dead lift. 18. Mar. Edgeworth avery honourable, to help a friend, at a dead lift. 1814 J. Gilchrist Reason 88, I would not slip off from a dead lift, forgetting to come back to it.

3. An effort in which the whole strength is applied to lift or move something; a sheer lift;

applied to lift or move something; a sheer lift;

a supreme effort. rare,
1882 Morris Hopes & Fears for Art i. 21 It is such
a heavy question by what effort, by what dead-lift, you can
thrust this difficulty from you.

Deard-light. [In sense 1, f. DEAD a. 15; in 8, f. DEAD sb., or Sc. form of death-light.]

3, f. DBAD sb., or Sc. form of aeath-tight.]
1. Naut. A strong wooden or iron shutter fixed outside a cabin-window or port-hole in a storm, to

outside a cabin-window or port-hole in a storm, to prevent water from entering.

1726 SHELVOCKE Voy. round World 3 A sea struck us... and drove in one of our quarter and one of our stern dead lights. 1836 MARRYAT Midsh. Easy xxvi, The water. had burst into the cabin through the windows. for the dead lights. had not yet been shipped. a 1845 BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Bros. Birchington, The dead-lights are letting the spray and the rain in.

2. A skylight not made to open.

1882 Trade Catalogue, Skylights for which we have no corresponding sizes of Deadlights.

2. A luminous appearance seen over putrescent

\*\*Some kind of losse...wish this deadlyhed...

\*\*Deardlihed...\*Ps. xviii. 10 By the Hebrew word the solution; the solution; the deadlihed...

\*\*Deardlihed...\*Ps. xviii. 10 By the Hebrew word continuous the night...

\*\*Page 10 Beautiful Big 10 B

The soule. Mind to losse. Which this deadlyned brings upon the soule. Ibid. 20 Deadly-head.

† Dea'dlihood. Obs. rare-1. = prec.
1639 Pearson Creed 476 In the state or condition of the dead; in deadlyhood, as some have learn't to speak.

Deadlily (de'dlili), adv. rare. [f. as prec. +
-LY2] In a deadly manner; mortally, fatally; excessively; = Deadly adv.
1631 Lady M. Wroth Urania 116 Musing..how hee should so farre and deadlily fall out with himselfe. 1663.

J. Chandler Van Helmont's Oriat. 122 A young man, A Companion in the Duel, to the Earl.. being deadlily pricked, thrust Loniguius thorow. 1849 SOUTHEY Comm.-pl.
Bk. Ser. 1. 257 Dull, dull—deadlily dull. 1866 PUSEY Min.
Proph. 312 They bit, as serpents, treacherously, deadlily.
1863 — Lent. Serm. 4 Deadlily delusive to the soul.
Dea'd-line.

Dea'd-line.

1. A line that does not move or run. [DEAD

1. A line that does not move or run. [DEAD a. 23.]
1860 Chambers' Encycl., Barbel, Angling..with a deadline, called a ledger. 1892 Pall Mall G. 5 Aug. 3/1 The scene is worked with miniature pulleys, 'working lines', and 'dead lines'.

2. Mil. A line drawn around a military prison, beyond which a prisoner is liable to be shot down.
1868 Lossing Hitt. Civ. War U.S. III. 600 Seventeen feet from the inner stockade was the 'dead-line', over which no man could pass and live. 1888 Contemp. Review Mar. 449 Should he some day escape alive across the dead-line of Winchesters, he will be hunted with bloodhounds.
1869 BRUCE Plant. Negro 45 The instant he sought to cross the social dead-line.

Theadliness (de'dlines). [f. DEADLY a. +

Deadliness (de dlinės). [f. DRADLY a. +

-NESS.]
+1. The condition of being subject to death (see DEADLY a. 1); mortality. Obs.
a 1335 Ancr. R. 382 We becoren in ure bodie Iesu Cristes deadlicnesse. a 1340 HAMPOLE Pealler lxxxiii. 2 My hert...and my fleyss. bof bai be brisel & heuy in dedlynes. 1434 Misyn Mending of Life 123 Pe fettyr of dedelynes. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 115 Dedelynesse, mortalitas.
2. The quality of being deadly or fatal. c 1450 Mirour Saluacioun 518 Smyten with a sore wounde of eendeles dedelynesse. 1523 Monk Confut. Tindale Wks. 598/2 Ye deadlynesse of the sinne. 1612-5 Br. HALL Contempt. 1v. (I.), The deadliness of Lazarus his sickness. 1863 Geo. Ellior Tomola III. xii, That sharp edge might give deadliness to the thrust. 1870 ROGERS Hist. Gleanings Ser. 11. 13 A new disease of astonishing deadliness.

**Dead lock, dea d-lock.** [Cf. Dead a. 28, 31.]

1. A condition or situation in which it is impos-

1. A condition or situation in which it is impossible to proceed or act; a complete stand-still.

1779 SHERIDAN Critic III, I have them all at a dead lock! for every one of them is alraid to let go first.

1838 HAW-THORNE Fr. & II. Yruli. (1872) I. 1 In Newgate Street, there was such a number of market-carts, that we almost came to a dead-lock with some of them. 1838 BRYCE Amer.

Commu. I. v. 60 It often happens that one party has a majority in the Senate, another party in the House, and then. a deadlock results.

2. An ordinary lock which opens and shuts only with a key as opposed to a spring lock; sometimes.

with a key, as opposed to a spring lock; sometimes, locally, a padlock. [DEAD a. 24 b.] 1866 TIMMINS Industr. Hist. Birmingham 87 Dead locks are those which have only one large bolt, worked by the key. Hence Dear d-locok 2., to bring to a deadlock or

Hence **Dea'd-lo: k** v., to bring to a deadlock or stand-still; **Dea'dlo: cking** vbl. sb.

1880 Daily Tcl. 17 Feb., An entire population is deadlocked through no fault of its own. 1892 N. Y. Nation 4 Aug. 81/2 They. have deadlocked the Legislature. 1883 N. Y. Tribune 3 May, The disgraceful deadlocking which the session of 1882 has witnessed. **Dea'dlong**, a. Humorous nonce-formation after livelong (as if f. live adj.).

1844 DICKENS Mart. Chuz. xxiv, Through half the deadlong night.

**Deadly** (de dli), a. Forms: 1 déadlíc, dædlich, diadlich, 3-4 deadlich, 3-5 dedlich, -lych, dedelik(e, 4 dedli, dedeli, deadli, dyad-

-lych, dedelik(e, 4 dedli, dedeli, deadli, dyadlich, dyadlich, 4-5 deedli, 4-6 dedly, dedely, 5 deadlike, dedlyke, 5-6 deedly, 6 deadlike, -lye, deedely, dedlie, 5-6 deedly, 6 deadlie, -lye, deedely, dedlie, 6-7 Sc. deidly, deidlie, 5- deadly. [OE. deadlic, f. dead DEAD: see -LY1. Cf. OHG. tôtlich, MD. doodlick.]

† 1. Subject to death, mortal. Obs.

c 1000 Homilies (Thorpe) II. 186 (Bosw.) Dæt an deadlic man mihte ealne middaneard oferseon. c 1230 Hali Meid. 13 Ibis deadlich lif. a 1300 Cursor M. 10919 (Cott.) Godd bloom man dedli. 2340 Ayenb. 244 Neege dyeadlich ne may (bet] naşt ysy. c 1400 MAUNDEW. (Roxb.) viii. 24, 1 am a creature dedly. 1533 GAU Richt Vay(1888) of This deidlie body sal be cled with immortalite. a 1353 BALE Sel. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 37 Many holy prophets that were deadly men were martyred. 1839 BAILEY Festus xx. (1852) 351 Even man's deadly life Can be there, by God's leave.

† b. absol. A mortal; usually as pl. Mortals, human beings. Obs.

† b. absol. A mortal; usually as pl. Mortals, human beings. Obs.
c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2867 pare is nane dedely. pat suffice to serche pe domes of god. 1550 Jas. I Sp. Gen. Assembly Aug., I. shall Maintain the same against all deadly. 1682 Lond. Gas. No. 2009/2 Whom we shall humbly Obey. Maintain and Defend with our Lives and Fortunes, against all deadly, as our only Righteous King and Soveraign.
† 2. In danger of death, like to die. Obs.
a 1300 E. E. Piatter xliii. 22 (Matz.) For al dai dedelik er we [morte afficienty] for pe. c 1386 Chaucer Frankl. T. 312 My lady hath my deeth y-sworn .. but thy benignytee Vpon my dedly herte haue some pitee. a 1616 Braum. & FL. Cust. Country v. iv, How does the patient? Clod. You may inquire Of more than one; for two are sick and deadly ..her health's despaired of, And in hers, his.
† b. Of or belonging to death. Obs.
1470-85 Malory Arthur XIII. xi, Not longe after that Ioseph was layd in his dedely bed. 1483 Caxron G. de la Tourcxxxv. 191 She.. became seke, and laye in her dedely bedde.

bedde.
† 3. Without life, inanimate; = DEAD a. 6. rare.
a 1225 Juliana 22 To luten dedliche schaften as 3e schulden to godd. c 1440 Secrees 132 It is swilk a secre bat vnnethis mannys brest may it vnderstonde, how may it banne be wrete in dedly skyns?

uent to good. \*\* Zagas Secrees 132 It is swilk a secre pat vaniethis mannys brest may it vaderstonde, how may it banne be wrete in dedly skyns?

4. Causing death, or fatal injury; mortal, fatal. \*\* 283 K. ÆLFRED Oros. III. viii. § 3 Forbræcon Romane heora abas. and bær deadlicne size xeforan. \*\* 289 R. GLOUC. (1724) 223 Ac ouercome vas he no3t, bey ys wounden dedlych were. \*\* 2377 CHAUCER Anel. § Arc. 28 The cause... Of my dedely adversitie. \*\* C 1330 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode 1. xxvii. (1869) 19 per is no wounde so cruelle; for with out remedye it is dedlych. \*\* 1562 WINSET Certain Tractates Wks. (1888) I. 3 Lyke... to ane schip in ane dedely storme. \*\* 1603 KNOLLES If ist. Turks\*\* (1621) 48 Every houre expecting the deadly blow of the hangman. \*\* 1768 Beattie Minste. II. xii, Tho Fortune aim her deadliest blow. \*\* 1874 Morkey Compromise (1886) 34 The narrowing and deadly effect of the daily iteration of short-sighted commonplaces.

b. As a quality of things: Having the property or capacity of causing death or fatal injury; poisonous, venomous, pestilential.

c \*\* 1360 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 361 Dedli drynke, 3if bei taken it... anoieb hem not. \*\* 1567 MAPLET Gr. Forest 57 b, The inhabitants... doe set the whole Groue on fire, and by that meanes the deadly Serpents... are driuen away. \*\* 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg.\*\* iii. 447 Dire Stepdames... mix, for deadly Draughts, the pois nous Juice. \*\* 1788 Gibbon Decl. § F. I. (1846) V. 3 The winds... from the south-west, diffuse a noxious and even deadly vapour. \*\* 1848 Darwin V. V. Nat. x. (1879) 220 Many savages... have seen... small animals killed by the musket, without being... aware how deadly an instrument it is. \*\* 1866 Treas. Bol.\*\* 1140 To camels... it is a deadly poison.

C. \*\* 5pec.\*\* In names of poisonous plants.

Deadly Carrot, the genus Thapsia of umbelliferous plants,

poison.

C. spec. In names of poisonous plants.

Deadly Carrot, the genus Thapsia of umbelliferous plants, natives of Southern Europe. Deadly Nightshade, the Atropa Belladouna (N.O.Solanacea), a rare shrub with dark purple flowers and large round black berries; the name is often popularly misapplied to the common Woody Nightshade, Solanum Dulcamara, with ovoid scarlet berries.

1578 Lyte Dodoens III. XXI. 446 Of great Nightshade, or Dwale. This noughtie and deadly plant is taken for a kinde of Solanum. The ... fresh leaues of this deadly Nightshade

may be applyed outwardly ... The fruite of this Solanum is deadly. 1774 T. WEST Antig. Furness 94 There grows the Lethal Bekan, or deadly nightshade. 1842 Penny Cycl. XXIV. 282/2 The species [of Thapsia] are mostly natives of the countries of the Mediterranean, and are known under the generic name Deadly Carrot. 1836 Pall Mall G. 27 Aug. 4/1 The plant.. popularly known as deadly nightshade in England is the woody nightshade or bitter-sweet.. The appearance of the deadly nightshade, atropa belladonna of botany and medicine, is very different.

5. Theol. Of sin . Enterline.

Theol. Of sin: Entailing spiritual death;

5. Theol. Of sin: Entailing spiritual death; mortal (opposed to venial); esp. applied to the seven chief or 'cardinal' sins: see SIN.

a 1283 Ancr. R. 56 He [David] dude preo vtnummen heaved sunnen & deadliche. 1340 HANFOLE Pr. Consc. 3362
Thir er tha hede syns that er dedely. 1340 Ayenl. O Lecherie. is on of be zeuen dyadliche zennes. Ibid. 16 Hi byeb heaved. of alle zennes, and ginninge of alle kueade, be hy dyadliche, be hy uenial. c 2400 MAUNEV. (Roxx) iii. 10 Pai say also pat fornicacion es na dedly bot a kyndely thing. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour H iij, By this synne of glotonye men falle in alle the other sixe dedely synnes. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bh. Com. Prayer, Litany, Fornicacion, and all other deadly synne. 1503 SHAKS. Meas. for M. III. 111 Sure it is no sinne, Or of the deadly seven it is the least. a 1711 KEN Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 269 The Seven curs'd deadly Sins.. Pride, Envy, Sloth, Intemp rance, Avrice, Ire, And Lust. 1819 SHELLEY Cenci IV. iii. 37 We do but that which 'twere a deadly crime To leave undone.

† D. Deadly sinner: one who commits deadly

+ b. Deadly sinner: one who commits deadly

+ b. Deadly sinner: one who commits deadly sin. Obs.

1622 Donne Serm. 1. 5 He that comes alive out of that field [a duel] comes a dead man, because he comes a deadly sinner, and he that remains dead in the field is gone to an everlasting death.

6. Aiming, or involving an aim, to kill or destroy; implacable, mortal, to the death.

1205 LAV. 8550 Pine dædliche iuan. 1230 Sir Ferumb.

1600 A leyde to be Sarsyn strokes smerte rişt als til his dedly of 1612 Agreemany 300 Throwghe envye, or dedly hate.

1823 Stanyhurst Aemeis 1. (Arb.) 17 Junoes long fostred deadlye reuengement. 2615 Fuller Worthies (1840) III.

1824 Betwixt whom and Sir Henry Berkeley was so deadly a quarrel. 1703 Rowe Fair Penit. 1. i. 206 With deadly Imprecations on her Self. 1823 Byron Br. Abydos 11. xii, Although thy Sire's my deadliest foe. 1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) II. 4 The contest. becomes sharp and deadly.

7. Resembling or suggestive of death, death-like.

8. Of colour or aspect: Pale like that of a corpse.

1835 Chaucer L. G. W. 869 Thisbe, Who koude wryte which a dedely chere Hath Tesbe now. 1840 Royen 1337 His coloure gan to chaunge into a dedely hewe. 1861 Edden Yret Nauig. II. xix. 50 If (the Sunnel shew yealowe or deadly, tempest is like to folow. 1840 Shark. 2001 Edden 1970. You of Arc 289 By the flush'd cheek. And by the deadly paleness which ensued. 1803 Med. Yrul. x. 152 In consequence of the. deadly look of the child.

b. Death-like in unconsciousness or physical prostration.

D. Death-like in unconsciousness of physical prostration.

1548 Hall Chron. 56 The Normans hearyng of the kynges arrival wer sodenly striken with a deadly feare.

1562 Winger Cert. Tractates i. Wis. 1888 I. 6. Quhat deidly sleis is this that hes oppressit jow? 1567 Salmon Syn. Med. III. xxii. 413 Narcotick, causing deadly sleep.

1853 Lytton My Novel XI. vii, A deadly faintness seized her.

C. Death-like in darkness, gloom, dullness, cilence atc.

C. Death-like in darkness, gloom, dullness, silence, etc.

a 1300 Cursor M. 17881 (Gött.) De folk in dedeli mirknes stadd. 1309 More Conf. agst. Trib. 11. Wks. 1171/1 Continual fatigacion woulde make it [the mind]dull and deadlye. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio 20 There was such a deadlie silence in the porte. 1605 Shaks. Lear v. iii. 290 All's cheerlesse, darke, and deadly. 1638 Rouse Heav. Univ. (1702) 166 Sitting in darkness and a deadly shadow.

8. Excessive, 'terrible', 'awful'. colloq. 1660 Privs Diary 1 Nov., A deadly drinker he is, and grown exceedingly fat. 1660 Ibid. 7 Dec., So to the Privy Seale where I signed a deadly number of pardons. 1745 Mrs. Drlany Life & Corr. (1861) II. 382 It has been a deadly while I have taken to answer your kind letter. 1773 Goldsm. Sloops to Cong. 1. ii, You're come a deadly deal wrong! 1843 CARVLE Past & Pr. (1883) 281 Why such deadly haste to make money? 1847 J. Wilson Chr. North (1857) I. 146 The quantity of corn that a few sparrows can eat ... cannot be very deadly.

9. Comb., as deadly-dinted, -handed, -headed,

De comb., as deadly-dinted, -handed, -headed, -like adjs.; deadly-lively a., combining dullness and liveliness, lively in a gloomy and depressing way (colloq.); hence deadly-liveliness.

1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI, v. ii. 9 The deadly handed Clifford slew my Steed.

1596 FITZ-GEFFREY Sir F. Drake (1881) 51
An hundred deadlie-dinted staves. 1590 RUTHERFORD Lett.

(1862) I. 55 She is in a most dangerous and deadly-like condition.

1838 DICKENS Nich. Nich. Nich. Xii, Even her black dress assumed something of a deadly-lively air from the jaunty style in which it was worn.

1862 MRS. OLIPHANT in Macm.

Mae. XLIII. 492 He was taken to Mentone. to the deadly-liveliness ... and invalid surroundings of that shelter of the suffering.

1893 Spectator 12 Dec. 855 The deadly-liveliness of flippant and forced humour.

Deadly (de'dli), adv. Forms: I déadlice,

or nippant and forced humour.

Deadly (de dli), adv. Forms: I déadlice, 3-4 deadliche, 4 dyadliche, dedlyk, 4-6 dedely, 5 dedly, 6 deedly, Sr. deidly, 7 deadlie, 6-deadly. [OE. déadlice, f. déad DEAD: see -LY 2.]

† 1. In a way that causes death; mortally, fatally;

to death. Obs.

cross Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker 436/8 Loctaliter, deadlice.

21330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 33 He wonded be Kyng dedely fulle sore.

cross Chron. (1810) 33 He wonded be Kyng dedely fulle sore.

cross T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. xiv. (1634) 71 They are wounded, but not deadly.

2627 MAY Lucan IX. (1431) 21 The snakes bite deadly, fatall are their

teeth. c 1879 Roxb. Ball. VI. 147 Killing Beauty .. Be no more so deadly Cruel. 1816 Byron Ch. Har. III. xxix, When shower'd The death-bolts deadliest.

† b. Theol. In a way that entails spiritual death;

† b. Theol. In a way that entails spiritual death; mortally: see DEADLY a. 5. Obs.

a 1384 Ancr. R. 58 3ifhe is ivonded so bethe suneque deadliche. 1340 Ayenb. 223 Ine oper cas me may zeneqi, oper liqtliche, oper dyadliche. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 10 pai say we synne dedly in bat we schaue oure berdes. 1503 HAWES Examp. Virt. xiii. 273 A dongeon longe and wyde Made for theym that do synne dedely. 1579 Towson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 112/2 To see those men, which were as it were Angels of God, fall: yea, & that deadly.

† 2. Implacably, mortally; to the death. Obs. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 2644 Sheo louede mykelpe slayup troper, & dedlyk [v.r. dedly] hated sche pat oper. 1393 Gower Comp. I. 332 Thus hate I dedly thick vice. 1579 LVILY Emphases (Arb.) 95, I haue heard that women either loue entirely or hate deadly. 1550 S. CLARKE Eccl. Hist.

1. (1054) 44 The spitefull Devil deadly pursuing him.

3. In a manner resembling or suggesting death; as if dead; without animation.

a 1300 Cursor M. 18155 (Cott.) Paa waful wras sa dedli dim. All lighted be low become were him.

8. In a manner recommendation.

a 1300 Christoff without animation.

a 1300 Christoff M. 18155 (Cott.) Daa waful wras sa dedli dim,
All lighted be lem bat come wit him. c 1430 Pilgr. Ly.

Manhode 1. Exxix. (1869) 30 Al dedliche [lout mornement]
he answerde hire. 1594 SHARS. Rich. III, III. vii. 26 They
... Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. 1633 P.
FLETCHER Purple Isl. vii. (R.), How comes it then, that in
so near decay We deadly sleep in deep security? 1865
DICKENS Mul. Fr. L. i, Seeming to turn deadly faint.

A To a fatal or extreme degree; 'mortally',

4. To a fatal or extreme degree; 'mortally', 'to death'; extremely, excessively. colloq.

[a 1300 Cursor M. 1725 (Cott.), I bat es sa dedli dill.]
1869 PUTERNAM Eng. Possis in II. xviii. (Arb.) 205 He... did
...deadly belie the matter by his description. 1891 Spenser
Virg. Gnat 446 Judgement seates, whose Iudge is deadlie
dred. 1668 Mirkor Fr. Dict. s.v. Slow, He is deadly slow,
il est furicusement long. 1703 Rowe Ulyss. Epil. 31 These
Cups are pretty, but they're deadly dear. 1809 Scort Let.
to Southey 14 Jan. in Lockhart, In this deadly cold weather.
1865 Trollope Bellom Est. ix. 102 It is so deadly dull.
1866 Miss. Stowe Poganue P. xiii, We were deadly tired.
5. In a dead manner; like a dead thing. rare.
1851 G. Pettie It. Guazzo's Civ. Conv. II. (1586) 50 To
fall deadlie to the grounde, as a bodie without breath.
1864 Mozley Ess. (1878) II. 126 There is a belief in the
Bible which is mere Bibliolatry, and .. rests deadly in a mere
book.

† **Dea dman.** Obs. = Dead man: formerly written and pronounced as one word. (Cf. BLIND-

Written and pronounced as one word. (Cl. BLRI)MAN.) Obs. exc. in names, as Deadman's Walk.
a 1300 Cursor M. 11504 (Cott.) A smerl o selecuth bitturnes,
bat dedman cors wit smerld es. c 1440 Gesta Rom. lxx. 387
(Add. MS.) Atte derige of a dedeman that laye on the bere.
18512 SHAKS. Cymb. v. iii. 12 The strait passe was damm'd
With deadmen.

**Dead man** is used in various fig. applications

and combinations; chiefly in pl.

1. pl. (dead men.) Empty bottles (at a drinking-

1. pl. (dead men.) Empty bottles (at a drinkingbout, etc.). slang or colloq.

z 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Dead-men, empty Pots or bottles on a Tavern-table. 1728 Swift Politic Convers. 188 Let him carry off the dead Men, as we say in the army meaning the empty bottles). 1885 C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy I. 151 The wine bin surrounded by a regiment of dead men. 1851 Thackeray Eng. Hun. iii. 118/06/244 Fresh bottles were brought; the 'dead men'. removed.

2. slang. (See quot. 1873.)

1764 Low Life 40 Journeymen Bakers... are casting up what Dead-Men they cheated their Masters of the past Week. 1819 Moore Tom Crib's Mem. 16 (Farmer) Dead-men are bakers, so called from the loaves falsely charged to their master's customers. 1873 Slang Dict., Dead-man, a baker. Properly speaking, it is an extra loaf smuggled into the basket by the man who carries it out, to the loss of the master. Sometimes the dead-man is charged to a customer, though never delivered.

3. Cards. A dummy at whist.

the master. Sometimes the dead-man is charged to a customer, though never delivered.

3. Cards. A dummy at whist.

1766 MACKENZIE in The Lounger No. 79 P 13 As if one should..sit down with three dead men at whist.

4. Naut. (pl.) 'The reef or gasket-cnds carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled, instead of being tucked in' (Adm. Smyth).

Dead men's bells. A local name in Scotland for the Foxglove, Digitalis purpurea.

1848 W. Gardiner Flora Forfarshire 139 It is known to the peasantry by the name of 'dead men's bells'. 1853 G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bord. 157.

† Dead man's (men's) eye(s. Naut. Obs.

DEAD-EYE.

1466 Mann. 4 Housek. Exp. 214 A bolt for the stemme,

= DEAD-EYE.

1466 Mann. 7, Househ. Exp. 214 A bolt for the stemme, also the closynge of dedemen yen. 1598 Florio, Morto... a pullie in a ship called the dead man he. 1626 CAFT. SHITH Accid. Yng. Seamen 15 Pullies, blockes, shiuers and dead mens eyes. 1708 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Dead-mens Eyes (in a Ship), a kind of little Blocks, or Pulleys, having many Holes, but no Shivers; wherein run small Ropes.

Dead man's (men's) fing (s.

1. A local name for various species of Orchis, properly those with palmate tubers, as O. maculata and latifolia; in Shaks. prob. the Early Purple Orchis, O. mascula. Also applied to Arum ma-

Orchis, O. mascula. Also applied to Arum maculatum, Lotus corniculatus, and Alopecurus pra-tensis. (Britten & Holland.)

Tensis. (Britten & Holland.)

1608 Shaks. Ham. IV. vii. 173 Long Purples... our cold Maids doe Dead Mens Fingers call them. 1853 G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bord. 193 Orchis latifolia. The root, from its shape, is sometimes called ... Dead-men's-fingers.

2. The zoophyte Alcyonium digitatum: = next I.

1866 Dallas Nat. Hist. Anim. Kingd. 54. 1865 Gosse Year at Shore 73. 1878 Dana Corals 83.

3. The finger-like divisions of the branchia or

gills in a lobster or crab.

1806-7 J. Berespord Miseries Hum. Life (1826) 1x. xlv,
In eating lobster—getting.. half a dozen of the dead man's
fingers into your mouth.

Dead man's hand.

1. A zoophyte, Alcyonium digitatum, forming

1. A zoophyte, Alcyonium digitatum, forming lobed fleshy masses: see Alcyonium.

1755 J. Ellis Corallines 33 Dead Man's Hand or Dead Man's Toes. This extraordinary Sea-production is indebted for the English name to the Fishermen, who often take it up in their Nets, when they are trawling for flat Fish. 1756 Schlosser in Phil. Trans. XLIX. 450 The alcyonium. commonly called dead-man's hand.

2. a. A local name for Orchis maculata and

O. mascula (cf. prec. 1). b. Also for 'Nephrodium Filix-mas, and some other ferns, from the appearance of the young fronds before they begin to open, resembling a closed fist. C. Also for the seaweed Tangle, Laminaria digitata. (Britten & Holl.)

1853 G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bord. 193 Orchis maculata. Dead-man's hand.

1863 G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord. 193 Uruns machala. Dead-man's-hand.
+ Dead man's head. Obs. A 'death's head';

a skull or figure of a skull.

1557 Bury Wills (Camden) 146 My ringe with the dead nanes head. 1565 J. HEWOOD Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 66, I neuer meete the at fleshe nor at fishe, But I haue sure a deade mans head in my dishe.

Dead man's thumb.

Dead man's thumb.

1. A local name for Orchis mascula, from the shape of the tubers. (Cf. Dead Man's Finger 1.)
1652 Roxb. Ballads (Britten & Holland). Each flower...
Such as within the meddowes grew, As dead man's thumbs and harebell blew [v.r. an hearb all blew]. 1853 G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bord. 193 From the colour and shape of the tuber the plant is called Dead-man's thumb; and children tell one another, with mysterious awe, that the root was once the thumb of some unburied murderer.

2. = Dead Man's Hand I.

1863 G. Rows in [ntt]]. Observ. Sept. 84 The swelling

tell one another, with mysterious awe, that the root was once the thumb of some unburied murderer.

2. = IDRAD MAN'S HAND I.
1863 G. Rowe in Intell. Observ. Sept. 84 The swelling lobes of the dead man's thumb.
† Dead man's toes. Obs. = prec. 2.
1755 [see DEAD MAN'S HAND I]. 1765 J. ELLIS Nat. Hist. Zoophyles 33 Round white eggs, like those described in the Alcyonium digitatum or Dead Man's Toes.

Deadness (de dnès). The condition or quality of being dead, in various senses: 1. lit.
1607 TOESELL Fonry. Beasts (1673) 481 To Pluto and to the Earth, they sacrificed black Sheep or Lambs, in token of deadnesse. a 1716 South Serm. VII. i. (R.), Cursing it (the barren fig-tree) to deadness with a word. 1764 Woolcomb in Phil. Trans. LX. 97 A numbness and deadness of his little.. finger. 1861 Miss Yonge Lads & Lasses ii. 95 The man that.. gets the creeping deadness of Saraes wombe.
2. fig.
1612 Bible Rom. iv. 19 The deadness of Saraes wombe.
2. fig.
162 Boyd Zion's Flowers (1855) 121 They Have bloodlesse cheekes, and deadnesse in their eyes. a 1669 Preston Saints Dally Exert. (1620 74 What is a man to doe when hee findes a great indisposition to prayer.. a dulnesse, and deadnesse in him. 1642 Prittion in Clarendon Hist. Reb. (1843) 165/2 By the deadness of trade. 1738 Wisley Wks. (1879) I. 162 Hence my deadness and wanderings in public prayer. 1746 Br. G. LAVINGTON Enthus. Methodists (1754) II. 55 Spiritual Desertions, inward Deadnesses. 1883 H. Drummond Nat. Law in Spir. W. v. (1884) 160 The spiritual deadness of humanity.

b. The state of being dead to something.
1748 Wislew Amxw. Ch. 7 Your Deadness to the World.
1766 MAD. D'Arblay Diary 17 Sept., The deadness of the whole Court to talents and genius. 1828 Bushnell Nat. 4.

Supernat. xiv, Deadness to God and all holy things.

3. Want of some characteristic physical quality; absence of lustre or colour, dullness; want of taste; flatness, insipidity, etc.
1707-16 J. Morimes (J.), Deadness or flatness in cyder.

absence of lustre or colour, dullness; want of taste; flatness, insipidity, etc.

1707-16 J. MORTIMER (J.). Deadness or flatness in cyder.

1708 SARAH FIELDING Ophelia I. xix, I had perceived..deadness in the best complexions.

Dead-nettle (de'd<sub>1</sub>ne:t'l). See also DEANETTLE. The English name for plants of the genus Lamium (N.O. Labiatæ), having leaves like those of a nettle, but which do not sting; esp. L. album White Dead-nettle, and L. purpureum Red Deadnettle; also applied to L. Galeobdolon (G. luteum) Yellow Dead-nettle or Archangel. and occasionally

nettle; also applied to L. Galeobdolon (C. luleum) Yellow Dead-nettle or Archangel, and occasionally to species of Slachys or other labiates.

1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. XVII. cxciii. (1495) 730 Of netles is dowble kynde, one brennyth and bytyth, and another manere hyghte the deed nettyll or the blynde nettyll.

1378 Lyte Dodoens I. lxxxviii. 130 There be two kindes of Dead Nettel. The one. smelleth but little, the other. hath a strong and stinking sauour. 1794 Martyn Roussan's Bot. iv. 43 The white dead-nettle. has no affinity with nettles.. except in the shape of the leaves. 1879 Lubbock Sci. Lect. i. x The Common White Deadnettle.

Dead Oil: see Dhad D. 2.

Dead oil: see DEAD D. 2.

Dead oil: see DEAD D. 2.

† Dead palsy, dea'd-pa:lsy. Obs. [DEAD a. 2a.] Palsy producing complete insensibility or immobility of the part affected.

1500 CONSTABLE SORM. III. vii, Dead-palsey sicke of all my chiefest parts. 1645 FULLER Holy & Prof. State v. vi. 382 Now our Atheist hath a dead palsey, is past all sense. 1607 R. PEIRE Bath Mem. 1. iv. 50 The Humanyia, or half stroke (vulgarly call'd the Dead Palsie, or Palsie of one Side. 1702 Perys Corr. 405 About three weeks since. Sir R. Dutton was struck with the dead-palsy on his left side. He has recovered the motion, though not the use, of his hand and foot. 1712 AREUTHON 7604 Bull III. x, Frog was seized with a dead palsy in the tongue. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN Sidney Bidniph III. 217.

† Dead pay. Obs. [Cf. F. morte-paye.]

1. Pay continued to a soldier, etc. no longer in

1. Pay continued to a soldier, etc. no longer in active service; a soldier receiving such pay. 1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. Turkie iii. iv. 76 b, When these men..can serve no longer in the warres. they are sent as. keepers of castles and towns, whom we do al dead payes. 5512 Corga., Morte-payes, Dead-payes; Souldiers in ordinarie pay, for the gard of a fortresse, or frontier Towne, during their lines. 1685 F. Spence House of Medici 339 The citizens and Dead-payes nabb'd the French at unawares. 1686 Lond. Gas. No. 2196/1 Janisaries. that being Superannuated..receive a dead Pay of so much a day.

2. Pay continued in the name of a soldier or

2. Pay continued in the name of a soldier or sailor actually dead or discharged, and appropriated by the officer; a person in whose name such pay is drawn. (Cf. dead-share in DEAD D. 2.)

1565 CALPHILL Annu. Treat. Crosse (1846) 62 Like a coverous Captain will needs indent for a dead pay. 1567 Br. HALL Gl. Impostor Wks. 507 Like to some vnlaithfull captaine that hath. filled his purse with dead payes, and made to the number of his companies with borrowed men. 1639 MASSINGER Unnat. Combat IV. II, O you commanders That, like me, have no dead pays, nor can cozen The commissary at a muster. 1663 Perrs Diary 13 Oct., The King.. mustering the Guards the other day himself. found reason to dislike their condition. Infiding so many absent men, or dead pays. 1867 SNYTH Sailor's Worlds., Dead-pay, that given formerly in shares, or for names borne, but for which no one appears.

**Dea d-point, dead point.** Mech. [Dead a. IV.] That position of a crank at which it is in a direct line with the connecting-rod, and at which therefore the force exerted tends to thrust or pull

instead of turning the crank.

1830 KATER & LARDN. Mech. xviii. 254 The cranks are so placed that when either is at its dead point, the other is in its most favourable position. 1875 R. F. MARTIN IT. //avres/winding Mach. 72 One piston is on the dead point, and, therefore, the other one alone must turn the engine round.

**Dead reckoning.** Naut. [Dead a. V.] The estimation of a ship's position from the distance run by the log and the courses steered by the compass, with corrections for current, leeway, etc., but without astronomical observations. Hence dead LATITUDE (q. v.), that computed by dead reckon-

LATITUDE (Q. V.), that compared ing.

1613 M. Ridley Magn. Bodies 147 Keeping a true, not a dead reckoning of his course. 1760 PEMBERTON in Phil. Trans. L1. 911 The latitude exhibited by the dead reckoning of the ship. 1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast xxxii. 124 We had drifted too much to allow of our dead reckoning being anywhere near the mark. 1850 Nature 3 Sept. The log, which for the first time enabled the mariner to carry out his dead-reckoning with confidence, is first described in Bourne's Regiment for the Sea', which was published in 1577. fig. 1868 Lowell Witchens Prose Wks. 1850 II. 372 The mind, when it sails by dead reckoning. will sometimes bring up in strange latitudes.

Thead Bes. [transl. L. mare mortuum, Gr.

up in strange latitudes.

Dead Sea. [transl. L. mare mortuum, Gr. ή νεκρά βάλασα (Aristotle). By the Greeks and Romans the same name was given also to the Arctic Ocean in the North of Europe: ? as devoid of the presence of life, or of motion, currents, etc.]

of the presence of life, or of motion, currents, etc.] The lake or inland sea in the south of Palestine, into which the Jordan flows; it has no outlet, and its waters are intensely salt and bitter.

c 1280 Genesis & Exod. 1123 De swarte flum, de dede se. C 1285 Genesis & Exod. 1123 De swarte flum, de dede se. C 1285 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1020 Per faure citees wern set, nov is a see called, Pat ay is droup and dym, and ded in hit kynde, Blo, blubrande, and blak. Forby be derk dede see hit is demed. 1287 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) I. 105 (Mäll.) Iudea...hab in pe soupe side pe dede Se. 1259 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 144 It is also called the dead sea, because the water moveth not. nether can. any fishe live there. 1885 J. Neal Bro. Yosatkan II. 350 Deader than the dead-sea itself.

the dead-sea itself.

b. attrib., as in Dead Sea apple, Dead Sea Fruit = Apple of Sodom: see APPLE 3.

1868 Miss Brandon (title), Dead Sea Fruit. 1869 Eng. Mech. 24 Dec. 354/1 Dead Sea apples, Sodom apples, or mar eoccasionally imported from Bussorah. 1883 The Garden 1 Apr. 220/1 The Asclepias above alluded to is what has been called the Dead Sea Fruit. 1883 L. WINGFIELD A. Rowe III. vi. 119 The baked meats were Dead Sea fruit, and stuck in her throat.

Dead get - see Sym ch.

Dead set : see SET ch

Dead-thraw (-throw), Sc. ff. DEATH-THROE. Dea d-tongue. A name for the umbelliferous plant Enanthe crocata, from its paralysing effect

plant Enanthe crocata, from its paralysing effect on the organs of speech.

x688 T. Lawson Let. in Ray's Corr. (1848) 205 Enanthe Cients-facie. about Kendal and Hiltondale, Westmoreland, where it is commonly called Dead Tongue. 1746 Warson in Phil. Trans. XLIV. 233 This Oenanthe in Cumberland, where the Country-People call it Dead Tongue. 1878 Cumbrid. Gloss., Deed tongue, the water hemlock or dropwort plant, Enanthe crocata.

Dead water, dead-water. [Dran a. 22]

1. Water without any current; still water. 1801 T. H[ALB] Acc. New Invent. 122 Its broad side lying to the Wind in dead water. 1874 Burnann My Time xxii. 1879 We pulled in. and made for a quiet nook in dead-water attrib. 1792 J. Phillips Hist. Inland Navig. Add. (1795) 20 The advantages of a dead-water navigation.

2. Naut. The eddy water just behind the stern of a ship under way.

a ship under way.

1607 CAPT. Smith Scaman's Gram. ix. 42 Dead water is

the Eddie water followes the sterne of the ship, not passing away so quickly as that slides by her sides. cx840 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 114 Vessels with a round buttock have but little or no dead-water.

3. The stillest state of the tide, when the rise and fall are at a minimum; the neap tide. (Cf.

DEAD a. 27.)

1361 EDEN Arte Nauig. 11. xviii. 50 Whiche the Mariners call nepe tydes. .dead waters, or lowe fluddes.

Dead weight, dea'd-weight. [DEAD a.

1. The heavy unrelieved weight of an inert body.

1. The heavy unrelieved weight of an inert body. (lit. and fig.)

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1. The heavy line fig. (lit. and fig.)

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1. The heavy line

per cent.

2. A heavy inert weight; fig. a heavy weight or burden pressing with unrelieved force upon a per-

2. A heavy inert weight; fig. a heavy weight or burden pressing with unrelieved force upon a person, institution, etc.

1721 De For Mem. Cavalier (1840) 282 The Scots..were always the dead weight upon the king's affairs. 1785 C. Thomas in Med. Commun. II. 79 A lump or dead weight, as he termed it, in his inside. 1792 A. Young Trav. France. 173 His character is a dead weight upon him. 1822 HAZ-LITT Table-1., Convers. of Lords (1852) 242 We not only deter the student from the attempt, but lay a dead-weight upon the imagination. 1876 F. E. TraoLlore Charming Fellow III. xviii. 220 It was extremely exhilarating... to find himself free... of the dead weight of debt.

† 3. 'A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to Government on account of the halfpay and pensions of the retired officers of the Army and Navy' (Simmonds Dict. Trade). Obs.

The debt was paid off by an annuity which ceased in 1867, 1823 COBETT Rur. Rides (1885) I. 320 The six hundred millions of Debt and the hundred and fifty millions of deadweight. 1826 J. Hunk in Hansard XVI. 184-5 The year 1822, when Mr. Vansittart brought before parliament the notable expedient to pay for the dead-weight.. The country were induced to believe, that in forty-four years the whole of the dead-weight would be annihilated by the gradual decrement, by death, of the persons to whom the allowances out of it were payable. 1827 Grestl. Mag. XCVII. 11. 13 Placed on the superannuation or dead weight list.

Dead weill, dead-down into a proven stream to

Dead well, dea'd-we'll. [DEAD a. 15, 22.] 1. A well dug down into a porous stratum, to carry off surface or refuse water: called also absorbing well, dumb well. Cf. dead-hole DRAD a. D. 2).

1852-61 Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. 1. 5 In some parts of England absorbing wells are known under the name of dead wells. 1875 URE Dict. Arts II. 10 Dead wells, wells which are made to carry off refuse waters.

2. A 'well' or excavation into which the weights of a large clock descend

2. A 'Well of Each of a large clock descend.

2867 Muscrave Nooks & Corners Old Fr. I. 261 A 'dead well of some twenty feet depth, which used to receive the descending weights of a great clock.

descending weights of a great clock.

Dead wood, dea'd-wood.

1. Wood dead upon the tree; the dead branches of fruit-trees, or the like; hence fig.

To get, have, possess the dead-wood (U.S. slang); to have one at a disadvantage, secure the advantage.

1878 C. King Monatain Sierra New. x. 211 He considered himself to possess the 'dead-wood'.

2. Naut. Solid blocks of timber fastened just above the keel at each end of the ship, to strengthen those parts. those parts.

Parts.

1727-52 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Ship (Plate), The rising or Dead Wood, 1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780), It determines the heighth of the dead-wood, afore and abaft.

1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 187/2 The deadwood, stemson, and other strengthenium.

termines the heighth of the dead-wood, afore and abaft.

1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 187/2 The deadwood, stemson, and other strengthenings.

attrib. 1792 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts X. 225 To draw the Kelson and dead-wood bolts out. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Dead-wood knees, the upper foremost and aftermost pieces of dead wood.

Dea'd-work, dead work.

† 1. Naut. (See quots.) Obs.

1863 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Tran. xxi. 75 Together with all the dead works, as the cabins and galleries without.

1765 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780), Dead-work, all that part of a ship which is above water when she is laden.

1853 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 154 Supernatant part of the skip, that part which, when afloat, is above the water; anciently expressed by the name of dead-work.

2. Minsing. Work not directly productive, but done in preparation for future work.

1863 R. B. Smyth Goldfields of Victoria 600 Dead-work, the opening up or preparatory work for mining by sinking shalts and winzes, driving levels and cross-cuts.

1872 RAYMOND Statist. Mines 60 They will. save the expense of timbering, and much 'dead work' in prospecting.

3. Work in hand, not finished.

1888 Chicago Inter-Ocean (Farmer), To-night the joint

1888 Chicago Inter-Ocean (Farmer), To-night the joint

committee issued a circular commanding the men to quit everything but dead work. [180x Daily News 23 May 6/5 (Tailors' Strike) Another man declared . . that they should refuse to touch any of their 'dead' (i. e., work in hand) until the strike was over.]

Deady (de'di). slang. A name for gin, or for particles even like of sin

Deady (de'di). stang. A name for gin, or for a particular quality of gin.

[So called app. from the name of the distiller. The London Directory for 1812 has D. Deady, Distiller and Brandymerchant, Sol's Row, Tottenham Court Rd.]

[1812 Sporting Mag. XXXIX. 138 At a public house where Sam had been copiously sipping Deady's max.] 1813

T. Moore Tom Crit's Mem. Congress App., To quaff Our Deady o'er some State Affairs. a 1843 Souther Doctor Interchapter xvi. (D.). Some of the whole-hoggery in the House of Commons he would designate by Deady, or Wet and Heavy; some by weak tea, others by Blue-Ruin.

De-agrata: see De- H. I.

De-aerate: see DE- II. 1.

Deaf (def), a. Forms: 1-3 deaf, Orm. deef, Deaf (def), a. Forms: 1-3 deaf, Orm. deef, (2-3 pl. deaue), 3-6 def, (3-5 pl. deaue, 4 Ayenb. dyaf, dyaue, dyeaue). 4-5 deef(f, pl. deaue), 4-6 defe, (deff(e, 5 deif, deyf(fe), 6 deefe, deaffe, (Sc. deif(f), 6-7 deafe, 7- deaf. [A Common Teutonic adj.: OE. déaf = OFris. dâf (WFris. doaf), OS. dôf (MDu., Du., MLG. doof (v), LG. dôf), OHG. toup (b), (MHG. toup, Ger. taub), ON. daufr (Sw. döf, Da. döv), Goth. daufs (b): -OTeut daufo-oz, from an ablaut stem deuv., dauv., duv., pre-Teut. dheubh., to be dull or obtuse of perceppre-Teut. dheubh-, to be dull or obtuse of perception: cf. Goth. afdaubnan to grow dull or obtuse, also Gr.  $\tau\nu\phi\lambda\delta s$  (: $-\theta\nu\phi$ -) blind. The original diphthong remains in north. dial.; in standard Eng. the vowel was long until the modern period, and so late as 1717-8 it was rimed with relief by Prior and Watts: the propagation ( $d\tau$ ) is still

Eng. the vowel was long until the modern period, and so late as 1717-8 it was rimed with relief by Prior and Watts; the pronunciation (dif) is still widely diffused dialectally, and in the United States. In many Eng. dialects the ea is still diphthongal, decaf.]

1. Lacking, or defective in, the sense of hearing. Casy Vers. Pauler xxxviii[11,45 we swe deaf ic ne gelherde]. Caso Trin. Coll. Hom. 129 Alse to deue men. Caso Onsin 15500 Dumbe menn & date. a xasg St. Marher. 20 Noder dumbe ne deaf. Casde Chaucra Prol. 446 But she was somdel deef [v.r. def, defe] and pat was scathe. 1398 Transa Barth. De P. R. xvii. claxxviii. (14,49) 720 Vynegre helpith deyf eeres. Caso Promp. Parv. 115 Deffe, surdus. 1398 Starkey England 212 As you wold tel a tale to a deffe man. 1605 Shaks. 741. C. 1. ii. 213 Come on my right hand, for this eare is deafe. 2727 Prior Alma II. 366 Till death shall bring the kind relief. We must be patient, or be deaf. 1718 Watts Pz. cxxxv. 7 Blind are their eyes, their ears are deaf [rime relief]. 1818 Scott Hrt. Midl. xxxv. You know our good Lady Suffolk is a little deaf. 2871 B. Tavlor Faust (1875) II. 1. i. 5 In the rocks beneath the leaf, If it strikes you, you are deaf.

b. absol., esp. in pl. the deaf, deaf people. Casoo Ags. Gosp. Matt. xi. 5 Blinde zeseob. deafe gehyrab. Casoo Vices 4 Virtnes (1888) 75 be blinde, 5e dumbe, 5e deaue, 5e halte. 21300 Cursor M. 13107 (Cott.) Pe def has hering, blind has sight. 1611 Bisse Jua. 2xxv. 5 Then. the eares of the deafe shalbe vnstopped. 1855 Browning Master Hugues xxvi, Who thinks Hugues wrote for the deaf?. try again; what's the clef?

C. fig. said of things.

a 1000 Tuliana 150 Pat ic.. dumbum and deafum deofolxieldum. gaful onhate. 1869 Shaks. Mach. v. i. 81 Infected mindes To their deafe pillowes will discharge their secrets. 1861 Shelley Prometh. Unb. 1. 29 Have its deaf waves not heard my agony?

d. Proverbial phrases. As deaf as an adder or a deafe.

the state of the s

won't hear. (Dealness is attributed in the Bible, Ps. lviii. 5, to the adder (= pethen the asp); cf. the name deaf-adder in 7.)
[a 1400-50 Alexander 4747 Dom as a dore-nayle & defe was he bathe.] 1851 CROWLEY Pleas. 4 Pais 93 Ye deafe dorepostis, coulde ye not heare? 1851 J. Hrywood Prov. 4 Epigr. (1867) 143 Who is so deafe, us he that will not heare. 1868 Breton Mis. Mavillia Wks. (Grosart) 49 (D.) He is as deafe as a doore-nayle (say we). a 1863 URQUHART Kabelais III. XXXIV, He was as deaf as a Door-nail. 1824 Brettham Bk. of Fallacies Wks. 1843 II. 412 None are so completely deaf as those who will not hear. a 1843 Hood Tale of Trumpet iv, She was deaf as a post .. And as deaf as twenty similes more, Including the adder, that deafest of snakes.

snakes.
[c 885 Vesp. Ps. lvii. 4 (5) Swe nedran deafe. 1535 COVERD. ibid., Like the deaf Adder that stoppeth hir eares.] e. Deaf and dumb: also used absol. (= DEAF-MUTE) and thence attrib., as 'a deaf-and-dumb alphabet'.

alphabet?.
a1225 Ancr. R. 108 Ich heold me al stille .. ase dumbe & deaf ded bet naueo non onswere. c1400 Destr. Troy 4281 Dof it defe were & doumbe, dede as a ston. 1625 SIR J. STRADLING Divine Poems III. xivi. 96 The deaf-and-dumbe he made to heare and speake. 1669 HOLDER Elem. Speech App. 114 Now as to the most general case of those who are deaf and dumb, I say they are dumb by consequence from their deafness. 1774 JOHNSON West. Isl. Wks. X. 520 There is .. in Edinburgh .. a college of the deaf and dumb. 1865 TYLOR Early Hist. Man. ii. 17 The real deaf-and-dumb language of signs.

£. In restricted sense: Insensible to certain kinds of sounds, musical rhythm, etc.

of sounds, musical rhythm, etc.

1784 Cowper Task vi. 646 Deaf as the dead to harmony.
1866 TYNDALL Glac. 1. xxiii. 167 A world of sounds to which
that been before quite deaf. 1870 Lowell Study Wind.
(1886) 241 His remarks upon versification are .. instructive
to whoever is not rhythm-deaf.

2. fig. Not giving ear; unwilling to hear or heed, nattentive. Const. to (+ at). Phrase. to turn a inattentive.

inattentive. Const. to († at). Phrase, to turn a deaf ear (to).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7220 Hii beb deue & blinde iwys, bat hii nolleb non god byng yhure ne yse. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. XII. 61 For god is def now a dayes and deyneb nouht ous to huyre. 1240 HYLTON SCALA Perf. (W. de W. 1494) II. xxii, Make deef ere to hem as though bou herde hem not. 1348 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. iii. 30 Mankinde was in a manner deaffe at the law of nature. 1607 SHANS. Timon I. ii. 257 Oh that mens eares should be To Counsell deafe, but not to Flatterie. 1653 JENNINGS Elize 100 The reason that hath caused...your pitty to be deaf at my prayers. 1710-11 SWIFT Frul. Stella 7 Feb., I was deaf to all intreaties. 1796 BUNNS Duncan Gray, Duncan fleech'd and Duncan pray'd; Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig. 1838 Thist. WALL Greece II. xiii. 167 They were deaf to his summons. 1897 R. N. Carev Uncle Max xxvi. 207, I prudently turned a deaf ear to this question.

+ 3. Dull, stupid; absurd. Obs.

a deat ear to this question.

† 3. Dull, stupid; absurd. Obs.

2140 Promp. Parv. 116 Deffe, or dulle (K. defte, H. P. deft), obtusus, agrestis. 148a in Eng. Gilds (1870) 315 Tailors', Exeter, Callenge hym knaffe, or horson, or deffe, or any yoder mysname. 154x R. Corland Galgar's Terapentyhe 2 Biv b, Otherwyse it shulde be a deafe thynge that ye thynge whiche is no more beynge shulde requyre curacyon.

A. Numb. without especiation. Obs. care.

+4. Numb, without sensation. Obs. rare.

+4. Numb, without sensation. Obs. rare.
13. L. Andrew Noble Lyfe III. xcii. in Badees Bk. 239
Torpido is a fisshe, but who-so handeleth hym shalbe lame & defe of lymmes, that he shall fele no thyng.
+5. Of sounds: So dull as to be hardly or indistinctly heard; muffled. Obs. [Cf. F. bruit sourd.]
1612 Shelton Qnix. I. III. vi. 156 The deaf and confused Trembling of these Trees. 1647 W. Browne Polex. II. 106
Assoone as Almanzor had made an end, there was a deafe noise among all the assembly. 1700 Dryden Fables, Melager & Atal. 221 A deaf murmur through the squadron went. — Ovid's Met. XII. 72 Nor silence is within, nor voice express, But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease.

8. I seking its essential character or quality:

went. — Orid's Met. XII. 72 Nor suence is within, nor voice express, But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease.

6. Lacking its essential character or quality; hollow, empty, barren, unproductive; insipid. Cf. deaf nettle in 7. Now chiefly dial.

c897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. lii. 411 Unzefynde com ...000 deaf. 14... Closs. in Wr.-Wülcker 718/36 Hee sunt par'es fructsum. Hoc nauci. dese. 1528 HULDET, Deasser of the deaf as that whyche hath no sauoure, surdns. 1633 D. Roches Treat. Sacraments 1. 180 Tremble yow for your sitting so long upon the divels dease egges. 1788 Marshall Yorkih. Gioss., Deaf, blasted, or barren; as a deaf ear of corn, or a deaf nut. 1893 Cumbrid. Gloss., Deef, Decaf... Applied to corn, it means light grain; and to land, weak and unproductive. 1883 Standard 27 Aug. 6/4 The grain is bulky, the ears are large. although a sew here and there are 'deaf'. 1888 W. Somerset Word-bb. Deaf. papied to any kind of fruit or seed enclosed in a shell or husk, which when opened is barren.

b. Deaf nut: one with no kernel; used fig. for something hollow, worthless, or unsubstantial.

b. Deaf nut: one with no kernel; used fig. for something hollow, worthless, or unsubstantial.

1633 BP. Hall Serm. 1 Sam. xii. 24 He is but a deaf nut therefore, that hath outward service without inward fear.

1637 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) I. 331, I live upon no deaf nuts, as we use to speak. 1768 [see prec.]. 1808 Scott Let. to C. K. Skarpe 30 Dec. in Lockhart, The appointments. are £ 300 a year—no deaf nuts. 1828 De QUINCEY Autobiog. Sk. Wks. I. 88 A blank day, yielding absolutely nothing—what children call a deaf nut, offering no kernel.

† C. Deaf arch = blind arch. Obs. rare.

1815 Ann. Reg. Chron. 43 In one of the deaf Arches, immediately adjoining the middle arch of the bridge.

7. Comb., etc., as deaf-eared, †-minded adjs.;

deaf-adder [cf. 1 d], a local name in England for the slow-worm or blind-worm, in U.S. for certain

T. Como., etc., as acaj-carea, 7-minaca adjs.; deaf-adder [cf. 1 d], a local name in England for the slow-worm or blind-worm, in U.S., for certain snakes supposed to be venomous; deaf-dumb = DEAF-MUTE; deaf-dumbness, dumbness or aphonia arising from deafness; deaf-ear, (a) = AURIOLE 3; † (b) a cotyledon or seed-leaf of some plants; deaf-nettle = DEAD-NETTLE.

1806 Polywiele Hist. Cornwall VII. 120 We have a kind of viper which we call the long-cripple: it is the slow-worm or "deaf-adder of authors. 1806 Bartlett Dict. Amer., Blauser, the name given by the Dutch settlers to the hognosed snake... Other popular names in New York are Deaf. Adder and Buckwheat-nosed Adder. 1834 Good Study Med. (ed. 4) I. 423 A "deaf-dumb have occasionally exhibited. Itid. 418 Aphonia Surdorma, "Deaf-dumbness. 1833 B. W. Richardson Field of Disease vi. 262 Deafness, resulting... from actual disease, or from deaf-dumbness. 1833 G. Rooke Body of Mas 374 At the Basis of the heart on either side hangeth an appendize... which is called the Eare, not from any profite, action or vse it hath sayeth Galen... and therefore wee in English call it commonly the "deafe-eare, but for the similitude. Ibid. 375 The hollow veine... is received by the right deafe-eare. 1796 Mas, Glasse Cookery v. 68 Wash a large beast's heart clean, and cut off the deaf-ears. 1728 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s. v. Melon, The two first leaves, which are call'd the Deaf Ears, Dict. s. v. Melon, The two first leaves, which are call'd the Deaf Ears, of the plant, will twird oc. coffer. 1877 N. W. Linc. Glass., Deaf-ears, the auricles of the heart. 1856 GOLDING Orid's Met. 1x. (1593) 229 And words of comfort to her "deafeard mind they spake. 1851 Masseck Bk. of Notes 149 Promp. Parv. 16 Deffenettylle, archangelms. 1899 A. M. tr. Gabelkouer's Bk. Physicke 201/t Deafe Nettles. 1877 N. W. Linc. Class., Deaf-ears, the stringless nettle.

Deaf (def), v. arch. or dial. Forms: 5 deffe, 6 Sc. deif(f, 6-7 deeffe, t deafe, deaff, 7- deaf. [f. Deaff a.; or an assimilation of the earlier Deave

c 1450 Towneley Myst. 314 Then deffes hym with dyn the bellys of the kyrke When thai clatter. 1530 PALSOR, 509/2 Thou deeffest me with thy kryeng so loude. 1595 SHAKS. John II. i. 147 What cracker is this same that deafes our eares With this abundance of superfluous breath? 1697 DRYDEN Æneid vii. 130 A swarm of thin aerial shapes appears, And, flutt'ring round his temples, deafs his ears. 1788 VANBR. & CIR. Prov. Husb. II. i, Lord! this Boy is enough to deaf People. 1877 Holderness Gloss., Deeaf, to deafen with noise. deafen with nois

deafen with noise.

b. fig. and transf.
1596 Lodge Marg. Amer. 7 Then marched forth ech squadron, deaffing the aire with their cries. 1615 T. Adams Blacke Devill 13 Yet still [he] deafes himselfe to the cry of his owne conscience. 1637 Nabees Microsom. in Dodsley IX. 127 If she urge Those accusations, deaf thy understanding To her suggestions. 1821 Byron Heav. 4 Earth iii. 283 No more.. Than their last cries shall shake the Almighty purpose, Or deaf obedient ocean, which fulfils it.

3. To drown (a sound) with a louder sound.
1640 G. Abbott 760 Paraphr. xxxix. 251 Deafing their noise.. with his loud and daring neighings. 1821 CLARE Vill. Minstr. II. 95 The birds.. Were often deaf d to silence with her song.

with her song.

Hence Deafing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1612 Two Noble Kinsm. v. iii. 9 'Gainst the which there is No deafing but to hear. 1647 H. More Poems, Oracle

39 The deafing surges, that with rage do boyl.

39 The deafing surges, that with rage do boys.

Deafen (de f'n), v. Also 7 deaffen. [f. Deafa.: see -En suffix 5. A later synonym of prec.]

1. trans. To make deaf, to deprive of the power with noise. Also fig.

Assourdir, (Arb.)

of hearing; to stun with noise. Also fig.

1597 [see Deaferning spil. a. 1]. 1611 Cotten, Assourdir, to deafen, or make deafe. 1624 Habington Castara (Arb.)

79 We beginne To live in silence, when the noyse oth Bench Not deafens Westminster. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu Lett. 1 Jan., Hunting horns. that almost deafen the Company. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 269 Racine left the ground. deafened, dazzled, and tired to death.

left the ground..deafened, dazzled, and tired to death.

2. To render (a sound) inaudible; to drown by a louder sound.

1823 CHALMERS Serm. I. v. 126 With whom the Voice of God is therefore deafened by the voice and testimony of men.

1827 COORR Prairie I. vii. 102, I tarried till the mouths of my hounds were deafened by the blows of the chopper.

3. Building. To make (a floor or partition) impervious to sound by means of pugging. Hence Deafening vbl. sb., material used for this purpose, pugging; deafening-board, a board fixed between floor-joints to prevent sound from passing through the floor.

the floor.

c 1814 T. Somerville Life (1861) 337 Few of the floors were deafened or plastered. 1839 M. Lafever Mod. Archit.

111 Strips nailed on the sides of the beams, to support the deafening board. 1864 Glasgow Herald 9 Apr., The heavy load of earth which has been put in for deafening.

† 4. intr. To become deaf. Obs. rare.

1860 [see Deafening 2].

Hence Deafened ppl. a.

1868 Shaks. Per. v. i. 47 She.. with her sweet harmonie...would..make a battrie through his deafend parts. 1878 Dayden & Lee Edipus II. Wks. (1883) VI. 172 Methinks my deafened ears Are burst.

Deafening (de f nig), ppl. a. [-ING 2.]

Deafening (de'f'nin), ppl. a. [-ING <sup>2</sup>.]

1. That deafens or stuns with noise.

1397 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV, III. i. 24 With deaff'ning Clamors.

1657 Milton P. L. II. 520 All the host of Hell With deafning shout return'd them loud acclaim.

1791 COWER Ilia.

1858 FROUDE Hist. Eng. III. 498 The deafening storm of denunciation which burst out.

† 2. Becoming deaf. Obs. rare.

1630 Earl Roscom. Poems (1780) 81 Music no more delights our deaf'ning ears.

Hence Deafeningly adv., in a deafening manner.

1827 Hare Gusses (1850) 326 And beat it they do deafeningly, at every corner of a street.

Deafforest (dī/āfp rēst), v. [ad. med.L. deafforest-āre: see DE-pref. II. I and Afforest v.]

EDSAFFOREST.

1640 Act. 16 Chas. I, c. 16 § 5 The grounds Territories or

EDISAFFOREST.

1640 Act 16 Chas. I, c. 16 § 5 The grounds Territories or places which have beene or are Deafforrested. 1670 BLOUNT Law Dict., De-afforested, that is discharged from being Forest; or, that is freed and exempted from the Forest-Laws. 1839 BAILEY Festus xix. (1848) 208 The paradistinitiate of the soul. that pleasant place, Erst deafforested. So De-afforestation = DISAFFORESTATION.

1659 Anc. Land. Mark betw. Prince & People 15 [They] procured many deafforrestations for the people. 2671 F. PHILIPS Reg. Necess. 498 Their many deafforrestations.

† Deaf. Thead. Obs. [See -HEAD.] Deafforess. c 1350 in Archaeol. XXX. 331 For defhed of hed & for dul herynge.

Deafish (de fif), a. [f. DEAF a. + - ISH.] Some-

what deaf.

1654

16512 Cotgr., Sourdastre, deafish, thicke of hearing.

1664

COTTON Scarron. IV. (1741) 85 For still thou deafish art to't.

1794-6 E. Darwin Zoon. (1801) II. 443 Ether dropped into the ears of some deafish people.

Deafly (de'fii), adv. [f. as prec. + LY 2.] In a deaf manner: a. Without hearing (lit. and fig.);

b. Dully, indistinctly; 'obscurely to the car' (J.).

17230 R. Brunne Chron. Wate 2366 Bot Iulius Cesar wold hym nought here; fful deflike [v. r. defly] herde he his preyere. 1552 HULDET, Deaflye, surde. 1626 T. HLAWKINS | Caussin's Holy Crt. 36 They might (perhaps) deafly attend deuotion in the silence of a little family. 1827

POLLOK Course T. III. 1022 Blindly, deafly, obstinate. a 1861

CLOUGH Misc. Prems, Uranns 21 Deafly heard Were hauntings dim of old astrologies.

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\*\*I Deafly deep. Of uncertain meaning. With quot. 1400 cf. devely, DEVILY a.
c 1400 Soudone Bab. 265 The Dikes were so develye depe, Thai helde hem selfe Chek-mate. 1605 Sylvester Du Bartas II. iii. IV. (1641) 184/2 Rivers the most deafly-deep. Deafly, var. form of DEAVELY a.

\*\*Deaf-mute, a., sb. [After F. sourd-muet.]\*\*
a. Deaf and dumb. b. One who is deaf and dumb. 1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 322/2 s. v. Deaf and Dumb, In all these conditions of deafness, the person is consequently mute, or dumb. Hence the expression Deaf-Mute, as used in England and America. 1865 New Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. for 1864. 479 A deaf-mute child. 1831 H. JAMS Portr. Lady xw., He might as well address her in the deaf-mute's alphabet.

Hence Dearf-muteness, Dearf-mutism, the

Alphabet.

Hence Dear-muteness, Dear-mutism, the condition of a deaf-mute.

1874 H. R. Reynolds John Bapt. ii. 109 The deaf-muteness of Zacharias. 1865 New Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. for 1864.
318 Congenital deaf-mutism. 1874 Roosa Dis. Ear 515 Deaf-muteism is caused by diseases of the middle and internal ears. 1884 A. J. Ellis in Athenseum 12 Jan. 55/2 This art [of lip-reading], the keystone of the modern bridge from deaf-mutism to deaf sociality.

Deafiness (defines). For forms see DEAF a. [See-NESS.] The state or condition of being deaf.

1398 Trevisa Barth. de P. R. v. xii. (1495) 117 Yf colera be wasted in deyf men, deifnes is taken awaye. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 116 Deffenesse, surdiat. 1510 SHARS. Temp. 1. ii. 106 Your tale, Sir, would cure deafenesse. 168a J. Norris Hierocles 138 The blindness and deafness of those Souls which fall into Vice. 1866 TYNDALL Glac. 1. xxiii. 167 The deafness was probably due to a strain of the tympanum.

Deal (dil), 56. Forms: 1-3 defi, (I dael), 3-6 del, 4-5 deel, delle, 4-6 dell, 4-7 dele, 5 deyll, 5-6 deele, deill(e, 6 deyle, (daill), 5-7 deale, 6 deall, 6- deal. [A common Teut. 8b.: OE. déil, corresp. to OFris. del, OS. del (MDu., Du. deel, MLG. del, deil, LG. deel, dell), OHG., MHG., mod. G. teil, Goth. dail-s:—OTeut. \*daili-s: cf. Lith. dails, OSlav. dell' part, delit't to divide. Beside the form déel (with é umlaut of de OTeut. at), OE. had also, without umlaut, dâl, whence Dole and Dale?] ai), OE. had also, without umlaut, dâl, whence Dole and Dale 2.]

Dole and Dale?.]

I. A part, portion, amount.

† 1. A part or division of a whole; a portion, fraction, section. Obs.

a 800 Corpus Gloss. 548 Confetences portiunculas, gelimplice daele. c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxxiii. § 2 Hi. heora god on swa manize dælas todælab. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxvii. 57 Dæs temples wahryft weard tosliten on tweepen dælas. c 1305 Lav. 21125 He a fif dæle dælde his ferde. 1340 Agenb. 164 Pe filozofes. to-delden jise uirtues ine zix deles. 1398 TREVISA Barth. de P. R. xiv. iii. (1495) 460 Monteynes... passe vpwarde aboue the other deale of the londe. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 117 Dele, or parte, forcio. 1594 CAREW Tasso (1881) 9 He ceast, and vanisht flew to th' vpper deale, And purest portion of the heauenly seat.

† b. With an ordinal number, expressing an

th vpper deale, And purest portion of the heauenly seat.

+ b. With an ordinal number, expressing an aliquot part of the whole. See also HALF-DEAL.

971 Blickl. Hom. 35 We secolan . syllan pone teopan dæl ure worldspeda. c.1805 LAV. 3010 Pea bridde del of mine londe. c.1350 Will. Paterne 184 pe furpe del of a furlong.

1393 Gower Conf. II. 198 Be so that he the halve dele Hem graunt. c.1430 Two Cookery-bks. 21 Take pe to del 30kys of eyron, be bridde dele Hony. 1534 Act 26 Hen. VIII.

c. 3 § 23 The moitie and halfe deale of euery suche pension.

1533 COMERDALE Lev. xiv. to Thre tenth deales of fyne floure. 1501 Holland Pliny viii. 1, A good moity and halfe deale thereof. 1511 BIBLE Num. xv. 0, A meate offering of three tenth deales of flowre. 1737 Whiston Yosephus' Antig. III. x. § 5 They. Dring one tenth deal to the altar.

+ 6. With indefinite and distributive numerals, as a, each, every, never a, no, some, etc. See also

† 6. With indefinite and distributive numerals, as a, each, every, never a, no, some, etc. See also EVERY-DEAL, SOME-DEAL, etc. Obs. or arch.

c 1200 Ormin 1720 All wass it filledd iwhills deel purh Crist i Cristess time. a 1300 Curror M. 20216 (Cott.) O pine ne sal i thol na dele. c 1384 CHAUCER H. Fame 1. 331 Suche godelyhede In speche and neuer a dele of trouthe. 15.. Merline 896 in Furniv. Percy Folio 450 That this woman hath told eche deale, certez I beleeue itt weele. 1531 ELYOT GOV. 1. XX, The straunge kynge... understode euery dele of the mater. [1870 Magnusson & Morris Volsunga Saga 67 Then Sigurd ate some deal of Fafini's heart. 1884]. PAYNE 1001 Nights IX. 166 Moreover, they ate not anydele of the food that remained in the tray.]

† d. With other, and comparative words, as more, most, less, better, and the like, distinguishing one of two parts, or a part from the remainder. The other deal: the other part, the rest, the remainder. The better deal (fig.): the superiority, the better. For the most deal: for the most part, mostly, on most occasions. Obs.

the better. For the most deal: for the most part, mostly, on most occasions. Obs.

1838 Eng. Proclam. Hen. III (Trans. Philol. Soc. 1868/9, 10), Vre rædesmen alle, ober be moare dæl of heom.

1839 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7582 þe mestedel of heyemen .. Bebicome of þe Normans. c1380 Sir Ferumb. 669 He.. ne a-pen no nan ne tok querel.. þat he ne hadde þe betere deel. 1387 Trævisa Higden (Rolls) II. 219 Now for þe moste deel he fleeþ mannys sizt. 1308 — Barth de P. R. i. (Tollem. MS.), þey beb greuous to oþer dele of þe body [residuo corporis]. a 1400—50 Alexander 5568 þe dregest deele of þaim died of his dukis handis. 1447 BOKENHAM Seyntys (Roxb.) 164 Whan she hys feet anopntyd had weel... Upon hys heed she poryd the tothir deel. 1481 CAXTON Reymard xvi. (Arb.) 35 He made it so that he had the beste dele, I gate not halfe my parte. c1511 15 Eng. Bk. Amer. (Arb.) Introd. 30/1 Wherof ye moost deyle is.. kyt of of the

holy Romes chyrche. 1878 BOSSEWELL Armoria 11. 53 b, All the other deale of his body hathe the fourme of a little hounde.

te. By the tenth deal: ten-fold; by a thousand deal: a thousandfold. Apparently an erroneous use originating in negative expressions where it means 'not by the tenth or thousandth part' (see

use originating in negative expressions where it means 'not by the tenth or thousandth part' (see quot. L400).

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 261 If bei now powere had of vs, wite 32 wele, Streiter we suld be lad bi be tend dele. c 1384 Chaucer H. Fame III. 405 Woxen on high.. Wel more be a thousande dele Than hyt was erst. c 14000 Rom. Rose 1074 In this world is noone it lyche, Ne by a thousand delele so riche. L401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 31 Then was it better doe than is nowe. by a thousand dele, 28 A part allowed or apportioned to any one; a portion, share, dole. Obs. exc. dial. c 835 Vest. Psalter cxli. 6 [cxlii. 5] Du earő hyth mindel min in corðan lifzendra. c 1000 Ags. Cost. Luke xv. 12 Fæder, syle me minne dæl minre æhte. c 1325 Coer de L. 2220 Their tresour and their meles He toke to his own deles. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 407 He deleþ his mete at þe mel, And 3eueþ eueriche manis del. 15.. Kyng f Hermy 337 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 25 Every man schall have his dele. 1533 Coverdale I Sam. i. 5 But vnto Anna he gaue one deale heuely for he loued Anna. 1647 Herrick Noble Numbers, Widdowes Teares, The deale Of gentle paste and yeelding Dow That thou on widdowes didst bestow. 1806 Forsyth Beauties Scotl. IV. 132 The remainder [of the money] is divided into shares, called deals, according to the number of persons entitled to a portion of it.

b. A portion or share of land; cf. Dale 2 1 and Dole sh.

b. A portion or share of land; cf. Dale 2 1 and

100LE 50,1
1600 Sc. Acts Yas. VI (1814) IV. 241 The cottaris deallis, and aucht akeris of land occupyit be be fischeris of Ferne. 1633 Sc. Acts Chas. I (1814) V. 125 The tua dealles of land lyand betuix the lands of Grainge and Haltounehill. 1851 Cumbrid. Gloss., Deail, a narrow plot of ground in a common-field, set out by land-marks.

mon-field, set out by land-marks.

3. A quantity, an amount; qualified as good, great, vast, or the like; formerly, also, as poor, small, little, etc. A great deal: a large part, portion, allowance, or amount (of anything), very

small, stille, etc. A great deal: a large part, portion, allowance, or amount (of anything), very much. A good deal: a considerable amount. Cf. Lot (in a great lot, good lot, etc.).

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 202 Micel dal bewylledes wateres on hunizes godum dale. c 1230 Hall Meid. 29 Ha. 3isced bah after muchele deale mare. a 1300 Cursor M. 13493 (Cott.) Hai par was a mikel dele. a 1400-50 Alexander 3793 Coupis. . pai fande bot a fewe dele forged of siluir. c 1430 Two Cookery-bks. 15 Safroun, & a gode dele Salt. 1570 Levins Manif. 201/37 A lyttle deale, parmn. 1550 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV, 11. iv. 592 But one halfepenny-worth of Bread to this intollerable deale of Sacke! 1609 Bible (Douay) 2 Mace. iii. 6 The treasurie at Ierusalem was ful of innumerable deale of money. 1621 J. Mayer Eng. Catech. 207 Where ignorance preuaileth there can be but a poore deale of loue. 1673 Ray Journ. Low C. 57 There being so vast a deal of room, that 40,000 people may shelter themselves in it. 1683 H. More. Some Cursory Reft. A ij b, To make such a Tragical deal ado about it. 1711 Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 23 A great Deal of Lead. 1771 Franklim Autobiog. Wks. 1840 I. 6 He was also a good deal of a politichan. 1790 Brayson Nav. 4 Mil. Mem. I. 183 A most violent hurricane, which did an incredible deal of damage. 1874 C. Geirie Life in Woods vi. 102 A good deal of rain having fallen. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 103 There is a great deal of truth in what you say. b. absol. (the thing referred to being implied or understood). c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2071 Aftirwarde a litel dele.

b. absol. (the thing referred to being implied or understood).

c.1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2071 Aftirwarde a litel dele, Cuthbert was prayde to karlele, Prestes to ordayne. 1659 Burton's Diary (1828) IV. 451, I see no need of it. The danger is a great deal. 2712 STEELE Spect. No. 51 P 2 But there is a great deal to be said in Behalf of an Author. 2750 DE FOO Capt. Singleton wit. (1840) 271 Our beef and hogs.. being not yet all gone by a good deal. 1765 A. DICKSON Treat. Agric. (ed. 2) 160 A great deal depends upon the just proportions of its several parts. 2871 B. TAYLOR Faust I. Prelude 3 They've read an awful deal. 1881 in Law Times XCI. 233/2 Whatever may be thought of the.. propriety of a good deal that was done.

4. A deal is used pregnantly for a good or great deal, etc.; an undefined, but considerable or large

4. A deal is used pregnantly for a good or great deal, etc.; an undefined, but considerable or large quantity (rarely number); a 'lot'. colloq.

15. Mylner of Abyngton so in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 102 Of each mannes corne wolde he steale More than his toledish by a deale. 1597 Gerard I. xxxi. § 1. 42 Nothing else but a deale of flocks set and thrust togither. 1501 Shaks. Twel. N. III. i. 157 O what a deale of scorne lookes beautifull In the contempt and anger of his lip 1 1627—77 Feltham Resolves 1. xxx. 52 What a deal of sweetness do we find in a mild disposition? 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela (1824) I. xxii. 34 He and Mrs. Jervis had a deal of talk, as she told me. 1777 JOHNSON Let. 16 Oct., I have a deal to look after. 1780 Phil. Trans. LXX. 493 A tornado last night, with a deal of rain, thunder, and lightning. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU Life in Wilds v. 62 Saving us a deal of trouble. 1875 JOWETT Plato I. 351 Talking a deal of nonsense.

1I. Adverbial uses.

+ 5. Connected with the notion of 'part, bit,

TI. Adverbial uses.

† 5. Connected with the notion of 'part, bit, whit': Any deal, to any extent, any whit: some deal, to some extent, somewhat; each deal, each a deal, every deal, ilk a deal, every bit, every whit, entirely; halfen deal, half; mesten del, for the most part, mostly. See also Everydral, Halfendeal, Somedeal, etc. Obs.

a 700 Epinal Gloss. 731 Partim, sume daeli [Erfurt sums deali] a 12305 St. Marher. 17 We luueb bi be luste alre mesten del. a 1300-1440 [see Each 1d]. a 1300 Cursor M. 17400 (Cott.) Your sagh es lese, euersik del. c 1340

Ibid. 23532 (Trin.) Wipouten tariynge any dele. 1375-1715 [see EVERYDEAL 2]. c 1400 Sovudons Bab. 2016 Tille he were rosted to colis ilkadele. 1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. II. in Ashm. (1652) 138 The whych unknowen thy Warke ys lost ech dele. 1513 DOUGLAS Æmeis II. iv. 33 As I sall schew the verite ilka deil. 1553 GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices 100 a, Was hee any deale the richer? 1590 SPENSER F. Q. III. ix. 53 The. hevenly lampes were halfendeale ybrent. 1710 PHILIPS Pastorals iv. 25 Albeit some deal I pipe. + b. In the negative Never a deal, no deal, not a deal. 10 percent a bit not a whit not a tall Obs.

+ b. In the negative Never a deal, no deal, not a deal: never a bit, not a whit, not at all. Obs. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 230 It ne wrocte him neuere a del. c 1340 Cursor M. 23332 (Trin.) Of hem shul bei rewe no del. c 1428 HOCCLEVE Tale Jonathas 277 Hir conpaginie he nat a deel forsooke. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4678 be pepill it lyked neuer a dele. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. John vii. 57 Neuer a deale moued to cum to better aduisment. 1569 STOCKER Diod. Sic. II. xliv. 100 His father was no deale contented with the league. 1579 Tomson Calvinis Serm. Tim. 302/1 They.. are neuer a deale more acceptable to God. a 1600 Captaine Care xxvi. in Child Ballads III. vi. clxxviii. 431/2 His harte was no dele lighte.

6. Connected with the notion of 'amount' or 'extent': A preat deal, to a great extent or degree.

6. Connected with the notion of 'amount' or 'extent': A great deal, to a great extent or degree, greatly, very much; a good deal, to a considerable extent or degree, considerably; a vast deal, vastly; † much deal, etc. a. as verbal adjuncts.

1568 Winger Certain Tract. i. Wks. 1888 I. 3 To lat down ane grete dele thair his sailis. 1373 Forrest Theophilus 156 (in Anglia VII.) The iuste prayer much deale for to prevayle. 1710 DE FOE Crusoe (1840) II. viii. 183, I. bled...a great deal. a 1848 Hoon Last Man xxvii, The beggar man grumbled a weary deal. 1887 Sala in Illust. Lond. News 19 Mar., I had travelled a good deal in earthquaking lands.

b. as adjuncts of adjectives or adverbs in the comparative or superlative, or their equivalents.

b. as adjuncts of adjectives or adverbs in the comparative or superlative, or their equivalents. 2536 Tindale Mark x. 48 He cryed the moore a greate deale. 1576 Lyte Dodoens vi. xiii. 713 Wilde Peares.. do drie and stop a great deale more then the others. 1581 G. Pettie tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conz. (1586) ii. 88 b. The kitchin was a greate deale too little. 1608 Locke Educ. 8 160 To have them [letters] a pretty deal bigger than he should ordinarily write. 1795 Jane Austra Pride 4 Prej. vi. (1813) 11 You are a great deal too apt.. to like people in general. 1870 Dickens E. Drood viii, You take a great deal too much upon yourself. 1875 Jowett Plato I. 493 At a point a good deal lower than that at which they rose.

7. A deal: to an undefined but considerable amount or extent; much. collog.

amount or extent; much. colloq.

1756 TOLDERW Hist. Two Orphans III. 21 She talked a deal. 1811 LANS GNY FAUX. The first part of this dilemma is a deal too shocking to think of. 1825 Mrs. GASKELL North & S. xvii, Beside, I shall be a deal here to make it more lively for thee. 1827 HUGHES Tom Brown I. iv, You boys of this generation are a deal tenderer fellows than we used

of this generation are a deal tenderer fellows than we used to be.

III. 8. Comb. (in OE. and early ME.), as + iel (dal) neominde, -takand, participator, sharer; + del-taking, participation; + dealsman (Sc.), a partner, sharer.

partner, sharer.

c 885 Vesp. Psalt. cxviii[i]. 63 Daelniomend ic eam alra ondredendra 8ec. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 47 Beo heo dal neominde of heofene riches blisse. a1300 E. E. Psalter cxviii. 63 Del-takand I am of al be dredand. Ibid. cxxi[i]. 3 Of wham in him self del-taking hisse. 1263 Aberdeen Reg. V. 25 (Jam.) The awnaris and delismen of the said schip.

Deal (dīl), sb.2 [f. Deal v.] An act or the act of dealing.

act of dealing.

1. The act or system of dividing into parts for

1. The act or system of dividing into parts for distribution; sharing.

1873 J. G. Bertram Harrest of Sea 331 At that time most of the herring boats of Shellbraes were managed on the sharing system, or by 'the deal', as it was called.

† 2. Dealing; intercourse. Sc. See DALE<sup>2</sup> 2.

1288 A. King tr. Canizius' Catech. 6 To have carnel deale with ane vher mans vyffe.

1294 WILLOBIE Avisa xix, Because you love a secret deale.

3. Cards. The distribution to the players of the cards required for a game: the single round or

8. Cards. The distribution to the players of the cards required for a game; † a single round or game marked by one distribution of the cards (obs.).

1607 HEVWOOD WOMAN Killed with Kindness WKs. 1874

II. 123 My minds not on my game; Many a deale I haue lost. 1674 COTTON Compl. Gamester xi, At French Ruff you must lift for deal. 1728 Swiff 7711. of Mod. Lady, How can the muse..in harmonious numbers put The deal, the shuffle, and the cut? 1739 GRAY Let. to Mother 21 June, You sit down, and play forty deals without intermission. 1778 C. Jones Hoyle's Games Impr. 61 You risk the losing of three or four Tricks in that Deal to gain one only. 1860 Bohn's Handbk. Games 11. 68 If a card is faced in the deal, there must be a new deal, unless it is the last card.

4. An act of dealing or buying and selling; a business transaction, bargain. vulgar or slang.

business transaction, bargain. vulgar or slang.

1837-40 HALIBURTON Clockm. (1862) 305 Six dollars apiece for the pictures is about the fair deal for the price. 1867 HUGHES 70m Brown at 0xf. vi. (1889) 52 He wanted to have a deal with me for Jessy [mare]. 1879 E. K. BATES Egypt. Bonds I. iii. 57 He wants to make a deal for some chickens and vegetables in the morning.

chickens and vegetables in the morning.

b. spec. A transaction of an underhand or questionable nature; a private or secret arrangement in commerce or politics entered into by parties for their mutual benefit; a 'job'. U. S.

1881 N. Y. Nation XXXIII. 487 [The party boss] his power of making 'deals'. 1882 Ibid XXXV. 411/1 The shifts and expedients and 'deals' which had illustrated his rise to political prominence. 1888 BRYCE Amer. Commu. II.

111. 1xiii. 461 The chiefs of opposite parties. will even go the length of making (of course secretly) a joint 'deal', i.e. of arranging for a distribution of offices whereby some of the friends of one shall get places, the residue being left for the

friends of the other. 1891 Boston (Mass.) Frnl. 27 Nov. 6/4 It is not known who are Deacon White's heirs in this corn deal. 1892 Ibid. 5 Nov. 12/7 An alleged Deal between the Republicans and the Democrats.

It is not known who are Deacon White's heirs in this corn deal. 1892 161d. 5 Nov. 12/7 An alleged Deal between the Republicans and the Democrats.

Deal (dī]), 5b.3 Forms: 5 dele, 6 dell, deil, 6-8 deale, 7 dale, 8 Sc. dail, 6- deal. [Introduced from Low German c 1400; cf. MLG. dele femplank, floor (mod. Du. deel plank, dele, delle floor), corresp. to OHG. dil, dillo m., dilla f., MHG. dil m. f., dille f., board, deal, boarding, mod. G. diele f. deal-board, fir-plank, in north Germany 'floor' (see Grimm); ON. bilja fem. deal, plank, planking; OE. bille stake, board, plank, THILL:—OTeut. \*beljôn- (whence biljôn, bille); bille: cf. Finnish teljo from Teutonic). Another OE. derivative was belu hewn wood, board, flooring: see THEAL.]

1. A slice sawn from a log of timber (now always of fir or pine), and usually understood to be more than seven inches wide, and not more than three thick; a plank or board of pine or fir-wood.

1. In the timber trade, in Great Britain, a deal is understood to be o inches wide, not more than 3 inches thick, and at least 6 feet long. If shorter, it is a deal-end; if not more than 7 inches wide, it is a BATTEN. In N. America, the standard deal (to which other sizes are reduced in computation) is 12 feet long, 11 inches wide, and 23 inches thick. By carpenters, deal of half this thickness (14 inches) is called whole deal; of half the latter (\$inch) stil deal.

The word was introduced with the importation of sawn boards from some Low German district, and, as these consisted usually of fir or pine, the word was from the first associated with these kinds of wood.

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The word was introduced wi

b. (Without a or plural.) Wood in the form of deals.

a 1618 RALEIGH Obs. in Rem. (1661) 180 The huge piles of Wainscot, Clapboard, Firdeal, Masts, and Timber.. in the Low-countries. 1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. ii. 14
Laying that Decke with spruce Deale of thirty foot long, the sap cut off. 1667 PRIMATT City & C. Builder 85, A handsom Door, lyned with Slit-deal. 1794 Builder's 8, A handsom Door, lyned with Slit-deal. 1794 Builder's 8, A handsom Door, lyned with Slit-deal. 1794 Builder's 8, The Shandson Door, lyned with Slit-deal. 1796 Gwill Encycl. Archit. \$ 2365 The table shows that the value of 1\$ inch deal is 8d. per foot. Ibid. Gloss. 1796 Fir boards.. one inch and a quarter thick, are called whole deal, and those a full half inch thick, slit deal.

2. As a kind of timber: The wood of fir or pine, such as deals (in sense 1) are made from

2. As a kind of timber: The wood of fir or pine, such as deals (in sense I) are made from.

White deal, the produce of the Norway Spruce (Abies excelsa); red deal, the produce of the Sotch Pine (Pinus sylvestris); yellow deal, the produce of the Yellow Pine (P. mitis), or kindred American species.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 476 Some..haue their boughes disposed in good order, as the Pitch-tree, Firre, or Deale.

1616. I. 488 For Mast-poles and crosse saile-yards in ships, the Fir or Deale [abies] is commended. 1673-4 Grew Anal. Trunks II. vii. § 2 Deal, especially the white Deal, if it be cut cross, it tears. 1769 FARSONS in Phil. Trans. IV. 3 What we call white deal, which is esteemed the lightest and tenderest of all the class of firs. 1832 Farny Cycl. I. 31/2 The Norway Spruce Fir.. In the market [its wood] is known under the name of white or Christiania deal. 1840 fbid. XVIII. 170/2 The Sootch Pine.. Its timber furnishes the red deal of the carpenters. 1871 Jarp De Quincy I. vii. 143 Preferring mahogany to deal for book-shelves.

3. attrib. and Comb., as ('made of or consisting of deal'), deal box, door, shaving, table, etc.;

of deal'), deal box, door, -shaving, table, etc.; ('engaged in the trade in deals') deal-carrier, -merchant, -porter, -runner, etc.; deal-apple (dial.), a fir-cone; deal-end (see I note); deal-fish (see quots.); deal-frame, a gang-saw for cutting deals; deal-tree (dial.), a fir-tree; dealnsh (see quois.); deal-frame, a gang-saw tor cutting deals; deal-tree (dial.), a fir-tree; deal-worker, a joiner who works up deal; deal-yard, a yard where deals are stacked. Also Deal-pard, a yard where deals are stacked. Also Deal-pard, a r8ag Forby Voc. E. Anglia, \*Deal-apples, the conical fruit of the fir-tree. 17a8 Vanbr. & Ch. Prov. Husb. 1. i, Four mail-trunks, besides the great \*deal-box. 18ag Daily News 26 Apr. (b/t If the Union \*deal-carriers did not return to work their places would be filled by free labourers. 18bg Ruskin Praterita I. viii. 232 Neatly brass-latched \*deal doors. 1812 J. Smyth Pract. Customs (1821) 285 What constitutes the difference between a Deal and a Batten, is the width: the former being above 7 inches wide, and the latter not above 7 inches wide. This distinction... applies also to \*Deal Ends and Batten Ends. 1845 in Yarrell. Brit. Fishes Suppl., \*Deal-fish. 1856 J. RiCHARDSON in Encycl. Brit. XII. 303/2 The Vaagmaer or Deal-fish has also been recorded by Dr. Fleming as a British species. 1866 Chambers Encycl., Dealfish. a genus of fishes of the ribbon-fish family, having the body much compressed, and so named from the resemblance of the form to a piece of deal. 1706 Lond. Gast. No. 426/7 John Thomas, late of Lambeth. \*Deale-Merchant. 1883 Gd. Words Aug. 543/1 Dock-labourers, \*deal-porters and coal-heavers. 1889 Daily News 24 Oct. 6/6 Dock labourers, wharfingers, \*deal runners. 1693 Phil. Trans. XVII. 908 \*Deal-shavings or brown Paper. a 1825 FORDY Voc. E. Anglia, \*Deal-tree, a fir-tree. 1705 Lond. Gaz. No. 4126/4 At the Cock in the hoop \*Deal-Yard.. are to be sold, Deal-Boards, Laths. 1840 Evid. Hull Docks Comm. 9 There are no timber-yards..they are deal-yards. Ibid. 12 A deal-yard is for sawn timber to the same transfer.

† Deal sb.4, deal-wine. Obs. Also dele-

† Deal sô.4, deal-wine. Ohs. Also delewine. Some unidentified kind of wine, supposed to have been of Rhenish origin.

1613 in Rogers Agric. 4 Prices V. 449 [cf. also VI. 416/3]. 1616 T. ADAMS Souls Diseases xvi, He. cals for wine, that he may make knowne his rare vessell of deale at home not forgetting to [tell] you that a Dutch merchant sent it him. 1616 B. Jonson Masques, Mercury Vind., Paracelsus man. that he promised you out of white bread and Dele-wine. 1635 Shirkley Lady of Pleas. v. i, To the Dutch magazine of sauce, the Stillyard; Where deal and backrag, and what strange wine else. Shall flow into our room.

backrag, and what strange wine eise... Snail now into our room.

Deal (dil), v. Pa. t. and pple. dealt (delt).

Forms: Inf. I délan, 2-3 dealen, 3 delen, deale(n, 3-5 delen, 3-6 dele, (4 del, 4 daile, 4-6 Sc. deill, 5 delyn, deele), 6-7 deale, 6- deal. Pa. t., I-3 délde, 3 delet, 3-4 deld(e, 3-6 delt, 3-5 dalte, 4 dalt, delte, delit, 4-6 deled, id, yd, 5 dellyd, 5-6 dealed, id, yd, 6 dealte, 6-dealt. Pa.pple., I déled, 3-4 i-deld, 4ideled, 3-delt, 4-6 dalt, 6 dault, 4-aspa. t. [A common Teut. verb: OE. délan = OFris. déla, OS. déljan, MDu., Du., MLG. deelen, OHG. teilan, Ger. teilen, ON. Du., M.G. deelen, OHG. teilan, Gos. teilen, ON. deila (Sw. dela, Da. dele), Goth. dailjan, derivative of \*daili-z, OE. déel DEAL sb.¹, part, division.]

I. To divide, distribute, share. Mainly trans.

I. To divide, distribute, share. Mainly trans.

† 1. trans. To divide. Obs.
c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. xxiv. 5: Dividet eum dæles hine
[c 1000 Ags. Gosp. todælþ hyne]. c 1205 Lav. 21125
And he a fif dæle dælde his ferde. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg.
1. 239/175 pis watur. delez þis world atwo. a 1300 Cursor M. 6883 (Cott.) þe folk þat delt [Trin. dalt] war in kinrede tuelue. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 45 3if we deleþ þe somme on þre and þe seuenþe parte of þe þridde.
1480 Caxton Descr. Brit. 24 This kyngdome of Northumberland was first deled in two prouynces. 1233 Coverdale
Dan. v. 28 Thy kyngdome is delt in partes. 1570 Sal.
Poems Reform. (1890) I. 128 Our Lords are now delt in twa sydis.

berland was first deled in two prouynces. x335 Coverdale Dan. v. 28 Thy kyngdome is delt in partes. x370 Sat. Poems Reform. (1890) I. 128 Our Lords are now delt in twa sydis.

† 2. To separate, sever. Obs.

a 1000 Daniel 21 (Gr.) Swa no man scyle his gastes lufan wio gode dælan. cx200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 7 He deleð þe sowle and þe lichame. ax300 Earth x31 n. E. E. p. (1862) 123 He...deliþ þe dai from nişt. cx325 Poem Times Edw. Il 205 in Pol. Songs (Camden) 333 I-deled from his riht spous. ax400 Poems Vernon MS. 338 He 326 him wittes fyue, To delen þat vuel from þe good.

† D. intr. (for refl.) To separate oneself, go away, part (from). Obs. rare.

cx000 Ags. Ps. liv. 7 [lv. 7] Efne ic feor gewite, fleame dæle. cx205 Lxv. 7565 Julius þe kaisere mid alle þan Romanisce here dalden from þan fihte. Ibid. 18897 þer heo gunnen dælen. Merlin ferde riht suð.

† B. trans. To divide (property, etc.) among a number so that each may have his due share; to distribute in shares; to portion out, apportion. Obs. cx000 Ags. Gasp. Luke xxii. 17 Onfoð and dælað betwux eow. 1003 Will of Wulfric in Cod. Dipl. VI. 147 Dæt heo hig dælan him betweonan. cx205 Lxv. 4053 Heo wuolden al þis lond dælen heom bi-twenen. ax200 Cxxxx M. 3395 (Cott.) Bituix his childer he delt his aght. cx460 Emare 42 He was curtays in all thyng.. And well kowth dele and dyght. 1535 Coverdale Yosk. viii. 2 Ye shal deale amonge you their spoyle & catell.

† D. To share (property, etc.) with others. Obs. a 1000 Cxdmon's Gen. 2788 (Gr.) Næfre Ismael wið Isace wið min agen bearn yrfe dæleð. ax155 Cott. Hom. 219 Hu he mihte delen rice wið god. ax234 Ancr. R. 24 Borto sechen feolawes, & delen mid ham þet god. ax556 Tindale Exp. Matt. Wks. II. 83 If thou give us abundance. give us an heart to use it.. and to deal with our neighbours.

4. To distribute or bestow among a number of recipients; esp. to distribute in the form of gifts or alms. Now mostly fig., or with out: see b. (In 3 the main notion is the division into shares; here it is the giving away or bestowing).

a 1

D. 10 deal out; Tiormeriy also abroad, away, forth, etc.

138a Wyclif Luke xi. 22 He schal .. dele abroad his spuylis. c1430 Hymns Virg. (1867) 55, I schal newe tungis in 30u frame Alle maner of langagis forb to deele. 1535 COVERDALE 2 Sam. vi. 19 He. dealte out vnto all the people .. vnto euery one a cake of bred. 1795 SOUTHEY Yoan of Arc v. 447 The provident hand deals out its scanty dole. 1866 Rogers Agric. 4 Prices I. xxiv. 609 To deal out a certain number of herrings to their servants.

† C. absol. or intr. To make distribution of. Obs.
Also with the recipients as indirect obj. (dative) or with to.

ragy R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7866 Of his fader tresorie. He delde uor his soule. r36a LANGL. P. Pl. A. XI. 237 We shuln jiue & dele oure enemys And alle men þat arn nedy as pore men & suche. 1465 How Wise Man taught Son 154 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 175 And pore men of thy gode thou dele.

Hazl. E. P. P. I. 175 And pore men of thy gode thou dele.

5. To deliver or give (to a person) as his share; to apportion. Also with out.

c 1340 Gaw. 4 Gr. Knt. 2285 Dele to me my destine, & do hit out of honde. c 1400-50 Alexander 3475 Driytin deyne him to dele a dele of his blis. 1563 B. Googe Eglogs ii. (Arb.) 36 For she thy seruyce nought estemes, but deales the griefe for gayne. 1667 MILTON P. L. IV. 70 To me. it deals eternal woe. 1704 Swift Mach. Operat. Spirit, This Grain of Enthusiasm, dealt into every Composition. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. iv, The hard measure that was dealt me. 1849 M. Arnold Mad. Sappho, Hast thou yet dealt him, O life, thy full measure? 1853 HT. MARTINEAU Hist. Peace (1877) III. IV. xiii. 175 The same measure was dealt out to the family of Napoleon.

† 8. To bestow, give forth, render, deliver. Obs. exc. as in b, c.

† 6. To bestow, give forth, render, deliver. Obs. exc. as in b, c.
a 1350 Owl & Night. 052 He mihte bet speken a sele, Pan mid wrabbe wordes dele [v. r. deale]. c 1335 E. E. Allit.
P. B. 344 Penne con dry3ttyn hym [Noe] dele dry3ly byse wordez. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 11800 Ffaire folden, and wel enseled, And to ber maister was hit a letter] deled. c 1400 Destr. Troy 566 And the dom bat he dulte [I dalte] duly was kept. c 1400 Apol. Loll. xxvii. 150. 216. To deliver blous.

ne dutte [ daite] duly was kept. c 1400 Apol. Loll. xxvii.
100 So may God delen it til an ober.

b. esp. To deliver blows.
(The earlier notion was that of distributing them (as in sense 4) among several opponents or in various quarters, in all directions, now more definitely expressed by deal about; later, the sense becomes either 'to give one as his portion' (as in 5), or simply 'to deliver'.)
c 1314 Guy Warw. (A) 2219 Strokes hii togider delden, ywis, On helmes & on brist scheldes. 1375 Barbour Bruce iii. 32 [He] saw thaim swa gret dyntis deill. c 1400 Destr. Troy 6547 Mony dedly dint delt hom amonge. 1470-88 MALORY Arthur X. xi, Syr percyuale delt soo his strokes.. that there durste no man abyde hym. 1640 Rawlins Rebellion II. i, He's no true souldier that deales heedlesse blowes. 1700 DRYDEN Pal. § Arc. III. 612 One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. a 1732 Gay (J.), The nightly mallet deals resounding blows. 1810 SOUTHEY Kehama I. v, Rejoiced they see. That Nature in his pride hath dealt the blow. 1878 Bosw. Smith Carthage 337 Fortune or fraud soon gave Scipio the chance of dealing a decisive blow.

C. Hence in various expressions, apparently

c. Hence in various expressions, apparently

C. Hence in various expressions, apparently arising out of prec.

1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. v. vii. 385 He was perfect in the devilish art of dealing an ill turn. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. 1. 447 By fits he deals his fiery bolts about. 1700 — Pal. & Arc. 111. 222 When hissing through the skies the feathered deaths were dealt. 1702 Rowe Tamerl. 1. ii. 671, I would .. deal like Alha My angry Thunder on the frighted World. 1822 LAMB Elia Ser. 11. Confess. Drumkard, We dealt about the wit, or what passes for it after midnight, iovially. we dean about the wit, or what passes for it after midnight, jovially.

7. Cards. To distribute (the cards to be used in

a game) to the various players; to give a player (such or so many cards) in distributing. Also with

out, and absol.

out, and absol.

1539 LATIMER Serm. at Camb. in Foxe A. & M. (1583)
2142. I purpose againe to deale vnto you another carde
almost of the same sute. 1558 J. Heywood Prov. & Epigr.
(1867) 174 Were it as parellous to deale cardes at play.
21592 MARLOWE Mass. Paris 1. ii, Take this as surest thing,
That, right or wrong, thou deal thyself a king. 1673 COTTON
Compl. Gamester in Singer Hist. Cards 345 He that deals
hath the advantage of this game. 1709 Brit. Apollo II. 2/2
D. deals T. thirteen Cards. 1878 H. H. Gibbs Ombre 18
The Dealer's office is to deal and to see that there is no
mistake in the cards dealt. 1891 Speaker 2 May 534/2 At
baccarat...the stakes are made before the cards are dealt.
8. + B. In Hurling. etc.: To deliver or throw

. In Hurling, etc.: To deliver or throw

(the ball). Obs.

(the Dail). Ubs.

1600 Carrwall 74 a, Then must hee cast the ball (named Dealing) to some one of his fellowes. 1603 OWEN Pembrokeshire (1891) 277 The horsemen. will alsoe assault anye. that hath not the Knappan. or cudgell him after he hath delt the same from him. 1829 Hone Every-day Bk.

11. 1008 (Cornish kurling), The ball [is] thrown up, or dealt.

b. Of a horse.

b. Of a horse.

1737 BRACKEN Favriery (1757) II. 34 His Carriage, and way of dealing his Legs. Ibid. II. 77 There are Horses that lead, or deal their Legs well.

II. To take part in, have to do with, occupy oneself, do business, act. Mainly intr.

† 9. intr. To take part in, share or participate in

T. Intr. To take part in, share or participate in or with, be a partaker of. Obs.

c 1175 Pater Noster 225 in Lamb. Hom. 67 Pu agest to hatien wel his sunne, Pet ou ne dele noht per inne. a 1240 Ureiinn in Cott. Hom. 187 Hwa se euer wule habbe lot wip pe of pi blisse, he mot deale wip pe of pine pine. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chrom. (1870) 109 Of o side ne of other no ping deles he. 1481 CAXTON Reynard (Arb.) 46 Ye shal be partener of mylgremage, and dele of the pardon that I shal. fecche ouer the see.

To engage with in conflict; to contend.

†10. To engage with in conflict; to contend. [Cf. ON. deila vid to be at feud or quarrel with, to contend.]
903 Byrhtmoth 33 Betere... Sonne we swa hearde hilde dwlon. c1205 LAY. 30418 Pus heo gunnen delen þene dæi longe. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 113 Steuen stoutly deles. c1400 Destr. Troy 11027 Wold have dongyn hym to dethe, hade þai delt long. 1877 HANNER AR. ECL Hist. (1619) 385. How Areobindus slue a mighty Persian after dealing with him hand to hand. 1806 HARINGTON Metams. Ajax (1814) 14 To deal with him at his own weapon. 1667 MILTON P. L. VI. 125 Brutish that contest and foule, When Reason hath to deal with force.
† b. trans. To contend or fight about. Obs. c1305 LAY. 26042 Nu wit scullen delen þen dæd of mire ma3en.

11. intr. To have to do with (a person); to

11. intr. To have to do with (a person); to have intercourse or dealings with; to associate with. (and now associated with 13).

a 1300 Cursor M. 12249 (Cott.) Sum angels wit him deles To lede his wordes pat he meles. c 1360 Wycl. F Sel. Wks.

II. 40, Per i delen not wij bes new ordris, but supposen hem heretikes. c 1400 Rom. Rose 3365 Thou delest with angry folk, ywis. 1524 Braclay Cyt. 4 Uplondyshm. (Percy Soc.) 26 Her name was wanton Besse. Who leest with her delt he thryved not the lesse! 1366 A. Day Eng. Scoretarie II. (1625) 36 With a resolute vow never to deale with him, I then had cast him [his son] off. 1711 Stelle Spect. No. 27 9 To The Noble Principle. of Benevolence to all I have to deal with. 1869 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xii. 98 One of the charges against him was that of dealing with a familiar spirit.

One of the charges against him was that of dealing with a familiar spirit.

† b. Of sexual intercourse. Obs.
c 1340 Cursor M. 1197 (Fairf.) Our lorde.. bad he salde wib his wyf dele. 1287 Travisa Higden (Rolls) VI. 37 Pey etch noust, nober deleb wib hir wifes. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour 49 An ye loue ani other than youre husbonde, or ani other dele with you, sauf he only. 1665 J. Davies tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass. 94 They go not to Church the day they have dealt with a woman, till they have wash'd themselves.

12. To have business communications with; to carry on negotiations, negotiate, treat with; sometimes implying secret or sinister dealings. arch.

times implying secret or sinister dealings. arch. (and now associated with 13).

a 1300 Curror M. 5848 (Gott.) Wid be eldest folk of israel, wid pharao bai went to dele. 1393 Gower Conf. I. 267 The grete clerken. com. To tret upon this lordes hele, So longe they to-gider dele fetc.] 1899 BACON Ess. Negotiating (Arb.) 86 It is generally better to deale by speech, then by letter, and by the mediation of a thirde then by a mans selfe. 1862 B. Jonson Poetaster IV. ii, Now have they dealt with my pothecary to poison me. 1628 Camden's Hist. Elis. I. (1688) 127 The Bishop of Rosse dealt with the Duke, as they were Hawking, about the Marriage. 1628 USSHER in Lett. Lit. Mer. (Camden) 132, I doubt not, but before this time you have dealt with Sir Peter Vanlore for obtaining Erpinus his. Persian books. 21715 Burnet Own Time (1823) II. 285 Wilkinson, a prisoner for debt.. was dealt with to accuse him.

13. To carry on commercial transactions; to do 18. To carry on commercial transactions; to do business, trade, traffic (with a person, in an article). Izsaz Ld. Berners Froiss. I. cclxvii. 395 People, suche as I haue daut with all in their marchaundyse. 1590 Minsheu Sp. Dict., Negociar, to deale in businesse, to follow a trade. 1512 Cotor. Trafiquer, to trafficke, trade. . commerce, deale in marchandise.] a 1627 Middle trade. . commerce, deale in marchandise.] a 1627 Middle trade, when all other petty merchants deal but for parcels. 1639 Dampier Voy. II. 1. iii. 65 Merchants care not to deal with him. 1733 Pope Donne Sal. iv. 140 Who in the secret, deals in Stocks secure, And cheats th' unknowing Widow and the Poor. 1833 Ht. Martineau March. Strike vii. 82 A traveller who deals . with several firms in this place. 1866 Rocers Agric. 4 Prices I. xxi. 530 Such persons dealt in finished goods.

† D. trans. To offer for sale. Obs. rare.
1760 FOOTE Micor II. Wks. 1790 I. 252 You would not have

1760 FOOTE Minor II. Wks. 1799 I. 252 You would not h the flints?.. Every pebble of em.. He shall deal them

To have to do with (a thing) in any way; to 14. To have to do with (a thing) in any way; to busy or occupy oneself, to concern oneself with.

2300 Cursor M. 1517 Jobal. Was first loger, and fee delt [v.r. dalt] wit. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 80 Any man bat deles with sorcery or enchauntementz. 1477 Paston Lett. 80, III. 211, There is no man wyllyng to del with your swanes. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. lvii. 2 Youre handes deale with wickednesse. 1586 A. DAY Eng. Secretaris II. (1625) 112 Speaking of Friendship, I onely deale with such, whose actions [etc.]. 1845-60 Apr. Thomson Laws of Thought Introd. 5 The mind deals with truth. 1869 HUXLEY in Sci. Opinion 21 Apr. 64 The first question with which I propose to deal. 1893 Law Times XCV. 26/2 That part of the Companies Act 1862 which deals with guarantee companies.

15. with in: To occupy, employ, or exercise

15. with in: To occupy, employ, or exercise oneself in (a thing); to have to do with, to make 

too specific.

16. To deal with: to act in regard to, administer,

16. To deal with: to act in regard to, administer, handle, dispose in any way of (a thing); b. to handle effectively; to grapple with; to take successful action in regard to.

1469 Plumpton Corr. (Camden) 23 He said that... he wold deele with you & yours, both be the law & besides the law. a 1586 Sidner (J.), If she hated me, I should know what passion to deal with. 1661 Bramhall Just Vind. vi. 153 He so abated their power... that a Dean and Chapter were able to deal with them. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 120 The Lungs are formed accordingly, so that they may the better deal with the Air admitted in Inspiration. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 142 A power more than sufficient to deal with Protector and Parliament together. a 1859 Ibid. V. 33 The Long Parliament did not... propose to restrain him from dealing according to his pleasure with his parks and his castles, his fisheries and his mines. 1874 Green Short Hist. iii. § 5 (1882) 137 It was with the general anarchy that Hubert had first to deal. 1891 Law Times XC. 46a/2 Mrs. Headley... swore that she had never knowingly transferred or dealt with the mortgage. Ibid. XCII. 93/2 Restraining the defendants from selling or otherwise dealing with the shares.

17. To deal with: to act towards (any one), to

17. To deal with: to act towards (any one), to treat (in some specified way).

a 1300 Cursor M. 1667 (Cott.) Iudas...be-hald and se Hu vile bat bai wit him delt. c 1340 Gaw. 4 Gr. Knl. 1661 He...dalt with hir al in daynte. 1494 Fanyan Chron. vi. cxlvii. 133 In lyke maner as they had dalt with Burdeaux. 1528 Coverdale Ps. cii[i]. 10 He hath not dealt with vs after our synnes. 1528 Graffon Chron. II. 360 Sore displeased, that they were so hardly delt withall. 1611 Bible 2 Sam. xviii. 5 Deale gently for my sake with ... Absalom. 1729 Butles 2 Farm. ix. Whs. 1874 II. 116 We ourselves shall one time or other be dealt with as we deal with others. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. § 6. 521 The Commons were dealing roughly with the agents of the Royal system.

b. with by (= in regard to) in same sense. 1873 G. Harvey Letter-bk. (Camden) 3 That he wuld not deale so hardly bi me. 1675 tr. Machiavelli's Prince (1883) 305 The Venetians... have... dealt... honourably by him. 1754 Chatham Lett. Nefhew vi. 43 If we would deal fairly by ourselves. 1877 Miss Braddon Weavers 4 Weft 324 II will not be found that I have dealt unjustly by any one.

18. To deal on, upon: to set to work upon.

not be found that I have dealt unjustry by any one.

18. To deal on, upon: to set to work upon.

arch.

1594. SHAKS. Rich. III, IV. ii. 76 Two deep enemies, Foes to my Rest. Are they that I would have thee deale vpon.
1599 B. Jonson Ev. Man out of Hum. v. iv, Mit. What, will he deal upon such quantities of wine, alone? 1816
BYRON Ch. Har. III. INXXIII, Allured By their new vigour, sternly have they dealt On one another. 1836 Scott F. M. Perth xv, 'There is a man thou must deal upon, Bonthron,' said the knight.

19. To act towards people generally (in some specified way): to conduct oneself behave act

said the knight.

19. To act towards people generally (in some specified way); to conduct oneself, behave, act. cz340 Gazu, 6 Gr. Knt. 114, Day dronken & daylyeden, & dalten vntystel, bese lordez & ladyez. Ibid. 1668 Per pay dronken & dalten. 1535 Coverdale Yosk. 1, 7½ thou mayest deale wysely whither so euer thou goest. 1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI, IV. ix. 46, 1... doubt not so to deale, As all things shall redound vnto your good. 1602 — Lear III. vi. 42 Let us deal justly. 1652 Needham Selden's Mare Cl. 152 Michael Attaliates truly did ill. Nor indeed hath that eminent man dealt any better, who [etc.]. cz680 Beveridoc Serm. (1720) 1. 446 O Lord I have. dealt falsly before thee. 1711 Swift Jrnl. to Stella 17 Dec., They had better give up now, if she will not deal openly.

† 20. To take action, act, proceed (usually in some matter or affair). Obs.

1470-85 Malory Arthur IV. xiii, Wel said syr Vwayne go on your waye and lete me dele. 1268 Gartion Chron. II. 188 To the which the French King aunswered, that without the presence of the xii. peeres he could not deale in so weightie a matter. 1577 Hanner Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1619) 144 To deale in matters of religion both by word and deed. 1266 J. Hooker Girald. Irel. in Holinshed II. 44/1 Noman would medle or deale to carrie the same awaie. 1599 Shaks. Much Ado v. i. 101 Do not you meddle, let me deale in this.

Shaks. Muck Ado v. i. 101 Do not you meddle, let me deale in this.

21. trans. To treat. Obs. rare.

136 Let. Earle Leyester 1 A late and weightie cause dealt in this Parliament.

Dealable (dr'lāb'l), a. [f. Deal v. +-Able.]

Capable of being dealt with; suitable for dealing.
1667 Waterhouse Fire Lond. 91 Fled before the Fire, leaving it to its forradge, and not checquing it while dealable with. 1890 Daily News 11 Sept. 3/3 [11] did not vary much in the quotations—7 to 1 being a dealable rate.

Dealbate (drigelbet), a. [ad. L. dealbāt-us, pa. pple. of dealbāre (see next).] Presenting a whitened surface; esp. in Bot. 'covered with a very opaque white powder' (Treas. Bot. 1866).

+ Dealbate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of dealbāre, to whiten over, whitewash, f. de-+ albāre to whiten, f. albus white; cf. Daub v.] trans. To whiten.
1633 Cockeram, Dealbate, to whiteline a thing. 1638 T.

Whitaker Blood of Grape 30 Milke is bloud dealbated or thrice concocted. 1637 Tomlinson Renow's Disp., This dentifrice also will dealbate the teth.

Dealbation (dījælbēl-[9n). [ad. L. dealbātīōn-

Dealbation (di eller fan). [ad. L. dealbation-em, n. of action f. dealbare (see prec.); cf. F. déalbation (Littré).] The action of whitening;

déalbation (Littré).] The action of whitening; blanching, bleaching.

1607 Topsell Serpents (1653) 646 The dealbation of the hair. a 1634 Randolph Muses Looking glasse iv. i, She ... hath forgot to whiten The naturall rednesse of my nose, she knowes not What 'tis wants dealbation! 16078 R. R[ussell] Geber II. I. II. x. 59 Therefor they cannot whiten [lead] with good Dealbation. 188a Syd. Soc. Lex., Dealbation, the art of making white the skin and teeth; also of whitening bones for the purposes of anatomy.

b. The 'blanching', or reduction to its assay value, of silver coin containing alloy.

1888 W. Rye Records & Record-searching 29 The dealbation is always specially mentioned, and the only mention of blanched silver is in the statement of the farm [etc.].

Daa-1-boa-rd. [f. Deal 5b.3 + Board.]

**Dea:1-board.** [f. DEAL  $sb.^3$  + BOARD.] DEAL  $sb.^3$  1; a thin board of fir or pine.

DEAL sh.3 I; a thin board of fir or pine.

158-9 in Burgon Life Gresham II. 284 One shippe of Brydges Brugos] in Flanders, in the which is mastes, clappeborde, deel-bordes. 1583 in Northern N. 4 Q. I. 77 A new cheste of Deal-board. 1569 Primart City & C. Build. 146 Deal-Boards from ten to twelve inches broad, and about ten foot long. 1732 De For Plague (1884) 99 Doors having Deal-Boards nail'd over them. 1883 Reads in Harper's Mag. July 208/t He could see through a deal board.

De-alcoholize, -izer, -ist, etc.: see DE-II. 1.

† Deale, dele. Obs. Of uncertain meaning. It seems to be used for the purpose of calling attention, and may be an interjection, or a verb in the imperative, with the force of 'See!' mark! or 'note!'

a 1283 Alner. R. 276 Kumeð þerof smel of aromaz, oðer of swote healewi? Deale [v.r. Dele]. Ofte druie sprintles bereð winberien? 1bid. 362 Crist [moste] bolien pine & 9\*-2

passiun, & so habben ingong into his riche. Lo, deale hwat he seiö,—so habben ingong into his riche. 16id. 286. 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 167 O dele, said be kyng, bis is a fele Riches.

**Dealer**  $(d\vec{r} \cdot l)$ . [f. DEAL v. +-RR <sup>1</sup>.] One who deals (in various senses of the verb).

1. One who divides, distributes, delivers.

1. One who divides, distributes, delivers.
c 1000 ÆLFRIC Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 129 Diuisor, dælere.
c 1440 Promp. Parv. 117 Delare, or he þat delythe, distributor, partitor. Delare, or grete almysse yevere, rogatorius.
foil Cotten, Distributeur, a distributor, dealer, diuider.
1879 FARRAR S.I. Paul (1883) 3 The dealer of the death-wound to the spirit of Pharisaism was a Pharisee.
b. spec. The player who distributes the cards.
1600 ROWLANDS Let. Humours Blood iii. 58 Make him but dealer. If you do finde good dealing, take his eares.
1673 COTTON Compt. Gamester in Singer Hist. Cards 345
Then the dealer .. shuffling them, after cutting, deals to every one three apiece. 1678 H. H. Gibbs Ombre 13 The Dealer then deals nine cards to each player.
2 One who has dealings mith a person: one

2. One who has dealings with a person; one

2. One who has dealings with a person; one who deals in (a thing); † an agent, negotiator. Obs. in general sense except as transf. from next. c 1000 ELFRIC Deut. v. 5 Ic was dalere betwix Gode and ew. 1386 St. Trials, Q. Mary (R.), I was acquainted, I confess, with their practices, but I never did intend to be a dealer in them. c 1610 Six J. Melvit. Mem. (1735) 306 He was accused to have been a Dealer with the Earl of Bothwell 1611 Cotta, Agent, an Agent, a dealer, negotiator. 1727 De Fore Syst. Magic 1. iv. (1840) 121 A socreter and enchanter, a witch, or dealer with the Devil. a 1745 Swift (J.), These small dealers in wit and learning.

3. One who deals in merchandise, a trader; stee.

3. One who deals in merchandise, a trader: stec. who sells articles in the same condition in

one who sells articles in the same condition in which he has bought them; often in combination, as cattle-, corn-, horse-, money-dealer.

1512 Cotca., Trafiqueur, a trafficker, trader, marchant, occupier, dealer in the world.

1651 Davemant Gondibert.

1651 Davemant Gondibert.

1651 Davemant Gondibert.

1652 Davemant Gondibert.

1653 Davemant Gondibert.

1654 Davemant Gondibert.

1654 Davemant Gondibert.

1654 Davemant Gondibert.

1654 Davemant Gondibert.

1655 Davemant Gondibert.

1656 Davemant Gondibert.

1656 Davemant Gondibert.

1657 Davemant Gondibert.

1658 Davemant Gondibert.

1658 MILL Pol. Econ. (1876) III. xi. § 5. 315 Dealers in money (as lenders by profession are improperly called).

1659 Davemant Gondibert.

1659 Davemant Gondibert.

1659 Davemant Gondibert.

1650 Davemant Gondibert.

1650 Davemant Gondibert.

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1656 Davemant Gondibert.

1657 Davemant Gondibert.

1657 Davemant Gondibert.

1657 Davemant Gondibert.

1658 Davemant G

†4. One who acts (in some specified manner) in his relation to others. Obs.

1547-64 BAULDWIN Mor. Philos. (Palfr.) viii. i, Hypocrites and double dealers. 1561 T. Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtyer.

1. Hiji, An vntrue dealer, and a despiser of men. 1612 BIBLE Isaa. xxi. 2 The treacherous dealer. 1577 Wycherler (title), The Plain Dealer. 1840 THACKERAY Catherine i, What! call Peter Brock a double-dealer?

Deal-fish: see Deal sb. 3 3.

Dealing (di lin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Deal.

1. Division: distribution (of gifts, blows, cards.

1. Division; distribution (of gifts, blows, cards,

1. Division; distribution (of gifts, blows, cards, etc.); sharing.

1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. XIX. 374 porw bedes-byddynge and borw penyes delynge.

1388 WYCLIF Num. XXXVI. 4 The delynge [1388 departyng] of lottis.

1381 — 1 Cor. X. 10 The delynge [1388 departyng] of lottis.

1382 — 1 Cor. X. 10 The delynge of part takynge of the body of the Lord.

1400—50 Alexander 451 In delingis of dyntis.

1533 FRITH Disput.

1542 Purgatory § 27 All thyne Executiours dealyng, and offeryng of masse pence, help thee not a myte.

1540 Alexander 451 In delingis of dyntis.

1540 Carss of Consc. (1619) 347 Others that .. iudge the very dealing of the cardes to bee a lotte.

1885 J. MARTINEAU Types Eth. Th. 1. i. i. § 3. 161 If this dealing out of ideas by exigency is assigned to God.

1541 Attrib. 1577-87 HOLINSHED Chrom. III. 1257/2 His feeding.

1552 all commers thrise a weeke appointed for his dealing daies.

1554 b. concr. A part, division. Obs.

1565 E. Psalter CXXXV. 13 pat delt the Rede See in delinges wele.

delinges wele.

2. Intercourse, friendly or business communica-

2. Intercourse, friendly or business communication, connexion. Now usually pl.

1538 STARKEY England I. ii. 38 To loue euery man iche other, wyth al ryghtwyse and just delyng togyddur. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretarie I. (1625) 92 About two moneths since, he had dealings with a neighbour of yours, touching a Farme. 1611 BIBLE John iv. 9 The lewes haue no dealings with the Samaritanes. 1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Setv. 55 The dealing or business that is between body and body, being as real as that between body and ghost. 1718 ABBUTH.

17 John Bull I. viii. Hocus had dealings with John's wife.

1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. III. 678 It was rumoured .. he had dealings with St. Germains.

3. Trading, trafficking; buying and selling.

1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort. (1720) 234 Such as would not be impos'd upon, will find the best Ware and Dealing at Brumpton-Park. 1868 Rogers Pol. Econ. iii. (ed. 3) 22 Where dealings are transacted on a large scale, it is not difficult for commodities to be exchanged against commodities.

modities.
4. Acting (in some specified way) towards others;

4. Acting (in some specified way) towards others; way of acting, conduct, behaviour.

1483 Caxton G. de la Tour E vij b, For of good delyng and of good guydynge cam neuer but worship and honoure.

1500 Melusine 310 His vnkynd & abhomynable deelyng, 1533 Lb. Bernbres Froiss. I. exvii. 154 To ryde out to se the dealyng of thenglysshmen.

1573 G. Harvey Lett.-bb. (Camden) 1 A present redres of so wrongful delings.

1674 in Essex Papers (Camden) 1. 176 The unworthy dealing of Sir Rob! Howard.

1894 Morley Compromise (1886) 37 Want of faithful dealing in the highest matters.

b. with with: Acting towards, treatment of.

1579 T. Goodwin Wks. (1861) III. 288 What if God will use his absoluteness. in this his dealing with his children.

1718 Hickes & Nelson J. Kettlewell II. Ivi. 175 Such a Dealing with their Soveraign as they... would not have

allowed in any of their own .. Servants. 1885 Spectator 8 Aug. 1043/1 The fluctuations of policy which have marked England's dealings with the Soudan. + Dealth. Obs. nance-wwd. [f. DEAL v., after wealth, growth.] Portion dealt. 1637 N. Whiting Hist. Albino 8, B. (N.), Then know, Bellama, since thou aimst at wealth, Where Fortune has bestowed her largest dealth. + Dearmbulate, v. Obs. [f. L. deambulāre to walk abroad : see De. I. 3.] 1633 Cockeram, Deambulation (dijæ:mbiulā!-[sn]). [ad. L. deambulātion-em, n. of action f. deambulātē.] The action of walking abroad or taking a walk. a 1540 Skelton Image Hypor. 148 They make deambulations With great ostentations. 1831 Elvor Gov. Lvvi, Suche exercises, as may be used within the house, or in the shadowe. as deambulations or moderate walkynges. 1843 Joye Exp. Dan. iv. Hij b, In this kinges ydle deambulacion. 1648 W. Sclater Jun. in W. Sclater's Malachi (1650) Ep. Ded., At your refections, deambulations, conferences. 1843 Neale & Webb Durandus's Symbol. Ch. p. Lvvii, They had void spaces for deambulation. 1849 LYTION Caxtons I. II. ix, Book in hand, he would, on fine days, pace to and fro... In these deambulations, as he called them, he had generally a companion. + Dearmbulator. Obs. [L. deambulātor, agent-n. f. deambulātor (see above).] One who walks abroad.

walks abroad.

walks abroad.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Trav. Wks. 111. 76 The Odcombyan Deambulator, Perambulator, Ambler, Trotter, or vntyred Traueller, Sir Tho. Coriat.

Deambulatory, a. and sb. [ad. L. deambulatorius fit for walking in, etc., whence -ātōrium sb., place to walk in.]

A. adj. Moving about from place to place;

A. adj. Moving about from place to place; movable, shifting.

1607 COWELL Interpr. s. v. Exchequer, In Scotland the Eschequer was stable, but the other session was deambulatorie. a 1633 Lennard It. Charron's Wiid. It. iii. § 3 (1670)

238 In it self unequal, wavering, deambulatory. a 1659 Br. Morron Epics. Instituted 122 The deambulatory actors used to have their quietus est.

B. sb. A place to walk in for exercise; esp. a covered walk or cloister.

1430 Lvoc. Chron. Troy It. xi, Fresche alures. That called were deambulatoryes, Men to walke to geder twayne & twayne, To kepe them drye when it dyde rayne. 1449 Will Hen. VI in T. J. Carter King's Coll. Chapel 13 Of the which [cloister square] the deambulatorie xiiij fete wide. 1834 Genil. Mag. CIV. 1. 55 An inscription in a Roman garden informed the walker, that when he had made five turns of the deambulatory. Sc. Obs. [Suffix repr. F.

† Deambulatour. Sc. Obs. [Suffix repr. F.

-aloir.] = prec. sb.

1513 Douglas Æneis vII. iv. 62 Wythin the cheif deambulatour on raw Of forfaderis gret ymagis did stand. a 1578
KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 392 Thair suldiouris in greit
cumpaneis.. resortit to Sanct Geillis Kirk in Edinburgh,
and maid thair commune deambulatour thairin.

Deame, obs. form of Deem, Dime.
De-americanize: see De- II. 1.

De-americanize: see DE-II. I.

† De-ample, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. DE-II. 2
+ AMPLE.] To deprive of amplitude, belittle.

1657 REEVE God's Plea 207 It doth grieve me to see how great things are deampled and dismagned amongst you.

Dean 1 (din). Forms: 4-5 dene, deen(e, den, 5 deyn(e, (dyen), 6 Sc. dane, 5-7 deane, 7-dean. [ME. deen, den, a. OF. deien, dien, mod.F. doyen = Sp. and It. decano, Pg. deäo, Cat. degd:-L. decān-um one set over ten (cf. Exod. xviii. 21 Vulg.), also Gr. bekäyős, explained from bika. dec-em ten.

decan-um one set over ten (cf. Exod. xviii. 21 Vulg.), also Gr. δεκάνός, explained from δέκα, dec-em ten. Whether viewed as Gr. or L., the form of the word offers difficulties. In both languages, it had also an early astrological sense, 'the chief of ten parts, or of ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign': see Decan. Salmasius, De annis climactericis et antiqua Astrologia (Leyden, 1648), considers this the original sense, and holds it to be a term of oriental astrology, which was merely assimilated to δέκα, decem, in Gr. and L. As a military term, the Gr. derivative δεκανία occurs= L. decuria, in the Tactica of Ælian and of Arrian (both c. 120); the L. decanus occurs in Vegetius De Re Militari c. 386. The word is then used by Jerome c 400 in his translation of Exodus xviii. 21, 25, where the Old Latin had decurio; and about the same time the monastic use (sense 3 below) appears in Cod. Theodos. xvi. 5. 30, and Cassian's Instit. iv. 0. In later times of the empire it was applied to various civil functionaries. From these monastic and civil uses come all the modern senses of dean.]

† 1. Representing various uses of late L. decanus: A head, chief, or commander of a division of ten.

T1. Representing various uses of late L. decanus:

A head, chief, or commander of a division of ten.

1388 Wyclif Ex. xviii. 21 Ordeyne thou of hem tribunes,
and centuriouns, and quinquagenaries, and deenys [1388
rewlers ypon ten, Vulg. decanos]. c1440 Secrees 187 Ffolwe
banne vche comandour ffoure vicaires, & vche vicaire tene
lederes, & vche ledere tene denys, & vche deyn ten men.

16td., With vche a ledere tene dyens, and with vche a dyen
ten men. 1483 CAXTON Gald. Leg. 59/2 Ordeyne of them
trybunes & centuriones & denes that may in all tymes
juge the peple.

juge the peple. +2. As a translation of med.L. decānus, applied in the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor' to the

in the 'Laws of Edward the Conlessor' to the teoding-ealdor, borsholder, headborough, or tithingman, the headman of a fribborh or tenmannetale. (See Stubbs, Const. Hist. I. v. 87.) Obs.

[a 1200 Laws of Edw. Conf. xxviii, Sic imposuerunt justitiarios super quosque x fribborgos, quos decanos possumus dicere, Anglicè autem tyenpe heued vocati sunt, hoc est capit x.] 1647 N. BACON Disc. Govd. Eng. 1. xxvi. (1730)

44 If any controversy arose between the pledges, the chief

pledge by them chosen, called also the Dean or Headbur-rough, might determine the same. 1695 Kennett Par. Antiq. (1818: II. 338 Which justices, or civil deans, were to examine and determine all lesser causes between villages and neighbours.

3. As a translation of Eccl. L. decanus, applied

3. As a translation of Eccl. L. decānus, applied to a head or president of ten monks in a monastery. In the OE transl. of the Rule of St. Benedict, c. xxi, rendered teopingeaddor 'tithing-elder'.

[a 430 Augustine De Moribus Eccl. Cath. i. 31 Eis quos decanos vocant eo quod sint denis propositi.] a 1641 Br. Mountaeu Acts & Mon. 437 Only the Deanes, or Tenth men, goe from Cell to Cell to minister consolation. 1695 Kennett Par. Antig. (1818) II. 339-340 The like office of deans began very early in the greater monasteries, especially in those of the Benedictine order; where the whole convent was divided into decuries, in which the dean or tenth person did preside over the other nine. And in the larger houses, where the numbers amounted to several decuries, the senior dean had a special preeminence, and had sometimes the care of all the other devolved upon him alone. And therefore the institution of cath dral deans was certainly owing to this practice. 1885 Catholic Dict. s.v., The senior dean, in the absence of the abbot and provost, governed the monastery.

4. The head of the chapter or body of canons of

4. The head of the chapter or body of canons of

4. The head of the chapter or body of canons of a collegiate or cathedral church.

Arising out of the monastic use. 'As a cathedral officer, the decanus dates from the 8th c., when he is found, after the monastic pattern, as subordinate to the praepasitus, or provost, who was the bishop's vicegerent as head of the chapter'. But 'the office in its full development dates only from the roth or 11th c... the Dean of St. Paul's, A. D. 1086, being the first English dean'. Dict. Chr. Antig.

1330 R. Brunne Chrom. (1870) 337 Sir Alisander was hie dene of Glascow. 1377 Langl. P.P. B. XIII. 65 Pis freke bifor be den of poules Preched of penaunces. 1494 Fabyan Chrom. vii. 327 Ye great deane of Pawlis, Mayster Richarde Wethyrshed. 1577 Harrison England II. i. (1877) L. 14 Cathedrall churches, wherein the deanes (a calling not knowne in England before the Conquest) doo beare the cheefe rule. 1641 Termes de la Ley 101 Deane and Chapter is a body Corporate spirituall, consisting of ... the Deane (who is chiefe) and his Prebends, and they together make this Corporation. 1689 Woon Life 17 June, Dr. Aldridge, canon of Ch. Ch. [was] installed deane. 1714 Swift Mil. Hor. Sat. II. vi. 43 Good Mr. Dean, go change your gown. 1846 McCullicor Acc. Bril. Empire (1854) II. 263 There may be a chapter without any dean, as the chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell. Every dean must be resident in his cathedral church four score and ten days. .. in every year. 1868 Mrs. H. Woon Mrs. Hallib. xviii, 'Will you pardon my intruding upon you here, Mr. Dean't 'he began.

5. A presbyter invested with jurisdiction or precedence (under the bishop or archdeacon) over a division of an archdeaconry; more fully called rural dean; formerly (in some cases) dean of Christianity; see CHRISTIANITY 4. (There were also urban deans (decani urbani): see Kennett Par.

anity; see CHRISTIANITY 4. (There were also urban deans (decani urbani): see Kennett Par. Antig. II. 339.)

The rural dean had, in England till the Reformation, and in France till the Revolution, large powers of visitation, administration, and jurisdiction, which are still retained in some Roman Catholic countries. In England the office and title became almost obsolete from the 16th c, but have, since 1835, been generally revived for purposes of diocesan organization. See Danser, Hora Decanica Rurales, 1835. (Kennett, Du Cange, etc., have cited decanus episcopi in this sense from the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor' xxvii; but episcopi is an interpolation not in the original text, the decanus spoken of being really in sense 2 above.)

a 1350 Curror M. 29339 (Cotton Galba MS.) And of a prest assoylid be, Pat power has to vnbind þe, Pat es he þat it first furth sent, Als dene or officiall by iugement. c 1380 Wyclif Wis. (1880) 249 Whanne þei ben falsly amendid by officialis & denes. c 1450 Hollann Homelar 215 The Ravyne. Was dene rurale to reid. 1456 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II.236With offycyal nor den no favour ther ys, But if sir symony shewe them sylver rounde. 1483 Monk of Evestam (Arb.) 80 Of the negligens of denys of archedekons and of other officers. 1514 FITZHERE, Just. Peas (1538) 121 It shalbe leful to al Archedecons, Deanes, &c... to weare Sarcenet in theyr lynynges of theyr gownes. 1697 Be. Gabdiner Advice Clercy Lincoln 6 The Assistance of Rural Deans, which Office is... yet exercised in some Dioceses. but has unhappily been disused in this, (for how long time I know not. 1712 Prideaux Direct. Ch.-wardens (ed. 4) 104 Bishop Lloyd went so far. as to name Rural Deans in every Deanry of the Diocese. 1765 Blackstone Comm. I. 382 The rural deans are very antient officers of the church, but almost grown out of use; though their deaneries still subsist as an ecclesiastical division of the diocese, or archdeaconry. 1886 Powmetre Trad. 4 Recoll. II. 1610 On visiting the church at L. St. Columb as Dean-rural.

b. In t

president of a Convocation (q.v., 3 b).

president of a CONVOCATION (q.v., 3 b).

6. In other ecclesiastical uses:

Dean of Peculiars: one invested with the charge of a peculiar, i.e. a particular church, parish, or group of parishes which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese within which it is situated, e.g. the Dean of Battle in Sussex. Such is also the Dean of the Chapels Reyal in England (St. James's and Whitehall); in Scotland the Deans of the Chapel Reyal are six clergymen of the Ch. of Scotl., who receive a portion of the revenues formerly belonging to the Chapel Royal of Holyrood.

Dean of the Arches: the lay judge of the Court of Arches, who has peculiar jurisdiction over thirteen London parishes called a deanery, and exempt from the authority of the bishop of London.

Dean of the Province of Canterbury: the Bishop of London, who, under a mandate from the archbishop, summons the bishops of the province to meet in Convocation.

[1496 see DECAN 3.] 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 33/2 The then Bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on

his majesty, throughout that whole journey [into Scotland] which, as he was dean of the chappel, he was not obliged to do. 1660 R. Coke Power & Subj. 203 The King shall present to his free chappels (in default of the Dean). 1726 AVLIFFE Parergon 192 The Judge of this Court. is distinguished by the title of Dean or Official of the Court of Arches. 101d. 205 There are also some Deans in England without any Jurisdiction; only for Honour so stiled; as the Dean of the Royal Chapel, the Dean of the Chapel of St. George at Windsor. 1846 McCullock Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) 11. 265 The third species of Deans are those of feculiars. Deans of peculiars have sometimes jurisdiction and cure of souls, as the Dean of Battle, in Sussex, and sometimes jurisdiction only, as the Dean of the Arches, London. 1869 Whitaker's Almanack, Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.
7. In the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge:

7. In the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge: The title of one or more resident fellows appointed to supervise the conduct and studies of the junior members and to maintain discipline among them,

to supervise the conduct and studies of the junior members and to maintain discipline among them, to present them for graduation, etc.

The office came originally from that of the monastic dean, and was disciplinary; one important function of the dean in early times was to preside at the disputations of the scholars, and in the Oxford colleges of the new foundation deans were appointed in the different faculties, e.g. at New College, two in Arts, one in Canon Law, one in Civil Law, and one in Theology, who presided at the disputations of the students in these faculties; from the end of the 16th c., it became customary also in most colleges for the dean to present for degrees. At present the functions pertaining to discipline, attendance at chapel, graduation, etc., are sometimes discharged by a single dean, alone or in conjunction with a sub-warden, vice-president, or other vice-gerent, sometimes distributed among two or three deans; hence the offices of senior and junior dean, or sub-dean, dean of arts, dean of divinity, dean of degrees, existing in some colleges.

[In the Statutes of Merton Coll., 1267-74, such officers are appointed 'numero cuilibet vicenario vel etiam decenario,' but the title decanus is not used. 1382 Stat. New Coll. Oxon. xiv, Quinque socii..qui sub dicto custode tanquam ejus coadjutores Scholarium et Sociorum ipsorum curam et regimen habeant, qualiter scilicet in studio scholastico et morum honestate proficiant.. Quos omnes sic præfectos Decani facultatum Juris Cannonici et Civilis eligi poterunt, etc.] 1577 Harrison England 11. iii. (1877) 1. 81 There is moreouer in cuerie house a maister or prouots, who hart worder him a president, and certeine censors or deanes, appointed to looke to the behavour and maners of the students there. 1847 Tennyson Princ. Prol. 161 At college. They lost their weeks: they wext the souls of deans. 1853 C. Bude Verdant Green iv, He had been Proctor and College Dean there. 1807 Tennonic in Civilian, and a Theologian—who presided over the disputations of their

8. The president of a faculty or department of study in a University, as in the ancient continental and Scotch Universities, and in the colleges affiliated to the modern Universities of London, Victoria, etc.

and Scotch Universities, and in the colleges affiliated to the modern Universities of London, Victoria, etc. In U. S., the dean is now a registrar or secretary.

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In I. S., the dean is now a registrar or secretary.

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In I. S., the dean is now a registrar or secretary.

In I. S. Canonicus Parisiensis et decanus theologice facultatis.

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In I. S. Canonicus Parisiensis et decanus theologice facultatis.

In I. S. Anarewa.

I. S. Anarewa.

I. Anarewa.

I. Anarewa.

I. S. Dean of facultic of the said universite.

I. S. Anarewa.

I. T. Mainter Thomas Smeitoun minister of Paslay and dean of facultie of the said Universite.

I. S. J. Chamberlanne.

I. G. B. T. I. III. (1743) 438

The University of Glasgow. had originally considerable Revenues for the Maintenance of a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden, etc.

I. T. B. Eaflar of each Faculty are presided over by a Dean, who is elected from among Professors of the Faculty.

I. Compayr's Abelard.

I. The affairs of each Faculty are presided over by a Dean, who is elected from among Professors of the Faculty.

I. Dean of Faculty: the president of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

I. G. Minutes Faculty of Advocates 4 June (MS. in Adv.

Libr.), Motione being made anent the electione of ane deane of faculty.

I. went to the Dean of Faculty's to a consultation about Constable.

C. Also the usual title of the head of a school of medicine attached to a hospital.

c. Also the usual title of the head of a school

c. Also the usual title of the head of a school of medicine attached to a hospital.

1849 Minutes of Committee St. Thomas's Hosp. 23 May, The Committee having been summoned for the purpose of taking into consideration the appointment of a Dean. it was agreed. that some one member of the Medical School shall for each year act in the capacity and with the title of 'Dean of the Medical School'. 1893-4 Prospectus St. Thomas's Med. Sch. 16 Dean of the School, G. H. Makins, F.R.C.S.

9. Dean of evild: 8. in the medieval guilds, an

9. Dean of guild: a. in the mediæval guilds, an officer who summoned the members to attend meetings, etc.; b. in Scotland, the head of the meetings, etc.; D. in Scotland, the head of the guild or merchant-company of a royal burgh, who is a magistrate charged with the supervision of all buildings within the burgh.

Except in the four cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen, where he is still elected by the guildry, this officer is now chosen by the town-councillors from among their own number.

1389 in Eng. Gilds 46 On Dene, for to warnyn alle | p gild brebren and sistren. 1469 Sc. Acts Jas. III (1597) \$ 29 Al Officiares perteining to the towne: As Alderman, Baillies, Deane of Gild, and vther officiares. 1754 Erskine Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 43 The Dean of Guild is that magistrate of a royal borough, who is head of the merchantcompany; he has the cognisance of mercantile causes within borough... and the inspection of buildings. 1806 Gazetteer Scotl. (ed. 2) 506 Selkirk is a royal borough... It is governed by 2 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 10 counsellors. 1864 Kirk Chas. Bold I. 11. i. 451 The deans of the guilds and the principal citizens, who had come out to meet him.

10. The president, chief, or senior member of any

body. [=F. doyen.]
1687 Lond. Gaz. No. 2215/2 At the Boots of the Coach
went the Pages. and by them the Dean or chief of the
Footmen in black Velvet. 1827 HARDMAN Battle of WaterLoo 15 Ah! ah! Boney, must you, or our Duke, be the chief
dean? 1889 Times 25 Nov. 6 The Diplomatic Agents at
Cairo. thet at the residence of the dean, the Consul-General
of Spainf, Señor de Ortega.

b. Dean of the Sacred College: see quot. 1885. D. Dean of the Sacrea Cottege: see quot. 1885.

1903 Lond. Gaz. No. 3921/1 The Cardinal de Bouillon will
return hither.. to exercise his Function of Dean of the
College of Cardinals. 1885 Catholic Dict. s.v., The Cardinal
Dean is the chief of the sacred college; he is usually the
oldest of the Cardinal Bishops.. He presides in the consistory
in the absence of the Pope.

11. Comb.
1863 Sat. Rev. XIV. 706/1 If Lord Shaftesbury is to be a Dean-maker. Ibid., The whole system of Dean-making

Dean 2, dene (din). Forms: I denu, I-dene, 2-4 dane, 5 deyne, 6 Sc. dyne, 8-9 dean. [OE. denu, acc. dene, valley:—OTeut. \*dani-from the same root as OE. den(n, DEN (:-OTeut. danj-om), q.v.] A vale: a. formerly the ordinary word, literal and figurative (as in OE. deap-denu valley of death, ME. dene of teres), and still occurring in the general sense in some local names, as the Dean, Edinburgh, Taunton Dean, the wide valley of the Tone above Taunton, and perh. Dean

the Dean, Edinburgh, Taunton Dean, the wide valley of the Tone above Taunton, and perh. Dean Forest; b. now, usually, the deep, narrow, and wooded vale of a rivulet.

As a common appellative, used in Durham, Northumberland, and adjacent parts of Scotland and England; as part of a proper name, separate or in composition, occurring much more widely, e. g. Denholm Dean in Roxburghshire, Jesmond Dean or Dene near Newcastle, Castle Eden Dean or Dene and Hawthorndene in Durham, Chellow Dene near Bradford, North Dean near Halifax, Hepworth Dene near Haddersfield, Deepdene near Dorting, East Dean, West Dean, Ovingdean, Rottingdean, in deep wooded vales in the chalk downs near Brighton. The spelling dene is that now prevalent in Durham and Northumberland. In composition often shortened to den, as Marden, Smarden, etc. in Kent. c885 Vesp. Psalter lxxxiii. 7 In dene teara [in convalle Gram. (2.) 56 Uallis, dene. c1000 Agr. Gosp. Luke iii. 5 Elc denu [Lindist] dene, Hatton dane] bio gelylled. a 1300 E. E. Psalter lxxxiii. 7 (Mätz.). In dene of teres. c1385 E. E. Allit. P. A. 205 Pou says pou trawez me in pis dene. 3440 Ayenb. 59 Ich wille maki be helles and be danes. 3400 Ayenb. 59 Ich wille maki be helles and be danes. 3400 Ayenb. 59 Ich wille maki pe helles and be danes. 3400 Ayenb. 58 Ich wille maki pe helles and be danes. 3400 Ayenb. 59 Ich wille maki pe helles and be danes. 3400 Ayenb. 59 Ich wille maki pe helles and be danes. 3400 Ayenb. 59 Ich wille maki pe helles and be danes. 3400 Ayenb. 59 Ich wille maki pe helles and be danes. 3400 Ayenb. 59 Ich wille maki pe helles and be danes. 3400 Ayenb. 59 Ich wille maki pe helles and be danes. 3400 Ayenb. 59 Ich wille maki pe helles and be danes. 3400 Ayenb. 59 Ich wille maki pe helles and be danes. 3400 Ayenb. 59 Ich wille maki pe helles and be danes. 3400 Ayenb. 59 Ich wille maki pe helles and be danes. 3400 Ayenb. 59 Ich wille maki pe helles and be danes. 3400 Ayenb. 59 Ich wille maki pe helles and be danes. 3400 Ayenb. 59 Ich wille maki pe helles and be danes. 3400 Aye

Dean 3. As a Cornish mining term: The end of a level.
1874 in Knight Dict. Mech. 1881 in Raymond Mining

De-anathematize, v. : see De- II. 1. Deand, obs. north. form of DYING.

Deane, obs. form of DIN; var. of DAIN sb.

Deanery (drnori). Also 5 denerge, degrarge, 6 denry, 6-9 deanry. [f. DEAN 1 + - ERY: the AFr. form denrie was prob. from Eng.]

the AFr. form denrie was prob. from Eng.]

1. The office or position of a dean.

[1393 BRITTON II. xvii. § 6 Dené [v.rr. denee, denrie], ou thresorie, ou chaunterie.] c 1440 Promé. Parv. 118 Denerye, decanatus. 1483 Cath. Angl. 05 A Deynrye, decania. 1534 Act 26 Hen. VIII., c. 3 § 9 Any. Priorie, Archdeaconry, Deanry... or any other benefice or promocion spirituall. 1258 J. UDALL Diotrephes (Arb.) 26 To beg the Byshoppricks, Deanries, and such great places. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 37/2 When he could no longer keep the deanery of the chappel royal. 1706 HEARNE Collect. 25 Dec., Upon quitting his Deanery in the College [St. John's, Oxford]. 1794 Swift Drasier's Lett. vii, The deanries all... are in the donation of the crown. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. vi. 87 The Deanery of Christchurch became vacant.

2. The group of parishes, forming a division of

The group of parishes, forming a division of

2. The group of parishes, forming a division of a diocese, over which a rural dean presides; formerly, also, the jurisdiction of a dean.

a 1440 Found. St. Bartholomew's xii. 47 A Preiste.. that goverynd the Chirche of seynt Martyn.. had receyuyd on hym.. the deyrnye of nyghchirches for mater secclesiasticall to discusse. 1587 HARRISON Engl. II. i. (1877) I. 15 Vnto these deanerie churches also the cleargie in old time of the same deanrie were appointed to repaire at sundrie seasons, there to receive wholesome ordinances, and to consult.

1642 SIR E. DERING Sp. on Relig. 91 Appeale may be to the rurall Deanery. 1698 Kennett Par. Antiq. (1818) II. 328

The bishops divided each diocese into deaneries or tithings, each of which was the district of ten parishes or churches. 1727-52 Chambers Cycl. sv. Arches, The judge of the court of arches, is called the dean of the arches. with which officialty is commonly joined a peculiar jurisdiction over thirteen parishes in London, termed a deanry. 1835

Dansey Hora Dec. Rur. 1 19 The division of dioceses at that time into decennaries or deanries. 1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 340/1 The report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 1835, recommends that each parish shall be assigned to a deanery, and each deanery to an archdeaconry. 1890 Br. Westcott in Durham Dioc. Gas. IV. 34 Some improvements will, I trust, be made in the assignment of parishes to the several Deaneries.

8. The official residence of a dean.
1598 Shaks. Merry W. IV. vi. 31 And at the Deanry,

3. The official residence of a dean.

1598 Shaks. Merry W. IV. vi. 31 And at the Deanry, where a Priest attends, Strait marry her. 1797 EARL OF Oxford in Swiff's Lett. 12 Oct., I was in hopes. that you would not have gone to your deanery till the Spring. 1835 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 251 Late at night he was brought to Westminster, and was suffered to sleep at his deanery.

4. Comb., as † deanery church (the church of a rural dean), deanery house.

1587 Harrison England II. i. (1877) I. 15 But as the number of christians increased, so first monasteries, then finallie parish churches, were builded in euery iurisdiction: from whence I take our deanerie churches to haue their originale, now called mother churches, and their incumbents archpreests. 1720 Swift Poems, Apollo to Dean, That traitor Delany. seditiously came. To the deanery house.

Deaness (dries). [f. Dran 1 + EBS.]

1. A woman who is head of a female chapter.

[L. decâna, F. doyenne.]

1758 STERNE Tr. Shandy II. XXXV, The Abbess of Quedicalest with the four metal dimitaries of the Chester.

LL. uecana, F. aoyenne.]

1759 STERNE Tr. Shandy II. XXXV, The Abbess of Quedlingberg. with the four great dignitaries of her Chapter,
the prioress, the deaness, the sub-chantress, and senior
canoness. 1878 SELLEY Stein II. 347 Abbess v. Gilsa,
Deaness vom Stein, and Canoness v. Metzsch.

2. humorous. The wife of a dean.

1884 G. ALLEN Philistia I. 113 Fancy little Miss Butterfly
a rural deaness!

Dea'-nettle. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 6-dee-, 8-day-, 9 dea-, deea-, deye-, dae-. [Generally held to be a reduction of dead-nettle (in Trevisa deed-nettyll); but the phonology is not clear.]
A name given to the species of Lamium (DEAD-NETTLE) and other Labiates having nettle-like leaves; but in Scotland and the North of England more especially to the Hemp-nettle, Galeopsis Tetrahit, the acute calyx-segments of which, when

Tetrahit, the acute calyx-segments of which, when dry and rigid, often wound the hands of reapers. 1533 FITZHERB. Hish. § 20 There be other wedes not spoken of, as deenettylles, dodder, and suche other, that doo moche harme. 1788 MARSHALL Rur. Econ. E. Yorksh. Gloss., Deanettle, galeopsis tetrahit, wild hemp. 1853 G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bord. 162 Labourers in harvest are sometimes affected with whitlow, and they ascribe the disease invariably to the sting of the Deyenettle. 1878 Cumbrid. Gloss., Deta., Deta., Dee nettle, the dead nettle—Lamium album.

album.

De-anglicize, v.: see Dr. II. 1.

De-anglicize, v.: see Dr. II. 1.

De-animalize, v. [Dr. II. 1.] trans. To deprive of its animal character.

1865 Intell. Observer XXXVIII. of The negative evidence does not deanimalise it. 1887 E. P. Powell. Heredity from God 155 The tendency is to deanimalize the organs, and to create an intellectual type.

Deanship (drnfip). [f. Dean 1+-8HIP.]

1. The office, position, or rank of a dean; the tenure of this office.

1611 COTGR. Doycané, a Deanerie, or Deaneship. 1761 Warron Life Bathurst 214 (T.) Those [chapter-acts] that were made during his deanship. 1827 Cobert Protestans Reform. II. § 47 The Bishopricks, the Parish-livings, the Deanships.. are in fact all in their gift. 1881 New Eng. Tral. Educ. XXIV. 347 Prof. P. J. Williams to the deanship of the Normal department.

2. The personality of a dean: used humorously as a title.

as a title.

as a title.

1588 Marprel. Epist. (Arb.) 3 May it please you... to ride to Sarum and thanke his Deanship for it. 1729 SWIFT Poems, Grand Question xxxiii, I then shall not value his Deanship a straw. 1812 PARR Let. Dec. 12 Wks. (1828) VII. 470 His Deanship perhaps has brought from his escrutoire his old Concio for the Doctorate.

his old Concio for the Doctorate.

De-anthropomorphize, v. [DE- II. 1.]

rans. To deprive of its anthropomorphic character; to divest of its (attributed) human form.

So De-anthropomorph-ization, -ized, -izing,

-18m.

1874 FISKE Cosmic Philas. I. 176 A continuous process of deanthropomorphization.

1879 J. Jacobs in 1946 Cent. Sept. 499 The deanthropomorphised Deity of Maimonides.

1884 Pall Mall G. 4 Jan. 4/2 The deanthropomorphising process will continue, says Mr. Spencer.

1886 Romanes in Contemp. Rev. July 52 A continuous growth of deanthropomorphism. passing through polytheism into monotheism. a progressive 'purification' of theism.

1886 Dean progressive 'purification' of theism.

1887 Dean, 1891 Obs. In 3-4 dere. [app. repr. an unrecorded OE. \*dleru, \*dcloru = OHG. tiurt, MHG. tiure, OLG. diuri fem. preciousness, glory, high value, dearness, dearth. Cf. Deae a.!]

Dearness, dearth.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 416 Gret..dere of byng be seuene 3er me say. c 1300 Hauclok 824 A strong dere Bigan to rise of korn of bred. Ibid. 841, I wene that we deye mone for hunger, bis dere is so strong. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.

dýre, 2-3 deore, 2 dære, 3-6 dere, (3 dure, digere, 4 dir, diere, dyere), 4-5 der, 4-7 deere, (4 duere, 5 deure), 5-6 deyr, 5-7 deir, 6-7 deare, 6- dear; 5-6 Sc. compar. darrer, superlat. darrest. [OE. diore, earlier diore; in early WS. diere, late WS. diyre (but also diore as in the compart of the compa WS. diere, late WS. dýre (but also diore as in non-WS.); a Com. Teut. adj., = OFris. diore, diure (WFris. djoer, EFris. dūr), MDu. diere, dûre (Du. dier beloved, diuer high-priced), OS. diuri (MLG. diire, LG. dūr), OHG. tiuri glorious, distinguished, worthy, costly (MHG. tiure, tiur, MG. türe, Ger. teuer), ON. dýrr worthy, precious, costly (Sw., Da. dyr); Goth. not recorded. These forms point to OTeut. type \*deur-jo-, \*diur-jo-.]

I. Of persons:

†1. Glorious. noble. honourable. worthy. Obs.

I. Of persons:

†1. Glorious, noble, honourable, worthy. Obs.

a 2000 Riddles xxxiv. (Gr.), Is min modor mæzba cynnes
bæs deorestan. c 1000 Ags. Ps. cxvii. 10 On Dryhtnes
naman deorum. c 1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 445 To-ward be
derrest on be dece he dressez be face. 1375 Cant. de
Creatione 701 in Anglia I, I am Michel, be angel dere
Ordeyned abouen man. ? a 1400 Morte Arth. 1501 Pe dere
kynge hyme selfene Comaundyd syr Cadore with his dere
knyghttes. . To ryde with be Romaynes. a 1400-50
Alexander 4644, I, sir Dyndyn be derrest at duells in bis
Ile, be best of be bragmeyns. c 1450 HOLLAND Howlat 281
With dukis and with digne lordis, darrest in dale. 1250 T.
EDWARDES Cephalus & P., L'Envoy (1878) 61-2 Oh deere
sonnes of stately kings. 1350 SHAKS. I Hen. IV, IV. iv. 31
Corriuals and deare men Of estimation and command. 1506
— Tr. & Cr. v. iii. 27 Life euery man holds deere, but the
deere man Holds honor farre more precious, deere, then life.

† b. Often used absol.

+ b. Often used absol.

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1304 Dere drozen ber-to & vpon es metten. c 1430 Anturs of Arth. i, Wythe dukys, and ith dosiperus, that with the deure dwellus.

2. Regarded with personal feelings of high estimation and affection; held in deep and tender esteem: beloved, loved.

esteem; Deloved, loved.
† To have dear, hold dear: to love [=Ger. lieb haben,
Du. lie/hebben].
The earlier sense was that of 'esteemed, valued' rather
than 'loved' (=Ger. tener, not lieb), but the passage of the
one notion into the other is too gradual to admit of their
separation

than 'loved' (= Ger. teuer, not lieb), but the passage of the one notion into the other is too gradual to admit of their separation.

a 1000 Juliana 725 (Gr.) Fæder frofre gæst.. and se deora sunu. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke vii. 2 Sumes hundred-mannes beowa.. se wæs him dyre. c 1205 L.N. 4377 þe king haueð ane dohter þe him is swuðe dure [c 1295 pat he loueth swipe]. a 1300 Cursor M. 3626 (Cott.) Mi leue sone.. bou ert mi derest barn. Ibid. 2013 (Cott.) Saint iohn hir keped & had ful dere. c 1386 Chaucer Kut.'s 7. 590 Ther nas no man that Theseus hath so derre. c 1435 Torr. Portugal 331, I have a dowghttyr that ys me dere. 1356 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 201 His dere darlynges and well beloved frendes. 1335 Stewart Cron. Scot. II. 174 He that wes his darrest sone in law. 1644 MILTON Ediac. Wiks. (1647) 100/1 Dear to God, and famous to all Ages. 1650 W. BROUGH Sacr. Princ. (1659) 138 All those Thou hast made near and dear unto me. 1797 Mrs. RAD-CLIFFE Idian Xiii. Ellena, you have long witnessed how dear you are to me. 1891 E. Peacock N. Brendon I. 225 He was a very dear friend of mine.

b. Used in addressing a person, in affection or regard.

regard.

c 1350 Gen. & Ex. 1569 Fader dere, bidde ic 5e, Dat sum biscing gif 8u me. c 1314 Guy Warw. (A.) 3375 Mi dere frende Gij. c 1340 Cursor M. 10483 (Trin.) Dere god here preyere myne. c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon xxii. 470 Dere syre; sayd the duke Naymes, 'ye sende vs for noughte.' 1641 More's Edvu. V, 12 My Lords, my deare kinsmen and allies. 1737 Pore Hor. Ep. 1. vi. 3 Plain truth, dear Murray, needs no flow'rs of speech. 1830 SHELLEY Edipus 1. 102 Why what's the matter, my dear fellow, now? 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 277 Do not all men, my dear sir, desire good?

2. In the introductory address or subscription of

c. In the introductory address or subscription of

Dear Father, Brother, Friend, Dear John, and the like, are still affectionate and intimate, and made more so by prefixing My; but Dear Sir (or Dear Mr. A.) has become since the 17th c. the ordinary polite form of addressing

by prehxing My; but Dear Sir (or Dear Mr. A.) has become since the 17th c. the ordinary polite form of addressing an equal.

1450 Q. MARGT. in Four C. Eng. Lett. 7 Right dere and welbeloved. 1503-4 Q. MARGT. (of Scotl.) to Hen. VII in Ellis Orig. Lett. 1. 1. 41 My most dere lorde and fader. 1516 - the. VIII, ibid. 1. 129 Derest broder, As hartly as I can I recomend me onto you. 1650 MERIEL LITTLE TON to MR. Barnaby, ibid. II. 111. 128 Deare Aunt, I ame as willinge [etc.]. 1623 Dr. Buckingham to Jas. I, ibid. III. 146 Dere Dad, Gossope, and Steward. 1528 Asp. Usher Lett. to Sir R. Cotton in Lett. Emin. Lit. Men (Camden) 138 Deare Sir, I know not who should beginne first [etc.]. 1656 Jer. Tavor Let. in Evelyn's Mem. 1857) III. 72 Believe that I am, in great heartiness and dearness of affection, Dear Sir, your obliged and most affectionate friend and servant J. Taylor. 1669 Pervs to Lady Carteret 4 Sept., Dear Madam, Your Ladyship will not (I hope) imagine [etc.]. 1650 HARRISON to Strype in Ellis Orig. Lett. II. 1V. 200 Dear Sir, after some few days stay at Liverpool for a wind [etc.]. 1757 R. Symmer to A. Mitchell bid. IV. 392 Dear Mitchell, I write a few lines [etc.].

d. The adj. is often used absol. = 'dear one', especially in 'dear' or 'my dear' addressed to a person; also in the superlative degree, 'dearest', 'my dearest'. Its use otherwise than in address, as in 'his dear', leads to its treatment as a sb., for which see B.

A 1225 Ancr. R. 98 Hwo haued ihurt te, mi deore? 1362 LANGL P. Pl. A. VII. 241 Lere hit me, my deore. 1590 SIMAN. Mids. N. v. 286 O dainty Ducke: O Deere! 1651 — Wint. T. I. ii. 88 Hermione (my dearest). Ibid. IV. iii. 15 Shall I go mourne for that (my deere)? a 1631 DONNE Poems (1650) 14 And, Deare, I die As often as from thee I goe. 1712 TICKELL Spect. No. 410 P 6. I therefore came abroad to meet my Dear, And lo, in happy Hour I find thee here. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH Patron. II. xxiii. 57 'Really, my dear', answered she, 'I can't say.' 1833 HT. MARTINEAU Berkeley I. viii. 43 Do not exhaust yourself at once, dearest. 1879 MISS BRADDON Clov. Foot xxxviii, 'I am not in the clouds, dear; I am only anxious.'

8. Dearest friend may have suggested dearest enemy or foe; but see also DEAR a. 2.
1856 SHAKS. I Hen. IV. III. ii. 123 Which art my neer'st and dearest Enemie. 1602 — Ham. I. ii. 180 Would I had met my dearest foe in heauen Ere I had [etc.]. 1818 SHELLEY Rev. Islam XI. xv, O that I.. could set my dearest enemy free From pain and lear!

†8. The attribute is sometimes transferred to the subject of the feeling: Affectionate, loving, fond.

1 D. THE BULLDURE IS SOMETIMES TRANSFIRED to the subject of the feeling: Affectionate, loving, fond.
1603 SHARS. Ham. 1. ii. 111 With no lesse Nobility of Loue, Then that which deerest Father beares his Sonne.
1610 — Temp. 1. ii. 179 Bountifull Fortune (Now my deere Lady).
1653 WALTON Angler Ep. Ded., Sir Henry Wotton, a dear lover of this Art.

TI. Of things

a dear lover of this Art.

II. Of things.

†4. Of high estimation, of great worth or value;

†4. Of high estimation, of great worth or value; precious, valuable. Obs.

2888 K. £LFRED Boeth. xiii, God word and god hlisa selces monnes bib betera & deorra bonne æniz wela.

2893 — Oros. v. ii. (Sw.) 210/5 Corrinthisce fatu. sint fægran & dierran bonne ænezu obru. c 1200 OBMIN 6732 Rihht all swa summ hord off gold Mang menn iss horde deresst.

21325 £. £. Allit. P. B. 1792 Now is a dogge also dere bat in a dych lygges. c 1400 Destr. Troy 1683 Dubbed ouer with dyamondes, bat were dere holdyn. 1470-83 Malory Arthur I. xvii, There may no rychesse be to dere for them. 1500-50 Dunbar Thistle & Rose 101 And crownit him with dyademe full deir. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. I. i. 62 Your worth is very deere in my regard. c 1600 — Soms. xxx, And with old woes new wail my dear time's waste.

† D. Precious in import or significance; important. Obs.

† b. Precious in import or significance, — portant. Obs.

1592 Shaks. Rom. 4 Jul. v. ii. 19 The Letter was not nice, but full of charge, Of deare import, and the neglecting it May do much danger. 1596 – 1 Hen. IV, iv. i. 34 So dangerous and deare a trust. 1605 – Leaf III. i. 19 Sir, I do know you, And dare..commend a deere thing to you. † C. In weakened sense of 'precious'. Obs.

1530 Palsor. 539 You have erred many a dere daye..maynt joint. 15.. Tournam. Tottenham to It befel in Totenham on a dere day, Ther was mad a shurtyng be the hy-way. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. III. v. 70 O deare discretion, how his words are suted.

 The preceding passed gradually into a sense in which personal affection or attachment became the predominant notion as in 2 above: Precious in one's regard, of which one is fond, to which one

one's regard, of which one is fond, to which one is greatly attached.

c1175 Pater Noster 34 in Lamb. Hom. 57 pis is be furste bode here, bet we agen to habben deore. c1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 3483 His word 31 wurde digere al-so lif, Digere or eider child or wif. c1250 St. Culthert (Surtees) 3703 Our haly faders statutes dere. 1525 COVERDALE Ps. cxv. 3 Right deare in the sight of y? Lorde is the death of his sayntes. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 11. i. 57 This Land of such deere soules, this deere-deere Land, Deere for her reputation through the world. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. xxx. 179 Those that are dearest to a man are his own life and limbs. 1745 Filling J. Andrews II. iv, Bellarmine, in the dear coach and six, came to wait on her. 1746 Herver Medit. (1818) 209 Liberty, that dearest of names; and property, that best of charters. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 306 Those ties, once so close and dear, which had bound the Church of England to the House of Stuart. 1866 Pr. Alice Mem. (1884) 158 How dear of you to have written to me on the 14th. 1891 Anti-Jacobin 17 Oct. 903/2 Clad in the black surtout dear to bourgeois taste.

† b. Affectionate, fond, loving. Obs. or rare.

1501 Shaks. Two Gent. IV. iii. 14 Thou art not ignorant what deere good will I beare vnto the banish'd Valentine.

21600 — Sonn. exxxi, For well thou know'st to my dear doting heart Thou art the fairest and most precious jewel.

1682 Pennsylv. Archives I. 70 With dear Love in ye lasting truth I salute thee. a 1866 Keble Lett. Spir. Counsel (1870)

35 My dear love to — and —.

C. Often as an attribute of 146.

35 My dear love to — and —.

C. Often as an attribute of life, heart, heart's blood, etc., as things dear to one. To ride (etc.) for dear life: to ride for one's life, as a thing dear to one; to ride as though life were at stake. Cf.

next.

1591 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI, III. iv. 40 Or else this Blow should broach thy dearest Bloud.

1602 — Ham. III. ii. 68

Since my deere Soule was Mistris of my choyse.

1604 — Oth. III. iii. 261 Though that her Iesses were my deere heart-strings.

1703 Rowe Fair Peuil. II. i. 413 My dear Peace of Mind is lost for ever.

1703 BURNS' Scots wha hae'v, We will drain our dearest veins But. they shall be free.

1807 FRITH Autobiog. I. xxi. 279 Never so happy as when galloping for dear life after a pack of hounds.

1802 Boy's Onn Paper Nov. 58/2 The men were working for 'dear life' to get her (the cutter) ready for sail.

6. Of a high price, high-priced, absolutely or relatively; costly, expensive: the opposite of cheap.

d. Of a high price, high-priced, absolutely or relatively; costly, expensive: the opposite of cheap.

1040. E. Chron., On disum zere was swyde mycel hunger ofer eall Englaland and corn swa dyre.. swa hat se sester hwates eode to LX pen. 1154 Ibid. an. 1137 § 3 Pa was corn dare. c1320 Senyn Sag. 3724 (W.) Than so bifell that corn was dere. 1375 Barbour Bruce xviii. 283 This is the detrest belif that I Saw euir jeit; for sekirly It cost ane thousand pund and mar. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. iv. xix, Nothynge I wanted, were it chepe or dere. 1595 Shaks.

DEAR.

John 1. i. 153 Sell your face for fiue pence and 'tis deere. 1668 Rolle Abridgment 40 He swore, that the Wood was worth 40s. where it was dear of 13s. 4d. 1745 De Foe's Eng. Tradesman (1841) II. xxxviii. 109 Our manufactures. may be dear, though low-priced, if they are mean in their value. 1857 Ruskin Pol. Econ. Arrii. (1868) 89 Pictures ought not to be too dear, that is to say, not as dear as they are.

b. Said of prices, rates: = High. Now less usual. c 1850 Gen. 8 Ex. 2247 Fruit and spices of dere pris. 1808 Aknolde Chron. (1811) 128 He bought the said peper at detrar price. 1588-8 Hist. James VI (1804) 169 And pat the timber to the mercat to be sauld at the darrest price be the weyght. 1654 tr. Martini's Cong. China 37 Considering at how dear a rate he had bought the mastering of that City. 1750 Johnson Rambler No. 46 P 3 Privileges, which have purchased at so dear a rate. 1801 Law Timex KCI. 33/1 Economy is a good thing, but you may pay for it.. at far too dear a price.

C. Said of a time or place in which prices for provisions, etc. are high; dear year, a year of

c. Said of a time or place in which prices for provisions, etc. are high; dear year, a year of dearth; also of a dealer who charges high prices. c 1890 S. Eng. Leg. 278/25 A deore 3er pare cam. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) v. 44 Therfore is there dere Tyme in that Contree. 1835 COVERDALE Ps. XXXII. 19 To fede them in the deare tyme. 1836 SHAKS. I Hen. IV, III. iii. 52 The dearest Chandlers in Europe. 1837 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) I. 216 The hard fare of the dear inn. a 1865 FULLER Worthies (1840) II. 501 It is the dearest town in England for fuel. 1765 MRS. HARRIS in Priv. Lett. Let. Maintesbury I. 122, I have myself paid Mademoiselle Peignerelle. In my life I never saw so dear a woman. 1888 Buyce Amer. Commeu. III. cxiv. 640 To.. send it.. by the cheapest routes to the dearest markets.

d. fig. Costly in other than a pecuniary sense; difficult to procure; scarce.

dearest markets.

d. fg. Costly in other than a pecuniary sense; difficult to procure; scarce.

a 1330 Otuel 1680 Po alle foure weren ifere, There nere none strokes dere. a 1333 LD. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) K vjb, Thou art so dere in vertues, and makeste vyces good chepe. 1338 COVERDALE I Sam. iii. 1 The worde of y' Lorde was deare at the same tyme. 1853 Kenned Compend. Tract. in Wodr. Soc. Misc. (1844) 159 And therefore is deir of the rehersing, because it wes evir misknawin to the Kirk of God. 1876 Turberv. Veneric 248 The experience which hath bene dearer unto marticularly than it is meete to be published generally.

† 7. Senses vaguely connected with the prec. Obs. It is possible that a was influenced by Dear a. 2

a. 'Heartfelt; hearty; hence earnest' (Schmidt). 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. II. i I Now Madam summon vp your dearest spirits. 1856 — I Hen. IV, v. v. 36 You Sonne John... Towards Yorke shall bend you, with your deerest speed. 1606 — 7r. 4 Cr. v. iii. 9 Consort with me in loud and deere petition: Pursue we him on knees.

b. ? Rare, unusual, or ? loving, kind. 1890 Shaks. Rom. 4 Yul. III. iii. 28 This is deare [Qo. 1 meare] mercy, and thou seest it not.

† 8. To think dear: to seem right or proper; to seem good. Const. with dative as in methinks.

seem good. Const. with dative as in methinks.

1340-70 Alex. & Dind. 1133 Whan his makelese man..

Hadde.. lettrus.. Endited to dindimus as him dere boute.

1400 Destr. Troy 2391 To deme as he dere thinke.

1400-50 Alexander 1638 To do with Darius.. how so me dere thinke.

a 1400-30 Alexander 1038 Io do with Darius... how so me dere thinke.

B. as sb. = Dear one, darling.
This comes from A. 2d, through intermediate uses like 'I met my dear', 'he found his dear', in which the adj, although capable of being compared ('his dearest'), can also be treated as a sb. with plural dears.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 9225 On suche couenaund to kepe, yf bat dere wold. c 1460 Towneley Myst. 281 Waloway! my lefe deres, there I stand in this sted. 1500 Sprinkr F. Q.
1. vii. 16 From that day forth Duessa was his deare. 1611 Shaks. Wint. T. Iv. iv. 227 Golden Quoifes, and Stomachers For my Lads, to give their deers. 1709 Prior Epil. to Phaedra, The Spouse alone, impatient for her Dear. 1788 COWTER Gilp'm 19 You are she, my dearest dear, Therefore it shall be done. 1824 Byron Yuan xv. lxxvi, Things Are somehow echoed to the pretty dears. 1850 MISS BRADDON Yust as I am xlv, You are such a deevoted old dear.

C. Used interjectionally. Dear!, Oh dear!, C. Used interjectionally. Dear!. Oh dear!.

Dear, dear!, Dear me !: exclamations expressing surprise, astonishment, anxiety, distress, regret, sympathy, or other emotion. Dear bless, help, love, save us (you): ejaculations of astonishment, usually implying an appeal for higher help (obs. or diad.). Dear knows! goodness knows, Heaven or dial.). Dear kinows (I do not).

Knows (1 do not).

These uses with a verb suggest that dear represents or implies a fuller dear Lord! Thus dear knows! is exactly equivalent to the Lord or God knows!; cf. also the elliptical Save us! Help us! Keep us! and the like; but the historical evidence is not conclusive. (A derivation from It. dio, God, as conjectured by some, resting upon mod. Eng. pronunciation of dea(r, finds no support in the history of the word.)

dio, God, as conjectured by some point in the history of the word.)

1694 Congreve Double Dealer v. xxii, O dear, you make me blush. 1719 A. Ramsav Ep. J. Arbuckle 27 Then did ideas dance (dear safe us!) As they d been daft. 1769 Mad. D'Arbuck Early Diarry (1889) 1. 36 O dear! O dear! how melancholy has been to us this last week. Ibid., O dear! I shall die. 1773 Goldshaft Stock to Conq. 1v, Dear me! dear me!! I'm sure there is nothing in my behaviour to put me on a level with one of that stamp. 1813 Mrs. Sherwood Stories Ch. Catech. ix. 65 () dear! says Mrs. Hicks, 'do you think I am like your fine folks?' 1818 — Fairchild Fam. xii. (1820) 38' Dear! how tiresome it must be to be so religious! 1836 Dickers O. Twist iv, Dear me!. he's very small. 1844 — Mart. Chuz. xlv, Hers was not a finty heart. Oh dear! oh dear! what shall I do?' cried Harry. 1849 LYITON Caxious 17 'Dear, dear', cried my mother...' my poor flower pot that I prized so much.' 1876 While Cross xxxvii. 236 'Dear knows', said Catharine, 'when we shall

see them back.' 1880 Antrim & Down Gloss., Dear bless you!.. Dear help you!.. Dear knows, a common rejoinder, meaning 'who knows' or 'nobody knows', probably meant originally, 'God only knows'. Dear love you! God love you, an exclamation. Mod. Sc. He has had dear knows how many places, and lost them a', ane after another.

† Dear, deere, a. 2 poetic. Obs. or arch. Forms: I dior, déor, 3-5 dere, 6-7 deere, deare, 7-dear. [OE. déor; not known in the cognate langs., and of uncertain etymology.

I dior, déor, 3-5 dere, 6-7 deere, deare, 7-dear. [OE. déor; not known in the cognate langs., and of uncertain etymology.

By some held to be intimately related to OE. déor animal (see Deer.). By others thought to contain the same radical form as Dear a., and to differ only in the stem-suffix (\*dear-o-). In OE., from the levelling of o- stems and jostems, déor was formally distinguishable from déore only in the nom. sing. (of all genders), the acc. sing. neuter, and nom. acc. pl. neuter, which had déor, as against déore, déoru (o-). Hence, when the final « was lost or mute in ME., the two words became entirely identical in form. But in OE, their senses appear to have been quite distinct; and, in later times, the sense of dere, dear, from déor was highly incongruous with those developed from déore (though intermediate or connecting links of meaning also arose). This difference of sense is a serious objection to the view that the two words are merely different formations from the same base, as in the pairs strong strenge, vevord vierde, etc., where the two forms agree in sense. The ultimate etymology has been discussed by Karsten, Mod. Lang. Notes, 1892, 345.]

Common in OE. poetry, but found in no prose writing. In ME. poetry, not known in southern writers, but in the East-Midland Genesis & Exodus, the West Midland Allit. Poems, Gawain & Green Knight, Piers Plowman, and the metrical Destruction of Troy (all these except the first being alliterative); it then appears in Spenser (by whom it was perhaps revived), occurs frequently in Shakspere, in 17th c. poets, and archaically in Shelley. By these later writers it was probably conceived of only as a peculiar poetical sense of Dear a. 1, and there are uses in Shakspere evidently associated with both sense-groups.

† 1. Brave, bold, strenuous, hardy. Obs.

associated with both sense-groups.

† 1. Brave, bold, strenuous, hardy. Obs.

a rooo Andreas 1310 (Gr.) Se halza was to hofe laded, deor and domxeorn. — Cadmon's Salan 543 Det was se deora, Didmus was haten. — Sal. & Sat. 387 For hwam nele mon. zeorne zewyrcan deores dryhtscipes. — Seaman's Lament 41 Nis mon in his dadum to des deor. Didd. 76 Deorum dædum. [c 1450 Golagros & Gaw. l. 9 Dukis and digne lordis, douchty and deir.]

2. Hord savere heavy griavous: fell dise grack

Thid. 76 Deorum dædum. [c 1450 Gollagros & Gaw. 1. 9 Dukis and digne lordis, douchty and deir.]

2. Hard, severe, heavy, grievous; fell, dire. arch. Beownlf (Th.) 4186 Dior dædfruma. a 1000 Cadmon's Daniel (Gr.) 372 Deor scur. a 1000 Sal. & Sal. 122 Swenga ne wyrnaþ deorra dynta. Ibid. 361 Ne mæg man foryldan þone deoran siþ. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3742 He ben smiten in sorwes dere. c 1236 E. E. Allit. P. B. 214 Drystyn with his dere dom hym drof to þe abyme. c 1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knl. 564 Of destines derf & dere, What may mon do bot fonde. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiv. 171 May no derth ben hem [riche men] dere, drouth, ne wete. c 1400 Destr. Trop 920 With-droghe the deire of his dere attur. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. v. 38 On him that did Pyrochles deare dismay. Ibid. 11. xi. 34 To seize upon his foe.. Which now him turnd to disadvantage deare. 1503 Shaks. Rich. II, 1. iii. 151 The datelesse limit of thy deere exile. c 1600 — Sonn. xxxvii, I, made lame by Fortunes dearest spight. 1607 — Timon v. i. 231 What other meanes is left vnto vs In our deere perill. 1607 DELONRY Strange Hist. (1841) 14 But this their meriment did turne to deare annoy. a 1636 Middle Lordon Mayor of Q. v. ii, Here's no dear villainy. 1637 Millton Lycidas 6 Bitter constraint and sad occasion dear Compels me to disturb your season due. 1819 Shelley Cenciv. vi. 32 Now1 forget them at my dearest need. + 8. Hard, difficult. Obs.
a 1232 Leg. Kath. 948 For nis him no derure for to adweschen feole þen fewe. c 1230 Hall Med. 21 Eauer se deore þing se is derure to biwitene. 1340 A Hamole Pr. Consc. 1460 Now eese us a thyng, now fele we it dere.

Dear (die1), adv. For forms see Dear a. [OE. dlare. dhree = OHG. tiuro. MHG. tiure tiurner

Dear (die1), adv. For forms see DEAR a. 1 [OE. dlore, deore = OHG. tiuro, MHG. tiure, tiuwer, G. teuer: in OE., through the reduction of the termination to e. not distinct in form from DEAR a.1

termination to e, not distinct in form from Dear a.1 in Anglian.]

1. At a high price; at great cost; usually with such verbs as buy, cost, pay, sell, etc. (See also Aby v., Buy v. 3, Cost v. 2 b, etc.)

a 1000 Boeth. Metr. xxvi. 37 Diore xecepte drihten Creca Troia burh. c 1000 Elfraic Voc. in Wr. Wülcher 130 Care usualidit, deore he hit bohte vel sealde. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 213 Pe sullere loued his ping dere and seid bat it is well wurd oder bettere. a 1224 Ancr. R. 392 Ure luue. bet kostnede him so deorre. c 2374 Chaucer Anel. 4 Arc. 2155 Ellas youre love I bie it all to dere. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 29 It es salde wonder dere. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 29 It es salde wonder dere. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 29 It es salde wonder dere. c 1400 Maundev. It. 127 Each pretious. thing, though it costeth deere, yet if it be beautifull it.. be good cheape. 1677 Yarranton Eng. Improv. 7 The people there [Holland] pay great Taxes, and eat dear. 2774 Goldson. Nat. Hist. (1776) II. 350 Horses.. are sold extremely dear. 1822 Scort Pirate xix, That knowledge, which was to cost us both so dear. 1823 Ht. Martineau Cinnamon & P. vii. 124 It must do without some articles..or pay dear for them.

2. = DEARLY adv. 2. (In quots 1601, 1606, perh. associated with DEAR a.2)

c 1314 Gny Warw. (A.) 152 Perl him loued swipe dere, Ouer al oper pat per were. c 1400 Destr. Troy \$83 If destyny me demys, hit is dere welcum. a 1400-50 Alexander 5143 All was done as scho demed & he him deve thankis. 1482 CAXTON Chas. Gl. 30 He was byloued & dere reputed of euery body. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer 127 Through thy most dere beloued sonne. 1392 Shall it not greeue thee deerer then thy death. 1606 Styvester Du Barlas II. iv. II. 248 Let that All-Powerfull dear-drad Prince descend.

1807 BYRON Ho. Idleness, To E. N. Long 99 The dear-loved

1807 Bynon Ho. Idleness, To E. N. Long 99 The dear-loved peaceful seat.

Dear (di-1), v. [f. Dear a.1]

+ 1. trans. To make dear or expensive; to raise the price of. Sc. Obs. rare.

1448 Sc. Acts Jas. I (1814) 7 (Jam.) That na vittalis.. be deryt apon our lorde the kyngis men in ony place. 14.. Chalmerlan Ayr in Sc. Stat. I. 700/2 Pai deir be kingis mercate and be cuntre of eggis bying. 1468 Edinb. Rec. (1870) 7 Oct. (Jam. Supp.), That na neichtbour tak in hand to by the saidis victualis or tymmer to regrait and deir agane upoun the nychtbouris.

+ 2. To endear. Obs. rare.

1603 J. Davies Microcosmos Wks. (1876) 64 (D.) He is his Sire, in nature dear'd.

3. To address (a person) as 'dear': so to dear

8. To address (a person) as 'dear'; so to dear

8. To address (a person) as 'dear'; so to dear sir, dear cousin. noncc-use.

1816 Scott Antio, v. I have no leisure to be Dear Sirring myself. Ibid. xii, He dears me too, you see. 1829 MARRYAT F. Mildmay xxiv, Don't dear me, Sir Hurricane, I am not one of your dears. 1875 Tennyson Q. Mary III. iv, Their two graces Do so dear-cousin and royal-cousin him.

Dear, obs. form of DEER, DERE.

Dearborn (die 1821). U.S. [From the name of the inventor.] A vehicle, a kind of light four-wheeled wagon used in country districts in parts of the United States.

wheeled wagon used in country districts in parts of the United States.

1841 CATLIN N. Amer. Ind. (1844) II. xlv. 81 He had purchased at St. Louis a very comfortable dearborn waggon.

1844 Blackw. Mag. LVI. 641, I resolved to leave my gig at New Orleans, procuring in its stead a sort of dearborn or railed cart. 1881 Harper's Mag. 181 The country people bring their produce to town in carts, dearborns, and market-wagons.

wagons.

Dear-bou ght, a. [Dear adv.] Bought at a high price, obtained at great cost.

2384 CHAUCER H. Fame III. 662 For that is dere boghte honour. 136a J. Herwood Prov. 4 Epigr. (1867) 31 Dere bought and far fet Are deinties for Ladies. 1391 Shaks.

1 Hen. VI, 1. 1252 Englands deere bought Queen. 1379

DE FOE Crusoe (1840) I. xiv. 232 Dear-bought experience. 1833 Scott Rokety III. xxii, Our dear-bought victory.

\*\*Pearch, derch, Sc. var. duergh, obs. f. DWARF.

\*\*c 1500 Kennsdie in Flyting w. Dunbar 33 Dreid, dirtfast
dearch. Ibid. 395 Duerch [v.r. derch] I sall ding the.

\*\*Dearch, obs. f. DARE v.2, DEAR, DEER, DERE.

\*\*Dearch, var. of DERF Obs.

†Deargentation. Obs. rare. - o [f. L. deargentare to plate with silver, f. de- (DE-I. 3) + argentum silver.] 'A 'laying over with silver' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

+ Dearing. Obs.?nonce-wd. [f. Dearsb.² + -ING (for the sake of the rime).] Darling.

1601 J. Weever Mirr. Martyrs B vii b, The seauenth not appearing. Venus white doue, and Mars his onely dearing.

+ Dear joy. Obs. A familiar appellation for

+ Dear joy. Obs. A familiar appellation for an Irishman.

1688 Vax Cleri pro Rege 47 It seems his Power is absolute, but, not arbitrary, which is, like a Dear-Joy's Witticism, a distinction without a difference. 1698 Faquothar Love 4 Bottle v. iii, Oh my dear Roebuck — And faith is it you, dear joy. 1699 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Dear Joies, Irishmen. 1710 Brit. Apollo II. Quarterly No. 3, 7/a A Dear Joy, by Shaint Patrick's Shoe-Buckle. With Usquebaugh warm'd. Dearling, obs. form of Darling.

Dearly (div. iii), adv. Forms: see Drar Joy, by Shaint Patrick's Shoe-Buckle. With Usquebaugh warm'd. Dearly (div. iii), adv. Forms: see Drar Joy, by Shaint Patrick's Shoe-Buckle. With Usquebaugh warm'd. Dearly (div. iii), adv. Forms: see Drar Joy, by Shaint Patrick's Shoe-Buckle. With Usquebaugh warm'd. Dearly (div. iii), adv. Forms: see Drar Joy, by Shaint Patrick's Shoe-Buckle. OHG. tiurlith, f. Dear a.! see -Ly 2.

† 1. In a precious, worthy, or excellent manner; worthily, choicely, finely, richly. Obs.

a 1000 Cynewulf Elene 1159 (Z.) To hwam hio ba næglas [i. e. of the cross] selost and deorlicost gedon meahte. c 13205 E. E. Allit. P. A. 904 As derely denysez bis lik toun, In apocalyppez be apostel Iohan. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xix. 2, I. digte me derely & dede me to cherche. c 1400 Destr. Troy 3463 And double fest bat day derely was holdyn, With all be reuell & riolte bat Renkes couthe deuise. 1483 (Canton G. de la Towr H) b, The lady...made him (Moses) to be nouryshed in her wardrobe more derely. 1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. III. iii. 96 Man, how dearely euer parted. Cannot make boast to haue that which he hath.. but by reflection.

2. As one who is held dear; with feelings of the second control of t

2. As one who is held dear; with feelings of tender affection; affectionately, fondly. (Now used only with the vb. love or its equivalents.)

tender affection; affectionately, fondly. (Now used only with the vb. love or its equivalents.)

c1305 LAV. 18896 Pæ æremite gon to weopen, deorliche he hine custe. c1350 Will. Palerne 4374 Ne to hire do no duresse, as bou me derli louest. 1488 CANTON Chast. Coddes Chyld. 14 Loth she is to forgoo her chylde the whiche she derely louyth. 1370 T. Norton tr. Nowel's Catech. (1853) 13 The dearlier that any man is beloved of God. 1611 Tournkur Ath. Trag. 11. iv, So deerely pittifull that ere the poore Could aske his charity with dry eyes he gaue 'em Reliefe wi' teares. 1650 W. BROUGH Sacr. Princ. (1659) 42 All whom Thou hast made more nearly and dearly mine. 1763 Mas. Piozzi Journ. France I. 6 Poor Dr. James.. loved profligate conversation dearly. 1836 Emerson Eng. Traits, Manners Wks. (Bohn) II. 48 Born in a harsh and wet climate. he dearly loves his house.

b. with ppl. adr.; often hyphened as in 4. 1536-34 Tindale Rom. xii. 10 Derly beloued, avenge not youre selves. 1638 Bickens O. Twist II. xii. 200 Dearly-attached companion. 1878 Q. Victoria Let. in Lond. Gas. 27 Dec., To call away from this world her dearly-beloved daughter, the Princess Alice.

† 3. With reference to other feelings than love or affection: 8. From the heart, heartily, carnestly. Obs.

a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. xxxix, Drynke to hym deorly of fol god bous. c 1340 Gatv. 4 Gr. Knt. 1031 He.. derely hym bonkkez. a 1400-50 Alexander 232 A doctour, and Domystyne bai derely besche To consaile baim. 1485 CAXTON Paris 4 V. 24 Prayed hir moche derly that she shold not open it. 1606 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. 1v. v. 18 Most deerely welcome to the Greekes, sweete Lady. + b. Carefully. Obs. c 1400 Maunorov. (1839) x. 112 The Sarrazines kepen that place fulle derely. + c. Deeply, keenly. Obs. Cf. Dear a.? 1500 Shaks. Com. Err. 11. ii. 132 How deerely would it touch thee to the quicke Shouldst thou but heare I were licencious. 1600 — A. Y. L. 1. iii. 33 My father hated his father dearly. 1602 — Ham. 1v. iii. 43 We deerely greeue For that which thou hast done.

4. At a high price; at great cost; = Dear adv. 1.

father dearly. 100s — 110m.

For that which thou hast done.

4. At a high price; at great cost; = Dear adv. 1.

Now usually fig. When modifying an adj. used attributively it is usually hyphened, as 'a dearly-

attributively it is usually hyphened, as 'a acarty-bought advantage'.

c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon xx. 454 For suche dyde folowe. that payd derely forit. a 1533 Ld. Berners Huon xxiv. 305 He shal derely abye it. 1550 CROWLEY Epigr. 1724 Suche maner stones as are most dearlye solde. 1568 Graffon CAron. II. 264 Such hurtes and dammages. should be deerely revenged. 1671 Milton Samson 1660 Oh dearly-bought revenge, yet glorious! 1797 G. Colman Br. Grins, Lodgings for Single Gent. i, Some [lodgings] are good and let dearly. 1848 MacAulay Hist. Eng. I. 611 The Mendip miners stood bravely to their arms, and sold their lives dearly. 1896 Kane Arct. Expl. II. xxiv. 237 All the dearly-camed documents of the expedition.

+ Thearly. a. Obs. [OE. had deorle illus-

early-earned documents of the expedition.

+ Dearly, α. Obs. [OE. had déorlic illustrious, splendid, brave: but the later examples are app. nonce-formations from Dear α.¹ + -LY¹.]

Dear.

app. nonce-formations from DRAR a. + -LY 1. Dear.

Beowulf (Th.) 1174 Swa deorlice dæd. a 1300 Cursor M. 3700 (Cott.) Bot hend and hals es als i tru Mi dereli suns child esau [F. my derly sone hit ys esaw, G. A. Tr. dere son]. 18. Ballad, 'Yamie Donglas' vi in Child Ballads vii. cciv. 98/1 She was a dearly nurse to me.

† Dearm, v. Obs. rare - 0. [ad. L. dearmāre to disarm: see Dr. I. 5.] 'To disarm' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

Dearn(e, -ful, -ly: see Dren, -ful, -LY.

Li 1727).

Dearn(e, -ful, -ly: see Dren, -ful, -ly.

Jeann(e, -ful, -ful,

2. The quality of being dear in price; expensiveness, costliness.

ness, costliness.

1330 PALEGR. 213/1 Derenesse, chiert2. 1339 HARLUYT
Voy. III. 269 (R.) The want of wood and deerenesse thereof
in England. 1631 Gouge God's Arrows ii. § 26. 171 Scarcity
and dearenesse of corne. 1639 Bentley Phal. Pref. 63 The
dearness of Paper, and the want of good Types. 1796
Mosse Amer. Geog. I. 258 The impracticability of success,
arising from scarcity of hands, dearness of labour. 1892
Leeds Mercury 28 May 4/5 The withdrawal of the Treasury bills.. was due solely to the temporary dearness of
money.

† **De-arre'st**, v. Obs. rare - 1. [De- II. 1.]

† De-arrest, v. Obs. rare-1. [DE-11. 1.]
To release from arrest; = DISARREST.
1791 J. Bere Currory Sketch 231 A ship dearrested or released by order of Council.
De-arsenicize: see DE-II. 1.
Dearth (d51), sb. Forms: 3-4derpe, (4dierpe), 4-5 derthe, 4-6 (7 Sc.) derth, 6 darth, deerth, 6- dearth. [ME. derpe, not recorded in OE. (where the expected form would be dierbu, dierb., dierbe, af Leth a dierbe, a name b, but correct dyro: cf. 14th c. dierbe in Ayenb.); but corresp. formally to ON. dyro with sense 'glory', OS. diurida, OHG. tiurida, MHG. tiurde, MG. tarde

diurida, OHG. tiurida, MHG. tiurde, MG. turde glory, honour, value, costliness; abstr. sb. f. WGer. diuri, OE. diere, diore, DEAB a.1: see -TH.

The form derks in Gen. 4 Exal. (bi) and Promp. Parv. seems to be a scribal error for derfe, derde; but its repeated occurrence is remarkable.]

† 1. Glory, splendour. Obs. rare. [= ON. dyrd.] c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 99 pe derpe perof for to deuyse Nis no wy3 worbe that tonge berez.

† 2. Dearness, costliness, high price. Obs.

(This sense, though etymologically the source of those that follow, is not exemplified very early, and not frequent. In some of the following instances it is doubtful.)

[1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. cii. 32 Ther felle grete derth and scarsyte of corne and other vytailles in that land. 1596

Br. Barlow Three Serm. i. 5 Dearth is that, when all those things which belong to the life of man. are rated at

a high price.] 1638 in Cramond Ann. Banff (1891) I. 67 Completning of .. the dearthe of the pryce thairof. 1644 R. BAILLIE Lett. 4 Frais. (1841) II. 175, I cannot help the extraordinarie dearth: they say the great soume the author putts on his copie, is the cause of it. 1793 BENTHAM Emanc. Colonies Wiss. 1843 IV. 413 When an article is dear, it is .. made so by freedom or by force. Dearth which is natural is a misfortune: dearth which is created is a grievance. 182. 1860 Shaks. Ham. v. ii. 123 His infusion of such dearth and rareness.

R. a condition in which food is scarce and dear:

3. A condition in which food is scarce and dear:

often, in earlier use, a time of scarcity with its ac-

often, in earlier use, a time of scarcity with its accompanying privations, a famine; now mostly restricted to the condition, as in time of dearth.

c 1830 Gen. & Ex. 2237 Wex derke [Iderbe], Sis coren is gon. Ibid. 2345. a 1300 Cursor M. 4700 (Cott.) Sua bigan be derth to grete. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vi. 20 If any derth com in be cuntree [onant il fait chier temps]. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 119 Derthe (P. or derke), cariscia. 1365 Tindale Luke xv. 14 There rose a greate derth thorow out all that same londe. 1353 Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany, In the tyme of dearth and famine. 1350 Seenser F. Q. 1. ii. 27 Dainty they say maketh derth. 1506 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. II. vii. 22 They know. If dearth Or Foizon follow. 1638 Bacom Ests. Seditions (Arb.) 403 The Causes and Motiues of Seditions are. Dearths: Disbanded Souldiers. a 1689 Petty Pol. Arith. (1690) 80 The same causes which make Dearth in one place do often cause plenty in another. 1781 (1.1801) Augustus, in a dearth, gave freedom to twenty thousand slaves. 1848 MILL Pol. Econ. (1857) II. Iv. ii. 270 In modern times, therefore, there is only dearth, where there formerly would have been famine.

b. of († for) corn. victuals, etc.

formerly would have been famine.

b. of (†for) corn, victuals, etc.
c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 23 Per falles oft sithes grete derth of come [chier temps]. 1538 STARKEY England II. i. 174 The darth of al such thyngys as for fode ys necessary. 1535 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 33 This yere [1527] was a gret derth in London for brede. 1bid. 45 This yere was a gret derth for wode and colles. 1730 GAY Porms (1745) I. 139 At the dearth of coals the poor repine. 1731 Swift Let. fr. Lady conc. Bank Wks. (1841) II. 67 The South-Sea had occasioned such a dearth of money in the kingdom.

4. fg. and transf. Scarcity of anything, material corimmaterial; scanty supply; practical deficiency.

4. fig. and transf. Scarcity of anything, material or immaterial; scanty supply; practical deficiency, want or lack of a quality, etc.

1340 Apreh. 256 be meste dierbe het is aboute ham is of zopnesse an of trewhe. c.1386 Chaucer Pars. T. 7 340 Precious clothyng is cowpable for the derthe of it. c.1477 Caxron Jason 42 b, Ther is no grete derthe ne scarcete of women. 1596 Dranton Legends iv. 45 A time when never lesse the Dearth of happie Wits. 1650 Drayen Ess. Dram. Poesie Wiks. 1725 I. 55 That dearth of plot and narrowness of Imagination, which may be observed in all their Plays. 1571 C. Hatton in Hatton Corr. (1878 60 The absence of y Court occasions a great dirth of news here. 1754 RICHARDSON Grandstom IV. xvii. 130 We live in an age in which there is a great dearth of good men. 1815 Wordsow. White Doe 11. 8 Her last companion in a dearth of love. 1875 J. Curtis Hist. Eng. 151 The great pestilence of 1349 led to such a dearth of abourers.

† Dearth, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To make dear in price; to cause or produce a scarcity

† Dearth, v. Obs. [t. prec. sb.] trans. To make dear in price; to cause or produce a scarcity of or in anything; to beggar.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 119 Derthyn or make dere, carisco, carioro. 1394 Zepheria ii. in Arb. Garner V. 65 Thy Worth hath dearthed his Words, for thy true praise! 1743 in Cramond Ann. Banff(1891) I. 153 Thomas Murray having dearthed the flesh Mercat by buying up some pork. Hence † Dearthing vol. sb. and ppl. a.

a 1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 404 To susteane thowandis of strangeris.. to the derthing of all viweris [=vivres]. 1593 NASHR Christ's T. (1673) 64 This huge word-dearthing taske.

+ Dearther. Obs. [f. DEARTH v. +-ER.] One who causes a dearth or scarcity in commodities.

1622 MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch. 445 Against Forestallers, Regraters, and dearthers of corne and victualls. 1708

1. CHAMBRELAYNE St. Gt. Brit. 11. 11. vi. (1743) 389 Punishing forestallers, regraters, and dearthers of corn.

† Dearthful. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. Dearth sb. 1804]

+-FUL.] Costly, expensive, 1766 Burns Sc. Drink xvi, It sets you ill, Wi' bitter, dearthfu' wines to mell, Of foreign gill.

+ De-articulate, a. Obs. [Cf. next, and Articulate a.] Divided by joints; freely articulated. Also De-arti culated a.

Also De-arti cultured a. 1550 Buwer Anthropomet. vii. 87 His Ears not too big nor too little, well engraved, de-articulate. 1615 CROOKE Body of Man v. (1616) 286 It hath bin observed that the geniture yssuing from a woman. hath bin dearticulated.

De:-articulation. Anat. [ad. med.L. de-articulatio, used to translate διάρθρωσις in Aristotle and Galen.] a. Division by joints; b. 'Articulation admitting of movement in several directions; = DIAETHEOSIS' (Syd. Soc. Lex.); c. Distinct arti-

EDIANTHROBIS (37a, Soc. Lex.); C. Distinct articulation (of the voice).

1635 CROOKE Body of Man 333 A dearticulation of the parts. 1634 T. Johnson Parey's Chirurg. VI. xiii. (1678 165 De-articulation is a composition of the bones with a manifest and visible motion. 1650 Bluwer Anthropomet. 144 There would be much of the voice lost in dearticulation. 1651 Blucs New Disp. 198 The dearticulation of the operations of nature.

of nature.

† **De**<sub>1</sub>**a** rtuate, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. deartuāre, f. artus joint, member: see Dz- I. 6.] trans.

To dismember. So † **Deartuation**, dismember-

1633 COCKERAM, Deartuate. 1653 GATAKER Vind. Annot. Jer. 175 Framing a very maimed and mangled dismembration and deartuation...of it.

+ Dearworth, derworth, a. Obs. Forms: 1 décrwurpe, dyrwurpe, 2 derwurde, derwurde, derwurde, derwurde, 3 decre, decre, derworpe, derworp, -worth, 4 derwurp, direwerpe, 4-5 darworth, 5 derwurthe, dirworthe, dyrworth, derwarde, 4-6 dereworth, 6 dearworth. [OE. déor., dýrwurpe, app. f. dieru, déoru DEAB sb.! + wyrke worthy. 1. Worthy of high estimation, highly valuable,

1. Worthy of high estimation, highly valuable, precious, costly.

c888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth, x. 28 Dæt is git deorwyrbre Sonne monnes lif. 971 Blickl. Hom. 31 ze on gold ze on deorwyrbum hræzlum. c1000 Agr. Gosp. Matt. xiii. 46 He funde bæt an deorwyrde [c1160 Halton derwurde] meregrot. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 19 He. a lesde us. mid his derewurde flesse and mid his blode. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 145 Hie nam ane box.. and hine fulde mid derewurde smerieles. a 1300 Ten Commandm. 1 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 pl derworp blode þat þou schaddist for mankyn. c1374 CHAUCKR Boeth. I. iv. 41 Þat þei ne ben more derworpe to þe þen þine owen lijf. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirwrg. 26 þat þat is wiþynne þe arterye is ful derwarde & nediþ gret kepynge. c1422 Hoc.CLEVE Learn to Die 448 Of satisfaccioun the leeste deede Right dereworthe were it in this neede.

2. Worthy, honourable, noble, glorious. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 79 þet he alihte. from derewurd wuninge. a1175 Coll. Hom. 231 Se hlaford into þar halle come mid his dierewurd zeferede. 1340-70 Alex. A Dind. 243 Whan dereworpe dindimus þe endtinge hurde. a 1400-50 Alexander 2679 Now dose him fra Darius, a dereworth [v.r. darworth] prince. c1420 Avow. Arth. xxii, Bidus me Sir Gauan, Is derwurthe on dese!

3. Of persons: Dearly esteemed, dear, beloved. a1225 Ancr. R. 2 Louerd! seið Godes Spuse to hire deorewurde Spus. 1382 Wyclif 2 Cor. vii. 1 Moost dereworthe britheren. c1400 Sowdom Bab. 1512 My fader so dereworth and der. c1424 Hoccleve Learn to Die 498 Of alle freendes thow, the derwortheste. 1357 Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 117 A dearworth dam.

+ Des Tworthily, adv. Obs. [f. Dearworthy. - 142] Worthily, honourably: precionsly.

+ Dearworthily, adv. Obs. [f. DEARWORTHY Worthily, honourably; preciously, -LY 2.1

+ LY<sup>2</sup>.] Worthily, honourably; preciously, richly; affectionately, a 1300 Chrsor M. 13659 (Gött.) Ful derworthili his lauerd he gret. la 1400 Morte Arth. 3252 A duches dere-worthily dyghte in dyaperde wedis. c 1410 Love Bonarent. Mirr. iv. (Gibbs MS.), iSchel roos uppe and clypped hire derworthyly led. 1330 worthily] and tenderly. Ibid. xiv, Sche...clyppinge hym derworthyly [v.r. derworthely; ed. 1330 louyngely] in hyre arms.

† Dearworthiness. Obs. [f. as prec. + NESS. OE. had diorwyrpnes.] Preciousness, worthiness, valuableness; pl. (in OE.), valuables, treasures.

worthiness, valuableness; pl. (in OE.), valuables, treasures.

[c 858 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. vii. § 4 Mid golde, ze mid scolfre, ze mid eallum deorwyrpnessum.] c 1325 Metr. Hom. 11
Than es the gret derworthines Of precheours that bers witnes. Ibid. 73 Wit lovely worde and dereworthynes.

† Dearworthly, adv. Obs. In 3-4-liche, 4-lye, -li, -ly, (derwurly). [Early ME. f. Dearworthly. c 1305 LN. 1515! Twa hundred enihten. be sculen biwiten bene king, durewurdliche burh alle bing. a 1326 Ancr. R. 410 Peos beon deoruwurdliche i-wust. a 1300 Cnrsor M. 5322 (Cott.) He.. mensked him derworthil [v.rr. dereworthly, worbelyl. c 1330 R. Brunne Medit. 180 How derwurly, afore hys ende, A derwurl syfte he wulde with be lete. c 1325 Metr. Hom. 84 Wel birs us blis the derworthelye. 1413 LVG. Piler. Sowle In Likil. (1859) 50 Thou.. keptest me ful derworthly, that I went nought from the.

† Dearworthy, derworthy, a. Obs. [A ME. formation from Dearworthy, with assimilation of the second element to Worthy.] = Dearworth.

tion of the second element to WORTHY.] = DRAR-WORTH.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4731 (Cott.) Mi stiward ioseph al fedes me, For darworthi par-til es he. c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth.

II. i. 31 Is present fortune derworpie to be. 1474 BRAMFTON Penit. Ps. vii, Helde nost thi wretthe on my frealnesse, Thi derworthi childeryn whan thou schalt blesse. c 1430 Hymns Virg. (1867) 32 be derworpies to ile bat euere was. c 1435 Digby Myst. (1882) III. 1086 O, bou dere worthy emperowere!

DORNY - Tie (di-'ri), sb. and a. Also 7-8 dearee.

[f. Dear a.1+-1e, -7 4.] Diminutive of dear.

A. sb. A little dear; a darling: a familiar term of amatory and conjugal endearment.

1681 Orway Soldier's Fort. III. i, Lose thee, poor Love, poor Dearee, poor Baby. 1705 VANBRUGH Confed. v. ii. 301 [To their husbands] Bye, dearies! 1730 R. BULL tr. Dedekindses Torbianns 151 You'll be her Love, her Dearee, what you will. 1705 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Pindariana Wks. 1812 IV. 33 He hugs and kisses his old Deary. 1870 DICKENS E. Drood i, Here's another ready for ye, deary. 1890 W. A. WALLACE Only a Sister 188 A Mapleton in love is a Mapleton still, for all your pretty ways, dearie.

B. adj. dial. See quots.

1691 RAY N. C. Words, Deary, little. 1888 Craven Dial., Deary, an adjunct to little and equivalent to very; 'This is a deary little bit'. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss. 2v., 'I never seed such deary little apples in all my life.' 1888 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk. s.v., 'There is a deary little gibby lamb.'

C. interj. Deary me! an extension of Dear me! usually more sorrowful in its tone.

1784 HULTON Bran New Wark 242 (E. D. S.) Deary me!

Usually more sorrowful in its tone.

1785 HUTTON Bran New Wark 343 (E. D. S.) Deary me! deary me! forgive me good Sir. I'll steal naa maar...

My mother, my brothers and sisters, and my ald neam, O deary me! 1815 JANE TAYLOR Display xi. (ed. 2)

132 'Deary me!' said she. 1833 MARRYAT P. Simple i, O deary me! he must have lost a mint of money.

Deas(e, deasse, obs. forms of DAIS.

|| Deasil, deiseal (dye fol, de sol), adv., sb. [Gaelic deiseil (deiseal, deasal) adj. and adv., right-handwise, turned toward the right, dextrorsum, f. deas right hand, south, in Olr. dess, des, Welsh dehau, cognate with Lat. dex-ter, Gr. δεξ-ιόs. (The meaning of the latter part is unknown.)]
Righthandwise, towards the right; motion with

continuous turning to the right, as in going round an object with the right hand towards it, or in the same direction as the hands of a clock, or the apparent course of the sun (a practice held auspicious

by the Celts).

by the Celts).

1771 PENNANT Tour Scotl. in 1769, 309 (Jam. s.v. Widdersinnis) At marriages and baptisms they make a procession round the church, Deasoil, i.e., sunways. 1774-5 — Tour Scotl. in 1772, II. 15 (Jam.) The unhappy lunatics are brought here by their friends, who first perform the ceremony of the Deasil thrice round a neighbouring cairn. 1794 Statist. Acc. Perthshire XI. 621 (Jam.) If a person's meat or drink were to .. come against his breath, they instantly cry out, Deisheal I which is an ejaculation praying that it may go the right way. 1824 Scott Wav. xxiv, The surgeon.. perambulated his couch three times, moving from east to west, according to the course of the sun.. which was called making the deasil. 1875 Lubbock Orig. Civilis. vi, 300 There was a sacred stone in Jura round which the people used to move 'deasil', i.e. sunwise.

De-asplirate, ation. -ator: see DE-II. 1.

De-aspirate, -ation, -ator: see De- II. 1.

Death (dep). Forms: a. 1-4 deap, 2 dap, Death (dep). Forms: a. 1-4 déap, 2 dap, diep, 2-3 dæp, 2-4 dep, 3 death, diap, diath, dip, 4 deep, dyap, dyeap, 4-5 deythe, 4-6 deth, dethe, 5 deeth, 6 Sc. deith, 6- death. Also B. 3 dead, dæd, 3-6 ded, dede, (4 dedd, did), 4-5 (6-8 Sc.) deed, 5-6 deyd, 6-9 (chiefly Sc.) dead, 4-9 Sc. deid. [A Common Teut. sh.: OE. déap = OFris. dêth, dêd (WFris. dead), OS. dêt, dêd (MDu. and MLG. dêt(d-), Du. dood), OHG. têd, MHG. têt (Ger. tod), ON. orig. dauðr, usually dauði (Sw., Da. död), Goth. dauþus, an OTeut. deriv. in -pu-2(= L. -tu-s) of the verbal stem dau-(pre-Teut. type dhau-, \*dhau-tu-s), whence ON. deyja to DIE. (Cf. also DEAD.) Of the ME. form ded, dede, usual in the northern dial. (but not confined to it), Sc. 4- deid (did), also spelt 6-dead, the history is not quite clear; the final d agrees with Sw. and Da., and suggests Norse influence, but the vowel regularly represents OE. éa: fluence, but the vowel regularly represents OE. £a: cf. Sc. breid, heid, steid (brid, etc.).]

**L. 1.** The act or fact of dying; the end of life; the final cessation of the vital functions of an animal

inal cessation of the vital functions of an animal or plant.

a. of an individual.

gr. Blickl. Hom. 33 He mid his costunge ure costunge oforswiple, and mid his deabe urne deab. crass Old Kentish Serm. in O. E. Misc. 36 Non ne wot pane dai of his diabe. argoo K. Horn 58 So fele mixten yhe Bringe hem pre to dipe. crass Old Kentish Serm. in O. E. Misc. 36 Non ne wot pane dai of his diabe. argoo K. Horn 58 So fele mixten yhe Bringe hem pre to dipe. crass Ozar Britan South of the work b. in the abstract.

b. in the abstract.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. viii. 26 Se dead hit huru afirrely.

a 1200 Moral Ode xcviii. in E. E. P. (1862) 28 Dieō com in bis middenerd purh be ealde deoftes onde. c 2340 Curror M.

835 (Trin.) Fro bat tyme furst coom deb to man. 1398 TREVISA Barth. De P.R. v. ii. (1495) 187 Dethis callyd mors for it is bitter. 1583 HARSNET Serm. Ezek. (1658) 128 There are no two things so opposite as Life and Death. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 3 The Fruit Of that Forbidden Tree, whose mortal tast Brought Death into the World. 1769 Cower Lett. 21 Jan., Death is either the most formidable, or the most comfortable thing we have in prospect. 1895 SERLEY Ecce Homo iv. (ed. 8) 35 The Greek did not believe death to be annihilation.

B. a 1300 Curror M. 20841 (Gött.) Dat liif. ne dede ne

Homo iv. (ed. 8) 35 The Greek did not believe death to be annihilation.

B. a 1300 Cursor M. 20841 (Gött.) Pat lijf, ne dede, ne wele, ne wa, Mai neuer turn mi hert be fra. 1340 Hamfolk Pr. Consc. 1666 Ded es be mast dred thing pat es. 1375 Barbour Bruce 1. 260 Thryldome is weill wer than deid. 1420 Sir Amadas (Weber) 152 Then com deyd. And partyd my dere husbond and me. 1533 Gau Richt Vay (1888) 45 As S. Paul sais. Deid is swolit throw wictore.

C. as a personified agent. (Usually figured as a skeleton; see also Drath's-Head.)

971 [see 7]. a 1300 Cursor M. 18116 (Cott.) To ded i said, 'quar es bi stang?' 1504 Bury Wills (Camden) 105 A blak clothe steynyd w' an image of deth. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. II. vii. 63, O hell! what haue we here? A carrion death, within whose emptie eye There is a written scroule. 1667 Milton P. L. XI. 490 Over them triumphant Death his Dart Shook; but delaid to strike. 1839 Longr. Reaper 4, I. Fowler in Proc. Soc. Antig. 10 Feb. 143 A figure of Death, represented as a skeleton with mattock and spade.

2. The state of being dead; the state or condition of being without life, animation, or activity. a 1000 Andreas 583 (Gr.) He.. men of deade worde awehte. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 91 Crist aras of deade. c 1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 265 Quan al man-kinde. Sal ben fro dede

to liue brost. 1340 Ayenb. 7 Oure lhord aros uram dyabe to lyue. c 1450 St. Cutthbert (Surtees) 871 Rays bis bryd to lyfe fra deed. 2827 POLLOK Course T. III. 1000 This wilderness of intellectual death. 1864 Tennyson En. Ard. 567 One.. Lay lingering out a five-years' death-in-life. Mod. His eyes were closed in death.

¶ In preceding senses the death was frequent in Old and Middle English, and down to the 16th c. See also 7, 12 c, 13; To die the death: see DIE. c 888 K. ELFRED Boeth. viii. 26 Se deap ne cymö to nanum oörum þingum. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 109 þe alde mei him witan ivits þone deð. a 1253 Ancr. R. 52 þus eode sihöbbiuoren.. & com þe deað þer efter. 1340 HAMFOLE Pr. Consc. 355 Of þe dede and whi it es to drede. a 1200 Relig. Picces fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 3 When þe dede has sundyrde oure bodyes and oure saules. c 1430 Syr Tryam. 104 Tylle thou be broght to the dedd. 1513 DOUCLAS Æneis 1. i. 54 Quhilk hed the deid eschapit. a 1555 Latiner Serm. 4 Rem. (1845) 3 He.. rose again from the death. 1594 Shars. Rich. III., ii. 179, I lay it [his breast] naked to the deadly stroke, And humbly begge the death. 1599—Hen. V. IV. i. 181 Where they feared the death, they haue borne life away.

8. transf. The loss or cessation of life in a particular part or tissue of a living being.
1800 Med. Frnl. III. 543 So great a torpor, as to produce 'the death or mortification of the parts'. 1866 HUXLEY Physiol. i. 23 When death takes place, the body, as a whole, dies first, the death of the tissues not occurring until after a considerable interval.

† 4. Loss of sensation or vitality, state of unconsciousness, swoon. Obs. rare. (Cf. DEAD a. 2.)

a considerable interval.

+4. Loss of sensation or vitality, state of unconsciousness, swoon. Obs. rare. (Cf. Dead a. 2.)

1596 Sir J. Smythe in Lett. Lit. Mer. (Camden) 97 It brought sodeyne death itself upon me for three quarters of

an noure.

5. fig. The loss or want of spiritual life; the being or becoming spiritually dead. The second death: the punishment or destruction of lost souls after physical death.

atter physical death.

c 1000 Ågs. Gorp. John v. 24 Ic secze eow bet se be min word gehyrő. færő fram deade to life. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 39 Penne burejest þu here saule. from þan ufele deade. c 1200 ORMIN 19052 þiss lifn niss nohht rihht nemmnedd lif Acc dæþ itt man; ben nemmnedd. c 1236 E. E. Allit. P. A. 651 [He] delyuered vus of þe deth secounde. 138a WYCLIF Rev. xxi. 8 The pool brennynge with fijr and brunston, that is the secounde deeth. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 To by and delyuer vs fra deed withouten end. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour Dvj. The perille of the deth of helle. 1534 TINDALE Rom. viii. 6 To be carnally mynded, is deeth. 1685 S. Cox Expositions I. xx, The want of this [eternal] life is eternal death.

b. Loss or deprivation of civil life: the fact or

b. Loss or deprivation of civil life; the fact or

b. Loss or deprivation of civil life; the fact or state of being cut off from society, or from certain rights and privileges, as by banishment, imprisonment for life, etc. (Usually civil death.)

\*\*seas Fletcher Sp. Curate iv. i, This banishment is a kind of civil death. 1795 Blackstone Comm. I. I. ii. 145 A dissolution is the civil death of the parliament. 1796 pld. II. 121 It may also determine by his civil death; as if he enters into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law. 1775 Fletcher Appeal Wks. 1795 I. 100 Does not the spirit of persecution. 1.inflict at least academic death upon [them]? 1891

Markey Elem. Law § 120 A sort of conventional death, or, as it is sometimes called, a civil death.

C. Of a thing: Cessation of being, end, extince-

c. Of a thing: Cessation of being, end, extinction, destruction.

tion, destruction.

1432 Lyoc. Piler. Sowle III. x. (1483) 56 And oure deth is withouten deth for it hath none ende.

111. xxiii. Our faith beholds the dying Lord, And dooms our sins to death.

112. xxiii. Our faith beholds the dying Lord, And dooms our sins to death.

1281 SHELLEY Boat on Serchio 29 From the lamp's death to the morning ray.

1282 W. C. SMITH Kildrestan 48 Suspicion murders love, and from its death Come anguish and remorse.

1382 Bloodshed, slaughter, murder.

1382 SHELLEY Hellas 431 The dew is foul with death.

1383 CHURCH & BRODKIBS IT. Livy XXII. II. 118 Some were cut down by the foe as they rose covered with blood from the field of death.

1383 Comething that kills, or renders liable to death:

of; something that kills, or renders liable to death;

of; something that kills, or renders liable to death; poet. a deadly weapon, poison, etc.

971 Blickl. Hom. 67 He cweb, 'Eala deab, ic beo bin deab'. 1388 WYCLIF 2 Kings' iv. 40 Thei crieden oute, seyinge, Deth in the pott! deth in the pott! 1396 Shaks.

1 Hen. IV, II. i. 14 Poore fellow neuer loy'd since the price of oats rose, it was the death of him. 1399 — Much Ado II. ii. 19 What life is in that, to be the death of this marriage! 16. Dryden (J.), Swiftly flies The feather'd death, and hisses through the skies. 1704 Pops Window For. 132

The clam'rous lapwings feel the leaden death. 1773 GOLDSM. Stoops to Cong. 1, A school would be his death. 1843 MIALL Nonconf. II. 49 These churchmen magistrates will be the death of us. 1847 Tennyson Princ. vi. 260 You might mix his draught with death.

8. c. 1314 Guy Warno.

8. c. 1314 Guy Warno.

18. c. 1324 Guy Warno.

19. c. 1305 Melustine 26 He thenne pulled out of hys brest the piece of the swerd, and knew that it was hys dede. 1793 RAMSAY Gent. Sheph. II. ii, Her cheeks, her mouth, her een, Will be my dead. 1798 BURNS Anild Rob Morrisi iii, The wounds I must hide that will soon be my dead. Mod. Sc. You have been the deid o' him.

†8. A general mortality caused by an epidemic

TS. A general mortality caused by an epidemic disease; a pestilence. Obs. exc. as in b. [c1328 EDW. III. Let. to Pope Innocent VI in Hist. Lett. N. Registers (Rolls) 405 Quodam morbo incurabili in tibia, mala mors vulgariter nuncupato, percussus.] c 1406 Knichton Chron. Iv. an. 1348, Scoti. sumpserunt in juramentum. sub hac forma quando jurare volebant, Per feedam mortem Anglorum, anglice be the foul dethe of Engelond. 1480 Caxron Descr. Brit. 35 This was moche vsed to-for y grete deth [Trevisa be furste moreyn]. 1480-90 Chron. Vol. III.

Scots in Pinkerton Hist. Scot. I. App. 500 (an. 1480) Thar was ane gret hungyr and deid in Scotland. 1556 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 29 Thys yere was a gret deth at the Menerys. 1577-97 HOLINSHED Chron. III. 961/1 In this yeare a great death of the pestilence reigned in London.

b. Black Death, the name now commonly given to the Great Pestilence or visitation of the Oriental Plague, which devastated most countries of Europe near the middle of the 14th c., and caused great mortality in England in 1348-9; sometimes also including the recurrences of the epidemic in

Europe near the middle of the 14th c., and caused great mortality in England in 1348-9; sometimes also including the recurrences of the epidemic in 1360 and 1379.

The name 'black death' is modern, and was app. introduced into English history by Mrs. Penrose (Mrs. Markham) in 1823, and into medical literature by Babington's transl. of Hecker's Der Schwarze Tod in 1833. In earlier writers we find the pestitience, the plague, great pestitence, great death, or in distinction from later visitations the furste moreyn, the first pestitience; Latin chroniclers have pestit, pestitentia, epidemia, mortalitas. The distinctive magna mortalitas, great mortality or 'death', and its equivalents, prevailed in many languages: Ger. das grosse sterben, LGer. de grote dot, Flem. de grote doet, Da. den store doet or mandabit, Swed. (1402) store dobtin, later stordden, digerdden (thick or frequent mortality). Norweg. (14th c.) manydabit hims mibli; cf. It. mortalega grande, F. la grande peste, etc. The epithet 'black' is of uncertain origin, and not known to be contemporary anywhere. It is first found in Swedish and Danish toth c. chroniclers (swarta dodden, den sorte dodd). Hence, in German, Schlözer in 1773 used der schwarze Tod in reference to Iceland, and Sprengel in 1794 took it as a general appellation. From modern German the name has passed into Dutch (de swaarte dood) and English, and has influenced French (la peste moire). The quots. 1758 and 1780 below are translations from Danish and Swedish through German, and refer not to a later visitation in 1402-3, known at the time as plagam mibil (the great plague), but called by modern Icelandic historians, from 1716 c., svarti daubi (black death).

[c 1440 WALSINGHAM Chrow. Title of chap., De magna mortalitate in anglia, quae a modernis vocatur prima pestientia. 1798 tr. Horrebow's Nat. Hist. Iceland in Gentl. Mag. XXVIII. 79 In the 14th century a disease called the Sorte dod, or black death, destroyed almost all the inhabitants in the place [Iceland]. 1780 tr. Lett. from Ihre (

#9. Hunting. A blast sounded at the death of the game; = MORT. Obs.

1741 Compl. Fam. Piece 11. 1. 293 He that first gets in cries Hoo-up. and blows a Death.

10. As a vehement exclamation or imprecation. See also 'SDEATH.

2604 SHAKS. Oth. III. iii. 396 Death and damnation! Oh! 2668 DRYDEN Evening's Love IV. ii, Death, you make me mad, sir! 1766 GOLDSM. Vic. W. xi, Death! to be seen by ladies. in such vulgar attitudes!

II. Phrases.

+11. In ME. the genitive was occasionally (as in nouns of time) used adverbially = In the condition of death, dead; so lives (gen. of life) = alive. Obs. a 1850 Owl 4 Night. 1630 Ah thu nevre mon to gode Lives ne deathes, stal ne stode. c 1314 Guy Warw. (A.) 5459 Night no day swiken y nille Liues or debes that ich him se.

him se.

12. To death (Sc. to deid, occas. in Eng. to dead): a. lit. following verbs as an adverbial extension expressing result, as to + slay, beat, stone, etc. to death; hence to do to (the) death (arch.), to

extension expressing result, as to \(^{7}\) stay, oeat, stone, etc. to death; hence to do to (the) death (arch.), to kill, slay; to put to death, to kill, esp. in the execution of justice, to execute.
\(^{7}\) too Azi. Gosp. Matt. xx. 18 Hiz ze-nyberia\(^{7}\) hyne to deabe. \(^{8}\) too for Mill. (2011) To ded \(^{17}\) cases a stan to deabe. \(^{8}\) too furior M. 6711 (Cott.) To ded \(^{17}\) cases deabe. \(^{18}\) to be to be the six man sal stan. \(^{17}\) to Zer. Brunne Chron. (1810) 127 be date. \(^{18}\) hat Steuen to dede was dight. \(^{18}\) cases Destr. Troy 9533. The Troiens... dong hom to dethe. \(^{18}\) to Jack. Pat Steuen to dede was dight. \(^{18}\) cases Destr. Troy 9533. The Troiens... dong hom to dethe. \(^{18}\) destrict Bh. Discipl. Ch. Scot. vii. \(^{18}\) 2 For suche... the Civill swearde aught to punische to death. \(^{18}\) a 500 Shaks. Sonn. xcix. A vengeful canker eat him up to death. \(^{18}\) to Jin. In. 180 Shot to death with darts. \(^{18}\) 2 For suche... the Civill swearde aught to punische to death. \(^{18}\) a 71. In. 180 Shot to death with darts. \(^{18}\) 3 Fis. So man to ded ther he dede. \(^{18}\) to death with darts. \(^{18}\) 3 Sho so man to ded ther he dede. \(^{18}\) 4 Aze O Destr. Troy 11932. The knightes... The pepull with pyne puttyn to dethe. \(^{18}\) a 1400 Sir Perc. 930 Ther he was done to the dede. \(^{18}\) 150 Shaks. Much Ado v. iii. \(^{18}\) Done to death by slanderous tongues. \(^{18}\) 1631 Gouce God's Arrows III. \(^{18}\) 60. 295 Ministers of Justice in putting capitall malefactors to

death. 1847 GROTE Greece (1862) III. XXXIV. 225 They were all put to death. 1848 GEN. P. Thomson Audi All. II. lxxx. 36 Haunted by pictures of some he had done to death. b. intensifying verbs of feeling, as hate, resent, or adjs., as sick, wearied: to the last extremity, to

the uttermost, to the point of physical or nervous

To the death formerly interchanged with to death in all senses; it is now used only in certain expressions, as to pursue, persecute, wage war to the death.

expressions, as to pursue, persecute, wage war to the death.

1382 Wyclif Matt. xxvi. 38 My soule is sorowful til to the deth. c 1400 Three Kings Cologne iv. 12 Ezechias was syke to be dethe. c 1450 Meritin 122 These shull the [ethee] love and serue euer to the deth. 2563 Wingst Four Scoir Thre Quest. Wks. 1888 I. 95 To baneis Christianis... and condemne thame to the dethe. 2568 Graffon Chron. II. 217 The which Castell the king hated to the death, 1363 The B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. (1580) 261 With such 1586 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. (1580) 261 With such 1586 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. (1580) 261 With such 1586 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. (1580) 261 With such 1586 The Castell the king hated to the death. 1586 Shake. Much Ado I. III. 73 You are both sure, and will assist mee? Conv. To the death my Lord. 1673 Dryden Marr. 2 la Mode. v. i, And she takes it to the death. 1584 S. Lover Handy Andy II. When he [an attorney] was obliged. 10 to hunt his man to the death. 1584 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 207 Four generations of Stuarts had waged a war to the death with four generations of Puritans.

13. † To have or take the death: to meet one's death, to die. Obs. So To catch one's death: see CATCH v. 30. To be the death of: see sense 7. To be (or make it) death (for): i.e. to be (or make it) a matter of death or capital punishment. c 1433 Torr. Portugal 1220 The kyng had wend he had the dede. c 1470 Henry Wallace xi. 837 Throuch cowatice, gud Ector tuk the ded. 1652 H. Bell Luther's Collog. (Cassell's Ed.) 13 It should be death for any person to have ... a copy thereof. 1847 Tennyson Princ. Prol. 150, I would make it death For any male thing but to peep at us.

14. Death's door, the gates or jaws of death: figurative phrases denoting a near approach to, or great danger of, death.
1384 Wyclif Ps. cviji 18 And they nesheden to the 3atis

figurative phrases denoting a near approach to, or great danger of, death.

1388 Wyclif Ps. cviii. 18 And they nesheden to the satis of deth. 1550 COVERDALE Spir. Perle xviii, To bring unto deaths door, that he may restore unto life again. 1646
P. BULKELW Gosphel Comt. To Rdr. 1 When death comes to our dores, and we are at deaths-dore. 1746 BERKELEY and Let. Tarrouter § 12 Many patients might thereby be rescued from the jaws of death. 1855 Tennyrson Charge Lt. Brigade, Into the jaws of Death, Into the mouth of Hell, Rode the six hundred. 1850 TROLOPE Framley P. xliii, Poor Mrs. Crawley had been at death's door.

15. To be in at the death (in Fox-hunting): to be present when the game is killed by the hounds. Also fig.

De present was the base Also fig.

1800 WINDHAM Speeches Parl. (1812) I. 337 For the empty fame of being in at the death. 1841 LYTON N. 4 Morn. v. ix, A skilful huntaman. who generally contrived to be in at the death.

16. To be death on (slang): to be eminently

16. To be death on (slang): to be eminently capable of doing execution on, or a very good hand at dealing with; to be very fond of.

1855 HALIBURTON Nat. & Hum. Nat. 225 (Bartlett) Women..are born with certain natural tastes. Sally was death on lace. 1866 BARTLETT Dict. Amer. a.v., To be death on a thing, is to be... a capital hand at it, like the quack doctor who could not manage the whooping-cough, but was, as he expressed it, 'death on fits'. Vulgar. 1854 E. FAWCETT Gentl. of Leisure i. 9 Fanny hasn't forgotten you... she was always death on you English chaps. 1894 LENTENER Australian Word-bk. 19 Death on, good at...

'Death on rabbits', would mean a very good rabbit shot.

17. In various other phraseological expressions; as as pale as death (see PALE); and colloq. as sure as death, to ride, come on, hang on, etc., like death, or like grim death.

or like grim death.

1766 Burns Scotch Drink x, Then Burnewin comlike death, At every chaup. 1893 Tit Bits 23 Dec.
The baby holds on to that finger like grim death.

III. Combinations.

¶ The genitive, now used (as a possessive) only in poetry or when death is personified, was formerly freely used where we should now use of, or death- in combination, as in death's evil, sorrow, or death- in combination, as in death's evil, sorrow, sting; death's bed, day, wound (see DEATH-BED, etc.). See also DEATH'S-FACE, -HEAD, -HRRB, -RING. a 1000 Guthlac 350 (Gr.) Nis me bees deabes sorg. c 1800 OBMIN 1374 Par Cristess mennissenesse Dranne darbess drinneh. c 1830 Hall Meid. 17 plat dreori dede ... jueō pat deades dunt. c 1848 HOCCLEVE Learn to Die 538 Thogh thow seeke in thy bed now lye, Be nat agast, no dethes eucl haast thow. 1847 Lyte Hymn, 'Abide with me' vi, Where is death's sting? Where, grave, thy victory?

18. General combinations of obvious meaning. These may be formed at will, and to any extent: examples are here given. The use of the hyphen is mainly syntactical; it usually implies also a main stress on death., as in death-grasp, death-stickness, death-pollwited.

a. attributive. [As with other names of things, employed instead of the genitive death's. In this construction already freely used in OE., as in deapconstruction already freely used in OE., as in déap-béam, -béad, -cwealm, -dæg, -denu, -spere, -stede, etc.] Of death; belonging or pertaining to death as death-agony, -angel, -chamber, -chime, -cry, -dew, -dirge, +-door, +-fall, -fever, -grapple, -groan, -hour, -knell, -pang, -sentence, -shot, -shriek, -sleep, -song, -stab, -stiffening, -token, -vacancy, -wraith, etc., etc.

-sleep, -song, -state, -pitferning, -loken, -vacancy, -wraith, etc., etc.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath. v. 1751 Soo sodeynly on-to deth for to falle. Som men wene that deth-fal were myserye. 1601 CHESTER Low's Mart. (1878) 39 Many Death-doore-knocking Soules complaine. 1606 SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. 11. iii. 187 He is so plaguy proud, that the death tokens of it Cry no recouery. 1635 COWLEY Davidets 1v. 972 One would have thought. That Nature's self in her Death-pangs had been. a 1780 J. CARVER Trav. 334 The number of the death-cries they give, declares how many of their own party are lost. 1bid. 337 They are then bound to a stake... and obliged for the last time to sing their death-song. 1798. R. CUMBRELAND Calvary Poems 1803 II. 67 Christ's death-hour. 1795 SOUTHEY Joan of Arc 1v. 262 He knew That this was the Death-Angel Arrael, And that his hour was come. 1798 SOTHERY In Martine 100 J. 1820 JII. 25 Pale as the cheek with death-dew icy cold. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas Disp. IV. 82 To name Sidney Smith's First Lieutenant to the Death-vacancy of Captain Miller. 1813 SHELLEY O. Mad. VII. 14 Nature confirms the faith his death-groan sealed. 1bid. 1x. 104 The melancholy winds a death-dirge sung. 1814 SCIENT Ld. of Isles vi. xviii, I must not Moray's death-knell hear! 1829 CARIVLE Misc. (1857) II. 55 He gave the death-stab to modern Superstition. 1834 Hr. MARTINEAU Demerara ix. 128 The animal was not to be restrained. 1ill the long death-grapple was over. 1838 LYTTON Leila L. v. The death-shriek of his agonised father. 1841 PUSEY Crisis Eng. Ch. 100 From this deathsleep. Protestant Germany was awakened by another battle-cry. 1831 CARPRINER Man. Phys. (ed. 2) 221 The Rigor Mortis, or death-stiffening of the muscles. 1883 J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng. II. 3 The gallery out of which the death-chamber opened. 1883 A. I. MENKEN Infelicia 22 The last tremble of the conscious death-agony. 1884 Gunney & Myers in 1916 Cent. May 792 Alleged apparitions of living persons, the commonest of which are death-wariths.

b. objective, with pres.

the commonest of which are death-wraiths.

b. objective, with pres. pples. [already in OE., as déab-berende], as death-bearing, -boding, -braving, -bringing, -counterfeiting, -darting, -dealing, -subduing, -threatening, etc., adjs.

1580 Sidney Arcadia (1622) 269 The .. summons of the death-threating trumpet. 1581 — Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 27 Death-bringing sinnes. 1590 Shaks. Mids. N. III. iii. 364 Death-counterfeiting sleepe. 1592 — Rom. 4 741. III. iii. 47 The death-darting eye of Cockatrice. 1593 — Lucr. 165 No noise but Owles & wolues death-boding cries. 1633 FORD Broken H. I. ii. Death-braving Ithoeles. a 1711 Ken Hymns Evang. Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 171 Their Death-subduing King. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (176) VII. 156 This death-dealing creature. 1821 Shelley Fugitives iv. 7 As a death-boding spirit. 1860 Sat. Rev. X. 574/1 When these death-dealing missiles fell among them.

C. instrumental, with pa. pples., and parasyn-

ns a death-dealing missiles fell among them.

O. instrumental, with pa. pples., and parasynthetic, as death-begirt, detwed, -divided, -laden, -marked, -polluted, -shadowed, -sheeted, -slain, -winged, -wounded, etc., adjs.

1598 Shaks. Rom. & Jul. Prol. 9 The fearful passage of their death-mark d love. 1c 1600 Distracted Emp. 11. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 192 Having his death-slayne mistres in his armes. 1633 Massinger Dk. Milan v. ii, Secrets that restore To life death-wounded men! 1647 H. Mors. Song of Soul I. 111. xxi, Through the death-shadowed wood. 1787 Mary Wollstoneen. Wks. (1798) IV. 139 Those mansions, where death-divided friends should meet. 1809 Byron To Florence viii, The death-winged tempest's blast. 1818 Stelley Rev. Islam x. xiii, The death-polited land. 1832 MOTHERWELL Poet. Wks. (1847) 4 The dark death-laden banner. 21839 MILMAN Good Friday Wks. II. 336 By thy drooping death-dew'd brow. 1871 G. MACDONALD Songs Wister Days 111. iv, Death-sheeted figures, long and white. 1879 Browning Ivan Ivanov. 30 Each village death-begirt.

d. adverbial relations of various kinds, with

d. adverbial relations of various kinds, with adjs. and pples., rarely verbs. [With adjs. already in OE., as deap-fage, -scyldig, -werig.] In, to, unto, of, like, as death; as death-black, -cold, -deaf, -deep, -devoted, -doomed, -due, -great, -pale, -weary, -worthy, etc., adjs.; death-doom vb. See also

-worthy, etc., adjs.; death-doom vb. See also DEATH-SICK.

1614 SYLVESTER Bethulia's Rescue vi. 210 So, the Saint-Thief, which suffered with our Saviour Was led to Life by his Death-due Behaviour. 1748 Francis Horace iv. xiv.(Jod.), The death-devoted breast. 1742 Young N. T. T. v., 5 This Death-deep Silence, and incumbent Shade.

1776 MICKLE tr. Cameens' Lustad 350 Death-doom'd man. 1795 SOUTHEY Yoan of Arc x. 505 The death-pale face. 1796 T. Townsiend Poems 105 What the' the sigh or wailing voice Can't soothe the death-old ear. 1839 E. ELLIOTT Village Patriarch Pref., With only one star.. in the death-black firmament. 1839 BAILEY Festus ii. (1848) It Like Asshur's death-great monarch. 2863 BARING-GOULD Ictland 259, I can death-doom him as I please. 1864 Lowell Firside Trav. 242 To death-deaf Carthage shout in vain. 1866 Howells Venet. Life iii. 34 All the floors. are death-cold in winter.

19. Special combs.: death-adder, a name for the genus Acanthophis of venomous serpents, esp. A antarctica of Australia; also erron. f. deaf-adder,

A. antarctica of Australia; also erron. f. deaf-adder, deaf adder: see DEAF a. I d, 7; death-baby (U.S.), see quot.; death-bill (Eccl.), a list of dead for whom prayers were to be said (see quot.); deathblast, (a) a blast of a horn, etc. announcing or

presaging death; (b) a storm or wind of destructive or deadly character; death-cord, the rope used for hanging, the gallows-rope; death-dance, a dance at or in connexion with death; the Dance of Death; death-doing a, doing to death, killing, murderous (see also Dead-Doing); death-drake (Angling), a kind of artificial fly (see Deake); death-duty, a duty levied on the devolution of property in consequence of the owner's death; legacy, and probate and succession duties; † death-evil (dede-, deed-), and succession duties; † death-evil (dede-, deed-), a mortal disease; also, the name of a specific disease (quot. 1559); death-feud, a feud prosecuted to the death; death-fame = DEATH-FIRE 1; death-flurry (Whale-fishery), the convulsive struggles of a dying whale after being harpooned (see Flurry); also fig.; †death-head = DEATH'S-HEAD; †death-ill (Sc. † dede-ill), mortal illness; death-mask, a cast of plaster or the like, taken from a person's face after death; death-moss (see quot.); death-moth, the Death's-head Moth; death-penalty, the penalty of death, capital punishment; death-penny, the obolus placed in the mouth of a corpse, with which to pay the ferryman in Hades; death-pile, a funeral pile; death-rate, the proportion of the number of deaths to the population of a country, town, etc., usually the population of a country, town, etc., usually reckoned at so much per thousand per annum; death-rattle, a rattling sound in the throat of a dying person, caused by the partial stoppage of a dying person, caused by the partial stoppage of the air-passage by mucus; death-ring, a finger-ring constructed to convey poison in shaking hands (W. Jones, Finger-rings 1877, 435); death-rope, a gallows-rope; death-ruckle, -ruttle (Sc.) = death-rattle; death-sough (Sc.), 'the last inspiration of a dying person' (Jam.); death-tick = DEATH-WATCH I; death-trance, a trance in which the action of the heart, lungs, etc. is so reduced as to produce the semblance of death (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1882); death-trap, applied to any place or structure which is unhealthy or dangerous without its being suspected, and is thus a trap for the lives of the unwary; death-wave (see quots.); death-

1882); death-trap, applied to any place or structure which is unhealthy or dangerous without its being suspected, and is thus a trap for the lives of the unwary; death-wave (see quots.); death-weight, a small weight placed on the eyelids of a corpse to keep them closed.

1866 Chambers' Encycl. s.v. Adder, A very venomous serpent of New South Wales (Acanthophis tortor) is sometimes called the 'death-adder. 1863 Siz How Curry-combe 59 The gracelesse people, who stopped their eares like the death Adder. 2861 A Chequered Career 21 The deaf adder, or death adder, as some people miscallit. 1892 N. V. Nation 11 Aug. 107/1 A certain fungus called 'death-baby'. fabled to foretell death in the family: 1849 Roc. Ch. of Fathers II. 383 note, Abp. Lanfranc.. allotted the office of drawing up and sending off these 'death-bills to the precentor. 1830 Scort Abbol xxxviii, A bugle sounded loudly. 'It is the 'death-blast to Queen Mary's royalty', said Ambrosius. 1873 tr. Comte de Paris' Hist. Cro. War Amer. 1. 456 The storm which in consequence of its periodical return in the beginning of November, sailors call the death-blast: 1830 St. Kathleen IV. 23 (Jam.) She had for three nights successively seen a 'death-candle flitting. along the cliffs. a 1851 JOANNA BAILLI (Oglivie), Have I done well to give this hoary vetran. To the 'death-cord, unheard': 1865-8 F. PARKMAN France & Eng. in Amer. (1880) 275 The ghostly 'death-dance of the breakers. a 1652 BROHE New Acad. I. Wis. 1873 II. 9 Here's the 'death-doing foe. 1795 SOUTHEY Yoan of Are VII. 362 That death-doing foe. 1795 SOUTHEY Yoan of Are VII. 362 That death-doing foe. 1795 SOUTHEY Yoan of Are VII. 362 That death-doing foe. 1795 SOUTHEY Yoan of Are VII. 362 That death-doing foe. 1795 SOUTHEY Yoan of Are VII. 362 That death-doing foe. 1795 SOUTHEY Yoan of Are VII. 362 That death-doing foe. 1896 G. Angry byles, such as in some mens legges the late write the second of the breakers. 2013 BROHE New South S

the lang drawn 'death-sough? 1879 JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. C. 207 In the huge beams or woodwork, the "death-tick is sure to be heard in the silence of the night. 1835 BROWNING Paracelsus v. 128 This murky, loathsome "Death-trap, this slaughter-house. 1889 Speciator 14 Dec. 330 II. the Board schools are death-traps. 1848 C. A. Johns Week at Lieard 103 About one in every nine is more boisterous.. than the rest: this the fishermen call 'the "death wave'. 1886 J.MILNE Earthquakes 171 Phenomena.. on the Wexford coast.. popularly known as 'death waves', probably in consequence of the lives which have been lost by these sudden inundations. 1850 Mrs. Browning Poet's Vow v. iv-v, They laid the "death-weights on mine eyes.

Death a., var. of Deaf a. in some MSS., and in mod. dial. See also death-adder in Death 19.

a 1500 Metr. Life Sl. Kath. 436 There is made hole dethe and dombe. 1574 Hellowes Guernar's Fam. Ep. 116 As he was death, and most dunch, I cried out more in speaking unto him, than I do use in preaching. 1875 Sussex Gloss., Death, deaf.. 'afflicted with deathness'.

So Death v. = Deaf v. to deafen.

c 1440 l'ork Myst. xxxi. 186 Lo! sirs, he dethis vs with dynne!

Death-bed (de'pbed). Also 5-6 ded-, dead-;

Open the bed (de bbed). Also 5-6 ded-, dead-; 6 death's bed. The bed on which a person dies; the bed of death. (In OE. the grave.)

Beowulf 5795 Nu is.. dryhten Geata, dead-bedde fæst. C 1400 Gamelyn 24 On his deeb bed to a-bide Goddes wille. a 1500 Childe of Bristowe 100 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 115 On his ded bed he lay. 1550 COVERDALE Spir. Perle xii, By him that lieth on his dead-bed. 1567 MAPLET Gr. Forest 29 When as he.. lay yon his deathes bed. 1504 Shaks. Oth. v. ii. 51 Sweet Soule, take heed, take heed of Periury, Thou art on thy death-bed. 1732 Pore Ep. Cobham 116 He dreads a death-bed like the meanest slave. 1874 STUBS Const. Hist. (1875) I. vii. 201 Canute's division of his dominions on his death-bed.

b. attrib.

ominions on his death-oeu.

b. attrib.
Tég1-8 Norris Pract. Disc. (1707) IV. 185 Such a Death-ed charity is too near akin to a Death-bed repentance, to e much valued.

1816 Scott Tales of Landlord Introd., o answer funeral and deathbed expenses.

Also dead-bell (Sc. Death-bell (de'bbel). Also dead-bell (Sc.

1. A bell tolled at the death of a person; a pass-

1. A bell tolled at the death of a person; a passing-bell.

1781 C. J. FIELDING Brothers, The Village death-bell's distant sound. 1784 Cowper Task II. 51 A world that seems To toll the death-bell of its own decease. 1889 E. Peracock in Cath. Honsehold 5 Jan. 13/3 The custom of ringing the death-bell at night.

8. a 1740 Barbara Allan viii. in Child Ballads (1886) IV. 27/2 She heard the dead-bell ringing. 18. WHITTIER Cry of Lost Soul iv, The guide, as if he heard a dead-bell toll, Starts.

2. A sound in the ears like that of a bell, supposed by the superstitious to portend a death.

posed by the superstitious to portend a death. 1807 Hogo Mountain Bard 17 (Jam.) O lady, 'tis dark, an' heard the death-bell, An' darena gae yonder for gowdnor fee. **Dea-th-bird.** A bird that feeds on dead bodies;

Dea the Dird. A bird that leeds on dead bodies; a carrion-feeding bird; a bird supposed to bode death; a popular name of a small North American owl, Nyctala Richardsoni.

1821 SHELLEY Prometh. Unb. 1. 340. 1822 — Hellas 1025 The death-birds descend to their feast. 1864 T. Taylon Ballads of Brittany (1865) 93 Sudden I heard the death-bird's cry.

**Dea-th-blow.** A blow that causes death. 1995 CUTHEY JOAN A DIOW that causes Geath.
1995 SOUTHEY Joan of Are VII. 135 For the death-blow prepared. c 1813 Mrs. Sherwood Stories Ch. Catech. xiv.
118 It was her death-blow—down she dropped, and never spoke after. 1876 BANCROFT Hist. U. S. II. xxxii. 302
Never to receive the death-blow but with joy.
fig. 1811 BYRON Lines written beneath Picture, The death-blow of my Hope. 1838 THIRLWALL Greece V. 103 That event. was generally considered as a death-blow to the Spartan power.

Death-day. Forms: see DEATH; also

7 doath's-.

1. The day on which a person dies.
735 BERD Death-song, Huaet his gastae, godaes aeththa yflaes, aefter deothdaege doemid uneorthae. 136a LANGI. P. Pl. A. III. 104 Hennes to bi deb day do so no more. 1389 in Eng. 61ds 121 At be ded day of a brober, euery couple to seuyn iij. penys. c 2450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1540 My deed day comes at hand. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Cypress Grove Wks. (1711) 124 The death-day of thy body is thy birth-day to eternity. 188s. J. PARKER Apost. Life I. 15 Your death-day need not come upon you as a surprise.

2. The anniversary of this day.
1639 HORN & Ros. Gale Lang. Unl. xcvii. \$064 Keeping a deaths-day as well as a birth-day. 1817 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag. XLIV. 234 The 7th of November was kept as a solemn anniverse by Lorenzo dei Medici. as the birth-day and death-day of Plato. 1855 THACKERAY Newcomes II. 332 The death-day of the founder... is still kept.

Death-fire.

1. A luminous appearance supposed to be seen

1. A luminous appearance supposed to be seen

1. A luminous appearance supposed to be seen over a dead body, etc.: = DRAD-LIGHT 3.

1796 COLERIDGE Ode Departing Year, Mighty armies of the dead, Dance like death-fires round her tomb. 1818

SHELLEY Rev. Islam x1. xii, From the choked well, whence a bright death-fire sprung.

2. A fire for burning a person to death.

1857 T. Flanagan Hist. R.C. Church Eng. II. 81 A large wooden statue of the blessed Virgin was brought.. to make the death-fire.

he death-fire. **Deathful** (de pful), a. [See -FUL.]

1. Full of death; fraught with death; mortal,

fatal, destructive, deadly.

a 1240 Lofsong in Cott. Hom. 207 Bi his deaffule grure and bi his blodie swote. 1580 Sidney Arcadia (1622) 104

Manie deathfull torments. 1617 Collins Def. Bp. Ely 11. ix. 362 As Homer saies of the champions in their deathfull combat. 1621 G. Sandys Ovid's Met. II. (1626) 23 The deathfull Scorpion's far-out-bending claws. 1742 Collins Ode to Mercy 7 Amidst the deathful field. 1850 Blackie Æschylus I. 154 The man, that dealt the deathful blow. 1878 Bayns Puril. Rev. viii. 340 Man under sinful and deathful conditions.

eathful conditions.

2. Subject to death, mortal. arch. rare.
1565 CHAPMAN Homer's Hymn to Venus (N.), That with
deathless goddess lay A deathful man. 1887 Morris
dyss. 111. 3 Unto deathful men on the corn-kind earth that
well.

a deathless goddess lay A deathful man. 1887 Morris Odyss. 111. 3 Unto deathful men on the corn-kind earth that dwell.

8. Having the appearance of death, deathly. 1895 [see Deathfulkess]. 1803 Jane Porter Thaddeus viii. (1831) 74 The deathful hue of his countenance. 1850 Mrs. Browning Vision of Poets xcii, Deathful their faces were. 1881 W. Wilkins Songs of Study 97 Her. white body spotted o'er With deathful green.

Hence Deathfully adv., Deathfulness.
1809 Campbell Gertr. Wyom. 1. xvi, Deathfully their thunders seem'd to sweep. 1810 Scott Lady of L. IV. xxv, She was bleeding deathfully. 1656 Artif. Handsom. 70 To adorn our lookes, so as may be most remote from a deathfulnesse. a 1833 Roberson Lect. (1858) In Three is nothing to break the deep deathfulness of the scene.

Death-hunter. slang. One who furnishes a newspaper with reports of deaths (obs.); a vendor of dying speeches or confessions (obs.); an undertaker; see also quot. 1816.

of dying speeches or confessions (obs.); an undertaker; see also quot. 1816.

1738 'title' in Farmer), Ramble through London, containing observations on Beggars, Pedlars. Death Hunters [etc.].

1776 FOOTE Capuchin II. Wks. 1799 II. 391 When you were the doer of the Scandalous Chronicle, was not I death-hunter to the very same paper? 1816 C. James Millit. Dict. (ed. 4) 371/2 Death Hunters, followers of an army, who, after the engagement, look for dead bodies, in order to strip them. 1851 MAYNEW Lond. Lab. I. 228 (Farmer) The 'running patterers', or death-hunters, being men engaged in vending last dying speeches and confessions.

Deathity (de pifsi), v. nonce-und. (See quot.) a 1834 COLERIDGE in Remains (1836) II. 163 Warburton would scarcely have made so deep a plunge into the bathetic as to have deathified 'sparrow' into 'spare me!'

Deathitness (de bines), rare. [f. Drathy a.

as to have deathified 'sparrow' into 'spare me!'

Deathiness (de'pinès). rare. [f. DBATHY a. +-NESS.] The state or quality of being 'deathy'.

1801 SOUTHEY Thalaba v. (D.), It burns clear; but with the air around Its dead ingredients mingle deathiness. 1843 SARA COLERIDGE in Mem. 1873 II. 275 The recumbent figure ..looks deathy with too real and actual a deathiness.

Deathless (de'plès), a. [see -LESS.]

Deathless (de'ples), a. [see LESS.]

1. Not subject to death; immortal.

1. Not subject to death; immortal.

1. Sob Svivester Du Bartas II. i. Eden 741 Should (like our death-less Soule) have never dy'd. 1648 Boyle Seraph.

Love III. (1700) 19 Though Angels and humane Souls be Deathless. 1790 Cowper Odyssey IV. 582 The deathless tenants of the skies. 1871 Tylor Prim. Cult. I. 425 The faith that animals have immaterial and deathless souls.

2. fig. Of things.

1666 Crashaw Sospel. d'Her. III, The dew of life, whose deathless spring Nor Syrian flame, nor Borean frost deflow'rs. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 775 Deathless pain. 1867 FREEMAN Norm: Cong. (1876) I. vi. 408 The deathless name of Godwine.

Hence Dea thlessly adv., Dea thlessness

Hence Deathlessly adv., Deathlessness.

1682 H. More Annot. Clarvill's Lux O. 04 The deathlessness of the Soul. 1865 G. Merrotti Rhoda Fleming xvi. (1889) 119 Our deathlessness is in what we do, not in what we are. 1850 Mrs. Browning Vision of Poets cxi, His brown bees hummed deathlessly.

Death-light.

1. = Dead-Light 3, Death-fire 1.

1883 Joanna Baillie Collect. Poems 105 A death-light that hovers o'er Liberty's grave.

2. A light burning in a death-chamber.

1871 Carlyle in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett. 1. 146 The two candles. reserved... to be her own death-lights.

Cardies. Treserved. to be her own death-lights.

Deathlike (de'ploik), a. [f. Death + -Like; formed after the OE. deap-lie had become deathly.]

† 1. Deadly, fatal, mortal; = Deathly 2. Obs.
1348 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Yohn 77 b, The sickenes was not deathlyke. 1608 Shaks. Per. 1. i. 20 Death-like dragons here affright thee hard. 1621 Laby Mary Wroth Urania 418 Most cruell, and the death-lik'st kind of ill.

2. Resembling death.
1605 Sylvester Du Barlas II. iii. Vocation 616 A deep and death-like Letharge. 1795 Southey Yoan of Arc IV.
435 A death-like paleness. 1836 Stanley Sinai & Pal. i.
(1858) 14 The deathlike silence of a region where the fall of waters...is unknown.

Deathliness. [f. Deathly a. +-Ners] The

of waters.. is unknown. **Dea thliness.** [f. DEATHLY a, +-NESS.] The quality of being deathly; resemblance to death.

1841 LYTTON N. 4 Morn. (1851) 349 The utter, total Deathliness in Life of Simon. 1862 Mrs. Stowe Agrees of Sorrento xviii. 215 The utter deathliness of the scene.

Deathling (de'plin). rare. [See -LING.] 1. One subject to death, a mortal. Also attrib.

1. One subject to death, a mortal. Also attrib.

1. Sos Sylvester Du Bartas II. i. Imposture 374 Alas fond death-lings! 1839 Balley Festus xiv. (1848) 151 Deathlings! on earth drink, laugh and love! 1886 Way tr. Iliad xii, Zeus.. Who over the deathling race and the deathless beareth sway.

2. pl. Young Deaths, the offspring of Death personified. (nonce-use.)
1730 Swift Poems, Death & Daphne, His realm had need
That Death should get a num rous breed; Young deathlings.
†36. Gogs deathlings: 'by God's death', an oath.
1611 Cotca, Mordienne, Gogs deathlings; a foolish oath
in Rab[elais].

Deathly (de'pli), a. Forms: 1-2 déaplic, 2
destiloh, deplioh, 6 deathlie, -lye, 6- deathly.

[OE. déablic = OHG. todlik: f. DEATH + -LY 1;

cf. DEADLY.]

+1. Subject to death, mortal. Obs.

91 Blickl. Hom. 21 Biö bonne undeablic, beah he ær
deablic wære. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 221 Pu wurst deablic, 3ef
bu bes trowes westm 3éétst. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 9 Mid
ure deabliche liue.

2. Carsing death. deadly.

bu bes trowes westm 36ctst. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 9 Mid ure deadliche liue.

2. Causing death, deadly.
c1175 Lamb. Hom. 75 Debliche atter. 1248 Udali, etc.
Erasm. Par. 2 Cor. ii. (R.), Vnholsome and deathlye to such as refuse it. 1258 Cokabitacyon of Faithfull 19 The byting of deathlie serpentes. 1268 T. Howell News Sonnets (1879) 119 When deathly seas compels weake hart to qualle. 1866 TROILOPE North Amer. 1. 263 That deathly flow of hot air coming up. from the neighbouring infernal regions. 1885 W. DE GRAY BIRCH Life K. Harold v. 135 His wounds, many and deathly.

3. Of the nature of or resembling death death-

3. Of the nature of or resembling death, death-

8. Of the nature of or resembling death, deathlike; gloomy, pale, etc. as death.

1568 T. Howell Arb. Amilie (1879) 69 The deathly day in dole I passe. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. II. 204 She, poor thing, looking deathly. 1865-8 F. Parkman France & Eng. in Amer. (1880) 57 A deathly stillness.

4. Of or pertaining to death. poetical.

1850 Mrs. Browning Souls Trav. 176 That deathly odour which the clay Leaves on its deathlessness alway. 1878 Browning La Saisias 65 As soul is quenchless by the deathly mists.

Deathly, adv. In 2 deadliche. [See precand -LY 2. Cf. DEADLY adv. 1, 3, 4.]

+1. In a way causing or tending to death. Obs.
a120 Lofsong in Cott. Hom. 211 Herpurh ich deie bet
spec er of swuche binge and deadliche sunegi.

2. To a degree resembling death.
1817 COLERIDGE Biog. Lit. (1847) I. 185 Here and thus I
lay, my face. deathly pale. 1884 C. F. Woolson in Harper's
Mag. Jan. 197/1 It was 'deathly cold' in these 'stony lanes'
+ Death's-head (de'ps, lbed). [See DEATH 1 c.]

Death's-head (de'ps, lbed). [See DEATH 1 c.]

1. The head of Death figured as a skeleton;
a human skull; a figure or representation of a a human skull; a figure or representation of a skull, esp. as an emblem of mortality.

skull, esp. as an emblem of mortality.

1596 SHAKS. Merk. V. I. ii. 55, I had rather to be married to a deaths head with a bone in his mouth. 1597 — 2 Hen. IV, II. iv. 255 Doe not speake like a Deaths-head: doe not bid me remember mine end. 1684 Lond. Gax. No. 1987/4 Several Jewels and Rings, one of which was Enamelled with a Deaths-head. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 659 Hermits and holy men are described sighing over death's heads, sobbing and groaning at their being men and not angels. 182a Scorr Pirate xl. The old black flag, with the death's head and hourglass. 1864 THACKERAY D. Divalii, this appearance. was as cheerful as a death's head at a feast. fig. 1641 May Old Couple III. ii. (1810), As the two old death's heads to morrow morning Are to be join'd together. + b. A ring with the figure of a skull. Obs.

death's-heads to-morrow morning Are to be join'd together.

† b. A ring with the figure of a skull. Obs.
(About 1600 commonly worn by procuresses.)
1605 Marston Dutch Conriesan 1. ii, Their wickednesse is always before their eyes, and a deathes-head most commonly on their middle finger. 1607 Dekker Northward Hoe 1v. Wks. 1873 III. 50 As if I were a bawd, no ring pleases me but a death's shead. 1670 Devont Commun. (1688) 8 Shall not I wear thy ring, who am so ready to wear a Death's-head to preserve alive the memorial of a dead friend?

friend?

2. A name given to a South American species of the service from the

and a species of the appearance of its face and features.

3. attrib. Death's-head Moth, a large species of hawk-moth (Acherontia atropos), having markings on the back of the thorax resembling the figure of a skull.

of a skull.

1781 BARBUT Genera Insect. 179 Death's-head moth... It has a grey irregular spot upon which are two black dots which very plainly represent a death's head, whence this insect takes its name. 1816 KIRBY & Sr. Entomol. (1843) II. 414

The bees...protected themselves from the attacks of the death's head moth... by closing the entrance of the hive. 1879 LUBBOCK Sci. Lect. ii. 50 The Death's head hawk-moth caterpillar feeds on the potato.

† Death's-herb. Obs. Deadly Nightshade. 1607 Topsell Four-f. Beasts (1673) 99 Dwall or Nightshade, which is also called Deaths-herb.

Death-sick, a. [Death 18 d.] Sick unto death, mortally sick or ill. So Death-sickness, mortal illness.

mortal illness.

1638 Bp. Hall Quo Vadis? \$ 19 Apparitions .. wherewith some of our death-sick gentlemen. haue bin frighted into catholickes. 1661 Petit. E. Chaloner in 7th Rep. Hist. MSS. Commission 147 During his imprisonment .. he took his death sickness.

1846 Manning Serm. (1848) II. ii. 33 After the partial cure of a death-sickness.

Theatherman (de ben'ng) arch. A man who

After the partial cure of a death-sickness.

Deathsman (de'psmæn). arch. A man who puts another to death; an executioner.

1580 Greene Menaphon (Arb.) 90 Democles commanded the deathsman to doo his deuoyre. 1605 Shaks. Lear IV. vi. 263, I am onely sorry He had no other Deathsman a 1633 T. Taylon God's Judgem. II. vii. 1642) 104 Loath to have any other deaths-man but himselfe, he was found slaine by his owne hand. 1813 Scorr Rokeby vi. xxxii, The very deaths-men paused to hear.

† Death's-ring. Obs. A death's-head ring. 1649 Br. Hall Cases Consc. IV. vii. (1654) 360 The old posie of the deaths-ring.

Death-struck, a. Also Death-stricken, †-strucken. Smitten with death, i.e. with a mortal wound or disease.

wound or disease.

1622 J. REVNOLDS God's Revenge 11. vii. 83 They see her death-strooken with that Plannet, and therefore adiudge

their skill but vaine. 1653 H. More Antid. Ath. III. ii. (heading). A strange Example of one Death-strucken as he walked the Streets. 1688 Norris Love. iii. 25 When all his Rational Facultys are as 'twere benumm'd and death-struck. 1818 Byson Ch. Har. I. Ixxvii, Tho' death-struck, still his feeble frame he rears. 1855 Rosinson Whithy Gloss., Death-strucken, smitten with death. 1887. A. [Essoprin Diet. Nat. Biog. IX. 402; 2 It is only when he [Cecil] is death-stricken...that we find the curtain raised.

Death-throe. Forms: a. 4 dep prowe, 6 Sc. deitht thrau, 7-9 death-throe; B. Sc. and north. dial. 4 ded thrau, dede prawe, 6 dede-, deid-thraw, 7 dead-throe, 9 dead-thraw, -throw. [f. Death + Throe; most frequent in the northern form dede-thraw, mod.Sc. deid-thraw.]

The agony of death, the death-struggle; also fig. c 1305 St. Christopher 192 in E. E. P. (1862) 64 pat hire dep prowes were stronge. 1549 Compl. Scot. viv. 121 Darius vas in the agonya and deith thraw. 1849 Robertson Serm. Ser. 1. xii. (1866) 210 The death-throes of Rome were long and terrible.

B. a 1300 Curror M. 26659 (Cott.) Quen ded thrans smites smert. 1525 Stewart Cron. Scot. III. 110 Sum in the deid-

Ser. I. xii. 1856) 210 The death-throes of Rome were long and terrible.

B. a 1300 Chrsor M. 26659 (Cott.) Quen ded thrans smites smert. 1523 Stewart Cron. Scot. III. 119 Sum in the deid-thraw la walterand in swoun. 2507 Montgomeric Cherria 4 Slae 286 Like to an fische fast in the net, In deid-thraw vndeceist. 1643 RUTHERFORD Tryal 3 Tri. Faith (1845) 279 In the dead-throe. 1813 Scott Guy M. ix, Ye maun come hame, sir,—for my lady's in the dead-thraw. 1806 E. Iraving Babylon I. II. 124 While it is the dead-throw, the last gasp and termination of life to the Papal Beast.

D. fg. (Sc.) 1808 JAMIESON 1. v., Meat is said to be in the dead-thraw, when it is neither cold nor hot. 1838 Hocg Perils Man III. 116 (Jam.) One of those ... winter days... when the weather is what the shepherds call in the dead-thraw, that is, in a struggle between frost and thaw.

Deathward (de'pwoid), adv. Forms: see DEATE. [See-WARD.] In the direction of death, towards death.

8. orig. To (one's) deathward = towards one's death.

towards death. 8. orig. To (one's) deathward = towards one's death.

c 1330 Lydd. Bochas 1. ix. (1544) 18 b, Kind [= Nature] to his deathward. doth him dispose. c 1440 Cesta Rom. xlvii. 202 (Harl. MS.), I sawe him go to depeward. c 1530 LD. Berners Arth. Lyt. Bryt. (1814) 129 Ve shall not go to your dethward. 1876 Swinburne Erechth. 705 And wash to deathward down one flood of doom.

8. 1340 Hampole Pr. Conec. 807 When he drawes to dedward. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxi. 96 When paire frendez drawez to be deed ward.

D. without to.

1844 Mrs. Browning Poems, Lady Geraldine's Courtship Concl. ix, So. . Would my heart and life flow onward, deathward. 1887 Swinburne Locrine IV. i. 77 Our senses sink From dream to dream down deathward.

Dea thwards, adv. (adj.). [See -WARDS.] = prec.

= prec. 1839 Balley Festus v. (1848) 12/1 All mortal natures fall leathwards. 1880 R. H. Hutton in Fraser's Mag. May 65 The 'life-wards' or 'death-wards' tendency of our

Death-wa:rrant. Also 7-8 dead-. A warrant for the execution of the sentence of death.

rant for the execution of the sentence of death.

\*\*róga LUTTRELL \*\*Brief Rel.\* (1857) II. 644 The dead warrant
is come to the sheriffe of London for the execution of 13 of the
late condemned criminally. \*\*z752 SYMMER in Ellis \*Orig.\*
Lett. II. IV. 398 The Lords of the Admiralty. \*\*signed the
Dead Warrant appointing him to be shot. \*\*x896 C. BULLOCK
Queen's Resolve 51/1 Before Parliament relieved her of the
necessity, she [Queen Victoria] had to sign the death-warrant
of all prisoners sentenced to suffer capital punishment.

\*\*fig. \*\*1814 Scort Life of Swift Swift's Wks. (1824) I. 250 It
was her death-warrant. She sunk at once under the disappointment. \*\*1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 232 An
institution whose death-warrant you pretend to be signing.

\*\*Death-watch\*\* (de p. wot.). Also 8 dead.\*

1. The popular name of various insects which
make a noise like the ticking of a watch, supposed
by the ignorant and superstitious to portend death;

by the ignorant and superstitious to portend death; esp. the small beetles of the genus Anobium, which

sp. the small beetles of the genus Anabisum, which bore in old wood, and a minute neuropterous insect Atropos pulsatorius, known as destructive to botanical and entomological collections.

\*\*r668 Wikins Real Char.\*\* ii. v. § 2. 127 Sheathed Winged Insects. . That of a long slender body, frequent about houses, making a noise like the minute of a Watch. Death Watch. 1700 Astray tr. Saavedra-Faxardo II. 385 The Death-watch Spiders spread their curious Hair. 1706 Goldbar. Cit. IV. xc, I listened for death-watches in the wainscot. 1808 Stark Elem. Nat. Hist. II. 272 Both sexes, in the season of love, have the habit of calling one another by striking rapidly with their mandibles on the wood. This noise, similar to the accelerated beating of a watch, has occasioned. the vulgar name of Death-watch. 1881 Besant & Rick Chapt. of Fleet I. 294 Last night I heard the death-watch. comb. 1706 E. Ward Brit. Hud. 60 Thy Melancholy Tick, That sounds, alas, so Death-watch like.

2. A watch or vigil by the dead or dying.

\*\*Death-watch I. Obs.\*\*

†1. = DEATH-WATCH 1. Obs.
1973 Gentl. Mas. XLIII. 195 No ticking death-worm told fancied doom.
2. poet. A worm of death.

2. poet. A worm of death.

1821 SHELLEY Prometh. Und. II. i. 16 How like deathworms the wingless moments crawl! 1830 Mrs. Browning Romaint of Margret xxiv, Behold, the death-worm to his heart Is a nearer thing than thou.

Death-worthy, a. Also 4 ded. Worthy or deserving of death.

a 1300 Cursor M. 11967 (Cott.) Quat has it don bis bodi, ded worbei to be? 1832 More Confut. Barnes viii. Wks. 780/2 He was death worthy yt wythdrewe from god the mony which himself had giuen to god. 1893 Shaks. Lucr. 635 This guilt would seem death-worthie in thy brother.

10\*-2

1882 H. St. Clair Feilden Short Const. Hist. Eng. iv. 157 One [of Alfred's laws] makes treason deathworthy.

Dea'th-wound. Forms: see Death; formerly also  $\beta$ . dedes-, death's-. A wound causing death, a mortal wound.

death, a mortal wound.
c 1214 Guy Warw. (A.) 3490 Smiteb wib swerdes & speres.
and 3if hem deb wounde. c 1489 Caxton Somnes of Aymon
xxvi, 562 He made him a grete wounde but no deed wounde.
1793 LD. Auckland Corr. (1862) III. 122 Jacobnism is...
more likely to receive its death-wound in the South of France
than in Flanders. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Dathwound, a law term for the starting of a butt end, or springing a fatal leak. 1879 FARRAR St. Paul (1883) 3 The
dealer of the death-wound to the spirit of Pharisaism was
a Pharisee.

dealer of the death-wound to the spirit of Pharisaism was a Pharisee.

B. 13.. Cursor M. 7592 (Gött.) Mani fledd wid dedes wound [v. r. debes wounde]. 1489 CAXTON Chron. Eng. cxtilii. 290 There he caught deths wounde. 1536 Bellender Cron. Scot. (1821) II. 465 Ane deidis wound in his heid. 1667 Milton P. L. III. 252 Death his deaths wound shall then receive. 1763 SCRAFTON Hadostan (1770) 43 Mustapha Caun. received his death's wound from an arrow.

Deathy (de'pi), a. and adv. [f. Drath + -x.]

A. adj. Of the nature or character of death;

DRATHLY a. 3, 4.

1801 [cf. DRATHINESS]. 1800 SHELLEY Witch Atl. lxx, A mimic day within that deathy nook. 1805 Southey Tale of Paraguay iv. 38 A deathy paleness settled in its stead. 1826 Blackw. Mag. XX. 665 The Raven dislikes all animal food that has not a deathy smack.

B. as adv. To a degree resembling death; -

DEATHLY adv. 2.

1796 Southey Ballads, Donica xx, Her cheeks were deathy white and wan. 1811 Shelley Moonbeam ii. 1 Now all is deathy still.

deathy white and wan. 1811 Shelley Moonbeam ii. 1 Now all is deathy still.

† Deautrate, a. Obs. [ad. L. deaurāt-us, pa. pple. of deaurāre (late L.) to gild over, f. De-I. 3.

+ aurāre to gild, f. aurum gold.] Gilded, golden.

1430 Lydg. Compl. Bl. Knt. lxxxvi, And whyle the twylyght and the rowes rede Of Phebus lyght were deaurate a lyte. c1310 Barclay Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) B iij, The tree of this science with braunches deaurate. 1590 NASHE Lenten Stuffe (1871) 57 Of so eye-bewitching a deaurate ruddy dye is the skin-coat of this landgrave. 1616 Bullokar, Deaurate, guilded, glistering like gold.

Deaurate (di,ō re'l), v. ? Obs. [f. L. deaurāt-, ppl. stem of deaurāre to gild: see prec.] trans. To gild over. Hence Deaurated ppl. a.

1562 Bulleyn Bk. Simples 95 a, Golde is holsome to deaurate or gilde Losinges. 1603 H. Crosse Vertues and sores with the tincture and dye of holynesse. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Deaurate, to gild or lay over with gold [also in Bailey (folio) and Johnson]. 1818 J. Brown Psyche 65 She. to illuminate his pen, A deaurated thought inspires, But instantaneously retires.

Hence Deauration, the action of gilding.

1628 Phillips, Deauration, a gilding over. 1706—(ed. Kersey). Deauration, a gilding over with

Hence **Deaura tion**, the action of gilding.

1638 PHILLIPS, Deauration, a gilding over. 1706—
(ed. Kersey), Deauration, a gilding or laying over with
Gold: Among Apothecaries, the gilding of Pills to prevent
ill Tastes. 1791 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON; and mod. Dicts. **Deave** (div), v. Now Sc. and north. dial.

In 4-6 (9) deve, (4-5 dewe), 6 Sc. deiv(e, 9
deeve. [OE. deafan in adeafan (f between vowels

=v) to wax deaf. The trans. type \*dlefan, \*dyfan
to make deaf, corresp. to Goth. (ga) daubjan, OHG.,
MHG. touben, touben, Ger. (be) tauben, does not
appear in OE., and the trans. seems to be an extension of the intrans. use in ME.: cf. Dead v.]

+1. intr. To become deaf. Obs. rare.

† 1. intr. To become deaf. Obs. rare.
[c 1050 Gloss. in Wr. Wülcker 179/25 Obsurdnit adeafede.]
13.. in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems 224 Hyse eres shullen dewen,
And his eyen shullen dymmen.
2. trans. To deafen; to stun or stupefy with noise

And niseyen soulen dymmen.

2. trans. To deafen; to stun or stupefy with noise (formerly also with a blow); to bewilder, worry, or confuse, esp. by 'dinning' in one's ears.

c 1340 Gaw. 4 Gr. Knt. 1286 Pe dunte hat schulde hym deue. a 1400 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 348 Wyttys ben revid, Erys ben devid. c 1420 Anturs of Arth. xxii, Alle the Duseperis of Fraunse [are] with your dyn deuyt. c 1470 Henry Wallace x. 285 Dewyt with speris dynt. 1500-20 KENNEDIE Flyting w. Dunbar 360 Thow devis the deuill, thyne eme, wyth dyn. 1599 Montgomerik Cherrie 4 Slat 671 He greuis vs and deues vs With sophistries and schiftis. 1798 Burns Willie's Wife ii, She has.. A clapper tongue wad deave a miller. 1818 Scott Hrt. Midl. v, Dinna deave me wi' your nonsense. 1825 in Brockett, Deave. 1874 Dasent Tales fr. Fjeld 31 It deaved one to hear. 1888 Sheffield Gioss., Deave, to deafen; to embarrass, to confuse. Also in Glossaries of Northumb., Cumbrid., Lanc., Cheshire, Cleveland, Whithy.

Hence Dea ving ppl. a.
1832 Motherwell in Whistle-Binkie (Sc. Songs) Ser. 1.
45 The deavin' dinsome toun. 1883 Reade Tit for Tal i. Il Island of the sum of bell-metal.

Deavely, deafly, a. dial. [The form sug-

Deavel, oos. innex. of DEAF a.

Deavely, deafly, a. dial. [The form suggests derivation from DEAF (like goodly, sickly, weakly), and the etymological sense may be 'where nothing is heard, silent'.] Lonely, solitary and

silent.

1511 COTGR., Desolé, desolate, deavelie, desart. Lieux destournes..deauelie habitations, solitarie lodgings. 1574-91
RAY N. C. Words 14 Deafely, lonely, solitary, far from neighbours. 1855 Robinson Whitby Gloss., Deeaffy or Deaffy, lonely. 'They live in a far off deafly spot,' retired from all noise, secluded. 1884 Cheshire Gloss., Davely, Deavely, Deafly, lonely. '1t's a davely road.

Hence Dea veliness.

1611 Corge., Solitude...lonelinesse... want of companie, leauelinesse. Silence, a deauelinesse, or solitarinesse. Deavour, var. of DEVER, DEVOIR.

Deaw, -y, obs. forms of DEW, DEWY.

+ De-awa rren, v. Obs. rare. [f. WABREN : cf.

de-afforest.] = DISWABREN.
1727 W. NELSON Laws conc. Game (1736) 32 Deawarread, is when a Warren is diswarrened, or broke up and laid in Common.

The common.

† Deba'cchate, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēbac-chārī, f. Bacchus: see Dr. I. 3.] To rage or rave as a bacchanal. Hence † Debachation.

1632 Ockram, Debacchate, to reuile one after the manner of drunkards. 1633 Prynne Histrio. M. I. vi. xii. (R.), Who defile their holiday with .. most wicked debacchations, and sacrilegious execrations. 1737 Balley vol. II, Debacchation, a raging or madness. 1751 in Bp. Lavington Enthus. Method. 4 Papists (1754) III. 93 Then falling into a Fit of Rage, Quarrelling, and Debacchation.

Debacle, (d'bā'k'l). Also débacle. [a. F. débâcle, vbl. sb. from débâcler to unbar, remove a bar, f. di= des- (see Dr. I. 6) + bâcler to bar.]

1. A breaking up of ice in a river; in Geol. a sudden deluge or violent rush of water, which breaks down opposing barriers, and carries before it blocks

down opposing barriers, and carries before it blocks of stone and other debris.

of stone and other Gedis.

180a PLAFFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Th. 40a Valleys are so particularly constructed as to carry with them a still stronger refutation of the existence of a debacle. 28a3 W. BUCKLAND Reliq. Dilwn. 158 They could have been transported by no other force than that of a tremendous deluge or debacle of water. 1893 Daily Tel. 1 Feb., The debacle in the United States. Telegrams state that the breaking up of the ice is being attended with great damage.

the breaking up of the ice is deing assenced when be damage.

2. transf. and fig. A sudden breaking up or downfall; a confused rush or rout, a stampede.

1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair xxxii, The Brunswickers were routed and had fied. It was a general debacke.

1859 Graphic 15 Jan. 59/2 In the nightly debacke [he] is often content to stand aside.

+ Debaid. Sc. Obs. [Arising from mixture of abaid, Abode with debate.] Delay.

1375 Barbour Bruce x. 222 (Edinb. MS.) Than Bonnok. Went on hys way, but mar debaid [Camb. MS. abaid].

Debait, obs. Sc. form of Debate.

18 F.

18 Debar (d/bā1), v. In 6-7 debarre. [a. F.

**Debar** (d/bā:1), v. In 6-7 debarre. [a. F. débarrer, in OF. desbarer, to unbar, f. des- (see DE-

I. 6) + barer, barrer, to BAR.]
1. trans. a. To exclude or shut out from a place

1. 6) + barer, barrer, to BAR.]

1. trans. 8. To exclude or shut out from a place or condition; to prevent or prohibit from (entrance, or from having, attaining, or doing anything).

1. trans. 8. To exclude or shut out from a place or condition; to prevent or prohibit from (entrance, or from having, attaining, or doing anything).

1. 1230 Lydg. Flour of Curtesie (R.), Man alone... Constrained is and by statute bound And debarred from all such pleasaunce. a 1859 Mss. M. Basset tr. More's Treat. Passion Wks. 1394.7 Viterlye to debarre from heauen all mankynde for euer. 1586 W. Webbe Eng. Poetrie (Arb.) 39 Poetry is not debarred from any matter, which may be expressed by penne or speeche. 1644 CAPT. SMITH Virginia v. 195 To debarre true men from comming to them for trade. 1653 T. Stafford Pac. Hib. iii. (1821) 243 His brother John was not debarred by the Law from the title. 1775 Johnson Tax. no Tyr. 42 The multitudes, who are now debarred from voting. 1867 SMILES Huguenots Eng. ix. (1880) 144 The Huguenots were again debarred from holding public offices.

1. D. const. of. (Cf. deprive of.) arch.

1. 141 Act. 33 Hen. VIII., c. 6 Euery other person. be viterly excluded and debarred of their said suites. 1599 BP. HALL Sat. v. iii. 49 The thred bare clients pouertie Debarres th' atturney of his wonted fee. 1670 EACHARD Cont. Clergy 34 Shall we debar youth of such an innocent and harmless recreation? 1775 Shenstone Elegies xii. 11 Tho' now debarr'd of each domestic tear. 1822 HAZLITT Table-1. Ser. II. iii. (1860) 75 [To] debar themselves of their real strength and advantages.

2. with double object.

2. 1600 Shaks. Sonn. xxviii, I. . That am debard the benefit of rest. 1630 WADSWORTH Piler. viii. 83 My Pension. was debarred me. 1718 Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 413 He was afterwards debarrd' the Library. 1754 J. Hillard Huguenots. 1863 H. Cox Instit. III. iii. 1619 Persons who profess the Popish religion or marry Papists are, by the Bill of Rights, debarred the Crown.

1. † d. with infin. Obs.

1. \*\*Good Hull

he with knocks and jars.

2. To set a bar or prohibition against (an action, etc.); to prohibit, prevent, forbid, stop.

1536 Skelton Magnyf. 61 Somwhat I could enferre, Your consayte to debarre.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) Matt. v. 34 note, All superfluous othes are viterly debarred.

1557 Dhayton Mortimeriados 115 Seldome aduantage is in wrongs debard.

1638 T. Spencer Logick 78 Even as the dore when it is shut, debarres all entrance.

1695 Woodward Nat.

1151. Earth 111. i. (1723) 169 Its Egress [would have been] utterly debarrd.

1152 Alga R. W. Hamilton Rew. 4 Punishm.

1153 Jor Adherence to such a speculation debars all Christian fellowship.

1873 Jenkinson Guide Eng. Lakes

(1879) 73 At the head of the glen is a low height which appears to debarred ppl. a., Debarring vbl. sb.

Hence Debatted ppl. a., Debatting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1640 O. Sedgwicke Christs Counsell 184 It is of singular good.. to a debatted person. 1664 Hieron Wks. I. 503 A law for the debatting of young nen from the ministery. 1655 Trapp Comm. Malt. vii. 8 The door of the tabernacle was not of any hard or debatting matter, but a veil. 1709 W. Steuart Collect. 4 Observ. Ch. Scotl. 11. 11. § 14 (1802) 80 The minister and Session having. .debatted persons from the Lord's Table.. this doctrinal debatting may fear such from partaking.

† Debath. v. Obs. - o [f. De- II. 2 + L. barba beard.] 'To deprive of his beard' (J.).

1707 Balley vol. II, Debarbed, having his beard cut or pulled off.

Debatharize, v. [De- II. 1.] trans. To

**Debarbarize**, v. [De- II. 1.] trans. To divest of its barbarous character, to render not

divest of its barbarous character, to render not barbarous. Hence **Debarbarian tion**.

1823 DR Quincey Lett. Education v. (1860) 103 Wherever law and intellectual order prevail, they debarbarize (if I may be allowed such a coinage) what in its elements might be barbarous. 1887 — China Wks. 1871 XVI. 241 NO Asiatic state has ever debarbarised itself. 1885 G. MEREDITH Diana II. Ili. 72 Before society can be civilized it has to be debarbarized. 1848 WISEMAN Ess. (1853) III. 427 To bring. the blessing, not of civilization, but of debarbarization.

Debarcation, var. of Debarkation.

+ Debare, v. Obs. [De- II. 3.] trans. To strip down, make quite bare. Hence + Debarcat ppl. a. So + Debare a., intensive of Bare a.

1557 Drant Horace's Arte of Postrie A ij, As wooddes are made debayre of leaues by turnyng of the yeare. c 1660 T. Robinson M. Magd. 223 Next her debared brests bewitch mine eyes.

mine eyes.

Debarg(e: see next.

Debark (dtbā:ik), v.1 Also 7 debarque, debarg(e. [a. F. débarquer, f. dé = des- (see De- pref. 1. 6) + barque Bark sb.2, ship. Cf. Disbark. For debarging (quot. 1692) cf. Barge.] = Disbembark.

according (quot. 1092) Cl. Barde. ] = Disembark.

8. trans.

1654 H. L'Estrange Chas. I (1655) 69 Untill he had debarqued all his Horse. 1768 Gentl. Mag. 4. The Dutch debarked 700 Europeans. 1880 K. Johnston Lond. Geog. 91 A refuge at which the slaves captured... were debarked. b. intr.

1654 Luttrell Brief Rel. (1857) III. 349 The forces on board are to debarque. 1883 Burton & Cameron To Gold Coast I. iii. 76 A strip of beach upon which I should prefer to debark.

nobard are to debarque. 1883 Buron & Cambron To Gold Coast I. iii. 76 A strip of beach upon which I should prefer to debark.

Hence Debarking vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1692 Luttrell Brief Rel. (1857) II. 483 To row the new debarging soldiers. 1867 Garpield in Century Mag. Jan. (1884) 410/1 Three cheers for the ship, answered by our debarking friends with three more.

Debark (dl/bā'ik), v.² rare. [f. De- II. 2 + Bark sb.¹; cf. DISBARR.] trans. To strip of its bark, decorticate. Also fig. 1744-50 Ellis Mod. Hub. IV. iii. 58 They debark their (hop) poles, that they may dry sooner. 1791 E. Darwin Bol. Gard. 1. Notes 114 To debark oak-trees in the spring. 1818 J. Brown Pycke 46 Let us exemplify the matter Debark of scientific chatter.

Debarkation (dl/baik/b¹-[5n). Also debarcation. [f. Debark v.¹ + -ation.] The action of landing from a ship; disembarkation.

1756 Gentl. Mag. XXVI. 324 They kept on their guard, and prevented the intended debarkation. 1850 Merivale Rom. Emp. (1865) II. xvii. 248 The construction of the Roman galleys gave great facilities for debarkation. 1850 Lewin Invas. Brit. 81 So much controversy has been raised as to the place of [Casar's] debarcation.

Debarkment. rare. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act of debarraing or fact of being debarred.

1863 Yings Lord's Supp. (1677) 231 It may be a cause... of his debarment. 1709 Kennet Frasmus on Folly 05 Add to this..their debarment from all pleasures. 1869 Blackmone Lorna D. (1889) 265 Thinking of my sad debarment from the sight of Lorna.

Debarrance (dl/bārāns). rare. [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] The action of debarring; spec. the formal

**Debarrance** (d/bā rǎns). rare. [f. as prec. + -ANCE. The action of debarring; spec. the formal debarring of unworthy communicants from the Lord's Table by the 'fencing of the table' in Presbyterian churches: see DEBARBATION.

2861 J. MACFARLANE Life G. Lawson 11. (1862) 81 It is doubtful if these 'debarrances' (another name for this peculiar service) ever kept away one who had determined to communicate.

Debarrass (dibæras), v. [a. F. debarrass-er,

Debattass (dIbætas), v. [a. F. dibatrass-er, f. di- = des- (see De- I. 6) + -batrasser in embatrasser to Embarrasse. I trans. To disembattass; to disencumber from anything that embatrasses.

1789 T. Jefferson Writ. (1859) III. 97 So as to debatrass themselves of this. 1792 W. Roberts Looker-on (1794) I. 390 To debatrass its motions, and to display its attractions.

1796 Lo. Sheffield in Ld. Auchland's Corr. (1862) III. 348 If the armies of France should be debatrassed from all other enemies. 1848 C. Bronte J. Eyre x, I was debatrassed of interruption. 1833 Reade Chr. Johnstone 165 Jean Canie, who debatrassed her of certain wrappers.

Debattation. rare. [f. Debar v.: see -Ation.] The action of debatring; = Debatrance.

1882 G. W. Sprott Worship Ch. Scot. iii. 109 This

address came to be popularly known as the Fencing of the Table.. its most prominent feature came to be a series of debarrations beginning thus: 'I debar from the Table of the Lord' such and such a class.

Debarrent. rare-1. [f. Debar v., after deterrent, etc.] Anything that debars.

2824 Times 8 Aug. 4/6 The Chinaman generally does not indulge in beer or wine-a great debarrent being the cost when delivered from Europe.

Debage (Ithers.) v. Also 6 debage. [Formed]

**Debase** (dl bēl·s), v. Also 6 debace. [Formed n 16th c. from De- I. 1, 3 + Base v.1: cf. Abase.]

in 16th c. from De-I. 1, 3 + Base v.1: cf. Ababe.]
+1. trans. To lower in position, rank, or dignity; to abase. Obs.
1568 Grapton Chron. II. 69 The king hath debased himselfe ynough to the Bishop. Ibid. II. 75 Debasyng himselfe with great humilitie and submission before the sayde two Cardinalles. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II. III. 190 Faire Cousin, you debase your Princely Knee, To make the base Earth prowd with kissing it. 16to Healey St. Aug. Citie of God III. xvi. (1620) 121 Brutus debased Collatine and banished him the city. 1648 WILKINS Math. Magick I. 1. 4 The ancient Philosophers. refusing to debase the principles of that noble profession unto Mechanical experiments. 1671 MILTON Samson Rambler No. 187 P4 A man [in Greenland] will not debase himself by work, which requires neither skill nor courage. 1881 POLLOK COUTSE T. v, Debased in sackcloth, and forlorn in tears.

† 2. To lower in estimation; to decry, depreciate, vilify. Obs.

vilify. Obs.

1565 T. STAPLETON Fortr. Failh 62 The Manichee...would so extol grace, and debace the nature of man. 1600 HOLLAND Livy IX. XXXVII. 341 Praising highly...the Sammites warres, debasing the Tuscanes. 1704 J. Blair in W. S. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. I. 98, I have heard him often debase and vilify the Gentlemen of the Council, using to them the opprobly-jous names of Rogue, Rascal fetc.l. 1746 Herney Medit. (1818) 15 Why should we exalt ourselves or debase others?

3. To lower in quality, value, or character; to make base, degrade; to adulterate. b. 1600. To lower the value of (coin) by the mixture of alloy or otherwise: to depreciate.

lower the value of (coin) by the mixture of alloy or otherwise; to depreciate.

1891 SPENSER Tears of Muses, Urania iii, Ignorance.

That mindes of men borne heavenlie doth debace.

1602 FULBECKE 1st Pl. Parall. 54 Or els it may be changed in the value, as if a Floren, which was worth 4 li to be debased to 3 li.

1605 State Trials, Gl. case of Impositions (R.), That these staple commodities might not be debased.

1791 JOHNSON Rambler No. 168 P 4 Words which convey ideas of dignity. are in time debased.

1792 Trans. Soc. Encourag.

Arts I. 16 Much of the Zaffre brought to England is mixed with matters that debase its quality.

1879 FROUDE CESAT XIII. 177 Laws against debasing the coin.

Debased (dłbē'st), ppl. a. [f. prec. +-ED 1.]

1. Lowered in estimation (obs.), in quality, or character: see the verb.

L. Lowered in estimation (obs.), in quality, or character: see the verb.

1394 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 11. vii. (1611) 76 This so much despiced and debased authoritie of man. a 1899 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. V. 3 A debased currency. 1863 Fr. A. Kensle Resid. in Georgia 9 One of a debased and degraded race.

2. Her. Of a charge: Borne upside down; reversed.

Hence Doba sedness, debased character.

a 1700 W. DUNLOF in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. cxix. 59 The folly and danger of sin, the debasedness of its pleasures. 1885 L. OLIPHANT Sympneumata xii. 189 The lettering debasedness of material cravings.

The head and the debasedness of the second of the

Debasement (dibel'sment). [f. as prec. +

\*\*Debasement\*\* (Grb2\* Smeth). [1. as prec. 7-MENT.]

1. The action or process of debasing; the fact or state of being debased; lowering, degradation; concr. anything wherein this is involved.

160s Fulbecke 1st Pt. Parall. 54 If the debasement were before the day of paiment the debtor may pay the det in the coin embased. 164s MILTON Reform. II. (1851) 37 The Primitive Pastors of the Church.. avoiding all worldly matters as clogs.. and debasements to their high calling. 1776 ADAM SMITH W. N. I. Xi. (1868) I. 205 The great debasement of the silver coin, by clipping and wearing. 1835 Lytton Riems I. viii, I weep for the debasement of my country.

12. Abasement. Obs.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 32 It is debasement and a punishment to me to inuest and enrobe my selfe in the dregs and drosse of mortality. a 1711 KEN Man. Prayers Wks. (1838) 388 With what debasement and dread ought I to appear before thy awful presence. 1858 Milman Lat. Chr. (1864) IV. VII. ii. 102 The history of Henry's debasement.

186 Debaser (dibē' 52). One who debases.

**Debaser** (dibēles). One who debases.

Debaser (dibē's31). One who debases.

\*\*str Cotgr., Abbaisseur, an abaser, debaser. humbler, bringer downe of. \*\*star-31 Laud Serm. (1847) 102 To punish the debasers of 'justice'. 1794 Sir W. Jones Laus of Menn ix. 258 Debasers of metals. 1805 J. Cartwright State of Nation x. 53 A debaser of the character of our nation. 1847 R. E. Tyrwhitt Serm. II. 378 The debasers of baptism.

†\*Deba\*sh. v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. De-I. 1, 3 + Bash v.] To abash.

\*\*sto Niccots England's Eliza Induct. (N.), But sillie I..

Fell prostrate down, debash'd with reverent shame.

\*\*Debash, var. of Dubash Anglo-Ind., interpreter.

\*\*Debash:\*\*pre (dtbē'sin). vbl. sb. [-ING-]. The . humbler,

Debasing (dibersin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The

action of the verb DEBASE.

1892 Athensum 3 Oct. 448/1 In the fatal debasing of the

Coinage.

Deba'sing, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That debases.

The misery of a debasing pauperism. 1896 J. H. Newman

Hist. Sk. I. I. iv. 198 Mahometanism...is as debasing...as it is false.

Hence Debarsingly adv.

1847 in Craig. 1892 Harper's Mag. Nov. 946/1 It indicated more ignorance of what is debasingly called Life than knowledge of it.

† Deba'sure. Obs. rare-1. [See-URE.] De-

1683 CAVE Ecclesiastici 207 To propound a place that might look like a debasure and degrading of him.

Debatable (dfbē<sup>1</sup>-tāb'l), a. Also 7-9 debateable. [a. OF. debatable (Cotgr.), debattable, f. debat(t)-re + -ABLE: med. (Anglo-)L. debatabilis.] 1. Admitting of debate or controversy; subject to

dispute; questionable.

1582 Mulcaster Positions iii. (1887) 11 The difference of opinion is no prouse at all, that the matter is debatable. 1685 Lond. Gaz. No. 2031/2 A Committee for considering the debateable Elections.

1817 J. Scott Paris Revisit. (ed. 4) 201 Observations on certain debateable points. 1883 FROUDE Short Stud. IV. II. i. 177 Doctrines, which degraded accepted truths into debatable opinions.

2. esp. Said of land or territory, e. g. on the border of two countries and claimed by both: applied to lands on the borders of England and Scotland, esp. a tract between the Esk and Sark, claimed (before the Union) by both countries, and the scene of frequent contests.

[1453, 1531-2 See BATABLE.] 1492 in Rymer Federa XII. 467/2 Terras debatabiles ibidem adjacentes. 1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 162 Gret contentioun betwix the Scottis and Pichtis, for certane debaitabill landis, that lay betwix thair realmes. 1549 Compl. Scot. viii. 74 Neutral men, lyik to the ridars that dueillis on the debatable landis. 1604 (title), A Booke of the survaie of the debatable and border lands. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj. 11 Quhither the defender hes any other land in the towne, quhere the debaitable land lyes, or nocht. 1777 Nicolson & Burn Hist. Westm. 4 Cumb. I. p. lxxii, The Debateable Land. became a further bone of contention between the two snarling parties. 12800 K. White Lett. (1837) 338 The debateable ground of the Peloponnesians. 1820 Scott Abbot ii, The Græmes who then inhabited the Debateable Land. 1838 THIRLWALL Greece III. 129 Guarding a debatable fronter. b. fg. Of regions of thought, etc.
1814 CHALMERS Evid. Chr. Revel. i. 31 Christianity is now looked upon as debateable ground. 1870 FARRA Fam. Speech iv. (1873) 118 The. debateable lands of the separate linguistic kingdoms. [1453, 1531-a See BATABLE.] 1402 in Rymer Fædera XII.
467/2 Terras debatabiles ibidem adjacentes. 1536 BELLENDEN

the B. as sb. The Debatable Land (on the border of England and Scotland: see 2 above); also pl. the residents on this land (sometimes debatablers). the residents on this land (sometimes debatablers).

1851 EDW. VI Lit. Rem. (Roxb.) II. 389 The lord Maxwell did upon malice to the English debatables overrun them. Ibid. 390 Then shal the Scottis wast their debatablers, and we ours. Ibid. 490 The commissionars for the Debatable. 1868 in H. Campbell Love-Lett. Mary Q. Scott App. (1824) 15 The contraversy yerely arising by occasion of certain grounds upon the frontiers in the East Marches, commonly called the 'Threap-land', or 'Debatable'.

Debate (dipz'it), sb. 1 Also 4-5 debaat, 4-6 debat, 5-6 Sc. debait. [ME. debat, a. F. debat (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. debat, It. dibatto, Romanic deriv. of the verb: see Debate v. 1].

1. Strife. contention. dissension. quarrelling.

deriv. of the verb: see DEBATE v.].

1. Strife, contention, dissension, quarrelling, wrangling; a quarrel. At debate: at strife, at variance. Obs. or arch.

a 1300 Cursor M. 9684 (Cott.) Bituix mi sisters es a debat.
1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 3473 To accorde ham hat er at debate. c 1386 CHAUCER Friers T. Prol. 24 Ye schold been heende And curteys. In company we wol haue no debaat. 1481 CAXTON Godfrey CIXIX. 263 Whan. alle the debates [had ben] appeased that were emong them. 1538 Coverdale Luke xii. 51 Thynke ye that I am come to brynge peace vpon earth—I tell you nay but rather debate. 1536 BELLENDEN Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 61 Thus rais ane schameful debait betwix thir two brethir. 1612 ROWLANDS Knaue of Harts 24 To.. set good friends and neighbors at debate. 1713 Pope Iliad III. 321 To seal the truce and end the dire debate. 1838 J. PARKER Apost. Life I. 138 The spirit of debate is opposed to the spirit of love. comb. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 115 Debate maker, or baratour, incentor.

† b. Physical strife, fight, conflict. Obs.

15. Felon Some Rokeby in R. Bell Anc. Poems Peasantry
(1857), Hee wist that there had bin debate. a 1533 LD.
Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) Rv b, Their debate was
so cruell, that there was slaine v. capitaynes. 1590 Spenser
F. Q. 11. viii. 54 The whole debate, Which that straunge knight
for him sustained had.

+ c. To make debate: to make opposition or

for him sustained had.

† C. To make debate: to make opposition or resistance. Obs.

c 1350 Will. Palerne 4380 pe werwolf was ful glad of Williams speche. And made no more debat in no maner wice. 1500-30 Dunbar Freris of Berwik 535 Se this be done and mak no moir debait. c 1555 Lindensay (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (1728) 10 Or else, if they made no debate, without consideration and pity would cut their throats.

2. Contention in argument; dispute, controversy; discussion; esp. the discussion of questions of public interest in Parliament or in any assembly.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 348 Tho was between my prest and me Debate and great perplexet. a 150 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 21 He is of highe wordes...wherfor y praie you...that ye take no debate with hym. 1548 Hall. Chron. 188 b, Wherefore the Commons after long debate, determined to send the speaker of the Parliament to the kinges highness.

1565 T. Norton Cabrin's Inst. 1. 56 If there happen debate about any doctrine. 1640 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1692) III.

158 Thursday next is appointed for the Debate of the New Canons. 1727 Swift Gulliver II. iii. 119 After much debate, they concluded unanimously that [etc.]. 1774 J. Bryant Mythol. II. 431 Sor-Apis had another meaning: and this

was the term in debate. 1845 MACAULAY Hist, Eng. IV. 155
An account ... which gives a very high notion of his talents
for debate. 1833 GILMOUR Mongols xvii. 207 Difficulties ...
welcomed rather as subjects for debate.
b. (with a and pl.) A controversy or discussion;

pec. a formal discussion of some question of public

spec. a formal discussion of some question of public interest in a legislative or other assembly.

c1500 Three Kings Sons 95 Thise debates that were made, of good wille, and by noon hate. 1648 DK. HAMILTON in H. Papers (Camden) 245, I shall not trouble your Lo. now with the debats. 1709 Steele Taller No. 17 F 1 A full Debate upon Publick Affairs in the Senate. 1880 M\*CARTHY Oun Times IV. Isti. 391 The debate, which lasted four nights, was brilliant and impassioned.

lasted four nights, was brilliant and impassioned.

† 3. Fighting for any one, defence, aid, protection.

Sc. Obs. rare. (Cf. DEBATE v. 3.)

153: Sat. Poems Reform. xliii. 61 Quha findis hir [Dame Fortune's] freindship of fauour hes aneuch. How far may Darius bragge of her debait!

† Debate, sb. 2 Obs. [f. DEBATE v. 2] Lowering; depreciation; degradation.

cz460 Sir R. Ros La Belle Dame 456 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems 67 Yf a lady doo soo grete outrage to shewe pyte, and cause hir owen debate.

Debate (db. 21) vil. Also, A. debate 6. 7. Sc.

and cause hir owen debate.

Debate (dto2+t), v.1 Also 4 debat, 6-7 Sc. debait. [a. OF. debat-re, in Pr. desbatre, debatre, Sp. debatir, Pg. debater, It. dibattere, f. Romanic batt-ère to fight (see ABATE, COMBAT), with L. de-, occasionally replaced in Rom. by des-; the sense is rather from L. dis-: cf. discuss, dispute.]

sense is rather from L. dis-: cf. discuss, dispute.]

+1. intr. To fight, contend, strive, quartel, wrangle. Obs.

c 1340 Cursor M. 5913 (Trin.) For he wol bus debate on me I shal him drenche in be see. c 1386 Chaucer Sir Thopas 157 His cote-armour.. In which he wold debate. 1490 Caxton How to Die 9, I wyll not debate ne stryue ayenst the. 1230 Palsgr. 508/1, I debate, I stryve. I wyll nat debate with you for so small a mater. 1290 Spenser F. Q. II. i. 6 Well could he tourney, and in lists debate. 1665 Manley Grotins' Low C. Warres 592 The Spanish General.. together with his Officers, debate of the right thereof against all force.

fig. 1393 Gower Conf. II. 300 What shame it is to ben unkinde, Ayein the which reson debateth. c 1600 Shaks. Sonn. xv, Wastefull time debateth with decay To change your day of youth to sullied night.

2. trans. To contest, dispute; to contend or fight for; to carry on (a fight or quarrel). Obs. or arch.

23. trans. To contest, dispute; to contend or fight for; to carry on (a fight or quarrel). Obs. or arch. c 1480 Caxron Blanchardyn xxiii. 79, I have debated be quarelle ayenst the god of love. 1897 T. BEARD Theater Gods Judg. (1612) 486 As though they would debate a privat quarrell before his presence. 1697 DRYDEN Æncid (T.), They see the boys and Latian youth debate The martial prizes on the dusty plain. 1833 Scott Rokeby 1. xvi. In many a well debated field. 1838 PRESCOTT Ferd. 3 Is. (1846) I. Introd. 11 The cause of religion was debated with the same ardour in Spain, as on the plains of Palestine.

+ 3. To fight for, defend, protect; also absol. (for refl.) to defend oneself. Sc. Obs.

1300-30 DUNBAR Poems xxi. 32 Is non so armit in-to plait

(for refl.) to defend oneself. Sc. Obs.

1500-20 DUNBAR Poems xxi. 32 Is non so armit in-to plait
That can fra truble him debait. 1536 BELLENDEN Crow.

Scot. (1821) I. 46 The residew.. fled to the montanis; and
debatitt thair miserabil liffis. with scars and hard fude.

Ibid. I. 60 Exercit in swift running and wersling, to make
thaim the more abill to debait his realme. a 160g MontGOMERIE Devotional Poems vi. 64 Then prayers, almesdeids, and tearis.. Sall mair avail than jaks and spearis,
For to debait thee. a 160g POWART Flyting w. Montgomerie 745 Now debate, if thou dow.

A. To dispute showt a round discuss: each to dis-

gomerie 745 Now debate, if thou dow.

4. To dispute about, argue, discuss; esp. to discuss a question of public interest in a legislative or other assembly. (With simple obj. or obj. clause.)

1340 [see 5]. a 1439 in Warkworth's Chron. (Camden) Notes 60 The wyche comyns, after the mater debatet... grawntyt and assentyt to the forseyd premisses. c 1489 Caxton Blanchardyn xxviii. 103 This matere... they sore debatyd emonge them self by many & dyuerse oppynyons. 1530 Crowley Inform. & Petit. 2 Most weyghty mattiers... to be debated..in this present Parliament. 1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. 111. i. 67 In debating which was best, wee shall part with neither. 1653 Walton Angler ii. 42 The question has been debated among many great Clerks, 1762 PRISSILEY Corrupt. Chr. I. 1v. 392 It was debated in the Greek Church. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. § 7. 533 The Lords debated nothing but proposals of peace.

b. intr. To engage in discussion or argument;

b. intr. To engage in discussion or argument; b. intr. To engage in discussion or argument; esp. in a public assembly. Const. upon, on, † of. 1330 Palsgr. 508/1 They have debated upon this mater these fiftene dayes. 1348 [see Debating vbl. sb.]. 1391 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI, v. i. 35 Your seuerall suites Haue bin considered and debated on. rdgs Fuller Ch. Hist. v. iii. § 60 To grant or deny them [Convocations] Commission to debate of Religion. 1828 D'ISRAELI Chas. I, I. xi. 307 The Commons...debated in an open committee on certain parts of these speeches. 1838 W. IRVING Tour Prairies 183 Beatte...came up while we were debating.

5. trans. To discuss or consider (with oneself

5. trans. To discuss or consider (with oneself

5. trans. To discuss or consider (with oneself or in one's own mind), deliberate upon.

c 1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 2179 Debetande with hym-self, quat hit be myst. 1530 Palsor. 508/1, I wyll debate this mater with my selfe, and take counsayle of my pylower c 1530 H. Rhodes Bk. Nurture 570 in Babets Bk. (1868) 98 Be not hasty, aunswere to giue before thou it debate. 1623 Conway in Ellis Orig. Lett. 1. 111. 153 These tender considerations. his Majestie debated some dayes. 1859 Trnnyson Enid 1215 Enid. Debating his command of silence given. Held commune with herself.

b. intr. To deliberate, consider (with oneself). 1593 [see Debating vbl. b.]. 1599 Shaks. Hen. V, IVI. 31 and my Bosome must debate awhile. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 11. xxix. 168 From this false doctrine, men are disposed to debate with themselves, [etc.]. 1733 Swift Poems,

On Poetry, A founder'd horse will oft debate Before he tries a five-barr'd gate. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. I. I. 371 She sat, Debating in her mind of this and that. ¶ quasi-fassive const.: debating stands for a-debating = in debate, i. e. the vbl. sb. preceded by

prep. a- = on, in.

168a D'Urfey Buller's Ghost 149 What cursed Case is now debating? 1768 Mrs. Hughes Henry & Isab. I. 86
This subject was still earnestly debating.

† Debate, v. 2 Obs. [app. f. Dr. I. 1, 3 + Bate, aphetic f. Abate.]

BATE, aphetic f. ABATE.]

1. trans. To abate; to beat down, bring down, lower, reduce, lessen, diminish.

1. trans. To abate; to beat down, bring down, lower, reduce, lessen, diminish.

1. trans. To abate; to death of pardoune of pat attaynt, pair mysdede to debate. 1513 Douglas Entir skii. iii. 35 Thir Rutilianys. Gan at command debait har voce and ceis. 1537 Thersiles in Hazl. Dodsley I. 414, I will debate anon. thy bragging cheer. 1564 J. RASTELL Confut. Jewell's Serm. 56 That body, which was. with fast debated.

1. D. To depreciate, decry; = DEBASE 2. 1598 Genewey Tacitus Ann. vi. viii. (1622) 134 The Parthian put his souldiers in mind of. the renowned nobility of the Arsacides: and. debated Hiberius as ignoble.

2. To subtract, take away. (absol. in quot.)

Parthan put his souldiers in mind of. the renowned nobility of the Arsacides: and. debated Hiberius as ignoble.

c. To subtract, take away. (absol. in quot.)

1638 A. Fox Wurtz' Surz. ii. i. 48 To debate from the one, and to add to the other.

2. intr. To abate, fall off, grow less.

a 1400-50 Alexander 2506 (Dubl. MS.) Pe more I meng our maieste pe more it debates. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2548 Pe werkenes of hir sekenes with in Began to debate and blyn. 1536 W. Webbe Eng. Poetrie (Arb.) 94 Artes. when they are at the full perfection, doo debate and decrease againe. 1657 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. 113 The strength of the symptoms being debated.

Debateable: see Debatable.

† Debateable: See Debatable.

† Debateable: See Debatable.

1. Of persons: Full of strife, contentious.

1491 CAXTON Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) II. 279 b/1 Men full of noyse & debatefull. 1557 PAYNEL Bardarlay's Jugurth Biij, Sowers of dyscord and debatful. 1611 Cotgr., Littigiens. litigious, debatefull, contentious.

2. Of things: a. Pertaining to strife or contention: b. Controversial, contentions.

2. Of things: a. Pertaining to strife or contention; b. Controversial, contentious.

1280 Sidney Arcadia (1622) 412 Her conscience ... still nourishing this debateful fire. 1287 Fleming Contin. Holinshed III. 1320/2 In the triall of this debatefull question.

Hence † Debatefully adv.

1611 Corge., Contentieusement, contentiously..debatefully, with much wrangling.

† Debatement 1. Obs. [a. OF. debatement (later debatement), f. debat-re + -MENT.]

1. The action of debating; debate, controversy, discussion, deliberation.

1236 Articles about Relig. Pref. 16 Our bishops..assembled.. for the full debatement and quiet determination of the same. 1286 A. Dav Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 11 The matter required long debatement. 1602 Shaks. Ham. v. ii. 45 Without debatement further. 1641 Milton Reform. 1. (1851) 5 A serious question and debatement with my selfe.

2. Contention, strife. rare -1.

1290 SPENSER F. Q. II. vi. 39 He with Pyrochles sharp debatement made.

† Debatement 2. Obs. rare-1. [f. DEBATE

† **Deba tement** <sup>2</sup>. Obs. rare - <sup>1</sup>. [f. Debate

The battement ... Oos. rare... [1. DEBATE  $v.^2 + \text{-MENT}$ .] = ABATEMENT.

c 1550 BALE K. Yohan (Camden) 75 Sir, disconfort not, for God hath sent debatementes.. From thys heavye yoke delyverynge yow.

Debater (dipental). In 5 -our. [a. AF. debatour = OF. debateor, -eur, agent-n. f. debat-re to 1) EBATE  $v.^1$ : see -ER 2 3.]

† 1. One who contends or strives; a quarrelsome

Debate v.1: see -er. 2 3.]

†1. One who contends or strives; a quarrelsome or contentious person. Obs.

1388 Wyclif Rom. i. 30 Detractouris, hateful to God, debateris, proude. 1473 Lyoc. Pilgr. Sowle iv. xxxv. (1483) 83 Fyghters and debatours. c 1440 Cargaave Life St. Kath. iv. 1519 A fals traytour. debater and robbour.

2. One who takes part in debate or public discussion; a disputant, controversialist. Often, one skilled in debate, an able disputant.

1393 Shaks. Lucr. 1019 Debate where leisure serves with dull debaters. a 1773 Chestrephield (T.), It is only knowledge and experience that can make a debater. 1833 Byron Yman xiii. xx, The Lord Henry was a great debater, So that few members kept the house up later. 1848 Macaular III. Eng. II. 61: Their debates lasted three days.. Sir Patrick Hume was one of the debaters. 1889 Westm. Rev. June 277 Mr. C. is a debater.

Debating (dfb2|-tiip), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of Debate vb.1; discussion; deliheration.

1398 Hall Chrem. 110 After long debatyng, the Common concluded to graunte. iii.s. of the pound. 1393 Shaks. Lucr. 274 Then childish feare auaunt, debating die. 1732 Berrelev Alciphr. IV. § 2 The end of debating is to persuade. 1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. II. 71 After a great deal of debating a resolution was passed.

b. altrib., as in debating society, a society whose members meet for practice in debating.

1391 Althen. Lett. (1792) II. 18, 1 find myself in such a debating humour, that you must indulge me. 1790 Centl. Mag. LXII. 1.1146 Proceedings. with respect to a debating society at the house formerly the King's Arms tavern, in Cornhill. 1808 Med. Frill. XIX. 445 To answer every base attack on Vaccination, in Newspapers or in Debating Societies. 1857 Buckle Civiliz. I. vii. 394 In the middle of the 18th century debating societies sprung up among tradesmen. 1888 Leads Mercury 24 June 44 The new Government will be.. weak in debating power.

Debating. Ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That debates: see Debate v.1

1702 Rowe Tamerl. I. ii. 665 Debating Senates. 1749 Deity, A Poem 30 As just the structure, and as wise the plan, As in the lord of all—debating man!

Hence Debatingly adv. rare—0.

Hence **Debatingly** adv. rare—s.
1847 in Craic.

† **Debative**, a. Obs. rare. [f. Debate v.! +
-IVE. Cf. OF. debatif (14th c. in Godef.).] Relating to, or of the nature of, debate or discussion.
1606 G. Wioodockel tr. Ivatine 25 b. They were driven into a debative meditation.
1648 Fuller Answ. Ferne 14
If this decisive faculty, after the debative had passed upon the sence of the Law, were not some where resident in the Government.

4 Debatance of the Law, were lift debat. Debatance

† **Deba tous**, a. Obs. rare. [f. debat, Debate sb. + -ous. (Possibly in AF.)] Quarrelsome, contentious.

1483 Cath. Angl. 92 Debatouse, contensiosus. c 1530 Treat. Galaunt (1860) 14 Aduenture and angre ben aye so

Debauch (d/botf), v. Forms: 6- debauch; 6-7 (9 Sc.) deboash, 7 debaush, debausch, debosche, 7-8 deboash, 9 Sc. debush. [a. (c160) F. débauch-er, in OF. desbaucher (13-14th c.) to entice away from the service of one's master, seduce from duty, etc. Of obscure derivation. The original pronunciation after modern F., and its gradual change, are seen in the spellings debosh, debaush, deboach, debauch riming in 1682 with approach: see the sb. See also DEBOISE.

debaush, deboach, debauch riming in 1682 with approach: see the sb. See also DEBOISE.

F. debaucher is, according to Littré and Hatzfeld, derived from a sb. bauche, of which the precise sense and origin are according to the latter unknown; according to the former it = 'a place of work, workshop,' so that desbaucher would mean orig. 'to draw away from the workshop, from one's work or duty': so Diez. Cotgr. has bauche, 'course of stones or bricks in building', baucher 'to chip, hew, or square timber, etc.; also to ranke, order, array, lay euenly;' hence desbaucher might primarily mean 'to disorder, bring into disarray or disorder'. The sense 'drawaway from service or duty' appears however to be the earliest in French, though that of 'corrupt', had also been developed before the word was taken into English.]

+1. Irans. To turn or lead away, entice, seduce.

+1. trans. To turn or lead away, entice, seduce,

† 1. trans. To turn or lead away, entice, seduce, from one to whom service or allegiance is due; e.g. soldiers or allies from a leader, a wife or children from husband or father, etc. (Usually with the connotation 'lead astray, mislead'.) Rarely with against. Obs.

a 1905 Sir R. Williams Actions Low C. (1618) 5 (T.) That Count Egmont would be deboshed from them by the Spanish instruments. 1614 Lodge Seneca 49 Not to have such a woman to his wife that was not debauched from her husband. 1677 G. Hickes in Ellis Orig. Lett. II. IV. 42 To debauch the military and gentry. from their duty to his Majesty. 1607 Dayden Virg. Past. Pref. (1721) I. 80 He who had the Address to debauch away Helen from her Husband. 1702 Eng. Theophrast. 72 Money debauches children against their parents. 1712 ARRITHNOT John Bull IV. i, He had hardly put up his sign, when he began to debauch my best customers from me. 1724 Hune Hist. Eng. I. xvi. 211 He debauched prince John from his allegiance. 1765 Goldsm. Ess. Taste Wks. (Globe) 315/2 Thus debauched from nature, how can we relish her genuine productions?

ductions?

† b. To entice, seduce, or gain over to a party or course of action, or to do a thing. Obs.

1667 Pervs Diary 3 July, Two young men whom one of them debauched by degrees to steal their fathers' plate and clothes.

1694 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. 1. 459 The five Indian nations wer now debauched to the french interest.

1765 GOLDSM. Ess. Taste Wks. (Globe) 313/2 Hence the youth of both sexes are debauched to diversion.

1797 BURKE Regic. Peace iv. Wks. IX. 100 Their amity is to debauch us to their principles.

† c. (Without const.) To seduce from allegiance or duty, induce to desert: to render disaffected:

or duty, induce to desert; to render disaffected; to pervert or corrupt in regard of allegiance or duty to others. Obs. (exc. as merged in the more

duty to others. Obs. (exc. as merged in the more general sense of 2.)

1633 FAVINE Theal. Hon. 1. iv. 25 To debosh and corrupt the subjects. 1631 EVELVN Mem. (1857) I. 285 Mr. John Cosin, son of the Dean, debauched by the priests. 1691 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) II. 204 Persons dispersing Tyrconnells declarations to debauch our soldiers. 1712 Arbuthnot John Bull III. App. i, If a servant ran away, Jack had debauched him. 1741 MIDDLETON Cicero I. II. 26 His army . debauched by his factious officers. 1807 Pike Sources Mississ. II. App. 51 The Spaniards were making such great exertions to debauch the minds of our savages. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India I. III. iv. 584 To betray their master and debauch his army.

2. To seduce from virtue or morality; to pervert, deprave, or corrupt morally; esp. to corrupt

2. To seduce from virtue or morality; to pervert, deprave, or corrupt morally; esp. to corrupt or deprave by intemperance, or sensual indulgence.

1603 Florio Montaigne (1613) 536 (T.) Young men, such as 1 imagine to be least debaushed and corrupted by ill examples.

1611 Cotta. Desbaucher, to debosh... seduce, mislead; make lewd, bring to disorder, draw from goodnesse.

1625 J. Goodwin Filled vv. the Spirit (1867) 40 Though Paul had been a grievous sinner... yet he had not debauched his conscience. 1626 A TILLOTSON (J.), To debauch himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality. 1718 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. III. 47 The young men... had been lately so generally debaucht with Rum. 1745 FIELDING True Patriot Wks. 1775 IX. 311 For fear of enervating their minds and debauching their morals. 1816 J. Scott Vis. Paris (ed. 5) 133 If a father debauches his children, is his family likely to be noted for subordination and respectability? 1829 Lytton Devereux. 11. ii, Their humour debauches the whole moral system. 1879 FROUDE Casar xii. 163 The seat of justice has been publicly debauched.

b. To seduce (a woman) from chastity.

b. To seduce (a woman) from chastity. (Closely related to 1: see quots. 1614, 1697 there; but eventually also associated with the notion 'corrupt'.)
1711 STELLE SPect. No. 151 F1 A young lewed Fellow.
who would. debauch your Sister, or lie with your Wife.
1791 BOSWELL Johnson 20 Mar. an. 1776, An abandoned profligate may think that it is not wrong to debauch my wife.
1819 W. Selwyn Law Niel Prius (ed. 4) II. 1019
A compensation in damages for debauching his daughter.
1843 James Forest Days II. iii, Debauching a country girl.
3. To deprave, vitiate (the taste, senses, judgement etc.)

3. To deprave, vitiate (the taste, senses, judgement, etc.).
(In first quot. perhaps=mislead, fig. of 1 c.)
[165g Cowlev Davideis III. 700 Her Pride debauch'd her Judgment and her Eyes.] 1664 Evelyn Sylva (1679) 28 Acorns were heretofore the food of Men. till their luxurious palats were debauched. 1686 PLOT Staffordis. 131 Most other animals are nicer in their Senses (having no way debauch't them) than Mankind is. 1710 Berkeley Princ. Hum. Knowl. § 123 A mind not yet debauched by learning. 1794 Godwin Cal. Williams 51 Having never been debauched with applause, she set light by her own qualifications. 1805 Med. 77nl. XIV. 379 A person, whose understanding has not been debauched by superannuated prejudice. 1816 Scott Antie, xiii, They debauch the spirit of the ignorant and credulous with mystical trash. +4. To vilify, damage in reputation; to depreciate, disparage. Obs.

1601 SHAKS. All's Well v. iii. 206 He's quoted for a most perfidious slaue, With all the spots a'th world taxt and debosh'd. 1628 Heywood 2nd Pt. Iron Age Iv. Wks. 1874 III. 306 Whil'st Cethus like a forlorne shadowe walkes Dispis'd, disgrac't, neglected, and debosht. a 1659 Osnorn Misc., Pref. (1673) Qq ij b, It is contrary to my own Aphorism to debosh what I present, by saying it was writ before I was Twenty.

+ b. To damage or spoil in quality. Obs. (Cf.

wenty. † b. To damage or spoil in quality. Obs. (Cf.

† b. To damage or spoil in quality. Oos. (C., DEBOIST 2.)

1633 True Trojams iv. iii. in Hazl. Dodsky XII. 512 Last year his barks and galleys were debosh'd; This year they sprout again.

† 5. To dissipate, spend prodigally, squander.

1632 [see DeBOISE v.]. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842)

419 To. give them in rent more thousands (to debosh and mispend) nor honest men hes hundreds. 1649 LD. Foord in M. P. Brown Suppl. Decis. (1826) 399 Since her husband had debausched all, and left nothing to her.

6. intr. (formerly reft.) To indulge to excess in sensual enjoyment, esp. that of eating and drinking;

sensual enjoyment, esp. that of eating and drinking; to riot, revel. ? Obs.

sensual enjoyment, 25p. that of eating and drinking; to riot, revel. ? Obs.

1644 Evelyn Mem. (1857) I. 73 Which causes the English to make no long sojourn here, except such as can drink and debauch. 1687 Montague & Prior Hind 4 P. Tranky. Aiv, 'Tis hard to conceive how any man could censure the Turks for Gluttony, a People that debauch in Coffee. 1689 Minutes Kirk Session in McKay Hist. Kilmarnack (1880) to Such as they find drinking there, or in any way deboshing. 1703 SAVAGE Lett. Antients cvii. 269 More proper for you, than to debauch with Sicilian Wine. 1719 D'URFEY Pills (1872) I. 355 We, to grow hot, deboash ourselves in Beef. 1732 LAW Serious C. Xiii. (1761) 203 That he neither drank, nor debauched; but was sober and regular in his business. 1825 JAMIESON. To debosh, to indulge one's self in the use of any thing to excess; as tea, snuff, &c. If 2. 1742 YOUNG N. Th. viii. 557 Hatred her brothel has, as well as love, Where horrid epicures debauch in blood. Hence Debauching wil. 5b. and ppl. a.
1645 MILTON Tetrachordon I. (1851) 217 A most negligent and debaushing tutor. 1660 Free Commu. 428 To the debauching of our prime Gentry both Male and Female. 1662 PETTY Taxes A Contrib. 48 If we should think it hard to give good necessary cloth for debauching wines.

Debauch (d/bott), sb. (Also 7 deboach.)

Debauch (d'bō t], sb. (Also 7 deboach.)

[a. F. débauche, f. débaucher to DEBAUCH. For the phonology, etc., see the verb.]

I. l. A bout of excessive indulgence in sensual

I. 1. A bout of excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures, esp. those of eating and drinking. 1603 Florio Montaigne 488 My debauches or excesses transport me not much. 1661 Pervs Diary 3 Apr., My head akeing all day from last night's debauch. 1668 N. O. Boileau's Lutrin III. 203 Snoring after late Debauches, Nor dream'st what mischief now thy Head approaches. 1737 L. Clarke Hist. Bible (1740) II. XII. 714 Extravagant and beastly debauches. 1839-40 W. Irving Wolfert's R. (1855) 125 The dissolute companions of his debauches. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. III. § 3. 126 The fever. was inflamed by a gluttonous debauch. a gluttonous debauch.

2. The practice or habit of such indulgence; de-

2. The practice or habit of such munigence; uebauchery.

1673 DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode IV. i, Masquerade is Vizor-mask in debauch. 1699 — Ep. 10 7. Dryden 73 The first physicians by debauch were made. 1784 Cowper Task IV. 470 A whiff Of stale debauch, forth-issuing from the styes That law has licensed. 1874 BLACKIE Self-Cull. 74 All debauch is incipient suicide.

8. transf. and fig.

1672 MARVELL Reh. Transp. 1. 41 He flyes out into a furious Debauch, and breaks the Windows. 1710 SHAFTESB. Advice to Author 11. § 2 (R.) Thro' petulancy, or debauch of humour. 1752 Hume Ess. 4 Treat. (1777) I. 148 The gentle Damon. inspires us with the same happy debauch of fancy by which he is himself transported. 1873 LOWELL Among My Bks. Ser. II. 195 Such a debauch of initial assonances.

+ II. 4. = DEBAUCHEE. Obs. [perh. for F. debauché, through the pl. in -és.]

1681 GLANVILL Saddneismus II. (1726) 452 A greater charge against these quibbling Debauches. 1689 JAS. CAR-IISIE Fortune-Hunters 6 He grew the Debauch of the Town. 1719 D'Urser Pills. (1872) IV. 319 When Debauches of both Sexes, From Hospitals crept.

+ Debauch, debaush, a. Obs. [perh. ad. F. IV. 1814 Subauché 1814 Severnation of debauché 1815 Among 1814 Subauché 1814 Subauché 1815 Severnation of debauché 1815 Severnation of Severna

+ Debauch, debaush, a. Obs. [perh. ad. F. débauché, with -e mute, or ?corruption of debaucht.] = DEBAUCHED. (Cf. DEBAUCHESS.)

1616 R. C. Times' Whistle v. 1758 Mock them as despisde

And debaush creatures. **Debauchable** (d/bōt[ăb'l), a. [-ABLE.] That can be debauched.

can be debauched.

1865 MILL in Morn. Star 6 July, To spend 10,000l. in corrupting and debauching the constituents who are debauchable and corruptible.

Debauched (d/botft), ppl. a. [f. Debauch v., or immed. after F. debauch e', with native ending -ed.] Seduced or corrupted from duty or virtue; depraved

Seduced or corrupted from duty or virtue; depraved or corrupt in morals; given up to sensual pleasures or loose living; dissolute, licentious.

1598 Florio Suiato. Also an vinthifitie, careles, debaucht or mislead man. 1624 Capt. Smith Virginia iv. 167 To rectifie a common-wealth with debaushed people is impossible. 1647 R. Stapilion Juvenal 18 Whose debauchter face and miene disclose His mind's diseases. 1663 Holcroft Procopius 1. 4 He.. made love to other mens wives, and was extreamly debaucht. 1790 Fennant London (1813) 259 Bartholomew-fair. becoming the resort of the debauched of all denominations. 1796 H. Hunter tr. St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1799) 11. 495 The money of strangers disappears, but their debauched morals remain. 1864 Kingsley Rom. 4 Tent. ii. (1875) 46 Decepit and debauched slave-nations.

**Debau chedly, adv.** [-LY 2.] In a debauched

1644 Br. Hall Rem. Wks. (1660) 133 If I see a man live debauchedly in drunkennesse [etc.]. 1663 Cowley Of Liberty, To live.. desperately with the bold, and debauchedly with the luxurious.

edly with the luxurious.

Debau chedness. [-NESS.] The state or quality of being debauched.

1618 Mynshul. Ess. Prison 29 By being giuen to drunkennes or whoring... or by any other debauchednes. 1660 H. More Myst. Godl. III. xi. 79 Cybele, mater Deorum, the celebration of whose Rites had so much villany and debauchedness in it. 1837 New Monthly Mag. XLIX. 168 Strange pranks of humorous debauchedness.

Debauchee (deboji). Also 7 deboichee, 8 deboshee; also debauché(e. [a. F. débauché debauched (person), sb. use of pa. pple. of débaucher to Debauch. In 17th and 18th c. also deboichee, deboshee: cf. Deboise, Deboshed.]

One who is addicted to vicious indulgence in sen-

One who is addicted to vicious indulgence in sen-

One who is addicted to vicious indulgence in sensual pleasures.

a 1661 HOLYDAY Juvenal 81 Cicero, describing the debauchees [printed -oes] of his time, says they were vino languidi. 1665 Perys Diary 23 July, If he knew his son to be a debauchee (as many and most are now-a-dayes about the Court). 1677 B. RIVELEY Fun. Serm. Bp. of Norvick 14 Agreat Deboichee. 1741 tr. D'Argent' Chinese Lett. xxxiii, Perhaps if the People could be Deboshees and Gluttons with Impunity, they would not be more sober there than in Europe. 1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 174 Po, I never betrayed an heir to gamesters, or a girl to debauchees. 1886 FARRAR Early Chr. I. 67 No man is more systematically heartless than a corrupted debauchee.

b. atrib.
1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) I. 262 A debauchee physician. 1863 Sat. Rev. 15 Mar. 305 A debauchee peer.

Debaucher (d/t/bot/31). [f. Debauch v. +-ER!] One who debauches; a corrupter or seducer.

cer.

rota B. Jonson Barth. Fair v. vi, Thou strong debaucher and seducer of youth. 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals 1. 11. 47
A continual Swearer and Debaucher. 1727 BLACKWALL. Sacred Classics I. 399 (T.) Insidious underminers of chatity, and debauchers of sound principles. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xx, Destroyers of men, and debauchers of women.

Debauchery (d/botfori). Also 7 debaushery, deboshery, deboichery. [f. as prec. +-ERV.]
1. Vicious indulgence in sensual pleasures.

1642 Milton Apol. Smect. (1851) 309 What with truanting and debaushery. 1647 R. Stapvilton Juvenal 146 Those that excuse youth's deboichery. c 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson Mem. Col. Hutchinson (R.). The nobility and courtiers, who did not quite abandon their debosheries. 2727 DE FOE Syst. Magic 1. 1 (1840) 13 Noah himself.. fell into the debaucheries of wine. 1838 Thirkwall. Greece IV. 109 Unworthy favourites, the companions of his debaucheries. 1841 Elphinstone Hist. Ind. II. 155 He was.. fond of coarse debauchery and low society.

†2. Seduction from duty, integrity, or virtue; corruption. Obs.

corruption. Obs.

corruption. Obs.

1713 STEELE Guardian No. 17 P8 To contrive the debauchery of your child. 1753 Johnson Rambler No. 189 P6 There are men that boast of debaucheries of which they never had address to be guilty. 1790 Burks Fr. Rev. 78 The republick of Paris will endeayour to compleat the debauchery of the army. 1863 H. Cox Instit. 1. viii. 99 In no case was an election questioned on account of treating, or, as it was then called, debauchery at elections.

Debauchment (dIbotiment). 1 Obs. Also 7-baush., -bosh. [a. F. debauchement (in Cotgr. des.), f. debaucher to DEBAUCH: see -MENT.]

1. The action or fact of debauching or corrupting; seduction from duty or virtue.

1. The action or fact of debauching or corrupting; seduction from duty or virtue.

1606 Daniel Queen's Arcadia 1. iv, These strange debaushments of our nymphes. 1612 Cotor. Desbauchement, a deboshement. 1628 W. B. True School War 64 He first outraged them by the debauchment of their Councellors and subjects. 1628 Sourn Serm. (1843) II. xvii. 282 A corruption and debauchment of men's manners.

2. Debauched condition; debauchery; a debauchery

bauch.

réas Br. Hall Quo Vadis? \$ 10 They are growne to that height of debauchment as to hold learning a shame to nobility. réas Earle Microcom., Houset Fellow (Arb.) 102 A good dull vicious fellow, that complyes well with

the deboshments of the time. 16g8 CLEVELAND Rustic Rampant Wks. (1687) 5.06 There is a Proneness in unruly Man to run into Debauchments.

† Debau'chness. Chs. rare. [f. Debauch a. + -Ness, or corruption of debauchedness.] Debauchedness.

Dauchedness.

1640 Quarles Enchirid. IV. xcix, Let him avoyd Debauchnesse.

1650 Arnway Alarm 115 (T.) Their throats to drunkenness, gluttony, and debauchness.

1650 Gauden Tears of Church 390 Occasioned, yea necessitated, by their own debauchnesse and distempers.

† Debaurd. Obs. [properly debord, a. F. débord. Cf. Debord v.] Departure from the right way;

Cf. Debord v.] Departure from the right way; excess.

1671 Annand Myst. Pietatis 118 (Jam.) Which verily is the ground of all our sinful debaurds.

Debayre, Debefe: see Debare a., Langdebefe.

† Debe'l, -ell, v. Obs. [a. F. débell-er (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. débellare to subdue in fight, f. dédown + bellâre to war.] trans. To put down in fight, subdue, vanquish; to expel by force of arms. Hence + Debelling vbl. sb.

1563 App. Parker Ps. cviii. 320 He our foes shall sone debell. a 1564 Becon Plas. New Nosegay Early Wks. (1843) 201 Humility. debelleth and valiantly overcometh the enemy of all grace. 1586 Warner Alb. Eng. 11. viii, Spanish Cacus. Whom Hercules from out his Realme debelled at the length. 1651 Howell. Venice 42 This. made him more illustrious than by debelling of Afric. 1671 MILTON P. R. IV. 604 Him long of old Thou didst debel, and down from Heav'n cast. 1825 Hogg Queene Hynde 202.

† Debe'llate, v. Obs. [f. L. debellât., ppl. stem of debellare: see Debella and -ATE.] = Debella.

Hence + Debellating vbl. sb.

1611 Speed Hist. Gr. Brit. IX. xii. 138 Though in two or three battles inferior, yet not to haue beene clearely debellated. a 1626 Bacon Holy War (].), The extinguing and debellating of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants.

† Debe'llaton. Obs. [n. of action f. L. debellâre: see prec. and -ATION.] The action of vanquishing or reducing by force of arms; conquest, subjugation.

1526 St. Papers Hen. VIII, I. 180 The debellacion of the

vanquishing or reducing by force of arms; conquest, subjugation.

1526 St. Papers Hen. VIII, I. 180 The debellacion of the Thurkes, enemyes of Christes feith. 1533 MORE (title), The Debellacyon of Salem and Bizance. 1637-77 FRITHAM Resolves. 1 kxvii. 118 We often let Vice spring, for wanting the audacity and courage of a Debellation. 1633 T. Adams Serm. Pt. xciv. 19 Wks. (1861) III. 281 An insurrection and a debellation; a tumult and its appeasement. 1830 Fraser's Mag. 1. 748 The internecine and flagrant debellation which I have had with. Sir James Scarlett.

† Debe'llative, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. as prec. +-IVE.] Tending to overthrow or reduce by war. (In quot. '(mutually) destructive'.)

1651 Biggs New Disp. Prog Warres of debellative contraries.

traries.

† **Debella tor.** Obs. rare—1. [a. L. debellator, agent-n. f. debellare.] A subduer, vanquisher.

1713 Swift Char. of Steele Wks. 1814 VI. 216 (Stanf.)
Behold .. the terror of politicians! and the debellator of

+ **Debe'llish**, v. Obs. rare. [f. De- I. 6 + -bellish in Embellish: cf. Bellish v.] trans. To

-bellish in EMBELLISH: cf. BELLISH v.] trans. To rob of beauty, disfigure.

1670 G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict. (1632) 59 What blast hath thus his flowers debellished?

De bene esse: see DE 1.

Debenture (dibentiu). Also 5-7 debentur, 6-7 debentur. [In early use debentur, stated by BLOUNT in 17th c. to be the L. word debentur 'there are due or owing', supposed to have been the initial word of formal certificates of indebtedness. This is, from the early use of the term, probable; though no actual examples of documents containthough no actual examples of documents containing the Latin formula have been found.]

1. A certificate or voucher certifying that a sum of money is owing to the person designated in it; a certificate of indebtedness.

a. A voucher given in the Royal household, the Exchequer or other Government office, certifying to the recipient the sum due to him for goods supplied, services rendered, salary, etc., and serving as his authority in claiming payment. A principal application of the word during the 17th and 18th

nis authority in claiming payment. A principal application of the word during the 17th and 18th centuries was to the vouchers given by the Ordnance Office in payment of stores.

c 1455 in Paston Lett. No. 264 I. 364 Owyng to the seyd Fastolf for costys and chargys that he hare when he was Lieutenant of the towne of Harflew in Normandie [1415], say the shewith by a debentur made to the seyd Fastolf, with hym remaynyng. Cxxxiijit. vis. viijd. Ibid. 366 Certeyn debentur conteynyng the seyd sommes. 1469 Mann. 4 Househ. Exp. 537 Item, my master hath delyvered ij. debentures in the name of Norres, one of viimarces fore fyshe, and nodere of vij. marces. a 1483 Liber Niger in Househ. Ord. 66 That none other person make suche debentures or bylles but the Clerkes of the self office, so that theyre wryting and hand may be certaynly knowne to them that pay in the countyng house. 1526 Ibid. 236 The clerke of the office [Accatrie] shall make out debentures to the parties of whom such provision is made... which he shall present into the Compting-house within two dayes after. 1567 R. Edwards Danon 4 P. in Hazl. Dodstey IV. 78 Let us riffe him so. And steal away his debenters [for coal delivered to the king's kitchen] too. 1666 W. Fielding Petits. 115. N. Comm. App. v. 6 Before he gives debentures unto your petitioner.

\* For an actual example from the 14th. cent, see Athenaeum, 16 April, 1904, p. 500 c.

for what creation-mony fell due unto your petitioner's said father. 168a Lond. Gaz. No. 1680/4 I'wo Debenters were lost. One for Nine Months. for the Sum of 37l. 10s. The other for Six Months. for a5l. 2697 Act 8-9 IVill. 111, c. 27 (For better observation of ancient course of the Exchequer) No Teller. shall Trust or Depart With such Money. without an Order or Debenture for the same. 170x Lond. Gaz. No. 3694 Lost. an Irish Transport Debenture, No. 191, made out the 20th of August, 1695, to Richard Haynes, for the Service of the Ann Ketch. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Bril. 1. 11. xii. (1743) 101 The chief Clerk [of the Kitchen] keeps all the Records, Ledger books, and Debentures for Salaries, and Provisions and Necessaries issuing from the Offices of the Pantry, Buttery, and Cellar. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), Debenture [in the Exchequer and King's House], a Writing given to the Servants for the Payment of their Wages, etc. 1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 340/2 Debentures..are in use now in the receipt of Exchequer and Board of Ordnance, and it is believed in the king's household.

† D. 1962. A voucher certifying to a soldier or sailor the audited amount of his arrears for pay: see quot. 1674. Obs.

† D. spec. A voucher certifying to a soldier or sailor the audited amount of his arrears for pay: see quot. 1674. Obs.

This was a regular feature of 17th c. army organization; such certificates, issued 'upon the public faith of the kingdom', were given to the Parliamentary Army during the Civil War, app. from November 1641 onwards, and similar bonds were also given in subsequent reigns; in some cases these certificates were secured upon and redeemed in forfeited land, esp. in Ireland.

1645 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. Iv. I. 17 That particular Committee which are appointed to..take in your Accompts, and pay you part of your Arrears at present, and for the rest you are to have a Debentur upon the Public Faith of the Kingdom. 1647 Thomasson Tracts (Br. Mus.) CCCXIV. No. 26. 2 Very sensible .. how tedious .. it is for soldiers after disbanding to get their particular accompts audited, and debenters for arrears. 1679 PETTY Fol. Anal. (1691) 6 The Debentures of Commission Officers, who serv'd eight years till about December 1649, comes to 1,800,001. 1674 BLOUNT Glossoff. (ed. 4), Debentur (the third person plural of debeor to be due or owing) was by a Rump-act of 1649 cap. 43. ordained to be in the nature of a Bond or Bill to charge the Common-wealth to pay the Souldier. Creditor or his Assigns, the sum due upon account for his Arrears. 1698 FARQUHAR Love 4 Bottle 1. i. 8 The merciful bullet, more kind than thy ungrateful country, has given thee a Debenture in thy broken leg, from which thou canst draw a more plentiful maintenance than I with all my limbs in perfection. 1756 Gentl. Mag. XXVI. 391 In Limerick, a county, of which the greater part was... in the possession of families whose ancestors were adventurers in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, or had got debentures under Oliver Cromwell.

C. At the Custom-house: A certificate given to an exporter of imported goods on which a draw-

c. At the Custom-house: A certificate given to U. At the custom-nouse: A certificate given to an exporter of imported goods on which a draw-back is allowed, or of home produce on which a bounty was granted, certifying that the holder is entitled to the amount therein stated.

See M. Postlethwaitr, Dicl. Trade & Commerce 1751 -66, s. v., for full account, and 'forms of several kinds of debentures'.

-66, s. v., for full account, and 'forms of several kinds of debentures'.

166a Act 14 Chas. II, c. 11 § 14 The Moneys due upon Debentures for such forein Goods exported by Certificate.

1794 Dict. Rust., Debenture .. as most commonly used among Merchants is the allowance of Custom paid inward, which a Merchant draws back upon exportation of that Commodity, which was formerly imported. 1711 Act of Anne, c. 23 Any Certificate or Debenture for Drawing back any Customs or Duties. 1763 Gentl. Mag. Apr. 185 Without any suspicion of fraud, a debenture was granted, and a clearance made to Rotterdam, where a certificate was obtained for landing so many casks of rice. 1889 Whitaker's Almanac s. v. Excise, Stamps, § Taxes, Debenture or Certificate for drawback, or goods exported, etc., not exceeding £10..15.

† d. transf. An acknowledgement of indebtedness by a corporation, private person, etc. Obs. exc. as

by a corporation, private person, etc. Obs. exc. as

by a corporation, private person, etc. Obs. exc. as in 3.

183 in Picton L'fool Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 98 The said stipend paid at Halton is iiijil xvij! vd Deducted viz. flirst for a Debenter xijd Postage iiije xd [etc.]. 1615 Sir R. Boyle Diary (1886) I. 85, I cleered all accompts with Iustice Gosnold and took in his debenter. 1624 Cavrow Plas. Notes III, iv. 94 An Accessary... in all the pilferings, Hedge-robberies, Debenturs at Inns, and Farrier scores. + 6. fig. Acknowledgement of indebtedness; obligation; debt. Obs.

1609 Herwoon Brit. Troy xvi. ix, His Throne he fils Twenty foure yeares, then pays his last Debenter [rime adunter] To Nature. 1628 Osbonn Adv. Som 1673) 38 If you consider beauty alone, quite discharged from such Debentur's, as she owes to the Arts of Tire-women, Taylers, Shoomakers and perhaps Painters. 1604 Strelle Port. Mizc. (1714) 40 You modern Wits... Have desperate Debentures on your Fame; And little would be left you, I'm afraid, If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid.

†2. A certificate of a loan made to the government for public purposes, a government bond bearing annual interest. Obs.

annual interest. Obs.

The first quot, connects this with sense 1; it refers to government debentures given to the inhabitants of Nevis and St. Christopher's to recoup them for losses sustained from the invasions of the French.

1710 Act 9 Anne c. 23 Which Debentures shall be signed by the said Commissioners of Trade and Plantations... and shall bear interest for the Principal Sums to be contained, after the Rate of Six Pounds per Centum per Annum.

1795 NucBut Gr. Tour, France IV. 7 Vast sums are levied by raising and lowering the coin at pleasure, by compounding debentures and government-bills, and by other oppressive methods. 180° Phocion' Opinions on Public Funds 8 If legal paper such as state debentures or bills had, in 1790, been of ten or fifty times their then magnitude. 1811 Wetenhall's Course of Exchange 22 Oct., Irish Funds,

Government Debentures, 32 per cent. 1813 Act 53 Geo. III, c. 41 An Act for granting Annuities to satisfy certain Exchequer Bills, and for raising a Sum of Money by Debentures for the Service of Great Britain.

3. A bond issued by a corporation or company

(under seal), in which acknowledgement is made that the corporation or company is indebted to a particular person or to the holder in a specified

that the corporation or company is indebted to a particular person or to the holder in a specified sum of money on which interest is to be paid until repayment of the principal.

Not occurring in the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act of 1845, but used shortly after in connexion with the loans raised by Railway Companies and the like, the name being evidently taken from sense 2. The term is in general use, especially for those bonds by which public companieraise money at a fixed rate of interest, with a prior charge on the assets of the company or corporation issuing them.

Mortgage debenture: a debenture the principal of which is secured by the pledging of the whole or a part of the property of the issuing company.

1847 East Ind. Railway, Deed of Settlement 9 Apr., Debenture, bond, Bill of Exchange, Promissory note, or other Security. 1848 SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Debenture.

The term has now got to be applied to railway companies', municipal, and other bonds or securities for money loaned. 1865: Larceny, &c. Act 24-25 Vict. c. 98 1 The term. valuable Security shall include... any Debenture, Deed, Mortgage Debenture Act 28-29 Vict. c. 78 An Act to enable certain Companies to issue Mortgage Debentures founded on Securities upon or affecting Land. 1814. §26 Every Mortgage Debenture ... issued by the Company shall be a Deed under the Common Seal of the Company duly stamped.

1887 CHITTY in Law Rep. 36 Chanc. Div. 215 The term debenture means a document which either creates a debt or acknowledges it, and any document which fulfils either of these conditions is a 'debenture'... It is not either in law or commerce a strictly technical term, or what is called a term of art.

4. attrib. and Comb., as +debenture goods, +lands, debenture-holders; debenture-bond, a bond of the nature of a debenture; = DEBENTURE 3; debenture-stock, debentures consolidated into, or created in the form of, a stock, the nominal capital of which represents a debt of which only the interest

created in the form of, a stock, the nominal capital of which represents a debt of which only the interest is secured by a perpetual annuity.

1736 Br. Wilson in Keble Life xxvii. (1863) 903 Shipping tobacco and other debenture goods into the running wheries. 1742 Francis Horace II. vii. (R.), Yet, prithee, where are Cæsar's bands Allotted their debenture-lands? 1863 Act 26-7 Vict. c. 183 24 The Interest on Debenture Stock shall have Priority of Payment over all Dividends or Interest on any Shares or Stock of the Company, whether Ordinary or Preference or guaranteed, and shall rank next to the Interest payable on the Mortgages or Bonds for the Time being of the Company. 1866 Spectator 1 Dec. 1331 That faith stands already pledged to the existing debenture-holders, who lent their money on the security of a legislative Act. 1870 Daily News 22 Nov., Vice-Chancellor Malins..in the claim of the holders of debenture bonds issued by the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles.. decided that.. the bonds in question were virtually promissory notes, and that the holders were consequently entitled to recover in full. 1887 Pall Mall G. 8 June 12/1 It is proposed to create £285,000 Six per cent. Debenture stock, or rather more than the existing debentures of the company. 1893 Midl. Rail. Circular Dec. 30 They all benefited.. by consolidation into one uniform 3 per cent. Debenture Stock.

1867 Debentured (dfbentiŭud), a. [f. prec. + ED.] Furnished with or secured by a debenture. Debentured goods: goods on which a custom house debenture for a drawhack etc. is given

tured goods: goods on which a custom house de-benture for a drawback, etc., is given.

1805 J. Stephen War in Disguise 60 (L.) Official clearances were given, in which no mention was made that the cargo consisted of bonded or debentured goods.

Deberry, dial. var. of DAYBERRY, gooseberry.

Debet(e, obs. f. DEBIT; var. DEBITE Obs.

+ Daybeth ward pers sing Obs. App. and

Debet(e, obs. f. DEBIT; var. DEBITE Obs.

† Debeth, v. 3rd pers. sing. Obs. App. an adaptation of Latin dzbet owes, oweth.

1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks. (Roxb.) 423 And so debeth to hym stylle xx.li. 1532 Croscombe Churchw. Acc.

(Somerset Record Soc.) 40 Iohn Bolle for pewter vessells debeth ix<sup>4</sup>. Ibid. 41 Thos. Downe debeth unto the chyrch for the rente for the lamp viii.

Debile (debil), a. Obs. or arch. [a. F. dbbile (14-15th c.), ad. L. dzbil-is weak, orig. wanting in ability or aptitude, f. dz- (De-I. 6) + habilis, Able, apt, nimble, expert, etc.] Weak, feeble, suffering from debility.

from debility.

rom debility.

1836 LATIMER Serm. 4 Rem. (1845) 372 He being so debile, so weak, and of so great age. 1899 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 110/15 Os debile, and felbe of stomacke. 1607 SHAKS. Cor. 1. ix. 48 For that I have not. foyl'd some debile Wretch. 1659 BAXTER Key Cath. xiiii. 308 Where the fact or Proposition from the Light of Nature is more debile. 1768 May in Pettigrew Life of Lettsom (1817) III. 278 She. was still very restless, and extremely debile. 1800 Med. Frnl. VIII. 111 Causes, which induce a debile frame. 1800 E. JOHNSON Rise of Christendom 158 In the form of a very debile old man of 202 years.

b. Bot. 'Applied to a stem which is too weak to support the weight of leaves and flowers in an upright position' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Debilitant, a. and sb. [a. F. debilitant or ad. L. debilitant-em, pr. pple. of debilitāre: see Debilitante v.]

DEBILITATE v.]

A. adj. Debilitating. B. sb. Med. (See quot.)
1837 DUNGLISON Dict. Med. s.v. Debilitant, Antiphlogistics are, hence, debilitants.
1838 Syd. Soc. Lex., Debili-

tants, remedies or means employed to depress the powers of the body, such as antimony and low diet.

† **Debi'litate**, a. Obs. [ad. L. dēbilitāt-us, pa. pple. of dēbilitāre.] Enfeebled; feeble.

1552 HULOET, Debilitate, or feble, or wythout synnowes, enerui. 1737 H. Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 41 Help and strengthen the Part that is debilitate. **Debilitate** (dfbi'litē't), v. [f. L. dēbilitāt-, ppl. stem of dēbilitāre to weaken, f. dēbilis weak.] trans. To render weak; to weaken, enfeeble.

1533 Elvor Cast. Hellhe (1541) 46 a, Immoderate watch...doth debilitate the powers animall. 1541 Paynel Catiline xiv. 71 To debylitate and cutte asunder they endeuoir and hope. a. 1543 Braum. & Fl. Faithful Friends v. ii, If you think His youth or judgment. Debilitate his person...call him home. 1717 Bullock Woman a Riddle I. i. 8, I am totally debilitated of all power of elecution 1715 Leon Palladio's Archit. (1742) I. 57 The Sun shining...would be apt to heat, debilitate, and spoil the Wine or other Liquors. 1839 I. Taylor Enthus. ix. 23 Whose moral sense had been debilitated. 1871 Napheys Prev. & Cure Dis. 1. i. 45 A feeble constitution, which he further debilitated by a dissipated life.

† b. Astrol. Cf. Debility 4 b. Obs.
a 1645 Braum. & Fl. Bloody Bro. 1v. ii, yenus..is...clear debilitated five degrees Beneath her ordinary power.

Debi'litated, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1] Enfeabled veduced to debilitate to define the decomposition of the content of the defined to debilitate to define the decomposition of the content of the produced to debilitate the decomposition of the content of the produced to debilitate the decomposition of the content of the produced to debilitate.

debilitated five degrees Beneath her ordinary power. **Debi-litated**, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED l.] Enfeebled; reduced to debility.

zō11 Corga., Debilit, debilitated, weakened, enfeebled.

zō45 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. i. 3 Their debilitated posterity. 1803 T. Beddors Hygēia ix. 175 Those who exact efforts from the debilitated. 1841 Brewster Mart. Sc. vi. (1856) 91 His debilitated frame was exhausted with mental labour.

**Debi-litating**, vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] Enfeeble-

ment, debilitation.

1539 Evor in Ellis Orig. Lett. 1. II. 117, I no thing gate but the Colike and the Stone, debilitating of Nature.

1765 Univ. Mag. XXXVII. 237/2 The debilitating of the

The debilitating of the affected part.

Debi-litating, ppl. a. [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That debilitates; weakening, enfeebling.

1674 R. Godfrey Inj. & Ab. Physic Pref., Their poisonous and debilitating Methods. 1805 W. Saunders Min. Waters 500 A long and debilitating sickness. 1865 Livingstone Zambesi vi. 143 The.. debilitating effects of the climate.

Debilitation (dibiliti? jon). [a. F. debilitation, -acion (13th c.), ad. L. debilitation-em, n. of action f. debilitative to Debilitation; weakening.

1491 Caxton Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) II. 247 a/2 Some sykenes or debilytacyon of his bodye. 1524 St. Papers fen. VIII, IV. 93 For. the debilitation and discomfort of thenemye. 1645 Bp. Hall Rem. Discont. 25 How often doth sicknesse prevent the debilitations of age. 1875 Lyell Princ. Geol. 1. 1. ix. 168 The debilitation of the subterrancan forces. 1876 Dougs Grimm's L. § 10. 19 An accelerated phonetic debilitation, a. [f. L. debilitāt.,

ranean forces. 2019 2000 celerated phonetic debilitation. **Debilitative** (dIbirlitetiv), a. [f. L. debilitat., ppl. stem + IVE.] Tending to debilitate; causing debilitation.

2. Mars. Annal. Glanvilla Lux. 0. 37 The deterior-

ppl. stem +-1ve.] Tending to definitate; causing debilitation.

168a H. More Annot. Glanvill's Lux O. 37 The deteriorating change in the Body... is understood of a debilitative.. deterioration. 18to Bern Ham Packing (1821) 133 The morbid and debilitative influence. 1886 Lond. Med. Record 15 Mar. 131/1 The debilitative effect of these preparations.

+ Debilite, v. Obs. [a. F. debilite-r, ad. L. debilitāre.] = Debilitate.

1833 Caxton Cato B viii, [Drinking] debyliteth and maketh feble the vertues of the man. 1489 - Faytes of A. IV. xvii. 270 A man debylyted and nyghe dede. 1845 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde 52 Ouer much heate debylitith, weakenith, and faynith both the woman and the chyld.

+ Debilitude. Obs. rare. [f. L. debilis weak + TUDE.] Debility, weakness; also in Astrol.

1869 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 125 From a debilitude of the womb. 1886 Goad Celest. Bodies II. v. 221 Weaker Signs must be debilitudes.

Debility (d'fbi'liti). Also 5-6 debyli-, debilyte, -tee, -tye, 6-7 -tie. [a. F. debilité (Oresme,

14th c.), ad. L. dibilities of being weak or feeble: weak-1. The condition of being weak or feeble: weak-

ness, infirmity; want of strength; esp. that condition of the body in which the vital functions gener-

tion of the body in which the vital functions generally are feebly discharged.

1484 CAXTON £509 v. xii. The grete feblenesse and debylyte of thy lene body. 1494 FABYAN Chron. vii. 556 For his feblenesse or debylyte of age. 1545 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde H h vij. To help the debilite of nature with cupping glassis. 1563 Homilies 11. Idleness (1859) 517 By reason of age, debility of body, or want of health. 1650 BULWER Anthropomet. 105 By reason of the debility of his stomack. 1748 Anton's Voy. 111. iv. 331 After full three hours ineffectual labour.. the men being quite jaded, we were obliged, by mere debility, to desist. 1867 KINGSLEY Lett. (1878) II. 260 With the cure of stammering, nervous debility decreases. 1879 HARLAN Eysight vi. 89 After long illness, the muscle of accommodation shares the debility of the whole system.

† b. Weakness of a material structure. Obs. 1863-87 Foxe A. 4 M. (1596) 24/1 Either by the debilitie of the bridge, or subtilite of the soldiors...3000 of them with bridge and all fell armed into the violent stream.

2. Weakness in a mental or moral quality

stream.

2. Weakness in a mental or moral quality 20. Weakness in a mental or moral quality.

1474 CAXTON Chesse 65 For the debylite and feblenes of corage. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) IV. XI.

1573 After the debylyte of fragylyte humayne. 1758 H.

WALFOLE Catal. Rev. Anthors (1759) II. 219 This Lord had much debility of mind, and a kind of superstitious scruples. 1805 FOSTER Ess. II. iv. 176 This debility of

purpose. 18e9 I. Taylor Enthus. ii. (1867) 33 A wretched debility and dejection of the heart.

8. Political, social, or pecuniary weakness.
1525 Ld. Berners Froiss. II. cexxxviij [cexxxiv] 738 The debylyte of the realme of Englande. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII., c. 1 § 1 Wylling to releue and helpe his saide subjectes in their said necessities and debilitye. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) I. 139 Which B. could not have for the debility of his estate. 1871 Morley Vollaire (1886) 182 The debility of the courts of Austria and France.
14. (with 91.) An instance of weakness. Obs. a 1533 Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) E viij, The open honestee supplyeth many fautes and debilytees. 1654 tr. Scudery's Curia Pol. 61 They to guarde us from humane passions, and the debilities of Nature. 1895 T. Jerferson Autobiog. Wks. 1859 I. 82 Among the debilities of the government of the Confederation.

b. Astrol. Of a planet: A weakness or diminution of influence due to unfavourable position, etc. 1647 Lilly Chr. Astrol. To Rdr. 2, I would have him well to understead the Debilities and Ecritivides of versus.

nution of influence due to uniavourable position, etc.
2647 Lilly Chr. Astrol. To Rdr. 2, I would have him..well to understand the Debilities and Fortitudes of every
Planet. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., Debilities are
either Essential, when a Planet is in its Detriment, Fall,
or Peregrine; or Accidental, when it is in the 12th, 8th, or
6th Houses; or Combust, etc. So that by each of those
Circumstances, a Planet is more or less afflicted, and said
to have so many or so few Debilities.

† Debind, v. nonce-wd. [De-I. I.] To bind

T Debind, v. nonce-wd. [DE-1. I.] To bind down. (Put by Scott into the mouth of Baron Bradwardine.)

1814 Scott Wav. xli, A prisoner of war is on no account to be coerced with fetters, or debinded in ergastulo.

Debit (de-bit), sb. Forms: (5 dubete), 6 de-bitte, debette, 6-7 debet, 8- debit. [ad. L. dzbit-um owed, due, sb. a debt. Cf. F. ddbit (1723) in Hetreld). In early use and a further latinizain Hatzseld). In early use app. a surther latiniza-tion of debte, from earlier dette, det: see DEBT.]

tion of acote, from earlier acite, act: see Debr.]

+1. gen. Something that is owed, a debt. Obs.
c1450 Paston Left. xlix. I. 61 Of certein dubete that I owe
unto you. 1515 Plumpton Corr. p. cxxi. Be yearly worth over
all charges or debittes. 1547 Ludlow Churchw. Acc. Camden)
32 Parcelle of the debet that the churche restede in his
dett. 1568 R. Quiney Let. to Shaks. in Lopold Shaks.
Introd. 105 In helpeing me out of all the debettes I owe
in London. 1614 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 108 The
Deuill tyes his Customers in the bond of Debets.

2. Book-keeping. An entry in an account of a sum

2. Book-keeping. An entry in an account of a sum of money owing; an item so entered. b. The whole of these items collectively; that side of an account (the left-hand side) on which debits are entered. (Opposed to CREDIT sb. 12.)

1776 Trial of Nundocomar 15/2 There are debits and credits between them in Bolankee Doss's books to a great amount. 1888, 1889 [see CREDIT sb. 12]. 1878 BACHOT Physics & Pol. (1876) 189 There is a most heavy debit of evil. Mod. This has been placed to your debit.

b. attrib., as debit-entry, -side (of an account).

1776 Trial of Nundocomar 83/2 The debit side of my master's account. 1887 Pall Mall G. 8 June 12/1 The year's operations show a debit balance of £42,000.

Debit (debit), v. [f. DEBIT sb. Cf. F. debiter (1723 in Hatzield).]

1. trans. To charge with a debt; to enter something to the debit of (a person).

1683 SCARLETT Exchanges 203 He must and may debit the Principal for the said Value. 1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1852) I. 621 Accounts are regularly kept, and every man debited or credited for the least farthing he takes out or brings in. 1809 R. LANGFORD Introd. Trade 26, I have debited your account with Lire 5000 Austriache. 1892 Law Times XCIV. 105/1 The bank were not entitled to debit the planniffs with the amount paid on the said cheques.

2. To charge as a debt; to enter on the debit

2. To charge as a debt; to enter on the debit side of an account.

1865 Miss Braddon H. Dunbar i. 10 Pay the money, but don't debit it against his lordship. Mod. To whom is it to be debited?

be debited?

† **Debite**, sb. Obs. Also 5 debet, -ete, 5-6 debyte. [A corruption of Depute: cf. Debity.]

A deputy, lieutenant.

148a in Eng. Gilds (1870) 312 The Master..every Pursday to be at the common halle, or els a debet ffor hym. 1525 Tindale Acts xxiii. 24 Felix the hye debite. 1535 Coverdade Dan. ii. 15 Arioch being then the Kynges debyte. 1549 Allen Jude's Par. Rev. 26 The vycar and debyte of Christ.

Christ.

† **Debite**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēbit-us owed, due: cf. Debt.] That is owed or due.

1676 Gale Crt. Gentiles III. 5 Sin, as to its formal cause, is. a privation of debite perfection.

† **De bitor.** Obs. Also 5 debytour. [a. OF.

débitor (14th c.), débiteur, ad. L. débitor, agent-n. f. débère to owe. Débitor, -eur, was in French a

f. dēbēre to owe. Debitor, -eur, was in French a learned term, the popular and proper F. form being dettor, -ur, -eur: see Debtor. In English, debitor no doubt owed its 16-17th c. use to its identity with the L.] A by-form of Debtor, current from 15th to 17th c., esp. in Book-keeping.
1484 Carton Curiall 4 Thenne art thou debytour of thy self. 1543 (title), A profitable Treatyce... to learne... the kepyng of the famouse reconynge, called in Latyn, Dare and Habere, and in Englyshe, Debitor and Creditor. 1583, 1650 [see Creditor 1583, 1650 [see Creditor 1583, 1650] and Creditor but it. 1660 WILLSFORD Scales Comm. 209 By Debitor or Debitors in a Merchants books, is understood the account that oweth or stands charged, and... so all things received, or the Receiver is alwayes made Debitor. 1689 G. Harvey Curing Dis. by

Expact. i. 2 The Physician .. doth commonly .. insinuate, that the Patient is Debitor for his Life. 1995 WYTHE Decis. Virginia 15 A debitor who oweth money on several accounts. attrib. 1588 J. Mellis Briefe Instr. Cv, This Debitor side of your Leager.

† De bitory. Obs. rare. [f. L. debit-us owed, debitor debtor: see -ORY.] A statement or item of dabt

of debt.

of debt.

1575 Richmond. Wills (Surtees) 259 Inventorie of all the goodes and cattells of Sir Edmond Smissons. Summa, vj<sup>11</sup>. The debitorie. William Wormley for tithes xv<sup>4</sup>-x<sup>4</sup> Dame Wormley, xx<sup>4</sup>. 1580 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees) I. 423 The Resydews of all my goodes. as well as all debitoryes to me Owinge, I doe geue and Bequeithe vnto my Sonne.

† De bitrice. Obs. rare-1. [a. F. debitrice (16th c.), fem. of debiteur, ad. L. debitrix, -īcem, fem. of debitor.] A female debtor.

1588 J. Mellis Briefe Instr. F v b, And if [you buy] for ready money, make Creditrice the stocke, and Debitrice the shoppe.

rs88 J. Mellis Briefe Instr. Fv b, And if [you buy] for ready money, make Creditrice the stocke, and Debitrice the shoppe.

Debitumenize, -ation: see De- II. I. † Debity. Obs. In 5-te, 5-6-tee, 6-tie, -tey, -bytie, -ty. Corruption of Deputy: cf. Debits. 1457 Mann. 9 Househ. Exp. 170, I was my lordes debyte at is dessyre. 1475 Bk. Noblesse (1860) 72 Hir debitees or commissioneris. 1535 COVERDALE Esther: 3 The Debities and rulers of his countrees. 1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Actrix. 38 The Liestenaunt of the citie, who was the debytie of King Aretas. 1539 Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade xxiii, Lieutenauntes or debities in realmes.

|| Déblai (deble). Fortif. [Fr., vbl. sb. f. déblayer for déblaer, in OF. desblaer, f. des-:-L. dis-+ ble (:-blad, blat) wheat: orig. to clear from com, hence to clear of any mass of material.] (See quot.)

hence to clear of any mass of material.] (See quot.)

1833 STOCQUELER Milit. Encycl., Deblai, the hollow space or excavation formed by removing earth for the construction of parapets in fortification. Thus, the ditch or fosse whence the earth has been taken represents the déblai.

Deblat, var. of DABLET Obs., little devil.

1473 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl. I. 68 Item to thare ij deblatis .xx s. 1494 Ibid. 239.

Deblaterate, v. rare. [f. L. dēblaterāre trans., to prate of, blab out, f. DE- I. 3 + blaterāre to prate.] intr. To prate. (affected.)

1633 COCKERAM, Deblaterate, to babble much. 1893 R. L. STEVENSON in Brit. Weekly 27 Apr. 6 Those who deblaterate against missions have only one thing to do, to come and see them on the spot.

against missions have only one thing to up, them on the spot them on the spot Hence **Debla teration**.

1817 Blackw. Mag. I. 470 (Caricaturing Sir T. Urquhart), Quisquiliary deblaterations.

† **Debla ze,** v. Obs. rare-1. [f. De-+ Blaze v.]

= next.

ráso Yorke's Union Hon. Commend. Verses, Who weare
gay Coats, but can no Coat deblaze.

† Deblazon, v. Obs. [f. De-+ Blazon: cf.
depict, describe.] = Blazon v. (in various senses).
rász Brathwait Nat. Embass. (1877) 34 Now more amply
meane I to deblazon the forlorne condition of these vinatural
maisters. ráso — Eng. Gentlem. (1641) 33 They no sooner
became great, than they deblazoned their own thoughts.
rász — Whimzies, Traveller 92 Cities hee deblazons as if he
were their herald.

Hence † Deblazoning ppl. a.
ráso Yorke's Union Hon. Commend. Verses, Those Coatdeblazning Windowes.

† Deblazie. Obs.-1 [a. OF. deablerie. now

† **De blaris**. Obs.—1 [a. OF. deablerie, now diablerie, f. diable devil.] prop. Demoniacal possession: but in quot. transl. a L. word meaning demon'.

a 1325 Prose Psalter cviil. 34 Hij sacrifiden her sones and her douters to debleries [demoniis].

Deblet: see Dablet.

De:blocka'de. rare. [DE-II. 2.] The removal of a blockade.

moval of a blockade.

1871 Daily News 5 Jan., General Trochu. having formed in his own mind a plan for the deblockade of Paris.

Deboach, -boash, obs. forms of DEBAUCH.

Deboichee, -ery, Deboicht, -ness: see DEBAUCHEE, -ERY, DEBOIST, -NESS.

+ **Deboi'se**, v. Obs. Also 7 deboyst, -boish, -boysh. [A by-form of debosh Debauch, with which it is connected by various intermediate forms: see Deboist ppl. a. The phonetic history

is not clear.]

1. reft. To leave one's employment; to take re-

reality. Departed a 2 Also for

22. 17073. 10 COITUPI MORAITY; to deprave by sensuality; = DeBAUCH v. 2. Also fig.

1624 GAYTON Pleas. Notes II. i. 35 Wicked wretch as I am, to be at such a late houre deboysing my selfe. 1624

2. Cone Logick (1657) A iij b, Corruption of manners. doth deboish a people. 1626 in Burn Poor Laws (1764) 47 They do make it their trade. to cheat, deboyst [?deboyse], cozen, and deceive the young gentry. 1662 J. Davies Olearius Voy. Ambass. 333 To make a temperate use of the Philosophy of Aristotle. not deboysting himself.

3. To spend prodigiblly: to sayundars. — Dr.

8. To spend prodigally; to squander; = DE-

1638 QUARLES Div. Fancies III. lxxv. (1664), One part to cloath our pride, Another share we lavishly deboise To vain, or sinful joyes.

Vol. III.

† **Deboi'se**, a. Obs. [Corruption of Deboist: cf. Debauch a.] = next.

1632 Randolph Fealous Lovers III. ii, The deboisest Roarers in the citie. 1644 Bulwer Chiron. 34 One Polemon a deboyse young man. 1667-9 Butler Rem. (1759) II. 205 (A clown) All the worst Names that are given to Men. as Villain, Deboyse, Peasant, &c.

† **Deboist**, ppl. a. (sb.) Obs. Forms: 7 deboist, -oyst; -oysed; -ost(e; -oished, -oisht, -oyshed, -oysht, -oicht. [By-form of Debauched: cf. Deboise vb.]

-oyshed, -oysht, -oicht. BAUCHED: cf. DEBOISE vb.]

1. = DEBAUCHED.

1. = DEBAUCHED.

1604 [see Deboistly]. 1618 Woodall Surg. Mate Pref.

Wks. (1653) 18 A general deboist and base kind of habit.

1628 F. Markham Bk. Warl. viii. 31 Froathy, base and de
boysed Creatures. 1626 L. Owen Spec. Yesuil. (1629) 63

A very wicked, deboysht, and prophane man. 1639 R.

Junus Sin Stigmatized 359 (T.) Our debauched drunkards, and deboyshed swearers. 21657 W. Braddend Plymouth Plant. II. (1850) 220 This wicked and deboste crue. 1694

Crowne Married Beau III. 27 Stand off, you base, un
worthy, false, deboist man. 1728 Sewel. Hist. Quakers (1795) III. 217 Knowing him to be a deboist fellow.

2. Damaged. (Cf. Debauch v. 4.)

1624 Heywood Priest Judge & Patentee, The price of French and Spanish wines are raisd How ever in their worth deboyst and craisd.

3. Used as a 5b. = DEBAUCHEE.

1657 R. Licon Barbades (1673) 21 For one woman that dyed, there were ten men; and the men were the greater deboystes. 1. = DEBAUCHED.

Hence Deboi stly adv., Deboi stness.

Thence Doublety aut., Debol Strees.

1604 T. Wright Passions II. iii. § 3. 74 A multitude of Passions.. breake out debostly. 1638 Prynne Love-lockes 4 Licentiousnesse, Deboistnesse, and the like. 1647 R. STAPYLTON Yuvenal 148 Nero's cruelty and deboich inesse. 1671 Westm. Drollery 78 Tell me no more that long hair can Argue deboistness in a man.

† Debo'lish, v. Obs. [Cf. DE-ABOLISH and DE-II. 1.] trans. To demolish, sweep away.

1615 G. SANDYS Trav. 214 The passage was soon after debolished by assaulting seas.

debolished by assaulting seas. **Debonair, -bonnaire** (de bonē · 1), a. (sb.)

Forms: 3-4 debonere, 4 -eir(e, -ure, 4-5 -ar, 4-6 -er, -ayr(e, 6 Sc. -are, 4- debonaire, 5-debonair, (7-9 debonnaire, 8-9 debonnair).

[a. OF. debonaire, prop. a phrase de bonne aire (11th c.) of good disposition. Very common in ME., but obsolescent from the 16th c., and now a literary archaism often assimilated in spelling to literary archaism, often assimilated in spelling to mod.F. débonnaire.]

A. adj. + a. Of gentle disposition, mild, meek; gracious, kindly; courteous, affable (obs.); b. Pleasant and affable in outward manner or ad dress; often in mod. quots. connoting gaiety of

Gress; otten in mod. quots. connoting gaiety of heart.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 186 Auh bet debonere child hwon hit is ibeaten, 3if be ueder hat hit, cussed be 3erd. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 167 So large he was & so hende, & al so de bonere. Ibid. 374 To hem, bat wolde hys wylle do, debonere he was & mylde. c 1394 CHAUCER Boeth. I. v. 22 Zepherus be deboneire wynde. c 1385 — L. G. W. 276 So good, so faire, so debonayre. 1378 BARBOUR BPINCE I. 362 Gys, curtaiss, and deboner. 1382 Wyclif Ecclus. v. 13 Be thou debonere to here the wrd of God. c 1430 LVG. Chickev. 3 Bycorne, Pacient wyfes debonayre, Whiche to her husbondes be nat contrayre. 1548 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde Prol. (1634) 6 By honest, sober, debonnaire and gentle manners. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. I. ii. 23 Was heuer Prince so meeke and debonaire. 1585 EVELIN Mem. (1857) II. 216 He was a prince of many virtues, and many great imperfections: debonaire, 1585 EVELIN Mem. (1857) II. 216 He was a prince of many virtues, and many great imperfections: debonaire, 1585 EVELIN Mem. (1857) II. 216 He was a prince of many virtues, and many great imperfections: debonaire, 1585 EVELIN Mem. (1857) II. 216 He was a prince of many virtues, and many great imperfections: debonaire, 1585 EVELIN Mem. (1857) II. 216 He was a prince of many virtues and free a Deportment with the Women. 1788 Cowrex Table T. 236 The Frenchman, easy, debonair, and brisk. 1812 Mar. Eddeworth Virtue ii, In spite of his gay and debonair manner, he looked old. 1843 LYTTON Last of Barrons I. vi, She became so vivacious, so debonnair, so charming. 1847 DISRAELI Tamcred II. xvi, A carriage a degree too debonair for his years.

B. 5b. +1. [the adj. used absol.] Gracious being or person. Obs. c 1365 Chaucer A. B. C. 6 Help and releeue thou mihiti

Obs.

or person. Obs.
c 1365 CHAUCER A. B. C. 6 Help and releeue thou mihit debonayre. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 192 Trajan the worthy debonaire, By whom that Rome stood governed.
† 2. Graciousness of manner; = DEBONAIRTY.
1697 EVELYN Nimisim. ix. 305 A serious Majesty attemper'd with such strokes of Debonaire, as won Love and Reverence. 1248 RICHARDSON Clarissa Wks. 1883 IV. 185 Shall my vanity extend only to personals, such as the gracefulness of dress, my debonnaire, and my assurance.
Debonairly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a debonair manner; meekly, gently, graciously, affably, etc.; see the adj.

debonair manner; meekly, gently, graciously, affably, etc.; see the adj.

c1300 Cursor M. 23872 (Edin.) He bat can mar ban anoper, debonerlik [v.rr. de-bonerli, debonerly].. teche his brober. c1350 Will. Palerne 730 Mi hauteyn hert bi-houes me to chast, And bere me debonureli. c1386 Chaucer Metils. 98 Whan dame Prudence, ful debonerly and with gret pacience, hadde herd al that hir housbonde liked for to seye. c1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode I. ki. (1869) 37, I am .. thilke that debonairliche suffreth al pacientlich. 1483 Caxron Cato G viij b, Thou oughtest to bere and suffre debonaylye the wordes of thy wyf. 1597 Torta Alba Introd. (1880) p.xxvii, Hoping your Honour will.. debonairly accept of these trifles. 1633 Ford Love's Sacr. II. i, Your apparel sits about you most debonairly. 1788 H. WALFOLE Lett. Ctess Ossory II. 214 My hand, you see, Madam, has obeyed you very debonairly. 1849 C. Bronte Shirley viii, 'Good morning, Mr. Barraclough,' said Moore, debonairly.

Debonai rness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being debonair: see the adj.

1382 WYCLIF Pr. xliv. [xlv.] 5 For treuthe, and debonernesse, and rigtwisnesse. 1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. 548
That there should be all Kindness, Condescending, Benignity and Debonairness in them. 1753 Richardson Grandison (1810) VI. xxxi. 213 From whom can spirits, can cheerfulness, can debonairness be expected, if not from a good man? 1768 Sterne Sent. Yourn. (1778) II.

42 With all the gaiety and debonairness in the world.

† Debonairship. Obs. rare—1. [f. as prec. +-SHIP.] = next.

+-SHIP.] = next.

a 1240 Wohunge in Cott. Hom. 275 Penne bi deboneir-schipe mai make be eihwer luued.

t Debonairty, debonarity. Obs. Forms: 3-5 debonerte, -airte, 4 -eirete, 4-5 -airete, 5 -ertee, -ayrte(e, -airty, -arte, -arete, 6 debonnairetie, 6-7 debonaritie, 7 -airitie, -ty, -arety, -erity, -arity. [ME., a. OF. debonairete, -eretie (13th c.), f. debonaire: see -TY. Debonarity is a later accimilation to the tempo of circularity at a

(13th c.), f. debonaire: see -TY. Debonarity, etc.]
Debonair character or disposition; mildness, gentleness, meekness; graciousness, kindness; courtesy, affability.

a zzaz Ancr. R. 390 puruh his debonerté, luue hesde ouerkumen hine. a zzao Wohunge in Cost. Hom. 260 Debonaire of herte. c z386 Chaucer Pars. T. 7 466 This Ire is with deboneirete and it is wrob withoute bitternes. c 1430 Pligr. Lyf Manhode III. Iiii. (1869) 163 This cometh. of youre debonayrtee. 1491 CARTON Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) II. 200 a/2 Pacyence, humylyte, debonarete, & wyllefull obedyence. 1600 HOLLAND Lity XL. xlvi. 1089 The conerity. a 1679 Barrwick Litany II. 3 A Prince of surpassing debonerity. a 1679 Barrwick Litany II. 3 A Prince of surpassing debonerity expressed therein. 1688 Br. S. Parker Eng. Reasons Abrogating Test 2 He quickly repents him of that Debonarity.

+ Debonarious, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. Debonair

† Debona rious, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. Debonaire after words in -arious, f. L. -arius, f. -aire.] =

DEBONAIR; cf. next.

c 145 Digby Myst. (1882) 111. 447 Your debonarius obedyauns ravyssyt me to trankquelyte!

+ Debonary, a. Obs. [f. DEBONAIR after words in -ARY, an alteration of F. -aire, e.g. ordinaire,

in -ARY, an alteration of F. -aire, e.g. ordinaire, ordinary.] = DEBONAIR.

1408 HOCLEVE Letter of Cupid 347 They [women] ben. ful of humylite, Shamefaste, debonarie and amyable. c 1430 LYOG. Bochas (1558) 11. v. 8 To her declaring with reasons debonary [rime tary]. 1530 Tinker of Turvey 46 Of a comely visage, courteous, gentle and debonary.

Debord, v. ? Obs. Also 7 deboard, Sc. deboird. [a. F. débord-er, in 15-16th c. desborder, f. des:-L. dis- (DE-I. 6) + bord border.]

1. intr. Of a body of water: To pass beyond its borders or banks, to overflow.

borders or banks, to overflow.

1632 Lithgow Trav. vii. 316 As the Water groweth in the River, and so from it debording. 1bid. 317 Violent streames do ever deface, transplant, and destroy all that they debord upon. 1635 Person Varieties 1. 24 Such as aske, why the Sea doth never debord. 1859 R. F. Burron in Jrnd. Geog. Soc. XXIX. 104 A wide expanse. over which the stream when in flood debords to a distance of two miles.

† 2. fig. To go out of bounds, deviate; to go beyond bounds, are to excess the

+2. fig. To go out of bounds, deviate; to go beyond bounds, go to excess. Obs.

1. 1500 Z. Boyd Zink's Flowers (1855) 77 That hence I from my duety not debord.

1. 1650 DURHAM Ten Commandm. (1675) 365 Unil. It is a wonder that men should take pleasure to deboard in their cloating. 1671 True Nonconf. 401 Debording from common methods.

1. 1670 Nonconf. 401 Debording from common methods.

1. 1670 Nonconf. 401 Debording from common methods.

1. 1670 Nonconf. 401 Debording vibl. sb. = next.

1. 1672 Person Varieties 11. 66 Great debording of waters.

1. 1672 Person Varieties 11. 66 Great debording of waters.

1. 1672 Urquhart Jewel Wks. (1834) 225 Too great proness to such like debordings and youthful emancipations.

1. 1672 Person Varieties 11. 66 Great debordings of waters.

+ Debordment. Obs. [a. F. débordement, f. déborder: see prec. and -MENT.] Going beyond bounds, excess

bounds, excess.

1603 Florio Montaigne III. ix. (1632) 540 Against the ignorance and debordement of Magistrates. 1646 H. Lawrence Comm. Angells 88 The debordments and excesses of no beasts are so great as those of mankind. 1649 GAUDEN Tears of Church 214 To cleanse it of all those debordments and debasements faln upon Christian Religion.

Debosh, -bosche, obs. or arch. f. Debauch.

**Debo'shed**, ppl. a. Also 7 debosht. An early variant of DEBAUCHED, representing the pronunciation of F. debauche; connected with the main form by debaushed, debausht. Obs. in Eng. before the middle of 17th c.; retained longer in Scotch; revived by Scott, and now frequent in literary English, with somewhat vaguer sense than deb**a**uched.

debauched.

1599 JAMES I Bagill. Ampor (1603) 110 Ouer superfluous 1599 JAMES I Bagill. Ampor (1603) 110 Ouer superfluous od disorder'd, so debosh'd, and bold. 1644 Herwood Gunait. II. 16 One Herostratus, a wicked and debosh fellow. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 358 Ignorant and debosh ministers are tolerated. 1846 Scott Woodst. iii, Swash-bucklers, deboshed revellers, bloody brawlers. 1859 Kingsley Plays & Purit. Misc. II. 109 An utterly deboshed, insincere, decrepit, and decaying age. 1867 Lowell Biglow P. Ser. II. 55 Many deboshed younger brothers of good families may have sought refuge in Virginia.

Deboshed. -erv. -ment. obs. ff. Debauchers.

Deboshee, -ery, -ment, obs. ff. Debauchee, etc. Debost(e: see Deboist.

**Debouch** (d!bū·ʃ, debu·ʃ), v. Also debouche. [mod. a. F. debouche-r, in 17th c. desboucher, OF. desbouchier (13th c.), f. de':-des., L. dis- (see Dr. f. 6) + bouche mouth. Cf. It. sboccare 'to mouth or fall into the sea as a river' (Florio).]

1. Milit. (intr.) To issue from a narrow or consect place are defle one wood into open country.

fined place, as a defile or a wood, into open country; hence gen. to issue or emerge from a narrower into

hence gen. to issue or emerge from a narrower into a wider place or space.

[1665 Evelyn Mem. (1857) III. 161 We have hardly any words that do so fully express the French..emni, bisarre, dlbouche... Let us therefore... make as many of these do homage as are like to prove good citizens.] 1760 Lond. Mag. XXIX. 177 We saw the column of infantry debouching into Minden plain. 1818 Examiner 24 Aug. 531/2 These two companies gave the... cavalry time to debouche. 1813 Ibid. 7 June 355/2 General Bertrand... appearing to intend debouching from Jaselitz upon the enemy's right. 1840 Barham Ingol. Leg. Leech of Folkestow (1877) 370 The travellers debouched on the open plain on Aldington Frith. fig. 1830 Times 4 Oct., Mr. Labouchere debouches upon the cabinet.

2. transf. Of a ravine, river, etc.: To issue as at a mouth or outlet into a wider place or space.

1834 Medwin Angler in Walts 1. 168 This little stream that debouches from the lake. 1850 B.Taylor Eldorado xxii. (1862) 236 The ravine finally debouched upon the river at the Middle Bar. 1878 H. M. Stanley Dark Cont. 1. viii. 167 Nakidino Creek, into which an important stream debouches.

3. trans. (causal). To lead forth into open ground; to provide an outlet for.

3. Irans. (causal). To lead forth into open ground; to provide an outlet for.

1745 Duncan Forbes in Ellis Orig. Lett. n. IV. 355 No more than a hundred and fifty or a hundred and sixty of the Mackenzies have been debouched. 1844 W. H. Maxwell. Sports & Adv. Scotl. xxiii. (1855) 190 Huge outlets which debouche the waters.

Debourch, sb. rare. Also debouche. [f. prec.

1813 Examiner 7 June 354/2 Fortified rising points, which defended the debouches from the Spree. *Ibid.* 3 May 274/2 The debouch from the Hartz. 1823 Southey Hist. Penins. War 1. 696 The debouches of Villarcayo, Orduña, and

|| Débouché (debuse). [Fr.: f. déboucher (see

1. Milit. An opening where troops debouch or 1. Milit. An opening where troops debouch or may debouch; gen. a place of exit, outlet, opening 1760 Lond. Mag. XXIX. 171 The generals will take particular notice of the nine Debouches, by which the army may advance to form in the plain of Minden. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. Depb. (1838) X. 545 Desirable to obtain possession of the debouches of the mountains to obtain possession of the debouches of the mountains to wards Vera. 1853 J. W. Croker Ess. Fr. Rev. iv. 202 (Stanf.) One gate, as an additional debouche for the crowd.

2. fg. An opening, outlet, or market for goods. 1846 Worchster cites Rawson.

Debourchment. Also debouchement. [a. F. debouchement, f. deboucher (see Debouch v.) + -Ment.]

-MRNT.]

1. Milit. The action or fact of debouching.

1807 J. F. Cooper Prairie II. iii. 44 To unravel the mystery of so sudden a debouchement from the cover.

1871 Daily News 19 Sept., The debouchment of Stephenson's brigade through the railway arch.

2. The mouth or outlet of a river, a pass, etc.

1829 Burron Centr. Afr. in Frnl. Geog. Soc. XXIX. 42

The coast. presents but three debouchments that deserve the name of rivers.

The coast. presents but three debouchments that deserve the name of rivers.

Debouchure (debuʃūr). [In form, French, f. deboucher to DEBOUCH + -URE; but this sense is not Fr.] = DEBOUCHMENT 2, EMBOUCHURE I. 1844 KINGLAKE Eethen xii. (1878) 168 Towards the debouchure of the river. 1890 Spectator II Jan. 41 Thence two railways would connect her with Zanzibar and the debouchure of the Zambesi.

Debourse, var. of DEBURSE.

† Debourse, var. of DEBURSE.

† Debourse, v. Obs. [a. F. debouter, in OF. dehoter (10th c.), f. de. (DE- I. 2) + bouter, OF. boter to push.] trans. To thrust out, expel, oust.

1519 Time's Storehouse 208 (L.) Not able enough to dehout them out of their possessions. 1644 HUME Hist.

110. Douglas 264 (Jam.) His fraud was detected..and he debouted, and put from that authority.

† Debourtement. Obs. [a. OF. debotement, deboutement, f. debouter: see prec. and -MENT.] A thrusting forth, expulsion.

thrusting forth, expulsion.

1481 CAXTON Myrr. 11. XXVIII. 121 Deboutemens and brekyng out of wyndes that mete aboue the clowdes.

+ Debowel, v. Obs. [De- II. 2.] = DISBOWEL, disembowel.

disembowel.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce xx. 285 He debowalit wes clenly, And bawlmyt syne full rychly. 1513 DOUGLAS Eneis IV. II.

25 The beistis costis, as thai debowalit wer. a 1547 SURREY Eneid IV. 80 With giftes that day, and beastes debowled.

Deboyse, deboyst, var. DEBOISE Obs.

† Debraid, v. Obs. rare. In 4-5 debreyd.

[f. De- I. I + BRAID v.! 3 to snatch.] To snatch down (rendering L. decerpere).

1388 [see Debrard, v. Obs. rare. [ad. F. desbranchir (Palser. & Coter.). or desbraucher (15-16th c.

ir (Palsgr. & Cotgr.), or destrancher (15-16th c. Godef.), f. de., des- (DE-I. 6) + branche branch.] trans. To deprive of branches, to lop. Hence Debranching vbl. sb.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 538 After such pruning and debranching.

+ Debrea'k, v. Obs. rare. [f. DE- I. I + BREAK .] trans. To break down (transl. L. decerpere). 1382 Wycuf Mark i. 26 The onclene goost debrekynge w.r. to-braydynge, 1383 debreidynge, to-breidinge] hym, nd cryinge with grete vois.

and cryinge with grete vois.

|| **Debris, débris** (debrī, dē brī, de brī). [F. débris, vbl. sb. from obs. débriser (Cotgr.), OF. debrisier: see next.] The remains of anything broken down or destroyed; ruins, wreck: a. orig. (in Eng.) fig.; b. in Geol. applied to any accumulation of loose material arising from the waste of rocks; also to drifted accumulation of vegetable or animal matter (Page); thence, c. any similar rub

**Debruise** (d'brū'z), v. Forms: 3-8 debruse, 4 debruse, 7- debruise. [a. ONF. debruisier, debrusier = OF. debrisier, to break down or in pieces, crush, f. de- (DE- I. 1) + brisier to BREAK.] +1. trans. To break down, break in pieces, crush,

+1. trans. To break down, break in pieces, crush, smash. Obs.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 208 Hii..stenede hym wyb stones As me stenede Seynt Steuene, and debrusede ys bones. a 1300 Fragm. Pop. Sc. (Wright) 178 Tho oure Louerd. debrusede helle 3ates. 1383 WyCLIF Ezek. xxxiv. 27 Whan I shal debrise the chaynes of her 30c. 1618 M. DALTON Countrey Justice 195 Though it were lawfull to make the trenches, and to debruse the Nusans [a Weare on the Trent].

† b. intr. To be dashed to pieces. Obs.
1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 288 pe flor to brac vnder hem.. And hii velle and debrusede somme anon to debe. Ibid. 537 He hupte & debrusede, & deide in an stounde.

28. Her. (trans.) To cross (a charge, esp. an animal) with an ordinary so as partially to hide it,

2. Her. (trans.) To cross (a charge, esp. an animal) with an ordinary so as partially to hide it, and as it were press it down; usually in pa. pple. Debruised; also said of a serpent so bent or 'folded' that its head or tail is partly covered by its body. Counter-debruised: see quot. 1830.

1872 BOSSEWELL Armorie II. 114 His fielde is de Argent, a Lyon salient Gules, debrused with a Barre de Azure. 1661 MORGAN Sph. Gentry II. i 10 Composed of the two bodies of trees laid crosse each other: but then one must Debruse and bear down the other. 1830 ROBSON Brit. Herald III. Gloss, Counter-debruised, when either the head or tail of a serpent in the bowing or embowing, is turned under, in a contrary direction the one to the other. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Engl. I. 252 He.. exhibited on his escutcheon the lions of England and the lilies of France without the baton sinister under which, according to the law of heraldry, they were debruised in token of his illegitimate birth.

10 De-Drutalize: see DE-II. 1.

law of heraldry, they were debrused in token of his singlifinate birth. De-brutalize: see DE- II. 1.

Debt (det), sb. Forms: 3-4 dete, 3-6 dette, 4-6 dett, det, deytt(e, 5-7 debte, 7- debt. [ME. det, dette, a. OF. dete, dette:—pop. L. \*debita for L. debitum (pa. pple. of deber to owe), lit. (that which is) owed or due, money owed, debt. Often made masc. in OF. after debitum, and from 13th to 16th c. sometimes artificially spelt debte, after to 16th c. sometimes artificially spelt debte, after which debt has become the English spelling since the 16th c.]

1. That which is owed or due; anything (as

money, goods, or service) which one person is under obligation to pay or render to another: a.

under obligation to pay or render to another: a. a sum of money or a material thing.

a 1300 Chrsor M. 7642 Dauid.. wightli wan o bam his dete [n.rr. dette, dett]. c 1380 WycLif Sel. Wks. III. 293 3if a trewe man teche bis pore man to paie his dettis. 14.. Merchant & Son in Halliw. Nuga Poet. 28 Then Wyllyam payde hys fadur dettys. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer Offices 20 To declare his debtes, what he oweth. 1559 Mirr. Mag., Dk. Glocater xiii, To paye large vsury besides the due det. 1506 Shaks. Tam. Shr. IV. iv. 24 Hauing com to Padua Io gather in some debts. 1707 Blackstone Comm. II. 464 A debt of record is a sum of money, which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record. 1845 Stephen Laws Eng. II. 144 Whenever a man is subject to a legal liability to pay a sum of money to another, he is said to owe him a debt to that amount.

b. a thing immaterial.

another, he is said to owe him a debt to that amount.

b. a thing immaterial.
c13.. Curser M. 27808 (Cotton Galba) Rightwis es he, to gif ilk man his det. c1386 CHAUCER Wife's Prol. 130 Why sholde men elles in hir bookes sette That a man shal yelde to his wyf hire dette. c1400 Destr. Troy 534 This curtysy he claymes as for clere det. 1754 RICHARDSON Grandison II. XXXV. 343 Look upon what is done for you. as your debt to. Providence. 1832 Tennyson Miller's Dan. 217 Love the gift is love the debt.
† c. That which one is bound or ought to do; (one's) duty. Sc. Obs.
c1450 HOLLAND Howlat 135 The trewe Turtour has. Done dewie his det. c1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 546 It is my dett to do all that I can To fend our kynrik out off dangeryng.

1513 Douglas Aneis 1x. iii. 184 So douchtely we schaype to do our det. 1573 Sat. Poems Reform. xxxix. 319, I haue lang forget, Quhairfor indeid I haue not done my det.

2. A liability or obligation to pay or render

something; the condition of being under such obli-

something; the condition of being under such obligation.

2 1300 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 250/345 He with-sok be gives

[= Jew's] dette and was idon to ane obe. c 1335 Metr.

Hom. 18 And he. forgaf thaim thair dette bathe. 1388

WCLLF Rom. iv. 4 And to hym that worchith mede is not arettid bi grace, but bi dette. 1513 More in Grafton Chron.

II. 771 Neither king nor Pope can geve any place suche a privilege that it shall discharge a man of his debtes beyng able to pay. c 1532 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 1064, I have herd say that promysse is dette. 1611 Bible Transl.

Pref. 5 He hath for euer bound the Church vnto him, in a debt of speciall remembrance and thankefulnesse. a 1699 LADY HALKETT Autobiog. (1875) 65, I was free of that Dept. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India III. 513 Debts contracted. as far back as 1796. 1883 S. C. HALL Retrospect II. 502 He considered he thus contracted a debt to the country.

b. In debt: under obligation to pay something;

he considered he thus contracted a debt to the country.

b. In debt: under obligation to pay something; owing something, esp. money. (See also c.) In any one's debt: under obligation to pay or render something to him; indebted to him. So out of something to him; indebted to him. So out of debt, out of any one's debt; to fall or run into (or in debt; out of debt out of danger: see DANGER, and

debt; out of debt out of danger: see DANGER, and cf. quot. 1551.

c 1314 Gny Warw. (A.) 462 'Pat dint', he seyd, 'was iue sett. Wele schal y com out of hi dett.' c 1386 Chaucer Prol. 280 Ther wiste no man that he [the Marchaunt] was in dette. 1393 Lange. P. Pl. C. xxIII. to Ne neuere shal falle in dette. 1498 Paston Lett. No. 824 III. 237 For he seythe ye be xx'us in hys dette. 1353 More in Grafton Chron. II. 770 Now unthriftes riott and runne in debt. 1531 Robinson tr. Moré's Utop. II. (Arb.) 104 Men, in whose debte and daunger they be not. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 434 Out of the debt of other men, and well able to pay. 1565 Sir E. Hoby Chrry.combe 215, I see you meane not to die in Iabals debt for an Epigram. a 1644 Br. M. Shith Serm. (1632) 5 Being ouer head and eares in debt. 1745 De Foe's Eng. Tradesman vi. (1841) I. 39 They are under no necessity of running deep into debt. 1763 Gentl. Mag. July 331 The black traders are often in debt to the chiefs. 1813 Mar. Eddeworth Absentee xiv, Lord Clonbrony, for the first time since he left Ireland, found himself out of debt, and out of danger. 1845 DISRAELI Sybil (1863) 155 To run in debt to the shopkeepers.

† C. Obligation to do something; duty. In debt: under obligation, in duty bound. Of or with debt: as a matter of debt, as is due or right; as in detat heard of the contraction.

debt: under obligation, in duty bound. Of or with debt: as a matter of debt, as is due or right; as in duty bound. Obs. (Cf. 1 c.)
c 1300 Cursor M. 23888 (Edin.) A besand he me taht to sette pat ik him ah to yeld wit dette. c 1330 R. Brunns Chron. (1810) 261 We ere in dette, at nede to help be kyng. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 52 And as it were of pure dette They yive her goodes to the king. c 1435 Wyntoun Chron. III. Prol. 23 Oure Eldrys we sulde folowe of det. a 1400 Relig. Picces fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 2 Prelates and persons. Pat ere haldene by dett for to lere hame. 1488 Caxton Chast. Goddes Chyld. 10, I. cannot thanke the as I ought of dette. 1333 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) I. 33 This stall stone. Quhair it wes brocht in ony land or erd. Of verrie det the Scottis thair suld ring.

3. fg. Used in Biblical language as the type of an offence requiring explation, a sin.

8. fig. Used in Biblical language as the type of an offence requiring expiation, a sin.

a isag Ancy. R. 126 We sigged forgif us ure dettes, al so ase we uorsqued to ure detturs. a 1400 Prymer (1891) 20
Forgiue us oure dettes: as we forgeue to oure dettoures, 1506 Fisher Wis. (1896) 242 Whiche be our dettes? Truly our synnes. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Matt. vi. 12 And forgeue vs our debtes [Wyclif dettis, Cranm., Rhemish dettes, 1611 debts] euen as we forgiue our debters. 1858 Trench Parables xvi, God is the creditor, men the debtors, and sins the debt.

4. Phrases. a. Debt of honour: a debt that cannot be legally enforced, but depends for its validity on the honour of the debtor; usually applied to

on the honour of the debtor; usually applied to debts incurred by gambling.

1646 Evance Noble Ord. 37 He is become a voluntary debitor. in a debt of honour. 1732 Berkeley Alciphr. I. 98 He. is obliged to pay debts of Honour, that is, all such as are contracted by Play. 1839 CATH. SINCLAIR Holiday House xiii. 265 Pay your debt of honour, Master Harry!

D. Debt of (or to) nature: the necessity of dying, death; to pay the debt of (or one's debt to) nature: to die. [Lat. debitum nature.]

[c 1315 SNOREHAM 2 And his deythes dette 3elde. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce XIX. 209 Hym worthit neyd to pay the det That no man for till pay may let.] 1494 FABVAN Chrom. II. xli. 28 Fynally he payde the dette of nature. 1590 MARLOWE Edw. 11, Wiss. (ed. Rtldg.) 212/1 Pay nature's debt with cheerful countenance. 1525 QUARLES Embl. II. xiii, The slender debt to nature's quickly paid. 1774 A HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind. II. lii. 265 He had paid his great Debt to Nature, without taking Notice of the small one due to me. 1812 Examiner 23 Nov. 747/1 One of them has.. paid the debt of nature.

C. Action of debt: an action at law for recover-

c. Action of debt: an action at law for recover-

ing a debt.

1552 in Vicary's Anat. (1888) App. iii. 152 The governours

. to have an accion of dett[e] for the same. 1603 OWEN

Pembrokeshire (1891) 192 A plaintiffe in an action of debte.
1800 ADDISON Amer. Law. Rep. 111 The ground of an
action of debt is the consideration or equivalent given by
the debtee to the debtor.

† d. Bill of debt: a promissory note, I.O.U., or

other acknowledgement of indebtedness, in some countries used, like a bill of exchange, as a negotiable document. Obs.

1330 Palsor. 198/1 Byll of dette, cedule.

1622 Malvies

Anc. Law-Merch. 96 The most visuall buying and selling of

commodities beyond the Scas, in the course of Trafficke, is for Bills of Debt, or Obligations, called Billes Obligatorie, which one Merchant giueth vnto another, for commodities bought or sold, which is altogether vsed by the Merchants Aduenturors at Amsterdam, Middleborough, Hamborough, and other places. 1690 CHILD Disc. Trade (ed. 4) 16 If. a law for transferring bills of debt should pass, we should not miss the Dutch money. 1bid. 139 In other Kingdoms and Countries abroad... transference of Bills of Debt is in use.

e. National Debt: a debt owing by a sovereign state to private individuals who have advanced money to it for the public needs: esp. that main

money to it for the public needs; esp. that main part of the public debt, which has been converted into a fund or stock of which the government no longer seeks to pay off the principal, but to provide the annual interest; hence called funded debt, as opposed to the floating debt, which includes the ever-varying amounts due by the government and repayable on demand or by a certain time.

repayable on demand or by a certain time.

163 Chidley's Arrears, and other Public Debis. 1721 A.

164 National Debts and Funds. 1752 Home Ers. Public Credit (1875) I. 364 National debts cause a mighty confluence of people and riches to the capital. 1812 G. Chalmers Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit. (New ed.) 210 The most efficient measure... was to fund... the floating debts, of the victualling, and of the ordnance departments. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVI. 100 The contracting of the National Debt cannot be said to have been begun before the Revolution of 1688. 1860 Knight Pop. Hist. Eng. VI. iii. 40 There was a floating debt of about ten millions. 1878 Edith Thompson Hist. Eng. xxxix. 275 The South Sea Company...for the purpose of reducing the National Debt, engaged... to buy up certain annuities. 1889 Whitaker's Alman. 493 The French National Debt is the largest in the world. Public debt, funded £957,000,000; Public debt, floating, annuities, etc., capitalized £728,372,372.

1. Small debt: a debt of limited amount, for which summary jurisdiction is provided, in Eng-

which summary jurisdiction is provided, in England in the County Court, in Scotland in the Small

land in the County Court, in Scotland in the Small Debt Court held by the sheriff. Also attrib. (In Scotland the limit of these debts was in 1788 £5, in 1837 £8 6s. 8d., and in 1853 £12.)

1803.4 Act 1 Yas. 1, c. 14 (title), An Acte for Recouerie of Small Debtes. 1795 Act 35 Geo. III, c. 23 (title) An Act for the more easy and expeditious Recovery of Small Debts. 1867 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scat. 762 The Statute 39 and 40 Geo. III, c. 46, commonly called the Small-Debt Act. 1bid. 764 The sheriff's exclusive jurisdiction in small debts was introduced by 6 Geo. IV, c. 24. 1bid. 766 The sheriffs must, in addition to their ordinary small-debt courts, hold circuit courts for the purposes of this act. 1bid. 767 By the act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 80, 1853, the small-debt jurisdiction of sheriffs is extended to causes not exceeding £12. 5. attrib. and Comb.

courts, hold circuit courts for the purposes of this act. Ibid. 767 By the act 16 and 17 Vict. C. 80, 1833, the small-debt jurisdiction of sheriffs is extended to causes not exceeding £12.

5. attrib. and Comb.

168a SCARLETT Exchanges 236 In mixed or Debt Exchanges the Drawer receives no Monyes, but is Debtor, and gives Bills to his Creditor. for payment of his Debt. 1866 COBBETT Rur. Rides (1885) II. 255 Large part of the rents must go to the Debt-Dealers, or Loan-makers. 1883 19th Cent. May 884 Punishment of debt-frauds as crimes.

† Debt, ppl. a. Obs. Forms: 4-5 dett(e, 6-debt. [ad. L. debit-sus owed (cf. Debit a.), conformed to debt sb.] Owed, due, owing.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter lxxviii. 5 3eldand til be[e] dett [2.7. duwe] honur. c1440 Hyllon Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) 1. xl, That it is nedeful to the & dette for to traueyle soo. a 1353 Ridley Wks. (1843) 305 Promises so openly made, and so duly debt. 1376 J. Knewstus Confut. (1579) Oyia, That which is det and due on their behalfe. 1608 Shaks. Ham. III. ii. 203 To pay our selues, what to ourselues is debt.

† Debtable, a. Obs. rare - [f. Debt + ABLE.] Under pecuniary obligation, chargeable. 1356 Plumpton Corr. 217 That your mastership shold be debtable to the King for the lordship of Plompton.

† Debt-bind, v. Obs. nonce-wd. trans. To bind by obligation, render indebted.
a 1608 SACKVILE Dk. Buckingham xliii. (D.), Banish'd by them whom he did thus debt-bind.
De bt-book. An account-book in which debts are recorded. Often fig.
a 1600 to a reckoning, as if we had him in our debt-books. 1617 HIERON Wks. 18. 96 Forgiuenesse of sins is (as it were) the wining out of a score, or the crossing of a debt-booke. 1480 De bt-booke. The crossing of a debt-booke. 1545 De Foe's Eng. Tradesman xxxii. (1841) II. 34 The proper method for a debt-book for a small tradesman.

† De'bt-bound. ppl. a. Obs. Also-bounden.

L Under obligation, bound by duty, obliged.

Obediens dettit til our natural fatheris. 1599-16.. Massinger, etc. Old Law 1. i, In my debted duty.

2. Of persons: Under obligation; indebted.

2. Lass Wyntoun Crom. 1x. xxvii. 267 In sic affynite Ilkane dettit wes til uthire. 1236 Bellenden Crom. Scot. (1821)

I. 16 We ar dettit to you as faderis to thair childrin. 1590

SHAKS. Com. Err. 1v. i. 31 Three odde Duckets more Then I stand debted to this Gentleman.

SHARS. Com. Err. IV. i. 31 Three odde Duckets more Then I stand debted to this Gentleman.

Debtee (de:tP'). [f. DEBT-OB + -EE.] One to whom a debt is due: a creditor.

1531 Dial. on Laws Eng. 1. xxix. (1638) 51 To appoint the libertie and the judgement of Conscience. 10 the debtee then to the debtor. a 1646 Bacon Max. 4 Uses Com. Law ix. (1636) 39 Where the debtor makes the debtee his executor. 1800 Addison Amer. Law Rep. 111 The consideration or equivalent given by the debtee to the debtor.

+ De'btful, a. Obs. Chiefly Sc. Also 5 detteful, 5-7 detful, 1. [f. DEBT sb. + -FUL.]

1. Owed, bounden, due; dutiful.

c 1435 WYNTOUN Cron. VII. viii. 32 The Kyng of Frawns Hys Lord be deful Alegeawns. a 1440 Found. St. Bartholomew's (E.E.T.S.) 54 Sum penyes, the whiche of a vowe were dettefull to the Chirche of seynt Barthylmewe. 1556 Lauder Tractate 176 And do 30w homage and reuerence. With all detfull Obedience. 1621 Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot. Pref., The obligation, whereby they are bound for debtfull obedience.

2 Indebted 2. Indebted.

2. Indebted.

1649 Lp. Foord in M. P. Brown Suppl. Dec. I. 434 That

Patrick Keir..was debtful to him in greater sums.

Hence † De btfully adv. Sc., duly, dutifully.

c 1435 Wyntoun Cron. vni. viii. 704 Thare charge thai dyd
nocht detfully. 1478 Sc. Acts Jas. III (1814) 123 (Jam.)

That oure souuerain lord..sal..execut detfully the panys of
proscripcioun & tresoun aganis the saidis personis.

Debtless (detles), a. [See -LESS.] Free from,
or clear of debt

Debtless (detles), a. [See -LESS.] Free from, or clear of, debt.

c 1386 CHAUCER Prol. 582 To make him lyve by his propre good, In honour detteles, but if he were wood. 1570 E. Robson in Durham Depositions (Surtees) 228 He is worth £30, debtless, of his own goods. 1500 Swinburne Testaments 103 Legacies to be paid out of the cleere debtlesse goods. 1766 G. Canning Anti-Lucretius III. 184 Debtless to power, but Fortune's and it's own. 1848 Tait's Mag. 276 America, free and debtless, was there before their eyes.

Debtor (deta). Forms: a. 3 dettor, 3-5 det(t)ur, 4-6 det(t)our, -or, 5 dettere, 6-7 debter; \$\beta\$. 6-7 debter, 7-our, 6-or. See also IDEBITOR. [ME. det(t)ur, -our, a. OF. det(t)or, -ur, -our (later detteur, debteur): -L. debitor-em, acc. of debitor (whence OF. det(t)re). In later OF. often artificially spelt with \$\beta\$, after L.; in Eng. the \$\begin{align\*}bw as inserted between 1560 and 1668, being first prevalent in legal documents, where it was first prevalent in legal documents, where it was probably assisted by the parallel form Debitor. (The Bible of 1611 has detter, debter, each thrice: debtor twice, debtour once.)]

1. One who owes or is indebted to another: a.

One who owes money to one or more persons: cor-

1. One who owes or is indebted to another: a. One who owes money to one or more persons: correlative to creditor.

c1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 465/117 An vsurer... bat hadde dettores tweyne. 1387 Trevisa Higden III. 189 (Mātz), pe dettoures myste noust pay here money at here day. 1464 Mann. 4 Housek. Exp. 102 Thomas Hoo is become detor to my sayd mastyre. 1232 Coverdale 2 Kings iv. 1 Now commeth the man that he was detter vnto. 1268 Grafton Chron. II. 360 The Admyrall became debter to them all... Suche summes of money as he was become debtor for. 1512 BIBLE Luke xvi. 5 So he called every one of his lords detters vnto him [so all 16th c. rv.; Woclin dettours]. 1644 MILTON Arcop. (Arb.) 59 Dettors and delinquents may walk abroad without a keeper. 1745 De Foe's Eng. Tradesman v. (1841) I. 34 Acts of grace for the relief of insolvent debtors. 1865 Dickens Mul. Fr. III. 1, Pubsey & Co., are so strict with their debtors. 1875 Mann Hist. Inst. ix. 257 Execution against the person of a judgment debtor. b. One who owes an obligation or duty.

a 1233 Ancr. R. 126 Louerd, we sigged forzit us ure dettes, also ase we uorziueð to ure detturs. 1383 Wyclif Malt. vi. 12 Forgeue to vs oure dettes as we forgeue to oure dettours [1388 -ouris, Coverdo, Cranner, Rhem., detters, Geneva, 1611, debters]. — Rom. i. 14 To Grekis and barbaryns... to wyse men and vnwyse men, I am dettour. a 1333 More De gual. Nonis. Wks. 91 To whom we be al dettours of death. 1593 Shaks. Lucr. 1155 When life is sham'd, and death Reproches detter. c 4684 Howell. Lett. (1720) 10 Of joy ungrudg'd may each Day be a Debter terest of my promised discourse. a 1677 Barrow Wks. (1716) II. 140 He being . master of all things and debtour to none. 1847 Tennyson Princ. II. 334 Debtors for our lives to you. C. Poor debtor (U. S.): One who, being imprisoned in a civil action for debt, is, under the laws of several States, entitled to be discharged after a short period, on proof of poverty, etc. 1831 W. L. Garrison in Liberator I. 28 The Poor Debtor.

laws of several States, entitled to be discharged after a short period, on proof of poverty, etc. 1831 W. L. Garrison in Liberator I. 28 The Poor Debtor. 2. Book-keeping. Debtor (or Dr.) being written at the top of the left-hand or debit side of an account is hence applied to this side of an account, or to what is entered there.

[1543-1660: see Debtor.] 1714 (title), The Gentleman Accomptant or an Essay to Unfold the Mystery of Accompts, by Way of Debtor and Creditor. 1745 [see Creditor 2.]. 1836 Penny Cycl. V. 164/1 Exacting. equilibrium between debtor and creditor in each entry.

altrib. [1588: see Debtor.] 1712 Addison Spect. No. 549 Ft When I look upon the Debtor-side, I find such innumerable Articles, that I want Arithmetick to cast them up. 1836 Penny Cycl. V. 164/1 All the debtor accounts on one side, compared with... the creditor accounts on the other.

1866 C. W. Hoskyns Occas. Ess. 133 Every human right, however absolute and accredited, has its corresponding debtor-page of duty and obligation.

3. attrib. and Comb., as debtor law, country; debtor side, etc. (see 2); debtor-like adj.

1669 Dryden Tyran. Love v. i, Debtor-like, I dare not meet your eyes. 1810 Minchin (title, A Treatise on the Defects of the Debtor and Creditor Laws. 1881 H. H. Gibbs Double Stand. 68 The debtor country..will pay its debts in Silver.

Hence Debtorship.

debts in Suver.

Hence **De btorship.**1798 H. T. Colebrooke tr. Digest Hindu Law (1801) 1. 7

The debtorship of others than women, or the like. 1859
G. MERKDITH R. Feverel I. ix. 173 Without incurring further

The debtorship of others than women, or the like. 1849 G. Merrith R. Feverel I. ix. 173 Without incurring further debtorship.

† Debu'ccinate, v. Obs. - o [f. L. debuccināre to trumpet forth (Tertull.), prop. debūcināre, f. de(De. I. 3) + būcināre to trumpet.] 'To report abroad' (Cockeram 1623).

† Debu'lliate, v. Obs. - o [Improperly f. de(De. I. 1) + L. bullīre to boil. Cf. F. debouillir.] 'To bubble or seeth over' (Blount 1656).

† Debu'lliaton. Obs. [n. of action f. L. \*debullīre: see prec.] A bubbling or boiling over. 1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1730-6—(folio). Whence in Johnson, Ash and mod. Dics.

† Debu'rse, v. Obs. Sc. Also 6 deburs, -burce, 7 debourse. [a. F. debourser, in Of. desbourser, f. des: -L. dis- (see De. I. 6) + bourse:-late pop. L. bursa purse.] To pay out, Disburse.

1529 W. Fannkeleyn in Fiddes Woley 11. 1726) 167 Your grace shuld not deburce owt of your coffers very mychemonye. 1561 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 286 Suche. somes as they shall deburse. c 1610 Sir J. Mellyll. Mem. 318. 1705 Kirk-Session Rec. in Sc. Leader 22 June 1888 Debursed upon thatching the schoolhouse 611 35. 4d. Hence Debu'rsing volt. 5b. = next.

1539 Sc. Acts Fas. VI (1814) 179 (Jam.) Necessar debursings in thair hienes. maist honorabill effairis.

† Debu'rsing volt. 5b. = next.

1637 So Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 153 Provyding alwayes his debursements exceed not 400 merks. 1689 R. Sinclain Leisure Howr (1883) 205/1 Accompt of debursements for my son Jhon.

Debussoope (de'bōsko\*p). [f. the name of the inventor M. Debus + -scope, after kaleidoscope.]

my son Jhon. **Debusscope** (de bøskøp). [f. the name of the inventor M. Debus + -scope, after kaleidoscope.]

An optical contrivance consisting of two mirrors placed at an angle of 72°, so as to give four reflections of an object or figure placed between them and form composite figures for purposes of decorative

design, etc.

186a Timbs Vear-Bk. of Facts 144 M. Debus has invented this new form of kaleidoscope. The debusscope may be made of any size. c 1865 J. WYLDR in Circ. Sc. I. 43/1 In the Debusscope, any object placed between the mirrors is multiplied, so as to present a fourfold appearance.

|| **Début** (debii). [F. vbl. sb., f. débuter to make the first stroke in billiards, etc., lead off: see Littré and Hatzfeld.] Entry into society; first appearance

and Hatzfeld.] Entry into society; first appearance in public of an actor, actress, or other performer.

1731 Chester. Lett. cexxxviii. (1792) III. 88, I find that your début at Paris has been a good one. 1866 Brow Occas. Prol. 15 To-night you throng to witness the début Of embryo actors, to the Drama new. 1837 LD. Beaconsfield in Corr. w. Sister (1886) 78, I state at once that my début [in House of Comm.] was a failure.

So Début(e v. [cf. F. débuter], to make one's début; to 'come out'.

1830 Fraser's Mag. II. 52 He debuted at Naples, about five years ago, and has since performed... in the principal theatres of Italy. 1885 F. Arthur Cobarceners v. 69 The moment... is... a proud one for the debuting youth. 1889 Pall Mall G. 21 Sept. 6/1 When a popular actor's son' débuts' with a flourish of trumpets.

Débutant (debûtan). [F. pr. pple. of débuter: see prec.] A male performer or speaker making his first appearance before the public. So Débutante (-tânt) [F. fem. of the same], a female appearing for the first time before the public or in society.

tante (-tant) [F. 1em. of the same], a female appearing for the first time before the public or in society.

1824 W. IRVING T. Trav. 1. 282 The character was favourable to a debutant. 1826 DISRAEL Viv. Grey IV. i, Under different circumstances from those which usually attend most political debutants. 1827 Blackw. Mag. XLII. 343/1 Gentlemen are apt to dismiss all serious thoughts in addressing a very young debutante.

Debylite, -yte: see DEBILITE.

Debylite, of Grm of DIRBLE

Debylle, obs. form of DIBBLE.
Debyte, -tie, -ty, -tour: see DEBITE, etc.
Dec. Abbrev. of DECEMBER; in *Music* of DE-

CRESCENDO; in Med. of L. decoctum ( = decoction). Deca-, dec-, Gr. δεκα- ten, an initial element in numerous technical words: see below. Also

1. Decaca nthous a. [Gr. drav8a thorn], having ten spines (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1882). Deca-carbon a. Chem. in decacarbon series, the series of hydroa. Chem. in decacaroon series, the series of hydrocarbon compounds containing C<sub>10</sub>, as decane, decene, decine, decyl, q.v. || **Deca oera** sb. pl. Zool. [Gr. κέρας, κερατ-horn], a name proposed by some naturalists for the ten-armed cephalopods, otherwise called Decapoda. **Deca oerate** (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1882), **Deca oerous** a., ten-horned, pertaining to the Decacera. **Decada otylous** a. Zool., having ten rays or fingers (Syd. Soc. Lex.). **Decadi anome** Math. [Gr. 118-2]

διανομη distribution, DIANOME], a quartic surface (dianome) having ten conical points. **Decadid** a. [L. -fidus -cleft] = IDECEMFID (Syd. Soc. Lex.). **Decade** nonce-wd. [after triplet], a stanza of ten lines. **Deca-lobate** a. [Gr.  $\lambda o\beta os$  lobe], ten-lobed. Deca merous a. [Gr. µepos part], consisting of ten parts or divisions, decempartite (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Decameter nonce-wd. [Gr. µérpov measure], a
verse consisting of ten metrical feet.

Deca ngular a. [L. angulus, corner], having ten angles = DECA-GONAL. **Decantherous** a. Bot. [Anther], having ten anthers. **Decaparatite** a. = decempartite: see ten anthers. **Decapartite** a. = decempartite: see Decem. **Decap-talous** a. Bot. [Petal], having ten petals (Syd. Soc. Lex.). **Decaphy Hous** a. Bot. [Gr. φύλλον leaf], ten-leaved. **Decaptery gious** a. Ichth. [πτερύγμον fin], having ten fins; so **Decaptery gian** a. and sb. **Decase mio** (-sī mik) a. [cf. the Gr. comp. τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάσημος, f. σῆμα mark, sign], consisting of ten units of metrical measurement as a 'decasemic colon'. Decase palous a. Bot. [SEPAL], having ten sepals.

Decaspe rmal, -spe rmous a. Bot. [Gr. σπέρμα

Decaspermal, -spermous a. Bot. [Gr. σπέρμα sced], having ten seeds.

1874 Salmon Analyt. Geom. Three Dim. (ed. 3) 507 Decadianome. 1861 Bernier Man. Bot. iv. § 4. 274 A flower with Ten carpels or Ten styles is Decagynous. 1882 Vines Sacks's Bot. 654 Whorls dimerous to octamerous..or pentamerous and decamerous. 1821 Blackw. Mag. X. 387 They might have appeared as decameters, had that structure of verse pleased the eyes of the compositor. 18. Lee (cited by Webster 1828, Decangular. 1879 Sin G. Scott Let. Archit. II. 197 The vaulting, having its sides divided..making in all a decapartite vault. 1793 MARTIN Lang. Bot. s.v., Decaphyllus calyx, a decaphyllous or ten-leaved calyx; as in Hibicus. 1849 Cranc. Decaptergians, a name given by Schneider to an artificial division of fishes, including such as have ten fins. Ibid., Decaspermal, Decaspermuous, containing ten seeds, as the berry of Psidium decaspermum.

2. esp. in the nomenclature of the French metric system, the initial element in names of measures and weights, composed of ten times the standard unit of the series in question. (Cf. DECI-.) Hence, Decoagramme, -gram (F. décagramme), the weight of 10 grammes (=154.32349 troy grains, or 353 oz. avoird.). **Decalitre** (dekālīta), [F. dlca-], a measure of capacity, containing 10 litres (=610.28 cubic inches, or a little over 2½ gallons). Decametre (-de kămātai), [F. deca-], a lineal measure of 10 metres (=32 ft. 9.7079 inches Eng.).

Decastere (de kăstāai), [F. decastère], a solid measure = 10 steres or cubic metres. Also † Decare

sure = 10 steres or cubic metres. Also † Decare (obs.), a measure of 10 ares = 1000 square metres.

1830 Nawad Chron. XXIV. 301-0. [Has decagram, decalittre, decameter, decar.] 1838 J. M. Spearman Brit. Gunner (ed. 2) 417 Decametre signifies ten metres. Ibid. 419 Kiliare. Hectare. Decare. 1860 All Year Round No. 69. 448 A decalitre. would contain a hundred thousand grains [of wheat]. 1830 Daily News 10 Dec. 3/3 He then brought up the dose of lymph to two decagrammes, a potent one. † Decarchinnate, v. Obs.— [f. L. decachinnare (Tertull.) to deride (De-I. 4).] 'To scorn' (Cockeram. 1623).

(Cockeram, 1623).

**Decachord** (de kắκριd), a. and sb. Also 6 corde. [ad. L. decachord-us, -um, a. Gr. δεκά-χορδ-os, -ov, ten-stringed, f. δέκα + -χορδή string.] **A.** adj. Ten-stringed (cf. Ps. xxxii. 2 ἐν ψαλτηρίφ δεκαχόρδφ). **B.** sb. A musical instrument with ten stringes.

ten strings.

paφ ο εκάχοροφ). B. 50. A musical instrument with ten strings.

c 1345 Skelton Reblyc. 340 Dauid, our poete, harped... melodiously..in his decacorde psautry. 1355 Abr. Parker Pt. (1556) Aij, In Lute and Harpe rejoyce to sing, Syng Psalmes in decachorde. 1609 Douland Ornith. Microl. 23 It is called a Monochord, because it hath but one string, as. 120 Dechacord or instrument of ten strings. whose location of ten strings. 120 Hammond On Ps. Wks. 1684 IV... or Dechacord or instrument of ten strings. 16td., On a dechachord Psaltery. 1828 Neale Bernard de M. 33 Whose everlasting music Is the glorious decachord. † Decachordon. Obs. (In 7-cordon.) [a. [17. δeκάχορδον: see prec.] = prec. B. Also fig. 160 W. Watson (title), Decacordon of Ten Quodlibeticall Questions concerning Religion and State. 1613 R. C. Table Alph., Decacordon, an instrument with tenne strings. † Decacuminate to deprive of the top (Dr. I. 6).]

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Decacuminate, to take off the top of any thing. 1727 BALLEY Vol. II, Decacuminated, having the Tops lopped off. (So in J. and mod. Dicts.)

Decad (de'kād). [ad. Gr. δεκάς, δεκαδ-, collective sb. from δέκα ten.]

L. The number ten (the perfect number of the Pythagoreans).

Pythagoreans).

Pythagoreans).

15016 in Bulloare.

15026 in Stanley Hist. Philas. (1701)
1379/2 The Decad comprehends every Reason of Number, and every Proportion.

1505 Grove Plato I.i. 11 The Dekad, the full and perfect number.

1501 it. 2eller Presscratic Phil.

1. 427 All numbers and all powers of numbers appeared to them [the Pythagoreans] to be comprehended in the decad.

2. Music. A group of ten notes out of which may be formed the consonant triads, and all the discords possible without a modulation.

1878 A. I. Eller In Melmhalis 662 Decad.

1875 A. J. Ellis tr. *Helmholtz* 663 Decad.

8. An earlier spelling of DECADE, q.v.

Decadatylous: see Deca-prefix 1.

Decadal (de kădăl), a. [f. l. decas, decad-em, a. Gr. δεκάς, δεκάδ-α Decade + -al.] Of or relating to the number ten; belonging to a decade or period of ten years.

period of ten years.

1753 CHABBERS Cycl. Supp. s. v. Arithmetic, Decadal Arithmetic, that performed by the nine figures and a Cypher.

1881 M. L. KNAPP Disasters 45 The decadal character of epidemics has been noticed.

1892 CHABBERS CYCL. Supp. s. v. Arithmetic, Decadal character of epidemics has been noticed.

1803 CHABBERS CYCL. Supp. s. v. Arithmetic, Decadal character of tenedate the property of the company of the company of the decay of the company of the comp

of ten, a decurion.

1794 T. Taylor tr. Pausanias III. 16 The Decadarchs, or governors of companies consisting each of ten men.

Decadarchy, deka... Gr. Hist. [ad. Gr. bekadagxia: see prec.] A ruling body of ten. Cf. DECARCHY.

DECARCHY.

1849 GROTE Greece II. lxv. V. 547 He constituted an oligarchy of ten native citizens, chosen from among hispartisans, and called a Dekarchy, or Dekadarchy.

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decade or period of ten days (in the French Republican calendar of 1793).

1801 DUPRÉ Neolog. Fr. Dict. 71 Décadaire. A decadary festival dedicated to the Eternal.

1803 SOUTHEY in Q. Recadary to the Decadary fêtes.

1876 G. F. Chambers Astron. 454
The whole of the decadary days were kept, or ordered to be kept. as secular festivals.

kept, as secular festivals.

Decadation. Music. [f. DECAD 2 + ATION.] The process of converting one decad into another in

The process of converting one decad into another in order to obtain a new series of consonant triads, etc. 1875 A. J. Ellis tr. Helmholtz 665 This change of one decad into another is called decadation.

Decade (de'kėd). Also 7-9 decad. [a. F. decade (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. decas, decad-em, a. Gr. δεκάς, δεκάδα, a group of ten, f. δέκα ten. Cf. DECAD.]

Cf. DECAD.]

1. An assemblage, group, set, or series of ten.
1894 PLAT Jewell-to. 111. 81 Your subjectes must consist of Decades, whereof the first is a man, and the fifth a woman.
1818 R. SHELDON Serm. St. Martin's 41 Of which some bring into this Kingdome Decades of thousands. 1879 T. PIERCE (title, A decad of Caveats to the people of England.
1738 Pore Odyss. XVI. 265 Can we engage, not decads, but an host? 1830 GODWIN Cloudestey III. XV. 298 His prisoners were divided into two decads. 1830 D'ISRAELI Chas. I, III. xiv. 301 In two hours, our fervid innovator drew up that decade of propositions. 1872 O. SHIPLEY Gloss. Eccl. Terms s.v. Beads 61 The practice of saying fifteen decades of the Ave Maria, with one Our Father after each decade, was invented by St. Dominic.
2. spec. Short for 'decade of years'; a period of ten years.

2. spec. Short for 'decade of years'; a period of ten years.

1605 T. Hutton Reasons for Refusal 121 So many tens or decads of yeares.

1709 J. Palmer Latter Day Glory

112 That Decad of Years in which the Empire ceased.

1805 RAWLINSON Anc. Hist. 296 The war..might still have continued for another decade of years.

1805 T. Ducard in S. Ashe Fun. Serm. (1655) 71 His smoother brow..made me hope that He might raise eight Decads to a Century.

1827 HALLAM Hist. Lit. I. i. § 19 In the second decad of the 12th Cent. 1864 Tennyson Aylmer's F. 82 Since Averill was a decad and a half His elder.

1878 Downen Stud. Lit. 1 The last decade of that century.

1888 b. A period of ten days, substituted for the week in the French Republican calendar of 1703.

in the French Republican calendar of 1793.

1798 Anti-Jacobin in Spirit Public Yrmls. (1799) II. 43 In the course of the next decade I shall sail to the canal which is now cutting across the Isthmus of Suez. 1801 Durag Neolog. Fr. Dict. 71 Three decades make a month of thirty

Neolog. Fr. Dict. 71 Three decades make a month of thirty days.

8. A division of a literary work, containing ten books or parts; as the decades of Livy.

1478 Bk. Noblesse 53 I rede in the Romayns stories of Titus Livius, in the booke of the first decade. 1555 Eden (title). The Decades of the new worlde or West India. 1594 (title). Diana: or the excellent conceitful Sonnets of H. Clonstable]. Deuided into viij Decads. 1651 WALTON Relig Wotton. (1672) 46 Tis the first Epistle in his Printed Decads. 1769 Mrs. Plozzi Journ. France I. 394 He was a blockhead, and burned Livy's decads. 1840 MACAULAY Ranke Ess. 1851 II. 139 It is now as hopelessly lost as the second decade of Livy. 1888 Encycl. Brit. XIV. 726/11 (Livy), The division into decades is certainly not due to the author himself, and is first heard of at the end of the 5th century.

Comb. + decade-day = DECADI; decadering, a finger-ring having ten projections or knobs

ring, a finger-ring having ten projections or knobs for counting the repetition of so many Aves.

1798 Anti-Yacobin in Spir. Public Yernlz. (1799) II. 134
When father had been keeping his Decade-day, as he calls it (for we had no Sundays now, though we did no work).

1861 C. W. King Ant. Gems (1860) 296 The decade rings of medieval times .. are readily known by their having ten projections like short cogs on their circumference, representing so many Aves, whilst the round head, engraved with I.H.S., stands for the Pater Noster.

+ Decade, decade, v. Sc. Obs. [ad. L. decade-re Decay.] To fall down, fail.

13.. Aberdeen Reg. (Jamieson).

Decadence (de'kādēns, d'kē'dēns). In 6-7 Sc. decadens. [a. F. décadence (1413 in Hatzf.), ad. med.L. decadentia, Sp., Pg. decadencia, It. decadere to decay, f. de-down + cadère to fall (the

Comm. Romanic repr. of L. cadere to fall; cf. Sp. coar, F. chéoir). The prevalent accentuation has been decadence, perh. after decay (see the dictionaries); decadence is now considered more scholarly.]

tionaries); decadence is now considered more scholarly.]

The process of falling away or declining (from a prior state of excellence, vitality, prosperity, etc.); decay; impaired or deteriorated condition.

1549 Compl. Scot. vii. 71 My triumphant stati is succumbit in decadens. 1563 Favine Theat. Hom. 11. xii. 177 Forewarning of the entire decadence of the Kingdom. a 1549 Drumm. Or Hawth. Poems 185 Doth in Decadens fall and slack remaine. a 1734 North Exam. 11. v. § 144 (1740) 406 The Decadence of all the Good he had hoped, or could hope for, in the World. 1768 Goldson. Cit. W. xl, Every day produces some pathetic exclamation upon the decadence of taste and genius. 1815 Scort Gir M. ii. The old castle, where the family lived in their decadence. 1847 LD. Lindsay Chr. Art I. 114 The eleventh century, commonly considered as marking the lowest decadence of Byzantine art. 1871 J. B. Mavor in Trail. Philol. 111. 348 'Decadence seems to have made little way in England until the last quarter of a century, when. it came into fashion, apparently to denote decline, and comnote a scientific and enlightened view of that decline on the part of the user.

b. spec. Applied to a particular period of decline in art, literature, etc.

e. g. the Silver Age of Latin literature (chiefly a French use); in Art, the period subsequent to Raphael and Michael Angelo.

1852 Mas. Jameson Leg. Madonna Introd. (1857) 73 The

e.g. the Silver Age of Latin iterature (chieny a Frencuse); in Art, the period subsequent to Raphael and Michael Angelo.

1852 Mes. Jameson Leg. Madonna Introd. (1857) 73 The style of art belongs to the decadence.

1874 Studes Const. Hist. III. xxi. 615 The men of the decadence, not less than the men of the renaissance, were giants of learning.

c. lit. Falling down, falling off. nonce-use.

1872 Sir R. Wilson Diary I. 136, I fell to the ground in the dirtiest soil that could be selected by a man in a state of decadence.

1884 Birm. Weekly Post 15 Nov. 1/4 This process is said to prevent the decadence of the hair.

Decadency (de'kăděnsi, dłkē'děnsi). Also 7 decaydency. [f. as prec. with suffix -ENCY.]

Decaying condition; also = prec.

1632 J. Hayward Ir. Biondi's Eromena 132 The infirmitie and decadency of the King.

1635 F. Spence House of Medici 239 During the decaydency and restauration of the Roman empire.

1777 Misc. in Ann. Reg. 189/2 The causes of the decadency of an empire.

1779 Swinburne Trav.

1872 Swinburne Trav.

1873 Ww. (T.), Burgos ... long since abandoned by its princes to obscurity and decadency.

1874 Swin (T.), Burgos ... long since abandoned by its princes to obscurity and decadency, is sensible.

1874 Fraser's Mag. XXXIV. 1313 He enumerated all the causes of the Spanish decadency.

Decadent (de'kāděnt, dłkē'děnt), a. [f. Decadence: see -ENT. So mod. F. décadent (Hatzí).]

1. That is in a state of decay or decline; falling off or deteriorating from a prior condition of excent of the second of th

1. That is in a state of decay or decline; falling off or deteriorating from a prior condition of ex-

off or deteriorating from a prior condition of excellence, vitality, prosperity, etc.

1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. 1. 1. ii, Those decadent ages in which no Ideal either grows or blossoms? 1878 Blackie Lays Highl. Introd. 50 A grey, old town with an air of decadent respectability about it. 1885 MME. Darmestretain Mag. of Art Sept. 477/1 To establish in his kingdom the already decadent and modern art of Italy.

12 Said of a French school which affects to belong to an age of decadence in literature and art. Hence sb. A member of this fraternity.

1286 Figure 22 Sept., Le décadent na pas d'idées. Il n'en veut pas. Il aime mieux les mots. C'est au lecteur à comprendre et à mettre des idées sous les mots. Le lecteur s' orprefuse généralement. De là, mépris du décadent pour le lecteur.] 1888 Sail. Rev. 6 Oct. 417/2 M. Darmesteter has written in a style occasionally a little decadent and over-elaborate. 1890 Ibid. 22 Nov. 602/2 The very noisy and motley crew of younger writers in France. naturalists, decadents, scientific critics, and what not. 1889 Daily News 8 Nov. 5/2 A wonderful piece of 'decadent' French, in a queer new style, as if Rabelais's Limousin had been reborn, with a fresh manner of being unintelligible.

Hence Decadently adv.

1892 Sail. Rev. 23 Apr. 492/2 It is very prettily and decadently written.

Decadescent (dekăde sent), a. nonce-wd. [f. assumed L. type decadescere, inceptive from med.L. or Romanic decadere: see DECADENCE and -ESCENT.]

Beginning or tending to decay.

1838 National Rev. Oct. 351 Those perils of matrimony over which decadescent virgins sigh so affectingly.

|| **Décadi**. [Fr.: f. Gr. δέκα ten + -di day in Lundi, etc.] The tenth day of the 'decade' in the French Republican calendar, superseding Sunday of vast

the French Republican calendar, superseding Sunday as a day of rest.

1795 Burke Let. to W. Elliot Wks. VII. 358 Annulling the Calvinistick sabbath, and establishing the decadi of atheism in all his states. 1801 H. M. Williams Sk. Fr. Rep. I. xxii. 323 The fossé, formed into a walk, furnishes a ball-room to the villagers on the decadi.

Decadia (dfkærdik), a. [a. Gr. δεκαδικός, for. δεκαδ. (see Decade) + -ισ.] Belonging to the custom of counting bytems.

f. Gr. δεκαδ- (see Decade) + -IC.] Belonging to the system of counting by tens; denary.

1838 Sir W. Hamilton Logic xxvi. (1866) II. 42 We select the decadic scheme of numeration. 1877 E. Cairo Philos.

Kant II. vi. 293 The decadic system of numbers. 1883 Times 5 July 7/3 The reduction of a Decadic Binary Quantic.

Decadist (de-kädist). rare.— o [f. Gr. δεκαδ-DECADE + -IST.] One who writes in decades.

1674 BLOUNT Glossogr. (ed. 4), Decadist, aWriter of Decads, such was Titus Livius.

Decadrachm, deka- (de kădræm). Numism. [f. Gr. δεκάδραχμος of the value of ten drachmæ, f. δέκα ten + δραχμή DRACHMA.] An ancient Greek silver coin of the value of 10 drachmas.

silver coin of the value of 10 drachmas.

1836 Sat. Rev. II. 735/1 Pre-eminent amongst them was a docadrachm of Syracuse.

Decassarize, etc.: see DE-II. 1.

Decasid: see DECA- prefix 1.

Decasgon (de kāgān). Geom. [ad. med.L. decagōnum sb., -us adj., a. Gr. δεκάγωνον, -os, f. Gr. δέκα ten, and γωνία corner or angle, -γωνος angled. Used at first in Latin form. Cf. F. decagone, 1652 in Hatzfeld.] A plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. Also attrib.

[1531 Digges Pastom. 1v. xxv. H h iii b. The superficies of

in Hatzield.] A plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. Also attrib.

[1571 Dicces Pantom. IV. XXV. H h iij b, The superficies of an equiangle Decagonum.] 1613-39 l. Jones in Leoni Palladio's Archit. [1742] II. 46 A Circle without and Decagon within. 1704 J. HARRIS Lex. Teckn. S.V., If they are all equal to one another 'tis then called a Regular Decagon, and it may be inscribed in a Circle. 1838 Murray's Handbk. N. Germ. 226 The circular portion, or rather the decagon, was not finished till 1227. 1881 Trans. Victoria Inxt. XIV. 195, I discovered a perfect decagon terra cotta cylinder.

195, I discovered a perfect decagon terra cotta cylinder.

Decagonal (dIkæ gönäl), a. [f. med.L. decagōn.um+-AL.] Of or pertaining to a decagon; of the form of a decagon; ten-sided.

1571 Dioges Pantom. IV. ix. Y j b, The decagonall corde of that circle wheron Icosaedron is framed. 1771 BERKELEV Tour is Italy Wes. 1871 IV. 526 What remains is a decagonal building. 1879 Siz G. Scort Lect. Archit. II. 235 Its surrounding wall is not circular, but decagonal.

Decagyam: see Deoa-prefix 2.

Decagynous (dIkæ dʒinəs), a. Bot. [f. mod. Bot.L. decagyn-us, f. Gr. δέκα ten + γυνή woman, female, taken by Linnæus in sense of 'female organ, pistil'.] Having ten pistils.

pistil'.] Having ten pistils.

So **Decagy nia**, a name for an order of plants having ten pistils, in a class of the Linnæan Sexual System, as class *Decandria*, order *Decagynia*, genus Phytolacta: see Linneus Spec. Plant. ed. 1, 1753, Colin Milne Bot. Dict. 1770. Decahedral (dekă hr drăl), a. [f. next + -AL.]

Having the form of a decahedron; ten-sided.

1812 PINKERTON Petral. I. 494 Prismatic decahedral selenite, produced by the elongated octahedron.

1811 Pinkerton Petral. I. 494 Prismatic decahedral selenite, produced by the elongated octahedron.

Decahedron (dekă hr drpn). Geom. [Representing a Gr. \*δεκάεδρον, neuter of \*δεκάεδρον, on the model of ἐξάεδρον, f. δέκα ten + ἔδρα seat, base. Cf. F. decaèdre, Hauy 1801.] A solid figure having ten faces.

Decaid: see Decade v. (Sc.).

Decairt, var. of Decart Sc. Obs., to discard.

Decaleation (dēkælkē [] fin). [f. L. dē-down (De-I. I) + calcāre to tread, to trample: see -ATION.] A treading or trampling down or hard.

1807 Steuart Planter's G. (1828) 294 When it will bear the workmen's feet, it is ultimately finished, by a complete decaleation of the surface.

Decalcify (dēkælsifəi), v. [f. De-II. I + Calcūfv.] trans. To deprive (e.g. bone) of its lime or calcareous matter. Hence Decalcified ppl. a.; Decalcifying vbl. sb.; Decalcification, the action of decalcifying.

1847-9 Todo Crel Anat. IV. 564/1 No vestige of them can be traced in the decalcified shell. 1889 Ibid. V. 487/2 Decalcification brings to light no endoplasts in the 'cells'. 1889 J. Tomes Demaid Surg. (1873) 297 Decalcifing a tooth by the aid of a dilute mineral acid. 1875 Dawn Insectiv. Pl. vi. 105 The normal appearance of decalcified bone.

Decalcomarnia. Often in Fr. form. [ad. mod. F. decalcomarnie. f. decalcuer to transfer a

Decalcomania. Often in Fr. form. [ad. mod.F. décalcomanie, f. décalquer to transfer a tracing +-manie mania, craze.] A process or art of transferring pictures from a specially prepared paper to surfaces of glass, porcelain, etc., much in

paper to surfaces of glass, porcelain, etc., much in vogue about 1862-4. Also attrib.

1864 The Queen 27 Feb. 164 There are few employments for leisure hours which for the past eighteen months have proved either so fashionable or fascinating as decalcomania.

1865 Morn. Star 25 Aug., The potichomania... assumed a still more virulent craze when decalcomania was ushered into the world. 1869 Eng. Mech. 12 Nov. 215/1 Gilded scroll-work can be made to show through plain glass by the Decalcomanie process.

Decalcoma niac, one who practises this process.

1866 MISS BRADDON Lady's Mile 116 The most timid of

1866 Miss Braddon Lady's Mile 116 The most timed or the décalcomaniacs.

Decalet, -litre, -lobate: see Deca- 1, 2.

Decalogist (d'kæ'lödgist). rare. [f. L. decalogus Decalogue + -187.] One who expounds the decalogue or Ten Commandments.

1650 Cregory's Posthuma Life 3 M' Dod the Decalogist.

1738 Neal Hist. Puril. IV. 452. 1889 A. H. Drysdale Hist. Presbyl. Eng. II. v. 241 John Dod (surnamed the Decalogist, from his book on the Ten Commandments).

Thecalogue (de'këlog) [a. F. decalogue (15th)

Calogue, from his book on the Ten Commandments).

Decalogue (de'kălęg). [a. F. decalogue (15th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. decalog-us (Tertullian), a. Gr. δεκάλογος (orig. adj. ἡ δεκάλογος, sc. βίβλος), in Clemens Alexand., etc., from the phrase of δέκα λόγοι the ten commandments, in LXX, Philo, etc. In Wyclif, prob. directly from Latin: cf. quot. 1563. The word occurs repeatedly in the Latin version of Irenæus adv. Hares.; and was probably in the Greek original.]

The Ten Commandments collectively as a body

The Ten Commandments collectively as a body of law.

1388 WYCLIF Rom. Prol. 299 The noumbre of the firste maundementus of the decaloge. 1563 MAN Musculus' Commonfol. 34 a, The preceptes of the Decalogus bee called, the tenne wordes. 1562 Howell For. Trav. (Arb.) 84 They beleve the Decalog of Moses. 1570 J. Goodwin Filled with the Spirit To Rdr. A iij a, The Second Table of the Decalogue or Ten Commandments. 1755 Young Centaur i. Wks. 1757 IV. 111 Both the tables of the decalogue are broken. 1847 H. Miller First Impr. iv. (1857) 55 The great geologic register, graven, like the decalogue of old, on tables of stone. 1711, 199 O new and ever till now concealed decalogue! a 1861 CLOUGH Poems (title), The Latest Decalogue.

† Decalvation. Obs. [n. of action f. L. decaloure to make bald, f. de- (De- I. 3) + calous bald.] A making bald by removal of hair. 1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. 48 All those wayes of Decalvation practised by the Ancients. 1737 L. CLARKE Hist. Bible (1740) I. vi. For Decalvation, or leaving any part where hair grew, bald, was one great offence.

Decalvation of dike mergin. [a. It. Decamerone, ten + bulon day. after Hexameron,

Decameron (drkæ měron). [a. It. Decamerone, f. Gr. δέκα ten + ἡμέρα day, after Hexameron, mediæval corruption of Hexahemeron or Hexaemeron, Gr. εξαήμερον. The Greek form would be δεχήμερον or δεκαήμερον. The title of a work by Boccaccio containing a hundred tales which are supposed to be related in ten days; used allusively

supposed to be related in ten days; used allusively by Ben Jonson. Hence **Decamero'nio** a., characteristic of or resembling Boccaccio's work.

1609 B. Jonson Sil. Wom. 1. iii, Chr. When were you there? Daup. Last night: and such a Decameron of sport fallen out! Boccace never thought of the like.

Decamerous, Decametre: see Deca-1, 2.

Decamp (dika:mp), v. [a. F. dicamper, earlier descamper (Cotgr. 1611); f. des-, di- (see De-I. 6) + camp. Cf. It. scampare = discampare, DISCAMP.]

1. intr. (Mil.) To break up a camp; to remove from a place of encampment. Hence, said of other bodies or parties leaving a camping-place.

from a place of encampment. Hence, said of other bodies or parties leaving a camping-place.

1676 [see b]. 1678 Phillips, To Decamp, a term now grown much into use in Military Affairs, and signifies to rise from the present place of Incampment, in order to a removing and incamping in another place. 1690 Siege Lymerick 2 Here we incamp'd, and lay till the 14th, on which day we decamp'd. 1785 De For Voy. round World (1840) 312 The Spaniards' gentleman caused them to decamp, and march two days further into the mountains, and then they encamped again. 1863 WELINGTON in Owen Desp. 408 We found on our arrival that the armies of both chiefs had decamped. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Comq. (1876) II. viii. 290 The Count and his host had decamped.

1869 WELINGTON in Owen Desp. 408 We found on our arrival that the armies of both chiefs had decamped. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Comq. (1876) II. viii. 290 The Count and his host had decamped.

1876 Row Suppl. Blair's Autobing. x. (1848) 161 That powder had been laid there the year before, when the army decamped from Dunse-law. 1695 Blackmong. Pr. Arth. VI. 429 Decamping thence, his arm'd Battalions gain. the fertile Plain. 1836 W. IRVING Astoria III. 97 They were fain to decamp from their inhospitable bivouac before the dawn.

2. To go away promptly or suddenly; to make

2. To go away promptly or suddenly; to make off at once, take oneself off: often said of crimi-

Off at once, take oneself off; often said of criminals and persons eluding the officers of the law.

1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. civ, He ordered them [servants] to decamp without further preparation.

1764 STERNE in Traill Life 87 Christmas, at which time I decamp from hence and fix my head-quarters at London.

1792 Gentl. Mag.

17/2 Probably the rascal is decamped; and where is your remedy?

1828 D'ISRAELI Chas. I, I. iv. 76 An idle report that Prince Charles designed to decamp secretly from Spain.

1885 Manch. Exam. 29 June 5/2 The murderer had decamped, and taken with him 2,000 francs.

18. 1806-7 I. BERESFORD Miseries Hum. Life (1826) iv.

fig. 1806-7 J. Beresford Miseries Hum. Life (1826) IX. iii, Finding, as you sit down to an excellent dinner, that your appetite has secretly decamped. 1871 Rossert Poems, Jenus 310 So on the wings of day decamps My last night's frolic.

†8. trans. To cause to break up a camp. rare.

† 3. trans. To cause to break up a camp. rare. 1884 Scanderbeg Rediv. v. 120 The next day decampt his whole Army and followed them. 1733 MILLNER Compend. 3rnl. 202 The Duke decamp'd our Army from Nivelle. ¶ 4. catachr. To camp. Obs. 1898 FRYER Acc. E. India 42 They. being beaten from their Works near the City, had decamped Seven Miles off St. Thomas. 1745 POCOCKE Descr. East II. II. II. 120 It leads to a plain spot on the side of the hill where the Urukes were decamping.

leads to a plain spot on the side of the hill where the Utukes were decamping.

Hence Decamped ppl. a., Decamping vbl. sb. 1899 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) I. 567 We have the confirmation of the decamping of the Irish from before Derry. 1770 LANGHORNE Plutarch (1879) II. 780/1 Cæsar hoped, by his frequent decampings, to provide better for his troops. 1887 Pall Mall G. 14 Nov. 12/1 To inquire into the doings of the decamped bankrupt.. and his associates.

Decampment, sb. [a. F. decampement (16th c.), f. decamper: see prec. and -MENT.] The action of decamping; the raising of a camp; a prompt departure.

departure.

departure.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Decampment, a Decamping, or Marching off.

1733 MILLNER Compend. Yrnl.

300 Both Armies march'd from their several Decampments Rightward.

1736 Eliza Stanley tr. Hist. Pr. Titi 122

Having by some few Decampments. drawn Ginguet's Army into a spacious Plain.

1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. (1779)

1V. xc. 86 In consequence of this decampment, the borrower had withdrawn himself.

1809 W. IRVING Kaickerb (1861)

259 The vigilant Peter, perceiving that a moment's delay were fatal, made a secret and precipitate decampment.

Decan (de kan). Also 5-6 decane. [ad. L.

decānus, Gr. δεκανόs; cf. DEAN.]
†1. A chief or ruler of ten. Obs.
1569 J. Sanford tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes 130 a, Moses did
then appoint them .. Centurians, Quinquagenarians and

Decans.

2. Astrol. The chief or ruler of ten parts, or ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign; also this division itself. Cf. DECANATE 1.

itself. Cf. DECANATE 1.

1288 J. HARVEY Discours. Probl. 103 The great Conjunction of Saturne and Iupiter in the last Decane of Pisces.

1581 J. F[REARE] Agrippa's Occ. Philos. 391 Angels who might rule the signs, triplicities, decans, quinaries, degrees and stars. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 1. iv. 317 (transl. Porphyrius) Such of the Egyptians as talk of no other Gods but the planets.. their decans, and horoscopes, and robust princes, as they call them. 2812 Buchan in Singer Hist. Cardi 351 Each of these signs is divided into three decans or thirty degrees. or thirty degrees.  $+ 3. = DEAN^{-1}$ . Obs.

To. = DEAN 1. Uss.

1433-50 tt. Higden (Rolls) VII. 477 Symon ... decan [1387 TREVISA deen] in the same churche. 1496 Will of Hawarden (Somerset Ho.), Decane of the Arches. 1538 Leland Itim.

11. 40 Wallingford ... There is also a Collegiate Chapel ... There is a Decane, 4 Prestes, 6 Clerkes, and 4 Choristers.

Decanal (dike nal), a. [f. L. decan-us DEAN LALL]

1. Of or pertaining to a dean or deanery.

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1. Of or pertaining to a dean or deanery.

1. Of or pertaining to a dean

cathedral or other church, being that on which the dean usually sits.

Typa Chron. in Ann. Reg. 67/1 The Pall-bearers and executors in the seats on the Decanal side, the other noblemen and gentlemen on the Cantorial side. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS Drv. Worship 4 On the Decanal or Southern side.

Div. Worship 4 On the Decamal or Southern side. Hence Decamally, also Decamically, advbs. (nonce-wds.), as a dean.

1889 PLUMFIRE in Spectator 8 Apr. 465/1 The twin-brother Deans, born decapally on the same day.

1890 A. K. H. BOYD 25 Years by St. Andrew's 1. 280 A great Welsh preacher, though as Stanley said, a babe decanically, a very young dean.

young dean.
+ De'canate<sup>1</sup>. Astrol. Obs. [f. DECAN + -ATE.]

+ De'Canate<sup>1</sup>. Astrol. Obs. [f. DECAN + -ATE.]

= FACE sb. II c: see quot. 1696.

r647 LLIV Chr. Astrol. viii. 58 He [Saturn] hath also
these [degrees] for his Face or Decanate. 1653 GATAKER
Vind. Annot. Yer. 23 It is in the last degree of the Decanate
of Aries. 1656 PHILLIPS, Decanate, by some called Decurie,
and in Astrology the Face, is one third part, or ten Degrees
of each Sign, attributed to some particular Planet, which
being therein, shall be said to have one Dignity, and consequently cannot be Peregrine.

De'Canate<sup>2</sup>. [ad. med.L. decānātus, f. decānus DEAN.] = DEANERY 2.

1835 DANSEY Horz Dec. Rur. I. xxxiv. (Contents), Deans
rural, general supervisors and censors of the inhabitants of
their decanates.

+ Decander. Rot. Obs. [See part 1. A planet
+ Decander. Rot. Obs. [See part 1.]

† Deca nder. Bot. Obs. [See next.] A plant having ten stamens; a member of the decandria.
1828 in Webster.

1838 in Webster.

| Decandria. Bot. [mod. Bot. L. (Linnæus) f. Gr. δέκα ten + ἀνδρ- man, male, taken as 'male organ, stamen'.] In the Sexual System of Linneus, the class of plants having ten stamens.

1775 in Ash. 1794 Μακτνη Rousseau's Bot. ix. 89 Decandria, which has ten stamens.

Hence Decandrian a. = next.

1888 in Webster.

Hence **Decandrian** a. = next. 1888 in Webster. **Decandrous** (dikændros), a. Bot. [f. as prec. + -00s.] Characterized by ten stamens. 1808 J. E. Smith in Trans. Lins. Soc. IX. 244 (title) Specific Characters of the Decandrous Papilionaceous Plants of New Holland. 1872 OLIVER Elem. Bot. II. 148 In some exotic allies the stamens are decandrous. **Decane** (det kēln). Chem. [f. Gr. Sieu ten + -ANE 2 b.] The saturated hydrocarbon C<sub>10</sub> H<sub>22</sub>; one of the paraffins found in coal-tar. 1875 in Watts Dict. Chem. VII. 422. **Decane**, obs. form of Decan, Deacon. † **Decane**, obs. form of Decan, Deacon.

Decane, obs. form of Decan, Deacon.

† Decanery, -ary. Obs. [f. L. decān-us Dean +-ery.] = Deaneer.

1. 129 The Chirch... is impropriate onto the Decanerie of Saresbyri. 1647 N. Bacon Diac. Gord. L. xii. (1739) 23 Dioceses have also been sub-divided into inferiour Precincts, called Deanaries or Decanaries, the chief of which was wont to be a Presbyter of the highest note, called Decanus.

called Decanus.

Decangular: see Deca- prefix I.

| Decani (dtkē'nəi). [L., genitive of decānus
Dean.] Of a dean, dean's; in phrases decani side,
stall (of a choir): = Decanal 2. In Music used
to indicate the decanal side of the choir in anti-

phonal singing.

176 Boyce Cathedral Music I. 8. 1866 Direct. Angl.

353 Decani Stall, the first return stall on the right upon entering the choir. 1894 J. T. Fowlers (in letter), At Durham the Decani and Cantoris sides are reversed.

Decanonize, -ation: see Ds. II. I.

Decanot (direct), v.1 [a. F. decanter, ad.

Decanonize, -atton: see Ds. 11. 1.

Decant (d'kænt), v.¹ [a. F. decanter, ad. med.L. decanthare (a word of the alchemists), f. de-down + canthus the angular beak or 'lip' of a cup or jug, a transferred use of Gr. κάνθος corner of the eye (Darmesteter).]

trans. To pour off (the clear liquid of a solution)

by gently inclining the vessel so as not to disturb the lees or sediment; esp. in Chem. as a means

turb the lees or sediment; esp. in Chem. as a means of separating a liquid from a precipitate.

1633 Worron Let. in Rem. 454 (I.) Decant from it [the vessel] the clear juice. 1666 BOYLE Orig. Formes 4 Qual., Having carefully decanted the Solution into a conveniently siz'd Retort. 1779 Fordice in Phil. Trans. LXX. 32 Decant the fluid from the copper and iron with great care into another bason, so that.. none of the copper be carried along with it. 1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. sv. Decantation, It is only .. from very heavy precipitates that a liquid can be thus decanted. (fig.) 1872 O. W. Holmes Poet Breakf.-l. v. 121 If you are not decanted off from yourself every few days or weeks.

D. To pour (wine, etc.) from the ordinary bottle in which it is kept in the cellar into a decanter for use at table; also, lossely, to pour out (wine, ale, etc.) into a drinking vessel.

use at table; also, toosety, to pour out (wine, ale, etc.) into a drinking vessel.

1730 Swirt Poems, Market-hill 23 Attend him daily as their chief, Decant his wine, and carve his beef. 1789 Mss. Plozz! Fours. France II. 35 Some of their wine already decanted for use. 1815 Scorr Guy M. xxii, A sign, where a tankard of ale voluntarily decanted itself into a tumbler. 1873 Mss. Alexander The Wooing o't ix, Claret.. ah, you decant it; that is a good sign.

6. transf. To pour or empty out (as from or into a decanter).

into a decanter).

1748 Young N. Th. iii. 339 O'er our palates to decant Another vintage? 1833 Blackw. Mag. XIV. 586 He ... used to have eighty pails of water decanted over him daily. 1871 M. Collins Mrg. 4 Merch. II. vi. 162 All the vegetables in the world are decanted into Covent Garden.

M. COLLINS Mrg. & Merch. II. vi. 162 All the vegetables in the world are decanted into Covent Garden.

Hence Decarnted ppl. a.

1788 CAVENDISH in Phil. Trans. LXXVIII. 160 The decanted and undecanted parts. 1793 BEDDOES Sea Scurry 91 The decanted water is to be boiled down.

† Decarnt, v. 2 Obs. [ad. L. dēcantā-re: see next.] = DECANTATE v. Hence Decarnted ppl. a.

[1346 O. JOHNSON in Ellis Oriz. Lett. II. II. 176 Dr. Crome's canting, recanting, decanting, or rather double canting, 1674 BLOUNT Glossogr. (ed. 4), Decant, to report or speak often, to sing, to enchant. 1711 FORDES in M. P. Brown Suppl. Dec. (1824) V. 79 Therefore this decanted notion, of a popular action, can never found a title in this country.

† Decarntate, pa. pple. Obs. [ad. L. dēcantātus, pa. pple. of dēcantāre: see next.] Decantated.

1630 E. BLOUNT Horae Subs. 195 Not to reiterate the so

cantated.

1630 E. BLOUNT Horae Subs. 195 Not to reiterate the so many and so much decantate vtilities and praises of History.

1675 BAXTER Cath. Theol. 11. 1. 10 Augustines saying so much decantate by Dr. Twisse and others.

† Decantate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. decantare to sing off, repeat in singing, sing or chant over and over again, f. De. I. 3 + cantare

1. trans. To sing or say over and over again; to

1. trans. To sing or say over and over again; to repeat often.

1548 BECON Pathw. Prayer Early Wks. (1843) 182 Not able sufficiently to decantate, sing, and set forth his praises.
1611 CORVAT Crudities 99 The very Elysian fieldes, so much decantated and celebrated by the Verses of Poets.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH Usurped Powers 14 That late so much decantated Aphorisme, All Power. is from the People.

2. intr. To sing or speak often.

1659 GAUDEN Tears of Church 99 These men. impertinently decantate against the Ceremonies of the Church.

Decantation (dikentē'] 5n). [ad. med.L. decanthātio, in Fr. decantation, n. of action f. Decant 2.] The action of decanting; esp. of pouring off a liquid clear from a precipitate or deposit.

off a liquid clear from a precipitate or deposit.

off a liquid clear from a precipitate or deposit.

1611 FRENCH Distill. 1. (1651) o Decantation, is the pouring off of any liquor which hath a setling, by inclination.

1657 G. STARKEY Helmont's Vind. 196 This [sedimen] to be severed from the other juyce by decantation, and dried.

1758 Elaboratory 377 The earth... will... form a sediment, that makes a decantation necessary.

1837 Howith Run.

1.674 v. 1i. (1862) 217 Inviting sounds of scraping plate and decantation.

1883 Hardwich's Photogr. Chem. 23 Decantation, is allowing the precipitate to fall by its own weight to the bottom of the liquid, and then pouring the latter off.

1. One who decants.

1758 Dyche, Decanter, one that pours or racks off liquor from the lees into other vessels.

2. A vessel used for decanting or receiving decanted liquors: 5ptc. a bottle of clear fiint or cut glass, with a stopper, in which wine is brought to

canted liquors: spec. a bottle of clear flint or cut glass, with a stopper, in which wine is brought to the table, and from which the glasses are filled. [The Dictionaries have variously explained the word from the etymological point of view:

1715 Kebsey, Decanter, a Bottle made of clear Flint-Glass for the holding of Wine, etc. to be pour'd off into a Drinking-Glass.

1755 Johnson, Decanter, a glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.

1718 Abs. Decanter for the lees.

1718 Lond. Gaz. No. 5041/3 A pair of Silver Decanters of 20 Guineas value.

1713 Addison Jobion Guardian No. 162 F 5 The Barmecide. then filled both their glasses out of an empty decanter.

1725 De For Voy. round World (1840) 237 We had.. water in large silver decanters, that held, at least, five quarts apiece; these stood in our chamber.

1823 J.

BADCOCK Dom. Amusem. 44 Keep this liquor in a glass decanter well stopped.

1849 Lytton Caxtons 46 In vittue of my growing years, and my promise to abstain from the decanters.

1856 MACCONALD D. Elgishrod I. 40 Away she went with a jug, commonly called a decanter, in her hand.

1870 DICKENS E. Drood ii, A dish of walnuts and a decanter of rich-coloured sherry are placed upon the table.

Hence Decarter v. nonce-wd., to put wine in a decanter.

Recanter.
1835 C. M. Westmacorr Eng. Spy II. 117 While the wine was decantering.
1885 Punch 16 May 230/2 They're catering and de-cantering.
Decantherous, Decapartite, -petalous, -phyllous: see Deca-1.

Decapillated, ppl. a. rare. 0 [f. pa. pple. of late or med. L. decapillare to cut off the hair, f. DB- I. 6 + capill-us hair of the head.]

1787 Balley vol. II, Decapillated, having the Hair pulled or fallen off.

Decapi llatory, a. nonce-wd. [f. as prec.: see ORY.] Pertaining to the removal of hair from the

head or face

nead or lace.

1830 New Monthly Mag. LVI. 30 A primitive array of decapillatory conveniences or rather necessaries.

Deca-pitable, a. rare. [f. late or med.L. dē-capitāre to DECAPITATE + -ABLE.] That can be decapitated.

decapitated.

1843 CARLYLE Past & Pr. (1858) 198 Thou,—not even 'natural'; decapitable.

Decapitalize (dfkæ pităləiz), v. [f. DE-II. 1 + CAPITAL + -IZE.] trans. To reduce from the rank or position of a capital city. Hence Decapi-

talisation.

1871 Daily News 13 Apr. 5 Disarm Paris—bind her hand and foot—decapitalise her. 1889 The Voice (N.Y.) 26 Dec., Nor is it probable that decapitalization can be enforced by either sentiment or patriotism.

Decapitate (dl/kæ:pitelt), v. [f. F. decapiter (1320 in Hatzf.), also desc- (14th c.), = Pr. de-decapitate It devaluters to devalute the or mad L decapitary.

descapitar, It. decapitare, late or med.L. decapitare, f. DE-I. 6 + caput, capit- head. See - ATE 3.]

1. trans. To cut off the head of (a man or animal); to behead, kill by beheading. Also, to

poll a tree, etc.

1611 Cotor. Decapiter, Descapiter, to decapitate, or behead.

1661 Armway's Tablet Advt. (T.) Charles the First ... murdered, and decapitated before his own door at Whitehall. 1776 Evelyn's Sykva 1. vii. § 2. 154 Hedgerow ashes may the oftener be decapitated, and will show their heads again sooner than other trees so used. 1869 SMILES Haguenots Eng.

iii. (1880) 50 They decapitated beautiful statues of stone, it is true; but the Guises had decapitated the living men. 1871 MORLEY Voltaire (1886) 340 In a time when you are not imprisoned or hung or decapitated for holding unpopular opinions.

b. Math. In the symbolical

Math. In the symbolical method of cal-

D. Math. In the symbolical method of calculating seminvariants: To remove the highest number of the symbol.

1884 Cayley in Amer. Yrnl. Math. VII. 1. 9 In every case we decapitate the symbol by striking out the highest number.

2. U.S. politics. To dismiss summarily from office.

1872 Daily Tel. 5 Jan., At the commencement of any fresh Presidency, hundreds of Democratic employts have their heads cut off to make room for Republicans who, in their turn, will be decapitated when the Democratis get the upper hand again. 1889 in Farmer Americanisms s.v.

Hence Decarpitated ppl. a., Decarpitating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

Hence Decarpitated ppl. a., Decarpitating vbl. sb. and ppl. a. 1796 Ess. by Soc. of Gentlem. Exeter 228 A very antient decapitated pillar. 1874 CARPENTER Ment. Phys. 1. ii. § 67 A decapitated Frog. remains at rest until it is touched. 1827 STEUART Planter's G. (1828) 76 The decapitating of them (trees) is utterly destructive of their health and growth. 1880 Athenaum 8 Mar. 310/1 The suppression of piracy and decapitating expeditions.

Decapitation (dikæpitēl·sən). [a. F. decapitation = med.L. decapitation-em, n. of action f.

dēcapitāre: see prec.]

1. The action of decapitating; the fact of being

1. The action of decapitating; the fact of being decapitated.

1650 Arnway Alarum, elc. (1661) 76 (T.) His decapitation for the clear truth of God. a 1794 Sir W. Jones Suhvidblada (R.), It is better to lose life by decapitation, than to desert a prince. 1839 James Louis XIV, IV. 355 The punishment for high treason committed by a person of noble family ...was decapitation.

b. Obstetr. Med. of the feetus.

1855 I SURJUAN Midniferry xxx (ed.) 665

1876 LEISHMAN Midwifery XXX. (ed. 2) 565.

G. Math. (See DECAPITATE v. 1 b.)

1884 CAYLEY in Amer. Frai. Math. VII. 1. 10 By decapitation we always diminish the weight, but we do not diminish the degree.

2. Zool. The spontaneous division and detachment of the hardwards of tubularian Hadronson.

2. Zool. The spontaneous division and detacnment of the hydranths of tubularian Hydrozoa when mature. (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1882.)
3. U. S. politics. Summary dismissal from office. 1869 N. Y. Herald 5 Aug. (Farmer). The clerks in the Treasury Department begin to feel anxious, as the work of decapitation will soon make an end of them also. 1885 H. Davis Amer. Const. 35, I have already referred to Jackson's wholesale decapitation of the Federal officials upon his accession to the Presidency.

Decapitator (d/kæ·pite/tə1). [f. Decapitate + -oR, after L. type.]

1. One who decapitates.

13. One who decapitates.

1830 Examiner No. 630. 290 '1 Disgust at the decapitators and pity for the beheaded. 1892 Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch 2 Feb., Mr. S. will be remembered as the official decapitator of fourth-class postmasters under President Cleveland.

2. Med. An obstetric instrument for decapitation

of the feetus.

1841 F. H. RAMSBOTHAM Obstetr. Med. (1851) 371.

1832 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

|| **Decapité** (dikæ:pite), a. Her. [F. dicapité, decapitated.] (See quot.)
1727 Balley vol. II, Decapité (in Heraldry) signifies that the Beast has the Head cut off smooth, and is different from

Decapod (de kaped). Zool. [a. F. décapode (Latreille 1806), ad. mod.L. Decapoda: see next.]

A. sb. A member of the Decapoda; a ten-footed crustacean; also, a ten-armed cephalopod; in pl.

EDECAPODA.

1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. I. 520/2 The Decapods are.. characterized by having a pair of fins attached to the mantle.

1835 (S. F. HOLER Marvels Anim. Life 169 I have never succeeded in capturing one of these beautiful decapods [Spirula] alive.

B. adj. Belonging to the Decapoda.

1835 (Krev Hab. & Inst. Anim. II. xv. 37 In most of the Decapod Crustaceans the anterior legs are become strictly arms. 1847 CAPENTER Zool. § 892 The Decapod family [of Cephalopods].

|| Decapoda (dłkæ poda), sb. pl. Zool. [mod.L. (Latreille 1806), prop. adj. pl. neuter sc. animalia, a. Gr. δεκάποδα, neut. pl. of δεκάπους ten-footed.]

1. The highest order of Crustacea, having ten feet

or legs; it includes the lobster, crab, cray-fish, shrimp, etc.

[1806 LATREILLE Gen. Crust. et Ins. I. 9 Crustaceorum Distributio generalis .. Legio Secunda Malacostraca .. Ordo I. Decapoda, Décapodas.] 1878 Bell. Generalis accomp. Anat. 242 In most of the Decapoda, the number of gills is greatly increased.

2 The ten-armed Genhalphada (order Dibranch-

greatly increased.

2. The ten-armed Cephalopoda (order Dibranchiata), distinguished from the Octopoda. Called also Decacera.

1851 RICHARDSON Geol. viii. 254 The 10-armed cephalopods, called decapoda.

Hence Deca podal a.; Deca podan a. and sb.;

Hence **Deca-podal** a.; **Deca-podan** a. and sb.; **Deca-podous** a.; **Deca-podoum** a., having the form or shape of a decapod crustacean.

1852 Dana Crust. II. 1528 The two types, the Decapodan and Tetradecapodan.

1833-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. II. 528/2
The locomotive appendages of the mantle in the Decapodous Crustaceans.

Decapodous Crustaceans.

Decapodous Crustaceans.

Decapodous Crustaceans.

Decapodous Crustaceans.

Office of the computation of the

1. ac-away + tapatate to poin on (1. tapata shan vessel).]
1623 COCKERAM, Decapulate, to poure out from one thing to another. 1727 in Bailey vol. II.
Hence + Decapulation.
1681 tr. Willis Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab., Decapulation,

1681 tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab., Decaputation, a pouring off.

Decarbonate, v. rare. [Cf. F. décarbonater and Carbonater] = Decarbonize.

1831 J. Holland Manuf. Metal I. 270 They [forks, common snuffers, etc.] are annealed, or, in other words, decarbonated in the requisite degree. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Decarbonated, an old term applied to an oxide, such as quicklime, which has been formed by expelling the carbonic acid from a carbonate of the metal.

Decarbonization. [f. next: see -ATION.]

The action or process of decarbonizing.

1831 J. Holland Manuf. Metal I. 276 To subject the cast steel.. to the process of decarbonization.

1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. I. 428/2 Blood rendered black by defective decarbonization.

Decarbonize (d'kā ibŏnəiz), v. [f. De- II. 1 + Carbonize.] trans. To deprive of its carbon or carbonic acid. Hence Decarbonized ppl. a.,

TO CARDONIC ACID.

THE CARBONIES. I VIANA. TO UPING OF ItS CARDONIC CONTROL OF THE CARDONIC CONTROL O

Gr. δεκάρχ-ης or \*δέκαρχος, f. δέκα ten + -αρχης, -αρχος ruler.] One of a ruling body of ten.

1636 BLOUNT Glossogr., Decarck, the same with Dearck ['a Captain or Governor of ten]. 1849 GROTE Greece II. kxii. (1862) VI. 350 As at Athens.. the Dekarchs would begin by putting to death notorious political opponents.

**Decarch, dek**-(de kaik), a. Bot. [f. Gr.  $\delta k \kappa a$  ten  $+ d\rho \chi \eta$  beginning, origin.] Proceeding from ten distinct points of origin: said of the primary

ten distinct points of origin: said of the primary xylem (or wood) of the root.

1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 350 In the two species mentioned [Lycopodium clavatum, Alpinum] the xylem is hexarch to dekarch, very often heptarch.

Decarchy, dek- (de:Kāiki). Gr. Hist. [ad. Gr. &exapyka: see prec. sb.] = DECADARCHY.

a 1638 Mede Ep. Dr. Meddus Wks. 1v. 781 The Beast's Horns, that is, the 'eyed' and 'mouthed' Horn with that

Decarchy of Horns subject to him. 1838 THIRLWALL Greece IV. 155 A council of ten a decarchy, as it was commonly called nominated by himself, was the ordinary substitute for all the ancient forms of polity. 1849 GROTE Greece II. lxv, The enormities perpetrated by the Thirty at Athens and by the Lysandrian dekarchies in the other cities. + Decard, v. Obs. [f. De- II. 2 + CARD; cf. OF. descarter and DE- I. 6.] = DISCARD.

1. trans. To throw away or reject (a card) from the hand: also about. Hence Decarded abl. a.

1. trans. To throw away or reject (a card) from the hand; also absol. Hence Decarded ppl. a. c 1550 Manif. Detect. Diceptay C viii a, Stealing the stocke of the decarded cardes. 1608 Machin Dumb Knt. in Hazl. Dodstey X. 187 Can you decard, madam? 2. gen. To reject, set aside, get rid of, dismiss. 1608 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. viii. § 5. 34 That.. they bee from thenceforth omitted, decarded, and not continued. 1618 FLETCHER Pilgrim v. ii. (ed. 1647) You cannot sir; you have cast those by; decarded 'em.

Decardinalise, decasualize: see DE-II. I. Decare: see DEca- prefix 2.

Decarnate (d/kā:mč.). a. [ad. L. dēcarnātus

Decarnate (dłkā:met). a. [ad. L. decarnātus divested or stripped of flesh, f. DE- prep. I. 6 + carn-em flesh.] Divested of incarnation, no longer incarnate. So Decarnated ppl. a.

1858 Reader 16 Dec., Logic Comte never liked, but it became to him at last a sort of devil decarnated. 1886 Ch. Times 42/1 The idea.. that the Incarnate Word will ever become decarnate.

† Decarnation. Obs. [f. as prec. with reference to incarnation.] Deliverance from the flesh

ence to internation.] Deliverance from the fiesh or from carnality.

1648 W. Mountague Devont Ep. 11. i. 13 Gods incarnation inableth man for his own decarnation, as I may say, and devesture of carnality.

† Decart, v. Sc. Obs. Also decairt. [a. Of. descarter, t. des., de- (De- I. 6) + carte CABD.] =

DECARD. DISCARD.

DECARD, DISCARD.

DECARD, DISCARD.

DECARD, DISCARD.

a 1878 KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 262 The articles of his beleve war; 'I Referr: Decarte yow' [etc.]. a 1603 MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems xxxii. 87 30ur vter ansueir courteously I crave, Quhom se will keep, or vhom se will decairt. 1642 R. Baillie Lett. 4 Frils. (1841) I. 303 He hes such a hand among the ministris and others that it was not thought meet to decairt him.

Decart v., to turn out of a cart: see De-II. 2.

† Deca's. Obs. rare-1. [a. OF. \*decas, ad. med. L. decasus falling down, decay.] Decay, ruin.
1993 Gower Conf. I. 32 The walle and al the citee withinne
Stant in ruine and in decas [rime was].
Decasemic, -sepalous, -spermal, -sperm-

ous: see DECA- 1.

† Deca'ss, v. Obs. rare. [a. OF. decasser, desquasser to break or beat down, f. de-, des- (Dr-I. 1, 3) + casser to break: see CASS v.] trans. To discharge, dismiss, cashier.

1579 Franton Guicciard. 1170 They decassed hym from his charge.

Decastellate (dikæstělet), v. rare. [f. med. L. decastellare, f. Dr. I. 6 + castellare to CASTELLATE.] trans. To deprive of its castellation, take

LATE.] trans. To deprive of its castellation, take away the battlements of.

1880 A. Th. Drane Hist. St. Cath. Siena 336 To sanction the dismantling, or rather decastellating of one of the fortresses.

Decastic: see Drane prefix 2.

Decastich (de'kăstik). rare. [f. Gr. δέκα ten + στίχος verse.] A poem of ten lines.

[τδοι Hollano Pliny II. 402 This Decasticon.] c 1645 Howell Lett. 6 Oct. 1632 According to your friendly request, I send you this decastic.

Therefore we deck statish a. Arch. [mod. ad.

quest, I send you this decastic.

Decastyle (de kăstoil), a. Arch. [mod. ad. L. decastylus, a. Gr. δεκάστϋλος having ten columns, f. δέκα ten + -στϋλος column. Cf. F. décastyle (1694 in Hatzf.), décastile (1762 in Acad. Dict.).]

Consisting of ten columns; (of a building) having ten columns in front. Also sb. A portico or colonnade of ten columns.

ten columns in front. Also sb. A portico or colonnade of ten columns.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. Decastyle, in the antient architecture, a building with an ordonnance of ten columns in
front.—The temple of jupiter Olympius was decastyle. Ibid.

18.4 Hybrithros, Of hybrithrons, some were decastyle, to thers
pycnostyle.

1727 BALLEV vol. II. Decastyle, that has 10
Fillers. 1828 W. WILKINS in Philol. Museum I. 543 We
should have an octostyle and a hexastyle temple as illustrations of the hypathral decastyle species.

Decasyllabic (dekăsilæbik), a. (sb.) [f. Gr.
bika ten+SYLLABIC. Cf. F. decasyllabique (1752 in
Hatzf.).] Consisting of ten syllables. b. sb. A
line of ten syllables.

1877-9 HALLAN Hist. Lit. 1. viii. § 28 Every line is regularly and harmoniously decasyllabic. 1824 Emerson Lett.

§ Sac. Aims, Poet. § Imag. Wks. (Bohn) III. 159 The decasyllabic quatrain. 1880 S. Lane-Poole in Macm. Mag.
No. 246. 408 Over four thousand lines of decasyllabics have
not stifled his fervour.

Decasyllable (dekăsi-lăb'l), sb. and a. [f.
Gr. bika ten + SYLLABLE. Cf. F. decasyllabe adj.
and sb.] sb. A line of ten syllables. adj. Of ten
syllables.

Syliables. 1837-9 HALLAM Hist Lit. 1. viii. § 28 The normal type, or decasylable line. 1839 THACKERAY Virgin. lxxix, I had rather hear Mrs. Warrington's artless prattle than your declamation of Mr. Warrington's decasyllables. 1898 Academy 17 Sept. 230/2 The decayllable couplet.

| Decasy Ilabon. Obs. [a. assumed Gr. δεκασύλλαβον, neuter of -os adj.: cf. prec. and Gr. δισύλλαβος, -oν, etc.] A ten-syllable verse. 1369 Nashe Introd. Greene's Menaphon (Arb.) 6 The spacious volubilitie of a drumming decasilabon.

† Decate sarad. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. late Gr. δεκατέσσαρες = τέσσαρες καὶ δέκα fourteen +

CIZE.] trans. To deprive of catholicity or Catholicism; to divest of its catholic character.

11Cism; to divest of its catholic character.

1794 Barruel's Hist. Clergy Fr. Rev. (1795) 63 But then
France would not have been decatholicised. 1867 Ch. Times
18 May 175/2 Means by which the Book of Common Prayer
may be decatholicised. 1889 Catholic Union Gas. 27 note,
If you wish to regenerate France, first decatholicise her.

Decatyl (de'kätil). Chem. [f. Gr. &kear-os
tenth + TL.] A synonym of DECYL, the univalent
bydrocarbon radical C. H...

tenth + -YL.] A synonym of DECYL, the univalent hydrocarbon radical  $C_{10}$   $H_{21}$ .

1869 Roscor Elem. Chem. 333 We.. consider this body as decatyl hydride, and as not belonging to the amyl group.

Decaudate (dfkō dett), v. [f. DE-II. I + L. cauda tail + -ATE 3] trans. To deprive of the tail.

1864 N. § Q. V. 165 The P. was originally an R. which has had the misfortune to be dacaudated.

So Decau dalize v. nonce-wd.

1840 New Monthly Mag. LVIII. 273 Puss. was decaudaized.

1840 New Monthly Mag. LVIII. 273 Puss. was decaudalized.

Decay (dIkē¹·), sb. For forms see the verb. [f. Decay v. Cf. med.L. decheium in Du Cange.].

1. The process of falling off from a prosperous or thriving condition; progressive decline; the condition of one who has thus fallen off or declined.

c 1460 Fortescue Ab. 4 Lim. Mon. xvi, The estate off be Romans. hath fallen alwey sythyn, into suche decay, pat nowe [etc.] 1568 Br. Watson Sev. Sacram. i. 3 He repayreth all our decaies in grace. 1589 Mirr. Mag., 1810 and fallen in decay with thee. 1718 Hickse & Nelson J. Kettlewell III. § 103. 430 Perceiving .. a very Sensible Decay of his Spirits. 1865 Froudh Hist. Eng. (1858) I. i. 9 At present, the decay of a town implies the decay of the trade of the town. 1874 Green Short Hist. v. § 3. 228 The decay of the University of Paris. had transferred her intellectual supremacy to Oxford.

† b. Formerly sometimes = Downfall, destruction, ruin; poet. fall, death. Obs.

tion, ruin; poet. fall, death. Obs.

tion, ruin; foot. fall, death. Obs.

1535 COVERDALE Ps. cvii]. 36 They worshipped their ymages, which turned to their owne decaye. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. 1. vi. 48 In hope to bring her to her last decay. Ibid.

11. ix. 12 Fly fast, and save yourselves from neare decay. 1593 SHANS. Lucr. 516 To kill thine honour with thy liues decaie. 1595 — John Iv. iii. 154. a 1794 Battle of Harlaw xxv. in Ramsay Evergreen, Grit Dolour was for his Decay, That sae unhappylie was slain.

† 2. Falling off (in quantity, volume, intensity, etc.); dwindling, decrease. Obs.

1536 Blunt Voy. Levant (1637) 46 The opinion of our decay in stature from our forefathers. 1660 STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr. III. iv. § 6 The decay of many of them [springs] in hot and dry weather. 1660 A. Browne Ars Pict. (1675) 39 The shadows. being caused by the decay of the light. 1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. p. lxxxiv, Complaints were brought to the Council-Board, of the great Decay of that River. 1886 J. Smith Panorama Sc. 4 Art II. 62 The decay of sound has been supposed by some to be nearly in the direct ratio of the distances.

3. Of material things: Wasting or wearing away,

3. Of material things: Wasting or wearing away,

the direct ratio of the distances.

3. Of material things: Wasting or wearing away, disintegration; dilapidation, ruinous condition.

1523 FITZHERB. Surv. 1 Those castelles.. that be fallen in dekay and nat inhabyted. c 1600 Shaks. Sonn. xiii. 9 Who lets so fair a house fall to decay? 1576-7 tr. Keysler's Trav. (1760) II. 248 That edifice, by length of time, fell to decay, and lay in ruins. 1839 Keichtley Hist. Eng. II. 41 The decay of these sacred edifices.

† b. pl. Dilapidations; conur. ruined remains, ruins, debris, detritus. (Rarely in sing.) Obs.

1582 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 427 The Bayliffs.. shall.. make relation unto this howsse what the decayes are. 1615 G. Sandys Trav. 176 Beyond are the decayes of a Church. 1622 Lithkow Trav. v. 200 The decayes whereof being much semblable to .. the stony heapes of Jericho. 1632 Lithkow Trav. v. 200 The decayes whereof being much semblable to .. the stony heapes of Jericho. 1632 Lithkow Trav. 196 Beyond are the decayes of the Temple. 1777 G. Fonster Voy. round World I. 313 A vegetable mould, mixed with volcanic decays.

fig. 1605 Shaks. Lear v. iii. 297 What comfort to this great decay may come Shall be appli'd 1662 SOUTH Serm.

I. ii. Gen. i. 27 And certainly that must needs have been very glorious the decayes of which are so admirable.

C. fig. The gradual 'wearing down' of words or phonetic elements in language.

1877 PAPILLON Man. Comp. Philology iv. 36 The principle of 'Phonetic Decay', which plays so large a part in the history of language.

4. Decline of the vital energy or faculties (through disease or old age); breaking up of the health and disease or old age); breaking up of the health and disease or old age); breaking up of the health and

4. Decline of the vital energy or faculties (through disease or old age); breaking up of the health and constitution; formerly also (with pl.), effect, mark,

constitution; formerly also (with pl.), effect, mark, or sign of physical decay.

c 1600 Shaks. Sons. xi, Age and could decay. 1611 B.

Jonson Catiline II. i, She has been a fine lady.. and paints, and hides Her decays very well. 1720Woddow Corr. (1843)II.

498 Notwithstanding my great age and decays, I am able to preach.. in the largest meeting-house in Boston. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 203 P 12 In the pains of disease, and the

languor of decay. 1860 Hook Lives Alps. (1869) I. vii. 421 The archbishop.. had begun to show symptoms of decay. † b. spec. Consumption, phthisis; 'a decline'. 1728 N. Robinson Th. Physich 150 A perfect Hectic, which inseparably accompanies Wastes, Decays, and Consumptions. 1746 Berkeley Let. Tar-Water \$23 Dropsies, decays, and other maladies. 1818 Scort Hrt. Midl. xviii, Her son that she had left at hame weak of a decay.

5. The destructive decomposition or wasting of

5. The destructive decomposition or wasting of organic tissue; rotting.

1504 PLAT Yewell-Mo. 11. 42 One day, or two, before you feare the decay of your decoction, set the same on the fire.

1748 F. SMITH Voy. 1. 138 Such Wood as is upon the Decay, but not yet become rotten.

1771 J. Huntra Hist. Teeth 122 Fill the hole with lead, which prevents the pain and retards the decay.

1785 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. viii. 1. 159 The decay of leaves, 1876 L. P. Merrott Teeth 115 The teeth will come together, and further decay will almost infallibly result.

18. A cause of decay; the 'destruction' or 'ruin of' anything. Obs.

and further decay will almost infallibly result.

†6. A cause of decay; the 'destruction' or 'ruin of' anything. Obs.

1563 Homilies II. x. Pt. i, Som worldly witted men think it a great decay to the quiete and prudent gouernynge of their commonwealthes to geue eare to the simple and playne rules.. of our Sauiour. 1584 Powel Lloyd's Cambria 21 This partition is the very decaie of great families. c 1600 Shaks. Sonn. lxxx, My loue was my decay. 1674 Wood Life (O. H. S.) II. 300 The decay of study, and consequently of learning, are coffy houses. 1690 Child Diec. Trade (ed. 4) 235 Trade, to which the high rate of Usury is a great prejudice and decay.

†7. Failure of payment or rent; arrears. Obs. [med. L. decasus redditus, decatum.]

1246 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 199 The possessiones of the Guyld, wyth the decayes, ben yerly valued at [etc.]. Ibid., Decayes and defautes of Rentes. 1546 Mem. Ripom (Surtees)

111. 31 One Annuall Rent..in decay and not payde.

Decay (dl'kēl'), v. Forms; 5- decay; also 5-6 dekay(e, dekey, 6-7 decaye, -aie. [a. OF. decair, dekair (sub), pres. decaie), var. of decaoir, dechaoir, decheoir, now dethoir - Sp. decaer, Pg. decahir, It. decadēre, a Com. Rom. compound of de-down + cadēre = L. cadēre to fall. The F. forms in -eir, -oir correspond to the -ēre

The F. forms in -eir, -oir correspond to the -cree type, those in -ir in OF. and Pg. have passed over to the -cree conjugation.]

I. intr.

to the *ire* conjugation.] I. intr.

1. To fall off (in quality or condition); to deteriorate or become impaired; to lose its characteristic quality, strength, or excellence; to be in a failing

quality, strength, or excellence; to be in a failing condition.

1494 FABYAN Chron. v. xcv. 69 The seruyce of God.. by mean of y Saxons was greatly decayde through all Brytayne.
1511-1 Act 3 Hen. VIII. c. 3 Preamb., Archerie.. is right litell used, but dayly mynessheth, decayth and abateth. 1583
STUBBES Anat. Abus. 11. (1882) 73 Whereby learning greatlie decaieth. 1563 ROWLANDS Kind Gossips (1609) 18 His loue to me now daily doth decay. 1577 YARANTON Eng. Improv. 40 Common Honesty is necessary for Trade, and without it Trade will decay. 1518 POPE Dunc. 1. 27 How Prologues into Prefaces decay. 1518 J. WILSON Isle of Palms 111. 273 Entranced there the Lovers gaze Till every human fear decays.

b. To decline from prosperity or fortune.
1483 Act 1 Rich. III. c. 12 § 1 The Artificers of this seid Realme. ben greatly empoveresshed and dailly dekeyn.
1483 CAXTON Cato H ij, It is seen selde the juste to dekaye ne to haue nede. 1523 COVERDALE Prov. XI. 11 When the lust are in wealth, the cite prospereth: but whan the vugodly haue the rule, it decayeth. 1663 Pervs Diary 15 May. The Dutch decay there [in the East Indies] exceedingly. 1816 Scort Old Mort. i, Ancient. families.. decayed into the humble vale of life.

† 2. To fall off or decrease (in number, volume, amount, intensity, etc.); to dwindle away. Obs.
1480 Act 4 Hen. VII. c. 16 The which Isle is lately decayed of people. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops) Yob xiv. 11 The fludde decayeth and dryeth vp. 1634 Sir T. Herber Tran. 168 It became a hard question, whether my spirits or Gold decayed faster. 1691 T. H[ALB] Acc. New Invent. p. xc.
The Shipping and Number of our Seamen were decay'd about a third part. 1698 Fryer Acc. E. Ind. 67 The Water drank is usually Rain-water preserved in Tanks, which decaying, they are forced to dig Wells. 1723 Pope Odysz. XII. 237 Till, dying off, the distant sounds decay. 2.1790 Imson Sch. Art. 1. 126 The candle will burn a minute; and then, having gradually decayed from the first instant, will go out.

8. To fall into physical ruin; to waste awa

3. To fall into physical ruin; to waste away, wear out, become ruined.

1494 Fabyan Chrom. III. Ivi. 36 Aruiragus... with great dilygence Repayred Cyties and Townes before decayed. 1590-6 Lambarde Peramb. Krat (1826) 283 This house, by that time.. was decaied, either by age, or flame, or bothe. 1635 Milton On Hobson ii, Made of sphere metal, never to decay Until his revolution was at stay. 1694 Coll. Scr. Late Voy. (1711) I. 45 There was Water over the Salt, which began to decay with the Rain and Weather being on it. 1748 F. Smith Voy. I. 51 The Ise being inseparable, as it was very little decayed.

15. To suffer decomposition; to rot. 1586 Barrt Air. D 178 That soone is ripe, doth soone decaie. 1737 Pope Hor. Epist. II. ii. 319 As winter fruits grow mild ere they decay. 1771 J. Hunter Hist. Teeth 122 When an opening is made into the cavity of the Tooth, the inside begins to decay. 1852 Cappenter Man. Phys. (ed. 2) 22 The parent-cell having arrived at its full development... dies and decays.

4. To fall off in viral energy: to lose health and

22 The parent-cell having arrived at its full development..
dies and decays.
4. To fall off in vital energy; to lose health and

strength (of body or faculties); also, to lose the bloom of youth and health.

x538 STARKEY England I. ii. 48 Wythout the wych hys helth long can not be maynteynyd; but, schortly, of necessive hyt must dekay. x658 Culprepper Riverius I. xi.

38 His Imagination began to decay. 1712-14 Pore Rape Lock v. 25 But since, alas! frail beauty must decay. 1795 SOUTHEY JOAN Of ARY VII. 337 Feel life itself with that false hope decay. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 20 An author whose original powers are beginning to decay.

II. trans.

+5. To cause to fall off or deteriorate. Obs.

†5. To cause to fall off or deteriorate. Obs.

1529 MORE Comf. agst. Trib. 11. Wks. 1200/2 For feare
of decaying the common wele, men are driuen to put malefactors to pain. 1565 JEWEL Def. Apol. (1611) 362 We have
decaied no mans Power or right. 1665 Manley Grotius'
Love C. Warres 290 His last five years had much decayed
his Reputation. 1691 Locke Lover. Interest Wks. 1727 II.
38 A High Interest decays Trade.
†6. To cause to fall off (in number, amount,
etc.); to reduce, cause to dwindle. Obs.

1520 Crowley Epigr. 734 Yet can there nothynge My
flocke more decaye. Then when hyrelynges suffer My shepe
go astraye. 1600 Holland Livy 1. xlix. 35 a, When he had
decaied the number of the nobles. a 1650 BACON Max. 4
Uses Com. Low iv. (1636) 23 If I do decay the game whereby
there is no Decre.

†7. To waste or ruin physically; to disintegrate,
dilapidate; to bring to decay or ruin. Obs.

†7. To waste or ruin physically; to disintegrate, dilapidate; to bring to decay or ruin. Obs.

1536 Exhort. North in Furniv. Ballads from MSS. I. 306
Downe streght to the grownde Many are besy them (abbys) to dekay. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. I. viii. \$6 (1873) 72
Palaces, temples, castles, cities, have been decayed and demolished. 1636 Sir H. BLOUNT Voy. Levant (1637) 46 Where there were any raine, it would settle. and decay the building. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exert. 239 No time will impair or decay those Grey Kentish Bricks.

b. To destroy by decomposition; to rot.

1616 B. Jonson Divell an Asse IV. iii, [11] decayes the fore-teeth. 1636 BACON Sylva \$ 905 To lay that which you cut off to putrefie, to see whether it will decay the rest of the stock. 1703 T. N. City \$ 6. C. Purtharer 210 Lime and Wood are insociable, the former very much corrodeing and decaying the latter. 1893 Miss. A. Arnold in Nestim. Gas. 77 Feb. 9/2 Is it probable that a blooming girl would defile her breath, decay her teeth, and damage her complexion [by smoking]?

8. To cause (the body or faculties) to fail in vital energy, health, or beauty.

8. To cause (the body or faculties) to fail in vital energy, health, or beauty.

1540-54 Croke Ps. (Percy Soc.) 24. Ther is no tyme can the decaye. 1568 E. Tilney Disc. Mariage Cj b, Wine.. if it be abused. decaying womens bewtie. a 1668 Denham of Old Age 217 'But Age'. 'tis said, 'will memory decay'.

1713 Addison Gwardian No. 120 P7 Almost every thing which corrupts the soul decays the body. 1718 Lady M.W. Montacu Let. to Ctess of Mar 10 Mar, She had the remains of a fine face..more decayed by sorrow than time.

Decayable (dikē'āb'i), a. [f. Decay v. + -Able. Cf. OF. decheable.] Capable of, or liable to, decay; perishable.

Decayable (dlkē-abl), a. [f. Decay v. +
-ABLE. Cf. OF. decheable.] Capable of, or liable
to, decay; perishable.
1617 Moryson Him. II. III. i. 243 Such victuals as are
decaiable. 161. T. ADAMS Wks. (1861-2) III. 111 (D.) Were
His strength decayable with time there might be some hope
in reluctation. 1640 Bp. Hall. Episc. III. vii. 252 His
truths are. not changeable by time, not decayable by age.
1889 Voice (N. V.) 14 Mar., 13 dead cats, besides other decayable matter, were found.

Decayed (dlkē-d), ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ED.]

1. Fallen off, impaired, or reduced in quality,
condition, health, freshness, prosperity, fortune, etc.
1913 Douglas Æneis xi. Prol. 148 To haue bene in
welth and hartis blys. And now to be dekeit and in wo.
1963 Homilies II. Idleness, To reliefe such decayed men
in syckenes. 1577 B. Googe Heresback's Hust. IV. (1586)
190 b, For the comforting. of a decayed memorie. 1609
Verstregan Dec. Intell. Pref. Ep., A restitution of decaied
intelligence. 1677 Yarranton Eng. Improv. 16 The neglected, and I may say decayed Trade of Fishing. 1711
Addings. Addings. 1671 Theodosius was the younger
Son of a decayed Family. 1766 Fordosius was the younger
Son of a decayed Family. 1766 Fordosius was the younger
Son of a decayed beauty. 1863 H. Cox Instit. I.
110 Yili. 27 It was contended that decayed boroughs ought to
be disfranchised. 1893 Bookman June 83/1 A decayed
civilization with many repulsive features.
2. Physically wasted or impaired; that has begun
to crumble or fall in pieces or to rot; ruined.
1528 Gardnier in Pocock Rec. Ref. I. xlvi. 89 The pope
lieth in an old palace. ruinous and decayed. 1599 Buttes
Dyets Dry Dinner Dv b, Walnuts. . repaire decaied teeth.
1632 Littingow Trav. VI. 247 Thence were came to the
decayed lodging of Calphas. a 1716 Blackall Wks. (1723)
I. 147 Wine, tho' it be decayed. 1509 Buttes
Dyets Dry Dinner Dv b, Walnuts. 17 May 6/1 Decayed
or rotten leaves. 1883 Daily News 17 May 6/1 Decayed
or otten leaves. 1883 Daily News 17 May 6/1 Decayed
or otten leaves. 1885 Daily New

Decayedness. [-NESS.] Decayed condition.
1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. v. (1702) I. 544 Their lowness, and decaiedness of their Fortunes. 2719 LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard. p. xx, The decayedness of the Trees.

Compl. Gard. p. xx, The decayedness of the Trees.

Decayer (dfkēl-ul). [-ER.] One who, or that which, causes decay; a waster.

a 1541 Wyart in Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 63 The enmy of life, decayer of all kinde. 1502 SHAKS. Ham. v. i. 188 Your water is a sore Decayer of your horson dead body. 1591 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invest. 81 This Sheathing is an extraordinary decayer of the Iron-work. 1711 Addition Spect. No. 73 Old Age is likewise a great Decayer of your Idol.

Decaying (df.Elin). 18th of Live 11 The

Decaying (dikitin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DECAY.

action of the verb Dray.

1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Decayeng of a thyng, ruine, decadence, decline. 1632 MASSINGER City Madam 1. i, These [a leg and foot], indeed, wench, are not so subject to decayings as the face. 1796 Monse Amer. Geog. I. 396 This..has been in a state of thriving and decaying many times.

Decaying, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That decays; falling off, declining; falling into ruin; decomposing. 1330 Palsgr. 309/2 Dekayeng..ruyneux. 1591 SHAKS. I Hen. VI, II. v. 1 Kind Keepers of my weake decaying

Age. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. I. ii. 5 Imagination. is nothing but decaying sense. 1774 PENNANT Tour Scotl. in 1772. 4
The castle is a decaying pile. 1855 Macaular Hist. Eng. 1V. 629 Her decaying industry and commerce. 1884 Law Reports 16 Q. Bench Div. 65 A house. situate in a decaying borough. Mod. An odour of decaying leaves.

Decay less, a. rare. [f. DECAY sb. + -LESS.]

Not subject to decay, undecaying.

1828 Moir Castle of Pinne Wks. 1852 II. 399 For shadows. Left not a trace on that decayless sky. 1864 NEALE Seaton. Poems 155 Untended, decayless, Sleeping the infinite sleep, the monarch reposed.

Decayue, obs. form of Deceive.

Decay obs. form of Deceive.

Dece, obs. form of Dais.

Deceaph, -ue, Deceat, obs. ff. Deceive,

Decease (disē's), sb. Forms: α. 4 deces, deses, dises, 4-7 decess(e, 5 deces, disese, δ disesse, Σc. deceis, 7 deceyse, 5- decesse. β decesses, Σc. deseeiss, 4-5 desseoe, 5 desseyse, discesse, -cees, -sees, -sees, dysces, -sees, -seys, -sease, 5-6 disease, dyssesse, 6 \$c. diseis. [ME. deces, etc., a. F. decès, ad. L. decess-us departure, death, vbl. sb. f. ppl. stem of dēcēdēre to depart, go away. In OF. often also deces (see DE- pref. I. 6), hence also in ME. with des-, dis-, dys-, spellings which often confused it in form with DISEASE. See the vb.] Departure from life; death. In its origin a cuphemism (L. decessus for mors), and still Decease (disis), sb. Forms: a. 4 deces.

which often confused it in form with DISEASE. See the vb.] Departure from life; death.

In its origin a euphemism (L. dècessus for morz), and still slightly euphemistic or at least less harsh and realistic than death; it is the common term in legal and technical language where the legal or civil incidence of death is in question, without reference to the act of dying.

a. c. 1230 R. Brunne Chron. (1870) 15 After his fader decesse. Ibid. 126 If hat Henry die, or Steuen mak his deses. c. 1440 Gesta Rom. Iv. 237 (Harl. MS.) Aftir hir dicese, he Emperoure weddid anoher woman. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. II. 751 At the time of his fathers decease. 1654 Gataker Disc. Apol. 79 The decesse of one Pope... and entrance of another. 1751 Smollett Per. Pic. lxxiii, A groan which announced his decesse. 1832 Cruiss Digest ted. 2) II. 289 In case his said daughter should die without issue of her body living at her decease. 1849 Lingard Hist. Eng. (1855) I. vi. 182/2 The surname of 'the Confessor' was given to him [Edward] from the bull of his canonization, issued by Alexander III, about a century after his decease. B. c. 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 254 After Blanche desees. c. 1350 Will. Palerne 4101 After mi dessece. c. 1440 Gesta Rom. xv. 49 Aftere his dissese. 1494 Fabran Chron. v. cxxi. 113 Worde came to hym of his faders disease. 1410 Cesta Rom. xv. 49 Aftere his dissese. 1414 Fabran Chron. 1417 E. E. Wills (1882) 29 After be sesse [corruption of decease] of her.

† b. Said of the death of many; mortality, slanghter Ohe.

+b. Said of the death of many; mortality, slaughter. Obs.

1513 Douglas Æneis xII. ix. 5 Sa feill and diuers slauchteris as war thair, And gret deces of dukis.

**Decease** (dsrs), v. Forms: a. 5 decess, sesse, 5-6 -cesse, 5-7 -cease, 6 -cese, -sece, dicesse, Sc. deceiss, 6 - decease.  $\beta$ . 5 discess, -ceyse, -sese, -sesse, 5-6 -cess(e, -cesse, 6 de-scece, -cess, -sece, discesse, dyscess, -cece, -soesse, -sose, -sosse, disease. [f. Decease sc. Taken as the Eng. repr. of L. decedere and F. deceder. In L. decedere and discedere were nearly synonymous in the sense 'depart, go away in med.L. discedêre, discessus, were also used for decedere, decessus in senses 'die, death'; hence OF. descès = decès, and the ME. and 16th c. forms in des-, dis-, dys-, some of which were identical with

in des-, dis-, dys-, some of which were identical with variant spellings of disease. Cf. the sb.]

intr. To depart from life; to die.

a. 1439 E. E. Wills (1882) 123 Yf the saide Iohn decesse withoute heires. 1213 More Rich. 171 Wks. 36/2 So deceased. this noble Kynge. 1633 FAVINE Theat. Hon. IX. i 356 Deceasing without children. 1639 FULLER Holy War III. X. (1840) 132 Queen Sibyll who deceased of the plague. 1777 Life Abp. Abbot 41 He deceased at his palace of Croydon. 1868 Browning Ring 4 Bk. IV. 103 If the good fat easy man. decease. being childless.

B. 1439 E. E. Wills (1883) 123 If he discesse without heires. 1463 Bury Wills (1850) 28 As God disposith for me to dissesse. 1530 PALSGR. 517/2, I discease, I dye or departe out of this worlde. 1556 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 47 Thys yere the good qwene Jane dessecid the xxiij. day of October.

+ b. To decease this world (cf. to depart this

At Thys yere the good qwene Jane dessecid the xxiij. day of October.

+ b. To decease this world (cf. to depart this life). Obs. rare.

1515 Epitaph in Wood Ath. Oxon., James Stanley...who decessed thys transytory wourld the xxii of March.

c. fig. To come to an end, perish; CEASE.

1528 Lichfield Gild Ord. 8 Bring the parties together that ther may be made a good end, and discord clene desecedd.

1521 Sylvester Du Bartas 1. vii. (1641) 60/2 How often had this world deceast, except Gods mighty arms had it upheld and kept. 1635 Swan. Spec. M. (1670) 93 This circle never corrupteth nor deceaseth.

Hence + Dooea sing vol. sb., death, decease.

1521 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Finamiento, the dieng, the deceasing, death. 1631 E. Tavlon Behmen's Threefold Life xviii. 313 At deceasing of the Body.

Doceased (disi'st, poet. disi'sed), ppl. a.

Forms: see DECEASE v.; also 7 deoeast. [f. DECEASE v. +-ED]. From the intermixture of the prefixes de- and dis-, and of the letters c and s, it was frequently written diseased.]

1. That has departed this life, dead, 'departed';

sp. lately dead, 'late'.

c 1489 CANTON Somnes of Aymon ix. 227 After that a man is ones decessed. 1523 Lo. BERNERS Froiss. I. cxliv. 364
The bysshop of Wynchestre discessed. was chancellour of England. 1564 GRINDAL Fun. Serm. Pr. Ferd. Wks. (1843) to [He] highly commended the parties discessed spots of him that loved you. 1651 Hosbers Levialth. III. xxxviii. 242 Those deceased Glants. 1763 GOLDSM. Cit. W. xii, There. I. Ishallsce justice done to deceased merit. 1810 Wordsw. Ess. Epilaphs Wks. (1888) 814/1 The character of a deceased friend. 1893 Law Times XCV. 82/1 The heir of a deceased licence-holder.

fg. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV, III. i. 81 Figuring the

holder.

fig. 1807 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV, III. i. 81 Figuring the nature of the Times deceased.

b. Deceased visses suster question: the question of a widower's marrying the sister of his deceased wife, such a marriage being legal in some countries and illegal in others.

a marriage being legal in some countries and megal in others.

2. absol. † a. pl. The deceased: those who are dead, the dead (obs.). b. The person (lately) dead, or whose death is in question.

1638 MASSINGER New Way v. i, It might have argued me of little love To the deceased.

1648 MILTON P2. IXXXVIII.

2 Shall the deceased arise? 1751 Shollett Pcr. Pic. civ., He..sealed up all the papers of the deceased.

2640 C. Pelham Chrom. Crime (1886) II. 349 An inquest was held upon the remains of deceased at the Dog and Gun.

1841 LYTION Nt. 4 Morn. 1. i, Mr. Jones... promised to read the burial-service over the deceased.

+ Thegas Shife. Obs. rare. [f. Decease v. +

† **Deceasure.** Obs. rare. [f. Decease v, +
-URE; corresp. to a L. type \*dēcessūra.] Decease.

180 Lodge Forb. 4 Prist. (Shaks. Soc.) 97 To lament my
deceasure and her froward destinie.

Deceave, etc., obs. form of Deceave v.

Deceave, etc., obs. form of DECEIVE v. † Decede, v. Obs. [ad. L. dicad-tre to go away, depart, remove, f. DB- I. 2 + cēdēre to go. (French has had decder in sense 'to die' since 15th c.).] intr. To depart; to secede; to give place, yield.

1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. v. iii. \$25 To justifie the English Reformation, from the scandal of Schisme, to shew, that they had 1. Just cause for which, 2. True authority by which they deceded from Rome. 1658 J. Webb tr. Cleopatra viii. 11. 63 That violent passion. deceding to the pitty she conceived. 1657 J. Sergeant Solid Philos. 262 With their Quantity and Figure acceding and deceding to the Individuum.

Decedent (disēdēnt) sh. (a) [ad. I. dēcē.

**Decedent** (d'sī děnt), sb. (a.) [ad. L. dēcēdent em, pr. pple. of dēcēděre to depart, die.]

A. sb. One who retires from an office (obs.),

deceases, or dies; a deceased person. U.S., chiefly

In Law.

1899 Craufurd Hist. Univ. Edinb. (1880) 52 Mr. Andrew
Young .. was appointed to succeed to the next decedent.

1730 Br. Wilson in Keble Life xxi. (1863) 724 Taking
care of orphan's and decedent's goods. 1838 Webster,
Decedent, a deceased person. Laws of Pennsylv. 1884
Boston (Mass.) Yrnl. Jan., In North Andover last year
there were 65 deaths. Twenty-two of the decedents were
more than 70.

nore than 70.

† B. adj. (See quot.) Obs.—

1727 Balley vol. II, Decedent, adj. departing, going away.

Deceife, Deceipt, Deceis(a, obs. ff. Deceive, DECEIT. DECEASE.

Deceit (disrt). Forms: a. 4 deseyt(e, 4-5

DECEIT, DECEASE.

Deceit (disīt). Forms: a. 4 deseyt(e, 4-5-sait(e, 4-6-oeyt(e, 4-7-ceite, 5-sayte, -saite, 6-oeat, -seite, -seytte, -saite, -sette, 4-deceit. 6-ceat, -seite, -seytte, -saite, -5-deceipte, 5-7-ceipt, 5-6-cept(e, 7-4-6-desceit, -sayte, 5-desseit, -seyt(e, -sait, -sate, 6-desceyt. 8. 4 disseyte, -saite, -sayte, \$c. dissat, 4-5 disseit, -ceite, 5 dissayet, dysseyte, -sayt, 5-6-dissait, -sate, dis-, dysceyt, dysseyte, -sayt, 5-6-dissait, -sate, dis-, dysceyt, -ceipte. [ME. deceite, descyte, desaite, etc., a. OF. deceite, -eyte (later decoite): sb. fem. from pa. pple. of deceveir, decevoir, with assimilation of vowel, as in deceive. (Cf. Conceit.)

In ME. and early mod. Eng. with many varieties of spelling, partly inherited from Fr., partly due to Eng. change of OF. ei to ai, ay, and consequent interchange of c and s, whence arose such forms as desait, Sc. desait. In OF. the spelling was sometimes assimilated to Latin decepta, as decepte, whence in Eng. deceipte. But in both langs, the p was mute; the oldest Gower MSS. have deceipte, deceite, but the word rimes with streite (strait); the ordinary 17th c. pronunciation rimed it with -ail, as in Wither a 1667 bait: deceit; cf. the common 16th c. spellings in -sail, -sate, -ceat. The narrowing of \$to i came later. In OF, the prefix dewas sometimes changed to des- (see De I. 6), which became very common in ME., and was here, moreover, in the general alteration of the French form des- back to the Latin dis-, subjected to the same change, so as to give, in 15-16th c, such odd spellings as dis-ceat, dis-stait, dis-sate (all meaning dis-t): cf. Decenve.]

1. The action or practice of deceiving; concealment of the truth in order to mislead; deception, fraud, cheating, false dealing.

ment of the truth in order to mislead; deception, fraud, cheating, false dealing.

c 1300 K. Alis. 6157 By queyntise to don, other deseyte.

c 1366 Chaucer Part. T. P 703 Deceipt bitwixe marchaunt and marchaunt. 1993 Gower Conf. II. 318 And that he dide for deceipt, For she began to axe him streit. 1436 AUDELAY Poems 6 Dysseyte ne theft loke thou do non. 1483 Calk. Angl. 101 Dissate, vbi dessate. 1533 CONRIDLE MAI. iii. 8 Shulde a man vse falsede and disceate with God? 1558 LYNDESAY Monarche 5780 Leif 30ur dissait and crafty wylis. 1667 Million P. L. V. 243 By violence? no. But by deceit and lies. 1794 S. WILLIAMS Vermont 170 The deceit,

knavery, and fraud of the European traders. 1849 Ruskin Sev. Lamps ii. § 6. 32 Gilding, which in architecture is no deceit, because it is therein not understood for gold.

deceit, because it is therein not understood for gold.

b. in Law.

[1275 Act 3 Edw. I, c. 29 Nul manere deceyte ou collusion.]

1495 Nottingham Rec. III. 285 Accion of desseyte flor brekynge off promyse. 1531 Dial. on Laws Eng. 11.

1511. (1638) 135 A false returne whereupon an action of disceit lyeth. 1672 Cowell, Deceit. is a subtle, willy shift or device, having no other name. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 294

All manner of deceit is hereby avoided in deeds.

† G. Phr. In deceit of: so as to deceive; so to the deceit of, upon d., under d. With no deceit, without deceit: without mistake assuredly cer-

without deceit: without mistake, assuredly, cer-

without deceit: without mistake, assuredly, certainly, Obs.

[1275 Act 3 Edw. I, c. 29 De fere la en deceyte de la Court.]
1233 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 3814 He durst come out e on no party Of all be twelve monbe wyb no deseyt. c1350 Will. Palerne 2041 Wiboute disseyte, I wold alle hire werk do you wite sone. 1293 LANGL. P. P. I. C. 1, 77 Hus sele sholde nost be sent in deceit of be puple. c 1428 Hampole's Psalter Metr. Pref. 32 Between dancastir and Poumetry this is be way. euen streygth wip out deseyt. 1234 Indictm. Elis. Backing in Hall Chron. (1550) 221 To the great deceit of the prince and people of this realme. 1235 COVERDALE I Chrom. xiii. 17 Yf ye come vpon disceate, and to be mine aduersaries. — 1 Macc. vii. 10 Speakinge vnto them with peaceable wordes: but vnder disceate. a 1626 Bacon Max. 4 Uses Com. Law (1650) 8 Selling.. things unwholsome, or ill made in deceipt of the people.

2. (with a and pl.) An instance of deception; an act or device intended to deceive; a trick, stratagem, wile.

stratagem, wile.

stratagem, wile.

c 1340 Cursor M. 897 (Fairf.) For bi dissayte at bou dede.
c 1360 WYCLIF WE. (1880) 104 Pe deuelis disceitis. 14...
Piers of Fulham 95 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 5 The fowler
with hys deseyttes bryngeth The gentyll fowles in to hys
false crafte. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany, Al
the deceytes of the worlde, the fleshe, and the deuill. 1559
CECIL in Robertson Hist. Scal. II. App. i, To avoid the
decepts and tromperies of the French. a 1667 WITHER
Stedfast Skepherd i, Thy painted baits, And poor deceits,
Are all bestowed on me in vain. 1713 SWIT Cadenus & V.
Venus thought on a deceit. c 1793 COLERIDGE Autumnal
Evening ii, O dear deceit! I see the maiden rise.

3. The quality of deceiving: deceitfulness.

Roeming ii, O dear deceit! I see the maiden rise.

3. The quality of deceiving; deceitfulness.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 12494 What doust bou
byfore be prest and hast deseyt yn by brest? c1400 Destr.

Troy 3788 Ulexes..was.. full of disseit. 1536 Tindale

Rom. i. 29 Full of envie, morther, debate, disseyte. 1577

1878 Till see a vain and hurtful thing, full of deceit and danger, to hear and not to do.

† Deceit, v. Obs. rare. Hence 5 desetyng

1878 To construct deceitfully, to forge (a document).

1884 in Surtees Misc. (1890) 43 Declaracion concernyng the disetyng of a fals testimoniall [called p. 42 the forsaid forged, false testymonyall].

† Deceiteous, a. Obs. rare. [f. Deceit, with suffix fashioned after righteous, courteous: see

suffix fashioned after righteous, courteous: see -EOUS 3.] Deceitful. Hence **Deceitconsly** adv. 1481 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 332 And all other ware...whiche is descryteously wrought.

is desceyteously wrought.

Deceitful (d/s/tfūl), a. Forms: see Deceit.

[f. Deceitful (d/s/tfūl), a. Forms: see Deceit.

[f. Deceit + -FUL.] Full of deceit; given to deceiving or cheating; misleading, false, fallacious.

(As said of things often = Deceitful.)

1483 Cath. Angl. 97 Desatefulle, vbi false. 1500-20 Dunbar Flyting 75 Dissaitfull tyrand, with serpentis tung, wistable. 1533 Douglas Ameis Ix vii. 52 Throw the dern wod dyssaitfull and onplane. 1584 Powel Lloyd's Cambria 104 A Deceiptfull and Subile man. 1641 VILKINS Math. Magick. 1. iii. (1648) 19 Such deceitfull ballances may be discovered. by changing the weights. 1842 Lytton Zanoni 20 Appearances are deceitful. 1862 LD. Brougham Brit. Const. ix. § 1. 113 They may be the most false and deceitful of human kind.

They may be the most raise and decentral of human kind.

Decei tfully, adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a deceitful manner; with intent to deceive. (In first quot.: By deceit or treachery.)

21470 Henry Wallace vii. 34 Desaitfully I may nocht se thaim hang. 1523 Act 14-15 Hen. VIII, c. 2 Workemanship.. falsely and disceitfully made. 1611 Bible 2 Cor. iv. 2 Not walking in craftines, nor handling the word of God deceitfully. 1667 Decay Chr. Pietry viii. P 1 If this foundation be deceitfully laid, the superstructure must necessarily sink and perish. 1873 Symonos Grk. Poets viii. 265 His allegory.. must always show them [the clouds] deceitfully beautiful, spreading illusion over earth and sky.

Deceitfulness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality of being deceitful; disposition or tendency

Decei trulness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality of being deceitful; disposition or tendency to deceive or mislead; deceptiveness.

1509 BARCLAY Shyp of Folys (1874) II. 223 Beware disceytfulnes, All fraude and gyle take hede that thou despyce. 1526 TINDALE Matt. xiii. 22 The dissayfulnes off ryches. 1571 GLANVILL Disc. M. Stubbe 21 The deceitfulness of Telescopes. 1741 RICHARDSON Panela (1824) I. 64 O, the deceitfulness of the heart of man! 1870 ANDRESSON Missions Amer. Bd. III. xv. 238 The deceitfulness of the people.

Deceitless, a. rare. [f. Deceit + -LESS.] Free from deceit.

régo Br. HALL Old Relig. § 2 (L.) So he that should call Satan an unclean devil, should imply that some devil is not unclean; or deceivable lusts, some lusts deceitless!

Deceivable iusts, some lusts deceitless!

Deceivablity. rare. [f. next + -ITY. OF. had decevablete.] Capacity of being deceived.

2851 GEN. P. THOMPSON Andi Alt. III. cxlix. 142 The deceivability of the masses.

Vol. III.

**Deceivable** (disivable), a. Forms (about 40 variants): a with de-4-,  $\beta$  with des-4-5,  $\gamma$  with dis-4-6; variations of the stem as in Deceive. [a. OF. decevable, f. stem of decevoir to Deceive -ABLE.

†1. actively. Having the quality or habit of deceiving; deceitful, deceptive. Obs. (or arch.) (Obs. since c 1688; exc. as used after the biblical deceivableness.)

ceiving; deceitful, deceptive. Obs. (of arcn.) (Obs. since c1688; exc. as used after the biblical deceivableness.)

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 47: So ben dremys deseyuable. 138a Wyclif Prov. xiv. 17 The desseyuable man is hateful. c1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxx. 135 A fantom and a dessayuable thing to be sight. 1488 Surtees Misc. (1890) 4 John Lyllyng had salde mykell swylk deceyvable tyn to bellemakera. 1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII, c. 6 Deceivable and untrewe Beames and scales. c1510 Dunbar Porms lxviii, 1 seik abowte this warld onstable, To find.. it is dissavable. 1335 Coverdale 2 Pet. i. 16 We folowed not deceaueable fables. 1268 Knox First Blast App. (Arb.) 59 YI should flatter your grace I were no freind, but a deceavabill trater. 1688 Bunyan Holy War 55 Deceivable speech. 1688 R. Holme Armoury II. 305 A wicked deceivable person, who indeavouring to chate others, chats himself. 1860 Trench Serm. Westim. Abb. xxxiii. 376 We may have proved them false and deceivable a thousand times, and yet they are still able to attract and to allure.

2. passively. Capable of being, or liable to be, deceived; fallible. Now rare.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. i, Man was not only deceiveable in his integrity, but the Angels of light in all their clarity. 1658 Whole Duty Man iv. § 4. 38 As deceivable, and easie to be deluded. 1705 Stanhofe Paraphr. III. 559 To deal with him, as if he were such a deceivable Creature as our selves. 1841-4 Emerson Ess., Politics Wks. (Bohn) I. 239 With such an ignorant and deceivable majority.

wks. (50nn) 1. 239 With such an ignorant and deceivable majority.

Deceivableness. Now rare. [-NESS.] + 1. The capacity of deceiving; deceitfulness, deceit; deceptiveness. Obs. (or arch. after N. T.) 1536 Tindale 2 Their. ii. 10 In all deceavablenes of unrightewesnes [1611 with all deceivableness; 1881 R.V. with all deceit]. 1530 PAIGE. 213/1 Desceyvablenesse, deceauableté. a 1653 Gouge Comm. Heb. iii. 14 Sin prevails the more by the deceivablenesse thereof. 1671 GLANVILL Disc. M. Stubbe 26 The Discourse about the deceivableness of Opticks. 1886 E. IRVING Babylon II. 430 They are deceived into false security by that mystery of deceivableness. 1853 I. WILLIAMS Serm. Epist. (1875) I. xvii. 193 With all deceivableness and power of seduction.

2. Liability to be deceived, fallibility. 1674 Govt. Tongue viii. FII His negligence and deceivableness.

1014 Govl. Tongue viii. PIL His negligence and deceivableness.

+ Decei vably, adv. Obs. or arch. [-LY 2.]

Deceitfully, fraudulently, falsely.

1397 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) VII. 109 Aftirward he [Edwyne] was reconsiled desceyvably and i-slayn. 1428

Surtees Misc. (1890) 4 Castyng of fals tyn menged with lede and pewtre, and sellyng of yt deceyvabley for gude tyn. 1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII. c. 1 Hydes. vntruly, insufficiently and deceivably tanned. 1637 Declar. Platis graves Faith 3 When the one shall. deceivably lay imputations of errour on the other. 1865 Nichols Britton v. ii.

§ 3 If dower be deceivably [desceivablement] established.

+ Deceivance. Obs. Forms: see Deceive.

[a. OF. decevance, f. decev-ant: see next and -ANCE.] Deceit, deception.

c 1330 R. Brunne Chrom. (1810) 133 Pe Kyng sister of France Henry allied him to, Here of a desceyuance bei conseild him to do. c 1430 Lyde. Bochast 1. i. (1554) 4a.

Beware the serpent, with his disceivance. 1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 129/1 Ayenst the deceyuanness of the feend. 1486 Surtees Misc. (1890) 57 Set[h] yat it is your citie not filld with dissavanne.

+ Deceivant, a. and sb. Obs. rare. (In 4

filed with dissavaunce.

† Deceivant, a. and sb. Obs. rare. (In 4-aunt.) [a. F. decevant, pr. pple. of deceveir, -oir:—L. decipient-em.] A. adj. Deceiving, deceitful, deceptive. B. sb. A deceiver.

1303 GOWER Conf. I. 82 That bou ne be noght deceiuant. Ibid. I. 222 The fourthe deceivaunt, The whiche is cleped fals semblaunt. Ibid. II. 72 This Achelous was a Geaunt, A subtil man, a deceivaunt.

Deceive (disiv), v. Forms: a. 4 deseue, -sayue, -saife, -ceife, -cayue, dicayue, 4-5 desevue. 4-6 deceive. 4-7 decevue. 5-6 deseve.

deseyue, 4-6 deceue, 4-7 deceyue, 5-6 desave, (Sc.-sawe), 6 deceaph, 6-7 deceaue, 5- deceive. (Sc. -sawe), o deceaph, 0-7 deceaue, 5-deceive.

\$\beta\$. 4 desceiue, 4-5 -ceyue, -sayue, 5 -saue,
-sayfe, 5-6 -seyue. \(\gamma\). 4 (Sc.) dissaf, 4-5 disceyue, -seyue, dysceue, -saue, 4-5 (6 Sc.) dissaue, 4-6 dyssayue, 5 disceue, -saiue, -sayue,
(Sc. -sayf, -sawe), dysseyue, 5-6 dysceyue,
-seue, 6 disceiue, -ceaue, Sc. -saif. [a. OF. decev-eir (stressed stem deceiv-), mod. F. décevoir:— L. décipère, f. De. I. 1 or 4 + capère to take. Cf.

CONCEIVE.

The stem was subject in ME. and 16th c. to the same variations as those mentioned under DRCEIT, and the prefix varied in like manner as de., des., dis., whence came such curious spellings as discave, distave, distave; the stem towel has passed through the stages &; &; &; o Quarles in 1635 (Emblems III. ii.) rimed deceived thee: saw'd thee. (The literal sense of L. decipter was app. to catch in a trap, to entrap, ensnare; hence, to catch by guile; to get the better of by fraud; to cheat, mislead.)]

+1. trans. To ensnare; to take unawares by craft or guile: to overcome, overreach, or get the

craft or guile; to overcome, overreach, or get the better of by trickery; to beguile or betray into mischief or sin; to mislead. Obs. (or arch.)

a 1300 Cursor M. 3172 (Gött) Pat be child were noght percayued, ar be suord him had dicayued. c 1340 lbid. 27214

(Fairf.), & queber he was bus dessayuid, sone ofter his creature he resceyuid. 1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. XII. vii. (1495) 418 Somtyme a tame culuoure is. taughte to begyle and to dysceyue wylde coluoures and ledyth theym in to the foulers nette. c 1490 Merlin 4 The deuell. devised how he myght best disceyve the thre doughtres of this rich man. 1594 WILLOBIE Avisa L j b, Apply her still with dyvers thinges (For giftes the wysest will deceave). 1611 CORVAT Crudities 2 A certaine English man. was deceived by those sands: for .he was suddenly ouertaken and ouerwhelmed with the waters. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 35 He it was whose guile. deceived The mother of mankind. 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela I. 170 As we deceived and hooked the poor carp, so was I betrayed by false baits. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. II, The mother of mankind, who was deceived by the serpent.

2. To cause to believe what is false: to mislend

2. To cause to believe what is false; to mislead as to a matter of fact, lead into error, impose upon,

2. To cause to believe what is false; to mislead as to a matter of fact, lead into error, impose upon, delude, 'take in'.

1230 Senym Sag. (W.) 109, I wald noght he decayued ware. 1375 Barbour Bruce iv. 237 Thai mak ay thair answering In-till dowbill vndirstanding, Till dissaf thame that will thame trow. 1382 Wellin Mill. xxiv. 11 Many false prophetis schulen 1782, and discepue many. 1480 Convenely Myst. (Sutces) 124 Or els the rewlys of astronomy Dyssavys me. 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon xxi. 462 Soo dysguysed for to dysceve us. 2533 Ld. Berners Huon xxiv. 69 By hys fayr langage he may dyssayue vs. 1480 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon xxi. 462 Coo Shaks. Sonn. civ. Mine eye may be deceaued. 1667 Milton P. L. II. 189 Who [can] deceive his mind, whose eye Views all things at one view? 1782 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. Xxx. III. 179 Two statesmen, who laboured to deceive each other and the world. 1895 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 98 Wolsey..was too wise to be deceived with outward prosperity. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood Mrs. Hallib. II. xix, He denied it..and I believed he was attempting to deceive me. b. absol. To use deceit, act deceitfully.

12340 Hampole Prose Tr. (1866) 3 If bou will nowthire be dyssayuede ne dyssayue. 1200-20 Dunbar Poems (1893) Xxi. 102 Quhair fortoun.. dissavis With freyndly smylingis of ane hure. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. xv. 4 He can neither erre nor deceiue. 1505 Junius Lett. xxxv. 163 A moment of difficulty and danger, at which flattery and falsehood can no longer deceive. 1808 Scort Marm. vi. xvii, Ah, what a tangled web we weave, When first we practise to deceive! 1873 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 160 The makers of household implements.. should be ashamed to deceive in the practice of their craft.

1. c. reft. To allow oneself to be misled; to delude oneself. [F. se tromper.]

1388 Wyclif Jas. i. 22 Be 36 doers of the word and not herers onely, deceyuynge you silf. 1535 Coverdale Bel & Dr. 7 Daniel smyled, and sayde: O kynge, disceaue not thyselfe. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest ii, I can no longer deceive misled

. d. In pass. sometimes merely: To be mistaken, be in error.

12315 SHOREHAM 93 Ac many man desceyved hys.. And weyneth that he be out of peryl. 1325 Poem temp. Edw. 17 (Percy) ly, Forsoth he is deseyved, He wenyth he doth ful wel. 1436 Knt. de la Tonr 33 We are foule deceited in you the tyme passed. 1553 Eden Treat. News Ind. (Arb.) 41 He was not deceated in his opinion. 1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. v. i. 111 That is the voice, Or II am much deceited, of Portia. 1603 — Meas. for M. III. 197 How much is the good Duke deceited in Angelo. 1749 FIELDING Tom Yones XIV. vi, I am very much deceived in Mr. Nightingale, if.. he hath not much goodness of heart at the bottom.

bottom.

†3. To be or prove false to, play false, deal treacherously with; to betray. Obs.

a1300 Cursor M. 1804 (Cott.) Quen noe sagh. bat bis rauen had him deceueid, Lete vt a doue. c1470 Henrey Wallace v. 480 Thai swor that he had dissawit thair lord.
1356 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 6 The corruptyble rychesse of this worlde. forsaketh and deceyueth hym whan he weneth best. 1356 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV, v. i. 11
You have deceived our trust. 1605 Canden Rem. Epitaphs 53 Fame deceaues the dead man trust. 1658 Whole Duty Man xv. § 26. 125 He that does not carefully look to his masters profit, deceives his trust.

D. he, To prove false to: †to frustrate (a purpose.

33 Fame deceaues the dead mans trust. 1028 Whole Duty Man xv. \$26. 123 He that does not carefully look to his masters profit, deceives his trust.

b. fig. To prove false to; † to frustrate (a purpose, etc.) obs.; to disappoint (hope, expectation, etc.). 1871 Act 13 Eliz. in Bolton Stat. Irel. (1621) 360 Which good meaning of that good lawe..is daylie..deceyved by diverse will disposed persons. 1666 Dayden Ann. Mirab. Ixviii, Till..doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. 1697 — Virg. Goorg. III. 190 The weak old Stallion will deceive thy Care. a 1700 — (J.), Nor are my hopes deceiv'd. 1818 JAS. MILL Brit. India II. Iv. ii. 89 Never was expectation more completely deceived.

† 4. To cheat, overreach; defraud. Obs.

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 310 Pat mad be Tresorere pou has desceyued him. 1382 WycLip 1 Thest. iv. 6 That no man ouer go nether disceyue his brother in chaffaringe. 1481 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 332 Desceteously wrought as in tannyng, where-thurgh the kynges lege peopell scholde be disceyue, 1533 GAU Richt Vay (1888) 16 Thay that sellis ald and ewil guidis for new and thair throw dissauis oders fakilie. Ross Bacon Ess. Gardens (Arb.) 56 That the Borders. be. Set with Fine Flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they Deceiue the Trees. 1666 — Sylva § 479 Where two Plants draw (much) the same Juyce, there the Neighbourhood hurteth; for the one deceiveth the other.

† b. with of: To cheat out of. Obs.

a 1300 Curror M. 8626 (Cott.) Sco parceuid, but sco was of hir child deceiud. c 1380 WycLip IV & 1880) 73 Whanne bei be raueine & ypocrisie disceyuen hem of here goodis. 1828 Will & Edyth, The sixt merye Jest: how this wydowe Edyth deceiued a Draper.. of a new Gowne and a new Kyrtell. 1680 J. Will.Kinson Coroners & Skerifes 6a To deceive them of it and to gain it for themselves. 1687 Milron P. L. x. 900 Childless thou art, Childless remain; so Death Shall be deceaved his glut. a 1760 Olds in 50 Jases Milron P. L. x. 900 Childless thou art, Childless remain; so Death Shall be deceaved his glut. a 1960 Olds

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†5. To beguile, wile away (time, tediousness, etc.). Obs. (Cf. CHEAT v. 5.)

1891 FLORIO Sec. Fruites 65 Let us do something to deceaue the time, and that we may not thinke it long. 1663

Br. PATRICK Parab. Pilgr. ii. (1668) 5 To deceive the tediousness of the pilgrimage. 1667 DNYDEN VIRP. Past. x. (R.), This while I sung, my sorrows I deceived. 1764 Cower Task III. 362 Happy to deceive the time, Not waste it. 1841 CATLIN N. Amer. Ind. (1844) III. xxxvii. 36 Amusements to deceive away the time.

Deceived (dfsī vd., poet. dfsī ved.), ppl. a. [f. prec. + ED 1.] Deluded, imposed upon, misled, mistaken, etc.: see the verb.

1595 T. Norron (title) To the Quenes Maiesties poore deceyued Subiects of the North Countrey, drawen into rebellion. 1611 BIBLE 760 xii. 16 The deceived and the deceiver are his. 1651 Hosses Leviath. 1. iii. 11 Speeches taken. from deceived Philosophers, and deceived, or deceiving Schoolemen. 1820 KEATS St. Agnes xxxvii, I curse not... Though thou forsakest a deceived thing.

b. absol.

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. Camus' Nature's Paradox 158 The Deceived, as well as the Deceivers. 1847 SIR W. HAMILTON Let. to De Morgan 5, I was wrong. .in presuming you to be a deceiver, and not rather a deceived.

Deceiver (d/si·vəi). Forms: a. 4 deceiuour, 4-5 deceyuour(e, -or, 5-6 -ar, 6 deceyuer, deceauer, 7- deceiver. 8. 4-6 dis-: see Deceive. [a. AF. decevour = OF. deceveur, earlier deceveor, f. stem of decev-oir; subsequently taking the form of an Eng. derivative of DECEIVE v.: see -ER 1 2.] 1. One who (or that which) deceives; a cheat,

1. One who (or that which) deceives; a cheat, impostor.

1328 Wyclif 2 John 7 Many deceyuours [1388 disseyueris] wenten out in to the world. c1450 tr. De Imitatione III. i, What are all temporale pinges but deceyuours. 1483 Cath. Angl. 101 A Dissauer, deceptor. 1535 Coverdale Job xii. 16 Both the deceaver, and him that is deceaved. 1535 Eden Decades 313 An Italian deceauer who had before deluded the kynges of Englande and Portugale. 1534 Milton Comus 506 Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver! 1832 Lytton Eugene A. I. v, The passions are at once our masters and our deceivers.

2. Comb.

1534 W. Hall Man's Ct. Enemy in Fart S. P. Jas. I (1848) 199 Deceiver-like, hee said, Yee shall not dye.

Deceiving (disivin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The

(1848) 199 Deceiver-like, hee said, Yee shall not dye.

Deceiving (disivin), vbl. sb. [-1N01.] The action of the verb Deceiver; deception.

c 1400 Rom. Rose 1590 Withouten any deceiving. 1523
LD. Berners Froiss. I. xviii. 25 Than the Englisshe lordes. for doubte of deceyuyng. kept styll the two trompettis pryuely. 1568 Birle (Bishops) 2 Pet. ii. 13 Delighting them selues in their deceivings. 1833 Mrs. Browning Prometh. Bound Poems 1850 I. 171 For in my mind Deceiving works more shame than torturing.

Deceiving works more shame than torturing.

them selues in their deceiuings. 1823 Mrs. Browning Prometh. Bound Poems 1850 I. 171 For in my mind Deceiving works more shame than torturing.

Deceiving, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That deceives; deceitful, misleading, fallacious. 1500-30 DUNBAR Poems xlvii. 87 This fals dissavand warldis bliss. 1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M. III. ii. 260 Manie deceyuing promises of life. a 1623 Gouge Comm. Heb. xiii. 5 Covetousnesse is a deceiving sin. c 1793 Telegraph in Spir. Publ. Fruis. (1799) I. 26 The most deceiving tongue. Hence Deceivingly adv.

14. Prose Legends in Anglia VIII. 143 Hydynge deceyuaundly wikke wip medelynge of good. c 1440 Vork Myst. xiii. 140 At carpe to me dissayuandly. 1888 Harper's Mag. Oct. 806 To listen appreciatingly even if deceivingly. Decelticize, etc.: see Dr. II. I.

Decem-, L. decem ten, used in combination, as decemjugis ten-yoked, decempedālis ten feet long, decemplicālus ten-fold, etc.; hence in various technical words: Decembentate a. [Costa], having ten ribs. Decembentate a. [Costa], having ten teeth or points (Smart 1836). Decembed a. [L. flāus cleft], divided into ten parts, segments, or lobes (ibid.). Decembers' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1882). Decembellate, follous [L. flāus leaflet], having ten leaves or leaflets. Decembuse a. [L. loculus little bag], ten-celled, having ten little cells for seeds (Smart 1836). + Decemborular a. [L. loculus little bag], ten-celled, having ten little cells for seeds (Smart 1836). + Decemborular a. [L. decemnovem ninetcen], of nineteen years = Decennoven Nineteenth Century; hence Decemnovenarian. De:cemnovena rian, a man of the Nineteenth Century; hence **Decemnovena rian- 1sm**, the characteristics distinctive of a man of the Nineteenth Century; **Decemnovena rianize** v. to act the decemnovenarian. Decempedal a. [L. decempedalis, f. pes, ped-feet], (a) ten feet in length decempedālis, f. pes, ped-feet], (a) ten feet in length (obs.); (b) having ten feet. Decempedate a. = prec. b (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1882). Decempennate a. [L. penna wing], having ten flight-feathers on the pinion-bone. Decemplex a. [L. plex -fold], tenfold (S.S. Lex.). Decemplicate a. [L. plicālus plaited, folded], 'having ten plaits or folds' (ibid.). Decempunctate a. [L. pinclum a point], 'having ten points or spots' (ibid.). Decempentate a. [L. striālus grooved], 'having ten striæ' (ibid.).

1838 Bentham Handbk. Brit. Flora 7 Decemdentate.. Decemfol. Decemfoliale.. Decemfoliale. 1988 J. Harvey Disc. Probl. 95 The Golden, decemnouenall, or Lunarie

circle. 1698 Wallis in Phil. Trans. XX. 187 That is, this is the Eighth Year of such Decem-novenal Cycle, or Circle of Nineteen Years. 1863 [Dr. Morgan] From Matter to Spirit Pref. 6 We, respectable decemnovenarians as we are, have been so nourished on theories...that most of us cannot live with an unexplained fact in our heads. 1890 F. Hall in N. Y. Nation L. 316/1 Though a decemnovenarian, as some would call him, he is not to be allowed to decemnovenarianize in language. 1864 Miss Cober Studies New 4 Old (1865) 359 We have all heard much concerning this 'Decemnovenarianism' for a long time before he received his formidable cognomen. Ibid. 379 Is it Steam which has made 'Decemnovenarianism', or 'Decemnovenarianism' which has created Steam? 1807 G. S. Faber Sacr. Cal. Proph. (1844) I. 48 A yet future decemparitie division of that Empire. 1696 BLOUNT Glostogr. Decempedal, of ten foot, or ten foot long. 1708 Morteux Rabelais IV. Ixiv. (1737) 262 The shadow is decempedal.

December (disemba). Also 4-6 -bre, 4-bir, descembre, 5 decembyr, 6 desember. Abbreviated Dec. [a. OF. dicember, dezembre, ad. L. December, f. decem ten, this being originally the tenth month of the Roman year. The meaning of -ber in this and the names of the three preceding months is uncertain.]

tenth month of the Roman year. The meaning of -ber in this and the names of the three preceding months is uncertain.]

The twelfth and last month of the year according to the modern reckoning; that in which the winter solstice occurs in the northern hemisphere.

[a xooo Menologium 220 (Gr.) Pænne folcum bringð morgen, to mannum monað to tune Decembris... ærra Jula.] 1207

R. GLOUC. (1724) 408 Pe endlefþe day of December þe toun hii wonne so. a 1300 Cursor M. 2490 (Cott.) Þat moneth þat man clepes... Decembre [v.r. -ber, -bir, descembre]. 1460 Plumyston Corr. (Camden) 20 Written at London 9 of December. 1573 TUSER Husb., December's Autbandrie, O dirtie December. For Christmas remember. 1593 T. MORIEV Madrigals, 'Aprill is my mistris face', Within her bosom is September, But in her heart a cold December. a 1643 Cartwright Ordinary 1. ii, Don't you see December in her face? 1775 N. WRAXALL Tour N. Europe 83 The weather, which.. was become in a few hours as cold and piercing as our Decembers. 2806 Scort Last Minstr. 1. xxi, Alike to him was time or tide, December's snow or July's pride. 1843 T. H. Key in Smith Dict. Antiq. 2.v. Calendar, Roman, The winter solstice at Rome, in the year 46 a.c., occurred on the 24th of December of the Julian Calendar. 1836 Miss Braddon Under Red Flag vi, The Man of December and Sedan—it was thus Blanquists and Internationals spoke of the late Emperor [Napoleon III]—was dethroned.

attrib. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 1. iii. 298 Or wallow naked in December snow. a 1679 EARL ORRENY Gusman III, Were our Hearts as much mortified as those December-Lovers Looks! 1803 Kinosley Water Bab. iv. (ed. 2) 160 Pleasant December days.

Hence Dooe maber v. nonce-wd., (a) trans. to give the character of December to (b) intr. to

Hence December v. nonce-wd., (a) trans. to give the character of December to; (b) intr. to celebrate December (as the time of Christmas festivities). Decemberish a., † Decemberly a., resembling December in dreariness and darkness.

resembling December in dreariness and darkness. **Decembrist**, one connected in some specific way with this month; see quot. 1882.

1876 J. Ellis Casar in Egypt 332 Now balls are deserted, and plays unremember'd, And all the May joys prematurely December'd. 1883 Times (Weekly Ed.) 7 Dec. 7/1 The Cabinet was seeking a pretext for 'Decembering'. 1795 Burns Let. to Mrs. Dunlop 15 Dec., As I am in a complete Decemberish humour, gloomy, sullen, stupid. 1765 Sterne Tr. Shandy VIII. Ix, In the many bleak and Decemberly nights of a seven years widowhood. 1888 and Decemberists', who in December 1825 tried to raise a revolt among the soldiers of Nicolas, and deprive him of his throne.

|| Decemvir (dise mvar). [L., sing. of decemviri,

originally decem viri 'the ten men'.]

Rom. Antiq. (pl.) A body of ten men acting as a commission, council, college, or ruling authority; esp. the two bodies of magistrates appointed in 451 and 450 B.C. to draw up a code of laws (the laws of the Twelve Tables) who were, during the time, entrusted with the supreme government of

time, entrusted with the supreme government of Rome.

[1879 NORTH Plutarch (1612) 864 Cicero .. did one day sharply reproue and inueigh against this law of the Decemuiri.] 1600 HOLLAND Livy III. XXXII. 100 Agreed it was that there should be created Decemwirs above all appeale. 1781 GIBBON Decl. & F. xliv, The Decemvirs, who sullied by their actions the bonour of inscribing, on brass, or wood, or ivory, the Twelve Tables of the Roman Laws. 1838 ARNOLD Hist. Rome I. 253 A commission invested with such extraordinary powers as those committed to the decemvirs. 1868 SMITH Sm. Dict. Rom. Antiq. 127/2 Decemviri Litious Yudicandis .. Augustus transferred to these decemvirs the presidency in the courts of the centumviri.

b. transf. A council or ruling body of ten, as the Council of Ten of the Venetian Republic.
1615 R. Cocks Diary 2 Aug., I had much adowe with Zanzabars desemvery. 1821 Byron Two Foscari 1. 188. I look Forward to be one day of the decemvirs dared unblushingly propose to their colleagues, etc.

c. sing. A member of such a body.
1703 Rowe Fair Penil. I. vi. i. Jod.), He slew his only daughter To save her from the fierce Decemvir's lust. 1744 tr. Livy I. 272 (Jod.) C. Julius, a decemvir, appointed him a day for taking his trial. 1849 Grore Greece II. Ixxii. (1862) VI. 331 Like the Decemvir Appius Claudius at Rome.

Hence Decemvir Appius Claudius at Rome.

**Decemviral** (dise mviral, a. [ad. L. decemviral-is, f. decemvir: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to the decemvirs.

to the decemvirs.

1500 HOLLAND Livy 127 (R.) The decemvirall lawes (which now are knowne by the name of the twelve Tables).

1652 HOWELL Venics 13 Three Senators. have power to summon the Decemvirall Colledg. 1833 THIRLWALL in Philol. Museum II. 477 The advantages of the consular over the decemviral form of government. 1854 GROTE Greece In Ixxiv. IX. 416 His decemviral governments or Dekarchies.

form of governments. 1854 GROTE Greece II. IXXV. IX. 416 His decemviral governments or Dekarchies.

Decemvirate (dlse mviret). [ad. L. decemviral-us, f. decemvir: see -ATE 1.] The office or government of decemvirs; a body of decemvirate, they returned againe to Consuls. 1704 HEARNE Duct. Hist. (1714) I. 369 The Decemvirate regarded neither Senate nor people, but cut off the most considerable Citizens of both sorts. 1836 Arnold Hist. Rome I. xv. 302 The decemvirate seems indeed to have exhibited the perfect model of an aristocratical royalty, vested not in one person but in several. b. transf. A body of ten rulers, councillors, etc., as the Venetian Council of Ten. Also attrib.

1635 Howell Venice 13 They read the letters addressed to the Decemvirat Colledg. 1653 Sire. N. N. Ones (Camden) II. 12 The room. 18 now possessed by the Decemvirate or ten Worthies that now reign far more absolutely than ever any King did in England. 1976 Sir W. Jones Let. Ld. Althorpe, Itsuch a decemvirate should ever attempt to restore our constitutional liberty by constitutional means.

Decemary, improp. decemnary, a. and sb.

Dece nary, improp. dece nnary, a. and sb. [ad. med.L. decēnārius (decennārius), f. med.L. decēna (decenna) a tithing: see Decener.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a decena or tithing.
1758 FIELDING Causes Incr. Robbers § 5 (R.) To prevent
idle persons wandering from place to place. was one great
point of the decennary constitution.

B. sb. = med.L. decēna, a tithing: see quot. 1881.

Apparently taken by the 17th c. antiquaries as formed on decenser December + v, and so accepted by later writers.

[2.1250 Bracton III. II. x. Diligenter erit inquirendum si [latro] fuerit in franco plegio et decenna, et tunc erit decenna in misericordia coram justitiarios nostros.] 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. xlviii. (1730) 84 View of free Pledges must be, to see that the Decennaries be full. 2 1670 Hosses Dial. Com. Latus 201 The whole Land was divided into Hundreds, and those again into Decennaries. 1765 Blackstons Comm. I. 114 No man was suffered to abide in England above forty days, unless he were enrolled in some tithing or decennary. 1881 T. S. Frampton Hundred of Wrotham 36 All males... should... be enrolled in a tithing, or decenary, which originally consisted of ten free families. [Cf. 1866 Rogers Agric. 4 Prices I. 66 He was registered in the decenna before he reached adolescence.]

† Decembe. Obs. [a. F. décence (13-14th c.

decenna before he reached adolescence.]

† Decence. Obs. [a. F. decence (13-14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. decēntia: see next.] = next.

1678 Spran Serm. Gal. vi. 10 In good works... there may be goodness in the general; but decence and gracefulness can be only in the particulars in doing the goodness W. Clagett Answ. Dissenter's Object. 7 When the Decence and Convenience of a thing is considered, we should attribute much to the Wisdom of Authority. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Æneid x. 96 And must I own... my secret smart—What with more decence were in silence kept. (26. confessedly Fr.: 1836 GREVILLE Diary 94. (Stanford) To the opera to see Taglioni dance... Her grace and decence are something that no one can imagine who has not seen her.]

Decency (direction). [ad. L. decentia. f. decent.

Decency (dr'sénsi). [ad. L. decentia, f. decentem becoming, fitting, DECENT.] The quality or fact of being decent.

+1. Appropriateness or fitness to the circum-

†1. Appropriateness or fitness to the circumstances or requirements of the case; fitness, seemliness, propriety: 8. of speech, action, or behaviour. 1567 Drant Horace, Arte of Poetrie (R.), Of sortes and ages thou must note the manner and the guyse, A decensie for stirring youth, for elder folke likewise. 1589 PUTTENHAM Emp. Poetrie III. xxiii. (Arb.) 269 To προπον. we in our vulgar call it by a scholasticall terme [decencie] our owne Saxon English terme is [teemelynesse]. 1bid. 217 Your decencies are of sundrie sorts, according to the many circumstances accompanying our writing, speech or behaulour. 1636 Heales Epictetus Manual/III. 79 Thou neglectest another [function] which thou mightest execute with full decency. 1647 Clarendoon Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 331 The king was always the most punctual observer of all decency in his devotion. 1719 WATERLAND Vind. Christ's Divinity 107 Why so concern'd about the fitness, and decency of his Interpretation? 1728 WATER Logic II. v. § 4 The great Design of Prudence... is to determine and manage every Affair with Decency, and to the best Advantage. 1762 Hums Hist. Emg. III. liv. 173 His discourse on the scaffold was full of decency and courage.

† b. What is appropriate to a person's rank or dignity. Obs.

† b. What is appropriate to a person's rank or dignity. Obs.
1884 Power L. Loyd's Cambria 364 Reserving two things, that is to say his conscience, and also the decencie of his state. 1649 MILTON Eikon. 17 With Scholastic flourishes beneath the decencie of a king. 1661 Morgan Sphere Gentry IV. V. 78 According to the Decency of the said Name of the Duke of Somerset and the nobility of his. estate.
† c. Fitness of form or proportion: Comeliness. 1610 GUILLIM Heraldry III. XIV. (1660 170 Neither can Art forme a fashion of more stately decencie, than she hath done on the Stage. 1667 PRIMATT City 4 C. Builder 80 For decency it will be requisite not to have the girders altogether so deep as ten inches in the second, third, and fourth Story.

† 2. Decent or orderly condition of civil or social

Story.

+ 2. Decent or orderly condition of civil or social life. Obs.

1651 Hobbes Govt. § Soc. x. § 1. 148 In [the state of civill Government there is] the Dominion of reason, peace, security, riches, decency, society, elegancy [etc.]. 1660 R. Coke. Power & Suh. 89 Decencie and order must presup-

pose laws and directions. 1705 STANHOPE Paraphr. 11. 121 God, as he is a God of Decency and Order, and not of Anarchy and Confusion [etc.].

3. Propriety of behaviour or demeanour; due regard to what is becoming; conformity (in behaviour, speech, or action) to the standard of propriety or good taste.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 23/2 He [Wm. Earl of Pembroke]. lived towards the favourities with that decency, as would not suffer them to censure or reproach his master's judgment. 1682 Norris Hieraelus 39 To bear the loss of our goods with mildness and decency. 1706 Eng. Theophrastius 342 We do sometimes out of vanity or decency what we could do out of inclination and duty. 1723-3 Swift Let. Mrs. Pilkington: 1 Jan., I cannot with decency shew them, except to a very few. 1749 Fielding Tom Yones. X. viii, If I had not the patience of fifty Jobs, you would make me forget all decency and decorum 1798 Wordsw. Old Cumbrid. Biggar, Many, I believe, there are Who live a life of virtuous decency. 1853 Ld. Houghton in Life (1891) I. xi. 516 As I have got two letters from you to-day, I must write in decency before I go to sleep. 1883 GLADSTONE in Times 9 June, Less than that I cannot say in justice and in decency.

b. esp. Compliance with recognized notions of modesty or delicacy; freedom from impropriety.

in justice and in decency.

b. esp. Compliance with recognized notions of modesty or delicacy; freedom from impropriety.

1639 tr. Du Bosq's Compl. Woman F iv, Peradventure they would... accuse him for not writing, as decency obliged him therein... Is there one sole word in all this worke... to make one blush in reading it? 1684 EARL ROSCOM. Ess. Transl. Verse, Immodest words admit of no defence; For want of decency is want of sense. a 1715 Burnet Own Time (1724)

1. 137 Sir Elisha Leightoun... maintained an outward decency... yet he was a very vicious man. 1886 H. H. Johnston Kilimanjaro Exp. ii. 28 The black glistening forms of the burly negroes on whom nakedness sits with decency. 1bid. vix. 433 Both sexes have little notion or conception of decency, the men especially seeming to be unconscious of any impropriety in nakedness.

c. Conformity to the standard of living becoming one's position; respectability.

1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 166 P 2 Those whom a very little assistance would enable to support themselves with decency. 1768 PALEN Mor. Philos. III. ix, There is a certain appearance, attendance, establishment, and mode of living, which custom has annexed to the several ranks and orders of civil life (and which compose what is called decency).

4. pl. Decent or becoming acts or observances; the established observances of decent life or decorum; proprieties. (Rarely sing.)

4. pl. Decent or becoming acts or observances; the established observances of decent life or decorum; proprieties. (Rarely sing.)

1667 MILTON P. L. VIII. 601 Those graceful acts, Those thousand decencies that daily flow From all her words and actions mixed with love And sweet compliance. 1673 DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode Ep. Ded., They have copied.. the delicacies of expression, and the decencies of behaviour from your lordship. 1700 — Sigismonda & G. 701 O ever faithful heart, I have perform d the ceremonial part, The decencies of grief. 1723 DE FOR Col. Yack (1840) 204, I told her I thought it was a decency to the ladies. 1735 Pope Ep. Lady 164 Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour, Content to dwell in decencies for ever. 1827 MACAULAY Machiavelli Ess. (1854) 49/2 He became careless of the decencies which were expected from a man so highly distinguished in the literary and political world.

D. pl. The outward conditions or requirements of a decent life.

1798 MALTHUS Popul. (1878) 375 He may be .. better able to command the decencies. .. of life. 1822 Lewis Use & Ab. Pol. Terms xiii. 111 In this sense the poor are those who .. severally enjoy a less quantity of decencies and necessaries. 1844 S. Lover Handy Andy xiiv. 213 The little man was buttoning on a pair of black gaiters, the only serviceable decency he had at his command. 1804 H. Sidowick in Times 13 Jan. 11/4 It was not easy to distinguish decencies and comforts on the one hand and luxuries on the other.

Decend, etc.: see DESCEND, etc.

Decende (dirsin). Chem. [f. Gr. déma ten + Ene.]

The olefine of the decacarbon or DECYL series, C<sub>10</sub> H<sub>20</sub>. Also called Decylene. 1877 WATTS Formes' Chem. 52. + TDecender, di-

Also called *Decylene*. 1877 Watts Founce' Chem. 52. † **Decener.** Obs. Forms: 6 decenier, disener, 7 deciner, or, 7-8 decenner. [a. Anglofr. decener = OF. decenier, mod. F. dixenier, dizenier, dizainier, in med. L. decēnārius (improp. decenarius), f. decēna, in OF. dizeine, aine, Pr. desena,

dizainier, in med. L. decēnārius (improp. decennārius), f. decēna, in OF. dizeine, -aine, Pr. desena,
Sp. decena, a group of ten, a tithing.]

1. One in command of ten soldiers.

1. Syst Waterman Fardle Facions 11. x. 211 Their capitaines
ouer ten, whiche, by a terme borowed of the Frenche, we
calle Diseners.

1. 29 IVE IV. Du Bellay's Instr. 80. The
Souldiers (should exercise) by themselues euerie holie day,
with their Deceniers [chefs dechambre] Chiefs of squadrons,
and Corporals.

1. Ward Serm., Fethro's Justice,
From the Gouernour of the thousand to the Centurion, from
him to the Tithing-man or Decinor.

2. a. The head of a decena or tithing; a tithingman or borsholder; b. A member of a tithing.

1607 Cowell Interfr., Deciners.. signifieth.. such as
were wont to have the oversight and checke of ten friburgs
for the maintenance of the king's peace.

1624 Ley s.v., Deciner is not now used for the chiefe man of a
Dozein, but for him that is sworne to the Kings peace.

1624 N. BACON Disc. Govit. Eng. 1. xxvi. (1739) 43. All Free-men
were Decenners, that is, ranked into several tens.

1725 FIELDING Causes Incr. Robbers § 5 (R.) In case of the default of appearance in a decenner, his nine pledges had one
and thirty days to bring the delinquent forth to justice.

1786 W. MOLYNEUS Burton on Trent 105 There was a staff
of men six in number called 'Deciners', whose duty it was
in modern times to assist the constables in preserving the
peace of the manor and borough. The name commonly
given to these officers was dozener, and under it at the
present day they are associated in many instances with
municipal boroughs.]

Decennal (dise nal), a. ? Obs. [ad. L. decen-

māl-is of ten years, f. decem + ann-us. Cf. F. décemnal (16th c. in Hatzf.).] = DECENNIAL.

1648 'MERCURIUS PRAGMATICUS' Plea for King 26 They.. appointed Archons, or Decennal Governors, that is, one Prince for ten years. 2708 MOTTEUX Rabelais (1737) V. 235

A Decennal Prescription.

A Decennal Prescription.

† Decennal lian, a. Obs. = prec.
1704 T. TAYLOR Pausanias I. 376 The Medontidæ still held the decennalian government.

Decennary (d/se-näri), a. and sb. [f. L. decenns of ten years +-ARY: cf. DECENNAL.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a period of ten years;

DECENNIAL.

1855 Frnl. R. Agric. Soc. XVI. II. 577 The average homeproduce of wheat. during each of these decennary periods.

B. sb. A period of ten years; a decennary periods.

1828 W. R. HAMILTON in Parr's Wks. 1828 VIII. 34 The
awful predictions of the Whigs during the last decennary.

1826 H. C. ROBINSON Diary (1869) II. 322 The fifth decennary
of the nineteenth century. 1873 C. ROBINSON N. S. Wales

22 Dividing the decennary into two equal parts, it will be
found that. during the earlier five years [etc.].

Decennary: see DECENARY.

Decenniad. [irreg. f. L. DECENNIUM + AD,
after triad, chiliad, etc.] = DECENNIUM.

1864 Soc. Science Ren. 239 The increase.. was found in
the ten years ending in 1851 to be less than it had been
in any previous decenniads of the latter half of the present
century.

**Decennial** (dise niăl), a. (sb.) [f. L. decennium (see next) + -AL: cf. centennial. The L. adj. was decennâl-is, whence DECENNAL.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a period of ten

years.

1686 Blount Glossogr., Decennial, belonging to or conteining ten years. 1683 H. Morr Paralip. Prophet. of At a complete decennial interval. 1798 W. Tavlor in Monthly Mag. IV. 111 The interest of a majority of the house. It illegally to perpetuate its authority and vote itself decennial. 1866 Rocers Agric. 4 Prices I. xxv. 635 A table in which decennial averages may be stated. 1868 M. Pattison Academ. Org. iii, 32 The decennial return of income to be made by each college.

b. Of persons: Holding office for ten years. 1738 Newton Chronol. Amended 37 Charops, the first decennial Archon of the Athenians. 1866 Friton Ame. 4mod. Gr. III. v. 74 Seven decennial archons carried on the government till R. c. 683.

B. sb. A decennial anniversary or its celebration. U. S. 1889 in Century Dict.

Hence Decennially adv., every ten years.

tion. U.S.

1889 in Century Dict.

Hence **Decernially** adv., every ten years.
1894 Daily News 16 Feb. 9/5 Opportunity of decennially reviewing the progress throughout the world of fine arts.

|| **Decennium** (disc niom). Pl. -ia. [L., f. decenn-is of ten years, f. decen ten + annus year;

decenn-15 of ten years, 1. decen ten + annus year: cf. biennis, biennium, and Centennium.] A space of ten years, a decade (of years).

1689 H. More Paralis, Prophet. 91 Reckoning on still by complete Decenniums.

1801 W. Tavlor in Monthly Mag.

XII. 590 To unteach all their lessons of the last decennium.

1804 Puser Leet. Daniel 1. 8 In the last decennia of the last century. 1881 Census Eng. 8 Wales Prelim. Report p. xii, The decrease of the population of Ireland .. in each succeeding decennium.

+ **Decennoval** (dise noval), a. Obs. [ad. L. decennoval-is, f. decem-novem nineteen: see -AL.]

T Decemboval (use loval), in the loval of commoval-is, f. decem-novem nineteen: see -AL.]

Of or pertaining to nineteen (years).

1681 Hooke Phil. Collect. XII. 28 Dionysius Exiguus in troduced the Decennoval Cycle (called the Golden Number) for the Celebration of Easter. 1694 Holder Disc. Time 75 Meton. .constituted a Decennoval Circle, or of 19 years.

So + Decembovary, + Decennova' mal, = prec.

1694 Holder Disc. Time 77 In this whole Decennovary Progress of the Epacts. 1677 Carv Chronol. 1. II. 1. ii. 57 An Interval of 1257 Years, which make 66 Decenovenal Cycles, and somewhat more. 1686 Plot Staffordsh. 425 Through the whole Decennovennal Cycle.

Decembion, -sor, obs. Descension, -sor.

Decembion, -sor, obs. Descension, -sor.

In Hatzf.), or ad. L. decent-em, pr. pple. of decere to become, to be fitting. It is used etymologically by Wynkyn de Worde (perh. as French) in 1695 Trevital's Barth. De P. R. v. xxix.. The fyngres highte digiti... of this worde decent [Bodl. MS. decere], to saye in Englysshe semely, for they ben semely sette.]

1. Becoming, suitable, appropriate, or proper

Becoming, suitable, appropriate, or proper

L Becoming, suitable, appropriate, or proper to the circumstances or special requirements of the case; seemly, fitting. Obs. or arch.

1530 [see b]. 1547 LATIMER 1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 33 It was not decent that the kings horsses shuld be kept in them [abbeys]. 1589 PUTENHAM Eng. Poesis III. xiiii. (Arb.) 279 Tell thine errand in such termes as are decent betwixt enemies. 1661 Evelun Diary 20 Dec., The funeral of the Bishop of Hereford. was a decent solemnity. a 1677 BARROW Serm. Matt. i. 20 (Wks. 1716) II. 257 Decent it was that as man did approve so man also should condemn sin in the fiesh. 1695 DEVERN Parall. Poetry 4 Paint., Since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be decent, that is in their due place, and but moderately used. 1710 STELLE Tatler No. 231 F2 After a decent Time spent in the Father's House, the Bridgeroom went to prepare his Seat for her Reception. 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones V. III, So total a change. that we think it decent to communicate it in a fresh chapter. 1827 POLLOK Course T. III. Showing, too, in plain and decent phrase. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 75 The founders of the Anglican Church had retained

episcopacy as an ancient, a decent, and a convenient eccle-siastical polity, but had not declared that form of church government to be of divine institution.

siastical polity, but had not declared that form of charter government to be of divine institution.

+b. Appropriate with regard to rank or dignity.

1539 Act 31 Hen. VIII. c. 5 A goodly.. manour, decent and convenient for a king. 1547 LATIMER 1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 33 God teacheth what honoure is decente for the kynge. 1649 Yorke Union Hon. 77 The Tombe.. is not so decent, nor convenient as his honour and acts deserved. 1657 J. Smith Myst. Rhet. 67 He useth a decent and due epithet, thus, Honourable Judge. 1716 LADY M.W. MONTAGUE Basset Table 77 When kings, queens, knaves are set in decent rank. a 1794 Gisbon Assobiage. 84 The court was regulated with decent and splendid economy.

+2. Of such appearance and proportions as suit the requirements of good taste; comely, hand-

the requirements of good taste; comely, hand-

some.

1600 J. Pory tr. Leo's Africa II. 237 Most of their houses are but of one storie high, yet are they very decent, and have each one a garden. 1616 Bullokar, Decent, comely, handsome. 1628 Bacon Ess. Buildings (Arb.) 552 An Inward Court. Which is to be. Cloistered on all Sides, you Decent and Beautifull Arches, as High as the first Story. 1669 A. Browne Ars Pict. (1675) 4 It is impossible to make any decent or well proportioned thing, without this Symetrical measure of the parts orderly united. 1725 Pore Odyss. 111. 273 Her decent hand a shining jav'lin bore. 1725 DE FOR Voy. round World (1840) 268 He had five or six apartments in his house. 1800 1616 Her were very large and decent.

3. In accordance with or satisfying the general standard of propriety or good taste, in conduct.

standard of propriety or good taste, in conduct, speech, or action; esp. conformable to or satisfying the recognized standard of modesty or delicacy;

the recognized standard of modesty or delicacy; free from obscenity.

1545 Joye Exp. Dan. vii. 124 A fayer decent semely shewe of viwarde deuocion. 1613 Shaks. Hes. VIII, IV. II. 145 For vertue, and true beautie of the soule, For honestie, and decent carriage. 1628 BACON Ess. Praise (Arb.) 357 To Praise a Mans selfe, cannot be Decent, except it be in rare Cases. 1718 Hearne Collect. 20 Oct., "Twill not be decent for me to inquire into y' Affair. 1732 BERKELEV Alciphy. II. § 10 The regular decent life of a virtuous man. 1754 Chatham Lett. Nephew iv. 20 Be sure to associate. with men of decent and honourable lives. 1770 Gibbon On Encid vi. Misc. Wks. 1796 II. 507 The laws of honour are different in different ages; and a behaviour which in Augustus was decent, would have covered Eneas with infamy. 1830-2 Carleton Traits Irish Peasant. (Tegg's ed.) 275 Are you ladin' a dacenter or more becominer life? 1855 MacAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 265 Much more than they had any decent pretence for asking. 1865 Mill in Morn. Star 6 July, Would it have been decent in me to have gone among you and said, 'I am the fittest man?'

b. of persons.

you and said, 'I am the fittest man?'

b. of persons.

1731 Swift Poems, Strephon & Chloe, Women must be decent, And from the spouse each blemish hide.

1836

H. H. Johnston Kilimanjaro Exp. xix. 437 The Wa-Caga cannot be accused of indecency, for they make no effort to be decent, but walk about as Nature made them.

4. Satisfying (in character, mode of living, be-haviour, manners, etc.) the standard of one's

4. Satistying (in character, mode of living, behaviour, manners, etc.) the standard of one's position or circumstances; respectable.

1712 Steele Spect. No. 443 F 7 Honestus... makes modest Profit by modest Means, to the decent Support of his Family. 1738 Pope Epil. Sat. 11. 71 Even in a bishop I can spy desert: Secker is decent. 1771 Mis. Harris in Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury I. 239 Lord Herbert is at Wilton with his tutor... a decent well-behaved man. 1807 Cranbe Par. Reg. 1. 403 Next, with their boy, a decent couple came. 1832 T. L. Pracock Crotchet Castle. iii, Captain F.—Many decent families are maintained on smaller means. Lady C.—Decent families: ay, decent is the distinction from respectable. Respectable means rich, and decent means poor. I should die if I heard my family called decent. 1879 Geo. Elior Theo. Such ii. 27 Most of us who have had decent parents. 1883 SERIT. BALLAHTINE Exper. Barrister's Life I. xxiii. 290, I remember a pantaloon.. He was a very sober decent fellow.

b. of appearance, dress, etc. 1656 tr. Du Mont's Vop. Levant 45 Others go about in a pretty decent Garb. 1745 De Foé's Eng. Tradesman (1841). xxii. 210 A well-furnished shop with a decent outside. 1773 Johnson Let. Mrs. Thrate 6 Sept., In the afternoon tea was made by a very decent girl in a printed linen. 1843 Miss. Carlvle Lett. I. 227, I am getting together one decent suit of clothes for her. 1884 F. M. Crawford Rom. Singer I. 5 We made him look very decent.

5. Satisfying a fair standard; fair, tolerable, pescalled in second proved in its work.

decent suit of clothes for her. 1884 F. M. Crawford Nom. Singer I. 5 We made him look very decent.

5. Satisfying a fair standard; fair, tolerable, passable, 'respectable'; good enough in its way. Distinct examples of this sense are late; within brackets are given some earlier quots, which may belong to it. [c 1648 Twyne in Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 55 They were put into battell arraye, and skirmished together in a very decent manner. 1697 Druden Virg. Georg. Ded. (1721) I. 180 If his Constitution be healthful, his Mind may still retain a decent Vigour.]

1711 Addition of Spect. No. 34 F 10 At length, making a Sacrifice of all their Acquaintance and Relations, [they] furnished out a very decent Execution. 1773 J. Berridge Chr. World Unmasked (1812) 29 Some debts I shall pay myself, a decent part of the shot. 1836 COBETT Rur. Rides (1853) II. 27 The locusts. appeared. to be doing pretty well, and had made decent shoots. 1863 F.R. A. Kemble Resid. in Georgia 132 There was not another decent kitchen, or flower garden in the State. 1880 Miss Brandon Just at Am xi. She had just learnt enough English to write a decent Latin prose.

6. quasi-adv. Decently.

1715-30 Pore Iliad vii. 513 Nor less the Greeks their pious sorrows shed. And decent on the nile dispose the dead.

6. quasi-adv. Decently.

1715-20 Pore Iliad vii. 513 Nor less the Greeks their pious sorrows shed, And decent on the pile dispose the dead.

1761 Eliz. Bonhote Rambles of Frankly (1797) II. 176 The woman was dressed neat and decent.

7. Comb., as decent-lived, -looking.

1800 Mrs. Herkey Mourtray Fam. II.152 A small but

12\*-2

tolerably decent-looking house. 1892 Pall Mall G. 5 Apr. 6/1, I never stole any spoons, and am a decent-lived man as

**Decentish** (dī·sĕntis), a. colloq. [f. prec. +

a whole.

Decentish (di senti), a. colloq. [f. prec. +
-ISH.] Somewhat decent, pretty decent.

a 1814 Dibdin 'Tom Tough' in Univ. Songster (1825) 83
Laid up at last in a decentish condition. 1820 Blackw.

Mag. VII. 298 The Jenkinsops had maintained a decentish
sort of character. 1824 MOTLEY Corr. 8 May, I have a
decentish kind of room here, and I think I shall stop.

Decently (di senti), adv. [-LY 2.]

1. In a decent manner; with decency + suitably;
fittingly; becomingly; respectably.

1825 Hulder, Decentlye, decenter. 1836 Lauder Tractate
130 To rewle his ryng in Godlie maner, decentile. 1631
Bibbe I Cor. xiv. 40 Let all things be done decently [Vulg.
koneste; Wyclif, and all 161k.c.vv. honestlyl and in order.

1839 Fuller Holy War IV. viii. (1840) 192 He also caused
the corpses of the Christians. decently to be interred. 1662

Bh. Com. Prayer, Churching of Women, The woman. Shall
come into the Church decently apparelled. 1732 De For
Col. 7ack (1840) 221 My wife. treated me more decently than
she had been wont to do. 1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 170 P 2

My father was burthened with more children than he could
decently support. 1814 SOUTHEY Roderick III, There upon
the ground Four bodies, decently composed, were laid.

1871 MORLEY Voltaire (1886) 74 In England, Voltaire
noticed, the peasant is decently clad.

2. In a fairly satisfactory way or measure; tolerably, passably.

1846 Mss. Carly Lett. I. 368, I cannot even steady my

2. In a fairly satisfactory way or measure; tolerably, passably.

1846 Mrs. Carly Lett. I. 368, I cannot even steady my hand to write decently.

1859 Darwin in Life & Lett. (1887)

I. 151 If I keep decently well.

+ Decentness. Obs. [-NESS.] The quality of being decent; decency, propriety.

1851 Veron Hunting of Purg. 37 Shall they [our dead] be carried forth, wythout any decentnesse, as we be wont to cary forth dead horses? 1851 MULCASTER Positions xxxviii. (1887) 178 There is a comlynesse in eche kinde, and a decentnesse in degree. 1869 Evel. ND Jarry 6 Feb., The lawfulnesse, decentnesse, and necessitie of subordinate degrees and ranks of men.

Decentralization (discintralaizel fan). [n.

Decentralization (dise:ntrălaizēl·ʃən).

of action from next. So mod.F. decentralisation (1878 in Acad. Dict.).]

The action or fact of decentralizing; decentralized condition; esp. in Politics, the weakening of the

control authority and distribution of its functions among the branches or local administrative bodies.

1846 BASTIAT & PORTER Gen. Interest 40 An irresistible power of decentralization. 1872 M. D. CORWAY Republ.

Superst. i. i. to The illustration of the dangers of extreme decentralisation in a republic furnished by the history of the United States.

**Decentralize** (dise'ntrăloiz), v. [f. De- II. 1 + CENTRALIZE. Cf. mod.F. dicentraliser (1878 + CENTRALIZE. in Acad. Dict.).]

trans. To undo the centralization of; to distribute administrative powers, etc., which have been concentrated in a single head or centre. Hence De-

centrated in a single head or centre. Hence Decentralized, Decentralizing ppl. adjs.

1831 Nichol Archit. Heav. 91 These unconcentrated, or rather de-centralized masses of stars. 1839 Bright Sp. India 1 Aug., What you want is to decentralize your Government.

1860 Sat. Rev. IX. 803/2 Decentralizing influences wax faint and few. 1875 Merivale Gen. Hist. Rome lxx. (1877) 575 During the last century the government of the empire had become completely decentralized.

+ Decepter, v. Obs. [Illiterate spelling of desepare or dessepare, a. OF. desseparer, deseparer, ad. late L. dis-separare, f. dis-asunder + separare to Separate, Sever.] trans. To dissever. Hence + Decepteration [OF. deceperation (Godef.)], separation, severance.

1547 Boorde Brev. Health 13b, The one decepered from

1547 BOORDE Brev. Health 13 b, The one decepered from the other. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 98 Deceperacion of the loue be twene hem.

Decephalize (dise făloiz), v. Biol. [DE- II. 1: cf. Cephalization (Gr. κεφαλή head).] To reverse the cephalization of; to reduce, degrade, or simplify the parts of the head of (an animal). Hence **Decephalization**, the simplification or reduction of cephalic parts; reduction of the complexity or specialization of the head, as compared with the rest of the head; decephalized condition

plexity or specialization of the head, as compared with the rest of the body; decephalized condition. (Introduced by Dana, in article cited.) 2863 Dana in Amer. Iral. Science & Arts and Ser. XXXVI. 3 Examples of cephalization. by a transfer of members from the locomotive to the cephalic series (or of decephalization by the reverse) occur in the two highest sub-kingdoms, those of Vertebrates and Articulates. Ibid. 5 The Entomostracans exemplify decephalization by degeneration.

Deceptation. Deceptation obs. f. Discrepation discression.

Deceptation, obs. f. Disceptation, discussion.

Deceptation, obs. f. DISCEPTATION, discussion. † Deceptible, a. Obs. [? a. obs. F. deceptible or directly f. L. type \*deceptibilis; see -BLE.] Apt to be deceived.

1646 SIRT. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. 1 Humane nature; of whose deceptible condition. perhaps there should not need any other eviction. Ibid. 1. iii. 8 An erroneous inclination of the people; as being the most deceptible part of mankind. Hence Deceptibility.

1665 GLANVILL Scept. Sci. i. 6 Considering the shortness of our intellectual sight, the deceptibility and impositions of our senses. 1837 CARLYLE Diam. Necklace Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 162 A fixed idea. has produced a deceptibility. that will clutch at straws.

**Deception** (diserpson). Also 6 dis. [a. F. déception (13th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. deception-em, n. of action from decipère to Deceive.]

n. of action from decipère to Deceive.]

1. The action of deceiving or cheating.

2.1430 Lydo. Min. Poems (1840)76 Hope dispeyred, a gwerdonies gwerdone; Trusty disceyte, feythful decepcioune.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) Dictes F ij, pt ben harmedoers & loveth falshode and desepcion.

1490 Caxton

1490 Environmentes in the casson Doctr. Gd. Servanntes in ymagyneth ayenst the. 21500 Doctr. Gd. Servanntes in Anc. Poet. Tracts (Percy Soc.) 4 Fle dysceyte, gyle, and decepcyon.

1525 Stewart Cron. Scot. II. 126 For greit disception all this thing he did. 21716 South (J.), Aldeception is a misapplying of those signs which. were made the means of mens signifying or conveying their thoughts.

1794 S. Williams Vernont 1790 He was accustomed to no falsehood or deception.

1862 Darwin Fertil. Orchids i. 45 These plants exist by an organized system of deception.

1863 Darwin Fertil. Orchids i. 45 These plants exist by an organized system of deception.

1864 Darwin Fertil. Orchids i. 45 These plants exist by an organized system of deception.

b. The fact or condition of being deceived.

16.6 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 111. iv. 113 Hee is surely greedy of delusion, and will hardly avoide deception. 1769 Junius Lett. xxxi. 144 The public has fallen into the deception—1826 Hop. Smith Tim Trump. (1876) 118 Deception—a principal ingredient in happiness.

2. That which deceives; a piece of trickery;

a cheat, sham.

a Cheat, Small.

1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho xx, There is some deception, some trick.

1833 RITCHIE Wand. Loire 176

Launching the anathemas of what we call taste against so paltry a deception.

1841 Miss MITFORD in L'Estrange Life III. viii. 130 There was no background to form a phantasmagoria deception.

phantasmagoria deception.

Hence **Dece ptionist**, one who performs feats of

illusion; a juggler.

1883 Society 20 Jan. 22/1 'The American Deceptionist'..

with his marvellous juggling tricks.

Deceptional, a. rare. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to deception; deceptive.

1830 GALT Lawrie T. v. vii. (1849) 224, I played a deceptional part.

The state of the s

nature of or characterized by deception; that tends to deceive, cheat, or mislead.

1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. v. ii. 123 An esperance. That doth inuert th'attest of eyes and eares; As if those organs had deceptious functions. 1789 Bath Trail. 20 July Advt., To puff off an old stock in a deceptious manner. 1844 Bentham Bk. Fallacies Wks. 1843 II. 437 Deceptious terms.

1. In the war department,—honour and glory. 2. In intentiational affairs, honour, glory, and dignity. 1889 Examiner 706/2 False attacks, feints, and deceptious demonstrations. 1843 Tail's Mag. X. 622 Stripped of its deceptious summer verdure.

† **Dece ptionsly**, adv. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a way characterized by deception; in such a

way as to deceive.

1797 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. XXIII. 582 She then appoints him deceptiously in the bath house. 1817 BENTHAM Plan Parl. Reform cxv, Circumstantially but deceptiously

Deceptitious (disepti fes), a. rare. stem decept (see next) + -itious (from L. -īcius).]
Of a deceptive kind or character.

Of a deceptive kind or character.

1827 BENTHAM Ration. Evid. Wks. 1843 VII. 15 Any deceptitious representation of psychological facts.

Deceptive (diserptiv), a. [a. F. déceptif, -ive (1378 in Hatzf.), in med. or mod. L. déceptivus, f. décept- ppl, stem of décipère to deceive; see -IVE. In English a recent word (not in Shaksp.), which has taken the place of DECEPTIVE of the place of the place of DECEPTIVE of the place of DECEPTIV

dicept- ppl. stem of dicipère to deceive; see -1VE. In English a recent word (not in Shaksp.), which has taken the place of DECEPTIOUS.] Apt or tending to deceive, having the character of deceiving. Deceptive cadence (Music): false or interrupted cadence: see False a. 2 b.

1611 Cota., Deceptif, deceptiue, deceitfull, deceiuing. 1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr. c.1760 V. Knox Remarks Gram. Schools (R.), It is to be feared. that this mode of education. is ultimately deceptive. 1787 HARGRAVE Tracts, Case of Impositions (R.), The deceptive verbal criticism from words no longer understood. 1840 CARLYLE Heroes (1858) 295 A mere shadow and deceptive nonentity. 1874 MORLEY Compromise (1886) 171 We see the same men. kneeling, rising, bowing, with deceptive solemnity.

† b. as sb. Decciving faculty. Obs.

1653 GAULE Magastrom. 268 By learning the deceptive, and proving the experience, of the magical Art.

Deceptively (disciptivili), adv. [-LY 2.] In a deceptive manner, so as to deceive.

1835 COLERIDGE Aids Reft. (1848) I. 104 If he use the words, right and obligation, he does it deceptively. 1863 BATES Nat. Amazon II. 8 Two smaller kinds, which are deceptively like the little Nemeobius Lucina.

Deceptiveness. [-NESS.] The quality of being deceptive.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. II. v. vi, An Executive 'pretending', really with less and less deceptiveness now, 'to be dead'. 1873 BURTON Hist. Scal. VI. I. Ix. 201 A characteristic deceptiveness that must have comprehended self-deceit.

Deceptivity (discptiviti). [f. as DECEPTIVE + -1TY.] = DECEPTIVENESS; also concr. a thing of deceptive character.

+-ITY.] = DECEPTIVENESS; also concr. a thing of deceptive character.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 230 A Deceptivity, a Sham † **Dece ptor.** Obs. In 5 -our. [ad. (through Fr.) L. deceptor-em deceiver, agent-n. from decipere to deceive. Cf. later F. decepteur (Littré).] 1484 Caxton Æsop IV. xi. (1889) 116 Ypocrytes and decep-ours of god and of the world.

tours of god and of the world.

† **Dece ptory**, a. Obs. [ad. L. dēceptōri-us deceitful, f. dēceptōr-em deceiver: see -ORY. In

obs. F. deceptore. Apt to deceive.
c 130 Lypo. Bochas I. xi. (1554) 25 n, See how deceptorye
Been all these worldly revolucions. 1727-30 in Balley vol.
II, and folio; whence 1755 in Johnson.
Deceptoress. rare. [fem. of Deceptor, answering in sense to L. deceptrix: see -ESS.] A
female deceiver.

1880 M. CROMMELIN Black Abbey II. viii, 130 The pretty

1830 M. CROMMELIN Black Abbey II. viii. 139 The pretty deceptress woke refreshed.

+ Decepture. Obs. [f. L. dēcept- ppl. stem of dēcipēre + -URE.] 'Fraud, deceit' (Halliwell).

Decerebrize, v. [f. DE- II. I + CEREBR-UM + -12E.] To deprive of the cerebrum; to pith.

Decerem (dēsō: in), v. [a. F. dēcerne-r (1318 in Godef.), ad. L. dēcernēre to decide, pronounce a decision, f. DE- I. 2 + cernēre to separate, distinguish, decide: see CERN v. In OF. dēcerner was confused in form with descerner, discerner; the clear distinction between the two dates only from the 16th c.: hence, in English also, decern is found the 16th c.; hence, in English also, decern is found

with the sense DISCERN.]

I. To decide, determine, decree.

I. To decide, determine, decree.
†1. trans. To decide, determine (a matter disputed or doubtful). Obs. a. with simple obj.

LASS WYNTOUN Cron. VIII. ii. 110 Be be Text bai decerne all Tha casis. 1855 Eden Decades 80 The controuersie shulde bee decerned by the bysshope of Rome.

D. with inf. or object clause.

1.491 Caxton Vilas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) II. 220 a/1 Holy faders.. decerned & concluded that it sholde be buryed with theyr mayster. 1808 Abnolde Chron. (1811) 162 Whan my noble prince.. had decerned to send me his oratour to France. 1833 STRWART Cron. Stot. I. 321 This ilk Donald.. Decernit hes thairfoir richt suddantlie To gif battell. 1854 Homilies I. Charity 1. (1859) 69 He shall not be deceived, but truly decern and judge. a 1629 Fothersy Althoom. I. v. § 2 (1622) 31 To make them decerne, there should be no God.

C. intr.

1853 Kennedy Compend. Tract. in Wodr. Sec. Misc. (1844)

1844)

253 KENNEDY Compend. Tract. in Wodr. Soc. Misc. (1844)

25 The Apostolis and Eldaris convenit to dispute and de-terne upoun the questioun.

2. trans. To decree by judicial sentence. Now a technical term of Scottish judicature; the use of the word 'decerns' being necessary to constitute

a technical term of Scottish judicature; the use of the word 'decerns' being necessary to constitute a Decree: see quot. 1774 in d.

8. with simple obj.

21555 Harfsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 182 She... was denounced... contumax, and a citation decerned for her appearance. 1637 Gill.Espie Eng. Pop. Cerem. III. viii. 187

But onely pronounce the sentence according to that which he who sitteth judge in the Court, hath decreed and decerned. a 1830 Roseftti Danle & Circ. 1. (1874) 118 Since thou, Death, and thou only, canst decern Wealth to my life, or want, at thy free choice.

b. that something be done.

1460 CAfgrave Chron. 274 The lordis of this present Parlement [1390] decerne and deme, That the dukes... schallese... her dignite. 1518 R. Samison in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. i. 17 A commission to some men... to decern [that] the same one exception and process... were of no strength. 1528-8 Hist. James V(1804) 21 It was decernit that... shoe sould be transportit to the fortalice of Lochlevin, and thair decernit to remaine in captivity.

C. a person, etc. to be or to do something. † To decern in: to mulct in by decree of court.

1536 Sc. Acts Jas. V (1814) 306 (Jam.) Decernit to haif incurrit the panis contenit in said actis. 1559 Diurn. Occurr. (1833) 52 The forthe of Aymouth decernit to be cassin down.

1568 Grafton Chron. Rich. II an. 23 II. 405 We... by the power, name, and authorite to us... committed, pronounce, decerne [1494 Fabyan dyscerne] and declare, the same king Richard... to be... unworthy to the rule and governaunce.

1640-1 Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk. (1855) 41 Roger Gordoun... for his contumacie in not coming to the Committe... is decernit in xx merks monie of fyne. Ibid. 43

Decerns Alexander Gordoun.. to content and pey to George Glendonyng... the soume of xxij lib. xijis. iiijd. 1688 Lond. Gas. No. 1682/1 The Lords Commissioners of Iusticiary, therefore Decerne and Adjudge the said James Stewart to be carried back to the prison. xy54 Easkning Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 438 If a bastard might be de

next of kin to his mother.
d. intr.
1841 PAYNEL Catiline xvii. 29 b, Whan they suffre, they deceme: whan they hold theyr peace, they crye aloude. 1858 A. King tr. Canisius' Catech. 52 Authoritie, in gouerning, ludging, and decerning. 1774 Interlocutor in A. McKay Hist. Kilmarnock (ed. 4) 363 Therefore [the Lord Ordinary] suspends the letters simpliciter, and decerns. 1827 Blackw. Mag. I. 4791 The court below. decerned in terms of the prayer of the complaint. 1880 Chambers' Eucycl. s.v. Debts, If the sum decerned for ... do not exceed, etc.

16 the sum decerned for .. do not execut, the sum decerned for .. do not execut, the sum of this ': another avers, 'It is not that': one decerns it [a book] too elaborate.

11. To discern.

+3. trans. To distinguish or separate by their differences (things that differ, one thing from

another). Obs.

a 1535 [see Decerning]. 1546 Bp. Gardiner Declar. Art.

Joye 16 b, That belefe was a condicion which decerned them
that shall enjoye the fruite of Christes passion, and them
that shall not. a 1578 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 188 We

must decerne the immaculat spous of Jesus Christ, frome the Mother of confusioun. 1936 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 1. 99 That rule.. whereby.. he decerneth and chooseth good from bad. ar649 Drumm. or Hawth. Disc. Imfresa's Wks. (1711) 228 Things which cannot be decerned from others; as fowls like to others.

b. intr. To distinguish, discriminate between. a 1535 Sir T. Morr 1948. 228 (R.) To deserne between the true doctrine and the false. 1892 A. R. Watson Geo. Gilfillan iii. 38 With little skill to decern between the good and the evil in literature.

4. To see distinctly (with the eyes or the mind); to distinguish (an object or fact); to discern.

4. To see distinctly (with the eyes or the mind); to distinguish (an object or fact); to discern.

1529 W. CUNNINGHAM COSIMOGY. Glasse 9 Then all that we there by sight may decerne, or by arte conceive. 1595 Blanchardine Pt. II. Ded., You may well decerne, that my willing minde dooth bewraie my good meaning. c 1505 Sir J. MRLVII. Mem. (1735) 94 A Princess who could decern and reward good Service. a 1538 MEDE Apostasie Wks. (1672) 54 The starres and lights therein should not easily be decerned. 1831 H. S. Constable Horses, Sport, & War 37 Differences...that cannot be decerned by the eye.

Hence Decerning vbl. sb., † Decernment.

a 1333 Sir T. More Wks. 528 (R.) The decerning of the true woord of God...from the countrefet woorde of man. 1351 Robinson tr. More's Utop. II. (Arb.) 125 marg., The decerning of punishment putte to the discretion of the magistrates. 1366 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 142 Judge by your owne decernement, how much. a 1679 T. Goodwin Wks. 111. 488 (R.) A yet more refined elective discretion or decernment.

Decernable, var. of DISCERNABLE.

† Decernant, a. Obs. [ad. L. decernent-em,

† Dece rnent, a. Obs. [ad. L. decernent-em, pr. pple. of decernere to Decem.] Decerning;

DECERTION 1.

1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles II. IV. 341 The reasons of good and evil extrinsic to the Divine Essence are al dependent on the Divine Wil either decernent or legislative.

Decerniture (d/s5 mitius). Sc. Law. [f. De-

CERN v. (or its source); the formation is irregular, imitative of such pairs as invest, investiture. Cf.

Decerniture (d/s5-mitius). Sc. Law. [f. Decern v. (or its source); the formation is irregular, imitative of such pairs as invest, investiture. Cf. CERNITURE.] The action of decerning; a DECREE of a (Scotch) court of justice.

\*\*\*regalithmow Trav. ix. 360 Being urged to it by Captaine Wairds decernitour, I freely performed his Direction. 1666 in Brown Snpplit. Morrison's Decisions (1826) I. 517 Sufficient to maintain his right of the stipend, and to infer decerniture against the heritors. 1885 D. Beveridoc Culross & Tullialian I. iv. 130 We find two decernitures in favour of Bessie Bur. 1883 Ld. Selborns in Law Rep. 10 Appeal 500 The first question... is, whether the decerniture in terms of the declaratory conclusions of the summons is...correct.

† Decerp. v. Obs. Pa. pple. decerped, decerpt. [ad. L. decerpt-ere to pluck off, crop, cull, f. De. I. 2 + carptre to pluck, etc. With the pa. pple. decerpt, cf. L. decerpt-us. (Cf. DIBOERE: the two were often confused.)]

\*\*Irans.\*\* To pluck off or out; to extract, excèrpt. 1531 Elvor Gov. III. xxiv, Tulli saieth... Mannes soule, beinge decerpt or taken of the portion of diuinitie called Mens, may be compared with none other thinge... but with god hym selfe. 1566 Painter Pales. Ded. I. 2 Out of whom I decerped and chose (raptim) sondry proper and commendable Histories. 1657 Tomulinson Renous Dist. 253 Plums, decerped from ... different trees. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 373 That God was a Mind passing through the whole Nature of things, from whom our Souls were, as it were, decerped or cut out.

\*\*¶ for DIBGERF, to pull to pieces, divide. 1532 Elvor Gov. 1. ii, Howe this most noble Isle of the worlde was decerpt and rent in pieces.

\*† Decerpt. v. Obs. [f. L. decerpt., ppl. stem of decerpte. see prec. Cf. Excerpt.] = prec. a 1612 Donne Biodovarios (1644) 83 The 1833 of Fathers decerpted and decocced by Gratian, and the glosses of these. 1653 Raleigh's Chost 355 The soule of the world, from which ... they... taught... that... the Soules of men, were decerpted.

† Decer

DE-I. 3+certāre to contend.] Contention, strife, contest; dispute.

1638 HEVWOOD Hierarch. VI. 334 Great hath the Decertation Bin mongst the Learned men, bout the Creation of blessed angels. 1646 Sir T. Browne Preud. Ep. IV. XII. 213 A decertation betweene the disease and nature. 1661 Annway Tablet 213 (L.) The day of decertation, pro aris et focis.

Deces, decesse, decesse, e. Diecasse.

Decesse (discs). rare. [ad. L. dēcēssius going down, decrease, f. dēcēdēre to go down, depart, etc.: cf. Decease.] Decrease, diminution.

1834 Syd. Dobell. Balder iii. 17 Whatever. from below Receives nor of accession or decess.

1646. xxiv. 167.

Decession (dīsc fan). Now rare. [ad. L. dēcēssiūs-em, n. of action from dēcēdēre (see prec.). (Cf. OF. décession 15th c.)] Departure, with-

(Cf. OF. decession 15th c.)] Departure, with-drawal; secession; deviation from a given stan-dard, 'coming down'; decrease, diminution (opp.

to accession).
1606 WARNER Alb. Eng. xv. xcvii. (1612) 387 The Brittish

Church in primative Profession Proceeded, till did Slaughter make therein a forst Decession. 1671 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. xxi. § 36 By rebellious decessions, and absentments of himselfe. 1633 T. Scott Hight. God 39 Succession of Persons without succession of Doctrine is a decession, a defection. 1635 W. Scott Ess. Drapery 7 (T.) By the accession and decession of the matter. 1635 Fuller Ch. Hist. III. vi. § 48 By this .. decession of the Jews. 1848 Souther Lett. (1856) III. 336 In the event of Gifford's decession, or decease, a new 'Quarterly Review' has been talked of.

Hence Decessionist, an advocate of secession. 1866 Morn. Star 20 Aug. 6/3 The Democrats, and .. the decessionists.

decessionists.
† **Decessor.** Obs. [a. L. dēcēssor one who retires, a retiring officer, in late L. (Augustine, etc.) 'predecessor', agent-n. from dēcēdēre to depart, retire.] = PREDECESSOR.

1647 JER. TAYLOR Lib. Proph. vii. 128 The Popes may depart of the sawell as their Cheife and Decessor Peter.

1651-3 — Serm. for year 1. iv. 42 David ... humbled himself for the sins of his Ancestors and Decessors. **Deceue, -eyue, Deceyt(e,** obs. ff. Deceive, Droett.

Deceuer, Decez, obs. ff. Dissever, Decease. † **Decharm**, v. Obs. [a. F. decharmer, in Cotgr. descharmer 'to vucharme, vnspell', f. de-des-, L. dis- (see DE- I. 6) + charmer to charm.] trans. To undo the effect of (a charm or spell); to disenchant.

26. HARVEY (J.), He was.. cured by decharming the witchcraft.

witchcraft.

† Dechay, v. Obs. [ad. OF. decha-eir, decha-eir: see Decay.] By-form of Decay v. 1349 Compl. Scot. i. (1873) 21 Al dominions altris, dechaeis, and cummis to subuersione.

nde cummis to subuersione.

† **Deche**, v. Obs. [OE. décan: app. not known n the other Teut. langs.] To daub; to smear,

to lute.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC Hom. (Thorpe) II. 260 Hi bewundon his lic mid linenre scytan zedéced mid wyrtum. c 1000 Sax. Lecchd. I. 150 Dec bonne anne claö pær of, leze to ðam sare. Ibid. I. 182 lxxviii, Cnuca mid rysle, and zedec anne claö pærmid [cf. lxxix, Smyre bonne anne claö pærmid, leze to pære miltan]. c 1430 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 1124 Al thees comixt wol deche Every defaute, and all the woundes leche. Ibid. 1x. 185 Oil-tempred lyme this joyntes shal scyment, Thenne ysels myxt with litel water renne Thorough, deching alle this holsom instrument.

† Dechee Trul, a. Obs. nonce-wd. [See DE-II. 3.] Void of cheerfulness, melancholy.

II. 3.] Void of cheerfulness, meianchory.
1507 MIDDLETON Five Gallants IV. vii, O decheerful 'prentice, uncomfortable servant.

dechoralize, decitice, uncomfortable servant.

Dechemicalize, -ation, dechoralize, deciceronize: see Dr. II. 1.

Dechenite (de xénoit, de k-). Min. [Named after the geologist von Dechen: see -ITE.] A vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in red or

reddish-vellow masses. 1851 Amer. Irnl. Sc. Ser. II. XII. 208 Dechenite comes om .. Bavaria. 1884 in Dana Min. 604.

from .. Bavaria. 1884 in Dana Min. 604.

De-Christianize, v. [DR- II. 1 (OF. had deskrestianer).] trans. To deprive or divest of its Christian character; to make no longer Christian. 1834 Fraser's Mag. X. 17 The Jew-bill has de-Christianised one branch of our legislature already. 1884 DEAN BURGON in Pall Mall G. 11 Dec. 1/2 To de-Christianize the place—to disestablish Religion in Oxford—was the great object of those individuals.

Hence De-ohristianized ppl. a., -ixing vbl. sb., De-ohristianize tion.

De-ohristianisation.

1869 D. P. Chass in Standard 27 Oct., The De-Christianising of the Colleges of Oxford.

1882 Church Q. Rev. July 434 A dechristianized nation.

1888 W. S. Lilly in Speciator 25 Mar. 391 The dechristianisation and the demoralisation of that country [France] are proceeding pari passu.

Deci- (desi), shortened from L. decimus tenth.

1. In the French metric system, the initial element in names of measures and weights which are one tenth of the standard unit. (Cf. Deca-.) Thus Déciare, Décigramme, -gram, Décilitre, Décimètre, Décistère, the tenth part of the are, gramme, litre, mêtre, and stêre respectively. (The

gramme, litre, mètre, and stère respectively. (The accents are generally omitted in Eng.)

1801 Dupré, Neol. Fr. Dict. s. v., In dry measure, the...

décilitre is equal to one eighth of the litron. 1809 Naval Chron. XXII. 363 It was about three decimetres in length.

1810 Ibid. XXIV. 301 Deciar = 263 square toises. Ibid.,

Decimeter .. decilitre .. decistere .. decigram. 1871 C.

DAVIES Metr. Syst. 1. 14, 1 decilitre = 6-102338 cubic inches.

1883 Daily News 12 July 3/7 Cartridges of one decimetre in length each. 1890 Ibid. 14 Nov. 6/2 A decigram of liquid is used for each injection.

2. Rarely in technical terms, as † deci-duodecimal a., (a crystal) having the form of a ten-sided

mal  $\alpha$ ., (a crystal) having the form of a ten-sided prism with twelve additional planes at the ends

(six at each end).

1805-17 R. Jameson Char. Min. (ed. 3) 206 Sex-decimal, when the planes that belong to the prism .. and those which belong to the two summits, are the one six, and the other ten in number or vice versa .. In the same manner, we say, octo-decimal .. octo-duodecimal, and deci-duodecimal.

octo-decimal... octo-duodecimal, and deci-duodecimal.

Decidable (d'Isoi'dăb'l), a. [See -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being decided.

1594 CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits v. (1596) 52 What the vse... of them may be... is not easily decideable. 1638 CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot. 1. ii. \$156. 115 Controversies... about Faith, are either not at all decidable... or they may

be determined by Scripture. 1708 J. Chamberlayne St. Gt. Brit. 11. 11. vi. (1743) 396 All cases of trade.. are there decidable. 1851 Carive Sterling III. 1. (1871) 169 The thing not being decidable by that kind of weapon.

† 2. To be decided, open to decision. Obs.

1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. xv. (1632) 788 It was a question decideable, whether of the kingdoms was first to be dealt

with.

Decide (dissid), v.1 Forms: 4-7 descide, 5 deside, 5-6 decyde, 6 dissyde, discede, 7 discide, 6- decide. [a. F. décider (1403 in Halzf.), ad. L. décider to cut off, cut the knot, decide, determine, f. DE- I. 2 + -cadère to cut. In OF. also des-cider, in Eng. des-, dis-: cf. DE- I. 6.]

1. trans. To determine (a question, controversy, or cause) by giving the victory to one side or the other; to bring to a settlement, settle, resolve (a

other; to bring to a settlement, settle, resolve (a matter in dispute, doubt, or suspense).

2380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 430 Bifore bis cause were descided bytwene wyse men. 1484 Caxton Fables of Alfonce (1889) 4 The cause came before the kyng to be decyded and pletyd. 1850 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 43 There is great controversie touching the Earthes fourme: which must be descided. or we can safely procede further. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. IV. 2, (1611) 146 Till it be. decided who have stood for truth. 1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV. IV. 182 Either end in peace. Or to the place of difference call the Swords Which must decide it. 1667 MILTON P. L. VI. 303 Fit to decide the Empire of great Heav'n. a 1677 Barrow Wks. (1830) I. 363 Advocates plead causes, and judges decide them. 1860 Tyndall Glac. I. xxiv. 170 The proper persons to decide the question. Mod. This day will decide his fate.

2. To bring to a decision or resolve.

2. To bring to a decision or resolve.

2. To bring to a decision or resolve.

2. To STEELE Taller No. 241 F 2 Have agreed to be decided by your Judgment. 1836 Souther Lett. (1856) IV. 463
This 'Tasso' came in good time to decide me in a matter upon which I was hesitating.

3. absol. or intr. To settle a question in dispute; to pronounce a final judgement. Const. between, in favour of, against; also with clause (or its

in favour of, against; also with clause (or its equivalent).

1732 POPE E.P. Bathurst I Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree? 1749 SMOLLETT Regicide II. ii, Let heaven decide Between me and my foes. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. II. 265 To judge and to decide on the authority of historical monuments. 1844 MARRYAT Privaleersman xvii. 124 You shall be the arbitress of her fate, and what you decide shall be irrevocable. 1852 T. D. HARDY Mem. Ld. Langdale 10 His father. had decided that he should be brought up to the medical profession. 1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola II. xxii, Moments when our passions speak and decide for us.

4. intr. To come to a conclusion, make up one's mind: determine. resolve. Const. int., on. ubon.

mind; determine, resolve. Const. inf., on, upon,

against. D'ISRAELI Chas. I, III. i. 8 An English monarch now decided to reign without a Parliament. 1887 C. J. Abbey Eng. Ch. 4 its Bys. II. 54 Butler soon after this decided against Nonconformity. Mod. Have you decided on going? I have fully decided upon this course.

+ 5. trans. To cut off, separate. Obs. rare. 1379 in Fuller Holy & Prof. St. 11. xix. 122 Again, our seat denies us traffick here, The sea too near decides us from the rest.

+ Deci'de, v.<sup>2</sup> Obs. rare. [ad. L. decid-ère to fall down or off, f. Dr. I. 1 + cadère to fall.] intr. To fall off.

16g7 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. 265 [The flowers of Hellebore] in whose middle when they are ready to decide, grow short husks.

short husks.

Decided (dissi ded), ppl. a. [f. Decide v.1]

1. Settled, certain; definite; unquestionable.

1790 Impartial Hist. War in Amer. 310 Such various accounts have been given. that it is difficult to form any decided opinion. 1898 Dickens Lett. (1880) II. 61 It was a most decided and complete success. 1879 Rood Chromatics xviii. 315 Decided greens are not admitted except in small touches.

touches.

2. Resolute, determined, unhesitating.
1790 PALEY HOTZ PAUL, ROM. ii. 17 They had taken a decided part in the great controversy. 1838 Scott F. M. Perth vii, Henry Smith spoke out boldly, and in a decided voice. 1840 ALISON Hist. Europe VIII. xlix. § 13. 14 He found them vacillating, he left them decided.

found them vacillating, he left them decided.

Decidedly (disordedli), adv. [-LY 2.]

1. Definitely, in such a manner as to preclude question or doubt.

1. Post Han. More Relig. Fash. World (ed. 3) 46 The balance perhaps will not turn out so decidedly in favour of the times.

1841 W. Spalding Italy & It. Isl. I. 33 All the rustic dresses are not graceful, and ... some are decidedly ugly.

1850

Tyndall Glac. II. xxvii. 382 The lateral portions [of a glacier] are very decidedly laminated.

2. In a determined manner with decision un-

2. In a determined manner, with decision, un-

L. III & UCCURRENCE HOSSIER BY AND A STREET BY A STREE

Deci-dedness. [-NESS.] The quality of being

decided; see the adj.

1804 W. Taylor in Ann. Rev. II. 359 That decidedness of practical counsel which always accompanies clearness of intellect. 1827 J. AIKMAN Hist. Scot. IV. VII. 21 Decidedness of principle.

+ Decidement. Obs. rare. [f. Decide v.1+ -MENT: cf. judgement.] = DECISION.

a 1625 FLETCHER Love's Pilgr. II. i, Descidements able To speak ye noble gentlemen. T **Decidence** (de sidéns). Obs. [f. as Decident: see -ence. Cf. Decadence.] 1. Falling off. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ef. III. ix. 127 The decidence of their [deer's] hornes.

of their (deer's) hornes.

2. Falling off in strength, vigour, etc.; decline.

1684 tr. Bone's Merc. Compil. vi. 165 If the bloud, constituted in this state of decidence, decay so far as [etc.].

1bid. xviii. 611 When Children are in a neutral state of

decidence.

+ De cidency. Obs. rare. [f. as prec.: see
-ENCY.] Falling, failing, subsidence.

165: Biccs New Disp. ₱ 238 Flowes not, till the ebb or

decidency.

† **De cident**, a. Obs. [ad. L. decident-em, pr. pple. of decidere to fall down or off, f. De. I. 1, 2+cadere to fall: cf. DECADENT.] Falling. 1674 DURANT in Phil. Trans. XLIV. 223 Decident lapidescent Waters.

descent Waters.

Decider (dispired). [f. Decide v. + -er 1.]

One who or that which decides (a controversy,

question, etc.). question, etc.).

1898 Wyrley Armorie 23 The Scriptures of God, the decider of all controuersies. 1764 Foote Patron I. Wks.

1799 I. 329 The paragon of poets, decider on merit, chief justice of taste. 1868 WILBERFORCE Let. in Life III. 106

The. danger of having. the Irish Bishops made the actual deciders of our doctrine.

1. spec. in Racing. A final race or heat which decides the contest. 1868 an arter one arm for the

b. spet. In Maring. A final race of fleat which decides the contest; esp. an extra one run for that purpose, e.g. after a dead heat.

1883 Standard 18 June 2/4 He. disposed of Egerie in the decider. 1887 Daily News 8 June 6/5 This pair ran a dead heat last year...and in the decider Button Park proved...the

**Deciding** (d/səi din), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The

action of the verb DECIDE; decision.

1576 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 382 For the decyding of the same matter. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. 11.

2111. § 20 In deciding of Questions in Philosophy.

xiii. § 20 In deciding of Questions in Philosophy. **Deci ding**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That decides;

decisive.

1658-9 Burton's Diary (1828) IV. 68 This is a very great question, and a deciding question. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) II. vIII. vIII. 74 The deciding epoch of his [Behmen's] life.

decision.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vii. xiii. 366 Herodotus... hath cleared this point.. and so decidingly concludeth.

|| Decidua (d/si diujă). [mod. or med.L. for membrāna dēcidua deciduous membrane: see DE-CIDUOUS.]

1. Phys. A name given by Dr. W. Hunter to the membrane formed, in the impregnated uterus of certain orders of Mammalia, by alteration of the upper layer of its lining mucous membrane; it forms the external envelope of the ovum, and is

forms the external envelope of the ovum, and is cast off at parturition (whence the name).

1785 Anat. Dialogues (ed. 2) 336 There is the false or spongy chorion, which Dr. [W.] Hunter has found to consist of two distinct layers; that which lines the uterus he styles membrana caduca or decidua, because it is cast off after delivery.

The decidua and decidua reflexa, differ in appearance from the true chorion.

1794 J. HUNTER Wks. 1837 IV. 57 The nelargement of the uterus, the newly formed vascular membrane, or decidua, lining the cavity. sufficiently prove conception to have taken place.

1841 E. RIGH Syst. Midwifery 1. iii. 27 To Dr. W. Hunter are we indebted for the first correct description of the decidua.

2. Path. The lining membrane of the unimpregnated uterus discharged in some cases of dysmenorrhæa.

menorrhæa. 1864 F. Churchill Dis. Women II. iv. (ed. 5) 211 Ovarian congestion, calling forth a sympathetic growth of the uterine glands, forming a false decidua. 1869 New Syd. Soc. Biennial Retrospect 378 The idea that it is a simple menstrual decidua.

**Decidual** (disi diuăl), a. Phys. [f. Decidu-A

+AL.] Of or pertaining to the decidua.

1837 Owen Note in J. Hunter's Wks. IV. 69 The continuation of the uterine veins into decidual canals.

1859 Topo Cycl. Anat. V. 653 These two decidual coats.

1859 W. S. Playfair Treat. Midwifery I. II. ix. 264 The decidual cells are greatly increased in size.

are greatly increased in size.

Deciduary, a. rare. [f. as Deciduous +
-ABY: not on L. analogies.] Deciduous.
1871 DARWIN Desc. Man II. xiii. 80 The shedding of the deciduary margins may be compared with the shedding by very young birds of their down.

very young birds of their down.

|| **Deciduata** (d'si-diu<sub>l</sub>ē<sup>1</sup>-tā), sb. pl. Zool. [mod.
L. adj. pl. neut. (sc. animālia) of deciduāt-us: see
next.] A term comprising all placental Mammalia
which possess a decidua or deciduate placenta: with

which possess a decidua or deciduate placenta: with some systematists the *Deciduata* and *Non-deciduata* are major divisions of monadelphous mammals.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xix. 161 All Placental Animals which possess this deciduous membrane are classed together as Deciduata.

Deciduate (d'si diu<sub>l</sub>'A), a. Zool. [ad. med. L. deciduat-us, f. Decidua: see ATE 2 2.] a. Possessing a decidua; belonging to the *Deciduata*. b. Of the nature of a decidua: said of a placenta which is cast off at parturition.

which is cast off at parturition.

1868 Owen Anat. Vert. 111. xxxviii. 724 The deciduate type of lining substance. 1875 tr. Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.

273 As non-deciduate mammals, the Cetacea are held to be more closely allied to the Ungulata than to the Carnivora which are deciduate. 1881 MINART Cat 474 The placenta is deciduate.

**Deciduity** (desidiū iti). rare. [f. L. type \*dēciduitās, i. dēcidu-us: see -1TY.] Deciduous-

1846 Worcester cites Keith.

1846 Worcester cites Keith.

Deciduous (dIsi'diu<sub>1</sub>0s), a. [f. L. dēcidu-us falling down, falling off (f. dēcid-tre: see Decident) +-0US. Cf. mod.F. décidu.]

+1. Falling down or off. Obs.
1656 H. More Enthus. Tri. (1712) 32 The Lightnings without Thunder are as it were the deciduous flowers of the Æstival Stars.

+ b. Sinking declining Obs.

+ b. Sinking, declining. Obs. rare.
1791 E. Darwin Bot. Gard. 1. 16 Yon round deciduous day,
ressed with soft beams.

2. Bot. and Zool. Of parts of plants or animals (as leaves, petals, teeth, horns, etc.): Falling off or shed at a particular time, season, or stage of

b. Bot. Of a tree or shrub: That sheds its leaves

every year; opposed to evergreen.

1778 Bp. Lowrn Transl. Isaiah Notes (ed. 12) 144 The oak [and] the terebinth. being deciduous; where the Prophet's design seems to me to require an evergreen. 1816 KIRBY & Sp. Entomol. (1843) I. 176 The insects injurious to deciduous trees mostly leave the fir and pine tribes untouched. 1875 LYELL Princ. Geol. I. II. xix. 459 The deciduous cypress.

Zool. Of insects: That shed their wings after

copulation, as the females of ants and termites.

d. Phys. = DECIDUAL.

1809 Bell Anat. Hum. Body (ed. 7) III. 445 That the ovum. upon its descent gets entangled behind the deciduous membrane.

1869 Owen Anat. Vert. III. xxxviii. 725 note, The normal canal of the uterus is obliterated by the accumulated deciduous substance.

3. fig. Fleeting, transitory; perishing or disappearing after having served its purpose.

1811 W. R. Spencer Foems Ded., E'en Fancy's rose deciduous dies. 1841-4 EMERSON Ess., Love Wks. (Bohn) I. 79 They discover that all which at first drew them together. was deciduous. 1870 Lowell Among my Bks. Ser. 1. (1873) 177 There is much that is deciduous in books.

Hence Deci-duously, Deci-duousness.

z868 Owen Anat. Vert. III. xxxviii. 725 The deciduously developed lining substance of the womb. z727 BAILEY vol. II. Deciduousness, aptness to fall. z871 EARLE Philol. viii. 395 This early deciduousness of our reflex pronoun.

Decigram, gramme: see DECI-.

Decigram, sgramme: see DECI.

Decil, decile. Astrol. [Corresponds to F. décile (also dextil, Littré), prob. med.L. \*decilis, app. f. decem ten, after quintīlis, sextīlis.] The aspect of two planets when distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac, or 36 degrees.

1674 S. Jeake Arith. Surv. 1. (1696) 11 Aspects. Semi-quintil or Decil. 1686 Goad Celett. Bodies 1. xi. 39 The Quintile. the Biquintile. the Vigintile, and Quindecile, and Decile, etc.,.. We hope. we shall never be forced to own such Driblets of Aspects.

Decilitre: see DECI.

such Driblets of Aspects.

Decilitre: see DECI.

Decilion (disilyan). [f. DECI., L. decem ten, on the analogy of million: cf. billion.] The tenth power of a million; a number which would be denoted by I followed by 60 ciphers. Hence Decilionist (nonce-wd.), one who deals in infinitesimal doses (of homocopathic

who deals in infinitesimal doses (of nomeopathic drugs), such as the decillionth of a grain.

a 1845 Hood To Hahnemann xii, Leave no decillionth fragment of your works. 1886 Beals Slight Ailm. 21 Popular prescribers of decillionths of grains. 1885, Athenxum 11 Mar. 345 If the homeopathists should finally carry the day, would a generation of decillionists have a right to call Jenner and Holland quacks?

† Decim. Obs. [ad. L. decima: see next.] A teath part tithe

tenth part, tithe.

1538 Sir R. Cotton Abitr. Rec. Tower 19 It was so. in the best govern'd State [Rome] which let out their portions and Decims to the Publicans.

and Decims to the Publicans.

| Decima (de simă). [L., for decima pars, tenth part, tithe, as a tax, offering, or largess.]

1. A tenth part; a tax of one-tenth, a tithe.

c 1630 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) I. App. 14 Subsidies, Fifteens, and such like. are fit to be released. in recompence of the said Decima, which will yield your Maiesty more. 1811 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. VIII. 299 Giving up the new decima in order to obtain means of transport.

2. Mus. 8. The interval of a tenth. (Common in med. L. but rare in Eng.) b. An organ-stop sounding a tenth above the normal or 8-feet pitch; called also a double-tierce. rare.

1819 in Rees Cycl. XI.

DECIMAL.

Decimal (de simăl), a. and sb. [ad. med.L. decimāl-is of or pertaining to tenths or tithes, f. L. decima tenth, tithe; whence sense 2, and F. décimal in sense 'relating to tithes' (13th c. in Godef.); in mod. use, treated as derivative of L. decimus tenth, or decem ten, in which sense the F. word was admitted by the Academy only in 1762.]

1. Relating to tenth parts, or to the number ten;

word was admitted by the Academy only in 1762.]

1. Relating to tenth parts, or to the number ten; proceeding by tens.

Decimal arithmetic: the common arithmetic in which the Arabic or decimal notation is used; in a restricted sense the arithmetic of decimals or decimal fractions (see b). Decimal numeration, the numerical system generally prevalent in all ages, of which to forms the basis; i.e. in which the units have distinct names up to 10, and the higher numbers are expressed by multiples or powers of 10 with the units added as required. Decimal coinage or currency, a monetary system in which each successive division or denomination is ten times the value of that next below it; so decimal system of weights and measures, one in which the successive denominations rise by tens, as in the French metric system.

1608 R. Norton tr. Slevin (title) Disme: The Art of Tenths, or Decimall Arithmetike, teaching how to performe all computations whatsoeuer, by whole numbers without fractions, by the foure principles of common Arithmeticke. Invented [1583] by the excellent Mathematician Simon Stevin.

1619 H. Lyte Art of Tens or Decimall accounts for money. 1659 T. PECKE Paranssis Puerph. 154 Some Magistrates, void Cyphers we may call: Uselesse, but to make others Decimal. 1684 Lond. Gas. No. 1985/4 Cocker's Decimal Arithmetick: Shewing the nature and use of Decimal Fractions. 1788 Gouv. Morrus in Sparks Life & Writ. (1832) I. 1. 23 It is very desirable that money should be increased in decimal ratio. 1841 Elphinston. 1864 Colemso Arithmetic (1874) 145 'Decimal Coinage', A Decimal Coinage', has been recommended for adoption by a Committee of the House of Commons.

b. Decimal fraction (+ mumber): a fraction whose denominator is some power of ten (10, 100, 1000, etc.); spec. a fraction expressed (by an ex-

whose denominator is some power of ten (10, 100, 1000, etc.); spec. a fraction expressed (by an extension of the ordinary Arabic notation) by figures written to the right of the units figure after a dot

tension of the ordinary Arabic notation) by figures written to the right of the units figure after a dot or point (the decimal point), and denoting respectively so many tenths, hundredths, thousandths, etc. The number of decimal places († parts) is the number of figures after the decimal point.

† Decimal thirds: the parts expressed by a decimal fraction to 3 places, i.e. thousandths; so d. fourths, etc. (For a historical sketch of the notation of decimal fractions the introduction of the decimal point, etc., see W. W. R. Ball, Short Hist. Mathem. (1888) 176).

1616 E. Wright It. Napier's Logarithms 19 Logarithms... to fall upon decimal numbers... which are easie to be added or abated to or from any other number. 1660 WILLSFORD Scales Comm. 60, 1864, which decimal fraction is 15. 104d. 1bid. 69, 1.060000... is a mixt decimal fraction. 1bid. 70 To finde Decimal Numbers for any parts of a year, as moneths, weeks. 1674 JEAKE Arith. (1696) 222 So 0,003123 divided by 0,125, shall make the Quotient Decimal Thirds. 1794 J. HARRIS Lex. Techn. 8. V. Decimal, There must be just as many Decimal Parts cut off by the Separating Point, from the Product, as there are Decimals in both Factors. 1796 W. JONES Introd. Math. 103 A Figure in the 15t, 2d, 3d, etc. Decimal Place, is 10, 100, 1000, 1000. 10t interesses than if it were an Integer. 1840 LARDNER Geom. 61 The number expressing the circumference of the circle has been determined to 140 decimal places. 1873 J. HARRIN SMITH Arith. (ed. 6) 79 Placing a decimal places. 1873 J. HARRIN SMITH Arith. (ed. 6) 70 Placing a decimal point at the end of the Dividend, and affixing as many zeros as we please. Hidd. 84 Vulgar Fraction may be converted into a Decimal Fraction.

© C. Of or relating to a decimal coinage, a decimal system of weights and measures, etc.

c. Of or relating to a decimal coinage, a decimal

system of weights and measures, etc.
1859 Sat. Rev. VIII. 13/2 The decimal project. Ibid.,
During the progress of the decimal agitation.

During the progress of the decimal agitation.
†2. Relating to tithes. Obs.
1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' Vind. Amsw. § 10. 106 Can one
Bishop. discharge all businesses belonging to testamentary
and decimal causes and suites? 1653 Millton Hirelings
Wks. (1851) 377, 1 see them still so loth to unlearn their
decimal Arithmetic, and still grasp thir Tithes. a 1662
HEYLIN Hist. Presbyterians (1670) 469 (D.) The jurisdiction
of Ecclesiastical Courts in causes testamentary, decimal,
and matrimonial.

B. 6. +1 A tenth part. Obs.

and matrimonial.

B. sb. + 1. A tenth part. Obs.

1642 WILKINS Math. Magick I. xiii. (1648) 89 As a decimall, or one tenth. 1665 Hooke Microgr. Cj b, And the inches ... I subdivide into Decimals. 1669 STURMY Mariner's Mag. IV. iij. 156 If you keep your Account by Arithmetick, by Decimals or 10 Parts.

2. A decimal fraction (see I b); in pl. often = the arithmetic of decimal fractions, 'decimal arithmetic's and Conviction's decimal arithmetic's and Conviction's decimal arithmetic's and Conviction's arithmetic's and Conviction's arithmetic of Conviction's arithmetic's and Conviction's arithmetic of Conviction's arithmetic and Conviction's arithmetic of Conviction's arithmetic and Conviction's arithmetic and Conviction's arithmetic of Conviction's arithmetic and conviction's arithmetic and conviction's arithmetic arithmetic and conviction's arithmetic arithmet

the arithmetic of decimal fractions, 'decimal arithmetic' (see 1): cf. CONICS.

Recurring decimal: one in which the exact equivalent to a common fraction can be expressed only by the continual repetition of one or more decimal figures; called repealing when one figure recurs as: 1:1 etc., written: i(=\frac{1}{2}), and circulating when two or more recur as: \frac{1}{2}4285; (=\frac{1}{2}), and circulating when two or more recur as: \frac{1}{2}4285; (=\frac{1}{2}), and circulating when two or more recur as: \frac{1}{2}4285; (=\frac{1}{2}), and circulating when two or more recur as: \frac{1}{2}4285; (=\frac{1}{2}), and circulating when two or more recur as: \frac{1}{2}4285; (=\frac{1}{2}), and circulating when two or more recur as: \frac{1}{2}425; (=\frac{1}{2}), and circulating when two or more recur as: \frac{1}{2}425; (=\frac{1}{2}), and \frac{1}{2}425; (=\frac{1}{2}), and \frac{1}{2}425; (=\frac{1}{2}), and \frac{1}{2}441. \frac{1}{2}4265; (=\frac{1}{2}), and \frac{1}{2}425; (=\frac{1}{

decimal of promise. 1898 W. W. PEYTON Memorab. Jesus I. 1 Fractions of doubts and decimals of guesses. Hence Decimalism, a decimal system or theory.

De oimalist, an advocate of a decimal system (of coinage, or weights and measures). De oimalisa-

Decimalist, an advocate of a decimal system (of coinage, or weights and measures). Decimalisation, the process of decimalizing. Decimalise v., to render decimal, reduce to a decimal system, divide into tenths (trans. and absol.).

1864 Webster, Decimalism. 1895 Sat. Rev. VIII. 13/2
The ranks of the decimalist. 1887 Ibid. 11 June 831/1
The decimalists...pester the general community with mils...and dimes and half dimes. 1893 R. Slater (title), Inquiry into the Principles involved in the Decimalisation of the Weights, Measures, etc., of the U.K. 1887 Longm. Mag. Sept. 517 The subject of our coinage and its decimaliss. Sept. 517 The subject of our coinage and its decimalisation. 1896 Leisure Hour V. 231/2 If we begin with the sovereign, and decimalize downwards, we come first to the florin. 1899 Sat. Rev. VIII. 13/2 The decimalizing opinions of the 'Standard' Commissioners. 1867 Contemp. Rev. IV. 19 There would be no advantage in decimalizing the penny; the halfpenny and farthing are all we want.

Decimally (desimali), adv. [-LT 2.] In a decimal manner; by tens or tenths; into tenths. 1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn. s.v. Decimal, As Cyphers set on the right Hand of Integers do increase the Value of them Decimally, as 2, 20, 20, etc. 50 when set on the left Hand of Fractions, they decrease their Value Decimally, as 5, 05, 005, etc. 1886 Hutton Course Math. II. 82 The edge of the rule is commonly divided decimally, or into tenths. 1895 Sat. Rev. VIII. 13/1 To have weights and measures decimally divided.

b. In the form of a decimal fraction.

ally divided.

b. In the form of a decimal fraction.

b. In the form of a decimal fraction.

169s in Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram. 11. xvi. 125 The
Weight..is 7 Pound 5 Ounces, (or Decimally) 7.31.

† Decimate, sb. Obs. [ad. med.L. decimāt-us
tithing, area whence tithe is collected, f. L. decimāre to tithe.] Tithing, tithe.

1641 Herwood Reader here, etc. 1 That not with their
due Decimates content Both Tythe and Totall must encrease
their rent?

**Decimate** (de sime t), v. [f. L. decimā-re to take the tenth, f. decim-us tenth: see -ATE 3. Cf. F. decimer (16th c.\.]

+1. To exact a tenth or a tithe from; to tax to the amount of one-tenth. Obs. In Eng. Hist., see DECIMATION I.

DECIMATION I.

1856 in BLOUNT Glossogr. 1657 MAJOR-GEN. DESBROWE
S. IN Partl. 7 Jan., Not one man was decimated but who
had acted or spoken against the present government. 1667
DEVIDEN Wild Gallant II., I have heard you are as poor as
a decimated Cavalier. 1670 PENN Lib. Consc. Debated Wks.
1726 I. 447 The insatiable Appetites of a decimating Clergy.
1738 NEAL Hist. Purit. IV. 96 That all who had been in
arms for the king. should be decimated; that is pay a tenth
part of their estates. a 1845 [see DECIMATED].

† 2. To divide into tenths, divide decimally. Obs.
1749 SMETHURST in Phil. Trans. XLVI. 22 The Chinese
...are so happy as to have their Parts of an Integer in their
Cons., &c. decimated.

3. Milit. To select by lot and put to death one

8. Milit. To select by lot and put to death one in every ten of (a body of soldiers guilty of mutiny or other crime): a practice in the ancient Roman army, sometimes followed in later times.

army, sometimes followed in later times.

1600 Dymnon Treat. Ireland (1843) 42 All. were by a martiall courte condemned to dye, which sentence was yet mittigated by the Lord Lieutenants mercy, by which they were onely decimated by lott. 1651 Relia Wotton. 30 In Ireland. he [Earl of Essex] decimated certain troops that ran away, renewing a peece of the Roman Discipline. 17700 OZELL Vertot's Rom. Rep. I. III. 185 Appius decimated, that is, put every Tenth Man to death among the Soldiers could not be decimated until captured. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 577 Who is to determine whether it be or be not necessary...to decimate a large body of mutineers?

4. transf. 8. To kill, destroy, or remove one in every ten of. b. rhetorically or loosely. To destroy or remove a large proportion of; to subject to

every ten of. b. rhetorically or lossely. To destroy or remove a large proportion of; to subject to severe loss, slaughter, or mortality.

1662 J. Spencer Prodigies (1665) 385 The .. Lord .. sometimes decimates a multitude of offenders, and discovers in the personal sufferings of a few what all deserve. 1812 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. LXXIX. 181. An expurgatory index, pointing out the papers which it would be fatiguing to peruse, and thus decimating the contents into legibility.

1848 C. Bronte Let. in Mrs. Gaskell Life 276 Typhus fever decimated the school periodically. 1873 LYELL Princ. Geol.

11. 11. xili. 466 The whole animal Creation has been decimated again and again. 1877 FIELD Killarney to Golden Morn 340 This conscription weighs very heavily on the Mussulmen .. who are thus decimated from year to year. 1883 L. OLIPHANT Haifa (1887) 76 Cholera. was then decimating the country.

Hence Decimated, Decimating ppl. adjs. 1665 Middle Early 1640 (280) 688 The decimated person.

Decimator (desime 150). [ad. L. decimā-

**Decimation** (desime! fan). [ad. L. decimation em the taking of a tenth, tithing, n. of action from decimare to DECIMATE.]

L The exaction of tithes, or of a tax of one-tenth; the tithe or tax itself.

the tithe or tax itself.

Popularly applied to the tax levied by Cromwell on the Royalists in 1655: see Calendar Domestic St. Pap. 1655, 347.

CI. DECIMATE v. 1.
1549 LATIMER 6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 165 Their doctrine was.. but of Lotions [mispr. Lolions], of decimations of anests seade, and Cummyn. c 1630 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) I. App. 14 The first means.. to increase your

Majesty's revenues. I call it a Decimation, being so tearmed in Italy...importing the tenth of all Subjects Estates to be paid as a yearly Rent to their Prince. 1685 Evelly Mem. (1857) I. 237 This day came forth the Protector's Edict, or Proclamation... with the decimation of all the royal party's revenues throughout England. 1657 Majon-Gran. Desbrows 59. in Partl. 7, Jan., I think it is too light a tax, a decimation; I would have it higher. 1669 World Eyst. Agric. vii. § 1 (1681) 111 One that would not improve a very good piece of ground.. with Fruit-trees, because the Parson would have the decimation of it. 1738 NRAL Hist. Purit. IV. 123 To sequester such as did not pay their Decimation. 1827 POLLOK Course 7. 11. 669 The priest collected tithes, and pleaded rights Of decimation, to the very last. 2869 W. MOLYNEUX Burlon on Trent 40 This decimation was under a punishment of excommunication by Pope Alexander IV.

2. Milit. The selection by lot of every tenth man to be put to death, as a punishment in cases of

26. Milit. The selection by lot of every tenth man to be put to death, as a punishment in cases of mutiny or other offence by a body of soldiers, etc. 1380 NORTH Plutarth (1676) 768 Antonius. executed the Decimation. For he divided his men by ten Legions, and then of them he put the tenth Legion to death. 1617 Col. 118 Def. Bp. Ely 1. ii. 90. 1717 Dr. For Mem. Ch. Scot. 11. 75 After the Decimations and Drafts made out of them for the Gibbet and Scaffold were over, these were sentened to Transportation. 1827 McAULAY Machiavelli Ess. (1854) 39/2 Whether decimation be a convenient mode of military execution.

b. The execution of nine out of every ten. rare.

1867 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) I. App. 674 A systematic decimation of the surviving male adults. By decimation is here meant the slaying, not of one out of ten, but of nine out of ten.

† C. The selection of every tenth member for

To. The selection of every tenth member for any purpose. Obs. rare.

1632 J. Lee Short Surv. 36 The foot forces are culled and pickt out from among the choicest youth.. by decimation or taking every tenth man. 1742 WARBURTON Wks. (1811) XI. 155 Of a hundred arguments from reason and authority .. he has not ventured so much as at a decimation.

8. transf. a. The killing or destruction of one in every ten. b. loosely. Destruction of a large proportion; subjection to severe loss, slaughter, or mortality

proportion; subjection to severe loss, slaughter, or mortality.

168a Sir T. Browne Chr. Mor. 65 The mercy of God hath singled out but few to be the signals of His justice. But the inadvertency of our natures not well apprehending this merciful decimation, etc. 1856 J. H. Niswan Callitate 267. The population is prostrated by .. pestilence, and by the decimation which their riot brought upon them. 1871 Daily News 21 Sept., In situations where their decimation by smart rifle practice would be almost a foregone conclusion.

Decimator, -er (de sime to ]. [a. med. L. decimātor tithe-taker, n. of action from decimāre to Decimator. To F. Decimate + -er ]. In F. deci-

to DECIMATE; or f. DECIMATE + -EB 1. In F. décimateur.]

†1. An exactor or receiver of tithes, or of taxes

TI. An exactor or receiver of tithes, or of taxes to the amount of one-tenth. Obs.

1673 RUDVARD & GIRSON Tythes ended 13 Why then do not the Decimators take their Tenth themselves? a 1716

SOUTH Serm. 30 Jan. (T.), We have complained of .. sequestrators, triers, and decimators.

2. One who decimates: see DECIMATE v. 3, 4.

1865 MERIVALE ROM. Emp. (1865) V. xlv. 355 The decimater of the Senate.

mater of the Senate.

† **De cime** 1. Obs. [ad. med.L. decima tenth, tithe, tithing. Cf. next.] A tithing as a division of the hundred in the English counties.

\*\*1611 Speed Theat. Ct. Brit. 11. 3/2 Elfred ordained Centuries, which they terme Hundreds, and Decimes, which they call Tithings. c 1630 RISDON Surv. Devon Title in orig. MS., The Decimes or a Corographicall description of the County of Devon.

| **Decime** 2 (desi'm). [F., ad. L. decima tenth.]

A French coin of the value of one-tenth of a franc.

\*\*1810 Naval Chron. XXIV. 302 Decime = 2 Sols. 0,3

Deniers.

Decimestrial (desime strial), a. rare. decimēstri-s, var. reading of decemmēstris (f. decem ten + -mēstris, deriv. of mensis month; cf. menstruus

monthly) + -AL.] Consisting of ten months.

1848 SMITH Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq. s.v. Calendar, The decimestrial year still survived long after the legal government had ceased. 1868 G. C. Lewis Astron. Ancients. 9 Varro is also stated to have accepted the decimestrial year of Rombile.

of Romulus.

Decimeter, -metre: see DECI-.

De cimo-se xto. ? Obs. [for L. sexto decimo, ablative case (due to original occurrence with in) of sextus decimus sixteenth.] A term denoting the size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which each leaf is one-sixteenth of a full sheet; properly SEXTO-DECIMO (usually abbreviated 16mo.). Also

Pecimo-Sexto's.

+ De cinary 1, a. Obs. Properly decenary.

[f. med.L. decenari-us, f. decēna body of ten; cf. deciner, var. of DECENER.] Divisible by ten; cf. négo Ashmole Chym. Collect. 88 That so in a Decinary number, which is a perfect number, the whole Work may be consummate. Ibid. 92.

Decinary 2, -ner: see Decenary, -ner. Decine, Chem.: see Decyl.

Decipher (clissifal), v. Forms: 6-7 des-, discipher, -cypher, (6 discifer, -sipher, 7 decyfer', 6- decipher, -cypher. [f. CIPHER, after F. dethiffrer, in 15th c. deschiffrer, f. des-, de- (DE-I. 6) + chiffre cipher. Cf. 1t. deciferare (Florio).]

1. trans. To convert into ordinary writing (what is printer in sigher).

1. trans. To convert into ordinary writing (what is written in cipher); to make out or interpret (a communication in cipher) by means of the key.

1848 Earl Herford Let. Hen.VIII in Tytler Hist. Scotl.

(1864) II. 404 A letter in cipher. which we have deciphered.

1853 Abcham in Lett. Lit. Men. (Camden) 12 Seeing our lettres fittly dissiphered.

1865 Bacon Adv. Learn. 11. xvi.

1865 The virtues of them [ciphers]...are. that they be impossible to decipher. a 1874 (Clarrono Hist. Reb. x. (1843)

1895/2 The following letter was sent him by the Lord Jermyn, in whose Cipher it was writ, and deciphered by his lordship. 1709 Hearne Collect. 24 Nov., Mr. Blincoe, being her Majesty's Officer in decyphering Letters, when there is occasion.

1839 James Louis XIV, 1. 9 The Queen was too closely watched to put the correspondence in cypher herself, or to decypher the answers she received. [See also Ciphers sb. 5 and v. 2.]

2. transf. To make out the meaning of (characters as difficult as those of a cipher):

2. of obscure or badly-formed writing.

acters as difficult as those of a cipher): 8. of obscure or badly-formed writing.

1710 Steele Tatler No. 104 P 5 With much ado I deciphered another Letter. 1799 C. Durnford Willes' Rep. Pref. 4 The necessity of decyphering and transcribing myself the manuscripts of the learned Chief Justice which are in a character peculiar to himself. 1885 Bain Senses 9 Int. III. ii. § 21 In deciphering bad hand-writing there is scope for identifying sameness in diversity.

D. of hieroglyphics, or writing in a foreign alphabet. Also fig.

1881-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III. 264 When our Saviour came into the World he unveiled the Jewish Religion, and deciphered all those mystical Characters wherein its spiritual Sense was expressed. 1795 JOHNSON Rambler No. 19 P II, I have found him. decyphering the Chinese language. 1794 SULIVAN View Nat. II. 367 Coins. . with legends in a character not to be decyphered by the antiquaries of Europe. 1843 Prescott Mexico (1850) I. 175 He deciphered the hieroglyphics. 1858 F. Hall in Jenil. Asiatic Soc. Bengal 217 The Khaira inscription. has been partially deciphered.

8. To make out the meaning of (anything obscure

To make out the meaning of (anything obscure or difficult to understand or trace): a. of things

o. 10 make out the meaning of (anything obscure or difficult to understand or trace): 8. of things fig. treated as writings; b. of other things.

a. 1605 Daniel Philotas, These secret figures Nature's message beare Of comming woes, were they deciphered right. 1865 C. P. Hodoson in Guardian 30 Apr. 424 The history of the 'Ainos' also is a singular book to decipher. 1865 Livinostone Zambesi xxv. 335 Attempting to decipher the testimony of the rocks.

b. 1669 Gale Crt. Gentiles 1. 1. vi. 33 Learned Bochart.. does thus decipher this riddle. 1783 Reid Aristotle's Log. vi. § 2. 141 We may at last decypher the law of nature. 1874 Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. lxxviv. 6 Probably there is here a local allusion, which will never now be deciphered. 1884 BOWER & Scott De Barr's Phaner. 367 A structure which at the first glance is difficult to decipher. + 4. To find out, discover, detect. Obs.
1838 Gardiner in Pocock Rec. Ref. I. 1. 104 To the intent we might the better discipher the very lett and sticking. 1874 Der in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 37 Yf by such a secret.. Threasor hid may be deciphered in precise place. 1888 Saars. Tit. A. Iv. ii. 8 That you are both decipherd, thats the newes, For villaines markt with rape. 1899 Sir R. Wrothe in Ellis Orig. Lett. 11. III. 181, I have appoynted sum especiall spyall of them to bewray them and to know them. and I hope in time to have them discifared. + 5. Of actions, outward signs, etc.: To reveal,

appoynted sum especiall spyall of them to bewray them and to know them. and I hope in time to have them discifared. † 5. Of actions, outward signs, etc.: To reveal, make known, indicate; to give the key to (a person's character, etc.). Obs.

1590 More Suppl. Soulys Wes. 329/1 If he would nowe. belieue those iii. or iiii. noughty persones, against those iii. or iiii. C. good and honest men: he then should well decypher himselfe, and well declare therby, etc. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. v. ii. 10 What needes either your Mum or her Budget? The white will decipher her well enough. a 1649 Drumm. or Hawth. Fam. Epist. Wes. (1711) 143 Crosses serve for many uses, and more than magistracies decipher the man. 1793 Holcroft Lavater's Physiog. xxxviii. 107 Each man has his favorite gesture which might decypher his whole character.

† D. Of persons: To reveal. Obs.

1504 J. Dickenson Arisbas (1878) 37 I haue a secret to disclose, a sorrowe to disciphre.

† 6. To represent verbally or pictorially; to describe, delineate, portray, depict; = CIPHER v. 3.

+ 6. To represent verbally or pictorially; to describe, delineate, portray, depict; = CIPHER v. 3.

a 157a Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. (1846) I. 191 Thane begane he to dissipher the lyves of diverse Papes, and the lyves of all the scheavelynges for the most parte. 1579 Gosson Sch. of Abuse (Arb.) 19 Whether he were better with his art to discifer the life of ye Nimphe Melia, or Cadmus encounter with the Dragon, or (etc.). Too HOLLAND Pliny II. 145 First I will discipher the medicinable vertues of trees. 1507 Tor-SELL Fonry. Beasts (1658) 112 Those Painters which could most artificially decipher a Dog. were greatly reverenced among the Egyptians. 1566 Massinger Rom. Actor 1. 1, On the stage Decipher to the life what honours wait On good and glorious actions. 1714 ADDSON Spect. No. 613 P8 Decyphering them on a carpet humbly begging admittance. 1732 L. M. tr. Du Boscq's Accompt. Woman 1 The fancied Loves which these romantic Tales decipher.

† 7. To represent or express by some kind of character, cipher, or figure; = CIPHER v. 2. Obs. 1586 A. Dav Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 144 One tearmed by the name of Friendship, and this other challenging onely to be deciphered by Love. 1544 Bulwar Chiron. 13 The ancient Masters of the Hieroglyphiques. used to decypher

a distinct and articulate voyce by a Tongue. 2720 WATER-LAND 8 Serm., The Son being decipher'd and figur'd under those names or Characters. 2727 Swift Gulliver, Brodingrag vi, Of these hairs I likewise made a neat little purse, ...with her majesty's name decyphered in gold letters.

Hence Deoi phered ppl. a.

1845 Graves Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop. 776/1 A copy of the decyphered text.

Hence Deciphered ppl. a.

1845 Graves Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop. 776/1 A copy of the decyphered text.

Decipher, sb. [f. prec. vb.] The decipherment or translation of a cipher.

1848 Earl Hertford Let. to Hen. VIII in Tytler Hist. Scotl. (1864) II. 404 A letter in cipher. which we have deciphered, and send both the cipher and the decipher to your majesty herewith. 1871 State Trials, Dk. of Norfolk (R.), Baker brought me a decypher, telling me, That forty was for me, and thirty for the Queen of Scots. a 1870 HACKET Abb. Williams 1. (1862) 22 His Majesty had pointed at no person, nor disclosed his meaning by any decipher or intimation. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gruw. IX. 280, I wish that the Marques had sent the ciphered letter here, or at least an accurate copy of the decipher. 1896 N. POCOCK Harpsfields Divorce Hen. VIII Notes 324 The passage is in cypher, and runs as follows in the decypher given by Mr. Brewer.

† b. Description, delineation. Obs.

a 1670 HACKET Abb. Williams II. 220 (D.) A Lord Chancellour of France, whose ecipher agrees exactly with this great prelate, sometimes Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

Decipherable (d/sɔi-fərāb'l), a. [f. DECIPHER 7. +ABLE. Cf. F. dlethiffrable (17th c.).] Capable of being deciphered, made out, or interpreted.

1607 DEKKER Kni.'s Conjur. (1842) 67 In his countenance there was a kinde of indignation fighting with a kind of exalted loy, which by his very gesture were apparently decipherable.

1767 T. JEFERSON Writ. (1859) II. 334 The form which affairs in Europe may assume, is not yet decipherable by those out of the cabinet. 1854 H. MILLER Sch. 4 Schm.

Hence Decipherably adv. nonce-wd., in a decipherable manner.

Hence Decipherably adv. nonce-wd., in a de-

richer able manner.

1890 Temple Bar Mag. Aug. 480 [They] still tell their curious faint tale decipherably.

Decipherment.

Decipherage. nonce-wd. Decipherment.

1851 H. Torres Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 42 This is due
to the decypherage of the Behistun and other inscriptions.

Decipheration. nonce-wd. = prec. 1838 Fraser's Mag. XVIII. 235 Our stronges and concentrated powers of decipheration.

Decipherer (disoi fora). [f. Decipher v. +
-ER: cf. F. dichiffreur (16th c. in Hatzf.).] One
who deciphers; one who makes out the meaning

of what is written in cipher, or in indistinct or un known characters.

known characters.

Formerly the title of a government official.
1887 GOLDING De Mornay Pref. 9 Anatomists or Decipherers of nature; such as Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle.
1869 BACON Adv. Learn. II. xv. § 6 Suppose that cyphars were well managed, there bee multitudes of them which exclude the discypherer.
1863 KINGLAKE Crimaa II. xvi. 100 The message came in an imperfect state. Part of it was. beyond all the power of the decipherer.

Deci-pheress. rare-1. [See Ess.] A female

a 1763 Byrom Astrologer 6 And thou, O Astrology, Goddess divine, Celestial decypheress.

divine, Celestial decypheress.

Deciphering (dissifarin), vbl. sh. [-ING 1.]

The action of the verb Decipher in various senses.

1525 ASCHAM in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 13 And bicause
1 perceyve this in siphering, I think other may perhaps
light upon the same in dissiphring. 2728 Hearne Collect.

(Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 439 He... understood the Art of
Decyphering tolerably well. 1883 Athenaum 17 Nov. 629/3

Much of it is actually due to his own deciphering.

Much of it is actually due to his own deciphering.

Decipherment (dissi fament). [Decipher v. + Ment: a modern word, not in Craig 1847. Cf. F. dechiffrement (16th c. in Hatzf.).] The action of deciphering; esp. interpretation of hieroglyphics or of obscure inscriptions.

1846 in Wordester [who cites For. Q. Rev. and notes it as rare]. 1851 D. Wilson Preh. Ann. (1863) II. vr. iv. 287 Inscriptions more elaborate and difficult of decipherment.

1866 Max MÜLLER Chifs (1880) I. v. 122 His later decipherments of the Cunciform inscriptions. 1874 Savez Compar. Philol. App. 302 The decipherment of the records of Assyria and Babylonia.

Decipium (disippiom). Chem. [mod irrec f I.

**Decipium** (dsi piom). Chem. [mod. irreg. f. L. decip ere to deceive, with ending of sodium, potassium, cerium, etc.] A supposed rare metallic ele-

sium, cerium, etc.] A supposed rare metallic element of the cerium earth group.

Its oxide, Decipia, was discovered by Delafontaine in 1898 in the samarskite of North Carolina, and the iodate, sulphate, and other salts have been prepared. On the supposition that decipia, of which the molecular weight is 399, is Dp O<sub>8</sub>, it is inferred that decipium is a triad element of atomic weight 171. (See Comptas Rendus LXXXVII. 632 and XCIII. 63, and Watts Dict. Chem. (1881) VIII. 2156.)

Deciple, -pel, obs. forms of Disciple.

The or of the second of the se

Hence † Decircina tion. 1731 in Balley vol. II.

† Deci'se, v. Obs. [f. L. decīs-, ppl. stem of decīdere to Decide: cf. excise, incise.] = Decide

decidere to DECIDE: cf. excise, incise.] = DECIDE v.1 Hence Decised, Decising ppl. adjs. 1838 Bale Brefe Comedy in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) I. 210 Soch vertuouse men to despyse As the lawes of God to hys people doth decyse. 1851 RECORDE Pathw. Knowl. II. Pref., In decising some controuersy of religion. 1850 Levins Manip. 148/11 To decise, decidere, discuters. 1641 R. Balllie Lett. 4 Frals. (1841) I. 360 To make that short, decised and nervous answer. 1668 J. Davies tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass. 325 A Judge finds not so much difficulty in decising the differences of a Province, 28 [etc.]. Therefore, see Decision Deciser : see Decisor.

**Decision** (d/si/3on). Also 5 decysion, 6 -syon, decisioun, desision. [a. F. decision (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. dēcīsiôn-em cutting down, decision, n. of action from dēcīd-ēre to Decide.]

n. of action from decid-fre to DECIDE.]

1. The action of deciding (a contest, controversy, question, etc.); settlement, determination.

1490 CAXTON Eneydos vi. 23 He hath not rendred the reason or made ony decysion. 1538 STARKEY England II.

11. 192 Thys causyth sutys to be long in decysyon. 1653 Hobbus Leviath. II. xviii. 91 The decision of Controversies.

1769 Junius Lett. i. 9 In the decision of private causes.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU Manch. Strike vii. 73 For the decision of questions daily arising.

1. (with a. and pl.) The final and definite result of examining a question: a conclusion. independent:

of examining a question; a conclusion, judgement:

of examining a question; a conclusion, judgement:

esp. one formally pronounced in a court of law.

ISSA ABP. HAMILTON Catech. (1884) 5 The decisiouns and
determinatiouns of general counsallis. 1612 BIBLE Transil.

Pref. 11 Then his word were an Oracle, his opinion a decision. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. III. xlii, 311 To compell men to obey his Decisions. 1827 JARMN Powell's Devises (ed. 3)

II. 95, I have not been able to discover more than one dictum and one decision in favour of the distinction. 1833 FROUDE
Short Stud. IV. I. iii. 35 The decisions of the clergy were more satisfactory to themselves than to the laity.

2. The making up of one's mind on any point or on a course of action; a resolution, determination.

1836 St. Grorge Stock tr. Aristolle's Ethics III. i. 43 It is hard at times to decide what sort of thing one should choose. and still harder to abide by one's decisions. Mod. Let me know your decision. Decision for Christ.

3. As a quality: Determination, firmness, decidedness of character.

1781 Burke Corr. (1844) II. 438 We want courage and

cidedness of character.

1781 BURKE Corr. (1844) II. 438 We want courage and decision of mind. 1805 FOSTER Ess. ii. (title), Decision of Character. 1895 EMERSON Eng. Traits Wks. (Bohn) II. 30 On the English face are combined decision and nerve.

+ 4. Cutting off, separation. Obs.
1584 R. Scot Discov. Witcher. IV. ii. 59 Without decision of seed. 1802 WARNER Alb. Eng. x. Ivi. (1612) 246 By... 1803 Geology of the Lymme whence all the bayne did floe. 1803 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 827 (R.) From rocks and stones along the sea...there be decisions pass of some parcels and smal fragments. 1859 Pearson Creed I. 221 Human generation. is performed by derivation or decision of part of the substance of the Parent.

1804 Page 1905 Page 1905

Decirsional, a. rare. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, or

of the nature of, a decision.

1883 Encycl. Brit. XVI. 503/2 These opinions of the minority can have no decisional effect.

Decisive (dissirsiv), a. (sb.) [ad. med.L. dēcīsīv-us, f. dēcīs-, ppl. stem of dēcīdīre: see -IVE. Cf. F. dēcīsīf, -ive (1413 in Godef. Suppl.).]

1. Having the quality of deciding or determining of decision contest at a consistence of the supplementation contest at a consistence of the su

(a question, contest, etc.); conclusive, determi-

native.

1611 Cotgr., Decisif, decisiue, deciding, determining, fit or able to end a controuersie. 1647 Crashaw Poems 147

That sure decisive dart. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. I. 255

Notions .. unsupported by decisive experiments. 1835

THELWALL Greece I. vii. 260 Tisamenus was slain in the decisive battle. 1892 L. W. Cave in Law Times Rep.

LXVII. 199/2 The case .. is really decisive of the point raised.

Characterized by decision; unhesitating, reso-

2. Characterized by decision; unnestiating, resolute, determined; = Decided 2.

1736 Butter Anal. II. vii. 355 To determine at once with a decisive air. 1858 Max Müller Chips (1880) III. iii. 68

The age. was not an age of decisive thought or decisive action. 1861 Dickers Gt. Expect. v. 20 The serjeant, a decisive man, ordered that the sound should not be answered.

3. That is beyond question or doubt, that cannot be mistaken; hence often = Decided 1.

3. That is beyond question or doubt, that cannot be mistaken; hence often = DECIDED I.

1794 S. Williams Vermont is 60 Operate with a decisive influence to give them new force. 1835 I. Taylor Spir. Despot.

ii. 38 A decisive leaning toward what is most simple and intelligible. 1880 L. Stephen Pope iii. 71 The sustained vivacity and emphasis of the style give it [Pope's Iliad] a decisive superiority over its rivals.

¶ ellipt. as sb.

a 1734 North Exam. 1. ii. § 64 (1740) 63 The Roman Catholic Peers were so many, as nearly if not wholly made a Decisive, for they went altogether as one Man.

Decisively (dissirsivii), adv. [-LY 2.] In a decisive manner.

1. Conclusively; so as to decide the question.

decisive manner.

1. Conclusively; so as to decide the question.

1. Conclusively; so as to decide the question.

1. Conclusively; so as to decide the question.

1. Style Marker Inf. Bapt. 121 The Authority of Synods in matters of Faith is. declarative, and not decisively judiciall.

1. Trans. XLIX. 191, I. cannot determine decisively about it, till the whole be cleared by digging.

1. Style Maurice Mor. 4 Met. Philos. (ed. 2) 5 Seneca disposed rapidly and decisively of the objection.

2. With decision; unhesitatingly, resolutely.

1. The control of the principle of the objection of the principle of the objection.

2. With decision; unhesitatingly, resolutely.

1. The control of the principle of the objection.

2. With decision; unhesitatingly, resolutely.

1. The control of the principle of the objection.

2. With decision; unhesitatingly, resolutely.

8. In a manner beyond question or doubt; unmis-

8. In a manner beyond question or doubt; unmistakeably, decidedly.

1792 Young Trav. France 257 It is fine sun-shine weather, decisively warmer than ever felt in England at this season.
1800 FOSTER in Life & Corr. (1846) I. 126 Decisively Calvinistic.
1803 British Weekly 8 June 105/5 Pos is decisively the first of American poets.

Decisiveness (dispisive). [-NESS.] The

quality of being decisive; conclusiveness; resolute-

ness, decision.

1737 in Bailey vol. II. 1797 Hist. in Ann. Reg. 45/2 They knew the decisiveness of his temper. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. II. II. vi. The Mutineers pronounce themselves with a decisiveness, which to Bouillé seems insolence. 1826 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) II. vi. 23 The King, with swift decisiveness, amhiliated the incipient treason.

1836 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) II. vi. 23 The King, with swift decisiveness, amhiliated the incipient treason.

ress, annihilated the incipient treason.

† **Deci'sor**, -er. Obs. [a. med.L. dēcīsor, agent-n. from dēcīdēre to decide.] One who de-

agent-n. from dēcīdēre to decide.] One who decides causes or controversies; a decider, arbiter.

1563 Foxe A. & M. 68 b, Thys King [Hen. II], to whom other Princes dyd so resort, as to their arbitrer and deciser.

1564 Haward Entropius 1. 9 Two whome they called Tribuni plebis .. to be peculier decisers and determiners of their causes.

1888 B. Pick in Libr. Mag. Mar. 245 They were called Saboraim, 'Decisors', 'Opinionists'.

+ Decisory, a. Obs. rare-o. [ad. med.L. dēcīsori us, f. dēcīsor: see prec. and -ory. In F. dēcīsori (14th c. in Godef. Suppl.).] Decisive.

1611 Coter., Dēcisore, decisorie, deciding; fit, vsed, or able, to decide controuersies. 1755 in Johnson.

Decistoro: see Drci-

Decistere : see DECI-.

Decistore: see DE-II. 1.

Decivilize (d/siviləiz), v. [DE-II. 1: in mod.F., decivilizer (Littré).] To divest of civilization, to degrade from a civilized condition. Hence Decivilized ppl. a., Decivilization the process or condition of losing civilization. dition of losing civilization.

dition of losing civilization.

a 1899 De Quincey has decivilized (F. Hall). 1876 H.

Spencer Princ. Sociol. § 71 We have but to imagine ourselves de-civilized. 1898 Sat. Rev. 27 Aug. 246/1 He was barbarized, decivilized, and enslaved. 1889 Ch. Times 15 Feb. 159/1 The decivilising effect of the wars. 1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 447 General harm, and decivilization, of the people. 1885 E. W. Benson in Law Times LXXVIII. 338/1 If it might stem by even its own ruin the process of decivilization.

Dock (dek). sb. Also E. dekka 6.7 deaka

LXXVIII. 338/1 If it might stem by even its own ruin the process of decivilisation.

Deck (dek), 3b. Also 5, dekke, 6-7 deoke. [In sense 1, app. of Flemish or L.G. origin.

In sense 1, app. of Flemish or L.G. origin.

In sense 1, prob. a. M.Du. dec (neuter) roof, covering, cloak, pretext (app. from decke:—OTeut. Askjooding from same root as Deck v.): cf. Kilian 'decke operimentum, lodix=decked operimentum, opertorium, tegumen, tegumentum, tegmen, stragulum'; also mod.Du. deck bed-covering, horse-cloth. But in the nautical sense, 2, the word is not known in Du. before 1675-81, when dek (neuter) appears as a synonym of verdek, quoted in the nautical sense in 1640, but recorded by Kilian, 1599, only in the general sense 'tegumen, velamen'. Thus, deck in the nautical sense, appears to be known in Eng. 160 years earlier than in Dutch. It may be simply a specific application of the general sense 'covering', or it may come more immediately from the M.Du. sense 'roof.']

I. † 1. A covering. Obs.

In quot. 1466 app. some material used for covering; with 1712 cf. Du. dek 'horse-cloth'.
1465 app. some material used for covering; with 1712 cf. Du. dek 'horse-cloth'.
1466 app. some material used for covering; with 1712 cf. Du. dek 'horse-cloth'.
1466 app. some material used for covering; with 1712 cf. Du. dek 'horse-cloth'.
1466 app. some material used for covering; with 1712 cf. Du. dek 'horse-cloth'.
1466 app. some material used for covering in the seed with blue.
2. Naut. A platform extending from side to side of a ship or part of a ship, covering in the space

of a ship or part of a ship, covering in the space below, and also itself serving as a floor; formed of planks, or (in iron ships) of iron plating usually

below, and also itself serving as a floor; formed of planks, or (in iron ships) of iron plating usually covered with planks.

The primary notion was 'covering' or 'roof' rather than 'floor': see quots. 1550 and 1624, and cf. 1466 in sense 1, where the 'dekke for the spynas' or pinnace, may have been a covering of canvas, tarpaulin, or the like. In early craft there was a deck only at the stern, so that 16th c. writers sometimes use deck as equivalent to poop. In Elyot (1538), whence in Cooper, Huloet, and Baret, deck is erroneously made the equivalent of prora, instead of puppis.

1833 ECHYNGRAM to Wotsey 5 May (MS. Cott. Calig. D. vi. If. 110), And bycause I hade no Rayles upon my dek I coyled a cable rounde a [boute the] dek brest hye and likwise in the waste. 1832 C. Morres Inn. Great Bark (Cott. MS. App. xxviii), In primis, the shype with oon overlop. Item, a somer castell & a cloos tymber deck made from the mast forward whyche was made of laet. Item aboue the somer castell A deck from the mayne mast aftward. 1850 NICOLLS Thingd. (tr. Seyssel's Fr. version of Valla's Lat.) 101 They couered the former parte, and the mooste parte of their deckes [Fr. la plus part du couvert de leurs navires] wt copper [F. cutr. leather]. 21825 ?]. POLMON Famous Battles 102 (Seafight at Cape of Orso, 1528) Philippino. levelling the first shotte of his Basilisco, with piercing the Emperiall Admirall, passed from the stemme to the decke, slaying thirtie men. 1bid. 103 The Moore hitting the decke, staying thirtie men. 1bid. 103 The Moore hitting the decke, slaying the Bourne Arte of Shooting 50 It is very evil for to have the Orlop or Deck too low under the port. 150 Shaks. Temp. 1. ii. 197 Now on the Beake, Now in the Waste, the Decke, in every Cabyn. 1624 Capt. Smitter ii. 1860 DELAVAL in Lond. Gas. No. 2769/3, 15 Capital Ships, 10 whereof are of 3 Decks. 1720 DE Foe Capt. Singleton ii. (1840) 6A boat with a deck and a sail. 1840 R. Dana Bef. the Mast xxxiii.

DECK.

b. With qualifying words.
The largest ships of the line had main-deck, middle and lower deck; also the upper or spar-deck, extending from stem to stern over the main-deck, and the orlop deck (which carried no guns) below the lower deck; they had also a poop-deck, or short deck in the after part of the ship above the spar-deck, and sometimes a forecastle deck, or similar short deck in the fore-part of the ship, sometimes retained in merchant ships and called the lopenilant forecastle. See also HALF-DECK, HURRICANE-DECK, QUARTRE-DECK, etc. 1298 FLORID Dict. To Reader 9, I was but one to sit at sterne, to pricke my carde, to watch vpon the vpper decke. 1650 Z. Boyd Zion's Flowers (1855) 12, I see a man that's in the lower deck. 1657 CAFT. SMITH Scaman's Gram. ii. 6 A Flush Decke is when from stem to sterne, it lies upon a right line fore and aft. 1637 Heywood Royal Skip 45 She hath three flush Deckes, and a Fore-Castle, an halfe Decke, a quarter Decke, and cound-house. a 1642 Six W. Monson Naval Tracts III. 246/1 They make close the Forecastle and Half-Deck. 1836 Markyat Midsh. Easy xii, Easthupp would constantly accost him familiarly on the forecastle and lower deck. 1611. xiii, He then proceeded to the quarter-deck. 1611. xxvi, To comply with the captain's orders on the main deck.

c. In phrases, as above deck (also fig.), Between.

captams orders on the main deck.

C. In phrases, as above deck (also fig.), BetweenDEORS, on deck, under deck(s; to clear, sweep the decks (see CLEAR v., Sweep v.).

On deck fig. (U.S.): at hand; ready for action; in Baseball, next at the bat, with the right or privilege of batting

ball, next at the bat, with the right or privilege of batting next.

1598 SHAKS. Merry W. 11. i. 94 F. Ile be sure to keepe him aboue decke. P. So will I: if hee come vnder my hatches, lle neuer to Sea againe. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. v1.

(1843) 297/2 Committed to prison on board the ships... where they were kept under decks. 1659 D. Pell. Impr. of Sea 419 Now hang the lighted Lanthorns betwixt decks and in the Hold. a 1679 Gurrall. in Spurgeon Treas. Daw. Ps. lxv. 3 Poor Christian, who thinkest that thou shalt never get above deck. 1720 De Foe Capt. Singleton xi. (1840) 194
The rest ran... down between decks. 1857 R. Tomes Amer. in Japan iv. 110 [He] left the banquet to be discussed by his officers and men, who... soon cleared the decks.

3. Mining. (See quot.)
1888 GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. 4 Durh. (ed. 3) 31 Deck, the platform of a cage upon which the tubs stand when being drawn up or lowered down the pit.

4. In U. S. 'A passenger-car roof, particularly the clear-story roof' (Standard Dict.).

11. 5. 'A pack of cards piled regularly on each

4. In U. S. 'A passenger-car roof, particularly the clear-story roof' (Standard Dict.).

II. 5. 'A pack of cards piled regularly on each other' (J.); also the portion of the pack left, in some games, after the hands have been dealt. Since 17th c. dial. and in U. S.

1393 Shars. 3 Hen. VI, v. i. 44 But whiles he thought to steale the single Ten, The King was slyly finger'd from the Deck. 1594 Graenes Selimus Wks. 1881-7 XIV. 251 If I chance but once to get the decke, To deale about and shuffle as I would. 1594 Barnfield Scheft. Cont. viii, Pride deales the Deck whilst Chance doth choose the Card. 1509 Armin Two Maids Moreclacke (N.) I'll deal the cards, and cut you from the deck. 16. Grew (J.). The Selenites, of parallel plates, as in a deck of cards. 1777 Brand Pop. Antiq. (1849) II. 440 In some parts of the North of England a pack of cards is called to this day .. a deck of cards. 1865 in Bartlett Thict. Amer. 1883 Bret Harte Genil. La Porte in Flip, etc. 135, I reckon the other fifty-one of the deck ez as pooty. 1884 Chest. Gloss., Deck o' cards, a pack of cards. † 6. A pile of things laid flat upon each other. 1885 F. Markham Bt. Hon. II. vi. § 5 Any whose Pedigree yes so deep in the decke, that few or none will labour to find it. 1631 Celestina xix. 185 Subill words, whereof such as shee are never to seeke, but have them still ready in the deck. 1544 Sanderson Serm. II. 287 So long as these things should hang upon the file, or lie in the deck, he might perhaps be safe. 1673 Mayuell. Ret. Transp. II. 394 A certain Declaration .. which you have kept in deck until this season.

season.

†7. Of a cannon: see quot. Obs.

1672 W. T. Compleat Gunner 1. iv. 5 The Pumel or Button
at her Coyl or Britch-end is called the Casacabel or Deck.

III. attrib.and Comb. (from sense 2), as deck-chair, III. attrib. and Comb. (from sense 2), as deck-chair, -cleat, flat, -officer, -passenger, -plank, -pump, -seat, -stool, -swabber, -fransom, -watch; also, deck-beam, one of the strong transverse beams supporting the deck of a ship; deok-bridge, (a) a narrow platform above and across the deck of a steamer amidships; = BRIDGE sb. 5; (b) a bridge in which the roadway is laid on the top of the truss (opp. to a through bridge); deok-cargo = deck-load; deok-collar (U.S.), the iron collar or ring through which the stove-pipe passes in the roof of a railway carriage; cf. deck-plate; deok-flats (see FLAT sb.); deok-hand, a 'hand' or workman employed on the deck of a vessel; deok-head, a name for the slipper limpet (Crepidula); deoka name for the slipper limpet (*Crepidula*); deck-hook, 'the compass timber bolted horizontally nthwart a ship's bow, connecting the stem, timber, and deck-planks of the fore-part; it is part and parcel of the *breast-hooks'* (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.); deck-house, a 'house' or room erected on bk.); deck-house, a 'house' or room erected on the deck of a ship; deck-light, a thick glass let into a deck to light a cabiu below; deck-load sb., hence deck-load z., to load with a cargo upon the deck; also fig.; deck-nail, 'a kind of spike with a snug head, commonly made in a diamond form' (Smyth); deck-pipe, 'an iron pipe through which the chain cable is paid into the chain-locker' (Smyth); deck-plate (see quot.); deck-Vol. III.

aheet, 'that sheet of a studding-sail which leads directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set' (Smyth); deck-stopper, 'a strong stopper used for securing the cable forward of the capstan or windlass while it is overhauled; also abaft the windlass or bitts to prevent more cable from running out' (Smyth); deck-tackle, a tackle led along the deck, for hauling in cable, etc.

1828 Simmond Dict. Trade, 'Deck-beams. 1876 Davis Pol. Exp. i. 29 New deck-beams of increased size were put in. 1865 Chambers' Encycl. s.v. Cargo, The term "deck-cargo is given to the commodities on the deck of a ship, which are not usually included in the policy of insurance. 1886 J. H. M'Carthy Doom 9 The group comfortably arranged on "deck-chairs. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., "Deck-cleats, pieces of wood temporarily nailed to the deck to secure objects in bad weather. 1879 Casself's Techn. Educ. IV. 60/1 Wood ships with wood beams have their "deck-flats formed by planking laid upon and fastened to the beams. 1885 GEN. GRANT Pers. Mem. xxi. 1. 288 From captain down to "deck-hand. 1885 Scribber's Mag. XXII. 656/1 Beds of ingles or amber-shells... "deck-heads.. limpets, and other rock-loving mollusks. c1830 Railor. Navig. (Weale) to The breast-hooks that receive the ends of the deck-planks are also called "Deck-Hooks. 1826 Kanz Arct. Expl. 1. x. 106 Ohlsen and Petersen building our "deck-house. 1828 Daily News 24 May 1/1 Good accommodation is.. provided for second-class passengers in a commodious "deck-house. 1820 Longfellow in Life (1801) I. 357 Horrible negligence,—a "deck-load of cotton! 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Deck-load, timber, casks, or other cargo not liable to damage from wet, stowed on the deck of merchant vessels. 1894 GLADSTONE in Standard's 29 Feb. 27 We are determined ... not o "deck-load our Franchise Bill. 1703 T. N. City 4 C. Purchaster 126, 211 "Deck-loads... 1885 Sir E. J. Reed in Contemps. Rev. Nov. 6x0 The steel decks. being. covered with "deck-plank of teak or of pine. 1894 Knight Dict. Mech., \*Deck-plat

Dock (dek), v. Also 5-7 docke, 6 dek, dekke. [Not known before 16th c.: app. then of recent adoption from Flem. or Low Ger.; cf. Du. dekken, MDu. deken, decken to cover. The latter is = MLG., MHG. decken, OHG. deckhan, decchan :-OTeut. bakjan (whence ON. bekja, OFris. thekka, OE. beccan to cover, roof over) a derivative

thekka, O.E. peccan to cover, roof over) a derivative verb from an ablaut-stem pek-, pak-, Indog. teg- to cover, whence ON. pak, OHG. dah, Ger. dach covering, roof, O.E. pec., THATCH. In branch II a derivative of DECK sb.: cf. to roof, floor, etc.]

I. †1. trans. To cover; esp. to cover with garments, clothe. Obs.

1232 DOUGLAS Æneis x. xiii. 106 Ene, That. hys sovir targe erekkit, And thar vndre hym haldis closly dekkyt. Ibid. xi.v.

1232 DOUGLAS Æneis x. xiii. 106 Ene, That. hys sovir targe erekkit, And thar vndre hym haldis closly dekkyt. Ibid. xi.v.

1232 Oueyn Amatha. Dekkis and defendis hym with wordis sle. 1318 BARCLAV Egloges iv. (1570) Ciij/1 This lusty Codrus was cloked for the rayne And doble decked with huddes one or twayne. 1326 SKELTON Magny/. 759 Decke your hofte. 1333 COVERDAL Haggai i. 6 Ye decke Ifist clothe) youre selues, but ye are not warme. 1324 CAREW Tasso (1881) 91

No place is vnder sky so closely deckt, Which gold not opes. 1500 SURFLET Countrie Farme III. xviii. 461 Take away the barke. and after inuest and decke vp therewith some shoote that is of the like thickenes with the graft.

2. To clothe in rich or ornamental garments; to cover with what beautifies; to array, attire, adorn.

that is of the like thickenes with the graft.

2. To clothe in rich or ornamental garments; to cover with what beautifies; to array, attire, adorn.

1524 BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyshm. (Percy Soc.) lxvii, Then is he decked as poet laureate. 1525 Coverdale 2 Kings ix.

30 She coloured hir face, and decked hir heade. —P.s. ciii.

2 Thou deckest thyself with light as it were with a garment. 1608 Shaks. Ham. v. i. 268, I thought thy Bride-bed to have deckt (sweet Maid), And not t' have strew'd thy Grave. 1608 Prynne Love-lockes 35 Much lesse, may we Curle, Die, or ouer-curiously decke our Haire. 1533 G. Herbert Temple, Yordan i, Curling with metaphors a plain intention, Decking the sense. 1808 Scott Marm. 1. xxvii, The scallop shell his cap did deck. 1821 CLARE Vill. Minstr. II. 63 Daisies deck the green. 1808 Masch. Exam. 9 July 4/7 The shipping .. was profusely decked with flags.

b. with out, † up.

1289 Harrison England II. vii. (1877) I. 169 In decking up of the body. 1640 Sis R. Baker in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. cxvi. 11-15 To serve for a jewel in the decking up of God's cabinet. 1748 De Foe's Eng. Tradesman v. (1841) I. 34 Decked out with long wigs and swords. 1882 B. D. W. Ramsay Recoll. Mil. Serv. II. xv. 64 Every vessel being gaily decked out with flags.

† 3. To array, fit out, equip. Obs.

11. A gincourt oo in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 97 The wastes decked with serpentynes stronge, Saynt Georges stremers sprede ouer hede. 1548 Hall Chros. an. 25 Hen. VIII (1809) 798 The kyng. .. decked and vitailed dyuers shippes of warre and sent them to the North seas to defende his subiectes.

11. 4. Nasst. To cover as with a deck; to

II. 4. Nast. To cover as with a deck; to furnish with a deck; to deck in, over, to cover in

with the deck, in ship-building.

1624 Capt. Smith Virginia v. 175 At last it was concluded, to decke their long boat with their ship hatches. 1700 S. L. tr. Fryzk's Voy. 6 Flat Roats. .tho's small, yet so close Deck't, that in a rough Sea they will go quite under the

waves and retain no water. 2774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) VI. 256 The five-men-boat is decked at each end, but open in the middle. 1874 J. Drady in Law Times Rep. XXXI. 231/2 The vessel. was. decked over, fore and aft. 1893 R. KIPLING Many Invent. 122 Your ship has been built and designed, closed and decked in.

designed, closed and decked in.

5. Mining. To load or unload (the tubs upon the cage). (See DECK sb. 3.) Chiefly U. S. 1883 GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining 76 Decking, the operation of changing the tubs on a cage at top and bottom of a

shaft.

† **De'ckage.** Obs. rare. [f. DECK v. + -AGE.]

Adomment, embellishment.

\*\*race\*\* Lightfoot Observ. Genesis i. Wks. 1822 II. 333 The

Earth. had not received as yet its perfection, beauty and

declares.

Earth. had not received as yet its perfection, beauty and deckage.

Decked (dekt), ppl. a. [f. Deck + -ed.]

1. Adorned, embellished, set out: see the verb.
?a 1500 Chester Pl. (Shaks. Soc.) I. 4 See that you fourth bringe In well decked order, that worthie storie Of Balaam and his asse. 1593 Q. Eliz. Boeth. 16 The decked wode seak not whan thou violetz gather. 1865 J. G. Bertham Harvest of Sea (1873) 307 The well-decked and well-plenished dwellings.

Harvest of Stations of the wall-wall and deallings.

b. Her. Applied to an eagle or other bird when the edges of the feathers are of a different tincture. In mod. Dicts.

2. Having a deck, or decks (as in two-decked).

1792 A. Young Trav. France 78 By the passage packet, a decked vessel, to Honfleur. 1827 Markvat Docyhendiii, On board of a two-decked ship. 1879 Butcher & Lang Odysser 28 Such tackling as decked ships carry.

Decker! (de kau). [f. Deck v. + - EE!].] One who decks or adorns.

The Cher 1 (de: ka1). [f. DECK v. + -EB 1.] One who decks or adorns.

1555 WATREMAN Fardle Facions II. viii. 167 The Yndians are.. greate deckers and trimmers of them selues. 1591 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Afeytador, a barber, a trimmer, a decker. 1803 Pic Nic No. 2 (1806) I. 53, I am but a sort of table-decker.

Decker 2 (de: ka1). [f. DECK sb. + -ER 1 1.]

1. A vessel having (a specified number of) decks, as in two-decker, three-decker, etc., q.v. b. transf. Applied to a kind of oven: see quot. 1884.

1795 Hull Advertiser 25 July 2/4 Admiral Hotham's large ships, that is, the three deckers. 1805 in Navial Chross. XV. 204 The Santiszima Trisiidada, the Spanish four-decker. 1884 Health Exhib. Catal. 120/2 Mason's Patent Hot-Air Continuous Baking Two Decker Oven. 1884 Pall Mall Cass. Extra 24 July 3/2 Patent continuous-baking 'decker' ovens—i.e., ovens piled upon each other, which are heated by one furnace.

2. A gun belonging to a particular deck of a ship

by one furnace.

2. A gun belonging to a particular deck of a ship of war; as in *lower decker*, a gun belonging to the

1781 ARCHER in Naval Chron. XI. 287 Double breech'd the lower deckers. 1809 Ibid. XXII. 344 Having only four-teen of her main-deckers mounted.

8. a. A workman employed on the deck of a

ship. b. A deck-passenger. colloq.

1800 COLQUHOUN Com. Thames iv. 180 The Deckers, or persons who hoist up the Cargo upon deck. 1866 The Colonist (Belize) 5 May 2/1 Passengers arrived. In the Packet—Mr. and Mrs. D. .. and 79 deckers.

Decking (de'kiŋ), vbl. sb. [f. Deck v. and sb. two.]

The action of the verb DECK; + concr. that

L. The action of the verb DECK; † concr. that with which something is decked (obs.); adornment, embellishment, ornament.

1331 ELYOT Gov. 11. iii, Semblable deckynge oughte to be in the house of a nobleman or man of honour.

1565 J. Shutte Cambine's Turk. Wars 38 Somtouses and magnifuge ornamentes and deckings. c 1500 Z. Boyd Zion's Flowers (1855) 157 Spending on decking many precious houres. 1673 Law's Call. 1. § 1. 72 6. to Their most exquisit deckings are but like the garlands on a beast design'd for sacrifice.

2. The work or material of the deck of a ship; planking or flowing forming a deck.

24. The work or material of the deck of a ship; planking or flooring forming a deck.

1360 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong., Le tillac d'une navire, the decking of a ship. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG Odystey 81 Fashion a wide raft. and lay deckings high thereupon.

1887 Daily News 26 June 6/2 The building is considered to be absolutely fireproof, the floors being all of steel 'decking' and solid breeze concrete.

Deckle (de'k'l). Also deckel. [a. Ger. deckel in same sense, prop. 'little cover, lid, tympan', and in other technical applications, dim. of decke cover.]

1. A contrivance in a paper-making machine to

in other technical applications, dim. of decke cover.]

1. A contrivance in a paper-making machine to confine the pulp within the desired limits, and determine the size or width of the sheet: a. in hand paper-making, a thin rectangular frame of wood fitting close upon the mould on which the pulp is placed; b. in a paper-machine, a continuous band or strap on either side of the apron. Hence used as a measure of the width of paper, as '50-inch deckle paper,' and short for deckle-edge.

1800 [see Deckle-strap in 2]. 1816 Specif. Camerou's Patent No. 4002. 2 The deckle being attached to the carriage, falls on the bottom of the mould. 1838 Simmonis Dict. Trade, Deckle... also the rough or raw edge of paper. 1888 N. 40. 7. The Ser. V. 227 It seems as if the deckle, fitting on the mould, should produce a sheet of paper with a smooth and even edge.

2. Comb. deckle edge, the rough uncut edge of a sheet of paper, formed by the deckle; also attrib.

2. Comb. dockle edge, the rough uncut edge of a sheet of paper, formed by the deckle; also attrib. = next; dockle-edged a., having a rough uncut edge, as hand-made paper; dockle-strap, see 1 b. 1894 KNIGHT Dict. Mich. s.v., The uncut edge of paper is known as the \*deckel edge. 1884 Bookseller 6 Nov. 1176/2 13\*

The deckle edges are left at the side and bottom, the top edge alone being cut. 1887 Ninmo's Catal. Oct., One Hundred Copies on fine deckle-edge royal 8vo paper. 1830 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts XXVIII. 193 The \*deckle-straps... are made perfectly smooth and true. 1875 URE Dict. Arts III. 190 We have to notice the deckle or boundary straps... which regulate the width of the paper.

Deckless (de kles), a. rare. [-LESS.] With-

1843 BENTHAM Not Paul but Jesus 328 In a deckless essel. 1890 Harper's Mag. Mar. 558/1 Deckless and

cabinless.

Declaim (dřklē<sup>1</sup>m), v. Also 5-7 -clame, 7 -claime, -claime, -clayme. [Formerly declame, ad. L. declāmāre, f. Dz. I. 3 + clāmāre to cry: subseq. assimilated to claim. Cf. F. déclamer (1549 in

I. intr.

1. To speak aloud with studied rhetorical force

1. To speak aloud with studied rhetorical force and expression; to make a speech on a set subject or theme as an exercise in public oratory or disputation. b. To recite with elocutionary or rhetorical effect (chiefly U.S.).

1553 HULDET, Declame or exercise fayned argument in pleadynge, vsed among lawers called mooting. 1553 T. WILSON Rhet. 83 When you and I declamed together last. 1641 EVELYN Mem. (1857) I. 11, I offered at my first exercise in the Hall, and answered my opponent: and upon the 11th following, declaimed in the Chapel before the Master, Fellows and Scholars, according to the custom. 1748 J. MASON Elocut. 11 A Weakness of Voice; which he cured by frequently declaiming on the Sea-Shore, amidst the Noise of the Waves. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, First Visit Wks. (Bohn) II. 10 Wordsworth, standing apart, and reciting to me. like a schoolboy declaiming.

2. To declaim against: to speak in an impassioned oratorical manner in reprobation or condemnation of; to inveigh against.

sioned oratorical manner in reprobation or condemnation of; to inveigh against.

1611 B. Jonson Catiline 1v. ii, What are his mischiefs,
consul? You declaim Against his manners, and corrupt
your own. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. vi. 21 Thus
is it the humour of many heads to extoll the dayes of their
forefathers, and declaime against the wickednesse of times
present. 1855 Prescott Philip 11, I. n. ix. 239 They loudly
declaimed against the King's insincerity. 1880 L. Stephen
Pope viii. 196 A generous patriot declaiming against the
growth of luxury.

3. To speak aloud in an impassioned oratorical
manner, with appeals to the emotions rather than

8. To speak aloud in an impassioned oratorical manner, with appeals to the emotions rather than the reason of the audience; to harangue.

1735 BERKELEY Def. Free-thinking Math. § 33 Instead of giving a reason you declaim. 1759 STERNE Tr. Shandy I. I., Let him declaim as pompously as he chooses upon the subject. 1833 HT. MARTHEAU Brooke Farm ii. 27 Tom Webster bustled and declaimed, while Sergeant Rayne quietly argued. 1884 R. GLOVER in Christian World 9 Oct. 766/3 To declaim is more easy than to convince.

b. quasi-trans. with extension.
1753 Monitor 16 Aug. P 2 Some late patriots .. declaimed themselves into power.

II. trans.

4. To discuss aloud; to debate. Obs. rare-1. † 4. To discuss aloud; to userate. Our first in the early date of the quotation, so long before the verb is otherwise known in Eng. or French, as well as the sense, is

CHAUGER Troylus II. 1198 As bey declamede [4 MSS. 1410-25] Harl. 3943 declarid] bis matere, Lo Troylus ...

5. To speak or utter aloud with studied rhetorical

5. To speak or utter aloud with studied rhetorical expression; to repeat or recite rhetorically.

1577 B. Googh Heresbach's Husb. II. (1586) 49 Weriyng you with the declaiming of my poore skill in the tilling of the feelde. a 1716 South Serm. VIII. 82 (T.) Whoever strives to beget, or foment in his heart, such [malignant] persuasions concerning God, makes himself the devil's orator, and declaims his cause. 1818 Scott Hrt. Midl. i, He then declaimed the following passage rather with too much than too little emphasis. 1888 R. L. Stevenson in Contemp. Rev. 555 In declaiming a so-called iambic verse, it may so happen that we never utter one iambic foot.

in Contemp. 122. 323

verse, it may so happen that we never utter one lambur foot.

† 6. = Declaim against; to decry, denounce. Obs.
1514 T. Adams Devils Banquet 42 This Banket then .. is at once declared and declaimed, spoken of and forbidden.
1633 Cockeram, Declaime, to speake ill of.
11ence Deolai ming vbl. sb. and ppl. a.
1577 [see 5]. 1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 931 He used otherwhiles to goe downe to the water side. for to exercise himselfe in declaming. 1556 Artif. Handsom. 95 Humane fallacies and declaymings. 1701 Rowe Anth. Step-Moth.
1v. i. 1684 Yield much matter to declaiming flatterers. 1735
BERKELEY Def. Free-thinking Math. § 11 In the same manner as any declaiming bigot would defend transubstantiation.

Declaimant. rare-1. [f. prec. + -ANT, after claimant, etc.] = DECLAIMER.

a 1763 SHENSTONE Ess. 28 The company was a little surrised at the sophistry of our declaimant.

**Declaimer** (d'klē' məi). [f. Declaim + -ee l'.]
One who declaims; one who speaks with rhetorical expression, or as an exercise in elocution; one who harangues, or speaks with impassioned

force.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) IV. 401 Iulius Gallo, a noble declamer. 1980 Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong, Declamateur, a Declaimer, a mooter. 1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. IV. ii (R.), A certaine declaimer against sciences. 1712 STERLE Spect. No. 521 P.4 The Declaimers in Coffeenouses. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 202 P.2 The pompous periods of declaimers, whose purpose is only to amuse

with fallacies. 1848 MILL Pol. Econ. 1. iii. § 2 Such.. is the labour of the musical performer, the actor, the public

**Declamation** (deklămēl·sən). [ad. L. dēclā-mātion-em, n. of action from dēclāmāre to Declaim, or ad. F. déclamation (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. The action or art of declaiming; the repeating

or uttering of a speech, etc. with studied intona-

or uttering of a speech, etc. with studied intonation and gesture.

1543 HULOET, Declamation often heard, and tedious to the hearers, crambe repetita.

1597 MORLEY Introd. Mus.

86 Your plainsong is as it were your theme, and your descant as it were your declamation.

1776 GIBBON Decl. 4: F. I. xxiv.

680 He publicly professed the arts of rhetoric and declamation.

1624 MACAULAY PIEE ES. (1654) I. 294 That which gave most effect to his declamation was the air of sincerity, of vehement feeling, or moral elevation, which belonged to all that he said.

that he said.

attrib. 1806 Byron Thoughts College Exam. 25 The

clamation prize.
b. Music. The proper rhetorical rendering of

8. Declaiming or speaking in an impassioned oratorical manner; fervid denunciation with appeals

orntorical manner; fervid denunciation with appeals to the audience.

1614 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 42 The more accurately the Scriptures describe sinnes, the more absolutely they forbid them: where wickednesse is the subject, all speech is declamation. 1750 JOHNSON Rambler NO. 172 P 3 [Not so universal] as some have asserted in the .. heat of declamation.

1760 BENTHAM Princ. Legisl. 1. § 1 But enough of metaphor and declamation. 2790 GIBSON Autobios. 90, I was conscious myself that my style, above prose and below poetry, degenerated into a verbose and turgid declamation 1594 MORLEY Compromise (1886) 53 Exacerbated declamation in favor of ancient dogma against modern science.

4. A speech of a rhetorical kind expressing strong feeling and addressed to the passions of the hearers:

4. A speech of a rhetorical kind expressing strong feeling and addressed to the passions of the hearers; a declamatory speech, a harangue.

1504 Hooker Eccl. Pol. III. vili. (1611) 98 The cause why such declamations preuaill so greatly, is, for that men suffer themselues to be deluded.

232 Wenner Anc. Fun. Mon.

23 But this was but one of Cassars rodamantadoes, or thundring declamations. 1688 Penton Gnardians Instr. 17

The constant Declamations against us of those intruding members. a 1712 Burner Own Tima (1766) II. 216 It was only an insolent declamation. Iull of fury and indecent invectives. 1856 Eureson Eng. Traits, First Visit Wks. (Bohn) II. 4 On this, he [Coleridge] burst into a declamation on the folly and ignorance of Unitarianism.

† De clamator. Obs. [a. L. dēclāmātor, n. of action from dēclāmātor is declamation; a declaimer.

action from declamare to DECLAIM.] One who practises declamation; a declaimer.

1367 Trrvisa Higden (Rolls) IV. 401 Iulius Gallio...was [the] best declamator of alle. 1530 Etyor Gov. 1. xiii, They whiche do onely teache rhetorike..ought to be named rhetoriciens, declamatours, artificiall spekers..or any other name than oratours. 1564 F. Whitz Repl. Fisher 550 Sir Declamator, you wurpe Radamanthus his office. 1659 Bentley Phal. Introd. 7 Was ever any Declamator's Case so extravagantly put? 1710 STEELE Tatler No. 56 F1 Who could, I say, hear this generous Declamator without being fired by his noble Zeal?

could, I say, hear this generous Declamator without being fired by his noble Zeal?

Declamatory (drklærmåtəri), a. (sb.) [ad. L. dēclamatory (drklærmåtəri), a. (sb.) [ad. L. dēclamātori-us, f. dēclāmātōr-em: see prec. and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to rhetorical declaming; of the nature of, or characterized by, declamation.

1981 Mulcaster Positions x. (1887) 57 To pronounce.. orations and other declamatory argumentes.

1982 Mulcaster Positions x. (1887) 57 To pronounce.. orations and other declamatory argumentes.

1982 Burton Anal. Mel. II. ii. vi. iii, To leaue all declamatory speechs in praise of divine Musick. a 1659 Worton (J.), This.. became a declamatory theme amongst the religious men of that age. 1996 Mason Ch. Mus. i. 5 That peculiar species of Music, which may be called declamatory.

1807 CHALMERS Caladonia I. III. vii. 393 note. This pretended charter is very suspicious: its style is too declamatory.

1808 L. Stephen Pope III. 75 It is in the true declamatory passages that Pope is at his best.

180 NASHE Greene's Menaphon Ded. 10 Least in this declamatorie vaine, I should condemne all and commend none.

18. sb. A declamatory speech. Obs.

+B. sb. A declamatory speech. Obs. 1688 L'ESTRANGE Brief Hist. Times 111. 12 Then's the lime for Declamatoryes, and Exaggerations. Hence **Declamatoriness**, the quality of being

declamatory.

1844 Foreign Q. Rev. XXXIII. 351 The general characteristics of Linguet's oratory are declamatoriness and paradox + Declarable, a. Obs. [f. L. dēclārā-re + -BLE; viewed also as f. Declare + -ABLE.]

Capable of being declared, shown, or made known. 7646 Sig T. Browns Pseud. Ep. 11. iv. 112 This is declareable from the best and most professed Writers. Ibid. 1v. xiii. 1678 Cupworth Intell. Syst. 23 Right Reason is of two sorts. Of which the Divine is inexpressible, but the Humane declarable. Declarant (d'klēo rănt). [f. F. déclarant or L. dēclārānt-em, pr. pple. of dēclārāre to Declare: see -ant.] One who makes a declaration:

esp. in Law.

1681 GLANVILL Sadducismus II. 296 Declares, that [etc.]. and that this was after the Declarant's renouncing of her Baptism. 1752 J. Stewart in Scots Mag. June (1753) 285/2 The declarant was at Edinburgh. 1818 Scott Rob Roy viii, The declaration farther set forth that. he, the said declarant, was informed that they were of the worst description. 1888 Times 29 Oct. 5/3 The object of requiring the signature of the declarant is to fix liability for false declarations.

The alexantian (deklizifan) Also 4-5-8610um.

**Declaration** (deklărēi-jən). Also 4-5-acioun, 4-6-acion. [a. F. declaration or ad. L. dēclārātiön-em, n. of action f. dēclārāre to DECLARE.]

tion-em, n. of action f. declarare to Declare.]

† 1. The action of making clear or clearing up (anything obscure or not understood); elucidation, explanation, interpretation. Obs.

c1374 CHAUCER Boeth. III. x. (Camb. MS.) 71-2 Thyse geometryens whan they han shewyd hyr proposicious ben wont to bryngen in thinges bat they cleptyn porysmes or declaraciouns of forseyde thinges. c1391 — Astrol. 1. § 4 And for the more declaracioun, lo here the figure. 253-R. Thonne in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 235 For more declaration of the said Card [= map]. 1833-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 5 For the declaracion of the whiche ambyguitee and doubte. 1656 H. Phillips Purch. Patt. (1676) 57 This Table is so plain, that it needs no declaration.

† 2. The setting forth or expounding of a topic; exposition, description, relation. Obs.

†2. The setting forth or expounding of a topic; exposition, description, relation. Obs.

138a Wyclip Deut. xvii. 18 He shal discriue... a declaracioun of this lawe [deuteronomium legis hujus] in a volym. 1450 CAPGRAVE Chron. 17 The childirn of Noe... of whos issew here schal be a declaration. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. 95 A description or an evident declaration of a thyng as though we sawe it even now doen. 1619 Mirr. Mag. Title-p., With a Declaration of all the Warres, Battels and Sea-fights, during her Reigne. 1642 Perkins Prof. Bk. v. 437.189 Of Dower ad ostium ecclesize a good declaration hath beene made by Master Littleton in his first book.

3. The action of stating, telling, setting forth, or announcing openly, explicitly or formally; positive statement or assertion; an assertion, announcement

Statement or assertion; an assertion, announcement or proclamation in emphatic, solemn, or legal terms. 1340 Hamoul Pr. Consc. 2606 Pan sal he dene lika nacyon, and mak a fynal declaracyon Of alle pe domes by for shewed. 1456 in Surtees Misc. (1860) 9 Apon bis declaracion made. 1547 in Vicary's Anat. (1888) App. iii. 161 Crosses to be sett vpon mens dores for the declaracion of the plage. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. ii. (1611) 5 His promises are nothing else but declarations what God will do for the good of men. 1651 Hosbes Leviath. 11. xxi. 114 If he dye.. without declaration of his Heyre. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 152 P3 Declarations of fidelity. 1796 Jame Austen Sense 4 Sense 4 Sense (1849) 33 In spite of Marianne's declaration that the day would be lastingly fair. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. iii. 262 The pope made a public declaration with respect to the dispute. 1857 Bagehor Biog. Studies 290 The first declaration of love was made by the lady.

4. a. Declaration of war: formal announcement

4. a. Declaration of war: formal announcement or proclamation by a Power of the commencement of hostilities against another Power. Also declara-

of hostilities against another Power. Also declaration of peace.

1397 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) I. 243 When he Romaynes wolde werry in eny lond, schulde oon goo... and clereliche declare.. he matire and cause of the werre, and hat declaracioun was i-cleped clarigatio. 1548 HALL Chron. 207 She was sent... with a plain overture and declaracion of peace. 1762 Univ. Mag. Feb. 99 The following is a Declaration of War by Spain against Great Britain dated the 16th of January. 1803 Edin. Rev. Jan. 389 Declarations of war and peace, when presented by the executive to the legislative body, are to be adopted [etc.]. 1828 NAPIER Hist. Penins. War I. 137 The invasion of Napoleon produced afriendly alliance between those countries without a declaration of peace. 1845 Polson in Encycl. Metrop. 728/1 The custom of making a declaration of war to the enemy, previous to the commencement of hostilities, is of great antiquity, and was practised even by the Romans... Since however, the peace of Versailles, in 1763, such declarations have been discontinued, and the present usage is, for the state with whom the war commences to publish a manifesto within its own territories.

18 Declaration of the foll: the public official announcement of the numbers polled for each candidate at an election. Hence attrib. in declaration day.

r863 H. Cox Instit. 1. viii. 114 Upon the closing of the poll, the poll-books are sealed, and kept under seal until the declaration of the poll. 1892 Daily News 14 Oct. 6/1 On the morning of declaration day, there arrived reports about some districts in which the polling had been large.

5. The action of declaring for or against (see

DECLARE v. 8).

1736 BUTLER Anal. 1. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 53 The natural fear ... which restrains from such crimes, is a declaration of

The sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of sum of

Declaration of the Scots, which they called the intention of their Army. 1660 MARVELL Corr. vi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 25 To-morrow the Bill for enacting his Majestye's Declaration in religious matters is to haue its first reading. 1776 Ann. Reg. 261 A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, July 4. 1760 Impartial Hist. War Amer. 335 These Articles, as well as the Declaration of Independence, were published in all the Colonies. 1816 Scott Old Mort. xxxvii, The declaration of Indulgence issued by Charles II. 1826 McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) II. 200 The principal abuses that had characterized the government of the two preceding reigns, were also enumerated and digested into an instrument, called a Declaration and Claim of Rights, presented and assented to, by the new sovereigns.

7. Law. 8. The plaintiff's statement of claim in an action; the writing or instrument in which this

an action; the writing or instrument in which this

is made.

1483 Act 1 Rich. III, c. 6 § 1 The Plaintiff.. [shall] make Oath.. that the Contract.. comprised in the same Declaration [etc.]. 1879 W. RASTELL Termes of Law, Declaratyon is a shewinge forth in writing of the griefe and complaynt of the demaundant or pleintife, against the tenant or defendant. 1642 Perkins Prof. Bk. ii. § 151. 67 The declaration shall abate. 1672 Wycherley Love in Wood Ded., No man with papers in 's hand is more dreadful than a poet; no, not a lawyer with his declarations. 1768 Blackstone Comm. III. 203 As soon as this action is brought, and the complaint fully stated in the declaration. 1817 W. Selwyn Law Nisi Prius II. 783 The first count in the declaration.

b. A simple affirmation allowed to be taken, in certain cases, instead of an oath or solemn affirma-

certain cases, instead of an oath or solemn affirma-

tion.

1834 Act 5-6 Will. IV, c. 62. 1848 Wharton Lew Lex.
164 By 5 & 6 Wm. IV, c. 62, for the abolition of unnecessary
oaths, any justice.. is empowered to take voluntary declarations in the form specified in the act. And any person
wilfully making such declaration false, in any material particular, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

C. In the Custom-house; see DECLABE v. 10 c.
1853 Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107 \$ 186 The master of the ship
in which such goods shall be laden shall before clearance
make and subscribe a declaration before the proper officer
of customs. 1876 Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 36 \$ 58.

d. The creation or acknowledgement of a trust
or use in some form of writing; any writing
whereby a trust or use is constituted or proved to
exist.

exist.

a 1636 Bacon Max. & Uses Comm. Law xiv. (1636) 56 Declarations evermore are countermandable in their natures, 1818 Cruiss Digest (ed. 2) I. 449 The only point for which they contended was, that the articles. under which they claimed, amounted to a good declaration of the uses of recovery. Ibid. 463 A declaration of trust requires no particular form, provided it be proved or manifested in writing. 1837 Jarman Powell's Devises (ed. 3) II. 75 There being no declaration of the trust of the money beyond the life of the wife, it resulted to the heir.

6. Scots Law. 'In criminal proceedings the account which a prisoner, who has been apprehended

e. Scots Law. In criminal proceedings the account which a prisoner, who has been apprehended on suspicion of having committed a crime, gives of himself on his examination, which is taken down in writing' (Bell Dict. s.v.).

Dying declaration: a declaration made by a person on his deathbed, which is admitted as evidence in a prosecution for homicide.

his deathbed, which is admitted as evidence in a prosecution for homicide.

\*\*Judicial declaration\*\*: the statement, taken down in writing, of a party when judicially examined as to the particular facts in a civil action.

\*\*R\$\$8 SCOTT HY: Midl. xxiii, It .. usually happens that these declarations become the means of condemning the accused, as it were, out of their own mouths. \*\*R\$\$6 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. 256 The magistrate's proper duty is distinctly to inform the prisoner not only that it is optional for him to make a declaration or not as he pleases, but also that what he says may afterwards be used against him on his trial.

\*\*B. In the same of bezigne: see quot.

his trial.

8. In the game of bezique: see quot.

1870 Mod. Hoyle 153 Declaration is the act of declaring a score by the process of placing certain cards upon the table. 161d. 148 The last declaration must be made before the last two cards are drawn.

Declarationist. nonce-wd. One who joins

nor signs a declaration.

1892 Times 7 Jan. 10/5 We are indebted to the declarationists for bringing this controversy again before the public.

Declarative (d/klæ'rātiv), a. (sb.) [a. F. declaratif, -ive, or ad. L. dēclārātīv-us, f. ppl. stem of dēclārārēv to Declare: see-IVE.] Characterized by declaring (in the various senses of the vb.).

by declaring (in the various senses of the vb.).

† 1. Making clear, manifest, or evident. Obs.

#1336 Tindale Wks. 67 (R.) Notwithstanding ye some is the cause declarative wherby we know that the other is a father. 1644 Bulwer Chirol. 1 All the declarative conceits of Gesture. 1646 P. Bulkeley Gospel Cont. 10. 337 These kind of promises .. are declarative, making manifest who be those true beleivers to whom the life promised. doth belong, a 1665 J. Goodwin Filled w. the Spirit (1867) 399 Holy and zealous impressions upon the hearts .. of men may be declarative of their being filled with the Spirit of God. 1772 Fletcher Logica Genev. 43 The declarative evidences .. whether or no he was among the trees of righteousness.

† b. That manifests itself or is capable of manifestation. Ohs.

r b. That mannests used or is capable of main-festation. Obs.

1648 T. Hodges Glimpse 36 Every thing whereby the de-clarative highnesse of this great God is advanced. a 1679 GURNALL in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. cit. 16 His declarative glory then appears, when the glory of his mercy, truth and faithfulness break forth in his people's salvation; of the

nature of a declaration or formal assertion. Declarative act, statute, etc. = DECLARATORY act, etc.

1628 T. SPENCER Logick 153 A declarative, or pronouncing sentence. 1646 S. Bolton Arraigum. Err. 136 Ministeriall, declarative, subordinate Judges. 1661 Bramhall Just Vind. iii. 31 Whether the Act or Statute... were operative or declarative, creating new right, or manifesting, or restoring old right. 1602 Br. Patrick Answ. Touchstone 97 The only Question is, Whether their Absolution be only declarative, or also operative? 1755 CARTE Hist. Eng. IV. 335 It was a declarative law. 1884 L. MURRAY Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) 1. 270 The best method of discovering the proper case of the pronoun, in such phrases... is, to turn them into declarative expressions.

D. Const. of. 1848 I. Answ. Declar. Both Houses 1 July, Accord-

D. Const. of.

1642 Chas. I Anno. Declar. Both Houses I July, According to the Common Law (of which the Statute is but declarative. 1774 Pennant Tour Scotl. in 1772, 16 An inscription, declarative of his munificence towards the church. 1866 Grosart in Limore Papers Introd. 12 Much of the record... is declarative of a wish on the part of the Founder of the History to win the ear of posterity.

+3. Of a person: Declaring oneself, declaring or uttering one's opinion; communicative. Obs.

1647 N. BACON Disc. Govil. Eng. 1. vi. (1730) 14 The times were too tender to endure them to be declarative on either part. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) III. xli. 240 He was still more declarative afterwards.

18. sb. A declaratory statement or act.

B. sb. A declaratory statement or act.

1631 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 11. x. (1739) 57 Not as an Introduction of a new Law, but as a Declarative of the old.

1865 Bushnell Vicar. Sacr. 111. i. 201 As declaratives of natural consequence.

**Declaratively**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a declarative manner, by way of declaration or

a declarative manner, by way of declaration or distinct assertion; they way of manifestation.

1635 USBHER Answ. Yesuit 132 [They] doe discharge that part of their function which concerneth for givenesse of sinnes, partly operatively, partly declaratively.

1652 Englands

1671 FLAVEL Fount. of Life xii. 55 Not only declaratively or by way of manifestation.

1848 R. W. HAMILTON Revu. & Funishm. iv. (1853) 175 Still more declaratively is the connexion told.

† De clarator, sb.1 Obs. [a. L. declarator, nt-n. from declarare to Declare.] One who

agencia: nor makes manifest; an informer.

azsyy Sir T. Smith Commer. Eng. (1633) 100 The other part to the Declarator, Detector or Informer.

Declarator (dklærātəi), sb.2 Sc. [representing F. déclaratoire (acte, sentence déclaratoire), med.L. dēclārātōrius, -a, -um: see Declaratory.] A declaratory statement, 'a legal or authentic de-claration' (Jam.). (Action of) declarator (Sc. Law): a form of action in the Court of Session, in which something is prayed to be declared judicially, the legal consequences being left to follow as a matter

legal consequences being left to follow as a matter of course.

1867 Sc. Acts Yas. VI (1814) 28 (Jam.) Desyring our souerane lord, etc., to gif declaratour to the said William Dowglas.. that he has done his detfull diligence. 1899 Jas. I Baril. Adapov (1603) 17 Your pronouncing of sentences, or declaratour of your will in judgement. 1746-7 Act 20 Geo. II, c., 50 § 3 The citation in the general declarator of non-entry. 1864 Daily Tel. 13 June, The Scotch courts have a kind of action called a declarator of marriage, in which they affirm or negative the abstract proposition that two persons are married persons. 1896 Grant Burgh Sch. Scotl. II. i. 92 They raised a summons of declarator against the Council concluding that Elgin Academy was a public School. 1884 Law Reports 9 App. Cases 305 The present action was brought. for declarator of his right to one-half of the heritable estate.

Declaratorily (dtklærätərili), adv. [f. Declaratory +-LY 2] In a declaratory manner; in the form of a declaration.

1888 Law Popular of the resolution of Cyprianus Leouitius... is declaratorily deliuered in the end of this Prognosticon. 1865 Jas. 159. is Starre-Chamber 20 June 10, I tooke this occasion... here in this Seate of ludgement, not judicially, but declaratorily and openly to giue those directions. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vii. xvii. 376 [They] have both declaratorily confirmed the same.

Declaratory (dtklærätəri), a and sb. [ad.

same.

Declaratory (diklæ rátori), a and sb. [ad.
L. type dēclārālōri-us, -a, -um, f. dēclārātōr-em a
declarer: see -ory. Cf. F. dēclaratoire (16th c.).] Having the function of declaring, setting forth,

declarer: see -ORY. Cf. F. Acctaratorre (10th C.).] Having the function of declaring, setting forth, or explaining; having the nature or form of a declaration; affirmatory.

Declaratory act or statute: one which declares or explains what the existing law is. Declaratory action (Sc. Law)= Action of Declarators Declaratory independent or decree: one which simply declares the rights of the parties or the opinion of the court as to what the law is.

159 FLEMING Contn. Holinshed III. 1362/2 The explication or meaning of the bull declaratorie made by Pius the fift against Elisabeth. a 1631 Donne in Select. (1820) 67 Neither would this profit without the declaratory justification. 1648 in Clarendon Hist. Reb. Nt. (1843) 679/2 A recital in a new law, which was not a declaratory law of what the law was formerly in being. 1699 BURNET 39 Art. XXV. (1700) 276 The power of pardoning is only declaratory. 1789 J. Bax. Low Oration 4 July 7 That declaratory Act of Independence, which gave being to an empire. 1845 Polson in Encycl. Metrop. 852/1 Actions known to Scottish law.. Declaratory actions, wherein the right of the pursuer is craved to be declared, but nothing is claimed to be done by the defender. 1855 Gladstope Glan. VI. xiiii. 74 The case is not one of divorce at all, but of a declaratory process where the marriage had been originally null. 1884 A. R. Pennington Wichif viii. 257 With regard to Penance and Absolution, he holds the view of the Church of England, that the office of the priest is declaratory.

b. Const. of.

1660 R. Coke Power & Subj. 227 That the Statute... should be but declaratory of the ancient and common Law of this Land. 1791 MACKINTOSIN Vind. Gallica Wks. 1846 III. 26 Resolutions declaratory of adherence to their former decrees. 1876 BANCROFT Hist. U. S. III. x. 431 The decision was declaratory of the boundary. 1884 Law Reports 9 App. Cases 95 The Bills of Exchange Act, 1882... is declaratory of the prior law.

Cases 95 The Bills of Exchange Act, 1882... is declaratory of the prior law.

+B. sb. A declaratory order; a declaration. Obs.

1871 State Trials, Dk. of Norfolk (R.), A summary cognition in the cases of controversy, with a small declaratory to have followed. 1691 Agreement w. Denmark (MS. Treatics 96), His Majesty..has thought fit to issue out a Declaratory or Ordonnance... concerning the Shipping and the carrying on of their Commerce with France.

the first the declarature. Obs. rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. declarare to Declare + - ure.] = Declaration.

1739 Wodrow Corr. (1843) III. 440 That deposition was not the fit state of the vote, but acquiesce and harmony if possible in the declarature.

Declare (d'klēº1), v. Also 4-5 declar, 6 declair, -ayre. [a. F. declare-r, ad. L. declara-re to clear up, make clear or evident, f. De- I. 3 + clar-us clear, clārāre to make clear. OF. had desclairier, f. des-, de- (De- I. 6) + clair clear, which was grathat, at (152-1.0) + that clear, which was gradually brought, through declairir, declairer, into conformity with the L. type.]
+1. trans. To make clear or plain (anything that is obscure or imperfectly understood); to clear up,

†1. trans. To make clear or plain (anything that is obscure or imperfectly understood); to clear up, explain, expound, interpret, elucidate.

1338 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1618 And bay be mater be merk. He shal declar hit also, as hit on clay stande. 14400 Lanfranc's Cirury. 72 Declarynge & openynge doutis.

1350 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 56 Yf I sholde reherse them. excepte I sholde also declare them, they sholde not moche profyte. 1330 PALSOA. 508/2 It is no nede to declare it, the mater is playne ynoughe. 1638 Chillingw. Relig. Prot. 1: ii. § 12. 58 That those [things] which are obscure should remain obscure, untill he please to declare them. a 1691 Boyle (J.), To declare this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth.

†2. To manifest, show forth, make known; to unfold, set forth (facts, circumstances, etc.); to describe, state in detail; to recount, relate. Olis. 1320 Hamfold Prose II. 23, I shalle telle and declare to the a little of this more opynly. 21400 MAUNDEV. (1839)v. 33 For to declare you the othere weyes, that drawen toward Babiloyne. 1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531), The cause. shall be more playnly declared in the seconde boke. a 1533 LD. Berners Huon xiii, 140 He declared to them the dethot of his brother. 1588 N. T. Rhem. Acts x. 27 For I haue not spared to declare vnto you all the counsel of God. 1606 Holland Suction. 76 He wrote. Somewhat of his owne life: which hee declared [Lexposuit] in thirty books. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 237, I will declare their Method of Working. 1803 Gower Conf. III. 128 Of other sterres how they fare, I thinke hereafter to declare. 12400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 72 Here hafe I talde 30w and declared of Pe Haly Land and of cuntreez ber aboute. 12470 Henny Wallace v. 528 He... To thaim declared of all this paynfull cas. 1535 Tindal Racts xvii. 2 And thre saboth dayes declared of the scriptures unto them. 1833 LD. Berners Huon cxxv. 452 The whiche he shewyd to syr Barnarde, and declaryd of the fountayne and gardayne.

4. trans. Of things

fountayne and gardayne.

4. trans. Of things: To manifest, show, demon-

strate, prove.

strate, prove.

In later quots, there is association with 5.

c 1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1498 The fires which that on myn auter brenne Shulle thee declaren. Thyn auenture of loue. c 1391 — Astrol. II. § 6 3if any degree in thi 20diak be dirk, his nadire shal declare him. 1332 ELYOT CAST. Hethke (1539) 57 b, Suche maner of vomite declareth corruption. 1535 Coverdal Ps. xviii. [xix.] 1 The very heauens declare the glory off God. 1588 E. Tilmry Disc. Marringe Ciij, Much babling declareth a foolishe head. 1669 Milton P. L. IV. 300 His fair large Front and Eye sublime declar'd Absolute rule. 1668 Culpepter & Cole Barthol. Anat. IV. ii. 338 Many Sceletons. declare that the Cartilago scuitformis ... is changed into the hard substance of a Bone. 1810 Scott Lady of L. I. xxv, Nor track nor pathway might declare That human foot frequented there.

5. To make known or state publicly, formally, or in explicit terms; to assert, proclaim, announce or

5. To make known or state publicly, formally, or in explicit terms; to assert, proclaim, announce or pronounce by formal statement or in solemn terms. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 314 Per foure at Rome ware, to areson be pape, pe right for to declare. 1337 Rolls of Parll. III. 3782 As it is more pleynleche declared in the same Commission. c 1400 Destr. Troy 2147 Qwen the kyng had his counsell declaret to the ende. 15... TDunnan Whs. (1833) 264/3 His name of confort I will declair, Welcom, my awin Lord Thesaurair! 1648 Drs. Hamilton in H. Papers (Camden) 234 You shall declare in name of this kingdome that they nor their forces will not admit . the excepted persons. 1829 Jarman Pomell's Devises (ed. 3) II. 165 A testator, after declaring his intention to dispose of all his worldly estate. 1856 Froung Hist, Eng. (1858) I. ii. 111 The parliament itself declared in formal language that they would resist any attempt.

b. with campl.: a person, etc. (to be) something. 1538 Starkey England 1. iv. 124 To declayre penytent heartys... to be absoluyd from the faute therof. 1640 State Trials, Earl Strafford (R.), No man hath ever been declared a traitor, either by king or parliament, except [etc.]. 1659 B. Harris Parival's from 1/g 260 The Chanceller declared him Major, as being entred into the fourteenth yeare of his age. 1667 MILTON P.L. v1. 728 That thou in me well pleas'd declarest thy will Fulfill d. 1765-9 Blackstone Comm. 1. xvi. (1793) I. 578 When a woman. declares herself with child. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 115 [He] declared himselfa member of the Church of Rome. 1874 Green Short Hist. vi. § 4. 312 The end of all punishment he declares to be reformation. in explicit terms: to assert, proclaim, announce or

c. To declare war: to make formal and public proclamation of hostilities against († to) another power.

power.

1552 Huldet, Declare warres, arma canere, bellum indicere. 1681 Salcado Symbiosis 6 Of Angels. some declared war against God. 1761 CHRSTERF. Lett. IV. ccclx. 178, I have now good reason to believe that Spain will declare war to us. 1763 Gentl. Mag. Mar. 108 Before the war just now concluded was declared. 1827 Examiner 422/1 France. has formally declared war against Algiers. 1831 Ibid. 321/1 The Duke. had declared war.

d. To declare a dividend: to announce officially

d. To declare a dividend: to announce officially a (specified) dividend as payable.

6. To state emphatically; to affirm, aver, assert.

1709 STERLE Tailer No. 135 F 1 He declares, he would rather be in the Wrong with Plato, than in the Right with such Company.

1752 Johnson Rambler No. 199 F 15 One young lady. declared that she scorned to separate her wishes from her acts.

1841 D'ISBAELI Amen. Lit. (1867)

136 Spenser. declared that the language of Chaucer was the purest English.

1860 TYNDALL Glac. 1. x. 67 Who at first declared four guides to be necessary.

b. Used as a mere asseveration.

b. Used as a mere asseveration.

1821 L. M. Hawkins C'tess & Gertr. i. 8, I declare to goodness.

1839 CATH. SINCLAIR Holiday House xv. 300, I declare poor Frisk is going to be sick! 2849 Longr. Ravanagh Prose Wks. 1886 II. xxix. 408 Well, I declare If it is not Mr. Kavanagh! 1889 EARL of DESART Lit. Chatelaine II. xxiii. 107, I declare, I long to see your niece.

7. To declare oneself: 8. to avow or proclaim one's opinions, leanings, or intentions; b. to make known or reveal one's true character, identity,

ome's opinions, learnings, or intentions; D. to make known or reveal one's true character, identity, or existence; also fig. of things.

c 1500 Wolsey in Ellis Orig. Lett. 1. II. 5 So declarying your sylf therin that the world may perceive [etc.]. a 1606 Bacon (J.), In Cæsar's army somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet they would not declare themselves in it, but only demanded a discharge. a 1606 BUTLER Rem. (1750) I. 237 As Thistles wear the softest Down, To hide their Prickles till they're grown; And then declare themselves and tear Whatever ventures to come near. a 1719 ADDISON (J.), We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to declare ourselves. 1803 Standard 7 Sept. 4/6 A politician who could hardly declare himself with frankness without. alienating one or other of the sections of which his Party was composed. 1884 Wreekly Times 7 Nov. 2/4 Wherever a spark fell. a little fire promptly declared itself.

G. with for or against, etc. Cf. 8. 1631 Beautieu Let. in Crt. 4. Times Chas. I (1848) II. 155 The circle of the Lower Saxony have now declared themselves for him. 1607 Dantier i 201. I. Introd. p. vi, 1. now declared myself on the side of those that were Out-voted. 1840 THIRLWALL Greece VII. 303 Alexander. declared himself for Cassander. 1867 Smiles Hugenous Eng. ix. 144 Protestant children were invited to declare themselves against the religion of their parents.

8. intr. (for reft.) To declare for (in favour of), or against: to make known or avow one's sympathy, opinion, or resolution to act, for or against.

or against: to make known or avow one's sympathy, opinion, or resolution to act, for or against. 16. Jer. Tavlor (J). The internal faculties of will and understanding, decreeing and declaring against them. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 216 Poyer, and Powell, formerly for the Parliament. declared against them. 1706 Hearne Collect. 3 Apr., A Man. for siding with both Parties. .. and not declaring. for either. 1754 Chatham Lett. Nephew iv. 23 The adhering. to false and dangerous notions, only because one has declared for them. 1831 Lamb Elia Ser. 11. Poor Rel., He declareth against fish. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. III. 642 Wexford had declared for King William. 1882 Henry Cornet of Horse xvii. 175 Rupert naturally declared at once for the journey to Paris.

† D. To declare for: to declare oneself a candi-

+b. To declare for: to declare oneself a candi-

† D. To declare for: to declare oneselt a candidate for; to make a bid for. Obs.

1666 Prevs Diary (1879) VI. 44 To discourse of the further quantity of victuals fit to be declared for. 1701 W. WOTTON Hist. Rome 385 These Fancy's led one Severus. to declare for the Empire. 1769 Goldson. Hist. Rome (1786) II. 456

Those who at first instigated him to declare for the throne.

9. To declare off: to state formally that one is off in the control of the cont

9. To declare off: to state formally that one is 'off' with a bargain or undertaking; to break off an engagement, practice, etc.; to withdraw, back out. colloq. (Rarely trans.)

1749 FIELDING Tom Jones xv. ix, Propose marriage.. and she will declare off in a moment. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. Xiii, No, I declare off; I'll fight no more. 1791 Gouv. Morris in Sparks Life & Writ. (1832) III. 19, I contrived to get clear by declaring off from being a candidate. 1812 Sporting Mag. XXXIX. 188 Many declared off their bets. 1876 G. Eliot Dan. Der. viii. lxiv. 573 When it came to the point, Mr. Haynes declared off, and there has been no one to take it since.

10. Law. 8. intr. To make a declaration or statement of claim as plaintiff in an action. Also with that.

statement of claim as plaintiff in an action. Also with that.

1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 20 § 2 If. eny of theym be nonsute in any of the said Appelis after they have appered and declared in the same. a 1626 Bacon Max. & Uses Com. Law iii. (1636 20 Her demand is of a moity, and shee declares upon the custome of the Realme. 1642 Perkins Prof. Bk. ii. § 131 If an action of debt be brought by administrators and they declare that [etc.]. 1768 Blackstone Comm. III. 113 The party applying for the prohibition is directed by the court to declare in prohibition.

b. trans. To make a formal statement constituting or acknowledging (a trust or use).

D. Wans. 10 make a formal statement consultating or acknowledging (a trust or use).

1677 Act 29 Chas. II., c. 3 § 7 That all declarations or creations of trusts or confidences...shall be.. proved by some writing, signed by the party who is by law enabled to declare such trust. 1767 Blackstone Comm. II. 363 If these deeds are made previous to the fine or recovery, they are called

deeds to lead the uses; if subsequent, deeds to declare them. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) VI. 392 Where the trusts and limitations were expressly declared.

C. To make a full and proper statement of or as to (goods liable to duty); to name (such and such dutiable goods) as being in one's possession. trans. and intr

and intr.

1714 Fr. Bk. of Rates 158 Without declaring and reporting thereof, and paying the Duties and Customs which they are so subject to. 1762 Univ. Mag. Feb. 99 All merchants who shall have in their possession any cod, or other fish. .shall. declare the same and deliver an account thereof. 1872 Howells Wedd. Yourn. 279 'Perhaps we'd better declare some of these things'...'I won't declare a thread!' Mod. (Revenue Officer)' Have you anything to declare?'

11. In the game of bezique: To announce (a particular score) by laying down the cards which yield the score; to lay the cards face up on the table for this purpose. Irans. or absol.

ticular score: by laying down the cards which yield the score; to lay the cards face up on the table for this purpose. trans. or absol.

1870 Mod. Hoyle 147 (Besigne) The winner of the trick now declares, if he has anything to declare.

+12. trans. To clear (a person) of a charge or imputation. Obs.

1460 Paston Lett. No. 347 I. 508 [We were] mistrusted to our grete vilanye and rebuke, wheche muste be answerd the causes why, and we declared. 1463-4 Plumpton Corr. p. lxx, Our welbeloved William Plompton Kt. hath truly, sufficiently, & clearly declared himself of all manner matters that have been said or surmised against him, & so we hold him thereof for fully excused & declared.

Declared (dlkleo 1d), fpl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

Openly or formally made known by words or something equivalent; openly avowed, professed. 1651 Hobbis Levith. II. xxviii. 163 Harme inflicted upon one that is a declared enemy. 1782 Wodrow Corr. (1843) II. 661, I was glad to observe a declared inclination to write the lives of our remarkably learned men. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. III. 92 Declared and devout Pagans. 1828 Scort F. M. Perth xxv. A declared lover. 1884 Pall Mall G. 2 Sept. 8/t The present condition of affairs is most trying, and a declared state of war would be preferable.

Declaredly (dlkleoredli), adv. [f. prec. + -IV 2.] In a declared manner; with formal declaration; professedly, avowedly, etc.
1644 ). Goodwin Innoc. Triumph. (1645) 44 Many by being declaredly ingag d for such or such an opinion. 1664 MORE Myst. Inig. xiii. 42 They apertly and declaredly profess that there is only one true God. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811). In old not her uncle brought him declaredly as a suitor to her? 2844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India III. 130 The states. were not declaredly at war.

Declared. The states. were not declaredly at war.

Declared of being declared.

Decla redness. rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
The state of being declared.
1846 Workester cites More.

† Declarement. Obs. [f. Declare v. + -MENT. Cf. OF. declarement (desclairiement, declairement) 14-15th c.; but this was app. obs.

when the Eng. word was formed.]

1. The act of showing or setting forth; exposition, explanation, manifestation, declaring.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. i, The frequent errors, we shall our selves commit, even in the expresse declarement hereof. 1665 GLANVILL Scept. Sci. xiv. 78 For the Declarement of this, we are to observe [etc.].

2. Declaration, express or formal statement; the act of declaring against enything.

2. Declaration, express or formal statement; the act of declaring against anything.

1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 3 When by our comfortable declarements, we have testified our assurance of blessedness.

1679 'Tom Ticklefoot' Trial Wakeman 7 A declarement against shedding innocent blood.

Declarer (d!klēvfəi). [f. Declare v. + -er.]

1. One who declares: † a. One who expounds, explains, or interprets. Obs.

1537 R. Thorne in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 258 That I be the declarer or gloser of mine owne worke.

1530 Palsor. 212/1 Declarer, exposevr. a 274 J. Sharf Serm. VII. iv. (R.). To be the infallible declarers and interpreters of the sense of Scripture to all the Christian world.

b. One who (or that which) exhibits, sets forth, or makes known; one who proclaims or publishes.

publishes.

1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke xviii. (R.), He became
. an open declarer of Gods goodness.

1638 State Trials,
W. Prynne (R.), He is not the declarer of his intentions.
1670 EACHARD Cont. Clergy 96 Such as are His peculiar
servants, and declarers of His mind and doctrine.
1870
RUSKIN Lect. Art iii. (1887) 89 The declarer of some true
facts or sincere passions.

facts or sincere passions.

2. One who makes or signs a declaration.

1649 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* 11. 144 The Declarers play the Orators in behalfe of the felicity of Government **1817** Consert Pol. Reg. 8 Feb. 173 This is declaration for declaration. But, my worthy Declarers, I am not going to the bare.

3. One who declares at bezique.

1870 Mod. Hoyle 153 (Besique) The declarer cannot declare equence and Royal Marriage at a blow.

**Declaring** (d'klēo rin), vbl. sb. [-ING].] The action of the verb Declare in its various senses;

declaration.
c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. III x. (Camb. MS.) 72 Clepe it as thow wolt, be it porisme. or declarynges. c 1386 — Monk's T. 04 Lo, this declaryng ought y-nough suffise. 1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Declaryng of armes, blason. 1612 BBEE 2 Macc. vi. 7 And nowe will wee come to the declaring of the matter in few words. 1612 BEEREWOOD Lang. 4 Relig. xii. 108 For the better declaring of which point. 1667 J. Corbet Disc. Relig. Eng. 40 Their hazardous declaring against the designed Death of our late Soveraign.

Declaringly, adv. rare. In a manner that

Declaringly, adv. rare. In a manner that declares, manifests, or demonstrates.

1581 Nowell & Day in Confer. 1. (1584) E iv, Fides justifical apprehensine, faith doth instifie apprehendingly, opera instificant declarative, workes doe instifie declaringly.

Declass (dřklus), v. [a. mod. F. déclasser, f. déc, des- (see Dk- I. 6) + classe class, classer to class.] trans. To remove or degrade from one's class. Hence Declassed ppl. a. (= F. déclassé).

1888 Pall Mall Budget 5 July 30/2 Mrs. E, who declasses herself once for all by painting her face. 1891 New Review June 563 The declassed Judith Marsett.

Declassicize, declassify: see DE- II. 1.

Declassicize, declassify: see DE- III. 1.

Clinātion-em (n. of action f. dēclināte to Declinki, F. déclinaison (13th c.). The form is irregular,

F. declinaison (13th c.). The form is irregular, and its history obscure: possibly it came from the F. word, by shifting of the stress as in comparison, orison, benison, and loss of t, as in ventson, ven son, giving declin son (cf. 1565 in 4), with subsequent assimilative changes; the grammatical sense was the earliest, and the word had no doubt a long collo-

quial existence in the grammar schools before the English form appears in print. Cf. CONSTER.]

1. 1. The action or state of declining, or deviating from a vertical or horizontal position; slope, inclination; a declining or sinking into a lower position, as of the sun towards setting; the dip of the magnetic needs (c. Declaration 2.2 Chr.

clination; a declining or sinking into a lower position, as of the sun towards setting; the dip of the magnetic needle (= DECLINATION 8 a). ? Obs. 1840-4 LD. FINCH in Rushw. Hist. Coll. III. (1622) I. 13 To make us steer between the Tropicks of Moderation, that there be no declension from the Pole of Security. a 1659 OSBORN Q. Eliz. Epist. D div b, The ignorant Traveller may see by the Dial, the Time is in a declension. 1684-90 OSBORN Q. Eliz. Epist. D div b, The ignorant Traveller may see by the Dial, the Time is in a declension of the land from that place to the sea. 1764 GRAINGER SAGAT CAME I. iii. note, The declension of the needle was discovered A.D. 1492 by Columbus. 1799 W. Tooke View Russ. Engl. 1. 67 The northern part...has a sensible declension towards the White Sea. 1862-3 tr. Pallas' Trav. (1812) II. 201 This elevated ridge extends, with gradual declensions... towards the sea.

2. fig. Deviation or declining from a standard; falling away (from one's allegiance), apostasy.
1894 SHAKS. Rich. III, III. vii. 189 A Beautie-waining ... Widow... Seduc'd the pitch, and height of his degree, To base declension, and loath'd Bigamie. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. VII. (1843) 4321A declension from his own rules of life. 2 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson (1846) 336 All their prudent declensions saved not the lives of some nor the estates of others. 1814 CARY Dante, Parad. IV. 60 That... is argument for faith, and not for heretic declension. 1881 W. R. SMITH Old Test. in Yew. Ch. 11. 344 The declensions of Israel had not checked the outward zeal with which Jehovah was worshipped.

3. The process or state of declining, or sinking into a lower or inferior condition; gradual diminution, deterioration, or decay; falling off, decline.
1862 SHAKS. Ham. II. ii. 149 He.. Fell into a Sadnesse.

decline.

1602 SHAKS. Ham. II. ii. 149 He .. Fell into a Sadnesse. thence into a Weaknesse, Thence to a Lightnesse, and by this declension Into the Madnesse whereon now he raues.
1665 JER. TAYLOR Worthy Commun. ii. § 1. 115 In the greatest declension of Religion. 1679 Govt. Venice Ep. Ded.
1 The State of Venice is at this day in its declension. 1734 Ir. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) I. Pref. 1 The causes of their declension and fall. 1874 MAURICE Friendship Bks. ii. 55 Symptoms of declension or decay.

D. Sunken or fallen condition.
1648 JER. TAYLOR Epite. (1647) 214 It hath...come to so low a declension, as it can scarce stand alone. 1734 Ir. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) VII. XVII. 345 Till Sparta sunk to her last declension. 1776 ADAM SMITH W. N. I. XI. 1. 213 The declension of Spain is not, perhaps, so great as is commonly imagined.

imagined.

II. 4. Gram. a. The variation of the form of a noun, adjective, or pronoun, constituting its different cases (see Case sib.19); case-inflexion. b. Each of the classes into which the nouns of any language are grouped according to their inflexions. c. The action of declining, i.e. setting forth in order the different cases of a noun editoring or proposed.

action of declining, i.e. setting forth in order the different cases of, a noun, adjective, or pronoun.
1565-76 Cooper Theraurus Introd., Substantives may be perceyved by their gender and declenson. 1569 J. Sanford tr. Agrippas Van. Artes to Rules of Declensions. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. v. i. 76 Show me now (William: some declensions of your Pronounes. 1612 Brinsley Lnd. Lit. 58 The seueral terminations of euery case in euery Declension. 1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. vi. i. (R.), Ancient languages were more full of declensions, cases, conjugations, tenses, and the like. 1848 Stoddart in Fincycl. Metrop. 187/1 Those inflections, which grammarians call declensions and conjugations. 1871 Roy Lat. Gram.
1. 113 § 334 The ordinary division of nouns substantive was into five declensions. Ibid. 116 § 344 Ordinary declension of o stems.

† d. Formerly, in a wider sense: Change of the form or of the ending of a word, as in derivation. (Cf. note under Case sb. 19.) Obs. rare. [So L.

declinatio in early use.]

1678 Cuoworth Intell. Syst. 524 The God. was called not Bellum but Bellum. not Cuna but Cunina. At other times, this was done without any Declension of the Word at all.

111. 5. The action of declining; courteous

refusal, declinature. rare.

1817 Byron Let. to Murray 21 Aug., You want a 'civil... declension' for the. tragedy? 1886 Echo 13 Nov. 3/1 Prince Waldemar's declension.

**Declensional** (d/kle nʃənăl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to grammatical declension. 1895 Sat. Rev. II. 461/2 The Albanian declensional inflections. 1875 WHITNEY Life Laug. x. 200 Conjugational and declensional inflections.

nad declensional inflections.

Hence Declensionally adv.

1888 RHYS Hibbert Lectures 69 This taran does not correspond declensionally to Taranis.

Declinable (drkloirnable: see DE- II. 1.

Declinable (drkloirnable: A. [a. F. declinable: 14th c.), ad. L. declinabilis (Priscian), f. declinable: to DECLINE: see -BLE.] Gram. Capable of being declined; having case-inflexions.

1530 PALSGR. 135 Any word declynable in this tong.

1539 PALSGR. 135 Any word declynable in this tong.

1539 PALSGR. 135 Any word declynable in this tong.

1539 PALSGR. 135 Any word declynable in this tong.

1539 PALSGR. 135 Any word declynable in this tong.

1539 PALSGR. 135 Any word declynable in this tong.

1549 PARSON Creed (1839) 242 The latter with a Greek termination, declinable.

1571 Robert Lectures of number.

able adjectives of number. **Declinal** (d'kləināl), sb. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. Decline v. (sense 13): cf. denial and -AL.] The action of declining; courteous refusal, declinature.

1837 Sir F. Palgrave Merch. & Friar (1844) 2 The declinals were grounded upon reasons neither unkind nor unconnulimentary.

+ Declinal, a. Obs. rare-1. [irreg. f. DE-

The That, a. 005. Yare . [fileg. I. DE-CLINE.] = DECLINABLE. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. v. xxvii, A nowne substantyve .wyth a gender is declynall [rime subtancyal]. Declinant (decklinant), a. and sb. [a. F. de-clinant, pr. pple. of decliner to DECLINE.] A. adj. 1. Her. 'Applied to a serpent borne with the tail straight downwards' (Robson, Brit. Herald, 1820).

Herald, 1830).

2. Declining. nonce-use.

1833 National Observer 20 May 17/2 Auriga..drooped declinant, perilously near the horizon.

† B. sb. One who is declining (in fortunes, etc.).

a 1734 Norru Lives II. 64 The aspirant dealt with all imaginable kindness and candout to the declinant.

Declinate (de'klinêt), a. Bot. [ad. L. dēclīnāt-us, pa. pple. of dēclīnāre to bend away or down.] Inclined downwards or leaning to one side.

1850 W. ROXBURGH in Asiatic Res. XI. 346 Zinziber Zerumbet..Stems declinate.

1870 HOOKER Stud. Flora 235 Stamens..erect or declinate.

† Declinated. a. [f. as prec. +-RD.] = prec.

\*\*The Clinated, a. [f. as prec. +-BD.] = prec.

1757 PULTNEY in Phil. Trans. L. 66 The Atropa comes in among those, that have declinated stamina.

1757 PULTNEY in Phil. Trans. L. 66 The Atropa comes in among those, that have declinated stamina.

Declination (deklinā<sup>1</sup>. 5m). [a. OF. declinaction, ad. L. declinātion-em, n. of action f. declināte to Decline. In some senses perh. a direct adaptation of the L. word.] The action of declining.

† 1. A turning aside, swerving, deviation from a standard; turning aside (from rectitude, etc.); falling away; = Declension 2. Obs.

1533 More Answ. Possoned Bk. Wks. 1035/2 Declinacion into foule and filthy talking. 1605 Broon Adv. Learn. 11.

128 The declinations from Religion. 1659 Hammond On Ps. ci. 2, 406 The least declination from the rules of justice. 1673 Lady's Call. 1. § 3. 24 The declinations to any vice are gradual. 1814 Southery Roderick x. Poems IX. 94 The slight bias of untoward chance Makes his best virtue from the even line, With fatal declination, swerve aside.

† 2. An inclination or leaning (away from or lowards anything); a mental bias. Obs.

a 1603 Srow Q. Eliz. an. 1581 (R.), Letters. signefying the queen's declination from marriage, and the people's unwillingness to match that way. 1662 Donne Serm. (1624) 15 Saint Augustine himself had, at first, some declination towards that opinion.

3. A leaning, bending, or sloping downwards; slope, inclination from the vertical or horizontal position.

slope, inclination from the vertical or horizontal position.

1594 PLAT Jewell-ho. II. 16 Let it settle. then by declination poure away the cleerest. 1516 BULLOKAR, Declination, a bending downeward. 166a STILLINGEL. Orig. Saer. III. ii. § 16 For this purpose he invented a notion of declination. he supposed. the descent not to be in a perpendicular right line, but to decline a little. a 1742 BENTLEY (J.), This declination of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. 1816 Scott Antig. xiii, A declination of the Antiquary's stiff backbone acknowledged the preference. 1846 Joyck Sci. Dial. x. 23 A small declination. would throw the line of direction out of the base.

† 4. A sinking into a lower position; descent towards setting; = DECLINING vbl. sb. 4. Obs. 1503 Hawes Examp. Virt. i. 5 In Septembre in fallynge of the lefe Whan phebus made his declynacyon. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Trav. Wks. 111. 84/2 Beeing a man famous through Europe, Asia, Affricke, and America, from the Orientall exhaltation of Titan, to his Occidental declination. † 5. The gradual falling off from a condition of prosperity or vigour; decline; decay. Obs. 1533 MORE Apol. xviii. Wks. 878/2 In this declination of the worlde. 1839 PUTENHAM Eng. Poesie 1. vi. (Arb.) 27 Then aboutes began the declination of the Romain Empire. 21636 MEDE View Apoc. Wks. 11672) v. 923 His Declination and Ruine we see is already begun. 1673 H. STUBBE Vind. Dutch War 82 The declination of antent Learning. 1799 WASHINGTON Let. Writ. (1893) XIV. 191 Although I have abundant cause to be thankful for. 1900 health ... yet I am not insensible to my declination in other respects. † 6. The withholding of acceptance; non-acceptance, modest or courteous refusal; declinature. † Obs.

1003.

1612-5 BP. Hall Contempl. O. T. XII. v, A modest declination of that honour, which he saw must come. — Contempl. N. T. IV. x, A voluntary declination of their familiar con-

versation. 1884 Pall Mall G. 21 Aug. 5 I [The author] must excuse our declination to accept as possible characters in any possible social system, people so unnatural.

7. Astron. The angular distance of a heavenly

body (north or south) from the celestial equator, measured on a meridian passing through the body: corresponding to terrestrial *latitude*. Formerly also the angular distance from the ecliptic.

also the angular distance from the ecliptic.

(The earliest and now most usual sense.)

Circle or parallel of declination: see Circle 2 a, Parallel.

Ci386 Chaucer Frankl. T. 318 Phebus. That in his hoote declynacion Shoon as the burned gold with stremes brighte.

Ci391 — Astrol. 1. § 17 In this heued of Cancer is the grettest declinacion northward of the Sonne. Ibid. 11. § 17 Al be it so pat fro the Equinoxial may the declinacion or the latitude of any body celestial be rikned. riht so may the latitude or the declinacion of any body celestial, saue only of the sonne. be rekned fro the Ecliptik lyne. 1549 Compl. Scal. vi. 47 The moungs, eleuatione, and declinatione of the sone, mune, and of the sternis. 1594 Blundevil Exerc. 11.

(ed. 7) 113 The greatest declination which is 23 degrees, 26'. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. 1. 390 In consequence of the different declinations of the sun and moon at different times. 1816 Playrair Nat. Phil. II. 7 The arch of that circle intercepted between the star and the Equator is called the Declination of the star. 1872 Proctor Ess. Astron. i. 2 To Herschel astronomy was not a matter of right ascension and declination.

8. Of the magnetic needle: +a. Formerly, the DIP or deviation from the horizontal (obs.); b. the deviation from the true north and south line,

the deviation from the true north and south line, csp. the angular measure of this deviation; also called Variation.

1635 N. Carpenter Geog. Del. 1. iii. 66 The Declination is a magneticall motion, whereby the magneticall needle concerts it selfe under the Horizontall plaine, towards the Axis of the Earth. 1646 Sig T. Browne Pseud. Eq. 11. ii. 61 The Inclination or Declination of the Loadstone; that is, the descent of the needle below the plaine of the Horizon. 1865 LIVINGSTONE Zambesi vi. 133 Magnetical observations, for ascertaining the dip and declination of the needle. 1876 HUNLEY Physiog. 1. To The divergence of the position of the magnetic needle from the true north-and-south line is called its declination, or by nautical men, its variation.

9. Dialling. Of a vertical plane (e.g. that of a wall): The angular measure of its deviation from the prime vertical (the vertical plane through the east and west points of the horizon), or from the meridian (that through the north and south points).

east and west points of the horizon), or from the meridian (that through the north and south points).

1593 [see Decline v. 2 b]. 1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. vi. vi. 11 The Declination of a Plane is the Azimuthal Distance of his Poles from the meridian. 1793 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 314 If it do not point directly either East, West, North, or South, then so many degrees is the Declination of the Plane. 1737-31 Chambers Cycl., Declination of a plane, or wall, in dialling.

† 10. Gram. = Declension 4. Obs.

1440 Cargane Life St. Kath. 1. i. 259 To teche hir of retoryk and gramer the scole... The declynacions, pe personys, the modys, be tens. 1330 Palsos. Introd. 29 Pronownes of the fyrst declynation. 1603 Florio Montaigne 1. xxv. (1632) 85 We did tosse our declinations, and conjugations to and fro. 1751 Shollett Per. Pic. (1779) I. xii. 105 A perfect ignoramus, who scarce knows the declination of musa.

11. attrib. and Comb.. as declination of the state of the s

of musa.

11. attrib. and Comb., as declination-circle, -needle.

1854 MOSELEY Astron. ix. (ed. 4) 41 Declination-circles are
those great circles which pass round the heavens from one
pole to the other. 1870 R. M. Fraguson Electr. 19 Instruments for determining magnetic declinations are called
declination needles or declinometers.

Declinational, a. [f. prec. +-AL.] Relating

Declination.

1881 J. G. Barnard in Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl. No. 310. 15 Absence of right ascension and declinational motions of the attracting body.

Declinator 1 (de klinēlia). [agent-n. on L. type f. L. dēclināre to Decline. F. declinateur.]

† 1. One who declines or refuses; a dissentient;

† 1. One who declines or refuses; a dissentient; also = DecLineR 2. Obs.

1606 Br. W. Barlow Serm. (1607) Aiva, Declinators from their lawful Princes tribunall. a 1670 Hacket Abp. Williams 11. (1602) 65 The votes of the declinators could not be heard for the noise.

2. Dialling. An instrument for determining the declination of planes.

declination of planes.

1737-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Declinator or Declinatory, an instrument in dialling, whereby the declination, inclination, and reclination, of planes is determined.

† Declinator 2 (dfkloinăto1), a. and sb. Sc. Law. Obs. Also 7 -our. [Sc. repr. of F. déclinatoire: see DECLINATORY.]

A. adj. In exception declinatour = B. sb. A written instrument declinatour instrument declinatour of a written instrument declining the jurisdiction of a

judge or court.

judge or court.

1609 Skene Reg. Maj. 113 Exceptions declinatours against the Judge. 1509 !title), Declinator and Protestation of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Scotland. 1681 Lond. Gaz. No. 1651/4 The same day were likewise past, An Act gainst Protections, An Act against Declinators. 1733 Nral. Hist. Puril. 11. 324 The Bishops Declinators being read, was unanimously rejected.

Declinatory (dlkləinātəri, a. and sb. [ad. med.l. dēclīnātri-us (f. ppl. stem dēclīnāt- of dēclīnātēria, in F. exception dēclīnātore. French has also the sb. use (1381 in Hatzf.).]

A. adj. That declines (sense 13); expressing refusal. Declinatory plea (Law): a plea intended

to show that the party was exempt from the jurisdiction of the court, or from the penalty of the law; abolished in 1826.

1873 MARVELL Corr. ccxi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 412 Return an answer..in a civill but declinatory way. 1769 BLACKSTONE Comm. IV. 327 Formerly.. the benefit of clergy used to be pleaded before trial or conviction, and was called a declinatory plea. 1848 WHARTON Law Lext., Declinatory plea, a plea of sanctuary, also pleading benefit of clergy before trial or conviction.

and or speak whatevolve and the speaking benefit of clergy before trial or conviction.

B. sb. 1. Law. A declinatory plea.

a 1693 Urquhar Rabelais III. XXXIX. 326 Declinatories [Fr. declinatories], Anticipatories. a 1734 North Lives (1826) I. 342 They had a declinatory of course: viz... That matters of Parliament were too high for them.

† 2. Dialling. DECLINATOR 1 2. Obs.
1703 MOXON Mech. Exert. 311 If the Situation of the Plane be not given, you must seek it.. the readiest and easiest [way] is by an Instrument called a Declinatory.
1727-52 [see DECLINATOR 2].

Declinature (dlklainătiii). [f. L. type dēclinātūra, f. ppl. stem dēclināt: see -ure. In sense 1 perhaps a 'rectification' of DECLINATOR 2.]

1. Sc. Law. A formal plea declining to admit the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal; spec. 'the

the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal; spec. 'the privilege which a party has in certain circumstances to decline judicially the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited' (Bell): = DECLINATOE 2,

before whom he is cited' (Bell): = DECLINATOR'2,
DECLINATORY sb. 1.

1. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 321 He had given in a declinature, containing reasons why he could not acknowledge that judicatorie to be lawfull. 1639 Ballie Let. to W. Spang 28 Sept., To passe from his declinature of the Generall Assemblie. 1734 EBSKINE Princ. Sc. Law (1802) 19 The defender pleads a declinature, which is repelled. 1861 W. Bell Dict. Law Scot. 258/2 The relationship of the judge to one or both of the parties is a ground of declinature. 1833 GARDINER Hist. Eng. I. 60 Black. having once more declined its jurisdiction, a formal resolution was passed to the effect that .. the Court refused to admit the declinature.

2. pen. The action of declining or refusing:

2. gen. The action of declining or refusing; courteous refusal.

2. gen. The action of declining or refusing; courteous refusal.

1842 ALISON Hist. Europe (1853) XIV. xcv. \$ 20. 104 This second declinature irritated the government in the highest degree. 1883 A. B. Bruce Parab. Teaching (1880) 504 It was nothing more than a declinature to be burdened with their neighbours' affairs. 1883 Manch. Exam. 15 June 5/5 The reported declinature of office by the Marquis of Salisbury.

Decline (d/klsi n), 5b. Also 4 declyn, 5 declyne. [a. F. declin, f. decliner to Decline].

1. The process of declining or sinking to a weaker or inferior condition; gradual loss of force, vigour, vitality, or excellence of quality; falling off, decay, diminution, deterioration. On the decline: in a declining state; declining, falling off.

21277 in Pol. Songs (Camden) 154 Al hit cometh in declyn this gigelotes geren. 2430 Lydg. Thebes III. (R.), The high noblesses shall draw to decline Of Greekes blood. 1638 C. Alexy Hist. Hen. VII, 138 When Bodies cease to grow, 'is the presage Of a decline to their decrepit Age. 1711 Sypell Not. N. 78 P 4 The Lady had actually lost one Eye, and the other was very much upon the Decline. 1766 GOLDSM. Vic. W. xxviii, The decline of my daughter's health. 1776 Gibson (title), History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. 1844 H. H. Wilson Bril. India III. 436 The ascendancy, decline, and final overthrow of the Mahrattas. 1892 Law Timix XCII. 138/1 It is said that reading in barristers' chambers is on the decline.

b. Fallen or sunken condition. rare.

1705 Stanhofer Paraphr. I. 108 In the lowest Decline of Oppression and Disgrace, he was in no degree less worthy of Veneration than when in his highest Glory.

c. A gradual failure of the physical powers, as in the later years of life.

1770 Langhorne Pataghr. 1. 1679 Il 85/1 Numa.. wasted

in the later years of life.

1770 LANGHORNE Plutarch (1879) I. 85'I Numa.. wasted away insensibly with old age and a gentle decline. 1801.

Mcd. Jrnl. V. 545 A gradual decline had apparently begun.

d. Any disease in which the bodily strength gradually fails; esp. tubercular phthisis, consumption.

gradually fails; esp. tubercular phthisis, consumption.

1783 Gentl. Mag. LIII. 11. 1066 [Died] at his brother's at Enfield, of a deep decline, by bursting a blood-vessel in coughing.

1790 Mad. D'Arbata Diarry Dec., A general opinion that I was falling into a decline.

1884 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. I. 28; He fell into a rapid decline, and died prematurely.

1897 Hughes Tom Brown II. i, she said one of his sisters was like to die of decline.

1885 Syd. Soc.

1882 Lex., Decline. applied to the laber stages of phthisis pulmonalis. Also, a term for the condition formerly called Tabes.

2. Comm. A downward movement or gradual fall in price or value.

1883 Manch. Guardian 20 July 5 5 The decline in the value of labour has not hitherto kept pace with that of commodities and property.

1885 Paily News 23 Feb. 2/6, 560 bags Demerara syrups at 6d decline.

1893 Ibid. 25 Dec.

17/3 The market was weak, but declines were unimportant.

2. Of the sun or day: The action of sinking towards its setting or close.

14. Epiph. in Tundale's Vis. 103 Westryng or drawyng to declyne.

1500 GREENE Orl. Fur. (1861) 111 Where Phobus. kisses Thetis in the days decline.

1697 Milton P. L. 10. 792 This Evening from the Sun's decline arriv'd.

1887 POLLON Course T. x, At dawn, at mid-day, and decline.

1887 POLLON Course T. x, At dawn, at mid-day, and decline.

b. In the decline of life there is a mixture of senses I and 2.

Senses 1 and 2.

1711 Spelle Spect. No. 2 P 5 A Gentleman who according to his Years should be in the Decline of his Life. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 1. 269 The king and his heir were nearly of the same age. Both were approaching the decline of life.

3. A downward incline, a slope. rare.

3. A downward incline, a slope. rare.

1538 LELAND Itin. II. 46 Farington, standing in a stony
Ground in the Decline of an Hille. 1844 Mcch. Mag. XL.

397 The frightful precipitation of a railway train down a
decline. 1859 R. F. Burron Centr. Afr. in Jrnl. Geog. Soc.

XXIX. 237 § 1 On the declines, more precipitous than Swiss
terraces, manioc and cereals grow luxuriantly.

Decline (d'kləi'n), v. Also 4-6 declyne.

[a. F. décline-r (Chans. Roland 11th c.), ad. L.
declinare to turn or bend away or aside from the
straight course, etc., f. DE- I. 2 + -clinare (in
comb.) to bend, cognate with Gr. klireuv to bend,
and Teut. \*hlinôjan, OSax. hlinôn to lean. In
the sense-development the prefix de- has also been
taken in the sense 'down', of which there is little
trace in L. dēclīnāre.] trace in L. declinare.]

I. Intransitive senses. \* To turn aside, deviate.

trace in L. declinare.]

I. Intransitive senses. \* To turn aside, deviate. † 1. To turn or bend aside; to deviate (from the straight course); to turn away. Obs.

c1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 333 Now rech I neuer for to declyne, Ne how fer of folde pat man me fleme. 14. Epiph. in Tundal's Vis. 122 No thyng may be hyd from thy presence Ne from thyne eye declyne ne astart. 1483 Caxron Gold. Leg. 65/4 Dauid said what haue I doo. and declyned for hys brother to other of the peple. 1255 Edd. Decades 1 Colonus directynge his visage towarde the weste. declining somwhat towarde the left hande, sayled on forwarde xxxiii. dayes. 1622 Lithicow Trav. vi. 291 Againe night we declined towards Gaza. 1691 Ray Creation I. (1704) 62 A line. much declining from the Object. 1703 MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus. (1732) 57 Here we began to decline from the Sea-Coast. 1772 Br. Lowin Transl. Isaiak (ed. 12) 55 Turn aside from the way; decline from the straight path. 1839 Lingard Hist. Eng. (ed. 4) XI. 286 The few individuals who ventured abroad. when they met, declined on opposite sides, to avoid the contact of each other. † D. To turn aside from (anything) so as to avoid it: cf. the trans. sense in 12. Obs.
1536 Pilger. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 93 b, We can not beare ye presence of our neyghbour. but declyne from his company. 1863 Foxe A. 4 M. 723 b, Naturally every creature declineth gladly from that thyng which goth about to hurt it.

† 2. a. Astron. and Geog. To deviate, diverge, or fall away from the equator (formerly also, from the ecliptic); to have DECLINATION (sense 7). Obs.
2 1391 CHAUCER Astrol. 1. § 21 Pat on half [of the Zodiac] declinith sowthward, & pat other northward. Ibid. 11. § 17 The Ecliptic lyne: fro which lyne alle Planetes som tyme declinen north or south. 1634 Sir T. Herrery's Astron. 1. 31 At London the least Twilight is when the Sun declines from the Equator towards the Antarctique Pole. 1736 tr. Gregory's Astron. 1. 31 At London the least Twilight is when the Sun declines from the Equator towards the South 64 7.

† D. Diall

† b. Dialling. Of a vertical plane: To have an aspect oblique to the prime vertical or to the meridian; to have DecLination (sense 9). Obs. 1893 Fale Dialling 4 The East and West are not said to decline, because the declination is accounted from the south and North to the direct East and West points. 1669 Sturmy Mariner's Mag. vii. x. 15 AB is a Wall or Plane declining East. 50 much as the Wall bendeth from the East Azimuth, so much doth his Pole at P decline or bend from the Meridian. 1903 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 311 The South Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West. † C. Of the magnetic needle: To deviate from the true north and south line; cf. Declination 8. 1668 J. Davies tr. Olearins' Voy. Ambass. 180 In that place the needle declin'd 2a degrees from the North, towards the West. 1674 Bovie Excell. Theol. 11. v. 215 The magnetick needle not onely declining in many places from the true points of N. and S. but. varying in tract of time its declination in the self-same place. † 3. fg. To turn aside in conduct; esp. to swerve or fall away (from rectitude, duty, allegiance, instructions, etc.). Obs.

† 3. fg. To turn aside in conduct; esp. to swerve or fall away (from rectitude, duty, allegiance, instructions, etc.). Obs.

c 1394 Chaucer Boeth. IV. vii. 145 Of hem pat exchewen and declinen fro vices and taken be weye of vertue. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione 1. xx. 24 Ner lete hem not littly decline to outwarde consolacions. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 15 2 Persones .. which shall hereafter declyne from .. their seid alliegeaunce. 1 1507 Communyc. B iij, Alas why.. so unkyndly from hym declyne That is our god so gracyous. 1528 Knox First Blast (Arb.) 31 Frome the highest to the lowest, all were declined frome the. a 1526 Farrant's Anthem, 'Lord, for thy tender mercies' sake', Give us grace to amend our sinful lives, to decline from sin and incline to virtue. 1511 Blust P2. cxix. 157 Yet doe I not decline from thy testimonies. 1728 Newton Chronol. Amended vi. 352 They declined from the worship of this Eternal Invisible God. 1749 F. Smith Voy. II. 201 He had formed a Design. of declining from his Instructions.

† D. To turn aside from the subject, in speaking or writing; to digress. Obs.

1544 Phare Regim. Lyfe (1560) N v b, Here I have declined by occasion, but now to our intent. 1600 Holland Livy IX. xvii. 225 a, I have nothing lesse sought. than to digresse and decline [declinarym] more than was needfull, from the order and course of mine historie.

† C. Of things: To diverge, deviate (in character, excellence, etc.) from. Obs.

1541 R. Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirurg., It is set in the myddes of the brest, nat declynynge to one parte more than to another. 1580 Frampton Monardes Mad. agst. Venome 127 The Bezaar stone is. full of spottes, declining to the colour of a sad blewe. — Dial. Yron 15th, Yron... doth more decline to be hot than colde. 1590 Shaks. Com. Err. nt. ii. 44 Your weeping sister is no wife of mine. Farre

more, farre more, to you doe I decline. a 1636 HOLLAND (Webster), That purple luster. declineth in the end to the color of wine. 1671 tr. Palafox's Cong. China xi. 230 It was quickly perceived to which side the victory declined.

¶ Not to consent or agree (to do something); to

refuse. See sense 13.

\*\* To slope, incline, or bend downward.

5. To deviate from the horizontal or vertical position; to have a downward inclination, to slant or slope downward.

5. To deviate from the horizontal or vertical position; to have a downward inclination, to slant or slope downward.

caso Pallad. on Husb. 1. 208 On south and este se that it [the land] faire enclyne. But from the colde Septemptrion declyne. 1807 Torsett. Fourf. Beasts (1658) 159 Some plain place. declining by the space of some four or five furlongs. 1865 187. Herbert Trav. (1677) 152 The ground on each side declining gently. 2783 De For Voy. round World (1840) 258 The way. having first mounted gently a pleasant slope declined again. 1843 PRESORT MEXICO (1850) I. 5 Table land which... gradually declines in the higher latitudes of the north.

6. To bend down, bow down, droop.

a 1400-30 Alexander 2289 (Dubl. MS.) 'My louely Lord', quod be lede, and law he declynes. 1598 Rowlands Betraying of Christ 4. As a fruitfull tree the more it is fruitladen, the more it declinet. a 1512 Donne Biathan. (1644) 190 Our heads decline after our death by the slackness of the sinews and muscles. 1632 Littlew Trav. 1. 49 The wearisome creatures of the world declining to their rest. 1740 FIELDING Tom Jones vi. viii, His eyes were eagerly fixed on Sophia, and hers declining towards the ground. 1891 T. Hardy Test 1. to Declining from his sitting position. the stretched himself. among the daisies.

† 7. To come down, fall, descend, sink. Obs.

a 2400-50 Alexander 2714 (Ashm. MS.) He pat enhansis him to hese, be heldire he declynes. 1602 SIMAS. Han. II. 50 His Sword Which was declining on the Milkie head Of Reuerend Priam, seem'd i' the air to stick.

† D. To descend in lineage. Obs. rare.

1898 Yow Diama 28 On th' one side Dukes most excellent decline, And from the other scepter, throne, and crowne.

8. Of the sun or other heavenly body: To descend in the sky after culmination; to sink towards setting.

1892 April 1892 Lisafy The summer was now declines.

2100 Gran Frants. Said of the day declines. For heavenly breast a signal breast a signal breast a signal of the day declines. For heavenly of the part of the part of the part of the

vitality; to decay, wane, diminish, decrease; to fall from prosperity or excellence, to deteriorate.

1330 Palsor, 508/2 Whan thynges be at the hyghest, than they begyn to declyne. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 515 After the subuersion of Hierusalem the Romane Empire began to decline. 2597 Morley Introd. Mus. 182 Your health, which I feare is already declining. 1607 Shaks. Cor. 1. i. 107 Who's like to rise, Who thriues, and who declines. 1689 Waller (I.), That empire must decline, Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. 11. 435 When Autumnal Warmth declines. 1788 Young Love Fame v. 517 She grants, indeed, a lady may decline (All ladies but herself) at ninety-nine. 1828 Jas. Mill. Brit. India II. v. viii. 675 The net territorial revenues .. instead of increasing, had actually declined. 1852 Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. xxvi, Eva after this declined rapidly: there was no more any doubt of the event. 1888 M. Robertson Lombard St. Myst. iv, Mr. Alldis had declined considerably in his estimation.

II. Transitive senses.

II. Transitive senses.
\* To cause to turn aside, to avert; to turn aside avoid, refuse.

To turn aside (lit. and fig.): a. To avert. † 11. To turn aside (III. and fig.): 2. To avert.
c1430 Lydg, Bochas vi. iv. (1554) 151 a, For remedies..
Was prouided theyr malice to declyne. 1606 HOLLAND
Sueton. Annot. 25 Counterfeiting a woman, thereby to
decline suspicion. 1638 Counterfeiting a woman, thereby to
the juster Deities for declining From both the Danger,
and from me the Sin. a 1605 FULLER Worthies (1840) III.
422 Here Johnson lies: could physic fence Death's dart,
Sure death had been declined by his art. 1750 Johnson
Kambber No. 31 P5 Subterfuges and evasions are sought to
decline the pressure of resistless arguments.

†b. To turn (a person) aside from or to a course of conduct, from duty, etc.; to divert. Obs.

a 1555 LATIMER Serm. & Rem. (1845) 230 Of them which decline their ear from hearing the law of God. 1610 DONNE

Pseudo Martyr 185 The immensnesse... auerts me from beleeuing it to bee just, so doeth this also decline me that they will not bee brought to tell vs, etc. 1617 Beaum. & Fl. Valent. III. i, Nor any way decline you to discredit. 1633 Br. HALL Hard Texts 175 When I w doe good I am in the meane while declined to evill. c 1634 Strafford in Browning Life (1800) 130 This alliance shall not decline me from those more sovereign duties I owe my master. 1658 SLINGSBY Diary (1836) 207 Sundry disputes with sinewy Arguments to decline my opinion.

+ c. In physical sense: To cause to deviate, de-

† 6. In physical sense: 10 cause 10 deviaue, deflect (from a straight course, etc.). Obs.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. ii. 50 Contrary poles or faces attract each other, as the North the South, and the like decline each other, as the North the North. 1650 Bernley Boyle Lect. ii. 71 A Byas, that may decline it a little from a straight Line. Ibid. 137 How can he conceive, that amy parcel of dead matter can spontaneously divert and decline it self from the line of its motion.

parcel of dead matter can spontaneously divert and decline it self from the line of its motion.

† d. refl. To withdraw oneself, turn away. Obs. a 1638 Naunton Fragm. Reg. (Arb.) 49 Rawleigh...undertook a new peregrination, to leave...the Court...and, by declining himself, and by absence, to expell his, and the passion of his enemies.

† 12. To turn asside from; to get or keep out of the way of; to avoid, shun. Obs. (or merged in 13.) a 1400-50 Alexander 4263 All hat ouire mesure is to mekill enell we declyne. 1350 Pigr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531)9 What company to vse, & whome to declyne and eschewe. 1607 Torsell. Four. Beasts (1658 452 Except they meet them in some path way where the man cannot decline the Beast, nor the Beast the Man. 1656 Trape Comm. Matt. Vii. 13 Certain dangerous rocks...carefully to be declined. 1705 Pueshall. Mech. Macrocosm 145 In Autumn, when the Sun declines us, and its Tendency is towards the Southern Hemisphere. a 1711 Ken Perparatives Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 49 Guilty sinners, self-condemn'd, Despairing to decline their Fate. 1761 New Companion Fest. 6 Fasts xx. 8, 2. 177 When the fire of persecution breaks out among us, we have our Lord's permission by all prudent and honourable methods to decline it.

18. To turn away from (anything suggested or

when the fire of persecution breaks out among us, we have our Lord's permission by all prudent and honourable methods to decline it.

13. To turn away from (anything suggested or presenting itself) as from a thing which one is unwilling to take up, undertake, or engage in; to withhold oneself from; not to consent to engage in, practise, or do. Now only with nouns of action: to decline a discussion, contest, challenge, etc.: cf. c. 1631 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 58 That S' Arthur Savage should humbly acknowledge that he had committed a great offence.. S' Arthur declyned this acknowledgement. 1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. 1. § 6, I have no Genius to decline them. 1672 Petty Pol. Anal. (1607) 320 Declining all military means of settling and securing Ireland in peace and plenty. c 2750 Johnson, Melissa... gained the victory by declining the contest. 1754 Richardson Grandison I. xxviii. 206 What must the man have been that had declined his aid in a distress so alarming. 1766 Burke W. Hastings Wks. 1842 II. 187 Bristow, declining the violent attempt on the life of Almas Ali, deceitfully ordered by the said Warren Hastings. 2793 — Conduct of Minority ibid. 1. 617 To throw an odium upon those who were obliged to decline the cause of justice from their impossibility of supporting a cause which they approve. 1866 Sura Winter in Lond. (ed. 3) I. 11 The fisherman... at one moment was on the point of setting out for Brighton immediately, and the next declined it till the morning. 1862 T. JEFFLESON Writ. (1830) IV. 407. I decline all newspaper controversy. 1848 Macautar History. The 16 Petrone of the commander who declines one.

b. Not to consent or agree to doing, or to do

b. Not to consent or agree to doing, or to do (something suggested, asked, etc.); hence, practically = Refuse: but without the notion of active repulse or rejection conveyed by the latter word, and therefore a milder and more courteous expressions.

and therefore a milder and more courteous expression. (Constr. vbl. sb., inf.; also absol. or intr.) a 16g1 Bovle [J.]. That would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to decline rendering any. 16g6 tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant 288, I cannot reasonably decline giving Credit to a Thing. so often confirm'd. 17g1 Johnson Rambler No. 143 P 14 Provided he declines to tread in their footsteps. 1865 Carlvie Fredk. Ct. VI. xvi. xv. 314, I declined satisfying his curiosity. 18g1 Pall was accept their apology. Mod. He was invited, but declined. Shall we accept or decline?

c. Not to accept (something offered); implying

C. Not to accept (something offered); implying polite or courteous refusal.

c1712 ADDISON (J.), She generously declined them [the glories of this world], because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion. 1771 SMOLLETT Humph.

C. (L.), The squire said they could not decently decline his visit. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU Manch. Strike vii. 84 Being aware of this, Allen would have declined the gift. 1838 THIRLWALL Greece IV. XXXIII. 312 Arizus declined the offer of the Greeks. 1884 G. ALLEN Phillistia III. 18 Writing magazine articles...which were invariably declined with thanks.

† 14. Sc. Law. To refuse, disown, or formally object to the jurisdiction of (a judge or court). Cf. DECLINATOR. DECLINATOR.

object to the jurisdiction of (a judge or court). Cf. DECLINATOR: DECLINATURE 1. ? Obs. c 1450 Henryson Tale of Dog 40 Thairfoir as juge suspect, 1 yow declyne. 1638 Short Relat. State Kirk Scotl. 11 The Supplicants declined the Bishops from being their fudges, as beeing now their parties. a 1755 Burnet Own Time (1832) I. 103 He would not appear, but declined the King and his council, who, he said, were not proper judges of matters of doctrine. 1754 Ersking Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 18 A judge may be declined, i.e. his jurisdiction disowned judicially, 1. ratione cause, from his incompetency to the special cause 1 rought before him. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. s.v. Declinature, A judge who is a partner in a trading company may be declined in a question where the interest of that company is concerned.

† 15. To abandon, forsake, give up (a practice).

1672 PETTY Pol. Anat. 368 As for the interest of these poorer Irish, it is manifestly to be transmuted into English.. so as to decline their language. 1679 PENN Addr. Prol. II. 44 The Christians had declind the Simplicity of their own Religion and grew Curious and Wanton. 1699 BENTLEY Phal. 317 Herodotus, Dionysius Halic. etc. had great reason to decline the use of their vernacular Tongue, as improper for History. 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones XIV. viii, Having acquired a very good fortune, he had lately declined his business.

\*\* To cause to bend down, descend, or slope.

16. To bend down, bow down, lean.

for History. 1949 Fielding Tom Jones Xiv. viii, Having acquired a very good fortune, he had lately declined his business.

\*\* To cause to bend down, descend, or slope.

16. To bend down, bow down, lean.

\*\* 1200-50 Alexander 5232 And hitterly on ilk side his heued he declines. \*\* 1547 Surrey Aeneid iv. 239 Ne doth decline to the swete sleepe her eyes. 1593 Stubbes Anat. Abus. 1. (1879) 55 As they can verie hardly eyther stoupe downe, or decline them selues to the grounde. 1569 Potter Antig. Grecce iv. v. (1715) 202 Another Token of Dejection was, to decline their Heads upon their Hands. 1814 Souther Roderick xvii, He sate with folded arms and head declined Upon his breast. 1369 Bryant Poems, Summer Wind 11

The clover droops. and declines its blooms.

† D. To move or direct obliquely downwards.

15. Spenser (J.), And now fair Phebus 'gan decline in haste, His weary waggon to the western vale. 1738 Poep Codyss. vv. 145 His good old Sire with sorrow to the tomb Declines his trembling steps.

† 17. To lower, bring down, depress, bring low, degrade, debase. lit. and fig. Obs.

\*\*a 1200-50 Alexander\*\* 2334. I bar pompe and paire pride to poudire declined. 1569 Danse. Let. Octavia Wks. 1717. 1, 72 For I could never think the aspiring Mind Of worthy and victorious Anthony, Could be by such a Syren so declind. 1562 Fletcher 1512. Princess 1. i, A dull labour that declines a gentleman. \*\*a 1564 Drumm. or Hawth. Hist.? 3a. 1, Wks. (1711) 15 To decline the rank growth of these usurpers. 1569 D. Pell Impr. Sea 131 The more they run Northward, the more they. . raise the Septentional Pole, and decline the glass according to the sun's altitude.

18. To cause to slant or slope, incline downwards. 1578 Banister Hist. Man 1, 30 Those partes beying also fast. but somewhat inward declined with all. 1813. J. Henry Camps. 4251. (Publec 149 Built on a plain pretty much declined towards the street. 1849 Russin Sep. Lethers 10 J. Henry Camps. 4251. Pleas. xt. ix, She can not declyne The moble science, which, after power for declined ag

TO. Pransy. To say or recite formany of in definite order. Obs.

1594 Shaks. Rich. 111, IV. iv. 97 Decline all this, and see what now thou art. 1606—Tr. \$ Cr. 11. iii. 55 lle declin the whole question. 1627 Daryron Agincont 2 or That you no harsh, nor shallow rimes decline, Vpon that day wherein are their larged wines.

no harsh, nor shallow rimes decline, vpon that day wherein you shall read mine.

Declined (dfkləi nd, poet. dfkləi ned), ppl. a.

[f. Decline v. + -ed.] Turned aside, deflected; sloped, oblique; brought low, debased, decayed; advanced towards its close: see the verb.

1591 Declar, Gl. Troubles in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) II. 210

Now in his declined yeeres. 1593 Shaks. Lucr. 1705 My low declined Honor to aduance. 1667 HALL Prim. Orig. Man. 1. i. 10 Their declined Motions. 1792 Mrs. C. Shith Desmond I. 129 Ecclesiastics. whose declined authority. you regret. 1798 Washington Let. Writ. (1893) XIV. 38

My earnest wish, that the choice had fallen on a man less declined in years.

Hence Declinedness.

1698 Bp. Hall. Select Thoughts \$ 68 The common fault of age, loquacity, is a plain evidence of the world's declinedness.

† Declinement. Obs. rare. [f. DECLINE v.

TAGGLI TEMENT. Obs. rare. [f. DECLINE v. +-WENT.] = DECLINATURE.
1680 Privy Council Proc. Edin. in Cloud of Witnesses (1810) 30 The causes of his declinement are, because they have usurped the supremacy over the church. and have established idolatry, perjury, and other inquities.

Decliner (diklai nat). [-RE 1.] One who or that which declines.

+1. One who turns aside, deviates, or falls away

T.L. One who turns aside, deviates, or falls away (from his duty or allegiance, or from an approved standard of conduct or belief). Obs.

1601 DENT Pathw. Heaven 259 Backsliders, Decliners, and cold Christians. 1621 Baxter Inf. Bapt. 193 Censured as decliners or erroneous. 1684 Renwick Serm. iv. 11776144 All that join with decliners in an ill time.

2. One who refuses or waives; in Sc. Law, one

26. One who refuses or waives; in Sc. Law, one who declines the jurisdiction of a judge or court.

1630 R. Baillie Lett. I. 161, A chief declyner of the Assemblie. 1641 Evelyn Diary (1871) 20 My Father... (who was one of the greatest decliners of it). 1748 Richardson Clarista (1811) III. liv. 301 Do not.. be so very melancholy a decliner as to prefer a shroud, when the matter you wish for is in your power.

3. Dialling. A plane which (or a dial whose plane) 'declines' or deviates from the meridian or raine vertical and therefore does not need they up the property of the strong the strong does not need they up the strong the strong the strong does not need they up the strong the strong does not need they up the strong the strong

prime vertical, and therefore does not pass through

prime vertical, and therefore does not pass through any of the four cardinal points.

[1669 STURMY Mariner's Mag. vii. xvi. 25 For these East Recliners be in very deed South Decliners to those that live go deg. from us Northward or Southward.] 1684 Ibid. (ed. 3) vii. vi. 118 Direct Dials have their Poles in the Meridian or prime Vertical, Decliners have their Poles in some other Azimuth. 1703 MOXON Meck. Exerc. 311 Of Decliners there are infinite; and yet may be reduced into... The South Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West.

2. The North Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West.

Theolistics of Act Polynical and Parket I. The

or West. 2. The North Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West.

Declining (dfkloinin), vbl. sb. [ING 1.] The action of the verb DECLINE, q.v. (Formerly frequent as a sb.; now usually gerundial.)

1. Turning aside, falling away; = DECLENSION 2.
1350 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 34 b. Our general labour must stande in .. declynynge from euyll, and in dylygent workynge of good. 1574 W. Travers (title), Full and plaine Declaration of Ecclesiasticall Discipline and off the Declininge off the Churche off Englande, 1646 P. BULKELEV Gospel Covet. 1v. 347 In times of general declining. 1650 R. Hollingworth Exerc. Usurped Powers 39 Partiall and temporary declinings in men from their said integritie.

2. Avoidance (obs.); non-acceptance; refusal. 1607 Topsell Fourf. Beasts (1673) 111 If any fall or sit down on the ground and cast away his weapon, they bite him not; taking that declining for submissive pacification. 1636 Massinger Basks. Lover v. i, There is now No contradiction or declining left: I must and will go on. 1766 MAD. D'Arbila Villary 7 Aug., To save myself from more open and awkward declinings.

3. Gradual sinking or descent; downward slope

3. Gradual sinking or descent; downward slope

or declivity.

\*\*réor Cornwallyes Disc. Seneca (1631) 7 Being once brought to that declining, they never leave rolling untill they come to the bottome of unhappinesse.

\*\*réor Cornwall\*\*

\*\*45 b, Upon the declyning of a hill the house is seated.

\*\*réor Breerwood Lang. 4 Relig. xiii. 139 Pliny, in the derivation of water, requireth one cubit of declining in 240 foot of proceeding. a 1703 POMFRET Poet. Wks. (1833) 9

A short and dubious bliss On the declining of a precipice.

A short and dubious bliss On the declining of a precipice.

4. Of the sun, etc.: Descent towards setting; hence of the day, one's life, etc.: Drawing to its close; = DECLINE sb. 2.

1588 A. King tr. Canisius' Catech. I viij, Ye hicht and declyning of ye sone. a 1610 Healey Theophrastus xxvii. (1036) 92 The going downe of our strength, and the declining of our age. a 1668 Heylin Land 1. 64 In the declining of the year 1016.

5. Falling off, decay, decreasing, waning, etc.; = DECLINE sb. 1.

1482 CAXTON Myrr. III. i. 131 Yf the sonne and therthe were

= DECLINE 5b. 1.

148t CAXTON Mypr. III. i. 131 Yf the sonne and therthe were of one lyke gretenesse, this shadowe shold have none ende, but shold be all egal without declynyng. 1381 MULCASTER Positions xxxvii. (1887) 159 All that ... write of the declining and ruine of the Romain Empire. 162a DRAYTON Polyolb. xix. (1748) 333 Rest content, nor our declining rue. 1645 MILTON Tetrach. (1851) 301 The next declining is, when law becomes now too straight for the secular manners, and those too loose for the cincture of law.

6. Gram. = DECLENSION 4; formerly in wider sense: Inflexion, including conjugation.

6. Gram. = DRCLENSION 4; formerly in wider sense: Inflexion, including conjugation.

1563-76 Cooper Thesaurus Introd., Nownes and verbes maye be knowne by their declining.

1599 MINSHEU Span.

150 Minsheu Span.

150 Minsheu Span.

151 Minsheu Span.

152 Minsheu Span.

152 Minsheu Span.

153 Minsheu Span.

1540 Minsheu Span.

155 Minsheu Span.

155 Minsheu Span.

155 Minsheu Span.

156 Minsheu Span.

157 Minsheu Minsheu

157 Minsheu

157 Minsheu

158 Minshe

see the verb.

see the verb.

1. Having a downward inclination, sloping downwards; oblique.

1853 Eddin Treat. News Ind. (Arb.) 14 It standeth in a place somewhat declyning. 1871 DIGGES Panton. 111. Ob. This perpendicular... in direct solides falleth within the body, and vppon the base, but in declyning solides, it falleth without the bodies and bases. 1855-66 STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 0/2 The height of the great Pyramid... is by its perpendicular...499 Feet, by its declining ascent, 693 Feet. 1908 Copper plate Mag. No. 1 The mansion...is approached by a circular sweep through a declining lawn. 1808-3 tr. Pallas' Tran. (1812) I. 61 The Volga, which flows ... through a gradually-declining valley.

b. Dialline. Deviating from the prime vertical

b. Dialling. Deviating from the prime vertical

b. Dialling. Deviating from the prime vertical or meridian: see DecLination 9.

1593 Fale Dialling 4 All such plats as behold not some principall part of the world directly, are called Declining. The quantity of their declination is found out thus. 1640 Wilkins New Planet ii. (1707) 165 In all declining Dials, the Elevation of whose Pole is less than the Sun's greatest Declination. 1669 Sturky Mariner's Mag. VII. xvi. 25 All Declining Planes lie in some Azimuth, and cross one another in the Zenith and Nadir. 1703 MOXON Meck. Exerc. 311.

2. Bending or bowing down; drooping.

1506 SHANS. Tam. Shr. 1. 1. 119 With. tempting kisses,
And with declining head.

1776 WITHERING Bril. Plants

1796 III. 605 Pedicles declining, Flower-scales cloven.

1816 Byron Siege Cor. xix, Declining was his attitude.

3. Of the sun: Sinking towards setting; transf. of the day: Drawing to its close.

c 1560 T. Robinson M. Magd. 375 The Sun peep'd in with his declininge raye. 1597 DRYDEN Virg. Grovg. 1V. 273 Nor end their Work, but with declining Day. 1833 Hr. Martineau Vanderput & S. ix. 133 The beams of the declining sun glistering on the heaving surface. 1834 S. ROGERS Poems 126 Till declining day, Thro' the green trellis shoots a crimson ray.

4. Falling off from vigour, excellence, or prosperity: becoming weaker or worse: falling, waning.

4. Falling off from vigour, excellence, or prosperity; becoming weaker or worse; failing, waning, decaying (in health, fortunes, etc.); in a decline. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II. 11. 1240 In this declining Land. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks Introd., The long and still declining state of the Christian Commonweale. 1745 De Fais English Tradesman. 1776 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. I. 401 The declining tradesman. 1776 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. I. 401 The declining health of the emperor Constantius. 1896 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. I. 1 iii. 121 This desolation is no accident of a declining empire.

b. Of a person's age, life, years, etc. (Mixture of senses 3 and 4.)

1615 LATHAN Falconry (1633) 31 Towards their declining age. 1697 Dayden Eneid IX. 638 Thus looks the prop of my declining years! 1780 Johnson Lett. 10 Mrs. Thrade 18 Apr., Declining life is a very awful scene. 1895 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) V. 7 Such a sadness was the natural effect of declining years and failing powers.

5. That declines (jurisdiction); that refuses to

years and failing powers.

5. That declines (jurisdiction); that refuses to

accept, etc.

1639 Balllie Lett. 4 Fruls. I. 155 A present excommunicating of all the declyning Bishops.

Declinist. nonce-wd. [f. Decline sb. + -187.]

(See quot.)
1831 Whewell in Todhunter Acc. Whewell's Writ. (1876)
II. 122 [Dr. Brewster] has now chosen to fancy that we are all banded together to oppose his favourite doctrine of the decline of science; though the only professor who has written at all on the subject is Babbage, the leader of the Decliniere.

**Declinograph** (dikləi nograf). [irreg. f. L. declinare (as etymon of declination) + - GRAPH, Gr. -γραφος writing.] An astronomical instrument or arrangement for automatically recording the de-

arrangement for automatically recording the decilination of stars with a filar micrometer.

1883 D. Gill in Encycl. Bril. XVI. 256 It is found with this declinograph on the Berlin equatorial, that the observed declinations have only a probable error of ±0.9°.

Declinometer (dekling mIta). Magn. [irreg. f. as prec. + -METER, Gr. μέτρον measure.]

1. Magn. An instrument for measuring the variation of the measuring readles.

1. Magn. An instrument for measuring the variation of the magnetic needle.

1838 in Simmonos Dict. Trade.

1870 R. M. Ferguson

Electr. 19 Instruments for determining magnetic declination are called declination needles or declinometers.

1881 Maxwell. Electr. 4 Magn. II. 112 The declinometer gives the declination at every instant.

2. Astr. An instrument for observing and registering declination.

tering declination.

1883 D. Gill in Encycl. Brit. XVI. 255 Bond's mica declinanter.

[Declinous, Declivant: see List of Spurious ords.

Declivate, a. [irreg. f. L. decliv-is: see DE-CLIVE.] 'Descending; declining; inclining down-ward' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1881).

+ Declive (d/klaiv), a. Obs. [a. F. déclive (Paré 16th c. in Surg. sense), ad. L. déclivis sloping downward, f. Dr. I. 1 + cliv-us slope, hill.]

hill. J
Sloping downwards.

1635 Swan Spec. M. vi. § 2 (1643) 188 The waters coming down from the Caspian hills settling themselves in those declive and bottomic places where the said Sea is. 1644 Digst Nat. Bodies xx. (1658) 228 An easier and more declive bed. 1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 284 Declive currents out of brooks.

out of brooks.

† Declived, a. Obs. [f. L. dēclīvis (see prec.) or ? error for declined.]

1575 Banister Chyrurg. II. (1585) 373 Open the skull in the most bending or declived place.

Declivitorus (d/klivitos), a. [f. L. type \*dc-clīvitōs-us, f. dēclīvitās: see Declivity and -ous f. Acquire properties of Acquire of Acquire of the considerable.)

cf. Acclivitous.] Having a (considerable) declivity or slope; steep.

1799 R. Warner Walk (1800) 94 The approach to Culbone church is by a small foot-path, narrow, rugged, and .. declivitous. 1802 Bray Jrsl. in Mrs. Bray Descr. Devon (1835) I. 237 The declivitous sides of this tor. 1882 Proc. Berw. Nat. Club IX. 454 In descending the next declivitous hill.

**Declivity** (dřkli vřti). [ad. L. dželīvitāt-em, f. dželīv-is: see Declive and -174. Cf. F. dželivitě (Dict. Acad. 1762).] 1. Downward slope or inclination (of a hill, etc.).

1. Downward slope or inclination (of a hill, etc.). 1512 BREREWOOD Lang. 3 Relig. xiv. 147 It is the property of water ever to fall that way, where it findeth declivity. 1566 Phil. Trans. I. 361 With what declivity the Water runs out of the Euxine Sea into the Propontis. 1518 BYROW CK. Har. IV. Ixvii, Upon a mild declivity of hill. 1560 HAWTHORNE Fr. 4 II. 57m/s. II. 301 The declivity of most of the streets keeps them remarkably clean.

2. concr. A downward slope.
1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth VI. (1723) 280 They will not flow unless upon a Declivity. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho i, A grove which stood on the brow of a gentle declivity. 1560 TYNDALL Glac. I. viii. 58, I could see the stones. jumping down the declivities.

Declivous (d/kloivos), a. [f. L. decliv-us, rare var. of decliv-is (see Declive) + -0Us: cf. Acclivous.] Having a downward inclination; sloping, slanting. (Now rare exc. as in b.) 1684 tr. Bonels Merc. Compil. v. 141 Pus. . may this way better run out, because of the more declivous site of the opening. a 1721 LISLE Husb. (1752) 173 On a ground declivous from the sun. 1765 Gilfin Pict. Beauty Cumbrid. (1808) I. xiv. 211 We left the Derwent in its declivous course between two mountains. 1823 G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bord. I. 251 This hurries along as the gap deepens, and becomes, at every step, more declivous.

1. stee. in Zool. Sloping downwards.

b. spec. in Zool. Sloping downwards.
1847 Johnston in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club II. 228 Rostrum long, tapered, porrect, declivous.
1877 Coues Fur Anim.
19. op Frontal profile..strongly declivous.

tv. 99 ground pronie...strongly declivous.

† Declivy, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. declivi-s: cf. CLIVI.] Sloping downwards.
1609 Herwood Brit. Troy vii. xii. 143 There is a steepe declivy way lookes downe.

† Declo'se, v. Obs. rare. [See DE- I. 6.] =

DISCLOSE.

14.. Prose Legends in Anglia VIII. 115 It maye not be perceyued bat she holdith be sacramente in hir moupe... or swolowes or decloseb hit in her moupe.

† **Deco ct**, sb. Obs. rare -1. [ad. L. dēcoct-um sb., prop. neuter of pa. pple. dēcoct-us: see next.]

A decoction.

1251 TURNER Herbal 1. (1568) O ij a, To gyue the decoct or broth of it wyth wyne vnto nurses, when they want mylke.

† **Deco ct**, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dēcoct-us, pa. pple. of dēcoqu-ēre to boil down or away. In earlier use, both as pple. and adi., than DECOCT v. earlier use, both as pple. and adj., than DECOCT v., after the introduction of which this continued for some time as its pa. pple., till gradually superseded by the regular decocted.]

1. Decocted; subjected to heat; digested, etc.:

1. Decocted; subjected to heat; digested, etc.:

see the verb.

c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 650 Puls decoct and colde.
1505 Fisher Penil. Ps. Wks. (1876) 177 The hete of thy
charyte whereby we may be decocte and made harde as
stones. 1523 ELYOT Cast. Hellth (1541) 9a, Matter decocte
or boyled in the stomacke. 1545 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde
11. vi. (1634) 122 Wine in which is decoct Motherwort. 1671
SALMON Sym. Med. III. xxii. 434 The root decoct in water
purgeth Flegm and Choller.

2. Bankrupt. [L. dēcoquêre to run through one's
estate, become bankrupt.]
1559 WOLSEY To Ambassadors at Rome (MS. Cott. Vit.
B. xii. f. 33). The banker of Venice, to whom ye wer assigned
by Anthony Viualde for viij<sup>m</sup> ducates is decoct.

Decoct (dikg·kt), v. [f. Decoct ppl. a. or L.
dēcoct-, ppl. stem of dēcoqu-ēre to boil down or
away, f. De- I. 3 b + coquēre to boil, cook.]

† 1. To boil down or away; to concentrate by
boiling. Obs.

† 1. To boil down or away; to concentrate by boiling. Obs.

1338 Leland Itin. IV. III The Wychmen use the Commodity of their Sault Springes in drawinge and decocting the Water of them onely by 6 Monthes in the Yeare. 1348 Vicary Englishm. Treas. (1626) 177 Let all these be decocted to the forme of a Syrope. 1630 Venner Via Recta (1650) 141 This being the third time diluted and decocted. If. a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) I. ii. 7 A Proverb is much matter decocted into few words.

† 2. Its. To diminish, consume, waste. Obs. [So L. décoquère.]

1639 N. Carpenter Achilophel III. 54 To have decocted his fortunes and an ancient family. 1634 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I (1655) 130 Had he wasted and decocted his Treasure in luxury and riot. a 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1716 I. 123 When the predominant vanities of the age are somewhat decocted.

† 3. To prepare as food by the agency of fire;

+3. To prepare as food by the agency of fire;

to boil, cook. Obs.

to boil, cook. Uss.

c 1420 [see Decoct ppl. a.]. 1547 Boorde Brev. Health
cccxxx. 108 b, As the fyre doth decocte the meates and the
broth in the pot, so doth the liuer under the stomake decoct
the meat in mannes body. 1657 Tominson Renow's Disp.
66 Flesh is decocted at the fire on a spit.

† b. transf. To warm up, as in cooking. Obs.

1599 SHARS. Hen. V, III. v. 20 Can sodden Water.. Decoct
heir cold blood to such valiant heat?

† 4. To digest in the stomach. (Regarded as a

their cold blood to such valiant heat?

† 4. To digest in the stomach. (Regarded as a kind of cooking; cf. Concoot v. 4.) Also fig.

1533 [see Decoct ppl. a.]. 1548 Boorde Dyetary ix. (1870)
250 A surfyt is whan. the lyuer, which is the fyre vnder the potte... can not naturally nor truely decocte, defye, ne dygest, the superabundaunce of meate & drynke the whiche is in the potte or stomacke. 1547 [see prec.]. 1520 Davies Immort. Soul xii. ii. (1714) 64 There she decocts, and doth the Food prepare. 1608 S. Hibror 2nd Pl. Def. Ministers Real. Refus. Subscription 121 More gredily disposed to devoure and swallowe... then to decocte and reteine.

† 5. To prepare or mature (metals or mineral ores) by heat. (Pertaining to old notions of natural science: cf. Concoct v. 2.) Obs.

1505 [see Decoct ppl. a.]. 1610 Guillim Heraldry in. (1660) 126 Metals are bodies imperfectly living, and are decocted in the veins of the Earth. 1653 H. Coan Diod. 5%. 231 The iron which is made of these stones decocted in furnaces, they divide into pieces.

† 6. fig. To prepare, devise, Concoot. Obs. rare. 1602 Marston Antonio's Rev. iv. iii, What villanie are they decocting now? 1613 T. Milles Treas. Aunc. 4 Mod. Times 718/1 A word to win Laughter must be quickly decocted, woorking upon some sudden and unexpected thing.

7. To boil so as to extract the soluble parts or principles; to prepare a decoction of.

principles; to prepare a decoction of.

1545 [see Decort ppl. a.]. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 79/1 Decocte a vivificente Eele, in a pot of water, skimme therof the axungietye of the Eele, reserve the same, & let it stand a certayn time. 1664 EVELYN Sylva (1679) 20 Young red Oaken leaves decocted in wine, make an excellent gargle for a sore mouth. 1743 Lond. & Country Brew. 11. (ed. 2) 101 The common Way of infusing and decocting Herbs a long Time, is injurious to Health. Hence Decocted ppl. a. a 1593 MARLOWE Ignoto, To do thee good, I'll freely spend my thrice-decocted blood [cf. Concocrion 1 b]. 1616 R. C. Times' Whistle vi. 2770 Fine gellies of decocted sparrowes ones. 1728 Branley Fam. Dict. s.v. Sallet, Some few tops of the decocted Leaves may be admitted.

Decoctible, a. rare—0. [f. L. dēcoct- ppl. stem: see Decoct and -BLE.] Capable of being decocted.

decocted

decocted.

1636 BLOUNT Glossogr., Decoctible, easie to be sodden or boyled.

1730-6 in Balley (tolio). Hence in Johnson, etc.

Decoction (d\*kp·kfən). Also 4-5 -cyon, 5-6-cioun, 6 decokcien. [a. OF. decoction, -cocciun (13th c.), ad. L. decoction-em, n. of action f. decoquère to Decocr.]

1. The action of decocting; esp. boiling in water or other liquid so as to extract the soluble parts or principles of the substance.

or other liquid so as to extract the soluble parts or principles of the substance.

1430 Lyd. Min. Poems (1840) 82 (Mätz.) The coke by mesour sesonyth his potages. By decoccioune to take theyr avauntages. 1502 Annolde Chron. 165 Moysted w water of the decokeien of benes. 1605 Timme Quersit. 1 vi. 24 The airey. parts. are separated by decoction. 1718 Quincy Compl. Disp. 112 This Plant affords a very soft mucliaginous Substance in Decoction. 1807 T. Thomson Chem. (ed. 3) II. 357 Catechu. is a substance obtained by decoction and evaporation from a species of mimosa which abounds in India.

India.

† b. Digestion. Obs.

1533 ELVOT Cast. Helth (1541) 8 b, By insufficient decoction in the second digestion. 1658 A. Fox Wurts' Surg.

1. ix. 36 The stomack hath a decoction to digest the meats he feedeth on.

† 2. Maturing or perfecting by heat; esp. of

+2. Maturing or perfecting by heat; esp. of metals or mineral ores. Obs.

(Pertaining to old notions as to the composition and formation of metals: cf. Concoction 2.)

1430 Lyoc. Chrom. Troy IV. xxxiii, To white he tourneth with his beames shene Both sede and graine by decoction.

1555 Edd of the minerall heate. 1577-87 Harrison England III. xi. 237 The substance of sulphur and quicksiluer being mixed in due proportion, after long and temperate decoction in the bowels of the earth. becommeth gold. 1671 J.

WEBSTER Metallogr. iv. 73 According to the variety of the degrees of decoction and alteration, into divers metallick forms.

+3. Reduction by evaporation in boiling, boiling

†3. Reduction by evaporation in boiling, boiling down; fig. reduction. Obs.

1850 Fuller Pitgak 1. II. viii. 174 The body of his men remaining was still too big, and must pass another decoction.

1853 — Ch. Hist. III. v. § 34 Four and twenty prime persons were chosen. which soon after (to make them the more cordiall) passed a decoction, and were reduced to three.

4. A liquor in which a substance, usually animal or vegetable, has been boiled, and in which the principles them extracted are discoluted in the contracted.

principles thus extracted are dissolved; spec. as

or vegetable, has been boiled, and in which the principles thus extracted are dissolved; spec. as a medicinal agent.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvi. ciii. (Tollem. MS.), pis ston [lapis lazuli] schal not be geue with decoccyon. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 216 Waische p place wip a decoccioun of camomille. 1563 T. Gale Antidol. 11. 8 Decoctions. be liquors and other thynges boyled together and then strayned. 1607 Torsell. Fourf. Beasts (1672) 323 A 'decoction' is. the broath of certain hearbs or simples boyled together in water till the third part be consumed. 1741 Berneley Let. Wks. 1871 IV. 266 The receipt of a decoction of briar-roots for the bloody flux. 1833 J. Rennie Alph. Angling, Lines. Linted by a decoction of ask bark.

Decoctive, a. rare-o. [f. L. dēcoct-oppl. stem +-ive.] Pertaining to decoction; having the quality of decocting. Obs. rare. [a. L. dēcoctor, agent-n. f. dēcoquêre to Decoct.] One who wastes or squanders; a ruined spendthrift.

1515 Crooke Body of Man 37 Wee. may worthily be accounted decoctors and prodigals, if we keepe not our Patrimony together. 1622 MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch. 224 The Ciulians. haue attributed vnto this kind of people, the name of Decoctor. otherwise called disturbers or consumers of other mens goods in the course of trafficke.

† Decocture. Obs.-o [ad. L. dēcoctūra, f. dēcocture: see Decoct, and -Ure.] = Decoction, a Broth or Liquor wherein things have been boiled. Hence in Johnson, and mod. Dicts.

† Decocture. To cease or fail to recognize. 1558-8 purfor's Diary (1828) III. 275 There was no recognition to King Charles, and no need of it.. I can decognize Charles Stuar and that family, but recognize I cannot.

Decott Decoctor. variants of Decobe, -Ment.

Decoir, -ment, variants of Decore, -MENT.

Decoir, -Ment, variants of Decore, -Ment.

Decoit, Decoity: see Dacoit, -y.

† Decoil, v. Obs. [a. F. decoile-r, or ad. L.

dēcollā-re.] trans. To behead; - Decollate.

Hence Decoiling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1648 Parliamentary Hist. (R.), Bya speedypublic dethroning and decolling of the King.

1649 Prinne Vind. Liberty

Eng. 19 In the King's own case, whom they decoiled. 1653

E. CHISEMHALE Cath. Hist. 462 The only decolling instrument of Principality and Temporal Power.

† Decollate, ppl. a. Obs. or arch. [ad. L. dē-collāt-us, pa. pple. of dēcollāte: see next.] Beheaded: in early use as pa. pple.

c 1470 Harding Chron. Lxx. iii, He was heded with swerd and decollate. 1868 Browning Ring & Bh. xii. 268 All five, to-day, have suffered death. he, Decollate by mere due of privilege, The rest hanged decently and in order.

Decollate (dfkg·lett, de·kolett), v. [f. L. dē-collāt-, ppl. stem of dēcollā-re to behead, f. Dr. I. 6+collum neck. As adaptation of L. dēcollāt-us, decollate as pa. pple. was in use before any other part of the verb: see prec.]

1. trans. To sever at the neck; to behead.
1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bh. Physicke 30/2 With on

1. trans. To sever at the neck; to behead.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bh. Physicke 30/2 With on blow beheaded, or decollated. 1638 Haywoon Hierarch.

11. 474 A statue with three heads. two of them were quite beat off and the Third was much bruised but not decollated. 1636 H. Phillips Purch. Path. (1676) 257 Sir Walter Rawleigh decollated. 178a W. F. Martyn Grog. Mag. I. 720 The murderer... is instantly decollated. 1814 Southey in Q. Rev. XII. 223 Upon taking off the cloth he beheld a human head just decollated.

2. Conch. To break off the apex of (a shell).

1834 Woodward Mollusca (1856) 96 The inner courses of this shell probably break away or are 'decollated' in the progress of its growth.

Decollated (see prec.), ppl. a [f. prcc. +-ED.]

1. Severed at the neck; beheaded, decapitated.

1863 OGLIBY King's Coronation 3 A Trophy with decollated Heads. 1795 Burke Subl. & B. Introd. 23 A fine piece of a decollated head of St. John the Baptist was shewn to a Turkish emperor. a 1845 Barham Ingol. Leg., Terry Jarvis's Wig., Speaking of the decollated Martyr St. Dennis's walk with his head under his arm.

2. Conch. Of a spiral shell: Truncated at the

2. Conch. Of a spiral shell: Truncated at the

Z. Conch. Of a spiral shell: Truncated at the apex.

This occurs normally in some univalve molluses; in the course of growth, the animal ceases to occupy the apex, and throws a partition across, when the dead part breaks off.

1847 Carpenter Zool. \$900 A shell thus deprived of its apex is said to be decollated. 1884 Woodward Mollusea iv. (1856) 45 The deserted apex is sometimes very thin, and becoming dead and brittle, it breaks away, leaving the shell truncated, or decollated.

Decollation (dikplēt [5n]). [a. F. décollation (13th c. in Hatzfeld), ad. L. décollation-em, n. of action f. décollare: see prec.]

action f. decollare: see prec.]

1. The action of decollating or beheading; the

1. The action of decollating or beheading; the fact of being beheaded; spec. in Obstetric Surg., severance of the head from the body of a fectus.

Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist: a festival in the Roman, Greek, and other Christian churches in commemoration of the beheading of St. John the Baptist.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) IV. 345 Oper men telleb hat it is nough be feste of be decollacioun. Ibid. V. 49 (Matz.) Of the decollacioun of Seint John. 1485 Caxton St. Wencfr. 13

The lyf whiche she after hyr decollacion lyued by the space of 15 yere. 1494 Fabran Chron. 111. 462 In this xav. yere, aboute the feast of the Decollacion of Seynt John Baptyst. 1647 Wharton Ireland's War Was. (1683) 362 The Decollation of Mary Queen of Scots. 1654 Vilvain Epil. Ess. vii. 31 A fourth is added of King Charls decollation. 1932 W. Honges Trav. India or The grand sacrifice was preceded by the decolation of a kid and a cock, the heads of which were thrown upon the altar. 1848 Mass. Jamsson Sacr. 4 Leg. Art (1850) 131 The decollation of St. Paul. 1884 Sala Journey due South 1. i. (1887) 18 [He] strenuously denied the painlessness of decollation by the guillotine. If g. 1646 Sir T. Browne Preval. Ep. 1. ii. 7 He by a decollation of all hope annihilated his mercy.

2. Conch. The truncating or truncated condition of a spiral shell: see Decollated 2.

of a spiral shell: see DECOLLATED 2.

7866 TATE Brit. Mollusks iv. 185 The decollation of the upper whorls of the shells.

upper whorls of the shells.

Decollator (di kpletta). [agent-n. in L. form from decollare to DECOLLATE.]

1. One who decollates; a decapitator.

1843 Blackw. Mag. LIII. 522 The Sans-culottes... would have raised you by acclamation to the dignity of Decollator of the royal family.

2. Surg. An obstetric instrument for performing

decollation of the feetus; a decapitator.

1871 BARNES Lect. Obst. Oper. 217-8 If Braun's decollator be used the movement employed is rotatory from right to

|| Décolleté (deko late), ppl. a.; fem. -60. [Fr.,

pa. pple. of décollète: to expose the neck, etc., f. de-, des- (Dr. I. 6) + collet collar of a dress.]

a. Of a dress, etc.: Cut low round the neck; low-necked. b. Wearing a low-necked dress.

1831 GREVILLE Mem. Geo. IV (1875) II. xiii. 106 The Queen is a prude, and will not let the ladies come décollètes to her parties. 1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair xlviii, A stout countess of sixty, décollètée. 1884 West. Daily Press 16 Dec. 7/4 Englishwomen will imitate their French sisters in ..the excessively decollèté bodices, they patronise.

Taccolowant (dell'relight) a. and sh. [a. F.

Decolorant (d'kwlorant), a. and sb. [a. F. décolorant, pr. pple. of décolorer, repr. L. décolorantem: see Decolour.]

A. adj. Decolorizing.

1886-8 in Encycl. Dict.
B. sb. A decolorizing agent.
1864 in Webster.

Decolorate (dtkwlərt), a. [ad. L. dēcolōrāt1185, pa. pple. of dēcolōrāre.] 'Having lost its
colour' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1882).

Decolorate (dIkv'lore't), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēcolorāre to Decolour.] + a. = Discolour (obs.). b. To deprive of colour, decolour.

1633 Cockeram, Decolorate, to staine. a 1846 Phil. Mag. (cited in Worcester). In mod. Dicts.

Decoloration (dIkvlorēt'jan). Also -colour-.

[a. F. décoloration, ad. L. decolorātion-em, n. of action from dēcolorāre to Decolour.] Deprivation or loss of colour; † discoloration.

1633 Cockeram, Decoloration, a staining.

1640 E. Chilmerd tr. Ferrand's Love Melancholy 121 (T.) We must not understand by this word fals a simple decoloration or whiteness of the skin. 1747 Balley vol. 11, Decoloration, a staining or marring the Colour. 1876 tr. Schülzenberger's Ferrment. 173 ft we now add a fresh quantity of the reducing fluid until the second decolouration.

Decolorimeter (dIkv'lori mital). [f. L. dēcolor-em deprived of colour + Gr. µérpov measure: see -METER.] An instrument for measuring the

color-em deprived of colour + Gr. µtrpov measure: see -METER.] An instrument for measuring the power or effect of a decolorizing agent.

1863-7a in WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 308.

Decolorize, -ourize (dikwləroiz), v. [f. De-II. 1 + COLORIZE.] trans. To deprive of colour.

1836-9 Todd Cycl. Anat. II. 503/2 Chlorine passed through a solution of hematosine decolorizes it. 1870 P. M. Duncan Transform. Insects (1882) 170 The leaves, and even the variegated flowers, are in this way often completely decolourised. fig. 1889; F. Robinson New Relig. Med. 78 Temperament plays a part, colouring or decolorizing present and future.

Hence Decolorisation, ixing, the action of depriving of its colour; Decoloriser, an agent that

Hence **Decolorization**, -ixing, the action of depriving of its colour; **Deco lorizer**, an agent that decolorizes; **Deco lorizing** ppl. a. 1891 Athermum 19 Aug. 231 The decolourization of flowers and leaves by electrical discharges. c 1865 Letheby in Circ. Sc. I. 125/2 The charcoal is very valuable as a decoloriser and disinfectant. 1861 Hulme tr. Moquin-Tandon II. III. 160 Its decolorizing properties. **Decolour**, or (dfkv)al), v. [a. F. dtcolorer, or ad. L. dēcolorāre, to deprive of its colour, discolour, f. De. I. 6 + colōrāre to colour. Cf. Discolour, f. De. I. 6 + colōrāre to colour. That Herb, with which the Britanns are reported to have painted and decolour'd their Bodies. 1630 Brathwait Eng. Gentlem. (1641) 198, I remember with what character that proud Cardinall was decoloured.

2. To deprive of colour, decolorize. Hence Decolouring ppl. a.

2. To deprive of colour, decolorize. Hence Deco'louring ppl. a.

1832 G. R. Porrez Porrelain & Gl. 196 To which are added manganese and oxide of cobalt as decolouring substances.

1862 HULME IT. Moquin-Tandon II. III. 160 Animal charcoal is used for the purpose of decolouring various liquids.

† Deco'loured, ppl. a. Obs. rare—1. [For decollared.] Cut low in the neck; low-necked.

c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode II. civ. (1869) 113 To nekke and breste white a coote wel decoloured [escollates] to be wel biholde.

Decomplex (dFkpmple:ks), a. [f. Dr. I. 5 + Conplex, after decomposite, decompound.] Repeatedly complex; compounded of parts which

peatedly complex; compounded of parts which are themselves complex.

1748 HARTLEV Observ. Man 1. i. 77 The Varieties of the Associations hinder particular ones from being so close and permanent, between the complex Parts of decomplex Ideas, as between the simple Parts of complex ones. 1840 Dr. Quincey Style i. Wks. 1850 X. 150 This monster model of sentence, bloated with decomplex intercalations. is the prevailing model in newspaper eloquence.

† Decomponent, v. Sc. Obs. 1 [ad. med. L. decompositus:

1252 Vaus Rudiment. Dd iiij b (Jam.), How mony figures is there in ane pronowne? Thre. Quhilk thre? Ane simple, & ane componit, and ane decomponit. The simple as is, the component (dik/mp/ouncent)? Obs.

[Formed on a L. type de-component-em, f. de-componit-en, on tin ancient L., but inferred from decompose, decomposition: see Dr. I. 6.]

A decomposing agent.

A decomposition: see DR-1. 0.]

A decomposing agent.

1797 Henry in Phil. Trans. LXXXVII. 409 That the decomponent of the water. is not a metallic body, will appear highly probable. 1800 Ibid. XC. 189 The action of the electric fluid itself, as a decomponent.

Decomponible, a. rare. [f. assumed L. decomponere (see prec.) + -BLE.] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into its elements.

1840 H. Coleringe in Philal. Soc. Trans. to The word is

1859 H. COLKRIDGE in *Philol. Soc. Trans*, 19 The word is ecomponible in that language into simpler elements,

Decomposability (dīkmprēuzābi'līti). Also -ibility. [f. next + -iTv.] The quality or property of being decomposable.

1868 ANSTED Channel 1st. 1. iv. (ed. 2) 64 A proof of the decomposability of the granite rock.

1888 LOCKVER in Nature
No. 617. 397 This decomposibility of the terrestrial elements.

Decomposable (dīkompouzābil), a. Also-ible. [f. next + ABLE; so F. decomposable (1790 in Hatzf.).] Capable of being decomposed, or separated into its constituent elements. (Usually

in reference to chemical decomposition.)

1784 Kirwan in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 180 Plumbago cannot be supposed decomposable by red precipitate. 1800
HENRY Epit. Chem. (1808) 410 Decomposible substances. 2831 Berwster Optics vii. 73 This white light will possess Vol. III.

the remarkable property of .. being decomposable only by absorption. 1873 HUXLEY Phys. iv. 83 Animal matter of a highly decomposable character.

Decompose (dīkpmpōu'z), v. [a. F. decomposer (16th c. in Littré), f. de., des- (DE- I. 6) + composer to Compose.]

1. trans. To separate or resolve into its constituent parts or elements. (Of the separation of substances into their chemical elements, of light into its constituent colours: also of force or motion. into its constituent colours; also of force or motion.

Into its constituent colours; also of force or motion. Cf. DECOMPOSITION 2.)

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE Ess. i. Hum. Knowl. (R.), The chemist who has. decomposed a thousand natural, and composed as many artificial bodies. 1809 Med. Yml. XIV. 272 Attempts to decompose water by the Galvanic pile. 1831 BREWSTER OPTICS VII. § 66. 72 We have therefore by absorption decomposed green light into yellow and blue. c 1866 FARADAY Porces Nat. i. 28, I can decompose this marble and change it.

b. To disintegrate to the second of the control of t

nange 11.

b. To disintegrate; to rot.
1841 W. Spalding Italy & It. Isl. I. 19 The seasons decompose its cliffs.

Compose its cliffs.

C. fig. of immaterial things.

1796 Burke Lett. Noble Ld. Wks. VIII. 6t Analytical legislators, and constitution-venders, are quite as busy in their trade of decomposing organization. 1816 Scott Antig. i, Were I compelled to decompose the motives of my worthy friend. 1846 MILL Logic Introd. § 7, I do not attempt to decompose the mental operations in question into their ultimate elements.

† d. Printing. To distribute (type that has been and the compose of contacted). Obc.

† d. Printing. To distribute (type that has been set up or composed). Obs.

1816 Singer Hist. Cards 153 Go and take out the pieces from the press, and decompose them.

2. intr. (for refl.) To suffer decomposition or disintegration; to break up; to decay, rot.

1793 Bedder Calculus, etc. 215 The mucus, contained in great quantities in the lungs, and which is continually decomposing. 1865 Sat. Rev. 11 Mar. 269/1 These broken armies decompose into bands of roving marauders. 1878 Huxley Phys. vii. 156 Such compounds as abound in the mineral world, or immediately decompose into them. Mod. Soon after death the softer parts of organized bodies begin to decompose.

to decompose.

Decomposed (dīkompose'zd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED l.] Subjected to organic decay, rotten.

1846 Nonconf. Vl. 28 Why should decomposed potatoes be more objectionable than decomposed partridges?

Decomposer. [-EB l.] Something that decomposed is decomposing agent

composes; a decomposing agent.

1831 Examiner 10/1 The turn for parody seems...to be, in

1852 Examiner 10/1 The turn for parody seems...to be, in

1852 Examiner 10/1 The soil of parody seems...to be, in

1850 Frul. R.

Agric. Sac. 135 The soil is a slow decomposer of manure.

Decomposible, -ibility: see Decomposable,

-ABILITY.

Decomposing, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That decomposes; usually intr. undergoing decomposition, in process of organic decay.

1833 THERWALL in Philol. Museum II. 546 The decomposing hand has grown tired of its work.

1856 ANSTED Channel Isl. II. x. (ed. 2) 263 Veins of soft clay and some of decomposing greenstone.

1870 H. MACMILLAN Bible Teach. viii. 153 These plants die, and form by their decomposing remains a rich and fertile mould.

Decomposite (dikpmpözit), a. and sb. [ad. late L. decomposites, a Latin rendering of Gr. mapa-oviverors used by Priscian in the sense 'formed or derived from a compound word', by mediseval and modern L. writers as 'further or more deeply com-pounded'. Cf. Decompone. Hence a series of senses, found also in decompound, decomposition, in which de is used differently from the more ordinary which de- is used differently from the more ordinary

A. adj. Further compounded; formed by adding another element or constituent to something already composite.

composite.

1653 Gough Comm. Heb. Epist., Simple, compound, or decomposite notions.

1869 LATHAM S. V., The decomposite character of such words is often concealed or disguised.

B. sb. A decomposite substance, word, etc.; a compound formed from something already com-

a compound formed from something aiready composite.

1628 T. Jackson Judah 48 That elegant metaphoricall decomposite of the Apostle unto Timothie [2 Tim. i. 6, ana ζωπυρείν 'rekindle']. a 1636 Bacon Minerals Wks.

1857 III. 807 The decomposites of three metals or more, are too long to enquire of. 1678 Phillips, Decomposite, a term in Grammar, signifying a word equally compounded, that is by the addition of two other words, as Indispositio.

1706 — (ed. Kersey), Decomposite (in Grammar), a Word doubly compounded; as Indisposition; also, a Term us'd by Apothecaries, when a Physical Composition is encreas'd. 1848 LAIAMA Eng. Lang. 2 209 Compounds wherein one element is Compound are called Decomposites, 1863 W. Shith. Curtius' Gr. Gram., Eng. Index, Decomposites, Augmlent] in, § 239 [Some verbs, which are not merely compounded with prepositions, but derived from already compound nouns (Decomposita), have the Augment at the beginning].

Decomposition (dłkompozijon). [n. of action f. Decomposition and Decompose, with the respective senses of the prefix in these words: cf. decomposite. Mod. F. has decomposition in sense 2, of date 1694 in Acad. Dict., whence perhaps the English uses.

For the adventitious association of compose and composition of compose and composition.

For the adventitious association of compose and composi-tion, see these words.]

I. Allied to DECOMPOSITE: with DE- I. 5.

T. Allied to DECOMPOSITE: with DE-I. 5.

† 1. Further composition or compounding; compounding of things already composite. (Cf. DECOMPLEX, DECOMPOUND.) Obs.

résgo O. WALKER Instruct. Oratory 52 The English. hath an elegant way of expressing them [Epithets]. in a dexterous decomposition of two, or three words together. As: Tastpleasing-fruits. 1674 BOYLE Corpusc. Philos. 11 The almost innumerable diversifications, that compositions and decompositions may make of a small number, not perhaps exceeding twenty, of distinct things. 1690 LOCKE Hum. Und. 1v. iv. 19 The many Decompositions that go to the making up the complex Ideas of those modes.

II. Allied to DECOMPOSE: with DE- I. 6.

II. Allied to DECOMPOSE: with DE-I. 6.

2. The action or process of decomposing, separation or resolution (of anything) into its constituent elements. 8. Used of the separation of substances into their chemical elements, of light into the prismatic colours. Decomposition of forces, in Dynamics = RESOLUTION of forces.

1760 Univ. Mag. Jan. 12 If then the vinegar be used for precipitating it, there will be scarce any further decomposition of this magistery. 1794 G. Adams Nat. 4 Exp. Philos. IV. xii. 110 The decomposition of forces into parallelograms. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. I. 53 Hydrogen gas. 1 is always produced in the greatest purity by the decomposition of water. 1828 Hutton Course Math. II. 142 Called the decomposition of the decomposition and recomposition of white light. 1860 Thomson in Bowen Logic x. 348 Chemistry. 1. the science of the decomposition and combinations of the various substances that compose and surround the earth.

b. The natural dissolution of compound bodies;

various substances that compose and surround the earth.

b. The natural dissolution of compound bodies; disintegration; the process or condition of organic decay; putrescence.

277 PRIESTLEY Mat. & Spir. (1782) I. xvii. 200 Death, with its. dispersion of parts, is only a decomposition. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. I. 77 This ancient rocky substance, and the sand produced by its decomposition. 1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. (1852) 164, I am inclined to consider that the phosphorescence is the result of the decomposition of the organic particles. 1865 Lubbock Prek. Times iv. (1869) of The bones were in such a state of decomposition, that the ribs and vertebra crumbled into dust.

c. fie, of immaterial things.

C. fig. of immaterial things.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) I. 81

Allegoric personages are a poor decomposition of human nature. 1793 Burke Policy of Allies Wks. 1842 I. 590 In France.. in the decomposition of society. 1874 Savee Compar. Philol. vi. 240 It is very possible that the Aryan roots are capable of still further decomposition.

Hence Theorem and the matter on educate or are

Hence **Decompositionist**, an advocate or supporter of decomposition, e.g. that of an empire,

confederation, etc. 1849 Tait's Mag. XVI. 756 'But,' say the decompositionists, we seek not the destruction of this empire—we agitate not for its abolition.'

+ Decomposure. Obs. rare. [f. DECOMPOSE; see -URE.] Decomposition, resolution (of forces). 1740 STACK in Phil. Trans. XLI. 420 There will be no Decomposure, and the Force IC will not change into a Force that has the Radius OC for its Direction.

Decompound (drk/mpound), a. and sb. [f. De-I. 5 + Compound a.: after late and med.L. decompositus Decompositus in same sense.]

A. adj. Repeatedly compound; compounded of parts which are themselves compound; spec. in Bot. of compound leaves or inflorescences whose divisions are further divided (L. decompositus, Linnæus).

Linnæus).

a 1692 Boyle (J.), The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, decompound bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it. 1793 MARTYN Lang. Bot. 8.v., Decompound leaf, Folium decompositum, when the primary petiole is so divided that each part forms a compound leaf. 1833 LINDLEY Introd. Bot. (1848) II. 360 Decompound, having various compound divisions or ramifications. 1837-8 Siz W. Hamilton Logic xv. (1866) I. 275 Erroneous to maintain. that a reasoning or syllogism is a mere decompound whole, made up of concepts. 1870 H. MACMILLAN Bible Teach.

18. 18. A decompound, and supra-decompound.

B. 18. A decompound thing, word, etc.; a compound further compounded, or of which one or more elements are themselves compound.

more elements are themselves compound.

1614 BP. Andrewes of Serm. (1641) 472 Super-exaltavit
is a de-compound. There is, Ex and Super (both) in it.

1628 HEYLIN Comagr. (1627) 469 That the English language is a decompound of Dutch, French, and Latine,

1 hold. 17. Arbuthnot, etc. (J.), No body should use
any compound or decompound of the substantial verbs.

1836-7 Sir W. Hamiton Metaph. xxi. (1859) II. 19 To use
the word to cognite in connection with its noun cognition,
as we use the decompound to recognise in connection with
its noun recognition. 1881 Chandler Gr. Accent. § 429
Decompounds, or words consisting of more than two
factors.

Decompound (dækømpau'nd), v. [f. Dr. I. 5, II. 1 + Compound v.: cf. prec., and Decompose.]

I. Connected with Decompound a. and Decompound a.

†1. trans. To compound further; to form by combining compound constituents, or by adding another constituent to something already compound. Obs.

1673 Newton in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6110 The resulting White..was compounded of them all, and only de-compounded of those two. 16..—(J.), If the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, decompound a white. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. III. ix. § 6 A very complex Idea that is compounded and decompounded. 1747 Wesley Prim. Physic (1762) p. xv, The common Method of compounding and decompounding Medicines can never be reconciled to common sense.

common sense.
II. Connected with Decompose.

2. To separate the constituent parts or elements of: to Decompose.

of; to Decompose.

Johnson 1755 says—'This is a sense that has of late crept irregularly into chymical books.'

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE Ess. i. Hum. Knowl. (R.), If we consider that in learning. the signification of these names, we learn to decompound them. 1766 Cavendish in Phil.

Trans. LVII. 102 To decompound as much of the solution of chalk as contains 16) grains of earth. 1753 J. BOWLES Real Ground War w. France (ed. 5 25 Other States are to be broken up and decompounded. 1830 Herschel.

Stud. Nat. Phil. 11. ii. (1851) 92 The chemist in his analysis, who accounts every ingredient an element till it can be decompounded and resolved into others.

Hence Decompoundable a., capable of being decomposed.

decomposed.

1797 Brit. Crit. Jan. IX. 58 Discoveries .. which shew the universal dominion of air of different kinds, and that all nature seems to be decompoundable into fluidity.

**Decompounded,** ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

I. 1. Further compounded; made up of compound constituents: spec. in Bot. and Zool. = DE-COMPOUND.

COMPOUND.

1674 BOYLE Corpusc. Philos. 26 Amel is manifestly not only a compounded, but a decompounded body, consisting of salt and powder of pebbles or sand, and calcined tin. 1794 MARTYN Ronsseau's Bot. xix. 268 The leaves being decompounded. 1845 DANA Crust. 1. 205 The areolation is very deep and the areolets not decompounded.

11. 2. Separated into its constituent parts, decomposed

composed.

1797 Pearson in Phil. Trans. LXXXVII. 152 The oxygen and hydrogen gaz of the decompounded water. 1807 VAICOUVER Agric. Devon (1813) 22 Composed of the decompounded shale. 1841 Hor. SMITH Moneyed Man II. ix. 309 The very dust. may consist of decompounded human hearts.

† **Decompt.** Sc. Obs. -1 [Cf. F. ' descompt, an

T Decompt. Sc. Os. — [Cf. F. \* descompt, an account given for things receaved; a backe-reckoning (Cotgr.).] Account, reckoning.

1384 Sc. Acts Yas. VI (1814) 325 (Jam.) Thair obligationis and decompt respective, meid be thair commissaris deput be thame to that effect, particularly thairvpon will testifie.

Decon, obs. form of Deacon.

Deconcatenate, Deconcentrate, -ation,

see DE- II. 1.

etc.: see DE-11. I.

† **Deconce Tt**, v. Obs. rare. [a. F. déconcerter (16th c.), f. dé-, des- (DE- I. 6) + concerter.]

trans. To put out of concert or agreement, disarrange; = Disconcert I.

1715 M. Davies Athen. Brit. I. 322 A more heterogene Metamorphosis, capable of deconcerting the closest Union and Interest.

+ **Deconco ct**, v. Obs. rare. [f. DE-I. 3 or 5 + Coxoct v.] According to earlier physiological notions: To reduce (imperfectly concocted humours or ill digested food) by further digestion: cf. CRUDITY 2. (In quot. fig.)

1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. vi. 1. 267, I doubt not but since these Benedictines have had their crudities deconcocted, and have been drawn out into more slender threds of subdivisions.

divisions.

Deconsecrate (dikp'nsikre't), v. [f. De-II. 1 + Consecrate (dikp'nsikre't), v. [f. De-II. 1 + Consecrate v.] trans. To undo the consecration of; to deprive of sacredness, secularize. Hence Deconsecrated ppl.a.; Deconsecration, the action or ceremony of deconsecrating.

1867 Ch. § St. Rev. 16 Feb. 150 The last new. word 'deconsecration'. intended to convey to the public mind the fact, without the unpleasant associations, of what has hitherto been known under the .. title of 'desecration'. 1864 City Press 21 Oct. 4/6 This Church was deconsecrated on Thursday. 1882 Q. Rev. Oct. 438 The bare deconsecrated Nature which our author offers us as the substitute for God.

Deconsider, v. rave. [a. mod. F. deconsiderer: see De-II. 1 and Consideral.] trans. To treat with too little consideration. Hence Deconsideration.

considers tion.

consideration.

1881 Med. Review Apr., Med. Profession & Morality,
In the Army and Navy, the surgeons, long unfairly deconsidered, now haughtily claim equally unreasonable precedence. 1883 Miss Cobbe Peak in Darien 219 Women are ..actually much deconsidered by men. Ibid., Would not their deconsideration be reflected on Religion itself were they to become its authorized ministers?

they to become its authorized ministers?

Deconstruct, v. [f. De- II. 1 + Construct, after F. déconstruire.] trans. To undo the construction of, to take to pieces. Hence Deconstruction [also in F.].

1883 M. Carthy in 1916 Cent. 859 A reform the beginnings of which must be a work of deconstruction.

† Decontract, v. Obs. rare. [f. De- I. 3 or 5 + Contract v.] trans. To contract further.

1647 Fuller Good Th. in Worse T. (1841) 93 This also seems too long: I decontract and abridge the abridgment of my prayers, yea..too often I shrink my prayers to a minute.

Deconventionalise, decopperise, -ation: see Dr. II. 1.

\*\*Theorem 1. I. I. \*\*Decorable of ecorate of the corable of ecorable of ecorate of the state of the corable of ecorable of eco

church were still adorned with. evergreens.

Decorament (de köräment). rare. [ad. L. decorāment-um (Tertull.), f. decorāre to Deco-Rate: see -Ment.] Decoration, ornament.
1727 Balley vol. II. Decorament, an Ornament, an adorning. 1730-6—(folio). 1735-73 in Johnson. 1826 Scorfyrnl. 24 Mar., It is foolish to encourage people to expect mottoes and such-like decoraments. [1888 Elworthy W. Somerste Gloss. 189 'Thick there thing idn no decriment.]

Decorate (de körä), ppl. a. Obs. or arch. [ad. L. decorāt-us adorned, beautiful, pa. pple. of decorāre: see next. For some time after the sdoption of the vb., decorat, -ate continued to serve as the pa. pple., until superseded by decorated, as the pa. pple., until superseded by decorated, which has also taken its place in ordinary use as

which has also taken its place in ordinary use as adjective.] Adormed, decorated; ornate. 1450 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1856) 81 Heyle flece of gedion, with vertu decorate! 1491 Caxton Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) 1. xlviii. 92 b/2 They sawe a chirche decorate and ornate aboue alle puyssaunce humayne. 1513 Braddham 1871 September 1. 3248 The place was decorate with myracles many. 1550 I. Core Eng. & Fr. Heralds (1877) \$ 203 Considre the magnifique and decorate churches [of London]. 1876 J. Ellis Castar in Egypt 56 Rigg'd in gay colours, decorate with flowers. 1886 Burton Arab. Nts. (abr. ed.) 1. 102 A fair hall and richly decorate.

Thanometa (devloyel) 2. If I. decorate.

Decorate (de köret), v. [f. L. decorate, ppl. stem of decorare to adorn, beautify, f. decus, decorgrace, honour, embellishment. As in other verbs of

grace, honour, embellishment. As in other verbs of similar formation, the L. pa. pple. was first adapted as a ppl. adj. (see prec.), and subsequently the same type was taken as the stem of a vb.]

1. trans. To adorn, beautify, embellish; to grace, honour. Obs. or arch.

1530 Palsgr. 509/1, I decorate, I make fayre or gay, je decore. Vou have decorate our assemblye with your presence.

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 37 The same ... with goodli and parkely parks. to beautifie adorne and decorite.

1577-87 HOLINSHED Scot. Chron., Malcoim (R.), His familie... is decorated with the office of the marshalship of Scotland.

1648 W. BALL Caveat for Subjects 15 The name of the House of Austria decorates their dominions. 1783 Gibbon Decl. 8 F. Isviii. V1. 282 His mother has been decorated with the titles of Christian and princess. 1836 Froude Hist. Eng. (1838) II. viii. 245 War and plunder were decorated by poetry as the honourable occupation of heroic natures.

2 To furnish or deck with ornamental access.

natures.

2. To furnish or deck with ornamental acces-

2. To furnish or deck with ornamental accessories: 8. said of the personal agent.

1782 MAD. D'Arblay Diary 26 Oct., I. was then decorated a little, and came forth to tea. 1820 W. Irving Sketch Bk.

L. 81 The head was decorated with a cocked hat. 1874

PARKER GATA. Archit. vi. 207 The custom of decorating churches with flowers at certain seasons is very ancient.

b. said of the things serving as ornaments.

1870 E. Peacock Raif Skirl. Ill. 193 The old armour which decorated its walls. 1887 Times 7 Mar. 9/3 In ages ...more robustly conscious of the difference between evil and good their heads would have decorated the City gates.

3. To invest (a person) with a military or other decoration, as the badge of an order, medal of honour, or the like.

honour, or the like.

1816 [see Decorated]. 1878 Print. Trades Jrnl. xxIII. 7
Prince Charles of Roumania has decorated two printers in

Hence Decorating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

Hence Decorating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1871 Altersum 3 Nov. 571/3 An apprenticeship to a decorating carver. Mod. In the decorating of the church.

Decorated (de kore ted), ppl. a. [f. Decorate v. + -ED.] Adorned, embellished; furnished with anything ornamental; invested with a decoration.

1787 Balley vol. II, Decorated, beautified, adorned. 1816

J. Scott Vis. Paris (ed. 5) p. xivii, Disturbances.. caused by decorated officers attempting to make the passers-by cry Vive t Empereur. 1874 Bouletl. Arms & Arms. v. 76 The least decorated pieces of ancient Greek armour.

b. Archit. Applied to the second or Middle style of English Pointed architecture (which prevailed throughout the greater part of the 14th c.), wherein decoration was increasingly employed and

valled throughout the greater part of the 14th c.), wherein decoration was increasingly employed and became part of the construction.

'The most prominent characteristic of this style is to be found in the windows, the tracery of which is always either of geometrical figures, circles, quarterfoils, etc., as in the earlier instances [hence called Geometrical Decorated], or flowing in wavy lines, as in the later examples' (Parker Gloss. Archit.).

1818 RICKMAN Styles Goth. Archit. (1817) 44 Decorated

English, reaching to the end of the reign of Edward III in 1377. Ibid. 71 Of the Third, or Decorated English Style. 1847 Hand. Bk. Eng. Ecclesiology 3 Second, or Middle Pointed (which has been known by the name of Decorated). 1848 POOLE Eccl. Archit. 245 Geometrical or very early Decorated. 1849 FREEMAN Archit. 11. 11. iii. 347 The exquisite Decorated church of Wymmington in Bedfordshire. 1874 PARKER Gotk. Archit. 1. v. 161 The change from the Early English to the Decorated style was .. very gradual.

Decoration (dekôrē-jan). [ad. late L. decorātion-em, n. of action from decorāre to Decorate: perh. a. F. decoration (1393 in Hatzf.).]

1. The action of decorating; embellishment, adornment, ornamentation.

1. The action of decorating; embellishment, adornment, ornamentation.

Decoration day (U.S.): the day (now May 30th) kept in memory of those who fell in the civil war of 1861-65, on which their graves are decorated with flowers.

1838 Jas. I Ess. Poesie (Arb.) 63 It is also meit, for the better decoration of the verse to ves sumtyme the figure of Repetitioun.

1839 — in Ellis Orig. Lett. 1. 111. 20 Ornamentes requisit for decoration of our mariage. 1811 Cotta, Decoration, a decoration, beautifying, bedecking, adorning, garnishing, trimming, gracing.

1839 F 12 She. applied all her care to the decoration of her person.

1834 Emerson Lett. Yng. Amer. Wks. (Bohn) II.

1835 To facilitate the decoration of land and dwellings. 1836 Century Mag. XXXII. 475/1 On Decoration day he met them on their way to a neighbouring cemetery.

b. The fact or condition of being decorated.

c. + The quality of being decorated; ornateness.

1833 J. Down Hist. Septuagint 68 Amazement. for the manner and decoration of one thing and another. Ibid. 43

The beauty and Decoration of the things we found in Hierusalem.

1838 Lytron Letta 1. iv, The fashion of its ornament and decoration was foreign to that adopted by the Moors of Granada.

2. That which decorates or adorns; an ornament, embellishment; esp. an ornament temporarily put

Moors of Granada.

2. That which decorates or adorns; an ornament, embellishment; esp. an ornament temporarily put up on some special occasion; formerly used (after the French) of scenery on the stage.

a 1508 Maryell Wel. II. 280 (R.) Our church did even then exceed the Romish in ceremonies and decorations. 2706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Decoration, an Ornament, Imbellishment, or Set-off; as The Decorations of the Stage. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Pope 14 Sept., No (operal house could hold such large decorations. 2706 tr. 3man 4 Ulloa's Voy. (1772) I. 63 Mariposas or butterflies... differing visibly in figure, colours, and decorations. 1706 MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpt. (1778) 199 A pretty decoration for a grand table. 1845 M. Pattison Ets. (1889) I. 17 Basilicas. more remarkable for the richness of their decorations than for beauty of architectural proportions. 1864 Burron Scot. Abr. I. 1. 2 When its history is stripped of the remote antiquity and other fabulous decorations.

3. A star, cross, medal, or other badge conferred and worn as a mark of honour.

1816 J. Scott Vis. Paris: ed. 5) p. xiii, To sport the decoration of the Legion of Honour. 1812. 294 All the young men who had not military decorations. 1882 Cussans Her. 252 The Royal Order of Victoria and Albert.. The Decoration of the Order consists of an onyx cameo, bearing a profile likeness of the late Prince Consort.

Decorationist. [f. prec. +-18T.] A professional decorationist.

Decorationist. [f. prec. + -18T.] A professional decorator.

sional decorator.

1828 Carlyle Misc. (1857) I. 192 Which the more cunning Decorationist. may have selected.

1829 Ibid. 1. 276 If the tailor and decorationist do their duty.

Decorative (de-körðiv), a. [f. L. ppl. stem decorāt. (see Decorate v.) +-ive. Cf. F. décoratif, -ive in Academy's Dict. of 1878, but also occurring in OF. in 15th c.] Having the function of decorating; tending to, pertaining to, or of the nature of decoration. of decoration.

of decoration.

1791 SIR W. CHAMBERS Civil Archit. (ed. 3) 17 The orders
.may be considered as the basis of the whole decorative part
of architecture. 1815 W. H. IRELAND Scribbleomania 130
nots, To have the piece elegantly printed in quarto with
decorative engravings. 1849 FREEMAN Archit. 237 A decorative arch is formed on the west wall. 1855 BAIN Scriscs &
Int. III. iv. § 27 In the fancies of decorative art, nature has
very little place.
Hence Decoratively adv., in a decorative
manner, in reference to decoration; Decorativeness the quality of being decorative.

manner, in reference to decoration; Decorativeness, the quality of being decorative.

1888 SALA America Revis. (1885) 55 A New York hack coupé is superior structurally, decoratively, and locomotively to one of our four-wheelers. 1847 CRAIG Decorativeness. 1807 Times 5 Feb. 9 Nowhere, in shape, decorativeness, and certainty of effects for eye, ear, and touch is there the least superfluity or deficiency.

Decorator (de körzítas). [agent-n. in L. form from decorare to DECOBATE: see -OR. In F. décorateur (c1600 in Hatzf.).] One who decorates; spec. one who professionally decorates houses, public buildings, etc., with ornamental painting, plaster-work, gilding, and the like.

public buildings, etc., with ornamental painting, plaster-work, gilding, and the like.

1755 in Johnson. 1767 Sir J. Hawkins Life Johnson
Wks. I. 373 note, James and Kent were mere decorators.

1836-9 Dickens Sk. Box (1850) 154/1 The ornamental painter and decorator's journeyman. 1888 Law Reports 14
Q. Bench Div. 600 They carried on .. the business of upholsterers, house painters, and decorators.

Theorem Court (del-Kořátari) a rapre. If L. de-

holsterers, house painters, and decorators.

Decoratory (de'kôrători), a. rare. [f. L. decorât-ppl. stem (see Decorate) + -0RY ] Pertaining to decoration; decorative.

1889 J. Hirst in Archaol. Inst. No. 181. 34 Creations of the decoratory and representative Arts.

† Decore, 5b. Obs. Also 6 decur, decoure. [app. a. AngloFr. \*decour, ad. L. decor, decorem: see Decor. Littré has mod.F. décor, in 16th c.

decore masc., as a deriv. of decorer to DECORATE.]

Grace, honour, glory, beauty, adornment.

1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge II. 337 With great worship, decoure and dignite. She was received. Ibid. II. 1925 In worship, praisyng, beaute and decur. 1505 Dalewhile to Leslie's Hist. Scot. (1885) 49 Quhais decore cheifile does consiste in Nobilitie of gentle men, etc. 1516 Lane Sqr.'s 7. 43 He fraught theare minde with faire decore Of truith, instice (twins), groundes of virtues lore.

\*\*Hocore, a. Sc. Obs. Also 6 decoir. [ad. L. decor-us becoming, comely, f. decor, -orem becomingness, f. decore to become.] Comely, beautiful. 1500-20 DUNBAR Ballat of our Lady 49 Hall, more decore, than of before, And swetar be sic sevyne. 1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Hom. 11. 300 Ane sweit nimphe maist faithfull and decoir.

Pal. Hom. 11. 300 Ane sweit nimphe maist faithfull and decoir.

† Decore, v. Obs. or arch. Also 6-7 Sc. decoir. [a. F. décore-r (14th c.), ad. L. decorā-re to DECORATE.] To decorate, adorn, embellish.

1490 CANTON Energdos vi. (1890) 24 The name thenne and Royalme of Fenyce hath be moche hiely decored by merueyllous artes and myryfyke. 1548 HALL Chrom. (1809) 59 To decore and beautifye the House of God. 1583 STUBBES Anat. Abus. L (1879) 64 The Women of Ailgna vse to colour their faces... whereby they think their beautie is greatly decored. 1603 Philotus xivii, Deck vp and do thyself decoir. 1634 RUTHERFOOR Lett. (1862) I. 129 Decored and trimmed as a bride. a 1661 FULLER Worthies II. 6 Which Church he decored with many Ornaments and Edifices. 1818 Scott Br. Lamm.ix, Without the saddle being decored wi'the broidered sumpter-cloth! Hence † Decorring vbl. sb.

1618 Jas. I Decl. Lawyll Sports in Arb. Garner IV. 515 Leave to carry rushes to the church for the decoring of it. † Decorement. Obs. Also 6-7 Sc. decoir-,

+ Decorement. Obs. Also 6-7 Sc. decoir, decor-. [a. OF. decorement (15th c.), f. decorer to DECORATE: repr. L. decoramentum.]

a. Decoration, ornamentation. rare. b. concr.

8. Decoration, ornamentation. rare. b. concr. An ornament, an embellishment.

1287 Sc. Acts Yas. VI (1814) III. 506 Very commodious and convenient for the decoirment of bis realme. 1638 LITHGOW Trav. 1. 41 The decoirments of their beautifull Palaces. 1638 Herwood Lond. Sinus Salutis Wks. 1874 IV. 288 The Decoirments that adorne the Structure, I omit. 1681 Jas. Stewart in Cloud of Witnesses (1810) 156 What brethren did cast upon him as a shame was his glory and decoirment. cryso W. Gisson Farrier's Guide 1. 1. (1738) 4 The Main, Tail, and Foretop. 10 fa Horse. . are a suitable Decoirment to a creature of so much Fire and Mettle.

Decorist. nonce-wd. [f. Deoor-um + -18T.]

One attached to artistic proprieties.

One attached to artistic proprieties.

1839 Pos Assignation Wks. (1864) I. 381 Proprieties of place and especially of time are the bugbears which terrify mankind from the contemplation of the magnificent. Once I was myself a decorist.

**Decorous** (děkō•rəs, de kŏrəs), a. [In form ad. late L. decorōs-us elegant, beautiful (It. decoroso ad. late L. decoros-us elegant, beautiful (It. decoroso decorous, decent), f. decus, decor-: see DECORATE; but in sense corresp. to L. decor-us becoming, seemly, fitting, proper, f. decor, decor-em becomingness, f. decere to become, befit. In harmony with this Johnson, Walker, and Smart 1849 pronounce decorous. Bailey 1730 and Perry 1805 have decorous; Craig 1847 and later dictionaries record both. The word is not very frequent colloquially.] +1. Seemly, suitable, appropriate. Obs.

both. The word is not very frequent colloquially.]
† 1. Seemly, suitable, appropriate. Obs.
1664 H. Morr Myst. Inig. 235 That decorous embellishment in the external Cortex of the Prophecy [is] punctually observed. 1680 — Apocal. Apoc. 75 So decorous is the representation. 1691 RAV Creation 1. (1904) 57 It is not so decorous with respect to God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and triflingest things himself, without any inferiour or subordinate minister.

2. Characterized by decorum or outward conformity to the recomized standard of propriety and

2. Characterized by decorum or outward conformity to the recognized standard of propriety and good taste in manners, behaviour, etc.

[1673 Rules of Civility 144 It is not decorous to look in the Glass, to comb, brush, or do any thing of that nature to ourselves, whilst the said person be in the Room.] 1792 V. KNOX Sermi, ix. (R.), Individuals, who support a decorous character. 1793 BURKE Corr. (1844) IV. 291 Their language. is cool, decorous, and conciliatory. 1821 BYRON Vis. 34dg. xcv, Some grumbling voice, Which now and then will make a slight inroad Upon decorous silence. 1893 HAWTHORNE Fr. 4 11. Yrnls. 1. 293 Washington, the most decorous and respectable personage that ever went ceremoniously through the realities of life. 1874 HELPS Soc. Press. iii. 40 In a great city everything has to be made outwardly decorous.

b. Of language: Exemplifying propriety of diction.

diction.

1873 Lowell Among my Bks. Ser. II. 224 A treatise of permanent value for philosophic statement and decorous English.

18 Explained in the sense of L. decorōsus.
1727 Baller vol. II, Decorous, Decorōse, fair and lovely, beautiful, graceful, comely.

1809 Han. More Calebs I. 189 (Jod.) Oh! if women in general knew... with what a charm even the appearance of modesty invests its possessor, they would dress decorously.
1825 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 566 He endured decorously the hardships of his present situation.

1809 Decorousness (see prec.). [-NESS.] The

Decorousness (see prec.). [-NESS.] The quality of being decorous; + seemliness, fitness (obs.); propriety of behaviour.

1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 1. v. 874 The will of God is Goodness, Justice, and Wisdom; or Decorousness, Fitness.

1834 CAMPBELL Life Mrs. Siddons II. iii. 72 The decorousness of the national character.

† **Decorporate**, v. Obs. [DE- II. I + L. corpus, corpor- body.] (See quot.) Hence **De**corporation.

rporm tion. 666 Нехнам, Ontlijven, to Decorporate, Kill or make dylesse . . een Ontlijvinge, a Decorporation, or a making

† **Decorre**, v. Obs. Also decourre. [?a. OF. decourre, decorre 'to runne downe, to haste or hapace' (Cotgr.):—L. decurrère to run down.]

apace' (Cotgr.):— L. dēcurrère to run down.]

intr. To run or flow away, pass or haste away.
(But the sense of the passage quoted is uncertain.)

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIV. 193 Of pompe and of pruyde be parchemyn [of pis patent] decorrent [v. r. decourrep] And principalliche of alle peple, but bei be pore of herte.

Decorrugative, a. [f. De- II. 1 + Corrugative.] Tending to remove writh less.

1876 M. Collins Pen Sketches (1879) II. 175 Seeing that wrinkles are not unknown in these days, it might be worth inquiry whether bean-flower has any decorrugative effect.

Decorrigative a. [ad. I. decreticative pages of the service of the correction of the service of the

inquiry whether bean-flower has any decorrugative effect.

Decorticate, a. [ad. L. dēcorticāt-us, pa. pple. of dēcorticāre: see next.] Destitute of a cortex or cortical layer: spec. applied to those Lichens which have no cortical layer.

1872 Leighton Lichen-Flora Gl. Bril. p. xxiii.

Decorticate (dłkō-utikett), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēcorticāre to deprive of its bark, f. Dr. I. 6 + cortex, cortic-em bark.] trans. To remove the bark, rind, or husk from; to strip of its bark.

1612 Corvat Crudities are Decorticating it [hemplor as

Bark of the Cork-free. 1860 Berkeley Bril. Fungol. 8 An oak-trunk.. felled and decorticated.

b. fig. To divest of what conceals, to expose.
c. To 'flay'.

1860 WATERHOUSE Arms & Arm. 18 Arms ought to have analogie and proportion to the bearer, and in a great Measure to decorticate his nature, station, and course of life. 1862 London Rev. 16 Aug. 148 It is impossible to 'decorticate' people, as the writer now and then does, without inflicting pain.
d. intr. To peel or come off as a skin.

1805 Med. Irnl. XIV. 496 The scabs will decorticate and peel off from the scalp.

Hence Deoo'rticated ppl. a.

1798 W. BLAIR Soldier's Friend 12 Decorticated oats, cut groats, dried peas. 1895 DARWIN Orig. Spec. viii. (1872) 308 A cement.. with which he had covered decorticated trees.

1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1870) 581 The decorticated seeds of the common barley, the pearl barley of commerce.

Decortication (d/kp tilk & Jon). [ad. L. decortication-em, n. of action from decorticare (see

Decortication (drkp-inke-jsn). [ac. L. decortication-em, n. of action from decorticare (see prec.).] The action of decorticating.

1633 Cockeram, Decortication, peeling. 1637 Tomlinson Renow's Disp. 119 They do ill that extract oil out of almonds before decortication. 1816 Keith Phys. Bet. 11. 482 The decortication of a tree, or the stripping it of its bark.

Decorticator (drkp-tithe-tat). [agent-n. in L. Corp. from decorticates.

form from decorticare to DECOBTICATE: see -OB.] He who or that which decorticates; a machine,

tool, or instrument for decortication.
1874 Knight in Dict. Mech.

Decorum (dikōərŏm). [a. L. decōrum that which is seemly, propriety; subst. use of neuter sing. of decor-us adj. seemly, fitting, proper. So mod.F. décorum (since 16th c.).]

1. That which is proper, suitable, seemly, befitting, becoming; fitness, propriety, congruity.

†a. esp. in dramatic, literary, or artistic composition: That which is proper to a personage, place, time, or subject in question, or to the nature, unity, or harmony of the composition; fitness, congruity, because of the composition.

time, or subject in question, or to the nature, unity, or harmony of the composition; fitness, congruity, keeping. Obs.

a 1568 Ascham Scholem. (Arb.) 130 Who soeuer hath bene diligent to read aduisedlie ouer, Terence, Seneca, Virgil, Horace. he shall easelie perceiue, what is fitte and decorum in euerie one. 1576 Foxe A. 4. M. 090/1, I. lay all the wyte in maister More, the authour and contriuer of this Poeticall booke, for not kepyng Decorum persona, as a perfect Poet should have done. Ibid., Some wyll thinke. maister More to have missed some part of his Decorum in makyng the evill spirite. to be messenger betwene middle earth and Purgatory. 1621 Burron Amad. Med. II. il. vi. vi., If that Decorum of time and place. be observed. 1644 Miltow Educ. Wks. 1738 I. 140 What the Laws are of a true Epic Poem, what of a Dramatic, what of a Lyric, what Decorum is, which is the grand master-piece to observe. 1686 AGLI-ONSY Painting Illust. ii. 67 Simon Saness began to understand the Decorum of Composition. Ibid. iii. 119 The second part of Invention is Decorum; that is, that there be nothing Absurd nor Discordant in the Piece. 1704 Hearne Duct. Ilist. (1714) I. 132 Neither is a just Decorum always observed, for he sometimes makes Blockheads and Barbarians talk like Philosophers. 1735 J. Warton Ess. Pope L. i. 5 Complaints. (which) when uttered by the inhabitants of Greece, have a decorum and consistency, which they totally lose in the character of a British shepherd.

b. That which is proper to the character, posiion, rank, or dignity of a real person. arch.
1189 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie in. xxiv. (Arb.) 303 Our soueraign Lady (keeping alwaies the decorum of a Princely person) at her first comming to the crowne, etc. 1594 J.

DICKENSON Arisbas (1878)87 The minde of man degenerating from the decorum of humanitie becomes monstrous. 1606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. v. ii. 17 Maiesty to keepe decorum, must No lesse begge then a Kingdome. 1683 Cave Ecclesiastici, Athanasius 171 He was a Prince of a lofty Mind, careful to preserve the Decorum of State and Empire. a 1715 Bubner Own Time (1766) I. 130 He. did not always observe the decorum of his post. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 180 It was necessary to the decorum of her character that she should admonish her erring children.

C. That which is proper to the circumstances or requirements of the case: seemliness, propriety, fitness: = Decency I. arch.

requirements of the case: seemliness, propriety, fitness; = DRCENCY I. arch.

1286 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 1. 171 A waie how to frame all things according to that which is decent or seemely, which the Latines call decorum. 1298 J. Dickenson Greene in Conc. (1878) 147 She deemd it no decorum to blemish her yet-during pleasures with not auailing sorrow. 1677 GALE Cri. Gentiles II. 1v. 19 Temperance formally consistes in giving all persons and things their just decorum and measure. 1809 MATHIAS in Gray's Corr. (1843) 16 There was a peculiar propriety and decorum in his manner of reading. 1898 TRENCH Parables (1860) 126 They argue that it is against the decorum of the Divine teaching, that, etc.

2. Qualities which result from sense I: † 8. Beauty arising from fitness, or from absence of the incongruous; comeliness; grace; gracefulness.

Beauty arising from fitness, or from absence of the incongruous; comeliness; grace; gracefulness. 1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3). Decorum, comelinesse. 1618 Dekker Owles Almanacke, A coloured cloute will set the stampe of decorum on a rotten partition. 1638 Swan Spec. M. vii. § 3 (1643) 320 To shew the due decorum and comely beauty of the worlds brave structure. 1729 Shelvocke Artillery v. 324 The Decorum and Gracefulness of any Pile, the making the whole Aspect of a Fabric so correct. † b. Orderly condition, orderliness. Obs. 1610 Halley St. Ang. Citie of God XII. XXV. 442 Whose wisedome reacheth from end to end, ordering all in a delicate decorum. 1bid. XXII. XXIV. 847 And brings the potential formes into such actuall decorum. 1684 T. Burnet Th. Earth. 1.32 The first orders of things are more perfect and regular, and this decorum seems to be observed afterwards. † c. Orderly and grave array. Obs. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1638) 238 In this Decorum they march slowly, and with great silence [at a funeral]. 3. Propriety of behaviour; what is fitting or proper in behaviour or demeanour, what is in accordance with the standard of good breeding; the avoidance of anything unseemly or offensive in manner.

the avoidance of anything unseemly or offensive in manner.

1732 tr. Buchanan's Detect. Mary M iij a, To observe decorum and comely convenience in hir pairt.. sche counterfeiteth a mourning. a 16a8 F. Grevulle Sidney (1652) 93 She resolved to keep within the Decorum of her sex. 1668 Druden Evening's Love Epil. 19 Where nothing must decorum shock. 1794 F. Fuller Med. Gymn. (1711) 143, 1 can't see any breach of Decorum, if a Lady.. should ride on Horse-back. 1791 Mrs. Radeling Med. Comm. 1801 ii, The lady-abbess was a woman of rigid decorum and severe devotion. 1803 Med. Gyml. IX. 442 A spirit of levity and wrangling, wholly inconsistent with the grave decorum due to the investigation and decision of a philosophical subject. 1814 Jank Austen Mansf. Park (1851) 81 My father... would never wish his grown-up daughters to be acting plays. His sense of decorum is strict. 1866 G. MACDONALD Ams. Q. Neighb. Xxvii. (1898) 475 If the mothers... are shocked at the want of decorum in my friend Judy.

4. (with a. and pl.) † a. A fitting or appropriate act. Obs.

1601 A. C. Answ. to Let. Jesnited Gent. 114 (Stanf.) It

act. Obs.

2601 A. C. Answ. to Let. Yesuited Gent. 114 (Stanf.) It had bin a decorum in them, to have shewd themselves thankful unto such kind office. 2692 DRYDEN St. Everemont's Ess. 372 The Laugh, the Speech, the Action, accompanied with Agreements and Decorums. 2727 BERKELEY Tour Italy 21 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 532 The tragedy of Caligula, where, amongst other decorums, Harlequin .. was very familiar with the Emperor himself.

b. An act or requirement of polite behaviour; a decorons observance: chiefly in 2/ proprieties.

b. An act or requirement of polite behaviour; a decorous observance; chiefly in pl., proprieties. 1601 R. Johnson Kingd. & Commu. (1602) 245 The Spanish nation..using a certaine decorum (which they call an obeysance or..a compliment or cerimonious curtesie). 1676 Wychreley Pl. Dealer I.; Tell not me.. of your Decorums, supercilious Forms, and slavish Ceremonies. 1706 Estcourr Fair Examp. I.; My Lady Stately longs to see you, had paid you a Visit but for the Decorums: She expects the first from you. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. xxx, No decorums could restrain the impatience of his blushing mistress to be forgiven. 1865 Merivale Rom. Emp. VIII. lxvi. 202 The dignity of his military character was hedged round by formalities and decorums.

Decoun, obs. form of Deacon.

† Decount. v. Obs. rare. [f. De-+ Count v.:

t Decount, vo. Obs. form of DEACON.

t Decount, v. Obs. rare. [f. DE-+ COUNT v.: cf. depict, describe.] trans. To set down in a reckoning or account; to reckon.

156a tr. Busching's Syst. Geog. V. 23 He was afterwards decounted a denizen, and the correspondent duties were required of him.

required of him.

† **Decouple**, v. Obs. rare—1. [a. F. decoupler to uncouple. see DB-I. 6.] To uncouple. roos and Pt. Return fr. Parnats. 11. v. (Arb.) 32 Another company of houndes. had their couples cast off and we might heare the Huntsmen cry, horse, decouple, Auant.

| **Decouplé**. Her. [F.: see prec.] (See nucls.)

|| Decouples.
| 1797-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Decouple, in heraldry, the same as uncoupled, i. e. parted, or severed. Thus, a chevron decouple is a chevron wanting so much towards the point, that the two ends stand at a distance from each other. 1830 in Rosson Bril. Herald.

Decoupled Her. [F.: see next] = DECREMENTIC.

| Decours. Her. [F.: see next] = Decrement 1 c. 1787-51 in Chambers Cycl., A moon-decressant or en decours.

† Decourse. Obs. [a. F. décours (12th c.):-L. décurs-um a running down, f. décurrère to run down: cf. Decurse and Course.] Downward

down: cf. Decurse and Course.] Downward course, descent. Also fig.
138 T. Washinstron tr. Nicholay's Voy. Turkie IV. xx.
134 b, The Euphrates..in the channell and decourse whereof are founde many pretious stones. 1897 J. King On Yonas (1618) 213 In the decourse of many generations.

+ Decourt, v. Obs. [f. De. II. 2 + Cours sb.] trans. To expel or banish from court.
c1870 Sir J. Melvil. Mem. (1683) 198 He was accused.. and..for a time decourted. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter il. 4 If the king's favourite be forever decourted and banished.
1676 W. Row Contr. Blair's Autobiog. xii. (1848) 462 Middleton is thus decourted and all his places taken from him.

+ Decovered. 2016. [f. Dr. II. 1 +

† **Decovered.** ppl. a. Obs. [f. De. II. I + COVERED: cf. F. découvert.] Uncovered. 1658 J. Webs tr. Clopatra VIII. ii. 19 His face remained

ost quite decovered

almost quite decovered.

† **Decoy**, sb.1 Obs. [Derivation and history unknown.] A game of cards played in the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century.

c 1550 Diceptay C viii a, Primero now as it hath most use in courts, so is there most deceit in it... At trump, saint, & such other like, cutting at y neck is a good uantage so is cutting by a bum card (finely) vnder & ouer. At decoy, they drawe easily xx handes together, and play all vpon assurance when to win or lose. 1591 Greene Diec. Coornage (1502) 4 lle play at mumchance, or decoy, he shal shuffle the cards, and ile cut. 1508-9 Decker Belman Lond. F iij (N.), Cardes are fetcht, and mumchance or decoy is the game. **Decoy** (d/koi'), sb.2 Also 7 decoye, dequoy, de quoi, duokquoy, 7-8 duokoy, duok-ooy,

de quoi, duckquoy, 7-8 duckoy, duck-coy, duckooy. [Decoy, in all its senses (exc. 4 a) and combinations, was preceded by a simple form Coy sb.1 (known in 1621), a. Du. koos of the same mean-30.1 (known in 1021), a. Du. 2001 of the same meaning. Thus senses 1 and 3 are identical with 1 and 3 of Cox; sense 2 is a fig. use of 1; 4 b. and 5 are closely related to 3. The combinations decay-bird, -dog, -duck, -man, etc., were preceded generally by the forms coy-bird, -dog, -duck, -man, etc. It is thus evident that de-coy is a derivative, compound, or extension, of Cox sb.; but the origin of the deis undetermined.

is undetermined.

It has been variously conjectured to be the prefix De-, the Dutch article in de kooi 'the coy' or 'decoy', the second half of Du. eende in eende-kooi 'duck-coy', and an obscuration of duck itself in duck-coy, which is indeed found in the 17th c., and (what is notable) not merely as the sb., but as the vb. (see below). Yet we do not find it as the earlier form, which suggests that it is really a later spelling of popular etymology. The likelihood that decoy is the Du. de kooi has been forcibly urged by C. Stoffel in Englische Studien X. (1887) 180. But direct evidence is wanting. And, since Decoy sc! appears to be an entirely distinct word, being much older in the language than either this word or coy itself, and was probably still in use when coy was introduced from Dutch, it is possible that the latter was made into de-coy under the influence of that earlier word. It is to be noted also that the sense 'sharper', 4 a below, actually appears earlier than any other, literal or figurative, and may possibly not be a sense of this word at all, but an independent and earlier cant or slang term; if so, it may also have influenced the change of coy to decoy.]

1. A pond or pool out of which run narrow arms or 'pipes' covered with network or other contrivances into which wild ducks or other fowl may

vances into which wild ducks or other fowl may be allured and there caught.

vances into which wild ducks or other fowl may be allured and there caught.

16a5 [see Decoy-Duck 2]. [16a6-41 Spelman in Payne-Gallwey Bk. Duck Decoys. [1886] 2 Sir W. Wodehouse (who lived in the reign of James I., 16o3-25) made among us the first device for catching Ducks, known by the foreign name of a koy.] 1641 Evelin Diary 19 Sept., We arrived at Dort, passing by the Decoys, where they catch innumerable quantities of fowle. 1665— 29 Mar., His Majestie was now finishing the Decoy in the Parke. 1676 Worldoor Bees (1678) 23 Allured . as Ducks by Dequoys. 1678 Ray Williaghby's Ornith. (1680) 286 Piscinas hasce cum allectatricibus et reliquo suo apparatu Decoys seu Duck-coys vocant, allectatrices coy-ducks. 1679-88 Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II 4 Tas. II (Camden) 82 A kennell for the dogs, and a new ducquoy in the park. 1714 Flying-Post 4-7 Dec., Keeper of New Forest in Hampshire, and of the Duckoy there. 1750 R. POCOKE Trav. (1883) 43 The duckoy close to the Fleet, where the swans. breed, as well as wildfowl. 1839 STONEHOUSE Axholme 68 The decoy has superseded all those ancient methods of taking water fowl. 1846 McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) I. 179 Decoys for the taking of wild ducks, teal, widgeons, etc. were.. at one time, very common in the fens; but a few only exist at present. 1886 Payne-Gallwey Bk. Duck Decoys 17 A Decoy is a cunning and clever combination of water, nets, and screens, by means of which wildfowl, such as Wigeon, Mallard, and Teal, are caught alive.

2. fig. A place into which persons are enticed to the profit of the keeper.

1678 Otway Friendskij in F. Iv. i. (R.), You who keep a general decoy here for fools and coxcombs [a brothel]. a 1839 Prane Decms (1864) I. 197 The place was cursed with an evil name, And that name was 'The Devil's Decoy!'

3. A bird (or other animal) trained to lure or entice others (usually of its species) into a trap.

3. A bird (or other animal) trained to lure or

o. A DITU (or other animal) trained to lure or entice others (usually of its species) into a trap. 1661 Humane Industry 170 Wilde Ducks, that are tamed and made Decoyes, to intice and betray their fellows. 1663 COWLEY Verses & Ess. (1660) 132 Man is to man... a treacherous Decoy, and a rapacious Vulture. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1862) II. VII. XII. 235 A number of wild ducks made tame, which are called decoys. 1859 TENNENT Ceylon II. VIII. v. 366 A display of dry humour in the

manner in which the decoys thus played with the fears of the wild herd [of elephants].

4. Applied to a person:

+ a. A swindler, sharper; an impostor or 'shark' who lives by his wits at the expense of his dupes. Obs.

who lives by his wits at the expense of his dupes. Obs. (It is, from the early date and sense, very doubtful if this belongs to this word. In the 'character' by Brathwait (quot. 1631', there is no reference explicit or implicit to the action of a decoy-duck. It rather looks as if this were a slang term already in use when cops and cop-ducks were introduced into England, and as if cop-duck were changed into decoy-duck with allusion to this.)

7618 Mynshul. Est. Prison 30 Iaylors.. are .. indeed for the most part the very off-scum of the rascall multitude, as Cabbage-carriers, Decoyes, Bum-bayliffes, disgraced Purseuants, Botchers.. and a rabble of such stinkardly companions. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) Whe. 1. 71/1 To Sharkes, Stales, Nims, Lifts, Foysts, Cheats, Stands, Decoyes. 1631 Brathwalt Whimsites, Char. Decoy 25 A Decoy Is a brave metall'd Blade, as apt to take as give. Ibid.; Which simplicitie of his our Decoy observes and workes upon it.

b. One who entices, allures, or inveigles another into some trap, deception, or evil situation; =

into some trap, deception, or evil situation; = DECOY-DUCK 2.

1638 FORD Lady's Trial v. i, I foster a decoy here [his niece, a strumpet]; And she trowls on her ragged customer, To cut my throat for pillage. 1656 EARL MONN. Advl. fr. Parmass. 186 These were the true de quois, or call-ducks, which ticed in the scum of the city. 1667 Decay Chr. Piety xviii. P 5 To lead captive silly women, and make them the duck-coys to their whole family. 1744 BERKELEY Siris § 108 Some tough dram-drinker, set up as the devil's decoy, to draw in proselytes. 1843 DICKENS Mart. Chus. Xii, I want you, besides, to act as a decoy in a case I have already told you of. 1849 JAMES Woodman XXXII, I have the pretty decoy [a girl] in my own hand, I can whistle either bird back to the lure.

5. Anything employed to allure and entice. 5. Anything employed to allure and entice,

5. Anything employed to allure and entice, especially into a trap; an enticement, bait, trap. 1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. III. iii. § 24 Intending onely a short Essay, and to be (let me call it) an honest Decoy, by entering on this subject, to draw others into the compleating thereof. 1679 PENN Addr. Prot. II. 178 She that makes her Pretences to Religion a Decoy to catch the World. 1698 FRYER Acc. E. India 4 P. 45 Antilopes, not to be taken but by a Decoy made of Green Boughs, wherein a Man hides himself. 1705 Hickernfull Priest-cr. (1721) I. 27 [By] the Duckoy of a Wedding... trepan'd to Death and Murther'd. 1865 Lubbock Preh. Times xiv. (1860) 500 A decoy roughly representing the head and antlers of a reindeer has been put up. 1853 A. K. Green Hand 4 Ring xx. The note had been sent as a decoy by the detective.

6. attrib. and Comb., as decoy-bird, -dog, goose, -place; decoy-man, decoyman, one whose business it is to attend to a decoy for wildfowl.

-place; decoy-man, decoyman, one whose business it is to attend to a decoy for wildfowl.

1833 Soveraigne Salve 39 Some dequoy indulgence may be used towards them to draw others, till all be in [their] power. 1911 King tr. Naude's Refined Pol. v. 195 The Bird-catchers, to succeed in their sport, make use of decoy birds. 1775 Epit. in Birm. Weekly Post 17 Jan. (1891) 11/1 Andrew Williams.. lived under the Aston family as Decoyman 60 years. 1776 Sportman's Dict., Decoy-duck.. by her allurement draws [wild ones] into the decoy-place. 1799 W. Tooke View Russ. Emp. III. 83 The Ostiaks.. placed at some distance several decoy-geese. 1839 STONEHOUSE Axholme 68 Screens, formed of reeds, are set up.. to prevent the possibility of the fowl seeing the decoy man. Bid., The decoy birds resort to.. the mouth of the pipes, followed by the young wild fowl. 1833 G. C. Davies Norfolk Broads xxii. (1884) 164 The decoy-dog.. was a retriever of reddish colour. 1837 Daily News 21 Nov. 2/8 The prisoner had used his shop as a decoy place for poor little girls.

Decoy (d/koi'), v. [See prec.

**Decoy** (d/koi'), v. [See prec.

The vb. is considerably later than the sb., and its earliest examples are spelt duckoy; it was evidently formed directly from the sb., of which it reflects the contemporary varieties of spelling.]

1. trans. To allure or entice (wildfowl or other

animals) into a snare or place of capture: said usually when this is done by, or with the aid of,

usually when this is done by, or with the aid of, another animal trained to the work.

1671 Phil. Trans. VI. 3093 The Wild Elephants are by the tame Females of the same kind as 'twere duckoy'd into a lodge with trap-doors. 1697 DAMPIER Voy. I. 168 Their Hogs.. at night come in.. and are put up in their Crauls or Pens, and yet some turn wild, which nevertheless are often decoyed in by the other. 1735 Sportsman's Dict., Decoybirds.. are usually kept in a cage and from thence decoybirds into the nets. 1768 Reid Act. Powers III. II. iv. 565 The arts they use.. to decoy hawks and other enemies. 1835 W. IRVING Tour Prairies 170 A black horse on the Brasis.. being decoyed under a tree by a tame mare. 1845 YARREL Hist. Birds (ed. 2) III. 266 The outer side.. is the one on which the person walks who is decoying the fowl.

2. To entice or allure (persons) by the use of cunning and deceitful attractions, into a place or situation, away, out, from a situation, to do some-

situation, away, out, from a situation, to do some-

situation, away, out, from a situation, to ao something.

1660 Hickeringill Jamaica Pref. (1661) A ij b, To allure and Duckoy the unwary world.

1674 CLARENDON Hist.

1688 § 195 Rolph answered, that the King might be decoyed from thence. and then he might easily be despatched.

1790 STRELE Tatler No. 59 P: That they may not be decoyed in by the soft Allurement of a Fine Lady.

1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) II. 261 Two of whom the mariners decoyed on ship-board.

1776 ADAM SHITH W. N.

II. v. I. 365 [They] may sometimes decoy a weak customer to buy what he has no occasion for. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU Fr. Wines iv. 63 They would not be decoyed away by a false alarm. 1865 BARING-GOULD Werewolves vi. 81 This wretched man had decoyed children into his shop.

Hence Decoy'er, Decoy'ing vbl. 56.

wretched man had decoyed children into his shop.
Hence **Decoy'er**, **Decoy'ing** vbl. sb.

1883 G. C. Davies Norfolk Broads xxii. (1884) 162 Decoying was the only item of the wild life still existing in the

Broad district with which we had not made ourselves acquainted.

Decoy-duck (dikoidnk). [f. Decoy sb. + Cf. Du. kooicend in same sense.]

A duck trained to decoy its fellows 1. A CHICK STRINGS TO GEODY IS SELLOWS.

1651 C. WALKER Hist. Independ. 111. 34 These are rewarded like Decoy Duckes for their paines. 1883 G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads xxii. (1884) 167 These decoy ducks are kept in the decoy, and trained to come in for food whenever they. hear a low whistle from the decoy-man.

2. fig. A person who entices another into danger or mischief.

ever they. hear a low whistle from the decoy-man.

2. fig. A person who entices another into danger or mischief.

1625 Fletcher Fair Maid IV. ii, You are worse than simple widgeons, and will be drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater. 1628 Shapmell. 3gr. Alsatia. Dram. Personæ, Shamwell ... being ruined by Cheatly, is made a decoy-duck for others. 1629 Daily News 11 July 3/1 At Monte Carlo. he was employed as a decoy duck.

Decra\*saify, v. rare. [f. DE- II. 1 + L. crassus thick, gross + -FY.] trans. To divest of what is crass, gross, or material.

1255 Browning Bb. Blowgram's Apol. Wks. IV. 267, I hear you recommend, I might at least Eliminate, decrassify my faith. 1625 Coupland Spirit Goethe's Faust vi. 202 Our attempt to decrassify this symbol, to see in it the wonderful power of the creative human brain.

Decrease (dtkri\*s, di\*kri\*s), sb. Forms: 4 decrees, 4-7 discrease, 5 decreese, 6- decrease.

[a. OF. decreis, descreis (later des., de-crois, now decroft), verbal sb. f. stem of de., descreis-tree (de(s)creiss-ant' to Decrease.]

The process of growing less; lessening, diminution, falling off, abatement; the condition which results from this. (Opposed to Increase sb.)

1263 Gower Conf. III. 154 That none honour fall in decrees [v.r. discrease], 1488-9 Act 4 Hen VII, c. 1 To decrees and destruction of your lyvelode. 1255 Eden Decades 119 They see the seas by increase and decrease to flowe and reflowe. 1665 Perry Diarry 28 Nov., Soon as we know how the plague goes this week, which we hope will be a good decrease. 1667 Perry Diarry 28 Nov., Soon as we know how the plague goes this week, which we hope will be a good decrease. 1668 Perry Diarry 28 Nov., Soon as we know how the plague goes this week, which we hope will be a good decrease of the sease by increase in the number of the greater nobles.

† D. spec. The wane of the moon. Obs.

1565 Bacon Syboa § 626 Such Fruits...you must gather when the Moon is under the Earth, and in decrease. 1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. § Min. 29 The same taken in the d

vents the dawn.

Decrease (dikris), v. Forms: a. 4-5 discrese, 5 discresse, -creace, dyscres, -crece, 6 crese, 5 discresse, -creace, dyscres, -crece, 6 discresse, dyscresse; \( \beta \). -creace, \( \beta \) decresse, 5 -creace, 6 -c. dicres, 6 - decrease. [f. OF. de., descreiss-, ppl. stem of descreitre (later descroistre (Cotgr. 1611), now decrottre) = Pr. descreisser, Cat. descrexer, Sp. descrecer, It. discressere, which took in Romanic the place of L. decreistere, f. de-down + crescere to grow: see Dr. I. 6. Under the influence of the L., decreistre was an occasional variant in OF., and under the same influence. de-crese, found beside and under the same influence, de-crese, found beside descrese in ME., eventually superseded it. An AngloFr. decresser, influenced by Eng. decrese or L. decrescere, is found in the Statutes of Hen. VI.]

1. intr. To grow less (in amount, importance, influence, etc.); to lessen, diminish, fall off, shrink,

influence, etc..); to lessen, diminish, fall off, shrink, abate. (Opposed to Increase v.)

a. 1393 Gower Conf. II. 189 Knowend how that the feith discressth. a 1400 Cov. Myst. (1841) 224 Oure joy wylle sone dyscres. 1490 Caxton Encydo: Prol. 2 The mone cuere wauerynge, wexynge one season and waneth & dyscreaseth another season. 1526 Skelton Magnyf. 2545 Now ebbe, now flowe, nowe increase, nowe dyscrease. 1530 Palson. 518/2, I discresse, I growe lasse or dymynysshe. B. 1386 Wyclif Gen. viii. 5 The watres 3eden and decreesseden [1836 decreasiden] vnto the tenthe moneth. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 23 Dan begynnes Nilus to decreesse. 1830 Palson. 509/1, I decrease, I waxe lesse, or vanysshe awaye. 1534 Tindale 706 Shaks. Per. I. ii. 85 Tyrants fears Decrease not, but grow faster than the years. 1776 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. iii. (1858) I. 36 The number of citizens gradually decreased. 1854 Brewster More Worlds iv. 68 The temperature. Accreases as we rise in the atmosphere.

2. trans. To cause to grow less; to lessen, diminish.

2. trans. To cause to grow less; to lessen, diminish.

12470 HARDING Chron. xvi. vii, For couetyse his brother to discreace. 1287 Mirr. Mag., Cordila xiv, He first decreast my wealth. 1265 Shaks. Tam. Shruu II. 119 His Lands and goods, Which I have bettered rather then decreast. 1652 Life Father Sarpi (1676) 80 Yet the Father knew very well that age decreaseth strength. 1218 Paton An Epitaph 42 Nor cherish'd they relations poor, That might decrease their present store. 1865 MILL in Even. Star 10 July, That did not decrease in the least the hundreds of miles which London was distant from Edinburgh. Hence Doorea sing voll. sb. and ppl. a., Decreasing valv.

Glaring on its contiguous objects, and decreasingly gleaming to the foreground. Mod. Food was decreasingly scarce.

† Decreation (dikri;i?!·[ɔn). Obs. [f. 1)E-I. 6
+ CREATION. (In sense of 'diminution' decreation is found in 14th c. F.)] The undoing of creation; depriving of existence; annihilation.

\*\*rô4\*\* WARD Simp. Cobler 47 As he is a creature, hee feares decreation. \*\*rô5\*\* Cupworth Intell. Syst. 1. i. § 37.
45 More Reasonable. then the continual Decreation and Annihilation of the souls of Brutes.

† Decreator. Obs. [f. DE-I. 6 + CREATOR, implying a vb. decreate: see prec.] One who uncreates or annihilates.

\*\*rô5\*\* Cupworth Intell. Syst. 1. iv. § 25. 426 Not only the Creator of all the other gods, but also. the Decreator of them.

Decrece, obs. form of DECREASE.

Decree, obs. form of Decrease.

Decree (d/kri\*), sb. Also 4-6 decre. [a. OF. decre, var. of decret (in pl. decres, decres) = Pr. decret, Sp., It. decreto, ad. L. decretum, subst. use of neuter of decretus, pa. pple. of decrentre to decree: see Decen.]

1. An ordinance or edict set forth by the civil or other authority; an authoritative decision having the force of law.

the rauthority; an authoritative decision having the force of law.

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1745 Pen watz demed a de-cre bi be duk seluen. c 1320 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 122 At London pei wer atteynt, decre was mad for pate. 1483 Cath. Angl. 92 A Decree, decretum. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. v. i. 102 There is no force in the decrees of Venice. 1637 (tittle). A Decree of the Statre-Chamber concerning Printing. 1697 Devone Virg. Georg. 11. 7 The dire Decrees Of hard Euristheus. 1796 H. Hunter tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1790) III. 639 The Constituent Assembly. abolished, by it's decree of September 1791, the justice which it had done to persons of colour in the Antilles. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies Metr. Syst. 11. (1871) 140 This report was sanctioned by a decree of the assembly. 1851 Tennyson To the Queen ix, To take Occasion by the hand, and make The bounds of freedom wider yet By shaping some august decree.

fg. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. I. ii. 20 The braine may deuise lawes for the blood, but a hot temper leapes ore a colde decree. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. 1. 289 Whether by Nature's Curse, Or Fate's Decree.

2. Eccl. An edict or law of an ecclesiastical council, usually one settling some disputed or

by Nature's Curse, Or Fate's Decree.

2. Eccl. An edict or law of an ecclesiastical council, usually one settling some disputed or doubtful point of doctrine or discipline; in pl. the collection of such laws and decisions, forming part of the canon law. (Cf. DECRETAL.)

1393 R. BRUNNE Handl. Symme 4640 Hyt ys forbode hym, yn be decre, Myracles for to make or se. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 373 Doctoures of decres and of diuntite Maistres.

1393 Gower Conf. I. 257 The pope. hath made and yove the decre. 1531 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 95 Master Morgan Johns, bachelor of decrees. 1554 (title), A godly and necessarie Admonition of the Decrees and Canons of the Counsel of Trent. 1691 Wood Alh. Oxon. I. 30 He was .. admitted to the extraordinary reading of any Book of the Decretals, that is to the degree of Bach. of Decrees, which some call the Canon Law. 1725 Avilipe Parergon p. xxxvii, A Decree is an Ordinance which is cardinals in Council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon. 1832 Penny Cycl. XXV. 189/1 The king and the queen-mother promised. that they would accept the decrees of the Council [of Trent]. 1893 P. T. Fossyria in Faith & Criticism 106 If that infallibility be carried beyond Himself. there is no logical halting-place till we arrive at the Vatican Decrees.

3. Theol. One of the eternal purposes of God whereby events are foreordained.

3. Theol. One of the eternal purposes of God whereby events are foreordained.

1570 B. Googe Pop. Kingd. 1. (1880) 1 All the Deuils deepe in hell, at his decrees doe quake. 1648 Assembly's Larger Catech. Q. 12 God's Decrees are the wise, free, and holy acts of the counsel of his will, whereby from all eternity, he hath, for his own glory, unchangeably fore-ordained whatsoever comes to passe in time. 21711 KBN Hymnarium Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 108 Her Conscience tells her God's Decree Full option gave, and made her free. 1860 MOTLEY Netherl. (1868) I. i. 4 Philip stood enfeoffed, by divine decree, of ... possessions far and near.

4. Lary. A indicial decision. In various specific.

4. Law. A judicial decision. In various specific uses: 8. Rom. Law. A decision given by the emperor on a question brought before him judicial.

cially.

1776-81 GIBBON Decl. & F. xliv, The rescripts of the emperor, his grants and decrees, his edicts and pragmatic sanctions, were subscribed in purple ink. 1880 MURRIEAD Gains 1. § 5 An imperial constitution is what the emperor has established by decree, edict, or letter. It has never been disputed that such a constitution has the full force of a kex.

a lex.

b. Eng. Law. The judgement of a court of equity, or of the Court of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce. But since the Judicature Act of 1873-5, the term 'judgement' is applied to the decisions of courts having both common law and equity

powers.

Decree is still used in Admiralty cases. In Divorce cases, a decree is an order of the Court declaring the nullity or dissolution of marriage, or the judicial separation of the parties. Decree visi: the order made by the court for divorce, which remains conditional for at least six months, after which, notest cause to the contrary is shown, it is made absolute. In Ecclesiastical cases, decree is a special form of citation of the party to the suit.

1688 CALIS Stat. Sceurer (1647) 231 A Decree is... only a Sentence or Judgement in a Court of Justice, delivered or declared by the Judges there. 1738 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. IV. 30 But two Causes, and both by Consent, have been brought to a Decree. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. 111. 451 powers.

When all are heard, the court pronounces the decree, adjusting every point in debate according to equity and good conscience. 1848 Wharton Lew Lex. s. v., Courts of equity may adjust their decrees so as to meet different exigencies. whereas courts of common law are bound down to a fixed and invariable form of judgment. 1873 Act 36 4 37 Vict. c. 66 \$ 100 In the construction of this Act. the several words herein-after mentioned shall have, or include, the meanings following; (that is to say). 'Judgment' shall include Decree. 1873 PHILLIMORE Eccles. Law 1254 These decrees or citations are signed by the Registrar of the Court. 1896 Geary Law of Marriage 354 A decree of judicial separation may be subsequently turned into a decree for dissolution. 1893 Barnes in Law Rep. Probate Div. 154 The decree I make will be: that the crew other than the captain shall receive salvage according to their ratings. Mod. Newspr., A decree nisi was pronounced. The decree was made absolute.

C. Sc. Law. The final judgement or sentence of a civil court, whereby the question at issue between

a civil court, whereby the question at issue between the parties is decided; strictly, a judgement which can be put in force by containing the executive words 'and decerns': cf. Decementure.

can be put in force by containing the executive words 'and decems': cf. Decerntuer.

Decrees are said to be condemnator or absolutor according as the decision is in favour of the pursuer or the defender. A decree in absence is a decree pronounced against a defender who has not appeared and pleaded on the merits of the cause = 'Judgement by Default' in English Common Law. Decree of Registration is a decree factione juris of a court, interposed without the actual invervention of a judge, in virtue of the party's consent to a decree going out against him. Decree arbitral: an award by one or more arbiters: see Arbitral. Decree dative: see Dative. Decree of Locality, Modification, and Valuation of Teinds: various decisions of the Teind Court. (Bell, Dict. Law Scot. 1861.) Cf. earlier Decree tr th.

1734 Ersking Princ. Sc. Law (1800) 484 Before horning could pass on the decree of an inferior judge, the decree was, by our former practice, to have been judicially produced before the Session, and their authority interposed to it by a new decree. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. s. v., The decree issued by the Court of Session in aid of the inferior court decree, was called a decree conform. 1877 Mackay Practice Crt. Session I. 581 The term decree is now sometimes used interchangeably with interlocator, though it might be convenient to apply the former to a final determination by which the whole or a substantive part of the cause is decided, and the latter to an order pronounced in its course.

Decree (dtkri), v. Also 6 decre, decrey.
[f. Decree sb.: cf. F. decreter, f. decret.]

1. trans. To command (something) by decree;

to order, appoint, or assign authoritatively, or-

dain.

1309 Rolls of Parlt. III. 424/1 [Their] Commissaries. declared and decreed, and adjugged yowe fore to be deposed and pryved...of the Astate of Kyng. 1538 Starkev England i. i. 20 No partycular mean by cyuyle ordynance decred. 1530 Markow Edw. II, Wks. (Rtldg.) 104/2 The stately triumph we decreed. 2 1527 MIDDLETON Mayor of Q. Iv. ii, Upon the plain of Salisbury A peaceful meeting they decreen. 1637 Decree Star Chamber § 11 It is further Ordered and Decreed, that no Merchant, Bookseller...shall imprint...any English bookes [etc.]. 2 1718 Rowe [J., Their father...has decreed His sceptre to the younger. 1853 Froude Hist. Eng. III. xii. 13 The English parliaments were...decreeing the dissolution of the smaller monasteries. 1859 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. I. III. i. 300 The cities sent embassies to him, decreeing him public honours.

15. fig. To ordain as by Divine appointment, or by fate.

by fate.

c1300 C'TESS PEMBROKE Ps. (1823) CXIX. B. iii, What thou dost decree. 1994 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. ii. (1611) 4 Wherewith God hath eternally decreed when and how they should be 1601 SHAKS. Twel. W. I. v. 330 What is decreed, must be: and be this so. 1795 SOUTHEY Joan of Arc vi. 68 For Heaven all-just Hath seen our sufferings and decreed their end. 1841 LANE Arab. Nts. I. 121 Give me patience, O Allah, to bear what Thou decreest.

2. Law. † To pronounce judgement on (a cause), decide judicially (obs.); to order or determine by a judicial decision; to adjudge; absol. to give judgement in a cause.

1530 PALSGR. 509/1, I shall decree it or it be to morowe noone. 1570 Levins 40/39 To Decree, decreare. 1602 ELSING Debates Ho. Lords (Camden) 112 He decreed the cause not hearing any one wythesse. 1518 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) 1. 450 It was decreed to be a resulting trust for the grantor. 1bid. VI. 489 Lord Bathurst decreed accordingly. 1892 Law Reports Weekly Notes 43/1 The Court would not decree specific performance of a contract of service.

3. To decide or determine authoritatively; to

3. To decide or determine authoritatively: to

3. To decide or determine authoritatively; to pronounce by decree.

a 1871 JEWEL Serm. Haggai i. 4 Our fathers in the Councill holden at Constance.. have decreed.. that, to minister the Communion to a lay man under both kinds, is an open heresie. 1862 Hobbes Leviath. In xxii. 116 Whatsoever that Assembly shall Decree. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. I. v. ii, The Third Estate is decreeing that it is, was, and will be nothing but a National Assembly.

† b. To decree (a person) for: to put him down as, pronounce him to be. Obs. rare.

1616 Beaum. & Fl. Scornful Lady Iv. i, Such a Coxcomb, such a whining Ass, as you decreed me for when I was last here.

† 4. To determine, resolve, decide (to do something). Obs. or arch.

74. 10 determine, resolve, decide (10 do something). Obs. or arch.
1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 86 b, Decreyinge with them selfe. to beare and suffre all thynges. 1599 Shaks. Much Ado I. iii. 33, I haue decreed not to sing in my cage.
1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. IV. 333 When thou hast decreed to seize their Stores. 1754 FIELDING Jon. Wild IV. viii, Here we decreed to rest and dime. 1891 R. ELLIS Catullus viii. 17 Who decrees to live thine own?

5. absol. or intr. To decide, determine, ordain.

1901 SPENSER Ruines of Rome vi. 11 So did the Gods by
heavenly doome decree. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. 1. ii. 111 As
the destinies decrees. 1647-8 COTTERELL Daville's Hitl. Fr.
(1678) 3 Laws, decreed of in the fields [06 battle]. 1669
MILTON P. L. III. 172 As my Eternal purpose hath decreed.
Hence Decree d. ppl. a., Decree ing vol. 50. and

ppl. a., 1900 to 119 ppl. a., 1900 to 119 ppl. a., 1948 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Phil. ii. (R.), Suche was the decreed wyll of the father. 1892 Spenser Ruins of Time 35 Bereft of both by Fates values decreeing. 1618 Bolton Florus III. xxi. 222 Hee laboured by the law of Sulpitius to take from Sulla his decreed employment. 1878 SEELEY Stein II. 133 The decreeing and executing Power not being combined.

Decreeable (d/kri\*ab\*1), a. rare. [-ABLE.]

Capable of being decreed.

1846 Worcester cites Vernon.

+ Decree ment. Obs. [-MENT.] A decreeing,

a decree.

1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1596) 5/1 These. expresse decreements of general councels. 1601 Bp. W. Barlow Defense 107 The sole .. indge of all writings and decreements.

Decreement, obs. (erron.) f. Decrement.

1660 H. More Myst. Godl. vii. ii 283 The word naturally signifies a Commander or Decreer. 1664 — Myst. Intiq. 285 A Decreer of Idolatrous practices. a 1679 T. Goodwin Wks. I. iii. 103 (R.), The first decreer of it.

Decreet (dikrīt), sb. Obs. or arch. Forms:

4-5 decret, 5-7 decreit, decrete, 6- decreet.

[a. F. dccret, or ad. L. dccrēt-um: see Decree sb.]

† 1. An earlier form of the word Decree entirely 1. An earlier form of the word DECREE, entirely

†1. An earlier form of the word DECREE, entirely Obs. in English, and in Sc. retained only as in b. c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. 1. iv. 17 Porus her decretz and hire ingementys. c 2435 Wyntoun Cross. viii. v. 172 He gert hame hare decrete retrete, And all tyl windo haire sentens. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 108 b/1. Lyke as it is had in the decrete. 1853 ABP. HAMILTON Catech. (1884) 5 The decreet maid in our provincial counsale. 1871 Sat. Poems Reform. xxviii. 78 Aganis thair Cannoun Law thay gaif decreit. a 1605 Montgomerie Misc. Poems xxxiii. 10 Nane dou reduce the Destinies decreit.

b. Sc. Law. = DECREE 4 c. (The vernacular form in Sc.; now arch.)

1491 Sc. Acts Jas. IV (1597) § 30 Within twentie daies after the decreet of the deliuerance be given there vpon.

1594 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1597) § 139 All decretes giuen be quhatsumeuer Judges. 1509 SKENE Reg. Maj. 21 The effect of ane decreit given be Arbiters is, that it sall be obeyed, quhither it be just or nocht. 1753 in Scots Mag. June (1753) 287/2 He had procured a sist. against the decreet. 15012 CHALMES Let. in Life (1853) 1. 272 The only effect of this decreet of the Court of Teinds. 1844 Scott Redgamtlet ch. ii, It went. just like a decreet in absence. 1833 Act 3-4 Will. IV, c. 46 § 70 Such summary decreets and warrants.

warrants.

+ 2. A decision, determination. Obs. rare.

c 1400 Apol. Loll. 101 Chaunge bi decret, & do not bis
bat bu hast vowid unwarly. c 1470 Henry Wallace viii.
630 This decret thar wit amang thaim fand; Gyff Wallace
wald apon him tak the croun, To gyff battaill thai suld be

† **Decreet** (dikrit), v. Obs. Forms: see prec. [a. F. dicrete-r, f. dicret Decree. Only Sc. after

15th c.]
1. trans. To decree, order, ordain.

1. trans. To decree, order, ordain.

c. 1438 WYNTOUN Cron. VI. iv. 72 He Decretyd hym bar
Kyng to be. 1457 Sc. Acts Jas. II (1814) II. 48/1 It is
decretyt & ordainyt b wapinschawings be haldin be be
lords. 1458 Caxton Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) I. xlix.
of a/1 It is decreted by sentence dyuyne. c. 1565 Lindsan,
Offissottie Chron. Soci. (1738) 62 It is also. decreeted that
all faithful men shall lay to their shoulders for expelling of
thir common enemies. 1633 Sc. Acts Chas. I (1817) V. 44/2
Quhat they sall decreit and determine.

2. To decide, determine, resolve (to do something).
138-8 Hist. James VI (1804) 138 He decrettit to pas
hame, and to leaue the Regent's company.
3. intr. To pronounce a decision or judgement.
1363 Winger Wts. (1800) II. 30 Paraduentuir he..hes
brestit out erar of a manile passioun, than decretit be
heuinlie ressoun. 1397 Montonormene Cherrie & Stat 1324
Since 32 Joursells submit To do as I decreit. 1609 Skene
Reg. Maj. 21 Be consent of the parties, the Arbiters may
decreit as they please. 161d. 65 Arbiters. .may not decreit
ypon ane halie day.
Hence Docree tod ppl. a., decreed.
172. Wodrow Corr. (1843) II. 538 A Decreeted Non-juror.
1751 Hure Hist. Eng. II. xxx. 168 The more to pacify the
king he showed to him. the decreted bull.

Decrement (de kriměnt). [ad. L. děcrěmentum, f. děcrē. stem of inceptive děcrē-sc-ère to DeCREASE : see -MENT.]

1. The process or fact of decreasing or growing
gradually less, or (with pl.) an instance of this;
decrease, diminution, lessening, waste, loss. (Opposed to increment.)

1621 Mountagu Diatriba 310 The decrements of the

decrease, diminution, lessening, waste, loss. (Opposed to increment.)

1621 MOUNTAGU Diatribæ 310 The decrements of the First-fruits. 1621 Brantwait Whimsies 93 Hee would finde his decrements great, his increments small: his receits come farre short of his disbursements. 1666 BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxi. 151 The greater decrement of the pressure of the Air. 1659 WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth v. (1723) 253 Rocks. suffer a continual Decrement, and grow lower and lower. 1774 J. BRYANT Mythology I. 339 Asociety ... where there is a continual decrement. 1840 J. H. GREEN VII Dynamics 8: Signs of the decrement of vital energy. + b. 540C. Bodily decay, wasting away. Obs. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. iv. 280 Our decrement accelerates, we set apace, and in our last dayes precipitate

into our graves. 1698 RAY Dissol. World III. v. (1732) 340 There is a Decrement or Decay both of Things and Men.

There is a Decrement or Decay both of Things and Men.

C. The wane (of the moon); spec. in Heraldry.

1510 GUILLIM Heraldry III. iii. (1511) 91 Her divers denominations in Heraldre, as her increment in her increase. .her decrement in her waning and her detriment in her change and eclipse. 1825 T. TAYLOR Appleius 292 The Moon. .defining the month through her increments, and afterwards by her equal decrements.

C. Decrement of life: in the doctrine of annuities and tables of mortality: The (annual) decrease of a given number of persons by death.

1752 Phil. Trans. XLVII. liii. 335 The decrements of life may be esteemed nearly equal, after a certain age.

1753 BRAKENRIDGE ibid. XLIX. 180 It will be easy to form a table of the decrements of life. 1821 HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.

18. i. 178 The decrement of life, or the law of mortality.

28. Crystallography. 'A successive diminution of the layers of molecules, applied to the faces of the

of the decrements of life. 1853 HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.

1. vi. 178 The decrement of life, or the law of mortality.

2. Crystallography. 'A successive diminution of the layers of molecules, applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are supposed to be produced '(Webster).

1805-17 R. Jameson Char. Min. (ed. 3) 146 The decrements on the edges concur with those in the angles to produce the same crystalline form. 1833 H. J. Brooke Instrod. Crystallogr. 18 When the additions do not cover the whole surface of a primary form, but there are rows of molecules omitted on the edges, or angles of the superimposed plates, such omission is called a decrement. 1828 Buckle Civilia. II. vii. 402 The secondary forms of all crystals are derived from their primary forms by a regular process of decrement.

2. The amount lost by diminution or waste; spec. in Math. a small quantity by which a variable diminishes (e. g. in a given small time).

1666 Boyle Orig. Format & Qual., [What] the obtained powder amounts to over and above the decrement of y. 182-6 Playfals Nat. Phil. (1819) I. 227 The decrements of p. 182-6 Playfals Nat. Phil. (1819) I. 227 The decrements of beat in each second. 1846 H. Rogers Est. (1860) I. 202 Admitting increase or diminution by infinitely small increments or decrements. 2833 Economist 15 Sept. If the unearned increment is to be appropriated by the State.. The undeserved decrement, as perhaps it may be called, would surely claim compensation.

† 3. Applied to certain college expenses at Oxford: see quot. 1726. Obs.

[1483 in Arnolde Chrom. (1811) 271 Item in decrementis, iii, ii. vij. s'. i. d'.] 1736 R. Newton in Reminiscences (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 64 Decrements, each Scholar's proportion for Fuel, Candles, Salt, and other common necessaries: originally so call'd as so much did, on these accounts, decreaser, or was discounted from a Scholar's Endowment.

† Decreptidity. rare—1. [f. decreptid, variant of Decreptidity. fare—1. [f. decreptid, variant of Decreptidity. fare—1. [f. dep

1760 Misc. in Ann. Reg. 190/2 Age pictured in the mind is decrepidity in winter, retiring in the evening to the comfortable shelter of a fire-side.

fortable shelter of a fire-side. **Decrepit** (d/kre-pit), a. (sb.) Also 6 decrepute, decreaped, 6-7 decrepite, et, 7-ate, 7-9 decrepid, 8 decripid, ed, decripped. [a. F. d/crepit (16th c.), in 15th c. decrepy, ad. L. decrepit us very old, decrepit, f. de-down + crepit-, ppl. stem of crepare to crack, creak, rattle. The final -it has had many forms assimilated to pa. pples.,

stem of crepāre to crack, creak, rattle. The final-it has had many forms assimilated to pa. pples., adjs. in -id, etc.]

1. Of living beings (and their attributes): Wasted or worn out with old age, decayed and enfeebled with infirmities; old and feeble.

c 1450 Henryson Praise of Age 2 Ane auld man, and decrepit, hard I sing. 1511-3 Act 3 Hen. VIII, c. 3 § 1 Every man.. not lame decrepute or maymed. 1550 Crow. Lev Inform. 4 Pelit. 463 To sustayne theyr parents decrepet age. 1566 Warner Alb. Eng. XIV. LXXXIX. 361 A fourth farre older decrepate with age. 1589-90 Temple. Ess. Health 4 Long Life Wks. 1731 I. 273 With common Diseases Strength grows decrepit. 1752 Fledding Amelia (1775) X. 4 Poor old decrepit people, who are incapable of getting a livelihood by work. 1872 Black Adv. Phaeton Xx. 283 Some poor old pensioner, decrepit and feeble-eyed. B. decrepid, etc. a 1516 Braum. & Fl. Lit. Fr. Lauyer I. j. Thou shalt not find I am decrepid. 1656 Dryven Let. Mrs. Stewart 1 Oct. Wks. 1800 I. 11. 66 How can you be so good to an old decrepid man? 1719 D'Urrey Pills (1872) IV. 317 Decripped old Sinners. 1820 W. Inving Sketch Bk. I. 216 A poor decrepid old woman. 1845 G. E. Day tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. I. 204 An old, decrepid.. animal.

2. fig. of things.
1594 Nashe Unfort. Trav. 23 The decrepite Churches in contention beyond sea. 1646 Sir T. Browne Peeud. Ep. v. xxi. 264 Decrepite superstitions. 1780 Burks Sp. Econ. Reform Wks. III. 261 The poor wasted decrepid revenue of the principality. 1863 D. G. Mitchell Mys. 1878 Lecky Eng. in 18th C. I. i. 116 The military administrations of surrounding nations were singularly decrepit and corrupt.

B. 5b. One who is decrepit. In med of decrepid and corrupt.

tions of surrounding nations were singularly occupant corrupt.

B. sb. One who is decrepit. Obs. or local.

1578 Banister Hist. Man 1. 25 In men full of dayes, and so decrepities as old age hath long arrested.

1887 S. Cheshire Gloss., Decrippit, a cripple, lame person.

† Decrepit, v. Obs.—1 [f. prec.] To make decrepit (see quot.).

1688 R. Holme Armoury III. 310/2 The Tying Neck and Heels, is a Punishment of decrepiting, that is benumming the Body, by drawing it all together, as it were into a round Ball.

+ Decrepitage, Decrepitancy. Obs. Irregular

round Ball. + Decrepitage, Decrepitancy. Obs. Irregular

formations = DECREPITUDE.

1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals II. III. 176 Of his goodness and decrepitage [bontà e decrepità]. Ibid. III. II. 302 His age .. his infirmities, and decrepitancy.

Decrepitate (dikrepitelt), v. [f. med. or mod. L. decrepitare, f. de-down, away + -crepitare to crackle, freq. of crepāre to crack. Cf. F. decrepiter (1690 in Hatzf.).]

1. trans. To calcine or roast (a salt or mineral) until it no longer crackles in the fire.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. v. 87 And so will it come to passe in a pot of salt, although decrepitated.

1658 Bovie Perousa. Anim. § Solid Bod. viii. 125 A pound of Dantzick Vitriol and a pound of Sea Salt, after the former had been very lightly calcined, and the latter decrepitated.

1790 G. Shith Laboratory I. 370 Decrepitate them, i.e. dry them till they crack, in a pan, crucible, or clean fire shovel.

1828 G. R. Porter Percelain § Gl. 82 The salt purified and decrepitated,—that is, subjected to the action of heat until all crackling noise has ceased.

2. intr. Of salts and minerals: To make a crackling noise when suddenly heated, accompanied

2. intr. Of salts and minerals: To make a crackling noise when suddenly heated, accompanied by a violent disintegration of their particles.

This is owing to the sudden conversion into steam of the water enclosed within the substance, or, as in some natural minerals, to the unequal expansion of the laminæ which compose them. Watts Dict. Chem.

1879 PLOT Oxfordth. 54. Put in the fire, it presently decrepitates with no less noise than salt itself. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. I. 331 If transparent calcareous spar be exposed to a sudden heat, it decrepitates and loses its transparency. 1849 DANA Geol. v. (1850) 324 note, It decrepitates. but does not fuse.

Hence Decrepitated 201. a.. Decrepitating

transparency. 1849 DANA Geol. v. (1850) 324 note, it decrepitates. but does not fuse.

Hence Decrepitated ppl. a., Decrepitating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1668 R. Mathew Unl. Alch. § 101. 165 Let thy salt stand meanly red til it wil crack no more, and that is called decrepitating. 1765 Univ. Mag. XXXVII. 84/2, I. take equal parts of decrepitating asits with furry crack. 1874 Grove Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces 304 A brilliant combustion, attended with a decrepitating noise.

Decrepitation (dfkrepitēl-son). [n. of action f. Decrepitating see -Ation. Also mod.F. (1742 in Hatzf.), and prob. in 16-17th c. Latin.] The action of the verb Decrepitates 8. The calcining of a salt or mineral until it ceases to crackle with the heat. b. The crackling and disintegration of a salt or mineral when exposed to sudden heat.

a salt or mineral when exposed to sudden heat.

1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 142 Unless the hydropick moisture. be exhausted by flagration or decrepitation.

1685 Phil. Trans. XV. 1061 In the decrepitation of common Salt. 1827 FARADAY Chem. Manif. v. 160 Decrepitation is generally occasioned by the expansion of the outer portions before the interior has had time to heat. 1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 242 Said to contain nitre, a proof of which is shewn by their frequent decrepitation when thrown on the fire.

Decrepitly (d/kre·pitli), adv. [-LY 2.] In a

Decrepitly (dikrepitli), adv. [-LY 2.] In a decrepit manner.

1848 Lowell Sir Launfal II. i, And she rose up decrepitly For a last dim look at earth and sea.

† Decrepitness. Obs. Also 7-8 decrepid.

[-NESS.] = DECREPITUDE.

1601 CORNWALLYES Ep. x, Before decrepitness and death catch me. 1677 Wycherley Pl. Dealer II. i, Wou'dst thou make me the Staff of thy Age, the Crutch of thy Decrepidness? 1703 J. Savace Lett. Anticats viii. 49 The Decrepidness of extream Old Age.

Decrepitude (dikrepitiud). [a. F. decrepitude (14th c.), prob. repr. a med.L. \*decrepitude, idecrepitus, or on the model of similar formations: see -TUDE.] The state or condition of being decrepit; a state of feebleness and decay, esp. that due to old age. lit. and fig.

crepit; a state of feebleness and decay, esp. that due to old age. lit. and fig.

1603 Florio Montaigne 1. xiv. (1632) 37 She.. dies in her decrepitude. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 151 F 1 The several stages by which animal life makes its progress from infancy to decrepitude. 1844 Cowper Task II. 489 Praise from the rivel'd lips of toothless, bald Decrepitude. 1847 R. ELLIS Catullus kii. 161 Still when hoary decrepitude. Nods a tremulous Yes to all. 1875 Merivale Gen. 1/ist. Rome lxxv. (1877) 627 Paganism thus stricken down in her decrepitude never rose again.

(1877) 627 Faganism thus stream down in the description never rose again.

† Decrepity. Obs. [a. OF. décrépité (15-17th c. in Godef.), ad. mcd.L. dēcrepit-ās, -tātem (Du Cange), f. L. dēcrepitus.] = DECREPITODE.

1576 Newton tr. Lemnic's Complex. 30 a, The firste enteraunce and steppe into Olde Age, which is the nexte neighboure to decrepitie and dotage. 1598 Florio, Decrepità. olde age, decrepitie. 1603—Montaigne II. xxix. (1632) 304 Being demanded what his studies would stead him in his decrepity. 1605 CHAPMAN All Fooles Plays 1873 I. 160 A true Loadstone to draw on Decrepity.

Theoremente (d'kresčins). rare. [ad. L. dē-

Decrescence (d'kre'séns). rare. [ad. L. decrescentia decreasing, waning, f. decrescer to DECREASE: see -ENCE.] Waning state or condition. 1872 Contemp. Rev. XX. 899 They have attained their maximum of development, and, by inevitable sequence, have begun their decrescence.

| Decrescence | Decrescence | Decrescence | Decrescence | Mus. [It. = decreasing.] A musical direction indicating that the tone is to be gradually lessened in force or loudness; = DIMINUENDO. As sb.: A gradual diminution of loudness of tone.

1880 GROVE Dict. Mus. s.v., A decresor

Decrescent (dikre sent), a. and sb. Also 7-8 decressant. [ad. L. decrescent-em, pr. pple. of decrescere to Decrease; see -ent. For the earlier spelling, cf. CRESCENT.]

A. adj. Decreasing, growing gradually less.

Chiefly of the moon: Waning, in her decrement; in Her. represented with the horns towards the

in Her. represented with the horns towards the sinister side. In Bot. applied to organs which decrease gradually from the base upwards.

1630 GUILLIM Heraldry III. iii. (1660) 111 He beareth Azure, a Moon decressant Proper. 1674 Jeane Arith. I. (1696) 30 Then draw the Decrescent Lunular, or Separatrix. 1737-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. 8.v. Decrement, The moon looking to the left side of the escutcheon is always supposed to be decresant. 1831 PINKEND Petral. II. 1674 A dozen specimens, which presented a decrescent progression, with regard to the size of the grain. 1878 TENNYSON Gareth & Lym. 518 Between the increscent and decrescent moon.

B. 5b. The moon in her decrement or wane: used in Her. as a bearing. (Opposed to intrescent.) 1616 BULLOKAR, Decressant, the Moone in the last quarter. 12600 FELTHAM Resolves xxviii. (1st ed.) 88 Thus while he sinnes, he is a Decressant; when he repents, a Cressant. 1651 Lond. Gaz. No. 2674/A Cross Moline between 2 Increscents and 2 Decrescents. 1851 J. B. HUME Poems, Glenfinlas 162 The wan decrescent's slanting beams.

Decresse, decresse, obs. forms of Decrease.

Glenjinia: 162 The wan decrescent's stanting beams.

Decrese, decresse, obs. forms of DECREASE.

Decresion, var. of DECRETION Obs., decrease.

Decretal (dikri-tăi), a., sb. Also 4-7 -ale,
-all(e, (7 decretall). [a. F. décrétal, -ale (13th c.),
ad. L. decretâlis of or containing a decree, whence
med.L. decretâlis (sc. epistole) papal letters containing decrees, decretâle a decree, statute, constitution ]

A adi.

A. adi.

taining decrees, decretale a decree, statute, constitution.] A. adj.

1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, a decree or decrees. a. Pertaining to the papal decrees: see B. I. + Decretal right: canon law. 1890 Canton Faytes of A. III. V. 175 After the decretall and cyvyll ryght. 1871. Norton Catvin's fast. v. 11. 43 The decretall epistles heaped together by Gregorie the ix. 1863-87 Form A. 4 M. (1596) 5/1 Decided by certeine new decretal or rather extradecretal and extravagant constitutions. 21631 Donne in Select. (1840) 18 The word inspired by the Holy Ghost; not apocryphal, not decretal, not traditional. 1682 Burner Rights Princes v. 165 That impudent Forgery of the Decretal Epistles. 1963 Blackstone Comm. 1. 59 The canon laws, or decretal epistles of the popes, are .. rescripts in the strictest sense. 1823 Lingard Hist. Eng. VI. 193 Campeggio had read the decretal bull to him and his minister.

b. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a decree of Chancery or other civil court.
1689 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 253 Persuant to a Decretall order of y Provinil. Judges. 1714 Lond. Gaz. No. 5253/4 A Decretal Order made in the High Court of Chancery. 1829 Swanston Reforts (Chancery) III. 238 The bill could not be dismissed by motion of course. That order was decretal, and necessarily retained the cause. 1884 Weekly Notes 20 Dec. 242/2 Such an order is decretal only and not a final foreclosure judgment.

† 2. Having the force of a decree or absolute command, imperative. b. transf. of the person who commands. Obs.

a 1510 Halkur Epitetus Man. lxxiv. (1636) 95 To observe all these as decretall laws, never to be violated. 1510 — St. Aug. Citie of God xxi. viii. (1620) 793 What more decretall law hath God laid vpon nature. 1679 J. Goodman Penil. Pardoned II. ii. (1713) 192 When he [the Almighty]. .. seems to have been most peremptory and decretal in his threatenings.

† 3. Decisive, definitive. Obs. rare.

enings.
+ 3. Decisive, definitive. Obs. rare.
1508 CHAPMAN Byron's Trag. Plays 1873 II. 319 So heer's
a most decreetall end of me. 1697 EVELYN Numism. vii.
252 The decretal Battel at Pharsalia. B. st.

B. sb.

1. Eccl. A papal decree or decretal epistle; a document issued by a Pope, containing a decree or authoritative decision on some point of doctrine or ecclesiastical law. b. pl. The collection of such decrees, forming part of the canon law.

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 337, & if be decretal ne were ordeynd for bis, be clerkes ouer alle ne rouht to do anys. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 428 Ac in canonn ne in be decretales I can nouste rede a lyne. 1482 CAXTON Myrr. I. v. 26 They. goo lerne anon the lawes or decretals. c 1353 HARRSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 191 That.. the Pope would sign a Decretall drawn out for his purpose. 1543 MILTON Colast. Wks. (1851) 358 To uphold his opinion, by Canons, and Gregorian decretals. 1728 IT. Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C. I. v. 69 The Name of Decretals is particularly given to the Letters of the Popes which contain Constitutions and Regulations. 1818 HALLAN Mid. Ages (1841) I. vii. 524 Upon these spurious decretals was built the great fabric of papal supremacy over the different national churches. 1836 Frouds Hist. Eng. II. ix. 312 The first decretal, which was withheld by Campeggio, in which he had pronounced the marriage with Catherine invalid. 1856 Lit. Churchman VI. 304/2 The false decretals of Isidore.

¶ The sring. was occasionally used instead of the

pronunced the marriage with Catherine invalid. 1860 Lts. Churrham VI. 304/2 The false decretals of Isidore.

¶ The sing. was occasionally used instead of the pl. in sense b above. Obs.

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¶ The sing. was occasionally used instead of the pl. in sense b above. Obs.

¶ The sing. was occasionally used instead of the pl. in the law. hold the decretall bindeth not in this Realme. 1853-37 Foxe A. 4 M. (1684) III. 307 They brought forth a Decretal, a Book of the Bishop of Romes Law, to bind me to answer.

2. transf. A decree, ordinance.

1858 Greene Perimeders 3 To phlebotomie, to fomentacions, and such medicinall decretals. a 1652 J. Smith Sed. Disc. v. 171 Which are not the eternal dictates and decretal of the decretals of Eternity.

† Decretaliarch. Obs. [F. decretaliarche.] A word of Rabelais: the lord of decretals, the Pope. 1656 in Blount Glossogr. [from Cotgrave]. 1708 Mottrux Rabelais iv. liv, The blessed Kingdom of Heaven, whose Keys are given to our good God and Decretaliarch.



† **Decretaline**, a. Obs. [f. Decretal + - INE.] Of or belonging to the Decretals.

\*\*réco O. E. Repl. Libel\*\*11. iii. 59 They haue.. received a new decretaline law, wherein they walke more curiously, then in the law of God. Ibid. ni. v. 90 Motteux Rabelais rv. xlix. (1737) 199 Our old Decretaline Scholiasts.

\*\*Decretalist\*\* (dfkri\*tälist). [mod. f. Decretal (B. I) + -18T: cf. F. decretaliste (14th c.), and Decretalist.] One versed in the Decretals. † b. One who holds the Calvinistic doctrine as to the decrees of God (cf. Deoretal 2.2).

who holds the Calvinistic Gouline as to all of God (cf. Deoretal a. 2).

1730 D. Whittey Disc. Five Points vi. i. (1817) 400 If these Decretalists may take sanctuary in the fore-knowledge God hath of things future, the Hobbists and the Fatalists may do the same.

1872 R. Jenkins in Archaol. Canl. VIII. 66 note, Apostacy according to the decretalists is a threefold crime.

Apostacy according to the decretanss is a uncertained Decre-tally, adv. [-LY 2.] In a decretal way,

Decretally, adv. [-LY 2.] In a decretal way, by way of decree.

1881 W. Sclater Tythes (1623) 215 Doctrinally, or rather decretally, its deliuered by Vrban. 1866 — Expos. 2 Thess. (1529) 104 When were these dogmatized and decretally stablished for catholique doctrine? 1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit. II. To Rdr. 43 The Supream Divinity of Jesus Christ, as decretally Pre-existing in the Hypostatick Union.

† Decretary. Obs. [f. L. decret-um Deorre +-ARY.] One versed in the Decretals.

1881 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 358 b, For Evangelistes, cruell Canonistes, Copistes, Decretaries.

Decrete. 1. = Deorre 4 a. [A special adaptation of L. decretum.]

Decrete. 1. = Degree 4 a. [A special adaptation of L. decrètum.]

1832 Austin Jurispr. (1879) II. xxviii. 534 The most important .. of these special constitutions were those decretes and rescripts which were made by the Emperors .. a decrete being an order made on a regular appeal from the judgment of a lower tribunal.

2. Obs. var. of Degree 7.

† Decretion. Obs. Also 7 decresion. [n. of action from L. decret, ppl. stem of decressers to Decreases; cf. accretion, concretion. (Not used in L., which had a different decretio from decerner to

L., which had a different accretio from accornere to decree.)] Decrease, diminution.

1635 Swan Spec. M. iv. § 2 (1643) 68 The clouds .. by descending make no greater augmentation then the decresion was in their ascending. 1659 Pearson Creed (1839) 73 By which decretion we might guess at a former increase.

scending make no greater augmentation then the decreasion was in their ascending. 1659 PEARSON Creed (1839) 73 By which decretion we might guess at a former increase.

Decretist (dlkiftist). [ad. med.L. decrētista, f. dēcrētum Decree: see -18T. So OF. decrētista, f. dēcrētum Decree: see -18T. So OF. decretists (1499 in Godef.), earlier decretists (see next).] One versed in the Decretals; a decretalist.

1490 in Godef.), earlier decretistis, pat are Israelitis... as to be part of sciens pat bey han tane of Godis lawe, & Egipcians, as to be part pat bey haue of worldly wysdam. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Decretist, a Student, or one that studies the Decretals. 1736 Ayllffe Parergon xx, The Decretists had their Rise and Beginning, even under the Reign of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. 1871 VAUGHAN Life St. Thomas 332 To attend the lectures of the decretists.

† Decretistre. Obs. [a. OF. decretistse: see -18TRE: later decretiste (see prec.).] = prec.

1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. xvi. 85 This doctor and diuinour, and decretistre of canon, Hath no pite on vs poure.

Decretive (dlkiītīvi), a. [f. L. dēcrēt., ppl. stem of dēcernēre to Decree +-1VE.] Having the attribute of decreeing; = DECRETORY I.

1609 B. W. Barlow Answ. Nameless Cath. 170 Either discretiue... or directiue... and thirdly decretiue, which is in the Prince, either affirmatiuely to binde those within his compasse [etc.]. 1652 BAXTER Inf. Bapt. 267 To distinguish between event and duty; the Decretive and Legislative will of God. 1770 WESLEW Wist. (1872) XIV. 1935 Both the choice of the former, and the decretive omission of the latter were owing... to the sovereign will... of God. 1874 H. R. Reynolds Sydn Bapt. iii. § 3. 205 They are ... too specific and too decretive in their essence.

Hence Decretively adv.

1610 Healey St. Aug. Citie of God 808 The thousand years are decretively meant of the devills bondage onely.

+ Decretovilla. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēcrētōri-isto Decretovilla.]

† Decreto rial, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. decretori-MS DECRETORY + -AL.]

21. DECRETORY + -AL.]

1. DECRETORY 2.
1. 288 J. HARVEY Disc. Probl. 25 The great Climactericall, Hebdomaticall, Scalary, Decretoriall yeers. Ibid. 93 Is it therefore impossible.. that any of those should see as far into Decretoriall numbers? 2646 Str. T. Browns Pseud. E.f. 17. xii. 212 The medicall or Decretoriall month.

2. DECRETORY I.
1776 FARMER Lett. to Worthington i.(R.), That I...overrule the Scripture itself, in a decretorial manner.

The Accipture itself, in a decretorial manner.

† **Decretorian**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -AN.]
Decisive, critical; = DECRETORY 2, 3.
1679 J. GOODMAN Penit. Pardrowed III. ii. (1713) 289 There is no decretorian battle, nor is the business decided upon a push. 1716 M. DAVIES Athen. Brit. III. Diss. Physick 54
The ancient Greek Physicians made. A strology or Astronomy, with their Critical and Decretorian Days, a considerable Part of their Medicinal Studies. **Decretorily**, adv. ? Obs. [f. next + -LY 2.]
In a decretory manner; positively, decisively, 1684
J. GOODMAN Witt. Ev. Conf. III. (T.), Deal concisely and decretorily, that I may be brought. to the point you drive at.

Decretory (d'krī-təri), a. Now rare or Obs. [ad. L. dēcrētori-us, f. dēcrēt- ppl. stem of L. dēcērnēre to determine, Decree: see -ORY.]

1. Of the nature of, involving, or relating to, a

1. Of the nature of, involving, or relating to, a decree, authoritative decision, or final judgement. a 1631 Donns in Select. (1840) 83 We banish... all imaginary fatality, and all decretory impossibility of concurrence and co-operation to our own salvation. 1649 Jer. Taylor Ct. Exemp. 11, vii. 37 Those decretory and finall words of S. Paul: He that defiles a Temple, him will God destroy. 1673 Baxter Let. in Answ. Dodwell & You appropriate the Decretory Power to your Monarch; and communicate only the executive. 1737 J. Clarke Hist. Bible (1740) II. v. 128 Jesus, knowing they had passed a decretory sentence against Him. 1807 Robinson Arthol. Graca 1. xvi. 77 The decretory sentence was passed.
† D. Of persons: Characterized by pronouncing a definite decision or judgement; positive, decided. 1651 Jer. Taylor Serm. for Year. xi. 136 They that with ... a loose tongue are too decretory, and enunciative of speedy judgement. 1655 — Unum Necess. vii. § 1, I will not be decretory in it, because the Scripture hath said nothing of it. 1680 H. Dowell Two Lett. Advice (1651) 105 If I may seem decretory in resolving positively some things controverted among learned men.

† 2. Such as to decide the question; decisive, determinative. Obs.

†2. Such as to decide the question; decisive, determinative. Obs.

1674 EVELYN Navig. 4 Comm. Misc. Writ. (1805) 644 That decretory battle at Actium. 1692 M. Morgan Poem on Victory over Fr. Fleet 7 In which was struck this decretory Blow. 1718 Br. HUTCHINSON Witchcraft (1720) 172 They tried.. their Claims to Land, by Combat, or the Decretory Morsel. 1723 WHISTON Fosephus Diss. 103 There is one particular Observation.. that seems to me to be decretory.

†3. Old Med. and Astrol. Pertaining to or decisive of the final issue of a disease etc. 1810 for

Morsel. 1737 Whiston Yosephus Diss. 105 There is one particular Observation. that seems to me to be decretory. + 3. Old Med. and Astrol. Pertaining to or decisive of the final issue of a disease, etc.; also fig. of a course of life; = CRITICAL 4. Obs. or arch.

1877 B. Googe Heretoach's Husb. (1580 78 b, The third of Maie (which is the laste decretoric daie of the Vine). 1801 Holland Pliny I. Soo The foure decretorie or critical daies, that give the doome of Olive trees, either to good or bad. 1646 Sie T. Browne Pseud. Ep. IV. xii. 213 The medicall month; introduced by Galen... for the better compute of Decretory or Criticall dayes. 1702 C. MATHER Mags. Chr. III. IV. vii. (1852) 610 When the decretory hour of death overtakes you. 1860 E. Johnson Rise Christendom 104, I look intrepidly forward to yonder decretory hour for death).

† Decrew, v. Obs. rare. [f. OF. decreu, now detru, pa. pple. of decreistre, detroftre to Decrease (f. Acorul.) To decrease, wane.
1856 Spenser F. Q. IV. vi. 18 Sir Arthegall renewed His strength still more, but she still more decrewed.

Decrial (d'Krai'āl). rare. [f. Decre v. +-AL 5.]

The act of decrying; open disparagement.
1711 Shaftess. Charac. Misc. v. i. (1737) III. 266 The Decrial of an Art, on which the Cause and Interest of Wit and Letters absolutely depend. Ibid. v. ii. (R.), A decrial or disparagement of those raw works.

Decried (d'Krai'd), ppl. a. [f. DECRY v. +-ED.]

Cried down, disparaged openly, etc.: see the verb. 1655 H. Vauchan Silex Sciut. I. (1858) 36 Prayer was such A decryed course, sure it prevailed not much. 1763 Burke Report Affairs India Wks. 1842 II. 6 A suspected and decrease defort since the edict of Dr. Johnson.

Decried (d'Krai'al). One who decries.
1608 Ferra Acc. E. India A ilijb, It is a Justice only intended my Country against its Decriers. 2116 South Serm. VII. ii. (R.), The late fanatic decryers of the necessity of human learning. 285 Santssury Drydan. v. 103 Dryden's principal decrier.

† Decriminate, v. Obs. rare. [f. med. L. decriminate

vii. II. (R.), The late fanate decryers of the necessity of human learning. 2821 Santsbury Dryden's principal decrier.

† Decriminate, v. Obs. rare. [f. med.L. decriminare (Du Cange), f. Dr. I. 3 + criminare to accuse of crime.] To denounce as a criminal, to accuse. Hence Decriminating ppl. a.

1850 Tryal Rudyard, etc. in Phenix (1721). 1,38 A whole sea of their Decriminating and Obnoxious Terms.

† Decrott, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [a. F. decrotter, in 12th c. descroter, f. de-, des- (Dr. I. 6) + crotte dirt.] trans. To clean from dirt, remove dirt from.

1863 URQUHART Rabelais 1. xx, To decrott themselves in rubbing of the dirt of either their shoes or clothes.

Decrown (diknum), v. ? Obs. [f. Dr. II. 2 + Crown sb. Cf. F. decouronner 'to vacrowne' (Cotgr.), OF. descoroner (12th c.); also dethrone.] trans. To deprive of the crown, to discrown.

1869 Br. W. Barlow Answ. Nameless Cath. 153 Authoritie to de-Throan and de-Crowne Princes.

1864 F. Whith Repl.

1876 Phil. Surv. S. Irel. 322 If the Pope had not arrogated a right to dethrone and decrownkings and detrowning and decrowning and the princes.

1875 Lytion Riemsi. III. How art thou decrowned and spoiled by thy recreant and apostate children.

Hence Decrow ming voll. sb.

2863 Overbury A Wife (1638) 212 The decrowning of Kings.

Decrustation (dikrestēl-(2n). rare-9. [n.

Rings.

Decrustation (dīkrostēl ʃən). rare—•. [n. of action f. L. dēcrust-āre to peel off (an outer layer or crust), f. De- I. 6 + crusta Crust, crustāre to Crust: see-ation.] The removal of a crust or incrustation.

incrustation.

1611 Corga., Decrustation, a decrustation, or vncrusting; a paring away of the vppermost part, or outmost rind. 1656 in Blount Glossogr. 1658 in Phillips. 1732 in Ballev; and in mod. Dicts. 1683 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Decry (d'kroi'), v. Also 6-7 decrie. Pa. t. and pple. decried. [a. F. decrier, in 14th c. descrier, f. des., de- (see Dr. I. 6) + crier to cry. In Eng. the profix appears always to have been taken Eng. the prefix appears always to have been taken in sense 'down': see Dr. I. 4.]

1. trans. To denounce, condemn, suppress, or depreciate by proclamation; = cry down (CRY v.

17 a); chiefly said of foreign or obsolete coins; also to bring down the value (of any article) by the utterance or circulation of statements.

17 a); chiefly said of foreign or obsolete coins; also to bring down the value (of any article) by the utterance or circulation of statements.

1827 Moryson Itim. 1. III. vi. 280 Having a singular Art to draw all forraine coynes when they want them, by raising the value, and in like sort to put them away, when they haue got abundance thereof, by decrying the value. 1833 T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib. iv. (1821) 267 The calling downe, and decrying of all other Moneys whatsoever. 1897 Evelvn Numism. vi. 204 Many others [medals of Elagabalus] decried and called in for his infamous life. 2710 Whitworth Acc. Russia (1758) 80 Next year..the..gold..was left without refining, which utterly decried those Ducats. 1765 Blacks. Stone Comm. 1. 278 The king may..decry, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current. 1844 Act 7-8 Vict. c. 24 § 4 Spreading..any false rumour, with intent to enhance or decry the price of any goods.

2. To cry out against; to disparage or condemn openly; to attack the credit or reputation of; = Cry down (CRY 17 b).

1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. 1. 75 We goe.. to law one with another (which S. Paul so decryed). 1660 R. Coke Justice Vind. Pref. 1 All men. have with one voice commended Virtue, and decried Vice. 1665 Pervs Diary 27 Nov., The goldsmiths do decry the new Act. 1756 C. Lucas Est. Waters I. Pref., Who is this', says one, that is come to decry our waters?' 1867 Lewes Hist. Philos. II. 105 He does not so much decry Aristotle, as the idolatry of Aristotle. 1872 Years Growth Comm. 371 The seal with which the Church decried the taking of interest or usury. Hence Docry ing vbl. 50.

1633 [see 1 above]. 1637 State Trials, John Hampden (R.), There hath been a decrying by the people and they have petitioned in parliament against it. 1863 Kingland.

Pocrystallization (dikristălsizēl-son). [f. De-II. 1.] Deprivation of crystallization of ice by the solar rays. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 50 Developed by the breaking-down or decrystallization of the ice.

+ Decrystallization (berristallizatio

of lying down.

1664 EVELYN Sylva (1776) 613 At this Decubation upon boughs the Satyrist seems to hint, when he introduces the gypsies (Juv. Sat. vi. 543-5). gypsies (Juv. Sat. vi. 543–5). **Decubital** (dłkia bităl), a. [f. next + -AL.]

Pertaining to or resulting from decubitus.

1876 Braithwaite Retrospect Med. LXXIII. 4 Dr. Handfield Jones on decubital inflammation.

|| Decubitus (d/kia/bit/s). Med. [mod.L. f. decumbère to lie down, after accubitus and other parallel forms. Used also in French from 1747.]

1. The manner or posture of lying in bed.

1866 A. FLINT Princ. Med. (1880) 190 The dorsal decubitus should not be constantly maintained; changes of position are important. 1879 J. M. DUNGAN Eact. Dis. Women xxx. (1880) 245 The decubitus is rarely on the healthy side.

2. 'Also, a synonym of Bedsore' (Syd. Soc. Lex.); see Bed 5b. 10.

see BED sb. 19.

+ Decurleate, v. Obs. - o [f. late L. deculcare +

† Decti (Bate, v. Obs. - ° [I. late L. deculcare +
-ATE 3: cf. inculcate.] (See quots.)

1633 COCKERAM, Deculcate, to tread somthing vnder foot.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Deculcate... to tread or trample upon.

1657 Poetult, v. Obs. - ° [ad. L. dēcultāre (rare
and doubtful) = valde occultare.] (See quot.)

1653 COCKERAM, Decult, to hide privily.

Decultivate: see De. II. 1.

Decultivate: see DE-II. 1.

Decuman (de'kiuman), a. Also 7-8 -ane. [ad. L. decumān-us, var. of decimānus of or belonging to the tenth part, or the tenth cohort, f. decim-us tenth: see -AN; also, by metonymy, considerable, large, immense.]

1. Very large, immense: usually of waves. (As to the vulgar notion that the tenth or decuman wave, fluctus decumanus, is greater and more dangerous than any other: see Sir Thos. Browne Pseud. Ep. vii. xviii. 2, De Quincey Pagan Oracles Wis. 1862 VII. 183.)

1859 GAUDEN Tars of Church 30 To be overwhelmed and quite sunk by such decumane billowes as those small vessels have no proportion to resist. 1708 MOTTEUX Rabelais IV. xxiii. (1737) 97 That decumane Wave that took us fore and aft. 1838 Fraser's Mag. XVII. 122 The tenth, or decuman, is the last of the series of waves, and the most sweeping in its operation. 1870 FARRAW With. Hist. i. (1871) 5 Confidence, that even amid the decuman billows of modern scepticism it (the Church) shall remain immovable.

absol. 1870 Low RIL Poems, Cathedr., Shocks of surf that clomb and fell, Spume-sliding down the baffied decuman.

2. Rom. Antiq. Belonging to the tenth cohort: applied to the chief entrance to a camp, or that

applied to the chief entrance to a camp, or that

applied to the chief entrance to a camp, or that farthest from the enemy ( porta decumana).

1852 Wright Cett, Roman, † Saxon (1861) 148 The decunan gate. † **Decumanal**, a. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. +

TDecumanal, a. Obs. rare. [1. as prec. +
-AL.] = prec. 1.

1652 URQUHART Fewel Wks. (1834) 229 The decumanal
wave of the oddest whimzy of all.

Decumbence (dikermbens). [f. DECUMBENT:
See -ENCE.] Lying down; = next.

1646 Sin T. Browne Pseud. Ep. III. i. 105 If.. they lye
not down and enjoy no decumbence at all. 1888 Syd. Soc.

Lex., Decumbence, the state or attitude of lying down.

Decumbency (díkv mběnsi). [f. as prec.:

see -ENOY.]
1. Lying down, reclining; decumbent condition

1. Lying down, reclining; decumbent condition or posture.

1. Robert T. Browne Pseud. Ep. v. vi. 244 Theophylact...

1. not considering the ancient manner of decumbency, imputed this gesture of the beloved Disciple unto Rusticity. 1877 Roberts Handbi. Med. (ed. 3) II. 32 The mode of decumbency is generally on the back, with the head high.

2. Taking to one's bed; — DECUMBITURE 2. In quot. 1820 humorously for 'going to bed'.

1. 1820 humorously for 'going to bed'.

1. 1831 C. Walker Hist, Independ, III. 52 One peece of cure in must be Phlebotomy, but then you must begin before Decumbency. 1832 G. Aule Magastrom. 240 The hour of decumbency. 1832 L. Hunt Indicator No. 15 (1822) I. 117 Candid enquirers into one's decumbency.

1. Decumbent (diko mbent), a. (sb.) [ad. L.

Candid enquirers into one's decumbency.

Decumbent (d'k'rmbent), a. (sb.) [ad. L. decumbent-em, pr. pple. of decumbere to lie down, f. DB- I. I +-cumbere to lie.]

1. Lying down, reclining. Now rare or Obs. 1868 BLOUNT Glossogr., Decumbent, that lyes or sits down; or dyes. a 1892 ASHMOLE Antiq. Berksh. I. 2 (R.) The decumbent portraiture of a woman, resting on a death's head. 1748 HARTLEY Observ. Man 1. i. 46 The decumbent Posture which is common to Animals in Sleep. 1798 W. Yong in Beddoes Contrib. Phys. Knowledge (1799) 303 The advantage of a decumbent posture.

† b. Lying in bed through illness. Obs.

tage of a decumbent posture.

† b. Lying in bed through illness. Obs.

1689 G. Harvey Curing Dis. by Expect. xv. 114 An elder
Brother decumbent of a Continual Fever. a 1732 ATTERBury (T.), To deal with .. decumbent dying sinners.

2. spec. 3. Bot. Lying or trailing upon the ground,
but with the extremity ascending: applied to stems,
bronches etc.

branches, etc.

branches, etc.

1791 E. Darwin Bot. Gard. II. 24 note, This species of Fern.

with a decumbent root.

1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot.

83 Herbaceous plants, native of sandy plains... and usually decumbent.

1874 M. C. Cooke Fungi 249 The fertile flocci were decumbent, probably from the weight of the spores.

b. Nat. Hist. Of hairs or bristles: Lying flat on

b. Nat. Hist. Of hairs or bristles: Lying flat on the surface, instead of growing out at right angles. 1886 Kirby & Sr. Entomol. III. xxxiv. 308 The covering of hairs is silky and decumbent. Ibid. III. 645 Short decumbent hairs or bristles.

† B. as sb. One lying ill in bed: cf. I b. Obs. 1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. II. 138 When the Christian decumbent growes near to the grave. 1699 Misaurus' Honour of Gout (1780) to He tells the Decumbent a long story of the. Misery of Life.

Hence Decumbently adv., in a decumbent manner.

In mod. Dicts.

Decumbiture (dikurmitiui). ? Obs. [An irregular formation from L. decumbere; the etymological form being decubiture: see Decumbitus.]

irregular formation from L. decumbère; the etymological form being decubiture: see Decubitus.]

1. Lying down; spec. as an invalid in bed.

1. Lying down; spec. as an invalid in bed.

1. Lying down; spec. as an invalid in bed.

1. Lying down; spec. as an invalid in bed.

1. Sept. Manner of decumbiture, the body must lie easie. 1681 Whakrost of decumbiture, 1683 115 The time when the Sick-party takes his Bed, is the beginning of his Decumbiture. 1741 ETTRICK in Phil. Trans. XLI. 565 The Band. is to be kept on, the whole Time of Decumbiture.

2. The act or time of taking to one's bed in an illness. b. Astrol. A figure erected for the time at which this happens, and affording prognostics of

at which this happens, and affording prognostics of recovery or death.

\*\*réa7 Lilly Chr. Astrol.\*\* xliv. 255 At the hour of Birth, at time of Decumbiture of the sick.

\*\*Physic 23 The Moon being returned unto the place she was in at the decumbiture.

\*\*a Too Dryden (1), The planetary hour must first be known, And lucky moment: if her eye but akes, Or itches, its decumbiture she takes.

\*\*PRAZER Ditc. Second Sight 4 The boy died.. the eleventh night from his decumbiture.

\*\*Brog J. Wilson Dict. Astrol.\*\* Decumbiture, a horary question or figure, erected for a sick person. It should be made to the time when the patient first perceives his disease.

\*\*Decumbit processes his disease.

\*\*Decumbit processes his disease.

\*\*Decumbiture.\*\* All processes his disease.

+ **Decupelation.** Obs.—• [cf. Cupel, Cupel-Lation.] 'The same as Decantation.'

LATION.] 'The same as Decantation.'
1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey); hence 1721 in Bailey, etc.
1 Decuplate, a. Obs. [ad. L. decuplāt-us,
pa. pple.: see DECUPLE v.] Multiplied by ten.
1690 LEYBOURN CHYSUS Math. 339 There remains.. Root
Decuplate, b = 20.

Decuplate (de'kiuple't), v. [f. L. decuplare :

Decuplate (derkimple'l), v. [I. L. decuplare: see Decuplate v. and -ATE<sup>3</sup>] = Decuplate v. réso Leybourn Cursus Math. 340 The first Root decuplated, b = 30. 1889 19th Cent. Aug. 152 All this decuplating our production.

Hence + Decuplation, multiplication by ten,

increase tenfold.

z690 LEYBOURN Currus Math. 340 The Decuplation of the Roots.

Decuple (de'kiup'l), a. and sb. [a. F. décuple (1484 in Hatzí.), ad. L. decuplus tenfold, f. dec-em ten+-plus, as in du-plus, tri-plus, etc.]

A. adj. Ten times as much; tenfold.

[ISON DOUGLAS Pal. Hom. 1. xli, Duplat, triplat, diatesseriall, Sesqui altera, and decupla resortis.] 1633 M. RIDLEY Magn. Bodies By Sometimes decuple or ten times as much againe. 1646 Sir T. Browne Prend. Ep. 102 Man, whose length... is sextuple unto his breadth... and decuple unto his profundity. 2771 RAPER in Phil. Trans. LXI. 534 Reckoning... the value of gold decuple that of silver. 1813 (Colerbooker Algebra, etc. 4 Increasing regularly in decuple proportion. 1843 Fraser's Mag. XXVII. 461 Double, treble, and more than decuple the amount.

B. sb. A number or quantity ten times another; a tenfold amount.

a tenfold amount.

c 1425 Craft Nombrynge (E. E. T. S.) 20, 20 is be decuple of 2, 10 is be decuple of 1. 1691 RAY Creation 1. (R.) If the same proportion holds .. (that is, as I guess, near a decuple). 2664 Pussy Lect. Daniel 623 During a period of years, which was to be a decuple of their own number. 1883 Times 12 Dec. 9/5 To abolish one or two of the doubles, trebles, and decuples which afflict postmen and cabmen [in street nomenclature].

Decuple (de'kiup'l), v. [ad. L. decuplare (only in pa. pple. decuplarus), f. decuplus tenfold: see prec.: cf. F. decupler (18th c. in Hatzf.).]

trans. To increase or multiply tenfold.

1674 Jeake Arith. (1696) 201 The Square of 1 decupled is 10. a1687 Petty Pol. Arith. i. (1691) 2 if France hath scarce doubled its Wealth and Power, and that the other have decupled theirs. 1837 Gen. P. Thomson Exerc. (1842) IV. 253 If the demand for muscle were decupled at every commercial and manufacturing station.

Hence Decupled ppl. a. 1854 H. H. Wilson tr. Rig-reda II. 5 To partake of the decupled (libation).

Decuplet (de kiuplet). Mus. [f. L. decuplus Decuplet (de kiuplet). Mus. Terms).

& Barrett Dict. Mus. Terms).
Decur, var. of Decore Obs.

Decure, var. of Decure Cos.

Decure, obs. form of Decure.

+ Decuriate, v. Obs.-° [f. ppl. stem of L. decuriare to divide into decuriæ: see Decure.] (See quot.) So + Decuriation [L. decuriatio].

1683 COCKERAM, Decuriate, to divide into bands, to separate. 1721 in Balley. 1683 COCKERAM, Decuriation, a making of Knights or Captaines.

Decurion (dikiū riện). In 4-5 doun. [ad. L. decurio, -onem, f. dec-em ten, after centurio CENTURION: see DECURY.]

1. Rom. Antiq. A cavalry officer in command of a decuria or company of ten horse. Also gen.

a decurra or company of ten norse, Also gen.

A commander or captain of ten men.

138e Wyclif 1 Mac., iii. 55 Decuriouns, leders often. 1533

Bellenden Livy IV. (1822) 361 Sixtus Tempanius, decurion of horsmen. 1581 Syrward Mart. Discipl. 1. 61 He shall charge euerie decurion or Captaine of ten men ypon their othes. 1701 W. Worton Hist. Rome v. 83 He had got away, if a Decurion had not fallen upon him. 1838 Arnold Hist.

Rome 1. 75 The poorest citizens... followed the army... acting as orderlies to the centurions and decurions.

b. transf. An overseer of ten households, a

b. transf. An oversell tithing-man.

1891 G. Flettcher Russe Commu. (Hakluyt Soc.) 43 The constable hath certaine... decurions under him, which have the ouersight of ten households a peece. 1869-90 Temple Ess. Heroit Virtue § 3 Wks. 1731 I. 207 He [Mango Capac] instituted Decurions thro' both these Colonies, that is, one over every Ten Families.

2. Roman Hist. A member of the senate of a

2. Roman Hiss. A member of the senate of a colony or municipal town; a town councillor.

In later times the capacity for the office became hereditary, and the decurions formed an order charged with heavy financial and other responsibilities to the imperial government.

1388 WYCLIF Mark xv. 43 Ioseph of Armathie, the noble decurion [Vulg. decurio, Gr. Bowkerris]. 1566 HOLLAND Sueton. 60 A new kind of Suffrages which the decurions or elders of Colonies gave every one in their owner Towneshippe. 1563 PAGITT Christianogr. III. (156) a Ioseph of Arimathea, that noble Decurion. 1981 Giason Decl. 4 F. II. 63 The laborious offices, which could be productive only of envy and reproach, of expence and danger, were imposed on the Decurions, who formed the corporations of the cities, and whom the severity of the Imperial laws had condemned to sustain the burthens of civil society. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess. 37 note, The Decurio, and filius Decurionis, the Plebeius, and the Servus of the law of Constantine, answer exactly to the Noble, Free, and Servile orders of the Germanic codes.

3. A member of the Great Council in modern

3. A member of the Great Council in modern

3. A member of the Great Council in modern Italian cities and towns, 1666 Lond. Gas. No. 971 The Colledge of the Jurists, the sixty Decurions [at Milan]. 1708 Ibid. No. 4448/1 After these came eight Trumpeters... preceding the 60 Decurions, the great Chancellor, the Privy-Council, and Senate. 1841 W. Spalding Italy & It. Isl. 111. 243 In Genoa, whose municipality was constituted by laws of 1814 and 1815, there is a Great Council of forty decurions (half nobles, half merchants and other citizens), who were named in the first instance by the crown, but have since filled up their own vacancies. 1865 MAFEE Brigand Life II. 47 At one time a syndic, a decurion, profited by his post to persecute his private enemies.

4. Astrol. = DECAN 2.
1858 GAULE Magastrom. 87 Their houses... thrones, decurions, faces, joys.

Ferron, for DECUBY, a company of ten,

curions, faces, joys.

¶ Erron. for DECURY, a company of ten.

1555 EDEN Decades 23 A companye of armed men diuided into .xxv. decurions, that is, tenne in a company with theyr

Tagitaynes.

Decurionate. [ad. L. decurionāt-us, f. decurion-em: see -ATE 1.] The office of a decurion.

1840 Milman Hist. Chr. II. 382. 1863 DRAPER Intell.

Devel. Europe ix. (1865) 200 Exempting the priesthood from burdensome offices such as the decurionate. 1880 MURRHAD Gains 1. \$ 95 note, Not only the magistracy but also the decurionate was a stepping-stone to citizenship.

Decurionship. [See -8HIP.] = prec.

1873 WAGNER tr. Tenffel's Hist. Rom. Lit. II. 340 Exemption. from the decurionship and military service.

Theorymance (dfkp. Těns). [f. DECURRENT: see

Decurrence (drkv rens). [f. Decurrent : see

-ENCE.]
+1. The act or state of running down; downward flow or course; lapse (of time). Obs.

1659 GAUDEN Tears of Church 536 The errata's which, by long decurrence of time, through many mens hands have befain it, are easily corrected. 1677 P. A. Pref. Poem in Cary's Chronol., The Course Of Humane Beeing even from the Source Of it's Decurrence.

2. Bot. The condition of being DECURRENT (q.v.). 1835 LINDLEY Introd. Bot. (1848) 1.228 The decurrence of the fibres. 1883 G. ALLEN in Nature 29 Mar. 517 There will be a strong tendency towards the long pointed ribbon-like form, and also a marked inclination towards decurrence.

Decurrency. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] = prec. 1651 J. Goodwin Redemition Red. ii. § 17 The flowing of Rivers from their Fountaines together with the decurrency of their Waters into the Sea. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Decurrency, the condition or appearance of a decurrent leaf.

Decurrent (dlkprent), a. [ad. L. decurrentem, pr. pple. of decurrere to run down, f. De-I. I

em, pr. pple. of decurrere to run down, f. Dr. I. 1

stem or axis below the point of insertion or attach-

ment.
1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., Decurrent leaf. a 1704 Sir
W. JONES Bot. Obs. in Asiat. Res. (1705) IV. 250 [Leaves]
downy on both sides, mostly decurrent on the long hoary
petiols. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 260 Verbascum Thapsus
... leaves very decurrent .. anthers of long stamens slightly

lecurrent.
Hence **Decurrently** adv.
1807 J. E. Smith Phys. Bot. 178 [Pinnate] decursive, decurrently, when the leaflets are decurrent. **Decurring**, ppl. a. = Decurrent (in Bot.).
1839 in Cent. Dict.

† **Decurren**. Obs. [ad. L. dēcurs-us, f. ppl. stem of decurr-ere: cf. DECOURSE.] Downward

lapse.

1893 Bilson Govi. Christ's Ch. 237 By degrees, in decurse of time. 1893 Tomlinson Renon's Disp. 225 Nor that the decurse of years would work some change in it.

+ Decursion (dříků 1801). Obs. [ad. L. děcurstön-em, n. of action f. děcurr-ère (ppl. stem dēcurs-) to run down.]

1. The action of running, flowing, or passing downwards; also fig. of time, etc.

c 1630 Jackson Creed vi. x. Wks. V. 277 The perpetual ascent of springing waters into the hills, their continual decursion from them into the sea. 1664 H. Morr Myst. Iniq. 206 in the decursion of ... twelve or thirteen hundred years. 1680 - Apocal. Apoc. 24 The whole decursion and succession of the church to the end of the world.

2. Antiq. A military manageure, exercise or evolution performed under sume a solemn procession.

lution, performed under arms; a solemn procession

round a funeral pile.

[1632 COCKERAM, Decursion, a running of souldiers on their enemies.] 1638 W. Burton Itin. Auton. 68 His body. was laid on the Rogns, or Pile. and honored with the weptopoun, decursion, or running round it by his Sons and Souldiers. 1639 Potter Antic. Greece iv. vi. (1715) 211 In this Decursion the Motion was towards the Left hand. 1702 Addison Dial. Medals i. 19 Charged .. with many Ancient Customs, as sacrifices .. allocutions, decursions, lectisterniums.

as sacrinces .. allocutions, decursions, lectisterniums.

Decursive, a. Bot. [ad. mod. Bot. L. dēcursīv-us, f. L. dēcurs-, ppl. stem of dēcurr-ēre to run down: see -ive.] = Deourrent.

2836 in Webster.

1836 in Wesster.
Hence Decursively adv., as decursively pinnate

Hence Deou raively adv., as decursively-pinnate [mod.L. decursive pinnatus: cf. Decurrently].

1832 Carbs Technol. Dict., Decursively-pinnate, an epithet for a leaf having its leaflets decurrent, or running along the petiole. 1866 in Trast. Bot.

† Deou'rt, a. Obs.— [Cf. Curt and De- II. 3.] 1833 Cockern, Decurt, short.

† Deou'rt, v. Obs. [ad. L. decurt-are to cut off, curtail, f. Dr. I. 2 + curtaire to shorten: see Curt v.] trans. To cut down, shorten, dock, curtail, abridge. Hence Deou'rted ppl. a.

1838 Blak Apol. 147 Your decurted or headlesse clause, Angelorum enim, et cet. 1831 J. Done Polydoron 88 [It is] plain Roguerie to Decurre or mispoint their Writings. 1848 Herrick Hesper., Julia's Churching (1869) 307 To him bring Thy free, and not decurted offering.

Decurrate, a. rare. [ad. L. decurtai-us, pa. pple. of decurtaies: see prec.] Cut down, shortened, abridged, curtailed.

2 1858 Mede Ep. to Hayn Wks. (1879) 1v. 755 The preposition perfectly being decurtate of [12] inter. 1839 F. Hall Visawadaitd Preface 8 Bana. lopped off his own hands and feet. In this decurtate condition he dictated a poem of a hundred couplets.

† Decurrate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. de-

hundred couplets.

† Decurtate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. decurtare: see prec. and -ATE 3.] trans. = DECUET v. 1509 NASHE Lenten Stuffe Ep. Ded. A ij b, Hee sendes for his barber to depure, decurtate, and spunge him. 1632 COCKERAM, Decurtate, to shorten. 1676 Cole in Phil. Trans. XI. 607 Those, which had been decurtated by the unequal cutting of the knife.

† **Decurtation**. Obs. [ad. L. dēcurtātion-em, a. of action f. dēcurtāre: see DRCURT v. So in n. of action i. accurrate: see DRURT v. So in mod.F.] Shortening, abridging, or cutting down. 1652 GAULE Magastrom. To Rdr., Ambiguous equivocations, affected decurtations, sophisticated expressions. 1652-62 HEYLIN Cosmogr. 111. (1682) 38 By the like decurtation we have turned Hispania unto Spain. 1700 Phil. Trans. XXII. 568 The Contraction .. is performed by the decurtation or shortening of the Fleshy Fibres.

**Decurvation** (dikprv?! fən). [n. of action f. L. de down + ppl. stem of curvare to bend, CURVE: see -ATION.] The action or process of decurving; the condition of being bent downwards.

1881 A. Newton in Encycl. Brit. XII. 358/2 There are
Trachilidae which possess almost every gradation of decurvation of the bill.

**Decurvature** (dlkv:vatiŭi). [f. as prec. +

UBE: cf. curvature.] = prec.
1887 E. D. Core Orig. Fittest 376 Constant jarring.. would tend to a decurvature of both interior and superior adjacent

Decurve (dřků v.), v. rare. [f. L. de-down +

curved to CURVE.] To curve or bend down.
Hence Decurved ppl. a., curved downwards.
1838 Kirsy Hab. 4 Inst. Anim. I. ix. 274 An incipient decurved spire. 189a. Athensem 18 June 795/2 The upper mandible [of a parakeet] was so abnormally decurved.

Decury (de kiŭri). Also 6 decure. [a. OF. decurie or ad. L. decuria a division or company of

Rom. Hist. and Antig. A division company of ten en, a company or ten en, a company or ten men, a company or body of ten; applied also to large etc.

Scribæ, etc.).

1533 Bellenden Livy I. (1822) 30 The faderis, quhilk war ane hundreth in nowmer, devidit thaimself in ten decuris, ilk decure contening ten men in nowmer. 1563-7 Buchanan Reform. St. Andrew Wks. (1892) 8 The regent sal. assigne thayme place in hys classe diudit in decuris. 1565 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. I. 643 The Pretors. .tooke a certain number of Iudges. .who. .were distributed by decuries or tens. 1695 Kennett Par. Antig. (1818) II. 340 In the larger houses, where the numbers amounted to several decuries, the senior dean had a special preeminence. 1847 Grote Greece II. xxxi. IV. 189, 5000 of these citizens were arranged in ten pannels or decuries of 500 each.

arranged in ten pannels or decuries of 500 each.

Decus (drkbs). slang. [From the Latin motto decus et tutamen on the rim.] A crown-piece.

1688 Shadwell Sgr. Altatia II. Wks. (1720) IV. 48 To equip you with some Meggs, Smelts, Decus's and Georges. 1822 Scott Nigel xxiii, 'You see', he said, pointing to the casket, that noble Master Grahame..has got the decuses and the smelts.'

and the smells.'

Decuss (dikr's), v. rare. [ad. L. decuss-āre
to divide crosswise, or in the form of an X, f.
decussis the number ten (X), also a ten-as piece,
and so supposed to be f. dec(-em)assis.] = De-

CUSBATE v.
1981 A. Moneo Compar. Anal. (ed. 3) 25 A double row of ... fibres decussing one another.

Character [ad. L. decus-

+ Decu sant, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. decussant em, pr. pple. of decussare: see prec.] Decus-

sating, intersecting.

1689 H. More Para. Prophet. 462 Placed on those produced decusant Lines.

Decussate (dikwaži), a. [ad. L. decussāt-us,

pa. pple. of decussare: see Decuss.]

1. Having the form of an X.

1282 Howe Every-day Bk. I. 1538 The letter X, styled a cross decussate: 1888 FARRAR Early Chr. I. 85 The decussate cross now known as the cross of St. Andrew.

2. Bot. Of leaves, etc.: Arranged on the stem in successive pairs, the directions of which cross seek either at just angles so that the alternate

in successive pairs, the directions of which cross each other at right angles, so that the alternate pairs are parallel.

1835 Lindley Introd. Bot. (1848) II. 382 Decussate, arranged in pairs that alternately cross each other. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 295 The stem has four angles, and bears decussate pairs of opposite leaves.

Hence Decussately adv., in a decussate manner.
1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 320 Folia. transversely coalescent or intersecting one another decussately aggregated).

Decussate (de kvse't, dikvse't), v. [f. L. decussate, pp. stem of decussaters: see Drouss.]

Decussate (de köze't, dikwze't), v. [f. L. decussāt-, ppl. stem of decussāre: see Deouss.]

1. trans. To cross, intersect, lie across, so as to form a figure like the letter X.

1. trans. To cross, intersect, lie across, so as to form a figure like the letter X.

1. 121 These Rainbows did not. decussate one another at right angles. 123 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1756) I. 58 The inner [fibres] always decussate or cross the outer. 183-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. I. 583/1 Their medullary fibres. converge and decussate each other.

2. intr. To cross or intersect each other; to form a figure like the letter X.

1713 Dernam Phys. Theol. v. vii. 153 The Fibres of the external and internal Intercostals decussate. 183-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. I. 251/1 Sometimes they [ligaments] cross or decussate with each other. 1875 Blake Zool. 198 Optic nerves, commissurally united, not decussating.

1. Decussated (see prec.), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED l.] Formed with crossing lines like an X; crossed, intersected; having decussations or intersections.

STORGEL, INCLUDED TO THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

b. Rhet. Consisting of or characterized by two pairs of clauses or words, those in each pair corresponding to those in the other, but in reverse order; chiastic.

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race Webster a.v., In rhetoric, a decussated period is one that consists of two rising and two falling clauses, placed in alternate opposition to each other.

Decussating, ppl. a. [-ING <sup>2</sup>.] Crossing, intersecting

Decussating, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] Crossing, intersecting.

1839-47 Todd Cycl. Anat. III. 680/1 These decussating fibres. 1835 Holden Hum. Osteol. (1878) 9 Arranged in decussating curves like the arches in Gothic architecture.

Decussation (dekuszi [5m]). [ad. L. decussātion-em, n. of action f. decussātre: see Decuss and ATION.] Crossing (of lines, rays, fibres, etc.) so as to form a figure like the letter X; intersection.

1636 in Blount Glossogr. 1638 Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrus i. 37 The Letter X, that is the Emphatical decussation, or fundamental figure. 1668 Evelun Chalogr. (1769) Performed in single and masterly strokes, without decussations, and cross hatchings. 1678 Newton in Rigand Corr. Sci. Men (1841) II. 344 By the iterated decussation of the rays, objects will be rendered less distinct. 1713 Derham Phys. Theol. IV. ii. 95 A Coalition or Decussation of the Optick Nerves. 1839-47 Todd Cycl. Anat. III. 480/1 The point at which the decussation for nerve-fibres in the brain] takes place is about ten lines below the margin of the pons Varolii.

b. Rhet. An arrangement of clauses, etc. in

of the pons Varolii.
b. Rhet. An arrangement of clauses, etc. in which corresponding terms occur in reverse order;

chiasmus.

1841 Tait's Mag. VIII. 561 They have.. become weary of these pretty grammatico-metrical cuttings and decussations.

¶ Erroneous use, app. for Decussion, striking off.

1854 H. L'Estrange Chas. I (1653) 117 He yeilded his head to decussation, to the striking off.

† Decussation, to the striking off.

† Decussation, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. decussāt-, ppl. stem of decuss-āre + -IVE.] Characterized by decussation; crossing. Hence Decussatively adv.

1863 Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrus iii. 56 By decussative diametrals, Quincunciall Lines and angles. Ibid. i. 38 The High-Priest was anointed decussatively or in the form of a X.

† Decu saion. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēcussiōn-em, n. of action f. dēcutēre to shake down, beat down, etc., f. De-I. 1 + quatēre to shake.] A shaking down or off.

down or off.

2654 EVELYN Pomons (1729) 94 Making a Quantity of Cider with Windfalls, which he let ripen in the Hoard, near a month interceding between the time of their Decussion, and that which Nature intended for their Maturity. 1674 BLOUNT Glossogr., Decussion, a striking or shaking off; a heating down.

beating down.

| Decussorium. Surg. [mod.L. f. dēcuss-, ppl. stem of dēcutēre: see prec. and -orium. In mod.F. dicussire.] 'An instrument for keeping down, or separating to a sufficient extent, the dura mater in the operation of trepanning, to protect it from injury, and to facilitate the discharge of materials of the control of the c

rom injury, and to inclutate the discharge of matters from its surface '(Syd. Soc. Lex. 1882).

+ Decurte, v. Obs. = ad. L. dēcutēre (see above).

1623 Cockeram, Decute, to cut off.

+ Decurtient, a. Obs. = ad. L. dēcutient-em, pr. pple. of dēcutēre (see above).

1636 Blouwt Glossogr., Decutient, that shakes or beats down.

down.

Decyl (de sil). Chem. [f. Gr. désa ten + ·YL.]

The tenth member of the series of hydrocarbon radicals having the formula C<sub>n</sub> H<sub>2n+1</sub>; the monatomic alcohol radical C<sub>10</sub> H<sub>21</sub>; also called Decatyl.

Used attrib. in decyl series, compounds, chloride,

Hence derivatives as Decylene, the olefine of the decyl series  $C_{10}$   $H_{20}$ : **Decylic**, of or pertaining to decyl, as in *decylic alcohol*, *hydride*, etc. So **Decine**, the liquid hydrocarbon  $C_{10}$   $H_{18}$ , the ethine or acetylene member of the decyl series.

Cf. Decane, Decene.

1868 Watts Dict. Chem. V. 1000 Decyl, Rutyl, Capryl, ... C10 H21... Hydride of Decyl. Chloride of Decyl. 2872 Ibid. VI. 542 Decylic compounds... derived from the fundamental hydrocarbon C10 H20, decyl hydride... Decylene, C10 H20... 1875 Ibid. VII. 423 Decene and Decine.

Decypher, obs. form of Decipiere.

Ded, obs. form of DEAD, DEATH, DEED, DID (see

Dedain, early form of DISDAIN.

Dedal, Dedalian, etc.: see DEDAL, etc.

Dedan, Dedanian, etc.: see DEDAL, etc.

Dedane, var. of DEDEIGN  $v.^2$ | Dedans (dedan). Tennis. [F. dedans gallery of a tennis court, special application of dedans inside, interior, subst. use of dedans adv. inside, f. de of, from, by, with, etc. + dans within: -OF. dens, itself f. de + ens: -L. intus inside, within.] The open gallery at the end of the service-side of a court.

tennis-court.

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1876 J. Marshall Ann.

Tennis 36 At Lord's. the net, instead of being equidistant from each end of the Court, is nearer to the dedans than the other end by 1 ft. 1885 PAIL Mall G. 12 May 11/1 The forcing for the dedans and the stopping were magnificent. 1880 Athensum 21 June 794/3 Let any young man. go into the 'dedans' of a tennis court while a good match is

Dedayn, -e, early forms of DISDAIN. Dedbote, var. of DEEDBOTE Obs. Dedd(e, dede, obs. ff. Dead, Death, Dred. Dede, obs. pa. t. of Do. + Dede corate, a. Obs. [ad. L. dadecorāt-us, pa. pple. of dadecorāre to disgrace; see next.]
Disgraced, disgraceful.

Jedecorate and indecent, Insolent and insensate.

Dedecorate (d'Ide kŏret), v. [f. L. dēdecorāt-,

Pedecorate (d'de kôrett, v. [s. L. dedecorât-, ppl. stem of dedecorâre to disgrace. f. dedecos, dedecor- disgrace. f. Dr. I. 6 + decus, decor-, grace, etc. In sense 2, f. Dr. II. 1 + Drobate.] + 1. trans. To disgrace, dishonour. Obs. 1609 J. Davies Holy Reade 13 (D.) Why lett'st weake Wormes Thy head dedecorate With worthlesse briers, and flesh-transpiercing thornes? 1603 Cockeram, Dedecorate, to dishonor, or shame one.

2. To disfigure; to do the opposite of decorating. 1804 Syd. Shith Mor. Philos. xi. (1850) 137 If a tradesman. were to slide down gently into the mud, and decorate a pea green coat. 1807 Speciator 25 June 807/1 The vulgar and misleading caricatures which de-decorate these admirable chapters.

Dedecoration. 1207 [ad. L. dedecorātion-m, n. of action f. dedecorate: see prec.] 'A disgracing or dishonouring' (Phillips 1658); hence in Bailey, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.

+ Dedecorous, a. Obs.— [ad. L. dedecorōs-

m Daliey, Jonnson, and mod. Dicts.

† **Dede corous**, a. Obs. • [ad. L. dēdecorōs.
us, later synonym of dēdecōrus disgraceful, f. DeI. 6 + decōrus: see DECOROUS.] Disgraceful, unbecoming. So † **Dedecorous**, full of shame and dishonesty. Dedecorous, uncomely, unseemly, dishonest. 1755
JOHNSON, Dedecorous, disgraceful, reproachful, shameful.
[Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† **Dedecorous**, dain devue of and all Farly

+ **Dedeign, -dein, -deyne**, sô. and v.1 Early form of DISDAIN.

torm of DISDAIN.

† **Dedeign**, v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Obs. Forms: 4-6 dedeyne, dedeinge, 5 dedyne, 6 dedeyne, dedenye, deden(e, dedane, deding. [A derivative of DEIGN v., in which the prefix de-appears to be taken in the sense 'down' (DE-I. I), so as to strengthen the notion of condescension; or which may have arisen by confusion of dedeign (=dis-dain) with deign. It seems to be confined to Scotch,

dain) with deign. It seems to be confined to Scotch, and to have no analogies in French or Latin.]

1. = DBIGN v. 1. (In first quot. impers.)
1375 Barbour Bruce 1. 376 He wes in all his dedis lele;
For him dedeynjeit nocht to dele With trechery. 1433
Jas. I Kingis Q. claviii, Madame. bot that jour grace dedyne, Off your grete myght, my wittis to enspire. 14...
HOCCLEVE Mother of Ged 51 For Christ of the dedeynyt HOCLEVE Mother of Ged 51 For Christ of the dedeynyt Chr. MS. hath deyned] for to take Bothe flesche and blood. c 1500 Lancelot 240 And in his body. The tronsione of o brokine sper that was, Quhich no man out dedenyt to aras. 1533 STEWART Cron. Scot. I. 618 That wald deding with his auctoritie Ws to support in oure necessitie. 1513-253 DOUGLAS Emris 1. vi. 53 (ed. 1553), I dedeinje [v.r. denge] not to ressaue Sic honour.

2. To lower.

2. To lower.

1336 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 123 The Romains wald nocht dedenye thair majeste, to satefy the desire of barbar pepill.

Dedely, obs. form of DEADLY.

Deden(e, var. of DEDEIGN v.2; obs. pa. t. pl. of Do.

Dedentition (didentifen). Phys. [f. De. II. 1 + DENTITION.] The shedding of the teeth; esp. of the first set.

of the first set.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. iv. xii. 216 In the first [Septenary] is Dedentition or falling of teeth. 1857 Dunglison Dict. Med. s. v. Dentition, Dedentition begins about the age of 6 or 7. 188s in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Dedenye, dedeyn(e, etc., var. Dedeign v.2, and early ff. Disdain.

Dedicant (de dikant). [ad. L. dedicant-em, pr. pple. of dedicare to DEDICATE.] One who dedicates.

dedicates.

1881 HÜBNER in Encycl. Brit. XIII. 127 (Rom. Inscriptions), The proper form of the dedication... also the name of the dedicants... and the formulæ of the offering.

† De dicate, pa. ople and ppl. a. Obs. or arch.
Also 4-6 dedicat. [ad. L. dedicat-us consecrated, formally devoted, pa. pple. of dedicare (see next).

formally devoted, pa. pple. of dedicare (see next). Used both as pa. pple. and adj., but now only as an archaic synonym of dedicated.] Dedicated.

1386 Chaucer Parz. T. P890 In chirche, or in chirche-hawe, in chirche dedicate, or noon. 1494 Farvan Chron. 1. ii. 9 An old Temple dedycat in the honoure of.. Diana. 1335 Covernale Esch. xliv. 29 Enery dedicate thinge in Israel shall be theirs. 1365 Calffill Answ. Treat. Crosse (1846) 5 You have dedicate your book to the Queen's highness. 1643 MILTON Dispore vii. (1851) 33 Every true Christian .. is a person dedicate to joy and peace. 1646 P. Bulkeley Gaspel Cover. III. 275 The dedicate things which should have been to the honouring of God. 1798 Coleridge Nightingals, Like a Lady vow'd and dedicate To something more than Nature in the grove. 1814 SOUTHEN Roderick x, I vow'd, A virgin dedicate, to pass my life Immured.

Dedicate (de dike't), v. [f. L. dedicat., ppl. stem of dedicare to declare, proclaim, devote (to a deity) in a set form of words, to consecrate, f. DE-+dicare to say, proclaim, make over formally

DE-+ dicare to say, proclaim, make over formally by words, a weak vb. from stem dic- of dicere to say, tell; cf. the adj. formative -dicus -saying, -telling; also abdicate. For the pa. pple., dedicate (see prec.) has been used, and in 16th c. the same form was used for the pa. t., as if short for dedicated.]

1. trans. To devote (to the Deity or to a sacred person or purpose) with solemn rites; to surrender, set apart, and consecrate to sacred uses. (The leading sense, which more or less colours the others.) 1530 Palsgr. 509/1, I dedycate a churche. 1548-9 (Mar.) 1848-0 (Mar.) 1859 (Mar.) 1859 (Mar.) 1859 (Mar.) 1848-0 (Mar.) 1849-0 (Mar.) 1

b. fig.

b. fig.

b. fig.

1599 SHAKS. Hen. V, IV. Chor. 37 Nor doth he dedicate one iot of colour Vnto the wearie and all-watched Night.

1606 — Tr. 3 Cr. III. ii. 110 Well Vnckle, what folly I commit, I dedicate to you. 1698 SALMON Lond. Disp. 578/1

A Pectoral Decoction... is Dedicated to the Lungs.

2. transf. To give up earnestly, seriously, or wholly, to a particular person or specific purpose;

wholly, to a particular person or specific purpose; to assign or appropriate; to devote.

1533 T. Wilson K. Act. 3 We must dedicate our myndes wholly to folowe the moste wise and learned menne. 1508 Spenser Col. Clout 472 To her my thoughts I daily dedicate. 1503 WALTON Angier Ep. Ded. 3 When you. devest your self of your more serious business, and . dedicate a day or two to this Recreation. 1718 Prion Solomon in 1818 It bid her .. dedicate her remnant life To the just duties of an humble wife. 1771 Junius Lett. xlix. 257 The remainder of the summer shall be dedicated to your amusement. 1818 HALLAM Mid. Ages (1872) I. 504 The dukes of Savoy were .. completely dedicated to the French interests. 1841 W. SPALDING Italy § It. Ist. I. 236 It assumed the title of the Via Triumphalis, from the processions to which it was dedicated.

8. To inscribe or address (a book, engraving,

3. To inscribe or address (a book, engraving, piece of music, etc.) to a patron or friend, as a compliment, mark of honour, regard, or affection.

1542 Boord Dyelsy Pref. (1870) 227 And where I haue dedycated this boke to your grace [etc.]. 1503 Bacon Adv. Learn. I. iii. § 9 The ancient custom was to dedicate them only to private and equal friends, or to entitle the books with their names. 1727 Fielding Hist. Reg. Ded., Asking leave to dedicate, therefore, is asking whether you will pay for your dedication, and in that sense I believe it is understood by both authors and patrons. 1828 W. L. Garrison Thoughts African Colon. p. iii, I dedicate this work to my countrymen. 1848 Thackeray Van. Fair, To B. W. Procter this story is affectionately dedicated.

† b. To address (a letter or other communication) to. Obs. rare.

† b. To address (a letter or other communication) to. Obs. rare.

\*\*r688 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 236 That some things of that Nature had been proposed and Dedicated to y\* proprietor, by himself.. to which he believed he should receive his Answer by y\* first Shipping hether. 2776 Black Lett. to Adam Smith 26 Aug., I heard that he had dedicated a letter to you, desiring you not to come.

4. Law. To devote or throw open to the use of the public (a highway or other open space)

the public (a highway or other open space).

x843 Penny Cycl. XXVII. 153/2 It is necessary that the party dedicating should have a sufficient interest in the land to warrant such dedication.

b. To open formally to the public; to inaugu-

b. To open formally to the public; to inaugurate, make public.

1893 Times (Weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 5/4 President Harrison cannot visit Chicago to dedicate the World's Fair.

Dedicated (de'dike'tèd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Sacredly, solemnly, or formally devoted; wholly given up, etc.; inscribed (as a book).

1805 Shaks. Sonu. lexxii. 3 The dedicated words which writers use Of their fair subject, blessing every book.

1805 Boule 2 Kings xii. 4 All the money of the dedicated things.

1865 Boule Style of Script. Ep. Ded. (1675) 2 In the dedicated book.

1805 Wordsw. Prelude v. Wks. (1888) 261/2

That I should be .. A dedicated Spirit.

Dedicatee (de'dikétř.). [A modern formation from Dedicate v. + -ee, correlative to dedicator.]

One to whom anything is dedicated.

1760-72 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. I. Introd. iv, The writer and his patron, the dedicator and the dedicatee.

1800 Syn. Smith in Edin. Rev. I. 22 The worthy dedicatees, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

1821 SAINTSBURY Dryden 108 Assiduous visits to patrons and dedicatees.

Mayor and Aldermen. 1881 SANTSBURP Dryden 108 Assiduous visits to patrons and dedicatees.

Dedicating (de dike'tin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.]
The action of the verb DEDIOATR; dedication.
1835 COVERDALE Dan. iii. 3 The dedicatynge of y ymage.
1811 BIBLE Num. vii. 11 The dedicating of the Altar.

Dedicating, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That dedicates.
1865 J. Srrggant Let. Thanks 32 He is Mr. Stillingfleets dedicated and dedicating friend.

Dedication (dedikē' [5n). [a. OF. dedication, -cion (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. dedication-em, n. of action from dedicate to DEDICATE.]

1. The action of dedicating, the fact of being dedicated; a setting apart and devoting to the Deity or to a sacred purpose with solemn rites.
1362 Wyclip Num. vii. 88 Thes thinges ben offrid in the dedicacioun of the auter, whanne it is anoynt. 1397 Travisa Higden VII. 351 Kyng William...commanded nyh alle be bisshoppes of Engelond bat bey schulde come to bat dedicacioun pe fiften be day of May. 2460 CAPGRAVE Chrom. 165 William... aftir tyme that he had biggid the Cherch ageyn, desired that the Kyng schuld com to the dedicacion. 1643 Burroughts Exp. Hosea viii. (1562) 292 Dedication is when I give a thing out of my own power, for a pious use, that I can-

not make use of for any thing again. 1665 SIRT. HERBERT Trav. (1677) 296 The Monks... shave the upper part of their head by way of distinction from the Lairy and for dedication. 1776 GIBBON Decl. 47. I. xvii. 444 The founder prepared to celebrate the dedication of his city.

b. The form of words in which this act is ex-

pressed.

1500 Caxton's Chron. Eng. IV. 38/1 He ordeyned the dedycacyon of the chirche every yere sholde be sayd. 1607 TorSELL Four-f. Beasts (1673) 264 Metellus the Macedonian
raised two porches .. without inscription or dedication.

C. The commemoration of such an act; the day
or feast of dedication (of a church).

Feast of the Dedication: the annual commemoration of
the purification of the Second Temple by Judas Maccahaves.

the purification of the Second Temple by Judas Maccaberus.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 When grete fester commez.. as be dedicacioun of be kirk. 1483 Cath. Angl. og Dedicacion, dedicacio, encensia. 1830 PALSGR. 212/2 Dedication a feestfull day, dedicace. 1869 KENNETT Par. Antiq. (1818) 11. 305 The dedication of churches should in all places be celebrated on the first Sunday of the month October.

2. fig. The giving up or devoting (of oneself, one's time, labour, etc.) to the service of a person or to the pursuit of a purpose.

1601 SHAKS. Twel. N. v. i. 85 His life I gaue him, and did thereto adde My loue without retention or restraint, All his in dedication. 1611 — Wint. T. v. v. v. 377 A Course more promising, Then a wild dedication of your selues To vnpath'd Waters. 1841-44 EMERSON Ess., Experience Wks. (Bohn) I. 177 We need change of objects. Dedication to one thought is quickly odious. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 345 The dedication of himself to the improvement of his fellowcitizens.

itizens.

3. The dedicating of a book, etc.; the form of words in which a writing, engraving, etc., is dedi-

words in which a writing, engraving, etc., is dedicated to some person.

1508 Florno Dict. Ep. Ded. 1 This dedication .. may haply make your Honors muse. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 1. iii. § 9 Neither is the modern dedication of books and writings as to patrons, to be commended. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 136 P 6 Nothing has so much degraded literature from its natural rank, as the practice of indecent and promiscuous dedication. 1887 Bowen Virgil, Eclogue vi. Argt., The Eclogue opens with a dedication to the Roman general Varus.

varus. **†4.** Special appropriation. *Obs.* 

7 2. Special appropriation. Cos. 1370-6 LAMBARDE Persumb. Kent (1826) 225 It should seeme by the dedication of the name [Sheppey], that this llande was long since greatly esteemed either for the number of the sheepe, or for the finenesse of the fleese.

5. Law. The action of dedicating (a highway,

5. Law. The action of dedicating (a highway, etc.) to the public use.

1809 TOMLINS Law Dict. s. v. Highway, A street built upon a person's own ground is a dedication of the Highway so far only as the publick has occasion for it, viz. for a right of passage.

1843 Penny Cycl. XXVII. 153 The dedication of a way to the public may be by writing or by words.

1883 E. P. WOLSTENHOLME Settled Land Act 28 Dedication to the public is a term generally applied to the act of throwing roads open to the use of the public.

6. attrib. and Comb., as d. feast, festival; dedication cross, a cross painted or carved on a church or altar at its dedication; dedication day, the anniversary of the dedication of a church, observed

anniversary of the dedication of a church, observed as a festival.

as a festival.

1881 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 323 b, The feastes...
of the patrone of the church, dedication day, and Relicksonday.

1862 Kennett Par. Antiq. (1818) II. 306 The primitive fair in Oxford was on the day of St. Frideswide, because it was the dedication day of the chief conventual church.

1862 B. Webb Continent. Ecclesiol. 57 Remains of .. a dedication-cross.

1888 B. Bloxan Gothic Arch. II. 155 We sometimes meet with dedication or consecration crosses imbedded in the external walls of churches.

1864 B. Webb Continent. Dedication or consecration crosses imbedded in the external walls of churches.

Dedica-tional, a. [f. prec. +-AL.] Of or pertaining to dedication.

1884 Spring field Wheelmen's Gas. Nov. 103/2 The members. met at the new rooms.. to witness the dedicational

Dedicative (de diketiv), a. [ad. L. dedicātīvus, s. dēdicāt-, ppl. stem of dēdicāre to DEDICATE;
see -IVE.] Having the attribute of dedicating.
1655 tr. Francion xi. 14 Which is .. not dedicative, but it
is rather a negative Epistle. 1816 Kratīnos Trav. (1817)
II. 79 Here is a temple of Mars with a dedicative inscription.
1825 COLENDE A 1ds Ref. (1848) I. 28 The religious nature
and dedicative force of the marriage vow.

Dedicator (de diketa). [a. L. dēdicātor,
agent-n. s. dēdicāre to DEDICATE.] One who dedicates; esp. one who inscribes a book to a friend
or patron.

dicates; esp. one who inscribes a door to a archeor patron.

1896 W. Barley New Bk. Tabliture Aij b (Stanf.), The first of these causes doth shew a greedie minde in the Dedicator. 1863 Davenant Siege of Rhodes Ded., The ill manners and indiscretion of ordinary Dedicators. 1709 Pore Ess. Crit. 593 Leave dang rous truths to unsuccessful Satyra, And flattery to fulsome Dedicators. 1763 H. Walfole Lett. Montagu clxxxi, It is usual to give dedicators something. 1883 Lewis Crat. Early Rom. Hist. I. ix. 312 Here they dedicate some brazen bowls.. with the names of the dedicators.

Dedicatorial (de:dik/tōoriăl), a. [f. as DE-

Dedicator Fig. (de-dike to Fig.) a. [I. as DE-DICATORY + -AL.] = DEDICATORY.

1844 J. W. DONALDSON Varyonianus 131 Tuscan inscriptions .. of a sepulchral or dedicatorial character.

Dedicatorily (de-dike torili), adv. [f. DEDICATORY a. + -LY 2.] In a dedicatory manner.

1841 Blackw. Mag. X. 200 The Thomas Hope, who writes so dedicatorily to Louisa from Duchess Street.

Dedicatory (de dike tori, -ketori), a. and sb. [f. L. type \*dedicatori-us, f. dedicator-em Dedicator: see -oby. Cf. mod. F. dedicatorie.]

A. adj. Relating to, or of the nature of, dedi-

A. adj. Relating to, or of the nature of, dedication; that has the attribute of dedicating, serving to dedicate. Used chiefly of literary dedication, as in epistle dedicatory.

1256 Randolfhes Phantasey (in Satir. Poems Reform. (1800)

1.), The Epistle dedicatorie... to Mr. Thomas Randolphe.

1800 Dekrer Honest Wh. Wks. 1873 II. 121 Whose face is as ciull as the outside of a Dedicatory Booke. 1851 Bile. The Epistle Dedicatorie. To the Most High and Mightie Prince, Iames, etc. 1717 Berrelle Tour in Italy Wks. 1871

IV. 514 The epistle dedicatory is full of respect to the pope.

1806 Ellis Elgin Marc. II. 108 We read of similar dedicatory offerings in the Bible.

† B. sh. A dedicatory inscription or address.

1808 Yong Diana, As Collin in his French dedicatorie to the Illustrous Prince Lewis of Lorraine at large setteth downe. 1842 MILTON Apol. Smect. (1851) 259 Neere a kin to him who set forth a Passion Sermon with a formall Dedicatory in great letters to our Saviour. 1874 HICKMAN Quinquart. Hist. (ed. 2) Ep. Av., Commended in the Dedicatory as being [etc.].

Dedicature (de dike tiŭi). rare. [f. L. dēdicāt-, ppl. stem + URE.] The act of dedication.

Dedicature (de dike tiù). rare. [s. L. dedicat., ppl. stem + -URE.] The act of dedication. c1850 Mrs. Browning Sabbath Morning at Sea viii, I would not praise the pageant high Yet miss the dedicature. † Dedie, v. Obs. [a. F. dédie-r (12th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. dedicare to DEDICATE.] To dedicate. c1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode 1. xv. (1869) 12 Whan thou dediedest and halwedest and blissedest the place. 1485 CAXTON Chas. Gt. 16 Yf thou haddest dedyed hym to my goddes he were now alyue. 1540 Compl. Scot. Ep. 7 The quhilk tractic i hef dedict ande direckyt to 30ur nobil grace.

quhilk tracteit i hef dediet ande direckyt to 30ur noom grace.

† De'dify, dedefy, v. Obs. [app. a confused form from F. dédier, or L. dēdicāre, to DEDIOATE, and edify († edefy), F. édifier, L. ædificāre.] To dedicate (a building). Hence De difying vbl. sb. 128 Monk of Eveskam (Arb.) 30 The awter that is dedifyed and halowd in the worschipe of seynte laurence. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 194/2 Saynt remyge dyd halowe and dedefy hit. 1483 Calk. Angl. 30 Dedyfye, dicare, dedicare, santificare. 1494 Fabyan Chrom. v. Caxxii. 115 Any forther busynesse touchyng the dedyfying of yr sayd Churche.

† Dedignation. Obs. [a. OF. dédignation (Godef.), ad. L. dēdignātion-em, n. of action from dēdignāre, ārī to reject as unworthy, DISDAIN, f.

dēdignāre, ārī to reject as unworthy, DISDAIN, f. DE- I. 6 + dignārī to think worthy, f. dignus

DE- I. 6 + dignārī to think worthy, 1. aignus worthy.]

1. Disdain, scorn, contempt.

1. Disdain, scorn, contempt.

1. Lanfranc's Cirurg, 298 Manie men have dedignacion for to worche wil her hondis. c 1450 tr. De Imitations III. kxiii, Wo to hem hat have dedignacion to meke hem self wilfully wils smale children. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 3 Not only with a dedignation of good works, but also with an indignation against good workers. 1756 M. DAVIES Ath. Brit. II. 270 The Socialians reject the Imputation. with the utmost Horror and Dedignation.

2. Displeasure, anger (= DISDAIN 16.2); pass., state of being under a person's displeasure, disfavour.

1338 LELAND Itin. IV. 33 Wainflete was very great with Henry the vi, wherby he was in great Dedignation with Edward the iv.

† De digne, v. Obs.- [ad. L. dedignare (see prec.)]

COCKERAM, Dedigne, to disclaine.

Dedi:gnify, v. Obs. [f. Dz- II. 1 + DIGNIFY trans. To deprive of dignity or worthiness;

2.] ITAM. 10 ucparts to disparage, flout.

1544 GAYTON Pleas. Notes III. xi. 151 What greater affront could he put upon himselfe, then to dedignife his countenance, as not worthy to be look'd on by a Lady.

1 Law. From the words

nance, as not worthy to be look'd on by a Lady.

| Dedimus (dedimus). Law. [From the words of the writ, dedimus potestatem, Lat. 'we have given the power'.] A writ empowering one who is not a judge to do some act in place of a judge.

1489-90 Plumpton Corr. 92 Afore Easter, send upp your pardons, wrytes of dedimus. 1712 Absultnion John Bull 1. vii, He talks of nothing but .. Writs of Error, Actions of Trover and Conversion, Trespasses, Precipes et Dedimus.

1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. 11. 26 June, He .. found means to obtain a Dedimus as an acting justice of peace.

1800 Bentham Method of Census Wis. (1843) X. 353/1 Acting justices. who have taken out their respective dedimuses.

Deding, var. of Dedelign v. 2 Sc.

Dedir, obs. form of DIDDER v., to tremble.

Dedir, obs. form of DIDDER v., to tremble. Dedist, obs. form of didst: see Do v.

**Deditician** (dediti făn), sb. and a. Rom. Law. Also -itian. [f. L. deditici-us, orig. an alien enemy who had surrendered unconditionally, then a freedman of the class described below; f. dēdit-, ppl. stem of dēdēre to surrender: see -ICIOUS and -AN.]

A freedman who, on account of some grave offence committed during his state of slavery, was not allowed the full rights of citizenship. Also

not allowed the run rights of a adj.

1880 MURHEAD Ulpian i. § 11 Those freedmen are ranked as dediticians who have been put in chains by their owners as a punishment, or branded, or put to the torture because of some offence and thereof found guilty, or given up to fight either with the sword or with wild beasts, or cast into a gladiatorial training-achool or into prison, and have afterwards been manumitted, no matter how. Ibid. vii. § 4 A woman of deditician condition.

Hence Dediticoiancy, the condition or state of

**Dedition** (didifon). Now rare or Obs. [ad.

Dedition (didison). Now rare or Obs. [ad. L. dedition-em, n. of action from dedere to lay down, give up, f. Dr. I. 3+ dire to give, to put.] Giving up, yielding, surrender.

153 St. Papers Hen. VIII, VI. 135 For dedicion of their places townes and strengthes to the Kinges subjection.

1650 Hammond On Ps. cx. 7. 566 Eastern Princes... in token of dedition exacted from subjugated provinces Earth and Water.

1657 Decay of Chr. Piety xiii. § 1. 324 [They] make an entire dedition of themselves, and submit to the severest and ignoblest vassalage. 1705 Stannors Paraphr. IV. 598 He disputes not the. Dedition made by his Faction.

1858 Gallenga Italy 367 He insisted upon distinct and positive terms of dedition.

1859 Paraphra Italy 367 He insisted upon distinct and positive terms of dedition.

terms of dedition.

+ Dedititious, a. rare. [f. L. deditici-us, -itius (see above) + -ous.] (See quot.)

1727 Balley vol. II, Dedititious, yielding, or delivering himself up into the power of another.

Dedly, obs. form of DEADLY.

† **Dedoctor.** Obs. nonce-wd. [cf. De- II. 3; agent-n. f. L. dēdocēre to cause to unlearn, to teach the contrary of, f. De- I. 6 + docēre to

to teach the contrary of, f. Dr. I. 6 + docēre to teach: cf. Doctor.]

1856 Hobbes Six Lessons vi. ad fin., Dedoctors of morality.

Dedogrerelize, dedogratize: see Dr. II. 1.

Dedolation (dēdolē<sup>1</sup> fən). Med. [n. of action from L. dēdolēre to hew away, f. Dr. I. 2 + dolāre to chip, hew.] 'The shaving off of a portion of the skin or other part of small importance by an oblique cut' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1857 Dunglison Med. Dicl. 2. v., It is commonly on the head that wounds by dedolation are observed.

+ Dedo-leate, v. Obs. - o [irreg. f. L. dēdolēre: see Dedolent.]

see DEDOLENT.]
1663 COCKERAM, Dedoleate, to end ones sorrow or griefe. + De dolence. Obs. [ad. L. dedolentia abandon-

† De dolence. Obs. [ad. L. dedolentia abandonment of grief, ceasing to grieve, f. dedolere: see DEDOLENT.] Absence of grief or sorrow; insensibility, callousness.

1606 BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall (1833) 10 Our Heroik burials... wherein the touting of trumpets, trampling of steades, and trouping of men, may sufficiently testifie the dedolence of men. 1633 ROGERS Treat. Sacraments II. 127 This chases away the cloudes of dedolence and impenitency. 1653 T. ADANS Exp. 2 Peter iii. 13 There is a dedolence, to be in pain and not to feel it.

+ Dedolence. Obs. [f. L. dedolentia: see

T. ADAMS E.T. 2 Feet in a pain and not to feel it.

† De dolency. Obs. [f. L. dedolentia: see next and -ENCY.] = prec.

a r617 BAYNE On Coloss. (1634) 100 That is a blockish head which can. goe on in a Stoicall dedolency. 1635 GURNALL Chr. in Arm. v. (1669) 33/2 Riches & treasures in their Coffers, numness and dedolency in their Consciences.

† De dolent, a. Obs. [ad. L. dēdolēnt-em, pr. pple. of dēdolēre to give over grieving, f. Dr. I. 6 + dolēre to grieve.] That feels sorrow no more;

Simp. Cooler 20 Men. accursed with indelible inlamy and dedolent impenitency. 1698 R. Fergusson View Ecles. 46 His Forehead is Brass double gilt and his Understanding. Callous and Dedolent.

Deducate (de'diukëit), v. (See quot.) So De'ducated, Deducation, De'ducator.

1867 Furnivall Pref. to Hymns to Virgin v. viii, Many educated (or deducated) persons. Note, We sadly want some word like this deducate, deducation, &c., to denote the wilful down-leading into prejudice and unreason. Let any one think of the amount of deducation attempted about the Repeal of the Corn Laws. &c., and then see how hard the deducators still are at their work!

Deduce (d'diū's), v. Also 6-7 erron. diduoe. [ad. L. dedūc-ère to lead down, derive, in med. L. to infer logically, f. DB. I. 1, 2 + dūcère to lead. Cf. Deduce. In 16-17th c. there was frequent confusion of the forms of deduce and Diduor, q. v. (The sense-development had already taken place in Latin, and does not agree with the chronological data in English.) 1. lit. trans. & To bring, convey; spec. (after Lat.), to lead forth or conduct (a colony). arch. 1578 Banister Hist. Man v. 71 If any of the wayes deducyng choler, come vnto the bottome of the ventricle. 1612 SELDEN Illustr. of Drayton § 17 (R.) Advising him he should hither deduce a colony. 1688 STILLINGIL. Orig. Brit. i. 5 The Romans began to deduce Colonies, to settle Magistrates and Jurisdictions here. 1882 T. Tavlou Apulcius 340 Sagacious nature may from thence deduce it (the blood) through all the members. 1865 J. B. Rosa Virgit's Georg. 88 Still Ausonian colonists rehearse, Deduced from Troy, the incoherent verse.

+ b. To bring or draw (water, etc.) from. Obs. 1608 FULBECKE 2nd P. Parall. 54 By that meane he deduced water out of the earth. 2 1639 RISDON Surv. Devon \$107 (1810) ro4 Conduits... nourished with waters deduced from out of the fields.

+ c. To bring or draw down. Obs.

from out of the fields.

† C. To bring or draw down. Obs.

1631 G. Sandys Ovid's Met. XII. (1626) 244 Orions mother Mycale, eft-soone Could with her charmes deduce the strugling Moone.

† 2. fig. a. To lead, bring. Obs.

1543 Ove Exp. Dan. Ded. A. iv, Christ himself doth.. deduce us unto the readinge of thys boke. 1583 J. HILTON in Fuller Ch. Hist. IX. vi. § 27 That. we be.. made partakers of his Testament, and so deduced to the knowledge of his godly will. 1706 COLLIER Reft. Ridic, 25 He continually deduces the conversation to this topick.

† b. Law. To bring before a tribunal.

1612 BACON Ess. Judicature (Arb.) 458 Many times, the thing deduced to Iudgement, may bee meum et tuum [etc.].

† C. To lead away, turn aside, divert tuum [etc.].

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 32 The vicar .. wolde deduce them from their said most accustomable parishe church of Whitegate, vnto his said church of Ouer. 1647 LILLY Chr. Astrol. clavii. 720 The force of a Direction may continue many yeers, untill the Significator is deduced to another Promittor.

Promittor.

†d. To bring down, convey by inheritance.

†d. To bring down in the standard of t

3. To draw or obtain from some source; to derive. Now somewhat rare.

1855-78 Cooper Thesaurus Introd., Whether the word be a Primative or derivative deduced of some other.

1856-78 Cooper Thesaurus Introd., Whether the word be a Primative or derivative deduced of some other.

1856-78 Cooper Thesaurus Introd., Whether the word be diduced.

1854 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1638) 232 A ceremony diduced from the Romans.

1865 Ibid. (1677) 181

181 Ideduce my birth From loins enthron'd, and rulers of the earth.

1866 J. R. Robert.

1866 J. B. Robert.

1866 J. B. Robert.

1866 J. B. Robert.

187 Outer Trave.

1886 Courtney Mill 20 The very first principles from which it deduces, are so little axiomatic that, etc.

4. trans. To trace the course of, trace out, go through in order (as in narrative or description);

through in order (as in narrative or descriptio

through in order (as in narrative or description); to bring down (a record) from or to a particular period. † Formerly, also, To conduct (a process), handle, treat, deal with (a matter).

1586 Gardiner in Pocock Rec. Ref. I. 1. 115 Considering how the process might be after the best sort deduced and handled. c 1648 Howell Lett. vi. 61, I will deduce the business from the beginning. 1659 BP. WALTON Considered 259 These things are largely deduced and handled in the same Prolegomena. 1668 STILLINGTL. Orig. Brit. iii. 88 Having deduced the Succession of the British Churches down to. the first Councel of Arles. 1788-46 THOMSON Spring 577 Lend me your song, ye nightingales.. while I deduce, From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings, The symphony of Spring. 1776 Gibbon Decl. 4 Fall I. 296 The general design of this work will not permit us. 1. of deduce the various fortunes of his private life. 1818 J.s. MILL Brit. India 1. (1840) I. 2 To deduce to the present times a history of. the British transactions, which have had an immediate relation to India. 1866 J. Martineau Ess. I. 149 All the optical history. is elaborately deduced.

5. To trace the derivation or descent of, to show or hold (a thing) to be derived from.

5. To trace the derivation or descent of, to show or hold (a thing) to be derived from.

a 1336 Tindale Wks. 21 (R.) Deducyng the loue to God out of fayth, and the loue of a man's neighbour out of the loue of God. 1379 W. Fulke Ref. Rastel 715 They could not deduce the beginning from y Apostles. 1658 USSHER Annals 593 They deduced themselves from the Athenians. 1676 Hongson in Phil. Trans. XI. 766 Those...who deduce the Scurvy from the use of Sugar. 1767 Blackstonk Comm. II. 114 He cannot deduce his descent wholly by heirs male.

6. To derive or draw as a conclusion from something already known or assumed: to derive by a

thing already known or assumed; to derive by a process of reasoning or inference; to infer. (The

process of reasoning or inference; to infer. (The chief current sense.)

1530 More Dyaloge III. Wks. 215/2 Ye case once graunted, ye deduce your conclusion very surelye. 165x Baxter Inf. Bapt. 87 It must be [known] rationally by deducing it from some premises. 1650 Whiston Th. Earth II. (1722)

184 The knowledge of Causes is deduc'd from their Effects. 1788 Rein Aritotle's Log. Iv. § 4. 33 Rules. .deduced from the particular cases before determined. 183x Sir H. Davy Chem. Philos. p. viii, It was deduced from an indirect experiment. 1849 Murchison Silvaria i. (1867) 2 This inference has been deduced from positive observation. 1885 LEUDESDORF Cremona's Proj. Geom. 277 From this we deduce a method for the construction.

b. Less commonly with obj. clause.

1532 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 461/2 We deduce therupon that he wil not suffer his church fal into ye erronious belief of anie damnable vatrouthe. 1646 Sir T. Browne Preval. Ep. V. vi. 243 That the custome of feasting upon beds was in use among the Hebrewes, many diduce from the 23. of Ezekiel.

† 7. To deduct, subtract. Obs.

23. of Ezekiel. +7. To deduct, subtract. Obs.

T s. 10 deduct, subtract. Obs. 1553-7 Buchanan Reform. St. Andros Wks. (1892) 14 The principal sal deduce as mekle of hys gagis. 1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat. 514 The more we deduce, the fewer we leave. 1632 B. Jonson Magn. Lady II. i, A matter of four hundred To be deduced upon the payment. 1662 STILLINGEL, Orig. Sacr. I. v. § 3, 1117. which being deduced from 3940. the remainder is 2823.

Sacr. I. v. § 3, 1117. which being deduced from 3940. the remainder is 2823.

† 8. To reduce (to a different form). Obs.
1586 J. Hooker Givald. Irel. in Holinshed II. 10/1 By these meanes the whole land, which is now diuided into fiue prouinces or portions, maie be deduced and brought into one. 1654 Gataker Disc. Abol. 36 After that my Morning Lecture was reduced, or deduced rather, to the ordinarie hour in most places. 1749 J. MILLAN (title), Coins, Weights, and Measures, Ancient and Modern, of all Nations, deduced into English on above 100 Tables.

Hence Deducing vol. 50., deduction.
1530 PAISCR. 212/3 Deducyng, discours. 1532 More Conful. Tindals Wks. 461/2 Termes... of drawyng oute & deducinges and depending vpon scrypture. 1652 Hospes Levials. II. Xxv. 133 Consisting in a deducing of the benefit, or hurt that may arise, etc. 1887 Whately Logic (1837) 258 The deducing of an inference from those facts.

Deduceable, obs. var. of DEDUCIBLE. † Deducement. Obs. Also 7 (erron.) diduce-

\*\*The discrete of the state of

Ess. 11. 62 Precept is not deducible from precept.

b. as sb. That which is deducible; an inference that may be drawn.

rés4 Whitlock Zootomia 511 Yet since it is from Truth, and her Secretaries (the Casuists), heare their deducibles.

1861 J. Martineau Ess. etc. (1891) II. 435 As if they were deducibles from the primary spiritual truth. 1881 Caser Sequel to Euclid 6 A large number of deducibles may be given in connexion with. Prop. xlvii.

† 2. That may be or is to be deducted. Obs. rare.

1863 F. Robarts Revenue of Gospel 94 Before I come to define the charge diducible.

Hence Deducibility, Deducibleness, the quality of being deducibile.

1846 Worcester cites Coleridge for deducibility.

1881 Westcott & Hort Grk. N. T. Introd. \$ 67 The easy deducibility, direct or indirect, of all their readings from a single text. 1797 Bailey vol. II, Deducibleness, capableness of being deduced.

Deducity, a. rare. [f. Deduck + -1ve: cf. conducive.] (See quot.)

1735 Jonnson, Deducive, performing the act of deduction. Dict.

† Deduct, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. deduct-us, pa.

† Deduct, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dēduct-us, pa. pple. of deductre: see next. After the formation of deduct vb., used as its pa. pple. till superseded by deducted.] Deducted.

1430 Rolls of Parl. 5 Aftur the summes in the seid Commissions to be deducte. 1435 Rolls of Parl. 5 Aftur the summes in the seid Commissions to be deducte. 1435 Rolls of Parl. 5 Aftur the summes, under School of the service of Cod. of all together, the minister's living deduct.

Deduct (drdrkt), v. [f. L. dēduct-, ppl. stem of L. dēdūc-ēre to lead or bring down or away, lead off, withdraw, f. De-I. I, 2 + dūcēre to lead, draw. Cf. Deduct: the two verbs were formerly to a great extent synonymous, but are now differen-

lead off, withdraw, f. DB- I. 1, 2 + dückre to lead, draw. Cf. DEDUCE: the two verbs were formerly to a great extent synonymous, but are now differentiated in use, by the restriction of this to sense 1.]

1. trans. To take away or subtract from a sum or amount. (The current sense.)

Now said usually of amounts, portions, etc., while subtract is properly said only of numbers; but deduct was formerly used also of the arithmetical operation.

1524 Ch. Accts. Kingston.on-Thamnes in Lysons Environs of London 1. 226 Rec<sup>2</sup> at the Church Ale and Robyn-hode, all things deducted, 3l. 10s. 6d. 1530 PALSG. 509/1. I deducte, I abate partyculer sommes out of a great somme, Yerabats. 1542 Record Cr. Artes (1575) 107 Deducte the digit from the figure that is ouer him, and write the remayner. 1621 Gouce God? Arronus v. § 18. 430 His Master might buy him bow, and arrowes, and deduct the price out of his wages. 1646 Sir T. Browne Preval. Ep. 1v. ii. 182 Deducting the waight of that five pound. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 108 P 2 When we have deducted all that is absorbed in sleep. 1850 PRESCOTT Perm II. 115 The royal fifth was first deducted, including the remittance already sent to Spain. 1874 Masson Millon (Gold. Treas. ed.) I. p. xi, If we deduct the two Psalm Paraphrases.. Milton's literary life may be said to begin exactly with the reign of Charles I.

absol. 1884 Examiner 641/1 Every shilling squandered by Ministers. deducts from the value of their property. + 2l. To lead forth, conduct (a colony); = DE-

by Ministers. deducts from the value of their property.
+ 2. To lead forth, conduct (a colony); - DE-

†2. To lead forth, conduct (a colony); = DE-DUCE 1 a. Obs.

1549 COVERDALE Erasm. Par. Phil. Argt., A people deducted oute of the citie of Philippos. 1582 [see DEDUCTING].

1560 HOLLAND Livy Pref. 3 Venice was a Colonie deducted and drawne from thence. 1569; [see DEDUCTED].

†3. To draw or convey (a streamlet) aside (from the main stream). Obs. rare.

1562 Burron Anal. Mel. Democr. to Rdr. 10 Which as a rillet is deducted from that maine channell of my other studies. 2 1565 Dich of Devom. 11. ii. in Bullen O. Pl. II. 31

A rivolet but deducted From the mayne Channell.

†4. To derive; to trace the derivation or descent of: = DEDUCE 2.5. Obs.

†4. To derive; to trace the derivation or descent of; = DEDUCE 3, 5. Obs.

1530 PALSCR. 17 All suche wordes as be deducted out of Latin wordes. 1565 T. STAPLETON Fortr. Faith 94° For more safety to deduct that succession from the See of Rome. 1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. II. 9/1 Touching the name Ibernia, historiographers are not yet agreed from whence it is deducted. a 1641 Bp. Mountagu Acts 9 Mom. (1642) 108 In deducting the Maccabees from Iudah. 1648 GAGE West Ind. xx. (1653) 174 From whence commonly in the Church of Rome the Texts and subjects of Sermons are deducted. 1666 R. Sheringham King's Suprem. Asserted ii. (1682) 10 All authority... is derived and deducted from the King's Majesty.

15\*-2

+ 5. To trace out in order; to bring down from

† 5. To trace out in order; to bring down from or to a particular period; = DEDUCE 4. Obs. rare.

1545 LELAND New-year's Gift in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. App. cxviii. 330 The first boke, begynnyng at the Druides, is deducted vnto the tyme of the comyng of S. Augustyne.

1586 MARY Q. Scors Let. to Babingtom 12 July in Howell St. Trials (1800) I. 1177 For divers great and importunate considerations which were here too long to be deducted.

† 6. To derive by reasoning, infer, deduce. Obs.

1563 Foxe A. & M. 850 b, This parte he deducted and proued by sundry ensamples, and similitudes. 1600 Six E. Hosv Lett. to T. Higgins 37 Which by Logical consequence is not Necessarily deducted out of the Premisses. 1660 tr. Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig. L iii. 32 A conception. deducted from sober influence of reason. 1889 Cape Law Tral. 203 To take all the circumstances into consideration and to deduct therefrom. the act of desertion.

† 7. To reduce. Obs. (Cf. DEDUCE 8.)

1599-16. Massinger, etc. Old Law III. i. Clerk. Tis but so many months, so many weeks, so many— Gootho. Do not deduct it to days, 'twill be the more tedious.

Hence Deduroted ppl. a., Deduroting vbl. th. 1580 Divers Ver. (Hakluyt Soc. 1850) 9 The deducting of some Colonies of our superfluous people into those temperate and fertile partes of America. 1596 Syrasser Hymn Love 1506 Man. having yet in his deducted spript, Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fyre. 1598 Yong Diense Ded, it befell to mylot. to performe the part of a French Oratour by a deducted speech in the same toong. 1607 May Lucan IV. 434 Though no deducted colony.

Deductible (d/dr/ktib'l), a. rare. [f. L. deduct(see prec.) + -BLE.] Capable of being deducted.

1846 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh II. (1888) 71 Not one bound honestly deductible From any use that pleased him.

Deductile, a. rare<sup>-0</sup>. [ad. L. type dēductil-is, f. dēduct- Deductil, as rare<sup>-10</sup>. [ad. L. type dēductil-is, f. dēduct- Deductil, easy to be deducted. **Deduction** (dldvkson). Also 5 deduxion, 5-6 deduccion, 6 deduccoun. [In some senses a. F. deduction (Oresme 14th c.), but in most ad. In deduction when the profession from In deduction to the control of the contr

5-0 deduction, 6 deduccoun. In some senses a. F. déduction (Oresme 14th c.), but in most ad. L. déduction (Oresme 14th c.), but in most ad. L. déduction em, n. of action from L. déductire: see Deduct, Deduce.] The action of deducting.

1. The action of deducting or taking away from a sum or amount; subtraction, abatement.

1483 in Arnolde Chron. (1811) 110 The sayde Ri. shall be chargeable for the hoole somme. wythot ony deduction 1465-7 Act 12 Hen. VII. c. 12 § 4 Any deduccion or abatement befortyme allowed. 1546 Sir T. Browne Perud. Ep. 19. xii. 217 He dyed in the day of his nativity, and without deduction justly accomplished the year of eighty one. 1776 Smith W. N. I. viii. (1869) I. 68 His rent. makes the first deduction from the produce of the labour which is employed upon land. 1827 Jarman Papuell's Devises II. 55 The interest given to them was exclusive of, and with a deduction of, that sum. 1868 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1876) II. vii. 33 Charges of this kind must always be taken with certain deductions.

b. That which is deducted or subtracted. 1846 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 107 Wyth the yerely Resolutes and deduccions goyng out of the same. 1857 Records Whetst. X., For subtraction your nombers are sette downer after the common maner, first the totall, and then the deduction. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 55 In taking out the Deductions for the Doors and Windows.

2. A leading forth or away (1900 or a colony); conduct. Now rare or Obs.

2. A leading forth or away (spec. of a colony); conduct. Now rare or Obs.

1615 CHAPMAN Odyss. vi. 455 Take such way, That you yourself may compass. Your quick deduction by my father's grace.

1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 11. x. 228 Deductions of Colonies, and new Plantations.

1828 Blackw. Mag. XXXI. 574 The solemn deduction (to use the technical term) of a legitimate Roman colony.

† b. fg. A leading up to something, introduction. Obs. rare.

1513 More Rich. III, Wks. 61 (R.) He sodainly lefte the matter, with which he was in hand, and without any deduction thereunto. began to repete those wordes again.

† 3. The action or result of tracing out or setting forth in order; a detailed narration or account. Obs. (Cf. Deduce 4. Deduct v. 5.)

forth in order; a detailed narration or account. Obs. (Cf. Deduce 4, Deduct v. 5.)

a 1523 Remedie of Love (R.), Ordinately behoveth thee first to procede In deduction thereof (this werkel. 1603)
FLORIO Montaigne 1. ix. (1632) 17 A long counterfet deduction of this storie. 1670 Evelvn Mem. (1857) III. 222
A solemn deduction and true state of all affairs and particulars. 1748 Chestern Lett. II. clix. 71 II.. gives a clear deduction of the affairs of Europe from the treaty of Munster to this time. 1806 C. Butler Life Grotius 34 We have thus brought down our historical deduction of the German Empire to the accession of the Emperor Charles.

† 4. Mus. The succession of notes forming a Hexachobd; the singing of these in order. Obs.
1597 Morley Introd. Mus. 7 Now for the last tryall of your singing in continual deduction sing this perfectly. 1609 Douland Ornith. Microl. 26 There are... three Deductions of this kinde. 1876 Stainer & Barrett Dict. Mus. Terms. † 5. The process of deducing or deriving from

†5. The process of deducing or deriving from some source; derivation. Obs.

some source; derivation. Obs.

1612 Drayton Poly-olb. ix. Notes 145 Affirming that our Britons from them. had deduction of this nationall title.
1669 GALE Crt. Gentiles 1. 1. ii. 12 The deduction of the Greek Leters from the Hebrew. 1755 Johnson Dict., Grammar Eng. Tongue, Etymology teaches the deduction of one word from another.

10. concr. That which is derived. rare.

11. a 1835 Rickman Archit. 30 There may be some doubt, whether the modern Ionic capital is not rather a deduction from the Composite than the contrary.

12. The process of deducing or drawing a conclusion from a principle already known or assumed;

spec. in Logic, inference by reasoning from generals

spec. in Logic, inference by reasoning from generals to particulars; opposed to Induction.

1994 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. xiv. (1611) 42 And show the deduction thereof out of Scripture to be necessarie. 1651 Hobbsts Govl. 4 Sec. iii. § 26 The deduction of these Lawes is so hard, that [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER Anal. 11. vi. 308 A matter of deduction and inference. 1789 BLISHAM Ess. I. i. 4 It follows by easy and irrefragable deduction. 1860 ABP. THOMSON Laws Th. § 113 Deduction the process of deriving facts from laws, and effects from their causes a 1866 BUKLE Civilis. (1860) III. v. 291 By deduction we descend from the abstract to the concrete.

b. transf. That which is deduced; an inference, conclusion.

conclusion.

1323 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 461/2 Yet if he would ineither vse false deduccions of hys owne, nor refuse our deduccions of yet we deduce them wel. 1672 J. Webster Metallogy. 1. 9 From all this we shall only draw these Deductions. 1736 BUTLER Anal. 1. ii. 32 It is not so much a Deduction of Reason, as a Matter of Experience. 1876 Freeman Norm. Cong. V. xxii. 21 The whole evidence. bears out the general deductions which I have made. † 7. Reduction. Obs. rare. (Cf. Deduct 7.) 1869 BULWER Anthropomet. 172 The Deduction and Moderation of their Excrescencie.

Deductional, a. rare. [f. prec. +-AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of deduction. 1838 E. Hooker Pref. Ep. Pordagy's Mystic Din. 44 As for Doctrines Traditional, Superstitional, and Deduction-less are (world ) without end.

Deductive (did kiv), a. [ad. L. deductiv-us, f. deduct, ppl. stem of deductif, ive.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by the use

-IVE. Cf. mod.F. deductif, -ive.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by the use of, deduction; spec. in Logic, reasoning from generals to particulars; opposed to inductive.

1656 GLANVILL Sceptis Sci. xxiii. § 1 All knowledge of causes is deductive. 1656 Hooke Microgr. D, The rational or deductive Faculty. 1846 MILL Logic II. iv. § 4 Geometry is a Deductive Science. a 1866 Buckle Misc. Wiks. (1872) I. 7 Women naturally prefer the deductive method to the inductive.

b. Of persons: Employing the method of deduction; reasoning deductively.

2851 TULLOCH Eng. Purit. iii. 378 Of all the divines of his time, none was more bold, or deductive. 1865 LEWES Hist. Philos. II. 153 The mathematical cultivators of Physics and the deductive cultivators of Philosophy.

† 2. Derivative.

\*\*2. Derivat

they concede there is a cook, yet should they deny his providence.

+ B. sb. Deductive reasoning; a deduction.

2677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. To Rdr., If there be any Errours.. in my Deductives, Inferences, or Applications.

Deductively (d'dr'ktivli), adv. [f. prec. +
-LY 2.] In a deductive manner, by deduction, inferentially; + by derivation or descent.

a 1642 Bp. Mountagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 132 Holinesse.. deductively passed from himselfe to others, members and parts of his body mysticall. 1646 Sir T. Browne Prend.

Ep. i. x. 39 Yet doth it diductively and upon inference include the same. 1857 Whewell. Hist. Induct. Sc. 1. 114 Which trace deductively the results. 2684. I. Spences First Princ. 11. viii. § 73 The truth as arrived at deductively, cannot be inductively confirmed.

Deductory (d'd'dr'ktori), a. rare. [ad. L. de-

Deductory (di'dv'ktəri), a. rare. [ad. L. dē-ductōri-us, f. dēductor, agent-n. from dēdūcēre to

auctori-115, I. acauctor, agent-n. from acaucere to DEDUCE: see -ORY.]

†1. Law. Having the effect of bringing a matter before a court (see DEDUCE 2 b). Obs.

18513 SIR H. FINCH Law (1636) 490 Being not diductory to bring any matter into plea or solemne action, but onely Commandatorie or Prohibitorie.

2. = DEDUCTIVE a.

26. = DEDUCTIVE 6.
1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. 1x. viii. § 3 A consequential and de-uctory felonie. 1889 J. D. HUNTING in National Rev. (IV. 210 Ascertained by fair deductory evidence.

XIV. 219 Ascertained by fair deductory evidence.

† **Deduit**, sb. Obs. Forms: 3-4 dedut, 4 dedute, dedwt, 4-5 deduit(e, 5 deduyt(e. See also DUTE. [a. F. déduit (12th c. in Littré):-L. dēduct-um, subst. use of pa. pple. of dēdūcēre in sense of 'divert'. In Prov. desduch, desdui, from desduire, desduire — F. déduire, L. dēdūcēre.]

desduire, desduire = F. déduire, L. déducère.]
Diversion, enjoyment, pleasure.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 564 [Hy] were in hor dedut, iwend an hontinge. c 1350 Will. Palerne 4908 Pan driue pei forb be day in dedut and in murbe. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 371 In which the yere hath his deduit of grass, of lefe, of floure, of fruit. c 1450 Merlin 307 This Dionas loved moche the deduyt of the wode and the river. 1480 Caxton Ovid? Met. XI. XIII, I [Venus] am lady of all courtosye and of al deduyt. 1483 — Gold. Leg. 119 b/1 All the delytes and deduytes of the world.

+ Deduit. - 20 thl. a. Oht. rare. [a F deluit.]

+ **Deduit, -e,** ppl. a. Obs. rare. [a. F. déduit, -ite, pa. pple. of déduire:-L. dédûcère: see DEDUCE.] Drawn out.

DUCE.] Drawn out.
1485 CAXTON Chas. Gt. 26 He had the face deduyte in

1485 CAXTON Chas. Gt. 20 He had the face boddy. ... lengthe.

Deduplication (didiūplikē: son). Bot. [a. F. deduplication, latinized deriv. of F. dedoubler (desdoubler, 1429 in Hatef.) to separate what is double, divide into two halves, f. des., de. (DB- I. 6) + doubler to double.] Congenital division of one organ into two (or more); = CHORISIS.

1835 LINDLEY Introd. Bot. (1848: I. 332, I thought I might extend the primitive meaning of the word deduplication,

and consider it synonymous with separation, disjunction. Ibid. 333 The theory of deduplication has its supporters among French Botanists of eminence. 1850 Gray Lett. 1. 365. 1860—Struct. Bot.vi. § 2. 202 Chorisis or Deduplication. the division of that which is morphologically one organ into two or more (a division which is of course congenital), so that two or more organs occupy the position of one.

Dedur, obs. form of DIDDER v.

Dedut(e, deduyt(e, var. DEDUIT Obs.

Dedy, Dedyne, var. DEDUIT Obs.

Dedyn, obs. pl. of did, from Do v.

Dee (di), sb. Name of the letter D; applied to a D-shaped iron or steel loop used for connecting parts of harness, or for fastening articles to the saddle: cf. D I. 2.

1794 W. Fellon Carriages (1801) II. 145 The Collar-Dee, an iron ring in the form of a D, sewed in the front of the collar, for the pole-piece to loop through; there are various other dees used about some harness, but of a small size, and mostly plated. 1880 Blackw. Mag. Feb. 164 (Busk Life Queensland) The pommel was also furnished with strong iron dees driven firmly into the woodwork. 1884 W. WESTALL in Contemp. Rev. July 60 The cheeks are furnished with 'dees' for holding bridle and curb chain. 1888 Elworthy W. Somerset Gloss., Dee, an iron shaped like letter D. Such an iron is used in cart-harness to connect the leather of the breeching with the chains.

b. Comb. dee-lock (see quot.)

1888 Elworthy W. Somerset Gloss., Dee-lock, a very common, cheap kind of padlock, used for gates, etc. It is a simple piece of iron in the shape of letter D, having a joint at one angle and a screw working in a short pipe at the other.

Dee (di), v. Pronunciation of d — , euphemistic for damn (see D I. 2): usually in pa. pole-

**Dee**  $(d\tilde{i})$ , v. Pronunciation of d-

iste (at), 9. Fronunciation of d —, euphemistic for damn (see D I. 3); usually in pa. pple. deed (also deedeed) = d — d, damned.

a 1848 BARHAM Ingol. Leg., The Poplar, We'll be Deed if it isn't an O! 1859 Reade Love me little iii. 25 Your three graces are three deed fools. 1864 Lowell Fireside Trav. of A satirist. whose works were long ago dead and (I fear) deedeed to boot.

Then d'en earlier way of priting d'en ea do va?

Dee, d'ee, earlier way of writing d'ye = do ye?

do you?

1612 CHAPMAN May Day Plays 1873 II. 344 And how dee
Sir? 1605 FLEICHER Fair Maid III. 1, De'e forsooth? 1632
BROME Northern Lasse I. ii, Dee hear?

Doe, var. of Der; obs. or dial. f. Die.

Doea-nettle: see Dea-nettle.

Sir? 1605 FLETCHER Fair Maid III. 1, Dec forsooth? 1823 BRONE Northern Lasse 1. ii, Dec hear?

Dee, var. of Dey; obs. or dial. f. DIR.

Deed (did). Forms: 1 W.Sax. died, Anglian ded; 2-3 deed, 2-5 deed, 2-6 dede, (3 dead, dade, 4-5 dide, 4-6 deid(e, 5 deyd(e), 5-7 deede, (6 deade), 5- deed. [OE. died, did = OFris. dide, OSax. did (MDu. daet (dide), Du. daad), OHG., MHG. tât (Ger. that, tat), ON. did (Sw. did, Da. daad), Goth. dids:—OTeut. \*diedis:—\*dhèit:s, f. verb root dhèidhō, OTeut. diddid: si.—\*dhèit:s, f. verb root dhèidhō, OTeut. diddid: see Do v. The second d from original t, is in accordance with Verner's Law: cf. DBAD.

The early ME. was dede, from the OE. acc. didde, didde. The OE. pl. dida, dida, regularly became dede in 12-13th c. But this was identical with the sing., whence, for distinction, new plurals came into use after other OE. types, viz. deden in the south, dedes in the midl. and north; the former was still used c 1300 (Castel of Lone), but, as in other words, the sform (found c 1200 in Ormulum and Trin. Coll. Hom.) eventually prevailed.]

1. That which is done, acted, or performed by an intelligent or responsible agent; an act. cbs. vis. Pataller bidii. 10 flix. 9] And ondreord ozhwelc mon, & sezdun were godes, & dede his onzetun. grs Blickl. Hom. 23 We secolon. beet ondzit mid godum daedum zefyllan. 1254 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1137 \$ 5. De land was all forton mid suilce deedes. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 1914. 15 To done be six dede. 15id. 131 Godes paões ben ure gode dedes. c 1205 Lev. 7024 His deden [c 1275 deades] weoren for cude. 1205 Lev. 7024 His deden [c 1275 deades] weoren for cude. 1205 Lev. 7024 His deden [c 1275 deades] weoren for cude. 1205 Lev. 7024 His deden [c 1275 deades] weoren for cude. 1205 Lev. 7024 His deden [c 1275 deades] weoren for cude. 1205 Lev. 7024 His deden [c 1275 deades] weoren for cude. 1205 Lev. 7024 His deden [c 1275 deades] weoren for cude. 1205 Lev. 7024 His deden [c 1275 Lev. 7024 His dede (2024 Lev. 7024 His dede (2024 Lev. 7024 His dede (2024 Lev. 70

Apostles, Obs.
c 1380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 195 Peter sail in dedis of

apostlis... pat to him neiper was gold ne siluer. 138a — Acts (itile), Heere begynnen the Apostles Dedes. 1533 GAU Richt Vay (1888) 37 In ye xx c. of the dedis of the Apostlis.

2. (without a or pl.) Action generally; doing, performance. (Often contrasted with word.)

c 1000 Elffic Gram. xix. (Z.) 122 Deponentia verba significant actum ha alecgendlican word getacnjaö dwde. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 187 he man he nis stedefast ne on dade ne on speche ne on honke. 1207 R. GLOUG. (1724) 501 Ower dede ne may he no wors, than ower word is. a 1300 Cursor M. 3400 (Cott.) His suns dughti ware o dede. c 1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. P 283 Panne wol I ste him with my hond in dede of synne. c 1460 Towneley Myst. 1 At the begynnyng of oure dede Make we heuen & erth. c 1500 Melusius 371 In som cas the good wylle of a man is accepted for the dede. 1667 MILTON P. L. V. 549 To be both will and deed created free. 1891 RUSKIN Fors Clav. I. ii. 5 The strength of Hercules is for deed not misdeed.

b. collect. Doings; ado, to-do. dial.

1788 W. MARSHALL E. Yorks. Gloss., Dead, doings; whent deed, great to-do. 1838 Craven Dial., Deed, doings. 'There's sad deed, I'll uphodto.' 1883 Robinson Whitby Gloss., 'Here's bonny deed!' great to do.. 'Great deed about nought, large stir about frifles. 1867 WAUGH Home Life Factory Folk xvi. 145 (Lanc. Dial.)' Aw consider we'n had as hard deed as anybody livin.'

† 3. Thing to be done, work (in contemplation); the task or duty of any time or person. Obs.

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. C. 354 On to brenge her-purse [a city] water predayes deed. c 1400 Destr. Troy 274 Sone he dressit to his dede & no dyn made, And made vp a mekyll ship. c 1460 Towneley Myst. 57 To dyke and deli, here and draw, and to do all vihonest deyde. 1580 Norm Plutarch (1676) 812 You shall...set the poor distressed City of Syracusa again on foot, which is your deed.

4. Law. An instrument in writing (which for this purpose includes printing or other legible representation of words on parchment or paper), purporting to effect some legal dispos

4. Law. An instrument in writing (which for this purpose includes printing or other legible representation of words on parchment or paper), purporting to effect some legal disposition, and sealed and delivered by the disposing party or parties.

Signature to a deed is not generally required by English law, but is practically universal; and in most jurisdictions outside England where English law or legal forms prevail, signature has been substituted for or made equivalent to sealing. Delivery (q.v.) is now a moribund formality. Contracts of most kinds, as well as dispositions of property inter vives, may be made by deed, and in common practice are often so made.

2 1300 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 69 Edward... suore... to me... his heyre suid I be. Perof he mad me skrite... & for to sikere his dede, set per to his seale. Ibid. 259 Bituex him & be was mad a priue dede... Forto feffe him ageyn in bat tenement. 136a Lancl. P. P.A. n. 18. In ple Date of be deuel be Deede was a-selet. Be siht of sir Symoni and Notaries signes. 1432 Nottingham Rec. 11. 338 Fory exchaunge of Heyberd Stener be a ded undder ye seel of his armes. c. 1350 Marlowe Faust. v. 35 And write a deed of gift with thine own blood. 1396 Shaks. Merch. V. v. ii. I Enquire the Iewes house out, giue him this deed, And let him signe it. 1613 Bury Wills (Camd. Soc.) 162 As I and the said Edmond longe agoe did give vnto her by a jointe deede of guift. 164a Prarkins Prof. Bk. ii. § 130. 53A writing cannot be a deed if it be not sealed. 1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 1. 93 A deed is a writing sealed and delivered by the parties... it is called a deed... because it is the most solemn and authentic act that a man can possibly perform, with relation to the disposal of his property. 1844 WILLIAMS Real Prof. (1877) 148 The sealing and delivery of a deed are termed the execution of it. 1893 Sir J. W. Chittri in Law Times' Ref. LXVIII. 430/t The statute... requires a deed in cases where formerly a mere writing would have sufficed.

5. Phrases. + B. With the deed. 1803 Sir J

in name.

6. Comb., as + deed-doer, + -doing; deed-achieving, -worthy adjs.; deed-box, a box, usually of tin-plate, for keeping deeds or other documents in; deed-offering, Coverdale's word in some instances for the 'peace-offering' of the 1611 version. Also DEED-BOTE, DEED POLL.

DEED-BOTE, DEED POLL.

1607 SHAKS. Cor. II. i. 190 By \*deed-atchiening Honor newly nam'd. 1835 MARRYAT Jac. Faith, xxxi, Taking with him the tin-box (it was what they called a \*deed-box. 1828 LD. St. Leonards Handy Bk. Prop. Law xiv. 85 It is advisable to keep your own securities in your own deed-box at home. 1548 HALL Chron. 20 b, Thei would be lokers on and no \*dede doers. 1663 SPALDING Troub. Chas. 1

(1792) I. 272 (Jam.) But the deed doer was fied. c 1380 WYCLIF Wht. (1880) 70 Pe \*dede doynge is profi of loue, as gregory seip. 1586 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 430 One of his horse-keepers. taking him at the deed doing. bestowed so many blowes on him...that he left him half dead. 1535 COVERDALE 2 Sam. vi. 17 And Dauid offred burnt offerynges and \*deed offerynges before ye Lorde. 1865 J. GROTE Treat. Moral Ideas viii. (1876) 103 \*Deedworthy conduct, or the faciendum.

or the faciendum.

Deed (drd), v. U.S. [f. DEED sb.] trans. To convey or transfer by deed. Also fig. 1816 J. PICKERING Vecabulary 76 To deed. We sometimes hear this word used colloquially; but rarely, except by illiterate people... None of our writers would employ it. 1828 Wesster Deed, to convey or transfer by deed; a popular use of the word in America; as, he deeded all his estate to his eldest son. 1865 Morn. Star Sept., A. complete farm.. in Connecticut has been deeded over to his wife. 1890 Century Mag. Jan. 475/1 The act of 1864, deeding to that state the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove.

Deed. adv. In 6 dede. Aphetic form of 8 deed.

state the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove.

Deed, adv. In 6 dede. Aphetic form of i'deed,
INDEED; now chiefly Sc.

1547 COVERDALE Old Faith Prol. A vij a, Let vs be true
scolers of the same; and dede, let vs euen entre in to the
nature and kynde therof. 1816 Scott Antig. xxxvi, "Deed,
sir, they hae various opinions." 1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair
235 "Deed and she will", said O'Dowd. 1868 RAMSAY
Remin. 183 'Deed', said thelaird.. 'I wad ha' wondered if
ye had.'

Deed, -e, obs. forms of DEAD.

Theadhate. Ohe. Also deadhate. doed.

† Dec'dbote. Obs. Also dædbote, dead-, dedbote. [OE. dæd deed + bôt, Boor sb. 1 10, amends, expiation.] Amends-deed, penance, re-

pentance.
c 2000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. iii. 2 Dod dæd bote. c 2160
Hatton G. ibid., Dod deadbote. c 2175 Lamb. Hom. 21 Mid
sodde dedbote his sunne bi reowsumesse. c 1200 Ormin
9101 Sannt Johan. bigann to spellenn þa Wiþþ fulluht off
dædbote. a 2125 Amer. R. 372 Bireousunge and dedbote
uor sunne. 1340 Ayenb. 33 Amendinge and dedbote. 13...
Verset Palm-Sunday in Rel. Antiq. II. 243 Wyth sorwthe
of herte and schryft of mouthe, Doth deedbote this tyme
nouth.

nouth.

† **Dee'ded**, a. Obs. [f. DEED sb. + -ED<sup>2</sup>.]

Characterized by deeds (of such a kind).

r606 WARNER Alb. Eng. 377 Well educated of the king, and proving nobly deeded.

Deeded: see DEE v. **Deedful** (dr'dful), a. [f. DEED sb. + -FUL.] Full

DeedTil (dr'dhu), a. [I. DEED 50. + -FUL.] Full of deeds, active, effective.

1834 Blackw. Mag. XXXV. 150 He is a trusty and deedful friend to that bold...insurgent. 1845 Tennyson To—, A deedful life. 1879 J. Tonhunter Alecstis 3 That fair past, Bright with our deedful days, is all our own.

Hence Deedfully adv., actively, effectively.

1815 T. Adams Lycanthropy 9 It is not yet enough to go speedfully and heedfully except also deedfully.

161g T. Adams Lycanthropy of It is not yet enough to go speedfully and heedfully except also deedfully.

Deedily (dr'dili), adv. dial. [f. DEEDY+-LY 2.]
Actively, busily.

1813 JANE AUSTEN Lett. II. 173 They are each [busy] about a rabbit net, and sit as deedliy to it, side by side, as any two Uncle Franks could do. 1815 — Emma (1870) II. x. 204 Frank Churchill. most deedliy to ti, side by side, as any two Uncle Franks could do. 1815 — Emma (1870) II. x. 204 Frank Churchill. most deedliy occupied about her spectacles. 1859 Buston in 19rnl. Geog. Soc. XXIX. 241
They row in 'spirts', applying deedliy to their paddling.

† Dee'ding, vbl. sb. Obs. rare — 1. [f. DEED sb. + -ING 1.] Actual doing, carrying out in deed.

1806 WARNER Alb. Eng. xvl. ciii. 407 And in the Deeding none more tough.

† Dee'dle. Obs. or dial. An alteration of devil.

1863 URQUHART Rabitais 1. xii, What a deedle [que diantre], you are it seems but bad horsemen.

Dee'dless, a. Without action or deeds.

1898 Rowlands Betray. Christ 28 Thy deedlesse words, words vnconfirmed by truth. a 1865 FLETCHER Bloody Bro.

1v. iii, Th' undaunted power of Princes should not be Confin'd in deedless cold calamity. 1890 BLACKIE To Mr. Glastone in Pall Mall G. Mar., And to dull length of deedless days retire.

b. Of persons: Performing no deeds, doing nothing, inactive; also dial., incapable, helpless.

1606 SHAKE. Tr. & Cr. IV. V. 98 Firme of word, Speaking in deedes, and deedlesse in his tongue. 161 G. SANDYS Ovid's Met. VII. (1626) 140 The generous Horse. Grones at his manger, and there deedlesse dyes. 1718 Pore Iliad V. 796 What art thou, who, deedless, lepless, indolent. 'A deedless sort of a body.' 1870 Morris Earthly Par. I. II. 503 As deedless men they there must sit.

Dee'd poll. deed-poll. Also 6 poll doed. [See Poll.] Law. A deed made and executed by

Sort of a body. 1876 MORRIS EATTING PAR. I. II. 503 As deedless men they there must sit.

Dee'd poll, deed-poll. Also 6 poll deed. [See Poll.] Law. A deed made and executed by one party only; so called because the paper or parchment is 'polled' or cut even, not indented. [1523 Fitherer. Sort. 20 Estates made of free lande by polle dede or dede indented.] 1528 Fraunce Lawriers Log. II. iii. 89 b, The nature of a deede indented and a deede polle. 1628 CORE ON Litt. 229 A Deed poll is that which is plaine without any indenting, so called, because it is cut euen, or polled. 1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 296. 1878 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 357 George Everinden by deedpoll..did give, grant, and confirm, to his two daughters, all the rents and profits of two tenements. 1847 C. G. Addison Law of Constructs 1. i. § 1 (1883) 22 Deed poll.

Deeds, dial. form of deads (see DEAD a. B. 4), waste material from an excavation.

1802 C. Finlater Agric. Surv. Peebles 131 (Jam.) What is

Waste material from an excavation.

180s C. Finlater Agric, Surv. Peebles 131 (Jam.) What is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the deeds: [to be] thrown behind this facing to support it. 180s Brockett N. C. Words, Deeds, rubbish of quarries or drains.

Deed-sicke, -sleyer: see Dead a. D. 2.

De-educate: see De-II. 1.

Deedy (drdi), a. dial. [f. DEED sb. + -Y1: found first in the combination LLL-DEEDY.]

1. Full of deeds or activity; active. [c 1460 Townelsy Myst. 320 Riche and ille-dedy, Gederand and gredy. 1835 Lyndessay Satyre 4028 Luke quhat it is to be evil-deid.] 1635 T. Addams Lycanthropy 7 In a messenger..is required..that he be speedy, that he be heedy, and that he be deedy. 1635 Bincham Xempthom 75 The horse of that Country are..more deedy, and full of metall. 1731 CIBBER Double Gallant III. i, II she is not a Deedy III at the Bottom, I'm no Jockey. 1896 GROSE Province. Gloss., Deedy, industrious, notable. Berkin. 1876 J. ELLIS Casar in Egypt 135 A deedy conclave were we. 1883 G. MACDONALD Castle Warlock I. xvii. 263 Grizzie was live as the new day, bustling and deedy. [Also in Glossaries of Mid-Yorks., Whithy, Berks., Hampskire, etc.]

† 2. Actual, real. Obs. rare.

† 2. Actual, real. Obs. rare.

1981 Cowers Let. to Newton 18 Mar., There are soldiers quartered at Newport and at Olney. These... performed all the manneuvres of a deedy battle, and the result was that this town was taken. 1768 — Let. to Lady Hesketh 27 June, Retirement indeed, or... what we call deedy retire-

Deef(f, deefe, obs. forms of DEAF. + Deeful, defull, var. of, or error for delful, DOLERUI.

cz380 Sir Ferumb. 4208 'Alas!' said he..'bis is a deefu byng!' cz460 Emare 606 Sertes this ys a fowle case, And a defull dede.

Deeken, obs. form of DEACON.

Deel(e, obs. ff. Deal, Deil (Devil), Dole. De-electrify, de-electricize: see Dr. II. 1.

De-electrify, de-electricize: see Dz. II. 1.

Deem (dim), v. Forms: 1 déman, 1-2 déman, 2-4 demen, 2-7 deme, (3-6 deame, 4-5 dem, deyme, 5 dyme, 6 Sc. deim, 7 dim), 4-7 deeme, 5- deem. Pa. t. and pa. pple. deemed: 1 démde, démed, 3-7 dempt. [A Common Teut. derivative vb.; OE. déman, déman = OFris. déma, OS. a-dômian (Du. doemen), OHG. tuomian, tuomen (MHG. tüennen), ON. déma (dæma), (Sw. dôma, Da. dômne), Goth. dôm; --OTeut. \*dômjan, f. dômo-z, Goth. dôm-s, judgement, Doom. Cf. Deme sb., Doom v.] DEME sb., Doom v.]

DEME sh., DOOM. 2011.

† 1. intr. To give or pronounce judgement; to act as judge, sit in judgement; to give one's decision, sentence, or opinion; to arbitrate. Obs.

In OE. construed with a dative of the person, 'to pronounce judgement to, act as judge to', equivalent to the trans. sense in 2.

\*\*Cass Vesp. Psalter\*\* ii. 10 Alle da de doemad eordan. 971 Blickl. Hom. 11 He cymep to demenne cwicum & deadum. c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. vii. 2 Witodlice dam ylcan dome be ge demad, eow by dedemed. — John viii. 15 Ge demad efter flessee, ic ne deme nanum men [c 1860 Halton G., Ich ne deme nane men]. a 1300 Cursor M. 17415 (Cott.), If yee ban rightwisli wil deme, Yeild vs iosseph bat yee sulf yeme. 1393 Gower Conf. 1. 304 They. toke a juge therupon. And bede him demen in this cas. c 1440 CARGANY ST. Kalk. III. 1464 She. Spak and commanuaded, bothe dempte and wrot. 1858 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 262 To arbytrate, deme, and judge betwixt the said Citie and. John Wayte. 1879 Spenser Sheph. Cal. Aug. 137 Netter dempt more right of beautye I weene The shepheard of Ida that iudged beauties Queene.

† 2. trans. To judge, sit in judgement on (a per-

John Wayte. 1579 SPENSER JAPA. Cal. Aug. 137 Neuer dempt more right of beautye I weene The shepheard of Ida that iudged beauties Queene.

† 2. trans. To judge, sit in judgement on (a person or cause). Obs.

The construction with a personal object takes, in Northumbrian and ME, the place of the OE. const. with dative in 1. c 950 Lindis! Gosp. Matt. vii. 2 In 5zm dome zie doemes ze bidon zedoemed [Rushw. Gl. ze beob doemde]. — John viii. 15 Ic ne doemo zenizne monno. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 171 Ure drihten cumeð al middeneard to demen. Ibid. 225 Pat sal deme be quica and be deade. a 1300 Cursor M. 21965 (Cott.), In þe first he com dempt to be. 1380 Wyclif John xvi. 11 The prince of this world is now demyd. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 50/2 Moyses satte & juged & demed the peple fro moryng vnto euenyng. 1506 Spenser F. Q. Iv. iii. 4 At th' one side sixe iudges were dispos'd, To view and deeme the deedes of armes that day. 1603 Herwood 1st Pl. If you know not me Wks. 1874 I. 103 Deeme her offences, if she haue offended, With all the lenity a sister can. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj. 111 Thou Judge be ware, for as ye deme, ze sall be demed.

† D. To rule (a people) as a judge. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 7263 (Cott.), Fourti yeir dempt he israel.

1 1303 R. Brunne Chrom. (1810) 280 Edward now he wille, þat Scotlond be wele 3 emed. And streitly in skille þorgh wise men demed.

C. To administer (law). arch.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. v. 175 By leel men and lyf-holy my lawe shal be demyd. 1718 Br. Wulson in Keble Life xii. (1863) 307 That .. the 24 Keys may be called, according to the statute and constant practice to deem the law truly. 1887 HALL CAINE Decemster viii. 54 The Deemster was a hard judge, and deemed the laws in rigour.

† d. To decide (a quarrel). Obs.

2494 Fassym Chrom. v. Cxxv. 105 To suffre his quarell to be demyd by dynt of swerde atwene them two.

† 3. To sentence, doom, condemn (to some penalty, to do or suffer something). Obs.

† 3. To sentence, doom, condemn (to some penalty, to do or suffer something). Obs.

a 1000 Elmo 500 (Gr.) Swa he.. 10 cwale monize Cristes folces demde, to deape. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 73 He wurd idemed to bolien wawe mid dovelen in helle. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 223 Pe sulle ben to deaße idemd. a 1300 Cursor M. 15343 To-morn dai sal i be dempt On rode tre to hang. c 1386 CHAUCER Sompm. T. 316 For which I deme the to deth certayn. 1426 AUDELAY Poems 12 Leve he is a lyere, his dedis thai done hym deme. 1529 RASTELL Pastyme. (1811) 243 For which erbellyon they were there demyd to dethe. 150s in J. Mill Diary (1889) 180 John Sinclair. is dempt to quyt his guddis.

† b. fig. To pass (adverse) judgement upon; to condemn, censure. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 28148 (Cott.) Oper men dedis oft i demyd. 1488 CAXTON Chast. Goddes Chyld. 21 Many thynges they deme and blame. 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems xviii. 36 Wist thir folkis that vthir demis, How that thair sawis to vthir semis. 1553-86 Satir. Poems Reform. xxxvii. 33 Do quhat 3e dow, detractouris ay will deme 30u. 1598 D. FERGUSSON Scot. Prov., Dame, deem warily; ye watna wha wytes yersell.

† 4. To decree, ordain, appoint; to decide, determine; to adjudicate or award (a thing to a person).

wha wytes yersell.

† 4. To decree, ordain, appoint; to decide, determine; to adjudicate or award (a thing to a person).

c 900 tr. Buda's Hist. v. xxix. [xxviii.] (1891) 368 Ne wæs &a hweore som his halvunge gedemed. a 1800 Exter Bh. vii. 16 Nusfre God demed put tening ett bese earm geweorde.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 95 He demad stione dom pam forsunegede. c 1285 LN. 460 He habbed idemed pat ich am duc
ofer beom. Ibid. 22116 He hæhte alle cnihtes demen rihte
domes. a 1300 Curtor M. 21445 (Cott.) Pe quen has biden
us to deme To be al pat to right es queme. c 1386 Chaucka
Doctor's T. 199, I deme anoon this clerk his seruaunt haue.
1399 Rollis of Parlt. III. 432/s The Lordes. deme and
ajuggen and decreen, that [etc.]. c 1400 Destr. Trop 606
Whateuer ye deme me to do. 1464 Paston Lett. No. 493 II.
166 Fynes therefore dempt or to be dempt. 1483 Caxton
Gold. Leg. 72/2 In demyng of rightful domes. 1503-4 Act
19 Hen. VII. c. 38 Preamb., It was enacted stablished or
deyned demed & declared. that [etc.]. 1568 Grapton
Ckrom. II. 13 The Epistle, in the which Gregory. demed
that the Church of Yorke and of London should be even
Peres. a 1605 Montrouskie Pitting 373 Syne duelie they
deemde, what death it sould die.

† b. To decide (to do something). Obs.
c 1340 Gaw. 4 Gr. Kut. 1089 3e han demed to do be dede
bat I bidde.

† 5. To form or express a judgement or estimate

+ 5. To form or express a judgement or estimate

75. 10 form of express a judgement or estimate on; to judge, judge of, estimate. Obs.

a 1283 Ancr. R. 290 Euer bihold hire wurð þet he paide uor hire, and dem þerefter pris. c 1285 E. E. Allit. P. (A.)
312 To leue no tale be true to tryze, Bot þat hys one skyl may dem. 1288 Wyclif Matt. xvi. 4 Thanne 3e kunne deme the face of heuene, but 3e moun not wite the tokenes of tymes. c 1290 Rom. Rose 2200 A cherle is demed by his dede. 1533 Elyor Cast. Hellhe Proem (1541) A iv b, I desyre men to deme well myne intent. 1596 Frinser Hymus Love 168 Things hard gotten men more dearely deeme.

+ b. To judge between (things), to distinguish,

† b. To judge between (things), to distinguish, discern. Obs.

1330 PALSGA, 511/1 A blynde man can nat deme no coulours.
1362 RICH Farewell (1846) 67 He is not able to deeme white from blacke, good from badde, vertue from vice,
1365 SPRUSER F. Q. v. i. 8 Thus she him taught In all the skill of deeming wrong and right.

† 6. intr. To judge of, to distinguish between.
1340 Ayenb. 82 Pet hin e conne yknawe þane day uram þen 1931, ne deme betuene grat and smal. a 1342 WAT Of Courtiers Life 04 Nor Flaunders chere lettes not my syght to deme Of blacke and white. 1366 A. Day Eng. Secretary
1. (1625) 27 Here, by judging of our estate, thou maist accordingly deeme of our pleasures. Ibid. 11. 111 Conversing among such as have discretion to deeme of a Gentleman.

6. To form the opinion, to be of opinion; to judge,

ing among such as have discretion to deeme of a Gentleman.

6. To form the opinion, to be of opinion; to judge, conclude, think, consider, hold. (The ordinary current sense.)

a. intr. or absol. (Now chiefly parenthetical.)

8. intr. or absol. (Now chiefly parenthetical.)
a 800 Corpus Gloss. 440 Censeo, doema. c 900 tr. Bæda's
Hist. 1. xvi. (xxvii.) (1890) 86 Pæs þe ic deme (nt arbitror).
c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. xxvi. (Z.) 155 Censeo ic deme obbe ic
asmeage. c 1386 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1244 (Dido) And demede
as hem liste. c 1386 — Clerk's T. 332 For sche is fairer, as
thay demen alle, Than is Grisild. a 1400 Relig. Pieces fr.
Thornton MS. (1867) 20 To fele and with resone to deme.
1386 A. DAY Eng. Secretary 11. (1625) 15 He is not. here in
the countrey, but as I deeme and you have enformed, about
London. 1725 Pore Odyss. 111. 6t He too, I deem, implores
the power divine.
b. with obj. and complement (sb., adj. or pple., or
infin. phrase: + formerly often with for. as).

the power divine.

D. with obj. and complement (sb., adj. or pple., or infin. phrase; † formerly often with for, as).

c 1805 LAY. 22140 Pene be king demde for-lore. a 1828 Amer. R. 120 Pet tu schalt demen bi suluen wod. a 1300 Cursor M. 26814 (Cott.) It mai nan him for buxum deme. 1340-70 Alex. 4 Dind. 218 Oure doctourus dere, demed for wise. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 102, I demede him for deed. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 5163 Pai demed in better all! to dye. 1548 Hall. Chrom. 191, b, What so ever jeoperdy or perill might bee construed or demed, to have insued. 1561 PETITE Guassi's Civ. Conv. 1. (1580) 35 A vertue which you deeme yourselfe to have. 1668 Digsv Voy. Medit. 51, I deemed it much my best and shortest way. 1688 P. Rycaut Critick 201 He went to the House of the World, which was always deemed for a Deceiver. 1669 Digsv Voy. Medit. 52, I deemed it much my best and shortest way. 1688 P. Rycaut Critick 201 He went to the House of the World, which was always deemed for a Deceiver. 1697 Davdew Virg. Past. 1. 9 For never can I deem him less than God. 1754 Shebbearr Matrimony (1766) I. 45 Deemed as very unjust in Gaming. 2807 Januar Powell's Devites II. 293 A general permission. appears to have been deemed sufficient. 1852 Miss Yonge Cameos I. xxxii. 277 Harold. deemed it time to repress these inroads. 1275 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 398 Works.. which have been deemed to fulfil their design fairly.

C. with that and clause.

c 1805 LAY. 24250 Men gunnen demen bat nes i nane londe burh nan swa hende. c 1386 Chaucer Man of Law's T.

C. with that and clause.

c 1205 LAV. 24250 Men gunnen demen bat nes i nane londe burh nan swa hende.
c 1286 CHAUCER Mau of Law's T.
940, I ought to deme. That in the salte see my wyf is deed.
c 1430 LYDG. Bochas I. ii. (1544) 5 a, Nembroth. Dempt. He transcended al other of noblesse. c 1430 Merlin 10 She demed that it was the enmy that so hadde hir begiled. 1897 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. v. i. (1612) 184 Wee may boldly deeme there is neither, where both are not. 1739 MELMOTH Filsold. Lett. (1763) 201 Nor dempt he, simple wight, no mortal may The blinded god. when he list, foresay. 1887 Bowen Virgil Encid II. 371 (1889) 126 Deeming we come with forces allied.
7. intr. To judge or think (in a specified way) of a person or thing.

a person or thing.

c 1384 Chaucer H. Fame 11. 88 Thow demest of thy selfe amys. c 1400 Row. Rose 2198 Of hem noon other deme I can. c 1440 Cenerydes 4710 Wele I wote in hym ye demyd amys. 1882 Sidney Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 24 Let vs see how the Greekes named it [Poetry], and howe they deemed of it. 1886 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 146, I shall... give you so good occasion to deeme well of me. 1667 Millton P. L. VIII. 590 Though higher of the genial Bed by far, And with mysterious reverence I deem. 1768 Blackstone in Gutch Coll. Cur. II. 362 These capital mistakes. occasion'd the Editor. to deem with less reverence of this Roll. 1824 Scorr Wav. lxi, Where the ties of affection were highly deemed of. 1860 J. P. Kennstoy Horse Shoe R. ix. 105, I cannot deem otherwise of them.

† 8. To think to do something, to expect, hope. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 51 Symon Magus.. was reproud of Petre, for he demid to possede be 3eft of God bi money. 1829 Byron Juan 11. clxxii, A creature meant To be her happiness, and whom she deem'd To render happy.

† 9. trans. To think of (something) as existent; to guess, suspect, surmise, imagine. Obs.

10 by Byron yan H. Chxil, A creature meant 10 be her happiness, and whom she deemed To render happy.

† 9. trans. To think of (something) as existent; to guess, suspect, surmise, imagine. Obs.

1490-85 Maldor Arthur x. xxvi, As Kynge mark redde these letters, he demed treson by syr Tristram. 1286 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 114 Your imaginations doe already deeme the matter I must utter. 1298-9 Parimus 1. (1661) 15 All the companie began to deeme that which afterward product true.

b. intr. To think of, have a thought or idea of. 1814 Carv Dante (Chandos) 302 The shining of a flambeau at his back Lit sudden ere he deem of its approach. 1818 Byron Ch. Har. IV. Cxxxvii, Something unearthly which they deem not of.

† 10. trans. To pronounce, proclaim, celebrate, announce, declare; to tell, say, utter. Also intr. with of. [An exclusively poetic sense, found already in OE., probably derived from sense 4. Cf. also ON. dema in poetry, to talk.]

a 1000 Fat. Apost. (Gr.) 10 Per hie dryhtnes & deman secoldon, reccan fore rincum. a 1000 Guithlac (Gr.) 498 Pet we æfesstra dæde demen, secgen dryhtne of calara para bisena. 1205 Lay. 2305 Ælles ne cunne we demen [c 1275 telle] of Ardures deden. 1328 E. E. Allit. P. C. 119 Dyngne Dauid. 121 demed bis speche, In a psalme. 1237 Pan he bay beat eve æfesstra dæde demen, secgen dryhtne of calara para bisena. 1205 Lay. 2305 Ælles ne cunne we demen [c 1275 telle] of Ardures deden. 1328 E. E. Allit. P. C. 170 Dyngne Dauid. 122 demed bis speche, In a psalme. 1237 Pan he dryles to be duke, as demys [Dubl. MS. tellys] be textis. a 1347 Surary Arneid II. 136 Then some gan deme to me The cruell week of him that framde the craft [crudels camebant artificis xeclus].

† b. with double obj. To celebrate as, style, call, name. poetic. Obs.

name. poetic. Obs.

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1020 Forby be derk dede see hit is demed euer more. Ibid. 1611 Baltazar. Pat now is demed Danyel of derne coninges.

† Deem (dim), sb. Obs. [f. DKEM v.] Judge-

† Deem (dim), sb. Obs. [f. Drem v.] Judgement, opinion, thought, surmise.

1501 Douglas Pal. Hom., 1986 And he quhylum was borne pure of his deme. 1606 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. 1v. iv. 61 How now? what wicked deeme is this? 1659 GAULE Holy Madn. 163 Honour what is it; but an imposed. Hight, and Deeme? 1648 Symbons Vind. Chas. 1, 292 Much wrong should they have in the world's deem.

Deeme, obs. form of DIME.

Deemed (dimd), ppl. a. [f. DEEM v. + -ED.]

Judged, thought, supposed.

1667 H. Morr Divine Dial. II. XXVIII. 346 Then with pure Eyes thou shalt behold. That deemed mischiefs are no harms. 1667 MILTON P. R. 1. 21 And with them came From Nazareth the son of Joseph deemed.

Deemer (di mai). Forms: 1 doemere, 1-5 demere, 3 demare, 3-5 demer, 5-6 demar, 5-deemer. [OE. doemer, 6. doeman to DEEM: see .RR.1.] One who deems

doemer. [OE. démere, f. déman to DEEM: see .EB l.] One who deems. +1. A judge. Obs. c990 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xii. 27 Da doemeras [indices] bion iuera. a 1225 Ancr. R. 306 Let skile sitten ase demare upon pe dom stol. 1388 WYCLIF Ps. vii. 12 God rijtwis demere [1388 iust iuge]. c1440 Proft Myst. xxiii. 142 So schall bothe heuen & helle Be demers of pis dede. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 118 Demar (P. or domes man), judicator. c1580 CTESS PEMBROKE Ps. cxix. V ii, Then be my causes deemer.

tor. c1950 CTESS FEMBRORE F. CALA. III.

2. One who deems, judges, or opines; † one who censures or (unfavourably) criticizes others.

c 1410 Love Bonavent. Mirr. xv. 37 (Gibbs MS.) Pat bowe be not a presumptuouse and temerarye deemer of oper men. 1500-80 DUNBAR Poems xviii. 42 To wirk vengeance on ane demar. 1525 Str J. CHEKE in T. Hoby tr. Castificine's Courtyer (1561) ad fin., Counted ouerstraight a deemer of chinges. 1610 BARROUGH Meth. Physick Ep. Ded. (1639) 2 Plato that most grave and wise deemer of the state tyrannical. 1854 TRENCH Synon. N. T. xi. 44 Our profound English proverb, III doers are ill deemers'.

+ b. One that distinguishes or discriminates. Obs.

+b. One that distinguishes or discriminates. Obs. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 20 Ne be skyn of be fyngris endis ... ne schulde nou3t be a good demere in knowynge hoot, cold [etc.]. 1548-77 VICARV Anat. ii. (1888) 23 The Skinne ... is made temperate, because he should be a good deemer of heate from colde.

Deeming (di min), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.]

† 1. Judging, judgement. Obs.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 1495 3yf he demeb pytyfully At hys demyng getyb he mercy. c 1440 Promp. Paru.

118/1 Demynge or dome, judicium. c 1450 Mirons Saluacioum 4197 This wise shalle crist. the day of his demyng.

2. The forming or expressing of a judgement or opinion; thinking, opining; † censure; † a surmise or suspicion.

mise or suspicion.

1340 Ayenb. 27 De venimouse herte of he enuiouse zene3eh. ine ualse demynges. 2476 Sir J. Paston in Lett.
No. 772 III. 152 Iff I had hadde any demyng off my lordys
dethe iiij howrs or he dyed. 2500-20 Dunbar Poems zwii.
25 God send thame a widdy wicht, That can not lat sic
demyng be. 1513 Douglas Eneis x. ix. I Nane incertane
rumor nor demyng, Bot sovyr bodword cam thar. 1500
HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Sonspecon, suspition, deeming.
1697 J. Serceant Solid Philos. 418 Doubts, Deemings, and
Uncertainties. 1821 Byron Sardan. II. i. 379 You may do
your own deeming.

Uncertainties. 1821 BYRON Sarden. II. i. 379 You may do your own deeming.

Doennetter (di-mstar). [One of the modern representatives of ME. demestre, in form fem. of demere Deemer, judge; the other (and, phonetically, more regular form) is DEMPSTER, q.v. The form deemster is that proper to the Manx judges, and has been used in the general sense as a historical archaism by some modern writers.]

11. A judge. Obs. or arch. in general sense. [a 1300 Cursor M. 5585 (Fairf.) Prest & demestre [v. rr. demister, demmepster, domes man] forsothesay I.—For other examples see Demfster. 1748 Richardson Clarita (1811) VI. xiix. 205 The deemster, or judge, delivers to the woman a rope, a sword, and a ring. 1800 Edin. Rev. XXXIV. 192 King Sigurd... craved that the deemsters should pronounce sentence of outlawry. 1897 Six F. Palgrave Norm. 4 Eng. 11. 258 The decree was the Deemster's Breastlaw.

2. The title of each of the two justices of the Isle of Man, one of whom has jurisdiction over the southern, the other over the northern division of

the island.

1611 Spred Theat. Gt. Brit. xlvi. (1614) 91/1 All controversies are there [Man Iland] determined by certaine judges. and them they call Deemsters and chuse forth among themselves. 1696 J. Chaloner Deter. I. of Man in Dr. King Vale Royall iv. 30 There are four Merchants. .chosen. and sworn by the Deemsters. 1693 Kebie Life Bp. Witson v. 163 The steward was assisted in these trials by one or both of the Deemsters. 1893 Birm. Weekly Post 15 Dec. 3/5 His honour Richard Sherwood, her Majesty's Northern Deemster, or second judge of the island. Deemser Sherwood was appointed one of the judges of the island in March last.

Deen(e, obs. forms of Dean 1, Din.

Deenenttle: see Dea-nettle.

Deep (dp), a. Forms: 1 diop, déop, 2-3 deop, 2-5 dep, (3 dop, deap, dup, 4 dipe, dupe,

Deep (dip), a. Forms: I diop, déop, 2-3 deop, 2-5 dep, (3 dop, deep, dup, 4 dipe, dupe, duppe, (Ayenb.) dyep), 4-6 depe, (5 deype, 5-6 Sc. deip, 6 despe, diep(e), 5-7 deepe, 4-deep. Compar. deeper; in I déopre, 4 deppere, 4-6 depper. Superl. deepest; in I déopost, 4 depperse, 4-5 deppest(e, 5 deppist, dyppest. [A Com. Teut. adj.; OE. diop, diop = OFris. diop, diap, diep, OS. diop, diap (MDu., Du., LG. diep), OHG. tiof (MHG., mod.Ger. tief), ON. djupr (Sw. djup, Da. dyb), Goth. diups:—OTeut. \*deupo-z, -d., -om, belonging to an ablaut series deup-, daup-, dup-, whence OE. dyppan (:-dupjan) to DIP; pre-Teut. root dhub: dhup. The regular early ME. form was dep; the forms dipe, dup, dupe, dyep, correspond to an OE. by-form diepe, dype, with ablaut; perh. taken from dlepe, dype, Deep sb.]

I. Literal senses.

I. Literal sens

1. Having great or considerable extension down-

ward.

824 Chart. in Cod. Dipl. V. 111 Of lusan borne to deopan delle. c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. John iv. 11 Des pytt is deop. c. 1205 LN. 647 He lette makien enne dic be wes wnderliche deop [c. 1275 swipe deap]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 6 Grantebrugge and Hontyndone [have] mest plente of dup fen. 12300 St. Brandan Sy4 Ich caste him in a dupe dich. 13.. Poens fr. Vernon MS. 578 Schip is more siker in luitel water Pen in be deope see. 1240 Ayenb. 364 Helle is.. dyep wyb-oute botme. c. 1420 Avon. Arth. xvii, In a dale depc. 1430 St. Cultibert (Surtees) 1679 Twa bestes come fra be depe see. 1250 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 44 The greate deepe velleis. 1294 Shaks. Rich. III, 1. i. 4 In the deepe bosome of the Ocean buried. 1832 Lithgow Trav. V. 232 Wee buried the slayne people in deep graves. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) I. 380 Holes... so deep as not to be fathomed. 1832 SHELLEN Fragm. Septent 4 Through the deep grass of the meadow. 1860 Tyndall Glaciers 1. vii. 55 [The stream] had cut a deep gorge in the clean ice. b. Having great or considerable extension inward from the surface or exterior, or backward from the

from the surface or exterior, or backward from the front.

from the surface of exterior, of backward from the front.

a 1000 Riddles lvii. 4 (Gr.) Headoglemma feng, deopra dolga. c 1350 Pol. Rel. 4 L. Poems (1866) 214. His wund dop ant wide. a 1300 Curson M. 1393 (Cott.) He., yode into depe desert. c 1400 Destr. Troy 1876 Depe woundes to the dethe. 1513 DOUGLAS Æmeis vii. viii. 2 Mony wild beistis den and deip caverne. 1663 J. DAVIES tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass. 88 She presented me a Handker-cher.. with a deep frindge. 1663 Hooke Microgr. 181 Adeep Convex-glass. 1703 Monon Mech. Exerc. 127 Make the Rooms next the Front deeper, or shallower. 1775 Weanall Tour North. Europe 303 Very deep and gloomy woods, of twenty English miles in length. 1800 Shelley Summer & Winter 12 When birds die In the deep forests. 1843 Tennyson Morte D'Arthur 5 His wound was deep.

2. Having a (specified) dimension downward.

The depth is sometimes indicated by prefixing a word giving the equivalent of a measure, as ankle., knex-deep.
a 1000 Cadmon's Gen. 1398 (Gr.) Fiften stod deop ofer dunum flod elna. c 1430 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 207 Two foote deep is good for corne tillage. 1376 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 386 He penned the water but one foote deepe. 1666 Middle 100 deep; my grave. 1696 Whiston Th.

Earth II. (1722) 221 The Waters might cover the Earth in general about 50 Miles deep. 1836 Scott Woodst. xxviii, Long grass.. almost ancle-deep in dew. 1832 Examiner 44/2 The ditch.. was eight feet deep. 1875 F. HALL in Lippincit's Mag. XVI. 750/2 The mud was everywhere ankle-deep.

b. Having a (specified) dimension inward from the surface, outer part, or front; spec. (with simple numeral prefixed) of persons, chiefly soldiers, having (so many) ranks standing one behind an-

having (SO MRHY) IAHAR SOURCES (ST The pleasure is but skin deepe. 1698 FRYER Acc. E. India 107 The first File... was as deep as the Street would admit. 1703 MORON Meck. Exerc. 127 The Front-Room is 25 Foot, and the Back. Room 15 Foot deep. 1706 LANGTON in Boswell Johnson (1848) 6467 The company began to collect round him... four, if not five deep. 1835 BURNES Trav. Bokhara (ed. 2) L 133 Five regiments. drawn up in line, three deep. 1838 THELWALL Greece III. XXIII. 280 The Thebans... stood five-and-twenty deep.

and-twenty deep.

8. Placed or situated far (or a specified distance) down or beneath the surface; of a ship, low in the

and-twenty deep.

3. Placed or situated far (or a specified distance) down or beneath the surface; of a ship, low in the water. b. Far in from the margin, far back.

1000 Agr. Ps. cxiv. 8 Pu mine sawle... ofer deopum deabe gelæddest. a 1340 Hamfold Psatter it. 8 Pai þat has synned mare sall be deppest in hell. 1140 Mandrev. (1830) xxiv. 255 This Lond of Cathay is in Asye the depe. 1641 Br. or Lincoln in Cobbett Psatter it. 807 II. 798 Yet shall you find St. Paul... intermeddle, knuckle deep, with Secular Affairs. 1669 Studeny Mariner's Mag. 1. it. 19 It is a hot Ship, but deep and foul... a Prize worth fighting for. 1697 Dryden Virz. Georg. 111. 548 The frozen Earth lyes buried there... seven Cubits deep in Snow. 1720 Dr Fog Capt. Singleton xiv. (1840) 246 We were now a very deep ship, having near two hundred tons of goods on board. 1842 E. Wilson Anat. Vade M. 334 The deep veins are situated among the deeper structures of the body. 1885 Gen. Gannt Personal Mem. I. xxi. 297 A portion of the ground ... was two feet deep in water.

4. Of physical actions: Extending to or coming from a depth; also transf. of agents.

1282 Caxton Gold. Leg. 437 b/t He maketh a depe enclynacion. 1289 R. Hanvey Pl. Perc. 15 To be compted high fliers and deepe swimmers. 1622 J. Harvarde tt. Biondis. Eromena 106 Fetching a deepe sigh. 1711 Addition of the Stories. 1850 K. Hanvey Pl. Perc. 15 To be compted high fliers and deepe swimmers. 1622 I. Harvarde tt. Biondis. Eromena 106 Fetching a deepe sigh. 1711 Addition. †5. Of ground or roads: Covered with a depth of mud, sand, or loose 8011. Obs.

1286 Chaucer Frair's T. 243 Deep was the way, for which the carte stood. 12470 Henry Wallacs v. 285 His hors stuffyt, for the way was depe and lang. 1523 Act 14-15 Hen. V/1/, c. 6 Many other common waies. be so depe and noyous, by wearying and course of water. 1822 Lithgow Trag. V. 1253 We. incountred with such deep sandy ground. 1748 Smollett Rod. Rand. viii, To walk upwards of three hundred miles through deep roads. 1266 C Croker Fairy Leg. 167

profound.

1836 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Char. Wks. (Bohn) II. 60 It is in the deep traits of race that the fortunes of nations are written.

1871 MORLEY Voltaire (1886) 6 In all that belongs to its deeper significance.

1874 — Compromise (1886) 28 Of these deeper causes, the most important. is the growth of the Historic Method.

† 7. Solemn; grave: a. of oaths, protestations, etc. Obs. (In OE. also of divine messages, etc.: Awful. dread. stern.)

etc. Obs. (In OE. also of divine messages, etc.: Awful, dread, stern.)

a 1000 Crdmon's Exod. 518 (Gr.) Moyses sæxde halige spræce, deop ærende. a 1000 Cuthlac 6a; (Gr.) Purh deopne dom. c 1000 Ags. Ps. cxxxi. 11 Pæs deopne áþ Drihten aswor. 1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 233 Grettore oþ non nys, þan by þe olde chyrche of Glastynbury [h]wo so dep oþ nome. 1537 TURBERU. Trag. T. (1837) 117 To sweare by deepe And very solemne othes. 1646 Sir R. Browne Pstud. Ep. 1. vil. 25 Nor are the deepest sacraments. of any force to perswade. 1649 Br. Hall Cases Consc. 59 Beleeving the sellers deepe protestation.

† b. Of grave consequence or effect; grave, serious, weighty, important. Obs.
1296 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV. 1. iii. 100 lle reade you Matter, deepe and dangerous. 1605 — Macb. 1. iii. 126 The Instruments of Darknesse. Winne vs with honest Trifles, to be tray's In deepest consequence. 1643 MILTON Divorce 1. vi, This is a deep and serious verity. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 56 6 A View of Nature in her deep and solemn Scenes.

8. As an attribute of moral qualities or of actions in which sinking or a basement is present.

in which sinking or abasement is present.

a. Of sin, crime, guilt (into which one may fall or sink): Grave, heinous.

a 1000 Guthlac 830 (Gr.) Onguldon deopra firena. a 1000 Juliana 301 (Gr.) Purh deopne zedwolan. c 1200 Trin. Coll.

Hom. 73 Panne be sinfulle man beoð bifallen on depe sinne.
a 1400-50 Alexander 1866 A depe dishonoure 3e do to 3oure
name. 1594 SHAKS. Rich. III, 11. ii. 28 And with a vertuous
Vizor hide deepe vice. 1605 — Macb. 1. vii. 20 The deepe
damnation of his taking off. Mod. He is in deep disgrace.
b. Of humility, or of things humble or lowly.
a 1285 Ancr. R. 246 Auh habbe 3e dope dich of deope
edmodnesse. 1340 Ayenb. 211 He ssel to god grede mid
dyepe herte. [1843 CARLYLE Past 4 Pr. (1858) 159 Letters
..answered with new deep humilities.]
9. Deep-rooted in the breast: that comes from

9. Deep-rooted in the breast; that comes from or enters into one's inmost nature or feelings; that

or enters into one's inmost nature or feelings; that affects one profoundly.

a 1400-50 Alexander 265 With depe desire of delite. 1594
SHAKS. Rich. III. 1, iv. 69 If my deepe prayres cannot appease thee. 1597 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. 1. 451 Deep Horrour seizes evry Humane Breast. 1598 FRYER Acc. E. India 389 A deep sense of Honour. 1709 STEELE Tatler No. 107
FI, I saw in his Countenance a deep Sorrow. 1795 SOUTHEY JOHN OF ARC IX. 13 Through every fibre a deep fear Crept shivering. 1832 HT. MARTINEN Demerara i. 7 Alfred. 1816 d. 1816

every Englishman .. has a deep interest. 1897 E. PEACOCK

N. Brendom II. 72 John's feelings were too deep for words.

10. Said of actions, processes, etc. in which the mind is profoundly absorbed or occupied.

1896 A. Day Eng. Secretary I. (1625) 127 From the deep consideration and hard suppose of my present evils. 1698 Sir T. Browne Hydriot. Introd., In the deep Discovery of the Subterranean World. 1792 Mrs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest V. Gazing on her with that deep attention which marks an enamoured mind. 1841 Lane Arab. Nts. I. 85 He passed the next night in deep study.

† 11. Said of things involving heavy expenditure or liability; expensive; heavy. Obs.

1614 Bp. Hall Recoll. Treal. 616 Ve Merchants lode them with deepe and unreasonable prices. 1849 — Cases Consc. 43 The deep expence he hath beene at. 1855 Fuller Ch. Hist. II. vi. § 5 The people paid deep Taxes. 1710 Swift Yrnl. to Stella 29 Sept., I have the first floor, a dining-room and bed-chamber, at eight shillings a week; plaguy deep 1798 Vanne. & Cils. 1792 Cowper Exposimination 608 Chargeable with deep arrears.

b. Of drinking, gaming, or other practices.

1797 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 131 Deep swearings, not only needlesse, but also hurtfull. 1790 Swift Adv. Relig., That ruinous practice of deep gaming. 1732 Berre. Let Alcifer. ii. § 4 She took a turn towards expensive Diversions, particularly deep Play. 1827 Scort 7rnl. 8 Jan., He could not resist the temptation of deep play. 1836 Therewall Greece V. xili. 220 Deep drinking was customary among the Thracians. [Here there is a mixture of senses.]

12. Of conditions, states, or qualities: Intense, profound, very great in measure or degree. Of

among the Thracians. [Here there is a mixture of senses.]

12. Of conditions, states, or qualities: Intense, profound, very great in measure or degree. Of actions: Powerfully affecting, mighty, influential. 1605 Br. Hall Medit. 4 Vows 11. \$50 Without a deepe check to my selfe for my backwardnes. 1506 tr. De Dominit' Motives 13 This consideration. hathindeepe measure seized upon mee. 1648 Rogers Nauman 11 If the Lord having man at a deepe, yea infinite advantage. 1873 Morley Rossessa I. 188 That influence. Igave] a deep and remarkable bias, first to the American Revolution, and a dozen years afterwards to the French Revolution. 1889 J. M. Duncan Dis. Women xx. (ed. 4) 162 And in order to their examination, the deep influence of an anæsthetic is necessary.

b. Said esp. of sleep, silence, and similar conditions, in which one may be deeply plunged or immersed.

immersed.

immersed.

1547 Boadde Brrv. Health (1587) 34 a, The 83. Chapter doth shew of a terrible and depe slepe. c 1585?]. Polmon Famous Battles 262 They maye be wrapped in deepe silence. 1662 Holland Pliny I. 84 Drowned in deepe and thick darkenes. 1612 Bials 2 Cor. viii. 2 Their deepe pouertie abounded vnto the riches of their liberalitie. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) VII. xvii. 345 Which at last ended in deep consumption. 1805 Wordsw. Waggower 1. 6 In silence deeper far than that of deepest moon. 1825 Kane Grisnell Exp. xxxii. (1856) 279 Now comes the deep stillness after it.

c. Used of the intense or extreme stage of winter, night, etc., when nature is 'plunged' in darkness or death.

darkness or death.

a 1555 LATIMER Serm. & Rem. (1845) 323, I would be very toth, now this deep winter. to take such a journey. 1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI., I. iv. 19 Deepe Night, darke Night, the silent of the Night. 1607 Torsell. Four f. Beasts (1658) 459 In the deepest cold weather he cometh into the Mountains of Norway. 1633 T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib. To Rdr. 3 In her deepe and declining age. 1797 Mes. RABCHIFFE Italian vii, It was deep night before he left Naples. 1806-7 J. Berespord Miseries Hum. Life (1826) v. iii, During the deepest part of the tragedy. 1801 JOANNA BAILLIE Met. Leg., Columbus xlix, But when the deep eclipse came on. 1853 now deep night.

13. Of colour (or coloured objects): Intense from the quantity of colour through or on which one

the quantity of colour through or on which one looks; highly chromatic. The opposite of faint,

thin.

1535 EDEN Decades 236 Iacinthes..are best that are of diepeste colour. c 1600 SHAKS. Sonn. liv. 5 The cankerblooms have full as deep a dye As the perfumed tincture of the roses. 1605 HOOKE Microgr. 74 All manner of Blues, from the faintest to the deepest. Ibid., As the liquor grew thicker and thicker, this tincture appear'd deeper and deeper. 1668 Excell. Pen & Pencil 81 In putting the deep and dark shadows in the Face. 1799 G. SMITH Laboratory I. 394 According as you would have it deeper or lighter. a 1839 Paaed Poems (1864) I. 6 Like the glow of a deep carnation. 1873 BLACK Pr. of Thale x. 164 Deeper and deeper grew the colour of the sun.

DEEP.

b. Qualifying names of colours.

Orig. with sbs. of colour, as 'a deep blue' (F. un blen fonce); when the colour word is used as an adj., deep becomes functionally an adv., and is sometimes hyphened: cf. Deep adv. 2, 3b.

1897 Shakes. Lover's Compl. 213 The deepe greene Emrald. 1863 Hooke Microgr. 73 Of a deep Scarlet colour. 1776
WITHERING Bril. Plants (1796) II. 485 Petals. .deep orange. 1831 Bewerte Optics xi. 90 Deep crimson red. 1893 L'pool Courier 25 Sept. 4/6 Glittering on the deep blue dome.

c. Deep mourning: complete or full mourning: that which symbolizes deep grief.

1722 Lond. Gas. No. 6084/6 The Coachman in deep Mourning. 1766 Goldsm. Cit. W. xviii. P 6 A lady dressed in the deepest mourning. 1893 Mas. Cantus Lett. III. 167 [She] was very tall, dressed in deep black.

14. Of sound (or a source of sound): Low in pitch, grave; full-toned, resonant.

1893 Shaks. I Hen. VI, 11. 11. 12 Between two Dogs, which hath the deeper mouth. 1810 — Temp. 111. 111. 183 That deepe and dreadfull Organ Pipe. 1850 MILTON Ode Nativity xiii, And let the bass of heaven's deep organ blow. 1704 Pore Autumn 20 And with deep murmurs fills the sounding shores. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth ii, 'Why, so I can'...said one of the deepest voices that ever answered question. 1886 Pall Mall G. 28 Sept. 14/1 He possesses a very fine deep bass voice.

b. with mixture of senses. Cf. 7, 9.
1860 Shaks. Mach. v. iii. 27 Curses. not lowd, but deepe.

deep bas voice.

b. with mixture of senses. Cf. 7, 9.

1508 SHAKS. Mach. v. iii. 27 Curses, not lowd, but deepe.
1818 SHELIEN Rev. Islam vii. Vii, They began to breathe

+15. Far advanced (in time), late. Obs. rare.
1509 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. IV. i, I marle how forw.
the day is..'slight, 'tis deeper than I took it, past five.
14 Of persons, and their faculties.

\*\* Of persons, and their faculties.

16. 'Having the power to enter far into a subject' (J.), penetrating, profound; having profound knowledge, learning, or insight.

18. 'Having the power to enter far into a subject' (J.), penetrating, profound; having profound knowledge, learning, or insight.

18. 'Lago Orann 704 Patt haffdenn dep innsihht and witt.

18. 'Lago Destr. Troy 9337 Of wit noble, Depe of discrecioun.

18. 'Pholinshed Chrow. II. 4½ A deepe clerke, and one that read much. 1894 Shaks. Rich. 11/1, II. vii. 75 Meditating with two deepe Diulines. c 1800 Middle Nice. Widow.

18. Ii. I shall be glad to learn too, Of one so deep as you are.

1840 BP. Hall. Epic. 1. v. 20 Wise Fregivilleus (a deep head, and one that was able to cut even betwixt the league, the Church, and the State). a 1861 Fuller Worthies (1840) III. 212 He was no deep seaman. 1749 Fielding Tom Yones xv. vi, The deepest politicians, who see to the bottom. 1782 Cowper Conversation 741 The World grown old her deep discernment shows, Claps spectacles on her sagacious nose. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits i. Wks. (Bohn) II. 9 He [Carlyle] was clever and deep, but he defied the sympathies of everybody. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) V. 19 There is none of Plato's writings which shows so deep an insight into the sources of human evil.

17. Profound in craft or subtlety; in mod. slang,

17. Profound in craft or subtlety; in mod. slang,

17. Profound in craft or subtlety; in mod. slang, profoundly cunning, artful, or sly.

1813 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 758 He was close and secret and a depe dissimuler. 1868 Graffon Chron. II.

776 Oh depe and wretched dissimulation. 1894 Share.

Rich. II., II. is 38 Deepe, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile. 1863 BUTLER Hud. II. 1743 There is a Machiavelian plot.. And deep design in 't. 1888 Shadwell. Sqr. Alcatia III. (1720) 63 Fools! nay there I am sure you are out: they are all deep, they are very deep and sharp. 1712 STERLE Spect. No. 885 P8 Which is the deeper man of the two. 1865 Dickens Gt. Expect. xxxii, You're a deep one, Mr. Pip. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v., 'He's as deep as a well', and 'He's as deep as Wilkes', are common expressions to indicate subtilty and craft.

18. Of an agent: Who does (what is expressed) deeply, profoundly, gravely, excessively.

deeply, profoundly, gravely, excessively.

1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 242 b, Amonge the most depe synners.

1594 Shaks. Rick. III, IV. ii. 73 Two deepe enemies, Foes to my Rest.

1602 378 Yet she is a deepe Idolater.

1785 DE FOE Col.

1865 M. Arnold Est. Crit. i. (1875) 9 Shakspeare was no deep reader.

1864 A. R. Pennington Wielf ii. 28 A great favourite with deep thinkers.

19. Much immersed, involved, or implicated (in

19. Much immersed, involved, or implicated (in debt, guilt, ruin, drink, etc.); far advanced, far on. Often passing into the adverb.

1867 Damon 4.P. in Hazl. Dodsley IV. 76 For all their high looks, I know some sticks full deep in merchants' books.

1897 R. HOVENDEN in Collectanca (Oxford Hist Soc.) I. 215 Being. deepe in your Lordships debt.

1994 SHAKS. Rich. III, 1. iv. 220 For in that sinne, he is as deepe as I. 1600—A. V. L. IV. i. 220 How deepe I am in loue.

1898 JUMIUS Painting of Anc. 58 Comming from a drink-feast ... deepe in drinke.

1898 In 1898 SHAME SHAME

D. Greatly immersed, engrossed, absorbed (in some occupation).

1735 Pore Et. Lady 63 Now deep in Taylor and the Book of Martyrs. 12746 Grav Lett. to J. Chute Wks. 1884 II. 131, I was in the Coffee-House very deep in advertisements. 1830 Byron Mar. Fal. 1. i. 3 Still the Signory is deep in council. 1853 Browning By the Fireside iii, There he is at it, deep in Greek.

III. Examples of the comparative and superlative. Cf. also Depressor.

a 1000 CEdmon's Exod. 364 (Gr.) Done deopestan drencfloda. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 6567 In deppest fod. c 1360 WYCLIF Sel. Wks. III. 344 Pc depperste place of helle. 1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. XIV. lv.

(Tollem, MS.), be depper [1495 depr] be diche is withinne. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 21 To be deppest place. 1503 HAWES Examp. Virt. xiii. 278 Then went we downe to a depper vale. 1631 PURCHAS Pilgrimage VIII. v. 760 Still waters are deepest. 1651 HOBES Leviath. III. XXXVIII. 242 As well the Grave, as any other deeper place.

b. The superl. is used absol. = deepest part. a 1400-50 Alexander 712 Into be dyppest of be dyke bothum. c1496 CAXTON Sommes of Aymon iv. 115 They wente and dwelled in the deppeste of the forest of Ardeyne. 1556 Amerlio & Isab. (1608) c, From the depest of the earth unto the greatest height of the heaven. a 1861 CLOUGH Song of Lamech 23 And in his slumber's deepest he beheld..our father Cain.

IV. Comb. 8. Attributive uses of phrases, as deepmonth (= DREF-MOUTHED), deep-water, DEEP-88A.

month (= DEEP-MOUTHED), deep-water, DEEP-SEA.

1795 J. PHILLIPS Hist. Inland Navig. 324 A deep-water canal at this place would be essentially useful. 1806 Sporting Mag. XXVIII. 192 A deep-mouth Norman hound. 1890 Nature to Apr. 541 There will be no deep-water channel into the river.

b. Parasynthetic derivatives, forming adjectives, and halling for the belle of the property of the second of th

D. Parasynthetic defivatives, forming adectives, as deep-bellied [dep belly, -brained, -browed, -chested, -coloured, -disched, -eped, -flewed, -nosed, -pited, -sighted, -thoughted, -throaded, -loned, -wasted, -pited, -sighted, -thoughted, -throaded, -loned, -wasted, -pited, -sighted, -thoughted, -throaded, -loned, -wasted, -to-cied, -wasted, etc. 1868 Lond, Gas. No. 1744/4 Adark brown Mare..fat, and deep-bellied. 1897 Shaks. Lover's Comptl. 200 'Deep-brained sonnets. a 1828 Kears Some, Chapman's Homer, 'Poep-browed Homer. 1828 Jams Robber', He was both broad and 'deep-chested. 1770 Hamilton in Phil. Trans. LXI. 22 'Deep-coloured filames burst forth. 1848 Hall Chron. 56 No stronger walled then 'deep disched. 1818 Sheille Per. Islam I. il, Sculptures like life and thought; immovable, 'deep-eyed. 1732 Somewille Chass. 1. 286 The 'deep-flew'd Hound Breed up with Care. 1846 J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) L. 210 All light sharp-nosed dogs will always be much more inclined to riot than deep-flewed dogs. 1859 Yanrell. Brit. Fishas (ed. 3) II. 406 The 'Deep-nosed Pipe-fash is immediately recognised by the compressed form of the face. 1876 Rock Text. Fabr. 67 A dark blue 'deep-pised velvet. 1852 Massing Virg. Mart. 11. i, Pimpled, 'deep-scarleted, rubified, and carbuncled faces. 1877 B. Googs Herstack's Humb. 11. (1366) 138 A long, a large, and 'deepe sided body. a 1797 H. Walloue Mem. Geo. 111 (1345) I. viii. 117 Wholesome and 'deep-sighted advice. 1668 Lond. Gas. No. 271/4 A 'deep skirted Saddle of red Cloth. 1882 Times 27 June, English woods. of the 'deep-thoughted lines. 1844 Mas. Browning The Dead Pan xiii. The hoarse 'deep-throated ages Laugh your god-ships unto scorn. 1760 Cowper Progr. Err. 605 Strike on the 'deep-thoughted lines. 1844 Mas. Browning The Dead Pan xiii. The hoarse 'deep-throated ages Laugh your god-ships unto scorn. 1760 Cowper Progr. Err. 605 Strike on the 'deep-thoughted lines. 1844 Mas. Browning The London G. Hones, Change Change, 1847 Long Milloue, 1847 Long Milloue, 1847 Long Milloue, 1

Her march is o'er the mountain waves, Her home is on the deep. 1870 BRYANT Iliad I. n. 65 Barks To cross the dark blue deep.

† b. Formerly also in pl. in same sense. Obs. 1898 CHAPMAN Iliad 1. 310 They... cast The offal of all to the deeps. 1699 D. Pell. Improv. Sca Ep. Ded. A iij b, Among the Lords wonders in the Deeps. 2725 Pope Odyss. n. 372 The dangers of the deeps he tries. Ibid. n. 410 The monstrous wonders of the deeps.

C. The abyss or depth of space. (Sometimes a fig. use of a.)

1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV, III. i. 52 Glend. I can call Spirits from the vastie Deepe. 1667 MILTON P. L. VII. 168 Boundless the Deep, because I am who fill Infinitude, nor vacuous the space. 1794 BLAKE Songs Exper., Tiger 5 In what distant deeps or skies Burnt the fire of thine eyes? 1830 SHELLEY Skylark 9 The blue deep thou wingest. 1839 TENNYSON Poems 114 And thunder through the sapphire deeps. 1877 E. R. CONDER Bas. Faith iv. 192 That boundless deep of space.

4. A deep place in the earth, etc.; a deep pit, cavity. valley: an abyss: a depression in a surface.

4. A deep place in the earth, etc.; a deep pit, cavity, valley; an abyss; a depression in a surface. 2393 Gower Comf. II. 200 They go by night unto the mine. A wilde fire into the depe Thei caste amonge the tymber-werke. C 1470 Henry Wallace vi. 719 A thousand in the myre, Off hors with men, was plungyt in the deipe. 1376 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 189 Newendene is such, as it may likely enough take the name. of the deep and bottome. 1667 MILTON P. L. IV. 76 And in the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatning to devour me opens wide. 1855 SINGLETON Virgil I. 331 The madding prophetess.. Who in a deep of cliff the fates doth chant. 1891 COTES Cirils on Barge 161 Noting the deeps and curves of the curious pensive face.

b. Cornish Mining. 'The lower portion of a vein; used in the phrase to the deep, i.e. downward

vein; used in the phrase to the deep, i.e. downward upon the vein' (Raymond Mining Gloss. 1881).

5. The remote central part, the 'depths'. rare. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) vii. 79 He wan. all the othere kyngdoms unto the deep of Ethiope. 1879 Browning Ivan Ivanovitch 17 In the deep of our land 'tis said, a village from out the woods Emerged.

†6. The middle (of winter, of night) when the cold stillness or darkness is most internes; the

cold, stillness, or darkness is most intense; the

cold, stillness, or darkness is most intense; the 'depth'. Obs.

1530 PALEGE. 543/1 In the depe of wynter, all flowers be faded quyte awaye. 1598 SHARR, Merry W. Iv. iv. 40 Many that do feare In deepe of night to walke by this Hernes Oake. a 1661 HOLYDAY JAVERAL 13 An hour at the deep of winter, being but a twelfth part of their shortest day. 1688 BUNYAN Holy War 80 The Captains also, in the deep of this Winter, did send. a summons to Mansoul.

7. fig. A deep (i.e. secret, mysterious, unfathomable, or vast) region of thought, feeling, or being; a 'depth', 'abyss'. poet. and rhet.

1614 BP. HALL Recoll. Treat. 631 Hee is happily waded out of those deepes of sorrowes, whereof our conceites can finde no bottome. 1632 LITHGOW Trav. x. 485 Low plunge my hopes, in dark deepes of despaire. 1781 Cowper Retirrment 135 To dive into the secret deeps within. 1800 SHELLEY Ods Liberty ix, From the human spirit's deepest deep. 1832 TENNYSON Palace of Art Ivi, God, before whom ever lie bare The abysmal deeps of Personality.

8. Naut. A term used in estimating the fathoms intermediate to those indicated by marks on the 20-fathom sounding-line. Formerly also dip.

20-fathom sounding-line. Formerly also dip.

The marks are at 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20 fathoms; the 'deeps' or 'dips' are therefore 1. 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16,

4 deppere, 4-5 depper, 5 deppir; 4 deppest, depperst. [OE. dlope, dlope = OS. diopo, diapo, OHG. tiufo (MHG. tiefe, Ger. tief).]

OHG. tiufo (MHG. tiefe, Ger. tief).]

1. lit. Deeply; to, at, or with, a great, or specified depth; far down, in, etc.

a 1000 Riddles liv. 6 (Gr.) Deope zedolzod, dumb in bendum. c 1173 Lamb. Hom. 49 Heo delued deihwamliche heore put deoppre and deoppre. a 1300 Cutron M. 494 (Cott.) Pan fell pai depe. c 1380 VCLIF Sci. Wits. III. 344 Pes ben depperst dampned in helle. c 1489 CANTON Aymon iv. 116 They.. wente in to the forest of Ardeyn, sore deepe in it. 1601 R. Johnson Kingd. 4 Commu. (1603) 190 Waters do ebbe as deepe as they flow. 1667 MILTON P. L. III. 201 That they may stumble on, and deeper fall. 1327 Switt Gulliver III. i. 178 My sloop was so deep laden that she salled very slow. 1870 E. PEROCK Ralf Skirl. I. 33 His hands were stuck deep into the waistband of his breeches.

b. transf. in reference to time: Far on.

1828 SCOTT Nigel xviii, The Abbess. died before her munificent patroness, who lived deep in Queen Elizabeth's time. 1879. DIXON Tower III. xx. 211 The three men sat up deep into the night. 1890 W. C. Russell. Ocean Trag. III. xxx. 137 The work ran us deep into the afternoon.

C. In to lie deep and the like, the adv. approaches the adj.

c. In to lie deep and the like, the aux approved the adj.

a 1904 Locke (J.), If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies deep, the mind must stop and buckle to it. 1803 Wordsw. Ode Intim. Immort. xi, Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears. 1812 Mrs. Heams Graves of Housek. iv, The sea, the blue lone sea hath one, He lies where pearls lie deep. Prov. Still waters run deep.

2. fg. Deeply (in various figurative senses); profoundly, intensely, earnestly, heavily, etc.

As qualifying an adj. (cf. quots. 1800, 1802) deep is obs. (exc. with words of colour, as "deep-red stain", where deep is historically an adj.: see Deep. 2. 19); qualifying a verb, it is generally superseded in prose use by deeply, although still used in particular cases; cf. quots. 1810-75.

a 1000 Desc. Hell 108 (Gr.) Nu ic be halsie deope. c 1000 Ags. Ps. cvi. 26 Gedrefede & deope syndan. a 1300 Cnrsor M. 8269 (Cott.) Ferr and depe he vmbi-thoght, Hu bat hus it suld be wroght. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1234 Dido, And swore so depe to hire to be trewe. 1526 Piler. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, Anone they ouerthrowe hym as depe in aduersite. 1500 SHAKS. A. V. L. II. vii. 31 That Fooles should be so deepe contemplative. 1500 MARSTON Antonio's Rev. IV. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 127, I am deepe sad. 1581 ELSING Debates Ho. Lords (Camden) 90 That for honour's sake Yelverton be fyned deepe. 1700 Pope Est. Cril. 216 A little learning is a dangerous thing; Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. a 1715 BURNEY Own Time (1823) I. 436 The King was so afraid to engage himself too deep. 1708 Goldsm. Nash 53 To tie him up. from playing deep. 1806 Goldsm. Nash 53 To tie him up. from playing deep. 1806 Goldsm. Nash 53 To tie him up. from playing deep. 1807 The King was so afraid to engage himself too deep. 1708 Goldsm. Rasa Lamb Elia Ser. II. Old Margate Hoy, The reason. scarcely goes deep enough into the question. 1833 THIRLWALL in Philol. Mus. II. 538 Moral inquiries. were those in which he engaged the deepest. 1806 Kingsley. Herrward iii. 77 They drank deep of the French wine. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 417 The thoughts of Socrates. have certainly sunk deep into the mind of the world.

3. Comb. Frequent in combination with pres. and pa. pples. (in which deeply, not hyphened, may

3. Comb. Frequent in combination with pres. and pa. pples. (in which deeply, not hyphened, may usually be substituted); as deep-going, -lying, -questioning, -reaching, -sinking, -thinking, -trenching; deep-cut, -felt, -grown, -sunk; DEEP-DRAWN, -LAID, -SET, etc. In poetical language, especially, these combinations are formed at will, and their number is unlimited, e. g. deep-affected, -affrighted, -biting, -brooding, -buried, -crimsomed, -damasked, -discerning, -drawing, -drunk, -dyed, -engraven, -laden, -persuading, -searching, -sunken, -sworn, -throbbing, -worm, -wounded; DEEP-ROOTED, DEEP-SEATED, etc. It is sometimes difficult to separate these from parasynthetic combinations of the adj. such as deep-vaulted: see DEEP a. IV. b.

-rworn,-throbbing, -worn, -wounded; DEEP-ROOTED, DEEP-BRATED, etc. It is sometimes difficult to separate these from parasynthetic combinations of the adj. such as deep-vaulted: see DEEP a. IV. b. 1598 Stivester Du Bartas II. i. Imposture 305 Sweet, courting, "deep-affected words. Ibid. II. i. Furies 581 "Deep-affrighted Sadnesse. 1647 H. More Song of Soul App. III. ix, By Nemesis "deep-biting whips well urged. 2776 Mickie tr. Camoens' Lusiad 339 "Deep-brooding silence reign'd. 1855 Singleton Virgil I. 142 Wealth. broodeth over his "deep-buried gold. a 1836 Longe, Antumn 19 The...woods of ash "deep-crimsoned. 1866 Twindling. It is, Sp. Streams... rushing through "deep-cut channels. 1830 Krats St. Agnes xxiv. The tiger-moth's "deep-damask'd wings. 1844 Marg. Fuller Wom. in 19th C. 1860; St. Deep-eyed "deep-discerning Greece. 1666 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. Prol. 12 The "deep-drawing barks do there disgorge. 1892 — Lucr. 1100 She. "deep-drenched in a sea of care. 1703 Rowe Ulyst. II. i. 954 Mounting Spirits of the "deep-dred Brenta. 1814 T. Adnas Devil's Banquet 47 "Deep-eyed Brenta. 1814 T. Adnas Devil's Banquet 47 "Deep-ingrauen and indelible characters. 1808 J. Barlow Columb. 1. 22 "Deep felt sorrows. 1896 I. Tavion Logic in Theol. 178 A "deep-going error. 1803 Daily News 17 Sept. 2/3 "Deep-grown English wools are still out of fashion. 1845 Long. Belfry Bruges xii, With "deep-lying veins. 1876 Gro. Eliot Dan. Der. II. xxviii. 215 The deep-lying though not obtrusive difference. 1894 Barn. FIELD Compl. Chastitie vii, Gold is a "deep-ep-wading Orator. 1875 Morley Voltaire (1886) 213 Moods of egotistic introspection and "deep-reaching than the Aberglaube. 1776 Mickie tr. Camoers' Lusiad 125 "Deep-settled grief. 1888 Lytron What will he do 1 vi, Under the "deep-sunk window. c 1600 Shaks. Sonn. ii, Within thine owne "deep-sunken eyes. 1845 Long. To a Child ii, Far-down in the deep-sunken wells Of darksome mines. 1866 E. Arnold in Fraser's Mag. July 113 Unto us, thy "deep-worn votaries. 1506 Feb. Sunkers F. Q. 1. ii. 24 A virgi

ci. deep contemplative in 2. So still sometimes with adjs. of colour, as "deep-blue sea", "deep-green grass": see DEEP a. 13 b.

1898 SHARS Ven. & Adon. 432 Ear's deep-sweet music, and heart's deep-sore wounding. a 1618 SVLVESTER Tohacco Battered 377 Chaprones ... with broad deep-naked Brests.

C. with another adv., as deep-down adv. and adj. 1832 TENNYSON Lotos-caters 35 His voice was thin. And deep-asleep he seem'd. 1861 L. L. Noele Iceberg 100 If he diceberg move, he dashes a foot against the deep down stones. 1876 TENNYSON Havold II. ii. (1877) 55 And deeper still the deep-down oubliette, Down thirty feet below the smilling day. 1890 Daily News 3 Feb. 53 These deep-down curtseys are reported to be now coming into common use abroad.

d. with verbs (rare), as deep-fish [! deep fishing, fisheries], to fish in the DEEP SEA (q.v.).

1844 W. H. MAXWELL Sports & Adv. Scotl. xvi. (1855) 148

A fleet of boats had gone out to deep-fish.

Deep (dip), v. rare. [OF. dlepan, dypan trans., OFris. diupa (Du. diepen), MHG. tiefen, Goth. ga-diupjan. The intr. would correspond to an OE. \*deopian, Goth. \*diuphn to be deep, but is app. an analogical form of later age.]

†1. trans. To make deep, deepen. Obs.
c 930 Lavus of Æthelstan iv. § 6 We cweedon be 5am blaserum, 5ext man dypte 5one ab be bryfealdum. c 1205 Lav.
15473 Pa be dic wes idoluen & allunge ideoped. 1676 MS.
Acc. St. Yohn's Hosp., Canterb., For the deping of it, iiijd.
2. intr. To become deep, deepen. rare.
1598 HAKLUYI Vop. I. 436 Vse your leade oftener.. noting diligently the order of your depth, and the deeping and sholding. 1849 Kinschey Misc., N. Devon II. 254 Nature's own glazings, deeping every instant there behind us.
† 3. To go deep, penetrate. Obs.
a 1225 Ancr. R. 288 Per waxe6 wunde & deope6 into be soule.
† 4. trans. To plunge or immerse deeply (lit. and fig.); to drown. Obs.
c 1360 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 13 It is noo nede to depe us in bis story more ban be gospel tellith. a 1541 Wyatt Poet. Wks. (1861) 173 And deep thyself in travail more and more. 1598 Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers (1851)
444 A droopy night ever deepeth the minds of them.

Deep-drawn (dipidrōin), ppl. a. [Deep adv.
3.] Drawn deeply or from the depths (esp. of the breast).
1813 T. Jefferson Writ. (1830) IV. 224 They can never upprate the deepdawn sigh. 286 T. Tengus Chr. Prayer.

3.] Drawn deeply or from the depths (esp. of the breast).

1813 T. Jefferson Writ. (1830) IV. 224 They can never suppress the deep-drawn sigh. 1860 Tyndall. Glac. 1. xvi. 107 The hollow cave resounded to the deep-drawn snore. 1870 Bryant Iliud 11. xv. 114 With a sigh beep-drawn.

Deepen (drp'n), v. [Like most verbs in -en, a comparatively modern formation from Deep a., taking the place of the earlier Deep v. See -en 5.]

1. trans. To make deep or deeper (in various senses); to increase the depth of.

a 1603 Srow Q. Elis. an. 1601 (R.) He.. heightened the ditches, deepened the trenches. 1612 PERCHAM Gentl. Exerc. xxiii. 80 You must deepen your colours so that the Orpiment may be the highest. 1663 Hooks Microgr. 75 Nor will the Blues be diluted or deepened after the manner I speak of. 1783 J. Phillips Trnat. Inland Navig. 45 To widen and deepen the River Stort. 1838 Merc. Marine Mag. V. 226 The ship will have passed the shoal and deepened her water to 9 fathoms. 1870 Ruskin Lect. Art ii. (1875) 43 Means of deepening and confirming your convictions.

2. intr. To become deep or deeper.

1890 DAMPIER Voy. New Holland (R.), The water deepned and sholdned so very gently. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) II. 234 We shall find. the shades gradually to deepen. 1880 CAMPSELL Hokenlinden. The combat deepens. 1838 T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bedies 851 The colour gradually deepens by exposure to the air. 1863 Gro. ELIOT Romola 1. xx, The evening had deepened into struggling starlight.

Deepened (dr p'nd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ed 1.]

Made deep or deeper: see Deepen I.

1838 Chapman Hind 1. 418 In the ocean's deepen'd breast. 1873 Tristram Moab Pref. 4 Read with deepens deepen'd breast. 1873 Tristram Moab Pref. 4 Read with deepens of here were the curse.

Deepening (dr p'na). [f. as prec. + -ed 1.]

One who or that which deepens.

1823 Blackw. Mag. XIV. 87 Å deepener of her sorrows.
1825-6 Terrich Huls. Lect. Ser. II. ii. 168 The deepener of the curse.

Deepening (di p'nin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb Deepen, q.v.
1783 J. Phillips Treat. Inland Navig. 45 The cleansing and deepening would be exactly the same .. expence. 1802 Playfair Illustr. Hulton. Th. 360 The draining off of the water, by the deepening of the outlet. 1884 Attensum 1 Nov. 558/t The gradual deepening of the mystery.

attrib. 1767 Specif. Downes' Patent No. 872 Å certain instrument or tool called a deepening tool.

† 2. Painting. The process of intensifying colour or shadow; a shaded part of a picture. Obs.
1822 Pracham Compt. Gent. 114 White Lead for the heightning, and Smalt for your deepning, or darkest shadow. 1863 Junius Painting of Anc. 275 To adde unto their workes some shadowes and deepnings. 1869 A. Browne Ars Pict. (1875) 24 The strong touches and deepnings.

3. A depression in a surface.
1829 R. F. Burron Centr. Afr. in Yrnl. Geog. Soc. XXIX. 314 The bridge of the nose is .. not without a deepening in the interorbital portion. 1880 J. Cairo Philos. Relig. vii. 192 Dints, marks, spatial deepenings and elevations.

Deepening, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That deepens; becoming deep or deeper: see Deepens; in The deepening gloom. 1867 Miss Braddom Aur. Floyd i. 5 Against the deepening crimson of the sky.

Hence Deepeningly adv.
1878 Grosart in H. More's Poems, Introd. 19/2 The same impression is inevitable in reading More .. and deepeningly as you ponder his Poetry.

impression is inevitable in as you ponder his Poetry.

as you ponder his Poetry.

Deep-fetched, +-fet (di<sup>\*</sup>p<sub>1</sub>fe:tft, -fe:t), ppl. a.

[Drep adv. 3.] Fetched from deep in the bosom, or from far below the surface of things; far-fetched.

156 Coppe Answ. Priv. Masse (1850) 130 O profound and deep-fetched reason.

1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI, n. iv. 33 To see my teares, and heare my deep-fet groans. 1504 Meeting of Gallants 20 Vomiting out some two or three deep-fetch Oaths. a 1618 SYLVESTER Panaretus 465. And sending forth a deep-fet sigh. 1647 H. More Poems, Resolution 100 By deep-fetched sighs and pure devotion.

1708 OZELL tr. Boileau's Lutrius 100 With deep fetch'd Bellowings the noble Beast Exhales his Spirits.

Deeping (di<sup>\*</sup>pin). [f. Deep v. + -ING <sup>1</sup>.] Each of the sections (a fathom deep) of which a fishingnet is composed.

of the sections (a fathom deep) of which a fishingnet is composed.

1615 E. S. Britain's Buss in Arb. Garner III. 620 Each
net must be in depth seven deepings. Each deeping must
be a fathom, that is two yards, deep.

1879 E. Robertson
in Empel. Brit. IX. 251/2 They [twine drift-nets] are.

1881 metted by hand, and are made in narrower pieces called
deepings, which are laced together one below the other to
make up the required depth.

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Deep-laid (di<sup>\*</sup>p<sub>1</sub>|lē<sup>1</sup>:d), ppl. a. [DEEP adv. 3.] Deeply laid; planned with profound cunning. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 104 Any deep-laid scheme or fine spun artifice. 1763 Miss Baltimores I. 74 He is a deep-laid villain after women. 1846 GROTE Greece I. xv. (1862) I. 241 The deep-laid designs of Zeus. 1867 Trollore He Krueu xxiii. (1898) 130 He himself had had no very deep-laid scheme in his addresses to Colonel Osborne

Osborne.

Deeply (di pli), adv. Also dep-, depe-, diepe-, lie. [OE dioplice, déoplice, adv. f. déoplic adj., deriv. of déop, DEEP: see -LY 2.]

1. To a great or considerable depth; far down-

deriv. of deop, Deep: see -LY 2.]

1. To a great or considerable depth; far downwards, inwards, etc. (See 7.)

1. To a great or considerable depth; far downwards, inwards, etc. (See 7.)

1. 4400-50 Alexander 1306 (Dubl. MS.) pai. Dryves dartez at owr dukez deply paim wounden. 1873 TUSSER Hubb.

1. viviii. (1878) 104 Three poles to a hillock... set deeplie and strong. 1894 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. i. (1611) 2 Preiudices deepely rooted in the hearts of men. 1897 Gerande Herbal.

1. xliv. (1633). They... who have deepliest waded in this sea of simples. 1867 MAY Lucan vii. 725 All people there Are deeplyer wounded than our age can beare. 1707 SLOANE Yamaica I. 96 The leaves were thinner, deeplier, and more regularly cut. a 1717 Pannell. Gift of Poetry (R.), I... sink in deep affiction, deeply down. 1845 M. PATTISON Exis. (1880)

1. 31 is a tendency deeply seated in the mind of our age. 1860

TYNDALL Glac. L. xvi. 118 The glacier was deeply fissured.

b. In reference to drinking; also to sighing. (Here other notions than the literal enter in.)

1853 N. T. (Genev.) Mark viii. 12 Then he syghed diepely in his spirite. 1869 Lo. PRESTON Boeth. v. 176 They deeply tasted of th' infected Bowl. 1869 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. III. 670 When the Kids their Dams too deeply drain. 1813 Scott Robeby I. vi, Deeply he drank, and fiercely fed.

2. fig. With deep thought, insight, knowledge, etc.; profoundly, thoroughly.

1. 1838 K. Elfred Boeth. XXXV. § 1 Swa hwa swa wille dioplice spirigan 2fter ryhte. 1820 Klister Collequy (Wright's Vocab. 12), pearle deoplice [bu] spricts. a 1823 Ancr. R. 154 Isaac... uorto benchen deoplichle souhte onlich stude. 12400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XIII. 144 He preched & spak so deeply of Dyvynyty. 1823 Act 14-15 Hen. VIII c. 5 Persons. lerned, and deeply studied in Phisicke. 1867 T. Norton Cabinis Inst. III. 320 To search depelier of vnknowen things. 1605 Shaks. Macb. II. ii. 30 Consider it not so deeply. 1798 Ferriar II Illustr. Sterne ii. 35 He was deeply read in Beroalde. 1879 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 22, I should l

deeply read in Beroalde. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 22, I should like to consider the matter a little more deeply.

b. With profound craft, subtlety, or cunning. 1896 Shaks. Tam. Shr. 1v. iv. 42 Both dissemble deeply their affections. 1627 Fletcher Valentimian v. vi, Either you love too dearly, Or deeply you dissemble. Mod. The plot was deeply laid, but it has been discovered.

† 3. With deep seriousness, solemnly. Obs. c 1300 Havelok 1417 Deplike dede he him swere. a 1400-50 Alexander 1186 pat me was done many day deeply to swere. 1203 Plumphon Corr. p. liv, And, yf nede be, deeply depose afore the Kynge & hys counsell, that yt is matter of trawth. 1813 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 281 Charged full deeply Theyr offyce to execute. 1600 J. Pow tr. Leo's Africa 11. 22 And this I dare most deeply take mine oath on. 1600 Shaks. Ham. 111. ii. 224 Tis deeply sworne. 1671 H. M. Erasm. Collog. 401 Even when he had deeply sworn to it.

4. Gravely, seriously, heavily; esp. in reference to being involved in guilt, liability, obligation, or the like.

4. Gravely, seriously, heavily; esp. in reference to being involved in guilt, liability, obligation, or the like.

1388 Wyclip Hos. ix. 9 Thei synneden depely. 1376 Firming Panopl. Epist. 343 F. G. who is so deepely in your bookes of accounters. 1386 Let. Earl Leyester 13 For which I count my selfe the deeplyest bounde to give him my humblest thankes. 1501 R. Johnson Kingd. 4 Commu. (1603) 17 Henry... left the kingdome deepely indebted. 1602 Sanderson 12 Serm. (1632) 51 And stoutly maintaine Gods truth, when it is deepeliest slandered. 1700 S. Lit. C. Pryk's Voy. 76 Now the other Buffel was deeply engaged too. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 658 Of all the enemies of the government he was... the most deeply criminal. 1803 Faoude Sharf Stud. IV. I. ix. 103 The archbishop had committed himself so deeply that he could not afford to wait.

† b. In reference to fines: Heavily. Obs. 1632 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 36 If it had not been that this man hath suffered as he hath I should have sentenced him deepely. 1645 Fuller Ch. Hist. Ix. vii. \$20 The Starr-Chamber deeply fined S'. Richard Knightly.. for entertaining and receiving the Press Gentelmen.

5. With deep feeling, emotion, etc.; in a high degree, profoundly, intensely, extremely.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1673 Sire, bis I depely disire, durst I it neuyn. 161d. 1698 Summe.. deeply pam playnt Quat. euill bai suffird. 1586 Gaarron Chron. II. 111 With them the sayd Pope had bene so depely offended. 1611 Shaks. Wint. T. II. iii. 14 He straight declind, droop'd, tooke it deeply. 1634 Sir T. Herrer Trav. 120 They curst him deeply. 1761 Cowper Hope 33 His soul abhors a mercenary thought, And him as deeply who abhors it not. 1851 Dixon W. Penn xv. (1872) 131 All this was deeply interesting to Penn. 1887 BUCKLE Critilis. I. xiv. 850 Of these shortcomings I am deeply sensible.

6. Of physical states or qualities: 8. Profoundly, soundly, with complete absortotion of the faculties.

6. Of physical states or qualities: a. Profoundly, soundly, with complete absorption of the faculties.
b. With deep colour, intensely. c. With a deep,

b. With deep colour, intensely. C. With a deep, grave, or sonorous voice.

1872 J. Hayward It. Biondi's Eromena 122 Deeply plunged in a profound sleepe. 1898 BLACKMORE Pr. Arth. III. 706

Some deeply Red, and others faintly Blue. 1800 SHELLEY Visions of Sea 77 Smile not, my child, But sleep deeply and sweetly. 2184 Hood Ruth ii, On her cheek an autumn flush Deeply ripened. 1883 Harper's Mag. Nov. 948/2 A pack of hounds came.. baying deeply.

7. Comb. Deeply (mostly in sense 1) qualifying a pple. is now usually hyphened when the pple. is used attributively, preceding its sb., but not

when it follows; as 'the leaf is deeply serrated', 'a deeply-serrated leaf'.

\*a deeply-serrated lear.

\*1816 J. Scott Visit Paris Pref. 35 Deeply-bottomed bravery.

\*1854 J. S. C. Absott Napoleon (1855) I. xxvii. 424 Deeply
rooted popular prejudices. 1866 Howells Venet. Life xix,

295 That deeply-serrated block of steel. 1879 Siz G. Scott

Lect. Archit. I. 166 Lofty and deeply-receding jambs.

Deepmost, a. (superl.) rare. [f. Deep a. +
-MOST. Cf. topmost, inmost, etc.] Deepest.
1810 Scott Lady of L. II. xx, From her deepmost glen.
1841 LADY F. HASTINGS Poems 233 Shout, echo! from thy

most cell.

Deep-mouthed (dippimauod, -maubt), a. [f.

deep mouth + -ED 2.]

1. Having a deep or sonorous voice: esp. of dogs.
1595 SHAKS. John v. ii. 173 And mocke the deepe mouth'd
Thunder. 1599 — Hen. V, v. Prol. 11 Out-voyce the deepmouth'd Sea. 1666 DRYDEN Wild Gallant III. i, A Serenade
of deep-mouth'd Currs. 1696 Lond. Gas. No. 300/A A Pack
of deep mouth'd Hounds to be sold. 1789 PORE Odyst. XIX.
504 Parnassus.. With deep-mouthed hounds the huntertroop invades. 1818 BYRON FMAR I. CXXIII, TIS sweet to
hear the watch-dog's honest bark Bay deep-mouth'd welcome. 1842 S. Lover Handy Andy ii, The sound.. awoke
the deep-mouthed dogs around the house.

2. lit. Having a deep or capacious mouth. rare.
1844 Mrs. Browning Wine of Cyptus ii, Some deepmouthed Greek exemplar Would become your Cyprus
wine.

Wine.

Depth. Forms: see Dfep a., and -Ness; in Mf. 4-5 depthes(se. [OE. diopnes, deopnes, f. deop Deep: see -Ness.]

1. The quality of being deep, or of considerable extension or distance downwards, or inwards;

depth.

depth.

138e Wyclif Matl. xiii. 5 For thei hadde nat depnesse of erthe. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 80 Doug hat bei acorden togidere in depness & in streitnesse of he moup. 1530 PALSGR. 213/1 Depnesse of any thyng, profinaditl. 1633 H. Cocan II. Pinto's Train. XIII. 160 A river. which for the bredth and deepness of it is frequented with much shipping. 1765 A. Dickson Treat. Agric. (ed. 2) 121 Seeds, many of which, from their deepness in the earth, will not vegetate. 1823 Scott Peveril iv, The deepness of his obeisance.

† b. Of ground or roads: cf. Defp a. 5. Obs. 1603 Knolles (J.), By reason of the deepness of the way and heaviness of the great ordnance. 1632 Lithgow Train. 2012 Agric. 240 [The troops] had suffered excessively from the severity of the climate, the deepness of the roads.

2. Measurement or dimension downwards, inwards, or through; depth.

2. Measurement or dimension downwards, inwards, or through; depth.

1330 R. Baunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 10, 312 Fyue fot hit hab of depnes. 1413 Lyd. Pilgr. Soule v. xiv. (1483) 107
Ther is no body parit withouten thre dymensions that is breede lengthe and depnesse. 1525 Record Pathw. Knowl.

1. Defin., As I take it here, the depenesse of his bodie is his thicknesse in the sides. 1665 Sia T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 252 The deepness of the Sea usually answers to the height of Mountains. 1703 Maundell. Journ. Jerus. (1732) 138 In deepness they were four yards each.

3. fig. Of thought, knowledge, etc.: Depth; penetration; profundity.

2 1000 Hymns iii. 33 (Gr.) Swa best zenig ne wat corobuendra da deopnesse Drihtnes mihta. 2 1235 Leg. Kath. 980 pis is nu be derfschipe of bi dusi onsware, and te deopnesse. 1340 Ayend. 105 Pe dyepnesse of his zobhede. c 1440 Secrees 127 Pe clernesse of 30ure wyt & be depnesse of 30ure conyinge passys all men. 1545 Ty Vicany Anal. Ep. Ded. (1888) 7 We who.. practise in Surgerie, according to the deepness of the Arte. 1653 MANDINE Ep. James i. 25 Deepness of Meditation. 2 1700 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks. (1753) I. 271 Deepness of thought.

† D. In bad sense: Deep cunning or subtlety. 1505 Tindale Rev. ii. 24 Vinto you... which have not knowen the depness of Satan. 2646 J. Gregory Notes 4 Obs. xxvi. (T.), The greatest deepness of Satan.

4. Of moral qualities, feelings, etc. : Depth, in-

tensity; gravity.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 40 pes put bitacned deopnesse of sunne.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) H vi, The depenesse of good wylles ought to be wonne with the depness of the hearte. 1632 Lithgow Trav. III. 114 In the deepnesse of sorrow.

of the hearte. 1632 LITHGOW Trav. III. 114 In the deepnesse of sorrow.

5. Of physical qualities, etc.: 8. Of sound: Sonorousness, or lowness of pitch. b. Of colour, etc.: Intensity.

1666 BACON Sylva § 852 Heat also dilateth the Pipes, and Organs, which causeth the Deepnesse of the Voice. 1684 R. H. School Recreat. 11 For Deepness of Cry, the largest Dogs having the greatest mouths. 1711 BUDGELL Sylva. No. 116 P 3 These (hounds). by the Deepness of their Mouths and the Variety of their Notes. 1822 SCOTT Pirate Xx, Her glowing cheek... in the deepness of its crimson.

† 6. concr. A deep place or cavity, an abyss; a deep part of the sea, etc. Obs.

1 1000 Lamb. Ps. lxviii. 3 (Bosw.) Ic com on deopnysse sec. 1 1000 Gost. Nicod. 24 (Bosw.) On bere hellican deopnysse. 1820 E. E. Psalter lxviii. 16 Ne ouerswelyhe me depeness. 1820 Myrr. our Ladye 203 In heuen & in erthe & in see and in all depnesses. 1800 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) 1. ii 10 The destruccyon and the fallynge into depnes of al the townes, castelles and cytects of y world.

15. fig. A depth of thought, feeling, or being. 1849 Compt. Strot. 121 The ingement of gode... is ane profound onknauen deipness.

Deep-read (di<sup>\*</sup>p,re'd), ppl. a. [Deep adv. 3.] Deeply read; skilled by profound reading.

1639 Massinger Unnat. Combat v. i, A deep-read man.
1790 Burns The Whistle vi, Gallant Sir Robert, deep-read in old wines. 1828 T. MITCHELL Aristoph. II. 286 Great scholars, Deep-read—full to a plethora with knowledge.

**Deep-rooted** (di p<sub>i</sub>rū·ted), a. [DEEP adv. 3.] Deeply rooted or implanted; chiefly fig., of feelings,

Deeply rooted or implanted; chiefly fig., of feelings, opinions, prejudices, etc. 1659 Woodhead St. Teresa II. xxxiv. 228 Where Vertue is deep-rooted, occasions work little upon them. 1672 Orway Titus & B. I. ii, So long establish'd and deep-rooted Love. 1834 PRINGIE African St. x. 314 The Governor's jealousy. was too deep-rooted. 1872 Morley Voltairs (1886) 70 A deep-rooted reverence for truth. Hence Deep-roo tedness. 1860 Pusey Min. Proph. 90 The strength and deeprootedness of the soul in grace.

1860 PUSEN Min. Proph. 30 The strength and deeprootedness of the soul in grace.

Deep sea, deep-sea. Also 7 dipsie, dipsy. The deeper part of the sea or ocean at a distance from the shore. Used attrib. or as adj.: Of or belonging to the deep sea.

Deep-sea lead, line, a lead and line used for soundings in deep water. Deep-sea fisheries, fisheries prosecuted at a distance from land, in which the fishermen are absent from home for a lengthened period.

1606 Cart. Smith Accid. Vng. Seamen 20 Heaue the lead, try the dipsie line. 1607 — Seamen's Gram. ix. 43 The Dipsie line. 1607 — Seamen's Gram. ix. 43 The Dipsie line. 1607 — Seamen's Gram. ix. 43 The Dipsie line. 1607 — Seamen's Gram. ix. 43 The Dipsie line. 1607 — Seamen's Gram. ix. 43 The Dipsie line. 1607 — Seamen's Gram. ix. 43 The Dipsie line. 1607 — Seamen's Gram. ix. 43 The Dipsie line. 1607 — Seamen's Gram. ix. 43 The Dipsie line. 1607 — Seamen's Gram. ix. 43 The Dipsie line. 1607 — Seamen's Gram. ix. 43 The Dipsie line. 1607 — Seamen's Gram. ix. 43 The Dipsie line. 1607 — Seamen's Gram. ix. 43 The Dipsie line. 1607 — Seamen's Gram. ix. 43 The Dipsie line. 1607 — Seamen's Gram. ix. 43 The Dipsie line. 1607 — Seamen's Gram. ix. 43 The Dipsie line. 1607 — Seamen's Gram. ix. 43 The pione (1789). Sonder, to sound: to heave the handlead, or deep-sea-lead. 1825 Six J. Ross Narr. 2nd Voy. iv. 55 We now sounded with the deepsea lead every two hours. 1853 Herschell Pop. Lect. Sc. ii. 52 1873) 48 Among deepsea fishes. 1875 J. H. Brinker Winter Medit. 1. v. 128 The pioneer of deep-sea dredging, the late Edward Forbes. 1880 Wyville Thouson in Ref. Challenger Exp. Zool. I. 58 The pioneer of deep-sea dredging, the late Edward Forbes. 1880 Wyville Thouson in Ref. Challenger Exp. Zool. I. 57 Faunæ which have successively occupied the same deep-sea. 1897 E. J. MATHER (title), Nor'ard of the Dogger: the story of. the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.

Deep-searching (di'p. 155 11 fin), ppl. a. [Deep-searching Corycean. a 1643 W. Cartwright Ordinary II. iii, He's nois'd about f

Deep-seated (dFp<sub>1</sub>ss:ted), a. [DEEP adv. 3.] Having its seat far beneath the surface.

1741 Monro Anat. (ed. 3) 5 The deep-seated kind of Paronychia. 1813 J. Thouson Lect. Inflam. 375 A deep-seated abscess. 1876 HULLEY Physiogr. 190 The conversion into steam of water which. obtains access to the deep-seated molten rocks.

Ag. 1847 Grove Greece 11. xliv. (1862) IV. 13 Causes, deep-seated as well as various. 1887 Jessorr Arrady ii. 35 The deep-seated faith in charms and occult lore.

† Deep-seaten, a. Obs. [DEEP adv. 3.] That sees or has seen deeply into things.

1597-8 Br. HALL. Sat. IV. i. 170 Some nose-wise pedant. whose deepe-sene skil Hath three times construed either Flaccus ore.

Deep-set (dr pise:t), ppl. a. [Deep adv. 3.]

Deeply Set.

183a Tempyson Palace of Art xiii, The deep-set windows, stain'd and traced.

1877 Black Green Past. iv. (1878) 28

Deep-set keen grey eyes.

† Deep set keen grey eyes.

† Deep a. + -SHIP.] Depth, profound mystery.

a 1235 Leg. Kath. 1341 Ha [= she] Crist cleopede... and schawde scoöden suteliche be deopschipe and te derne run of his dead on rode.

of his dead on rode.

Deepsome (dī psom), a. poetic. rare. [f. Deep a. or sb. +-80ME. Cf. darksome, gladsome.] Having deepness or depths; more or less deep.

1615 Chapman Odyss. IV. 769 He dived the deepsome watery heaps. 1825 Singleton Virgil I. 133 The hollow vales are filled And deepsome glades. 1bid. I. 218 He plunged him with a bound Into the deepsome sea.

Deer (dīe). Forms: I dior, déor, 2-3 deor, (2-20 dor 2 deor, 2-4 deor, 4-4 deor,

Deer (dier): Forms: 1 dior, déor, 2-3 deor, (2 der), 2-4 der, (2-3 dor, 3 dier, 3-4 duer, 4 dur, 5 dure, deure), 4-6 dere, (4-7 deere, 5, 7 diere, 5- (Sc.) deir, 6-7 deare), 4- deer, (5 theer). Pl. 1-9 normally same as sing.; also 2 deore, deoran, 2-3 en; 3-4 deores, dueres, 7-9 occas. deers. [A Comm. Teut. sb.: OE. dior, dior = OS. dier, OFris. diar, dier (MDu. and Du. and LG. dier), OHG. tior (MHG. tier, Ger. tier, thier):-WG. dior, ON. \*djur (Icel. dyr, Sw. djur, Da. dyr); Goth. dius, dius-:-OTeut. deuzom:-pre-Teut. dheusom.

Da. ayr); Goth. atus, atus::—Ofeut. acusom:—
pre-Teut. dheuso m.
Generally referred to a root dhus to breathe (cf. animal from anima), and thought by some etymologists to be the neuter of an adj. used subst. Cf. Deara. 9. (Not connected with Gr. 6 no wild beast.)]
†1. A beast: usually a quadruped, as distinguished from birds and fishes; but sometimes, like heast applied to animals of lower orders. Ohe guished from birds and fishes; but sometimes, like beast, applied to animals of lower orders. Obs. c 950 Linkis. Gosp. Luke xviii. 25 Se camal best micla dear. a 1000 Boeth. Metr. xxvii. 24 Swa swa fuzl obde dior. c 1000 Eleric Voc. in Wr. Wolcker 118/31 Fera, wild deor. Bellua, rede deor. Unicornis, anhyrne deor. 1154 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Pais he makede men & der. c 1000 Oranin 1176 Shep iss. stille der. bid.1312 Lamb iss soffte & stille deor. a 1250 Owl 4 Night. 1321 Al swo deth mani dor and man. c 1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 4025 Also leun is mixtful der. 1481 CAXTON Reynard (Arb.) 18 The rybaud and the felle diere here I se hym comen.

β. plural.

and the felle diere here I se hym comen.

B. plural.

c 1000 RELFRIC Gen. i. 25 And he siz ofer ba deor. c 1175

Lamb. Hom. 43 Innan ban ilke sea weren un-ancomned deor, summe federfotetd, summe al bute fet. Ibid. 115 Pene bid his erd ihened. on wilde deoran. c 1200 Trin. Coll.

Hom. 177 Oref, and deor, and fishshes, and fugeles. Ibid. 200 Hie habbed geres after wilde deore. Ibid. 224 Of wilde diere. c 1250 Gen. f Er. 4020 On ile brend eft twin der. Ibid. 4032 Efte he sacrede deres mor. a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. xiii. 44 Deores with huere derne rounes. Ibid. xiv. 45 In dounes with this dueres plawes. c 1340 Gaw. f Gr. Kl. 1151 Der drof in be dale. bot heterly pay were Restayed with be stablye.

2. The general name of a family (Cervidæ) of ruminant quadrupeds, distinguished by the possession of deciduous branching horns or antlers, and by the presence of spots on the young: the various genera and species being distinguished as rein-deer, moose-deer, red deer, fallow deer; the MUSK DEER belong to a different family, Moschidæ.

A specific application of the word, which occurs in OE. only contextually, but became distinct in the ME period.

belong to a different family, Moschide.

A specific application of the word, which occurs in OE. only contextually, but became distinct in the ME. period, and by its close remained as the usual sense.

[c 803 K. ÆLFRED Oros. i. i. (Sw.) 18 He [Ohthere] hæfde pa xyt 80 he bone cyninge sohte, tamra deora unbebohtra syx hund. Pa deor hi hataö hranas.] a x13x [see der fald in 4]. c x805 LAV. 2386 To huntien after deoren [c x875 after deores]. 1897 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 0947 He let [make] be pare of Wodestoke, & der þer inne do. c x335 Song on Passions 59 (O. E. Misc.) He was todrawe so dur islawe in chace. x375 BARBOUR Bruce VII. 497 [He] went.. to purchase venysoun, For than the deir war in sesoun. c x450 Anturs of Arth. (Camden)iv, Thay felle to the female dure, ferful thyk fold. 1464 Mann. 4 Housth. Exp. 195 A payr breganderys cueryd wyth whyte deris leder. 2470-88 MALORY Arthur x. lxi, He chaced at the reed dere. 1238 STARREY England 1. iii. 08 A dere louyth a lene barren... ground. 260x SHARS. 7M. C. III. i. 209 Like a Deere, strocken by many Princes. 161x Coryat Crudities 10 A goodly Parke... wherein there is Deere. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) III. 80 An hog, an ox, a goat, or a deer. 1855 LONGR. Histo. III. 169 Where the red deer herd together.

b. occasional plural deers.

D. occasional plural deers.
c1275 [see 1205 in prec.]: 1674 N. Cox Genil. Recreat. 11.
(1677) 58 The reasons why Harts and Deers do lose their Horns yearly. 1769 Home Fatal Discov. 111, Stretch'd on the skins of deers. c1817 Hogg Tales 4 Sk. II. 89 The place of rendezvous, to which the deers were to be driven.
† c. Deer of ten: a stag of ten, i. e. one having ten points or tines on his horns; an adult stag of five years at least, and therefore 'warrantable' or fit to be hunted. Obs.

royal Massinger Emp. of East iv. ii, He will make you royal sport, He is a deer Of ten, at the least.

3. Small deer: a phrase originally, and perhaps

8. Small deer: a phrase originally, and perhaps still by Shakspere, used in sense 1; but now humorously associated with sense 2.

14. Sir Beues (1885) p. 74/2 (MS.C.) Ratons & myse and soche smale dere, That was hys mete that vii yere. 1609 SHAKS. Lear III. 11. 144 But Mice, and Rats, and such small Deare, Haue bin Toms food, for seuen long yeare. 1883 G. Allen in Colin Clont's Calender 14 Live mainly upon worms, slugs, and other hardy small deer. transf. 1857 H. RRED Lect. Eng. Poets x. II. 17 The small deer that were herded together by Johnson as the most eminent of English poets.

4. attrib. and Comb., as deer bed, herd, -hide, -keeper, kind, life, -sinew. -snaring, etc.: deer-like.

-keeper, kind, life, -sinew, -snaring, etc.; deer-like, deer-loved adjs. [Several already in OE., as deorfald an enclosure or cage for wild beasts in the amphitheatre, or for beasts of the chase, a deerpark, déor-edisc deer-park, déor-net net for wild

amplitheatie, or for deasts of the chase, a decipark, deor-edisc deer-park, deor-net net for wild animals, etc.]

1835 W. Irving Tour Prairies xi, The tall grass was pressed down into numerous "deer beds", where those animals had couched. a tooo Ags. Gloss. in Wr.-Wilcker 201 Causa, domus in theatro, "deorfald. a 131 O. E. Chron. an. 1123 Se king rad in his der fald [set Wudestoke]. 1860 G. H. K. Vac. Tour. 123 Peaks. where the scattered remnants of the great "deer herds can repose in security. 1814 Scort Ld. of Itses III. xix, Goat-skins or "deer-hides o'er them cast. 1849 Janes Woodman vii, I have got my "deer-keepers watching. 1875 LYELL Princ. Geol. II. III. xxxix. 359 Animals of the "deer kind. 1860 G. H. K. Vac. Tour. 122 The shepherds. see a good deal of "deer life. 1840 Mss. Norton Dream 127 The dark, "deer-like shyness. 1831 LYTTON Godolph. 23 The "deer-loved fern. c 1860 Elpher Voc. in Wr.-Wilcker 167 Cassis, "deornet. 1865 Kans Arcl. Expl. II. vii. 79 To walk up Mary River Ravine until we reach the "deer-plains. 1866 Kinssley Herew. I. vi. 178 Sea-bows of horn and "deer-sinew. 1865 S. St. John Forests Far Fast II. 34, I have been out "deer-snaring in this neighbourhood.

b. Special comb.: door-brush, an American shrub in Arizona; doer-cart, the covered cart in which a town stage to he hunted is carried to the

shrub in Arizona; deer-cart, the covered cart in which a tame stag to be hunted is carried to the meet; deer-dog = DEER-HOUND; deer-drive, meet; deer-dog = DEER-HOUND; deer-drive, a shooting expedition in which the deer are driven past the sportsman; so deer-driving; deer-eyed a, having eyes like deer, having soft or languid eyes; deer-fenoe, a high railing such as deer cannot leap over; deer-flesh, venison; deer-forest, a 'forest' or extensive track of unenclosed wild land reserved for deer; † deer-goat, an old name for the conform or experience to be a conform or experience to be conformed. name for the capriform or caprine antelopes; deorgrass, species of Rhexia (N.O. Melastomacew);

deer-leap, a lower place in a hedge or fence where deer may leap; deer-meat = deer-flesh; deer-neek, a thin neck (of a horse) resembling a deer's; needs, a tim neck (of a noise) resembing a deer s; deer-park, a park in which deer are kept; +deer-reeve, a township officer in New England in the colonial days, whose duty it was to execute the laws as to deer; deer-plain, a plain inhabited by deer; deer-saddle, a saddle on which a slain deer is carried away; deer's eye = BUCK-EVE (the tree); deer's foot (grass), the fine grass Agrostis setacea; deer's hair = DEER-HAIR; deer's milk, a local name of the wood spurge, Euphorbia amygdaloides; deer's tongue, deer-tongue, a N. American Cichoraceous plant, Liatris adoratissima; deertiger, the puma or cougar; deer-yard, an open spot where deer herd, and where the ground is

tiger, the puma or cougar; deer-yard, an open spot where deer herd, and where the ground is trodden by them.

1863 W. H. Bishor in Harper's Mag. Mar. 50a/a The "deer brush' resembles horns. 1840 Hoop Up the Rhine 186 The hearse, very like a "deer-cart. 1824 Scott Ld. of Isla: v. xxiii, Many a "deer-dog howl'd around. 188a Society 21 Oct. 19/1 Setting out for a "deer-drive. 1860 G. H. K. Vac. Town. 143 Mr. Scrope. was a great hand at "deer-driving. 1884 Q. Victoria More Leaves 14 The gate of the "deer-lence. a 1300 Cursor M. 3603 (Cott.) If bou me "dere flesse [v.r. venisun] ani gete. 1894 Act 17-8 Vict. c. 91 § 42 Where such shootings or "deer forests are actually let. 1890 E. Weston Bell. Scot. Deerhound 80 Probably not more than twenty deer forests, recognized as such, were in existence prior to the beginning of the present century. 1807 Torsell. Four-f. Beasts 11638) 93 Of the first kinde of Trage-laphys which may be called a "Deer-goat. 1803 Sta T. P. BLOURT Nat. Hist. 30 The Deer-Goat. 1803 Sta T. P. BLOURT Nat. Hist. 30 The Deer-Goat. 1807 spale Low perennial often bristly herbs, commonly called "Deer-grass, or Meadow-beauty, [with] large showy cymose flowers. 1340-a Act 31 Hes. VIII, c. 5 To make "dere leapes and breakes in the sayde hedges and fences. 1836 Janus Robberi, In front appeared a "deer-park. 1860 G. H. K. Vac. Torr. 172 It is no light business to get our big stag. on the "deer saddle. 176a J. CLAYTON Flora Virginica 57 Æsculus floribus octandris Linn. "Dear's Eye, and Bucks Eyes. 1883 Century Mag. XXVI. 383 Among the lily-pads, "deer-tongue, and other aquatic plants. 1880 118 yands, "deer-tongue, and other aquatic plants. 1880 of Hily-pads, "deer-tongue, and other aquatic plants. 1880 of Hily-pads, "deer-tongue, and other aquatic plants. 1880 of Hily-pads of the first hame given to the berry or succulent fruit of several North

berry or succulent fruit of several North American procumbent shrubs or herbs, esp. of Gaultheria procumbens (N.O. Ericacee), commonly called Winter-green in U. S. Also of Vaccinium stamineum, also called Squaw Huckleberry, and Mitchella repens (N.O. Cinchonacee), a creeping herb, widely distributed in America. The name is also sometimes applied to the plants themselves. 1862 Chambers' Encycl. 649. 1866 Treas. Bot. 522 The berries [of Gaultheria] are known by various names, as Partridge-berry, Chequer-berry, Deer-berry, Tea-berry, Roxberry, and afford winter food to partridges, deer, and other animals.

Deer-co:loured, a. Of the colour of a deer;

1612 Cottes, Blond. bright tawnie, or deer-coloured. 16 Lond. Gas. No. 2408/4 A brown Gelding (with). Dee coloured Haunches. 1746-7 Mrs. Delany Autobiog. (186 II. 447 A flowered silk... on a pale deer-coloured figure ground.

pround.

Deer (e, obs. f. Dear, and Deer v., to injure.

Deer hair, deer's hair.

1. The hair of deer.

1994 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 10 Cushions, stuffed with Horse hair. Deershair, and Goats-hair.

2. The common name in Scotland and north of England of a small moorland species of club-rush,

England of a small moorland species of club-rush,

Scirpus crespitosus.

1772-8 Lightfoot Flora Scot. (1789) II. 1080 (App.)

Scirpus crespitosus Deer's Hair Scotis australious. a 1802

LEVUEN Ld. Soutis Ixvi, And on the spot, where they boild the pot, The spreat and the deer-hair ne'er shall grow. 1816 Scott Old Mort. i, Moss, lichen, and deer-hair are fast covering those stones. 1823 G. Johnston Nat. Hist.

B. Borders 203 Deer's Hair. Abundantly on all our moors. † Dee r-hay. Obs. [f. Drer + Hay, a net set round an animal's haunt.] A net set for the cap-

ture of deer.

round an animal's naunt.] A net set for the capture of deer.

1303 Act 19 Hen. VII, c. 11 The greatest Destruction of Red Deer and Fallow. is with Nets called Deer-hays and Buck-stalls. 1358 Manwood Lawes Forest xviii. 89 (1615) 135- 1796 Sporting Mag. VIII. 177 Taking a buck in a deer-hayes, or net, is not unfrequent in parks.

Deer-hound. A dog of a breed used for hunting red deer, a stag-hound; particularly, one of a Scottish breed, a large variety of the rough greyhound, standing 28 inches or more.

[1814 Scott War. lxiii, Two grim and half-starved deer greyhounds.] 1818 W. H. Scott Brit. Field Sports 384 Few Packs of Deer Hounds are now kept. 1826 W. Scrope Deerstalking xii. 260 The deerhound is known under the names of Irish wolfhound, 171sh greyhound, 1828 Jesse Anecd. Dogs (Bohn) 121 The Highland greyhounds, or deerhounds at they are called in the Highlands, have a great antipathy to the sheep-dogs. 1892 E. Weston Bell (title), The Ancient Scottish Deerhound.

Deerricide. nonce-wd. [f. Deer +-oide.] The

Deerricide. nonce-wd. [f. DEER + -GIDE.] The killing or killer of a deer.

1833 J. R. Hork-Scott in R. Ornsby Mem. (1884) I. 41 The second [day] crowned with the above-mentioned deercide. † Deet-kin. Obs. In 2-3 oyn, -cen. [See Kin.] Beast-kind as distinct from man.

a 1735 Cott. Hom. 221 Niatenu and deor-cen and fugel-cyn. Ibid. 225 Of diercynne and of fugel cynne. c 1250 Gen. † Ex. 556 And ouer-flowjed men & deres-kin.

Deerlet (die riet). [See -let.] A little or tiny deer.

In mod Dicts.

Deerlick. A small spring or spot of demonstrations.

Deerlet (die:lét). [See -LET.] A little or tiny deer. In mod Dicts.

Deer-lick. A small spring or spot of damp ground, impregnated with salt, potash, alum, or the like, where deer come to lick.

1876 R. L. PRICE Two Americas (1877) 217 A deer-lick is a small spring of saline or sulphur-impregnated water, to which. all the deer in the country for miles and miles will come to 'liquor up'. 1890 HALLETT 1000 miles 362 The place is a deer-lick, and the caravans of cattle which passed ... so enjoyed licking the puddles, that they could hardly be driven from the place.

Deer-mouse. The popular name of certain American mice; esp. the widely-distributed white-footed mouse (Hesperomys leucopus) brown above and white beneath; also the common jumpingmouse (Zapus hudsonius), so called from its mouse (Zapus hudsonius), so called from its

agility.

1884 90 Cassell's Nat. Hist. III. 111 The white-footed, or Deer Mouse...is perhaps the best known of all the species, and its varieties, or rather local permanent races, are distributed all over the continent of North America.

† De-err, v. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [ad. L. deerrāre to wander off, D.B. I 2 + errāre to wander, stray.]

intr. To go astray, diverge.

1857 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. 108 That it may deerre into
the breast.

The skin of a deer, especially

Deerskin. The skin of a deer, especially as a material for clothing. Also attrib.

1396 Will of Woolehous (Commissary Crt.), Meam togam blod' cum furrure & vn deriskyn. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 187 F 3 [She] laid aside from that hour her white deer skins. 1820 Scott Monast. xiv, In his home-spun doublet, blue cap, and deerskin trousers. 1876 BANCKOFT Hist. U. S. II. xxxiv. 362 Dressed. .each in a large deerskin.

Deer-sta:lker. [See Stalk v.]

1. One who stalks deer; a sportsman who furtively approaches the deer, so as to get within shooting-distance without being discovered.

tively approaches the deer, so as to get within shooting-distance without being discovered.

1875 J. H. Bennet Winter Medit. 1. vii. 189 Reached by Scottish deer-stalkers and hardy mountaineers. 1885 BLACK White Heather ii, The smartest deer-stalker and the best trainer of dogs in Sutherlandshire.

2. Name given to a low-crowned close-fitting hat fit to be worn by deer-stalkers.

1881 Cheq. Carrer 135 In the winter a billycock or deer-stalker is considered quite dressy enough.

So Deer-stalking vol. 50.

1816 Scott Bl. Dwarf ii, On his return from deer-stalking.

1885 BLACK White Heather i, Clad in a smart deer-stalking costume.

Dee'r-stea:ler. A poacher who kills and

Deer-stea:ler. A poacher who kills and steals deer. So Deer-stea:ling vbl. sb.
c 1640 J. Smith Lives Berkeleys (1883) II. 296 Old notorious decrestealers. 1679-88 Seer. Serv. Money Chas. If A Jas. II (Camden) 75 To discover dear-stealers and trespassers within the said forest. 1714 Mandeville Fab. Bers (1725) I. 172 He promises never to be a deer-stealer, upon condition that he shall have venison of his own. 1710 Lond. Gas. No. 4702/2 Leave.. to bring in a Bill to prevent Dear-stealing. 1818 Scott Hrl. Midl. xxxiii, Among smugglers and deer-stealers.

peers. steaming. 1878 Scott 1771. Matt. XXXIII, Among sauggers and deer-stealers.

Deerth, obs. form of DEARTH.

Deese, sb. dial. A place where herrings are

dried.

1888 J. Collins Salt & Fishery & That they be suddenly put into the Deese, and well or sufficiently Deesed.

1897 PARISH SUSSEX Gloss., Deese, a place where herrings are dried, Bast Sussex.

1878 PARISH SUSSEX Gloss., Deese, a place where herrings are dried, now more generally called a herring-hang, from the fish being on sticks to dry.

1878 Deese, v. dtal. [f. prec.] trans. To dry (herrings). Hence Deesing-room.

1882 J. Collins Salt & Fishery & The worser sort are deesed over a Wood-fire, and are thereby dried and rendered Red-Herrings. Ibid. 124 Dried on Racks in a Fire or Deesing-roome.

† De'ess, deesse. Obs. [a. F. déesse (12th c.), variant, influenced by L. dea, of dieuesse, fem. of

variant, influenced by L. dea, of dieuesse, tem. of dieu god. Cf. Pr. deuessa, diuessa, Sp. diosa, Pg. deessa. See EBS.] A goddess.

1549 Compt. Scot. Prol. 11 Ane fayr ymage of the deesse iuno. 1683 Br. H. Crorr on Burnet's Th. Earth Pref. A vij (T.), He does so much magnifie Nature. that he hath made her a kind of joint deess with God. 1698 Vanrauch Æsop 1285 Wks. (1893) 1. 169 The Déesse who from Atropos's breast preserves The names of heroes and their actions.

preast preserves The names of heroes and the Dees (so, obs. forms of Dais, Dick. Deet, Sc. f. died: see Die v.

Deeth, obs. form of DEATH.

De-thicise, v. [De- II. 1.] trans. To deprive of its ethical character; to separate from ethics. Hence De-ethicised ppl. a., De-ethicising vbl. sb., De-ethicise tion.

TIBN BOYD CARPINIER Perm. Elem. Relig. v. § 2 (1891)
188 Religionism is the shadow of religion. its effect is to de-thicize religion. 1890 W. S. Lilly Right § Wrong, The newspaper press. has done more than any thing else to de-thicise public life. 1890 Guardian 30 Apr. 711/3 Suspicion

of that demoralising (or de ethicising) tendency. 1893
FAIRBAIRN Christ in Mod. Theol. 405 The invariable tendency in Metaphysics is to the de-ethicization of deity.
Deeve, obs. form of Dear, Deave v.
Deevil, dial. var. of Devil.

Deevil, dial. var. of DEVIL.

Deewan: see DEWAN. Def, obs. f. DEAF.

Deface (differs), v. Also 4 defaas, 5 defface, defase, difface, forgace. [a. obs. F. deface r, earlier defacer, orig. desfacier, f. des-, dé- (DE- 6) + face FACE sb. Cf. It. sfacciare.]

I. trans. To mar the face, features, or appearance of; to spoil or ruin the figure, form, or beauty of: to disfigure

ance of; to spoil or ruin the figure, form, or beauty of; to disfigure.

To deface coin includes the stamping on a legally current coin of any name or words other than those impressed on it; made illegal by Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 102.

1374 CHAUCER Troylus v. 915 And clepe A.yen be bettle of your face, That ye with salte Teeris so deface.

1430 LVDG. Chron. Troy III. xxvii, But in her rage to the kinge she ran. So diffaced and rewefull of her sight That by her hewe knoweth her no wyht.

1555 EDEN Decades 48 The hole woorke. defaced with blottes and interlynynge.

1570 Lviv. Euphnes (Arb.) 39 One yron Mole, defaceth the whole peece of Lawne.

1565 In 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 7 Lucas...cut downe all the trees about the Castle, which utterly defaced the seat.

1716 Lapy M. W. MONTAGU Let. 10 Oct. (1887) I. 130 There are some few heads of ancient statues; but several of them are defaced by modern additions.

1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 497 A deed...is...cancelled, by tearing off the seals, or otherwise defacing it.

1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 160 Fine works of art and curious remains of antiquity, were brutally defaced.

1856 (of things immeterial)

by modern additions. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 497 A deed..is..cancelled, by tearing off the seals, or otherwise defacing it. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 1. too Fine works of art and curious remains of antiquity, were brutally defaced.

b. fg. (of things immaterial).
c 1328 Deo Gratias 70 in E. E. P. (1862) 126 pi vertues let no flulpe defaas. c 1480 Crt. of Love iii, Minerva, guide me with thy grace, That language rude my matter not deface. 1309 Fisher Fun. Serm. Ctess Richmond Wks. (1876) 290 A noblenes of maners, withouten whiche the noblenes of bloode is moche defaced. 1696 Hobbes Liberty, Necess. of Chance (1841) 286 Those readers whose judgments are not defaced with the abuse of words. 1706 Addition Poemis, Rosamond. 1. iv, How does my constant gried deface The pleasures of this happy place! 1878 P. Bayne Purit. Rev. i. 5 Every religion...will be more or less defaced by error. † 2. To destroy, demolish, lay waste. Olis. 1494 FABVAN Chrom. VI. clxxx. 178 The cytic of Maynehester, that sore was defaced with warre of the Danys. 1868 Grafton Chrom. 11. 751 They woulde.. race, and clerely deface the walles, toures, and portes of the Castell. 1575 CHURCHYAD Chipbes (1817) 148 Now cleane defaste the goodly buildings fayre. 1600 J. Porv tr. Levis Africa. 1. 29 The Portugals erected a fortresse, which their king afterward commanded them to deface. 1632 LITHGOW Trav. 11. 47 Croatia. then by lawlesse, and turbulent souldiers, was miserably defaced. 2871 R. ELLIS Catallius Ixvi. 12 Holly the King to deface outer Assyria sped.

3. To blot out, obliterate, efface (writing, marks). 1340 Ayenb. 191 Hi lokede..ine hare testament and hi yeez be bousend pond defaced of hire write. c 1400 MANDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 When pis monee es waxen alde, and be prynte beroff defaced by cause of vsyng. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 333/2 The lyon. deface this traces and stappes with his taille whan he fleeth. 1897 FLEMING Contn. Holinsked III. 1372/1 To deface a letter, which he was then in writing... in cipher. 1646 Sir T. Browke Pseud. Ep.

†4. To destroy the reputation or credit of; to

† 4. To destroy the reputation or credit of; to discredit, defame. Obs.

1539 More Dyaloge 1. Wks. 109/1 To deface that holy worke, to the ende, that they might seme to have some iust cause to burne it. 1548 UpALL Exam. Par. Pref. 11 To bryng hym out of credite, to deface hym. 1570 Levins 7/16 To Deface, dekonestare. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio 223 Reasons to deface the Dukes merits. 1641 PRYNNE Antis. p. x, 10hn White... would have defaced Queene Elizabeth gladly, if hee durst, in his Funerall Sermon of Queene Mary, whom he immoderately extolled.

† 5. To put out of countenance; to outface, abash. Obs.

TO. 10 put out of countenance; to outface, abash. Obs.
1837 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 143 There stode
Parret.. and his face flatt ageynst for to deface me.
1830 LADY HUNGERFORD to W. Darrell in H. Hall Eliz.
Soc. (1887) 253 Seeke oute what possabell may be to deface and disprove those variettes that soo vily hathe yoused us.
16. To outshine by contrast, cast in the shade.
1850 Greene Fr. Bacon xvi. 48 So rich and fair a bud, whose brightness shall deface proud Phebus flower. 1639
11. Du Bosq's Compl. Woman Cij, Women who.. put on many diamonds.. make them contemplate their jewels.. The luster of the flash they give, defaceth that of their own hue. 1796 Morse Amer. Gog. 1. 148 The Aurora Borealis...not to be defaced even by the splendour of the full moon.
1856 J. Hevwoon Spider & F. lxi. 5 That trewth trewlie might appere without deface.
1860 CHESTER Love's Mart. (1878 of this fathers Coate, his Mothers Countries grace, His honors Badge, his cruell foes

deface. c 1611 CHAPMAN Iliad vl. 298 He hath been born, and bred to the deface, By great Olympius, of Troy. **Defaceable** (dMz<sup>1</sup>·sáb'l), a. [-ABLE.] Liable to or capable of defacement.

to or capable of defacement.

1889 Bookseller Feb. 146/2 A nickel coin. [is] not so easily defaceable as ordinary bullion.

Defaced (dfiēlst), ppl. a. [-ED1.] Disfigured, marred, destroyed, blotted out, etc.: see DEFACE.

1776 ADAM SMITH W. N. I. v. (1869) I. 43 One-and-twenty worn and defaced shillings.

1796 BURKE Regic. Peace I. Wks. VIII. 83 With defaced manufactures, with a ruined commerce.

1845-6 TERICH HUIL Lett. Ser. I. iv. 57 The idea of a..defaced and yet not wholly effaced image of God in man. 1860 TYNDALL Gfac. I. ix. 61 Defaced statuary.

Hence Defacedness.

idea of a. defaced and yet not wholly effaced image of God in man. 1860 TNIDALL Glac. 1. ix. 61 Defaced statuary. Hence **Defa:cedness**.

1668 Howe Bless. Righteous (1825) 100 To recover the defacedness of God: to be again made like him, as once I was. **Defa:cement.** [f. Deface v. + - Ment.] The action or process of defacing; the fact or state of being defaced; concer. a disfigurement.

1851 T. Norton Catvin's Inst. 1. xi. (1634) 38 It cannot be done without some defacement of his glory. 1622 Bacon Naunton Fragm. Reg. (Arb.) 64 Modesty in me forbids the defacements of Men departed. 1664 H. Mone Myst. Inig. 565 Such disorderly breaches are a great defacement of the lustre of the Protestant Reformation . which .. was the special work of God. 1706 Burke Regic. Peace ii. Wks. VIII. 310 Amidst the recent ruins and the new defacements of his plundered capital. 1878 P. Bayne Pur. Rev. 1.8 The removal of their excrescences and defacements. 1889 Mauch. Exam. 23 May 5/1 The defacement of French copper coins. by having an advertisement stamped upon them. **Defacer** (dflē's sal). [f. as prec. + -ER l.] One

Exam. 23 May 51 The defacement of French copper coins..by having an advertisement stamped upon them.

Defacer (dlie'sal). [f. as prec. + -RR l.] One who or that which defaces.

1534 in Froude Hist. Eng. ix. II. 320 The most cruellest capital heretic, defacer and treader under foot of Christ and his church. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. ix. (1632) 625 Clippers and defacers of his Coyne. 1633 Shaks. Hes. VIII., v. iii. 41 Nor is there liuing.. A man that more detests.. Defacers of a publique peace then I doe. 1876 M. Arnold Lit., 40 Dagma 120 A defacer and disfigurer of moral treasures which were once in better keeping.

Defacing (dl'i? sin), vbl. sb. [-1NG l.] The action of the verb Deface; defacement.

1400 Test. Love 1. (1560) 273/1 The defacing to you is verily imaginable. 1543 Act. 35 Hes. VIII., c. 10 For satisfaction of any suche breakyng and defacyng of the grounde. 1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 50 Proclamation. against defacing of Monuments. a 1718 Prent Tracts Wks. 1726 I. 686 To preserve them from the Defacings of Time. 1871 R. ELLIS Catallus Iviii. 171 So your household names no rust nor seamy defacing Soil this day.

Defacing, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That defaces; disfiguring; t destroying, etc.

1833 M. ROYDON Commend. Verses in Watson Poems (Arb.) 35 Reproofe with his defacing acrew Treades vnderfoote that rightly should aspyre. 1808 Russin Prateria I. vi. 176 The defacing mound [at Waterloo] was not then built. 1807 Times 27 Aug. 10/2 He asks for a removal of the defacing devertisements.

Hence Defacto: see De I. 3.

Hence **Defa oingly** adv., in a defacing manner. 1847 in Caalc. **De facto:** see DE I. 3.

† **Defa'de,** v. Obs. Also 4 diff., 5 dyff. Pa. t. and pple. in Sc. defaid, -fayd. [prob. representing an OF. or AF. \*defader, f. des., de· (DE-I. 3, 6) + OF. fader: see FADE v.]

1. intr. To lose freshness or fairness; to fade away. c 1325 Song of Yesterday 8 in E. E. P. (1862) 133 Pei wene heore honoure and heore hele Schal euer last and neuer diffade. 2 a 1400 Morte Arth. 3304 Now es my face defadide, and foule is me hapnede. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur X. IXXXVI, A Palomydes... why arte thow dyffaded thou that was wonte to be called one of the fayrest knystes of the world. 1523 Douglas Æneis xt. ii. 34 His schene cullour, and figur glaid Is nocht all went, nor his bewte defayd. 1570 Levins 9/1 To Defade, deficere.

2. trans. To cause to fade; to deprive of lustre, freshness, or vigour; cf. FADE v. 3.

a. iruns. 10 cause to lade; to deprive of lustre, freshness, or vigour; cf. FADE v. 3.

1423 JAS. I Kingis Q. clxx, All thing.. That may thy youth oppressen or defade. c1440 HYLTON Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) II. xii, Beholde me not that I am swart for the sonne hath defaded me. 1461 Liber Pluscard. xi. viii. (Hist. Scot. VII. 383).

Defaict, obs. Sc. form of Defalk.

Defaile, obs. form of Defalk.

Defaile, obs. form of Defalk.

† **Defail**, v. Obs. [a. F. difaill-ir (Ch. de Roland, 11th c.) = Pr. defailir, OCat. defailir: f. DE-3 + fallire, Rom. repr. of L. fallere: see Fall.]

1. intr. Used in various senses of Fall. v. (the prefix adding little to the force of the word): a. To be or become absent or wanting (to a person, or

To be or become absent or wanting (to a person, or with dative); b. To lose vigour, become weak, decay; c. To defail of: to lack, want.

13. Shorrham Ps. xxiii|1 1 in Wycif's Bible I. Pref. 4
Nothyng shal defailen to me. 1340 Ayenb. 33 Efterward comb werihede bet makeb bane man weri and worsi uram daye to daye al huet he is al recreyd and defayled. 138s Wyclif Deul. xxviii. 32 Thin eyen... defaylynge at the sig of hem al day. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 3525 Whether supposest thow bette that noblesse Begynne in me, or noblesse and honour Defaile in the? c 1440 York Myst. xxviii. 146 If all othir for-sake be I schall neuere fayntely defayle be. 1481 Caxron Myrr. III. vi. 140 Whan the mone taketh and retegyneth the lyght of the sonne on hye, so that it seemeth to vs that is defaylled. 1490 — Encydos xiii. 48 Her speche deffaylleth alle sodeynly and 16\*-2

can not kepe purpos ne countenaunce. 1556 Aurelio & Isab. N iv, I forcede of love, defailinge of goode jugemente, discover myne illes to her.

cover myne illes to her.

2. trans. To cause to fail; to defeat.

1608 Machin Dumb Knight 1. (1633) B iv, Which to withstand I boldly enter thus, And will defaile, or else prove

1608 MACHIN DumbKnight 1. (1633) B iv. Which to withstand I boldly enter thus, And will defaile, or else prove recreant.

Hence † Defai ling vbl. sb.
1508 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxix. 331 The fourth lettynge is dyfaylynge of wytte humayne. 1566 Hollysand Treas., Defaillance & langueur, defayling, languor.
† Defai lance, -faillance. Obs. Also 7-8-fail(l)lance. [a. F. defaillance. Obs. Also 7-8-fail(l)lance. [a. F. defaillance, f. defaill-ir: see-ANCE.] Failing, failure.
1603 Florio Montaigne II. vi. (1632) 207 So great a.. deffailance of senses [as in fits]. 1613-18 Dannet Coll. Hist. Eng. (1630) 55 He had a fayre Title. by the defaillance of issue. 2 1668 Sir W. Waller Div. Medit. (1830) 42 In the defaillance of all these transitory comforts. a 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1716 II. 57 By transgression of his laws and defailance in duty. 1274 A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Ind. II. xxxviii. 206 Those Eastern Desperadoes are very faithful where. Covenants are duly observed when made with them, but in Defailiance, they are revengeful and cruel.
† Defai-llancy. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. with suffix ANCY.] Failure.
1649 Jez. Tavlor Gl. Exemp. 11. viii. 71 Our life is full of defaillancies. 1689 Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants 144 Neither can the others defaillancy [printed defalliancy] be excused, in the bad managing of the tutorship.
† Defai-lment. Obs. [a. obs. F. defaillement (Cotgr.), f. defaillir: see -MENT.] Failure.
1612 Proc. Virginia in Capt. Smitk's Wks. (Arb.) 89 All the world doe see a defailement. 1624 Cart. Smith Virginia III. xi. 88 We.. sent him for England, with a true relation of the causes of our defailments. 1624 Cart. Smith Virginia III. xi. (1674) A iii, After the defailment of his Projects.
† Defai-lure. Obs. rare. [f. Defail v. after failure: see -URE.] Failure.
2 1679 Barrow Pooks Surpem. (1687) 272 Why may not the Successour of Peter, no less than the Heir of Adam, suffer a defaileur of Jurisdiction? 1733 L. M. tt. Du Bost's Accompl. Woman II. 69 Who is there that thinks he shall die by defailure

Defaisance, obs. form of DEFEASANCE.

Defait(e, obs. forms of DEFEAT.

Defaite, defate, ppl. a. Sc. [Sc. form of defate for defeated: cf. DEFEIT.] Defeated, vanquished.

1597 MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slas 1255 For he esteemt his faces defate, Quhen anes he fand them fald.

### Gazel 1. 96 (Jam.) A' defaite thegither.

† Defa'lcable, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. med.L. defalcare (see below) +-BLE.] Liable to be deducted.

1638 Sir R. Boyle Diary (1886) II. 43 He had paid and disbursed for me defalcable on his accompt 714" 176 64.

† Defa'lcate, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. med.L. defalcāl-us, pa. pple. of defalcāre: see next.] Curtailed, diminished.

1531 Elvor Gov. II. x, All thoughe philosophers in the

1831 Elvor Gov. 11. x, All thoughe philosophers in the description of vertues haue deuised to set them as it were in degrees... yet be nat these in any parte defalcate of their condines prince.

degrees... yet be nat these in any parte detalcate of their condigne praises. **Defalcate** (dfæ:lkeit), v. Also 6-7 - at. [f. dz/dkāt-, ppl. stem of med.L. dz/dkāt- (see Du Cange), f. DE- I. 1, 2 + L. falx, falc-em sickle, reaping-hook, scythe. Cf. F. dz/alquer (14th c. in Littré), Sp. defalcar, It. diffalcare.]

†1. trans. To cut or lop off (a portion from whole), to retreach defact subtract abote.

†1. trans. To cut or lop off (a portion from a whole); to retrench, deduct, subtract, abate.

1540-15 Elyot Image Gov. (1540) 25 He shall defalcate that thying that semeth superfluouse. 1611 Sprend Hist. Gt. Brit.

1x. viii. \$ 54 Rather... then to defalcate any jot of their couetous demaunds. 1644 F. White Refl. Fisher 496 To defalcate a substantiall part. 1653 Manyon Exp. James II. 10 Man is not... to defalcate and cut off such a considerable part of duty at his own pleasure. 1721 Stripe Eccl. Mem. II. xxiv. 450 Those that had accounts to make to the king... used to defalcate a part and put it into their own pockets. 1755 Magens Insurances I. 430 Defalcating from the Money due to the English, the Sum which his Subjects demanded for their Indemnification. 1810 Bentham Packing (1821) 195 The least desire to see defalcated any the least particle abuse from a system composed wholly of abuse. 1817 — Plan of Parl. Reform cccxvi.

† 2. To take or deduct a part from; to curtail, reduce. Obs.

†2. To take or deduct a part from; to curtail, reduce. Obs.

a 1690 E. Hopkins Exp. Ten Commandm. (R.), To.. defalcate, and as it were to decimate the laws of the great God. 1712 PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch. wardens (ed. 4) 90 Such an one shall.. be defalcated all those Particulars in his Account, where the Fraud appears. 1793 W. ROBERTS Looker on No. 66 P 2 If it [the mind] were defalcated and reduced. 1817 BENTHAM Ch.-Of-Englandism (1818) 386 Let all pay.. be defalcated, and applied to the real exigencies of the State.

b. To diminish or lessen in luminosity, heat, etc. 1808 HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans. XCVIII. 156 Both phases appear to me sufficiently defalcated, to prove that the comet did not shine by light reflected from the sun only.

3. intr. To commit defalcations; to misappropriate property in one's charge.

8. intr. To commit defalcations; to misappropriate property in one's charge.

1864 in Webster.

1868 Daily News 23 July 5/1 Head clerks have defalcated.

1891 Law Times XCII. 19/1 The secretary of the society having defalcated, and being threatened. with criminal proceedings.

Defalcation (diffælkē<sup>1-</sup>Jon). [ad. med.L. dēfalcātiōn-cm, n. of action from dēfalcāre: see prec. So mod.F. defalcation (18th c. in Hatzf.).]

+1. Diminution or reduction by taking away a part; cutting down, abatement, curtailment. Obs.

1476 Will of Sir 7. Crosby. An equall defalcacion or diminucion pounde poundelike penny pennylike and rate ratelike of all the legates aforesaide. 1386 Househ. Ord. 139 To be corrected.. by the checking and defalcation of their wages. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. xii. (1632) 685 This treasonable defalcation and weakening of the royall meanes. 1650 Fuller Pisçah 412 In such defalcation of measures by Cyrus allotted, he shewed little courtship to his master the Emperour. 1712 Addisons Spect. No. 488 F 2 The Tea Table shall be set forth every Morning with its Customary Bill of Fare, and without any manner of defalcation.

b. spec. Reduction of an account, claim, etc., by the amount of a counter-account or claim, allowed as a set-off.

as a set-off.

as a set-off.

1682 MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch. 117 The Factor is to have the benefit of the Salt in defalcation of the said fraight. 2830 C. Huston in Houk v. Folcy 2 Pen. & W. (Pa.) 250 (Cent.) Defalcation is setting off another account or another contract—perhaps total want of consideration founded on fraud, imposition, or falsehood, is not defalcation: though, being relieved in the same way, they are blended.

2. The action or fact of cutting or lopping off or taking away; deduction. arch.

1624 F. White Repl. Fisher 471 The defalcation of one kind is against the integrite of the substance of the Eucharist.

1632 BP. Hall Rem. Whs. (1660) 145 If we be still our old selves. without defalcation of our corruptions, without addition of Grace. 1672 Essex Papers (Camden) I. 147 To allow twelve thousand Pds to y: Farmers, by way of defalcation, out of ther Rents for ye Customs. 1684 T. Busner Th. Earth 1. 285 If these deductions and defalcations be made. 1785 MacEns Insurances I. 440 His Majesty.. will order the Defalcation of the Sum adjudged to his Subjects. 1828 BINTHAM Mem. 4 Corr. Wks. 1843 X. 65 The stock of knowledge.. from which, after a certain period [of life], large defalcations are every minute making by the scythed This amages.

b. A deduction; a diminution or abatement to

D. A deduction; a diminution or abatement to which an amount (income, etc.) is liable, on account of debts or expenses. arch.

\*\*réai Burton Anat. Mel. Democr. to Rdr. 63 To defray this charge of wars, as also all other public defalcations, expenses, fees, pensions. \*\*réas F. Markham Bh. War II. iv. 55 After his debts and defaulcations are paid. \*\*réas Boville Chr. Virtuoso II. 20 This inward Recompense is received, not only without any Defalcations, but with great improvements. \*\*roi J. Law Counc. Trade (1751) 9 Repairs, risques, damages by fire and other defalcations. \*\*results and the summan \*\*Not Paul p. iii, A reprint...but with some defalcations, additions, and alterations.

\*\*3. Diminution suffered or sustained; falling off. arch.

arch.

1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp. xi. i. § 9 Nothing but a very great defalcation or ruin of a man's estate will... justify such a controversy. 1792 Herschel in Phil. Trans. LXXXII. 27 The brightness of the moon, notwithstanding the great defalcation of light occasioned by the eclipse. 1793 Ld. Auckland's Corr. II. 514 The duty, which last year produced 160,000/, is betted this year at under 50,000/; a terrible defalcation. especially after the falling off of the last quarter. 1801 Wellesley in Owen Desp. 202 The causes of this increasing defalcation of revenue are manifest, and daily acquire new strength. 1831 Brewster Optics xiv.122 Its tint varied with the angle of incidence, and had some relation to the defalcation of colour in the prismatic images. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India III. 452 A serious defalcation of the public revenue was incurred.

4. Falling away, defection; shortcoming, failure, delinquency.

4. Falling away, defection; shortcoming, iailure, delinquency.

1750 Carte Hist. Eng. II. 304 Its power would have been so much lessened by the defalcation of the vassal provinces.

1788 Miss Burney Cecilia (1820) III. 38 Defalcation of principle. 1830 Land Elia Ser. 1. Oxford in Vacation, I.. could almost have wept the defalcation of Iscariot. 1888 LLIZA NATHAN Langreath I. 192 Tears of. regret streamed down her cheeks at the defalcation of her vows to Dalton.

1839 James Louis XIV IV. 158 The defalcation of one or two members from the league. 1868 Miss Braddon Kun to Earth III. i. 16 Pointing out Reginald's neglect, all his defalcations, the cruelty of his conduct to her.

5. A monetary deficiency through breach of trust by one who has the management or charge of

by one who has the management or charge of funds; a fraudulent deficiency in money matters; also concr. (in pl.), the amount so misappropriated.

1846 Worcester, Defalcation, a breach of trust by one who has charge or management of money. [Not in Craic, 1847.] 1856 E. A. Bonn Russia at Close 16th C. (Hakluyt Soc.) Introd. 130 Although they had clamoured loudly of his defalcations. at the termination of his connection with them, the balance. was in his favour. 1866 Morn. Star 20 Aug. 6/4 The ground of the action taken being an alleged defalcation to the extent of 11,000l. 1885 Manch. Exam. 6 July 4/7 The prosecutors estimate the defalcations at about 61,800.

**Defalcator** (dē fælkē itə1). [agent-n. on L. type from med. I. dēfalcāre: see DEFALCATE.] One guilty of defalcation; one who has misappropriated

guilty of detalcation; one who has misappropriated money or other property committed to his care. 1813 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 14/1 A. collector of the income tax in the parish of Christchurch Surry, has lately become a defalcator to the amount of £3,700. 1858 CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. (1865) I. IV. iii. 290 Prevaricators, defalcators, imaginary workers, and slippery unjust persons. 1890 Itarper's Mag. Apr. 760/1 A defalcator convicted and sentenced. † Defa. Ice, v. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. dēfalcāre: see next.] = DEFALK.

1861 Fuller Abel Rediv., Berengarius 5 When we read Baronius calling him hominem mendacissimum—we know how to defalce our credit accordingly.

Defa. [d/fie]k.). v. Obs. or arch. Also 5-7

Defalk (dlīpīk), v. Obs. or arch. Also 5-7-falke, 6-falck, -faik (Sc.), 6-7-faulk(e. [a. F. difalque-r (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. dēfalcāre: see Defalcate.]

†1. trans. To diminish by cutting off a part, to reduce by deductions. Obs.

1475 Bk. Noblesse 72 None of youre officers roialle... shalle dare doo the contrarie to take no bribe, rewarde, or defalke the kingis wagis. 1556 Housek. Ord. 230 The Clerkes Comptrolers.. to defaulk frinted default & check the wages of all (those)... absent without lycense. 1528 HULDET, Defalke or mynyshe, defalcare. 1539 Fleming Contn. Holiushed III. 1543/1 Vpon everie default their wages was totted and defalked. 1513-8 Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 158 In the second Statute.. hee defalked the Jurisdiction of Ecclesiasticall Judges. 1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. 4 Commu. 323 The monethly expence of the Court (being thirtie thousand Crownes) is in these times defalked unto five thousand. 1747 Carte Hist. Eng. I. 164 Not thinking it lawful to defalk any of their dues.

2. To cut or lop off; to deduct, subtract, abate. + a. gen. Obs.

2. To cut or lop off; to deduct, subtract, abate.

+ 8. gen. Obs.

1236 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 118 Thir novellis maid Cesius to defaik sum part of his curage remiserit ardorem!. 1377 Stanynusst Descr. Irel. in Holinshed VI. 2 Ireland is divided into foure regions . and into a fit plot, defalked from everie fourth part. 1647 Jen. Taylon Lib. Proph. iii. 61 That the Jewes had defalk'd many sayings from the Books of the old Prophets. 1659 Gentl. Calling viii. § 1. 441 These days have taught the vulgar to defalk much of that respect which former ages paid to superiors of all sorts. 1701 Beverley Glory of Grace 51 The. Noble Part of the Redemption of Christ were then Defaulked, If He did not save From the Filth of Sin.

b. a part or sum from an account, payment, etc. (Still locally in U.S. legal use.)

1354-5 Burgh Rec. Edin. 20 Feb., Quilk sowme the said president .. grantis to be allowit and defalkit to the said fermoraris in thair latter quarter. 1330 Palsgr. 509/2, I wyll nat defalked from your somme. 15. Aberdeen Reg. (Jam.), The skiper aucht to defaik sa mekle of his fraucht as wald fuyr the merchandis gudis to .. Sanctandrois. 1966 Act 5 Elis. c. 4 To .. forfeit 14 for euery houres absence, to be deducted and defaulked out of his wages. 1660 Prays Diary (1879) III. 486 He bids me defalk 25/ for myself. 1736 Carre Ormonde II. 401 Money .. payable out of the treasury of Ireland, and afterwards defalked out of the Duke's salary and entertainment. 1286 Justice Stranett in Gods and cefalked against the demand in this action.

† 0. absol. or intr. Obs.
1604 Househ Ord. 305 Our Officers... to whom it appertaineth to defaulk from their entertainement. a 1632 Donne Serm. Ixxx. 765 Why should I defalke from his generall propositions and .. call his omnes (his all) a Few. 1649 Br. Hall Cate Consc. (1650) 194 He lyes to the holy Ghost, that defalkes from that which he engaged himselfe to bestow. 1757 Warrenow in Garrick's Corr. I. 77 You see at last if I defalk from their human science, I repay them largely in d

\*\*Monorous moderness of Corr. 1.77 for see at start it dense from their human science, I repay them largely in divine. † 3. 8. To allow (any one) a deduction. b. To deprive or mulct of (anything due). Obs.

1841 Act 33 Hen. VIII in Stat. Irrel. (1621) 230 The Kings said lessees .. shall be defalked, abated, and allowed .. of and for such and so much yearely rent and ferme. 1965 CALPHILL Answ. Treat. Crosse (1846) 260 That, for default of solemnity, we shall be defaulked of fruit of Sacraments. Hence Defa-Iking vbl. sb.

1475 Bk. Noblesse 31 Bethout any defalking [or] abregging of here wagis. 1861 ANDRESON Serm. Paules Crosse 22 Without addition or defalking too or for the worde of God. 1659 GAUDEN Trars of Ch. 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings.

† Defallation. Obs. [irreg. f. F. defaillir, OF. also defallir: see -ATION.] Failure, failing.

1490 CAXTON How to Die ad fin., That God hath promysed trust it well without defallacyon.

Defalt, -ive, obs. forms of Default, -ive.

Defa-mable, a. rare.— Also diff.. [See

Defautt, -1ve, obs. forms of Defautt, -1ve.

Defa mable, a. rare. Also diff. [See below and -ABLE.] Liable to be defamed.

1570 Levins 3/12 Defamable, defamabilis. 1721 BAILEY, Diffamable, that may be slandered.

Defamate, v. rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. diffāmāre after following words.] To defame, slander. In mod. Dicts.

In mod. Dicts.

n mod. Dicts.

Defamation (difamā: jən, def-). Forms: 4-6
diff-, dyffamacion, -oun, etc., 6-8 diffamation,
5- defamation. [ad. OF. diffamation, L. diffāmātion-em, n. of action from diffāmāre, with same
change of prefix as in DEFAME.]

thange of prefix as in Defame.]

† 1. The bringing of ill fame or dishonour upon any one; disgrace, shame. Obs.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Syme 142] De dede ys confusyun, And more ys be dyffamacyun. 1387 Thevisa Higden (Rolls) II. 313 Som tyme it were a greet diffamacioun for a man to vse more rynges ban oon. 1533 Bellenden Livy II. (1822) 164
The Romanis has maid thair playis allamerile this day to youre diffamacioun and schame. 1633 Prinne Histrio-Mastix I. III. vi. (R.), Their ayme is onely men's defamation, not their reformation. 1711 Street Spect. No. 262 P 2 Any thing that may tend to the Defamation of particular Persons, Families, or Societies.

2. The action of defaming or attacking any one's

2. The action of defaming, or attacking any one's

26. The action of detaming, or attacking any one's good fame; the fact of being defamed or slandered; also (with pl.), an act or instance of defaming. c 1986 Chaucke Friar's T. 6 In punysshynge. Of diffamacioun and auowtrye. c 1425 Wyntoun Cron. v. xii. 1322 Wylful Defamatyownys. 1529 Mork Dyaloge 1. Wks. 127/1 The priest sued him beforey' bishoppes offyciall for Dyffamatyon. 1530 R. Johnson's Kingd. 4 Commun. 113 Defamations breathed from the poyson of malice. 1623 AMRS Agst. Cerem. 11. 530 It was necessarie to speak against it. 1709 STEELE Tatler No. 105 F 4 The Father of Boniface brought

his Action of Defamation...and recovered Dammages. 1726
AVLIFFE Parergos 212 Diffamation, or Defamation... is
the uttering of reproachful Speeches, or contumelious Language of any one, with an Intent of raising an ill Fame of
the Party thus reproached; and this extends to Writing
...and to Deeds. 1833 Law Rep. 11 Q. Bench Div. 595 An
advocate is protected from an action for defamation only
when the words he utters are spoken bonå fide, and are relevant to the matters before the Court.

† Defa. mative, a. Obs. In 6 dyff... [f. L.
diffamāt., ppl. stem of diffamāre, with change of
prefix as in Defame: see IVE.] Defamatory.
1500 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxii. 295 Yf
he hath caused wrytynges dyffamatyues for to be founde in
place openly. 1634 A. Warwick Spare Min. (1637) 91 Defamative reports.

† Defamator. Obs. rare... [f. as prec. : see

famative reports.

+ **De famator.** Obs. rare—1. [f. as prec. : see -0R.] One who defames, a slanderer.

1704 Gentl. Instructed (1732) 66 (D.) We should keep in pay a brigade of hunters to ferret our defamators, and to clear the nation of this noxious vermin.

clear the nation of this noxious vermin.

Defamatory (difa:matori), a. Also 6-7 diff-[ad. med. L. difamatorius, F. diffamatoire (14th c.), f. as prec.: see -ORY.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, defama-

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, defamation; having the property of defaming.

1. See Surclippe (title), Answere to a certaine libel, supplicatory, or rather Diffamatory. 1696 Earl Monn. Advt. fr.

Parmass. 144 Though the poets let fly diffamatory verses.

1669 CLARENDON Ess. Tracts (1775) II. 177 Who..condemn the whole in general defamatory terms. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 482 James. had instituted a civil suit against Oates for defamatory words.

1. Const. of, to.

1695 Fuller Ch. Hist. 1x. iii. \$ 23 For dispersing of scandalous Pamphlets defamatory to the Queen and State. 1816. Const. of, to.

1868 Stanler Westm. Abb. vi. 523 A passage defamatory of the Bishops. 1891 Times 14 Jan. 5/5 The Portuguese Government has protested. against the posting . of bills and circulars defamatory to its credit.

2. Of persons: Employing or addicted to defamation.

famation.

1769 Junius Lett. ii. 13 All such defamatory writers.

1836 Hos. Smith Tie Trump. (1876) 333 They have a good excuse for being defamatory.

Defame (dlie m), v. Forms: 4-7 diffe, 4-5 deffe, 4-6 dyffe, 6 diffame, 4- defame. [ME. diffame-n and defame-n. a. OF. diffame-r rarely desfamer, defamer, defamer (mod. f. diffamer) = Pr. diffamar, It. diffamare, ad. L. diffamare to spread abroad by an ill report, f. dif- Dis- + fama rumour, report, fame. In this word and its derivatives, while French retains the prefix as dis-, des-, de-, Eng. has the form de-, prob. after med. L. des-, de-, Eng. has the form de-, prob. after med.L. dejamare (Du Cange); cf. post-cl. L. dejamātus dishonoured, infamous, defāmis shameful. (Etymologically, perhaps, sense 1 belongs to dejāmāre, senses 2-4 to dijāmāre.)]

1. trans. To bring ill fame, infamy, or dishonour upon, to dishonour or disgrace in fact; to render infamous. Ohe or arch

infamous. Obs. or arch.

infamous. Obs. or arch.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Symne 6571 For to make hym be ashamede Dat he shulde be so defamede. c 1374 Chaucer Troylus 1V. 537 Me were leuere ded than hire defame. c 1489 Caxton Somus of Aymon xxviii. 580 We ben dyfamed bi thys grete knave, that doth somoche labour. 1526 Tindale Matt. i. 19 Ioseph, loth to defame her. 1515 G. Sandys Trav. 92 The hauen of Alexandria, newly defamed with a number of wracks. 1584 Contempl. State of Man. i. ix. (1699) 103 Crimes so Infamous, as they not only defame the Person who commist them, but [etc.]. 1728 Pope Odys. XIX. 16 Lest.. Dishonest wounds, or violence of soul, Defame the bridal feast. 1820 Tennyson In Mem. cxi. 27 The grand old name of gentleman, Defamed by every charlatan.

2. To attack the good fame or reputation of (a person); to dishonour by rumour or report.

2. To attack the good fame or reputation of (a person); to dishonour by rumour or report.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 11636, Y dar weyl seye bou hym dyffamest. c 1330 — Chron. (1810) 321 Pe kyng did grete trespas, diffamed be pape's se. c 1386 Chaucer Miller's Prol. 30 It is a synne. To apeyren eny man or him defame [v. v. diffame]. 1470-85 Malory Arthur xvIII. v, I am now in certayne she is vntruly defamed. 1347 Homilies 1. Love & Charity (1859) 67 Speak well of them that diffame you. 1608 Marston Antonio's Rev. IV. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 122, I have defam'd this ladie wrongfully. 1701 DE FOR True-born Eng. 34 He never fails his Neighbour to defame. 1837 Lytton E. Maltrav. 240 You would darkly slander him whom you cannot openly defame. 1832 Leav Rep. 11 Q. Bench Div. 597 The plaintiff has been defamed, and has primâ facie a cause of action.

+ 3. To raise an imputation of (some specific offence) against (any one); to accuse. Const. also

+ 8. To raise an imputation of (some specific offence) against (any one); to accuse. Const. also with with, by, or clause. Obs.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 8304 Joye he hab hym self to dyffame Of alle hys synnes. 1308 Tennes Barth. De P. R. xv. clix. (1495) 546 One Tenes. was deffamyd that he had lyen by his stepdame. c 1460 Fortsecus Abs. 4 Lim. Mon. v. (1885) 118 His creauncers shul. defame his highnes off mysgouernance. 1488 CANTON Trevisa's Higden vul. iii, One bisshop that was sharply defamed by symonye. 1564 GRINDAL Fum. Sern. Wks. (1843) 20 AS diffaming him, that for ambition' sake he would do a thing contrary to his conscience. 16912 CAVE Prim. Chr III. (1673) 347 You defame us with Treason against the Emperour. 1736 CHANDLER Hist. Persec. 213 Others are defamed for heresy; such who are spoken against by common report. 1820 SCOTT Tunkoe xxxviii, Rebecca..is, by many frequent and suspicious circumstances, defamed of sorcery.

†4. To publish, spread abroad, proclaim. [Rendering diffamāre in the Vulgate]. Obs.

1388 WVCLIF Wied. ii. 12 He. defameth aşen vs [Vulg. diffamat in nos] the synnes of oure disciplyne. — Matt. ix. 31 Thei goynge out defameden [1388 diffameden] hym thorws al that lond. — 1 Thest. i. 8 Forsoth of 300 the word of the Lord is defamyd, or moche told.

† Defame (difērm), sb. Obs. Forms: see the verb. [ME. diffame and defame, a. OF deffame (usually disfame, diffame), f. def-, diffamer, to DEFAME. Cf. L. diffamia (Augustine, 4th c.), f. \*diffamis (cf. dēfamis, and infamis, infamia), f. dis- privative + fāma FAME.]

1. Ill fame, evil repute; dishonour, disgrace, infamy.

by stence to 's Detames.

Defamed (dfi21 md), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + - xd.]

1. † a. Brought to disgrace, dishonoured, of ill ame (obs.). b. Attacked in reputation, slanfame (obs.).

dered.

1474 CAXTON Chesse 4 The euyl lyf and diffamed of a kyng is the lyf of a cruel beste. 1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 176 Maist vile and diffamit creaturis. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. iii. 30 Souldyoures, a violent and a diffamed kynde of people. 1632 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 146 None were to be admitted if of a defamed life. 1632 Wood Ath. Oxon. I. 74 The defamed dead recovereth never. 1892 Schwener Fields & Cities 159 The defamed character of a fellow-workman.

2. Her. Said of a lion or other heast which is

character of a fellow-workman.

2. Her. Said of a lion or other beast which is figured without a tail. [F. diffamt.]

1863 Chambers Encyl. s. v. Infamed 370 Defamed is an epithet applied to a lion or other animal which has lost its tail, the loss being supposed to disgrace or defame it. 1882 Cusans Heraldry vi. (ed. 3) 86.

Hence Defamedly adv.

1857 in Tytler Hist. Scott. (1864) III. 265 Let her [Queen Mary] know that the Earl of Moray never spoke defamedly of her for the death of her husband.

of her for the death of her husband.

Defa.meless, a. rare. [f. Defame sb. or v. +-Less.] Free from discredit or reproach.

1888 Raman Scott. & Scottmen 18th C. II. ix. 151 Nothing could be more defameless than their manners.

Defamer (dfiē!mai). Also 5 deff., 5-6 diff., dyff.. [f. Defame v. + -er. Cf. Of. diffameur,

dyin. [1. Defame v. + - ER. Cr. Off. aiffameur, deffameur.] One who defames.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter v. 10 Bakbiters and defamers.

1481 CAXTON Reymard (Arb.) 96 A defiamer of wymmen.

1550 Nicolls Thucyd. Pref. 3 (R.) Pryuye dyffamours of dylygent and vertuous laboure. 1654 Whitlock Zoolomia 460 Blushes for the Defamer, as well as Defamed. 1791 Mrs. Ranculffe Halian ii, Impatient to avenge the insulupon the original defamer.

pon the original detamer. **Defaming** (dtic<sup>1</sup> min), vbl. sb. [-ING <sup>1</sup>.] The

action of the verb DEFAME.

aryo Hamfolz Psalter kiv. 5 Dis is wickidnes and defamying of God. 1556 Awello & Isab. (1668) H, Fearinge the diffaminge of youre poisenede tonges. 1611 Bible Jer.

xx. 10, I heard the defaming of many. 1611 Balum. & FL. Philaster III. ii, They draw a nourishment Out of defamings, grow upon disgraces.

grow upon disgraces. **Defa-ming**, ppl. a. [-ING <sup>2</sup>.] That defames.

Hence **Defa-mingly** adv.

1611 MILTON Asimadv. (1851) 189 What defaming invectives have lately flown abroad against the Subjects of Scotland.

+ **Defamous**, a. Obs. [a. AF. defamous, OF. type \*defameux, f. diffame sb., DEFAME: cf. famous, infamous. (The stress varies in the metrical examples.)]

Deformed to the control of the c

Defamatory.

c130 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode 1. lii. (1869) 32 No sinne so fowl, so defamouse. c1430 Lydg. Bochas III. x. (1554) 84 a., A word defamous, most foule in al languages. 1500-30 Dunbar Poems (1893) lix. 10 With rycht defamows speiche off lordis. 1557 North Guenara's Diall Pr. 61 b/2 To haue set on his graue so defamous a title. 1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. II. Kk j. N.), There was a knighte that spake defamous words of him.

Hence + Dafamons | (diff.) adv., defamatorily.

Hence + **Defamously** (diff-) adv., defamatorily. 1557 R. ALLERTON in S. R. Maitland Ess. Reform. 556 (D.) Whereupon should your lordship gather or say of me so diffamously?

† **De famy**. Obs. Also diff. [a. OF. diffamie, diffamia: see Defame sb. Cf. infamy: for ad. L. diffamia: see DEFAME sb. Cf. infamy; for prefix see DEFAME] = DEFAMATION 1, 2.

2450 CAXTON Encydox XXVIII. 109 Wherof they of cartage shalle haue a blame that shalle torne vnto them to a grete

diffamye. 1494 FABYAN Chron. v. cxiv. 87 By whose defamy and report, Sygebert was more kyndelyd to set vpon his brother. 1583 Lo. Berners Froits. 1. ccxlii. 393 Y we be reputed for false and forsworne, and to ryn into suche blame and diffamy, as [etc.].

Defar, defarre, obs. forms of Defer v.!

† Defarm, v. Obs. rare—!. [ad. OF. desfermer, diference to unshut, disclose, turn out from

Defate, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of DEFACE.
Defate, obs. f. DEFAT; var. of DEFATE.

† Defatigable, a. Obs. [ad. L. type defatigabiles], s. found in negative indefatepabiles), f. fatigable is (found in negative indefatepabiles), f. fatigable is FATIGUE: see -BLE.]

1. Apt to be wearied; capable of being wearied. 1859 D. PRIL Impr. Sea 244 That when this bird is defatigable, and wearied with flying, that hee will betake himself to any ship. 1866 GLANVILL Lux Orient. (1882) 116 We were made on set purpose defatigable, that so all degrees of life might have their exercise.

2. Apt to weary or fatigue.
1857 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. Pref., My Imployments... and defatigable diuturnal Labours.
Hence Defatigableness.
1757 BALLEY VOL II, Defatigableness, aptness to be tired.
† Defatigate, v. Obs. [f. L. defatigat-p. ppl. stem of defatigates v. Obs. [f. L. defatigat-p. ppl. stem of defatigate apt. over yout, exhaust with fatigue, f. Dr. 1.3 + fatigare to weary, FATIGUE.] trans. To weary out, to exhaust with labour. Hence Defatigated, Defatigate, defatiga. 1956 PAINTER Pal. Pleas. (1875) I. To Rdr., Mindes defatigated either with painefull trausile or with continuall care. 1854 Sir T. Herrer Trav. (1889) 100 Up which defatigating fill we crambled. a 1866 C. Hoole School Colleg. (1688) Ep. Ded., This defatigating task of a Schoolmaster.
† Defatigation. Ohs. [ad. L. defatigationem, n. of action from defatigater (see prec.).] The action of wearying out, or condition of being wearied out; fatigue.
1808 FIRHER Wks. (1876) 196 Whereby we shall come into

out; fatigue.

1508 FISHER Wks. (1876) 196 Whereby we shall come into everlastynge defatygacyons and werynesse in hell. 150 BARROUGH Meth. Physick IV. ii. (1639) 218 Sometime it is caused through wearinesse and vehement defatigation. 1654 IV. Scudery's Curia Pol. 175 A defatigation and dispiritedness will accompany that oppression.

Defaulcation, -faulk, obs. ff. Defalcation,

-FAIR.

Default (dffolt), sb. Forms: 3-6 defaut, -e, (4 defauzte), 4-5 def-, diffaute, 5 defawt(e, (deffawte, defaute), 5-7 defait, 5-6 defalte, -faulte, (5 deffault(e, 6 difalt, deafaulte), 6-default. [ME. a. OF. defaute, deriv. of defaillir, after faute and faillir: see FAULT. Nearly superster jame and james: see FADIT. Nearly super-seded in Fr. by a masc. variant defaut (in Froissart 14th c.), mod.F. dijame; in Eng., forms without final -e appear also in 14th c., but those with -e came down as late as the 16th. The spellings defaule, defaule, appear in Anglo-Fr. of 13-14th c.; and dijati, default, in English of 15th c., but the I was not generally pronounced until the 17th or 18th c.: cf. FAULT.

13-14th c.; and defall, default, in English of 15th c., but the l was not generally pronounced until the 17th or 18th c.: cf. FAULT.]

I. Failure of something, want, defect.
+ 1. Absence (of something wanted); want, lack, scarcity of; = FAULT 1b. 1. Obs. or arch.
a 1300 Cursor M. 1718 (Cott.) [That] bou haue defaut [v. rr. defaute, deffaute] of mete and drink. Ibid. 4501 (Gott.) Suilk diffaute sal be of bred, be folk sal be for hunger dede. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce II. 569 Gret defaut off mete had thai. Ibid. NV. 368 Defait of mete. c 1380 WyClif Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 70 Certis defaute of bileve is cause of oure sleuthe. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 199 Bi necligence & defaute of help manie men ben perischid. a 1470 Tirrorr Casar iv. (1530) 6 They had defawte of all things as be convenyent. 1538 Unall Eraim. Par. Pref. 14 Ignoraunce and defaulte of litterature. 1594 Casew Huarte's Bram. Wits (1616) 90 Through default of a well made penne he is forced to write with a sticke. 1554 H. L'Estrange Chas. I (1653) 19 And a great default there was. of sufficient pay, of holesome meat, and unanimity. 1833 J. BARCOCK Dom. Amusem. 94 Two kinds of deafness are those arising from an excess of wax in the ear, or its total default.

† D. absol. Lack of food or other necessaries; want, poverty. Obs.

+ b. absol. Lack of food or other necessaries; want, poverty. Obs.
c 1890 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 261/16 For non ne scholde for defaute bi-leue pe foule sunne. a 1300 Cursor M. (Cott.) 4760 Pan iacob and his suns warn For defaut wel ner for-farn.
1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. XVIII. 67 He., fedde pat a-fyngred were and in defaute lyueden. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg.
166 b/1 They of the towne within had so grete defaulte that they ete theyr shoys and lachettis. 1494 FABVAN CAYON.
VI. CLXXXVI. 186 Many dyed for defaute.
c. For default of (obs.), in default of: through the failure or want of, in the absence of; † In default: failing these (this. etc.).

the failure or want oi, in the absence oi; † In default: failing these (this, etc.).

1297 R.GLOUC.(1724) 457 Vor defaute of wyt. c 1369 CHAUCER Dethe Blannche 5. I have so many an idel boust Furii for defaute of slepe. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 9. The fissh, if it be drie, Mote in defalte of water deie. 1464 Bury Wills (Camden) 24 For the defawte of eyr male. 1568 Tunner Herbal III. 29 In defaut of it he teacheth to take halfe as much of Asarabacca. 1566 A. Day Eng. Secretary II. (1625)

47 And for default of other matter forsooth, how they laught at me. 1650 in W. S. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ck. (1860) I. 2 It shall be lawful.. to make Probates of Wills, and default of a will to grant Letters of Administration in the Colony. 1689 HICKERINGLIL Ceremony-Monger, Wks. (1716) II. 468 The Presbyters or (in default) any Church Member. 1739 BUTLER Serm. Wks. 1874 II. 104 In default of that perfection of wisdom and virtue. 1818 Causse Digest (ed. 2) IV. 340 And for default of issue of the body of the said Thomas, to [etc.]. 1865 J. C. WILCOKS Sea Fisherman (1875) 27 Pilchards for bait may frequently be procured. in default of which Mussels can be obtained.

2. A failure in being perfect: an imperfection.

procured. in default of which Mussels can be obtained.

2. A failure in being perfect; an imperfection, defect, blemish, flaw; = FAULT 3: a. in character or things immaterial. Obs. or arch.

1389 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 4 He shal be put out ... in-to tyme by he haue hym amended of be defautes to fore said. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 160 She is with out defauute. a 1333 Lo. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (15,6) N ij b, Al defautes in a gouernour may be borne saue ignoraunce. 1680-90 TEMPLE Ess. Learn. Wks. 1731 I. 151 New [books]... have many of them their Beauties as well as their Defaults. 1704 Swift T. Tub'v. 80 Forcing into light my own excellencies and other men's defaults. 1880 Kinglake Crimea VI. vi. 143 Grave defaults all the while lay hidden under the surface.

† b. in appearance, structure, etc.: Physical

+b. in appearance, structure, etc.: Physical

tb. in appearance, structure, etc.: Physical defect or blemish. Obs.

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 5016 And if any lym wanted ... or any war over smalle ... God þan wille Alle þe defautes of þe lyms fulfille. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 9 pai ... fand þe same letters ... als fresch as þai war en þe first day withouten any defaute. 1487 Churchu. Acc. Wigtoft, Linc. (Nichols 1797) 82 For mending and stoppyng of the botrasses, and other defauts in the chirche walles. 1356 Turner Herbal II. 30 Lynt sede ... when it is raw it taketh away the defautes of the face and frekles. 1534 T. Johnson tr. Parry's Chirurg. xxvi. xvi. (1678) 639 All such defaults must be taken away, and then... an epulotick applied.

1I. Failure in performance.

3. Failure to act; neglect; spec. in Law, failure

3. Failure to act; neglect; spec. in Law, failure to perform some legal requirement or obligation, esp. failure to attend in a court on the day assigned; often in the phrase to make default. Judgement by default: a judgement given for the plaintiff on the defendant's failing to plead or put in his answer

within the proper time.

[1293 Britton 1. ii. § 8 Et si le pleyntif face defaute a nuli Counté.] c 1330 R. Brunne Chrom. (1810) 58 Defaute he mad þat day. Perfor was þe dome gyuen... To exile þe erle Godwyn. 1411 E. E. Wills (1882) 20 Takynge a distresse in defawte of payment. 1493 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 7 If any ... make defaute at the day and place. 1586 Fraunce Lawiers. Log. 53 b, 1f hee bee nonsuite in an action, or doe commit any such like default. 1666 Pervs Diary (1879) IV. 208 The calling over the defaults of Members appearing in the House. 1736 Neat Hist. Purit. III. 540 His Majesty persisting in his refusal to plead, the clerk was ordered to record the default. 1754 Cronker, etc. Dict. Arts & Sc. s.v., Where a defendant makes default, judgment shall be had against him by default. 1827 Jarman Powell's Devizes (ed. 3) II. 155 The period of foreclosure is the date of the final order of the Court, following default of payment on the day appointed. 1831 Ht. Martineau Hist. Peace (1877) III. 1v. 1x. 21 He had allowed judgment to go by default. attrib. 1892 Boston (Mass.) Yrnl. 15 Jan. 8/3 John Elelaney was arrested. this morning on a default warrant issued by the Superior Court. 1894 Daily News 7 Feb. 7/8 A default summons in which the company sought to recover payment of an account.

† 4. Failure in duty, care, etc., as the cause of

A default summons in which the company sought to recover payment of an account.

†4. Failure in duty, care, etc., as the cause of some untoward event; culpable neglect of some duty or obligation; = FAULT 7. Obs.

To be in default: to fail in one's duty.

a 1300 Cursor M. 26241 (Cott.) If pi barne for pi defaut be for-farne. c 1400 Lay Folk's Mass Bk. App. iii. 126 He is continuelly in defaute agen pat mysteful lord. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Thurgh whilk ilk man es saued, bot if it be his awen defaute. c 1400 Towneley Myst. 60 Greatt defawte with hym youre fader fand. 1523 Lo. Berners Froiss. I. ccclxxix. 634 The rebellion. hath coste ... many a mans lyfe in Gaunt, and parauenture many a one that were in no defaulte. 1548 RALEIGH Hist. World II. 473 Those calamities which happen by their owne default. 1571 This calamities which happen by their owne default. 1571 This calamities which happen by their owne default. 1571 This calamities which happen by their owne default. 1571 This calamities which happen by their owne default. 1571 This calamities which happen by their owne default. 1571 This calamities which happen by their owne default. 1571 This calamities which happen by their owne default. 1571 This calamities which happen by their owne default. 1571 This calamities which happen by their owne default. 1571 This calamities which happen by their owne default. 1571 This complain of but myself? 1742 Porp Dunciad IV. 486 A God without a Thought, Regardless of our merit or default.

† b. transf. of things: Failure to act or perform its normal or required functions. Default of the sun (L. defectus solis): eclipse. Obs.

To. Irans. Oi things: Failure to act or perform its normal or required functions. Default of the sun (L. defectus solis): eclipse. Obs.

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 5015 If any lym wanted. Thurgh be defaut here of kynd. 1350 Caston's Chron. Eng. 11. 1971 Talus founde fyrste the defaute of the sonne and the moone.

1356 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 131 It is your Oxe that by default of your owne fence hath entred my ground. 1681 Burton Anat. Mel. 1. i. 111. \$2 Faith, opinion. Ratiocination, are all accidentally deprayed by the default of the imagination. 1736 Gray Let. to West in Mason Life (ed. 2) 14 If the default of your spirits and nerves be nothing but the effect of the hyp, I have no more to say.

†5. (with a and pl.) A failure in duty; a wrong act or deed; a fault, misdeed, offence; = Fault 5. a 1235 Ancr. R. 136 Beon icnowen ofte to God of .. hire defaute to oward him. a 1340 Hampole Psaller Ck. 4 It is be manere of vnqueynt men when bai ere takyn with a defaute to excuse baim wip falshede. c 1386 Chaucer Sompn. T. 102 Ye god amende defautes sire quod she. 1539 Manual of Prayers, Lauds, Grant us pardon of our defaults. 1548 Gest Pr. Masse 14 To murder a gyllesse personne is a defaulte full grevouse. 1625 QUARLES Embl. 111. 11. 129 Thine owne defaults did urge This twofold punishment. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 264 That no Timber be laid within

the Tunnel of any Chimny, upon penalty to the Workman for every Default ten Shillings. 1749 Br. of London in W. S. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. I. 201 It is.. a grief to hear of any defaults and irregularities among you.

+ b. A failure in what is attempted; an error, mistake; = FAULT 5 b. Obs.

c1366 CHAUCER Clerw's T. 962 With so glad chier his gestes sche receyveth, And so connyngly everich in his degre. That no defaulte no man aparceyveth. 1446 Paston Lett. No. 7 I. 25 Hem semyth. by the defautes ye espied in the same... that the processe... is false and untrewe. 1550 HUTCHINSON in Greenwood Collect. Sclaumd. Art. C. b, Your vinsufficient Argument hath 2. defaults in it. 1737 L. CLARKE Hist. Bible 1v. (1740) 192 One great Default. was, that they did not make a right use of their victories. 1888 Southey Vis. Yudgement 111 There he... accuses For his own defaults the men who too faithfully served him.

+ 6. Failure in any course; spec. in Hunting, failure to follow the scent; loss of the scent or track by the hounds; = FAULT 16. 8. Obs.

a 1300 Leg. Rood (1871) 22 Our stapes worp isene Per-by bou myst wipboute defaulte to paradys euene gon. c1369 CHAUCER Dethe Blannche 38. The houndis hade ouershet hem al, And were on a defaute (v.r. defaulte) ifal. 1486 Bk. St. Albans E vj. h. And iff yower houndis chase at hert or at haare and thay renne at defaute. 1502 2nd Pl. Return fr. Parnass. 11. v. (Arb.) 31 Thrise our hounds were at default. 1741 Compl. Fam. Piece 11. 1. 291 The Huntsman... assisting them at every Default, when they have either lost the Slot, or follow not the right.

7. Failure to meet financial engagements; the action of defaulting in money matters.

27. Faiture to meet mancial engagements; the action of defaulting in money matters.

1858 SIMMONIS Dict. Trade, Default, a failure of payment of instalments, etc., agreed upon, or in the due execution of a contract.

1875 JEVONS Money (1878) 209 Convicted of fraud or default.

1850 Daily News 8 Nov. 5/4 Some defaults are expected at the Stock Exchange settlement next work.

week.

Default (dříj·lt), v. Forms: 4-5 defaut(e, 5 defaute, 6-7 defalt, 6 difalt, 6-default. [ME. ad. OF. defaillir (in 3rd sing. pres. defalt, default, default) to fail, be wanting, make default, = Pr. defalhir, defaylhir, OCat. defallir, Romanic type defallīre, f. DE- + fallīre, fallēre, L. fallēre: see Fail. Cf. It. sfallire (disfallire), Sp. defallecer, to fail. In English associated with DEFAULT sb.]

fail. In English associated with DEFAULT sb.]

1. intr. To be wanting; to fail. Obs. (exc. as in quot. 1860, transf. from sense 3.)

1. c1340 Cursor M. 8572 (Fairf.) Riches sal be defaute nane. 1382 Wellf Num. XI. 33 3it flesh was in the teethe of hem, ne defautide siche a maner mete. 1860 Merc. Marine Mag. VII. 121 The Court advised the Captain to account to his Owners for the money which was defaulting.

1. to have want of, be deprived of. rare 1. c1440 Gesta Rom. xxxvi. 140 (Add. MS.), I leue to the my doughtir. and I commande the, that she defaute of none thyng... as longeth to a maiden for to have.

2. To fail in strength or vigour, faint; to suffer failure. Obs.

† 2. To tall in strength of vigous, ......, failure. Obs.

1388 WCLIF Judg. viii. 5 And he seide... 3yueth looues to the puple, that is with me, for greetlich thei defauten [1388 for thei failiden greetli]. Ibid. 15 That we seuen to the men, that ben wery and han defautid, looues. a 1440 [see DEFAULTING Vbl. sb.]. a 1390 GREENE Jumes IV, II. ii., And can your... king Default, ye lords, except yourselves do fail? a 1517 BAYNE ON Eph. (1658) 34 No inferiour cause can default beside his intention.

3. To make default; to be guilty of default; to fail to failed an obligation. esp. one legally required,

3. To make default; to be guilty of default; to fail to fulfil an obligation, esp. one legally required, as to appear in court at the proper time.

1366 Spenser F. Q. v. iii. 21 He.. pardon crav'd for his so rash default That he gainst courtesie so fowly did default. 1621 Be. MOUNTAGU Diatribe 470 This was. punishable if defaulted in. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1826 [see Defaulting \$p\$]. a.]. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON Pop. Edw.: viii. (ed. 2) 109 The Dissenters.. in the Weekly Schools. are grievously defaulting. 1827 [see Defaulting \$p\$]. a.]. 1856 Carlvie Fredk. Gl. II. viii. iv. 318 There is one Rath.. who has been found actually defaulting; peculating from that pious hoard. 1898 Baston (Mass.) Tral. 15 Jan. 8/3 Delaney was arrested by officers. this morning.. He was arrested July 21.. and defaulted.

defaulted.

b. To fail to meet financial engagements.

1868 Rocers Pol. Econ. xix. (1876) 256 The colony... will cease to get fresh creditors, as assuredly as any defaulting foreign Government does. 1883 Truth 11 June 20/2/17 Dissibly upon Egypt paying her creditors, and to let Turkey default to hers is a palpable contradiction. 1886 Manch. Exam. 9 Jan. 5/1 Last year... 44 companies, with 8,386 miles of main line, defaulted and passed into receiverships.

A trans. To put in default; to make or adjudge a defaulter; in Law, to declare (a party) in default and enter judgement against him (see quot.

1828).

1375 BARBOUR Bruce 1. 182 Ihone the balleoll, that swa sone Was all defawtyt & wndone. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 87 a, No man of full age shalbe received in any ple by the law to difalt or disable his owne person. 1597 SKENE De Verb. Sign. s.v. Sok. The court beand fensed, the Serjand thereof sall call the Soytes, and defalt the absentes. 1828 WEBSTER, Default, to call a defendant officially, to appear and answer in court, and on his failing to answer, to declare him in default, and enter judgment against him; as, let the defendant be defaulted. . [also] the cause was defaulted. + 5. To fail to perform; to omit, neglect. Obs. 1648 MILTON Tenure Kings (1649) 32 Wee shall not need dispute. what they have defaulted lowards him as no king. 1656 SANDERSON Serm. (1689) 388 He that defalteth anything of that just honour.

6. To fail to pay. 1889 Pall Mall G. 27 Apr. 6/3 Mexico... defaulted her interest after promising to pay 5 per cent.

**Defaultant**, a. [f. Default v. + -ANT. Not repr. any Fr. form.] Defaulting, guilty of

Not repr. any Fr. form.] Detaulting, guilty of default.

1884 A. A. Putnam to Yrs. Police Judge v. 30 It did not transpire that the offending officials had been delinquent, defaultant, or otherwise derelict.

† Defau'lted, ppl. a. Obs. [f. Default sb. or v. + Del.] Having defaults or defects; defective.

1880 E. Knight Trial Truth 63 (T.) The old defaulted building being rid out of the way.

Defaulter (dfigila). [f. Default v. + -e...]
One who is guilty of default; esp. one who fails to perform some duty or obligation legally required of him; one who fails to appear when required.

1866-7 Marvell Corr. lxv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 200 On Friday the defaulters upon the call of the House are to be called over. 1866-7 Marvell Corr. lxv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 200 On Friday the defaulters upon the call of the House are to be called over. 1866-7 Marvell Corr. lxv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 200 On Friday the defaulters upon the call of the House are to be called over. 1868- Plot Staffordak. 436 The defaulters being many, and the americements by the Officers perhaps not sometimes over reasonable. 1727-131 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Default, Judgment may be given against the defaulter: 1848 Thack-Reav Van. Fair Ivi, Master Osborne, you came a little late this morning, and have been a defaulter in this respect more than once. 1877 Black Green Past. xi. (1878) 85 There was no chance of a defaulter sneaking off in the night without paying his fourpence.

D. Mil. A soldier guilty of a military crime or offence. Also attrib.

D. Mil. A soldier guilty of a military crime or offence. Also attrib.

1883 in Crass Tecks. Dict. 1844 Regul. 4 Ord. Army
119 Confinement to the Defaulters' Room for any period ont exceeding seven days. being drilled with the Defaulters during that time. 1853 STOCQUELER Milit. Encycl., Defaulters' Book, a regimental record of the crimes of the men. 1860 Daily News 25 Mar. 3/2, I attach a copy of Private O'Grady's defaulter-sheet.

C. One who fails properly to account for money or other property entrusted to his case.

or other property entrusted to his care, esp. through

or other property entrusted to his care, esp. through having misappropriated it to his own use.

1833 Crarb Techn. Dict., Defaulter (Com.), one who is deficient in his accounts, or fails in making his accounts correct.

1836 E. A. Bond Russia at Close told. C. (Hakluy) Soc. Introd. 81 He was soon. denounced. as a defaulter in his accounts.

1839 Westm. Rev. June 208 The Receiver-General for Lower Canada became a defaulter to the extent of £96,000 of public money.

d. One who fails to meet his money engagements: one who becomes handwart.

ments; one who becomes bankrupt.

18:8 Simmonds Dict. Trade, Defaulter. a trader who fails in his payments, or is unable to meet his engagements. 1887 Pall Mall G. 28 June 9/2 Mr. H.— has been officially declared a defaulter upon the Stock Exchange.

† Defaultiness. Obs.— In 6 defalt. [f.

DEFAULTY a. + -NESS.]
1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Defaltynesse, faute.

Defaulting (d/fo-ltin), vbl. sb. [f. Default vb. + -lng l.] Failing, failure (obs.); failing in an

2. + ING .] Failing, failure (005.); failing in an obligation.

1386 Wyclif Wisd. xi. 5 The enemys .. suffreden peynes, fro the defauting of ther drinc. a 1440 Found. St. Barthol. 45 For defawtynge of his hert, the viteryng of his voice beganne to breke. 1870 Emrison Soc. 4 Solit., Work 4 Days Wks. (Bonn) III. 67 Shameful defaulting, bubble, and bankruptcy.

Defau'lting, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That defaults: see the vb. (esp. in sense 3).

1888 WRENTER, Defaulting, ppr. 1. Failing to fulfill a contract; delinquent. 2. Failing to perform a duty or legal requirement; as, a defaulting creditor. Walsh. 1897 G. WILSON Let. in Mem. x. (1860) 444, I took a defaulting lecturer's place at the Philosophical Institution. 1889 Law Times LXXXVIII. 115/2 A writ of sequestration. against a defaulting trustee.

Times LXXXVIII. 115/2 A writ of sequestration. against a defaulting trustee.

+ Defau'ltive, a. Obs. [f. Default sb. + -IVE, after F. fautif, -ive: cf. FAULTIVE.] Deficient, faulty, remiss.

a 1400 WyCLIF Exod. vi. 12 (MS. B., etc.) Hou schal Farao here, moost sithen Y am vncircumcidid [v. r. that is, defautiyf] in lippis. c 1400 Lamfranc's Cirwig. 140 pilke ryngis whanne þei ben joyned wiþ merie þei ben defautif agens þe merie. a régu Br. Mournagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 274, I never was behinde, nor defaltive in any thing which might conduce unto, or advance your benefit.

+ Defau'ltless, a. Obs. rare-1. [-LESS] Faultless.

Faultless.

1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 8609 Alle fayrnes of bis lyfe here. Pat any man myght ordayne defautles War noght a poynt to bat fairnes.

[f. Defaultee + ess.]

**Defau ltress.** rare. [f. Defaulter + -ESS.] A female defaulter.

A female defaulter.

1736 Swift New Prop. Quadrille, The defaultress to be amerced as foresaid at the next meeting.

† Defau'lture. Obs. rare. [f. Default v. + -URE: cf. failure.] The action of defaulting; failure to fulfil an engagement.

1632 Indenture in Arb. Garner I. 317 If any one of the aforesaid parties. should fail in the payment of such money. then it should be lawful to and for the rest of the said parties. to supply the same, or to admit some other person or persons to have the share of such defaulture, paying the sum imposed on the said share.

† Defau'ltv. a. Obs. Also 5 defawtv s-6

† Defau'lty, a. Obs. Also 5 defawty, 5-6-fauti, -fautie, -fauty. [f. Default sb. + -x: cf. Defaultive, Faulty.] Faulty, defective, in

Taut.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 115 Defawty, defectivus. c 1449
PECOCK Repr. 1. xiii. 72 Excusing what ellis in hem schulde
be untrewe and defauti. 1468 MARG. PASTON in Lett.
No. 436 II. 84 He.. swore sore he was nevy defawty in that
ye have thowte hym defawty in. 1556 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de
W. 1531) 214 In the whiche werkes who so be founde defauty,

it shall be layde to his charge. 1530 PALSGE. 309/2 Defaulty, in blame for a matter, fauteux, fauteuse.

Defayte, obs. form of DEFEAT.

Defe, obs. form of DEAF.

Defeasance (dīfī zăns). ance, S. defasance, 6 depheasance, S. defaisance, 6-7 defeasans, defeysance, 7 defeisance, 6-9 defeasance, 6- defeasance. [ME. a. AF. defeasance, OF. defeasance undoing, destruction, f. OF. defesant, des-, pr. pple. of desfaire (now defaire) to undo, destroy, f. des-, de-, DE- I. 6 + faire Sec -ANCE.]

to do. See-ANCE.]

1. Undoing, bringing to nought; ruin, defeat, overthrow. (Now always coloured by 2.)

1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. xii. 12 Where that champion stout After his foes defeasaunce did remaine. 2616 R. Carrenter Christ's Larum-bell 61 Notwithstanding the discouery and defeysance of their manifold mischieuous designments.

25 167 Bayne On Eph. (1658) 35 He may suffer defeasance in the intentions hee purposeth. 1849 Gorre Greece II. ix. III. 21 It was always an oligarchy which arose on the defeasance of the heroic kingdom. 1874 Stubs Const. Hist. I. viii. 235 The extinction or other defeasance of the old royal houses.

2 Lave. The rendering null and void (of a former act. an existing condition, right, etc.).

2. Law. The rendering null and void (of a former act, an existing condition, right, etc.).

1592 Greene Def. Comny Catch. (1859) 15 The gentleman ... promised to acknowledge a statute staple to him, with letters of defeysance. 2602 FULBECKE 2nd Pt. Parall. 68 As to conditions impossible in facte, such conditions if they go to the defeasans of an estate, the estate notwithstanding remaineth good. 2608 Coke On Litt. 230 b, Indentures of Defeasance. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. L. 211 It was not a defeazance of the right of succession. 2807 JARMAN Powell's Devises (ed. 3) II. 242 An executory devise, limited in defeazance of a preceding estate.

3. Law. A condition upon the performance of which a deed or other instrument is defeated or made void: a collateral deed or writing expressing

made void; a collateral deed or writing expressing

such condition.

such condition.

1438 Surtees Misc. (1890) 9 An obligacyon. and a defendance made yer apon yat ye sayd John Lyllyng fra yan furth suld be of gude governaunce. 1538 SIDNEY Arcadia III. 293 A sufficient defeazance for the firmest bond of good nature. 1534 Foad P. Warbeck II. iii, No indenture but has its counterpawn: no noverint but his condition or defeysance. 1541 Termes de la Ley 103 A defeasance is usually a deed by it selfe concluded and agreed on betweene the parties, and having relation to another deed or grant. 2767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 327 A defeazance is a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing certain conditions, upon the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated or totally undone. 1875 Poste Gaius III. Comm. (ed. 2) 414 The warrant being accompanied by a defeazance declaring it to be merely a security for payment.

4. Sc. Acquittance or discharge from an obligation or claim. Obs.

74. Sc. Acquittance or discharge from an obligation or claim. Obs.
1478 (see Defease v. 2).
1478 (see Jease v. 2).
1478

Defease, v. Also 5 Sc. defease, 6 Sc. defase, 7 defease. [f. defeas-ance. defeas-ible, etc., and thus representing OF. de(s) fes-, stem of desfaire to undo: see Defrabance.]

undo: see DEPEASANCE.]

1. trans. To undo, bring to nought, destroy. rare.
zéaz G. Sandys Ovid's Met. 1v. (1626) 76 What? could
that Strumpets brat the form defeise Of poore Maconian
Saylers, drencht in Seas? z866 J. B. Rose Ovid's Fasti
v. 836 Now on the Idea all order is defeased.

† 2. Sc. To discharge from an obligation, acquit.
b. To discharge (a part), deduct. Obs.
zay8 Act. Dom. Comc. 22 (Jam.) Becauss the thane of
Caldor allegis that he has charteris to defese him tharof
(payment), the lordis assignis him... to schew tha charteris,
and sufficiand defesance. zgst Sc. Act. Mary (1597) § 10
The awner... sall not bee halden to paye mair... then
cummis to the residue thereof, the saidis sext, fifth and
fourth partes, respective, being defaised. z664 Nawnyris
in M. P. Brown Suppl. Decis. (1826) I. 499 Notwithstanding
of the twenty shillings Scots to be defeased to the defender
upon the boll.

† Defease. sb. Sc. Obs. [f. prec. vb.] Dis-

† **Defease**, sb. Sc. Obs. [f. prec. vb.] Dis-

† Defease, sb. Sc. Obs. [f. prec. vb.] Discharge, acquittance; = DEFEASANCE 4.

2492 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scatl. I. 166 Chauncellare, we charge 30w that. 3e here the Thessuraris compt and defeis, and allow as 3e think accordis to resone

Defeasible (dtf. 21b1), a. Also 6 defeasable, 9 ·ible, 7 defeasible, -eable, 7-9 defeasable. [a. AF. defeasible (Lyttelton):—OF. type \*de(s)faisible, \*de(s)faire, de(s)fes-, to undo + -BLE. Cf. FEASIBLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, undone, 'defeated' or made void; subject to forfeiture.

feiture.

1296 Ferne Blaz. Gentrie 301 There be two or three rules to be obserued, otherwise the adoption is defeasible.

1512 Davies Why Ireland, etc. (1747) 81 He came to the Crowne of England by a defeasible title. 1767 BLACKSTONE Comm.

II. 203 In all these creatures, reclaimed from the wildness of their nature, the property is not absolute, but defeasible tures. BCRUSE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 105 A confirmation may make a voidable or defeazible estate good. 1876 BANCROFT Hist. U.S. I. xv. 456 The unlettered savage..might deem the English tenure defeasible.

Hence **Defea sibleness**, **Defeasibi lity**.

1610 DONNE Pseudo Martyr 158 Much lesse.. were our Lawes subject to that frailty and Defeseablenesse. 1885 SIR F. NORTH in Law Rep. 20 Ch. Div. 542 The defeasibility of the gift in favour of Mrs. White.

The fact (AMT.)

Defeat (d!fi't), sb. [Appears at end of 16th c.: f. Defeat v., prob. after F. defaile sb. (1475 in Hatzf.): the latter was the ordinary fem. sb. from defait, -e, pa. pple. of defaire vb., = It. disfatta 'an vndoing, an vnmaking' (Florio), a defeat, a rout; Romanic type \*disfatta: see Defeat v.]

Romanic type \*disfacta: see DEFEAT v.]
† 1. Undoing; ruin; act of destruction. To make
defeat wpon (of): to bring about the ruin or de
struction of. Obs.
1599 SHAKS. Muck Ado IV. i. 48 If you.. Haue vanquisht
the resistance of her youth, And made defeat of her virginitie. 1602 — Ham. II. ii. 598 A king, Vpon whose property, and most deere life, A damn'd defeate was made. 1621
BRAUM. & FL. Thierry † Theo. v. ii. After the damned defeat
on you. a 1634 CHAPMAN Rev. Honour, That he might
meantime make a sure defeat On our good aged father's
life. 1636 DAVENANT Wits v. v, I cannot for my heart proceed to more Defeat upon thy liberty.
2. The action of bringing to nought (schemes.

2. The action of bringing to nought (schemes, plans, hopes, expectations); frustration. (Now usually fig. of 3.)

1399 Shaks. Hen. V. 1. ii. 213 So may a thousand actions once a foote.. be all well borne Without defeat. 1645
EVELYN Mem. (1857) I. 191 After I had sufficiently complained of my defeat of correspondence at Rome. 1667
LD. G. Digsy Elvira 1. ii, Th' ingenious defeats.. You are prepar'd to give to her suspicions. 1679 Art Contents. ix. § 3. 224 With him .. whose perpetual toil makes him insensible what the defeat of sport signifies. 1738 Warburton Div. Legat. 11. Notes (R.) The defeat of Julian's impious purpose to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. 1859 Tennyson Chinevers 621, I must not dwell on that defeat of fame.

3. The act of overthrowing in a contest the fact

3. The act of overthrowing in a contest, the fact

of being so overthrown or overcome; overthrow.

With objective genitive, or its equivalent, as 'after their defeat by the Romans', 'the defeat of Bonaparte at Water-boo'; phrases, to inflict a defeat upon, trive a d. to, to defeat; to suffer, sustain, t receive a defeat, to be defeated.

a. in a military contest or fight. (The usual term from 1650)

room c 1650.)

room E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 298 They had newes in Fraunce of the defeat of the armie. 1659 North's Plutarch, Addit. Lives 57 To revenge the Defeat which they received at Derbent. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Irom Age 213 Prince Rupert. .notwithstanding his late defeat at Marston Moore. Thid. 298 They gave a totall defeat to the Turkish Fleet. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 135 The dire event, That with sad overthrow and foul defeat Hath lost us Heav'n. 1710 STERLE Tailer No. 74 P 12 He received the News of the Defeat of his Troops. 1842 ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind. II. 103 He at last suffered a total defeat, and lost all his acquisitions. 1874 GEREN Short Hist. vii. § 8. 430 The defeat of the Armada.

D. in other contests or struggles of the Armada.

b. in other contests or struggles, e.g. in parlia-

b. in other contests or struggles, e.g. in parliament, the defeat of a ministry, of the supporters of a measure, for a measure itself.

\*\*r607\* Jer. Collier Ess. Mor. Subj., Confidence (1698) 103
A Man of Confidence. is ready to rally after a Defeat; and grows more troublesome upon Denial. 1848 MacAulay Hist. Eng. II. 26 In that House of Commons. the Court had sustained a defeat on a vital question. 1884 Gladstone in Standard 29 Feb. 2/7 The vote upon redistribution of power brought about the defeat of the first Reform Bill.

4. Law. The action of rendering null and void.

Defeat (dHirt, v. Forms: 4-5 deffete, 4-7

Defeat (difirt), v. Forms: 4-5 deffete, 4-7 defete, 5 deffayt, dyffeat, 5-7 defait, 6 defayte, -fette, -feict, -faict, disfeat, 6-7 defeate, 7 defeit, 6- defeat. [f. OF. defeit, -fait, orig. desfait, pa. pple. of desfaire = It. disfare, late L. diffacer, disfacère, to undo, unmake, mar, destroy (in Salic Law and Capitula Car. Magn.), f. L. dis- (see DE- I. 6) + facère to do, make. Apparently the OF. pa. pple. defait, defeit was first taken into Eng. as a pa. pple. (see Defeit, defet); this was soon extended to defeted, and defete taken as the

stem of an Eng. verb: cf. the dates of these.
(The pa. pple., and even the pa. t., were sometimes defeat in 16-17th c.)]
+1. trans. To unmake, undo, do away with; to

† 1. trans. To unmake, undo, do away with; to ruin, destroy. Gbs.

1435 Rolls Parl. 490 Ye saide pouere Toune of Caleys, yat by ye continuance of ye saide Staple hath hiderto been gretly maintened. [is] like to bee defaited and lost. 1481 CAXTON Myrr. 1. i. 7 God may make alle thyng & alle deffete or vnmake. 1481 — Godfrey 21 Whan Titus. deffeted and destroyed al the cyte. 1509 Hawas Past. Pleas. xxxviii. Her lusty rethoryke My courage reformed. My sorowe defeted, and my mynde dyde modefy. 1548 HALL Chron. 184 To subverte and defaict all conclusions and agrementes, enacted and assented to, in the last Parliament. 1504 SHANS. Oth. IV. ii. 150 Vhkindnesse may do much; And his vnkindnesse may defeat my life. 1505 BACON Adv. Learn. II. xxii. \$ 5 (1873) 207 Great and sudden fortune for the most part defeateth men. 1511 COTGR., Desfaire, to vndoe; defeat, discomfit, ouercome; ruine, destroy, ouerthrow. 1522 LITHGOW Trav. VIII. 343 Thy wals defeat, were rear'd with fatall bones.

\*\*Tall Dones. † 2. To destroy the vigour or vitality of; to cause to waste or languish; pa. pple. wasted, withered. c1374 CHAUCER Boeth. II. i. 30 Dou languissed and art deffeted for talent and desijn of Di raper fortune. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 136/1 My body is deffeted by the tormentis, that the woundes suffre nothying to entre in to my thought.

+3. To destroy the beauty, form, or figure of; to

† 3. To destroy the beauty, form, or figure of; to disfigure, deface, spoil. Obs.

1491 Caxton Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1405) I. xli. 65 a/2

She was soo deffayted and dysfygured by the grete abstynences that she made. Ibid. I. 1. 100 b/2 His vysage. was also pale and dyffeated as of a deed man. 1405 Trivisa's Barth. De P. R. IV. iii. (ed. W. de W.) 83 Dryenesse.. makyth the body euyll colouryd, and defacyth and defetyth [corpus discolorat et deformat; Harl. MS. 4787 (c 1430) euel y-hewed & defaceb & defete; Addit. MS. 27944 (c 1430) euel I-hewed & defactif & defete; orig. probably euel yhewed & defaced & defet]. 1504 Shaks Oth. I. iii. 346 Defeate thy fauour, with an vsurp'd Beard.

† 42. Hunting. To cut up (an animal). Obs.

+4. Hunting. To cut up (an animal). Obs.

14. Le Venery de Tructy in Rel. Ant. I. 153 And whan the hert is take...and shal be defeted. Ibid. 154 And whan the boor is i-take, he be defetely al velue.

14... Le Verey at I weet in Ret. Art. 1. 153 And whan the hert is take. and shal be defeted. Ibid. 154 And whan the boor is i-take, he be deffetyd al velue.

5. To bring to nought, cause to fail, frustrate, nullify (a plan, purpose, scheme, etc.).

1474 Caxron Chesse 65 Thynges and honoures shal ben defetid by sodeyn deth. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 43 h, Whiche illusyon. 28 soone as it was detected. 29 anone it auoyded & was defeted. 1526 Starkev England iv. 118 Yf hyt were wel ordryd justyce schold not be so defettyd. 1560 Shaks. Ham. 111. iii. 40 My stronger guilt, defeats my strong intent. 1560 Hickeningill. Jamaica (1561) 73 The most promising designs. 20 are many times easily defeated. 1706 J. Chamberlawe St. Gt. Brit. I. III.

1. (1743) 204 Almost sufficient to defeat the old adage, 'Rome was not built in a day'. 1781 Cowper Charrity 38 To thwart its influence, and its end defeat. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) IV. 414 To. defeat the ulterior objects of the articles. 1855 Emerson Misc. 223 A man who commits a crime defeats the end of his existence.

6. Law. To render null and void, to annul. 1820 J. In case ye wold have those points at this tyme be expresse convention defeatyd. 1263 Wills 4 Inn. N. C. (Surtees) II. 62 Herbye defeating all former will and willes, by me att anye tyme made. 1642 Perkins Prof. Bk. iv. 279 This exchange is good until it be defeated by the wife or her heire. 1967 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 142 The lessee's estate might also, by the antient law, be at any time defeated, by a common recovery suffered by the tenant of the freehold. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) II. 49 A condition that defeats an estate. 1848 Wharron Law Lex. s. v. Defeasance, A Defeasance on a bond. defeats that in the same manner.

7. To do (a person) out of (something expected, fraud, cheat.

or naturally coming to him); to disappoint, de-

7. To do (a person) out of (something expected, or naturally coming to him); to disappoint, defraud, cheat.

1538 STARKEY England 1. iv. 121 The credytorys holly are defayted of they dette. 1542-3 At 34-5 Hen. VIII. 2. 56 1 Feined recouries... to binde and defet their heires inheritable by the limitacion of suche giftes. 1559 NEWTON Cicerds Olde Age 142, That they might defeate him from the use and possession of his goods. 1633 Br. Hall Hard Texts 383 That thou maist not be defeated of that glory which awaits for thee. 1659 MILTON P. L. N. 1254 Death... Defeated of his seisure. 1767 Blackstone Comm. II. 475 A means of defeating their landlords of the security which the law has given them. 1777 Johnson Let. to Mrs. Thrale 6 Oct., Having been defeated of my first design. 1848 MILL Logic III. xvi. 53 The assertion that a cause has been defeated of an effect that is connected with it by a completely ascertained law of causation. † D. To deprive of (something one already possesses); to dispossess. Obs.

1521 Harington Orl. Fur. xxxvi. xlvii. (1634) 301 Rogero sunders them. Then of their daggers he them both defeateth. 1606 Day 11e of Guls. 1. ii. (1881) 12 That whoseuer. can defeate him of his daughters shall with they loues inioy his dukedome. 1677 Govl. Venice 29 They are never defeated of those marks of Honour, unless they have done something dishonourable.

8. To discomfit or overthrow in a contest; to vanquish, beat, gain the victory over: 8. in battle.

The sense gradually passes from 'undo, annihilate, ruin.

8. To discomfit or overthrow in a contest; to vanquish, beat, gain the victory over: a. in battle.

The sense gradually passes from 'undo, annihilate, ruin, cut to pieces, destroy, rout', in the early quots, to that merely of 'beat, gain the victory over, put to the worse', in the modern ones. (Not in Shaks.)

156a J. Shutz Cambiné: Turk. Wars 6 The armie of Baiazith was defeicted, and he taken by Tamerlano. 1579 E. K. Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal. June, Great armies were defaicted and put to flyght at the onely hearing of hys name. 1566 Holland Suelom. 15 After this, he defeited Scipio and Ivba. 1bid. 47 When Lollius and Varrus were defaited. 1653 H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Tran. 47 Then. he made an end of defeating them, the most of them being constrained to leap into the Sea. 1667 Ld. Orrens State Lett. (1743) II. 213 Three English ships. 1611 on the Irish, killed some, and defeat the rest. 1776 Trial of Nundocomar 1642 Their army was defeated before the walls of Patna. 1885 Thirlumall. Greece IV. 437 An engagement followed, in which Therimachus was defeated and slain. 1861 Westim. Rev. Oct. 407 But though defeated and slain. 1861 Westim. Rev. Oct. 407 But though defeated the Cotton States were not vanquished.

15. transf. and fig.

Rev. Oct. 497 Dut 100-20.

Rev. Oct. 497 Dut 100-20.

D. transf. and fig.

1818 Cower Retirement 781 "Tis love like his that can alone defeat The foes of man. 1818 Shelley Rev. Islam vi. lii, But that she Who loved me did with absent looks defeat Despair. 1870 E. Peacock Raif Shirl. III. 139 Isabell was not to be so easily defeated.

† Defeatance. Obs. rare. [f. Defeat v. + -ANCE. (Not in Fr.)] Defeat.

1 1612 BROUGHTON Whs. (1662) III. 693 By 3000 well given to a courtier and a lady, procured grief to Q. Elizabeth and defeatance.

Thefaated (diffited), ppl. a. [-ED]. Undone,

and defeatance.

Defeated (d/firted), ppl. a. [-ED l.] Undone, frustrated, vanquished, etc.; see the verb.

1600 SHAKS. Ham. I. ii. 10 As 'twere, with a defeated ioy.
1600 HICKERINGILL Yamaica (1661) 86 Daring to rally defeated courage. a 1859 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. V. 230 The malevolence of the defeated party soon revived in all its energy.

**Defeater** (diff tex). [-HR 1.] One who or that which defeats.

which deteats.

1844 Tupper Crock of G. xiii, That inevitable defeator of all printed secrets—impatience. 1864 SALA in Daily Tel.

11 Oct., The loss inflicted by the defeated on the defeater.

Defeating, vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of

Defeating, vol. so. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Defeat, q.v.

1503 Good Newes fr. France Title-p., Together with the defeating, drowning, and taking of much victuaille, come and money, sent by the enemy. 1503 WATSON Tears of Fancie xxvi. Poems (Arb.) 101 So line I now and looke for ioyes defeating. 1659 B. Harnis Parivals Iron Age 94 The defeating of some companies of Dragoons.

Defeating, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That defeats; see the verb.

see the verb.

594 BOYLE Excell. Theol. 1. iii. 106 The defeating dis-ositions of his providence.

oxitions of his providence.
† **Defeatment.** Obs. [f. DEFEAT v. + -MENT.] The action of defeating, defeat.

The action of defeating, defeat.

1. In battle or war; = DEFEAT sb. 3.
1898 BARRET Theor. Warres v. i. 98 The cause of many defeatments. a 1638 NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.) 19
Considering the defeatments of Blackwater. 1733 MILLINER Compend. Yrnl. 167 The Seat of the War was wholly in Flanders, removed thither by the French Defeatment.

2. Undoing, frustration, disappointment (of a purpose, design, etc.); = DEFEAT sb. 2.
1864 SFRIGGE Anglia Rediv. 1. vi. (1854) 53 Had these letters been delivered to the King (as they might have been but for this defeatment). 1674 Owen Wks. (1851) VIII. 491
The defeatment of these advantages. 1681 H. MORE Exp.
Dan. 261 In defeatment of his Power and Laws in the Church.

Dace true (difference).

Defeature (difirtiu), sb. Obs. or arch. Also 7 defaiture, defeiture, diffeature. [a. OF. deffaiture, desfaiture, f. desfaire to undo, etc., after faiture:—L. factura making, doing. In Eng. con-

fature:—L. Jactura making, doing. In Eng. conformed in spelling to defeat, and in sense 2 associated with feature.]

†1. Undoing, ruin; = DEFEAT sb. 1. Obs.
1292 DANIEL Compl. Resamond, The Day before the Night of my Defeature. 1295 Spenser F. Q. IV. vi. 17 For their first loves defeature. 1515 Life Lady Yane Grey Bijj b, After her most vnfortunate marriage and the utter defaiture almost of her name and honours. 1616 R. C. Times' Whistle iii. 900 To make defeature Of his estate in blisse he doth intend.

2. Disfusivement defacement: marriag of features.

Times' Whistle iii. 900 To make defeature Of his estate in bisse he doth intend.

2. Disfigurement, defacement; marring of seatures. arch. Cf. Defeat v. 3.

Now chiefly an echo of the Shaksperian use.
1590 Shaks. Com. Err. v. i. 290 Carefull houres with times deformed hand, Haue written strange defeatures in my sacc. bid. u. i. 98. 1592 — Ven. 4 Ad. 736 To mingle beauty with infirmities. And pure perfection with impure defeature. 1797 Mas. A. M. Bennett Beggar Girl (1813) V. 312 All the defeatures of guilt.. stood on the brow of the former. 1892 SOUTHEY Collog. Society Ded. 1. iv, Ere heart-hardening bigotry. With sour defeature marr'd his countenance. 1842 Tails Mag. IX. 354 To see the veil uplifted from the deformities and defeatures of my fellow-creatures. 43. Frustration; = Defeat sb. 2. Obs.
1509 Br. W. Barlow Annu. Nameless Cath. 14 The defeature and discouerie of those horrible Traitors. 1668 E. Kemp Reasons for Use of Ch. Prayers to Have they had no disappointments, no defeatures? 1583 GLANVILL Sadductimus 1. (1796) 31 The Defeature of its Purposes.

Saaaucismus I. (1726) 31 The Defeature of its Purposes.

† 4. Defeat in battle or contest. Obs.

1598 Florio, Soffratto, a defeature or ouerthrow. 1601

HOLLAND Pliny II. 481 After the defeiture of K. Perseus.
1633 Massinger Bondman IV. 1, Have you acquainted her
with the defeature Of the Carthaginians. 1810 SOUTHEY

Kehama XI. ii, Complaining of defeature twice sustain'd.
1834 Fraser's Mag. X. 417 This comfort we to our defeature
lend.

lend.

Defeature, v. [f. prec. sb., sense 2. Cf. OF. deffaiturer (13th c. in Godef.), with which however the Eng. word is not historically connected.] trans.

Defea tured ppl. a.

1792 J. Fennell Proc. at Paris (L.), Events defeatured by exaggeration. 1818 Blackw. Mag. 11. 493 A. face, defeatured horribly. 1863 Lp. Lytron Ring Amasis 11. 137 Ruined defeatured shapes of Beauty.

Defeazable, ance, var. Defeasable, Ance.

+ De fecate, ppl. a. Obs. Also 5 deficate, 7 defeate, [ad. L. dēfecāt-us, pa. pple. of dēfecāre (see next). In early times used as pa. pple. of DEFECATE v.]

1. Purified from dregs, clarified, clear and pure.

8. as pple.

1533 Elvor Cast. Helths (1541) 34 b, Ale or biere welle and perfytely brewed and clensed, and ..settled and defecate.
1650 W. BROUGH Sacr. Princ. (1659) 257 Joys..defecate from your dregs of guilt.

b. as adj.

Promyour dregs of guilt.

b. as adj.

1876 Newton Lemnie's Complex. (1633) 143 This pure, cleare, defecate, lovely, and amiable juyce. 1801—31 Anal.

Mel. III. ii. 1. 233 Many rivers. defecate and clear. 1872

R. BOHUN Wind 235 The Air is generally defecate and serene. 1864 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compil. v. 146 It renders the mass of bloud defecate.

mass of bloud defaccate.

2. Mentally, morally, or spiritually purified.

2. Lago Hemmyson Test. Cres. (R.), Sith ye are all seven deficate Perticipant of diuine sapience. Idea Burron Anat. Mel. III. iv. 1. i, Calvinists, more defecate than the rest, yet.. not free from superstition. 1653 H. More Conject. Cabbal. (1713) 23 A pure and defecate Æthereal Spirit. 1742 Young Nt. Th. ix. 1209 Minds elevate, and panting for unseen, And defecate from sense.

**Defecate** (de fiket), v. Also 6 deficate, 7-9 defecate. [f. ppl. stem of L. difacare to cleanse from dregs, purify, f. De- I. 6 + fax, pl. fac-es dregs. Cf. F. déféquer (16th c. in Littré).]

1. trans. To clear from dregs or impurities; to purific election references.

dregs. CI. F. deffequer (10th c. in Littré).]

1. trans. To clear from dregs or impurities; to purify, clarify, refine.

1575 Laneham Let. (1872) 58 When. it iz defecated by al nights standing, the drink iz the better. 1621 Burron Anat.

Mel. I. ii. II. i, Some are of opinion that such fat standing waters make the best Beere, and that seething doth defecate it. 1797 Sloane Yamaica I. 20 The gum, which they defecate in water by boiling and purging. 1753 Hervey Theron 4 Asp. (1757) I. xii. 457 Some like the Distillers Alembick sublimate; others like the Common sewers defacate. 1882. H. Nicholson From Sword to Share xxxii. 255 The juice should be. defecated and concentrated on the most approved methods.

2. fig. To purify from pollution or extraneous admixture (of things immaterial).

1621 Ruyron Anal. Mel. III. v. I. iii, Till Luther's time... who began upon a sudden to defecate, and as another sun to drive away those foggy mists of superstition. 1848 BOYLE Seraph. Love (1700) 58 To Defecate and Exalt our Conceptions. 1665 GLANVILL Sceptis Sci. i. 17 If we defacate the notion from materiality. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 177 4 To defecate and clear my mind by brisker motions. 1866 Lowell Biglow P. Introd. Poems 1890 II. 162 A growing tendency to curtail language into a mere convenience, and to defecate it of all emotion. 1870 W. M. Rossetti Life of Shelley p. xx, To defecate life of its misery.

8. To remove (dregs or fæces) by a purifying process; to purge away; to void as excrement. Also fig.

1774 Goldben, Nat. Hist. (1862) I. iv. 13 It [the air] soon

process; to purge away; to void as extrement. Also fig.

1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1862) I. iv. 13 It [the air] soon began to defecate and to depose these particles upon the oily surface. 186s Goulburn Pers. Relig. iv. vii. (1873) 311 To defecate the dregs of the mind. 1873 H. MACMILLAN True Vine iii. 91 By the death of the body, sin is defecated b. absol. To void the facces.

186s in Werster. 1898 A. Hamilton Nerv. Dis. 108 The patient should not be allowed to get up to defecate.

1895 M. Duncan Clin. Lect. Dis. Women xiv. (ed. 4) 96. Hence Defeosating voll. 28, and ppl. a.

1895 Maurice Let. in Life (1884) 11. vii. 277 Get it clear by any defecating processes. 1889 Maurich. Even. News 29 May 2/2 The use of defecating powders.

Defeocated (de fiketèd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + Ed.]

by any defaceating processes. 1888 Manch. Even. News 29 May 2/2 The use of defecating powders.

Defecated (de flkcited), ppl. a. [f. prec. +-ED.]

1. Cleared of dregs or impurities; clarified, clear. 1892 WILKINS Math. Magick II. v. (1648) 185 Have the air 1890 per and defecated as is required. 1897 Grew Anat. Frnits iii. \$ 6 A more defecated or better fined Juyce. 1933 Chevre Eng. Malady Pref. (1734) 5 Generous, defecated spirituous Liquors. 1865 Sat. Rev. 17 June 721/1 We have a right to ask...that our rivers should flow with water, and not with defecated sewage.

2. fig. Mentally, morally, or spiritually purified. 1811 Spred Hist. Gt. Brit. IX. XX. \$ 4 A great deale of cleare elocution, and defecated conceit. 1993 T. Taylor Orat. Julian 39 Consider the defecated nature of that pure and divine body. 1865 F. HALL Hindu Philos. Syst. 279 His judgment daily becomes more and more defecated.

3. transf. Of evil: Unmixed, unmitigated. 1996 Burke Let. Noble Ld. Wks. VIII. 57 The principle of evil himself, incorporeal, pure, unmixed, dephlegmated, defecated, evil. 1827 HARE Guesses Ser. L (1873) or The Penal Colonies. have been the seats of simple, defecated crime.

Defecation (defikē<sup>1-</sup>[5n). Also defeoated crime.

Defecation or Defecate. Also in mod.F.] The action or process of defeating

to Defecate. Also in mod.F.] The action or process of defecating.

Process of defecating.

1. The action of purifying from dregs or lees; cleansing from impurities; clarification.

1. The action of purifying from dregs or lees; cleansing from impurities; clarification.

1. September 1. Septem

23. Purification of the mind or soul from what is gross or low.

1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp. 1. Ad § ix. 142 A defecation of his faculties and an opportunity of Prayer.

3. The discharging of the frees.

1830 R. Knox Béclard's Anat. 310 In coughing, sneezing, vomiting, defecation ... a greater or less number of the muscles... act in unison. 1847-9 Todd Cycl. Anat. IV. 142/2 Cases of defecation of hair... are... to be received with distrust. 1878 Huxley Phys. vi. 153 When defecation takes place.

Defecator (deffkēltə). [agent-n. f. Defe-OATE v.: see -OB.] One who or that which defecates or purifies; spec. in Sugar-manufacture: see quot.

1874.

1864 Webster, Defecator, that which cleanses or purifies.
1874 Knight Mech. Dict., Defecator, an apparatus for the
removal from a saccharine liquid of the immature and
feculent matters which would impair the concentrated result... Defecators for sorghum partake of the character of
filters. 1875 URE Dict. Arts 111. 944 (Sugar), This dissolving pan is sometimes...called a 'defecator'.

Defect (d'fe-kt), sb. Also 5 defaicte, 5-6 defecte. [ad. L. defect-us defect, want, f. ppl. stem of deficere to leave, desert, fail, etc.: see Defect v. In early use repr. OF. defaicte privation, or defaict evil, misfortune: see Defeat v.]

1. The fact of being wanting or falling short; lack or absence of something essential to completeness (opposed to excess); deficiency.

1539 NASHE Introd. Greene's Menaphon (Arb.) 11 To supplie all other inferiour foundations defects. 1530 DAVIES

Immort. Soul Introd. v. 2 Which III being nought but a Defect of Good. 1632 J. HAYWARD IT. Bional's Eromena 112 Holding on a meane path betweene excesse and defect. 1719 DE FOE Crusoe (1840) II. ii. 43, I must supply a defect in my former relation. 1798 MALTHUS Popul. (1817) I. 360 The excess of one check is balanced by the defect of some other. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 495 Having little money to give, the Estates supplied the defect by loyal protestations and barbarous statutes. 1878 MORLEY Crit. Misc., Condorret 66 The excess of scepticism and the defect of enthusiasm.

b. In defect: wanting deficient defeating I

of enthusiasm.

b. In defect: wanting, deficient, defective. In († for) defect of: in default of, for want of.

r6x2 T. Taylor Comm. Titus i. 1 The latter being in defect. Ibid. i. 5 Our bodies are.. prone to pine away for defect of daily food. r641 FERNCH Distill. i. (1651) 3 In defect of a Furnace.. we may use a Kettle. r643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. (1659) 174. That (quality).. in whose defect the Devils are unhappy. 1767 Blackstone Comm. II. 76 Besides the scutages they were liable to in defect of personal attendance. 1865 GOOTE Plato I. i. 47 In other lanimals] water was in excess, and fire in defect.

2. A shortcoming or failing; a fault, blemish, faw, imperfection (in a person or thing).

2. A shortcoming or failing; a fault, blemish, flaw, imperfection (in a person or thing).

c 1430 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 44 An hidde defaicte is sumtyme in nature Under covert. 1596 Shaks. Ven. 4 Ad. 138 But having no defects, why dost abhor me? 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. i. (1611) a The manifold defects whereunto every kind of regiment is subject. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 25/1 The very good general reputation he had, not withstanding his defects, acquired. 1758 Fielding Covent Gard. Yrnl. No. 56 Ill breeding. is not a single defect, it is the result of many. 1837 H. Reed Lect. Eng. Poets II. x. 18 the incurable defect is an utter absence of imagination. 1878 Morley Crit. Misc., Vanvenaryues 14 Vauvenargues has the defects of his qualities.

b. Naut. (See quots.)
1889 MARRYAT F. Mildmay V, Having delivered .. an account of our defects, they were sent up to the Admiralty. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Defects, an official return of the state of a ship as to what is required for her hill and equipment, and what repairs she stands in need of. Upon this return a ship is ordered to sea, into harbour, into dock, or paid out of commission.

†3. The quality of being imperfect; defectiveness, faultiness. Obs.

rultiness. Obs.

133 Starkey England II. i. 178 The defecte of nature ys with vs such. c 1500 Shakes. Sonn. cellix. 11 When all my best doth worship thy defect. 1776 Str J. Revnolds Disc. vii. (1876) 414 The merit or defect of performances.

4. The quantity or amount by which anything falls short; in Math. a part by which a figure or consists is marking or deficient.

4. The quantity or amount by which anything falls short; in Math. a part by which a figure or quantity is wanting or deficient.

1660 Barrow Euclid VI. xxvii, The greatest is that AD which is applied to the half being like to the defect K I. 1674 Barrow Euclid VI. xxvii, The greatest is that AD which is applied to the half being like to the defect K I. 1674 Barrow When a decrement by 1 row of molecules takes place on the dege of any parallelopiped, the ratio of the edges of the defect [etc.] 1828 Herschell Astron. \$ 545 An allowance proportional to the excess or defect of Jupiter's distance from the earth above or below its average amount.

† 5. Failure (of the heavenly bodies) to shine; eclipse; wane of the moon. Obs. [L. dēfectus.] 1603 Holland Plutarek's Mor. 1307 The defect of the Moone and her occultation. 1607 Torskil Fourf. Beasts (1658) 4 When the moon is in the wane, they [Apes] are heavie and sorrowful... for, as other beasts, so do these fear the defect of the stars and planets. 1692 Rav Dissol. World 259 Prodigious and lasting Defects of the Sun, such as happened when Cassar the Dictator was slain.

† 6. A falling away (from), defection. Obs.

1840 in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. xlix. 367 The king... made a defect from his purpose of reformation with great precipiancy. c. 1790 Willock Voy. 308 When a priest apostatizes... they seldom place his defect to the account of conscience.

† Defect, a. Obs. [ad. L. dēfectus, pa. pple. of dēfictre: see next.] Defective, deficient, wanting. 1800 Tourneur Transf. Metamorph. Prol. i, This huge concauitie, defect of light. 1802 Barrow Ba

vi. 56 And sage advice was clean defect.

Deferct, v. [f. L. dēfect-, ppl. stem of dēficēre to leave, desert, depart, eease, fail, f. DE-+ facēre to make, do.]

1. intr.

+1. To fail, fall short, become deficient or want-

to make, do.] 1. 1817.

†1. To fail, fall short, become deficient or wanting; to fall off from (a standard, etc.). Obs.
1586 J. Hooker Girald. Ircl. in Holinshed II. 143/2 After he perceived that nature began to faile and defect, he yeelded himselfe to die. 1598 BARCKLEV Felic. Mas IV. (1603) 315 The vertue and goodnesse of men seemeth to defect from that of former ages. 1646 Sir T. Browne Perud. Ep. 1. v. 18 Yet have the inquiries of most defected by the way. 1658 GAULE Magastrom. 295 The Moon suddenly defected in an ecclipse. 2 1679 BARROW Serm. Whs. 1716 III. 16 Not.. to defect from the right.. course thereto.

2. To fall away from (a person, party, or cause); to become a rebel or deserter. Now Obs. or rare.
1596 DALEWMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. IV. Iiii. 241 Thay had defected frome the Christiane Religioune. 1668 BUR Rick. III, 1. 15 The Duke was now secretly in his heart defected from the King, and become male-content. 1658 GAULE Magastrom. 340 He defected, and fled to the contrary part.
1866 RUSSELL Diary India 1. xviii. 280 The native troops and gunners defected.

11. 17015.

† 3. To cause to desert or fall away. Obs.
1636 PRYNNE Unbish. Tim. Ded. (1651) 7 Defect me from the Episcopal throne, expell me the City. 1668 F. Spence House of Medici 373 The means of defecting his garrison.

† 4. To hurt, damage, make defective; to dishered.

+4. To hurt, damage, make defective; to dis-

honour. Obs.
1879 Remedie agst. Loue Cij, To brydell all affectes, As

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.. Drunkennesse, Whordome, which our God defectes. 1839
Troubles Q. Eliz. (N.), Men may much suspect; But yet,
my lord, none can my life defect.
Hence + Defe oted ppl. a., + Defe oting vbl. sb.
1589 Warner Alb. Eng. v. xxviii. (R.), Defected honour
neuer more is to be gut againe. 1596 Daleymplett. Lestiés
Hist. Scot. (1885) 62 A certane gret schip, bot throuch aldnes
defected. 1608 CAREW Correvall (1723) 140 a, There dwelt
another, so affected, or rather defected [being deaf and
dumb]. 1638 Heywoon Hierarch. II. Comm. 104, I finde
myselfe much defected and disabled in my knowledge and
understanding. 1686 Evelyn Mem. (1857) II. 262 The Archbishop of York now died... I look on this as a great stroke to
the poor Church of England, now in this defecting period.

Defectant (dife ktänt). 2012.

bishop of York now died... I look on this as a great stroke to the poor Church of England, now in this defecting period.

Defectant (dife:ktant). rare. [f. Defect v. +-ANT. (No corresp. L. or F.)] = Defector.

1833 Field 1 Dec. 759 Defectant after defectant causing... the honorary secretary an immense amount of trouble.

Defectibility (dife:ktibi:liti). [f. next +-ITT.] Liability to fail or become defective.

a 1817 Bayne On Eph. (1658) 108 This is.. to detect.. the defectibility. in his creature. 1678 Gale Cri. Gentiles III.

4 Sin came first into the world from the Defectibilitie of our first Parents their Free-wil. 1705 Purshall. Mech. Macrocome 13 A Defectibility in these is Inconsistent with Infinite Wisdom. 1845 R. W. Hamilton Pop. Educ. viii. (ed. 2) 192 The certain defectibility of all institutions, which depend not upon the principle of self-government.

Defectible., a. Also 7 -able. [f. L. defect-, ppl. stem of defective (see Defect v.) +-Ble: cf. perfectible.] Linble to fail or fall short.

a 1817 Bayne On Eph. (1658) 103 The sin of a creature defectable maybe ordained. 1874 Hickman Oninguari. Hist. (ed. 2) 12 The defectible nature of the will. 1736 Butler Anal. 1. v. Wks. (1874) I. 101 Such creatures... would for ever remain defectible.

Defection (dife:k[m). In 6 defection. [ad.

**Defection** (d'se ksm). In 6 desection. [ad. L. desection-em desertion, revolt, failure, eclipse, desciency, fainting, etc., n. of action from L. desecter etc. See Defect v. Cf. F. desection (in OF. 13-15th c. and in mod F. 20 13-15th c., and in mod.F. 18-19th c., but obs. in 10th c., when the Eng. word was adopted from L.).]

1. The action or fact of failing, falling short or

1. The action or fact of failing, falling short or becoming defective; failure (of anything).

1544 Phar Regim. Lyfe (1553) G yib, Mani times foloweth defection of the strength. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 36

You... suffer no defection of your renoune, nor eclipse of dignitie. 1650 Fullen Pisgad II. 62 The stopping of the waters [of Jordan] above must necessarily command their defection beneath. 1655-60 STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 20/2 As soon as he remembred these words, he fell into a great defection of Spirit. 1853 C. Browte Villette xiv, I underwent... miserable defections of hope, intolerable encroachments of despair. 1874 H. R. Reynolds John Bast. iii. \$1. 129 All the cumbrous ceremonial might be strictly attended to without flaw or defection.

† b. 5pec. Failure of vitality; a fainting away or swooning. Obs.

or swooning. Obs.

rest Crooke Body of Man 417 The vrine that hee anoyded in his defections or swounds. rest the Bone's Merc. Compil. XIX. 680 It may be sometimes good in sudden Defections of the Soul to sprinkle cold water on the Face.

† c. Imperfection, defectiveness; an instance of

this a defect. Obs.

this, a defect. Obs.

1876 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 273 In whom, if there be any defection..it is to be referred to Nature. 1851 Life Father Sarpi (1676) 93 He himself in his anatomy of his affections and defections..acknowledges himself to be severe. 1856 BLOUNT Glossogr., Defection..an infirmity. 1877 HALE Contempl. 11. 38 The Light of Nature shews us, that there is a great defection and disorder in our Natures.

2. The action of falling away from allegiance or

2. The action of falling away from allegiance or adherence to a leader, party, or cause; desertion. 1528 HULDET, Defection, properly wheras an armye doth forsake their owne captayne. 1523 STUBBES Anal. Abus. 11. (1883) 39 After the defection of fudas the traitour. 1523 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. 1xx. 284 Fearing lest the defection of his souldiers should daily more and more increase. 1570 R. Cohe Disc. Trade Pref., When the United Netherlands made their defection from the Crown of Spain. 1777 Robertson Hist. Amer. (1778) II. vi. 251 A spirit of defection had already begun to spread among those whom he trusted most. 1584 Nonconj. 4 Indep. 21 Feb. 18673 The Liberal defection on Wednesday morning was..small.

8. A falling away from faith, religion, duty, or virtue; backsliding; apostasy.
1546 Bale Eng. Volaries II. (R.), Suche a defection from Christ as Saint Paul speketh of. 1549 LATIMER 5th Serm. 166f. Edw. VI (Arh.) 132 Also the defection is come and swaruinge from the fayth. 1618 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus ii. 1 The Lord for this end permitteth many generall defections and corruptions. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Mass. 1v. 1355 The defection and disobedience of the first Man, which brought Death into the World. 1738 Warburrow Div. Legat. I. 287 Their frequent Defections into Idolatry. 1778 Paiestley Inst. Relig. (1782) I. 300 The times of defection and disolatry. 1888 Farran Early Chr. II. 436 For each such defection we must find forgiveness.

Hence Defection Man. 1510 Marches Christ.

or each such detection we must find forgiveness. Hence **Defeotionist**, one who advocates defec-1846 WORCESTER Cites Morn. Chron.

tion. 1846 WORCESTER cites Morn. Chrom.

† Defections, a. Obs. [f. Defection: see -0US. Cf. infectious.]

1. Having defects, defective.
1521 PETTIE Grasso's Civ. Conv. 1. (1586) 11 b, Without Conversation our life would bee defectious. 1521 Sidney Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 43 Perchance in some one defectious peece, we may find a blemish.

2. Of the nature of defection or desertion. 1853 Lord Relig. Persess Ep. Ded., Relapse and defectious apostasie.

Vol. III.

**Defective** (difektiv), a. and sb. Also 5 defectif, .yf, def.f.)ectyff(e, 5-6 def.f.)ectyve. [a. F. difectif, -ive (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. difective. (Tertul.), f. difect, ppl. stem of dificère:

in F. defects, -vee (14th c. in Lattre), act. L. aegettiv-us (Tertull.), f. defect-, ppl. stem of defectre:

see Defect v.]

A. adj. 1. Having a defect or defects; wanting
some essential part or proper quality; faulty, imperfect, incomplete.

1472 in Surfees Misc. (1890) 25 The crosse in the markythe
his defectyff & lyke to fall. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng.
clxiv. 148 And tho lete kyng edward amende the laws of
walys that were defectif. 1495 Act. 11 Hen. VII., c. 4
Weightes and messures so found defectif to be forfeit and
brent. 1538 PAYNEL Saletrie's Regim. X iv. b, Saffron comfortethe defective membres, and principallye the harte.
1599 SANDYS Europs Spec. (1632) 153 For a Prince hee hath
beene thought somwhat defective. 1663 Gerrier Counsel
8 Why modern and daily Buildings are so exceedingly Defective? 1781 COWPER POEMS, E.S. to Lady Austen 62 In
aid of our defective sight. 1260 TYNDALL Glac. 1. XXiv. 171
My defective French pronunciation. 1893 Law Times' Rep.
LXVIII. 309/1 The defective condition of the drains.

b. Defective fifth (in Music): an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth,
Defective hyperbola (in Math.): = Deficient
hyperbola.

hyperbola.

nyperdola.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Semi-Diapason, a Term in Musick, signifying a defective or imperfect Octave.

1737—51 Chambers Cycl. a. v. Carve, [Newton's] Enumeration of the Curves of the second kind. Six are defective parabolas, having no diameters. Seven are defective hyperbolas, having diameters.

1730—6 Bailey (folio), Semidiapente, a defective fifth, called a false fifth.

diameters. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Semidiagente, a defective fifth, called a false fifth.

2. Defective in (+ of): wanting or deficient in. 1839 SANDYS Europu Spec. (1632) 112 A soveraigne preservative, and defective of no vertue save Iustice and Mercy. 1864 SHARA. Oth. II. 1. 233 All which the Moore is defectiue in. a 1839 W. Whateley Prototypes I. xi. (1640) 107 Why are we so defective in this duty? 1889 Eveltyn Mem. (1857) III. 303 Hence it is that we are in England so defective of good libraries. 1713 Addison Guard. No. 110 P2 Our tragedy writers have been notoriously defective in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. 1873 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 121 The first portion of the dialogue is in no way defective in ease and grace.

† 3. At fault; that has committed a fault or offence; guilty of error or wrongdoing. Obs.

1401 Poems (Rolls) II. 106 Thou puttist defaut to prestes, as erst thou didist to curates. I wot thai ben defectif, bot 3it stondith Cristis religion. 1487 in Eng. Cilds (1890) 389 Yi suche a persone may be founde defecty by xij, men lawfully sworen. 1504 Arxynson tr. De Imitatione III. xv, If thou founde thy aungels defective & impure. 1518 Act to Hen. VIII in Stat. Irel. (1621) 56 Persons... 50 founden defective or trespassing in any of the said statutes. 1877 Govt. Venice 189 When any of them is defective, he is responsible to that terrible Court.

4. Wanting or lacking (to the completeness of anything).

4. Wanting or lacking (to the completeness of

4. Wanting or lacking (to the completeness of anything).

1603 HOLLAND Pintarch's Mor. 55 To supply that which was defective in some, or to correct what was amisse in others. 1711 STRYPE Parker IV. iii. (R.), To have written thereon what was defective. 1714 it. Rivella 68 He.. did not then dream there was any thing in her Person defective to his Happiness. 1864 CARLYE Fredh. 61. (1865) IV. XII. v. 162, I wish you had a Fortunatus hat; it is the only thing defective in your outfit.

5. Gram. Wanting one or more of the usual

thing defective in your outfit.

5. Gram. Wanting one or more of the usual forms of declension, conjugation, etc.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 30 Verbes parsonall be of thre sortes, parfyte, anomales, and defectives. Ibid. 36 Some be yet more defectives. Take L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I.

168 Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses, (e.g.) Can, could. Ought. quoth.

on their moods and tenses, (e.g.) Can, could.. Ought.. quoth.

† 6. Defective cause: see Deficient a. 3. Obs.
réag N. De Lawne tr. Du Moulin's Logick 60 Under the
Efficient cause we comprehend the cause which is called
Defective. As the want of sight is the cause of going
astray. 16/8 Gale Crt. Gentiles III. 195 Albeit Gods wil
be the effective and prederminative cause of the substrate
mater of sin, yet it is no way a defective or moral cause of
sin.

Sin.

B. sb. + 1. A thing defective or wanting. Obs.

1497 Br. Alcock Mons Perfect. A iii/2 No defective to
their comforte.

† 2. gen. One who is defective. Obs.

2 1502 H. SMITH Whs. (1866-7) I. 444, I cannot tell what
to make of these defectives. they neither weep nor dance..

they weep almost, and dance almost.

b. spec. A person who is deficient in one or more of the physical senses or powers. U.S. 1881 G. S. Hall German Culture 267 She [Laura Bridgman] is not apt, like many defectives, to fall asleep if left alone or unemployed. 1892 J. B. Weber in N. Amer. Rev. Apr. 425 Their paupers, criminals, or other defectives.

Apr. 425 Their paupers, criminals, or other defectives.

3. Gram. A defective part of speech. (Also fig.)

1612 Brinsley Pas. Parts (1660) 100 Rehearse the several

1613 sorts of Defectives. Aptots, Monoptots, Diptots, [etc.].

162-77 Feltham Resolves II. iv. 166 Certainly a Lyer,

1603 though never so plausible, is but a defective of the present

1615 tenses.

1615 W. Smith It. Carting Gr. Gram. \$200 Observe

1615 further the Defectives: "Grapos later, "Grants ultimus,

161c.].

Defective manner: imperfectly saultily.

LPRINGEN PAIR (Gficktivii), adv. [-LY².] In a defective manner; imperfectly, faultily.

1611 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit. Proem, Fabius Maximus is reprehended by Polybius for defectively writing the Punicke warres. 1653 BAXIME CAN. CONCORD PR. Cii. Because...the Duties...[are] so Defectively performed. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 274 To carry it into execution, though defectively made. 2 1850 ROSSETTI Danie & Circ. 1. (1874) 84 It seemed to me that I had spoken defectively.

Defectiveness (dife ktivnes). [-NESS.] Defective quality or condition; the fact or state of being defective; faultiness.

\*\*ress Malynes Anc. Law-Merch. 402 Let there be made a Notariall Instrument or Act concerning the defectivenesse of the commodities. \*\*ress Milton Divorce i. (1851) 22 The unfitnes and defectiveness of an unconjugall mind. \*\*1797 Swift Fallicer ii. iii. 118 The queen giving great allowance for my defectiveness in speaking. \*\*284 W. J. Courthors Addison iii. 47 Owing to the defectiveness of leasehold tenure as now applied to urban holdings.

\*\*Defectless (dife ktles), a. [-LESS.] Without defect; flawless.

defect; flawless.

1883 S. L. CLEMENS [MARK TWAIM] Life on Mississippi
485 An absolutely defectless memory.

Defector (difektai). [a. L. defector revolter, agent-n. f. deficere: see Defect v.] One who falls

agent-n. f. deficere: see Defect v.] One who falls away; a seceder or deserter.

\*\*\*reference of the second of the tythes of those whom he suffers to defect from the tythes of those whom he suffers to defect from the church, (the defector not saving, but the state wholly gaining them).

\*\*\*reference of the second of the tythes of those whom he suffers to defect from the church, (the defector not saving, but the state wholly gaining them).

\*\*reference of the second of the saving of the s

defectuosité, in 15th c. deffectueusité (Hatzi.).]
Defectiveness, faultiness.
1897 Lowe Chirurg. (1624) 185 The Hare-shaw is a defectuositie of nature... in the Lip, Eare, or Nose. 1648
W. Mountague Devout Eu. 1. xiv. § 2 (R), This mercituli indulgence given to our defectuosities.

† Defectuous, a. Obs. [ad. med.L. defectuos-us, f. defectus Defect: see -ous. Cf. F. defectueux (1336 in Littré), Pr. defectuos, Sp. defectuoso, It. difettuoso.] Having defects; defective, faulty: imperfect.

faulty; imperfect.

1533 CDL. Pole in Strype Cranmer II. (1694) 177 The former Act of the ratifying of the matrimony seemed unto me much defectuous. 1681 H. MORE Exp. Das. App. ii. 272 The correspondence betwixt this Vial and this Trumpet is visibly lame and defectuous. 1736 Nat. Hist. Irrland 92 The Irish air is greatly defectuous in this part.

Hence † Defeotuously adv., † Defeotuous-

ness.

1504 Parsons 3rd Pt. Three Convert. Eng. 43 Relating their stories corruptly or defectuously of purpose. 1584 H. Morr Answer 307 Which are more obscurely and defectuously here intimated. 1565 — Enthus. Tri. (1712) 48 Touching the Defectuousness in my Enumeration of the Causes of Enthusiasm. 1560 — Apoc. 3 This insinuates the defectuousness of the Sardian Church. † Defedate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of late L. dēfadāre to defile, f. Dr. I. 3 + fadāre to make foul, defile, f. fadus foul.] trans. To defile, pollute.

pollute.

1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 26 The same spurious acidity. defedates the blood.

+ Defedation (dī:fidē¹·ʃən). Obs. Also defœd-.

† Defedation (di-stidzi-sən). Obs. Also desced-[ad. med.L. dē/adātiōn-em, in F. difedation (15-16th c.), n. of action from late L. dē/adāre: see prec.] The action of making impure; befoulment, pollution (esp. of the blood or skin; also fig.).

1534 T. Johnson Parey's Chirury. xx. vii. (1678) 461 A Morphew or defedation of all the skin. 1569 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 73 An extraordinary defedation of the blood. 1684 it. Bonet's Merc. Compit. v. 153 A purge must not be given in any descedation of the skin. 1742 Bentley (J.). The descedation of the skin. 1742 Bentley (J.). The descedation of the skin. 1742 Bentley (J.). The descedation of the skin. 1793 D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit. (1843) 134 All these changes are so many descedations of the poem.

Defeisance, obs. form of Defeasance.

Defeite, oes form of Defeasance,

+ Defeite, defet, a. Obs. Also 5 defect,
deffait. [a. OF. defeit, desfeit, fait, pa. pple. of
desfaire, defaire to undo: see Defeat v.] Marred,

desfaire, défaire to undo: see Defeat v.] Marred, disfigured.

21374. Chaucer Troylus v. 618 To ben defet [v.r. defect] and pale, and woxen lesse. Ibid. v. 1219 He so defet [v.r. disfigured] was, bat no maner man Vnnehe myght hym knowe her he wente. 1823 CANTO G. de la Tour xcii. 121 Hadde her uisage defiait in such wise that she was unknowe to eueri creatoure. a 1605 Montcomerie The Elegie 56 It weeping said:—'O deidly corps, defet!'

Defeit, Defeiture, obs. fi. Defeat. Tue.

† Defeite, v. Obs. [a. F. défequer, ad. L. défectre to Defeate.] — Defectre v. 3.

2505 Timme Querrit. 1. i. 3 By the meanes whereof all impure and corrupt matter is defeked and separated.

Defence. defense (difens), 16. Forms:

impure and corrupt matter is defeked and separated.

Defence, defense (diferns), sb. Forms:
3-6 defens, 3- defence, defenue; (5 diffens,
-ense, -ence, difence, 5-6 deffence, 6 deffens).

[Two forms: ME. defens, a. OF. defens (deffans,
deffenz, desfens, -fans, etc.), Ph. de Thaun 1119,
ad. L. dēfensum thing forbidden, defended, etc.,
17\*

sb. use of pa. pple. of dēfendēre (see Defend); also ME. defense, a. OF. defense defence, prohibition, ad. L. dēfensa (Tertullian = defensio), f. pa. pple. dēfensus, analogous to sbs. in -āta, -ade, -ée. In Fing. where e became early mute, and grammatical gender was lost, the two forms naturally ran together; app. the spelling defence comes from the defens form; cf. hennes, hens, hence; penis, pens, pence; ones, ons, once; sithens, since; Duns, dunce. The spelling defense is that now usual in the United

(The pop. Romanic forms were de-, diffèso, ssea, cf. It. difesa, OF. des-, def-, deseis, desois, Norman désais, and deseise, desoise.)

The action of desending, in the various senses of

the verb, q.v.

The order here followed is as in the verb, though this does not quite agree with the chronological data in hand.

I. The action of warding off, and of prohibiting.

(Obs. or arch.)
+1. The action of keeping off, or resisting the

† 1. The action of keeping off, or resisting the attack of (an enemy). Obs.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 4715 In defense of hor fos, hat on flete lay. 1494 FABVAN Chron. VI. CXCIX. 2005 For y defence of his enemyes. 1543-4 Act 35 Hen. VIII, c. 12 For the maintenaunce of his warres, inuasion and defence of his enemies. 1588 LD. BURGHLEY Let. to Sir F. Walsyngham 19 July, 5000 footmen and 1000 horsemen for defence of the enemy landing in Essex.

† b. ? Offence. Obs.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 2602 What defense has bou done to our dere goddes?

† 2. The action of forbidding; prohibition. Obs.

† 2. The action of forbidding; prohibition. Obs. (exc. as in b, c.)

a 1300 Ten Commandm. 15 in E. E. P. (1862) 16 Hou he sold be folke tech, and to ssow ham godis defens bobe to 3ung and to olde of be x. commandemens. 1303 R. Brunne Handl., Synne 11038 be sekesteyn, for alle bat defense, 3yt he 3aue be body ensense. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XVIII. 193 Adam afterward ageines his defence, Frette of bat fruit. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 36 Eve..bethought her not aright of the defence that God had made to her husbonde and her. 1526 J. HACKET Let. in MS. Cott. Galba ix. 35 The Gowernour wyll macke a partyculer deffens and comandment. For the anychyllment and destruccion of thys nywe bokes. 1600 E. BLOUNT IT. Constaggio 94 The pope.. wrote unto him by an other briefe, with defence not to proceeded in the cause. a 1608 TRMPLE [].), Severe defences may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth.

b. In defence: (of fish, or waters) prohibited

may be made against wearing any lines under a certain breadth.

b. In defence: (of fish, or waters) prohibited from being taken, or fished in. Defence-month = Fence-month. (Cf. Fence sb. 7, 11.)

1607 COWELL Interpr. s.v. Fencemoneth, All waters where salmons be taken, shall be in defence. from the nativitie. 1736 W. Nelson Laws conc. Game 77 The Fence-Month, by the antient Foresters was called the Defence-Month, and is the Fawning Time. 1758 Descr. Thames 174 Salmon shall be in Defence, or not taken, from 8th September to St. Martin's Day. 1818 Hassell. Rides 4 Walks II. 63 During the defence months, which are March, April, and May, at which time the fish...are spawning. 1889 Pall Mall G. 6 May 10/1 Streams which were 'put in defence in the reign of his late Majesty King Henry II., and have been so maintained thereafter'.

C. In the game of Ombre: see quot.

been so maintained thereafter.

C. In the game of Ombre: see quot.

1876 H. H. Gibbs Ombre 32 If there be Defence, that is to say, if either of his adversaries undertake to forbid the Surrender.

II. The action of guarding or protecting from

3. Guarding or protecting from attack; resistance against attack; warding off of injury; protection.

3. Guarding or protecting from attack; resistance against attack; warding off of injury; protection. (The chief current sense.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 197 Wanne hii forsoke ys, and for slewhed, and to non defence ne come. c1390 K. Alis. 2615 Alle that hadde power To beore weopene to defence. c 1236 Coer de L. 6840 Withe egyr knyghtes of defens. c1386 CHAUCER Clerk's T. 1139 Ye archewyves, stondith at defens. 1293 Gower Conf. III. 214 With thritty thousand of defence. c 1200 Destr. Troy 9:18 In deffence of be folke. 1218 E. E. Wills (1882) 31 A Doubeled of defence couered with red Leber. a 1533 LD. Berners Huon levil. 230 His defence coude not auayle hym. 1548 HAL Chron. 57 He would rather dye in the defence than frely yeld the castle. a 1699 LADY HALKETT Autobiog. (1875) 53 [He] drew his sword in the deffence of the inocent. 1790 Taller No. 63 P 2 His Sword, not to be drawn but in his own Defence. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian i, What are your weapons of defence? 1275 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 123 They are to take measures for the defence of the country.

† D. Faculty or capacity of defending. Obs. (C 1270 HENNY Wallace VIII. 803 The defendouris was off so fell defens.) 1568 Graffon Chrom. II. 1078 The walles were of that defence that ordinaunce did little harme. 1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI. v. 1. 64 The Citie being but of small defence. 1395 SPENSER F. Q. v. ii. 5 A man of great defence. 1694 SIR T. Herbert Traty. 20 Pikes and Targets of great length and defence. 1054 WHITELOCKE Swed. Ambassy (1772) I. 203 A castle. neither large nor beautifull, or of much defence.

C. In games: e. g. in Cricket, the guarding of the wicket by the batsman. Opposed to attack. 1863 Baily's Mag. Shorts & Past. Sept. 44 The bowling.. the wicket heeping.. and the fine defence shown. was all cricket in perfection. 1875 J. D. Henne Croquet Player 43 Upon the introduction of the heavy mallet. it was found that the 'attack' was a great deal too strong for the 'defence'. 1883 Daily Tel. 15 May 2/7 Peate [bowler] got past his defence.

d. Line of defence (Mil.): (a) a line or series of fortified points at which an enemy is resisted; (b) Fortif. a line drawn from the curtain to the salient angle of the bastion, representing the course of a ball fired from the curtain to defend the face

of a ball fired from the curtain to defend the face of the bastion.

\*\*sag N. Stone \*\*Enchirid. Fortif.\*\* 18 And that shall cut off the flanke at F, and bring the line of defence in towards the middle of the Curtain.

\*\*100 - 3 tr. \*\*Pallar\*\* Trav. (1812) II. 7

The reader will find a distinct view. of the gate and line of defence drawn from the side opposite to the Crimea.

\*\*Examiner 216/1\* Compelled to fall back to Capua, a strong point in the second line of defence.

\*\*Essag Strocycle.R Milli.\*\*

\*\*Encycl., Line of Defence. .is either fichant or razant. The first is, when it is drawn from the angle; the last, when it is drawn from a point in the curtain, ranging the face of the bastion in fortification.

\*\*A. The practice.\*\* art. or 'science' of defending.\*\*

4. The practice, art, or 'science' of defending oneself (with weapons or the fists); self-defence;

oneself (with weapons or the fists); self-defence; fencing or boxing.

1608 Shaks. Ham. IV. vii. 08 Hee.. gaue you such a Masterly report, For Art and exercise in your defence; And for your Rapier most especially. 1639 tr. Camus Moral Relat. 18 An excellent Master of defence, with whom no man will fight.. for feare of his dexterity. 1684 R. H. School Recreat. 56 The Noble Science of Defence. 1711 Lond. Gas. No. 4886/4 Has fought several Prizes, setting up for Master of Defence. 1838 Scorr Tales of Grand/. Ser. 11. I. ii. 63 Fencing with a man called Turner, a teacher of the science of defence.

5. Something that defends; a means of resisting or warding off attack; spec. (pl.) fortifications, fortified works.

or warding off attack; spec. (pl.) fortifications, fortified works.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 55 (MS. B), Leye a defens [MS. A defensif] aboute be wounde. 1336 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 5 b. Whiche. . is our sauegarde and defence. 1548 Hall Chron. 123 The duke strake the kyng on the brow right under the defence of y hedpece. 1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 316 The galleies. often discharged all their artillerie against the defences. 1611 Bisle. Ps. xciv. 22 The Lord is my defence. 1688 R. Holme Armony III. 457/2 Baskets filled with earth, are good defence in tymes of warr and hostility. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 62 Mountains are necessary. as a defence against the violence of heat, in the warm latitudes. 1853 Sir H. Douglas Milit. Bridges (ed. 3) 208 The defences of the Austrians on the right bank were strengthened by numerous batteries.

b. Her. (See quot.)

1737-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. Defences, are the weapons of any beast; as, the horns of a stag, the tusks of a wild boar, etc.

6. The defending, supporting, or maintaining by

1737-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Defences, are the weapons of any beast; as, the horns of a stag, the tusks of a wild boar, etc.

6. The defending, supporting, or maintaining by argument; justification, vindication.
1238 WYCLIF Phil. i. 16 Witings for I am putt in the defence of the gospel. 1593 WINGET Four Scoir Thre Quest. WKs.
1888 I. 60 Corroboring our ingement with sufficient defensis.
1573 G. HARVEY Letter-bh. (Camden) 10, I never yit tooke vppon me the defenc of ani question. 1633 GAUDEN (title), Defence of the Ministry and Ministers of the Church of England. 1733 LAN Serious C. xviii. (ed. 2) 333 In defense of this method of education. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II.
212 Nor is it possible to urge in defence of this act of James those pleas by which many arbitrary acts of the Stuarts have been vindicated or excused.

b. A speech or argument in self-vindication.
1857 N. T. (Genev.) Acts xxii. Y e men, brethren and fathers, heare my defence which I now make vnto you.
1612 Bills Acts xix. 33 And Alexander beckened with the hand, and would haue made his defence vnto the people.
1673 MARVELL Reh. Transp. 1. 82 Mr. Bayes his Defence was but the blew-John of his Ecclesiastical Policy. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 241 Socrates prefaces his defence by resuming the attack.

† 7. Without defence: without remedy or help; unavoidably, inevitably. Obs.

TI. Without aejence: without remedy of nery; unavoidably, inevitably. Obs.
c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 279 (Fairf. MS.), I hadde ben dede withouten any defence For drede of loves wordes. c 1430 Hymns Virg. (1867) 66 Glotenie coostib wipouten diffence Bope in diuerse drinkis and meete.

III. Law. [Originally allied to sense 1, but now influenced by senses 3, 6: see DRFEND v. 6.]

8. The opposing or denial by the accused party of the truth or validity of the complaint made against him; the defendant's (written) pleading in answer to the plaintiff's statement of claim; the

answer to the plaintiff's statement of claim; the proceedings taken by an accused party or his legal agents, for defending himself.

1895 Termes of Lawes 53 b, Defence is that which the defendant ought to make immediately after the count or declaration made, that is to say, that he defendeth all the wrong, force, and dammage, where and when he ought, and then to proceede farther to his plee, or to imparle. 1893 High Commission Cases (Camden) 314 The defence is that the same was printed before he was borne, and he hath but renewed it, and is very sorry for it. 1796 BLACKSTONE Comm. III. XX. II. 295-7 Defence, in it's true legal sense, signifies not a justification, protection, or guard, which is now it's popular signification; but merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb defender) of the truth or validity of the complaint. 1769 GOLDSM. Roman Hist. (1786) I. 63 Brutus. demanded. If they could make any defence to the crimes with which they had been charged. 1817 W. SELWIN Law Visit Prius (ed. 4) II. 1001 Malicious Prosecution. The usual defence to this action is, that the defendant had reasonable or probable grounds of suspicion against the plaintiff. Mod. Newspr. The examination of the witnesses for the defence. The prisoner refused counsel, and conducted his own defence.

+ Defence, defense, v. Obs. [1. DEFENCE

the defence, defense, v. Obs. [f. Defence sb.; perh. in part a. Of. defenser, deffencer, ad. L. defensare, freq. of defendere to Defend.] trans. To provide with a defence or defences; to defend,

protect, guard. (lit. and fig.)
c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 82 Dis defensib (v.r. defendib)
a membre fro corrupcioun. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 115 De-

fensyn, desenso, munio. 1450 Cargrave Chron. 184 [How] this lond schulde be defensed ageyn the cruelte of Scottis. 1850 Morwing Evonym. 307 Å bely of glasse diligently defenced with clay. 1870-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) 135 For the defensing of this Realme against forreine invasion. 1870 Turbern. 17ag. T. (1837) 260 Out he gate, defenst with darke of night. 1809 Shirler Wedding II. ii, Wert thou defenced with circular fire. yet I should Neglect the danger. 1837 Herwood Lond. Mirror Wiks. 1874 IV. 313 This Fort. 18 still Imperiall, defenced with men and officers. 1791 [see DefenceD].

Defenceable, obs. form of Defensible. † Defenceable, obs. form of Defenses to. and v. + ED.] Provided with defences; fenced, protected, fortified.

1833 Coverdale Fer. xxxiv. 6 Stronge defensed cities of

tected, fortified.

1533 COVERDALE Yer. XXXIV. 6 Stronge defensed cities of Iuda. 1535 ROBINSON tr. More's Utop. (Arb.) 161 The well fortified and stronglie defenced wealthe.. of many Cities. 2616 SURPL. & MARKH. Country Farme 2 Wee must dresse some well-defenced piece of ground or greene plot for fruits. 1633 SHIRLEY Bird in Cage v. i, Where She could be more defenced from all men's eyes. 1791 J. TOWNSEND YOUTON. Spain III. 300 Perello was formerly a defenced city.

Defenceful, a. nonce-wd. [f. DEFENCE tb. +

FUL; after defenceless.] Full of defences; well protected or fortified.

1864 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. IV. 478 A commanding and de-enceful way.

1864 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. IV. 478 A commanding and defenced way.

Defenceless, defenseless (diferisles), a.

1. Without defence; unguarded, unprotected.

21530 Remedia of Love (R.), O ther disceit vinware and defencelesse. 1269 WARNER Alb. Eng. v. xxvi. (R.), King Dermote... Was left defencelesse... And fled to England.

1667 MILTON P. L. x. 815 That fear Comes thundring back with dreadful revolution On my defensless head. 1713

Lond. Gaz. No. 5149/3 It is a Place entirely Defenceless.

1740 WESLEY Hymn., Yezus, Lover of my soul! ii, Cover my defenceless head With the shadow of Thy wing. 1755

Monitor No. 12 P to In the murder of the innocent and defenceless. 1841 Borrow Zincali I. xi. 50 To attack or even murder the unarmed and defenceless traveller.

† 2. Affording no defence or protection. rare.

1869 DRUDEN Virg. Georg. III. 811 Defenceless was the Shelter of the Ground.

Hence Defencelessly adv., Defencelessness.

Hence Deferncelessly adv., Deferncelessness. Hence Defernoelessily adv., Defernoelessness.

a 1713 Br. Fleetwoop [according to Todd uses] Defencelessness. 180a Palsy Nat. Theol. xxvi. (R.), Defencelessness
and devastation are repaired by fecundity. 1813 Shelley
O. Mab v. 176 All liberty and love And peace is torn from
its [the soul's] defencelessness. 1818 Topp, Defencelessly.
1824 Miss Mitford Village Ser. 1. (1863) 9 His unprotectedness, his utter defencelessness.
Defencer: see Depensor.
Defencer: see Depensor.
Defenced and the obs. 6f. Depension.

Defencer: see DEFENSOR.

Defencible, -ive, obs. ff. DEFENSIBLE, -ive.

Defend (defend), v. Also 3-6 defende, 4-6 diffend(e, deffend(e, 5-6 dyffende; 5 pa. t. and pple. defend(e, deffende. [ME. a. OF. defendere (1th c.) = Pr. defendre, Sp. defender, It. difendere:-L. defend-tre to ward off, defend, protect, etc.,

:-L. dēfend-ère to ward off, defend, protect, etc., f. De- 1. 2 + fendère (obs. exc. in compounds).

The primary sense in Latin was (I.) to ward off (attack, danger, evil) from a person or thing. Hence, by exchange of objects, came (II.) To guard (the person or thing) from the attack or evil. (Cf. to keep harm off a person, and to keep a person from harm.) By a Romanic extension of I, the sense ward off passed into prohibit, forbid (I. 3). Branch I is obsolete in Eng. exc. as retained in legal phraseology (III); but the latter has also uses from II.]

I. To ward off, avert, repel, restrain, prevent; with its extension, To prohibit. (Obs. exc. as in III.)

+1. To ward off, keep off (an assailant, attack.

with its extension, To prohibit. (Obs. exc. as in III.) +1. To ward off, keep off (an assailant, attack, etc.); to repel, avert (lit. and fig.). Obs. or dial.

c 1314 Guy Warw. (A.) 3046 Ich the defende sikerly. c 1400
Lanfranc's Cirurg. 101 If pat pou myatist noust defende be crampe. 1480 CAXTON (Aron. Eng. 181. 45, 1 ne had myght ne power hym to defende from e. a 1533 LD. Berners Gold.
Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) Uiij b, Venim is defended by the horne of an vnicorne, by triacle. 1558 Grafton Chron. II. 17 To withstand and defend his enimyes. 1580 J. Framton Monardes' Dial. Yron 142 b, The houses are made of boordes to defende the great colde. 1609 Blundbyll Dicting of Horses 11 Horses .. would be housed in Summer season with canuas to defend the flies. 1626 Denham Destr. Troy 431 And, with their shields on their left arms, defend Arrows and darts. 1793 Smeaton Edystome L. § 300 Men. . with staves in their hands, who could. have defended it from the wall. 1808 Jamisson, Defend, to ward off. [In north of Scotl.] they commonly speak of 'defending a stroke'. † 2. To keep (from doing something), to prevent, hinder. Obs.

hinder. Obs.

hinder. Obs.

1320 Senyn Sag. 667 (W.) Themperour saide, 'God the defende Fram god dai and fram god ende!' c 1400 Test. Love III. (1560) 295/1 No love to be defended from the will of loving.

1430 Merlin 20 Let vs diffende the kynge, that he se hym not quyk. 1877-87 HOLINSHED Chron. III. 1262/2 Which walles greatile defended the fire from spreading further.

1660 R. Coke Power 4 Subj. 196 Trees. planted to defend the force of the wind from hurting of the Church.

+ D. with nepative classe.

the force of the wind from hurting of the Church.

† b, with negative clause.

2400 Lanfrane's Cirurg. 95 pis oynement is myche worp for to defende bat be malise of be cancre schal not wexen.

1366 Cogan Haven Health Ep. Ded., It keepeth the body from corruption and defendeth that natural moisture be not lightly dissolved and consumed.

† C. To restrain; reft. to keep oneself, refrain.

1305 Prose Pealter xxxix. [xl.] 12 Lord, y ne shal nougt defenden myn lippes. 1340 Hanfole Pealter cxviii. 101 Ffra all ill way. i. defendid my fete. 1400 Rom. Rose 5800 If they hem yeve to goodnesse, Defendyng hem from ydelnesse, † 3. To prohibit, forbid. Obs. exc. dial.

†3. To prohibit, forbid. Obs. exc. dial.

a. with simple obj. (with or without personal indirect (dative) obj.).

a 1300 Cursor M. 21764 (Cott.) De tre bat was defend. c 1340 Ibid. 27314 (Fairf.) I defende be hit. 1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. XV. 19 Is noyther peter be porter, ne poule with his fauchoune, Pat wil defende me be dore. c 1365 Chaucer Pars. T. P 532 Al bis bing is defended by god and holy chirche. 1474 CAXTON CASSE 17 Hit was defended vpon payn of deth. 1474 CAXTON CASSE 17 Hit was defended vpon payn of deth. 1474 CAXTON CASSE 17 Hit was defended vpon payn of deth. 1549 Compl. Scot. 140 The civil lauis deffendis and forbiddis al monopoles and conuentions of the comont pepil. 1516 B. JONSON Devil an Ass. 1. iv, I doe defend 'hem any thing like action. 1571 MILTON P. R. 11. 368 No interdict Defends the touching of these viands pure. a 1568 TEMPLE Ess. Cwre Goul Wks. 1731 I. 146 The Use of it pure being so little practised, and in some Places defended by Customs or Laws. † b. with infin. (usually preceded by personal obj.).

TO. WITH INDIA. (USUALTY PRECEDED by personal obj.).

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 303 pe pape me defendes...
To renne on po landes. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROSE). XXV. 120
He defendeth no man to holde no law other pan him lyketh.
1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 14/2 He defended to paye the trewage. 1536 BELLENDEN Cron. Scol. (1821). Ix lill, it is defended to our lawis, to sla ony salmond fra the viii day of September to the xv day of Novembre. 1604 E. G.
D'Acosta's Hist. Indies v. Xxvii. 409 It was defended vpon paine of death, not to marry againe together.
† c. with obj. clause (with or without personal obj.); usually with pleonastic negative.
c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 12614 He comaundes pe, & defendes, pat bou of firaunce nought entremet.
a 1430 Krt. de la Tomer (1868) 81 He defended her in payne of her lyff she shulde no more come there. c 1530 Ld.
Brenkes Arth. Lyt. Bryt. 164 The other knightes wolde have fought with Arthur; but theyr mayster defended them the contrary. Ibid. 281. 1577 FENION Gold. Epist. 220
It was defended that none shoulde doe sacrifice in the temple of Minerua. 1660 STILLINGFL. Iren. II. viii. § 2 Whether.. it be defended by Gods Law, that he and they should preche.

† d. ellipt. with personal obj. only; also absol.

it be defended by Gods Law, that he and they should preche.

† d. ellipt. with personal obj. only; also absol. c1325 Coer de L. 1477 Thus deffendes Modard the kyng. 1382 WYCLIF Num. xi. 28 My Lord, Moyses, defend hem. 1382 — Judg. xv. 1 And whanne he wold goo.. as he was wont, the fadir of hir defendide hym.

† 6. a person from doing something.

a 1533 Lb. Berners Huon. 1. 167 Eue was dyffendyd fro ye etinge of fruyte. 1672 WYCHERLEY Love in Wood III. ii, To. put you to bed to Lucy and defend you from touching her. 1864 N. § Q. 3rd Ser. V. 296/1 A few years ago I heard a governess [in Nottinghamshire] say to a round-backed pupil, 'I defend you from sitting in easy chairs'.

¶ In God defend = 'God forbid', the senses 'prohibit' (3) and 'avert' (1) seem to unite.

1389 Eng. Gilds 4 3if it be so be eny debat chaunselich falle among eny of hem, be god defende. 1432 Paston Lett.
No. 5 I. 19 God defende that any of my saide kyn shuld be of swyche governaunce. 1532 T. Barnare in Ellis Orig.

Lett. Ser. 11. II. 202 Yf so be yt that we shoulde warre with them, (as God defende. 1590 Shaks. Much Ado 11. 159 God defend the Lute should be like the case. 1663 Perso Diary 31 Oct., The plague is much in Amsterdam, and we in fears of it here, which God defend!—I at midnight practices!

II. To guard from attack, etc.; to protect.

practices!
II. To guard from attack, etc.; to protect,

vindicate.

4. trans. To ward off attack from; to fight for the safety of; to keep safe from assault or injury;

4. trans. To ward off attack from; to fight for the safety of; to keep safe from assault or injury; to protect, guard.

c1250 Old Kentish Serm. in O. E. Misc. 28 Mirre.. is biter, and be bo biternesse defendet bet Cors bet is mide ismered bet no werm nel comme i-hende. 1297 R. Glouc.

(1724) 173 Fyzteb vor zure kunde, and defendeb 30ure ryzte.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 208 She, which wolde her lond defende.

1393 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. Xviii. i. (1495) 739 Smalle beestys that lacke sharpe teeth and clawes and hornes ben defendyd wyth ablynesse of membres. c1400 Maunder. (Roxb.) ix. 33 Armour hafe bai nane to defend bam with. a 1450 Le Morte Arth. 2034 That he had ofte here landis deffende. 1549-65 Sternhold & H. Ps., Prayer 395 From Turke and Pope defend vs Lord. 1601 Holland Pliny I. 515 Trees.. defended and clad with thick leaued branches. 1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. India 108 One of the Buffels defended himself very well of the first Dog that came at him. c 1796 in Bat Crick. Mam. (1850) 30 It (cricket) is performed by a person, who, with a clumsy wooden bat, defends a wicket. 1874 Grreen Short Hiss. ii. § 7, 08 The citizens swore to defend the King with money and blood.

b. absol. (for reft.) To make defence.

a 1532 LD. Berners Hum xiix. 164 Yf he come and assayle me I shall defende as well as I can. 1548 HALL Chron. 50 Some strake, some defended.

Others from the Wall defend.

+ C. To 'fence' a court: see Fence v. 8. Obs.

1609 Skene Reg. Maj. 115 Item, after the Court be affirmed, and defended, na man aught to speik... bot they ilke parties, and their forespeakers, and their counsell.

5. To support or uphold by speech or argument, maintain, vindicate: to speak or write in favour of

affirmed, and defended, na man aught to speik. bot they like parties, and their forespeakers, and their counsell.

5. To support or uphold by speech or argument, maintain, vindicate; to speak or write in favour of (a person or thing attacked).

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 5359 In nathyng may bai be excused ban; bai may defende bam be na ways. 1395 W. Dyner Oath of Recants. in Academy 17 Nov. (1883) 331/1 pat 1. ne defende [no] conclusions ne techynges of the lollardes. c1450 St. Cuthkert (Surtees) 856 Pe bischop be clerkes malyce kende, Bot nouthir party he defende. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 19 Preamble, Erronyously defendyng & maynteynyng his seid obstynate opynyons. 1581. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 29 b, Whose lyfe and doctrine I did not undertake to defende. 1708 J. Chamberlanne St. Gt. Brit. In. xi. (1743) 280 That he defend three questions in Natural Philosophy. 1782 Priestley Corrupt. Chr. I. II. 235, I am far from pretending. to defend three questions in Natural Philosophy. 1783 Priestley Corrupt. Chr. I. II. 235, I am far from pretending. to defend three questions in Natural Philosophy. 1883 Priestley Corrupt. Chr. I. II. 235, I am far from pretending. 10 defend this passage of Irenzus. 1874, Monkey Compromise (1886) 2 Are we only to be permitted to defend general principles?

† b. with obj. clause: To maintain (a statement impugned); to contend. Obs.

C1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon xxvi. 546 Here ben our gages, how that we will defende that our fader slew never found of the contract of the con

the court, etc. in defence of (the accused).

[c1200 Select Plats of Crown (1888), Petrus venit et totum defendit de verbo in verbum. c1223 Bracton's Note-bk. I. 250 Et Alicia venit et defendit ius eorum.] 1428 Surtees Misc. (1890) 5 Seand hat he myght. deny nor defend this mater na langer, he knawleged and graunted his trespas. 1482 Caxton Fables of Alfonce (1889) 3 After that the cause had be wel deffended and pleted by bothe partyes. 1263 T. NORTON Catvin's Inst. IV. xx. (1634) 742 The right use lof law is] both for the plaintife to sue, and for the defendant to defend. 1268 IACKSTONE Comm. III. 296/7. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE Dust xxxvii. 306 A letter announcing that the defendants in the case of Desmoines v. Lancaster declined to defend. 1261 Law Rep. Weekly Notes 201/2 A solicitor to a trust has authority to defend legal proceedings, though not to initiate them. Mod. The prisoners were defended by Mr. L. On his trial he defended himself (or conducted his own defence) with great ability.

† Defend, 56. Sc. Obs. rare. [f. Defend v.] Defence.

Defence.

z 1450 Henryson Mor. Fab. 69 Sir.. made I not fair defend? c 1470 Henry Wallace x. 1154 Sum men tharfor agaynys makis defend.

Defendable (dtfe ndab'l), a. rare. Also 8 -ible. [f. Defend v. + -ABLE. Cf. F. defendable (from 13th c.).]

1. Capable of being defended or protected from consultar injury.

1. Capable of being defended or protected from assault or injury.

1511 Cottes. Defensable, defendable .. which may be defended, guarded, or preserved. 1713 Derham Phys. Theol. v. vi. (R.), [The skin] being easily defendible by the power of man's reason and art. 1870 Daily News 25 Nov., That they should establish a defendable frontier.

2. Capable of being maintained or vindicated; defensible.

That they should establish a defendable frontier.

2. Capable of being maintained or vindicated; defensible.

1683 CAVE Ecclesiastici 90 The death of Arsenius, which they knew was not defendable at a fair Audit.

+ Defendance. Obs. Also 5 -ens. [a. OF. defendance, deff- (13th c. in Godefroy), defence, resistance, f. defendre to Defend.] Defence.

a 1500 Orol. Sap. in Anglia X. 389 Heefful defendens in alle dyuerse periles. 1600 Abr. Absor Exp. Jonah 550 Our chalenges, and defendances for combats in the field.

Defendant (dife ndant), a. and sb. Also 4-6-aunt, 6 -ante, 7 -ent. [a. F. defendant (OF. deffendant), pr. pple. of defendre to Defend; also used absol.]

+1. Used as pres. pple. Defending; him self defendaunt = in his own defence. Obs.

c 1314 Guy Warw. (A) 6890 3if ich bi sone owhar a-slouz, it was me defendant anouz. c 1320 Sir Benet 660 Men ne slouz he nouzt, Boute hit were him self defendaunt!

2. Defending oneself, or an opinion, cause, etc., against attack; making one's defence; being defendant in a suit (see B. 3). ? Obs.

1506 Foxe's A. & M. 658/a The defendant part was driven for a while to keepe silence. 1508 Hakkury Voy. I. 240 (R.) Then commeth an officer and arresteth the party defendant. 1680 Drivnen King & Queen Epil. 16 'Tis just like puss defendant in a gutter.

+3. Affording defence; defensive. Obs.

1509 SHAKS. Hen. V, II. iv. 8 With men of courage, and with meanes defendant.

B. 10. BERNERS Huon cxiii. 398 The citye was so sore

opposed to assailant. Obs.

opposed to assailant. Obs.

a 1533 LD. Berners Huon cxiii. 308 The citye was so sore assayld on all partyes that the defendauntys wyste not where to make resystence. 1548 Hall Chron. 54 Neither the assailauntes nor defendantes loke for any refuge. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World 11. v. iii. § 15. 442 To beat the defendants from the Wall. 1732 J. Gray Gunnery Pref. 21 The defendants. of the city. were sorely gauled with all sorts of missive weapons. a 1769 Bp. Lowth Serm 4 Rem. 289 Had a potent enemy invaded Sodom. nothing could have inspired the defendants with truer courage, than virtue and the fear of God.

+ b. One who defends (an opinion, etc.). Obs.

tb. One who defends (an opinion, etc.). Obs.
x665 Hooks Microgr. 100 Nor will it be enough for a Defendant of that Hypothesis to say, etc.
the party who denies the charge and accepts

T 2. The party who denies the charge and accepts the challenge of the appellant in wager of battle. 1530 Caxton's Chron. Eng. vii. 143/2 Gloucestre. was the appellaunt and Arthur was the defendaunt. 1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI, 11. iii. 49 Ready are the Appellant and Defendant. a 1645 Herwood Fortune by Land II. Wks. 1874 VI. 385 Neither challenger nor defendant are yet in field. 1888 Scott F. M. Perth xxiii, The Knight of Kinfauns, the challenger, and. the young Earl of Crawford, as representing the defendant.

as, Law. A person sued in a court of law; the party in a suit who defends; opposed to plaintiff.
'A "defendant" is originally a denier, but the notion of his protecting himself comes in early and prevails.' Prof. F. W. Maitland.

a 1400 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 361 And bat commune law hym be y-entred, be axere and be defendaunt. 1530 Crowley Last Trump, 933 Retained of playntyfe, or of defendaunt. 1533 T. Wilson Rhet. 47 The complainaunt commenseth his action, and the defendaunt thereupon answereth. 1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. IV. i. 361. 1809 J. MARSHALL Const. Opin. (1839) 123 The state cannot be made a defendant in a suit brought by an individual. 1839 DICKENS T. Two Cities II. xii, The counsel for the defendant threw up his brief

†4. Phrase. In my, his (etc.) defendant: in one's

defence. Obs.
[App. a corruption of me, kim, defendant in A. 1.]
c 1386 Chaucer Pars. T. P 408 Whan o man sleeth another
in his defendaunt. 1470-85 Malory Arthur II. vii, Balyn
that slewe this knyght in my defendaunt.

Defended (dife nded), ppl. a. [f. DEFEND v.]

† 1. Forbidden. Obs.
c1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. P258 Pe beaute of pe fruyt defendid. 1633 MASSINGER Guardian IV. ii, How justly am I punish'd.. For my defended wantonness! 1667 MILTON P. L. XI. 86 To know both Good and Evil, since his taste Of that defended Fruit.
2. Guarded, protected, maintained against attack,

2. Guarded, protected, maintained against attack, etc.: see Defend v.

1618 Stephens Salyr. Ess. (ed. 2) 426 A Fidler .. is a defended night-walker: and under privilege of Musicke takes occasion to disquiet men. 1694 Amadis of Greece Title-p., His conquering of the defended mountain. 1891 Daily News 7 Dec. 6/1 The defended action of Duplany v. Duplany. was set down. 161 hearing on the following day. Defendee: rare.— o [f. as prec. + -ee.] One who is defended.

1884 in Webster. (Described as rare.)

Defendens, -ent: see Defendance, -ant.

Defender (difendai). Forms: 3,6 defendor, 4-7 -our, (4 -owr, 5 deffendour), 5- defender.

4-7 -our, (4 -owr, 5 deffendour), 5- defender. [ME. and AFr. defendour = OF. defender (nom. defendere), mod.F. défendeur, f. defend-re to DE-

[ME. and AFr. defendour = OF. defender (nom. defendere), mod.F. defendour, f. defender to DE-FEND. See -BE 2 3.

The OF. oblique case defendeor, edor, comes from a Romanic type defenditor-m: cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. defendedre, it. difenditore; the nom. defendere, -ierre, Pr. defendaire, was formed on the analogy of sbs. with -eor, -edor, in the oblique case from L. -difor-em.]

1. One who defends, or wards off an attack; esp. one who fights in defence of a fortress, city, etc. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 198 He may ys owe less, 3yf be defendor ab be myste. a 1235 Prose Psalter xxxix. [xl.] 24 pou art myn helper and my defendour. 1283 Cath. Angl. 93 A defender, defensor. 1256 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 13 Our kynge and defender. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. (1611) 26 Men always knew that when force and injury was offered, they might be defendours of themselues. 1607 Shaks. Cor. III. III. 128 The power. To banish your Defenders. c 1750 in 'Bat' Crick. Man. (1850) 30 The oftener is the defender able to run between the wicket and the stand. 1244 H. H. Wilson Brit. India 11. 474 After a severe struggle the defenders were driven out. 1276 SERLEY Stein II. 128 All the inhabitants of the State are born defenders of it.

† b. The person who accepts the challenge to combat in wager of battle: = DEFENDANT 5b. 2. 1256 FERNE Blas. Gentrie, If it be on the defendors side, he may refuse the combat offered.

† c. A dog kept for purposes of defence; a watch-dog. Obs.
1607 Topsell Four f. Beasts (1658) 124 margin, The greater sociable Dogs or defenders. 1688 R. Holme Armoury II. 184/1 The Defenders are Dogs that forsake not their Master in Life nor Death.

d. Irish Hist. (with capital.) Originally, one who defended his home against marauders; later,

in Life nor Death.

d. Irish Hist. (with capital.) Originally, one who defended his home against marauders; later, towards the end of the 18th c., the name assumed by a society of Roman Catholics formed to resist

by a society of Roman Catholica formed to resist the Orangemen. (See Lecky, Eng. in Eighteenth Cent. VII.)

1796 Hull Advertiser 13 Feb. 3/1 Defenders!!..a party of these miscreants attacked a small public-house..on the Trim road. 1798 Ann. Reg. 155 Irritated by this usage, the Catholics also associated for their defence, whence they were called Defenders.

1842 S. C. Hall Ireland II. 121
The Peep-of-day-boys originated in the north, about the year 1785..they were met by a counter association, 'the Defenders'. 1890 Lecky Eng. in 1816 C. VII. 12 For six or eight months Defender outrages continued in this county amount uncontrolled.

2. One who defends, upholds, or maintains by

or eight months Defender outrages continued in an almost uncontrolled.

2. One who defends, upholds, or maintains by argument; one who speaks or writes in defence of a person, cause, or opinion.

1544 (tittle), A Supplycacion to our most soveraigne Lorde Kynge Henry the Eyght, Kynge of England, and moste ernest defender of Christes gospell. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. vi. vi. (1511) 134 Defenders of that which is Popish. 1685 STILLINGTL Orig. Brit. 13 The Defenders of this Tradition. 1895 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Char. Whs. (Bohn) II. 58 They are headstrong believers and defenders of their opinion. 1895 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 377 The Sophists have found an enthusiastic defender in the distinguished historian of Greece.

b. Defender of the faith: a title borne by the sovereigns of England since Henry VIII, on whom it (i.e. Fidei defensor) was conferred by Pope Leo X in 1521 as a reward for writing against Luther. Cf. DEFENSOR.

DEFENSOR.

[1530 Act 21 Hen. VIII (title), Anno regni inuictissimi principis Henrici octaui, Angliæ et Franciæ regis, fidei defensoris .. vicesimi primi.] 1538 TINDALE Obed. Chr. Man. Wks. I. 186 One is called Most Christian King; another, Defender of the faith. 1540 Act 31 Hen. VIII, Henry the eight by the grace of God, King of England and of France, Defendor of faith. 1558 in Strype Ann. Ref. I. 17\*-2

App. i. 2 Elizabeth, by the grace of God. defendour of the faith. 1623 LD. HERBERT to Yas. I in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. i. 111.105 Your sacred Majestie .. beeinge Defender of our Faithe.

3. The party sued in an action at law; = DE.

FENDANT sb. 3. (Now the term in Sc. Law; opposed to pursuer; also used in Roman Law

opposed to pursuer; also used in Roman Law treatises.)

c 1450 in Surtees Misc. (1800) 59 Als well be playntyffe as be defender in all maner of playnttes. 1753 J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process (ed. 2) 146 All Prosecutors may compear with four, and the Defenders with six of their Friends. 1865 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot., Defender is the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed. 1886 MURREAD Gains IV. § 102 In certain cases. the defender in an action in personam must give security even when conducting his own defence.

4. In the game of Ombre: see Defence sb. 2 c. 1878 H. H. Gibbs Ombre 33 The Defender has to fight out the game against the other two players.

Hence Defenderism (Irish Hiss.), the principles or policy of the Defenders. (Sense I d above.)

or policy of the Defenders. (Sense I d above.)

1795 Hull Advertiser 19 Sept. 1/4 He.. avowed the principles of Defenderism. 1796 Burke Corr. (1844) IV. 330 It is now plain that Catholic defenderism is the only restraint upon Protestant ascendency. 1837 Fraser's Mag. XV. 54 Defenderism finds fuel in Connaught, Leinster, and Munster. 1890 LECKY Eng. in 18th C. VII. 13.

Defenderesse, obs. form of Defenderess.

Defenderism Connaught and Defenderess.

**Defendible:** see DEFENDABLE. **Defending** (differndin), vol. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFEND: a. The warding off

action of the verb DEFEND: 8. The warding oft of attack, etc.

1300 K. Alis. 676 Now con Alisaundre...of sweordis turnyng, Apon stede, apon justyng, And 'sailyng, of defendyng.
1382 WYCLIF Phil. 1. 7 In defendyng and confermyng of the 
gospel. 1483 Cath. Angl. 93 A Defendynge, brachium, 
custodia, defensio. 1583 STUBBES Anal. Abus. II. (1882) 97
Power of defending of life. 1675 tr. Machiavelli's Prince 
(Rtldg. 1883) 273 The storming or defending of towns.

† D. Forbidding, prohibition. Obs.

1400 Test. Love III. (1560) 295/1 Prohibicion, that is, defending.

**Defending**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That defends:

see the verb.

1881 Daily News 5 Nov. 5/8 Some of those discrepancies which defending counsel delight in discovering.

† Defendless, a. Obs. rare. [See -LESS.]

Detenceless.

1737 Common Sense (1738) I. 42 Pointing a Musket to a detendless Man's Breast.

Defendor, -our, -owr, obs. ff. DEFENDER.

Defendress (differndres). Now rare. In 6-7
-orosse, -rosse. [a. F. defenderesse, fem. of defender: see -ESS.]

Jendeur: see -ESS.]

1. A female defender, protector, or maintainer.
1509 FISHER Wks. (1876) 301 Good preestes and clerkes to
whome she was a true defenderesse led. 1708 defendressel,
1581 MULCASTER Positions Ded., Elizabeth by the Grace of
God Queene of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, defendresse
of the laith, &c. 1607-47 FELTHAM RESOLVET. IXXV. (1677) 115
Virtue is a Defendress, and valiants the heart of man. 1749
H. WALPOLE Lett. H. Mans (1834) II. cxcix. 265 Gracious
Anne...would make an admirable defendress of the new
faith.

faith.

† 2. A female defendant in a suit. Obs.

\*\*SIX E. GRIMSTONE Hist. France 1042 That which afflicts the Defendresse much more, is that the Complainants object against her, that she loued not her child.

† Defendrix. Obs. rare. [f. Defender, after L.

feminines in -(t)rix: the L. word was defenstrix.]

= prec. I.
1897 J. Payne Royal Exch. 35 You fight .. for your
Soveraigne Lady, defendrix vnder God of the same [gospell].
† Defeneration. Obs. rare. [n. of action
from L. defenerare to involve in debt, exhaust by usury, f. fænus, fēnus interest, usury.]
1656 Blount Glossogr., Defeneration, a taking mony

Defenestration (difenestre! fan). [mod. f. L. De- I. 1, 2+fenestra a window: so in mod.F.] The action of throwing out of a window.

Defenestration of Prague, the action of the Bohemian insurgents who, on the 21st of May 1618, broke up a meeting of Imperial commissioners and deputies of the States, held in the castle of the Hradshin, and threw two of the commissioners and their secretary out of the window; this formed the prelude to the Thirty Years' War.

1600 Reliq. Wolton. (1672) 507 A man saued at the time of the defenestration. 1837 Southey Lett. (1856) IV. 521, I much admire the manner in which the defenestration is shown [in a picture]. 1863 NEALE Ess. Liturgiol. 238 Which commencing at the defenestration of Prague. terminated in the peace of Westphalia.

Defenes obs. form of Defense.

Defensable, ME. form of Defensible. Ov

Defensable, ME. form of DEFENSIBLE, q.v. † Defensable, ME. form of DEFENSIBLE, q.v. † Defensal, a. Obs. rare. [f. med.L. defensâl·is, f. defens-um DEFENCE: see -AL. (OF. had deffensal sb. defence.)] Pertaining to defence.

1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus 1. 800 Charge him compeir befoir my Maiestie. To heir him self accusit of crueltie. With exceptions, and causis defensall.

+ Defernsative, a. and sb. Obs. Also -itive. T Dere nsative, a. and sh. Obs. Also -itive. [f. L. type \*dēfensālīv-us (prob. used in 15-16th c. latin), f. dēfensāl-, ppl. stem of dēfensāre to ward off, defend, freq. of dēfendēre to DEFEND: see -IVE.]

A. adj. 1. Having the property of defending; defensive, protective. 1603 HOLLAND Plutarck's Mor. 19 As with a defensative band about it. 1615 MARKHAM Eng. Honsew. II. i. (1668) 41 Lay it within the defensitive plaister before rehearsed. 1668 Howe Bless. Righteous (1825) 240 The efficacy and defensative power of moral goodness.

= Defensible 1 b.

b. = Defensible 1 b.

1501 F. Sparry Geomancie 85 The Citie.. is not defensative
and [is] ill maintayned by men of force.

2. Made in defence or vindication of something.

2.1703 BURKITT ON N. T. Mark ii. 22 Observe the defensative plea which our blessed Saviour makes.

B. 5b. = Defensive 5b. 1. (Very common in

B. sb. = DEPENSIVE sb. I. (Very common in 17th c.)

1376 BAKER Yewell of Health 7 b, Defensatives ... for expelling the Plague. 1383 H. Howarde (title, A Defensative against the Poyson of supposed Prophecies. 1613 WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 28 A good defensative against all venemous humours. 1638 Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrus iii. 126 Houseleck, which old superstition set on those of houses, as a defensative against lightening. a 1711 Kein Serm. Wks. (1838) 160 Abstinence, the best defensitive a Christian can have. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 94 A Defensitive composed of Bole Armenia(c), The White of an Egg, and Vinegar. 1763 AINSWORTH Lat. Dict. (Morell) 1, A defensative against poison.

+ Dafa-neatrice. Obs. rare. [ad. late L. dē-

(Morell) 1, A defensative against poison.

† **Defensatrice.** Obs. rare. [ad. late L. dēfensātrix, -trīcem, fem. of dēfensātor, agent-n. from dēfensāre: see prec.] Defendress.

c 1450 Mirror Saluacioum 3984 Virgine Marie..is oure blissed defensative.

Defense, -fenser, var. of Defence, Defensor.

Defensibility (d'fensibilit). [f. next +-ITY.]

The quality of being defensible: canacity of being The quality of being defensible; capacity of being

defended.

1846 Grote Greece II. ii. II. 344 The extreme defensibility of its frontier. 1859 J. Whith Hist. France (1860) 5 The perfect defencibility of the French territory.

Defensible (d'Iensib'l), a. Forms: a. 3-6 defensable, (5 -abill, -abylle, deffensable, 6 Sc. defensable, 6-7 defenceable); B. 5- defensable, (5 diffensyble, 5-6 defensyble, 7 defencible). [Etymologically there are here two distinct words: a. defensable, a. F. defensable (12th c. in Hatzf.):-L. defensabil-em (St. Ambrose, c 375), f. defensare to ward off, freq. of defendere to defend. Hatzf.):—L. dēfensābil-em (St. Ambrose, c 375), f. dēfensāre to ward off, freq. of dēfendēre to defend. In the latter part of the 15th c. this began to be displaced by β. defensible, ad. L. dēfensibil-em (Cassiodorus, c 550), f. L. dēfens-, ppl. stem of dēfendere. This expelled the former before 1700. In French also defensible appears in 17-18th c., but both forms are there archaic, the ordinary word

the both forms are there archaic, the ordinary word being defendable.]
the Affording, or capable of affording, defence; defensive. (Cf. FENCIBLE A. 1-3.) a. Of menat-arms: Fit or able to defend a fortress, etc. Obs. at-arms: Fit or able to defend a fortress, etc. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 549 Hii hulde hom there defensables, to libbe other to deie. 1482 CAXTON Godfrey 306 Ther were therin turkes many, hardy and defensable. 1592 ANNOLDE CAPTM. (1811) 289 Wyth certayn nombre off defensible parsones. 1249 Compt. Scot. xix. 163 Sa mony of you that ar defensabil men. 1290 SHARS. Hen. V. II. iii. 50 We no longer are defensible. 2536 PRINNE Humb. Remonstr. 4 Great Navies of Ships and people defensible. 1888 Scott F. M. Perth xix, Every defensible man of you. . keep his weapons in readiness.

+ b. Of fortresses, fortified places, etc. Obs. (but

† b. Of fortresses, fortified places, etc. Obs. (but often not distinguishable from sense 3).

1388 WYCLIF Judg. vi. 2 Thei maden to hem.. moost defensable placis to withstonden. c 1000 Rom. Rose 4168
A portecolys defensable. c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon vi. 149 Barbacanes well defensable. 1583 T. WASHINGTON IV. Nicholay's Voy. Turkie 1. xvi. 17 This Bourg is not defensible agaynst any great siege. 1607 Spred England, Garmey § 2 A Pale of Rockes.. uery defensible vnto the Iland. 1609 DAMPIER Voy. II. 1. viii. 161 What charges have been bestowed on it since to make it defenceable. 1781 Gibbon Dect. 4 F. III. Ixiv. 609 He maintained the most useful and defensible posts. 1818 HALLAM Mid. Ages (1872) II. 129 Notwithstanding the vast population and defensible strength of Constantinople.

† c. Of weapons, armour, or habiliments. Obs.

defensible strength of Constantinople.

† C. Of weapons, armour, or habiliments. Obs.

1218 HEN. V in Riley Lond. Mem. (1868) 664 In here best
and most defensable harneys.

1250 Plumpton Corr. 40
In there most defensable arrey.

1253 Act 5 Hen. VIII, c. 6
Any Armour or defenceable Geer of War. 1248 HALL Chron.

56 The citezens. had provided for al thinges necessary and
defensible.

detensible.

† d. gen. Defensive, protective. Obs.

1545 Primer Hen. VIII (1546) 156 Be thou unto me
... a defensible God. 1574 HYLL Planting 77 Covered with clay, or some other defensable playster.

† 2. In a state of defence against attack or injury;
safe. Obs

safe. Obs.

1981 J. Brill Haddon's Answ. Osor. 276 b, That such as are buryed in the cowle and weede of a Franciscane Fryer, are forthwith defensible enough agaynst all the Devilles and furies of hell. Bid. 487 b, Y her life might have eskaped safe, and defensible from those raging stormes. 1993 SMRATON Edystone L. 8 253 We could not leave the work in a more defensible state.

3. Capable of being defended against attack or

injury.

1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 207 The rocke with such unexpert soldiers was not defensible.

1704 Addison Italy (1733) 304 Defensible by a very little Army against a numerous Enemy. 1816 Keartnog Tract. (1817) I. 259 His fortress was defensible against all the power of man.

1873 BURTON Hist. Scotl. VI. Ixxii. 256 Dumbarton was supposed to be more defensible.

4. fig. Capable of being defended (in argument), maintained, or vindicated; justifiable. (The chief current sense.

current sense.)

1413 Lydd. Pilgr. Sowle 1. xvii. (1859) 18 My cause...was nought defensable by ought that I couthe se. c 1555 HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 48 The marriage is defenceable enough. 1674 Owen Holy Spirit (1693) 153 This is scarce defensible. 1769 Junius Lett. xvi. 71 The.. resolution.. is defensible on general principles of reason. 1863 FAWCETT Pol. Econ. II. vii. 387 A more defensible, or a juster claim. 1875 WHITMEY Life Lang. ix. 154 In a true and defensible sense.

Hence Defe nsibleness.

Hence **Defensibleness**.

a 1839 PRITY Pol. Arith. (1600) 14 The defensibleness of the Country by reason of its Situation on the Sea. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerv. (1842) I. 229 The defensibleness of particular branches of a system. **Defensibly** (dliensibli), adv. Also 5-6

-sably, 6-cibly. [f. prec. +-LY<sup>2</sup>.]

† 1. In a 'defensible' manner; so as to afford defense a preceding sea preced.

defence or protection: see prec. 1. Obs.

1464 in Rymer Fadera (1710) XI. 524 Every Man. be
Well and Defensibly arrayed. a 1523 Lo. Berners Huon
cxliii. 530 Aboue. iii. M. horses defensably aparaylyd. 1599
R. Crompton Mansion of Magnan. Niv b, The houses
were all of stone, very strongly and defencibly builded.
2. In a manner defensible by argument; justi-

fiably.
1880 Variorum Teachers' Bible Isa. vii. 14 The Hebrew prefixes the article, which A. V. defensibly regards as that

Defension (d'senjon). Also 6 -syon, -cion. [ad. L. defension-em, n. of action from defendère to DEFEND. Cf. OF. defension, -siun (11-16th c. in Godef.).1

in Godef.).]

†1. = DEFENCE; protection, vindication, etc.
138e Wrchf Ecclus. xlviii. 7 Domes of defensionn [1388]
defence]. 14... Balade, IX Ladies Worthie (Chaucer's
Wks. 1561), Against the proud Grekes made defencion With
her victorious hand. 1514 R. PACE in Fiddes Wolsey 11.
(1720) 203 In the defension of your gracis causis. a 1555.
PHILITOT Exam. & Wril. (Parker Soc.) 325 The just defension against his unjust accusation.

2. In R.C. Colleges: The formal defence of a
thesis or proposition as an academic exercise.

2. In R.C. Colleges: The formal defence of a thesis or proposition as an academic exercise. 1853 Foxe A. 4 M. 862a, He withstandeth the Popes Supremacie.. in his disputations and defensions. 16...W. BLUNDELL in Crossby Records 175 My said brother did make his public defension of Philosophy in the Roman college. 1866 F. C. Husenbern Life J. Milner 8 He never taught in the Schools, nor made any public defensions. 1886 J. GILLOW Lit. Hist. Eng. Catholics II. 438 This defension took place in the palace of Cardinal Guise.

Hence + Defensional a., pertaining to defence. 1968 the Busching's Syst. Gog. 111. 682 The arsenal, the defensional office [at Freiburg, Switzerland].

Defensitive: see Defensative.

Defensitive (difensiv), a. and sb. Also 4-5

Defensive: see DEFENSATIVE.

Defensive (difensiv), a and sb. Also 4-5
-sif, 5-syue, 6-sife, deffensive, 7 defenctive.

[a. F. defensif, -ive (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. med.L.
defensiv-us, f. defens-, ppl. stem of L. defendère:
see -ive.

1. Having the quality of defending against attack
or injury: serving for defence: protective

2. Having the quality of defending against attack or injury; serving for defence; protective.

\*\*c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.\*\* 13 Aboute be wounde leie a medicyn defensit.

\*\*Armours Defensives, as Jakkes, Salettis, Brigandynes.\*\* 1348 HALL Chrom.\*\* 169 b, Any weapon, either invasive or defensive. 1593 SARS. Rick. I/, II. i. 48 As a Moate defensive to a house. 1636 SIR H. BLOUNT Voy. Levant (1637) 100 A boorded Arche. defensive against sunne and raine. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. (1638) 330 The Nut is cloathed with a defensive husk. 1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. IX. II. \$ 21 IV. 357 A Castle then much decayed, never much defensive for this City). 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) VI. 367 An hard, firmshell, which furnishes. both offensive and defensive armour. 1874 BOUTELL Arms \$ Arm. II. 9 When they invaded Gaul, the Romans. wore defensive armour formed of iron.

† b. Of fortified places: = DEFENSIBLE 1 b. Obs. 1601 R. Johnson Kingd. \$ Commu. (1603) 259 To immure themselves in such defensive places. 1594 SIR T. HEBERT Trav. (1638) 81 The Citie is ... made defensive by many helps of nature and industry.

† c. Of persons: Capable of making defence. Obs. rare.

Obs. rare.

1667 Milton P. L. vi. 393 The faint Satanic Host Defensive scarse, or, with pale fear surpris'd.

† d. With of: Serving to ward off, or to protect

against. Obs. rare. 1735 POPE Odyss. xxIII. 196, I rais'd a nuptial bow'r And roof'd defensive of the storm and show'r.

2. Made, formed, or carried on for the purpose

2. Made, formed, or carried on for the purpose of defence: opposed to offensive (= aggressive). 1360 NORTH Plutarch (1676) 455 The Athenians made League offensive and deffensive with them. 1631 Gouca God's Arrows III. \$ 60. 293 The bloud which in defensive warre is shed. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. V. 44 A league offencive and defensive with Holland. 1777 WATSON Philip II (1839) 353 Able to wage only a tedious defensive war. 1767 MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary Mar., I was obliged to resolve upon a defensive conduct in future. 1869 RAWLINSON Anc. Hist. 180 Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Sparta and Bocotia.

3. Of or belonging to defence.

and defensive, between Sparta and Bootia.

3. Of or belonging to defence.

1643 SLINGSBY Diary (1836) 102 They. lay at a defensive guarde.

1684 R. H. School Recreation 67 Having shewn you the Defensive part, I shall now proceed to the Offensive.

1739 J. Taar Right. over-much (1758) 16 Going to law is absolutely unlawful, even on the defensive side.

1845

S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. III. 175 Their position was entirely a defensive one.

4. Spoken or written in defence of something; of

4. Spoken or written in defence of something; of the nature of a defence or vindication.

x604 Βκουσητον (title), Two little Workes defensive of our Redemption. x768 BLACKSTONE Comm. III. τοο His defensive allegation, to which he is entitled in his turn to the plaintiff's answer upon cath. x893 Βοολημαίου June 85/2 An appreciative essay, partly defensive of his memory.

B. sb.

+1. Something that serves to defend or protect;

esp. in Med. and Surg. a bandage, plaster, oint-ment, or medicine, serving to guard against injury, inflammation, corruption, infection, etc. Obs.

inflammation, corruption, infection, etc. Obs.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg, 214 Pou schalt algate aboute be sijknes leie a defensif of bole & terra sigillata. 1544 Pharr Pestilence(1553) Piv b, Lay a defensiue about the sore. 156m Tunner Herbad II. 41 b, If it be layd vnto woundes, it is a good defensiue for them. 1610 Markham Masterpiece II. claxiii. 48 It is also an excellent defensive against fluxes of blood. 1810 Broom (J.), Wars preventive upon just fears, are defensives, as well as on actual invasions. 1665 Evelyn Mem. (1857) III. 150 Wear this defensive for my sake. 1725 Bradley Fam. Dict. 2.v. Wounds, If a Nerve happens to be cut, you must close it, and use a Defensive, to prevent a concourse of Humours.

2. A position or attitude of defence: usually in phr. to stand (act, etc.) on the defensive. [Absolute

phr. to stand (act, etc.) on the defensive. [Absolute

use of A. 3.]

use of A. 3.]

1501 R. Johnson Kingd. 4 Commw. (1603) 178 Onely to stand upon the defensive. 1708 Swift Predictions. The French army acts now wholly on the defensive. 1797 Burke Corr. IV. 431 In debate, as in war, we confine ourselves to a poor, disgraceful, and ruinous defensive. 1808 Scott F. M. Perik xxxiv, The two brethren. striking both at once, compelled him to keep the defensive. 1806 Fareman Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xii. 152 The plan of the Duke was to stand wholly on the defensive.

+ 3. One who defends himself against attack:

opposed to assailant or aggressor. Obs. rare.
1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 79 They. retired home, leaving
the Georgians Victors, though defensives.

the Georgians Victors, though defensives.

Defensively (d'fernsivli), adv. [-LY 2.] In a defensive manner; by way of defence.

1670 MILTON Hist. Eng. II. Wks. (1851) 50 Camalodunum, where the Romans had seated themselves to dwell pleasantly, rather than defensively, was not fortifid. 1692 LUTTRELL Brief Ret. (1857) II. 370 We shall, it's beleived, act only defensively. 1884 MRS. OLIPHANT in Blacken. Mag. Jan. 5/2 Lady Mary put up her hand defensively.

Defensiveness. [-NESS.] The quality of being defensive.

Defensiveness. [-NESS.] The quality of being defensive. 1600 F. Walker Sp. Mandeville 131a, They want no defensiveness against the cold. 1838 Examiner 643/1 The position of defensiveness. 1835 G. Meredith Diana I. 2012 April 1832 Arousing her instincts of defensiveness.

Defensor (difensor, -\bar{\rho}1). Forms: 4-5 defensour, (4-6 -oure, 5 -owre), 6 defencer, 6-defensor. [ME. and AFr. defensour = OF. \*defensor, in 13th c. deffenceour, mod. F. defensationer (Jerome), agent-n. from defensare, free of defender to Defend. By later changes

L. dēfensātor-em (Jerome), agent-n. from dēfensāre, freq. of dēfendēre to Defend. By later changes in Eng. the word is completely assimilated to L. dēfensor, agent-n. from dēfendēre.] † 1. A defender. Obs.

Chief Defensor of the Christian Church, a title formerly bestowed by the Pope upon individual kings, as upon Henry VII of England.
1375 Barbour Bruce xvii. 745 Sum of the defensouris war xvi. (1554) 33 a, To holy churche he was chief defensour.
1509 Fabyan vii. (1533) 600.
1320 Palsor. Introd. 10 Henry by the grace of God, kynge of Englande and of France, defensor of the faythe. 1506 Foxe's A. 4 M. 591/1 Any of their fautors, comforters, counsellers, or defensers. 1611 Speed Hist. Gl. Bril. IX. XX. 72 Chiefe Defensor of Christs Church. 1570 Famous Conclave Clement VIII 29 The only defensor and support of the Catholick Religion.

2. Rom. Hist. 'In the later period of the empire

defensor and supportor of the Catholick Religion.

2. Rom. Hist. 'In the later period of the empire (after 365 A.D.), title of a magistrate in the provincial cities, whose chief duty was to afford protection against oppression on the part of the governor' (Lewis & Short).

(1370 WYCLIF Eng. Wks. (1880) 305 And saynte gregori wrote to be defensoure of rome in his maner. [1818 HALLAM Mid. Ages (1872) I. 341 But the Defensores were also magistrates and preservers of order.] 1841 W. SPALDING Italy 4 II. 184. I. 112 The defensors differed in both respects. 1853 MILMAN Lat. Chr. (1864) II. II. V. 45 What the defensor had been in the old municipal system.

3. Roman Law. One who took up the defence and assumed the liability of a defendant in an action.

1875 POSTE Gains IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 569 A defensor may prevent a forfeiture of the stipulation. *Ibid.*, A defensor unauthorized representative) of the defendant gave security

Hence **Defe nsorship**, the office of defensor.

1838 MILMAN Latin Chr. III. 202 The golden diadem, the insignia of the Patriciate and Defensorship of the city

**Defensory** (dife nsŏri), a. and sb. Now rare or Obs. [ad. L. dēfensōri-us, f. dēfensōr-em: see Defensor and org.]

A. adj. That is intended, or serves, to defend;

delensive.

1858 HULDET, Defensorye, praesidiarius.

1868 A. Day

Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 14 A Letter defensory answering by

confutation all the objections.

1647 Royall & Royallist

Plea 13 The warre on the Kings side is vindicatory and

defensorie.

1849 Fraser's Mag. XXXIX. 669 One of the de-

fensory provisions which the Creator has assigned to some of His creatures.

† B. sb. Something defensive; a defence. Obs. 1388 GREENE Perimedes 6 As a defensorie against ensuing griefes. 1592 (title), Martin Mar-Sixtus. A second Replie against the Defensory and Apology of Sixtus the fifth. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles II. III. 154 A Defensorie of the Scripture

**Defenst**, obs. f. defenced: see Defence v. † Defensure. Obs. [f. L. defens- ppl. stem of defendere + -URE.] Something that defends;

- Defensive sb. 1.

of defendere +-URE.] Something that defends;

-Defensive sb. 1.

1386 W. Bailev Briefe Treat. (1633) 21 Wee must defend the eye with some defensure to avoid the offence of a fluxe.

Defer (df\(\textit{5}\)1), v.\)1 Forms: 4-7 differre, 5-7 deferre, (4 defere, 5-6 defar, -arre, dyfferre, 7 deferre, 7, 5-7 differ, 5-6 differr, 6 differre, dyfferre, dyffer(r-), diffar(r-), 6-7 differ(r-), 5- defer(r-). Inflexions deferred, deferring. [ME. differre.n., a. OF. differre (il differe), 14th c. in Littre, ad. L. differ-re to carry apart, put off, postpone, delay, protract; also, intr., to bear in different directions, have diverse bearings, differ. Orig. the same word as DIFFER v. (q.v. for the history of their differentiation), and often spelt differ in 16-17th c.; but forms in de-, def-, are found from the 15th, and have prevailed, against the etymology, mainly from the stress being on the final syllable; but partly, perhaps, by association with delay.] with delay.]

with delay.]
†1. trans. To put on one side; to set aside. Obs.
1393 Gower Conf. 1. 262 At mannes sighte Envie for to be
preferred Hath conscience so differred, That no man loketh
to the vice Whiche is the moder of malice. c. 1430 Lyro.
Horz, Shept & G. 96 The Syrcumstaunce me lyst nat to
defer. — Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 14 Grace with her lycour
cristallyne and pure Defferrithe vengeaunce off fluriose
woodnes.

defer. — Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 14 Grace with her lycour cristallyne and pure Defierrithe vengeaunce off fluriose woodnes.

† b. To set or put 'beside oneself'; to bereave of one's wits. Obs. rare-1.

2375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Matthaws 84 Quhame hat hai [two sorcerers] had euir marryte Ine hare wittis or differryte.

† c. refl. To withdraw or remove oneself. Obs.

c. 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Martha 171 Hely, defere he nocht fra me, Bot in myn helpe nov haste hu he!

2. trans. To put off (action, procedure) to some later time; to delay, postpone.

1328 Wyclip Num. xxx. 15 If the man.. into another day deferre the sentence. 14. Prose Legends in Anglia VIII.

132 [She] differred he questyone. 1483 Cath. Angl. 99 To Differ, differre, prolongare. 1429 Caxton Faytes of A. II.

vii. 104 The Lacedemonyens with drewe them self and differed the bataylle. 1526 Tindale Matt. xxiv. 48 My master wyll differ his commynge. 1593 Staks. 2 Hen. VI, v. vii. 141 Soldiers, Deferre the spoile of the Citie vntill night. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. xxx. 183 Sometimes a Civil warre, may be differred, by such wayes. 1711 Addition Spect. No. 02 P2, I have deferred furnishing my Closet with Authors, 'till receive your Advice. 1795 Southers Yoan of Are iv. 499 O chosen by Heaven! defer one day thy march. 1863 Gko. Eliot Romola II. iv, She deferred writing the irrevocable words of parting from all her little world.

b. Const. with inf. ? Obs.

1486 Ussher Ann. (1658) 880 Neither did he long defer to put those Jews to death. 2173 Arrirasury (J.), The longer thou deferrest to be acquainted with them, the less every day thou wit find thyself disposed to them.

c. absol. or intr. To delay, procrastinate: rarely with off.

1286 Wyclip Deut. vii. 10 So that he scater hem, and ferther differer not 1228 different we. transparent of the cate of the scater hem, and ferther differer not 1228 different we. transparent of the scater hem, and ferther different not 1228 different we. transparent of the scater hem, and ferther different not 1228 different not 1228 d

C. absol. or intr. To delay, procrastinate: rarely with off.

138 WYCLIF Deut. vii. 10 So that he scater hem, and ferther differre not [1388 differr [v.r. tarie] no lengere]. c 1430 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7523 He defard, and walde nost trus. 1577 Northbrooke Dicing (1843) 180 Whyles he desired, they deferred. a 1593 Creenes Looke Looking Glass Wis. (Rtldg.) 129/1 Defer not off, to-morrow is too late. 1614 BP. HALL Recoll. Treat. 935 God differ's on purpose that our trials may be perfect. 1635 R. Bolton Comf. Aff. Consc. ix. 252 The longer thou putst off and defferest the more unfit shalt thou be to repent. 1742 Young Nt. Th. i. 390 Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer. 1771 P. Passons Netwarket I. 21, I have waited (demurred, my gentle reader, if you be a lawyer, deferred, if you be a divine)... a full year.

3. trans. To put off (a person or matter) to a future occasion: † &. a person. Obs.

138 WYCLIF Acts xxiv. 22 Sothli Felix deferride hem [1388 delayede, MS. K. ether differride; Tindale differed, 2587 Greet B. deferede, 2587 Genev. differed, 2588 Rhem. differred, 2611 and 1881 deferred from tyme to tyme, yea from yere to yere. 1642 ROGERS Naaman 137 If it seem good to thy wisdome to deferre me. 1709 STRYE Ann. Ref. 1. xxxviii. 440 He was deferred until Monday.

b. a time, matter, question.

deferred until Monday.

b. a time, matter, question.

1500 BARCLAY Shyp of Folys (1570) 40 Where they two borowed, they promise to pay three, Their day of payment longer to defarre. 1536 Exhort. fr. North 135 in Furniv. Ballads I. 500 Differ not your matteres tyll a new yere. 1559 Monwyng. Evonym. 95 Which conserveth the good health of man's body, prolongeth a man's youth, differeth age. 1559 Willock Lett. to Coveraguell'in Keith Hist. Church Sc. App. 198 (Jam.), I wold aske quhilk of us differreth the Caux. 1511 Bible Prov. Nii. 12 Hope deferred maketh the heart sicke.

c. To relegate to a later part of a treatise.

1538 Starkey England 1. iv. 123 Let us not entur into thys dysputatyon now, but ... dyffer hyt to hys place. 1538 Knox

voyde.

Defer (d'f5'1), v.<sup>2</sup> Also 5-6 differ, 6-7 deferre, 8 deferre). Inflexions deferred, deferring.

[a. F. deferer (il defere), 16th c. in Littré (defferer 14th c. in Godef. Suppl.), in same sense as Eng., ad. L. deferre to bring or carry away, convey ad. L. deferre to bring or carry away, convey down, to bring or carry with reference to destination, to confer, deliver, transfer, grant, give, to report, to refer (a matter) to any one; f. D.E. I. 1, 2 + ferre to bear, carry.] +1. trans. To carry down or away; to convey (to some place); to bring away. Obs. rare. rese Bacon Sybas 2 254, I do not think that if a Sound should pass through divers mediums... it would deliver the Sound in a differing place, from that unto which it is deferred. 1654 R. Coddington It. Hist. Institute 552 He was so much amazed at it, that he could not forbear to vomit or defer the forced burthen of his belly.

†2. To offer, proffer, tender; in Law, to offer for acceptance. Const. to, rarely on. To defer an oath = R. deferre un serment, L. deferre jusjurandum. Obs.

Obs.

oath = F. Alferer un serment, L. deferre jusjurandum. Obs.

1853 Foxe A. 4 M. 782 b, Vpon a corporall othe to them deferred by the judges. 1865 Jewes. Repl. Harding (1611)

1379 That Godly worship which. of the Diunes is called Latria, is deferred only to the Blessed Trinity. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. XXX. 177 To deferre to them any obedience, or shonour. 1877 GALE Crt. Gentiles III. 172 Apuleius. does in vain defer or bestow this honor on those Demons. 1764-7. LD. G. LYTELTON Hitt. Hen. If. II. 19. (Seager) How very wonderful is it that all the princes. when a king renowned for his valour. was actually at their head, should defer the command to a monk. 1872 Austrin Jurispr. (1879) II. liii. 894 Until he accept the inheritance, he has a right deferred or proffered by the law (jus delatum) but he has not a right fully acquired (jus acquisitum).

† 3. To submit (a matter to a person, etc.) for determination or judgement; to refer. Obs.

1490 Acta Dom. Conc. 204 (Jam.) The lordis will differ the hale mater to the said Robert spoussis aitht. 1412 Bannes Wks. (1573) 345/1 This matter was deferred of both partes to the sentence of the kyng. 1650 R. Coke Power 4 Subj. 160 We teach, that among Priests there be no strifes and wrangling, nor let them be deferred to the Secular power.

1692 BLAIR in W. S. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. (1860)

14 The council, he said, would defer it to the committee for plantations.

4. Absol. To refer for information to. Obs.

† 4. absol. To refer for information to. Obs.

plantations.

† 4. absol. To refer for information to. Obs.

1365 Form A. 4 M. 797 b, Concernynge the depositions of this Lorde Paget, here producted, we differ to the xx. act, where you shal fynde hym examined.

† 5. intr. (for refl.) To submit oneself to. Sc. Obs.

1479 Acta Dom. Audit. 90 (Jam.) Decretis .. that Johne Stewart .. sall .. pay to Archibald Forester of Corstorfin xx L yerly of viii yeris bigain .. becauss the said Archibald differit to his aith, and he refusit to suere in presens of the lordis. 1490 Acta Dom. Conc. 194 (Jam.) The lordis aboue writtin wald nocht defer to the said excepcioun.

6. intr. To submit in opinion or judgement to; to pay deference to.

It is probably with reference to this that Evelyn, 1667 (Mem. III. 161 ed. 1857), says, We have hardly any words that do.. fully express the French emotion, defer. effort.

1636 F. Spence House of Medici 306 (L.) They not only deferred to his counsels in publick assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestic matters. 1730 A. Gordon Maffei's Amphith. 8 How far we must defere to his Authority?

1798 BURNE Let. to Sir H. Langrishe Wis 1842 I. 543 If you had not deferred to the judgment of others. 1855 Prescott Philip II, i. ix. (1857) 165 Philip.. had the good sense to defer to the long experience and the wisdom of his father.

1870 BRYANT Hind I. 1. 31 And let me warn my mother, Wise as she is, that she defer to Jove.

Deference (de ferens). [a. F. difference (16th c.), f. differer to Defer v.2: see ENCE.]

† 1. The action of offering or proffering; tendering, bestowing, vielding. Ohs. rare—1.

another. Often in phr. to pay, show, yield defer-

ence.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 9/2 He was. negligent. to correspond with him with that deference he had used to do, but had the courage to dispute his commands.

1706 ESTCOURT Fair Examp. III. i, Now, Sir, you shall stay and see what a Deference they pay to my Skill and Authority. 2721 ADDISON Spect. No. 62 P7 With all the Deference that is due to the Judgment of so great a Man. 1798 FERRIAR

Illustr. Sterne, Varieties of Man 196 Much of this evil has certainly proceeded from undue deference to authorities. 1830 D'Israell Chas. I, III. vii. 148 Charles often yielded a strange deference to minds inferior to his own. 1836 H. Coleridge North. Worthies (1852) I. 6 That voice of authority to which he would have paid most willing deference.

3. Courteous regard such as is rendered to a

3. Courteous regard such as is rendered to a superior, or to one to whom respect is due; the manifestation of a disposition to yield to the claims or wishes of another. Const. to, †for.

a 1666 Hammond Wts. II. 1. 137 (R.) Why was not John who was a virgin chosen, or preferred before the rest?. his answer is, because Peter was the Eder, the deference being given to his age. 1666 J. Davirs tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass. 80 Nor have they any more complyance one for another, than they have deference for strangers: for instead of being civil one to another [etc.]. 1678 Lively Orac. v. § 15. 206, I shall consider to which God himself appears in Scripture to give the deference. 1712 Streele Spect. No. 497 P. 2 He was conducted from room to room, with great deference, to the minister. 1734 CHATHAM Lett. Nephewiv. 20 Their age and learning..entitle them to all deference. 1845 H. Reen Lect. Eng. Hist. iii. 411 That indescribable and instinctive deference to the feelings of others, which constitutes the gentlemanly spirit.

4. In deference to: in respectful acknowledgement of the authority of, out of practical respect or regard to.

ment of the authority of, out of practical respect or regard to.

1863 H. Cox Instit. 1. x. 249 The resignation of a Prime Minister in deference to the will of the House of Commons.

1865 SMILES Huguenots Eng. xi. (1880) 195 In deference to public opinion, he granted some relief to the exiles from his privy purse.

1879 M. Arnold Irish Cathol. Mixed Ess. 101 It is in deference to the opinion. of such a class that we shape our policy.

Deference, obs. form of DIFFERENCE.

4 Deference, obs. form of DIFFERENCE.

\*\*The ferency.\*\* Obs. rare-1. [f. as prec. with ending -ENCY, q.v.] = DEFERENCE.

1598 OWEN Mind of God v. 132 A due reverence and deferency unto the Wisdom. of God.

Deferent (deferent), a.1 and sb. Also 5-7 different, 6 defferent. [a. F. deferent (Pare 16th c.), or immed. ad. L. deferent-em, pr. pple. of deferent to carry down or away! defer-re to carry down or away.]

A. adj. Carrying or conveying down or to a particular destination.

particular destination.

1636 Bacon Sylva Argt. to § 221, etc., The Figures of Pipes, or Concaues, thorow which Sounds passe; or the other Bodies different; conduce to the Variety and Alteration of the Sounds. 1636 Snape Anal. Horse 1. exiii. 47 These deferent Vessels are two, one on each side. 1877 Huxley Anal. Inv. Anim. vii. 378 The. testes end in a pair of deferent ducts.

B. sb.

1. A carrying or conducting agent; spec. in Phys., a canal or duct for conveying fluids.

1. A carrying or conducting agent; spec. in Phys., a canal or duct for conveying fluids.

1. A carrying or conducting agent; spec. in Phys., a canal or duction and unapt Deferents except the Air. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Deferents, those vessels of the body appointed for the conveyance of humours from one part to another.

2. In the Ptolemaic astronomical system: The circular orbit of the centre of the enjecycle in which

circular orbit of the centre of the epicycle in which a planet was conceived to move: corresponding (roughly) to the actual orbit of the planet. Cf.

(roughly) to the actual orbit of the planet. Cf. EPICYCLE I.

1413 LYDG. Pilgy. Sowle v. i. 70 Within eneryche of these seuen speres, there was a Cercle embelyfyng som what. whiche Cercle clepeth the different. 1594 BLUNDEVIL Exerc.

111. I. Xv. (ed. 7) 306 The Circle that carrieth the Moon, called her Defferent. 1590 LEYBOURN CUISUS Math. 757

The Semidiametre of the Deferent .. is equal to 565 Semi-diametres of the Earth. 1704 J. HARRIS Lex. Techn. s. v., The two points where the Epicicle intersects the Deferent are called the Points of the greatest Elongation. 1834 Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron. vi. 31/2 (Useful Knowl. Soc.), He [Ptolemy] himself considered his system of deferents and epicycles merely as a means of determining mathematically the positions of the heavenly bodies for any given time.

28 One who reports a matter: the communicator

3. One who reports a matter; the communicator of a notice.

of a notice.

1670 EVELYN in Phil. Trans. V. 1056. I communicate to them, through your hands, not only the Instrument...but the Description of the Use and Benefit of it from such a Deferent, as I am sure they will very highly value. 1671.

1671 — Mem. (1857) III. 238 Unless you approve of what I write, and assist the deferrent, for I am no more.

1682 — Deferent (deferent, a.2 [f. Defer v.2, and Deference: see -ent.] Showing deference, deferential

reas Blackw. Mag. XI. 167 His opposition.. was always modest, deferent. 1896 Miss Mulock 7. Halifax (ed. 17) 413 Never in all his life had Guy been so deferent, so loving, to his father. 1886 MALLOCK Old Order Changes 11. vii, Easiness and want of deferent distance in his manner.

Easiness and want of deferent distance in his manner.

Deferential (deferensal), a.1 [f. Deference (or its L. type \*deferential) + -AL: cf. essence, essential, prudence, prudential, etc.] Characterized by deference; showing deference; respectful.

1823 Scott Nigel xxii, If you seek deferential observance and attendance, I tell you at once you will not find them here. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nich. xvii, She was marvellously deferential to Madame Mantalini. 1870 Disparell Lothair xviii, The Duke..could be soft and deferential to women. Hence Deferential tity sb., deference; Deferentially adv., in a deferential manner.

1830 Cornh. Mag. Feb. 183 His master he recognises as such with respectful deferentiality. a 1846 Centlem. Mag. cited in Workster for deferentially. 1848 C. Bronte J. Eyre vii. (1873) 61 These ladies were deferentially received

.. and conducted to seats of honour. 1865 DICKENS Mut. Fr. 111. i, Deferentially observant of his master's face.

Deferential, a. 2 Phys. [a. F. deferential] (e.g.

artère déférentielle), f. déférent, DEFERENT a.1:

arter adferenticlle), f. deferent, Deferent a.1: see
-AL.] Serving to convey or conduct; pertaining to
the deferent duct.
1877 HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim. xi. 640 The deferential
end of the testicular tube opens into a sac close to the anus.
1883 Syd. Soc. Lex. Deferential artery, a small branch
supplied to the vas deferens by one of the branches of the
superior vesical artery.

Deferment (diff-'iment). [f. Defee v.1 +
-MENT. Possibly from F.: Godefroy Suppl. cites
an example of deferrement of 14th c.] A putting
off: postponement delay.

MENT. Possibly from F.: Godefroy Suppl. cites an example of deferrement of 14th c.] A putting off; postponement, delay.

1618 W. Parris Curtains Dr. (1876) 31 Mercers and Taylors may their customes hire, With long deferment of their tedious bils. 1828 SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War III. 107 The cases which could bear no deferment of relief. 1824 M. Arnold in Pall Mall G. 1 Dec. 6/2 The delays and the deferments which they are certain to lead to.

Deferred (d/f3'Id), ppl. a. [f. Defer v.\footnote{1} + -ED.] Postponed, put off for a time, delayed.

Deferred Annuity, an annuity that does not begin till after a certain period or number of years, or till the occurrence of a future event, as the decease of some person. Deferred Bonds: see quot. 1882. Deferred Pay, a part of the pay of a soldier, etc., which is held over to be paid at his discharge, or at death; in the British Army the amount of deferred pay for soldiers and non-commissioned officers is twopence a day; to men in the reserve force the amount is paid annually. Deferred Shares, Stock: see quot. 1882. Deferred shoot: see quot. 1882. Deferred Bonds are bonds issued by a Government or by a company, entitling the holder to a gradually increasing rate of interest, till the interest amount to a certain specified rate, when they are classed as, or are converted into Active Bonds. Deferred Shares are shares issued by a Trading Company, but not entitling the holder to a gradually increasing rate of interest, till the interest amount to a certain specified time, or the occurrence of some event. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Deferred shoot

**Deferrer**  $(dif\bar{a} rai)$ . [f. Defer v.1 + -er 1.]

Deferrer (d/13-T01). [f. Defer v.1 + -er.1.]
One who defers; a delayer, postponer.

1552 Hulder, Deferrer, cumulator.

1552 Hulder, Deferrer, cumulator.

1553 Hulder, Deferrer, cumulator.

1554 Hulder, Deferrer, cumulator.

1559 Hulder, Deferrer, cumulator.

1559 Hulder, Deferrer, cumulator.

1550 G. Meredith Hist. Ch. Scott. App. 198 Quhilk of both is the Differer of the Caus?

150 App. 198 Quhilk of both is the Differer of the Caus?

150 G. Meredith Trag. Com. xiv. (1802) 200 One of those delicious girls in the New Comedy. called The Postponer, The Deferrer, or, as we might say, The To-Morrower.

150 Deferrer of the Caus?

150 App. 198 App.

+-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFER 1; delaying, postponement.

24. LVDG. Temple of Glas 1206 Abide awhile .. Let no sorow in bin herte bite For no differring. 1283 STUBBES Anal. Abus. 11. (1882) 9 This deferring of instice is a damnable before God. 1628 Br. HALL Haven upon Earth § 6 After all these friuolous deferrings, it [sinne] will returne vpon thee. 1633 EARL MANCH. Al Mondo (1636) 112 By deferring wee presume upon that we have not, and neglect that we have.

that we haue.

Deferring (dl'15 rin), ppl. a.1 [f. Defer v.1 + -ING 2.] That defers; putting off, delaying.

1565 Lindesay (Pitsc.) Chron. Scot. (1728) 105 Gave them a differring answer which was little to effect.

A 1955 Lindsay (Fils.) (Arch. 3cd. 1728) 105 Gave them a differring answer which was little to effect.

Deferring, ppl. a.<sup>2</sup> [f. Defer v.<sup>2</sup> + -Ing <sup>2</sup>.]

Manifesting deference; deferential.

1809 S. Turner Hist. Eng. IV. II. xxvii. 108 The language of very deferring but of rather strong affection.

† Deferve, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. defervere to boil down, boil thoroughly, f. De- I. 3 b + fervere to boil.] To boil down.

10 to boil.] To boil down.

11 to Pallad. on Husb. XI. 485 Defrut, carene. Of must is made: Defrut of deferying Til thicke.

Defervesce (diffsive's), v. [ad. L. defervescere, inceptive of fervere to be hot.] intr. To cool down.

1859 Sat. Rev. VIII. 735/2 The pamphlet. has experienced the fate incidental to effervescent things—it has defervesced.

Defervescence (dīfaive sens). [f. L. dēfervescent-em Defenvescent: see -ence.

1. Cooling down; abatement of heat.
1721 BAILEY, Defervescence, a growing cool, an abating.
1775 in Ash. Hence in mod. Dicts.
2. Path. The decrease of bodily temperature

21. Path. The decrease of bodily temperature which accompanies the abatement of fever or feverish symptoms; the period of this decrease. (Introduced in German (deferoescenz) by Wunderlich.) 1866 Braithwaite Retrospect of Med. LIII. 14 The height of the fever was reached on December 31st. after this defervescence went on gradually. 1875 H. C. Wood Theras. (1879) 145 It is evident that in some of these cases of Wunderlich's the drug was given about the time natural defervescence would be expected to occur. 1877 Roberts

Handbk. Med. (ed. 3) 1. 78 Occasionally defervescence is quite irregular in its progress.

+ **Deferve scency.** Obs. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.]

Therevercency. Uns. [1. as piec. + -andi.]

= piec.; also fig.

1649 Jer. Taylor Great Exemp. v. § 20. 155 After a long time. they are abated by a defervescency in holy actions. 1664 tr. Boue's Merc. Compit. vi. 160 A Lossness, which follows in the defervescency of a Fever.

Defervescent (disarve sent), a. and sb. [f. L. defervescent-em, pr. pple. of defervescere to Defervescent.] 'That which can reduce fever and high temperature as cold and bloodletting' (Syd. high temperature, as cold and bloodletting' (Syd.

Soc. Lex.).

Defesance, Defese, etc., obs. ff. Defeabance, DEFRASE, etc.

DEFRASE, etc.

Defet, var. of DEFEIT a. Obs., wasted.

Defete, -fette, obs. forms of DEFEAT sb. and v.
+ Defeu'd. nonce-wd. [f. DE-+ FEUD: on some mistaken analogy, such as spite, despite.] = Feud.

1648 EVELYN Mem. (1857) III. 22 If the commanders were all at defeud one amongst the other. all at defeud one amongst the other.

Defeudalize: see DE- II. 1.

Defeysance, obs. form of DEFEASANCE.

Deff(e, obs. forms of DEAF. || Deffsit, a. Her. Obs. - o [F. defait, in OF.

(R. defait, a. ATET. OUS. [R. defait, in OP. desfait, deffait, undone, deprived, etc.]
1797 BAILEY vol. II, Deffait, is used to signify the Head of a Beast cut off smooth, the same as Decapité. 1797-51
CHAMBERS Cycl., Deffait or Decapité, a term used by the French heralds.

Deffame, Deffawte, obs. ff. DEFAME, DEFAULT.

Deffame, Deffawte, obs. fi. Defame, Default.
Deffayt, deffete, obs. forms of Defeat.
Deffe, var. of Daff sb., fool, stupid fellow.
148 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 315 Yf any brother dysspysse anoder callenge hym knaffe or horson, or deffe.
Deffence, Defform, etc.: see Defence, etc.
Deffer, var. of Dever Obs., duty.
Defference, obs. form of Difference.
Deffiy, erron. form of Deftly.
Def hed: see Deaffead.
Deffable (d'foi ab'l), a.1 rare. [f. Defy v.1 +
-Able.] Capable of being defied: † defiant.

Defiable (dfīsi\*šb'l), a.l rare. [f. Defy v.l +
-ABLE.] Capable of being defied; † defiant.
1874 M. & F. Collins Frances I. 14 Oh! I think he's
rather a defiable young gentleman.
† Defi\*able, a.² Obs. rare-1. [f. Defy v.² +
-ABLE.] Capable of being digested; digestible.
a 1430 Fyzikynge wyth an Angle (1883) 2 And ete norysching metes & defyabul.
Defial (dfīsi\*āl). rare. [In ME., a. OF. defiaille
(13-14th c. in Godef.), f. defier to Defy: see
-AL 5. In modern use perh. directly from the Eng.
verb; cf. denial.] = Deflance.

-AL 5. In modern use perh. directly from the Engverb: cf. denial.] = Defiance.

c1470 Harding Chron. CIV. iv, He helde the felde and kyng Philyp warred, And letters sent hym, defyals and vmbrayde, Of hys suraunce and othe. 1793 W. TAVIOR IT. Goethe's jrh. in Tawris Note 119 This defail is not a Gothic and misplac'd idea. 1824 W. TAVIOR in Monthly Mag. LVII. 509 King Meliad, And Danayn... took part in the defial 1824 W. H. Kelly tr. L. Blaw's Hist. Ten Y. II. 267 Abuse, which he met with lofty defial or silent contempt.

Defiance (diffoi ans). Forms: 4 defye-, 5 defy-, diffi-, diffye-, dyffy-, 5-6 defi-, deffy-aunce, 6 diffyans, diffi-, defyance, 5- defiance.

[a. OF. defance, deff-, desf-, the action of defying = Pr. desfansa, OSP. desfanza, It. disfidanza: Romanic \*disfidantia, f.. disfidare. med.L. diffidare: see Defy v. 1 and -ANCE. Mod.F. deffance in sense

Romanic \*disfadāntia, f...disfadāre, med.L. difidāre:
see Defy v.¹ and -Ance. Mod.F. defiance in sense
of 'distrust' appears to be influenced by L. diffidentia distrust: see Diffidence.

†1. Renunciation of faith, allegiance, or amity;
declaration of hostilities. Obs.
c 2300 K. Alii. 5545 Alisaunder the wryt behelde, And
saugh therinne thretyng belde, And defyeaunce, the thrid
day. c 230 Lyd. Min. Poems 22 (Mātz.) Arbachus. sent
to hym, for his mysgovernaunce, of highe disdayne a ful
playne defyaunce. c 1300 Meisuse 250 They lete make a
lettre of deffyaunce of whiche the tenour foloweth. 1593
Ld. Bernses Froizi. 1 xxxiv. 48 That who soeuer wolde
any hurte to other, shuld make his defyance thre dayes
before his dede. 1502 R. Hawkins Voy. S. Sea (1847) 231
Spaine broke the peace with England. and that by ymbargo,
which of all kindes of defiances is most reproved, and of
least reputation . the most honourable is with trumpet and
herald to proclaime and denounce the warre by publicke
defiance. 1649 Milton Tennre of Kings Wks. 238/2 The
whole protestant league raised open war against Charles
the Fith . sent him a defiance, renounced all faith and
allegiance toward him.

† b. At defiance: at enumity or hostility. Obs.

the Fifth.. sent him a defiance, renounced all taith and allegiance toward him.

† b. At defiance: at enmity or hostility. Obs.
1563-87 FORE A. & M. (1684) III. 574 Cleave unto God, and be at defiance with his enemies the Papists. 1598 GENEWEY Tacitus' Ams. III. vii. (1622) 174 The Provinces at defiance with vs. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1638) 28 The two kings.. live at defiance, and oft times the poore Savages pay deerely for eithers ambition. 1795 J. Locan in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. X. 58, I have been ever since the sending of that letter.. at defiance with him.

2. The act of defying or challenging to fight; a challenge or summons to a combat or contest;

a challenge or summons to a combat or contest; a challenge to make good or maintain a cause, assertion, etc. Cartel of defiance: see CARTEL and

C 1430 LyDG, Bochas II. Prol. (1554) 40 a, Vertue on fortune maketh a defiaunce. 1587 Mirr. Mag., Brennus xxv, To sound defiaunce, fyre, and sword and fight. 1593 SHAKS. Rich. 17, III. iii. 130 Shall we..send Defiance to the Traytor?

1639 tr. Camus' Moral Relat. 303 Saluted by a letter of defiance, which marked out the houre and the place where he should come with a second. 1755 Johnson, Defiance... a challenge to make any impeachment good. 1831 Brewster Newton (1855) II. xv. 64 He could not dispense with answering.. Sir Isaac Newton...who had given him a defiance in express terms. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) II. ix. 372 To the king, the pope's conduct appeared a defiance; and as a defiance he accepted it.

3. The act of setting at nought; open or daring resistance offered to authority or any opposing

resistance offered to authority or any opposing

1910 STEELE Tatler No. 98 P3 Remarkable for that Piece of good Breeding peculiar to natural Britons, to wit Defiance, a 1714 SHARP Wts. VI. Dis. vIII. (R.), This open and scandalous violation and defiance of his most sacred fundamental laws. 1883 FROUDE Short Stud. IV. 1. ix. 105 The open disobedience of the order... could be construed only as

4. Phr. a. To bid defiance to: to defy, declare hostility to; to brave, set at nought; so to set at

defiance.

1621 Burton Anat. Mel. II. iii. III. (1676) 210 He set her [Fortune] at defiance ever after. 1667 Decay Chr. Piety (J.), The Novatian heresy. bade such express defiance to apostacy. 1757 Centinel No. 34 The fire of youth.. when agitated by any violent passion. sets everything at defiance. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. II, The Alps. See how scornfully they look down upon you, and bid defiance to the elements. 1842 Miss Mittford in L'Estrange Life III. ix. 144 They might have set the Tories at defiance.

b. In defiance of: with daring disregard of; setting at nought.

D. In adjunce of: with daring disregard of; setting at nought.

1750 Johnson Rambler No. 75 P 15 He carries me the first dish, in defiance of the frowns and whispers of the table. 1816 KEATHORE Trav. (1817) I. 15 Clung to .. in defiance of reason and sensation. 1874 Green Skort Hist. iv. § 5, 202 Gaveston .. was beheaded in defiance of the terms of his capitulation.

+5. Declaration of aversion or contempt; rejection. Obs. rare -1.

1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M. III. i. 143 Such a warped slip of wildernesse Nere issu'd from his blood. Take my defiance,

Die, perish.

†8. Distrust. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [=mod.F. défiance.]

\*\*266a Pervs Diary 6 Jan., Major Holmes... I perceive, would fain get to be free and friends with my wife; but I shall prevent it, and she herself hath a defyance against him. Defant (drīsi ant), a. [a. F. defant, OF. des-deff-, defant, pr. pple. of desfer, defier: see Defy and ANT. App. quite of modern use.] 1. Showing a disposition to defy; manifesting a

spirit of dehance.

at 237 Brydges cited in Wordsterr. 1840 Carlyle Heroet
(1858) 289 The man's heart that dare rise defiant .. against
Hell itself. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. II. xi. 510 The defiant
attitude which she had assumed. 1863 Gro. Eliot Romola
II. viii, She had started up with defiant words ready to burst
from her lips.

monther lips.

|| 2. Feeling distrust. [= mod.F. defiant.]

1872 LEVER Ld. Kilgobbin xv. (1875) 98 He was less defiant, wristnessful

**Defiantly** (difficiantli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a defiant manner; with defiance; daringly.

1859 HALLIWELL Evid. Chr. 150 The early Christians..

defiantly neglected the polytheistic worship. 1874 GREEN

Short Hist. viii. § 2, 487 Buckingham.. stood defiantly at
his master's side as he was denounced.

Defiantness. rare. [-NESS.] The quality

of being defiant.

1872 GEO. ELIOT Middlem. lxi, He answered .. speaking with quick defiantness. with quick defiantness.

† Defi atory, a. Obs. rare -1. [f. Defy v.1, after words like commend-atory.]

Bearing or

conveying defiance.

1635 SHELFORD Learned Disc. 276 (T.) The letters defiatory of Achmet to Sigismund the Third.

**Defibrinate** (diffibringt), v. [f. De- II. 1 + FIBRIN + -ATE 3.] trans. To deprive of fibrin. Hence Defibrinated ppl. a.; Defibrination, the process of depriving of fibrin. So Defi brinize

the process of depriving of fibrin. So **Defibrinize**v. [see -IZE] = DEFIBRINATE.
z845 G. E. Day tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. I. 249 Density of
defibrinated blood. 1880 Nature XXI. 453 On diluting the
fresh blood. and exposing it after rapid defibrination. 1883
G. F. Dowdesswell in Fred. Microsc. Sc. Jan. 160, I have
not found it necessary to defibrinate the blood. 1883 Syd.
Soc. Lex., Defibrinize. 1883 Goll.VIR. Defibrinize.
† **Deficience** (dff: fens). Obs. [ad. late L.
dēficientia, f. dēficient-em DEFICIENT: see -ENCE.]
The fact of being deficient; failure, want, deficiency.

The fact of being dencient; failure, want, denciency.

1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 11. ii. § 4. 11 In these kindes of vnperfect Histories I doe assign no deficience. 1641 LD. J. DIGNY 54. in Ho. Com. 19 Jan. 20 The deficience of Parliament hath bin the Causa Causarum of all the Mischiefs. 1607 MILTON P. L. VIII. 416 Thu in thy self art perfect, and in thee Is no deficience found. 1762-71 H. WALFOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1782) V. 2 Want of colouring is the capital deficience of prints. 1784 Johnson Lett. to Mrs. Thrade to Mar., Imputing every deficience to criminal negligence.

Deficiency (dfii-fensi). [f. as prec.: see-ENCY.]

1. The quality or state of being deficient or wanting; failure; want, lack, absence; insufficiency. 1634 E. Knott Charity maintained v. § 9 The Doctrine of the total deficiency of the visible Church, which... is maintained by divers chief Protestants. 1645 Sira T. BROWNE Psend. Ep. 17. v. v. 188 Scaliger finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduceth one of no lesse deficiency himselfe. 1767 Blackstone Comm. II. 246 Escheats... arising merely

upon the deficiency of the blood, whereby the descent is impeded. 1793 BEDDOES Math. Evid. 62 We may make up, by continued attention, for their deficiency of original acuteness. 1797 M. BAILLE Morb. Anal. Pref., Patients often explain very imperfectly their feelings, partly from the natural deficiency of language. 1865 GROTE Plato I. i. 83 These particles might be in excess as well as in deficiency.

b. with a and pl.; An instance of this condition;

b. with a and pl.; An instance of this condition; something wanting; a defect, an imperfection.

1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. 116 That there is a deficiency in the Merits of Christ. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 3 They discover the flaws and deficiencies of the latter. 1736 BUTLER Anal. 1. v. Wks. 1874 1. 92 Nature has endued us with a power of supplying those deficiencies, by acquired knowledge. 1817 J. Scott Paris Revisit. (ed. 4) 184 The battle .. proved the existence of a deficiency in the latter quarter. 1838 D'Israeli Chas. I, II. vii. 168 This consciousness of his own deficiencies is an interesting trait in his character. 1843 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1876) I. Iii. 127 Where art has to supply the deficiencies of nature.

C. Math. Deficiency of a curve: the number by which its double points fall short of the highest number possible in a curve of the same order.

which its double points fall short of the highest number possible in a curve of the same order.

1865 Carley Proc. Lond. Math. Soc. 1. No. iii, It will be convenient to introduce the term 'Deficiency', viz. a curve of the order n with  $\frac{1}{2}(n-2) - D$  double points, is said to have a deficiency = D. 1893 Forsyth Theory of Functions 356 The deficiency of a curve is the same as the class of the Riemann surface associated with its equation.

d. The amount by which the revenue of a state, company, etc. falls short of the expenditure; a deficit; hence deficiency act, bill, law (i.e. one to meet such a deficiency); the amount by which the assets of a debtor fall short of his liabilities; hence deficiency account statement

ciency account, statement. 2. attrib.

ciency account, statement.

2. attrib.

1719 W. Wood Surv. Trade 168 A considerable Sum of Money arising by the Deficiency Law. 1887 Daily News 26 Oct. 6/8 None of the debtors have as yet filed deficiency accounts. 1887 Pail Mall G. 30 Nov. 9/1 The bankrupt was then questioned upon his deficiency statement.

Deficient (dfir fent), a. and sb. [ad. L. deficient-em, pr. pplc. of deficier to fail, orig. to undo, do away, take oneself away, leave, forsake; f. Dr. I. 6 + factre to make, do. Cf. mod.F. deficient (1754 in Hatzf.).]

A. adj.

1. Wanting some part, element, constituent, or characteristic which is necessary to completeness, or having less than the proper amount of it; wanting or falling short in something; defective.

1604 Shaks. Oth. 1. iii. 63 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense. 1632 Lithicow Trav. A iv, Howosever the Gift, and the Giver be deficient. 1631 T. Rudd Euclide A iv, The [Manuscript] Copie, in many places, was deficient. 1659 O. Walker Oratory 32 Latine words (where our language is deficient) Englished. 1663 Cowley Disc. Goot. O. Crontwell (1669) 74 In the point of murder... we have little reason to think that our late Tyranny has been deficient to the examples... set it in other Countreys. 1713 Steele Reglishman No. 19, 121 We find our selves deficient in any thing else sooner than in our Understanding. 1728 Johnson foller No. 72 P 1 Men complain... of deficient memory, 1865 F.O. NIGHTINGALE Nursing 5 The best women are wofully deficient in knowledge about health. 1801 Law Times XCII. 94/1 Milk which on analysis proved to be deficient in fatty matter to the extent of about 33 per cent.

+ b. Gram. = Deffective a. 5. Obs. C. Arith. Deficient number: a number the sum of whose

th. Gram. = Defective a. 5. Obs. c. Arith.

Deficient number: a number the sum of whose factors is less than the number itself. d. Geom.

Deficient hyperbola: a cubic curve having only one

Deficient Appersona: a cubic curve having only one asymptote. + e. Mus. Applied to any interval diminished by a comma. Obs.

1737-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Defective, or Deficient Nouns, in grammar. Ibid., Deficient Hyperbola. Ibid., Deficient numbers... Such, e.gr. is 8; whose quota parts are, 1, 2, and 4; which, together, only make 7. 1753 Ibid., Supp. s.v. Interval, Limma of the Greek Scale, or deficient Semi-tone Major.

2. Present in less than the proper quantity; not of sufficient force; wholly or partly wanting or

of sufficient force; wholly or partly wanting or lacking; insufficient, inadequate.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 14 Meere conjectures were deficient because the meanes (whereby to conjecture) were wanting.

1632 Cowley Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell (1669) 70 If I should say, that personal kind of courage had been deficient in the man.

1748 Anson's Voy. 111, 10, 333

Apprehensions that our stock of water might prove deficient.

1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 109 Hallam is uniformly polite, but with deficient sympathy.

1851 Max. Well. Electr. 4 Magn. I. 40 The quantity of fluid which would be required to saturate it is sometimes called the Deficient fluid.

† 3. Descript cause: that 'deficience', failure to get or absence of anything, which becomes the

† 3. Deficient cause: that 'deficience', failure to act, or absence of anything, which becomes the cause or negative condition of some result. Obs.

The conception and the phrase (causa deficient) appear first in St. Augustine, in his discussion of the origin of evil and of God's relation to it, and are connected with his doctrine that evil being nothing positive, but merely a defect, could have no efficient, but only a deficient cause. It was also used by Thomas Aquinas (who distinguished the physical sense of the phrase from the moral); in English it came into vogue during the Calvinistic Arminian controversy in 16-17th c., in reference both to the origin of evil and to the reprobation of the wicked. Cf. Defective a. 6. [Sr. August. De Cr. Dei xu. vii, Nemo igitur quaerat efficientem caussam malæ voluntatis, non enim est efficiens, sed deficiens; quia nec illa effectic est, sed defectio; deficere namque ab eo quod summum est, ad id quod minus est, hoc est incipere habere voluntatem malam.]

1981 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 204 And hereof

commeth the destruction of the reprobates... y efficient cause wherof consisteth truely in every of their own corruption, but the cause deficient in the will of God. 1598 ΒΑΚΚΚΑΥ Felic. Man. (1631) 666 It (the cause of evil and sin) is no efficient but a deficient cause. 1658 WOMOCK Exam. Tilenus 40 There are sins of omission ... and if the deficient cause in things necessary be the efficient, you know to whom such sin are to be imputed. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles IV. II. vi. § 3.380 As for moral evil he [God] is not the author or cause thereof as it is evil: because moral evils as such have no efficient cause but only deficient. 1678 lbid. IV. III. vi. 195 Gods concurse is neither the efficient nor deficient cause of sin. +4. Failing, fainting; of or pertaining to swooning. Obs.

ing. Obs.

ing. Obs.

1608 SHAKS. Lear IV. vi. 23 He looke no more, Least my braine turne, and the deficient sight Topple downe headlong.

1638 Lithcow Trav. x. 438 A. giddy headed Foole, (full of deficient Vapours).

+ B. sb. Obs.

1. Something that is wanting, or absent where it should be present by D. The want or absence of

should be present. b. The want or absence of something; a deficiency.

1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. Pref. 23 To set down more than the naked Titles, or brief Arguments of Deficients. 1660 Sharrock Vegetables 1 Lord Bacon. 1600 Sharrock Vigetables 1 Lord Bacon. 1600 Sharrock Vigetab

a defaulter.

a defaulter.

1897 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 521 Y° Collectors had neither brought in the Monies they had Received, nor y' names of the deficients. 1719 Ayr Presbyt. Rec. in Ch. Life Scotl. (1885) I. i. 22 note, The deficients have all engadged to do it.

1818 Top. J. i. 22 note, The deficients have all engadged to do it.

1818 Top. Deficiently, insufficiently.

1818 Top. Deficiently, in a defective manner of her gallants who were too deficiently serviceable to her.

1818 Top. Deficiently, in a defective manner.

**Deficit** (defisit, difisit). [a. F. deficit (1690 in Hatzi.), a. L. deficit 'it is wanting, there is wanting' (from deficere: see Deficient), formerly used

In inventories, etc., to designate things wanting.]

A falling short, a deficiency; the amount by which a sum of money, or the like, falls short of what is due or required; the excess of expenditure or

is due or required; the excess of expenditure or liabilities over income or assets.

1786 Genll. Mag. LII. 122/1 The deficit in the accounts of men entrusted with public employment. 1787 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1859) 11. 200 They see a great deficit in their revenues. 1819 BENTHAM Parl. Ref. Caltek. (1818) 75 In congress, where, in the very last year, there was a surplus. instead of a deficit, as here. 1861 Musgrave By-road: 215 The hardier sex was compelled to make good the deficit arising from the withdrawal of female exertion. 1879 H. FAWCETT in 19th Cent. Feb. 194 (Government of India) Deficits have been repeatedly recurring, and debt has been steadily and surely accumulated.

De fide: see DE I. 4.

Defied (diffoi'd), ppl. a. [f. DEFY v.1 + -ED.]

Treated with defiance, challenged, braved.

1816 Byron Stanzas to Augusta (1) vi, There's more in one soft word of thine Than in the world's defied rebuke.

Defier (diffoi'a). [f. DEFY v.1 + -EB.] One

**Defier** (difficient). [f. Defix v.1 + -er 1.] One

**Defier** (d/foi v). [f. DEFY v.1 + -ER.] One who defies, challenges, or braves.

1585 T. Washington it. Nicholas's Voy. Turkie iv. xiii.

252 Zatanicis, which signifieth . defyers of men, for that every one of them are bounde to fight agaynst tenne.

1502 Two Noble K.v. i. 120, Iam.. To those that boast, and have not, a defyer. 1703 Rowe Ulyus. v. i, This Defier of the Gods. 1846 Miss Mirrono Village Ser. II. (1863) 372 The Girls...more sturdy defiers of heat, and cold, and wet, than boys themselves.

1504 Termsen with the cold of the cold

+ Defiguration (difigiure fon). Obs. [n. of action from med.L. defigurare to disfigure, f. Dr.

action from med.L. dēfigūrāre to disfigure, f. Dr. I. 6 + figūrāre to figure, figūrā figure; cf. F. defigurer.] The action of disfiguring; marring the figure or appearance (of a thing); disfigurement.

1883 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. Turkie 11. iii. 73 b, By such defiguration they do shew very horrible.

1838 Br. Hall Rem. Wh. (1660) 30 These traditions are defigurations and deformations of Christ exhibited.

1830 Lams

Lett. (1837) II. 263 A certain personal defiguration in the man-part of this extraordinary centaur.

† Defi gure, v. 1 Obs. [a. OF. defigurer (12th c.), var. of des., defigurer, mod.F. defigurer:—late

L. and Rom. disfigūrāre to DISFIGURE.] An early synonym of DISFIGURE.

synonym of DisffGURE,

1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 2340 Horribely defygurd thurgh
syn. 14. Eng. Misc. (Warton Club) 24 Thow art defygurt,
thi eyne beth depe hollowed.

+ Defigure (d/firgiún), v. 2 Obs. [f. Dr. I. 3 +

FIGURE v. (cf. depict, delineate).]

1. trans. To represent by a figure or image; to

figure, delineate.

1899 A. M. tr. Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke 114/2 To be...

defigured or portraitede in woode. 1891 WEEVER Anc.

Fun. Mon. 844 Two stones as they are here defigured.

2. fig. To represent symbolically, symbolize. 1615 G. Sandys Trav. 11. 113 By this defigured they the perplexed life of man. + Defil, v. Obs. rare. To be or become stupid; = dialectal daffle: see DAFF v.

Taylo Levins 126/37 To defil, neutre, stupere.

Defilade (defilē<sup>1</sup>·d), sò. Fortif. [f. Defile v.³ +-ADE. Defilade in F. appears not to have this sense, but only to be related to Defile v.²] = De-

sense, but only to be related to Defile v.2] = DE-FILEMENT 2.

1831 J. S. MACAULAY Field Fortif. 105 The object of de-filade is so to regulate the relief of the parapets or covering masses, that the defenders may be perfectly screened by them from the view of the enemy. Ibid. 111 It often hap-pens...that a single plane of defilade would give too great a relief. 1835 Portiock in Encycl. Brit. IX. 801/2 It is pre-ferable to excavate behind the parapet, whenever the defilade requires so great an increase of height. 1879 Cassell's Tecks. Educ. 11. 105 The various practical operations that are gone through to ascertain how much the parapets should be raised to obtain cover, are called defilade.

Defilade (defilated), v. Fortif. [f. Defilade sb: answering to mod. F. defiler, Defile v.3] To arrange the plan and profile of fortifications, so that their lines shall be protected from enfilading fire, and the interior of the works from plunging or reverse fire (Stocqueler Mil. Encycl.). Hence

fire, and the interior of the works from plunging or reverse fire (Stooqueler Mil. Encycl.). Hence Defila ding vbl. sb.

1888 J. M. Spearman Brit. Gurmer (ed. a) 217 When a work is commanded by a height in front, the interior must be defiladed by elevating the parapet to such a height, that a line of fire from. the hill. may be every where at least eight feet above the terre-plein of the work. 1bid. 218 When a work is commanded in reverse, the parapet or traverse must be high enough to defilade the defenders of the banquette opposite the height. 1830 E. S. N. Campell Dict. Mil. Sc. sv. Defilement, The operation. called Defilement, or Defilading, is of two kinds, in altitude and in direction. 1851 J. S. Macaular Field Fortif. 207 Proof that the defilading operations have been incorrectly executed.

Defile (diffoil, dffoil), sb. Formerly 7-9 defile, defilee. [a. F. defile (17th c.), ppl. sb. from defiler to Defile v. 2: the final -d was formerly often made -ce in Eng., but being generally written

often made -ee in Eng., but being generally written without accent, has come to be treated as a mute. the word being identified in form with DEFILE v.

1. Mil. A narrow way or passage along which troops can march only by files or with a narrow front; esp. (and in ordinary use) a narrow pass or gorge between mountains.

gorge between mountains.
a. defile, defilee.
r683 Lond. Gaz. No. 2064/2 They repassed the Defiles on the side of the Moras. 1698 T. Froger Voy. 62 They are surrounded with high Mountains; so that one cannot enter, or go out, but thro' a Defile or narrow Passage. 1701 Lond. Gaz. No. 3723/2 In a Defilee between a great Moras and the River Adige. 1720 Ozell. Verlo's Rom. Rep. II. XIV. 340 He was seized in the Defilees of those Mountains. 1736-7 Instr. 4 Rep. Cavalry (1813) 250 The Regiment passes a defile, and forms in line of divisions. 1830 E. S. N. Cambell. Dict. Mil. Sc., Defile.

B. defile.

BELL Dict. Mil. Sc., Defile.

B. defile.

1686 Lond, Gas. No. 2161/1 A Valley, to which there was no passage but by a very narrow Defile.

1719 De For Crusoe 1. xx. 353 A long narrow Defile or Lane, which we were to pass to get through the Wood.

1776 GIBBON Decl.

4 F. I. xiv. 437 Constantine had taken post in a defile about half a mile in breadth, between a steep hill and a deep morass.

1818 BYBON Ch. Har. IV. Ixii, By Thrasimene's lake, in the defiles Fatal to Roman rashness.

1860 TYNDALL Glac. 1. xx. 139 [The glacier] squeezes itself through the narrow defile at the base of the Riffelhorn.

2. The act of defiling, a march by files. (Also as Fr defile)

2. The act of defiling, a march by files. (Also as Fr., difile.)
1835 in H. Greville Diary 65 (Stanf.) In the Place Vendome, where the King placed himself for the difile of the troops. 1830 C. E. Nosron Church-build. Mid. Ages 111. Too She watched the defile through her narrow and embattled streets of band after band of the envoys.

Defile, sb.2 Fortif. rare. [f. Defile v.3]
The act of defilading a fortress.

\*\*Sas in Webster.

The act of definating a action 1864 in Wesster.

Defile (df/si-l), v.l Also 5-6 defyle. [An altered form of defoul, defoil, by association with FILE v. DEFOUL, orig. a. OF defouler to trample down, oppress, outrage, violate, had, by the 14th down, oppress, outrage, violate', had, by the 14th c., come to be associated with the Eng. adj. foul, and, in accordance with this, to be used in the sense 'pollute'; in this sense Eng. had already the native verbs befoul and befile, also foul and file (the latter:—OE. fylan umlaut deriv. of OE. ful, foul); and the example of these synonymous pairs appears to have led to the similar use of defile beside defoul.

What share if any the variant defail had in the What share, if any, the variant defoil had in the

What share, it any, the variant defoil had in the process does not appear.]
+1. trans. To bruise, maul: cf. DeFoul v. Obs. c 1400 Rom. Rose (C) 7317 Men ne may. Tearen the wolfe out of his hide, Till he be slaine backe and side, Though men him beat and all defile [Fr. Ya tant n' iert batus ne torchies. Rime 'beguile'].

2. To render (materially) foul, filthy, or dirty; to pollute, dirty: to destroy the purity cleanness.

to pollute, dirty; to destroy the purity, cleanness, clearness of

[1423-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 185 Letters wryten were founde vndefilede at the end of the yere.] 1530 PALSGR. 509/2, I defyle, I araye or soyle a thing. Je salis . This garment is sore defyled. 1535 COVERDALE Job ix. 31 Yet

shuldest thou dyppe me in y\* myre, & myne owne clothes shulde defyle me. 1894 LATIMER 6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 165 An evyll birde that defiles hys own nest. 1686 I. Pyre in Fllis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. III. 247 The French had so defiled that House, as a weeks worke would not make it cleane. 1846 Trench Mirac. xix. (1682) 235 It is not the agitation of the waters, but the sediment at the bottom, which troubles and defiles them. 1887 Strevenson Underwoods 1. xxx. 63 While I defile the dinner plate. If 2. 1885 Prescort Philip II, I. 11. III. 1182 The stain of heresy no longer defiled the hem of her garment.

3. To render morally foul or polluted; to destroy the ideal purity of; to corrupt, taint, sully. 1238 [see Defiled]. 12450 Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 104 Iam. defyled with syne. 1460 Caprante Chrom. 63 Domician. was. in his last 3 gres al defiled wit; vices. 1826-34 Tindale Mark vii. 15 Thoo thinges which procede out of him are those which defyle the man. 1855 Tract in Stype Eccl. Mem. III. App. xliv. 126 Oh! miserable England, defiled with bloud by the Pope's sword! 1 so. Stillingelest [J.), God requires rather that we should die than defile ourselves with impieties. 1949 Butler Serm, Wks. 1874 II. 302 Christianity, free from the superstitions with which it is defiled in other countries. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 167 The best things in human life are liable to be defiled and perverted.

† 4. To violate the chastity of, to deflower; to debauch. Obs. Cf. Defoul 4.

a 1400 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 5 She wold not be defylyde With spot or wem of man. 1530 Palsgr. 509/2, I defyle, I ravysshe a mayden of her maydenheed, Ye viole. God defended that I sholde defyle her, and she a mayden. 1856 Aurelio 4 Isab. (1608) H], She that ... hathe lever to dey than to be defilede. 1611 BIBLE Gen. xxxiv. 2 Shechem the son of Hamor .. tooke her, and lay with her, and defiled her. 1918 Prico Solomon III. 453 The husband murder'd, and the wife defiled. 1611 App Blackstone Comm. IV. 208 It must. appear, that she was afterwards

5. To violate the sacredness or sanctity of; to desecrate, profane.

[Cf. c 1450 St. Cultbert (Surtees) 335 And bat bis haly place be fyled.] 1 a1500 Wyclif's Wycket (1888) 2 The armes of hyme shall stonde, and shall defyle the sanctuarye.

1835 COVERDALE 2 Chron. xxxvi. 14 [They] dyfyled the house of the Lorde. 1611 BIBLE Nek. xiii. 29 They have defiled the priesthood. 1683 BURNET IT. More's Utopia (1684) 144 Those that defile the Marriage-Bed.

D. To render ceremonially unclean.

1835 COVERDALE Lev. xi. 44 Ye shal not defyle youre selues on eny maner of crepynge beest. 1611 BIBLE Lev. xxii. 8 That which dieth of it selfe. hee shall not eate to defile himselfe therewith. — Yohm xviii. 28 They themselves went not into the Iudgement hall, lest they should be defiled. 1888 F. M. Crawrond Mr. Isaacs i, It is a criminal offence. for a non-Hindu person to defile the food of even the lowest caste man.

aste man. +6. To sully the honour of, to dishonour. Obs. rgs: J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 29 b, This foule mouthed Gentleman deprayeth and defileth the death of that godly man. 1890 Shaks. Mids. N. 111. ii. 410 Come, recreant.. lle whip thee with a rod. He is defil'd That drawes a sword on thee. 1708 Swift Let. Sacram. Test, However his character may be defiled by such mean and

dirty hands.

+7. absol. To cause defilement or filth; to drop

+7. absol. To cause defilement or filth; to drop excrement. Obs.

1547 Booder Brev. Health 4 Asses and moyles dyd defyle within the precynct of the churche. 1596 Shake. 1 Hen. IV.

11. iv. 456 This Pitch (as ancient Writers doe report) doth defile; so doth the companie thou keepest.

+8. intr. To become foul or unclean. Obs.

1673 J. Carrl. Nat. 4 Princ. Love 79 If you do not daily sweep your houses they will defile.

Defile (dfisi'l), v.2 Mil. [a. F. defiler (1648 in Hatzi.), f. Dr. 1. 6 + file sb., File.]

1. intr. To march in a line or by files; to file off. Also transf.

Also transf.

Also transf.

1705 A. R. Accompl. Officer vii. 90 Lest the Army being too long Defining should be defeated by degrees, before it can form its Lines.

1732 Ledian Sethos II. x. 393 He began by making the troops defile.

1812 Examiner 24 Aug. 53.12

The division... defiled on the right.

1825 Examiner 24 Aug. 53.12

Rocks ii. 111 That long procession of being which... is still defiling across the stage.

2. trans. To traverse by files. ? Obs.

1701-2 Hume Hist. Eng. (1806) IV. Ivi. 293 He briskly attacked them, as they were defiling a lane.

Defile, v.3 Fortif. rare. [a. F. defiler (14th c. desfilher to unthread, in Hatzī.), f. de-, Dr. I. 6 + radical part of enfiler (= desenfiler): see Enfile, Enfilade.] = Defilade v.

ENFILADE.] = DEFILADE v.

1864 in Webster, and in later Dicts.

Defiled (dfoi'ld), ppl. a. [f. Defile v.1+-ed.]

Defiled (dfisi'ld), ppl. a. [f. Defile v.1+-ed.]
Polluted, sullied.
[c1385 E. E. Allit. P. A. 724 Bot he com byder ryst as a chylde.. Harmlez, trwe and vndefylde.] 1330 PALSGR 309/2
Defyled as a thynge that is soyled, pols.. 1660 Jer. Taylor Worthy Commun. Introd. 6 Nor eat of this sacrifice with a defiled head. 1745-7 Hervey Medit. (1818) p. iii, Men of defiled habits and unclean lips. 1853 J. Martineau Stud. Chr. 154 To tear out the defiled page of the past.
Hence + Defiledness.
1607 Hieron Wks. I. 328 The corruption and defilednesse of nature, which man brings with him into the world. 1642
Rogers Naaman 541, I speake of a defilednesse of heart.
Defilee, obs. form of Defile sb.1

Defilement 1 (dfisi-iment). [f. Defile v.1+

**Defilement** 1 (difficient). [f. Defile v.1 + ment.] The act of defiling, the fact or state of

MENT.] The act of defiling, the fact or state of being defiled.

1634 MILTON COMMS 456 When lust . Lets in defilement to the inward parts. 1712 STERER Spect. No. 286 F1 The Chaste cannot rake into such Filth without Danger of Defilement. 1814 Souther Rederick ii, Where. It might abide. From all defilement safe. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON

Audi All. III. cxxxii. 97 Those sources of ceremonial defilement.

b. An instance of this: concr. anything that

b. An instance of this; concr. anything that defiles.

1571 Golding Calvin on Ps. x. 16 Ye holy land was at length purged from ye defylements and filthines, wherewith it was berayed. 1643 MILTON Divorce Pref. (1851) 16 Mariage lay in disgrace...as a work of the flesh, almost a defilement 1659 W. Salmon Ars Chirurgica Title-p., Removal of Defilements. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU Farrers ii. 33 Purifying himself from the defilements of the counter. 1871 Echo 31 Jan., The defilements in water which are most fatal to man.

Defi-lement 2. Fortif. [a. mod. F. defilement (1785 in Hatzf.), f. defiler: see Defile v. 8] The act or operation of defilading.

1816 in James Milit. Dict. 1828 J. M. Sprarman Brit. Cunner (ed. 2) 218 The banquettes and terre-pleins of ramparts that are commanded, should be formed in planes parallel to the plane of defilement of the crest of the parapet. 1830 E. S. N. Campell. Dict. Mil. Sc. 51 The operation. called Defilement, or Defilading, is of two kinds, in altitude and in direction. Defilement in Altitude is performed by raising the parapet, sinking the terrepleine, or constructing Traverses.

Defilement (Mailar) [f Defile v. 1 + RR] One

raising the parapet, sinking the terrepleine, or constructing Traverses.

Defiler (difairlat). [f. Defile v.1+-er.] One who defiles; also fig. of things.

1846 Bair Eng. Volaries II. (R.). As a defyler of relygion and polluter of their holye ceremonyes. 1880 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Corrompeur de femmes ou de filles, a defiler of women, a deflourer of maydes. 1807 Shars. a defiler of women, a deflourer of maydes. 1807 Shars. Timon IV. iiii. 383 Thou bright defiler Of Himens purest bed. 21719 Addison (J.). I shall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her defiler. 1886 Spungeon Treas. Dav. Ps. cxix. 9 The world, the flesh, and the devil, that trinity of defilers.

Defiliation. nonce-wd. [f. De- II. I + L. fili-us son, fili-a daughter + -ATION, after affiliation.] Deprivation of a son.

1882 Lams Elia Ser. I. Praise Chimney-Sw., The recovery of the young Montagu Imayl be but a solitary instance of good fortune out of many irreparable and hopeless defiliations.

Defiling (difai-lin), vbl. sb. [f. Defile v.1+

of the young Montagu [may] be but a solitary instance of good fortune out of many irreparable and hopeless defiliations.

Defling (differiting), vbl. sb. [f. Defile v.] + -ING 1.] The action of Defile v.]; defilement. 1385 ABP. SANDYS Serm. (1841) by We need not their aftercleansings, which in truth are defilings. 1365 J. Hooker Girald. Irel. in Holinshed 11. 140/2 Indignation for this defiling of his holie sanctuarie. 1846 Keble Lyra Innoc. (1873) 38 Washed from the world and sin's defiling.

Defiling, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That defiles.

Hence Defilingly adv.

1889 Mona Caird Wing of Asrael I. ix. 149 It clung to her defilingly, as some slimy sea-weed clings.

Definability (differnable).

The quality of being definable.

1865 Pusry Eiren. 390 Many.. profound theologians... have impugned its definability. a 1866 J. Grotz Exam. Utilit. Philos. vii. (1870) 131 The legal definability of it.

Definable (differnabl), a. [f. Define v. +

-ABLE.] Capable of being defined.

a 1866 Hammond Wks. 1. 291 (R.) Great variety.. of.. opportunities, not defineable particularly. 1868 Dryden Relig. Laici Pref. (Globe) 186 As if infinite were definable, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding. 1840 Carlyle Herves (1858) 227 Islam is definable as a confused form of Christianity. 1865 Gro. Elior Romola III. xxvii, Something apart from all the definable interests of her life. 1893 F. Hall in Nation LVII. 45/2 The ordinary predicate, that briefly definable by 'affirm'.

Hence Definably adv.

1805 FOSTER Est. I iii. 31 A state most definably corresponding to the subject of your attention.

1805 FOSTER Est. 1. iii. 31 A state most definably corresponding to the subject of your attention.

sponding to the subject of your attention.

Define (difain), v. Forms: 4 deffine, 4-6 diff., defyne, 5 deffyne, 5-6 diffine, dyffyne, 5- define. [ME., a. Anglo-F. and OF. define-r to end, terminate, determine = Pr. definar; a Romanic parallel form to L. definite to end, FINISH), whence lt. definire, Sp. definir, Pr. and OF. defenir, definir. Definer, the common form in OF., is the only form given by Cotgr. 1611, and survives in Picard, but has been superseded in F. by definir, with adoption of the transferred senses of L. definire. In mod. English also define is in sense the finire. In mod. English also define is in sense the representative of L. definire. A parallel form diffinire, with dis- (see DE-I. 6) is also found in Latin texts, and the forms diffiner, desfinir, diffinir

Latin texts, and the forms diffiner, desfinir, diffinir (14-17th c.) in F.; thence the Eng. variants in deff., diff., dyff..]
†1. trans. To bring to an end. Also intr. To come to an end. Obs. rare.

2134 CHAUCER H. Fame 344 For though your loue laste a seson Wayte vpon the conclusyon, And eke how that ye determynen And for the more part diffynen. 2466 Mann. 4 Housek. Exp. 370 My mastyr gaff to Gorney the excheatour, to deffyne an offyse affryr Water Gorges dethe, xx. s. 1494 Fabyun Chrom. 5 The fourth [part] endyth than at Constantyne: The fyft at Cadwaladyr I haue also diffyned. 1358 Pyramus 4 Th., (Alas my loue) and liue yeyet, did not your life define By Lyones rage?

† b. To bring to an end (a controversy, etc.); to determine, decide, settle. Obs.

1238 Starkey England II. iii. 109 And as for al othir controversys, I wold they schuld be defynyd at home. 1596 Spenser (2.1v. iii. 3 These warlike Champions. Assembled were in field the chalenge to define. 1611 Sprend Theat. Gl. Brit. ii. (1614) 4/1 What could not there be defined, was referred to the whole Shire. a 1679 Barrow Pope's Suprem. (1687) 148 A more ready way to define Controversies.

2. To determine the boundary or spatial extent of; to settle the limits of. Also fig.

2400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 315 Gowtes, Artetykes, that me distreynen, the diffynen the end of my labour agenst my wille. 1843 Prescort Mexico I. 16 The limits already noticed as defining its permanent territory. 1861 M. PATTISON Ess. (1889) I. 47 The duties of the guild towards the country and city. were strictly defined. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. iv. § 2. 164 His first step was to define the provinces of the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions.

b. To make definite in outline or form. (See also DEFINED.)

Hist. iv. § 2. 164 His first step was to define the provinces of the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions.

b. To make definite in outline or form. (See also Defined.)

1815 Wordsw. Essay Wks. (1888) 873/1 In nature everything is distinct, yet nothing defined into absolute independent singleness. 1869 Tyndall Notes Lect. Light § 174 For perfectly distinct vision it is necessary that the image on the retina should be perfectly defined.

† 3. To set bounds to, to limit, restrict, confine. 1813 Douglas Æmeis IV. ii. 30 Quhilkis na way diffynis The force nor strength of luif with his hard bandis! 1694 De Lawnett. Du Moulin's Logick 27 God is. .so present in all places, as he is neither limited, nor defined by any place. 1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. 1. § 27 Wee doe too narrowly define the power of God, restraining it to our capacities.

4. To determine, lay down definitely; to fix, decide; † to decide upon, fix upon.

1838 Strewart Cron. Scot. II. 120 All the lordis for that samin thing, And commoun pepill. .did defyne The kingis bruther, callit Constantyne. 1647 Clarendon Hist. Reb. II. (1843) 43/1 The first canno defined and determined such an unlimited power and prerogative to be in the king. 1990 Gibson Misc. Wik. (1814) III. 510 The situation, the measure and the value of the estate cannot now be exactly defined for the term of my absence. 1865 E. Quincy 280 He' defined his position', to use a later political formula, very clearly.

† b. intr. To determine, decide. Obs. c 1374 Chaucer Troylus IV. 362 Forthi I thus defyne:—Ne truste no wight to fynden in Fortune Aye properte; her yiftes ben commune. 1408 Hocclewe Letter of Cupied 163 Than wol we thus concluden and dyffyne: we yow communde. .that, of thise false men our reble foon, ye do punyshment. 1868 Graffon Chrom. II. 351 Authoritie to enquire, intreate, defyne and determine of all maner of causes, querels, debes. 1868 Munday Disc. E. Campion Cb., Neither was that barre appointed to define on causes of conscience. 1861 Bacon Ess. Fudicature (Arb.) 450 Th

Const. with obj. clause or simple obj.) Obs.
c1374 CHAUCER Tropius III, 834 Wherfore I wol deffyne..
That trewely for ought I kan espie Ther is no verray wele is bis world here. 1562 DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 166 b, The day of iudgement can no man diffine. 2563 W. FULKE Meteors (1640) 46 Cardan plainly defineth, that Amber is a mineral. 1669 BOYLE Cont. New Exper. 1. (1682) 80 Even clouds. may reach much higher than Carden, Kepler, and others have defin'd.

and others have defin'd.

† b. intr. or absol. To make precise statement.

c 1360 Wyclif Serm. xciii. Sel. Wks. I. 330 Men shulden
not here diffyne, but 3if God tolde it hem. c 1430 Lyoc.
Bockas I. iz. (1544) 17 a, Of her byrth fyrst he doth defyne.
1830 Act 13 Elis. c. 7 \$ 2 Persons being Bankrupt as is before defined. 1600 HAKLUYT Voj. III. 54 (R.) How then can
such men define upon other regions. whether they were
inhabited or not.

6. To state averally the state of the state o

6. To state exactly what (a thing) is; to set forth

6. To state exactly what (a thing) is; to set forth or explain the essential nature of. (In early use: To state the nature or properties of, to describe.)

2374 CHAUCER Troyles v. 271 Swych a wo my wit kan not defyne. 1413 Lyd. Pilgr. Swych a wo my wit kan not defyne. 1413 Lyd. Pilgr. Swyl v. i. (1839) 72 The beaute of this mansion ne maye no man telle, ne diffyne the ioye, and the grete arraye. 1484 CANTON Curiall 5 That thou mayst the better knowe now the courte I wyl descryue and dyffyne it to the. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 67 b, What it is, Saynt Bernarde declareth. diffynynge or discribynge it in this wyse. 1525 Eden Decades Pref. (Arb.) 49 Cicero defineth trewe glory to be a fame of many and greate desertes. 1677 GALE Crt. of Gentiles IV. 202 He that perfectly comprehends and defines a thing gives limits and bounds to that thing in his intellect. 1710 Addison Whig Exam. No. 4 Pr. Hudibras has defined nonsense (as Cowley does wit) by negatives. 1777 PRIESTLEY Matt. 4 Spir. (1783) I. xz. 237 Descartes defined the essence of the soul to consist in thinking. 1846 MILL Logic Introd. \$ 1 To define, is to select from among all the properties of a thing, those which shall be understood to be designated and declared by its name. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 184 Genius has been defined as 'the power of taking pains'.

b. To set forth or explain what (a word or expression) means; to declare the signification of (a

pression) means; to declare the signification of (a word). [Not recognized by J.]

1532 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 608/2 All hys other sygnificacions I lette passe..except onely that which he hath also diffyned false. 1552 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 14 Therefore ye muste needes have these Predicamentes ready, when soever ye will define any worde, or give a naturall name unto it. 1724 WATTS Logic 1. vi. § 2 In defining the name there is no need that we should be acquainted with the intimate nature or essence of the thing. 1791 Bosvell. Yokuson an. 1755 (1887) I. 293 A lady once asked him how he came to define Pastern "the knee of a horse". 1885 DAVIDSON Logic of Definition 86 Horse cannot be otherwise defined in a dictionary than as a well-known quadruped, used as a beast of burden and in war.

C. intr. or absol. To frame or give a precise description or definition.

C. intr. or absol. To frame or give a precise description or definition.

1507 Turberv. Trag. T. (1837) 200 For that of love so derely he definde. 1545 MILTON Tetrach. (1851) 168 Then only we know certainly, when we can define. 1756 Burks Subl. 4 B. Introd. Wks. I. 97 When we define we seem in danger of circumscribing nature within the bounds of our own notions. 1863 Ouida Held in Bondage (1870) 81 Hang it, Arthur, why do you set me defining?

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7. transf. Of properties: To make (a thing) what it is; to give a character to, characterize; to constitute the definition of.

1833 G. Herbert Temple, Invitation ii, Come ye hither all, whom wine Doth define, Naming you not to your good.

1848 MILTON Tenure Kings (1650) 55 Being lawfully depriv'd of all things that define a magistrate.

1875 Bennert & Dyer Sacks's Bot. 1. iii. 180 The tout ensemble of properties which define the character of the natural group, class, or order.

18. To separate by definition, to distinguish by special marks or characteristics (front). rare.

1807-8 W. Irvino Salmag. xii. (1860) 280 By this is defined the form the man of refinement and mind.

1839 Murchison Silver. Syst. 1. xxxiv. 456 It is difficult to define the subsoil of Silurian rock from that of the Old Red Sandstone.

1861 Defined (diffind), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -RD.]

1841 Having a definite outline or form; clearly marked.

1842 Also fig.

2872 Newton (J.), When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well defined.

2844 Mrs. Somerville Connect. Phys. Sc. xxxvii. 436 The central matter is so vivid and so sharply defined that the nebula might be taken for a bright star.

1845 H. Rogers Ecl. Faith (1853) 125 His [man's] animal nature is more defined than his intellectual.

1858 Hence Definedly adv.

his intellectual.

Hence **Definedly** adv.

1821 Scorr Kenilw. xxiii, Definedly visible against the pure azure blue of the summer sky. **Definement** (diffinement). rare. [a. obs. F. definement (1611 in Cotgr.), in OF. de-, def-, diffinement (see Godef.) termination, end, f. OF. definer:

definement (1611 in Cotgr.), in OF. de-, def-, definement (see Godef.) termination, end, f. OF. definer: see Define v.]

1. Definition, description.

1. Definition, description.

1. See Shake. Ham. v. ii. 117 Sir, his definement suffers no perdition in you. 1867 Eng. Leader 15 June 236 Definement is always by the contrary. Everything is defined by its contrary: night by day, dark by light.

† 2. Limitation, restriction. Obs.

1634 Hunton Treat. Monarchy 1. ii. 16 This Legall Allay and definement of Power. 1644 — Vind. Treat. Monarchy iv. 27 A Civill and Legall definement of Authority.

Definer (diffinal). [f. Define v. + -er 1.]

One who or that which defines.

1289 Puttenham Eng. Poetie III. xix. (Arb.) 239 margin, Orismus, or the Definer of difference. 1645 Milton Colast. (1851) 347 Yee see already what a faithfull definer wee have him. 1790-81 Joinson L. P., Popte Wks. IV. 137 To circumscribe poetry by a definition will only shew the narrowness of the definer. 1847 Enerson Repr. Men., Uses Gt. Men. Wks. (Bohn) I. 278 A definer and map-maker of the latitudes and longitudes of our condition.

Defining (diffiniti), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Define; definition.

1282 Wyclif Ezek. xliii. 13 The diffynyng, or certepntee, therof [definitio ejus] vn to the lippe. therof in cumpas, o palme. 1230 Palsor. 213/2 Diffyning, diffinitisement, diffinition. 1283 Myclaster Positions xxxvi. (1887) 138 Plato in his. defining of naturall dignities. 1668 Wilkins Real Char. Ded. A. ij. The business of Defining being amongst in his. defining of naturall dignities. 1668 Wilkins Real Char. Ded. A. ij. The business of Defining is philosophy.

Defining, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That defines.

1773 J. Ross Fratericide 1. 17 (MS.) Defining ears, which idolize The dignifying climax of thy verse. 1885 Athensum 4 Apr. 441/2 The various defining spheres.

+ Definish. v. Obs. 2are. In 4 diffinised.

4 Apr. 441/2 The various defining spheres.

† Definish, v. Obs. rare. In 4 diffinisse, issh. [ad. OF. definiss., diffiniss., lengthened stem of definir: see DEFINE.] trans. To define.

£ 2374 Chaucer Boeth. III. x. 88 pilke goode bat bou hast diffinissed a lytel her byforne.

Definite (definit), a. (sb.) Also 6 diffynite, 7 definit. [ad. L. dēfinīt-us defined, bounded, limited, distinct, precise, pa. pple. of dēfinīre: see DEFINE. Cf. obs. F. definit, -ite (1504 in Godef).]

Godef.).]

1. Having fixed or exact limits; clearly defined.

I. Having fixed or exact limits; clearly defined, determinate, fixed, certain; exact, precise. (Of material, or, more commonly, immaterial things.) 1853 T. Wilson Rhet. 1 Either it is an infinite question and without ende, or els it is definite and comprehended within some ende. Those questions are called definite, which set forthe a matter, with the .. namyng of place, tyme, and persone. 21365 Sidnsty (J.), The goddess, who in a definite compass can set forth infinite beauty. 1864 MILTON Educ. Wis. (1847) 88/1 Either by the definite will of God so ruling, or the peculiar sway of nature, which also is God's working. 1891 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. 122 The clear and definite understanding of the several parts of the Ship. 1796 AYLIFEE Parergon 50 In a charge of Adultry, the Accuser ought to set forth .. some certain and definite time. 1883 Lamb Elia Ser. 11. Confess. Drumkard, Those uneasy sensations .. worse to bear than any definite pains or aches. 1889 DICKENS Left. (1880) II. 85,I must give some decided and definite answer. 1866 TYNDALL Glac. 1. XIV. 174 A definite structure was in many places to be traced. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. v. 8 4. 238 Even this class [seris] had now acquired definite rights.

b. transf. Said of persons, in reference to their actions (opinions, statements, etc.).
1871 SHAKS. Cymb. L. vi. 43 Idiots in this case of fauour, would Be wisely definit. a 1805 FOTHEREY Alhem. II. vii. § 7 (1622) 277 As definite as hee was in appointing the set time of the dissolution of Babilon. Mod. Be more definite in your statements.

2. Gram. B. Applied, in German and Early English grammar, to those inflexions of the adjective which are used when preceded by the definite

English grammar, to those inflexions of the adjective which are used when preceded by the definite article or some equivalent. b. Of verbs: = Finite. rare. c. Definite article: a name for the demon-

strative adjective the, and its equivalents in other languages, as indicating a defined or particularized individual of the species denoted by the noun.

d. Past or preterite definite: the name in French Grammar of the tense which coincides historically with the Latin preterite or perfect, and corresponds in sense to the Greek aorist and English simple past: e.g. il vint, he came.

1727-35 in Chambers Cycl. 2765 W. Ward Grammar I. xxii. 103 'The' is called the definite article. Ibid. 1v. ii. 158 The verb in this character [ie. infinitive] may be .. used as a nominative case, on which a definite verb depends. 1884 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) 1. 68 The is called the definite article; because it ascertains what particular thing or things are meant: as, 'Give me the book'. 1885 Fornes Hindstidat Gram. (1868) 18 Arabic nouns have frequently the definite article. .. of the language prefixed to them. 1894 R. Morras Chaucer's Prol., etc. (Clar. Press Ser.) Introd. 33 Adjectives, like the modern German, have two forms—Definite and Indefinite. The definite form preceded by the definite article, a demonstrative adjective, or a possessive pronoun, terminates in 4 in all cases of the singular.

3. Bot. a. Said of inflorescence having the central axis terminated in a flower-bud which opens first, those on the lateral branches following in succession: also called centrifugal or determinate.

first, those on the lateral branches following in succession: also called centrifugal or determinate.

b. Of stamens or other parts of the flower: Of a constant number not exceeding twenty.

2845 LINDLEY Sch. Bot. iv. (1858) 25 Stamens definite; that is to say, obviously corresponding in number with the sepals and petals. 2956 J. D. Hooker Bot. Primer 45 Definite, because the axis is terminated by a flower and does not elongate. 2850 Gray Struct. Bot. v. 144 The kinds of Inflorescence.. are all reducible to two types... Indefinite and Definite, or... Indeterminate and Determinate.

B. sb. 1. Something that is definite; spec. in Gram.: + B. A definite tense: b. A noun de-

Gram.: +a. A definite tense; b. A noun de-

Gram.: † 8. A definite tense; b. A noun denoting a definite thing or object.

1330 Palsor. Introd. 31 The fyrst [conjugation] is chefly ruled by E. saufe that in his diffynites he torneth into A.
1817 COLERIDGE Biog. Lit. 144 Fancy. has no other counters to play with, but fixities and definites. 1828 STODDART Gram. in Encycl. Metrop. I. 55 The Latin nouns in io [as actio] seem properly to have been definites; that is to say, that they originally signified only a certain number of acts, and not action in general.

† 2. 'Thing explained or defined' (J.). Obs.
1736 AYLIFTE Parergon 110 Special Bastardy is nothing else but the Definition of the general, and the general again, is nothing else but a Definite of the Special.

Thefinitaly (definitli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

else but the Definition of the general, and the general again, is nothing else but a Definite of the Special.

Definitely (definiti), adv. [f. prec. + LY 2.]

In a definite manner; determinately, precisely.

1881 MULLASTER Positions XXXVI. (1887) 140 For the choice of wittes definitely. 1851 Houses Govi. 4. 50c. xvi. § 4. 205

He must definitely acknowledge him. a 1800 H. Blar Serm. III. iv. R.). [Middle age] cannot have its peculiar character so definitely marked and ascertained.

1807 FREEMAN NORM. Conq. (1876) I. iv. 187 The relations between Normandy and Brittany were now definitely settled.

Definiteness (definitnes). [-NESS.] The quality of being definite.

1778 Balley vol. II. Definiteness, certainty, limitedness.

1837-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. 1. ix. § 5 The definiteness of solution, which numerical problems admit and require. 1875

JOWETT Plato (ed. 3) V. 487 From this want of definiteness in their language they do a great deal of harm.

Definition (defini-son). Forms: a. 4-6 diffinition, etc. (with usual interchange of i and y), 5-6 -tion, etc., 6 Sc. -tioun; \(\beta\). 5-6 defi., 6 defynicion (also definison), ad. L. definitionem (also in MSS. diff.), n. of action from definire: see Define. Cf. Pr. diff., definicio, Sp. definicion, It. difinisione.] It. difinizione.]
+1. The setting of bounds or limits; limitation,

† 1. The setting of bounds or limits; limitation, restriction. Obs. rare.

1. 136 Chauce Wife's Prol. 25 Yit herd I never tellen.

1. 136 Chauce Wife's Prol. 25 Yit herd I never tellen.

1. Uppon this noumbre diffinicioun. 1483 Chaton Gold. Leg. 403 b's Theme said he ben they knowen which men shal suffire thyse passyons without dyffynycion.

2. The action of determining a controversy or question at issue; determination, decision; spec. a formal decision or pronouncement of an ecclesiastical authority. Obs. exc. in specific use.

1. 1382 Wyclif Dan. 1322-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 12 § 9 A finall decree, sentence, judgement, diffinicion, and determination. 1352 Abr. Hamilton Catech. (1884) 17 The determinations and diffinitiouns of general counsellis. 1524 R. H. Salernes Regiment 13 This question. whether a man should eate more at Dinner, or at Supper. For definition hereof, it is to be noted [etc.]. 1565 Bramhall Yust Vind. viii. 247 This challenge of infallibility diminisheth their (councils') authority, discrediteth their definitions. 1254 J. H. Newman Apol. 392 Infallibility cannot act outside of a definite circle of thought, and it must in all its decisions, or definitions, as they are called, profess to be keeping within it.

3. Logic, etc. The action of defining, or stating

8. Logic, etc. The action of defining, or stating

8. Logic, etc. The action of defining, or stating exactly what a thing is, or what a word means.

\*\*réas Milton Tetrack. (1851) 168 Definition is that which refines the pure essence of things from the circumstance.

\*régo Locke Hum. Und. III. iii. § 10 Definition being nothing but making another understand by Words, what Idea the Term defin'd stands for. 1730 Balkev (folio). Definition (with Logicians), an unfolding the essence or being of a thing by its kind and difference. 1858 J. Martineau Stud. Chr. 220 Definition is always an enclosure of the true by exclusion of the false. 1860 ABP. THOMSON Lawe Th. § 54. 82 Definition 18\*

expounds all the marks implied in the notion, and so represents to us the nature or specific character of it.

§ 60, 111. 1885 W. L. DAVIDSON Logic of Definition 32
It is the object of Definition to determine the nature or meaning or signification of a thing; in other words, definition is the formal attempt to answer the question, 'What is it?'

4. A precise statement of the essential nature of things, a telephone of the proof of the content of the second of t

a thing; a statement or form of words by which

anything is defined.

a tining; a statement of folin of words by which anything is defined.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xix. cxvi. (1495) 920 Some thynges haue but one dyffynycyon. c 1430 ir. De Imitatione 1.1.2, Idesire more to knowe compunction ben his diffnycion.

1351 T. Wilson Logike 14 A definition of the substaunce is a speach which sheweth the very nature of the thing. 1571 Dioges Pantom. 11. v. M ij b, Of quadrangles. there are fine sortes, as appeered in the Diffinitions. 1633 Massinger Guardian v. iv, His victories but royal robberies, And his true definition—A Thief. 1710 Stelle Tatler No. 62 P 14 Propriety of Words and Thoughts, which is Mr. Dryden's Definition of Wit. 1798 Johnson Idler No. 1 P 4 It has been found hard to describe man by an adequate definition. 1842 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces 75 The old definition of force was, that which caused change in motion. 1864 Bowen Logic 94 A Definition consists primarily of two parts, the Proximate Genus and the Specific Difference of the Concept defined. b. A declaration or formal explanation of the signification of a word or phrase. [Not recognized

signification of a word or phrase. [Not recognized

signification of a word or phrase. [Not recognized by Johnson.]

\*assoo Wyclif's Wycket Sub-Title, A verye brefe diffinition of these wordes, Hoc est corpus meum. 1551 T. Wilson Logike 14 A definition of a word is any maner of declaration of a word. 1724 Warts Logic. 1. 18 2 A definition of the name being only a declaration in what sense the word is used, or what idea or object we mean by it. 1755 Johnson Pref. to Dict., As nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition. 1791 Boswell Fokuson an. 1755 (1887) 1. 203 The definitions have always appeared to me such... as indicate a genius of the highest rank... A few of his definitions must be admitted to be erroneous. 1885 W. L. Davidson Logic of Pefinitions 37 No [dictionary] definition of 'Gold' will be sufficient that does not contain a reference to its colour, which supplies us with the distinct meaning 'golden'.

golden'.

5. The action of making definite; the condition of being made, or of being definite, in visual form or outline; distinctness; spec. the defining power of a lens or optical instrument, i.e. its capacity to

of a lens or optical instrument, i.e. its capacity to render an object or image distinct to the eye.

1859 Reeve Brittany 137 We were content.. to sacrifice the artistic definition of the trees. 1860 Tyndall. Glac. L xviii. 125 The stratification.. was shown with great beauty and definition. 1878 Newcome Pop. Astron. II. i. 138 The definition of this telescope is very fine.

b. gen. Definiteness, precision, exactitude. rare. 1866 Argyll. Reign Law i. (ed. 4) 8 A fallacy is getting hold upon us from a want of definition in the use of terms.

6. Comb.

1866 R. A. Valigham Mystics (1860) I. 200 Alas. for our

hold upon us non a wan.

8. Comb.

1856 R. A. Vaughan Mystics (1860) I. 209 Alas, for our poor definition-cutter, with his logical scissors!

Definitional, a. rare. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a definition.

1869 Athenaum 11 Sept. 329 The definitional rule judiciously laid down by Mr. Hazlitt, that a proverb should have a figurative sense, an inner sense or an approximate sense.

Definitive (dth.nitiv), a. and sb. Forms: 4-6

diffinityf, -inytif(e, 5 defynytyfe, defenytyfie, 6 dyffinatyne, definytue, 6-7 diffinitive, 7 definative, 6- definitive. [a. OF. definitif, diffinitif, -ive (12th c.), ad. L. dē., diffinitivu, f. ppl. stem of definite: see Definite.]

A. adj. Having the function of defining, or of being definite

Liv-us, f. ppl. stem of definire: see Definite.]

A. adj. Having the function of defining, or of being definite.

1. Having the function of finally deciding or settling; decisive, determinative, conclusive, final: esp. in definitive sentence, and the like.

c 1366 Chaucer Doctor's T. 172 The luge answerd of bis in his absence I may not sine diffinity sentence. 1476 Caxton Chesse III. vi. Hvb, The theef was.. taken. and by sentence diffynytif was hanged. 1523 LD Benners Froiss.

I. xxiv. 35 It was the moneth of May folowyng, or [=ere] they had aunswere dyffinatyne. 1583 Stubbes Anal. Abus. II. (1882) 106 Maye they as Capytall ludges, gene definytine sentence of lyfe and death vpon malefactors. 1601 R. Johnson Kingd. 4 Commu. (1603) 57 Upon hearing of both parties, judgment definative is given, and may not be repealed. 1688 Answ. Talon's Plea 3 Barely to say with a definitive Gravity, Here's a great abuse. 1748 Richardson Clarista (1811) I. 11 Expecting a definitive answer. 1763 Milkers Corr. (1805) I. 84 The definitive traty is now signed. 1858 Macaulax Hist. Eng. IV. 527 A jury had pronounced: the verdict was definitive.

† b. transf. of persons. Obs.
1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. v. i. 422 Neuer craue him, we are definitive. Away with him to death. 1629 Fuller Holy War IV. v. (1647) 176 Desiring rather to be scepticall them definitive in the causes of Gods judgements. 1744 Richardson Pantela (1824) I. 104, I will make you. . my adviser in this matter, though not, perhaps, my definitive judge.

c. That settles or determines bounds or limits. 1860 I. P. Kenned W. Wirt I. xiii. 164 (This) point of

C. That settles or determines bounds or limits.

1860 J. P. Kennery W. Wirt I. xiii. 164 [This] point of view should lead to a just and definitive limitation of the boundwise.

2. Having the character of finality as a product; determinate, definite, fixed and final. In Biol. opposed to formative or primitive, as definitive

organs, definitive aorta.

a 1639 Wotton (J., [It] being the very definitive sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen plot. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. vi, Other Authors

write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and definitive truth. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies Metr. Syst. III. (1871) 174 The temporary system established by the law of 184 August, 1793. The definitive system established by the law of 184 December, 1799. 1865 Daily Tel. 30 Oct. 4/4 Some days will probably elapse before we shall be able to announce a definitive result. 1876 Newcoms Pop. Astron. III. v. 399 A definitive orbit of the comet. 1886 ROLLSTON & Jackson Forms of Animal Life 803 The primitive ovum divides; one of the cells thus produced grows into the definitive ovum.

+3. Metaph. Having a definite position, but not † 3. Metaph. Having a definite position, but not occupying space: opposed to circumscriptive. Obs. [1539, 1634 see Definitive or circumscriptive, Obs. [1539, 1634 see Definitive or circumscriptive, and some other of your distinctions. are but snares. 1665 GLAWVILL Scape. Sci. xiii. 73 Who is it that retains not a great part of the imposture, by allowing them a definitive Ubi, which is still but Imagination?

4. That makes or deals with definite statements. a 1619 Fortherm Alkeon. II. ix. § 2 (1622) 296 Plutarch is more definitive, and punctuall, in this point. 1654 Lil. Churchman VIII. 6/1 We should be glad to see more definitive teaching on the nature of Church Communion.

5. That serves to define or state exactly what a

finitive teaching on the nature of Church Communion.

5. That serves to define or state exactly what a thing is; that specifies the individual referred to; esp. in Gram. (Formerly used of the Definitive article, and of the Finite verb.)

1731 Balley vol. II, s.v. Article, Definitive Article, the article (the) so called, as fixing the sense of the word it is put before to one individual thing. 1765 W. Ward Gram. IV. IV. 164, Of the verb definitive. 1800 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag. VIII. 797 To preserve a name of sect, which ought to be simply definitive, from sliding into a term of reproach. 1824 L. MURRAY EMP. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 231 When a noun of multitude is preceded by a definitive word, which clearly limits the sense to an aggregate with an idea of unity, it requires a verb.. in the singular number: as, 'A company of troops was detached'. 1824 ELLICOTT Galat. 87 The.. definitive force of the article.

6. Concerned with the definition of form or out-

6. Concerned with the definition of form or out-

ine. rare.

1815 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. LXXVI. 115 The lineless delicate contours of youth and bloom embarrass the definitive skill even of a Correggio.

B. sb. (the adj. used ellipt.)

† 1. A definitive sentence, judgement, or pro-

†1. A definitive sentence, judgement, or pronouncement. Obs.

1505 Husbocke Apol. Infants Unbapt. 11 Is there no pardon from this general damnatorie sentence and cruell definitive? 1606 R. Coke Prover & Subj. 134 Judgment is the definitive of him who by right commands, permits, or forbids a thing. 1804 Europ. Mag. in Spirit Pub. Fynts. (1805) VIII. 135 In spite of the Definitive, we shall have another battle of the books.

2. Gram. A definitive word.

1731 Harris Hermes (1841) 179 Definitives... are commonly called by grammarians, 'articles,' articuli, āρθρα. They are of two kinds, either those properly .. so called, or else the pronominal articles, such as this, that, any, &c. 1796-58 H. Τοοκε Purley I. 20 About the time of Aristotle, when a fourth part of speech was added,—the definitive, or article 1824 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 71 As articles are by their nature definitives... they cannot be united with such words as are .. as definite as they may be; (the personal pronouns for instance).

Definitively (difirnitive), adv. [f. prec. + -Ly 2.] In a definitive manner.

1. So as to decide or settle the matter; decisively, conclusively, finally, definitely.

1. So as to decide or settle the matter; decisively, conclusively, finally, definitely.

1232-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 12 § 2 All causes testamentarie. shall be .. finallye and diffinitively adjudged and determined within the Kynges iurisdiction. 1629 Gentilis Servita's Impuis. xxxvi. (1676) 833 Contumacious Persons shall be banished, either definitively, or for a time. 1659 Milton Civil Power in Eccl. Causes Wks. (1847) 415/1 No man, no synod, no session..can judge definitively the sense of Scripture to another man's conscience. 1733 Hannava Trav. (1762) I. inl. xili. 198, I desired he would tell me definitively what number of men he would give me for a guard. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 132 Henry..definitively breaking the Spanish alliance, formed a league with Francis I. 1871 Blackie Four Phases i. 55 To settle definitively that much-vexed question.

† 2. Metaph. So as to have a definite position, but not take up space: see prec. 3. Obs.

† 2. Metaph. So as to have a definite position, but not take up space: see prec. 3. Obs.

1529 More Dyaloge 11. Wks. 188/1 Though thei be not cyrcumscribed in place..yet are thei and angels also diffinitively so placed where thei be for the time. 1624 DE LAWNE IV. DUMONION: Logick 27 The Philosophers.. say that Bodies are in a place circumscriptively, and Soules definitively; because Soules are not limited or circumscribed by place and yet a man may say.. that they are here, or there, and not els-where. 1711 tr. Werenfelt Disc. Logom. 96.

Definitiveness. [-NESS.] The quality of being definitive; determinativeness, decisiveness.

1727 BAILEY VOI. II. Definitiveness, decisiveness, etc. 1841 Blakkw. Mag. L. 160 Southey is .. thoroughly English, however, in the historical definitiveness and decision of his religious convictions. 1875 POSTE Gains III. Comm. (ed. 2) 361 The earmestness and definitiveness of the resolution.

Definitize, v. rare. [f. DEFINITE a. + -IZE.]

Definitize, v. rare. [f. Definite a. + -ize.]

trans. To make definite.

1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in Contemp. Rev. June 135 The Church. definitized and generalized opinions.

1886 Blackw. Mag. Nov. 632 The 'his' then outstanding had to be definitized.

definitised. **Definitor** (defination). Also 7 diffinitor

[a. L. dēfinītor, agent-n. from dēfinīre to DEFINE.]

1. An officer of the chapter in certain monastic orders, charged with the 'definition' or decision of points of discipline.

1648 GAGE West Ind. iii. (1655) 7 When the Provinciall Chapter is kept, then .. is there one named by name of Procurator or Diffinitor, who is to goe in the name of the whole Province to the next election of the Generall. 1704 Collect. Voy. (Church.) III. 51/1 [St. Francis] having been Definitor of his Order. 1745 A. BUTLER Lives Saints, Bonavoethre VII. 194 The saint held a general chapter at Narbonne, and in concert with the definitors gave a new form to the old Constitutions. 1867 R. Palmer Life P. Howard 15 note. The order [Dominicans] is governed by a master-general with his council of definitors.

Howard 15 note, The order [Dominicans] is governed by a master-general with his council of definitors.

† 2. A kind of surveying instrument: see quots.

\*\*r664 Evelin tr. Frear's Archit. 153 This whole Instrument. consisting of Horizon, Ruler, and Plummet we shall call our Definitor. 1793 Smeaton Edystone L. § 97 The instrument will shew the situation, distance from the center, and depression of any given point. below the plane of the dial. which instrument he calls a Definitor.

\*\*Definitude\*\* (diffinitud). [f. L. definit-us, Definite, after infinitude, multitude: see -TUDE.]

The quality of being definite; definiteness, precision.

The quality of being definite; definiteness, precision.

1836 STR W. HAMILTON Study Math. Discuss. (1852) 275
Destitute of the light and definitude of mathematical representations. 1866 LATHAM Channel Isl. III. xiv. (ed. 2) 332
Results of remarkable precision and definitude. 1875 VEITCH
Lucretius 66 There would be no definitude of leaf or

Results of remarkable precision and definitude. 1875 VEITCH Lucretius 66 There would be no definitude of leaf or flower.

† Defix (dfi:ks), v. Obs. [f. L. dēfix-, ppl. stem of dēfigēre to fasten down, f. De- I. I + figēre to FIX, fasten. The early example of the pa. pple. appears to have been formed immed. after L. defix-us, with Eng. ppl. suffix.]

trans. To fasten down; to fix firmly, definitely, or earnestly (lit. and fig.).

133-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 243 The spere of the messengere defixede in to the erthe schewede a prenosticacion and as a begynnenge of fighte. 1508 HAKLUYT Voy. I. II. 89 (R.) They were constrained to defixe their princely seate and habitation in that extreme prouince of the north. 1605 I. Dove Confut. Atheism 16 The eyes of the people will be defixed upon them. 1654 H. Moar Myst. Iniq. 264 Those Ten Horns answerable to the Beast with ten Horns in Daniel.. seem to defix and determinate the Prophecy to that sense. 1679 J. Goodman Penit. Pard. II. i. (1713) 146 When a man.. defixes his thoughts, and suspends his determination till he see plain reason to incline him this way or that. Hence + Defixed, defixt ppl. a.

1652 GAULE Magastrom. 280 With defixed eyes and distracted countenance. 1652 GLANVILL Sadducismus 116 In intent and defixed thoughts upon some. object.

† Defixion (dfi:kson). Obs. [ad. late L. defixion-em, n. of action f. defigere to fasten down, etc. (see prec.).] Fixing, fastening. 1660 H. Moar Myst. Godl. I. ix. 29 By the defixion of our Phansy upon what is most gross and sensible.

Deflagrability. rare. [f. next: see -ITY.] Deflagrable quality, readiness to deflagrate.

267 BOYLE Wks. I. 362 (R.) The opinion of the ready deflagrability (if I may so speak) of salt-petre.

Deflagrable (de flagrab'l), a. rare. [f. L. deflagrabre to Deflagrable (de flagrabl'l), a. rare. [f. L. deflagrabre to Deflagrable (de flagrabl'l), a. rare.

Defiagrable (de flågråb'l), a. rare. [f. L. deflagrare to Deflagrare + BLE.]
a rog: Boyle Wks. I. 538 (R.) More inflammable and deflagrable.

deflagrable. **Deflagrate** (de flägret), v. Physics. [f. L. dēflagrāt-, ppl. stem of dēflagrāte to burn away, burn up, consume, f. Dr. I. 3 + flagrāte to burn.]

1. trans. To cause to burn away with sudden evolution of flame and rapid, sharp combustion (e.g. a mixture of charcoal and nitre thrown into a red bot crucible)

(e.g. a mixture of charcoal and nitre thrown into a red-hot crucible).

1727 Balley vol. II, Deflagrate, to inkindle and burn off in a Crucible a Mixture of Salt or some mineral Body with a Sulphureous one. 1724 J. Hurton Philos. Light, etc. 208
When coal is deflagrated with nitre. 1876 S. Kens. Mus. Catal. No. 1369 The spark from this battery deflagrates a platinum wire a foot long.

2. intr. To burst into flame and humanity.

intr. To burst into flame and burn away

2. intr. To burst into flame and burn away rapidly.

1730 Phil. Trans. XLVI. 449 Neither these, nor those of Cheltenham, will defiagrate or flash in Touch-Paper, nor on burning Charcoal, as true Nitre will do. 1794 G. Adams Nat. 4 Exp. Philos. II. xx. 376 Such a degree of heat as would cause the nitre to deflagrate. 1803 Edin. Rev. III. 25 Let a drop of water be projected upon this liquor. 1811 instantly deflagrates with a slight explosion. 1876 Harley Mat. Med. 161 When thrown on the fire it deflagrates. Hence De flagrated, De flagrating ppl. adjs. 1766 Anony Buncle (1770) IV. 93 The deflagrating nitre consumes the sulphur of the antimony. 1768 Keir in Phil. Trans. LXXVIII. 327 Giving a deflagrating quality to paper soaked in this liquor. 1822 FARDAY Exp. Res. xvi. 78 A black residuum is left. which. when heated. is found to be deflagrating. 1831 T. P. Jones Convers. Chem. xxii. 229 The deflagration (deflagrat fon). [ad. L. deflagration]

Deflagration (deflagration). [ad. L. deflagrātion-em, n. of action from deflagrare to DE-PLAGBATE. Cf. mod.F. deflagration.]

PLAGRATE. Cf. mod.F. deflagration.]
†1. The rapid burning away of anything in a destructive fire; consumption by a blazing fire. Obs.
1607 J. King Serm. 30 A type of the deflagration of Sodome and Gomotre. a 1633 Lennard tr. Charron's Wisd.
111. iv. viii. § 1 (1670) 300 Witness that great deflagration; on Constantinople.
1639 PEARSON Cread (1839) 88 By supposing innumerable deluges and deflagrations. 1968 Potter Sophocles Pref. to Cedipus (R.), Till the mountain. discharges its tortent fires, which... carry with them deflagration, ruin, and horror.
1631 PINKERTON Petral. II. 547 In.
1642 Fifeshire... a coal-mine has continued in a state of deflagration, at least since the time of Buchanan, 1560.
1653 Fig. W. Hamilton Lect. Metaph. (1877) 11. xxxix. 381 We

see...the fall of a spark on gunpowder, for example, followed by the deflagration of the gunpowder.

+ b. Of a volcano: A blazing out into flame.

1692 RAY Creation II. v. (1732) 259 The great Deflagrations or Eruptions of Vulcanos.

2. Physics. The action of deflagrating; rapid, sharp combustion with sudden evolution of flame. esp. the sudden combustion of a substance for the

snarp combustion with studen evolution of name; esp. the sudden combustion of a substance for the purpose of producing some change in its composition by the joint action of heat and oxygen (cf. quot. 1831); also, the sudden combustion and oxidation of a metal by the electric spark.

1666 Boyle Orig. Formes & Quad., Nor were all its inflammable parts consum'd at one deflagration. 1674 Phil.

Trans. IX. 102 The deflagration of Niter. 1706 Phil.

Trans. IX. 102 The deflagration of Niter. 1706 Phil.

(ed. Kersey), Deflagration... In Chymistry, the inkindling and burning off in a Crucible a Mixture of a Salt or of some Mineral Body with a Sulphureous one, in order to purify the Salt, or to make a Regulus of the Mineral; as in the preparing of Sal Pranselle and Regulus of Antimony. 1774 Phil. Trans. XLVIII. 670 A violent deflagration arose, and the platina was almost instantly dissolved. 1816 J. Smith Panorama Sc. & Art II. 282 Galvanic batteries. the larger the plates, the greater is their power of deflagration. 1823 T. P. Jones Convert. Chem. xxii. 282 The metals are sometimes oxidized by what is called deflagration. That is, by mixing them with nitre, and projecting the mixture into a red hot crucible.

Deflagrator (de flagratia). [agent-n. in L.

into a red hot crucible.

Deflagrator (de flágre/ta). [agent-n. in L. form, from deflagrare to Deflagrate.] An instrument or apparatus for producing deflagration, esp. a voltaic arrangement for the production of intense heat.

esp. a voltaic arrangement for the production of intense heat.

184 Long. in Life (1891) I. v. 51 The galvanick heat produced by Professor Hare's deflagrator.

1867 Weekes in Mcch. Mag. VII. 425 The Safety gas deflagrator, an oxyhydrogen blowpipe on an entirely new principle.

1876 S. Kens. Mus. Catal. No. 1256 Hare's Calorimotor, or Deflagrator.

1861 Strate (d/flēi't), v. [f. L. dēflāt-, ppl. stem of dēflāre, to blow away, f. De I. 2 + flāre to blow; but in mod. use the prefix is taken as De-I. 1, down, or De-II. 1.] trans. To release the air from (anything inflated). Hence Deflation.

1891 Strand Mag. II. 408/1 Spencer proceeds to deflate the balloon.

1892 Cycl. Tour. Club Gas. Aug. 220 In case of repairs the tyre is deflated.

1891 Strand Mag. II. 408/1 Spencer proceeds to deflate the balloon.

1892 Cycl. Tour. Club Gas. Aug. 220 In case of repairs the tyre is deflated.

1891 Hall G. 6 Aug.

193 A new patent valve, possessing the long-desired means for deflation as well as inflation.

1961 Deflect (diffickt), v. [ad. L. dēflect-čre to bend aside, or downwards; f. De-I. I, 2 + flectère to bend.]

1. trans.

1. To bend down. Cf. Deflected 2.

1. To bend down. Cf. Deflected 2.

1. To bend or turn to one side or from a straight line; to change the direction of; to cause to deviate from its course.

line; to change the direction of; to cause to deviate from its course.

line; to change the direction of; to cause to deviate from its course.

\*\*r 1520 Jackson \*\*Creed IV.\*\* V.\*\* Wks. III. 57 It would argue no error sometimes to deflect our course.

\*\*R 252 Jackson \*\*Creed IV.\*\* V.\*\* Wks. III. 57 It would argue no error sometimes to deflect our course.

\*\*R 252 Jackson \*\*Creed IV.\*\* V.\*\* Wks. III. 57 It would argue no error sometimes to deflect our course.

\*\*R 252 Jackson \*\*Creed IV.\*\* V.\*\* Wks. III. 580 Tristram \*\*Gt.\*\* Sahara xvii. 287 The French... will do all in their power to deflect the stream of commerce to a more northerly channel. 1879 G. Prescott \*\*Sp.\*\* Telephone I In 1820, Oersted discovered that an electric current would deflect a magnetic needle.

\*\*D.\*\* Optics.\*\* To bend (a ray of light) from the straight line; esp.\*\* to bend away from a body.

\*\*1796 Brougham in \*\*Phil.\*\* Trens.\*\* LXXXVI. 26, The first knife deflected the images formed by the second, in precisely the same degree that it inflected those images which itself formed. 1811 A. T. Thomson \*\*Lond.\*\* Disp.\*\* (1818) p. xxxvii, When a ray of light moving in a straight line passes within a certain distance of a body parallel to its direction, it bends towards the body, or is inflected; but when the body parallel to its course is at a greater distance, the ray is bent from it, or deflected. 1879 Harlan \*\*Excipht\*\* iii. 36 If we look at an object through a prism, the rays of light coming from it are deflected.

\*\*S.\*\* fig.\*\* (in reference to a course of action, conduct, and the like).

\*\*C.\*\* 1862 Harrstield Divorce Hen.\*\* VIII (1878) 66 To averte and deflect him from this enterprise.\*\* \*\*Yeas Suri non Only in the same deflect him from this enterprise.\*\* \*\*Yeas Suri non Only in the same deflect him from this enterprise.\*\* \*\*Yeas Suri non Only in the same deflect him from this enterprise.\*\* \*\*Yeas Suri non Only in the same deflect him from this enterprise.\*\* \*\*Yeas Suri non Only in the same deflect him from this enterprise.\*\* \*\*Yeas Suri non Only in the same deflected.\*\*\* The same in the same in the same in the

and the like).

c 1868 HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 66 To averte
and deflect him from this enterprise. 1600 Shelton Qnix.

1v. ix. II. 118 Let me cleave to the Supporter from whom
neither thy Importunity nor Threats..could once deflect me.
1863 KINGLAKE Crimea I. i. 7 The personal and family
motives which deflect the state policy of a prince who is his
own minister. 1898 LECKY Eng. in 1816 C. II. ix. 540 The
evil of all attempts to deflect the judgment by hope or fear.

4. To turn or convert (a thing) to something 4. To turn or convert (a thing) to something

4. 10 turn or convert (a tining) to something different from its natural quality or use.

1613 Purchas Pilgrinage vii. iii. (1614) 670 That Title of Prestegian (easily deflected and altered to Priest Iohn).

21711 KRN Hynuns Evang. Poet. Wks. 1721 1. 109 How God's All-wise Superintending Will To greatest Good deflected greatest ill.

11. intr.

5. To turn to one side or from a straight line: to

5. To turn to one side or from a straight line; to

5. To turn to one side or from a straight line; to change its direction; to deviate from its course.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. ii, At some parts of the Azores it [the needle] deflecteth not, but lyeth in the true meridian. 1696 Whiston Th. Earth 1. (1722) 53 They seem to deflect from that great Circle in which they before were seen to move. 1726 tr. Gregory's Astron. I. 155 The same part of the Moon is turned towards the Earth, or at least does not deflect much from it. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT Written on Forcheads II. 6 Then deflecting a little to their right, they got on a long ridge of grassy hill.

6. fig.

162. 163 T. James Yesnits Downfall 50 Kings do deflect from the Catholike Religion. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.

VI. x, Many creatures exposed to the ayre, deflect in extremity from their naturall colours. 1733-4 Warburton Nat. 4 Rev. Relig. ii, The Mind... can, every moment, deflect from the line of truth and reason. 1899 M. Armold Equality Mixed Ess. 81 The points where this type deflects from the truly humane ideal.

Deflect (differkt), ppl. a. [f. as prec. after ppl. forms in -ct, as erect.] Deflected, bent aside.
1892 Mrs. Browning Casa Guidi Windows 105 So swept... The marshalled thousands,—not an eye deflect To left or right.

**Deflected** (differkted), ppl. a. [f. Deflect v.

1. Turned aside; bent to one side.

1. Turned aside; bent to one side.

1860 MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea xvi. 881 Monsoons are, for the most part, trade-winds deflected. 1874 S. Cox Pilgr. Ps. vi. 121 Walking in subtle and deflected paths.

2. Zool. and Bot. Bent or curved downwards;

= DEFLEXED.

reas Wester, Deflected. In botany, bending downward archwise. 1834 Woodward Mollusca II. 165 Glandina... eye-tentacles deflected at the tips, beyond the eyes. 1867 F. Francis Angling vi. (1880) 195 The wings...come up to an angle... as it is termed, they are deflected.

3. Philol. Used to translate F. flechi, a term proposed for the 'strong' grade in ablaut series.

1890 R. T. ELLIOTT tr. V. Henry's Compar. Gram. § 41. 47
We may distinguish three chief grades, the normal grade, the weak or reduced grade, and the deflected grade (flehi).

19id. 48 I.-E. types, "bhřydh" (to trust), weak "bhidh, deflected "bhoydh.

Defle ching, vbl. sb. [-ING].] The action of the weak Dawn vent.

the verb DEFLECT

the verb Deflect.

réas Cockeram, Deflectings, turnings from good to bad.

Deflecting, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That deflects.

Deflecting magnet: a magnet used for deflecting a magnetic needle, as in a galvanometer.

1796 BROUGHAM in Phil. Trans. LXXXVI. 220 The ray moves in an ellipse by the inflecting, and an hyperbola by the deflecting force. 1851-9 Sante Man. Sci. Enq. 91

When the weather does not permit the manipulation of the weights, deflecting magnets are substituted. 1857 WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc. II. 23 Gravity must act as a deflecting force.

Deflection.

Deflection: see Deflexion.

Deflection: see DEFLEXION.

Deflective (diffe:ktiv), a. [f. DEFLECT v. +
-IVE. (L. analogies would give deflexive.)] Having the quality of deflecting.

x813 P. BARLOW Math. Dict., Deflective forces. x881
LUBBOCK in Nature No. 618. 411 In 1819. Oersted had discovered the deflective action of the current on the magnetic needle.

**Deflectometer** (diflektø mital). [See-METER.]

(See quot.)
1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Deflectometer, an instrument for measuring the deflection of a rail by a weight in rapid

**Deflector** (d'flektar). [f. Deflect v. + -or for -en: the corresponding form on L. analogies is deflexor.] An instrument or contrivance for deflecting; e.g. (a) a deflecting magnet; (b) a plate or diaphragm for deflecting a current of air, gas,

etc.

1837 Brewster Magnet. 344 Dipping needle Deflector, for measuring the Variation and Dip of the Needle. 1879 Thomson & Tair Nat. Phil. I. 1. § 198 The 'Deflector', an adjustible magnet laid on the glass of the compass bowl and used. 10 discover the 'semicircular' error produced by the ship's iron. 1887 Pall Mall G. 4 June 12/1 These sprinklers consist of a plate and a deflector. The deflector is for the purpose of breaking the column of water into spray, which falls in a dense shower over the flames.

† Deflection. Obs. 9 [ad. L. defletion-ent, n. of action from deflere to weep over, bewail, f. Dr. I. 3 + Here to weep.]

I. 3 + flere to weep.]
1636 BLOUNT Glossogr., Defletion, a bewayling or

1. 3 + Jerre Weep.]

1. 1656 BLOUNT Gissagr., Defletion, a bewayling or bemeaning.

Deflex (dr fleks), a. [ad. L. deflex-us, pa. pple. of deflecter to DeflexCT.] = DeflexED.

1704 Martyn Roussean's Bot. xxvii. 420 In the common Bee Orchis it [the lip of the nectary] consists of five lobes, which are deflex or bent downwards.

Deflexed (dflekst), ppl. a. Zool. and Bot. [f. prec. + -ED.] Bent downwards; deflected.

1826 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. xlvii. (1828) IV. 386 The organs of flight are deflexed and do not lap over each other. 1826 Lindley Sch. Bot. iv. (1858) 41 Stem rough with deflexed bristles. 1871 STAYELEY Brit. Insects 127 Such insects as have the wings, when at rest, deflexed—lying over the body like a shelving roof. 2577-84 F. E. HULME Wild Fl., p. vi, Pedicels bearing fruit deflexed.

Deflexibi-lity. [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being deflected.

1706 BROUGHAM in Phil. Trans. LXXXVI. 263 The infexibilities of the rays are directly as their deflexibilities. 1805 Edin. Rev. VI. 25 He attempts to demonstrate some connexion between the greater deflexibility and the less reflexibility of the red rays.

Deflexible (dfleksib'l), a. [f. L. deflex-us (see Deflex) + BLE.] Capable of being deflected.

1706 BROUGHAM in Phil. Trans. LXXXVI. 234 It is evident that the most inflexible rays are also most deflexible.

Deflexion, deflection (d/fleks)n. [ad. L.

**Deflexion, deflection** (d'fle k[ən). [ad. L. deflexion-em, n. of action f. deflectère (ppl. stem deflex-) to Deflect. Cf. mod.F. deflexion (Dict. Acad. 1762, occurring also in 16th c. as deflection). The non-etymological spelling deflection, now very common, is taken from the present-stem deflect. associated with nouns of action from L. ppl. stem

1. The action of bending down; the condition of being bent or curved; also, a bend or curve (as a

being bent or curved; also, a bend or curve (as a result).

In Mech. The bending of any body under a transverse strain; the amount of this. In Entom. The state of being bent downward, as the deflexion of the wings when folded; also, a deflected part or margin.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. (1677) 206 The Mahometans signifie the same onely by a noderate deflexion of the head. 1681 TROOLD ELS. Cast Irow (1824) 73 When the weights were removed, the piece retained a permanent deflexion. 1879 Castell's Techn. Educ. 11. 276/2 The deflection of a beam supporting a lateral weight.

2. The action of turning, or state of being turned, away from a straight line or regular path; the amount of such deviation; also, a turn or deviation (as an effect or result).

away from a straight line or regular pain; the amount of such deviation; also, a turn or deviation (as an effect or result).

1656 Phil. Trans. I. 105 Of which deflection he ventures to assign the cause. 1831 Brewster Newton (1855) I. xii. 292 In 1684. Newton discovered that the moon's deflexion in a minute was sixteen feet, the same as that of bodies at the earth's surface. 1833 Herschell Astron. viii. 267 Deflection from a straight line is only another word for curracture of path. 1868 Merivale Rom. Empt. (1865) VII. ki. 329 They. possibly noted the great deflection of the coast southward from Cape Wrath.

10 Of things immaterial.

1608 Bacon Adv. Learn. 11. i § 3 Of the works of nature which have a digression and deflexion from the ordinary course of generations, productions, and motions. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devont Est. 1. 112 (T.) King David found this deflection and indirectness in our minds. 1649 Jer. Taylor G. Exemp. 11. ix. 123 Deflexions in manners. 1840 De Quincer Style iii. Wks. X. 190 We shall point out the deflexion, the bias, which was impressed upon the Greek speculations in this particular. 1851 Carities Sterling. 1. xiv. (1872) 86 At this extreme point of spiritual deflexion and depression. 1876 Mozley Univ. Serm. iv. (1877) 84 The type of religion it has produced is a deflection from simplicity.

3. The turning of a word or phrase aside from its actual form, application, or grammatical use. arch.

it has produced is a deflection from simplicity.

3. The turning of a word or phrase aside from its actual form, application, or grammatical use. arch. 1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 1311 By a little deflexion of the name. that Canicular or Dogge starre is called Kubu. 2603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 1311 By a little deflexion of the name. that Canicular or Dogge starre is called Kubu. 2603 Contained the substantive of Catullus (with a little deflection) might very fitly bee applied vnto him. 1659 O.WALKER Oratory 34 By a gentle deflexion of the same word, in changing the substantive with the adjective. 1809 G. Chalmes Caledonia 1. 1. iv. 190 Grym signifies strength; and hence, by a little deflexion, Grym came to signify any strength. 1830 D. Quincey Bentley Wks. 1800 IV. 131 note, A practice arose of giving to Greek names in as their real Greek termination, without any Roman deflexion.

4. Electr. and Magn. The turning of a magnetic needle away from its zero; the measured amount by which it is deflected.
1866 Sir T. Browns Pssud. Ep. 11. ii. 62 The variation of the compasse is .. a deflexion and siding East and West from the true meridian. 1863 Tyndall Heat i. 4 A moment's contact suffices to produce a prompt and energetic deflection of the needle. 1865 Pall Mall G. 3 Aug. 1/2 The curious electrical phenomenon known to electricians as 'deflection', has to-day been observed through the United Kingdom.

5. Optics. The bending of rays of light from the straight line. By Hooke applied specifically to the apparent bending or turning aside of the rays passing near the edge of an opaque body, called by Newton inflexion, and now explained as a phenomenon of DIFFRACTION.

(Brougham tried to differentiate inflexion and deflexion: see quot.)

(Brougham tried to differentiate inflexion and deflexion:

(Brougham tried to differentiate inflexion and deflexion: see quot.)

1074-5 HOOKE Lect. Light Wks. (1705) 188 The Light from the Edge [of a card or razor] did strike downwards into the Shadow very near to a Quadrant, though still I found, that the greater the Deflection of this new Light was from the direct Radiations of the Cone, the more faint they were 1727-52 CHAMBERS Cycl., Deflection of the Rays of Light, is a property which Dr. Hook observed 1674. He says. he found it different both from reflexion, and refraction. This is the same property which Sir Isaac Newton calls Inflection. 1796 BROUGHAM in Phil. Trans. LXXXVI. 228 Def. 1. If a ray passes within a certain distance of any body, it is bent inwards; this we shall call Inflection. 2. If it passes at a still greater distance it is turned away; this may be termed Deflection. 1808 J. Webster Nat. Phil. 174 This deflection is supposed to proceed from the attraction of the denser medium. 1831 BREWSTER Newton will. (1839) 99 In his paper of 1674..he [Hooke]. described the leading phenomena of the inflexion, or the deflexion of light, as he calls it.

6. Naut. The deviation of a ship from her true course in sailing.

6. Naut. The deviation of a ship from her true course in sailing.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Deflection... In Navigation, the Tendency of a Ship from her true Course, by means of Currents, &c. which divert or turn her out of her right Way.

Deflexionise, -ed, -ation: see Dr. II. 1.

† Deflexity. Obs. [f. L. deflex-us DEFLEX + ITY.] The quality of being deflected (said of rays of light: see DEFLECT 2b, DEFLEXION 5).

1797 BROUGHAM in PAIL Trans. LXXXVII. 360 We may ... say that the rays of light differ in degree of refrangity, reflexity, and flexity, comprehending inflexity and effexity, comprehending inflexity and effexity, these terms .. allude to the degree of distance to which the rays are subject to the action of bodies.

Deflexure (diffle-ksiŭ, -fle-ksiŭ). rare. [f. L. deflex-, ppl. stem of deflexity-t to DEFLECT + -URE:

dēflex-, ppl. stem of dēfleckēre to Deflect+-URE: cf. flexure.] Deflexion, deviation; the condition of being bent (down or away).

1636 BLOURT Glassogr., Deflexure, a bowing or bending. 1675 OGLEY Bril. Pref. 4 Deductions for the..smaller Deflexures of the Way. 1845 Florist's Jrnl. 17 The lip..

18\*-2

instead of being saddle-shaped by the usual deflexure of the sides, is perfectly flat.

sides, is perfectly flat.

† Deflo ccate, v. Obs. rare - o. [f. L. de floc-care, de floccate, to pluck off, pluck, f. De- I. 6 + flocc-us lock, flock.] (See quot.)

1633 СОСКЕВАМ, Defloccate, to weare out a thing.

Deflorate (diflo ret, de flore), a. [ad. L. de-collected]

förät-us, pa. pple. of döföräre: see next. Cf. L. döföröre to shed its bloom.]

1. Bot. Past the flowering state: applied to anthers that have shed their pollen, or to plants when their flowers have fuller.

when their flowers have fallen.

1828 Webster, Deflorate, in botany, having cast its farin, pollen, or fecundating dust. Martyn. 1828 Grav Struct.

2. = Deflowered; having lost virginity.

2. = Deflowerrd; having lost virginity.

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Deflorate (efforet), v. rare. In 5 deflorate.

[f. ppl. stem of late L. dēflörāre to deprive of its flowers, ravish, f. DE- I. 6 + flōs, flōr-em flower.]

† 1. trans. To deflower (a woman). Obs.

1470 Harding Chron. cvii. vii, The women euer they diuiciate in euery place, and fouly deflorate.

2. To strip (a plant) of its flowers.

1896 E. Jesse Fril. Nat. 165 They [the chaffinches] will deflorate too the spikes or whorls of the little red archangel.

Defloration (deflorēl-jan). In 4-5-actioun, 5-6-action, -aoyon, 6-atioun, deflouration.

[a. OF. defloracion (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. dēflorātion-em plucking of flowers, of virginity, n. of floration-em plucking of flowers, of virginity, n. of action from deflorare to Deflowers.] The action

of the verb DEFLOWER.

of the verb Deflower.

1. The action of deflowering a virgin.

2.1400 Maundev.(Roxxb.)xxxi.141 Pedefloracioun of maydens.

2.143 Caxton Gold. Leg. 196 b/2 Tellyng to hir the place & tyme of hir defloracion. 1536 Bellender Cron. Scot. (1821)

1. 190 He.. complaint hevely the defloration of his dochteris.

2.163 Chestere. Lett. IV. ccclxxvi. 198. 1803 Med. Fruil.

1.7. 70 Opinions generally entertained on the subject of Defloration. 2833 Syd. Soc. Lex., Defloration, a term for sexual connexion for the first time without violence, in distinction from rape.

2. The culling or excerpting of the flowers or finest parts of a book; a selection of choice passages.

sages.

1397 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) VII. 271 be whiche book bis
Robert defloured solempneliche, and took out be beste, so
bat it semed hat hat defloracioun is now more worby han al
be grete volume. 1612 SELDEN in Drayton's Poly-olb. To
Rdr. Alij. The common printed Chronicle, which is. but an
Epitome or Defloration made by Robert of Lorraine. 1696
RAY in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 203 Your History, were it
reasonable for me to beg the defloration of it, would afford
the greatest ornaments to it. 1747 CARTE Hist. Eng. 1.
Pref. 8 The Historia Britonum out of which he says, he made
those deflorations. 1850 R. Ellis in Hermathena XVI. 184
The deflorations or MSS. containing excerpts.

Deflorator. rare. [agent-n. f. L. deflorare:
see prec.] One who excerpts the finest parts of a

see prec.] One book or author. One who excerpts the finest parts of a

1647-8 G. Langbaine in Abp. Ussker's Lett. (1686) 524 This the same Robert, the deflorator of Marianus mentioned by

book of author.

1647-8 G. Langranne in Abp. Ussker's Lett. (1686) 524 This is the same Robert, the deflorator of Marianus mentioned by Malmesbury.

Deflore, deflour, obs. forms of Deplower.

† Deflourish, v. Obs. In 5 de-, diffloryssh, 6 deflorisch. [ad. OF. de(s) flouriss-, lengthened stem of de(s) flourir, now defleurir, to Deplower, f. De-I. 6 + florir, fleurir to Flourish.]

1. trans. To deflower; also fig. to spoil, ravage.

1494 Fabyan Chron. vii. 304 Yt he shuld. — also defloryssh, ye emperours doughter. Ibid. vii. 410 The sayd bysshop. had difflorysshed a mayden and doughter of the sayde sir Gautier. 1538 Leland Itin. V. 4 Montgomerike deflorisched by Owen Clindour.

2. intr. To lose its flowers, to cease to flourish. 1636 Trape Comm. Philip. iv. 10 It had deflourished then for a season, and withered, as an oak in winter.

† Deflourished ppl. a., having lost its flowers. 1616 Drumm. or Hawth. Jonn. xlix, Deflourish mead, where is your heavenly hue?

† Deflow, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. De-I. I + Flow, after L. defluere to flow down or away: see Depluence, etc.] intr. To flow down.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. III. iv. 114 A collection of some superfluous matter deflowing from the body.

Deflower (diffduer), v. Forms: 4-7 deflower.

[a. OF. desflorer. desflourer (13th c. in Hatzf.), later defflorer, Sp. desflorar, It. deflorare, repr. L. deflorare to deprive of its flowers, to ravish, f. De-I. 6 + flos, flor-em flower. With this prob. is blended OF. desflorir, -flourir (14th c.), in 16th c. deflorir, mod. F. defleurir in same sense, and intrans. The form is now assimilated to flower.]

1. trans. To deprive (a woman) of her virginity; to violate, ravish.

1388 Wyclif Ecclus.xx. 2 The lust of the gelding deflourede the sunge womman. 1303 Gower Conf. 11, 322 Which sigh

1. trans. To deprive (a woman) of her virginity; to violate, ravish.

138a Wyclif Ecclin.xx. 2 The lust of the gelding deflourede the junge womann.

1393 Gower Conf. II. 322 Which sigh her suster pale and fade...Of that she hadde be defloured.

1404 FABYAN Chron. VII. CCXXXVIII. 278 The whiche...he deflowed of hyr vyrgynytie.

1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Classe 196 They have thys use that whan any manne marieth, he must commit his wife to the priest to be defloured.

1512 Bleit Ecclin. xx. 4 As is the lust of an Eunuch to defloure a virgine.

1773 Adair Amer. Ind. 164

The French Indians are said not to have deflowered any of our young women they captivated.

2. fig. To violate, ravage, desecrate; to rob of

our young women they captivated.

2. fg. To violate, ravage, desecrate; to rob of its bloom, chief beauty, or excellence; to spoil.

1486 in Surfets Mit. (1890) 56 This citie. Was never deflorid be force ne violence. 1590-20 Dubbar Poems Ixxii.

53 With blude and sweit was all deflorde His face. 1596 Spenser Hymne Hon. Beautie 39 That wondrous paterne. layd up in secret store. that no man may it see With sinfull eyes, for feare it to deflore that worth of its greatest beauty. 1660 Gauden Antisacrilegus 7 It would never recover its beauty. 161 at 50 much deflored. a 1716 South Serm. I. i. (R.) Actual discovery (as it were) rifes and deflowers the newness and freshness of the object. 1889 Lowell. Walton Lit. Ess. (1891) 60 [To] find a sanctuary which telegraph or telephone had not deflowered. + 3. To cull or excerpt from (a book, etc.) its choice or most valuable parts. Obs.

1389 Terwiss Higden (Rolis) I. 39 De whiche book Robert Bishop of Herforde deflorede. Ibid. VII. 271 [see Defloration 2]. 1781. T. Dillon Tran. Spain 229 After they had in a manner deflowered the mine, and got as much ore as they could easily extract.

A To denvine or strip of flowers

TION 21. 198x J. T. DILLON Trav. Spain 229 After they had in a manner deflowered the mine, and got as much ore as they could easily extract.

4. To deprive or strip of flowers.

cropo Drumm. or Hawth. Poems 173 The freezing winds our gardens do defloure. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devost Ess.

1. xix. §6 (R.), An earthquake..rending the cedars, deflowering the gardens. 1800 Campsell. Ode to Winter 27 Deflowing nature's grassy robe. 1800 Krats Lamia 11. 216
Garlands. From vales deflower'd, or forest trees branch-rent.

Deflowered (difficus 1d), ppl. a. [-ED.] Deprived of virginity, violated; robbed of beauty or bloom; marred, disfigured.

1509 Haws Past. Pleas. XI. xvi, Of Cerebus the deflowed pycture. Lyke an horrible gyaunt fyrce and wonderly.

1609 Shaks. Meas. for M. IV. IV. 24 A deflowered maid. 1647 Cowley Mistress, Agst. Hope ii, The Joys which we entire should wed, Come deflow'd Virgins to our bed. 1887 T. Hardy Woodlanders iii, She would not turn again to the little looking-glass... knowing what a deflowered visage would look back at her.

Deflowerer (difficus 121). [-ER.] One who deflowers.

deflowers.

1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821) II. 53 Hir freindis... commandit hir to schaw the deflorar of hir chastite. 1645 MILTON Tetrack. (1851) 189 The punishment of a deflower, and a deflamer. a 1677 Barrow Witz. (1687) I. xviii. 256 A deflowerer and defiler of his reputation. 1713 Guardian No. 123 These deflouers of innocence. 1849—9 Landon Imag. Com. Wks. (1846) II. 7 Our Italy would rise up in arms against the despoiler and deflowerer.

Althoracytin). 101. 101. 101.

the despoiler and deflowerer.

Deflowering (difloue rin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.]
The action of the verb Deflower; violation.

crood Maundev. (1839) xxviii. 286 Of old tyme, men hadden ben dede for deflourynge of Maydenes. 1551 T.
Norton Calvin's Inst. 1v. 138 b, Ye rauishment and deflouring of his daughter. 1809 Rowlands Knaue of Clubbes 8 Villain. Before the Lord you die, For this deflowing of my wife. 1673 Lady's Call. 11. § 1. P7. 59 Every indecent curiosity... is a deflowing of the mind.

ndecent curosity. Is a denowing of the mind.

Deflowering, ppl. a. That deflowers.

1642 MILTON Apol. Smeet. (1851) 273 If unchastity in a woman. be such a scandall and dishonour, then certainly in a man. it must, though commonly not so thought, be much more deflouring and dishonourable.

Defluction, bad form of Defluxion.

Defluction, bad form of Defluxion.

Defluence (defluéns). rare. [f. L. type \*dēfluentia, f. dēfluent-em, pr. pple. of dēfluēre, f. DeI. I + fluēre to flow.] A flowing down or away.
1682-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III. 281 They suffer
a continual Defluence of old, and Access of new Parts.
1803 Methodist Mag. XXVI. 36 There is a continual
defluence and access of parts.
† Defluency. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. +-ENCY.]
The quality of flowing; fluidity.
1665 Boyle Hist. Cold xxi. 630 The cold having taken
away the defluency of the oyl.

Defluent (defluënt) a. and sb. rare. [ad. L. dēfluent-em. pr. pple. of dēflu-ère to flow down.]

Definent (de fluent) a. and so. rare. [ad. L. defluent-em, pr. pple. of dēflu-ēre to flow down.]

A. adj. Flowing down, decurrent. B. sb. That which flows down (from a main body).

1653 GAULE Magastrom. 87 Planets, in respect of motion, positure, aspect; sc. combust, peregrine. applicate, defuent. 1800 Athensum 20 Dec. 845/3 This ice. breaking off into icebergs when its defluents reach the sea in the fjords which intersect Greenland. Ibid. 846/x The defluents of the inland ice.

† Defluous (de fluos), a. Obs. rare. [f. L. de-Ru-us (f. stem of deflu-ère to flow down) + -ous.]

fue-us (1. stem of defluere to flow down) +-OUS.] Flowing down; also, falling off, shedding.

1727 BALLEY vol. II, Defluous, flowing down, falling, shedding.

1828 T. TAYLOR Apuleius x1. 261 Her most copious and long hairs. were softly defluous.

† Deflux (di-floks), sb. Obs. [ad. L. deflux-us a flowing down, a running off, f. ppl. stem of defluxers are above ] *fluëre*: see above.]

fluère: see above.]

1. A flowing or running down; defluxion.
1509 H. Buttes Dyet's Dry Din. An iij b, Head o'reflowne
with brinie deluge of defluxes hot.
1606 BACON Sylva
1677) § 677. The Deflux of Humors.
1636 FEATLY Clavis
Myst. xxviii. 365 A great defluxe of penitent teares.
270
T. Fuller Pharm. Extemp. 172 A Frontal with Mastic...
hinders the deflux of Humours.
2. transf. A falling off or shedding. rare.
1688 Norris Hierocles 130 Having suffered a deflux of her
wines.

wings.
3. concr. An effluence, emanation; = Defluxion 2 D. Ture. 1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1336 But say there should happly be some deflux or effluence that passeth from one

DEFORCE. world to another. x68a CREECH Lucretius (1683) Notes 3 The constant deflux of divine Images which strike the Mind.

constant deflux of divine Images which strike the Mind.

† Deflux, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēflux-, ppl. stem of dēfluĕre.] intr. a. To flow down. b.
To fall off in influence. Hence Defluxed ppl. a.
1647 Needham Levellers Levelled off wee observe the middle time of this Eclipse or full Moone. shee defluxeth from the opposition of the Sunne, to the Conjunction of Saturne. 1657 Tominsoon Renow's Disp. 520 It cohibits all fluxions, and cocts the defluxed humours.

Defluxion (dfflrk[sn]). Also 7-9 defluction.
[a. F. defluxion (16th c., Calvin, Paré), or ad. L. dēfluxion-en, n. of action from L. dēfluĕre to flow down, also, to fall off (as hair).]

down, also, to fall off (as hair).]

down, also, to fall off (as hair).]

† 1. A flowing or running down. Obs.
1549 Compl. Scot. Prol. 14 The defluxione of blude hed
payniti ande cullourt all the feildis. 1516 HAYWARD Sanct.
Troub. Soul 1. ii. (1620) 38 The emptying of an Houre-glasse
consisteh, not onely in the falling of the last graine of sand,
but in the whole defluxion thereof from the beginning. 1677
HALE Prim. Orig. Man. IV. viii. 370 By the defluxion
of Waters. 1832 Blackw. Mag. XXXII. 644 It would be
a needless defluxion of time to relate what took place.
† b. A falling off (of hair). Obs. rare.
1658 ROWLAND Moufel's Theat. Ins. 945 They cure ... defluxion of hair, and the thinnesse thereof however contracted.
2. Path. a. A supposed flow of 'humours' to a
particular part of the body, in certain diseases. b.
The flow or discharge accompanying a cold or
inflammation; a running at the nose or eyes;

particular part of the Dody, in certain diseases. The flow or discharge accompanying a cold or inflammation; a running at the nose or eyes; catarrh. Now rare, Obs., or dial.

1876 Lyte Dodones v. xx. 576 [11] stoppeth all defluxions and falling down of humours. 1886 Sir A. Paulet in Ellis Orig. Lett. 1 III. No. 220. 7 Whome we found in her bed troubled. with a defluxion which was fallen into the syde of her neck. 1866 Bacon Sylva (1651) 11 So doth Cold like wise cause Rheumes, and Defluxions from the Head. 1866 Lond. Gas. No. 65/2 Monsieur Colbert is fallen very ill of a defluction upon his throat. 1744 Franklin Pennsylv. Fire-Places Wisk. (1887) 1. 496 Women. get colds. and defluctions, which fall into their jaws and gums. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 7. P. II. xii. 517 A defluxion had fallen on his eyes. 1848 Abdy Water Cure (1843) 221 A scorbutic ulcer in the leg.. attended with a great defluction on the part. 1866 Motley Netherl. (1868) 1. vii. 455 Owing to a bad cold with a defluxion in the eyes, she was unable at once to read.

+ 3. concr. Something that flows or runs down. 1852 Crooke Body of Man 277 The Nature of Seede no man that I know hath yet essentially defined. Plato [calleth it] The defluxion of the spinall marrow. 1833 T. Adams Exp. 2 Pet. iii. 18 (1865) 884 We know. that he can. pour down putrid defluxions from above.

+ b. fig. An effluence, emanation. [tr. Gr. & soppost.] Obs.

1863 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1307 The defluxion of Osiris, and the very apparent image of him. 1865 Cup.

† D. Ig. An effluence, emanation. [tr. Gr. άπορροή.] Obs.

1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1307 The defluxion of
Osiris, and the very apparent image of him. 1676 Cuoworth Intell. Syst. 15 According to Empedocles, Vision
and other Sensations were made by ἀπορὸσοί σχημάτων, the
Defluxions of Figures, or Effluvia of Atoms.

† Defluxive, a. Obs. [f. L. deflux-, ppl.
stem (DEFLUX v.) + -IVE.] That is characterized
by flowing down. Hence Defluxively adv.

1655-60 STANLEY Hist. Philos. III. 11. 133 Aliment, distributed by the veines through the whole frame defluxively.
Defoodation: see DEFEDATION.

† Defoi!, v.¹ Obs. Also 7 deffoile, diff[ad. F. defeuille-r, in 13th c. des-, deffueiller, f.
des-, de- (DE- I. 6) + feuille leaf. Cf. med.L. defoliāre.] trans. To strip of leaves; = DEFOLIATE v.
1601 HOLLAND Pliny xvII. xxii, In disburgening and
defoiling a vine. Ibid., How much thereof must be
diffoiled. Ibid., It is not the manner to disburgen or deffoile
altogether such trees.

Defoil, v.² To trample down, crush, oppress,

**Defoil**, v.<sup>2</sup> To trample down, crush, oppress, violate, defile: see Deroul v.

Defoil sb., var. form of Defoul sb.

Defoilate (dföu'lit), a. rare. = o [ad. med.L. dēfoliāt-us: see next.] 'Having cast, or being deprived of, its leaves' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

**Defoliate** (disorlie't), v. [f. med.L. defoliare, f. De. I. 6 + folium leas. Cf. Defoil.] trans. To

f. De. I. 6 + folium leaf. Cf. Defoil.] trans. To strip of leaves; also fig.

1793 W. Robers Looker on (1794) II. No. 48. 213 To contemplate the decay of a great and ornamented mind...io see it defoliated and withered. 1876 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. (1843) I. 173 One of these caterpillars..is often so numerous as to defoliate the apple trees by the road sides for miles. 1888 Proc. Berw. Nat. Club IX. 435 Arbutus Unedo was not only defoliated, but the stems...have been split.

Hence Defoliator, that which defoliates; an insect that strips trees of their leaves.

Defoliation (difoulizi fon). [ad. L. type \*dō-foliātion-em, n. of action f. defoliāte : see prec. So in mod.Fr.] Loss or shedding of leaves.

1639 H. L'ESTRANGE Alliance Div. Of. 222 At the time of the defoliation, or fall of the leaf. 1791 E. Dawwin Bot. Gard. II. 18 note, The defoliation of deciduous trees is announced by the flowering of the Colchicum. 1866 Treas. Bot., Defoliation, the casting off of leaves. 2864 Nature of Oct. 588 2 The observation of the first flowering and fruiting of plants, the foliation and defoliation of trees.

Deforce (dfoo:18), v. Also 5-6 deforse. [a. A. K. decay of the colchicum. 2864 Nature of the colchicum of the deforme. [a. A. K. decay of the colchicum of the first flowering and fruiting of plants, the foliation and defoliation of trees.

fruiting of plants, the foliation and detollation of trees. **Deforce** (dfforis), v. Also 5-6 deforse. [a. AF. deforcer (11th c.) = OF. deforcier (des., def-), f. des., de- (DE- I. 6) + forcier, forcer to FORCE (or from the Romanic forms of these): in med.L. dif-, deforciare (Du Cange). Cf. Efforce, Enforce.]

1. Law. (trans.) To keep (something) by force

or violence (from the person who has a right to

or violence (from the person who has a right to it); to withhold wrongfully.

[1896 BRITTON I. xix. § 8 Nos eschetes defforcez (transi. Escheats deforced from us. Ibid. III. xxi. § 1 Tiel qi la.. rente deforce tient (tr. who holds the rent deforced).

1 c449 HARDING Chron. Ixxx.; § 4 Arthure.-emperour of Rome by title of right, [Whiche deforced] by Lucius Romain, Pretendyng hym for emperour of might. 1509 SKENE Reg. Maj. 28 Command B. that. he. restore to M... her reasonabill dowrie... And inquire him, for quhat cause he deforces and deteins the samine fra her. 1508 Lond. Chron. 23 Nov. 500 The cutter is said to have deforced Capt. Duncan's boat.. off the island of May. 1865 Nichols Britton II. 6 It sometimes happens. that he who has no right deforces the wardship from him who has a better right [deforce la garde a celi qi major dreit ad].

† b. gen. To take or keep away by force. Obs.

parale a cell qi major dreit ad).

† b. gen. To take or keep away by force. Obs.
1430 Lydo. Chrom. Troy II. xiv, For you my wyfe, for you
myne owne Heleine, That be deforced fro me, welaway.
1494 FABYAN Chrom. I. 215 (R.) This Lowys..maryed the
doughter of Guy..the which after, for nerynesse of kynne,
was deforced from the sayd Lowys.
2. To eject (a person) by force from his property;
to keep (him) forcibly out of the possession of; to
deprive wrongfully.

to keep (him) forcibly out of the possession of; to deprive wrongfully.

1831 Dial. on Laws Eng. 11. xxv. (1638) 109 Where a Parson of a Church is wrongfully deforced of his Dismes.

1840 Act 32 Hen. VIII., c. 7 § 7 Personnes. . dysseased, deforsed, wronged, or otherwyse. . put from their lawfull inheritance. 1866 Fenne Lacies Nobilities 35 Stephen was a wrongfull possessour of the Crowne, for he deforced Mawd. of her right. 1860s Fulbecke 2nd Pt. Parall. 57 A Nuserobitic ought to be brought by that Coparcener, who is deforced from the tenements, against all the other Coparceners which do deforce her. 1941 T. Robinson Gavelkind vi. 105 [He] enters on the whole Land on the Death of the Ancestor and deforces the other. 1865 Nichols Britton II. 257 Peter wrongfully deforces her of the third part of so much land.

3. Sc. Law. To prevent by force (an officer of the law) from executing his official duty.

1461 Liber Pluscardenis xi. xi. (1877) I. 390 Deforsand

the law) from executing his official duty.

1451 Liber Pluscardensis x1. x1. (187) I. 399 Deforsand serrefis, masaris or sergeand. 1579 Sc. Acts Yas. VI (1597) \$75 In case the officiar. beis violently deforced and stopped in execution of his office. 1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. Table 75 He quha deforces the kings officiars, and stops the taking of poynds. 1816 Scott Antiq. xiii, If you interrupt me in my duty, I will .. declare myself deforced. 1888 Manch. Exam. 18 Mar. 4/7 Crofters charged with deforcing a sheriff's officer while attempting to serve summonses for arrears of rent.

† 4. To commit rape upon, to force. Sc. Obs. 1258 Lyndesay Dreme 1098 Tak tent, how prydful Tarquyne tynt his croun, For the deforsyng of Lucres. 1536 BELLENDEN Crow. Scot. (1821) I. 173 Mogallus.. deforsit virginis and matronis.

† Deforce, 5b. Sc. Obs. [f. the vb.] = Deforcement.

FORCEMENT.

1479 Act. Dom. Conc. 33 (Jam.) That Johne Lindissay.

sall restore to James lord Hammiltoune..a kow of a deforce,
a salt mert, a mask fat. 1bid. 38 That he has made na

Deforcement (differisment). Law. [a. AF. and OF. deforcement (12th c.), f. deforcer; in med. L. (Scotch Stat.) deforciamentum: see prec. and

MENT.]

1. 'The holding of any lands or tenements to which another person has a right' (Wharton, Law Lex.); the action of forcibly keeping a person out

Lex.); the action of forcibly keeping a person out of possession of anything.

1609 SKRME Reg. Maj. CXXXV. 137 Gif any man complaines ... that he is vajustile deforced be sic ane man, of sic lands, or sic ane tenement... the maker of the deforcement sall be summoned incontinent. 1768 BLACKSTONE COMM. III. 172

The fifth and last species of injuries by ouster or privation of the freehold ... is that by deforcement. Ibid. 174 Another species of deforcement is, where two persons have the same title to land, and one of them enters and keeps possession against the other.

2. Sc. Law. The forcible preventing of an officer of the law from execution of his office; such obstruction or resistance as is construed to amount to this.

tion or resistance as is construed to amount to this. tion or resistance as is construed to amount to this. 152 Sc. Acts Yas. VI (1597) \$ 117 In all actiones of deforcementes, and breaking of arreistmentes. 1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. 2 Ane deforcement done to the kings officiar. 1708 J. CHAMBERLANNE SI. GI. Brit. 11. 111. x. (1743) 434 The resisting him [the messenger at arms] is a crime in the law of Scotland, called deforcement. a 1809 A. CARLYLE Autobiog. 22 note, The thieves were collecting. in order to come to Dumfries on the day of the execution, and make a deforcement as they were conducting Jock to the gallows. 1884 N. Brit. Daily Mail 5 Aug. 4/3 Two aged women, tried at Stornoway for deforcement of a sheriff officer.

Deforcer (difo: 1921). Also 6-9 deforceor, 6 Sc. forsare, 7 forsour. [a. AF. deforceour, -cer, f. deforcer to Deforce.]

1. Law. One who wrongfully ejects or keeps another out of possession; = Deforciant.

1. Law. One who wrongfully ejects or keeps another out of possession; = DEFORCIANT.

1628 Core On Litt. 331 b, The Deforceor holdeth it so fast, as the right owner is driuen to his reall Practipe. 1641 Termes de la Ley, Deforceor is hee that overcommeth and casteth out with force, and he different from a disseisor, first in this, that a man may deforce another without force ... then because a man may deforce another that never was in possession. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Deforsour. 1700 Tyrrell Hist. Eng. II. 1106 The Deforceors withal to be amerced. 1865 Nicholas Britlem II. 25 Let the deforceor be punished according to the tenor of our statutes.

2. Sc. Law. One who deforces an officer of the law; see Deforce 3.

1287 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1507) § 84 All deforcers of Officiares, in execution of their Office. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj. 2 Gif the deforcer is convict... of the said deforcement.

† 3. One who commits a rape: see Deforce 4.
1533 Bellenden Livy 1. (1822) 101 Gif me youre handis and faith that the adulterare and deforsare of me [Lucretia] sall nocht leif unpunist.

Deforciant (dfför:ssiant). Law. Also 7 de-

and faith that the adulterare and deforsare of me [Lucretia] sall nocht leif unpunist.

Deforciant (dflor:siant). Law. Also 7 deforceant. [a. AF. deforceant, pr. pple. of deforceant. [a. AF. deforceant properties of the present of the present of the present of the soute (unless the deforciant can aver payment.] 1585. in H. Hall Soc. Elis. Age (1886) 239 Edward Essex levyed a fyne of the premyses to Hughe Stukeley deforciant. 1613. Sir H. Finch Law (1630) 279 A fine is the acknowledging of an hereditament. to be his right that doth complaine. He that complaineth is called plaintife, and the other deforceant. 1767 Blackstone Comm. 11. 330 An acknowlegement from the deforciants (or those who keep the other out of possession). 1768 bid. III. 174 In levying a fine of lands, the person, against whom the fictitious action is brought upon a supposed breach of covenant, is called the deforciant. 1885. L. O. Pince Year-bks. 12-13 Edw. 171 Introd. 60 Actions. in which the deforciant could not know the nature of the claim per verba brevis.

† Deforcia-tion. Obs. [ad. med.L. deforciationem (Leg. Quat. Burg.), disforciation-em (Leg. Normann.), n. of action f. de-, disforciation (Law.) Deforciation is incorrect, the meaning in Kennett's Latin quotient in incorrect, the meaning in Kennett's Latin quotient in incorrect, the meaning in Kennett's Latin quotient what is taken or held by force.]

Deforcia-tor. Obs. [a. med.L. deforciator (Du Cange), agent-n. from deforciare to Deforce.]

Deforest (dflorest), v. [f. De- II. 2 + FOREST: C. the synonyms Deafforest, Disafforester, med.L. deafforester, disafforester, deforester, med.L. deafforester, disafforester, to make no longer a forest; = Disafforest (dflorest), v. [f. De- II. 2 + FOREST: C. the synonyms Deafforest to that of ordinary land; to make no longer a forest; = Disafforest in the same deforce the

to that of ordinary land; to make no longer a forest;

= DISAFFOREST I, DISFOREST I.

1238 LELAND Itim. IV. 115 John Harman... B. of Excester
... obteyped License to deforest the Chase there. 1759 B.
MARTIN Nat. Hist. Eng. II. 105 One entire Forest, till
deforested by the Kings.

2. gen. To clear or strip of forests or trees.
1880 [see Deforesting]. 1887 Scribner's Mag. II. 450
The region should be forest-clad; or even if now deforested,
[etc.]. 1891 BRET HARTE First Fam. Taxajara x, [He]
deforested the cañon.

Hence Deforested ppl. a.; Deforesting vbl. sb.
and ppl. a.; also Deforestation; Deforester.
1238 LELAND Itim. VII. 101 At the Deforesting of the old
Foreste of Kyngeswood. 1880 Scribner's Mag. Fb. 502
Most speculating deforesters go to the bad pecuniarily.
1880 Standard to Dec., By the deforesting of plains he has
turned once fertile fields into arid deserts. 1884 Chicago
Advance 25 Dec. 853 The native newspapers fear the deforested surface.

Deform, sb. nonce-wd. [f. Deform v.] The
action of deforming, deformation: opp. to reform.
1831 Fraser's Mag. IV. 2 He. permitted the actual deform of his windows sooner than testify any sort of sympathy with the sham reform of parliament.

Deform (b. deforms to deform to the contract of the

To this windows sooner than testify any sort of sympathy with the sham reform of parliament.

Deform (dtomm), a. arch. Forms: 4-6 deforme, 6-7 deforme, 7- deform. [a. obs. F. deforme (1604 in Godef.) = mod.F. difforme, or ad. L. dēform-is (in med.L. also difformis) deformed, misshapen, ugly, disgraceful, f. De- I. 6 + forma shape. Cf. also DIFFORM.] Deformed, misshapen, shapeless, distorted; ugly, hideous.

138a Wyclif Gen. xii. 19 Other seven oxen... defourme and leene. 1508 FISHER Wis. (1876) 98 With many... spottes of synne we haue...made it defourme in the syght of god. 1591 SYLUSTIER Du Bartas I. ii. (1641) 3/2 A confusd heap, a Chaos most deform. 1667 MILTON P. L. xi. 404 Sight so deform what heart of rock could long Driecy'd behold? a 1734 NORTH Examen I. iii. P. 16. 133 The monstrous and deform Tales of Oates. 1872 Browning Fifne xiiii, Every face, no matter how deform.

Deform (dtommer, also deformer, deformer, and (15th c.) difformer, mod. F. deformer, and the last its med.L. repr. difformare. The first is ad. L. deformare, f. DR- I. 6 + forma shape; the second represents the Rom. var. disformare, and the last its med.L. repr. difformare. Thence the Eng. variants in de-, dif. Cf. also Pr. deformar, It. deformare, Sp. desformar.]

1. trans. To mar the appearance, beauty, or excellence of; to make ugly or unsightly; to disfigure, deface. 8. lit.

1180 Excellence Of Folys

excellence of; to make ugly or unsightly; to disfigure, deface. 8. lit.

c1450 [see Deformed 1]. 1509 Barclay Shyp of Folys (1570) 8 Thus by this deuising such counterfaired thinges, They diffourme that figure that God himselfe hath made. 1530 Rastell Bh. Purgat. Prol., Some spot. wherby he is somwhat deformed. a 1637 Hayward Edw. VI (1630) 16 He.. wasted Tinedale and the marches, and deformed the country with ruine and spoile. 1634 Sir T. Herrer Trav. (1638) 80 Never did poore weretch shed more teares. deforming her sweet face. 1708 Rowe Tamerlane v. i. 2012

To deform thy gentle Brow with Frowns. 1858 Hawthorne Fr. 9 11. 7 rnts. (1872) I. 37 The square. had mean little huts, deforming its ample space. 1865 Gen. P. Thomrson Audi Ali. III. clxvv. 208 The blackest pirate that ever deformed his face with beard.

formed his face with beard.

b. fig.

1533 Bellendem Livy III. (1822) 308 This honest victorie... wes deformit be ane schamefull jugement gevin be Romane pepil. 1796 C. Lucas Est. Waters I. Ded., It is a vice that deforms human nature. 1885 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 535 The earlier part of his discourse was deformed by pedantic divisions and subdivisions.

+ C. To put out of proper form, disarrange. Obs.

by pedantic divisions and subdivisions.

† C. To put out of proper form, disarrange. Obs.

1785 Pore Odyss. xiv. 252 The fair ranks of battle to
deform. 1783 Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg. 66/2 Breaking
the British line, and totally deforming their order of battle.

† d. intr. To become deformed or disfigured;

to lose its beauty. Obs. rare.

1760 BEATTIE Ode to Hope 11. iii, To-morrow the gay scene deforms!

2. trans. To mar the form or shape of; to mis-

23. Irans. To mar the form or shape of; to misshape. See also Deformed.
c 1400, 1483 [see Deformed 2]. 1500-20 Dundar Poems
lxxxiv. 19 A crippill, or a creatour Deformit as ane oule be
dame Natour. 1590 Shaks. Com. Err. 1. ii. 100 Darke
working Sorcerers that change the mind: Soule-killing
Witches, that deforme the bodie. 1594 — Rick. III. 1. i. 20
Cheated of Feature by dissembling Nature, Deform'd, vn
finish'd. 1703 Moxon Mcch. Exerc. 24 Keep the Bitt
straight to the hole you pierce, lest you deform the hole.
3. To alter the form of; in Physics, to change
the normal shape of put out of shape: of Dr.

the normal shape of, put out of shape: cf. DE-

the normal shape of, put out of shape: cf. DE-FORMATION 3.

1702 Eng. Theophrast. 116 Nothing so deforms certain Courtiers, as the Presence of the Prince; it so alters their Air and debases their Looks that a Man can scarce know them. 1876 GLADSTONE Homeric Synchr. 222 This completely alters and deforms the idea of the earth as a plane surface. 1883 Nature XXVII. 405 The hard steel..breaks up or deforms the projectiles.

¶ 4. Obs. var. of DIFFORM v.

† Deform, v. Obs. rare. In 4 defourme, desforme. [ad. L. deformāre to form, fashion, describe, f. DE-I. I., 3 + formāre to FORM.] trans. To form, fashion, delineate.

1388 Wyclif 2 Cor. iii. 7 The mynistracioun of deeth deformyd [v. defourmyde, Vulg. deformata] by lettris [1388 write bi lettris] in stoones.

Deformable (diffrimab'l), a. [f. DEFORM v. or a. (or their L. originals) + -ABLE. Cf. CONFORMABLE.]

† 1. Affected with, or of the nature of, a deformity;

†1. Affected with, or of the nature of, a deformity;

TA. Anecued with, or of the nature of, a deformity; deformed; ugly. Obs.

12480 Mirrow Salvacioum 4296 Thaire bodyes than shalle be more defourmable. 1276 BAKER Jewell of Health 99 The hyghe rednesse of the face being deformable. 1677 GALE (71. Centiles IV. 17 Splendor and Brightnesse is essential to Beautie. Shadows and Darknesses are deformed, and render althings deformable.

2. Capable of being deformed or put out of shape. Hence **Deformability**.

Deformalize: see DE- II. 1.

\* Deformate, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēformātes, pa. pple. of dēformāre.] Deformed, disfigured. craso Hennyson Compt. Crescide (R.), Whan she sawe her visage so deformate.

**Deformation** (diformēn sən). Also 5 diff., 6 dyff. [ad. L. deformātion-em (in med.L. also

Deformation (dūρımā·ʃən). Also 5 diff., 6 dyff.. [ad. L. dēformātiōn-em (in med.L. also dif-), n. of action from L. dēformāre to Deform. Cf. F. dēformation (14th c. in Hatt., and in Cotgr.); admitted into Dict. Acad. 1835.]

1. The action (or result) of deforming or marring the form or beauty of; disfigurement, defacement. c 1440 LVDG. Scenes 500 Difformacyons of Circes and meede. 1623 Cockeram, Deformation, a spoiling. 1633 Br. Hall Hard Texts 86 If by these means of deformation thy heart shall be set off from her. 1650 BULWER Anthropomet. 96 Which deformation is so pleasing to their Eyes, that men. are commonly seen with their Eares so arrayed. 1734 Watts Relig. Ynv. (1780) 85 Could you .. recover them from the deformations and disgraces of time. 1877 J. D. Chambers Div. Worship 13 The deformations perpetrated by Wyatt [in a building].

2. Alteration of form for the worse; esp., in controversial use, the opposite of reformation.
1546 Bale Eng. Voluries II. (1550) 48 b, Johan Capgraue writeth y² a great reformacyon (a dyfformacyon he shuld haue seyd) was than in the Scottish church. 152 Petrits Guasso's Civ. Com. II. (1560) 81 To seeme young. .[they] convert their silver haires into golden ones. this their transformation or rather deformation [etc.]. a 1638 M EDD Lie. xiii. Wks. (1577) 236 These are the Serpents first-born .. begotten. by spiritual deformation (etc.]. a 1638 M EDD Lie. xiii. Wks. (1577) 236 These are the Serpents first-born .. begotten. by spiritual deformation, as they are Devils. 1651 N. BACON Disc. Govi. Eng. II. xxxv. (1730) 159 The great work of Reformation, or rather Deformation in the Worship of God. 1774 A Gis Present Truth II. 246 The grievous deformation for deformation, as it may turn out). 1891 W. LOCKHART Chasuble 7 Before the Protestant Deformation of religion in the sixteenth century.

b. An altered form of a word in which its proper form is for some purpose perverted:
e. g. the various deformations of the word God, as od, cod,

form is for some purpose perverted:
e.g. the various deformations of the word God, as 'od, cod, dod, cot, cock, cop, etc., formerly so common in asseverations, etc., to avoid overt profamity of language, and the breach of the Third Commandment, or of statutes such as that of 3 James I, c. 21 'For the preventing and avoiding of the great abuse of the holy name of God in stage-plays, interludes' [etc.].

3. Physics. Alteration of form or shape; relative displacement of the parts of a body or surface

displacement of the parts of a body or surface without breach of continuity; an altered form of. 1846 CAVLEY Web. I. 234 Two skew surfaces are said to be deformations of each other, when for corresponding generating lines the torsion is always the same. 1857 WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc. III. 54 The isogonal curves may be looked upon as deformations of the curve. 1869 PHIPSON IT. Guillemin's The Sum (1870) 81 The deformation of the solar disc by refraction. 1893 FORSYTH Functions of a Complex Variable 333 In the continuous Deformation of a surface there may be stretching and there may be bending; but there must be no joining.

Deformative (dlip imativ), a. nonce-wd. [f. L. deformāt-, ppl. stem + -1VE.] Having the property of deforming or altering for the worse. 1641 Prelat. Episc. 10 Whither their courts be reformative or deformative.

or deformative.

Deformed (dlf\(\tilde{\rho}\): Ind), ppl. a. Also 5 dyffourmed, difformed. [f. Deform v. + -edl.]

†1. Marred in appearance; disfigured, defaced.
c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4115 His face was deformed
and bolnyd. "\$33 Covernale Isa. lii. 13 Y multitude shal
wondre vpon him, because his face shalbe so deformed & not
as a mans face. 1553 Eden Treat. New Ind. (Ath.) 23 Theyr
women are deformed by reason of theyr greate eyes, greate
mouthes and greate nosethrilles. 1631 Weever Amc. Fun.
Mon. 791 Beholding the deformed ruines, he could hardly
refraine from teares. 1632 Lithgow Trav. vi. 253 In all this
deformed Countrey, we saw neyther house, nor Village.
2 Marred in shape. misshapen. distorted: un-

2. Marred in shape, misshapen, distorted; un-shapely, of an ill form. Now chiefly of persons:

shapely, of an ill form. Now chiefly of persons: Misshapen in body or limbs.

\*\*ratoo Maundev.(1839) v. 47 A monster is a bing difformed agen kynde. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 427/2 The most dysfourmed and most myserable he sat nyghe hym. 1874 tt.

\*Littleton's Tenures 24 a, One that hath but one foote, or one hande, or is deformed. cx500 Shaks. Sonn. cxiii, The most sweet fauor, or deformedst creature. 1654 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 338 Many deformed Pagotha's are here worshipped. 1675 Traherne Chr. Ethics vi. 69 Lions have an inclination to their grim mistresses, and deformed bears a natural affection to their whelps. 1755 Johnson Rambler No. 196 P. 70 fh his children, some may be deformed, and others vicious. 1869 W. P. Mackay Grace 4 Truth (1875) 247 A poor deformed fellow.

\*\*13. Of irregular form; shappeless, formless. Obs.

4 Truth (1875) 247 A poor deformed fellow.

+ 3. Of irregular form; shapeless, formless. Obs.

1855 Eden Decades 200 Branches full of large and deformed leaves. 1857 Satir. Poems Reform. iii. 7 Ane King
at euin. At morne bot ane deformit lumpe of clay. 1855-60

STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 186/1 Which. he from a deformed confusion reduced to beautiful order. 1877 HALE

Prim. Orig. Man. IV. ii. 297 The great Moles Chaotica. ii
its first deformed exhibition of its appearance..had the
shape of Water.

4. fig. Perverted, distorted; morally ugly, offensive. or hateful.

4. fg. Perverted, distorted; morally ugly, onensive, or hateful.

1555 Edem Decades To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 The monstrous and deformed myndes of the people mysshapened with phantastical opinions. 1664 Marstron Malcontent Iv. iii, Sure thou would'st make an excellent elder in a deformed Church. 1668 Paynne Love-lockes 49 What a deformed thing is it for a man to doe any womanish thing! 1869 MILTON P. L. VI. 387 Deformed rout Enter'd, and foul disorder. 1860 PUSEN Min. Proph. 182 Deformed as is all oppression, yet to oppress the poor, has an unnatural hideousness of its own.

Min. Proph. 182 Deformed as is all oppression, yet to oppress the poor, has an unnatural hideousness of its own.

Deformedly (dHō imèdli, dHō imèdli), adv.

Now rare. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a deformed or disfigured manner; misshapenly, ill-favouredly.
1833 NASHE Christ's T. (1673) 21 You. cast them to the Foules of the ayre, to bee deformedly torne in peeces. 1611

Speed Hist. Ct. Brit. 1x. viii. (1632) 588 His fingers deformedly growing together. 1634 Six T. Herbert Trav. (1638) 349 A speckled Toad-fish ... not unlike a Tench, but... more. deformedly painted. 1659 H. More Div. Dial. v. v. (1713) 411 He that keeps not to the right cloathing will be found most deformedly naked. 1685 — Paralip. Prophet. 412.

† b. fig. With moral deformity. Obs.
1610 HEALEY St. Ang. Citie of God 858 Erring more deformedly. against. the expresse word of God.

† Deformedness. Obs. rare. [-NE88.] The quality of being deformed; deformity, ugliness.
1388 W. Averell Comb. Contrarieties Bij b, Howe doth your gluttonie chaunge Natures comlines into foule deformednes?

Deformed (dtō ma) [f. Deform v. l. + KB.]

\*\*1938 W. Avereell. Comb. Contrarieties Bij b, Howe doth your gluttonie chaunge Natures comlines into foule deformednes?

\*\*Deformer\*\* (dflormal). [f. Deform v. l + -er l.]

One who or that which deforms; in controversial use, the opposite of reformer.

\*\*1858 Winjer Cert. Tractates iii. Wks. 1888 I. 26 The principall deformare of his allegeit reformatioun. 1898 NASHE P. Penilesse F, A mightie deformer of men's manners and features is this vanecessarie vice [drunkenness]. 1639 T. GOODWIN ON Revelation Wks. II. II. 129 (R.) To reduce our worship, etc. now into the pattern of the first four or five hundred years (which is the plausible pretence of our new deformers) is to bring Popery again in. 1689 T. Plunket Char. Gd. Commander 54 Deformers, not Reformers, still excite Informers, Non-conformers, to indite. 1888 Atlantic Monthly XLIX. 336 These literary deformers.

\*\*+ Deformidable, a. Obs. rare\*\*-1. [? A mixture of deformable and formidable.] Tending to deformation.

deformation.

deformation.

1631 WERVER Anc. Fun. Mon. Ep. to Rdr. 1 Their brasen Inscriptions erazed, torne away, and pilfered, by which inhumane, deformidable act, the honourable memory of many. persons deceased, is extinguished.

Deforming (dlifp:min), vol. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Deform, q.v.

1552 HULDET, Deformynge, viliatio.

Deforming, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That deforms: see the verb.

1870 Daily News 19 Dec., Incongruity is a deforming feature. 1892 LD. Kelvin in Pall Mall G. 1 Dec. 6/3 He had now.a. demonstration of elastic yielding in the earth as a whole, under the influence of a deforming force.

Deformity (dhō mit). Also 5 dif-, 5-6 dyff-. [a. Of deformite (defformeteit, defformite, desformite), ad. L. deformita, f. deformit: see Deform a and -ity. In mod.f. difformit.]

1. The quality or condition of being marred or disfoured in appearance: disfourement: unsight-

disfigured in appearance; disfigurement; unsight-

disfigured in appearance; disfigurement; unsightliness, ugliness.

c1450 Crt. of Love clxvii, For other have their ful shape
and beaute, And we. ben in deformite. 1483 CAXTON
Gold. Leg. 431/1 Wythout abhomynacion of dyfformyte ne
of ordure or fylthe. 1514 BARCIAY Crt. 4 Uplondyshm.
(Percy Soc.) 25 No fautes with Moryans is blacke dyfformyte, Because all the sorte lyke of theyr favour be. 1530
RASTELL Bh. Purgat. III. viii. 2 [The linen cloths] had no
such spottes or tokens of deformyte to the eye. 1568 Sir T.
BROWNE Hydriot. iii. (1736) 31 Christians have handsomely
glossed the Deformity of Death by careful Consideration of
the Body, and civil Rites. 1634 Sir T. Herrer water,
(1638) 261 Lastly, they cleanse themselves with purer water,
(1638) 261 Lastly, they cleanse themselves with purer water,
(1638) 261 Lastly, they cleanse themselves with purer water,
(1638) 261 Lastly, they cleanse themselves with purer water,
(1638) 261 Lastly, two graphs of the sample of th

misshapen; esp. bodily misshapenness or malformation; abnormal formation of the body or of some

ation; abnormal formation of the body or of some bodily member.

c 1440 Gesta Rom. lxxviii. 396 (Add. MS.), A dwerfe of a litill stature, hauying ... a bose in his back, ande crokide fete ... ande full of alle diformyte. 1494 FABYAN Chron. VII. 330 Edmunde ... surnamed Crowke backe, was the ... eldest; albe it he was put by, by y meane of his fadre, for his deformytye. 1597 GOLDING De Mornay x. 138 But how can mater be without forme, seeing that euen deformite it selfe is a kinde of forme? 1594 SHANS. Rich. III. 1. 27 To see my Shadow in the Sunne, And descant on mine owne Deformity. Ibid. 1. ii. 57 Blush, blush, thou lumpe of fowle Deformitie. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med. 1. \$16 The Chaos: wherin .. to speak strictly, there was no deformity, because no forme. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. 10 Ctess of Mar 16 Jan., Their fondness for these pieces of deformity [dwarfs]. 1801 Med. 97nl. V. 41 In cases of deformity of the pelvis. 1836 KANE Arct. Expl. II. 1. 22 Rightly clad, he is a lump of deformity waddling over the ice.

3. (with a and pl.) An instance of deformity; a disfigurement or malformation; now usually spec. a malformation of the body or of some bodily

spec. a malformation of the body or of some bodily member or organ.

1433 Lyng. Piler. Sowle 11. xlv. (1859) 52 The fowle spottys, and wonderful defourmytees, whiche he shold apperceyuen in his owne persone. 1576 Lyrg Dodoens 1v. lvii. 518 Sonne burning, and other suche deformities of the face. a 166a Heylyn Laud 1. (1671) 204 Those deformities in it [St. Paul's] which by long time had been contracted. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. V. 382 Others... carry... maladies and deformities about them, from the cradle to the grave. 1807-26 S. Cooper First Lines Surg. (ed. 5) 411 The tumour sometimes creates no particular inconvenience; and is merely a deformity.

deformity.

b. transf. A deformed being or thing.

1698 FRYER Acc. E. India 44 Their Gods.. were cut in horrid Shapes.. to represent the Divinity.. yet I cannot imagine such Deformities could ever be invented for that end. 1827 BYRON Masfred I. i, A bright deformity on high, The monster of the upper sky! 1838 DICKENS Nich. Nich. wiii, Children with the countenances of old men, deformities with irons upon their limbs.

viii, Children with the comment with irons upon their limbs.

4. fig. Moral disfigurement, ugliness, or crooked-

ness.
c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxi. 141 Purged and clene of all vice and alkyn deformitee. 1251 T. Norton Calviv's Inst. 1. xv. (1634) 74 The corruption and deformitie of our nature. 1656 Stanhoff Chr. Pattern (1711) 71 If the deformity of its neighbour's actions happen to represent that of his own. 1741 MIDDLETON Cicero II. vii. 100 The deformity of Pompey's conduct. 1856 Emerson Cond. of Life, Behaviour Wks. (Bohn) II. 382 It held bad manners up, so that churls could see the deformity.
b. (with a and pl.) A moral disfigurement.
1571 Campion Hist. Irel. 11. v. (1633) 80 They declined now to such intollerable deformities of life and other superstitious errors. 1576 Fleming Panaph. Epist. 248, I supposed it a great deformitie, and disorder. 1705 Stanhoff Paraphr. I. 22 Those Vicious Habits which are a Deformity to Christians. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 333 Cromwell had tried to correct the deformities of the representative system.

15. Misused for Difformity, difference or diver-

22 Those Vicious Habits which are a Deformity to Christians. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 332 Crowwell had tried to correct the deformities of the representative system. § 5. Misused for Difformity, difference or diversity of form; want of uniformity or conformity. 1532-2 LATIMER in Foxe A. 4 M. (1563) 1331/1 Better it were to have a deformitie in preaching. then to have such a vniformitie that the sely people shoulde.. continue still in ...ignoraunce. a 1632 PEMBLE Grace & Faith (1635) 49 The greatest deformity and disagreement.. betweene his knowledge.. and his application thereof to practice. 1698 Sin T. Browne Garden of Cyrus ii. 45 The Funeral bed of King Cheops.. which holds seven in length and four foot in bredth, had no great deformity from this measure. a 1708 Bevenioce Priv. Th. 1. (1730) 12 This Deformity to the Will and Nature of God, is that which we call Sin. 1768 KMES Elem. Crit. (ed. 7) II. 490 A remarkable uniformity among creatures of the same kind, and a deformity [other edd. diff-] no less remarkable among creatures of different kinds. † Deformly, adv. Obs. [f. Deform a. + LY 2.] In a 'deform' manner, with distortion, deformedly. a 1684 Leighton Serm. Habak. iii. 17, 18 (R.) A limb out of joint, which..moves both deformely and painfully. a 1734 North Lives (1890) II. 335 [He] often laughed, but (as his visage was then distorted) most deformly.

Deforse, etc., obs. forms of Deforce, etc.
Defortify: see De II. 1.
Defossion (diff on). [mod.L. defossion-em, n. of action from L. defodere to bury (in the earth).]

Defossion (difo [sn]. [mod.L. defossion-em, n. of action from L. defoder to bury (in the earth).] (See quot.: but the etymological meaning of the word is simply 'burying, interment'.)

1733 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Defossion, Defossio, the punishment of burying alive, inflicted among the Romans, on vestal virgins guilty of incontinency. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† Defou'l, defoi'l, v. Obs. Forms: α. 3-5 defoule-n, 4-6 defoul(e, defowl(e, (5 defoulle, devoul, def(!)ule, diffowl, dyffowl, 5-6 diffoule). β. 4-6 defoyle, (5 defuyl(e, diffoyle, defoyle), 5-6 defoil. See also DEFILE. [ME. a. OF. defoule-r (defoler, fuller, fuller) to trample down, oppress, outrage, violate, deflower, f. Dr. I. 1 + fouler (foler, fuller) 'to tread, stampe, or trample on, to bruise or crush by stamping' Cotgr. (= Pr. folar, Sp. hollar, It. follare):—late L. \*fullātērium a fullingmill, etc. Senses 1-5 existed already in OF.; the senses 'trample in the mud', and 'violate chastity', thus coming with the word into English, naturally suggested that it contained the native adjective Foul, OE. fill, and gave rise to senses 6-8, which derive from 'foul', as well as (apparently) to the collateral form Defile (q.v.), on the analogy of the equivalence of befoul, befile. The phonology of the variant defuyle, defoyle (found nearly as early as defoule), has not been satisfactorily made out: see Foil v. It occurs in the earlier senses, early as defoule), has not been satisfactorily made out: see Foil v. It occurs in the earlier senses,

out: see Foil v. It occurs in the earlier senses, and does not appear to have been specially connected with defile.]

1. trans. To trample under foot; tread down.

a. c.1390 S. Eng. Leg. I. 375/297 Defoulede huy [be bones] weren so. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 536 Hii... orne on him mid hor hors, & defoulede him vaste. a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xc. 13 Pou sail defoul be lyon & be dragon. 1340 Ayenb. 167 Mochel is defouled mid be uet of uolleres perobe of scarlet, erban bet be kuen his do an. 1388 WYC.IF Matt. vii. 6 Nethir sende 3e 30ure margaritis... bifore swyne, lest perauenture thei defoulen hem with theire feet [Vulg. conculcent]. c.1400 Three Kings Cologne 50 On be morwe bei sipen be weye gretlich defowled with hors fett and objr beestys. 1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 181 b/1 Thenne the knyghtes... bete & defowleden nazaryen under they feet. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 66b, Wasting and defoulen of their grasse.

B. c.1330 Arth. 4 Merl. 9297 Ther was defoiled King Rion Vnder stedes fett mani on. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur. xiv, That were fowle defoyled vnder horsfeet. 1535 Lo. Berneus Froist. II. xv. 3As they rode abrode, thay beate downe and defoyled their cornes... and wolde nat kepe the highe wayes.

highe wayes.
b. absol. or intr.

D. absol. or intr.

B. a1300 K. Alis. 2463 Me myghte y-seo ther knyghtis defoille, Heorten blede, braynes boyle, Hedes tomblen.

To bruise, break, crush (materially).

c1300 Beket 1100 The bond is undo And al defouled, and we beoth delyvred so [cf. Psalm cxiv. 7]. a 1335 Prose Psalter xiviji, 9 He shal de-foule bowe and breke armes.

c1366 CHAUCER Pars. T. P 207 He was woundid for oure mysdede, and defouled by oure felonyes. 14. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 575/12 Conterv, to breke or defoule. a 1533 L.

BERNEES Huon cxxi. 433 The Gryffon so sore defowlyd and bet hym that he could not ryse vp.

To trample down or crush (figuratively); to oppress: to outrage, maltreat, abuse.

8. To trample down or crush (figuratively); to oppress; to outrage, maltreat, abuse.
a. c1300 St. Brandan 508 The develen... nome thane wrecche faste, And defoulede him stronge y-nou3 and amidde the fur him caste. c1325 E. E. Allil. P. B. 1120 If folk be defowled by vnfre chaunce. 1323 L.NGL. P. P. C. XVIII. 195 How ryght holy men lyueden, How thei defouleden here fleessh. a 1400 Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 46 To refuse it [like a bodily ymagynacyone] and to defule it, bat it may see the selfe swylke as it es. 1485 CAXTON Chas. G. 108 Thou hast gretely defouled me by oultrage. 1508 DUNBAR Flyting 236 Oule, rere and 30wle, I sall defowll thy pryde.
B. C1350 Will. Palerne 46:14 Alle 30ur fon bat with fors defoyled 30u long. 1494 FABYAN Chron. 4 Of Danes, whiche both landes defoyled By their outrage. 1548 HALL Chron. (1809) 486 Perkyn... so many times had been defoyled and vanquished.

4. To violate the chastity of, deflower, debauch.

A. To violate the chastity of, deflower, debauch.

Often, esp. in later use, with the sense of defile.

a. c1390 S. Eng. Leg. I. 181/24 Woldest bov defoul im bodi? c1390 R. BRUNNE Chrom. (1810) 317 Philip... Defoules ber wyues, ber douhtres lay bi, per lordes slouh with knyues. c1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXA). XXXI. 141 After be first nyght bat base wymmen er so defouled. c1430 Lonking but Evere Clene virgine be Goddis gras. 1483 CANTON G. de la Tour Cvi, Their suster that so had be depuceled or defowled. 1533 Ld. Berners Froiss. I. XXXVII. 31 The Spanyerdes...pilled the towne, and slewe dyuers, and defowled maydens. 1596 DALRYMER Lestiés Hist. Scot. I. 122 Gif quha defoulis a nothir manis wyfe.

B. 1430-40 Chaucer's Frankl. T. 668 (Camb. MS.) Now sythe that maydenys haddyn swich dispit To been defoyled [other MSS. defouled] with manys foule delyt. 1486 Act 3 Hen. VII, c. 2 Women. been. married to such Mis-doers ...or defoiled, to the great Displeasure of God.

5. To violate (laws, holy places, etc.); to break the sanctity of, profane, pollute.

a. 13... Version of Ps. Inxviii. 1 (in Wyciif's Bible Pref. 4 note), Thei defouledyn thin hooli temple. 1388 Wyclif Matt. xii. 5 In sabothis prestis in the temple defoulen the sabothis. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 137 The Jewes. han

defouled the Lawe. 1488 CAXTON Chas. Gl. 42 He hath ... defuled chyrches. 1491 — Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1493) 1. xxxv. 29a/1 The name of our blessyd sauyour. ... (was horry bly dispysed & efouled. 1513 Douglas Eneis x. vii. 69 The quhilk .. Defowlit his fadderis bed incestuusly. 1614 T. WHITE Martyrd. St. George Bijb, It moued not the Tyrant to behold The Martirs goodly body so defowld. 3. 13... Prose Prailer | xxviii. 1 Hij filden | Dublin MS. defoilyd| byn holy temple. c 1450 St. Culthert (Surtees) 7373 My kirke pou hase defuyled. 1482 CAXTON Tulle on Friendsh. Ciij, That frendship were hurte or defoylled. 1549-68 STERNHOLD & H. Pr. Ixxix, Thy temple they defoile. 6. To render (materially) foul, filthy, or dirty; to pollute, defile, dirty.

a. c 1320 R. Brunne Medit. 506 With wete and eke dung bey hym defoule. 1408 Hoccleve Letter of Cusial 186 That bird .. ys dyshonest .. that vseth to defoule his owne neste. 1520 RASTELL Bk. Purgat. III. viii, yf only of those table clothes or napkyns be defouled with dust fylth or other foule mater. 1576 Turbera. Venerie 100 An Hart defowlant the water.

B. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 15 b/t Thy desyrous vysage .. the Jewes with their spyttynges have defoylled. 1528 Roy Rede me (Arb.) 113 Henns and capons Defoylynge theym with their durt. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke xxiv. 191 Not stained or defoiled. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso viii. 1x, With dust and gore defoiled. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso viii. 1x, With dust and gore defoiled. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso viii. 1x, With dust and gore defoiled. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso viii. 1x, With dust and gore defoiled. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso viii. 1x, With dust and gore defoiled. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso viii. 1x, With dust and gore defoiled. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso viii. 1x, With dust and gore defoiled. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso viii. 1x, With dust and gore defoiled. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso viii. 1x, With dust and gore defoiled. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso viii. 1x, With dust and gore defoiled. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso viii. 1x, With dust and gore defoiled. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso viii. 1x, With dust and gore

defouleth the whole faith of his testimony, by the falsifying of one part.

8. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. II. ii. (1495) 29 Angels ...ben not defoyled wyth none affectyon. c 1440 Hylton Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) 1. xiiii, Yf thou be defoyled wyth vaynglory. 1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 98 Yt was defoyled and darkyd and mysshape by synne.

b. To render ceremonially or sentimentally unclean; to defile, sully.

c 1440 Peccek Repr. 465 To ete with hondis not wayschen defoulith not a man. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 141 b/1 The mouth whyche god had kyssed ought not to be defouled in touchyng. 1611 Spren Hist. Gt. Brit. VII. xiii. § 14. 352 Must I needs defoule my self, to be his only faire foule.

C. To sully (fame, reputation, or the like): to

c. To sully (fame, reputation, or the like); to

defame.

a. c. 1400 Destr. Troy 2475 Your suster... bat our fame so defoules, & is in filth holdyn. c. 1450 Golagron & Gaw. 1038 Wes I neuer yit defoullit, nor fylit in fame.

B. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur 1x. xxxii, I... am defoiled with falshede and treason.

B. To make unsightly or ugly [cf. Foul a.], to disference.

8. To make unsightly or ugly [cf. FOUL a.], to disfigure.

a. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 389 And bey be faire of schap, bey beeb defouled and i-made vnsemelich i-now wilh here owne clopinge. 1430 Lyd. Chron. Troy II. xi, The soyle defouled with ruyne Of walles olde.

B. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. vii. lx. (1495) 276 Blaynes defoule the skynne and maketh it vnsemely.

+ Defou.1, defoi.1, sb. Obs. Also defoule, fowle; defoile. [f. Defoul. 7.]

1. Trampling down; oppression, outrage.

c 1330 Arth. 4 Merl. 7999 (Matun.) Ther was fighting, ther was totle, And vnder hors knightes defoile. 1bid. 9191 Ther was swiche cark and swiche defoil. 1400 Earl. of Dunbar Let. in C. Innes Scot. Mid. Ages ix. (1860) 263 The wrongs & the defowle that ys done me. c 1425 Wyntroun Cron. viii. xxvi. 54 (Jam.) Lychtlynes and succwdry Drawys in defowle comownally. 1563—287 Foxe A. 4. M. (1684) I. 460/1 If we take this defoule and this disease in patience.

2. Defilement, pollution.

c 1335 E. E. Allii. P. C. 200 Per no defoule of no fylbe watz fest hym abute. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 109 Pat be water. takep no defoul, but is clene i-now. 1398 Barth. De P. R. xvii. cxxiii. (Tollem. MS.), Picche defouled. 201 and suche defoule [1533 defoylynge] is unnebe taken awey from clobe.

+ Defouled. 201. a. Obs. [f. Defoul v. +-ED.]

foulep. and suche denouse 1,233 acts of the property of the political politi

who defouls.

14. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 617/34, Tritor, a defoulere. c 1409 Jacob's Well 62 pise dyffoulerys & depryueres of holy cherche.

cherche.

† **Defou'ling, defoi'ling,** vbl. sb. Obs. [f. Defoul v. + -ING l.] The action of the verb Defoul: a. Trampling down; b. Violation, deflowering; c. Defiling, pollution, defilement; d. Disfigurement.

Disfigurement,

c 1360 Wyclif Sel. Whs. III. 200 No defoulynge berof
may askape unpeyned. 1282 — 2 Sam. xxii. 5 There han
envyround me the defoulyngis of deeth. 1398 Trevisa
Barth. De P. R. xvii. cxxiii. (1495) 685 Defoyllyng of
pytche is vneth taken awaye from clothe. 14. Prose
Legends in Anglia VIII. 138 Made dule for defoylinge of
chirches. 1440 J. Shielev Delhe K. James (1818) 5 Yn
dispusellyng and defowlyng of yong madyns. a 1450 Knt.
de la Tour 23 That defoulyng of her uisage. 1483 Cath.
Angl. 94 Defowlynge, concultacio, pollucio, et. 1535
STEWART Cross. Scot. II. 124 For the defoulling of his
dochter deir. 1548 HALL Chross. 247 b, The bytyng of her
tethe. defoulynge of her tayle.

Defound, var. of Defund v. Obs.

Defourme, obs. form of DEFORM.

Defourme, obs. form of Deform.

† Defrau'd, sb. Obs. [I. Defraud v., after Fraud sc.]

= Defrau'd, sb. Obs. [I. Defraud v., after Fraud sc.]

= Defrau di. E. T. S.) 21 po am acursyd, bat ... 3yuen awey here good ... in defraude of here wyves & chylderyn. 1493 Sc. Acts Yas. IV (1597) § 85 For the defraud of one to our Soveraine Lorde in his customes be strangers. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 22 Preamb, Their subtill ymagynacion in defraude of the seid estatutes. 1281 Sc. Acts Yas. VI (1597) § 117 Anent .. Alienationes maid in defraud of Creditoures. 1260 Trans. Soc. Eucourg. Arts XVIII. 216 Without.. being liable to the.. defrauds of the miller.

Defraud (dIfrod), v. [a. OF. defrauder (desactef, dif-); 14th c. in Godef., ad. L. defraudare, f. De-I. 3 + fraudare to cheat, f. fraus, fraud-em, deceit, Fraud.]

1. To deprive (a person) by fraud of what is his

DR- I. 3 + fraudāre to cheat, f. fraus, fraud-em, deceit, Fraud.]

1. To deprive (a person) by fraud of what is his by right, either by fraudulently taking or by dishonestly withholding it from him; to cheat, cozen, beguile. Const. of (+ from).

1366 Langl. P. Pl. A. viii. 71 He bat beggeb... bote he habbe neede. defraudel pensodi. 14.. Epiph. in Tundale's Vii. (1843) 104 They.. thanked God with all her hartis furst Whech hathe not defrawded hem of her lust. 1474 Caxton Chesse 08 To defraude the begiler is no fraude. 1525 Edd. 1526 Edd. 152

BIBLE Mark x. 19 Doe not beare talse witnesse. Detraud not. 1875 Jowern Plato (ed. 2) III. 102 If he is the trustee of an orphan, and has the power to defraud.

2. fig. To deprive or cheat (a thing) of what is due to it; to withhold fraudulently. arch. or Obs. 1497 BP. ALCOCK Mons Perfect. Dif3 They selle Cryst & defraudeth theyr relygyon. 1859 BP. Cox in Strype Ann. Ref. I. vi. 98 They defrauded the payment of tithes and firstfruits. 1660 BOYLE Seraph. Love 26 Where a direct and immediate expression of love to God defrauds not any other Duty. 1764 GOLDEN. Trav. 277 Here beggar pride defrauds her daily cheer, To boast one splendid banquet once a year. a 1809 PALEY (in Webster 1828), By the duties deserted. by the claims defrauded.

Hence Defrauding vbl. sb.
1548 UDALL, etc. Erann. Par. 1 Cor. vii. (R.), To denye this right yf eyther of bothe aske it, is a defraudyng. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. In. xviii. 160 The robbing, or defrauding of a Private man. 1659 GAUDEN Tears of Ch. 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings.

Defraudation. [a. OF. defraudation. -acion (13-14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. defraudation. -acion (13-14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. defraudation. The action (or an act) of defraudaing; fraudulent deprivation of property or rights; cheating.
1500 Arnolde Chron. (1811) 286 The sayd cardynal. porchased hymself in gret deffraudacion of your Hyghnes, a charter of pardon. 1601 2612 Full 2016 Here is no defraudation of the Law. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ef. 1. iii. 11 Deluding not onely unto pecuniary defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death. a1716 Blackall Wes. (1723) I. 190 By such Defraudation we become Accessaries, etc. 1886 H. D. Traill. Shaftesbury 19 This defraudation of personal and constitutional rights.

Defraudeor, -eur, ad. L. defraudātor-em.]

**Defrau der.** [f. Defraud v. + - en l: perh. a. OF. defraudeor, -eur, ad. L. dēfraudātör-em.] One who defrauds, one who fraudulently withholds

One who detrauds, one who fraudulently withholds or takes what belongs to another.

1553 APP. HAMILTON Catech. (1884) 10 Defraudaris of waigis fra servandis or labouraris. 1651 Relig. Wotton.

257 (R.) Decrees against defrauders of the publick chests.

1575 Richardson Grandison (1766) V. 67 Who would not rather be the sufferer than the defrauder? 1878 N. Amer.

Rev. CXXVII. 287 A defrauder of the revenue.

† Defraudful, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. Defraud

+ -FUL; cf. assistful, etc.] Full of fraud; cheating. cozening.

+-FUL; cf. assistful, etc.] Full of fraud; cheating, cozening.

c188 Faire Em 11. 402 That with thy cunning and defrauding tongue Seeks to delude the honest-meaning mind!

Defraudment. ? Obs. [f. DEFRAUD v. +

-MENT: perh. a. OF. defraudement, 'a defrauding, deceiuing, beguiling' (Cotgr.).] The action of defrauding; deprivation by fraud.

rags Milton Colast. Wks. (1851) 352 Perpetual defraudments of truest conjugal society. 1791 BENTHAM Dranght of Code Wks. 1843 1V. 402 note. Offences... comprised under the name of felonies: theft, defraudment, robbery, homicide.

† Defray, sb. Obs. rare-1. [f. DEFRAY v.!: cf. OF. desfroi, deffray, defrai, f. desfrayer: see next.] Defrayal.

1613 CHAPMAN Odyss. XIV. 730 Thou...shalt not need, Or coat. or other thing... for defray of this night's need.

[Defray, error for desray, DERAY.]

Defray (dffrē), v.l. Also 6 defraie, deffray, 7 defraye. [a. F. défraye-r, in 14th c. deffroier,

Isth c. deffroyer, 16th c. desfrayer, f. des., de. (DE-I. 3, 6 + OF. fraier, freier, froyer to spend, incur expense, f. frai, in 14th c. frait, pl. frais, 13th c. fres, expenses, charges, cost.]

† 1. To pay out, expend, spend, disburse (money). 1843-4 Act 35 Hem. VIII, c. 12 Inestimable summes of treasure, to be employed and defrayed about the same, c 1893 Harrshield Divorce Hem. VIII (1878) 241 There is emption and vendition contracted as soon as the parties be condescended upon the price, though there be no money presently defrayed. 1860 Holland Livy xxxix. v. 1026 The Senate permitted Fulvius to deffray (infenderet) what he would himselfe, so as hee exceeded not the summe of 80000 (Asses). a 18th Halley tr. Epictetus Man. xxxiii. (1636) 43 Nor hast thou defrayed the price that the banquet is sold for: namely praise, and flatterie. 1813 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3), Defraye, lay out, pay, discharge.

2. To discharge (the expense or cost of anything) by payment; to pay, meet, settle.

1870-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) 110 The King shall defray the wages. 1837 in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. III. 130 The College cannot possibly defray its ordinary expenses without some other help, over and beyond the ordinary revenues. 1839 Fuller Holy War IV. xiii. (1840) 202 Meladin. offered the Christians. a great sum of money to defray their charges. 1748 in Col. Rec. Penn. V. 6 To draw Bills for defraying the Expence. 1838 Thillwall. Grecce II. 208 The cost of the expedition to Naxos he pledged himself to defray. 1868 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) II. ix. 404 The payment was defrayed out of the spoils. b. fig.

1838 Sidney Arcadia (1674) 328 With the death of some one striving to defray every drop of his blood. 1890 Spenser F. Q. 1. v. 42 Can Night defray The wrath of thundring Joue. 1896 Islands Eiren. IV. xxii. (1886) 623 To bestowe the whole allowance upon the defraying the charges of its heart of the same whole allowance upon the defraying the charges of their evenge his anger mote defray.

3. To meet the expense of; to bear the charge of; pay for. Now rare or arch.

1.382 LAMBARDE Eiren. IV. XXI. (1588) 623 To bestowe the whole allowance upon the defraying of their common diet. 1583 FLEMMG Contin. Holinshed III. 1371/2 The enterprise. 1. to be defraied by the pope and king of Spaine. c 1645 HOWELL Lett. 1. 1. XI, It serv'd to defray the expenceful Progress he made to Scotland the Summer following. 1830 DE QUINCEY Bentley Wks. VII. 64 A poor exchequer for defraying a war upon Bentley. 1869 C. BARKER Assoc. Princ. ii. 51 The estate of the defunct member was not sufficient to defray his funeral.

† 4. To pay the charges or expenses of (a person); to reimburse; to entertain free of charge. 1850 SIDNEY Arcadia I. (1590) 5 Defraying the mariners with a ring bestowed upon them. 160 Sir E. Hony in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. III. 87 He.. would not land at Dover till he had indented with Sir Thomas Waller that he should be defrayed during his aboad. a 1666 BACON New Atl. (1650) 7 The State will defray you all the time you stay. 1666 F. Spence tr. Varillas' Ho. Medici 44 The Pittis were defray'd at Venice at the public cost. 1744 DE FOR Mem. Cavalier (1860) 80 A warrant to defray me, my horses and servants at the King's charge. 1868 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. I. 1V. iv. 424 Such a man [Czar Peter] is to be royally defrayed while with us; yet one would wish it done cheap. Hence Defraying of all publique charges. 1783 AINSWORTH Lat. Dict. (Morell) 1, A defraying, pecunia eropatic.

† Defray, v. 2 Obs. [app. a. OF. \*des-, defraier, f. des-, de- (De- II. 3, 6) + freier, froier, fraier to rub. off, FBAY:—L. fricare to rub.] trans. ? To rub off or away.

rub, rub off, fran :—1, fr

contributions.

Defrayal (dfire 1-11). [f. Defray v.1 + -AL.]

The action of defraying; defrayment.

1830 Examiner No. 648. 577/2 [He] expects nothing but the defrayal of his expenses. 1883 W. E. Norris No New Thing II. xiii. 3 Her share...was confined to the defrayal of his cost

Defrayer. [f. Defray v. + - er 1: cf. obs. F. defrayeur in Cotgr. 1611.] One who defrays or discharges a monetary obligation; a payer of ex-

discharges a monetary obligation; a payer of expenses.

1360 North Plutarch (1676) 273 The Registers and Records kept of the defrayers of the charges of common Plays.

1755 Johnson, Defrayer, one that discharges expences.

Defrayment (dfire!-ment).

1. (a. OF. deffrayer to Defray: see-ment (desfroiement), f. deffrayer to Defray: see-MENT.] The action or fact of defraying: † a. Expenditure. Obs. b. Payment of expenses or charges, discharge of pecuniary obligations.

1367 Privy Conneil Acts (1890) II. 133 Mmmli... towardes defrayment of the charges of his Majeste. 1279 Fenton Guicciard. IX. (1590) 388 To pay within a certaine time for all defrayments, twentie thousand duckets. 1612 Sprendition of the Dukes huge charges. 1622 Sprendition Quix. IV. 7 (T.) Let the traitor pay, with his life's defrayment, that which he attempted with so lacvious a desire, 1655 Earl Monn. Advt. fr. Parmast. 354 If we were not fed by the free defrayment of our Cornucopia. 1762 tr. Busching's Syst. Geog. V. 541 Applied for the defrayment of the electoral council colleges. 1868 Sir C. S. C. Bowen in Lava Reports 130. Bench Div. 91 Part of the disbursements consisted in the defrayment of these expenses.

+ Defreight, v. Obs. rare -1. [f. Dr. II. 1 or 2 + Freight: cf. disload, disburden.] trans.

To relieve of freight or cargo; to unload.

dious to defraight or valade shyppes.

+ **Defre nate**, defrænate, v. Obs. Surg.
[f. ppl. stem of L. defrænare to unbridle; f. Dr. I.
6+frænum, frænum bridle, curb, ligament.] To

o + frenum, frenum onder, curo, ngament.] To remove a freenum or restraining ligament.

178 J. S. Le Draw's Observ. Surg. (1771) 92 To defizenate the Aponeurosis. Ibid. 218, I had. defizenated the Sinus's and scarified the Sides of the Fistula.

Defrication. rare. [ad. L. defrication-em, n. of action f. L. defricare to rub off, rub down.]

Pubbing rubbing off

Defrication. rare. [ad. L. defrication-em, n. of action f. L. defricare to rub off, rub down.] Rubbing, rubbing off.

1777 in Baller vol. II; and in some mod. Dicts.

Defrock (difip'k), v. [a. F. defroquer, in 15th c. defr-, f. des-, de- (DB- I. 6) + froque Frock.

Cf. Disprock.] trans. To deprive of the priestly garb; to unfrock. Hence Defrocked (difip'kt) ppl. a.

1581 J. Hamilton Facile Traict. (1600) 440 This defrokit frere.. mariet a zoung las of xv zearis auld. 1891 Tablet 21 Feb. 294 The eloquent defrocked have denounced.. the vows which they failed to keep.

† Defroy 380, v. Obs. [a. OF. defroissier (des-, def-), f. des-, de- (DB- I. 6) + froissier, froisser to rub violently, bruise, crush:—L. type \*frictiare, deriv. of frict-us rubbed, pa. pple. of fricare.] trans. To crush to pieces.

1480 Caxton Ovid's Met. xi. xix, The wawes defroyssed and al [to] brake the steme and other garnysshyng.

† Defrut. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. defrutum must boiled down.] Must boiled down.

12430 Pallad. on Husb. xi. 484 Defrut, carene, & sape in con manere Of must is made.

Deft. (deft). a. Also 3-5 defte. [app. a doublet of DAFT, repr. OE. gedæfte, for gedæfte, mild, gentle, meek, from stem dab- in Gothic gadaban to become, befit: cf. OE. gedæften becoming, fit, suitable.]

1. Gentle, meek, humble; = DAFT I. Obs. rare.

1. caso Bestiary 36 Dat deste meiden, Marie bi name De him bar to manne frame.

2. Apt, skilful, dexterous, clever or neat in action.

him bar to manne frame.

2. Apt, skilful, dexterous, clever or neat in

action.

c 1440 York Myst. i. 92, I sall be lyke vnto hym pat es hyeste on heyhte; Owe! what I am derworth and defte. 1893 G. Harvey Four Lett. 57 Whether the Deft writer be as sure a workeman as the neat Taylor. 1898 Chapman [liad I. 580 A laughter never left Shook all the blessed deities, to see the lame so deft At that cup service. 1603 B. Jonson Poetaster v. iii, Well said, my divine, deft Horace. 1807 Lingua III. v. in Hazl. Dodstey IX. 394 Their knowledge is only of things present, quickly sublimed with the deft file of time. 1893 Ronisson Whithy Gloss. Deft, neat, clever. 'She is a deft hand with a needle.' 1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola I. ix, Smitten and buffeted because he was not deft and active. 1864 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. IV. XII. XI. 254 A cunning little wretch, they say, and of deft tongue.

b. Of actions: Showing skill or dexterity in execution.

execution.

1647 H. More Philos. Poems, Oracle on Break off this musick, and deft seemly Round.

1714 Gay Sheph. Week is 6 The wanton Calf may skip with many a Bound, And my Cur Tray play deftest Feats around.

1853 C. Browte Villette i, The creature.. made a deft attempt to fold the shawl.

1876 H. S. Wilson Alf. Ascents iii. 97 With deft blows of the untiring axe.

† 0. transf. Of a metal: Apt for working, easily warmength. Ohe

wrought. Obs.
1683 Phil. Trans. XIII. 193 How to make brittle gold deft and fit to be wrought.

8. Neat, tidy, trim, spruce; handsome, pretty.

Still dial.

[The sense 'neat in action' (see 2) appears to have passed into 'neat in person'. Cf. similar developments, under buxom, canny, clever, handsome, tidy, and other adjectives expressing personal praise.]

1879, 1589 [see Defily 2]. 1600 Herwood it Edw. IV Wks. 1874 l. 83 By the messe, a deft lass! Christs benison light on her. 1600 HOLLAND Livy IV. xliv. 168 In her raiment into so deft faciel as devout. her garments rather sainctly than sightly. 1611 Coron., Greslet. little, prettie, deft, smallish. 1622 Rowlands Good Newes 20 Shee came to London very neat and deft, To seeke preferment. 1674-91 RAY N. C. Words 20 Deft, little and pretty, or neat. A Deft man or thing. It is a word of general use all England over. 1762 J. HUTTON Tour Caves Gloss., Deft, pretty, agreeable. 1768 W. MARSHALL E. Yorkth. Gloss., Deft, neat, pretty, handsome. 1873 Swaledale Gloss., Deft, neat, pretty.

neat, pretty, handsome. 1873 Swatedate Gloss., Deft, neat, pretty.

4. Quiet. Cf. DEFTLY 3. Still dial.

a 1963 Byrom Carrless Content (R.), Or if ye ween, for worldly stirs, That man does right to mar his rest, Let me be deft, and debonair, I am content, I do not care. 1876 Cumbrid. Gloss. (Central), Deft, quiet, silent.

+ 5. Stupid; = DAFT 2. Obs. - o

1440 Promp. Parv. 116 Defte [v. r. deft] or dulle, obtusus, agrestis.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 110 Leave Land agressits.
6. quasi adv. Deftly.
1805 Scorr Last Missir. 1. xv, Merry elves their morrice pacing. Trip it deft and merrily.
7. Comb., as deft-fingered, -handed.
1866 W. J. C. Muss Pagan or Christian ? 36 Being deft-fingered. -they grew in good time to be tolerable adepts in their Art. 1889 Boys' Own Paper 3 Aug. 698/3 She did not show herself so deft-handed.

Deftly (deftli), adv. Also 6-8 deffly, 7 defly, deaftly.
[f. Deft +-LY 2.] In a deft manner.
1. Aptly, skilfully, cleverly, dexterously, nimbly.

The sense of the first quot. is doubtful.

craso Troumeley Myst. (Surtees) 100 God looke over the raw, full defly ye stand. 1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. Apr. 111 They dauncen deffly, and singen soote. 1569 Shaks. Macb. 11.

68 Come high or low: Thy Selfe and Office, deaftly show. 1607 Dekker Knt.'s Conjur. (1842) 71 You shall see swaynes defly piping, and virgins chastly dancing. 1616 Supri. & Markh. Country Farme 655 The mattocke would pull up the seed, and therefore they must be vnderdigd very deftly. 1750 Phillips Pastorals i. 29 How deffly to mine Oaten Reed so sweet Wont they upon the Green, to shift their Feet? 1808 SCOTT Marm. 111. viii. The harp full deftly can he strike. 1826 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) II. 97 The deftly-woven threadwork of the tissues.

2. Neatly. tidily. trimly: prettily, handsomely.

2. Neatly, tidily, trimly; prettily, handsomely.

2. Really, thirty, thirty, thirty, prettry, thanksometry.

1879 G. Gilpin tr. Marnix's Bechive Rom. Ch. Z 5 (N.)

1879 G. Gilpin tr. Marnix's Bechive Rom. Ch. Z 5 (N.)

1871 Deftly deck'd with all costly jewels, like puppets. 1828

Pasquit's Ret. B iij b, Verie defflie set out, with Pompes, Pagents, Motions. Impresses. 1827 J. Wilson Chr. North (1877) II. 4 Deftly arrayed in home-spun drapery. 1829

Helps Friends in C. Ser. II. II. i. 6 The grass which deftly covers without hiding.

3. Softly, gently, quietly. dial.

1797 Grose Prov. Gloss., Deftly, softly, leisurely. 1808

Worden Stanzas, Within our happy Castle's A pipe on which the wind would deftly play. 1859 Londale Gloss., Deftly, neatly, gently, softly. 1873 Swaledale Gloss., Deftly, neatly, gently, softly, orderly: see Cannily.

Deftness (de-ftnes). [-NESS.]

† 1. Neatness, trimness. Obs. or dial.

1872 Daryon Poly-olb. ii. 31 By her, two little Iles, her handmaids (which compar'd With those within the Poole for deftness not out-dar'd).

2. The quality of being deft, cleverness, dexterity,

for definess not out-dar'd).

2. The quality of being deft, cleverness, dexterity, neatness of action.

neatness of action.

1853 Miss E. S. Sheppard C. Anchester I. 316 He assisted me.. with that assiduous deftness which pre-eminently distinguishes the instrumental artist. 1868 Sat. Rev. 13 June 777/1 They can neither tie a string nor fasten a button with ordinary deftness.

ordinary deftness.

† Deftude, v. Obs. rare. [perh. misprint for defude = defunde, f. L. dēfundēre.] To pour off. 1899 A. M. tr. Gabelhour's Bh. Physicke 29/2 Then defude the wyne from the Spices, and distille the same.

Defull: see Dreful.

Defull: see Dreful.

+ Defulmination. Obs. rare-1. [f. Dr. I. I. I. FULMINATION.] The sending down of thunder-

1615 T. Adams Spir. Navig. 21 He is not only as manacles to the hands of God to hold them from the defulmination of judgement.

Defunct (differnkt), a. and sb. [ad. L. defunct-

Defunct (difurnkt), a. and sb. [ad. L. dēfunctus discharged, deceased, dead, pa. pple. of dēfungī to discharge, have done with, f. Dr. I. 6+fungī to perform, discharge (duty). Perh. immed. a. F. defunct (Cotgr. 1611), now dēfunt.]

A. adj. Having ceased to live; deceased, dead. [3398 Trrvisa Barth. De P. R. vi. ii. (1495) 187 A deed body is callyd Defunctus, for he hath lefte the offixe of lyfe.] 1899 Shaks. Hen. V, iv. i. 21 The Organs, though defunct and dead before, Breake vp their drowsie Graue. 1809 Jss. I in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. III. 65 To do that and all other honnor that we may unto the Queene defunct. 1808 BACON Adv. Lears. III. x § 5. 42 The anatomy is of a defunct patient. 1894 Lond. Gas. No. 2081/3 Two defunct Knights of the Order. 1808 Scort F. M. Perth. xx., Now, Simon. what was the purport of the defunct Oliver Proudfute's discourse with you? 1891 BAKER Nile Tribut. xx. 341 The stock in trade of a defunct doctor.

b. fig. No longer in existence; having ceased

stock in trade of a defunct doctor.

b. fig. No longer in existence; having ceased its functions; dead, extinct.

1741 Love of Fame (ed. 4) 74 Defunct by Phoebus' laws, beyond redress. 1809-10 COLERIDGE Friend (ed. 3) II. 20
This ghost of a defunct absurdity. 1834 MEDIWIN Angler in Wales I. 24 It appeared, some months ago, in a defunct periodical. 1836 STEWART & TAIT Unseen Univ. iii. \$ 115
Due to the crashing together of defunct suns.

B. sb. The defunct: the deceased; hence, with

B. sb. The defunct: the deceased; hence, with pl. (rare), one who is dead, a dead person.

1548 HALL Chron. Hen. VIII, an. 1 (R.) The corps of the said defunct (the late kyng) was brought. into the great chamber. 1511 Shaks. Cymb. 1v. ii. 338 Nature doth abhorre to make his bed With the defunct, or sleepe upon the dead. 1663 Wood Life (Onf. Hist. Soc.) 1. 479 The.. hors-litter.. where was the defunct, drawne by six horses. 1715 M. DAVIES Ath. Brit. I. 143 Those two great Episcopal Defuncts. 1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. (1815) 217 Knavish priests, who pretended that the devil could have no power over the defunct, if he was interred in holy ground. 1808 LAMDON Imag. Convers. III. 392 Indifferent whether the pace with which the defunct are carried to the grave be quick or slow. 1839-40 W. IRVING Wolfers's R. (1855) 251 Accosting a servant.. he demanded the name of the defunct. 1888 H. C. LEA Hist. Inquisition I. 391 A sentence condemning five defuncts.

Defunction (dflomkson). rare. [ad. L. defunction-em execution, discharge, death, n. of action from defungs (see prec.).] Dying, decease, death. 1399 Shaks. Hem. V, L. ii. 58 Foure hundred one and twentie yeeres After defunction of King Pharamond. 1617 COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely n. ix. 380 Applying it to the daily defunctions of our penitence. 1813 T. Busny Lucretins III. Comment. iii, The soul. . in cases of sudden defunction. will be entirely. dissipated before the body visibly decays. 1839 Punch 2 July 8/2 That obnoxious potentate's defunction. Defunctionalized, v. [De. II. I.] trans. To deprive of function or office.

1877 Cours Fur Anim. i. 12 Back upper premolar defunctionalized as a 'sectorial' tooth. Ibid. xi. 325 The sectorial teeth are defunctionalized as such.

+ **Defu motive**, a. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. L. dēfunct-ppl. stem (see Defunct) + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to defunction or dying.

1501 SHAKS, Phanix & Turtle 14 Let the priest in surplice white, That defunctive music can, Be the death-divining

Defunctness. [-NESS.] The state of being

defunct; extinctness. 1883 WRIGHT Dogmatic Scept. 7 This gave scepticism its crowning emancipation, finally hurling the miraculous into everlasting defunctness.

everlasting defunctness.

† Defu'nd, v. Obs. rare. Also 6 defound.
[ad. L. dēfundēre (or its OF. repr. defondre, des., def.), f. DB. I. I. + fundēre to pour. See also DIFFUND.] trans. To pour down.

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis IX. viii. 4 The son scheyn Begouth defund [v.r. defound] hys bemys on the greyn. Ibid. XII.

Prol. 41 Fyrth. ischyt Phebus Defundand [v.r. defoundand] from hys sege etheriall Glaid influent aspectis celicall.

Defuse. -ed. -edly. Defusion. ive obs #

Defuse, -ed, -edly, Defusion, -ive, obs. ff.

DIFFUSE, etc.

Defuse, -ed, -edly, Defusion, -ive, obs. ff. DIFFUSE, etc.

† Defust, v. Obs. rare - o. [ad. med.L. defusiare (Du Cange), f. DE-+fustis cudgel.]

1633 Cockeram, Defust, to cudgle, or beat one. [1644 Vindex Anglicus 5 How ridiculous.. is the merchandise they seeke to sell for currant. Let me afford you a few examples. Read and censure. Adpraga, Algate, Dafe.. Defust, Defex.. Contrast, Catillate, etc.]

† Defy, sb. Obs. [a. F. defi, earlier deffy (15th c. in Littré), f. defi-er, defi-er to DEFY.]

Declaration of defiance; challenge to fight.

1526 Sidney Arcadia (1622) 272 Hee.. because he found Amphialus was inflexible, wrote his defie vnto him in this maner. 1618 Bacon Charge touching Duck, When he had himself given the lie and defy to the Emperor. 1643 Evelyn Diary (1827) I. 270 There had been in the morning a tournament of severall young gentlemen on a formal defy. 1700 Dayden Pal. 4 Arc. 1836 At this the challenger with fierce defie His trumpet sounds: the challenger to fierce defie His trumpet sounds: the challenger to fierce defie His trumpet sounds: the challenger to fierce defie His freeze's improper Defy to them?

Defy (difair), v.1 Forms: 4-6 defye, 4-7-fie, 5-defy, (alffy, edffer) = Pr. desfar, definar, t. disfidare, disfidare, f. Dis- privative + \*fidare to trust, give faith to (f. L. fidus faithful). The sense-development appears to have been 'to renounce faith, alliance, or amity with, declare hostility against, challenge to fight'; the later sense 'distrust' found in modern F., and occasionally in Eng., is, according to Darmesteter, perh. taken over from L. diffidère to distrust, o

difier: see sense 7.]
+1. trans. To renounce faith, allegiance, or affiance to (any one); to declare hostilities or war affiance to (any one); to declare hostilities or war against; to send a declaration of defiance to. Obs.
c1300 K. Alis. 7201 Pors.. saide.. Yeldith him my feute I no kepe with him have no lewte. Syggith him Y him defyghe, With sweord and with chyvallye! Of him more holde Y nulle. c1330 R. BRUNNE Chrom. (1810) 46 Edmunde bi messengers pe erle he diffies. c1450 Merlin 70 He hym diffied at the ende of xl dayes, he seide he sholde hym diffiende yef he myght. 1568 Graffon Chrom. II. 228 The King sent other Ambassadors.. to sommon him: and that if he would not be otherwise advised, then the king gave them full authoritie to defye him. 1885 C. Plummar Fortescue's Abs. f. Lim. Mon. 258 James Douglas. defied the king [of Scotland], and offered his homage to the King of England.
† b. To repudiate, disavow. Obs.

\* Dr. To repudiate, disavow. Obs.

c 1386 Chaucer Knds. T. 746, I defye the seurete and the ond Which that thou seist bat I have mad to thee.

c 1366 CHAUCER KM's. T. 746, I defye the seurete and the bond Which that thou seist pat I haue mand to thee.

2. To challenge to combat or battle. arch.
c 1360 Sir Ferumb. 655 If pov art to fiste bold com on y be diffye! 1470-85 MALORY Arthur KIII. XV. Tho knyghtes in the Castel defyen yow. 1898 SHAKS. Yohn II. 1406 Defie each other, and pell-mell Make worke yon our selues, for heauen or hell. 1669 MILTON P. L. 149 Th' infernal Serpent... Who durst defie th' Omnipotent to Arms. 1754 RICHARDSON Grandison I. XXXIX. 2917 A man who defies his fellow-creature into the field, in a private quarrel, must first defy his God. 1870 BRYANT Iliad I. III. 102 Go now, Defy him to the combat once again.
† b. intr. To utter defiance. Obs.
c 1400 Rowland & O. 449 Appon sir Rowlande he gan defy With a full hawtayne steven.
3. trans. To challenge to a contest or trial of skill; esp. to challenge to do (what the challenger is prepared to maintain cannot be done). Const. to and inf.

to and inf.

to and inf.

1674 BREVINT Saul at Endor 366, I defie all the Roman Preachers to say anything to justifie what they do upon this account. 1669 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. 11. 713 The Groom his Fellow-Groom at Buts defies. 1770 Junius Lett. XXXVII. 181, I defy the most subtile lawyer in this country to point out a single instance in which they have exceeded the truth. 1843 DARWIN Vop. Nat. ix. (1890) 211, I defy any one at first sight to be sure that it is not a fish leaping for sport. 1887 BOWEN Virg. Æneid vi. 171 In wild folly defying the Ocean Gods to compete.

4. To challenge the power of; to set at defiance; to resist boldly or openly: to set at voyecht.

to resist boldly or openly; to set at nought.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xx. 65 Mylde men and holy..

Defyed [C. xxiii. 66 Defieden] al falsenesse and folke bat hit

vsed. c 1386 Chaucer Somm. T. 220 For hir lewednesse I hem diffye. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 311 Ha, thou fortune, I the defie, Now hast thou do to me thy werst. 1320 PALSOR. 515/2, I diffye, I set at haught. 1670 DRYDEN Cong. Granada I. i, From my walls I defie the Powr's of Spain. 1717 T. Tudway in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. IV. 312 With a thousand other insolent speeches defying the Vice-Chancellor and Heads. 1887 MAURICE E.P. St. John xiv. 224 The Apostles could not defy the witness of the conscience.

b. Said of things: To resist completely, be beyond the power of.

beyond the power of.

beyond the power of.

1715 tr. Pancirollus' Rerum Mem. I. 11. xix. 116 lt [Naphtha]. defies to be quench'd by any Moisture whatever.

1794 Mss. Raduiffe Myst. Udolpho xv. Others seemed to defy all description. 1838 This was forces HI. xx. 125

The fortress defied their attacks. 1872 Morley Voltaire (1886) 242 Holiness, deepest of all the words that defy definition.

+5. To set at nought; to reject, renounce, de-

+5. To set at nought; to reject, renounce, despise, disdain, revolt at. Obs.
c 2380 R. Brunne Med. 743 Y haue be skurged, scorned dyffyed, Wounded, angred, and crucyfyed. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 115 Dyffyn, or viterly dyspysyn, villipendo. 1484 (CAXTON Curioll 9 Certes, brother, thou demandest that whyche thou oughtest todeffye. 1537 TurnerOlde Learnyng To Rdr., Some ther be that do delye All that is newe, and ever do crye The old is better, away with the newe. 1549 OLDE Eraim. Par. Thess. 4, I defie all thinges in comparison of the gospel of Christ. 1500 SHAKS. A. Y. L. Epil. 21 If I were a Woman, I would kisse as many of you as had. breaths that I defied not. 1501 Downf. Earl Huntington v. in Harl. Dedsley VIII. 109 No, Iohn, I dely To stain my old hands in thy youthful blood. 1727-78 GAY Fables 1. xxiv. 17 He next the mastiff's honour try'd, Whose honest jaws the bribe defy'd.

6. ? To reprobate; to curse. Obs.
c 1430 Hymns Virg. (1867) 95 Hise deedli synnis he gan to defie. 1548 HALL Chron. 52 b, The faire damoselles defied that daie [at Agincourt] in the whiche thei had lost their paramors.
+ 7 inter. To have or manifest want of faith to

their paramors. +7. intr. To have or manifest want of faith; to have distrust of. Obs. [OF. differ de, 12th c. in

have distrust of. Obs. [OF. difter de, 12th c. in Hatzf.]

c 1380 WYCLIF Wkt. (1880) 479 He were a fool out of bileue hat diffiede heere of Cristis help. 1508 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1505) II. xviii. 136 We sholde defye aboue all of our strength & our merytes. 1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3), Defee, distrust.

† Defy, v.2 Obs. Forms: 4-6 defye, 4-5 defile, deffye, 5 dyffye, diffye, defy, defyyn.

[The word has all the appearance of being of F. origin, but no equivalent OF. defier has yet been recorded, nor is it clear what the etymology of such a form would be. Phonologically, it might answer to L. defacare, deflectre (see Defectare); but the sense offers difficulties. It has been suggested, however, that if 1b were the starting-point, it might conceivably answer to a late L. defacare stomachum (cf. dissolvere stomachum Pliny). But the sense-development remains uncertain, and the order here followed is provisional. It may be that 'dissolve' was the primary sense.]

1. trans. To digest (food). Said of a person, of the stomach or other organ, of nature, a sol-

of the stomach or other organ, of nature, a sol-

vent, etc.

1368 Langl. P. Pl. A. Prol. 108 Good wyn of Gaskoyne
And wyn of Oseye, Of Ruyn and of Rochel be Rost to
defye. 1377 lbid. B. xiii. 404 More mete ete and dronke
ben kende mişt defie. lbid. B. xv. 63 Hony is yuel to
defye. 1388 Wycust I Sam. xxv. 37 Whanne Naabal hadde
defied the wyn [Vulg. digessisset]. 1393 Gower Conf. III.
25 My stomack may it nought defie. c1400 Lanfranc's
Cirner, 240 If. be patient mai not wel defie his mete.
c1440 Promp. Parv. 115 Defyn mete or drynke, digero.
1348 Boorde Dyetary ix. (1870) 250 The lyuer. can not
ruely decocte, defye ne dygest the superabundaunce of
meate & drynke the whiche is in the stomacke.

b. To defy the stomach, a person; to digest the
stomach; see DIGEST v.

b. To defy the stomach, a person; to digest the stomach: see Digest v.
1393 Gower Conf. III. 41 Nero than .. slough hem, for he wolde se The whose stomack was best defied. And whan he hath the sothe tried, He found that he, which goth the pas, Defied best of alle was. 1c 1475 Sgr. lowe Degre 761 Ye shall have runney and malmesyne. Rochell. The reed your stomake to defye.

2. intr. Of food: To undergo digestion, to digest.
1315 Engrenam 28 Ac [hyl]. defith nau3t ase thy mete.
Nabyd hy3t nau3t ase other mete Hys tyme of defyynge.
1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 219 For hungur oper for Furst I make myne A-vou, Schal neuer fysch on Fridai defyen in my mawe.

3. trans. To make rendy by a process likened to

3. trans. To make ready by a process likened to

3. trans. To make ready by a process likened to digestion, to 'concoct'.

2360 WCLIP Serm. xxxiii. Sel. Wks. I. 88 Water.. is drawen in to be vine tree and sip in to be grapis, and by tyme defyed itl pat it be wyn. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. Iv. vii. (Tollem. MS.), it is seyde pat yf blood is wel sode and defied, berof men makeb wel talow. 21400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 222 If bou drawist out be matere bat is neische be matere bat is hard is yvel to defie.

b. To dissolve, waste by dissolution.

1393 Gower Conf. I. 76 Dike ymage Thei drowen out and als so faste Fer into Tibre bei it caste, Wher be riuere it hab defied. 2130 Lydo. Bockas vi. xv. (1554) 162 b, The honde, the head. Were. Upon a stake set vp. There to abyde where it did shyne or reyne With wynde and wether til they wer defyed.

C. intr.

C. intr.

c. 1200 Pallad. on Husb. 111. 1160 (Fitz. MS.) The mirtes baies rype.. hit is to take And honge hem in thy wyn wessell ywrie All cloos & long in hit let hem defie.

4. To defy out: to eject as excrement; to void. 1388 Wyclif Deut. xxiii. 13 Whanne thow sittist, thow shalt delue bi enuyrown, and the defied out thow shalt couer with erthe, in the whych thow art releued.

Defyer, obs. form of DEFIER. Vol. III.

**Defying**, vbl. sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. DEFY v.<sup>1</sup> + -ING <sup>1</sup>.] The action of DEFY v.<sup>1</sup>; a defiance, a challenge. c 1300 K. Alis. 7289 Alisaunder. hath afonge thy deflying. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 116 Defyynge, or dyspysynge, vilipencio, flocaipencio. 1483 Cath. Angl. 94 Deflyinge, despectio, etc.; vbi a disspysynge.

† **Defying**, vbl. sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. DEFY v.<sup>2</sup> + -ING <sup>1</sup>.] The action of digesting; digestion.
c 1315 [see DEFY v.<sup>2</sup> 2]. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 162 Pese arterys goip to ... be lyvere & gevep him vertu ful myche & makip deflynge. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 116 Defyynge of mete or drynke, digestio. 1483 (ath. Angl. 94 A Deflynge, digestio.

Defying, ppl. a. [f. Dery v.1+-ING l.] That defies; defiant.

1834 MACAULAY Pitt Ess. (1854) 309/1 His impetuous, adventurous and defying character.

Hence Defyingly adv., defiantly, with defence

nance.

1831 L. E. L. in Examiner 821/1 The petticoat is defyingly dragged through the mud. 1895 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh 1. 504, I looked into his face defyingly.

Defyne, Defynicion, etc., obs. ff. Define,

Aur. Leight. 504. I socked into his face defyingly.

Defyne, Defynicion, etc., obs. ff. Define, Definition, etc.

Deg, v. dial. [var. of Dag v.4] a. trans.

To sprinkle with water; to damp. b. intr. To drizzle. Hence Degging vbl. sb.; in comb. degging-can, -cart, -machine (see quots.).

1674 in Ray N. C. Words 14. 1834 W. Gaskell Lect. Lanc. Dial. 28 (Lanc. Gloss.) The word which a Lancashire man employs for sprinkling with water is 'to deg', and when he degs his garden he uses a deggin-can. 1865 Miss Lahee Carter's Struggles vii. 53 (bid.), Si' tho' what a deggin hoo's gin me. 1874 Knicht Dict. Mech., Degging-machine (Cotton), One for damping the fabric in the process of calendering. 1885 March. Exam. 14 Aug. 26 It was usual for the degging cart to go three times over the ground..as twice going over would not deg across the road. 1892 Northumb. Wds., Deg, to drizzle = Dag.

| Degagé (degage), a.; fem. -6e. [F. pa. pple. of digager to disengage, put at ease.] Easy, unconstrained (in manner or address).

1697 Vaneruch Relapse iv. vi. 218, I do use to appear a little more degage. 1718 Budell. Spect. No. 277 P & An Air altogether galant and degage. 1768 Goldsm. Cit. W. xxxix, Mamma pretended to be as digage as 1. 1895 Dickens Dorrit (Househ. ed.) 2014 Vou ought to make yourself fit for it [Society] by being more degage and less preoccupied.

† Degalant, a. Obs. rare. [f. Dr. II. 3 +

preoccupied.

† Degalant, a. Obs. rare. [f. Dr. II. 3 + GALLANT a.] Ungallant, wanting in gallantry.

1278 Hist. Eliza Warwick II. 6 The most insensible of

xypo rust. Eusa Warwick 11.6 The most insensible of lovers, the most degalant bridegroom.

† Dega-mboy. Obs. Short for viol-de-gamboy (Shaks.) = viola-da-gamba, a musical instrument: see GAMBA and VIOLA.

1618 FLETCHER Chances IV. ii, Presuming To medle with my degamboys.

Deganglionate, Degeneralize: see DE-II. 1.

Degarmish (d/gā·mij), v. rare. By-form of Disgarnish: see Dr. I. 6. + Dega·st. Obs. [a. OF. degast (14th c.), mod. F. degat, f. OF. degaster to devastate, f. Dr. I. 3

F. degat, f. OF. degaster to devastate, f. DE- I. 3
+ gaster to waste.] Devastation, ruin, waste.
1538 Wyrley Armorie 116 Ech thing almost we turne
vnto degaste. 1633 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. liv. 214
He lost in all these degasts eight Thousand of his men.

Degelation (dr'dzile') [on). rare. [f. F. degeler
to thaw, f. des., de. (DE- I. 6) + geler to freeze.]
Melting from the frozen state; thawing.
In mod. Dict.
+ Degen (de'gen). Old Cant. Also degan,
dagen. [Ger.; = sword.]

† Degen (d? gən). Old Cant. Also degan, dagen. [Ger.; = sword.] a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Degen, a Sword. 1785 in Gross Dict. Valg. T. 1807 LYTTON Pelham (1864) 325 (Farmer) Tip him the degen.
† Degender, v. Obs. [ad. L. dēgenerāre, F. degenerāre (15th c.), after Gender v.] intr. To degenerate

degenerate.

degenerate.

1539 TAVENER Gard. Wysed. II. 18 b, He forgate all goodnes and degendred quyte & cleane from the renowmed & excellent vertues of hys father. 1596 Spenser Hymns Heav. Love 94 So that next off-spring of the Makers love. Degendering to hate, fell from above Through pride. 1597 Lowe Chirarg. (1634) 83 If it [Furuncle]... much inflameth, oftentimes it degendereth into Anthrax.

Hence + Degendered ppl. a., degenerate. 1561 T. Norton Catvin's Inst. II. ii. (1634) 117 The perverted and degendred nature of man.

+ Degener, v. Obs. [a. F. degener-, ad. L. degenerare: see Degenerate.] intr. = prec. Hence Degenered ppl. a.

degenerare: see Degenerate.] intr. = prec. Hence Degenerate ppl. a.

1545 Joye Exp. Dan. iv. G ij b, Yo churche ... degenered much from her first beutye. 1612 ed. Spenser's F. Q. v. Prol. ii, They into that ere long will be degenered [1596 degendered]. 1614 Earl Stilling Doomes-day, Fifth Hour (R.), Of religion a degener'd seed.

Degeneracy (d/dzenerasi). [f. Degenerate a.: see-ACV.] The condition or quality of being degenerate.

degenerate. degenerate.

1864 H. Morr Myst. Iniq. 206 This grand Degeneracy of the Church. 1712 ADDISON Spect. No. 55 Pg It is Nature in its utmost Corruption and Degeneracy. 1866 GOULBURN Pers. Relig. 117 A degeneracy from the scriptural theory of Public Worship. 1863 FROUDE Short Stud. IV. v. 336 The fall of a nobility may be a cause of degeneracy, or it may only be a symptom. b. An instance of degeneracy; something that

is degenerate. rare.

1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 133 (R.) We incline to account this form of atheism. to be but a certain degeneracy from the right Heraclitick and Zenonian cabala. 1862 Alford in Life (1873) 345 The cathedral of Sens is a sad degeneracy from ours.

Degenerate (didzenerat, a. Also 5-6 -at, 5 Sc. -it. [ad. L. degenerat-us, pa. pple. of de-

6 Sc. -it. [ad. L. degenerāt-us, pa. pple. of degenerāre: see next.]

A. as pa. pple. = Degenerated. Obs. or arch.

1494 [see B. 1]. 1500-00 Dunbar Poems xiv. 42 Sic bralaris and bosteris, degenerat fra thair naturis. 1558 Abs.

HAMILTON Catech. (1884) 19 How matrimonye was degenerat fra the first perfectioun. 1559 in Strype Ans. Ref. 1. viii. 23

To what abuses the state of that lyff was degenerate. 1607-12

Bacon Ess. Great Place (Arb.) 284 Observe wherein and how they have degenerate. 1733 SWIFT On Poetry 381 Degen'rate from their ancient brood.

Rose adi

B. as adj.

1. Having lost the qualities proper to the race or kind; having declined from a higher to a lower type; hence, declined in character or qualities; debased, degraded. a. of persons.

debased, degraded. 8. of persons.

1494 FABVAN Chron. VII. CCXXXV. 272 Thou art degenerat, & growen out of kynde. 1605 SHAKS. Lear I. iv. 276 Lear. Degenerate Bastard, Ile not trouble thee; Yet haue I left daughter. 1794 S. WILLIAMS Vermont 196 The Laplanders are only degenerate Tartars. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 129 Tyrconnel sprang. from one of those degenerate families of the pale which were popularly classed with the aboriginal population of Ireland. 1836 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) I. iii. 242 The degenerate representatives of a once noble institution.

b. of animals and plants: spec. in Biol. (cf.

noble institution.

D. of animals and plants: spec. in Biol. (cf. Degeneration I b).

Total Bible Jer. ii. 21 How then art thou turned into the degenerate plant of a strange vine? 1651 N. Bacon Disc. Goot. II. i. (1739) 4 (As a Plant transplanted into a savage soil) in degree and disposition wholly degenerate. 1665 T. Herbert Trav. (1671) 12 Penguins. the wings or fins hanging down like sleeves, covered with down instead of Feathers... a degenerate Duck. 1879 Ray Lankester Degeneration 52 The Ascidian Phallusia shows itself to be a degenerate Vertebrate by beginning life as a tadpole. 1890 M. Marshall in Nature 11 Sept., Animals... which have lost organs or systems which their progenitors possessed, are commonly called degenerate.

C. fig. of things. (In Geom. applied to a locus of any order when reduced to the condition of an aggregate of loci of a lower order.)

1852 [see A]. 1669 Gale Crt. of Gentiles 1. 1. vii. 36 The several names... were al but corrupt degenerate derivations from Iewish Traditions. 1963 J. Brown Fostry 4 Mus. xi. 193 The degenerate Arts sunk with the degenerate City. 1876 Morley Cartyle Crit. Misc. Ser. 1. 201 The cant and formalism of any other degenerate form of active faith.

21. transf. Characterized by degeneracy.

1652 tr. Bacon's Life 4 Death 8 In Tame Creatures, their Degenerate Life corrupteth them. 1712-20 Post Iliad xii. S40 Such men as live in these degenerate days. 1870 Swinburn Ess. 4 Slud. (1875) 101 There has never been an age that was not degenerate in the eyes of its own fools.

Degenerate (drd.generare to depart from its race or kind, to fall from its ancestral quality, f. degenerad, that departs from its race, ignoble, f. De-I. 1 + gener- (genus) race, kind. So F. aegenera-

adj. that departs from its race, ignoble, f. Dr. I. 1 + gener- (genus) race, kind. So F. aegenerer (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. intr. To lose, or become deficient in, the qualities proper to the race or kind; to fall away from ancestral virtue or excellence; hence (more

qualities proper to the race or kind; to fall away from ancestral virtue or excellence; hence (more generally), to decline in character or qualities, become of a lower type. 8. of persons.

1833 Eden Treat. News Ind. (Arb.) 31 Degeneratinge from al kind of honestie and faithfulnes. 1812 T. TAYLOR Comm.

1818 Titus 1. 22 When men degenerate, and by sinne put off the nature of man. 1853 Hobbes Leviath. 1. xiii. 63 The manner of life, which men. 1 degenerate into in a civill Warre.

1818 Well if I do not degenerate into a downright story-teller. 1863 GEO. ELIOT Romole. 1. v, In this respect Florentines have not degenerated from their ancestral customs.

1877 Bull. Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad. (1615) 193 They degenerate, and grow out of kind, and become evil plants.

1878 Bull. Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad. (1615) 193 They degenerate, and grow out of kind, and become evil plants.

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1878 Edom. I a great dispute among the naturalists, whether or no animals, plants, etc. be capable of degenerating into other species! 1845 Ford Handbe. Spain 1. 53

They have from neglect degenerated into ponies.

2. transf. and fig. of things.

2. stags RAYNOLD Byrth of Mankynds 40 When they be entered into the nauell, the ii. waynes degenerate. 1941 Bullers.

Serm. Whs. 1874 II. 263 Liberty .. is .. liable .. to degenerate insensibly into licentiousness. 1842 D'Israell Amen.

2. Lit. (1867) 125 The Latin of the bar had degenerated into the most ludicrous barbarism.

2. Geom. Of a curve or other locus: To become reduced to a lower order, or altered into a locus of

d. Geom. Of a curve or other locus: To become reduced to a lower order, or altered into a locus of

reduced to a lower order, or attend into a focus of a different or less complex form.

1763 W. Emerson Meth. Increments vii, If the parts of the abscissa be taken infinitely small, then these parallelograms degenerate into the curve.

+ 2. To show a falling-off or degeneration from an anterior type; to be degenerate. Obs.

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1548 HALL Chron. 176 b, Jhon Talbot erle of Shrewesbury, a valeant person, and not degenerating from his noble parent. 1603 BINGHAM Xenophon 48 Of such Ancestors are you descended. I speak not this, as though you degenerated from them. 1715-20 Pope Iliad 1v. 451 Such Tydeus was... Gods! how the son degenerates from the sire. 1739 ... In Swift's Lett. (1766) II. 255 Dr. Arbuthnot's daughter does not degenerate from the humour and goodness of her father. † 3. To become or be altered in nature or character (without implying debecament), to charge

+ 3. To become or be altered in nature or character (without implying debasement); to change in kind; to show an alteration from a normal type.

1548 HALL Chron. 176 b, The Scottes also not degenerating from their olde mutabilitie. 1576 Fleming Panopl.

Epist. 149 It is now highe time for you to degenerate, and to be unlike your selfe [i.e. less martial] 1597 GERADE Herbal 1. xlii. 62 It is altered .. into Wheate it selfe, as degenerating from bad to better. 1500 HAKLUYT Voy. (1810) Ill. 186 Some .. followed Courses degenerating from the Voyage before pretended.

† 4. To fall away, revolt. Obs. rare.

1500 CAREW Cornwall 98 a, The Cornish men .. marched to .. Welles, where James Touchet, Lord Audely, degenerated to their party. 1582 MALYNES Anc. Law. Merch. 431 His friends forsake him, his wife and children suffer with him, or leaue him, or rebell, or degenerate against him.

† 5. trans. To cause to degenerate; to reduce to a lower or worse condition; to debase, degrade.

1645 MILTON Tetrach. 192 It degenerates and disorders the best pairies. 1562 Christ & Maryiczee L. van The least description.

a lower or worse condition; to debase, degrade.

1648 MILTON Tetrach. 19a It degenerates and disorders the
best spirits. 1653 Choria & Narcissus I. 19a The least dejection of spirit ... would degenerate you from your birth
and education. 1710 Brit. Apollo III. 2/t They. Degenrate themselves to Brutes. 1790-1811 Comes Devil upon
Two Slicks in Eng. (1817) IV. 16 Her theatric excellencies
... are impaired by physical defects, or degenerated by the
adoption of bad habits.
† 6. To generate (something of an inferior or
lower type). Obs. rare.
1649 G. Daniel Trinarch., Hen. V xciv, A bastard flye,
Corrupting where it breaths. Degenerating Putrefaction.
1668 Culeppera & Colle Barthol. Anat. 1. xxxii. 75 It is
backwards more deep and broad, that the lower and afterend might degenerate as it were the Ditch or Trench.
Hence Doge nerating volt. 5b. and ppl. a.
1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. vi. xxx. § 1. 105 Young Com-

end might degenerate as it were the Ditch or Trench.

Hence Degenerating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. vi. xx. \$ 1. 105 Young Commodus, his soone degenerating Son. 1693 Brancard Phys.

Dict. 140/1 Metaptosis, the degenerating of one Disease into another, as of a Quartane Ague into a Tertian. 1746 W. Hossley The Pool No. 5 76 A Degenerating from this Character is the Progress towards the Formation of a Beau.

Degenerated, ppl. a. [-ED ]. Fallen from ancestral or original excellence; degenerate.

1832 Pritie Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 11. (1380) & Unknowen and degenerated posteritie. 1797 De Foe Hist. Appar. iv. (1840) 31 The Devil is ... a degenerated, fallen, and evil spirit. 1808 Wilford Sacr. Isles in Asiat. Res. VIII. 302 In the present wicked age and degenerated times.

Degenerately (didze'nerati), adv. [f. De-Generate a.+-Ly 2.] In a degenerate manner.

1645 Milton Tetrach. (1851) 145 Nothing now adayes is more degenerately forgott'n, than the true dignity of man. a 1671 J. Worthington Miss. 29(T.) A short view of Rome, Christian, though apostatized and degenerately Christian.

Degenerate quality or condition; degeneracy.

1640 WILKINS New Planet x. (1707) 272 A Degenerateness and Poverty of Spirit. 1684 t. Bouct's Merc. Compil. vi. 156 This degenerateness, which frequently happens to the bloud in Autumna Fevers.

Degeneration (didzenerating or becoming degenerate; the falling off from ancestral or earlier

1. The process of degenerating or becoming de-generate; the falling off from ancestral or earlier

generate; the falling off from ancestral or earlier excellence; declining to a lower or worse stage of being; degradation of nature.

1607 Topsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 460 That so he might learn the difference betwixt his generation, and his degeneration, and consider how great a loss unto him was his fall in Paradise.

1628 Str. T. Browne Hydriot. i. 3 Others conceived it most natural to end in fire.. whereby they also declined a visible degeneration into worms. 1661 Cowley Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos. Concl., Capable (as many good Institutions). of Degeneration into any thing harmful. 1845 MAURICE Mor. Philos. in Encycl. Metrop. II. 598/1 It is possible in each case to trace the process of degeneration.

b. Biol. A change of structure by which an organism, or some particular organ, becomes less elaborately developed and assumes the form of a lower type.

elaborately developed and assumes the form of a lower type.

[1751 Chambers Cycl. s.v., Others hold, that degeneration only obtains in vegetables; and define it the change of a plant of one kind, into that of another viler kind. Thus, say they, wheat degenerates into darnel. But our .. best naturalists maintain the opinion of such a degeneration, or transmutation, to be erroneous.]

1848 Carpenter Anim. Phys.

33 Such a degeneration may take place simply from want of use.

1879 Ray Lankester Degeneration (1880) 32 Degeneration may be defined as a gradual change of the structure in which the organism becomes adapted to less varied and less complex conditions of life. Ibid. 32 Elaboration of some one organ may be a necessary accompaniment of Desormed the structure in which the organism becomes adapted to less varied and less complex conditions of life. and test complex conditions of life. *Ibid.* 32 Elaboration of some one organ may be a necessary accompaniment of Degeneration in all the others. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v., In many flowers... the formation of a nectary results from the degeneration of the stamens.

c. Path. 'A morbid change in the structure of the structure of the stamens.

parts, consisting in a disintegration of tissue, or in a substitution of a lower for a higher form of struc-

a substitution of a lower for a nigner form of struc-ture' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). 1831-60 in Mayne Expos. Lex. 1866 A. Flint Princ. Med. (1880) 54. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 103 The gangrenous degeneration rapidly extended. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v., Fatty degeneration. consists in the substitution

of oil globules for the healthy protoplasm of cells, or other structures, by transformation . . of the protoplasmic com-

Pound.

2. The condition of being degenerate; degeneracy.

1481 CAXTON Orat. G. Flamineus Fj, Rather.. with degeneracion than nobleness. a 1652 J. SMITH Sel. Disc. ix.

446 It speaks the degeneration of any soul.. that it should desire to incorporate itself with any.. sensual delights. 1865

MERIVALE Rom. Emp. VIII. lxviii. 368 When the popular notion of its degeneration was actually realized.

1. 2 Compthing that here degenerated: a degenerated:

+3. Something that has degenerated; a degene-

To. Domeining that has degenerated; a degenerate form or product. Obs. cr648 Howell Lett. (1892) II. 475 What Languages.. are Dialects, Derivations, or Degenerations from their Originals. R646 Sir T. Browne Pessud Ep. III. xvii. 477 Cockle, Aracus, Ægilops, and other degenerations which come up in unexpected shapes. 1748 HARTLEY Observ. Man I. iv. 453 The Degenerations and Counterfeits of Benevolence. Hence Degenerationist nonce-wd., one who holds a theory of degeneration.

holds a theory of degeneration.

1871 Tylon Prim. Cult. 1. 48 The opinions of older writers.. whether progressionists or degenerationists.

Degenerative (didge-nërëtiv), a. [f. L. dë-generat-, ppl. stem of degenerare to Degenerat-+-IVE.] Of the nature of, or tending to, degenera-

2846 WORCESTER cites Month. Rev. 1879 RAY LANKES-TER Adv. Science (1890) 46 Degenerative evolution. 1890 Humphry Old Age 149 Other degenerative changes, such as calcification of the costal cartilages.

Degeneratory (d'dze nerători), a. rare. [f. sp. prec. + -ORY.] Tending to degeneration.

1876 R. F. Burron Gorilla L. I. 28 Perhaps six years had exercised a degeneratory effect upon Roi Denis.

Degenered: see Degener.

Degeneres: see DEGENER.

Degenerescence (-e-séns). Biol. [a. F. degenerescence (1799 in Hatzf.), f. dégenérescent, deriv. of dégénérer to degenerate, after L. inchoative vbs.: see -ESOENT.] Tendency to degenerate; the

process of degeneration.

z88a G. Allen in St. Yames's Gas. 30 May 3 They have all .. acquired the same parasitic habits, and .. exhibit different stages in the same process of degenerescence. z884 H. Macmillan in Bril. 4 For. Evang. Rev. Apr. 315 The degeneraceace of Decandolle brings all the parts of the flower back to the leaf.

+ **Degenerise**, v. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. L. dēgener see next) + -12L.] intr. To become degenerate,

to degenerate.

1605 Svivester Du Bartas II. iii. Vocation 104 Degeneriz'd, decaid, and withered quight.

† Degenerous, a. Obs. [f. L. degener degenerate, bastard, spurious (see Degenerate v.) +

-ous, after Generous a., of which it is, in some senses, treated as a derivative: cf. ungenerous, de-

1. Fallen from ancestral virtue or excellence, unworthy of one's ancestry or kindred, degenerate. 8. of persons.

8. of persons.

\*\*s600 Dekker Gentle Craft Wks. 1873 I. 74 Your Grace to do me honour Heapt on the head of this degenerous by Desertless favours.

\*\*s600 Dekker Gentle Craft Wks. 1873 I. 74 Your Grace to do me honour Heapt on the head of this degenerous by Desertless favours.

\*\*s630 Desertless favours.

\*\*s632 Prynne Sov. Power Parl. 1v. 35

Disclaiming them as degenerous Brats, and not their sonnes.

\*\*a774 North Lives I. 199 An upstart and degenerous race.

\*\*D. of personal qualities, feelings, actions, etc.

\*\*1537 Daniel Civ. Wars. 1. lij, The least felt touch of a degenerous feare. a 1734 North Exam. 1v. v. § 41 (1740)

338 That this Passive-Obedience or Non-Resistance of theirs is a slavish and degenerous Principle.

\*\*O. transf.\*\* Characterized by degeneration.

\*\*r632 Sperd Hist. Gl. Bril. 1x. x. (1621) 647 In our effeminate and degenerous age. \*\*r690 Boyle Chr. Virtuoso II. 39

Especially in such a Degenerous age.

\*\*d. Const. from. (rare.)

\*\*1637 Br. H. King Poems III. ix. (1843) 91 He n'er had shew'd Himself. So much degen'rous from renowned Vere.

\*\*1659 Downell. Def. Vind. Deprived Bps. 36 The Ages he deals in were very degenerous from the Piety and Skill of their Primitive Ancestors.

\*\*2. transf. and fig. of things (esp. organisms or

2. transf. and fig. of things (esp. organisms or

organic products).
1635 F. White Sabbath Ep. Ded. 4 A good tree hath some degenerous branches.
1748 Univ. Mag. Aug. 65 That ... a new born child should. be corrupted by the degenerous and

Hence † Dege nerously adv., † Dege nerous-

noss.

1627 H. Burton Baiting of Pope's Bull 94 No true
Englishman will be .. so vanaturally and degenerously impious.

1734 North Lives I. 371 Naming him so degenerously as he did.

1676 WALTON Life Sanderson (1681)
2 All the Rubbish of their Degenerousness ought to fall heavy on such dishonourable heads.

eavy on such dishonourable heads.

Degentilize, degermanize: see Dr. II. 1. Degentines, degermanize: see DE-11. I. Degeomorphiza tion. nonce-wd. [f. DE-II. 1, Gr.  $\gamma\hat{\eta}$  (comb.  $\gamma\epsilon\omega$ -) earth +  $\mu\omega\rho\phi\eta$  form.] The process of making unlike, or less like, the earth. 1294  $\gamma rnl$ . Educ. 1 Jan. 61/2 [They insist] that religious progress tends towards the de-anthropomorphization of God. Does it not equally tend towards the de-geomorphization of heaven?

**Degerm**, v. [De-II. 2.] trans. To remove the germ from (e. g. wheat). **Degerminator.** [Dr. II. I + L. germen germ.]

A machine with iron discs for splitting the grains

of wheat and removing the germ.
In mod. Dicts.

Degeroite (degerousit'. Min. [Named 1850 f. Degero in Finland.] A variety of Hisingerite. 1868 in Dana Min. 489. Degest, obs. form of DIGEST.

Degging: see DEG v.1
Degh, obs. pres. t. of Dow v. to be of use.
Degise, obs. form of Disguise.

Teglae, obs. form of DISGUISE.

† Deglabrate, v. Obs. [f. L. dēglabrāt-, ppl. stem of dēglabrāre to smooth down, make smooth, f. De- I. 3 + glabr- smooth, glabrāre to make smooth.] trans. To make quite smooth. Hence Deglabrated ppl. a.

1633 Cockeram, Deglabrate, to pull off skin, hayre, or the like. 1684 tr. Bonet's Marx. Compit. xiv. 466 An Eyelid inverted. was amended by cutting the Circle of the Deglabrated Eyelid.

Degladiation. obs. form of DIGLADIATION

Degladiation, obs. form of DIGLADIATION.

Deglaze v.: see DE- II. 2.

Deglabe v.: see DB- II. 2.

† Deglory, v. Obs. rare. [f. DB- II. 2 + GLOKY sb.] trans. To deprive of its glory.

1610 G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict. 1. xvii, To crowne his head, That was before with thornes degloried.

1623 R. MASON in Bulwer's Anthropomet. Let. to Author, Neither his soule nor body (both being so degloried).

† Deglubate, v. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. L. dēglūbēre to peel, flay (f. DE- I. 3 + glūbēre to peel, flay) + -ATE.] trans. To flay, excoriate.

1623 COCKERAM, Deglubate, to fley a thing.

1624 FRYER Acc. E. Ind. & P. 297 To prevent the sharp Winds deglubating us, we housed our selves Capa-apee under Felts.

† Deglubing, ppl. a. Obs. rare- 1. [f. \*deglūbēre is see prec.] Flaying.

1625 CLEVELAND Cl. Vind. (1677) 96 Now enter his Taxing and deglubing Face, a squeezing Look like that of Vespasianus.

Deglutate, v. rare- 1. [irreg. f. L. dēglūtēre:

Deglutate, v. rare-1. [irreg. f. L. deglutire :

Deglutate, v. rare 1. [irreg. f. L. dēglūtīre: see next.] = DEGLUTE.

1867 Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Ser. II. III. II. 639 The chance of choking does not depend upon hair which is deglutated.

Deglute (dīglūt), v. Obs. exc. as nonce-wd.

In 6 di-. [f. L. dēglūtīre, f. De- I. I down + glūtīre, glutīre to swallow.] trans. To swallow, swallow down. Also absol.

1899 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 101/2 Make little Pilles, contayne them in thy mouth, and by little and little diglute or swallowe them. 1800 L. Hunt Indicator No. 64 (1822) II. 95 They champ, they grind, they deglute + Deglutāble, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēglūtīre (see prec.) + BLE.] Capable of being swallowed.

1861 LOVELL Hist. Anim. 4 Min. 515 Some are prescribed in a potable forme. Others deglutible, as pills and powders.

Deglutinate, v. [f. L. deglutinat-, ppl. stem of deglutinare to unglue (Pliny), f. Dr. I. 6 + glütināre to glue.]
† 1. trans. To unglue; to loosen or separate (things glued together). Obs.
1609 J. Daviss Holy Roode (1876) 16 (D.) The Hand of Outrage that deglutinates His Vesture, glu'd with gore-blood to His backe. 1797 Balley vol. II, Deglutinated.
2. To deprive of gluten, extract the gluten from 1889 in Cent. Dict.
Hence Deglutination.
1603 in Corresponding. 1792 in Balley.
† Deglution. Obs. [a. obs. F. deglution (Cotgr.).] = next.

(Cotgr.).] = next.
1637 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. 115 Compressed with the tongue or teeth before deglution.

1657 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. 115 Compressed with the tongue or teeth before deglution.

Deglutition (dūgluti'fon). Phys. [a. F. dt-glutition (Paré 16th c.), n. of action f. L. dēglūtīre: see DEGLUTE.] The action of swallowing.
1550 BULWER Anthropomet. 118 The action of the Gullet, that is Deglutition. 1748 HARTLEY Observ. Man. I. ii. 135. The Nerves of the Fauces, and Muscles of Deglutition.
1500 PALEY Nat. Theol. (1804) 175 In a city feast. what deglutition, what anhelation! 1504 ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.
170 The difficulty of deglutition arose from the unnatural state in which the muscles of the pharynx were placed.
1561 LOWELL Biglow P. Poems 1800 II. 216 Persons who venture their lives in the deglutition of patent medicines.

D. In fig. senses of stuallow.
1564 REID Inquiry vi. § 19 As the stomach receives its food, so the soul receives her images by a kind of nervous deglutition. 1848 C. Bronte Y. Eyre (1857) 241 Judgment untempered by feeling is too bitter and husky a morsel for human deglutition. 1858 FROUP Hist. Eng. IV. 187 Even such good Catholics as the Irish chiefs had commenced a similar process of deglutition, nuch to their comfort.

Deglutitious (digluti'fos), a. rare. [f. prec.: see-0Us.] Pertaining or tending to deglutition.
1828 HEBER in Jer. Taylor's Whs. (1838 I. Introd. p. xci, With the poor book which is beslavered with such deglutious phrases I have no acquaintance.

Deglutitive (digluti'v), a. rare. [f. as next

**Deglutitive** (diglūtitiv), a. rare. [f. as next + -IVE.] = next. In some mod. Dicts.

Deglutitory (diglū-titeri), a. rare. [f. L. diglutit-, ppl. stem of diglutire to Deglute + - ory.]
Pertaining to deglutition; having the function of

swallowing.
1864 in Webster. 1887 Cornh. Mag. Jan. 59 The little invalid, whose masticatory and deglutitory powers were now feebler.

Deglycerin(e v. : see DE- II. 2.

De:gorder. Math. [Made up of DEGREE + ORDER.] The pair of numbers signifying the degree and order of any mathematical form.

degree and order of any mathematical form.

1880 SYLVESTER in Amer. Iral. Mathem. III. When n=2 we know that the degorder is (4; 4).

† Degorge (digo 1d3), v. Obs. [a. F. digorger, OF. desgorger: see DE-I. 6.] = DISGORGE.

1493 Festivall (W. de W. 1515) 142 These people .. made dragons for to spytte & degorge flambes of fyre out of theyr mouthes. 1566 B. Young Gasses's Civ. Conv. IV. 181 b, It beehoveth... to chew it [a hastie sentence] well in our mindes before, least it be thought to be degorged... raw and undigested. 1648 Bors Wks. 2 We must degorge our malice before we pray. 1635 Person Varieties 1. 24 All other waters doe degorge themselves into her [the sea's] bosome. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 69 The Farrier's Dictionary... 1736 ...says, that it proceeds from the degorging, tho I suppose he means the disgorging, of the great Vein.

† Degoust, degout. Obs. rare. [a. OF. des-, degoust, in mod. F. degolt.] = DISGURT.

1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit. II. 150 Brinish.. and of an Unsavoury Degout. 1720 Wellow Suffer. Son of God I. viii. 154 From hence comes all that degoust and surfeit in Matters of Religion.

† Degout, v. Obs. [a. F. degoutter. OF. des-

† **Degon**t, v. Obs. [a. F. degoutter, OF. deguter (12th c.), = Pr. degotar:-Rom. type \*dēguttāre, f. L. De-I. I, down + gutta drop; cf. guttātus splashed, spotted.j

splashed, spotted.]

1. trans. To spot, besprinkle with drops or spots.
1433 Jas. I Kingis Q. cki, A mantill.. That furrit was
with ermyn full quhite, Degoutt with the self in spottis
blake. 1436 Bk. St. Albans A viij b, Ye shall say she is
Degouted to the vitermost brayle.

2. To shed in drops, distil.
1503 HAWES Examp. Virt. iv. 42 The chambre where she
held her consystory The dewe aromatyke dyde oft degoute
Of fragrant floures. 1509—Past. Pleas. 108 Her redolente
wordes... Degouted vapoure moost aromatyke.

Degradable (digrat disb'), a. [f. Degrade
v.+-ABLE.] Capable of being degraded.
[1869 H. KINGSLEY Silcote of S. XXXVII. (1876) 255 The
labourer... is undegradable, being in a chronic state of bankruptcy.]

labourer...is undegradable, being in a chronic state of bank-ruptcy.]

Degradand. rare. [ad. L. degradand-us to be degraded, gerundive of degradare to Degrade.]

One who is to be degraded from his rank or order. resp. R. W. Dixon Hist. Ch. Eng. IV. 494 The degradand is to be brought in his daily or ordinary dress.

Degradation 1 (degrade fon). [a. F. degradation (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. med. L. degradationem, n. of action f. degradare, to Degradationem, n. of action fond of degrading.

1. Deposition from some rank, office, or position of honour as an act of punishment: est, the de-

of honour as an act of punishment; esp. the de-priving of an ecclesiastic of his orders, benefices, and privileges, of a knight, military officer, etc., of his rank, of a graduate of his academical degree. In Eccl. Law, two kinds of degradation are recognized:

In Eccl. Law, two kinds of degradation are recognized: see quot. 1885.

a 1838 More Wks. 624 (R.) Vpon...hys degradacion, he kneled downe before the byshoppes chauncellour...& humbli besought him of absolucion fro the sentence of excommunicacion.

1886 Exam. H. Barrows in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) II. 35 Since his excommunication and degradation by the Romish church. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 22/2 He saw many removes and degradations in all the other offices of which he had been possessed. 1726 AVLIFFE Parergon 206 Degradation is commonly used to denote a Deprivation or Removing of a Man from his Office and Benefice. 1779-83 Johnson L. P., Halifax, An...active statesman..exposed to the vicissitudes of advancement and degradation. 1885 Catholic Dict. 253/2 Degradation is of two kinds, verbal and real. By the first a criminous cleric is declared to be perpetually deposed from clerical orders, or from the execution thereof, so as to be deprived of all order and function... and of any benefice which he might have previously enjoyed.. Real or actual degradation is that which, besides deposing a cleric from the exercise of his ministry, actually strips him of his orders, according to a prescribed ceremonial, and delivers him to the secular arm to be punished.

2. Lowering in honour, estimation, social position, etc.; the state or condition of being so lowered.

lowered.

cryss Johnson in Boswell (1887) IV. 382 note, A Table of the Spectators, Tatlers, and Guardians, distinguished by figures into six degrees of value, with notes, giving the reasons of preference or degradation. 1794 S. WILLIAMS Vermont 132 This degradation of the female was carried to its greatest extreme. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU Brooke Farm v. 70 They would complain of the degradation of obtaining their food by rendering service. 1896 Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ. 85 Enough ought to have been saved to avoid the need of charity or the degradation of the poor-house.

8. Lowering in character or quality; the state or condition of being degraded morally or intellectually: moral debasement.

condition of being degraded morally or intellectually; moral debasement.

1697 Locke 2nd Vind. Christ. (R.), The lowest degradation that human nature could sink to. a 1716 South (J.), So deplorable is the degradation of our nature. 1896 Sir II. Brooile Psychol. Ing. I. iii. 77 Nothing can tend more to every kind of .. degradation than the vice of gin-drinking. 1866 G. Macdonald Ann. Q. Neighb. xxvii. (1878) 473 She would not submit to the degradation of marrying a man she did not love.

4. Reduction to an inferior type or stage of de-

velopment. Also attrib.
1850 H. Rogers Ess. II. iv. 160 The vocabulary would be for the most part retained, and the grammatical forms undergo degradation. 1871 Tylon Prim. Cult. I. 34 The

progression-theory recognizes degradation, and the degradation-theory recognizes progression, as powerful influences in the course of culture.

b. spec. Biol. Reduction of an organ or structure

to a less perfect or more rudimentary condition;

degeneration.

2849 BALFOUR Manual of Bot. § 649 There is thus traced a degradation, as it is called, from a flower with three stamens and three divisions of the calyx, to one with a single bract and a single stamen or carpel. 2872 MIVART Elem. Anat. 39 'Degradation' is a constant character of the last vertebrae in all classes of Vertebrates. Ibid. ii. 59 The maximum of degradation and abortion of the coccyx is in the Bats.

c. Structural Bot. A change in the substance of the organized structures of plants, resulting in the formation of products (degradation-products) which have no further use in the building up of new cell-

have no further use in the building up of new cell-walls or protoplasmic structures.

1875 Bennett & Dyer Sachi Bot. 628 The substances which cause lignification, suberisation, or cuticularisation are also probably the result of a partial degradation of the cellulose of the cell-walls. 1883 Syd. Sec. Lex., Degradation products, a term applied to such compounds as gum in plants. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 511

The transformation or degradation of the alburnum into duramen takes place in some [trees] gradually, in others suddenly.

d. Physics. The conversion of (energy) into a lower form, i.e. one which has a decreased capa-

ility of being transformed.

1871 B. Stewart Heat \$ 384 When mechanical energy is transmuted into heat by friction or otherwise there is always a degradation in the form of energy.

1876 Tait Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc. vi. 146 A certain amount of degradation (degraded energy meaning energy less capable of being transformed than before).

5. A lowering or reducing in strength, amount,

etc.

1769 STRANGE in Phil. Trans. LIX. 55 This plant was in the first stage of putrefaction.. hence its degradation of colour. 1776 Adam Smith W. W. L. v. (1869) I. 36 The degradation in the value of silver. Ibid. 1. xi. I 243 This degradation, both in the real and nominal value of wool. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Senile degradation, the gradual failure of the mental and bodily powers due to age. 1889 J. M. Duncan Lect. Dis. Women xvi. (ed. 4) 127 Producing as its only great indication, degradation of the general health, and a hydroperitoneal collection.

6. Geol. The disintegration and wearing down of the surface of rocks, cliffs, strata, etc., by atmospheric and aqueous action.

the surface of rocks, cliffs, strata, etc., by atmospheric and aqueous action.

1799 Kirwan Geol. Ess. 327 Those of siliceous shistus are most subject to this degradation and decomposition. 180e Playfale it to this degradation and decomposition. 180e Prayfale Illustr. Hutton. Th. 156 The great degradation of mountains, involved in this hypothesis. 1853 Phillips Rivers Vorksh. i. 11 The chalk... yields rather easily to degradation. 1875 Caoll. Climate & T. xvii. 268 Old seabottoms formed out of the accumulated material derived from the degradation of primeval land-surfaces.

1849 Ruskin Sev. Lamps vi. \$ 17. 179 The materials to be employed are liable to degradation, as brick, sandstone, or soft limestone. 1861 Flo. Nightingale Norsing 62 There is a constant degradation, as it is called, taking place from everything except polished or glazed articles.

10 Degradation (Molière, 17th c.), ad. It. digradazione, f. digradare to come down by degrees.

dazione, f. digradare to come down by degrees. Sense 2 may also be from It.; but cf. GRADATION.]

1. Painting. The gradual lowering of colour or

1. Painting. The gradual lowering of colour or light in a painting; esp that which gives the effect of distance; gradation of tint; gradual toning down or shading off. ? Obs.

1706 Art of Painting (1744) 33 Perspective. regulates.. the degradation of colours in all places of the Picture. 1706-71 H. WALFOLK Vertue's Anead. Paint. (1786) II. 231

There is great truth and nature in his heads; but the carnations are too bricky, and want a degradation and variety of tints. 1877 COLENIOR Biog. Lit. 212 Colours.. used as the means of that gentle degradation requisite in order to produce the effect of a whole. 1881 C. A. Young Sun 250 Vogel's observations show a much more rapid degradation of the light.

†2. Diminution (in size or thickness) by degrees or successive steps; the part so reduced. Obs.

or successive steps; the part so reduced. Obs.

1730 A. Gordon Maffer's Amphilk. 285 The internal Degradation of the Wall. Ibid. 406 The Retiring of the Wall.

1870 proceeds by a Degradation above that Stone...and more largely in the Degradation of the second Story; so that the third is reduced to a small Thickness. Ibid. 407 There being no Marks of Vaults on the Degradation of the Wall.

being no Marks of Vaults on the Degradation of the Wall.

Degradational (degrădēi-ĵanăl), a. [f. De.
GRADATION 1+-AL.] Of or pertaining to (biological)
degradation; manifesting structural degradation.
1853 DANA in Amer. Yrnl. Sc. 4 Arts and Ser. XXXVI.
4 They [Entomostracans] are degradational forms as well
as the Myriapods. bid. 5 The distinction of the Entomostracans. consists rather in their degradational characters than in any peculiarities of the mouth.

Degradator rate [Agenta, in I. form from

**Degradator.** rare. [Agent-n. in L. form, from late L. degradare to DEGBADE.] One who degrades

or deprives of rank.

1891 R. W. Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* IV. 404 From a degradand of archiepiscopal degree the degradator shall first

gradand of archiepiscopal degree the degradator shall first remove the pall.

† **Degradatory**, a. Obs. [f. dēgradāt-, ppl. stem of late L. dēgradāre + -ORY.] Having the quality of degrading; tending to degrade.

1783 W. F. Martyn Goog. Mag. I. 407 Other degradatory circumstances. 1786 Francis the Philan. III. 166 A species of imposition so degradatory to the republic of letters.

Degrade (digrērid), v. Also 5 degrader, grayd, occasionally degr. = Pr. de-, degrader (12th c.), occasionally degr. = Pr. de-, desgrader, Sp. degradar, It. degradare:—late eccl. L. degradare, f. Dr. I. 1, down, from + gradus degree.]

1. trans. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank, to depose from (+ of) a position of honour or estimation.

rank, to depose from (+ of) a position of honour or estimation.

c 1325 Song of Vesterday 11 in E. R. P. (186a) 133 Hou sone pat god hem may degrade. 1375 Barbour Bruce 1.

175 Schir Ihon the balleoll... was king bot a litill quhile... degradyt syne wes he Off honour and off dignite. a 1400-50 Alexander 2670 Darye... semblis his knystis... And gessis him wele... to degrayd be grekis maistir. 1624 Massinger Parl. Love v. i, Thou dost degrade thyself of all the honours Thy ancestors left thee. 1642 Sir E. Dering in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1692) III. I. 205 Neither you here, nor Mr. Speaker in the House can degrade any one of us from these Seats. 1662 Stillingtl. Orig. Sacr. III. III. \$2 They degraded him from the very title of a Philosopher. 1968 REID Aristotle's Log. iv. \$3. 80 An affirmative may be degraded into a negative. 1874 Holland Mistr. Masse sil. 56 Change That would degrade her to a thing Of homely use and household care. 1876 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. II. III. vii. 342 The man who made this boast was himself degraded from his high estate.

2. spec. To depose (a person) formally from his

2. spec. To depose (a person) formally from his degree, rank, or position of honour as an act of punishment, as to degrade a knight, a military

punishment, as to degrade a knight, a military officer, a graduate of a university.

Cf. Disgade, which in 15-16th c. was the more usual word to express legal and formal degradation.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 12576 The grekes... Ordant hym Emperour by opon assent, And Agamynon degrated of his degrepan. 1508 Kennedy Flyting w. Dunbar 307, I sall degraid the, graceles, of thy greis. 1591 Shans. 1 Hen. VI, 11. 1. 4. He then... Doth but vsurpe the Sacred name of Knight... And should.. Be quite degraded, like a Hedge-borne Swaine. 1621 Elsiss Debates Ho. Lords (Camden) 65 Whether St Fra. Michell shalbe degraded of his knighthood for parte of his punishment or noe? 1628 Meade in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. III. 277 His censure was to be degraded both from her ministry and degrees taken in the University. 1709 Hearne Cellect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 205 The University of Dublin having expell'd and degraded Mr. Forbes. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) III. 351 The soldier who... is guilty of any other act of cowardice, should be degraded into the rank of a husbandman or artisan.

b. To inflict ecclesiastical degradation upon; to deprive of his orders.

D. To inflict ecclesiastical degradation upon; to deprive of his orders.

1395 Purwy Remonstr. (1851) 37 He that.. blasfemith God in othere manere be deposid or degratid if he is a clerk. 1480 CAXTON Chrom. Eag. caxivil. 313 The first day of march after was sir william taillour preest degrated of his preesthode. 1553 WATERMAN Fardle Factions III. XII. 268 To the Bisshoppe was giuen authoritie.. to put Priestes from the Priesthode: and to degrade theim, when the deserue it. 1681 BAXTER APOL. Nonconf. Min. 39 Magistrates might degrade ministers. 1782 PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr. II. x. 268 A priest could not be degraded but by eight bishops. 1882 J. H. Blunt Ref. Ch. Eng. II. 284 He was formally degraded from the priesthood.

3. To lower in estimation: to bring into dis-

8. To lower in estimation; to bring into dis-

8. To lower in estimation; to bring into dishonour or contempt.

c 1500 Lancelot 749 Hyme thoght that it his worschip wold degrade. 1506 ROLLAND Crt. Venus 1v. 470 Ladie Venus 2e sall neuer degraid In word, nor deid, nor neuer do hir deir 1711 Yunius Lett. liv. 285, I will not insult his misfortunes by a comparison that would degrade him. 1844 EMERSON Lett. Yng. Amer. Wks. (Bohn) II. 306 The aristocracy incorporated by law and education, degrades life for the unprivileged classes.

4. To lower in character or quality; to debase. 1650 FRONSELL Gale of Opport. (1652) Ep. Ded., At this news the Ruffler is sodainly dismounted, and his courage degraded. 1785 JOHNSON, Degrade. 1 to reduce from a higher to a lower state, with respect to qualities. 1766 GOLDSM. Cit. W. CXVIII, How low avarice can degrade human nature. 1776 ADAM SMITH W. N. v. VIII. (1860) II. 235 English wool cannot be even so mixed with Spanish wool as to enter into the composition. without spoiling and degrading in some degree the fabric of the cloth. 1857 KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago (1877) 432 So will an unhealthy craving degrade a man. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 41 This custom has been the ruin of the poets, and has degraded the theatre.

aded the theatre.

b. To lower or reduce in price, strength, purity, etc.; to reduce or tone down in colour (cf. DEGRADA-

TION 2).

1844 COBDEN Speeches (1878) 73 He proposed to degrade prices instead of aiming to sustain them. 1889 tr. Labartés Arts Mid. Ages ii. 72 How to degrade the tones with this single enamel colour. 1873 E. Sron Workshop Receipts 1.

320/1 To prevent its greenish tint degrading the brilliancy of dyed stuffs, or the purity of whites.

5. a. Biol. To reduce to a lower and less complex organic type. b. Physics. To reduce (energy) to a form less capable of transformation. c. Optics. To lower in position in the spectrum; to diminish the refrangibility of (a ray of light) as by the action of a fluorescent substance.

186s, 1876 [see DEGRADED ppl. a. 2]. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 139 Annelids degraded by the special habit of

6. Geol. To wear down (rocks, strata, cliffs, etc.)

by surface abrasion or disintegration.

1812 SIR H. DAYY Chem. Philos. 101 These agents [water and air] gradually.. decompose and degrade the exterior of strata.

1863 A. C. RAMSAY Phys. Geog. i. (1878) 6 The

19\*-2

quantity of material degraded and spread in the sea by

7. intr. To descend to a lower grade or type; to exhibit a degradation of type or structure; to

degenerate.

1850 Tennyson In Mem. exxvii, No doubt vast eddies in the flood Of onward time shall yet be made, And throned races may degrade. 1853 Kingsley Water Bab. 77 If he says that things cannot degrade, that is change downwards into lower forms. a 1864 Webster (citing Dana) s.v., A family of plants or animals degrades through this or that genus or group of genera.

8. Cambridge Univ. To postpone entering the examination in honours for the degree of B.A. for one year herood the statutory time

examination in honours for the degree of B.A. for one year beyond the statutory time.

1839 Canb. Univ. Cal. (1857) 24 That no person who has degraded be permitted, etc. 1869 Daily News 13 Nov., To grant permission to students who have degraded or who wish to degrade to become candidates for University scholarships or for any other academical honours during their undergraduateship. 1830 Eagle Mag. (St. John's Coll., Camb.) XI. 189 G. S., Scholar, has obtained permission to 'degrade' to the Tripos of 1881.

Theorem and (diversible). 201. a. [f. Degrade]

Degraded (digrel ded), ppl. a. [f. DEGRADE

1. Lowered in rank, position, reputation, char-

1. Lowered in rank, position, reputation, character, etc.; debased.

1483 Cath. Angl. 94 Degradid, degradatus. 1614 Sylvester Bethulia's Rescue v. 499 By long Swathes of their degraded Grasse, Well show the way their sweeping Scithes did pass. 1643 Millon Divorce il. xv. (1851) 101 The restoring of this degraded law. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 9 F. 111. 235 The degraded emperor of the Romans. 1828 Max Müller Chips (1880) I. ii. 60 There is, perhaps, no race of men so low and degraded. 1885 Catholic Dict. 32/32 The consecration of the Eucharist by a degraded priest is .. valid.

2. a. Biol. Showing structural or functional degraded. 1915 Showing structural or functional degraded. 2015 Showing structural or functional degraded.

2. 8. Biol. Showing structural or functional degradation. b. Physics. Of energy: Changed into a form less capable of transformation.

1860 Darwin Fertil. Orchids vi. 271 The pollen grains... in all other genera, excepting the degraded Cephalanthera.

1876 Tait Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc. vi. 146 Degraded energy meaning energy less capable of being transformed than before. 1883 H. Drummond Nat. Law in Spir. W. iii. (1884) for Degeneration... by which the organism... becomes more and more adapted to a degraded form of life.

3. Geol. Having suffered degradation, worn down.

1869 Phillips Verno. viii. 229 Old broken and degraded rateriform ridges.

4. Of colour: Reduced in brilliancy, toned down.

1877 A. B. Edwards Up Nile i. 9 The outer robe, or gibbeh, is generally of some beautiful degraded colour, such as maize, mulberry, olive, peach.

1871 Paine Rights of Mau 1. (ed. 2) 38 A vast mass of mankind are degradedly adv.; Degradedless.

1872 PAINE Rights of Mau 1. (ed. 2) 38 A vast mass of mankind are degradedly thrown into the back-ground.

1884 Landon Imag. Conv. Wis. (1846) I. 185/2 A government more systematically and more degradedly tyrannical. 1883 Pall Mall G. 19 Dec. 2/2 He sees.. the misery and degradedness of the poor, the callousness of many rich.

Degraded, a. Her. [f. De- 1 + L. grad-us

Degra'ded, a. Her. [f. DE-I + L. grad-us step + -ED.] Of a cross: Set on steps, or having step-like extensions at the ends connecting it with the sides of the shield.

the sides of the shield.

186a Light Armorie (1597) 35 Hee beareth Geules, a Crosse nowye degraded fitche Argent.

1787-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v., A Cross degraded is a cross marked, or divided into steps at each end, diminishing as they ascend towards the middle, or centre; by the French called perronnée.

1881a CUSSANS Hamdbk. Her. 64 A Cross set on Steps (usually three) is Degraded, or On Degrees.

CUSANS Handok. Her. 64 A Cross set on Steps (usually three) is Degraded, or On Degrees.

+ Degrad or On Degrees.

+ Degradedon, abasement.

Obs. [a. obs. F. dégradement (1611 in Cotgr.) = degradation: see -MENT.]

Degradation, abasement.

1641 Milton Reform. II. (1851) 61 So the words of Ridley at his degradment. expressly shew. 1648 — Tenura Kings 34 By their holding him in prison... which brought him to the lowest degradement.

Degrader (digrēl dai). [f. Degrade v. +-EB l.]

1. One who or that which degrades or debases.

1746 W. Horsley Fool (1748) No. 51 F 3 The Degraders were left to laugh at each other in due Order. 1754 Richardson Grandison Ixiii, What a degrader even of high spirits is vice. 1804-6 Syd. Smith Sk. Mar. Phil. xviii. (1850) 255

As the degraders of human nature have said.

2. Cambridge Univ. See Degrade v. 8.

1860 G. Ferguson in Encycl. Brit. (ed. 8) XXI. 465 A statute was enacted in 1829, by which degraders are not allowed to present themselves for university scholarships, or any other academical honours, without special permission.

Degrading (digrēl din), vbl. sb. [f. Degrade

any other accidental nonurs, without special permission.

Degrading (d/grā'-din), vbl. sb. [f. Degrade
v.! + -1NG !.] The action of the verb Degrade.

1646 Evance Noble Ord. 2 Elyes degrading, or Gods
revoking of his promise. 1853 Kingsley Hypotia xxvii.

(1879) 341 It was a carnal degrading of the Supreme One.

Degrading, ppl. a. [-1NG 2.]

1. That degrades or debases.

Degra ding, ppl. a. [-ING 2.]

1. That degrades or debases.

1684 EARL ROSCOM. Ess. Transl. Verse (1709) 43 Degrading Prose explains his meaning ill. 1773 Mrs. Charone Improv. Mind (1774) II. 15 A.. generous kind of anger.. has nothing in it sinful or degrading. 1814 Scott Wav. ix, Engaged in this laborious and .. degrading office. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. III. 448 A supersition as stupid and degrading as the Egyptian worship of cats and onions. Mod. Boarding School Prospectus. There are no degrading punishments.

punishments. 2. Geol. Wearing down a surface. 184s H. MILLER O. R. Sandst. x. (ed. 2) 228 The degrading process is the same as that to which sandstones... are exposed during severe frosts. 1880 Haughton Phys. Geog. ii. 45 The absence of degrading forces at the sea bottom.

Hence **Degra dingly** adv.; **Degra dingness.**1707 NORRIS Treat. Humility vi. 289 He that disparages, or speaks degradingly of himself, may possibly be much the prouder man of the two. 1803 Amr. Ref. 253 Two men..were insulted, imprisoned, degradingly used. 1805 DICKENS Mat. Fr. 1. iv, We are degradingly poor. 1818 BRNTHAM Ch. Eng. 274 Degradingness: of .tis inherency in the very essence of a Sinecure, mention has been already made.

essence of a Sinecure, mention has been already made.

† Degraduate, v. Obs. [f. De. II. I + GRADUATE v.] trans. To depose from rank or dignity; to degrade from an office or position.

\*\*Exp Evely\*\* Mem. (1857) III. 47 Since (after degraduating the Lord Mayor) they have voted five more of the principal aldermen out of the city government. 1814 G. Dyraf Hist.

Univ. Cambridge II. 414 By mistaking the character, and degraduating him, we lose sight of the dignity of the poeta lawreaths.

tawreatus.

† Degraduation 1. Obs. rare-1. [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Degradation, abasement from rank or dignity.

1581 Rich Farewell (1846) 85 Besides the degraduation of her honour, she thrusteth her self into the pitte of perpetualle infamic.

+ **De-gradua tion** <sup>2</sup>. Paint. Obs. [f. De-I. 1 + graduation.] Gradual diminution to give the effect of distance: cf. Degradation <sup>2</sup>.

1784 J. BARRY Lect. Art v. (1848) 104 Perspective imitations of the aerial as well as lineal de-graduations of the object. Did. 193 In the ancient bas-reliefs there certainly is not much attention paid to any de-graduation of objects and their effects.

ind their effects. † Degrandinate, v. Obs. rare = 0. [f. L. de-

† Degrandinate, v. Obs. rare - °. [f. L. degrandināre, f. De- I. 1 or 3 + grandināre to hail, f. grando, grandin-em hail.] (See quots.)

1623 Cockerm, Degrandinate, to haile downe right.

1626 BLOUNT Glossogr., Degrandinate, to hail much.

† De- gravate, v. Obs. [f. L. degravāre to weigh down, f. De- I. 1 + gravāre to load, burden.

1524 Newton Health Mag. 54 They degravate the tongue and hinder the speech. 1727 BAILEV vol. II, Degravate, to make heavy, to burden.

† Degravation. Obs. [n. of action f. L. degravāre: see prec.] The action of making heavy.

1735 in Johnson.

Degrasso, v.: See De- II. 2.

Degrae (digrī), sb. Forms: 3-6 degre, (3

Degreese, v.: see DE-II. 2.

Degree (d/gri), sb. Forms: 3-6 degre, (3 de-grece, 4-5 pegre, 5 decre, dygre), 6 degrie, 4- degree; also pl. 5 degreee, degreees. See also Gree. [ME. degre, pl. -ez, a. OF. degre, earlier nom. degrez, obl. degret (St. Alexis, 11th c.) = Pr. degrat, degra: -late pop. L. \*degrad-us, -um, f. De-I. I down + grad-us step.]

1. A step in an ascent or descent; one of a flight of steps: a step or rung of a ladder. Obs. (exc. in

of steps; a step or rung of a ladder. Obs. (exc. in

1. A step in an ascent or descent; one of a flight of steps; a step or rung of a ladder. Obs. (exc. in Heraldry).

c1890 S. Eng. Leg. I. 482/44 Huy broughten him up-on an he de-greece bat muche folk him i-seigh. c1385 E. E. Allit. P. A. 1021 Pise twelue degrees wern brode and stayre, be cyte stod abof. c1400 MAUNDEW. (1839) xxvii. 276 The Degrees to gon up to his Throne. a1400-50 Alexander 5636 And xij degreeces all of gold for gate vp of lordis. 1483 CANTON Cato Av. He sawe a ladder whyche had ten degrees or stappes. 1598 HARLUTI Voy. I. 69 There were certain degrees or staires to ascend vnto it. 1500 SHANS. Jul. C. III. 126 He then vnto the Ladder turnes his Backe. . scorning the base degrees By which he did ascend. 1688 WHELER JOHN. Greece v. 385 Raised upon half a dozen steps or degrees. 1738 Neal Hist. Puril. IV. 171 At the upper end there was an ascent of two degrees covered with carpets. 1864 BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. 4 Pop. vi. 28 When placed upon steps. a Cross is said to be on Degrees.

b. transf. Something resembling a step; each of a series of things placed one above another like steps; row, tier, shelf, etc.

1651 CORVAT Crudities 201 Goodly windowes, with three degrees of glasse in them, each containing sixe rowes. 1651 Herwood Gold. Age 11. Wks. 1874 III. 28 In chace we clime the high degrees of oars built for King Hiero. 1736 Leoni Albertis Archit. 11. 37 b, If the Cupola have a cover on the outside made with degrees like steps. 1859 G. J. Wigley Borromeo's Instr. Eccl. Building xv. 46 On the wooden degree on the after part of the altar.

2. fig. A step or stage in a process, etc., esp. one in an ascending or descending scale.

c130 Hali Meid. 23 Pu maht bi be degree of hare blisse icnawen hwuch and bi hu muchel be an passed be obre. 1550 Pags 1 in Froude Hist. Eng. (1881) IV. 502 Which recognizance is the first degree to amendment. 1600 Shaks. A. V. L. v. iv. 92 Can you nominate in order now the degrees of the lyef 1600 E. BLOUNTIC Constaggio 246 The greatest in Spain aspire. to be Viceroy of Napl

to going invisible. 1713 STEELE SPECT. NO. 422 T 1 20 20 24 a thing which. Drings blushes into his Face, is a degree of Murder.

D. esp. in phr. By degrees: by successive steps or stages, by little and little, gradually.

1862-7 BUCHANAN Reform. St. Androx Wks. (1892) 12 Thyr regentis sal pas be degrees the hail cours of dialectic, logic, etc. 1864 SHAKS. Oth. 11. iii. 377 What wound did euer heale but by degrees? 1864 R. H. School Recreat. 31 Fill it by Degrees. 1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. 109 Several of our Company. Aropt in by degrees. 1711 Addition Spect. No. 123 P 5 His Acquaintance with her by degrees grew into Love. A 1721 PRIOR Henry & Emma 430 Fine by degrees and beautifully less.

1814 Scott Wav. lii, The character of Colonel

Talbot dawned upon Edward by degrees. 2853 Lytton My Novel IV. iii, By degrees he began to resign her more and more to Jemima's care and tuition.

3. A 'step' in direct line of descent; in pl. the

number of such steps, upward or downward, or both upward to a common ancestor and downward from him, determining the proximity of blood of

both upward to a common ancestor and downward from him, determining the proximity of blood of collateral descendants.

Prohibited or forbidden degrees: the number of such steps within which marriage is prohibited; degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage is not allowed. In the Civil Law the degree of relationship between collaterals is counted by the number of steps up from one of them to the common ancestor and thence down to the other; according to the Canon Law by the number of steps from the common ancestor to the party more remote from him; uncle and niece are according to the former related in the third, according to the latter in the second degree.

at 300 Cursor M. 5603 (Gött.) A man was of his genealogy Fra him bot po toper degre. c 1340 Pid. 9260 (Fairf.) Quasim will se fra adam be alde How many degrees to criste is talde. c 1450 Golagros & Gaw. 1044 Na nane of the nynt degre haue noy of my name. 1518 Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 20 Preamb., Beyng of kyn and alied unto the said John. within the second and third degree. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 38 title, Concerning precontracts and degrees of Consanguinite. c 1550 CHEKE Matt. i. 17 Therfoor from David unto Abraham theer weer feorteen degrees. 1604 Canons Ecclesiastical (1852) 48 No person shall marry within the degrees prohibited by the laws of God. 1865 Jer. Taxton Duct. Dubit. 237 The reasons why the Projectors of the Canon law did forbid to the fourth or to the seventh degree. 1768 Univ. Mag. Mar. 119 She was the daughter of Margaret, the eldest sister of Henry VIII. and ... was one degree nearer the royal blood of England than Mary. 1844 Scott St. Ronan's xxxi, I thought .. there should be no fighting, as there is no marriage, within the forbidden degrees. 1848 Wharton Law Let. 406 Marriages between collaterals to the third degree inclusive, according to the mode of computation in the civil law, are prohibited. Cousins german or first cousins, being in the fourth degree of collaterals, may marry. b. Used, by extension, of ethnological re

ship through more or less remote common ancestry.

1799 W. Tooke Russian Emp. II. 104 The nations that...
stand in various degrees of affinity with the Samoyedes.

4. A stage or position in the scale of dignity or

rank; relative social or official rank, grade, order,

rank; relative social or official rank, grade, order, estate, or station.

c 1230 Hali Meid. 15 Se bu herre stondest, beo sarre offearet to fallen for se herre degre. c 1235 E. E. Allit. P. B. 92 Ful manerly with marchal mad for to sitte, As he watz dere of degre, dressed his seete. c 1236 CHAUCER Prol. 744 Al haue I folk nat set in here degre. — Clerk's T. 369 He saugh that vnder low degre Was ofte vertu y-hid. c 1440 Sir Amadace (Camden) I, Knyzk, squiere, soman and knaue, Iche mon in thayre degre. 1c. 1475 Sqr. Lowe Degre 1 It was a squyer of lowe degre That loved the Kings doughter of Hungre. c 1510 More Picus Wks. 11/2 Holding myself content with my bokes and rest, of a childe haue lerned to liue within my degree. 1548 HALL CAron. 186 Men of al ages & of al degrees to him dayly repaired. a 1545 Heywood Fortune by Land 1. ii, Do you think 1. would marry under the degree of a Gentlewoman? 1746 W. HARRIS in Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury I. 44 They marched out. with great formality. every Lord walking according to his degree. 1851 Longr. Gold. Leg. 140 None of your damsels of high degree! 1861 Burton Scot Abroad I. iii. 125 Regulations. . for settling questions between persons of unequal degrees.

b. A rank or class of persons. ? Obs. D. A rank or class of persons. ? Obs.

c 1325 Cursor M. 27715 (Cotton Galba) None .. may fle
enuy, Bot pouer caitefs .. None has enuy till hat degre.
1470-85 MALORY Arthur IX. XXXV, Thenne alle the estates
and degrees hyhe and lowe sayd of syr launcelot grete
worship. 1577 Northbrooke Dicing (1843) 105 So much
practised now a dayes amongst all sorts and degrees. 1585
T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholay's Voy. II. Xiii. 48 b, Without
sparyng anye age or degree. 1582 Sparrow Bk. Com. Prayer
(1661) 240 The Bishop .. begins, .. all the degrees of Ecclesiasticks singing with him. a 1754 Fielding Voy. Liston
Wks. 1882 VII. 27 This barbarous custom is peculiar to the
English, and of them only to the lowest degree.

† C. of animals, things without life, etc. Obs.

Lugish, and of them only to the lowest degree.

† C. of animals, things without life, etc. Obs.

c 1500 For to serve a Lord in Babees Bk. 370 Thenne the
kerver or sewer most asserve every disshe in his degre, after
order and course of servise as folowith. 7648 R. H. School
Recreat. 8 The Coney is first a Rabbet, and then an Old
Coney. Thus much for their Names, Degrees, and Ages...
To speak briefly of the proper Names, Degrees, Ages, and
Seasons of the several Chases which we Hunt.

5. Relative condition or state of being; manner,

5. Relative condition or state of being; manner, way, wise; relation, respect.

1. 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1820) 55 He stombled at a chance, & felle on his kne, borgh be toper schank he ros, & serued in his degre.

1. 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1820) 55 He stombled at a chance, & felle on his kne, borgh be toper schank he ros, & serued in his degre.

1. 100 Port 100

6. A step or stage in intensity or amount; the relative intensity, extent, measure, or amount of a

quality, attribute, or action.
(Often closely related to sense 2.)
c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Whs. IH. 510 Cristene men . shulde

have discerved most bank of God in degre possible to hem. 1414 Bramfton Penit. Ps. i. 1 How I had synned, and what degre. 1538 Starkey England 1. ii. 45 By the reson wherof felycyte admyttyth. degres; and some haue more wele, and som les. 1538 B. Young Gnasso's Civ. Conv. IV. 192 Judge to what degree or stint he ought to delaie it [wine] with water. 1601 Shakes. Twel. N. 1. v. 61 Mispriation in the highest degree. 1652 J. Wright tr. Camus' Nat. Parad., Who knew themselves greater and more beautifull many degrees. 1667 Milton P. L. v. 490 The latter most is ours, Differing but in degree, of kind the same. 1739 Hums Hum. Nat. (1874) I. 1. v. 323 When any two objects possess the same quality in common, the degrees, in which they possess it, form a fifth species of relation. 1834 Longr. in Life (1891) I. v. 55, I have the faculty of abstraction to a wonderful degree.

b. A degree: a considerable measure or amount of. To a degree (colloq.): to an undefined, but con-

of. To a degree (colloq.); to an undefined, but considerable or serious, extent; extremely, seriously.

siderable of serious, extent; extremely, seriously. To the last degree: to the utmost measure.

1639 T. Brugis tr. Camus' Moral Relat. 163 Whose fire was come to the last degree of it's violence. 1659 Dryden Indian Emp. It. iv, Thou mak'st me jealous to the last degree. 1731 D'URFEY New Open's, etc. 251 The Cadiz, raging to degree. 1732 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 249 Let any one walk in a cold Air, so that his Feet be cold to a Degree. 1775 Sheridan Rivals III. i, Assuredly, sir, your father is wrath to a degree. 2865 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. VII. XVII. ii. 18 A Czarina obstinate to a degree; would not consent. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) IV. 13 Few philosophers will deny that a degree of pleasure attends eating and drinking. 1888 Spectator 30 June 878 His argument.. is far-fetched to the last degree.

† C. Addition of the natural philosophy of the

to. Applied in the natural philosophy of the Middle Ages to the successive stages of intensity of the elementary qualities of bodies (heat and cold,

of the elementary qualities of bodies (heat and cold, moisture and dryness): see quots. Obs.

ciaoo Lanfranc's Cirurg. 11 plike ping pat we seie is hoot in pe firste degree pat is 1-heet of kyndely heete pat is in oure bodies. 1578 Lyte Dodoens Il Ixxxiii. 261 Rue is hoate and dry in the thirde degree. 1727-21 Chambers Cycl. s.v., The degrees usually allowed are four, answering to the number of the peripatetic elements. In the school philosophy, the same qualities are divided into eight. Fire was held hot in the eighth degree, and dry in the fourth degree.

was held hot in the eighth use, ..., degree.

d. Crim. Law. Relative measure of criminality,

the first. or second, degree: see

degree.

d. Crim. Law. Relative measure of criminality, as in Principal in the first, or second, degree: see quots. In U. S. Law, A distinctive grade of crime (with different maximum punishments), as 'murder in the first degree', or 'second degree'.

a 1676 HALE Pleas of Crown (1736) I. 613 Those, who did actually commit the very fact of treason, should be first tried before those, that are principals in the second degree. Ibid. 615 By what hath been formerly deliverly principals are in two kinds, principals in the first degree, which actually commit the offense, principals in the second degree which are present, aiding, and abetting of the fact to be done. 1797 Yacob's Law Dict. s.v. Accessary. A man may be a principal in an offence in two degrees. he must be certainly guilty, either as principal or accessary. and if principal, then in the crist degree, for there is no. superior in the guilt, whom he could aid, abet, or assist. 1821 JEFFERSON Autob. Writings 1822 I. 65 They introduced 1796) the new terms of murder in the 1st and 2d degree. 1877 J. F. Stephens Digest Crim. Law art. 35 Whoever actually commits or takes part in the actual commission of a crime is a principal in the first degree, whether he is on the spot when the crime is committed or not.

TI Specific and technical senses

II. Specific and technical senses.

7. A stage of proficiency in an art, craft, or course of study: a. esp. An academical rank or distinction conferred by a university or college as a mark of proficiency in scholarship; also (honorary degree) as a recognition of distinction, or a tribute of honour.

gree) as a recognition of distinction, or a tribute of honour.

Originally used of the preliminary steps to the Mastership or Doctorate, i.e. the Bachelorship and License; afterwards of the Mastership also. (As to the origin, see quot. 1794.)

[1384 Chart. Univ. Paris. I. 1. No. 515 Determinatio [i.e. the Disputation for B.A.] est unus honorabilis gradus attingendi magisterium.] c 1380 Woclip Wik. (1880) 427 Degretakun in scole makib goddis word more acceptable, and be puple trowip betere berto whanne it is seyd of a maistir. 1485 CANTON Myrr. 1. v. 26 Without hauying the degree and name of maistre. 1873 G. Harver Letter-bk. (Camden) 42 That I shuld. 190 well enough forward in lerninge but never take any high degree in schooles. 1606 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. I. iii. 104. 1614 Br. HALL Recoll. Treat. 772 You have twice kneeled to our Vice-Chauncellour, when you were admitted to your degree. 1708 Hearne Collect. 17 June, This day Mr. Carter. accumulated y Degrees of Bach. and Doct. of Divinity. a 1794 Gibbon Antobiog. 39 The use of academical degrees, as old as the thirteenth century, is visibly borrowed from the mechanic corporations: in which an apprentice, after serving his time, obtains a testimonial of his skill, and a licence to practice his trade and mystery. 1836 Scott F. M. Perth xi, A medal. which intimated, in the name of some court or guild of minstrels, the degree she had taken in the Gay or Joyous Science. 1868 M. PATTISON Academ. Org. v. 128 To pass through the whole of this course. whose successive steps were called degrees (gradus), required at least twenty years.

Comb. 1866 W. Hooper Shetches fr. Academic Life 51 It [an M.A. degree] had been obtained from one of these degree factories. 1888 BNYCE Amer. Commonno. III. vi. cii. 462 They complain of the multiplication of degree-giving bodies.

b. Freemasonry. Each of the steps of proficiency in the order, conferring successively higher rank on the initiated, as the first or 'entered apprentice

in the order, conferring successively higher rank on the initiated, as the first or 'entered apprentice degree', the second or 'fellow craft degree', the third or 'degree of master mason'. There are 33 degrees recognized by the Ancient and Ac-cepted Scottish Rite, besides many others considered more

or less irregular. Some bodies recognize only three de-

grees.
c 1430 Freemasonry 727 To the nexte degre loke wysly, To do hem reverans by and by. 1875 Four Early Hist. Freemasonry, A society comprising three degrees of laborers,—masters, fellows, and apprentices. 1881 Text-bk. Freemasonry 27 There are several degrees in Freemasonry with peculiar secrets restricted to each.

8. Gram. Each of the three stages (Positive, COMPARATIVE, SUPERLATIVE) in the comparison of

COMPARATIVE, SUPERLATIVE) in the comparison of an adjective or adverb.

[A technical application of sense 6.]

1460-70 BE. Quintessence 22 Pe feuere agu is be posityue degree, and in be superlative degree. 1530 PALSOR Introd. 28 Adjectives have thre degrees of comparation. 16as Burron Anat. Mel. III. ii. vi. 3 If. any were mala, pejor, pessima, bad in the superlative degree, 'tis a whore. 1707 [I. STEVENS IT. Quevedo's Com. Wis. (1709) 145 He was the Superlative Degree of Avarice. 1835 Forses Hindistain Gram. (1868) 34 The adjectives in Hindistain have no regular degrees of comparison. 1888 Pall Mall G. 31 Oct. 4/1 There are three degrees of comparison in Empire, as in grammar. The positive is the chartered company; the comparative is a protectorate; the superlative, annexation.

9. Geom. (Astron., Geog., etc.) A unit of measurement of angles or circular arcs, being an angle equal to the 360th part of the circumference of a circle (which subtends this angle at the centre). The sign for degrees is '9 thus 45° = forty-five degrees. This division of the circle is very ancient, and appears to have been originally applied to the circle of the Zodiac, a degree being the stage or distance travelled by the sun each day according to ancient Babylonian and Egyptian computation, just as a sign represented the space passed through in a month.

C 1366 Chaucer Sgr.'s T. 378 The yonge sonne That in the Ram is four degrees are roone.

any according to ancient baylonian and Egyptian computation, just as a sign represented the space passed through in a month.

1386 CHAUCER Sgr.'s T. 378 The yonge sonne That in the Ram is foure degrees up ronne. 12301 — Astrol. 1. \$6 The entring of the first degree in which the sonne arisith. Ibid.

11. \$22 I proue it thus by the latitude of Oxenford. the heybte of owre pool Artik fro owre north Orisonte is 51 degrees and 50 Minutes. 1432 Lydg. Pilgr. Sowlev. 1. (1850) yo in the hole compas of the spyere ben of such degrees thre honderd and syxty. 1329 in Arber 1st 3 Eng. Bks. Amer. Pref. p. xiv, We ranne in our course to the Northward, till we came into 53 degrees. and then we cast about to the Southward, and. .came into 52 degrees. 1859 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 58 Cosmographers do place the first degre of Longitude in the West fortunate Ilandes. 1500 Webbe Trav. (1868) 25 Being thus in the land of prester lohn, I trauelled within Eighteene degrees of y Sun, euery degree being in distance three score miles. 1665 MANLEY Grotius' LowC. Warres 471 A Land full of grass. pleasantly green, where the Pole is elevated eighty degrees. Spanntes N. 1683 H. J. Brooke Instrud. Crystallogr. 2 The angle at which they meet is said to measure 00, and is termed a right angle. 1867 J. Hoog Microsc. 1. 1. 11 Transmitting a pencil of eighteen degrees.

15. transf. A position on the earth's surface or the celestial sphere, as measured by degrees (chiefly colorised).

the celestial sphere, as measured by degrees (chiefly

of latitude).

\*\*Toylor Cowley Mistress, Parting iii, The men of Learning comfort me; And say I'm in a warm Degree.

\*\*Toylor Could tell in what Degree it lies.

\*\*Toylor Could tell in what Degree it lies.

\*\*Toylor Capt. R. Boyle 175 The next Day we discover'd the Magellan Clouds. These Clouds are always seen in the same Degree, and the same orbicular Form.

10. Thermometry. a. A unit of temperature, varying according to the scale employed. b. Each of the marks denoting degrees of temperature on the scale of a thermometer, or the interval between two successive marks.

two successive marks.

The interval between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided in Fahrenheit's scale into 180 degrees, in the Centigrade into roo, in Réaumur's into 80. The symbol o is used in this sense as in prec.; thus 32° Fahr. means 'thirty-two degrees of Fahrenheit's scale'.

1737-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. a.v. Thermometer, Various methods have been proposed.. for finding a fixed point, or degree of heat and cold, from which to account the other degrees, and adjust the scale. 1796 HUTTON Math. Dict. s.v. Thermometer, The distance between these two points he divided into 600 equal parts or degrees; and by trials he found at the freezing point.. that the mercury stood at 32 of these divisions. 1812 Sta. H. Davy Chem. Philos. 70 Raised from the degree of freezing to that of boiling water. 1877 WATTS Dict. Chem. V. 762 s.v. Thermometer, Thermometers intended to show the 15 of a degree (Fahr.), should have degrees not less than 15 inch in length. 15id. 763 For meteorological use, the degrees should still be etched on the glass, but may be repeated on the metal scale.

11. Mus. 8. The interval between any note of a scale (esp. the diatonic scale) and the next note. b. Each of the successive notes forming the scale.

b. Each of the successive notes forming the scale. c. Each of the successive lines and spaces on the stave, which denote the position of the notes; the

stave, which denote the position of the notes; the interval between two of these.

[1897 Morley Introd. Mus. 12 Those which we now call Moodes, they tearmid degree of Musicke.] 1674 PLAYFORD Skill Mus. 111. 40 The parts part asunder, the one by degree, the other by leap. 1648 R. H. School Rexpard. 115 The Five Lines and Spaces. . are useful, as Steps or Gradations whereon the Degrees of Sound are to be expressed. 1727–187 Chambers Cycl. 8.v., The musical degrees are three; the greater tone, the lesser tone, and the semi-tone. Ibid. Conjoint degrees, two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale. 1880 STAINER Composition iii, All the degrees of a scale can be harmonized by chords formed by combining sounds of that scale. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in Grove Dict. Mus. 8.v., The interval of a second is one degree, the interval of a third two degrees, and so on.

†12. Arith. A group of three figures taken together in numeration. Obs.

1674 Jeake Arith. (1696) 15 These places are distinguished into Degrees and Periods. Degrees are three; Once, Tentimes, a Hundred times. a 1677 Cocket's Arith. (1688) 1. § 9 A degree consists of three figures, viz. of three places comprehending Units, Tens, and Hundreds, so 365 is a degree. [Hence in Johnson, etc.]

13. Alg. The rank of an equation or expression as determined by the highest power of the unknown

as determined by the highest power of the unknown or variable quantity, or the highest dimensions of

the terms, which it contains.

Thus  $x^3+x^2$ ,  $x^2y+xy$ , are both expressions of the third degree; the terms  $x^3$  and  $x^2y$  being each of 3 dimensions. In algebraic geometry, the dagree of a curve or surface is that of the equation expressing it.

† Parodic degree: see

that of the equation expressing it. †Parodic degree: see quot. 1730.

1730-6 Balley (folio), Parodic Degree (in Algebra) is the index or exponent of any power; so in numbers, 1. is the parodick degree, or exponent of the root or side; 2. of the square, 3. of the cube, etc. 1736 HUTTON Math. Dict. sv., Equations... are said to be of such a degree according to the highest power of the unknown quantity. 1830 TON-HUNTER Algebra ix. \$ 166 An equation of the first degree cannot have more than one root. 1832 B. WILLIAMSON Diff. Calc. xiv. \$ 204 When the lowest terms in the equation of a curve are of the second degree, the origin is a double point. Ibid. \$ 207 The curves considered in this Article are called parabolas of the third degree.

Degree (dlgri), v. [f. Degree 5b.]
† 1. trans. To advance by degrees; to lead or bring on step by step. Obs.

†1. trans. To advance by degrees; to lead or bring on step by step. Obs.

1614 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 168 Thus is the soules death degreed up. Sin gathers strength by custom, and creeps like some contagious disease. from joint to joint.

1627-77 Felthma Resolves I. iii. 4, I like that Love, which by a soft ascension, does degree itself in the soul. 1626 Herwood Challenge II. Wks. 1874 V. 27 Degree thy tortures, like an angry tempest, Rise calmely first, and keepe thy worst rage last. a 1670 Hacket Abp. Williams II. 189 (D.), I will degree this noxious neutrality one peg higher.

† D. absol. Obs. rare.

1628 Herwood London's Gate Wks. 1874 V. 273 There's not a stone that's laid in such foundation But is a step degreeing to salvation.

2. To confer a degree upon. nonce-use.

1250: see Degreed. 1265 Mrs. Whitney Gayworthys ii. (1879) 23 A divine. degreed in due course as Doctor Divinitatis. 1821 Sat. Rev. 22 Aug. 203 The Demographers. had the good fortune to be welcomed and degreed at Cambridge.

Degreed (digrid), a. [f. Degree at Cambridge.

1550 in Stripe Ann. Ref. I. xvii. 215 Such as be degreed in the Universities.

128 Mulcaster Positions vi (1880) to Musick, standeth

in the Universities.

†2. Made or done by gradations, graduated.

1281 MULCASTER Positions xi. (1887) 50 Musick. standeth vpon an ordinate, and degreed motion of the voice.

†3. Having a (specified) degree or rank. Obs. 1608 Hesywoop Rape of Lucre 11. iii, We, that are degreed above our people. 1656 S. H. Gold. Law 43 Are they not both (though differently degree d), servants to one and the same Lord?

†4. Marked out in successive divisions. Obs. 1668 Power Exp. Philos. 23 Her two horns are all joynted and degreed like the stops in the germination of some Plants.

5. Her. Of a cross: Placed upon 'degrees' or steps; = DegradeD.

†Degree ingly, adv. Obs. rare. [f. degreeing,

5. Her. Of a cross: Placed upon 'degrees' or steps; = Degraded. In mod. Dicts.

† Degree ingly, adv. Obs. rare. [f. degreeing, pres. pple. of Degree v. + -LY2.] By degrees, gradually, step by step.

1627-77 Frithman Resolvest. xcvii. 151 Degreeingly to grow to greatness, is the course that he hath left for Man.

Degree less, a. rare. [-LESS.]

1. Without degree or measurement; measureless.

1839 Bailey Festus xix. (1848) 218 Deep in all dayless time degreeless space.

2. Without an academical degree or degrees.

1835 New Monthly Mag. XIII. 414 Parliament could not well refuse a degreeless university to. Londoners.

1835 New Monthly Mag. XIII. 414 Parliament could not well refuse a degreeless university to. Londoners.

1836 Times (weekly ed.) 1 Jan. 21/4 The case of those who are... left degreeless. is the hardest of all.

† Degress, v. Obs. rare - 0. [f. L. degress-, ppl. stem of degredi to descend, dismount; f. DE
1. 1 + gradi to step, go.]

1833 Cockeram. Degresse, to vollight from a Horse.

† Degression. Obs. [ad. L. degression-cm going down, n. of action from degredi (see prec.).]

Stepping down, descent. Also a textual variant of Digression. Vil at York in Survey Misc. (1800) ex. For.

DIGRESSION.

1486 Hen. VII at York in Surtees Misc. (1890) 55 For our blode this citie made never degression. 1618 LITHGOW Fileyim's Farcuell, Thy stiffeneck crew..misregarding iod, fall in degression.

God, fall in degression.

Degrez, obs. pl. of Degree sb.

| Degu (degu). Zool. [Native name in South America.] A South American genus Octodon of hystricomorphous or porcupine-like rodents; esp.

hystrechnology of potential related to the species O. Cumingsi, abundant in Chili.

1843 List Mammalia Bril. Mus. 122 The cucurrito or the Degus, Octodom Degus. 1883 Cassell's Nat. Hist. III. 129
The Degu is a rat-like animal, rather smaller than the Water Vole, the head and body measuring from seven and a half to eight inches in length.

Deguise: see Disguise.

+ Degulate, v. Obs. rare-o. [f. L. dēgulāre to consume, devour, f. De-I. I + gula gullet.]

1623 COCKERAM, Degulate, to consume in belly cheere.

Degum, v.: see De-II. 2.

Degust (dígw st), v. rare. [ad. L. dēgustāre, f. Dz. I. 3 + gustāre to taste. Cf. mod. F. dēguster.] trans. To taste; esp. to taste attentively, so as to

trans. To taste; esp. to taste attentively, so as to appreciate the savour. Also absol.

1623 COCKERAM, Degust, to taste. 1860 Reade Cloister & H. ii. (D). A soute au vin, madam, I will degust, and gratefully. 1893 STEVENSON Sitverado Sq. 17 Wine... a deity to be invoked by two or three, all fervent, hushing their talk, degusting tenderly.

Degustate (d'greste't), v. rare. [f. L. degustate, ppl. stem of degustare: see prec.] = prec. 1899 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physiche 85/2 When as we can not digustate ether Meate, or Drincke. 1831 T. L. Pracock Crotchet Castle iv. (1887) 56 Which gave the divine an opportunity to degustate one or two side dishes.

Degustation (digustate one or two side dishes.

Degustation; see Degust. Cf. F. degustation.] The action of degusting or tasting.

degustaire: see DEGUST. Cf. F. degustation.] The action of degusting or tasting.

a 1858 Br. Hall. Souls Farru. Wks. 1837 VIII. 314 Carnal delights; the degustation whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetite. 1880 Daily Tel. 11 Oct., The 'tasting bars' devoted to the 'degustation' of all kinds of alcoholic compounds.

Degustator (digustator). rare. [agent-n. in L. form from L. degustare: see prec. Cf. mod.F. degustateur.] One who degusts, or tastes as a composing or tastes.

connoisseur

ries New Monthly Mag. XXXVIII. 223 The numerous degustators of oysters with which our capital abounds.

Degustatory (digg statori), a. [f. L. degustat-,

ppl. stem of degustare: see -OBY.] Pertaining to degustation; tasty.

184. New Monthly Mag. XI. 394 A constant ingurgitation of degustatory more less than 184.

Definaché (deha [e), a. Her. [obs. F. déhaché 'hacked, hewed, cut into small pieces' (Cotgr. 'hacked, hewed, cut into small pieces' (Cotgr. 1611), f. DE- I. 1, 2+ hacher to cut.] (See quots.) 1768 Porny Heraldry v. (1777) 128 If a Lion, or any other Beast is represented with its limbs and body separated..it is then termed Déhaché or Comped in all its parts. Ibid. Gloss., Déhaché, this is an obsolete French word..the term Comped is now used in stead of it. 1880 G. T. CLARK in Encycl. Brit. XI. 698/2 (Heraldry) In one or two well-known instances on the Continent he [the lion] is 'dehaché', that is, his head and paws and the tuft of his tail are cut off. † Dehaust. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēhaust-um, pa. pple. of dēhaurīre to draw or drain off, f. DE- I. 2 + haurīre to draw, drain.] Drain. exhaustion.

\*\*Haufire to draw, drain.] Drain, exhaustion.

\*\*\*1654 Codenation tr. Hist. Instine 536 He being the cause of the great Dehaust of moneys in the Exchequer.

\*\*Deheathenize, dehellenize, dehistoricize:

see DE- II. 1.

see DE-II. I.

Dehisce (dthi's), v. [ad. I. dehisc-ère to open in chinks, gape, yawn, f. DE-I. 2 + hiscère, inceptive of hiāre to stand open, gape.] intr. To gape; in Bot. to burst open, as the seed-vessels of plants.

1637 TOMLINSON Remon's Diep. 250 Dehiscing with frequent chinks. 1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 35 Ovarium consisting of 5 carpella. dehiscing in various ways. 1830 Todo Cycl. Anat. V. 246/1 The organ. subsequently dehisces in four valves. 1883 O'Donovan Merry II. viv. 241 The green carpels. dehisce, separating and bending backwards.

Hence Dehi'soing ppl. a.

1845 LINDLEY Sch. Bot. iv. (1858) 33 Valves ventricose... scarcely dehiscing.

Dehiscance (dthi'sèns). [ad. mod. L. dehis-

Dehiscence (d'hi sens). [ad. mod.L. dehi-scentia quum fructus maturus semina dispergat (Linnæus), f. L. dèhiscent-em, pr. pple. of dèhiscère: see -ence. So in mod.F.] Gaping, opening by divergence of parts, etc. in capsules, fruits, anthers, etc. in order to discharge their mature contents.

1838 Webster cites Martyn. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst.

1830 Bot. Introd. 29 In Hammelideæ dehiscence is effected by the falling off of the face of the anthers. 1870 Bentley Bot.

143 The anthers. open and discharge the contained pollen; this act is called the dehiscence of the anther.

1830 Dono Cycl. Anat. V. 56/x The ova. drop by internal dehiscence into the cavity of the ovary. 1870 Rolleston Anim. Life Introd. 28 The ova are set free by dehiscence into the perivisceral cavity.

1830 Cop. 1831 Cop. 1832 Cop. 1833 Cop. 1834 Cop. 1835 Cop. 1835 Cop. Cycl. Anat. V. 56/x The ova. drop by internal dehiscence into the cavity of the ovary. 1870 Rolleston Anim. Life Introd. 28 The ova are set free by dehiscence into the perivisceral cavity.

1832 Cop. 2012 C

into the perivisceral cavity.

C. fig. and gen.

1833 KANE Grinnell Exp. xxxiii. (1856) 285 The dehiscence
.. of such tensely-compressed floes, must be the cause of the loud explosions we have heard lately. 1850 O. W. HOLMES
Elsie V. 130 A house is a large pod with a human germ or two in each of its cells or chambers; it opens by dehiscence of the front door .. and projects one of its germs to Kansas, another to San Francisco.

Dehiscent (dihi sent), a. [ad. L. dehiscent-em, Dehisoent (dhi'sent), a. [ad. L. dehiscent-em, pr. pple. of dehiscere to Dehisoe. So in mod.F.] Gaping open; spec., in Bat. opening as seed-vessels. 1649 BULWER Pathonyot. II. ii. 107 The Mouth. is Dehiscent, yet scarce Dehiscent into a Casme. 1845 LINDLE Sch. Bot. i. (1858) 17 If. (the fruit) splits into pieces when ripe it is called dehiscent. 1853 KANE Grinnell Exp. xix. (1856) 145 The period when the dehiscent edges and mountain ravines. have been worn down into rounded hill and gentle valley. 1879 H. MACMILLAN True Vine iv. 162 The fruits of many plants are dehiscent. they open to scatter the seed.

b. Said of the elytra of insects when they do not

meet at the apices; also of antennæ divergent at 1889 in Cent. Dict.

† **Dehomination.** nonce-wd. Obs. [n. of action from med.L. dehominare to deprive of the status of a man (Du Cange), f. De-I. 6 + homo, homin-em man.] Deprival of the character or

attributes of humanity.

1647 WARD Simp. Cobler (1843) 51 He fears. as an Angell dehominations; as a Prince, dis-common-wealthings.

dehominations; as a Prince, dis-common-wealthings.

Dehomestate, v. rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. dehonestare to dishonour, disgrace (f. DE- I. 6 + honestus Honest): see -ATE 3.] trans. To dishonour, disgrace, disparage.

10. The excellent. pains he took in this particular, no man can dehonestate or reproach. 12sg Lams Vision of Horns, Knaves who dehonestate the intellects of married women.

Hence Dehomestation [ad. L. dehonestātion-em], dishonouring, dishonour.

dishonouring, dishonour.

c 1555 HARPSPIELD Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) of The dehonestation and dishonouring of the brother. 1653 GAUDEN Hierash. 482 The infinite shame, dehonestation, and infamy which they bring. 1661 — Anti-Baal-B. 464 (L.) Sacrilege... is the unjust violation, alienation or dehonestation of things truly sacred.

truly sacred.

| Dehors (dəhōr), prep. and sb. [a. OF. dehors, prep., mod. F. dehors adv. and sb.; OF. also defors, Pr. defors, Cat. defora, Sp. defuera, a late L. or Romanic comb. of de prep. + L. forās out of doors, forth, also in sense of L. forīs out of doors, outside, without. Cf. It. fuor, fuora, fuori.]

A. prep. (Law.) Outside of; not within the scope of.

scope of. Scope of.

1702 Law French Dict., Dehors, out, without.

1818
CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) VI. 196 The Judge...was of opinion that nothing dehors the will could be received to show the intention of the devisor.

1888 LD. ESHER in Law Times LXXIX. 445/1 The trustees were named in the deed, but who they were was a fact dehors the deed.

who they were was a lact dehors the deed.

+ B. sb. (Fortif.) See quot. Obs.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Dehors. in Fortification, all sorts of separate Out-works, as Crown-works, Horn-works, Half-moons, Ravelins, etc., made for the better security of the main place. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Dehort (dthē.tt), v. Now rare. [ad. L. dehortā-rī to dissuade, f. De-I. 2 + hortārī to exhort.]

1. trans. To use exhortation to dissuade (a person from a course or purpose; to advise or counsel against (an action, etc.). +a. with simple (or

from a course or purpose; to advise or counsel against (an action, etc.). † a. with simple (or double) obj. Now Obs.

1548 Jove Exp. Dan. i. (R.), Jermye wel dehorted and disswaded the peple sayinge (etc.). 1553 J. WILSON Rhet. (1780) 29 Wherby we doe perswade. disswade. exhorte, or dehorted him, saying, Wee shall neuer be able. 2531 Donne Lett. xcvii. Wks. VI. 416, I am far from dehorting those fixed Devotions. 21656 USSNER Ann. iv. (1658) 24 Exhorting them to observe the law of God. and dehorting them the breach of that law. 1682 Burthogge Argument (1684) 121 He doth Dehort the Baptizing of Infants. 1696 Aubreke Misc. (1721) 218, I dehort him who adviseth with me, and suffer him not to proceed with what he is about.

D. Const. from.

2 1533 Frith Another Bk. agst. Rastell Prol. Wks. (1829)

D. Const. from.

a 1533 Futth Another Bh. agst. Rastell Prol. Wks. (1829)
207 To dehort thee from the vain and childish fear which our forefathers have had. 1603 Sir C. Heyddin from Yind. Astrol. xiii. 333 They dehorted him from going to Babylon. 1728 Jostin Eraim. I. 343 No person had taken so much pains as he to dehort all men from cruelty. 1825 Souther Lett. (1850 III. 462 Croker dehorts me from visiting Ireland. 1882 CHEYNE Isaiak xx. Introd., Isaiah had good reason. 10 dehort the Jews from an Egyptian alliance.

† C. fig. Said of circumstances, etc. Obs.
1879 LYLV Euphus (Arb.) 106 If the wasting of our money might not dehort vs. 1637 Potter Antig. Greece II. xvii. (1715) 339 It was unlucky, and dehorted them from proceeding in what they had designed.

2. absol.
1874 WhiteIff Def. Auren. 1886

2. absol.

1574 Whittelf Def. Aunxu. i. Wks. (1851) I. 156 Christ doth not here dehort from bearing rule. 1660 Jer. Taylor Ducl. Dubit. III. iv. rule xx. § 19 S. Paul does...dehort from marriage not as from an evil but as from a burden. a 1793 Burkitt On W. T. Heb. xiii. 6 The words are a strong reason to dehort from covetousness, and to exhort to contentedness. 1801 F. Barrett The Magua 19 The Creator...dehorting from the eating of the apple. Hence Dehorting voll. sb. and ppl. a.

1853 T. Wilson Rhel. 34 b, The places of exhortyng and dissuadyng. 1866 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 82 After these Epistles Dehorting and Disswading. 1658 Gaule Maguatrom. 29 Whan God desists from his gracious and serious dehorting.

Dehortation (dihpatël on). [ad. L. dehortātion-em, n. of action from dehortārī to Dehort.]

1. The action of dehorting from a course; earnest

1. The action of dehorting from a course; earnest

dissuasion.

1539 More Dyaloge 1v. Wks. 273/2 Al the dehortacions and commynacions & threts in scripture.

1633 T. Stafford Pac. Hib. xiv. (1821) 164 His Country people vsed loud and rude dehortations to keepe him from Church.

1737 Whiston Yosephus' Hist. II. viii. § 11 Exhortations to virtue, and dehortations from wickedness.

1860 Poser Min. Proph. 240 this three voice of earnest, emphatic dehortation, not to do what would displease God.

what would displease God.

†2. Power or faculty of dehorting. Obs. rare—1.

2655 R. Younge Agst. Drunkards 16 Oh that I had dehortation answerable to my detestation of it!

DEMYPNOTIZE.

Dehortative (dl'ho'. ritativ), a. and sb. [ad. L. dehortativ-us, f. ppl. stem of dehortarī: see -IVE.]

A. adj. Having the quality or purpose of dehorting; dehortatory, risso Woordward in Gutch Coll. Cur. I. 181 Wryting.. a dehortative letter against the match with Spayn. cristo Collegeors in Lit. Rem. III. 301 The words of the Apostle are exhortative and dehortative.

B. sb. A dehortative address or argument. risy True Nonconf. 421 His words after the usual manner of dehortatives, do seem some what tending to the contrary extreme. 1844 Miss L. M. Hawkins Memoirs II. 12 My father suggested that the horse-pond might be the best dehortative. 1850 L. Hurt Autoriog. v. (1860) 102 The doctor ..warned me against the perils of authorship; adding, as a final dehortative, that 'the shelves were full'.

Dehortatory (dl'hō ritatori), a. and sb. [ad. L. dehortatorius, d. dehortatīrī: see -OBY.]

A. adj. Characterized by dehortation; dissuasory.

A. adj. Characterized by dehortation; dissuagory.

1836 Fleming Panopl. Epist. Epit. B, Those places which are used.. in an epistle Exhortatorie and Dehortatorie.

1644 Br. Hall Rem. Wis. (1660) 103 A dehortatory charge to avoid the offence of God.

1804 Souther Lett. (1856) I.

251, I wrote to him in rather a dehortatory strain.

+ B. 16. A dehortatory address. Obs.

1648 Milton Observ. Art. Peacs (1851) 581 That fair dehortatory from joyning with Malignants.

Dehorter (d'hō rtal). [f. Dehort v. + -er.]

One who dehorts or advises against an action, etc.

1611 Cotgr., Desenhorteur, a dehorter, dissuader.

1795 Johnson, Dehorter, a dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

1866 Lowell Carlyle Prose Wks. 1850 II. 91 So long as he was merely an exhorter or dehorter, we were thankful for such eloquence. as only he could give.

+ Dehortiment. Obs. rare - 1. [f. Dehort v. + -ment.] Dehortation.

1858 S. Holland Zara (1719) 118 Pantalone was too proud to hearken to dehortments.

Dehuman, a. nonce-vad. [De-II. 3.] Wanting

Dehu man, a. nonce-wd. [DE-II. 3.] Wanting

Denuman, a. nonce-vad. [DE-II. 3.] Wanting the attributes of humanity.

1889 L. Assort in Chr. Union (N.Y.) 31 Jan., The demoniacs. were distinctively, if I may coin the word, dehuman.

Dehumanize (dihiā mānəiz), v. [DE-II. 1 + HUMAN, HUMANIZE.] trans. To deprive of human character or attributes.

HUMAN, HUMANIZE.] trans. To deprive of human character or attributes.

1818 Moore Diary 4 Dec., Turner's face was a good deal de-humanised. 1859 Pall Mall G. 26 Nov. 1/2 Our great towns de-humanized our children.

Hence Dehu manized ppl. a.; Dehu manizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Dehumanization.

1844 N. Brit. Rev. II. 109 These almost de-humanized creatures. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics IV. ii. note, The mystics . representing regeneration almost as a process of dehumanization. 1837 J. Pulssyond Quiet Honry 156 It would seem as though the world's method of Education were dehumanizing. 1860 O. W. Holmes Elste V. xxii. (1891) 325 Centuries of de-humanizing celibacy. 1888 F. Harrison Choice Bks. (1886) 446 To rehumanise the de-humanised members of society. 1889 G. Gissing Nether World III. is of the last step in that process of dehumanisation which threatens idealists of his type.

† Dehu k, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dr. II. 2 + HUSK.] trans. To deprive of the husk.

1866 Drant Horace Aiij, An hundreth thousande mets of corne dehuskde. 1867 — Epist. vi. Dj. That thy neighbour should have more Wheate. dehuskd you the fore.

Dehydrate (di, hairdre't), v. Chem. [f. Dr. II. 2 + Gr. 1809, in comb. 1809 water, or of the elements which compose water in a chemical combination. 1876 Foster Phys. II. v. (1879) 388 The sugar becoming. dehydrated into starch. 1886 Clemenshaw Warts's Atom Th. 279 When phosphoric acid is dehydrated. 1886 Jrnl. Microsc. Soc. Ser. II. VI. 350 These are then dehydrated in 1898 Jrnl. Microsc. Soc. Ser. II. VI. 350 The celloidin layers are slow in dehydrating.

Hence Dehy drated ppl. a.; Dehydrateing ppl. a. and vbl. sb.; also, Dehydrater, an agent that dehydrates; Dehydrater in a chemical combination. 1884 J. Scoffers in Ory's Circ. Sc. Chem. 453 The result of difference between hydration and dehydration and dehydration.

or of its constituents, in a chemical combination.

1844 J. Scoffern in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 453 The result of difference between hydration and dehydration.

1876 HARLEY Mat. Med. 159 The same complete dehydration is effected more slowly by mere exposure to the air.

1884 WILSON Thermal Chem. iv. § 175. 149 Those dehydrated salts which dissolve in water with evolution of heat.

1884 Pharm. Soc. Prospectus 6 Action of .. dehydrating agents upon them.

agents upon them.

Dehydrogenate (di hei droidzenet), v. Chem.

[DE. II. 1.] = next. Hence -ating ppl. a.

1850 DAUBEN Alon. Th. viii. (ed 2) 482 note, Through the dehydrogenating influence of chlorine or oxygen.

**Dehydrogenize** (diphai dro<sub>1</sub>dzėnaiz), v. Chem. [f. De-II. i + Hydrogen + -1ze.] trans. To deprive of its hydrogen; to remove hydrogen from (a compound). Hence Dehy drogenised ppl. a.; -ising wbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Dehy drogenisa tion; pound).

Dehydrogeni:ser, a dehydrogenizing agent.

1898 Use Dict. Arts IV. 77 The oxidations and the dehydrogenisations play the most important part in the production of colour. Ibid. IV. 932 The action of dehydrogenizations.

production of colour. *Ibid.* IV. 932 The action of dehydrogenisers upon naphthylamine. **Dehypnotise** (di<sub>1</sub>hi pnőtoiz), v. [Dr. II. 1.]

To awaken out of the hypnotic state. **Dei**, obs. form of DAY, DIE v.

† **Derical**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. med.L. deic-us (f. L. de-us God) + -AL.] Pertaining to God,

(i. L. ac-as God) + -AL.] Pertaining to God, divine.

1666 J. Sparrow tr. Behme's Rem. Whs., Apol. Perfection 52 The Triune Totally perfect Divine or Deicall substance.

Deicidal (dīsispidāl), a. [f. Deicide + -AL.]

Of or pertaining to deicide; god-slaying.

1839 Bailey Festus xix. (1848) 210 And thus the deicidal tribes made quit. 1880 Swinsurne in Forts. Rev. June 762 A deicidal and theophagous Christianity.

Deicide 1 (dīsispid). [ad. mod. or med.L. deicīda slayer of a god, f. de-us god + -cīda: see -cide 1. Cf. F. ddicide (1681).] The killer of a god.

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**Deicide** <sup>2</sup> (dr isoid). [ad. mod. or med.L. type \*deicidium: see prec. and -CIDE 2.] The killing

\*deicidium: see prec. and -CIDE 2.] The killing of a god.

1618 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. ix. § 50 In. killing a Prince, the Traytor is guiltie of Homicide, of Parricide, of Christicide, nay of Deicide. 1688 Prior Exod. iii. 14 viii, And Earth prophan'd yet bless'd with Deicide. 1818 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. LXXXVI. 4 To slaughter a cow for food being in their eyes, an act of deicide. 1860 PURRY Min. Proph. 317 Their first destruction was the punishment of their Deicide, the crucifixion of Jesus, the Christ.

Deictic (doi'ktik), a. Also deiktic. [ad. Gr. deurin-6s able to show, showing directly, f. deurvés vbl. adj. of deix-vv-vau to show.

The Greek word occurs in Latin medical and rhetorical writers as dicticos, which would give dictic; but the term is purely academic, and the form deictic or deiktic is preferred as more distinctly preserving both in spelling and pronunciation the Greek form. Cf. apodictic, deictic.]

Directly pointing out, demonstrative; in Logic, applied, after Aristotle, to reasoning which proves directly, as opposed to the elenctic, which proves indirectly.

directly, as opposed ...
indirectly.

\*\*RSS WHATELY Rhel. L. ii. § 1 Thirdly into 'Direct' and 'Indirect' (or reductio and abserdum) — the Deictic and Elenctic of Aristotle.

\*\*RSS DOUSE Grimm's L. § 31. 66 In meaning, the word originally covered all deiktic action irrespective of direction.

\*\*Description\*\*

\*\*Obs. Also dict. [f. Gr.

† **Dei ctical**, a. Obs. Also dict. [f. Gr. δεικτικ-όs (see prec.) + -AL.] = prec.

1538 FEATLY Strict. Lyndom. 1. 89 Those Arguments which the Logicians tearme Dictical.

Hence † Dei ctically adv., with direct indication

or pointing out.

1859 HAMMOND On Ps. lxviii. 3 Annot. 333 It may also be set by it selfe, this is Sinai, to denote deictically, when that shaking of the earth..was heard. a 1660—Wes. 1. 703 (R.) And he that dippeth, at that time when Christ spake it deictically, i.e. Judas, is that person.

Deid, Sc. and north f. DEAD, DEATH, DEED.

+ Deid-doar. Sc. Obs. [ = death-doer, or dead-

doer.] Slayer, murderer.
1338 STEWART Crow. Scot. II. 502 Thir deid-doaris...War
tane ilkone and hangit.
De-idealize, etc.: see DE-II. 1.

Deie, Deiect, obs. ff. DIE v., DEJECT. Deierie, obs. form of DAIRY.

Deif f, obs. Sc. form of DRAF.

Deif. (2, obs. Sc. form of DRAF.

Deif. (dī<sub>1</sub>i'fik), a. [a. F. deifique (1372 in Hatzī.), ad. L. deific-us god-making, consecrated, sacred, in med.L. 'divine', f. de-us god + -ficus making: see-FIC.] Deifying, making divine; also (less properly), divine, godlike.

1490 CANTON Encydos XVI. 64 The grete vysion deyfyque that he had seen. 169-79 FRI THAM Resolves II. XXXII. 225 Our Saviour. putting all the world in the scale, doth find it far too light for mans Deific soul. 1893 URQUHART Rabelais II. i, That nectarian, delicious. and deific liquor. 1906 MOTTEUX Rabelais IV. liii. (1737) 219 O Deific Books! 1816 T. TAYLOR Ess. VIII. 54 According to a deific energy. 1898 FABER Foot of Cross (1872) 145 What the hard style of mystical theology calls deific transformation. 1878 J. Cook Lect. Orthodozy ii. 42 Our Lord displayed a degree of being that was deific.

† Deifical (diiirfikăl), a. Obs. [f. L. deific-us

(see prec.) +-AL.] = prec.

1963 Homilies II. Sacrament 1. (1859) 443 The ancient catholic fathers...were not afraid to call this Supper, some of them, the salve of immortality '...other, 'a defined communion'.

1983 N. T. (Rhem.) Acts viii. Annot., That he might signe them... with the diuline and deifical ointment. 1697-79

FELTHAM Resolves II. xxviii. 215 Those abilities... beget a kind of Deifical Reverence in their future Readers.

kind of Deifical Reverence in their suture Readers.

† Dei floate, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. deisicāt-us, pa. pple. of late L. deisicāre to Deify.] Deified.

1813 Douglas Æneis x. v. 48 In this sigour has ws all translait, For euirmair to be deisicat. 1860 ROLLAND Crt. Venus v. 53 Scho is deisicati. 1868 GAULK Pract. Th. (1829) 52 Of Man deisicate, of God Incarnate.

† Deificate, v. Obs. [s. ppl. stem of L. deisicāre to Deify.] To deify, to make divine.

1836 Bellenden Crom. Scot. (1821) L. 119 Claudius. quhilk was laitly deceissit, and deisicate be the Romanis. 1865 Jewel.

1866 Incarding (1611) 341 It is the Body it selse of our Lord Deisicated.

b. The treating or regarding of anything as a god or as divine.

1631 Nicholas Papers (Camden) 227 The other part of that book...is the deification of K. Charles. 1700 STRELE Tatler No. 33 P 7 He had the Audaciousness to throw himself at my Feet. and then ran into Deifications of my Person. 1848 Mrs. Jameson Sacr. & Leg. Art (1850) 11 The deification of suffering. 1875 Manning Mission H. Chost iii. 88 The deification of the human reason as the sole rule of life.

C. The rendering of any one a partaker of the divine nature; absorption in the divine nature; absorption in the divine nature.

1856 R. A. Vaughan Mystics (1860) I. v. ii. 93 All things have emanated from God, and the end of all is return to God. Such return—deification, he calls it—is the consummation of the creature. 1857 Kreif Emelor. 19 An union of condescension and power for the deification (so termed by the fathers) of each one of us.

† Deificatory, a. Obs. [f. deificāt-, ppl. stem

the creature. 1857 KEBLE Emchar. Ador. 19 An union of condescension and power for the deification (so termed by the fathers) of each one of us.

† Deifica: tory, a. Obs. [f. deificāt., ppl. stem of L. deificāte to DEIFY + -ORY.] Of or pertaining to deification; having the function of deifying.

1604 BOLTON Nero 240 Expressed by a deificatorie herse, or throne. 1609 J. MAXWELL tr. Herodian (1033) 227 mazyis, The Funerall File, or Deificatory Throne.

Deified (dřifsid), ppl. a. [f. DEIFY v. + ED.] Made into a deity, raised to the rank of a god; considered or treated as divine.

1603 FLORIO Montaigme (1634) 296 That Eagle is represented carrying. 100 towards heaven, those Deified soules. 1606 Honneck Crucif. Yeaus ix. 157 Deified vices had their votaries. 1776 GIBBON Decl. 4 F. L. 373 The statues of the deified kings. 1605 STANLEY FEW. Ch. (1871) I. iv. 76 Thrice a day before the deified beast the incense was offered.

Deifier (dřifoiai). [f. DEIFY v. + -ER.] One who or that which deifies.

1736 H. COVENTRY Phil. to Hyd. Conv. iii. (R.), The first deifiers of men. 1874 PUSEY Lent. Serm. 325 His Human Nature, the Deifier of our nature.

Deiform (dřifoim), a. [ad. med. L. deiform-is (Du Cange), f. de-us god: see -FORM.]

1. Having the form of a god; godlike in form. 1634 H. More Song of Soul II. 1. II. xivii, Onely souls Deiform intellective, Unto that height of happinesse can be deiform nature. 1856 FABER Creature III. (1863) 38 By these [gifts of glory] we. become. deiform, shining like the Divinity.

2. Conformable to the character or nature of God; godlike, divine, holy.

1624 GATAKED Dite. Apol. 68 Admirable and most ravish-

2. Conformable to the character or nature of God; godlike, divine, holy.

1634 GATAKER Disc. Apol. 68 Admirable and most ravishing Devotions, Deiform Intentions, Heroical acts of Vertu.

1715 BURNET Own Time (1766) I. 261 To consider religion as a seed of a deiform nature.

171. 330 Hence these souls. exhibit a deiform power.

171. 330 Hence these souls. exhibit a deiform power.

172 PUSSY Lenten Serm. 20 Free-will. enfreed and Deiform through grace, or enslaved and imbruted by sin.

172 Deiform 20 Add C. Control of the process of the proce

+ Deriformed, ppl. a. Obs. [f. as prec. +-ED.]

Formed in the image of God.

1838 PREM. PREM. 11. Argt. 23 The deiform'd Soul deform'd by Sin, repents.

1638 BENLOWES Theoph. 11. Argt. 23 The deiform'd Soul deform'd by Sin, repents.

Deiformity (dī, ifō mmiti). [f. Deiform't God; conformity (dō, ifō mmiti). [f. Deiform't God; conformity to being deiform; likeness to God; conformity to the divine nature or character.

1648 H. More Song of Soul IV. xxvii, The souls numerous plurality I've prov'd, and shew'd she is not very God; But yet a decent Deiformity Have given her. 1790 370 This immediate influx of the Deity, which the Schoolmen call the Deiformity of the Soul. 1825 Sir A. De Verr in Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton II. 163 Deiformity is the Ideal of regenerate Humanity.

Deify (dī ifoi), v. [a. F. dijfier (13th c. in Hatzl.), ad. L. deificāre (Augustine and Cassiodorus), f. de-us god +-ficāre: see-FI.] trans. To make a god of; to exalt to the position of a deity; to enroll among the gods of the nation or tribe.

1230 Gover Conf. II. 165 Juno. Neptunus, Pluto, The which of nice fantasy The people wolde deify. 1430 Lydo. Chron. Troy 1. iii, They were both ystellyfyed In the heauen and there defyed. 1230 Palson, 510/1, I deifye, I make an erthly man a God, as the gentylles dyd. 1834 Habington Castara (Arb.) 123 The Superstition of those Times Which deified Kings to warrant their owne crimes. 1738 Newton Chronol. Amended i. 134 The first instances that I meet with in Greece of Deifying the dead. 1868 Gladstone func Mindi v. (1870) 123 Leukothek, once a mortal, now deified in the Sea-region.

b. To render godlike or divine in nature, character, or spirit.

2 1240 Hampole Pealter lixxi. 1 De gaderynge of halymen

D. To render gottine or divine in nature, character, or spirit.

a 1340 Hamfold Pialter lxxxi. 1 De gaderynge of halymen deifide thorgh grace. 1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3).

Deifig, make like God. 1634 Sig T. Herbert Prov. 77 No vertue more deified a Prince then Clemencie. 1836 [see Driffin]. 1874 [see Driffin].

O. To treat as a god, in word or action; to regard on adors a see a deity.

or adore as a deity.

1500 SPENERR Tenres of Muses 358 Now change the tenor
of your joyous layes, With which ye use your loves to
deifie. 1600 SHAMA A. V. L. 111. ii. 381 Oades.. and

Elegies...all (forsooth) deifying the name of Rosalinde. rées Bacon Hen. VII 38 He did againe so extoll and deifie the Pope. rées Br. Raynolds Hossaiv. 49 Men of power are apt to deifie their own strength..men of wisdome, to deifie their owne reason. 1799 Johnson Rasselas xvi, The old man deifies prudence. 1899 Smilks Self-Help iii. (1860) 46 It is possible to over-estimate success to the extent of almost deifying it.

Hence Deitying wbl. sb. and ppl. a.
1853 Brende O. Curtius 223 (R.) The deifying of Hercules 1853 Nabres Hamsiball & Sc. Hij (R.), A man that.. merited A deifying by your gratitude. 1649 Milton Eikon. 12 Bequeath'd among his deifying friends that stood about him. 1701 COLLIER M. Aurel. Life 21 The Deifying of his Father. 1838 Emerson Addr. Cambr. Mass. Wks. (Bohn) II. 192 This sentiment [religious] is divine and deifying.

Deign (dē'n), v. Forms: 3-7 deine, 4-5

11. 192 I his sentiment [reigious] is divine and deitying.

Deign (dē'n), v. Forms: 3-7 deine, 4-5
deyne, dayne, 5-7 daigne, 6 digne, 6-7 dain(e,
deigne, 7-8 daign, 6- deign. [a. OF. degn-ier
(3 sing. deigne), later deignier, deigner, from 14th c.
daigner, = Pr. denhar, deinar, It. degnare: -L. dignāre, by-form of dignārī to deem worthy, think fit,
f dionus worthy?

f. dignus worthy.]

1. intr. To think it worthy of oneself (to do some-

1. intr. To think it worthy of oneself (to do something); to think fit, vouchsafe, condescend.

c 324 Gay Warw. (A.) 346, Helman That deined fle for no man. 1340 Ayrab. 196 Uolk. bet onworbeb be poure, and ne daynep nagt to speke to ham. c 1450 Mirrow Saluacioms 318 Oure lorde godde. to become man deynyd. c 1477 CAXTON Yason 114 He daigneth not to come. c 1350 Greene Fr. Bacon vi, Would he daine to wed a Countrie Lasse? 1393 Share. 3 Hen. VI, IV. vii. 30 And all those filends, that deine to follow mee. 1367 Mirrow P. L. v. 221 Raphael, the sociable Spirit, that deignd To travel with Tobias. 1702 Rowe Amb. Step-Moth. 1. 349 Hardly daigning To be controll'd by his Imperious Mother. 1879 M. Arnollo Geo. Sand Mixed Ess. 328 [The] very dog will hardly deign to bark at you.

† D. impers. Obs.
1397 R. Glouc. (1724) 557 Him ne deinede nost to ligge in be castel by niste. 1340 Ayenb. 76 Ham ne daynede nagt to do zenne. c 1374 Chaucer Anel. 4 Arc. 181 That on her wo ne deyneth him not to thinke. a 1400-30 Alexander 830 Ne here to dwell with pi douce deynes me na langer † C. reft. Obs.
1390-20 Dunbar Poems lxxxvi. 36 Quhilk deinseit him for our trespass to de. 1363 Winger 104s. (1890) II. 42 He deinseit Him aluterlie to do this in deid.
2. trans. with simple obj. 8. To condescend to bestow or grant, to vouchsafe. (Now chiefly with reply, answer, in negative sentences.)
1399 Greene Menaphow (Arb.) 36 Rather... than have deigned her eyes on the face... of so lowe a peasant. 1800 Shaks. Macb. 1. ii. 60 Nor would we deigne him buriall of his men. 1802 F. Markham Bh. Warre IV. ix. 6, I will not here daigne a recapitulation of the same. 1804 W. Wooo New Eng. Prosp., Ded. Note, I am confident you will daigne it your protection. 1803 Souther Tale of Paragray III. xviii, A willing ear she well might deign. 1804 M. Good Shaks. Shaks. Char. Iii. 71 The spirit stalks away, deigning no reply.

† D. To condescend or vouchsafe to accept; to take or accept graciously. (The opposite of to disdain.) Obs.

† b. To condescend or vouchsafe to accept; to take or accept graciously. (The opposite of to disdain.) Obs.

1376 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 50 Those.. who did not receive and intertaine my father.. nor yet digned other Gentlemen of much worthinesse. 1379 SPENBER Sheph. Cal. Jan. 63 Shee deignes not my good will, but doth reproue. 1606 SHAKS. Ant. 4 Cl. 1. iv. 63 Thy pallat then did daine The roughest Berry, on the rudest Hedge. 2639—30 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 253 The Lord dained him. 1665 in Hickerin-gill Yamasica A iij, This Welcome-home. Thou will accept from me, And deign it to attend thy smoother Line.

† 0. In same sense with of. (Cf. to accept of.) Obs. rare.

Obs. rare.

Obs. rare.

129 GRENE Menaphon (Arb.) 51 Which if you shall vouch to deigne of, I shall be..glad of such accepted service.

+ 3. To treat (a person) as worthy of, to dignify (him) with.

= L. dignārī.] Obs.

1297 Twyns Phisticke agst. Fort. 11. cxxxii. 341 a. [They] had lyen vnburied, had not their most deadly enimie dained them of a grave. 1591 in De Foe Hist. Ch. Scot. Add. D (1844) 57/2 Will ye not daigne his Majesty with an Answer? 1648 E. Boughen Gerre's Case of Consc. 76 He daines them with this honour.

¶ 4. Short for dedain, DISDAIN: see DAIN v.

Deignfull, var. of DAINFUL, disdainful.

+ Deignfull, var. of DAINFUL, disdainful.

+ Deignfull, var. of DAINFUL, disdainful.

+ Dei gnous, a. Obs. Forms: 4 deignouse, 4-5 deynous, 5 deinous, 5-6 daynous, 6 daynous, 5-7 deignous. [app. a shortened form of dedeignous, DIRDAINOUS, F. dédaigneux, OF. des-

dedeignous, DIRDAINOUS, F. dédaigneux, OF. desdeignous (12th c, in Hatsf.): Cf. Dain v.
(Earlier examples of dedeignous, dedainous, than of deignous are not yet known; but the history of Disdain shows
that they may well have existed.)
Disdainful, proud, haughty.
c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 280 Deignouse pride &
ille avisement. c 1374 Chaucer Troylus 1. 200 Her chere,
Which sumdel deynous was. c 2430 Lydd. Bockes v. xxiv.
(1554) 138 a, Nothing. more deynous, nor more vurreatable
Than whan a begger hath dominacion. c 2440 Ifomydon
1122 A proude knyght and a daynous. a 1843 W. Cartwhich Todinary III.; One Harlotha, Concubine To deignous Wilhelme, hight the Conqueror.
Hence + Dei gnoushede (deyn-), disdainfulness,
haughtiness: + Dei gnoushede (deyn-) dayn-) adv.

haughtiness; † Dei:gnously (deyn-, dayn-) adv., disdainfully.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 129 For deynoushede & pride. c 1440 Parlomoje 3434 Many one That loked ypon hym full deynously. a 1320 Sentron Bonge of Court Prol. 82 And gan on me to stare Ful daynously.

|| Dei gratia. [L.] By the grace of God: see |

Deih, obs. sing. pres. of Dow v.

Deiktie, var. of Deictic.

Deil (dil, dil). [Scotch vernacular form of the word Devil, corresponding to the ME. monesyllabic types del, dele, dewle, dule, etc.]

labic types del, dele, dewle, dule, etc.]

1. The Devil: esp. according to the popular conception of his appearance and attributes.

(For the Biblical Satan, the usual form is deevil.)

1500-50 DUNDAR Turnament 54 Off all his dennar. His breist held deill a bitt. 1570 Sempill Ballates (1872) 117

The mekle Deill. 1795 RAMSAY Gent. Sheph. III. ij, Awa!

awa! the deil's [v. v. deel's] ower grit wi' you. 1785 BURDS

Address to the Deil ii, I'm sure sma' pleasure it can gie.

Ev'n to a deil. 1790 — Tam o' Shanter 78 That night a child might understand, The Deil had business on his hand. 1816

Scott Old Mort. xxxiii, Being atween the deil and the deep sea.

 Sea.
 A mischievously wicked or troublesome fellow; one who embodies the spirit of wickedness or mis-

chief.

1786 BURNS Twa Dogs 222 They're a' run deils or jads
thegither.

1802 SCOTT Bonnie Dundee ii, The Guid Toun
is well quit of that deil of Dundee.

Mod. Sc. He's an awfu'
laddie, a perfit deil.

3. For deil a bit, and other phrases, see DEVIL.

Deill, Deim, obs. forms of DEIGN.

Dein, deen, Sc. dial. forms of DONE.

The include of the foundation of Done.

Dein, deen, Sc. dial. forms of Done.

† **De-incline**, v. Obs. [f. De-I. 2 + Incline v.]
(See quot.) Hence Deinclined, Deinclining, ppl. adjs.; Deincliner.

1727-31 Chambers Cycl. s. v. Dial, Secondary Dials, are all those drawn on the planes of other circles beside the horizon, prime vertical, equinoctial, and polar circles: or those, which either decline, incline, recline, or deincline. Deinclined Dials, are such as both decline and incline, or recline. Ibid., Deincliners or Deinclining Dials. Suppose. a plane to cut the prime vertical circle at an angle of 30 degrees, and the horizontal plane under an angle of 24 degrees. a dial, drawn on this plane, is called a deincliner.

De-individualize, de-industrialize, etc.: see De-II. I.

see Dr. II. 1.

Deine, obs. form of DENE, sand-hill.

Deing, obs. form of DYING, DYEING. † Deingra:te, v. Obs. rare. [f. De- I. 3 + The ingratus, v. Oos, rare. [1. De-1. 3 + L. ingratus disagreeable: see INGRATE.] trans. To render unpopular, bring into disfavour.

1644 Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate 34 To deingrate the Prince Palatine, and to make him more odious.

Deinosaur, Deinothere, etc.: see Dino.

Deinseyn, obs. form of DENIZEN.

De-insularize, -integrate, etc.: see DE-II. I. Deinte, -ee, -ie, -y, obs. forms of DAINTY. Deintrelle, var. of DAINTREL Obs., a dainty. Deip(e, obs. Sc. form of DEEP.

Deip(e, obs. Sc. form of DEEP.

| Deipara (di,i'pără). [late L. (Cod. Just. i. I.
6) = mother of God, f. de-us God + parus, -a, bearing, parëre to bear; a L. repr. of Gr. veotôsos.] A title of the Virgin Mary, 'Mother of God'.

1664 H. More Myst. Iniq., Symopsis Proph. 521 He.

would not allow the most holy Virgin, the Mother of Christ as to the flesh. to be called Deipara or the Mother of God.

1865 SOPHOCLES Gloss. Later Greek 334/1 Georóscov. a modulus addressed or relating to the Deipara.

Deiparous (di,i'păros), a. [f. as prec. + -ous.]

Bearing or bringing forth a god.

1664 H. More Myst. Iniq., Symopsis Proph. 520 Nor confess that the holy. Mary is properly and according to truth Deiparous, that is to say, the mother of God. 1827 Sir

H. Tavlora Isaac Commenus III. iv, Deiparous Virgin! Holy Mary mother!

**Deipno**- (dəi pno-), repr. Gr. δειπνο-, combining form of δείπνον dinner, used in nonce-words and combinations, as deipno-diplomatic of or pertaining to dining and diplomacy, deipnophobia

taining to dining and diplomacy, deipnophobia dread of dinner-parties.

1887 Brit. Critic 1. 475 An interchange of deipno-diplomatic correspondence.

1892 Daily News 23 June 4/8 People who heartily sympathise with the deipnophobia of Gordon.

Deipnosophist (deipnopsofist). [ad. Gr. δειπνοσοφιστ-ής one learned in the mysteries of the kitchen', f. δείπνον the chief meal, dinner + σοφιστής a master of his craft, clever or wise man, Sophist. The pl. δειπνοσοφισταί was the title of a celebrated work of the Greek Athenæus, written after λ.D. 228.]

A master of the art of dining: taken from the title of the Greek work of Atheneus, in which a number of learned men are represented as dining together and discussing subjects which range from the dishes before them to literary criticism and mis-

the dishes before them to literary criticism and miscellaneous topics of every description.

1636 Blount Glosogr., Deipnosophists, Athenaus his great learned books carry that title. 1774 BURNEY Hist. Mus. 1. 20 [104] To render credible the following assertion of a deipnosophist in Athenaus. 1835 FORD Handbb. Shain I. 1. 70 Spanish Cookery, a.. subject which is well worth the inquiry of any antiquarian deipnosophist. 1866 Lowell Swiderne's Trag. Prose Wks. 1850 II. 135 With about as much nature in it as a dialogue of the Deipnosophism. 1661 Lowell Hist. Anim. 4 Min. 23 Diverse other things

..belonging to cookery, are here omitted, as belonging to the dypnosophistick art. 1824 Blackw. Mag. XVI. 1 Let me.. luxuriate in the..paradisaical department of deipnosophism. 1836 Fraer's Mag. XIII. 336 An elegy..appended to that deipnosophistic dissertation.

Deir, obs. form of DEAR, DEER, DERE.

Deirie, obs. form of DAIRY.
Deis(e, deische, deiss, obs. forms of DAIS. Deishal, -eal, deisul, var. of DEASIL.

Deism (drizm). [mod. f. L. de-us god + -18M. Cf. F. déisme (in Pascal a 1660).] The distinctive doctrine or belief of a deist; usually, belief in the existence of a Supreme Being as the source of finite existence, with rejection of revelation and the super-

existence, with rejection of revelation and the supernatural doctrines of Christianity; 'natural religion'. 1682 Dride Religio Laici Pref. (Globe) 186 That Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah. 1692 BENTLEY Boyle Lect. ix. 306 Modern Deism being the very same with old Philosophical Paganism. 1753 Dilworth Pope 63 There breathes in this inscription [ense nitium miserere mei] the genuine spirit of deism. 1774 FLETCHER Doctr. Grace Wks. 1795 IV. 203 Deism is the error of those who. think that man. needs no Redeemer at all. 1865 BEREST, Hope Eng. Cathedr. 19th. 2. 80 That decorous and philanthropic deism which is a growing peril of the age. 1877 E. R. Conder Bas. Faith i. 25 Deism should etymologically have the same sense with Theism, but it is commonly taken to carry with it the denial of what is called revealed religion. Theism conveys no such implication.

†2. The condition of being a god or as God. Obs. 1736 DE For Hist. Devil viii, He [the Devil] set her Eve's] head a madding after deism, and to be made

Deist (drist). [a. F. déiste, f. L. de-us god: see -18T.] One who acknowledges the existence of a God upon the testimony of reason, but rejects

see -18T.] One who acknowledges the existence of a God upon the testimony of reason, but rejects revealed religion.

(The term was originally opposed to atheist, and was interchangeable with theist even in the end of the 17th c.(Locke, Second Vindication, 1695, W. Nichols Conference with a Theist, 1596); but the negative aspect of deism, as opposed to Christianity, became the accepted one, and deist and theist were differentiated as in quots. 1878-80.)

[1963 Virri Instruct. Chr. II. Ep. Ded., J'ai entendu qu'il y en a de ceste bande, qui s'appellent Deistes, d'un mot tout nouveau, lequel ils veulent oposer a Atheiste.] 16st Buxton Anat. Mel. III. v. II. i, Cosen-germans to these men are many of our great Philosophers and Deists. 870 R. Tarill Serm. vi. Sel. Writ. 1845) 107 We have a generation among us. called Deists, which is nothing else but a new court word for Atheist. 1692 Bentley Boyle Lect. 6 Some infidels... to avoid the odious name of atheists, would shelter and screen themselves under a new one of deists, which is not quite so obnoxious. 1712-37 Shaptesbury Charac. III. 200 Averse as I am to the cause of theism, or name of deist, when taken in a sense exclusive of revelation. 1748 Hartley Observ. Man II. iii. 347 Unless he be a sincere Deist at least, i. e. unless he believe in the Existence and Attributes of God. 1768 Wesley Wit. 1872) VII. 196 A Deist—I mean one who believes there is a God distinct from matter; but does not believe the Bible. 1876 D. Patrick in Encycl. Bril. VII. 33 The later distinction between theist and deist, which stamped the latter word as excluding the belief in providence or the immanence of God, was apparently formulated in the end of the 18th century by those rationalists who were aggrieved at being identified with the naturalists. 1880 Sat. Rev. 26 June 820 In speaking of a deist they fix their attention on the negative, in speaking of a deist they fix their attention on the negative, in speaking of a deist they fix their attention on the negative, in speaking of a deist

attention on the negative, in speaking of a theist on the positive aspect of his belief.

Deistic (di<sub>1</sub>i\*stik), a. [f. DEIST + -1C.] Of the nature of or pertaining to deists or deism.

1795 G. Wakefield Refly Paine's Age of Reason 11. 57

From the mouth of Thomas Paine, the most tremendous of all possible deistic dunces!

1880 L. Stephen Pope vii. 163

Brought up as a Catholic, he had gradually swung into vague deistic belief.

1883-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Refly.

Result.

1, 788 The deistic controversy. beginning with Lord Herbert of Cherbury (1581-1648).

Deistical (dii'stik'al), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

= prec.; also, inclined or tending to deism.

1744 WATTS Improv. Mind L. v. § 3 To support the deistical or antichristian scheme of our days.

1809-100 Coleringe Friend (1865) 54 Concerning the right of punishing by law the authors of heretical or deistical writings.

1827 TYNDALL Fragm. Sc. (1879) II. ix.

168 My object was to show my deistical friends. that they were in no better condition than we were.

Hence Deistically adv., in a deistical way.

were in no better condition than we were.

Hence **Dei** stically adv., in a deistical way.

1883-3 Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. II. 1608 Nature...
may be conceived of deistically, as an accomplished fact...

utterly external to God.

Deit, Sc. f. died, pa. t. of Die v.

De-italianize : see DE- II. 1.

† **Deitate**, ppl. a. Obs. [repr. an assumed L. † deitāt-us (tr. Gr. θεωθείς), f. deitās, deitāt-em Deity.] Made a deity, deified.

1551 Cranmer Answ. Bp. Gardiner II. Rem. (1833) III. 450 One person and one Christ, who is God incarnate and man Deitate, as Gregory Nazianrene saith.

Deith, obs. Sc. form of DEATH.

Deith, obs. Sc. form of DEATH.

Deity (di Yii). Also 4-6 deite, deyte, 4 deitee, 6-7 deitie, (5 deyite, -yte, dietie, 5-7 diety, 7 dyety). [a. F. déité, in 12th c. deitet, deite (= Pr. deitat, Sp. deidad, It. deità), ad. L. deitās, deitātem, f. de-us god (formed by Augustine, De Civ. Dei VII. i., after L. divinitās): see -IT.]

The cette or replication of the conduction of the cetter of the conduction of the cetter of the center of the cetter of the center of

1. The estate or rank of a god; godhood; the

personality of a god; godship; esp. with poss-

Pron.

c 1374 Chaucer Troylus III. 968 But o bow Ioue. Is bis an honour to bi deite. c 1386—Frankl. T. 319 Though Neptunus haue deitee in the See. c 1440 CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath. IV. 764 Whi shulde appollo bere ony deyte! 1894 MARLOWE & NASHE Dido III. II, That ugly imp that shall. wrong my deity with high disgrace. 1894 SHAKS. Rick. 171, 1. 1. 76 Lord Hastings. . Humbly complaining to her Deitie, Got my Lord Chamberlaine his libertie. 1611 — Wint. T. IV. IV. 26 The Goddes themselues (Humbling their Deities to loue). a 1618 RALEIGH (J.), By what reason could the same deity be denied unto Laurentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? 1619 DRAYTON Man in Moon (R.), Yet no disguise her deity could smother, So far in beauty she excelled other. 1844 Mas. Browning Dead Pan xxviii, All the false gods with a cry Rendered up their deity.

b. The divine quality, character, or nature of God; Godhood, divinity; the divine nature and attributes, the Godhead.

God; Godhood, divinity; the divine nature and attributes, the Godhead.

1366 LANGL P. Pl. A. XI. 43 Pus bei drauelen on heore deys be Deite to know. c. x394 P. Pl. Crade 825 Freres wyln for her pride Disputen of pis deyte as dotardes schulden.

1396 Trrvisa Barth. De P. R. 1. (1495) 3 The lyghte of the heuenly dyuyne clarete, couerte, & closid in the deyte or in the godhede. c. 1489 CAXTON Blanchardyn liv. 213 Whose eternall dietie raigneth within the highest heauens. 1506 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) Prol. 2 The fader the sone & the holy ghost, one essence of deite. 1514 Barclav Cyl. & Uplondyshm. (Percy Soc.) 17 To honour our Lorde, & pease his deyte. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 11. Seneca, The creator. hath set such markes of his diety in his workes. 1633 lip. HALL Hard Texts, N. T. 57 In my. ... infinite Deity I will be ever present with you. 1667 MILTON P. L. X. 65. 1736 CHANDLER Hist. Perzec. 47 The same man opposed the Deity of the Son of God. 1835 Gentl. Mag. Oct. 391/1 Mr. Gurney's work. .. is chiefly confined to the Deity of Christ. There is something open and decided in saying Deity, rather than Divinity.

† 0. The condition or state in which the Divine Being exists. Obs.

Being exists. Obs.

Being exists. Obs.

c 1400 Rom. Rose 5656 And leven alle humanite, And purely lyve in deite. c 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) 111. 1075, I ded natt asend to my father In deyyte.

2. concr. A divinity, a divine being, a god; one of the gods worshipped by a people or tribe.

c 1374 CHAUCER Troplus IV. 1575, I swere it yow, and ek on ech goddesse, On every nymphe, and deyte infernal. 1589 GRENE Menaphon (Arb.) 42 That I helde a supersticious opinion of loue, in honouring him for a Deitie. 1507 SHAKS.

Cor. IV. vi. 91 A thing Made by some other Deity then Nature, That shapes man Better. 1562 WILKINS Math. Magick 1. xi. (1648) 69 Temples or Tombes. dedicated to some of their Deities. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. II. 448

The chief deity, the sun. 1814 CARY Dante, Paradiso VIII. 3 The fair Cyprian deity [Venus]. 1852 D. Wilson Preh. Am. (1863) II. III. ii. 17 The Altar appears to be dedicated to one of these obscure local deities.

b. fig. An object of worship; a thing or person deified.

1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. IV. III. 47 This is the liner veine, which

b. fig. An object of worship; a thing or person deified.

1888 SHAKE. L. L. IV. iii. 74 This is the liner veine, which makes flesh a deity. 1890]. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks. II. 113/1 Tobacco (England's bainefull Diety).

8. (with capital) A supreme being as creator of the universe; the Deity, the Supreme Being, God. (Especially as a term of Natural Theology, and without explicit predication of personality.)

1649 N. BACON Diec. Laws Eng. 1. IV. (1730) 10 They worship an invisible and an infinite Deity. 1890 Locke Hum. Und. 1. IV. (1695) 30 A rational Creature, who will but seriously reflect on them, cannot miss the discovery of a Deity. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) I. 6 We see the greatness and wisdom of the Deity in all the seeming worlds that surround us. 1766 Han. More Let. in Mem. Ld. Gambier (1861) I. X. 157 Polite ears are disgusted to hear their Maker called 'the Lord' in common talk, while serious ones think the fashionable appellation of 'the Deity' sounds extremely Pagan. 1821-6 J. Shitt Panorama Sc. 4. Art I. 527 Newton. had recourse, for one of the forces, to the immediate action of the Deity. 2860 Puss Min. Proph. 103 Men. spoke of 'the Deity', as a sort of first cause of all things, and .. had lost sight of the Personal God.

Deityship. [f prec. (sense 2) + -8HIP.] The teats or personality of a deity: godship ( = DEITY

**Deityship.** [f prec. (sense 2) + -8HIP.] The status or personality of a deity; godship (= DEITY

1\. 1694 ECHARD Plantus 46 Why shou'dnt my deityship gi'me the same priviledge? 1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa Wks. 1883 VI. 503 With due regard to your deityship. 1834 LYTTON Pomprii v. xii, If his deityship were never better served, he would do well to give up the godly profession.

Deive, obs. form of DEAVE, to deafen.

† **Deivirile**, a. Obs. rase. [ad. med.L. deīvi-rīl-is (f. de-us god + virīlis manly), transl. Gr. θεανδρικός (f. θε-ός god + ἀνδρικός of a man, manly).] 'A term in the school theology signifying something divine and human at the same time' (Chambers, Cycl.\.

theandric Or deivirile operations, in the sense of Dionysius (Bp. of Athens) and Damascenus is thus exemplified by Athanasius. In raising Lazarus, he called as man, but awaked him from the dead as God.

Dejansenize: see De-II. 1.

Deje-ct, ppl. a. Obs. or arch. Also 6 -gecte.
[ad. L. dēject-us, pa. pple. of dējicčre (dēicčre) to throw down, f. De-I. I + jacčre to throw. (In OF. des-, degiet, -get, -get.)]

1. As pa. pple. Thrown down, cast down; + cast away, rejected: see Deject v.

1. 230 Lypo. Chron. Troy 11. xvii, Thorowen and deject in a pyt horryble. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 37 b/1 Lucifer

whiche was dejecte and caste out of heven. 1866 ROLLAND of Versus III. 510 He.. was deject with schame fra all ionour. 1819 H. Busk Vestriad v. 513 Here on Patroclus' orse deject he lies.

bonour. 1819 H. BUSK Vestiriad V. 513 riere on Fairolius corse deject he lies.

2. As ppl. a. Downcast, dispirited, Dejected.
1838 Roy Rede me (Arb.) 43 They were so abasshed and dejecte That once to hisse they were not table. 1858 J. Philror in Coverdale Lett. Mart. (1564) 228 Dearling. Be not of a deject mind for these temptations. 1860 Shaks. Ham. III.
163 And I, of Ladies most deject and wretched. 7639 G.
Daniel Ecclus. xi. 59 Be not deject in Miserie. 1863 W.
Lancaster Praterila 87 Deject and doubtful thus I forge onaint fears.

b. Cast down from one's position, lowered in

D. Cast down from one's position, lowered in fortunes; lowered in character, abject, abased.

1500-50 Everyman in Hazl. Dodsley I. 101 Like traitors deject. 1605 Play Stucley in Simpson Sch. Shaks. (1878) I. 234 Is't possible that Stukly, so deject In England, lives in Spain in such respect. a 1605 Fletcher Lowe's Corre II. 1, What can be a more deject spirit in man, than to lay his hands under every one's horse's feet? 1800 T. L. Peacock Wks. (1875) III. 324 The beggar being, for the most part, a king deject.

Astrol. (See quot.) Obs.

TG. ASITOL. (See quot.) Cos.

1504 Blundevil Exert. IV. XXXVI. (ed. 7) 494 Such houses
as have no familiarity with the Horoscope or Ascendent..

are said to be slow and deject.

Deject (df.dge.kt), v. (In Sc., 6 deiekk, 6dejeck.) [f. L. deject-, ppl. stem of dejicere to throw or cast down: see prec.]

1. trans. To throw or cast down; to cause to

1. trans. To throw or cast down; to cause to fall down, overthrow. arch. or Obs.
c 1430 Pallad. on Husb. 11. 423 Take of the laures bayes. in sething water hem dejecte. 1836 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 170 Scho hes dejeckit me at thy feit. 1850 Nicolles Thucyd. 125 Their people. whiche were dejected and dryuen downe from the sayd rocke. 1627 Speed England xil. § 7 This Citie. by the furious outrages of the Scots and Picts was dejected. a 1636 Mede Paraphr. 2 Pet. iii. Wks. (1672) III. 615 To be exiled and dejected from those high mansions. 1881 [see Dejected 1].
b. To bend down.
1601 HOLLAND Pling XVII. XXII. 1. 521 What part soener of

10 Dend GOWN.

2601 HOLLAND Pliny xvII. xxii. I. 531 What part socuer of it [the vine] is dejected and driuen downward, or els bound and tied fast, the same ordinarily beareth fruit.

1605 HEY.

WOOD If you know not me Wks. 1874 I. 206 It becomes not you being a Princess, to deject your knee. 1625 Modell of Wit 62 b, Dejecting her head into her bosome.

1809 [see Dejected 1 b].

O. To cast down (the eyes).

To ast down (the eyes).

To ast down (the eyes).

To ast Drayton Poly-old. xii. (T.), One, having climb'd some roof. From thence upon the earth dejects his humble eye.

Tray-46 Thomson Summer 1066 Princely wisdom then Dejects his watchful eye. 1768 Woman of Honor III. 264

Fixing his eyes on Clara, who modestly dejected her's.

Fixing his eyes on Clara, who modestly dejected her's.

† 2. To cast away, dismiss, reject. Obs.

1330 Palson. 510/1, I dejecte, I caste a waye, je dejecte.

1349 Compl. Scot. Prol. 17 Gyf sic vordis suld be disusit or deiekkit.

1379 FENTON Guicciard. 111. (1359) 118 These perswasions. he vterly dejected.

1523 Br. Hall. Hard

Texts 544 Whether your humiliation may not yet.. cause him to deject and take off his judgments?

+3. fig. To cast down from high estate or dignity, lepose; to lower in condition or character, to

depose; to lower in condition or character, to abase, humble. Obs.

1515 BARCLAY Exloges iv. (1570) C v/2 The coyne auaunceth, neede doth the name deject.

15249 COVERDALE Errasm.

1621 F. GODWIN Bps. of Eng.

1632 Being loath to deject them whom he had once aduanced.

1636 Bonn Scut.

1627 Reg. 165 Where the superior makes an Inferior officer, he may deject him at his pleasure.

1631 E. Taylor Behmen's Theos. Philos.

1852 Faln Mans dejecting himself may be called Humiliation.

+4. To reduce the force or strength of, to weaken, lessen. Obs.

lessen. Obs.

1380 Sidney Arcadia iii, Though in strength exceedingly dejected.

1390 Sandys Europe Spec. (1632) 190 One disadvantage .. impeacheth and dejecteth all other their forces. 1680 Venner Via Recta ii. 22 It doth very greatly deject their appetite. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. 1. 15 The Appetite .. is often dejected in Consumptive Persons.

5. To depress in spirits; to cast down, dispirit, dishearten. (The ordinary current sense.)

5. To depress in spirits; to cast down, dispirit, dishearten. (The ordinary current sense.)

1581 [see Dejected 3]. 1603 Florid Montaigne (1634) 491
Good Authours deject me too-too much, and quaile my courage. 1635 Meads in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. III. 204
The king was much dejected by a Lettre received from Denmark. 1761 Sterne Tr. Skandy in. xx, To deject and contrist myself with so bad and melancholy an account. 1775 Johnson Tax. no Tyr. 8 Nothing dejects a trader like the interruption of his profits. 1866 Lytron Str. Story I. 68
The things which do not disturb her temper, may, perhaps, deject her spirits.

4. h. intr. (for next). To be dejected.

+ b. intr. (for ref.) To be dejected. Obs. rare.
1644 QUARLES Barnabas & B. 226 Deject not, O my soul,
or let thy thoughts despair.

6. intr. To bend downwards. nonce-use.

1825 Howe Every-day Bk. I. 323 It stands, or rather dejects, over... a pair of wooden gates.

Hence Deje oting ppl. a.

1818 Mas. Lutr Poems (ed. 2) so The mien assuming of dejecting care.

# Dejects (dlidze ktă), sb. pl. [L., neut. pl. of diject-us: see DEJECT.] Castings, excrements. 1899 GARRSEV & BALFOUR tr. De Bary's Fungi vii. 357 Fungi which grow on the dejects of warm-blooded animals, dung, feathers, etc.

Dejectant (didge ktant), a. Her. [f. Deject + -ANT <sup>1</sup>.] Cast down, bending down. 1889 [see Dejected 1 d]. Vol. III.

**Dejected** ( $dl_1dze kted$ ), ppl. a. [f. Deject v.] 1. lit. Thrown or cast down, overthrown. arch. Let. Thrown or cast down, overthrown. arch.

1. lit. Thrown or cast down.

1. lit. Thrown of the lit.

1. lit. Thrown or cast down.

1. lit. Thrown of the lit.

1. lit. Thrown or cast lit.

1. lit. Thrown or cast lit.

1. lit. Thrown or Lady

1. lit. Thrown or Lady

1. lit. Thrown or Lady

1. lit. Lady

1.

1889 ELVIN Dict. Her., Dejected, cast down, as a garb

dejected or dejectant.

† 2. Lowered in estate, condition, or character; abased, humbled, lowly. Obs.

1605 Shaks. Lear iv. i. 3 The lowest and most dejected thing of Fortune. 1641 Milton Reform. II. (1851) 71 The basest, the l wermost, the most dejected. downe-trodden Vassals of Perdition. 21680 Butler Rew. (1759) II. 14 Able to reach from the highest Arrogance to the meanest, and most dejected Submissions. 1721 [see Dejectedness].

3. Depressed in spirits, downcast, disheartened, low-spirited.

8. Depressed in spirits, downcast, disheartened, low-spirited.

1282 Marreck Bk. of Notes 115 So that he was deiected and compelled to weepe for very many, which had fallen.

1268-11 Br. Hall Medil. & Vows 1. § 39, I marvell not that a wicked man is. so dejected, when hee feeles sicknes. 1267 Perrys Diary (1879) IV. 360 Never were people so dejected as they are in the City. 12793 Cower Lett. 8 Sept. I am cheerful on paper sometimes, when I am absolutely the most dejected of all creatures. 1283 Lytton Riesziz. viii, Thus are we fools of Fortune;—to-day glad—to-morrow dejected b. transf. (Of the visage, behaviour, etc.)

(Often combining 1c and 3.)

1500 Disc. Gowrie Conspir., With a very dejected countenance, his eies ever fixed upon the earth. 1500 Shaks. Ham. 1. ii. 81 The dejected haniour of the Visage. 1710 STEELE Tatler No. 85 P2 The Goddess ... is to sit in a dejected Posture. 1769 Robertson Chai. V, III. XI. 273 In a timid dejected silence. 1282 Scott Piratex I, I could not but move with a drooping head, and dejected pace.

1282 Dejectedly (diage-ktedli), adv. [-LY 2.] In a dejected manner.

Dejectedly (dI<sub>1</sub>dzektedli), adv. [-LY \*.] In a dejected manner.

1611 Cotten, Bassement, basely, lowly, deiectedly. 1678
BROOKS Gold. Key Wks. 1867 V. 189 As he stood bound before the palace, leaning dejectedly upon a tree. 1805
Scott Lest Misstr. I. Concl., Dejectedly and low he bowed. 1881 Miss Braddon Asph. II. 256 Those early comers who roam about empty halls dejectedly.

Dejectedness (dI<sub>1</sub>dzektednes). [-NESS.]

† 1. The state of being cast down or humbled (in fortunes, condition, etc.); abasement. Obs.

1608 Br. Hall Char. Virtues & V. 1. 27 No Man sets so low a value of his worth as himselfe, not out of ignorance... but of a voluntary and meeke deiectednesse. 1646 JENKYM Remores 15 Lowness and dejectedness of estate. 1721 R.

Keith tr. T. & Kempis's Solil. Soul iv. 139 Behold, O Lord, the Dejectedness of my State.

2. The state of being downcast or depressed in spirits.

spirits.

z. The state of being downcast of depressed in spirits.

1633 BP. HALL Hard Texts 88 An heart full of dejectedness and dismay. c 1740 Mas. Delaw Autobiog. (1861) I. 3 The dejectedness of my mother's spirits. 1884 Manch. Exam. 29 Nov. 5/3 The same spirit of .. dejectedness which marks the long-suffering Cockney.

Dejectier (df/dgc-kta). [f. Deject v. + -er. Cf. Dejector.] One who dejects.

1612 Coror., Abbaissen, an abaser, debaser, deiecter.

Dejectile (df/dgc-ktla). [f. L. type \*dejectil-is, f. ppl. stem of L. dējicēre to Deject; cf. projectile, and L. miss-ilis, plect-ilis; see -ILE.] A body thrown or impelled down upon an enemy.

1886 Mas. Randolf Mostly Fools III. x. 297 Harassing the foe by casting dejectiles into their works.

Dejection (df/dge-kjon). Also 5 deiecolon.

[a. Of. dejection (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. dējection-em, n. of action from dējicēre (dēietre) to cast down: see Deject ppl. a.]

down: see DEJECT ppl. a.]

1. lit. The action of casting down; the fact of

being cast down.

1681 HALLYWELL Melampr. 13 (T.) Their [the angels'] dejection and detrusion into the caliginous regions. 1893 RUSKIN STOMES VEN. I. xiv. § 10 A hole between each bracket for the convenient dejection of hot sand and lead.

† b. The throwing down or precipitation of a calimant. Ohe

+b. The throwing down or precipitation of a sediment. Obs.

1594 Plat Jewell-ho. II. 40 A means how to make dejection of the Lee or faces of y best sallet oyle.

+2. fig. A casting down, deposing or lowering (in fortunes, condition, quality, etc.); humiliation, abasement. Obs.

1145 Class of the De Imilatione III. xxii, Se perfore, lorde, my dejection and my frailte. 1545 Jove Exp. Dan. iv. (R.), This dejection and humiliacion might not the kynge knowe.

1501 B. Jonson Poetaster Prol., Such full-blown vanity he more doth loth Than base dejection. 1542 Panne Antip.

15 The Pope writ Letters to all Nobles. to assist Phillip for the dejection of Iohn. 1659 Panson Creed i. (1845) 38 Adoration implies submission and dejection; so that, while we worship, we cast down ourselves.

+ b. Astrol. (See quot. 1727.) Obs.

1430 Lyde. Chron. Trop IV. Xxxiv, But in the Bull is thy kingdom lorne, For therein is thy dejection. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Dejection, in astrology, is applied to the planets, when in their detriment, i. e. when they have lost

their force, or influence. by reason of their being in opposi-tion to some others. Or, it is used when a planet is in a sign opposite to that wherein it has its greatest effect, or influ-ence, which is called its exaltation. Thus, the sign Aries being the exaltation of the sun. Libra is its dejection.

3. Depression of spirits; downcast or dejected

condition.

O. Depression of spirits; downcast or dejected condition.

c 1450 tr. De Imitatione 11. xi, If ihesu hide him ande a litel forsake hem, he i falle into a compleynyng or into ouer gret dejection. a 2521 DONNE in Select. (1840) 120 To sink into a sordid melancholy, or irreligious dejection of spirit. 1669 MILTON P. L. xt. 301 What besides Of sorrow and dejection and despair Our frailtie can sustain. 1791 BOSWELL JOHNSON an. 1755 (1831) I. 283 That miserable dejection of spirits to which he was constitutionally subject. 1265 PARKMAN Hugusnots vi. (1875) 72 A deep dejection fell upon them.

† 4. Lowering of force or strength; diminution or weakening (of the bodily strength or appetite). 1659 FRENCH Yorksh. S/A viii. 78 A manifest dejection of the appetite. 1659 HAMMOND On P.E. cvi. 15 Annot. 537 A Suddain and almost incredible dejection of Appetite. 1863 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dejection ... applied also to depression, exhaustion, or prostration.

5. Med. Evacuation of the bowels, fæcal discharge.

charge, refog Times Quersit. 1. xvi. 82 Purgations which work. by dejections, by vomit, by sweates, and by urines. refog Ray Creation (J.), Where there is good use for it [the choler]. to provoke dejection. refog Med. Yrul. XIV. 430 She.. had frequent vomitings and dejections.

6. concr. That which is dejected: 8. Fæcal dis-

O. concr. 1 nat which is dejected; a. Fæcal discharge, excrement.

1727-5x Chambers Cycl. s.v., Dejection is also, and that more ordinarily, applied to the excrements themselves, thus evacuated.

1849 Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. X. 11. 522 Fæcal dejections.

1850 HULME tr. Moguin-Tandon 11. VII. 409 Dr. Hassall also found the Vibrios in the dejections of cholera.

cholera.

b. Geol. Matter thrown out from a volcano.

1839 Murchison Silur. Syst. 1. xxiii. 291 A greenish grey sandstone, evidently formed of volcanic submarine dejections.

1849 — Siluria iv. 77 By the action of submarine volcanoes, such igneous dejections are supposed to have

TORRINGES, such igneous dejections are supposed to have accumulated.

† Dejective, a. Obs. [f. L. deject- ppl. stem (see Deject ppl. a.) + -1ve.]

1. Characterized by, or betokening, dejection, submission, or abasement.

1891 Horsky Trav. (Hakluyt Soc.) 160 They yeld [the city] with a dejective flag of truce. 1611 Spend Hist. Gt. Brit. Ix. iv. § 18 Humbling himselfe in a more dejective manner, then either his birth, or owne nature could well brooke.

2. Med. Causing evacuation, purgative.

1805 Timme Quersit. 1. vi. 23 It will be made both dejective and vomitive. 1892 Tomainson Remains 1914, 45 Two purging medicaments, one a vomiting or ejective, the other dejective.

dejective. + Dejectly, adv. Obs. [f. Deject ppl. a. + -LY 2.] In a 'deject' manner, dejectedly.

1511 Coton., Pennuement, dejectly, heartlesly. 1653
Cloria & Narcissus 1. 50 It doth not become a Prince of your birth. to entertaine dejectly these passages. 1767 H.

BROOKE Fool of Qual. (1859) II. 237 (D.), I rose dejectly, curtised, and withdrew without reply.

Dejective ment. Ohe Techne Color of the Color

the curtisied, and withdrew without reply.

Teleschment. Obs. [a. obs. F. dejectement a dejecting, bringing low, also contumelious repulse' (Cotgr.), in earlier F. degiete-, deget(t)ement, dejet(t)ement, f. degieter, dejeter, f. De-I. 1 + jeter :-L. jactare freq. of jacere to throw. Cf. med. or mod.L. dējectāmentum.] A bringing low, abase-

mont. L. aejetiamenium.] A bringing low, abasement, dejection.

1856 S. Holland Zara (1719) 53 To Soto's extream dejectment. the Inchantress. demanded of him [etc.]. 1866 H. More Myst. Godd. vi. vi. 229 He.. who in his dejectment could raise to life not only a faithless but senseless corps.

Dejector (di/dge ktai). Med. rare. [agent-n. in L. form from L. dējiečre to Delect.] A dejectory agent or medicine. In a perient

agent or medicine; an aperient.
1831 TRILAWNY Adv. Younger Son I. 239 An emetocatharticus, an enema, or simple dejectors.

**Dejectory** (d/dzektəri), a. [f. as prec. : see ORY.] Capable of promoting evacuation of the

Delectory (uring a area, a troop leads of the bowels; aperient.

1640 E. Chilmead Ferrund's Love Mel. 246 (T.) Easily wrought upon and evacuated by the dejectory medicines.

Dejecture (di/dge/ktiŭ). [f. L. type \*dējectūra (cf. jactūra a throwing away), f. dējictre to throw down: see -UBE.] Matter discharged from the bowels: excrement. the bowels: excrement

the bowels; excrement.

1731 Arbuthnor Aliments vi. (R.), Excess of animal secretions, as of perspiration, sweat, liquid dejectures, &c. + Dejerate, v. Obs. [f. L. dejerare to take an oath, f. De- I. 3 + jūrāre to swear.] intr. and trans. To swear solemnly. Hence + Dejerated ppl. a So + Dejeration, + Dejerator.

1607 J. King Serm. Nov. 32 Their vowed and deierated secresie. a 1641 Bp. Mountagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 302 Antipater. dejerated deeply, and called God to wintesse of his innocency. 1612-15 Bp. Hall Contempl., O. T. XXI. viii, Doubtlesse with many vowes and teares, and dejerations, he labours to clear his intentions. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Deieration, a solemn swearing. 1603 Cockeram, Deierator, a great swearer.

Deferation, a social agreat swearer.

Dejeune, dejune. Obs. or arch. [For earlier desjeune, Disjung, a. OF. desjeun (Froissart), mod. F. dial. déjun, f. desjeuner, mod. F. déjeuner to break fast, to breakfast, f. des., dé. (Dr. 1.6) + jeun:—20\*

L. jejūn-us fasting. Superseded in mod.F. (hence also in Eng.) hy dėjeunė, dėjeuner.] = next.

[1589 Greene Menaphon (Arb.) 35 He had ended his desiune.] 1630 B. Jonson New Inn III. i, Take a dejeune of muskadel and eggs. 1788 Disinterested Love I. 39 He arrived yesterday about twelve, and, shameful to relate, the dejeune was not removed. 1810 Sporting Mag. XXXV. 201 To treat them with an elegant dejune. 1837 DICKENS Pickru. xviii, For two days after the dejeune at Mrs. Hunter's, the Pickwickians remained at Eatanswill.

11 Dájanner. + dájeuné (dezöne). [mod.F.

| Déjeuner, † déjeuné (dezone). [mod.F. déjeuner, formerly often déjeuné (cf. Coucher), pres. inf. = to breakfast, used subst. = breaking fast,

pres. inf. = to breakfast, used subst. = breaking fast, breakfast.] The morning meal; breakfast. In France, it often corresponds in time more to the English luncheon, for which dejeuner is consequently used as a synonym. Dejeuner à la fourchette [lit. breakfast with the fork], a late dejeuner of a substantial character, with meat, wine, etc.; a luncheon. 1767 MATY tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ. xxxi. II. 47 Every body now gives dinès, soupés, and dejunès. 1818 MOORE Fudge Fam. Paris i. 8 This exceeding long letter You owe to a déjeuner à la fourchette. 1826 J. R. Best Four Years in France 289 We took our déjuné at which we had delicious grapes and execrable wine. 1849 THACKERAY Pendanties (1841), 21 the réjeuner-dansant after the Bohemian Ball. 1864 Daily Tel. 31 May, At the tables on which that description of banquet usually called a déjeuner is spread.

Dejudicate, variant of DIJUDICATE.

tion of banquet usually called a déjeuner is spread.

Dejudicate, variant of DIJUDICATE.

réaz Cockeram II, To Censure. Determine, Deiudicate.

Dejunkerize: see DE-II. I.

De jure: see DE-I. 5.

† Dejury. Obs. rare -1. [ad. L. dējūri-um an oath, f. dējūrāre (earlier dējerāre) to take an oath, make oath, f. DE-I. 3 + jūrāre to swear.]

A colemp oath

Oath, make oath, and a solemn oath.

1683 Ε. Ηοοκεκ *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 15 Common Oaths, cursed Dejuries, monstrous Perjuries.

Dekadarchy, -drachm, Dekarch, etc.: see

Dekay, dekey, obs. forms of DECAY.

Dekay, dekey, obs. forms of DECAY.

Deken, -in, -on, -un, -yn(e, obs. ff. DEACON.

† Deli'ng, v. Obs. [f. DE-II. 2 + KING.]

trans. To depose (a king); to dethrone.

1611 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. xi. § 75 Edward being thus dekinged, the Embassie rode joyfully backe to London.

Dekle, variant of DECKLE.

Del, obs. f. DEAL sb.1, and of DOLE, mourning.

† Dela'be, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. delābī to slip down, f. DE-I. I + lābī to slide, fall.] intr. To glide down. glide down.

down, f. Dr. 1. I + labs to slide, Iall.] intr. 10 glide down.

1637 Tomlinson Renoi's Disp. Pref., There is no Jurgia Mentis to pertart your Cogitations from delabing through the Golden Chanels of Experience.

Dela bialize, v. [f. Dr. II. 1 + LABIAL a. + - IZE.] trans. To deprive of its labial character.

1875-6 Sweet in Traus. Philol. Soc. 568 When the o of kano became delabialized into a in Frisian.

† Dela biate, v. Obs. rare. [Incorrectly f. L. dēlābī (see Drlabe) + Ate 3.] = Delabe.

1632 W. Lithgow Tran. vi. 318 The abundant Snow.. dissolving in streames, to the Lake Zembria, it ingorgeth Nylus so long as the matter delabiates.

† Dela brate, v. rare. [f. F. délabrer to shatter, dilapidate, délabré dilapidated, tattered; of unknown origin: see Littre and Hatzfeld.]

To dilapidate, ruin. Hence Dela brated ppl. a. 1833 Forsyth Remarks Excurs. Italy 202 You can distinguish at once the three delabrated craters upon which the city forms a loose amphitheatre.

† Dela ce, v. Obs. rare - 1. [a. F. délacer, in OF. des (Dr. I. 6) + lacer to Lace.] trans. To untie, undo.

untie, undo.

1881 T. Howell. Deutses (1879) 259 My onely ioy regarde
you this my wofull case, Sith none but your disdaine, my
sorrow can delace.

sorrow can delace.

Delacerate, -ation, obs. ff. DILACERATE, etc. Delacerate, -ation, obs. n. Disacerate, ... + **Delacrimate**, v. Obs. - o In 7 delachry. [f. L. delacrimare to shed tears, weep, f. De- I. 1, 2 + lacrimare to weep, lacrima tear.] 'To weepe'

3 + lacrimāre to weep, lacrima tear.] To weepe' (Cockeram 1623).

Delacrima tion. Also 7 delachry-, 7-9 delacry-. [ad. L. delacrimātion-em, n. of action from dēlacrimāre (see prec.).] Weeping or shedding of tears (obs.); a superabundant flow of an aqueous or serous humour from the eyes; epipora.
1632 Cockeram, Delachrymation, a weeping. 1640 Parkinson Theat. Bot. 223 It procureth frequent and strong neesing, often times even unto delacrymation. 1727 Balley vol. II, Delacrymation, the falling down of Humours, the Waterishness of the Eyes, or a weeping much. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Delacrymation, a synonym of Epiphora.

Dalacrimative, a. Also delacry-. [f. ppl.

**Dela crimative**, a. Also delacry-. [f. ppl. stem of L. delacrimare (see prec.) + -1VE.] (a.) 'Having power to stop the flow of tears; also, (b.) applied to substances which produce a great flow of tears' (Sud Con Jan)

applied to substances which produce a great flow of tears' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

[1811 Hooper Med. Dict., Delachrymativa, medicines which dry the eyes, first purging them of tears.]

Delactation. [f. De. I. 6 + Lactation.]

a. The act of weaning; b. 'artificial arrest of the secretion of milk' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1737 Balley vol. II, Delactation, a weaning from the Breast.

1730-6 — (folio). Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.

Delai, -ance, -ment, etc.: see Delay, etc.

Delaine (d/lā'n). [Short for muslin delaine, F. mousseline de laine lit. 'woollen muslin', so called as being a woollen tissue of great thinness or fineness.] Originally called in full mousseline-or muslin-de-laine: A kind of light textile fabric, chiefly used for women's dresses; originally made of wool, now more commonly of wool and cotton,

or wool, now more commonly of wool and cotton, and generally printed.

a. 1840 THACKERAY Shabby Genteel Story iii. Dressed in a sweet yellow monsteline de laine. 186a Lond. Rev. 26 July 87 These were muslin-de-laines.. made with a cotton weft and a woollen warp.

β. 1849 Glasgow Exam. 23 June 3/1 A lot of beautiful De Laine dresses. 1860 O. W. HOLMES Elsie V. (1887) 78 The poor old green de-laine. 1891 Leeds Mercury 25 May 5/2 Fretty gowns of black delaine figured with coloured flower sprays.

Delait e, obs. ff. DELATE, DILATE; obs. Sc. pa. pple, of DELETE.

Delaminate (dilæminet), v. Biol. [f. De-I. 1, 2 + L. lāmina thin plate, leaf, layer: see -ATE 3. (Cf. L. dēlāmināre, to split in two.)] trans. and

intr. To split into separate layers.

1877 HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim. iii. 157 note, In other species of Actinia and in Alcyonium, the planula seems to delaminate.

delaminate.

Delamination (dilæminē!-jən). Biol. [n. of action from prec.] The process of splitting into separate layers: spec. applied to the formation of the layers of the BLASTODEBM (q.v.).

1877 HUXLEY Anal. Inv. Anim. iii. 115 note, The formation of the gastrula by delamination, or splitting of the walls of an oval shut planula-sac into two layers. 1886 H. Spencer in 10th Cent. May 764 The next stage of development... is reached in two ways—by invagination and by delamination.

Delapidate, etc., obs. form of DILAPIDATE, etc. [Delapsation: a spurious word in Webster, copied in susequent Dicts.: see Delassation.]

+ **Dela pse**, sb. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēlaps-us downfall, descent, f. dēlābī (see next).] Falling

down, downfall, descent.

c 1630 Jackson Creed. v. xi. Wks. IV. 85 By their delapse into these bodily sinks of corruption. 1637 TOMLINSON Remon's Dist. 548 They [comfrey roots].. cohibit the delapse of humours.

into these bodily sinks of corruptions.

Remon's Dief. 548 They [comfrey roots]... cohibit the delapse of humours.

Delapse (d'Ilerps), v. Obs. or arch. [f. L. delapse, ppl. stem of delābī to slip or fall down, f. DB-I. I + lābī to slip, fall.] intr. To fall or slip down, descend, sink. lit. and fig.

1526 Piler. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 203 The diuyne fatherly voyce delapsed & commynge downe from his magnifycent glory. 1631 Biggs New Dief. P. 243 Nature is delapsed into that dotage and folly. 1848 Wornum in Lect. Painting by R. A. 179 note, Greece. delapsed into a Roman province.

Hence Delapsed ppl. a.
1622 Drayton Poly-old. xaviii. (1748) 379 Which Anne deriv'd alone, the right, before all other, Of the delapsed crown, from Philip her fair mother. 1631 J. Donk Polydoron 183 Those Delapsed Angells. 1730-6 Ballsry (folio). Delapsed [with Physicians], a bearing or falling down of the womb, of the fundament, etc. [An error for Delapsion of ed. 1721; reproduced in Johnson and some mod. Dicts.] 1819 H. Busk Vestriad III. 423 Am I debas'd, delapsé, defunct, forsooth, My orb eclips d, or day-star set, in truth?

† Delapsion. Obs. [f. L. type delapsion-em, n. of action f. delapsi, delaps. 1 see prec.] A falling down; in Path. = prolapsus.

Their prior.

Their prior.

Their prior.

Their prior.

Their prior.

Their prolapsus.

Their prolapsu

† **Delassation.** Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [n. of action f. L. delassare to weary or tire out, f. de-, DE- I. 3 + lassāre to weary.] Fatigue, weariness. 1692 Ray Dissol. World 11. ii. (1732) 102 [The birds] are able to continue longer on the Wing without Delassation. 1727 Balley vol. II, Delassation, a tring or wearying. **Delassation.** 2015 Delassation. 2015 The II. 2.] trans. To deliver or recover from lassitude. 1807 W. IRVING in Life 4 Lett. (1862) I. 163 The.. method by which you delassitude yourself after the fatigues of an evening's campaign.

vening's campaign. **Delate**  $(dt]\bar{t}(t)$ , v. Also 6 Sc. **delait**, 6-7 **di**nte, 7 Sc. deleat. [f. L. delait, 0-7 didferre to bear or bring away or down, convey, deliver, report, indict, accuse, etc.; with 4, cf. med.L. delaiter to bring before a judge, indict, accuse, freq. of deferre: see Defen v.2.

(The stem lât. (\*-1lât.) belongs to a different root (\*tlâ., Gr. rhâ-tu to bear), used to supply defective parts of ferre.)]
† 1. trans. To carry down or away, convey to a particular point; = DEFER v.² 1. Obs.

1576 BANISTER Hist. Man 1. 15 The bone of the cheeke... hath a round hole... through which is transmitted a portion of the thyrd conjugation of Sinewes, delated to the Muscles of the nose. 1666 Bacon Sylva § 200 To try exactly the time wherein Sound is Delated.

† 2. To tender or offer for acceptance or adoption: = DEFER R u² 2 Obs

Ta. 10 tender or ofter for acceptance or adoption; = DEFER v.<sup>2</sup> 2. Obs.
c 1555 HARPSFIELD Directe Hen. VIII (1878) 119 This good Bishop did. refuse the oath delated to him for the confirmation of the said divorce. 1875 Poste Gains 11. Comm. (ed. 2) 224 On the incapacitation of the first heres institutus the inheritance would be instantaneously delated (offered for acceptance) to the heres substitutus or to the successor ab intestato.

†3. To hand down or over, transfer; to refer (a

†3. To hand down or over, transler; to refer (a matter to any one). Obs.

1652 Howell Venice 201 Which charge and singular trust was delated unto them for their extraordinary prudence. a 1650 OSOGN Characters, &c. Whs. 11673 617 The Abstract of all Delated Dignities. a 1734 NORTH Exam. 11. v. § 24 (1740) 330 In a Nation that hath Established Laws, all Questions of Right and Wrong are delated to executive Power. 1858 MASSON Millow 1. 342 The King delates them [Instructions] to the two Archbishops; each Archbishop is to see to their execution by the bishops of his own province.

see to their execution by the bishops of his own province.

4. To accuse, bring a charge against, impeach; to inform against; to denounce to a judicial tribunal, esp. that of the Scotch ecclesiastical courts. 1525 in Douglas: 1Wks. (1874) I. p. lxi, Comperit Master Gavin Douglas: 180 ks. (1874) I. p. lxi, Comperit Master (1821) II. 144 Ane wikit limmare. quhilk was oftimed dilatit of adultry. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj., Treat. 132 Gif he quha is suspect, or delated to have committed treason, is fugitive. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) S3 He wes delated to the Presbyterie. 1776 Johnson in Boswell, Case 7ns. Thomson, If a minister be thus left at liberty to delate sinners from the pulpit. he may often blast the innocent. 1834 H. Miller Scenes 4 Leg. xix. (1857) 280 They deliberated together. on delating her as a witch before the presbytery of Tain. 1853 SALA Capt. Dangerous II. iii. 119 He will delate me to the English Resident at Brussels for a Jacobite spy.

b. To report, inform of (an offence, crime, fault). 1508-8 Hist. James VI (1804) 107 He imediatlie come to Edinburgh, and thair delaitit his turpitude to the judge criminall. 1809 G. Powell. Refut. Epist. Puritan. Papist 28 To punish the crimes delated vnto him. 1608 B. Josson Volpone II. vi, They may delate My slacknesse to my patron. 1848 J. H. Newman Loss 4 Gain II. ix. 208 Facts like these were, in most cases, delated to the Head of the house to which a young man belonged.

5. To relate, report.

a 1639 Sportiswoon Hist. Ch. Scot. IV. (1671) 185 He.. de-To accuse, bring a charge against, impeach:

which a young man belonged.

5. To relate, report.

a 1599 Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot. IV. (1677) 185 He... delated the matter to the Queen. 1798 T. Jefferson Writ. (1859) IV. 246 This party division is necessary to induce each to watch and delate to the people the proceedings of the other. 1866 Sir H. Taylor St. Clement's Eve 1. iii, Still of the art itself I spare to speak, Delating but, in quality of witness, The art's practitioners as I have known them. Hence Delated ppl. a., Delating vbl. sb. 1899 Jas. I Baola. Δωρον (1603) του The nature and bypast life of the dilated person. 2708 J. Chamberlanner St. Gl. Brit. II. III. iii. (1743) 366 When the delated father, i. e. the man whom the woman chargeth, appears, he is examined. 1800 Ess. Witchcraft 9 Their delating of one another, as it is called.

Delate, obs. form of DILATE, DELETE.

Delatinize, -ed, -ation: see DE- II. 1.

**Delation** (dříží jen). Also 6-7 dilation. [ad. L. dělātiōn-em information, accusation, denunciation, n. of action from dēlāt-, ppl. stem of dēferre: see Delate v.]

see DELATE v.]
† 1. Conveyance (to a place), transmission. Obs.
1576 BANISTER Hist. Man 1. 33 Holes in these bones for
the delation of nourishment. 1626 BACON Sylva § 129 In
Delation of Sounds, the Enclosure of them preserveth them,
and causeth them to be heard further. Ibid. § 129 A plain
Dilation of the Sound, from the Teeth to the Instrument of
hearing. Ibid. § 209 It is certain that the Delation of Light
is in an Instant.

2. Handing down (to a new possessor), handing
over transference. Obs. (exc. in Rom. Law)

over, transference. Obs. (exc. in Rom. I aw).

1881 Wharton Epocha & Era Wks. (1683) 47 The sole delation of the Empire, on Augustus Caesar, became of happy consequence to the Spaniards. 1875 Posts Gaius II. Comm. (ed. 2) 190 The only title required. was the overture or delation of the inheritance and vacancy of possession.

3. An accusing or bringing a charge against, esp. on the part of an informer: informing against.

on the part of an informer; informing against; accusation, denouncement, criminal information.

accusation, denouncement, criminal information.

1578 Sc. Peems 16th C. II. 183 Priests, burne na ma, Of
wrang delation ye may hyre. And let abjuring go. 1604
SHAKS. Oth. III. iii. 123 Such things... in a man that's iust,
They're close dilations [so F. I. Q. 2, 3; Q. 1 denotements]
working from the heart, That Passion cannot rule. 1621
Relig. Wotton. (1672) 307 Three Gentlemen... who receive
all secret Delations on matter of practice against the Republick. a 1630 SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot. II. (1677) 103
Upon some envious delations the King became jealous of
him. 1790 BURKE Fr. Ret. Wks. V. 372 That court is to
try criminals sent to it by the national assembly, or brought
before it by other courses of delation. 1863 Merivale Rom.
Emp. (1865) VII. Ixii. 386 In criminal cases. the interference
of a mere stranger was unauthorized delation. 1893 Dublin
Ret. July 640 His [Abbé Dupin's] delation to the Archbishop
of Paris by Bossuet.

Delation. obs. var of DILATION delay

**Delation**, obs. var. of DILATION, delay. Delative, obs. form of DILATIVE.

Delator (dřiči tai). Also 6 delatour, 7 -later, -laiter; 6-7 di-. [a. L. delator informer, accuser, denouncer, agent-n. of deferre (ppl. stem delat-): see Delate v.] An informer, a secret or professional accuser

DELATOR

sional nocuser.

a 1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. (1846) I. 81 Whosoevir wald delaite any of heresye, he was heard: no respect nor consideratioun had what mynd the delatour bayre to the persone delated. 1598 Stow Surv. xiiii. (1603) 472 In this Court he heard those that are delators or informers in popular and penal actions. 1649 Br. Hall Cases Consc. 11. vii. 134 Hence it is that Delators, and Informers, have in all happy and well-governed States, been ever held an infamous and odious kind of Cattell. 1776 GIBBON Decl. 4 F. I. xiv. 311 A formidable army of sycophants and delators. 1874 FARRAR Christ 11. lx. 387 There might be secret delators in that very mob.

**Delator, -our,** obs. forms of DILATOR, a delay.

Delator, -our, obs. forms of DILATOR, a delay.

Delatorian, a. nonce-wd. [f. DELATOR after prætorian.] Of informers or spics.

1818 Moone Fudge Fam. Paris Pref., That Delatorian Cohort which Lord S—dm—th.. has organized.

† Delatory, a. Obs. [ad. L. delätöri-us, f. delator: see prec. and -oRv.] Of the nature of criminative information or accusation.

1608 BP. Hall Char. Virtues & V. II. 83 (Busic-Bodie)
There can no Act passe without his Comment, which is ever far-fetch; rash, suspicious, delatorie. 1609 BP. W. Barlow Austo. Namcless Cath. 107 Which delight in such Calumniations, and ves those Delatory accusations.

Delatory. obs. form of Dilatorer.

Delatory, obs. form of DILATORY. Delature, obs. var. of DILATURE, delay.

+ Dela vy, des-, di-, dis-, a. Obs. Also -lavee, lavé. [a. Of. deslavé washed away, overflowed, like a flood or inundation, f. des-:-L. dis-

The OF. word had also the sense 'unwashed (Dr. I. 6), befouled, dirty', retained in Swiss Romance; and perhaps this was present in some of the English examples under

this was present in some of the English examples under sense 2.]

1. Of floods: Overflowing, abundant.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1351 (MS. D.) Par flowe owt of fresh wynne flodez enowe, So largly & so delavy [MS. A. delauyly].

2. Of speech or behaviour: Going beyond bounds, immoderate, unbridled, dissolute.

c 1360 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 306 Pise freris ben doumbe ... when be is shulde speke. but be iben dilauy in heere tungis, in gabbyngis & other iapis. — Sel. Wks. III. 388 [Freris] ben moste dislavy of hor vevyn speche and worldly. c 1366 Chaucer Pars. 7. 555 As seith Salamon, The amyable tonge is the tree of lyf. and soothly a deslauee [v.v. deslaue, disslaue, isselaue; Vulg. Prov. xv. 4, immoderate] tonge sleeth the spirites of hym that repreueth and eek of hym that is repreued. Ibid. 760 Mesure also, that restreyneth by reson the deslauee [v.v. dislave, delaue, delavy] appetit of etynge. c 1488 Hoccleve Yereslaus' Wife 001 A shipman which was a foul lecchour.. to his contree Him shoop lede hire this man delauee.

Hence + Dela vily adv. [see above, sense I];

hire this man delauee.

Hence † Dela vily adv. [see above, sense 1];

† Dela viness.
c 1380 WCLIF Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 208 Dilavynesse of tunge in spekinge wordis ober þan Goddis ís passynge fro good religioun. 1447 Borenham Sermiys (Roxb.) 156 Mary Mawdelyn... hir youthe in dislavynesse Of hir body so unshamefastly She dispendyd. a 1500 Prose Legends in Anglia VIII. 168, I shent myselfe wip so grete delauynesse, turnynge to my-selfe after þe sermon.

my-selfe after se sermon. **Delay** (dl?i\*), sb. Forms: 3-6 delaie, 3-7 delaye, 4 delai, (4-6 dilaye, 5 deley, delee), 3- delay. [ME. a. F. delai (12th c. in Littré), also in OF. delei, deloi, Cotgr., (1611) delay, f. OF. delaier, in mod. F. dilayer: see DELAY v. (Not immediately cognate with It. dilata.)]

1. The action of delaying: the putting off and a delaier.

1. The action of delaying; the putting off or deferring of action, etc.; procrastination, loitering;

ferring of action, etc.; procrastination, loitering; waiting, lingering.

1897 R. Glouc. (1724) 421 Somme feynede a delay, & somme al out wyb seyde. c. 1280 WYCLIF Whs. (1880) 305 Pei seken fals dilayes to lette knowyng of treube.

1413 Lydg. Pilgr. Sowle 1. xviii. (1850) 18 Thou shalt nought with such delayes and exceptoyons escape.

1528 HALL Chrow. 241 b. Sent Ambassadors...with faire woordes, and frivolous delaies.

1528 HOLLVAND Cambo di Fior 47 To do so great an enterprise, I make no delay.

1500 SHAKS. A. Y. L. III.

11. 207 One inch of delay more, is a South-sea of discouerie; pre thee tell me, who is it quickely.

1500 — Ham. III. 172

1507 who would beare... the Lawes delay, The insolence of Office. a 1628 Preston New Covt. (1634) 435 Delay in all things is dangerous, but procrastination in takeing the offer of Grace, is the most dangerous thing in the World.

1507 Grace, is the most dangerous thing in the World.

1507 Grace, is the most dangerous thing in the World.

1508 BOWEN Virg. Emicid vi. 846 Fabius thou, whose timely delays gave strength to the state.

1508 BOWEN Virg. Emicid vi. 846 Fabius thou, whose timely delays gave strength to the state.

1508 Come, come, delayes are dangerous.

1509 BOWEN Pirg. Emicid vi. 846 Fabius thou, whose timely delays gave strength to the state.

1500 Come, come, the state.

1501 BOWEN Pirg. Medid vi. 846 Fabius thou, whose timely delays gave strength to the state.

1502 Come, come, the state.

1503 Come, come, the state.

1503 Come, come, the state.

1504 Observing the House of Lords to have... become, in respect of its appellate jurisdiction, converted into a sort of delay-shop.

1505 D. The fact of being delayed or kept waiting for a time; hindrance to progress.

b. The fact of being delayed or kept waiting for a time; hindrance to progress.

1748 F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass. I. 79 These Delays from the Wind ... were a great Check to [our] Hopes. 1875 Jowett Flato (ed. 2) I. 384 There will be a delay of a day.

2. Phrases. 8. Without delay: without waiting, immediately, at once.

c 1275 LAY. 17480 Pat hii come to Ambres-buri wip houte delaie. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce III. 388 He thocht, but mar delay, In-to be manland till arywe. 1388 WYCLIF Acts XXV. 17 Withoute ony delay. 1. . . comaundide the man for to be ladd to. c 1420 Avov. Arth. (Camden) xxii, He wold pay my rawnnsone With-owtyn delees. 1548 HALL Chron. 214 Without delay they armed them selfe, and came to defende

the gates. 1747 WESLEY Prim. Physic (1762) p. xxvi, Without Delay to apply to a Physician that fears God. Mod. I must return without delay.

+ b. To put or set in delay: to delay, defer, put

off. Obs.

1393 Gower Conf. 1. 274 The sentence of that ilke day
May none appele sette in delay. C1470 Henry Wallace
vii. 704 And thus that put the battaill on delay. 2490
CAXTON Enerdos XXI. 77, 1 requyre only that he putte this
thyng in delaye for a certayn space of tyme.

Delay (dtlē:), v.1 Forms: 3 delaigen, 3-6
delaie(n, (4 deley, dylaye), 4-6 delaye, 3delay. [ME. a. OF. delaier, delayer (also deleer,
deleier, desloier, desl, dell-, dil-, dal-, dol-, to put off
(an event or person) to retayd to defer: in mod (an event, or person), to retard, to defer; in mod. F. dilayer (16th c. in Littré and Hatzf.), but delayer

F. ditayer (10th c. m. in Cotgr. 1611.

In Cotgr. 1611.

The derivation of the F. word is difficult. The sense is that of late L. ditatare (Du Cange), freq. of differer to defer, delay, put off; but this does not account for the actual form, since it could only give an OF. diteer or (with Rom. prefix)

geiny put on; but this does not account for the actual form, since it could only give an OF. dileer or (with Rom. prefix) desideer.]

1. trans. To put off to a later time; to defer, postpone. † To delay time: to put off time.

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1. trans. To delay time: to put off time.

1. trans. To delay time: to put off that is crouninge leng delaied were. 1293 Gower Conf. 111. 290

1. For to make him afered, The kinge his time hath so delaied. 1489 CAXTON Fayles of A. I. XXIII. 68 To delaye the bataylle vnto another day. 1586 B. Young Guaszo's Civ. Conv. IV. 181 b. Delaie the sentence no longer. 1594 West 2nd Pl. Symbol. Chancerie § 140 Who... with faire promises delaied time, and kept the said C. D. in hope from yeare to yeare 16512 BBLE Matt. XXIV. 48 My Lord delayeth his comming. 1737 Pore Hor. Epist. 1. i. 41 Th' unprofitable moments. That. 1811 delay Life's instant business to a future day. 1881 SHELLEY Prometh. Unb. III. iii. 6 Freedom long desired And long delayed. 1884 Groot Greece 1. XI. (1862) III. 433

He delayed the attack for four days.

D. with infin. To defer, put off.

21340 HAMPOLE PAULTEY IV. 3 How lange dylayes bou to gif grace. 1611 BIBLE Ex. XXXII. 1 When the people saw that Moses delayed to come downe. 1799 Cowerz Castavory V. Some succour. (they) Delayed not to bestow. 1847

TENNYSON Princ. IV. 88 Delaying as the tender ash delays To clothe herself, when all the woods are green.

† C. With personal object: To put (any one) off, to keep him waiting. Obs.

1388 Woull Acts XXIV. 22 Felix delayede hem. 1512 Act

the Cotton energel, when all the woods are green.

† C. With personal object: To put (any one) off, to keep him waiting. Obs.

1388 WYCLIF Acts xxiv. 22 Felix delayede hem.

1328 Act 4 Hes. VIII, c. 6 & 11. the same Collectours... unreasonably delay or tary the said Marchauntes.

1330 PALSOR.

1301, I delayed one, or deferre hym, or put hym backed his purpose.

1350 DU VERGER tr. Camus Admir. Events 88 It was not fit shee should delay him with faire wordes.

1368 ELACKSTONE COMM. III. 109 Where judges of any court do delay the parties.

2. To impede the progress of, cause to linger or stand still; to retard, hinder.

1363 Gower Conf. III. 262 Her wo to telle thanne assaieth, But tendre shame her word delaieth. 1344 MILTON COMUS 404 Thyrsis! whose artful strains have oft delayed The huddling brook to hear his madrigal.

1709 STEELK TAILEY O. Mab 11. 197 The unwilling sojourner, whose steps Chance in that desert has delayed.

1856 KANE Art. Expl. II. xv. 161 To delay the animal unit he hunters come up.

3. intr. To put off action; to linger, loiter, tarry. 3. intr. To put off action; to linger, loiter, tarry. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xvi. lxix, A womans guyse is evermore to delaye. 1596 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV. 111. ii. 180 Aduantage feedes him fat, while men delay. 1667 Millton P. L. v. 247 So spake th' Eternal Father .. nor delaid the winged Saint After his charge receivd. 1895 Tennyson Is Mem. lxxxiii, O sweet new-year delaying long. Delaying long, delay no more.

D. To tarry in a place. (Now only poetic.) 1694 H. L'Estrange Chas. I (1655) 3 Paris being .. in his way to Spain, he delaid there one day. a 1878 Bryant Poems, October, Wind of the sunny south! oh still delay, In the gay woods and in the golden air.

C. To be tardy in one's progress, to loiter.
1690 LOCKE Hum. Und. 11. xiv. § 9 There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of those ideas. .. beyond which they can neither delay nor hasten.

† **Delay**, v.<sup>2</sup> Obs. Forms: (6 delaye, deley), 6-7 delaie, delay, (dilay). [a. F. délayer (13th c. in Hatzf.), in Cotgr. deslayer 'to supple, soften, allay, soake, steepe', delayer 'to maccrate, allay or soften by steeping, &c.; also to make thin, in OF. desleier, desloier, app. = Pr. deslegar, It. dileguare, Sp. desleir:-Rom. \*dis-ligare, to unbind, disunite, f. L. DIs- with separative force + ligāre to bind. Cf. ALLAY v.¹ III, and ALLAY v.².] 1. trans. To weaken by admixture (as wine with

water); to dilute, temper, qualify; = ALLAY v.1

14, 15.

14, 15.

14, 15.

1543 TRAHERON Vigo's Chirurg. 35 b/1 His wyne must be claret delaied. 1868 BULLEYN Bk. Simples 24 b, The same water is wholsome to delaie wine. 1616 SURPL & MARKH. Country Farme 419 Dilay it with sufficient quantitie of Fountaine water. 1644 R. Davenforr City Nightcap 1. in Hazl. Dodsley XIII. 114 She can drink a cup of wine not delayed with water.

162. 1865 JEWEL Def. Apol. (1611) 248 Allowing the words, he thought it best.. to delay, and qualify the same with some Construction.

163. 164 By St. 164 By St. 165 By St

b. To debase (coin) by admixture of alloy;

ALLAY v. I.

1586 Sir E. Hony Pol. Disc. Truth xlix. 239 They.. which clippe, waste and delaye coyne.

2. To mitigate, assuage, quench; = Allay v.1

2. 10 mitigate, assuage, quench; EALLAY v. 8, 11.

1530 PALSGR. 510/2 This is a soverayne medycine for it hath delayed my payne in lesse than halfe an hour. 1578 LYTE Dodorns IV. 1011. 518 It delayeth the swelling of them that have the Dropsie. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 111. xii. 42 Those dreadfull flames she also found delayd And quenched. 1503 HOLLAND Plutareh's Mor. 19 The mingling of water with wine, delaieth and taketh away the hurtfull force thereof.

3. To soak, steep, macerate. rare.

1578 LYTE Dodoens VI. XXX. 697 Of the same beries [of Buckthorn].. soked or delayed in Allom water, they make a fayre yellowe colour. 1500 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Desider, and destremper, to soake, to deley.

Delayable, a. rare. [f. Delay v. 1 or sb. + -ABLE.] That may be delayed; subject to delay. 1760-72 H. BROOKE Fool of Qual. (1792) II. 118 Law thus divisible, debateable, and delayable.

Delayal. 7are. [f. Delay v. 1 - AL: cf. betrayal.] The action of delaying; retardation. 1890 J. HUTCHINSON Archives Surg. 228 The delayal of venous circulation.

+ Delayance. Obs. Also 4 delaiance. [a.

† Delay ance. Obs. Also 4 delaiance. [a.

OF. delaiance, delayance (Godef.), f. delayer to DELAY: see -ANCE.] Delaying, delay.

a 1300 Cursor M. 26135 (Cott.) Him reu his sinnes sare, and for think his lang delaiance. 1625 tr. Boccaccio's Decameron II. 134 How little delayance. ought to be in such as would not have an enchantment to be hindered.

The land of the latest tree o

**Delayed** (d*llē* i·d), *ppl. a.*<sup>1</sup> [f. Delay v.<sup>1</sup> + ED i.] Deferred, retarded, etc.: see the verb.

LED 1.] Deferred, retarded, etc.: see the verb.

1853 HULDET, Delayed, comperendinatus, procrastinatus,
tardatus. 1879 B. TAYLOR Stud. Germ. Lit. 170 It was
only a delayed, not a prevented growth. 1880 JEFFERIES

Gt. Estate 195 Nothing was said about the delayed visit.

† Delayed, ppl. a.2 Obs. [f. Delay v.2 +
-ED 1.] Diluted, weakened by admixture; also
transf. of colours.

Iransf. of colours.

1543 Traherron Vigo's Chirurg. 11. xix. 29 Ye may give hym also delayed wine of small strength.

1597 Gerande Herbal 1. xcvii. \$2. 155 A fine delaied purple colour.

1507 Holland Camden's Brit. (1637) 476 Somewhat yellowish like delayed gold.

1688 R. Holme Armoury 11. 295 Of a delayed chestnut-colour.

1618 Yer (d/121-21). Now rare. [f. Delay v.l. + -Ep. 1. Cf. Of. delayeur, dilayeur.] One who

(or that which) delays.

1. One who lingers or tarries; one who puts off

1. One who lingers or tarries; one who puts off doing something, a procrastinator.

1531 Elyot Gov. 1. xxiv, Called. Fabius Cumctator, that is to saye the tariar or delayer.

1633 Holga no Souldier, a coward, and an extream delayer.

1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) IV. 92 To quicken the delayer in his resolutions.

1890 Blackw. Mag. CXLVII. 267

The dear delayers Whose part is over, but they do not go.

† b. with inf. One who delays to do something. Obs. rare.

Obs. rare.

1640-1 Kirkendor. War-Comm. Min. Bk. (1855) 93 Refusers or delayers to mak peyment. 1653 Baxter Chr. Concord xix. B ij b, Delayers or deniers to consent to the matter.

2. (With obj. genitive.) One who (or that which) retards or hinders; one who puts off or defers.

1544 Barclay Cyt. 8. Uplandyshm. (Percy Soc.) 32 Cratchers of coyne, delayers of processe. 1648 Rocers Naman 26
The furtherer or delayer of his owne grace. 2745 Swift Char. Hen. 11, Wks. 1824 X. 391 A delayer of justice. 1888 Pall Mall G. 16 Jan. 6/1 He was a Yankee inventor. He had patented early-rising machines, burglar delayers.. and.. other curious appliances.

and. other curious appliances. + **Delay ful.** a. Obs. rare. [f. Delay sb. +

+ Delay ful, a. Obs. rare. [f. Delay sb. +
-Ful.] Full of or characterized by delay; dilatory.
1500 Holland Litty XXVII. XXI. 644 By whose cold and
delayfull proceedings. Anniball now these ten yeares had
remained in Italie. 1613 Chapman Odyst. 1v. 1041 Now
the. queen Will surely satiate her delayful spleen.

Delaying (df2i in), vbl. sb.¹ The action of
Delay v.¹, q.v.; putting off, tarrying, etc.; delay.
1520 All Pealler XII. 1 Haly men. plenand paim
of delayinge. 1540 Hylron Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494)
11. vii, And thenne.. wythoute ony delayenge he forgenyth
the synne. 1550 Melusine 144 Goo we thenne.. without
dylayeng. 1553 Strubers Anat. Abus. 11. (1882) 9 This
deferring and delaieng of poore mens causes. 1529 Gauden
Tears of Ch. 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings. Mod. By delaying he has lost
his chance.

† Delaying, vbl. sb.2 Obs. Allaying, temper-

+ Delaying, vbl. sb. 2 Obs. Allaying, tempering; alloying: see Delay v. 2

1473 Warkw. Chrom. 4 The same ryolle was put viij. d. of aley, and so weyed viij. d. more by delayinge. 1549 Latimer's 3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 86 margin, Scrupulous in delayinge of hys wyne wyth water.

Delaying, ppl. a. That delays: see Delay v. 1

1649 Br. Guthrie Mem. (1702), 4 Vet did his Majesty give it a fair and delaying answer, until the meeting of the Poers. Hence Delayingly adv.

1864 Tranvison En. Ard. 465 And yet she held him on delayingly With many a scarce-believable excuse.

+ Delayment. Obs. Also 4 delaiement.

[ME. a. Of. delaie., delayement (also delte., delie., deloie.), f. delayer to Delay v. 1 - MENT.] The

[ME. a. OF. delaie., delayement (also delie., delie., deloie.), f. delayer to Delay v.1 + -ment.] The action of delaying; delay.

1393 Gower Conf. II. 9 He made non delaiement, But goth him home. 1433 Caxton Gold. Leg. 237/2 He. blamed hym greuously of his delayment and necligence.

+ Delayous, a. Obs. rare. [a. OF. delaieus, f. delai sb., Delay: see -ous.] Given to, or characterized by, delay; dilatory.

1469 Sir J. Paston in Lett. II. No. 619, 368 Ve delt wythe

208-2

ryght delayous peple. 1494 FABVAN Chron. vi. cliii. 140
The parlyament of Fraunce... is lyke vnto the Court of
requestys... in Engloude. How be it that is of moche gretter
resorte of people, and therwith veray delayous.

| Del coredere (del krēděre), attrib. and adv.

phr. Comm. [It. = 'of belief, of trust,' f. del of the,

credere to believe, believing, belief, trust.] A phrase
expressing the obligation undertaken by a factor, commission merchant, when he guaran tees and becomes responsible for the solvency of the persons to whom he sells. Hence del credere

the persons to whom he sells. Hence del credere agent, account, etc.

On del credere terms is a very common heading to invoices of goods sent to agents in foreign or colonial places. Del credere commission: see quot. 1849.

1797 Jacob's Law Dict., Del Credere, a commission del credere is an undertaking by an insurance-broker, for an additional premium, to insure his principal against the contingency of the failure of the under-writer. 1849 Freese Comm. Class-bk. 48 Under the item Charges, must be included a charge for guaranteeing the debt, called Delcredere or guarantee commission, when the consignee makes himself responsible for the prompt payment of the debt. 1891. Law Times XCI. 224/1 Nor is there any general presumption of law which fixes the broker with liability as a del credere agent.

[[Delg (di-li)]. [L. dēlē, 2nd sing. pres. imper.

credere agent.

| Dele (di-li). [L. dēlē, 2nd sing. pres. imper. act. of dēlēre to Delete; but perh. sometimes an abbreviation of deleatur.] = Deleatur, or imperatively, 'Delete (the letter, etc. marked)'. Commonly indicated by a d with a twisted and crossed head (A).

head (人). 1841 in SAVAGE Dict. Printing.

reat in Savage Dict. Printing.

Dele, obs. form of Deal.

† Delea: gue, dele: gue, v. Obs. [a. F. déléguer (3rd sing. pres. délègue), 15th c. in Hatzf., ad. L. délègüer to Delegate.] = Delegate v. 1567 Throgmorton Let. in Robertson Hist. Scotl. (1759)

II. App. 43 A number of persons déleagued, and authorized by her. 1623 Favine Theat. Hon. 1 iv. 26 They delegued Great Pompey, to goe and make Warre. Ibid. III. vii. 394 The Gentlemen deleagued by the said Commissaries.

Deleat(e, obs. form of DELATE v., DELETE v

| Deleatur (dīlitēltži). [L. = 'let it be deleted'; 3rd sing. pres. subj. passive of dēlēre to blot out, delete.] A written direction or mark on a printed proof-sheet directing something to be struck out or omitted; hence fig.

1602 Parsons Warn-Word, 4c. 11. ix. 70b (Stanf.), We pervert. the ancient Fathers with the censure of deleatur when any sentence lyketh us not. 1640 Siz E. Derring Sp. on Relig. 23 Nov. iii. 7 The most learned labours of our ... Divines, must bee. defaced with a Deleatur. 1696 Evelyn Let. to W. Wotton 28 Oct., Deleatur, therefore, wherever you meet it.

you meet it. + Deleave, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. De- II. 2 + LEAF, pl. leaves.] trans. To strip off (leaves); to

1591 HARINGTON Orl. Fur. XXXVII. XXXI, Thrise haue the caues with winter been deleaued.

Deleble, var. of Dellible.

† Delect, v. Obs. [ad. L. dēlectāre to DE-LIGHT.] = DELIGHT v. (trans. and intr.)

1530 R. Whytford Werke for Householders H ij, Yf you
... begyn somwhat to delecte in they maters, I advyse you
dissymule. 1588 A. King tr. Canistini? Catech. 211 The
thing in this lyf that delects indures bot a moment.

Delectability (d'lektăbi liti). [ad. OF. delectablete, f. delectable: see next and -TYY. The
carlier OF was deligablet, whence DELITABLITAT.

earlier OF. was delitablete, whence DELITABILITY.]

earlier OF. was delitabletel, whence Delitablity.] The quality of being delectable; delectableness; concr. (in pl.) delectable things; delights.

c 1440 Gesta Rom. lii. 232 (Harl. MS.) Pe worlde, that bihotithe to the swetnesse & dilectabilities. 1834 BECKFORD thaty II. 336. I have heard of this court and its delectabilities. 1835 Lamps of Temple (ed. 3) 119 We will look .. at the delectabilities of these three volumes. 1886 HOLMAN HUNT in Contemp. Rev. June 827 Looking at the picture as a picture should always be regarded—for its delectability to the eye.

Delectable (dřle·ktăb'l), a. [ME. a. OF. de-

The eye.

Delectable (dile ktăb'l), a. [ME. a. OF. delectable, ad. L. delectabiis, f. delectare to Delight:

see -ABLE. The earlier popular form in OF. was delitable, Delitable.

In Shaks. and P. Fletcher still stressed delectable.]

Affording delight; delightful, pleasant.

Now little used in ordinary speech, except ironically or humorously; used seriously in poetry and elevated prose.

1400 Maundev. (1839) xiv. 155 A gret contree and a fulle delectable.

14. Tundale's Vis. 1782 Musyk clere That full delectabul was to here. 1829 More Comf. agst. Trib.

111. Wks. 1216/2 Delectable allectiues to moue a manne to synne.

1555 Eden Decades 75 Suche newes and presentes as they brought were delectable to the kinge.

1576 Lyre Dedoens

1v. lxxvi. 540 Woodrowe flowreth in May, and then is the smell most delectable.

1568 Fir T. Browne Peeud. Ep.

1. viii, Athenaus, a delectable Author.

1667 Milton P. L.

1716 Stephyn Pilgy. II. 165 The Shepherds there, who welcomed them... unto the delectable Mountains.

1759 Sterne Trit. Shandy I. xi, Of which original journey.

1871 a most delectable narrative will be given in the progress of this work.

1838-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. II. v. II. 230 note, for the beautiful lines in the second ecloque of Virgil we have this delectable hexametric version.

1891 R. Ellis Catullus Liv. 31 When the delectable hour those days did fully determine.

1806 H. James Bewoolio III. 372 The old man

had told him that he had a delectable voice. Mod. Advt.
Delectable Lozenges, for clearing the throat.

had told him that he had a delectable voice. Mod. Advt. Delectable Lozenges, for clearing the throat.

Delectable Lozenges, for clearing the throat.

Delectableness. [f. prec. + -NEBS.] The quality of being delectable; delightfulness.

1506 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 280 b, The swetnes & delectablenes of this gyfte aboue all y\* moost swete thynges.

1512 The delectables 152 Pleasauntnesse of hylles, and delectablenes of playnes. 1632-6a HEVLIN Cosmogr. III. (1673)

1512 The delectableness of the Gardens adjoyning. 1853 HAWTHORNE Blithedals Rom. I. xiii. 252 A terrible drawback on the delectableness of a kiss. 1879 J. Burroughs Locusts 4 W. Honey. 16 Half the delectableness is in breaking down these frail walls yourself.

Delectably (dflektabli), adv. [f. as prec. + -LT 2.] In a delectable manner, delightfully.

12400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 278 Bryddes bat songen full delectably. 15300 BALE Sel. Whs. (1849) 380 Of myrrh, balm, and aloes, they delectably smell. 1852-6a Havlin Cosmogr. II. (1682) 51. A neat Town, and very delectably seated. 1754. Shebberabe Matrimony (1766) II. 157 No life could pass more delectably than his.

† Delectary, a. Obs. [f. L. type \*delectari-us, whence also Of. delitaire delectable, pleasant. 1852-6a Havlin Cosmogr. II. 1682 (dflekte\*t, df-lekte\*t), v. rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. delectare to Delight: see -Art 3, 5.] trans. To delight. (Affected or humorous.) 1802 Labs Curious Fragm. F. Burton, The silly man... thinketh only how best to delectate and refresh his mind. 1842 Frazer's Mag. XXIII. 220. I also delectate myself greatly in the library. 1871 B. Tavlor Fanst (1875) II. III. III. 136 His art and favour delectate you [rime create you]

iii. 136 His art and tavour detectate you prove you.

Delectation (dilektēi-fən). Also 4 -aciun, 4-5 -acioun, 5-6 -acion, -acyon(e, etc.; also dilect. [a. OF. delectation (12th c. in Hatzí.), also delitacion (Godef.), ad. L. dēlectātion-em, nof action from dēlectāre to Delight.] The action of delighting; delight, enjoyment, great pleasure. Formerly in general use, and denoting all kinds of pleasure from sensual to spiritual; now (since c 1700) rairer, more or less affected or humorous, and restricted to the lighter kinds of pleasure.

less affected or humorous, and restricted to the lighter kinds of pleasure.

13. S. Augustin 730 in Horstmann Allengl. Leg. 74 pat luttel delectaciun pat he feled in his etyng. 1382 Wyclip 2 Mac. ii. 26 Sothely we curiden. that it were delectacioun, or lykyng, of ynwitt to men willynge for to reede. 1435 Misyn Fire of Love v. 9 Wyckyd treuly pis warld lufe, settand berein pe lust of pere delectacyone. 1336 Tindals 2 Cor. xii. 10 Therefore have I delectacion in infirmities. 1370 Der Math. Prof. 23 To the glory of God, and to our nonest delectation in earth. 1560 Venner Via Recta iv. 75 It is pleasant to the pallat, and induceth... a smoothing delectation to the guillet. a 1731 Ken Edmund Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 96 Liking shoots up unheeded to Delight, And Delectations soon Consent excite. 1779-81 Johnson L.P., Garth, 'The Dispensary'... appears... to want something of poetical ardour and something of general delectation. 1846 Dickens Cricket on Harth, Reproducing scraps of conversation for the delectation of the baby. 1893 Times 27 Dec. 7/1 A great many other entertainments were provided for the public delectation.

b. transf. Something that delights; a delight.

the public delectation.

b. transf. Something that delights; a delight. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 249 That the citesynnes scholde dispute of the commune profette yn tylle none: and not attende to eny other delectacion. 1336 Primer Hen. VIII, 149 Of mind Thou art the delectation, Of pure love the insuation. 1376 Fleshing Panofl. Epist. 63 If solitarinesse and living alone be your delectation.

Delectible, Delection, obs. var. Delectable,

DILECTION.

|| **Delectus** (difle'ktös). [a. L. delectus selection, choice, f. deligère to choose out, select; f. DE-I. 2 + legère to gather, cull, choose.] A selection of passages from various authors, esp. Latin or Greek, for translation.

[1814 R. Valey (title), Delectus Sententiarum Gracarum, 1836 F. E. J. Valey (title), Second Greek Delectus, or New Analecta Minora. 1836 — Second Latin Delectus, with English notes. 1865 Sailes Life of Watt 512 His first school-exercises, down to his college themes, his delectuses. 1888 Bernard World to Cloister v. 114 Such a caning as a small boy gets at school for not knowing his Delectus.

|| **Delectus persons.** Law. [Lat. = 'choice of a person'.] The choice or right of selection of a person to occupy any specific position or relation; e.g. of one to be admitted as partner in any firm, or as tenant in a lease; the right which each existing partner or party to a contract has of being ing partner or party to a contract has of being satisfied with the person whom it is proposed sub-

satisfied with the person whom it is proposed subsequently to admit into the firm or lease.

1848 Wharton Law Dict. S. v., The delectus persons, which is essential to the constitution of partnership.

1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scotl., Although the delectus persons does not now exclude the tenant's heirs, yet without the landlord's consent, either express or implied... a lease cannot be voluntarily assigned or sublet.

1980 Delectit, ppl. a. Sc. [pa. pple. of delect = Delie v., F. deliere.] Crazed, out of one's with 1981 Burns Hallouven xiv, For monie a ane has gotten fright, An' liv'd an' di'd delectit, On sic a night.

1981 Delect, obs. form of Delete.

1982 Delection of delective if L. delective to

Delegable (de'ligàb'l), a. [f. L. delegaere to Delegate + Ble.] Capable of being delegated.

1660 R. Sheringham King's Suprem. viii. (1682) 85 The Legislative power is delegable.

Delegacy (de ligăsi). [f. Delegate sb.: see

Delegacy (de'ligasi). [f. Delegate sb.: see -ACY.]

1. The action or system of delegating; appointment of a person as a delegate; commission or authority given to act as a delegate.

1533-4 Act 25 Hem. VIII, c. 21 § 1 Great summes of money ...haue ben. taken by the Pope. for delegacies, & rescriptis in causes of contencions and appeles. 1614 Raleigh Hist. World v. ii. § 8 Understanding the majesty of Rome to be indeed wholly in the people and no otherwise in the senate than by way of delegacy or grand commission. 1636 State Frials, Dh. Buckhum (R.), They are great judges, a court of the last resort... and this not by delegacy and commission, but by birth and inheritance. 1636 Froulkes in Macm. Mag. XLV. 204 So much for delegacies and appeals in the abstract. 1838 Bayce Amer. Commu. II. III. Ikiii. 459 He is... forbidden to hope for a delegacy to a convention.

2. A body or committee of delegates; † formerly

2. A body or committee of delegates; † formerly

also, a meeting of such a body.

In the University of Oxford, a permanent committee, or board of delegates, entrusted with special business; as, the Delegacy of the Non-Collegiate Students: see Delegate

Delegacy of the Non-Collegiate Students: see DRLEGATE 2b. 1621 BURTON Anat. Mel. Democr. to Rdr. (1657) 64 The plaintiff shall have his complaint approved by a set delegacy to that purpose. 1631 LAUD Whs. (1853) V. 49 Their professed aim was to dissolve the delegacy appointed for the ordering and settling of the statutes [of Oxford]. 1669 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 172 The Delegacy for printing of books met between 8 and 9 in the morn. 1671 blid. II. 216 A conference or delegacy held in the lodgings of Dr. Jo. Lamphire, principal of Hart hall. 1852 [see DelegaTr 2b]. 1867 Times 13 Dec. 8/6 Youths residing entirely. out of College would require special attention, and therefore it was proposed to create a delegacy—that is, an Academic Board—for that purpose. 1875 M. PATTISON Cassubon 90 The town-council of Montpellier proceeded to appoint a delegacy of eight persons to prepare a scheme for the college of Arts.

Delegant deligant. [ad. L. delegant-em,

Delegant (de'ligant). [ad. L. delegant-em, pr. pple. of delegare to Delegate: so mod.F. delegant.] One who delegates; in Civil Law, one who, to discharge his debt to a creditor, assigns his own debtor to the latter, in his place.

uedtor to the latter, in his place.

1837 W. Sciattre Exp. 2 Thess. (1629) 128 The Iurisdiction of the delegant and delegate is one. 1844 Br. Maxwell.

1848 Prevog. Chr. Kings iv. 44 Samuel was onely the delegate, God was the principall and delegant. 1818 Colebrooks.

1858 Colebrates 1. 214 The most frequent case of delegation is that of a debtor of the delegant, who, for his own creditor.

1858 Colebrates (1858 Prevolution of the delegant).

1859 Palesta (1858 Prevolution of the delegant).

own creditor.

Delegate (de ligh), sb. Also 5 Sc. diligat(e, 7 delegat. [a. Of. delegat (= mod.F. delegat, 5p. delegado, 1t. delegato), ad. L. delegatus, pa. pple. of delegate to Delegate, used as sb. in Romanic, like L. legatus.]

1. A person sent or deputed to act for or represent a rether or the product of the produc

sent another or others; one entrusted with authority or power to be exercised on behalf of those by

or power to be exercised on behalf of those by whom he is appointed; a deputy, commissioner.

1380 Antecrist in Todd 3 Treat. Wyelif 124 Take we heede to be popes & cardinals. .delegates & commyssaries.

1461 Liber Pluscardensis XI. viii. (1877) I. 385 His [God's] diligatis dois na thyng heire in vayn. 1644 SELDEN Titles Hon. 252 The delegats of Bishops in temporall iurisdiction ... were stil'd Vicedomini. a 1631 Donne in Select. (1840) 47 Taught.. by the Holy Chost speaking in his delegates, in his ministers. 1725 Pope Odyss. 1. 501 Elect by Jove his delegate of sway. 1876 E. MELIOR Priesth. vii. 324 He [the priest] claims simply to stand as delegate of heaven.

b. Now chiefly applied to one or more persons elected and sent by an association or body of men to act in their name, and in accordance with their

to act in their name, and in accordance with their instructions, at some conference or meeting at which

instructions, at some conference or meeting at which the whole body cannot be present.

\*\*soo Holland Lidy xxxiii. xxiv. 838 There were appointed ten Committees or Delegates [legati].

\*\*soo Holland Lidy xxxiii. xxiv. 838 There were appointed ten Committees or Delegates [legati].

\*\*soo Tyv. 71 The delegates [legati].

\*\*soo Tyv. 72 The delegates of the several towns and parishes in Cornwal.

\*\*soo Tyv. 73 The delegates deleted a delegate, and the four or five delegates elected the member.

\*\*soo Tyv. 73 The soo Tyv. 74 The soo Tyv. 75 The soo Tyv. 75

c. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council (of which the clergy or ministers are ex officio members).

1838 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

2. spec. a. A commissioner appointed by the crown under the great seal to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical courts. These commissioners constituted the Court of Delegates, or great court of appeal in ecclesiastical and Ad-

or great court of appeal in ecclesiastical and Admiralty causes.

1554 Act 1-2 Phil. § M. c. 8 § 29 All judicial Process made before any Ordinaries...or before any Delegates upon any Appeals. 1591 HARINGTON Orl. Fur. xiv. Ixxiii, In courts of Delegates and of Requests. 1726 AYLIFFE Parergon 191 The Court of Delegates... wherein all Causes of Appeal by way of Devolution from either of the Archbishops are decided. 1768 Blackstone Comm. III. 66 The great court of appeal in all ecclesiastical causes, riz. the court of delegates, judices delegati, appointed by the king's commission under his great seal, and issuing out of chancery, to represent his royal person.

b. In the University of Oxford: A member of a permanent committee entrusted with some special branch of University business; as, the Delegates of Appeals in Congregation and in Convocation, of

Appeals in Congregation and in Convocation, of the University Press, of University Police, etc.

184 Sir T. Boder in Relig. Bodl. (1703) 196 As the Delegates have resolved, there shall be a Porter for the Library. 1860 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 316 In the same convocation, the Delegates' decree was confirmed by the regents and non-regents, soil that the overplus of the money. 1800 the employed in printing Gregorius Abulpharagus. 1868 Clarendon Press MSS., At a Meeting of the Delegates for Frinting. 1871 Ibid., At a Meeting of y Delegates for the Physick Garden. 1700 Ibid., At a Meeting of y Delegates for Acc of y' University of Oxford. 1703 Ibid., At a Meeting of y Delegates for Acc of y' University of Oxford. 1703 Ibid., At a Meeting of the Printing House. 1858 Rep. Oxford Univ. Commission 15 The Standing Delegacies or Committees, which are appointed for the purpose of managing various branches of University business. There are Delegates of Accounts, of Estates, of Privileges, of the Press, and of Appeals.

3. U.S. & The representative of a Territory in Congress, having a seat and the right of speech in the House of Representatives, but no vote. Before 1789 it was the title of the representatives of the various States in the Congress of the Confederation. 1803 T. Jurperson Autobiog. Wks. 1899 I. 52, I was appointed by the legislature a delegate to Congress.

19 Delegates: (a) the lower house of the General Assembly in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland; (b) the lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. 1843 Penny Cycl. XXVI. 368/2 The legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates, which are together called the General Assembly of Virginia. Ibid., All laws must originate in the House of Delegates.

19 Delegate (dellgat), ppl. a. Also 6-7 Sc. delegat. [ad. L. delegat-us, pa. pple. of delegate to

Delegate (de ligh), ppl. a. Also 6-7 Sc. de-legat. [ad. L. dēlēgāt-us, pa. pple. of dēlēgāre to Delegate.]

+1. As pa. pple. Delegated, deputed, commis-

sioned.

1530 Palson. 510/2 The bysshop hath delegate the deane in this mater. 1549 Compt. Scot. xiv. 115, I valid god that fuluius flaccus var diligat iuge to puneis them. 1660 R. Coke Power & Subj. 54 Supreme power is delegate from God to every Prince.

2. As adj. Delegated.
1613 MILLES Treas. Aunc. & Mod. Times 713/2 The King and the Queen with all their Servants and delegate Apostles. a 1667 Jer. Taylor (J.), Princes in judgement, and their delegate judges. 1886 Gunning Cerem. Cambr. 420 The Party Appellant. doth desire the Judges Delegate [Yudices Delegati] that they would decree [etc.].

Delegate (de'lege't). v. [f. ppl. stem of L.

Delegate (de liget), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēlēgāre to send, dispatch, assign, commit, f. De-I. 2 b + legare to send with a commission, depute,

I. 2b + legare to send with a commission, depute, commit, etc.]

1. trans. To send or commission (a person) as a deputy or representative, with power to transact business for another; to depute or appoint to act. 1633 Cockeram, Delegate, to assigne, to send in commission. 1641 R. Brooke Eng. Epic. II. ii. 71. Will any man. think it reasonable my Lord Keeper should, ad placitum, delegate whom hee will to keep the Seale? 1646 H. LAWRENCE Comm. Angells 20 Every one from his nativity hath an Angell delegated for his keeper. 1876 Grant Burgh Sch. Scotl. I. i. to Commissioners of the Abbot of Dunfermline who had been delegated judge by the pope.

2. To entrust, commit or deliver (authority, a function, etc.) to another as an agent or deputy.

26. 10 entrust, commit or deliver (authority, a function, etc.) to another as an agent or deputy. 1530 Palsor. 510/2, I delegate myne auctorite, je delegue. 1641 R. BROOKE Eng. Episc. II. ii. 72 Can any man think it fit, to Delegate the Tuition or Education of a tender Prince, committed to his Charge? 1774 T. Jefferson Autobiog. App. Wks. 1859 I. 138 Those bodies. to whom the people have delegated the powers of legislation. 1873 HELFS Anim. 4 Masi. v. (1875) 117, I wish we could delegate to women some of this work. 1883 A. L. Smith in Lanv Reports 12 Q. Bench Div. 95 The defendant delegated to another to utter the slanderous words. +3 I na looser sense. To assign deliver. Obs.

Keports 12 Q. Bench Div. 95 The defendant delegated to another to utter the slanderous words.

† 3. In a looser sense: To assign, deliver. Ohs.
1633 J. Done Hist. Septuagint 74 For this was Published..
a Law, and the reason thereof delegated to the Judges..
that the Peasants should not sojourne [etc.]. 1774 J. Bryant Mythol. I. 310 A number of strange attributes, which by some of the poets were delegated to different personages.

4. Civil Law. To assign (one who is debtor to oneself) to a creditor as debtor in one's place.
1838 [see Driegant]. 1880 Muirhead Gains III. § 130
When, for example, I enter to your debit what is due me by Titius, provided always he has delegated you to me in his stead. 1889 Juta Burge's Comm. Law of Holland 240
It is necessary that there should be the concurrence of the person delegated, or the person whom he appoints.

Delegated (de'lige'ted), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb.]
1. Appointed to act as a deputy or representative for another; deputed.

1. Appointed to act as a deputy or representative for another; deputed.

1647 Crashaw Poems 164 The delegated eye of day. 1793 E. Darwin Bot. Gard. 1. 109 The delegated throng O'er the wide plains delighted rush along. 1818 Colebrooke Oblig. Contracts 1. 214 If nothing were due by the delegant, the delegated party need not perform that engagement. 1859 Tennyson Esid 1741 By having .. wrought too long with delegated hands, Not used mine own.

2. Entrusted or committed (to a deputy). 1654 H. L'Estrange Chas. I (1655) 150 Neither. his Own, nor his delegated Authority to his Council. 2735-8 Boling-Broike On Parties 209 The Peers have an inherent, the Commons a delegated Right. 1861 W. Bell Dict. Law Scot., Delegated juridiction, as contradistinguished from proper jurisdiction, is that which is communicated by a judge to another, who acts in his name, called a depute or

deputy. 1867 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) I. iv. 247 An English Ealdorman ruled only with a delegated authority. **Delegatee.** [f. Delegate v. + - ee.] Civil Law. The party to whom a debtor is delegated by

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the delegant.

the delegant.

1875 POSTE Gains (ed. 2) 670 When the Delegator is indebted to the Delegatee.

Delegateship. [See -8HIP.] The office or position of a delegate.

1893 Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch 23 Mar., That federal office holders in the South are put forward for delegateships.

Delegation (deligāi-son. [ad. L. dēlēgātion-em, n. of action from dēlēgāre to DELEGATE. So P. delegation (13th c. in Hatzf.)]

1. The action of delegating or fact of being delegated; approintment or commission of a person as

gated; appointment or commission of a person as a delegate or representative; the entrusting of

a delegate or representative; the entrusting of authority to a delegate.

\*\*\*star Selden Drayton's Poly-old. xi. Notes 193 Government upon delegation from the King. \*\*\*star R. Brooke Eng. Episc. II. ii. 72 To countenance such Delegation of an entrusted Office, to Deputies. \*\*\*1775 Johnson Tax. \*\*, no Tyr. 33 The business of the Publick must be done by delegation. \*\*\*1867 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) I. iii. 77 He is a sovereign, inasmuch as he does not rule by delegation from any personal superior.

The action of sending on a commission. 1642 SMECTYMNUUS Vind. Answ. § 13, 130 If the greatest part of Titus his travels had beene before his delegation to Creet.

part of Titus his travels had beene before his delegation to Creet.

† 0. The action of delivering or assigning a thing to a person or to a purpose. Obs.

1681 E. Sclater Serm. Putney 7 There are two parts of Moses his power intimated fairly enough in the delegation of these silver trumpets.

2. A charge or commission given to a delegate.

1612 Speep Hist. Gl. Brit. 1x. xii. § 66 Lewis... re-called his Vicar-ship or delegation, which hee had made to Edward.

1650 Locke Civ. Gov. 11. xix. (R.), When... others usurp the place, who have no such authority or delegation.

3. A delegated body; a number of persons sent or commissioned to act as representatives.

1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India II. 1v. vii. 261 The government of India... by a delegation of servants. 1821 Catlin N. Amer. Ind. (1844) I. i. 2 A delegation of some ten or fifteen noble and ignified-looking Indians... suddenly arrived.

b. U.S. The body of delegates appointed to represent a State or district in a representative assembly.

1865 M. Phillips Amer. Paper Curr. II. 43 The Jersey delegation... presented to congress a number of the counterfeits.

4. Civil Law. The assignment of a debtor by his

counterfeits.

4. Civil Law. The assignment of a debtor by his creditor to a creditor of the delegant, to act as debtor in his place and discharge his debt.

1721 BAILEY, Delegation [in Civil Law] is when a Debtor appoints one who is Debtor to him, to answer a Creditor, in his Place. 1818 COLEBROOKE Oblig. 4 Contracts 1. 208. 1860

J. PATERSON Compend. Eng. 4 Sc. Law 514. 1880 MURRHEAD Gains Diggest 552 A transaction. called delegation of his debtor by the creditor to the third party.

5. A letter or other instrument, unstamped and the proceedings of the country of the

not negotiable, used by bankers and merchants in the place of a cheque, bill of exchange or other instrument, for the transfer of a debt or credit.

1888 BITHELL Counting-No. Dict. 92 Letters of Credit are mostly simple Delegations.

| D. A share-certificate: used esp. in reference

o Suez Canal shares. [F. deligation.]

188a Daily Tel. 10 Oct. (Cassell), The English governmentended purchasing 200,000 Suez Canal delegations.

intended purchasing 200,000 Suez Canal delegations.

† **Delegative**, a. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. delegate to Delegating; of delegated nature.

1641 R. Brooke Eng. Episc. 1. i. 3 Hither also wee may referre his power Juridicall or Legislative in Parliament.

And. his power Delegative. 1690 LOCKE Govt. 11. xi. § 141 It [the Power of making Laws] being but a delegative Power from the People.

Delegator (de ligetar). [ad. L. delegator, agent-n. f. delegare to Delegate.] One who delegates, a delegant.

1875 (see Delegatory (deligatori), a. [ad. L. dēlēgātōri-us, f. dēlēgātor: see prec. and -orv.] Of or re-lating to delegation; of the nature of delegation or delegated power; † of a person, holding dele-

or delegated power; † of a person, holding delegated authority.

1509 Nashe Lenten Stuffe in Harl. Misc. (1808-13) VI. 170
(D.) Some politique delegatory Scipio ... whom they might depose when they list. 1818 CROOKE Body of Man 42 No where doth he attribute any delegatory power of Sensation vnto it. 1768 tr. Busching's Syst. Geog. 111. 547 This jurisdiction was conferred on him by the see of Utrecht, which the Emperor .. had invested with a delegatory authority. 1787 ANN HILDITCH Rosa de Mont. I. 62 The decrees of an immutable providence, and its delegatory laws on earth.

Delegue, var. Delegue v. Obs., to delegate.

Deleit, obs. Sc. form of Delete.

"Dalemds (dilends). sb. bl. II., pl. of de-

| Delenia, oos. Sc. 10rm of DELETE. |
| Delenda (dflernda), sb. pl. [L., pl. of delendam (a thing) to be blotted out, gerundive of delere to DELETE.] Things to be deleted.
(In early quot. with additional plural -s.)
1645 Mac. Worcester in Bibl. Regia (1659) 71, I beseech your Majesty to consider the streiks that are drawn over the Divine writ as so many delendies [quoted in C. Cartwright]

Cert. Relig. 1. 6 (1651) as delenda's] by such bold hands as these.

Delendung, var. of DELUNDUNG.

Delendung, var. of Delundung.

† Deleniate, v. Obs. rare. Also erron. delineate. [irreg. f. L. delinire to soften or soothe down.] To soothe, mitigate.

1632 COCKERM, II, To Pacifie, Deleniate. 1627 Tomlinson Remon's Disp. 29 That is called Anodynum which delineates and mitigates any paine.

† Delenifical, a. Obs. rare - o. [f. L. delinificaus soothing, f. delienire to soothe down + -ficus making.] Soothing, pacifying.

1636 BLOUNT Glossopr., Delenifical, that mitigates or makes gentle. 1721 in Bailey. 1732 in Johnson ('having virtue to assuage or ease pain').

Delerious, erron. form of Delikious.

Delerious, erron. form of Delikious.

Delerious, erron. form of Delikious.

A dark green mineralogist Delesse: see -ITE.]

A dark green mineral, allied to Chlorite, but containing much more iron.

containing much more iron.

1844 in Dana Min. 296. 1899 RUTLEY Stud. Rocks xii. 219
Augite, which is often altered into pseudomorphs of chlorite

or delessite.

Delete (d'lī-t), v. Also 5-6 delyte, 6-7 Sc. deleit, dilate, 7 deleet(e, deleate, 7 Sc. pa. l. and pa. pple. deletted, delait: see next. [f. L. dēlēt, ppl. stem of dēlēre to blot out, efface.]

delit., ppl. stem of deliere to blot out, efface.]

† 1. trans. To destroy, annihilate, abolish, eradicate, do away with. Obs.
(The first quot is on various grounds uncertain.)

1495 Barth. De P. R. (W. de W.) IV. iii. 82 Drinesse dystroyeth bodyes that haue soules, so he dyssoluyth and delyteth the kynde naturall spyrytes that ben of mayst smoke.

1534 St. Papers Hen. VIII, II. 218 Stryke thaym.. till they be consumed, and ther generation clene radycat and delytit of this worlde.

1545 Act 37 Hen. VIII. c. 17 \$ I. The Bishop of Rome.. minding.. to abolish, obscure and delete such Power. 1565 Satir. Poems Reform. i. 344 Where no redresse in tyme cold dilate The extreme wrong that Rigor had tought. 1665 PRYNNE Demstrer to Jews 60 Confederating.. to murder and delete them. 1657 Tomulnson Remon's Disp. 215 It doth perfectly deleate the ulcers which infest the throat. 1831 SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. 4 Eng. I.

43 Though Carthage was deleted.

24. To strike or blot out, obliterate, erase, expunge (written or printed characters).

written or printed characters).

a 1609 Montconrell Misc. Poems 1. 6 Sic tytillis in your sanges deleit. 1627-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 522 His Majeste deletted that clause. a 1659 BALOUR Ann. Scot. (1824-5) II. 76 Her proces [was] ordained to be delait out of the recordes. 1669 COLLINS in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men (1841) I. 127 Here the corrector took out more than I deleted. 1868 BEVERIDGE Hist. India II. vi. iii. 641 The peerage would be granted if the censure were deleted. 1895 F. HALL in Nation XXI. 360/2 Here, to make either sense or metre, the and must be deleted.

D. fig. To erase, expunge, 'wipe out'. 1650 FULLER Piggah III. x. 340 Studiously deleting the character of that Sacrament out of their bodies. 1985 REID Int. Powers III. vii, So imprinted as not to be deleted by time. 1864 Morn. Star 12 Jan., Kagosima has been deleted from the list of cities, and there is an end of it.

Hence Deleting vbi. sb., deletion.

1711 Countrey-Man's Lett. to Curat 6 They had the popish missal and breviary with some few Deletings.

+ Delete, pa. pole. Obs. Also 7 deleete, delate.

missal and breviary with some few Deletings.

† **Delete**, pa. pple. Obs. Also 7 delecte, delate.

[ad. L. dēlēt-us blotted out, effaced, pa. pple. of dēlēre to Delete.] Deleted, abolished, destroyed.

c 1855 HARFSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 87 His brother's memory was delete and abolished among the Jews.

réas Declar. Lords & Com. to Gem. Ass. Ch. Scot. 13 An Obligation that cannot be delete.

1682 Lord. Gaz. No. 1682/1

His Arms to be. delate out of the Books of Arms.

+ Deleterwisel a Coh. If as nort + Al.]

+ Deleterial, a. Obs. [f. as next + -AL.] =

roas Venner Via Recta, Treat. Tobacco (1650) 397 It hath a deleteriall or venemous quality. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. xix. 701 In his Epistle concerning Paracelsus's Medicines and their deleterial vertues.

a deleteriali or venemous quality. 1884 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. Xix. 701 In his Epistle concerning Paracelsus's Medicines and their deleterial vertues.

Deleterious (deli'ti-rios), a. [f. mod.L. deličiri-sus, a. Gr. δηλητήρι-os noxious, hurtful, f. δηλήτηρ destroyer, f. δηλέ-εσθαι to hurt: see -ous.] Hurtful or injurious to life or health; noxious.

1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. 1. § 10 They were not deleterious to others onely, but to themselves also. 1866 — Pasud. Ep. III. vii. 119 Deleterious it may bee at some distance and destructive without a corporall contaction. 1766 Goldsu. Cit. W. xci, In some places, those plants which are entirely poisonous at home lose their deleterious quality by being carried abroad. 1821 Byron Yaun vi. III. 715 pity wine should be so deleterious, For tea and coffee leave us much more serious. 1869 Phill. 118 Veinv. viii. 213 This gas was well known to be deleterious.

D. Mentally or morally injurious or harmful. 1823 Byron Yaun xiii. i, A jest at vice by virtue's called a crime, And critically held as deleterious. 1860 Emerson (Cond. Life, Power Wix. (Bohn) II. 335 Politics is a deleterious profession, like some poisonous handicrafts.

Hence Deleteriously affected. 1892 W. B. Scott Autobiog. I. i. 15 David was .. deleteriously influenced by studying these able but imperfect artists.

† Deletery (de'Itřei), a. Obs. Also erron. ory, -ary. [a. med.L. dēlētēri-us (Du Cange), a. Gr. δηλητήριοs Deleterious. In F. deltêtere (médicament deletêter, Joubert, 16th c.). In the 17th c. often erroneously viewed as a derivative of L. dēlēre, dēlētum, to blot out, efface, destroy, and consequently

dēlētum, to blot out, efface, destroy, and consequently

both spelt -ory, and used in the sense 'effacing, blotting out': cf. Deletory.

By Butler stressed de letery; but generally perhaps deletery.]

A. adj. Deleterious, noxious, poisonous.

1376 Newton Lemnie's Complex. (1633) 101 [Venemous hearbes] which by reason of their deletory coldnesse bring destruction unto Creatures, as Henbane, Mandrake, Napellus. 1638 A. Read Chirury, xii. 80 The subjects wherein this deletery propertie is lodged. 1637 Tomlinson Remails Disp. 10 A certain deletary and poysonous quality. 1663 BUTLER Hud. 1. 11. 317 Though stor'd with Deletery Medicines (Which whosoever took is Dead since). 1684 tr. Bone's Merr. Compil. VI. 106 A Patient ... died frantick, as if he had taken a deletery Medicine.

B. 1. A deleterious or noxious drug; a poison. Also fig.

Also fig.

1638 A. Read Chirwig, xii. 88 You may aske by what meanes these poisons and deleteries doe kill. 1649 Jer. Tavior Gi.

Exemp. (1703) 407 Health and pleasure, deletery and cordial. 1651-3—Serm. for Year 1. xvii. 223 [To] destroy Charity.. with the same general venom and deletery as apostacy destroyes faith

2. A drug that destroys or counteracts the effect of anything noxious, as a poison; an antidote.

of anything noxious, as a poison; an antidote.

b. fig. Anything that destroys, or counteracts the poison of, sin or evil; an antidote to or for evil.

¶ In this sense evidently associated with L. delare, delatum, and so used as = 'destroyer, effacer, wiper out' (of evil): cf. Delatroy ab.

¶ In this sense expanding and so used as = 'destroyer, effacer, wiper out (or exist).

Drietory 16.

1643 Jer. Taylor Episc. (1647) 5 Episcopacy is the best deletery in the world for Schisme. 1649 — Apol. Liturgy Pref. § 34 Inserted as Antidotes, and deleteries to the worst of Heresies. 1649 — Gl. Exemp. 11. xii. xii. 1. § 9 A proper deletery of his disgrace, and purgative of the calumny. 1660 — Duct. Dubit. 1. i. rule ii. § 23 Intended to be deleteries of the sin and instruments of repentance. — Ibid. 1. iii, My thinking that mercury is not poison, nor hellebore purgative, cannot make an antidote or deletery against them.

Theletion (dliff)n). [ad. L. dēlētiōn-em, n. of

**Deletion** (d'li sən). [ad. L. deletion-em, n. of action from delere to blot out, efface.]

action from dēlēre to blot out, efface.]

1. The action of effacing or destroying; destruction, annihilation, abolition, extinction. Now arch.

1. The action of effacing or destroying; destruction, annihilation, abolition, extinction. Now arch.

1. 1606 Coke in True & Perf. Rel. D iij b, Tending not onely to the hurt. but even the deletion of our whole name and Nation. 1631-3 Jee. Taylos Serm. for Year I. v., 88 Unless this proceed so far as to a total deletion of the sin. 1677 HALK Pomp. Atticus 36 The taking of Alexandria by Augustus, which was the fatal and funeral deletion of Antony. 1845 Davison Disc. Prophery v. (1862) 162 Rome remains, though Carthage is gone: the similar fate of deletion has not come. 1881 Stevenson Virg. Puerisque, Ordered South 162 The more will he be tempted to regret the extinction of his powers and the deletion of his personality.

2. The action of striking out, erasing or obliterating written or printed matter; the fact of being

2. The action of striking out, erasing or obliterating written or printed matter; the fact of being deleted; a deleted passage, an erasure.

1500 Swindburne Testaments 271 Although the deletion were in the chiefe part of the testament. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton Discuss. 38 note, Some deletions, found necessary in consequence of the unexpected length to which the Article extended. have been restored. 1880 MURINEAD Gains 1. § 31 note, With a dot—equivalent to deletion—over some if not all of the letters. 1884 KAV in Law Times Rep. L.I. 315/1 The deletion was initialed in the margin with the initials of the persons who signed the agreement.

Deletitions. 2. rare—0. [f. L. deletici-us.

initials of the persons who signed the agreement.

Deletitious, a. rare-o. [f. L. dēlētīci-us, -ītius characterized by blotting out or erasure +-ous.] Characterized by erasure; said of paper from which writing has been, or may be, erased. 1833 Crabb, Deletītious (Ant.), an epithet for paper on which one may write things and blot them out again, to make room for new matter. Hence 1846 in Worcester; and in later Dicts.

and in later Dicts. **Deletive** (dllītiv), a. rare. [f. L. dēlēt-, ppl. stem of dēlēre to efface + -tve.] Having the property of deleting, adapted for erasing.

1666 Evelyn Chalogr. 9 Save where the obtuser end [of the stilus] was made more deletive, apt to put out, and obliterate.

+ Deletorious, a. Obs. rare - 0. = Deletory.

1656 Blount Glossogr., Deletorious (deletorius), that blotteth or raceth out.

1656 BLOWN Glossogr., Deletorious (deletorius), that blotteth or raceth out.

Deletory (dilī-tori), a. sb. [f. L. dēlēt- (see above) + -ORY.]

A. adj. That is used to delete or efface, effacing. Also used in 17th c. in sense of Deletera a.: see that word and cf. quot. 1679 here.

1612 T. James Corrupt. Script. II. 41 That also must be thrust away with a deletorie sponge. 1679 Puller Moder. Ck. Eng. (1843) 202 The Penances in the Church of Rome, which.. are counted deletory of sin.

B. sb. That which destroys or effaces.

(Cf. Deletera sb. 2 b, with which this ran together.)

1647 Jer. Taylor Dissuas. Popery ii. (1866) 112 The severity of Confession, which.. was most certainly intended as a deletory of sin. 1649 — Gf. Exemp. vi. i. § 23 The Spirit of Sanctification.. the deletory of Concupiscence. 1699 'MISAURUS' Honour of Gout (1720) 35 It is a perfect Deletory of Folly.

Dele-wine: see Deal sb.4

Deley, obs. form of Delay.

Dele-wine: see DEAL sb.4
Deley, obs. form of DELAY.

Delf' (delf). Now only local. Forms: 5-7
delfe, 6 delff, 7-9 delfe, 5- delf, 6- delph; pl.
4-delves, 6-7 delfes, 7-delfs, 8- delphs. [ME.
delf, late OE. delf for delf, trench, ditch, quarry, occurring in a 12th c. copy of a charter, inserted in the Peterborough OE. Chron. (Laud MS.) anno 963; app. aphetic f. OE. gedelf digging, a digging, ditch,

trench, quarry, mine (stangedelf, leadgedelf), f.

delfan to Delve, dig.]

1. That which is delved or dug: a. A hole or cavity dug in the earth, e.g. for irrigation or drainage; a pit; a trench, ditch; spec. applied to the drainage canals in the fen districts of the eastern

drainage canals in the fen districts of the eastern counties.

c 1450 Pallad. on Husb. 11. 40 In forowe, in delf, in pastyne. 1503 Arnolde Chron. 168 Make a delf ther aboute. til thou com to the gret rote. 1527 Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 170 Daungerous delph, depe dungeon of disdaine. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple Isl. 111. xiii, Some lesser delfs [later ed. delfts] the fountains bottome sounding. 1662 Morgan Sph. Gentry 11. vii. 78 Extracting him out of that Delf or Pit which Reuben put him in. 1675 Evelyn Terra (1776) 3 In marshes and fenny Delves. 1871 Loud. Gas. No. 5143/4, 44 Acres of Pasture Ground in the Delphs in.. Haddenham in the County of Cambridge. 1881 Yrnl. Repric. Soc. XII. 11. 304 The fens are divided by embanked upland rivulets or 'delphs'. 1877 N.W. Linc. Gloss., Delf, 2 drain that has been delved ... a pond, a clay-pit. a railway cutting, or any other large hole that has been delved out.

b. An excavation in or under the earth, where

b. An excavation in or under the earth, where stone, coal, or other mineral is dug; a quarry; a The ordinary name for a quarry in the northern counties.

mine. The ordinary name for a quarry in the northern counties.

1388 WCLIF 2 Chron. xxxiv. 11 To bie stoonys hewid out of the delues, ether quarreris.

14. Vocab. Harl. MS. 1002 in Promp. Parv. 118 note 2, Aurifedella, a gold delfe.

1388-9 Act 31 Elis. c. 7 § 4 Quarries or Delfes of Stone or Slate.

1398 MANWOOD Lawus Forest xxiv. § 5 [1615] 242/1

Any Mine, Delph of Coale, Stone, Clay, Marle, Turfe, Iron, or any other Mine. 1628 RAY Dissol. World 78 In Coal Delfs and other Mines. the Miners are many times drowned out. 1732 in L'fool Munic. Rec. (1886) Il. 156 The quarry or delf att Brownlow Hill sho'd be cut thorow. 1876 F. S. WILLIAMS Midl. Raitu. 390 Limestone... is dug from a quarry, or 'delph', some 30 to 50 ft. beneath the surface. 1886 Sheffield Gloss., Delfha, terms used to denote the working places in Yorkshire ironstone quarries.

† c. A grave. Ohs.

1425 WYNTOUN Cron. VI. iv. 30 The Grafe, quhare bis dede Pypyne lay, Dai rypyd. Dat Delf bai stoppyd hastyly And away sped pame rycht spedyly. 12460 Trownelsy Myst. (Surtees) 230 He rasyd Lazare out of his delfe. 1548 Thrie Priests Poblis 37 (Jan.). The first freind, quhil he was laid in delf, He lufit ay far better than himself.

† 2. A bed or stratum of any earth or mineral that is or may be dug into.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 400 Obserue the change of euery coat.. of the earth as they dig, to wit from the black delfe, will they meet. the veins aforesaid. Ibid. II. 415 Under the delfe of sand they met with salt. 1706 Phillips (d. Kersey), Delf of Coal. Coal lying in Veins under ground, before it is digged up.

3. Sc. A sod or cut turf.

1818 SOUTER Agric. Surv. Banfs. App. 42 If a delph be cast up in a field that hath lien for the space of five or

3. Sc. A sod or cut turf.

1812 SOUTER Agric. Surv. Banfs. App. 42 If a delph be cast up in a field that hath lien for the space of five or six years, wild oats will spring up of their own accord.

1823-80 Jamisson, Delf, a sod. In this sense the term delf is used, Lanarks. and Banfs.

† b. Her. A square bearing supposed to represent a square-cut sod of turf, used as an abatement. Obs. c 1500 Sc. Poem Heraldry 165 in Q. Elis. Acad. (1869) 100 3it in armes, pictes and delphes espy. 1552 LEIGH Armorie (1597) 73 He beareth Argent, a delff Geules. To him that revoketh his own challeng, as commonly we call it eating his worde, this is giuen in token thereof. 1510 Guillim Heraldry 1. viii. (1660) 43 A Delfe for revocation of Challenge. 1688 R. Houm Armoury III. 343/2 Some term... a Tile a Delfe because of its squareness, but in a Delfe there is nothing of a thickness.

† 4. An act of delving; a thrust of the spade.

is nothing of a thickness.

4. An act of delving; a thrust of the spade.

2516 Surfl. & Markin. Country Farme 501 You must cut
the vpper face and crust of the earth in Aprill, with a shallow
delfe. 2658 R. HOLME Armodyry II. 115/1 Delfe, or Spadegraft... a digging into the earth as deep as a spade can go at

5. attrib. and Comb.

5. attrib. and Comb.

1792 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts X. 105 Making a delfditch, twelve feet wide. 1885 Law Times Rep. LI. 589/1
Certain land called delph land, beyond which were sand-hills, protecting the property from the sea.

Delf?, delft (delf, delft). Also delph. [a. Du. Delf, now Delft, a town of Holland, named from the delf, delve 'ditch', by which name the chief canal of the town is still known: see prec. Since the paragogic t was added to the name of the town in mod. Du., it has been extended also to the English word, probably with the notion that the English word, probably with the notion that delf was a corruption.]

1. A kind of glazed earthenware made at Delf or

1. A kind of glazed earthenware made at Delf or Delft in Holland; originally called Delf ware.

1714 Fr. Bh. of Rates 121 Certain Goods, called Delph Ware, and counterfeit China, coming from Holland and other Parts. 1743 Lond. & Country Brew. n. Advt., Potters-Work or Delft-Ware. 1859 Shiles Self-Helf 40 Large quantities of the commoner sort of ware were imported. from Delft in Holland, whence it was usually known by the name of Delft ware.

1783 Swift Poems, Stella at Woodpark, A supper worthy of herself, Five nothings in five plates of delf. 1840 Dickens Old C. Shop xv. A corner cupboard with their little stock of crockery and delf. 1880 Howells Undisc. Country xvi. 261 From tall standing clocks to the coarsest cracked blue delft.

2. altrib. and Comb.

1786 Connoisser 103 F6, I am never allowed to eat from any thing better than a Delft plate. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog.

11. 166 Glass works. delf-houses and paper mills. 1809 W. Irving Knickerb. 111. iii. (1849) 161 A majestic delft tea-pot.

1884 MAY CROMMELIN Brown-Eyes iv. 33 Rows of blue china and coarser but valuable old delf pottery.

1884 MAY CROMMELIN Brown-Eyes iv. 33 Rows of blue china and coarser but valuable old delf pottery.

Delf, obs. form of Delve v., to dig.

Delfin, -fyn, var. of Delfhin Obs.

Delful, -fully, obs. var. of Doleful, -fully.

Delian (driiān), a. [f. L. Dēli-us (Gr. Δήλι-os) of or pertaining to Delos, Δήλοs) + -AN.] Of or belonging to Delos, an island in the Grecian archipelago, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana). Delian problem, the problem of finding the side of a cube having double the volume of a given cube (i. e. of finding the cube root of a); so called from the answer of the oracle of Delos, that a plague raging at Athens should cease when Apollo's altar, which was cubical, should be doubled. Also † Delianal a.

1633 Cockeam, Delian twins, the Sunne and Moone.

1737-51 Chambers Cycl. s. v. Duslication, They applied themselves. to seek the Duplicature of the cube, which henceforward was called the Delian Problem. Ibid., Deliacal Problem, a famous problem among the antients concerning the duplication of the cube. 1879 Geo. Elior Coll. Breakf. P. 679 'Tis our lot To pass more swiftly than the Delian God.

† Delia Date. v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēlī-

Brenkf. P. 679 'Tis our lot To pass more swiftly than the Delian God.

† Deli bate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. delibā-re to take a little of, taste, f. DE-I. 2 + lībāre to take a little of, taste, etc.]

1. trans. To take a little of, taste, sip; also fig. 1633 Cockeam, Delibate, to sippe, or kisse the cup. a 1639 Marmon Antig. 11. ii, When he has travell'd, and delibated the French and the Spanish.

2. To take away as a small part, to pluck, cull. 1635-60 Stanley Hist. Philos. III. 11. 10, The mind is induced into the soul from without by divine participation, delibated of the universall Divine mind.

Hence Delibated ppl. a. 1635 Fuller Serm., Gift for God 13 A soule.. unacquainted with virgin, delibated, and clarified joy.

† Delibation. Obs. [ad. L. delibātion-em, n. of action f. delibāre: see prec.]

1. A 'taste' or slight knowledge of something. a 1638 Mede Disc. Acts xvii. 4 Wks. (1672) 1. 19 Nor can it be understood without some delibation of jewish Antiquity.

2. A portion taken away, culled, or extracted.

it be understood without some delibation of Jewish Antiquity.

2. A portion taken away, culled, or extracted.

1676 Cupworth Intell. Syst. 216 Either. the substance of God Himself together with that of the Evil Demon, or else certain delibations from both .. blended and confounded together. 1794 G. ADAMS Nat. 4 Exp. Philos. II. xxi. 420 They considered the principle of motion and vegetation as delibations from the invisible fire of the universe.

† Deliber, v. Obs. Forms: 4-6 deliber. 5 delibere, 5-6 delyber, 6 delyber: see also Delivere v.<sup>2</sup> [ME. a. F. deliberer (15th c. in Littré), or ad. L. deliberare to weigh well, consider maturely, take counsel, etc., f. De- I. 3 + librare to balance, weigh, f. libra a balance, pair of scales. In 15-16th c. it varied with deliver: cf. the ordinary Romanic v from Latin b.]

1. 8. intr. To deliberate, take counsel, consider.

1. 8. intr. To deliberate, take counsel, consider.

1. 2374 Chaucer Troplus 1v. 169 He gan deliberyn for the best. 1236 — Melib. P 760 She... delibered and took auys in hir self. 1487 CARTON Myrr. 1. v. 21 They deliberid emong them and concluded.

them and concluded.

b. trans. To deliberate upon, consider.
1545 Jove Exp. Dan. viii. (R.). In delibering, in decerning things delybred.

2. trans. To determine, resolve.

8. with simple obj. or infin.

1482 CANTON Polycron. Prohemye Aiij, I haue delybered too wryte twoo bookes notable. 1489 — Faytes of A. 1. vi. 3 It is not to be delibered ne lightly to be concluded. 1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camd.) I. 204 But hee. delibered to withstande the adventure. 1580 STOW Hen. V an. 1417 (R.) He delibered to goe vnto them in his owne person.

b. reft. (with inf.)

b. ref. (with inf.)
c 1480 CAXTON SORMES of Aymon xvi. 378, I pray you that
ye wyll delibere your self for to gyve vs a good answere.
15.. Helyas in Thoms Prose Rom. (1858) III. 25 On a day
he delibered him for to go to hunt.
c. pass. To be determined or resolved.
1470-85 MALORY Arthur v. ii, I am delybered and fully
concluded to goo. a 1529 SELLTON BE. Three Fooles I. 203
Joseph. had vii brethren.. the which were delybered of a
longe time to haue destroyed him.
Deliberants (diliberant. rare. [a. F. delibérant, or ad. L. deliberant-em, pr. pple. of F. deltibérer, L. deliberare to Deliberate.] One who
deliberates.

deliberates.

deliberates.

1673 O. WALKER Educ. 202 Experience, which the Deliberant is supposed not to have. 1834 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1830) IV. 395 Experience has proved the benefit of subjecting questions to two separate bodies of deliberants.

Deliberate (d/liberate), a. [ad. L. deliberatus], pa. pple. of deliberare: see Delibera.

1. Well weighed or considered; carefully thought out; formed, carried out, etc. with careful consideration and full intention; done of set purpose; studied: not hasty or rash.

deration and full intention; done of set purpose; studied; not hasty or rash.

1548 HALL Chron. 182 After .. deliberate consultacion had among the peeres, prelates, and commons. 1608 SHAKS.

Ham. IV. iii. 9 This sodaine sending him away, must seeme Deliberate pause. 1667 MILTON P. L. L. 554 Such as .. in stead of rage Deliberate valour breath'd. 1761 Hunk Hist.

Eng. 111. Ixi. 322 He seems not to have had any deliberate

plan in all these alterations. 1848 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. II.
111. I. ii. § 4. 13 The act is deliberate, and determined on beforehand, in direct defiance of reason. 1856 FROUDE Hist.
Eng. (1858) II. viii. 244 An impatience of control, a deliberate
preference for disorder.
b. Of persons: Characterized by deliberation;

b. Of persons: Characterized by deliberation; considering carefully; careful and slow in deciding; not hasty or rash.

1596 Shaks. Merch. V. II. ix. 80 O these deliberate fooles when they doe choose. They have the wisdome by their wit to loose. 1800 Mar. Edgeworth Moral T. (1816) I. xix. 165 'I will tell you, sir', replied the deliberate, unfeeling magistrate; 'you are suspected of having', etc. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. \$ 1. 450 Striving to be deliberate in speech.

2. Leisurely, slow, not hurried: of movement or moving agents.

2. Leisurely, slow, not hurried; of movement or moving agents.

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2. Leisurely, slow, not hurried; of movement or moving agents.

2. 1600 Hooker (J.), It is for virtuous considerations, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make them desirous of slow and deliberate death. 1608-11 Bp. Hall Medit. 4.

Yonus 1. \$ 18 There are three messengers of death: Casualty, Sickness, Age. The two first are suddaine, the last leasurely and deliberate. 1606 Bacon Sybva \$ 252 Eccho's are some more sudden. Others are more deliberate, that is, giue more Space betweene the Voice and the Eccho. 1700 J. Brucz Source of Nick II. 111. 232 Sertza Dengele . drew up his army in the same deliberate manner in which he had crossed the Mareb. Mol. He is very deliberate in his movements.

Deliberate (dfli'berett), v. [f. L. deliberat-, ppl. stem of deliberate: see Delibera and -ATE. The pa. pple. was in early times deliberat, -ate, from L.: cf. prec.]

†1. trans. To weigh in the mind; to consider carefully with a view to decision; to think over.

Obs. (Now usually to deliberate upon: see 2.)

a 1610 Healey Theophrastus, Unseasonableness (1530) 49

An unseasonable fellow... obtrudes his owne affaires to be deliberated and debated. 1611 Toursus Atk. Trag. III. i. Wks. 1878 I. 83 Leaue a little roome... For understanding to deliberate The cause or author of this accident. 1681 J. Salgado Symbiosis 14 A thing not to be deliberated.

b. with obj. clause.

1835 Eddi Decades 83 Deliberatinge therefore with my selfe, from whense these mountaynes. haue such great holowe caues or dennes. 1639 Pearson Creed (1839) 28 The stone doth not deliberate whether it shall descend. 1750 Robertson Hist. Scotil. I. v. 371 She deliberated. how she might overcome the regent's scruples. 1829 W. Invino Cong. Granada I. x. 81 A council of war. where it was deliberated what was to be done with Alhama.

2. intr. To use consideration with a view to decision; to think carefully; to pause or take time for co

2. intr. To use consideration with a view to decision; to think carefully; to pause or take time for consideration. Const. + of (obs.), on, upon, etc. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Int. Table Scripture Quot., The heart of man doth deliberate of his way. 1591 Shaks. Two Gent. 1. iii. 73 Please you deliberate a day or two. 1662 Capt. Smith Virgina iv. 153 Two daies the King deliberated vpon an answer. 1697 Stillingel. Serm. II. xi. (R), If he had time to deliberate about it. 1713 Addison Calo iv. i, In spight of all the virtue we can boast The woman that deliberates is lost. 1797 Mss. Radcilfe Idalian, i, Vivaldi shut himself up in his apartment to deliberate a great deal, now-a-days; we draw no unfriendly conclusion.

b. Of a body of persons: To take counsel together, considering and examining the reasons for

b. Of a body of persons: To take counsel together, considering and examining the reasons for and against a proposal or course of action.

1563 Manley Grotius' Low C. Warres 101 When therefore the Common-Council of any Town hath deliberated at home, concerning matters there proposed.

1743 Col. Rec. Pennsyth. V. 11 To carry it home to their Council to deliberate poposed.

1743 Prescort Mexico 1850) I. 145 The three crowned heads of the empire. deliberated with the other members on the respective merits of the pieces. 1858 Froud Hist. Eng. IV. xviii. 28 The future relations of the two countries could now be deliberated on with a hope of settlement.

3. To resolve, determine, conclude; pass. to be resolved or determined. Obs.

† 3. To resolve, determine, conclude; pass. to be resolved or determined. Obs.

1550 Nicolls Thucyd. 187 (R.) They deliberated to constrayne theym to fighte by sea ymmediatly. 1583-8 Hist.

7ames VI (1804) 260 He was deliberat to resigne his office.

1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. 1v. vi. 117, I am deliberated... to follow the most auncient, famous, and moderne Geographers. 1633 J. Done Hist. Septuagint 12, I have deliberated to frame unto you by Writing, a thing... well deserving to be knowne.

Hence Deli'berating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1643 Milton Divorce II. ix, The all-wise purpose of a deliberating God... 1885 Altenaum 2 May 572/3 The deliberating expression of the student's countenance.

Deli'berated, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Care-

Ing expression of the student's countenance.

Deliberated, ppl. a. [f. prec. +-ED l.] Carefully weighed in the mind: see the verb.

1597 J. King Jonas (1618) 311 A wise & deliberated speech. a 1644 LAUD Serm. 226 (T.) If you shall not be firm to deliberated counsels. 1704 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. II. 191

After Deliberated and mature Debate thereon.

Deliberately (dfliberati), adv. [f. Deliberate a. + -LY 2.] In a deliberate manner.

1. With careful consideration; not hastily or

I. With careful consideration; not hastily or rashly; of set purpose.

1332 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 575/2 He.. dooeth deliberatelye with long deuice and studye bestowed about it, doe this geare willingly. 1651 BAXTER Inf. Bapt. 243, 1. deliberately compared one with the other. 1748 HARTLEY Observ. Mas. 11. ii. § 43. 188 To deceive the world knowingly and deliberately. 1892 Law Times Ref. LXVII. 232/1 Omitted. through inadvertence and not deliberately and on purpose.

and on purpose.

2. Without haste, leisurely, slowly.

1711 STRELE Spect. No. 147 P2 Those that Read so fast.

may learn to speak deliberately. 1774 PENNANT Tour Scott.

in 1772, 169 They swim very deliberately with their two

dorsal fins above water. 1871 B. Taylor Faust (1875) II.

1V. i. 228, I tread deliberately this summit's lonely edge.

Deliberateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being deliberate, or of showing careful consideration; absence of haste in decision.

1602 CAREW Cornwall 100 Deliberatenes of vndertaking, & sufficiency of effecting. 1649 Eikon Bas. (1824) 21 The order, gravity, and deliberatenesse befitting a Parliament.

1881 W. C. Russell Ocean Free-Lance II. 142 The..chilling deliberateness of Shelvocke's manner and voice.

Deliberator, var. of DELIBERATOR.

Deliberation 1 (dflibere': 5m). Also 4-6 delyberacioun, -acion, etc. [a. F. deliberation, in 13th c. deliberacion, ad. L. deliberate.]

1. The action of deliberating, or weighing a thing

The action of deliberating, or weighing a thing in the mind: careful consideration with a view to

decision.

c 1374 Chaucer Troylus III. 470 For he, with grete deliberacion Had every thing.. Forcast, and put in execucion.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 133 A man ought to do
his Werkis by deliberacion. and not sodaynly. 1548 Hall.

Chron. 104 b, Without any farther deliberacion, he determined with himselfe. 1518 BOLTON Florus III. x. 198 Asking
time for deliberation. 1651 Hobbes Gov. 4 Soc. xii. \$ 16.
207 Deliberation is nothing else but a weighing, as it were
in scales, the conveniencies, and inconveniencies of the fact
we are attempting. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 184 P4 To
close tedious deliberations with hasty resolves. 1875 Johnson
Flato (ed. 2) I. 386 Make up your mind then.. for the time
of deliberation is over.

3. The consideration and discussion of the reasons

2. The consideration and discussion of the reasons for and against a measure by a number of council-

for and against a measure by a number of councillors (e. g. in a legislative assembly).

1489 Caxton Faytes of A. IV. X. 256 Grete batayles are entreprysed by delyberacyon of a grete counseyl. 1555 EDEN Decades 57 After deliberation they iudged that Nicueta could no more lacke [etc.]. 1688 in Somers Tracts II. 290 Their Lordships assembled together .. and prepared, upon the most mature Deliberation, such Matters as they judged necessary. 1771 Funius Lett. Xivili. 252 The resolutions. were made .. after long deliberation upon a constitutional question. 1893 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 111. Xiii. 280 To protect the deliberations of the Royalist Convention. 1865 Geo. Elior Silas M. 9 On their return to the vestry there was further deliberation. 1891 J. Lewes Digest of Census 204 The legislative body [of Guernsey], called the 'States of Deliberation'.

\*\* † b. A consultation, conference. Obs.

\*\*\*1532\*\* LITHGOW Trav. III. 80 A long deliberation being ended, they restored backe againe my Pilgrimes clothes, and Letters. \*\*1645\*\* Nistresoce Problems II. title, Advice...very applyable to the present Deliberation.

†\*\*3. A resolution or determination. Obs.

150. A resolution of determination. Oct.

1570 Farron Guicciard. 1. (1590) 18 The timerous man carried by despaire into deliberations headlong and hurtfull.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Bional's Eromena to If the doubt of shewing himselfe too credulous. had not confirm'd him in his former deliberation. 1653 Urquiart Rabelais 1. xxix. My deliberation is not to provoke, but to appease: not to assault but to defend.

† b. The written record of a resolution (of a deliberation had). Oct.

\*\* The written record of a resolution (of a deliberating body). Obs.

1715 Leoni Palladio's Archit. (1742) I. 98 Places ... where were reposited the deliberations and resolutions of the Senate.

4. As a quality: Deliberateness of action.

1386 Chaucer Melib. P 376 Yow oghte purueyen and apparaillen yow .. with greet diligence and greet deliberations.

1413 Lydg. Pylgr. Somle iv. xxix. (1859) 62 All that they sayde or dyde shold be of such delyberacion, that it myght be taken for autoryte of lawe. 1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 92 b, And this enuy is mortall synne, whan it is with delyberacyon of reason and wyll. 1541 R. Copland Grydon's Quest. 2 C lij b/2 Nowe we wyll dyspose vs with delyberacyon to speake of the curacyon of inueterate vicers. 1668 Earle Microcosm., Alderman (Arb.) 27 Hee is one that will not hastily runne into error, for hee treds with great deliberation. 1732 Law Serious C. xxiii. (ed. 2) 47 You must enter upon it with deliberation 1794 S. WILLIAMS Hist. Vermont 166 The chiefs consulted with great deliberation. 1896 Emreson Eng. Traits, Wealth Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 Every whim .. is put into stone and iron into silver and gold, with costly deliberation and detail.

b. Absence of hurry; slowness in action or move-

b. Absence of hurry; slowness in action or move ment: leisureliness.

ment; leisureliness.

1853 H. Spencer Princ. Psychol. (1872) I. ix. 495 Psychical changes which .. take place with some deliberation.

1860 Tyndall. Glac. L. xvii. 119 We saw it [an ice-berg] roll over with the utmost deliberation.

† Deliberation 2. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. deliberation-em, n. of action from deliberare to Deliver.] Liberation, setting free.

1360 Arnolde Chrom. 160 That we shulde treat with thy holynesse for his delyberacion.

Deliberation of the liberation of the liberation of the local statement of the liberation.

Deliberative (d'lliberativ), a. and sb. [ad. L. deliberativ-us, f. ppl. stem of deliberare: see-ive. Cf. F. deliberatif, -ive (14th c. in Hatzf.).] -IVE. Cf. F. deliberatif, -sve (14th c. in Lianze). 1. Pertaining to deliberation; having the function

1. Pertaining to deliberation; having the function of deliberating.

1853 T. WILSON Rhet. (1580) 29 An Oracion deliberative.

1858 A. DAY Eng. Secretary II. (1525) 88 In a deliberative sort we propound divers things, and refute them all one after another.

1864 Sir E. Dering in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1692) III. 1. 393 We neither had a Decisive Voice to determine with them, nor a Deliberative Voice to Consult with them.

1876 Trans. Crt. Spain 143 All the Towns which have a deliberative Voice in the State.

1879 BURKE Fr. Rev. Wis. V. 377 Erecting itself into a deliberative body.

1874 MORLEY Compromise (1886) 105 The growth of self-government, or government by deliberative bodies, representing opposed principles and conflicting interests.

2. Characterized by deliberation, or careful con-

26. Characterized by defideration, of careful consideration in order to decision.

1659 D. Pell. Impr. Sca 361 A serious meditation, and deliberative ponderating upon the Power and terrible Majesty of God. 1762 Kames Elem. Crit. I. ii. 100 The slower operations of deliberative reason. 1836 Random Recoll. Ho. Lords xiv. 326 Things to which, in his cooler and more deliberative moments, he would not on any account give

deliberative moments, he would not on any account give expression.

† b. Habitually deliberate; not hasty. Obs.

# 1734 North Lives 1. 431 He was naturally very quick of apprehension but withal very deliberative.

† B. 5b. A discussion of some question with a view to settlement; a deliberative discourse; a matter for deliberation. Obs.

1597 BACON Contert Good & Evill (Arb.) 138 In deliberatiues the point is what is good and what is euill. 1600 E. BLOUNT HOTH Subsec. 77 A man so conceited of himself can been ocompanion in deliberatiues. 2650 R. HOLLING-WORTH Exert. Usurfed Provers 52 A person. . should begin this section of his with a generall deliberative.

Deliberatively, adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2.] In

this section of his with a generall deliberative. **Deliberatively**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a deliberative manner; with deliberation, deliberation, deliberation, as a deliberative body.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I (1655) 208 An omission studiously and deliberatively resolved upon. 1757 Burke Abridgm. Eng. Hist. Wks. X. 347 Constituent parts of this assembly. whilst it acted deliberatively. 1864 CARLYLE Fredk. Cf. IV. 548 Consulted of and deliberatively touched upon.

Deliberativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
The quality of being deliberative.

1653-4 WHITELOCKE Trnl. Swed. Emb. (1772) I. 376
Through the slowness, or rather deliberativeness, of the old chancellor. 1800 Scriburs's Mag. May 94 The prayerful deliberativeness with which New England made war.

old chancellor. 2880 Scribner's Mag. May 94 The prayerful deliberativeness with which New England made war.

Deliberator (d/li'berēl'ta). [ad. L. deliberātor, ngent-n. from dēliberāre: see -OR.] One who deliberates; one who takes part in a deliberation. 1784 V. Knox Ess. 133 (R.) The dull and unfeeling deliberators of questions on which a good heart and understanding can intuitively decide. 1813 Sir R. WILSON Diary 11. 265 They pretend that this multiplicity of supervisors and conflicting deliberators is fatal to the common interest.

Delible (de'lib'l), a. Also 7-8 deleble. [ad. L dēlēbil-is that may be blotted out, f. dēlēre (see Delete and -Ble); cf. indelible.] Capable of being deleted or effaced (lit. and fig.).

1510 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey II. v. 55 Base lines. for Boundaries or deleble Plant-lines. a 1661 Fuller Worthies I. 215 An impression easily deleble. 1683 tr. Erasmus' Morie Enc. 95 Distinguishing between a Delibe and an Indelible character. 1718 Bentley Scrim. x. 357 The deleble stains of departed souls. 1793 SMRATON E dystone L. \$235 To render the marks not easily delible. + De-librate, v. Obs. 120 - [f. L. dēlibrāre to take off the bark, f. De- I. 6 + liber, libr., bark.]

1623 Cockeram, Delibrate, to pull off the rinde of a Tree.

Delicacy (de'likāsi). Also 5 -asie, -asye, 5-6 -acie. [f. Delicate a.: see -ACY, and cf. obstinacy, secrecy.] I. The quality of being Delicative contents of the child of the common of t

Delicacy (de'likasi). Also 5 -asie, -asye, 5-6 -acio. [f. Delicate a.: see -ACY, and cf. obstinacy, secrecy.] I. The quality of being Delicate in various senses of the adj.). II. A thing in which this quality is displayed or embodied.

I. +1. The quality of being addicted to pleasure or sensuous delights; voluptuousness, luxuriousness, daintiness. Obs.

1. +1. The quality of delicasie. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 21 of the seconde glotony, Which cleped is delicacy. Ibid. III. 115 He shall be.. lusty to delicacy In every thing which he shall do. 1850 Disc. Common Weal Eng. (1893) 5 Our dylycasye in requyrynge strangers wares. 1893 NASHE Christ's T. 140 Thus much of delicacy in general; now more particularly of his first branch, gluttony. 1880 C. BLOUNT tr. Philostratus 220 (Trench) Cephisodorus, the disciple of Isocrates, charged him with delicacy, intemperance, and gluttony. 1742 MIDDLETON Cicero II. XII. 503 In his [Cicero's] cloaths and dress... avoiding the extremes of a rustic negligence and foppish delicacy.

† 2. Luxury; pampering indulgence. Obs.

1393 Gower Conf. I. 14 Delicacie his sweete tob Hab fostred so pat it fordob Of abstinence al pat ber is. 1245 Lonkelled Grail xiii. 554 The Cristene men ... weren Alle ful Richely... Ifed with alle delicasy. 1877 B. Googe Heretback's Hutb. I. (1586) 7 The common sort preferreth shamefull and beastly delicasie, before honest and vertuous labour. 1629 Maxwell. T. Herodian (1635) 127 The glory of a Souldier consists in labour, not in lazinesse or delicacie. 1665 G. HAVERS Sir T. Roe's Ver. E. Ind. 477 A life that was full of pomp, and pleasure, and delicacy rears With honey, milk, and wine, their infant years.

† b. Gratification, pleasure, delectation. Obs.

tender delicacy rears With honey, milk, and wine, their infant years.

† b. Gratification, pleasure, delectation. Obs.

\*\*1386 Chaucer Monk\*\*; T. 401 He Rome brenc' for his delicasie. \*\*260 Milton P.L. v. 333 She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent What choice to chuse for delicacie best.

† 8. The quality of being delightful to the palate; delicateness or daintiness (of food). Obs.

\*\*1393 Gower Conf.\*\* II. 83 Berconius of cokerie First made the delicacie. \*\*260 Jer. Tavior Holy Living ii. § 1 Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the delicacy of thy sauces.

† 4. The quality of being delightful, esp. to the intellectual senses; beauty, daintiness, pleasant-

intellectual senses; beauty, daintiness, pleasantness. Obs.

1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. XI. XXII, O redolent well of famous poetry. Reflerynge out the dulcet delicacy Of iiii. ryvers in mervaylous wydenesse. 1589 GREENE Menaphon (Arb.) 48 Feeding on the delicacie of their features. 1612 DANTON

Poly-old. i. 5 Euen in the agedst face, where beautie once did dwell... something wil appeare To showe some little tract of delicacie there. Ibid. vii. 106 The aire with such delights and delicacie fils, As makes it loth to stirre, or thence those smels to beare. 1634 Sir T. Herrer Trato. of Some peculiar Houses... may be competitors for delicacie with most in Europe.

with most in Europe.

5. Exquisite fineness of texture, substance, finish, etc.; graceful slightness, slenderness, or softness;

etc.; graceful slightness, slenderness, or softness; soft or tender beauty.

2 1365 Sidney (J.), A man.. in whom strong making took not away delicacy, nor beauty fierceness. 1615 Crooke Body of Man (1016) 730 Anaxagoras.. marking diligently.. the postures of the fingers.. and the soft delicacy thereof. 1744 Harris Three Treat. III. 11, 1765/217 No Woman evequalled the Delicacy of the Medicean Venus. 1756 Burke Shoft. 4 B. IV. xvi, An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. An appearance of delicacy and even of fragility, is almost essential to it. 1874 Geren Short Hist. vii. § 3. 363 She [Elizabeth] would play with her rings that her courtiers might note the delicacy of her hands.

6. Tenderness or weakliness of constitution of health: want of strength or robustness: suscenti-

alth; want of strength or robustness; suscepti-

bealth; want of strength or robustness; susceptibility to injury or disease.

\*\*réga J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 93 Cause to conjecture, that the delicacie of her sex kept disproportioned companie with..her courage. \*\*gra Addison Spect.\*\* No. 3 P 3 Whether it was from the Delicacy of her Constitution, or that she was troubled with the Vapours. \*\*grap Diworth Pope 136 From the delicacy of his body, his life had been a continual scene of suffering to him. \*\*1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) II. 181 The silk-cultivation has been on the decline in this part of the world, from the extreme delicacy of the insect. \*\*graps B. Clayron Dogs 20 The great drawback (to the Italian Greyhound) is its delicacy; it requires the utmost care.

7. The quality or condition of requiring nice and skilful handling.

\*\*robs Burke Sp. Nabob Arrot Wks. 1842 I. 318 That our concerns in India were matters of delicacy. \*\*robs Morse Amer. Grog. II. 679 The extreme difficulty and delicacy of drawing the line of limitation (in a list of eminent men).

\*\*1857 Whewell Hist. Induct. Sc. I. Pref. 7, I was aware... of the difficulty and delicacy of the office which I had undertaken. \*\*1888 L'pool Daity Post \*\*1 June 5/3 Absorbed in negotiations of the utmost delicacy.

8. Exquisite fineness of feeling, observation, etc.; nicety of perception; sensitiveness of appreciation.

8. Exquisite fineness of feeling, observation, etc.; nicety of perception; sensitiveness of appreciation. 1702 Rowe Tamerl. Ded., Poetry.. will still be the Entertainment of all wise Men, that have any Delicacy in their Knowledge. a 1704 T. Brown Sat. Antients Wks. 1730 I. 23 To make the delicacy of his sentiments perceived. 1825 Macaulay Hist. Eng. III. 60 His principles would be relaxed, and the delicacy of his sense of right and wrong impaired. 1865 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiens (ed. 3) 29 Warming the water is said to increase the delicacy of taste. 1882 Chusch Bacon ix. 216 Their truth and piercingness and delicacy of observation.

b. transf. Of instruments, etc.: Responsiveness to the slightest influence or change; sensitiveness. 1871 B. Stewart Heat 8 29 Such an instrument will therefore indicate any difference of temperature with great delicacy. 9. Exquisite fineness or nicety of skill, expression, touch, etc.

touch, etc. 1575 tr. Machiavelli's Prince (Rtidg. 1883) 198 This double intelligence was managed with. slyness and delicacy. 1683 D. A. Art Converse 103 With modest Apologies and delicacy of expression. 2700 DRYDEN (J.), Van Dyck has even excelled him in the delicacy of his colouring. 1759 Robertson Hist. Scotl. I. 1. 69 Henry VIII of England held the balance with less delicacy, but with a stronger hand. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 1. 65 Scotsmen. wrote Latin verse with more than the delicacy of Vida. 1885 Trulk 28 May 848/2 The spray is rendered with much lightness and delicacy.

lelicacy.

10. A refined sense of what is becoming, modest or proper; sensitiveness to the feelings of modesty, shame, etc.; delicate regard for the feelings of

others.

1712 STEELE Spect. No. 286 P r A false Delicacy is Affectation, not Politeness.

1723 MALLET in Swift's Lett. (1766)

II. 269, I am sure you will do it with all the delicacy natural to your own disposition.

1746 FIELDING Tom Jones xviii. xiii, This... somewhat reconciled the delicacy of Sophia to the public entertainment, which... she was obliged to go to.

1832 LYTTON Eugene A. I. x. It would be a false delicacy in me to deny that I have observed it.

1843 MIFFORD in L'Estrange Life III. x. 171 Nothing can exceed their cordiality and delicacy, so that their benefactions are given as a compliment.

† 11. Fastidiousness; squeamishness. Obs.

11. Fastidiousness; squeamishness. Obs.

1238 POPE Odyes. xix. 397 The delicacy of your courtly train To wash a wretched wand'rer wou'd disdain.

1771 Mrs. Griffith tr. Viaud's Shiptureck to. It was almost come to a state of putrefaction, but hunger has no delicacy; so having broiled it fetc.].

1293 Beddors Math. Evid. 118

The common old thin 4to. is not adapted to modern delicacy in books.

11. 12. A thing which gives delight: something

cacy in books.

II. 12. A thing which gives delight; something

delightful. arch.

delightful. arch.

1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 24 [To] beleeve that
1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 2. (1625) 24 [To] beleeve that
1594 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 11. 197 These
1616 delicacies and spirituall delights. 1609 Bible (Doury) Intelligible 1818 and 1818 and

DRAYTON Legends iii. 118 Me with Ambrosiall Delicacies fed. 2752 JOHNSON Rambler No. 172 P 10 Untasted delicacies solicit his appetite. 1879 FARRAR St. Paul (1883) 104 A pig.. was.. the chief delicacy at Gentile banquets. 1884 G. Allen Philistia III. 156 Oysters, sweetbreads, red mullet, any little delicacy of that sort.

† G. A luxury; a sensual pleasure. Obs.
1581 PETTIE Guaszo's Civ. Conv. 1. (1586) 19 These lurke loyteringlie plunged in delicacies.. as Swine in the mire. 1505 Verstean Dec. Intell. vi. (1688) 165 A people very strong and hardy, and the rather for not beeing weakned with delicacies.

13. A delicate trait, observance, or attention. 1712 Strell Spect. No. 491 P 2 The Decencies, Honours and Delicacies that attend the Passion towards them (women) in elegant Minds. 1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 98 P 5 Those little civilities and ceremonious delicacies. 1779 J. Moore View Soc. Fr. II. xciv. 418 A woman, and acquainted with all the weakness and delicacies of the sex.
14. A nicety, a refinement.

puainted with all the weakness and delicacies of the sex.

14. A nicety, a refinement.

1769 STOKES Let. in Pettigrew Mem. Lettsom (1817) III.

1902 In these delicacies we wish to be confirmed or corrected by those who are real masters in the profession.

1876 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. V. xxiv. 524 To disregard the grammatical delicacies of the written language.

Delicate (de'likA), a. and sh. Forms: 4-6

Delicate (de'lik't), a. and sb. Forms: 4-6 delicat, 5-caat, 5-6 de-, dylycate, 6 Sc. diligat, 4- delicate. [ad. L. delicat-us, -a, -um alluring, charming, voluptuous, soft, tender, dainty, effeminate, etc.; reinforced by later F. delicat (15th c. in Hatzfeld), 'daintie, pleasing, prettie, delicious, tender, nice, effeminate, of a weake complexion' (Cotgr.); in mod. F. 'of exquisite fineness' (Hatzf.): cf. Pr. and Cat. delicat, Sp. delicado, It. delicato. The native repr. of L. delicatus in OF. was delic 'fine. slender. delicate': see DELIE.

The native repr. of L. delicatus in OF. was delice 'fine, slender, delicate': see DELIE.

(The etymology of L. delicatus appears to be quite uncertain: several distinct suggestions are current. Even the primary sense is doubtful; but, if not originally connected with delicitus (DELICA), it seems to have been subsequently associated therewith. The word had undergone considerable development of meaning already in ancient Latin; in Romanic it received further extension in the line of meaning 'dainty, tenderly fine, slender, slight, easily affected or hurt'; these Latin and Romanic senses have at various times been adopted in English, often as literal adaptations of the Latin word in the Vulgate, etc.; and the history of the word here is involved and difficult to trace. The following arrangement is more or less provisional.)]

1. Senses more or less = various uses of Dainty a.

1. Delightful, charming, pleasant, nice. + a.

1. Delightful, charming, pleasant, nice. +a.

gen. Obs.

I. Delightful, charming, pleasant, nice. † 8.

2018. Obs.

1288 Wyclip Isa. Iviii. 13 If thou...clepist a delicat sabot [1288 clepist the sabat delicat, Vulg. vocaveris sabbatum delicatumm, 2612 call the sabbath a delight]. c 2400 MAUNDEY. (1839) v. 39 Anoynted with delicat thinges of swete smelle. 1513 Braddham St. Werdburge 1. 2505 The Worde of god was moost delycate servyse. 1253 Edd. Novaver 1018. 1515 Delicate thinges. that may encrease the pleasures of this lyfe. 1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1679). 175 A spacious Garden, which was curious to the eye and delicate to the smell. 1633 Thoresso Diary 4 Apr., To Bigglesworth where is nothing observable but a delicate new Inn. 1697 Danvier Voy. L xvi. 458 Which our Carpenters afterwards altered, and made a delicate Boat fit for any service. 1712 tr. Pomel's Hist. Drugs 1. 152 A ravishing Smell... as strong as that of the Quince, but much more delicate. 1791 Cowper Retired Cat 60 Cried Purs 1. Oh of food, etc.: Pleasing to the palate, dainty. 1514 Braclay Cyt. 4. Uplondyshm. (Percy Soc.) p. xivi, Then cometh dishes moste swete & delicate. 1523 Covredia Br. Hall Kem. Wis. (1680) 13 Delicat metis and drynkis. 1524 Braclay Cyt. 4. Uplondyshm. (Percy Soc.) p. xivi, Then cometh dishes moste swete & delicate. 1523 Covredia Br. Hall Kem. Wis. (1660) 18 Let the drink be never so delicate and well-spiced. 1700 S. L. tt. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 21 A very good Dinner of Meat... and Cheese, and delicate Beer. 1760-72 tr. 7man & Ullou's Voy. (ed. 3) I. 79 Some of them [dishes] are so delicate, that foreigners are no less pleased with them, than the gentlemen of the country. 1843 M. Pattison Ess. (1880) I. 22 Not to take delight in delicate mosts. 1823 J. H. Nieman Hist. Sk. (1876) II.

1. 40 Horseffesh was the most delicate of all the Tartar viands in the times we are now considering.

† C. Said of the air, climate, or natural features. 1523 Brinde Q. Curtins Liv, The river Hydaspis which is counted to be a very delicate water. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 26 A soile delic

c 1386 CHAUCKR Merch. T. 402, I shal lede now so myrie a lyf So delicat with-outen wo and stryf That I shal haue myn heuene in erthe heere. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. 1x. 279 Diues for hus delicat lyf to be deuel wente. 1543-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII, c. 4 Sundrie persons. consume the substance obteined by credite. for their own pleasure and delicate obteined by credite. for their own pleasure and delicate sleepes in your comfortable chambers. 1590 Shaks. Much Ado I. i. 305 Come thronging soft and delicate desires, All prompting mee how faire yonge Hero is. 1737 Whiston Josephus Antiq. xvii. 1 2 Softness of body. derived from his delicate and generous education.

+b. Of persons: Given to pleasure or luxury;

delicate desires, All prompting mee now taite yonge Hero body. derived from his delicate and generous education.

† D. Of persons: Given to pleasure or luxury; luxurious; sumptuous. Obs.

c1386 Chaucer Monk's T. 393 Moore delicaat, moore pompous of array, Moore proud was neuere Emperour than he. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 34 He was eke so delicate Of his clothing, that every day Of purpure and bisse he made him gay. c1400 Promp. Parr. 117 Delycate or lycorrowse, delicatus (P. lautus). c1450 Mirour Saluacious 1538 Now glutterie is yt vice yt the feend first temptis man inne, flor rathere a man delicat than abstynent fallis in synne. 1538 Coverdate a man delicat than abstynent fallis in synne. 1538 Coverdate. Amos vi. (heading), He reproueth the welthy, ydyll and delicate people. 2613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3). Delicate, daintie, gluen to pleasure. 1640 Habington Hist. Edw. IV 196 (Trench) The most delicate and voluptuous princes have ever been the heaviest oppressors of the people. † 3. Self-indulgent, loving ease, indolent. Obs. c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. IV. vii. 149 O 3e slowe and delicate men, whi fley 3e aduersites and ne fysten nat aseins hem by vertue. 1413 Lyon. Piler. Sowle III. 18. (1483) 56 Suche folke haue ben soo delycate and lothe to good werkes. 1533 Moore Debell. Salem Pref. Wks. 931/1 Many men are now a dayes so delicate in reading, and so lothe to laboure. 1579 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 102/2 They which will be delicate, & persuade themselues yt they shal not suffer much trouble in doing their dutie faithfully. 1602 Conwalltys Est. xii, He made choyse rather of a slow delicate people, then of spirits of more excellency.

† 4. Tenderly or softly reared, not robust; dainty; effeminate. Obs. or arch.

1388 Wyclif Deut. xxviii. 56 A tendre womman and a delicate, the which ypon the erthe myste not go, ne fitch the stap of the foot, for softnes and moost tendrenes. 1536 Pilyr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) So 4b, The delycate persone that can suffer no payne in body. 1586 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) E viij, And well that

not gross.

6. Exquisitely or beautifully fine in texture, make,

of. Exquisitely or beautifully fine in texture, make, or finish; exquisitely soft, slender, or slight.

1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. III. (1586) 140 Champion Feeldes and Downes, are best for the delicatest and finest woolled Sheepe. 1600 J. Porr VI. Leo's Africa II. 237 Their women are white, having blacke haires and a most delicate skin. 1649 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 100 The people. weare little clothing, save what is thin and delicate. 1756 Burks Shibl. 4 B. IV. xvi, It is the delicate myrile... it is the vine, which we look on as vegetable beauties. 1800 II. 1756 Burks Shibl. 4 B. IV. xvi, It is the delicate myrile... it is the vine, which we look on as vegetable beauties. 1800 II. 175 The delicate gauze over her bosom shook. 1870 Lowell Study Wind. (1886) 38 Delicatest sea-ferns.

b. Fine or exquisite in quality or nature.

1533 Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) M vij b, Such as are of a delicate bloudde, have not soo much solicitude as the rustical people. 1870 Shaks. Temp. 1i. 1272

Thou wast a Spirit too delicate To act her earthy, and almord commands. 2 1632 Downe Paradoxes (1652) 47 Nor is it because the delicatest blood hath the best spirits. 1794

S. WILLIAMS Vermont 110 Like most of our delicate pleasures it is not to be enjoyed but in the cultivated state. 1898

HAWTHORNE Fr. 4 II. Struk. (1872) L. 9 All the dishes were very delicate. 1803 Gro. ELIOT Romola II. vi, The meats were likely to be delicate, the wines choice. 1886 Ruskin Praterita I. vi. 180 My father liked delicate cookery, just because he was one of the smallest and rarest eaters.

C. Fine in workmanship; finely or exquisitely

c. Fine in workmanship; finely or exquisitely

Constructed.

1756 J. Warton Ess. Pope (1782) I. vi. 301 My chief reason for quoting these delicate lines. 1870 Emerson Soc. & Solit., Clubs Wks. (Bohn) III. 91 We are delicate machines, and require nice treatment to get from us the maximum of power and pleasure.

d. Of colour: Of a shade which is not strong or

glaring; soft, tender, or subdued.

1822 PARED Poems, Lillian 1. 12 And wings of a warm and delicate hue, Like the glow of a deep carnation. 1860 TYNDALL Glac. 1. xi. 83 The hole .. [in] the snow was filled with a delicate blue light.

7. So fine or slight as to be little noticeable or difficult to appreciate; subtle in its fineness.

DELICATE.

1698 DRYDEN St. Evremont's Ess. 120 He leaves to be discerned a delicate inclination for the Conspirators. 1700 DRYDEN Fables Pref. (Globe) 498 The French have a high value for them [turns of words]. . they are often what they call delicate, when they are introduc'd with judgment. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 71 Catharine often told the king plainly what the Protestant lords of the council only dared to hint in the most delicate phrases. 1848 BAIN Senses 4 Int. 11. i. § 23 Discrimination of the most delicate differences is an indispensable qualification.

8. So fine or tender as to be easily damaged; tender, fragile; easily injured or spoiled.

1868 Tilney Disc. Marings E ij b. A good name.. is so delicate a thing in a woman, that she must not onely be good, but likewise must appere so. 1804 Shaks. Oth. 1. ii. 74 Thou hast.. Abus'd her delicate Youth, with Drugs of Minerals. 1864 Evelum Kal. Hort. (1720) 192 The Nectarine and like delicate mural-Fruit. 1834 MEDWIN Angler in Wales I. 75 But they [trout] are so delicate that they will not keep, and must be eaten the day they are killed. 1892 H. Dallell. Disc. Dags (ed. 3) 104 It (cropping) is cruel. In exposing one of the most delicate organs to the effects of cold, wet, sand, and dirt.

b. Tender or feeble in constitution; very susceptible to injury; liable to sickness or disease; weakly, not strong or robust.

D. lender or feeble in Constitution; very susceptible to injury; liable to sickness or disease; weakly, not strong or robust.

c 1400 Lanframe's Cirung. 201 If he be a delicat man or feble drie hem with fumygaciouns mand of pulpa coloquintada. 1574 Hellowes Gweuara's Fam. Ep. (1577) 184 The old man is delicate and of small strength. 1665 Sir T. Herrer Travo. (1677) 164 The excess [in bathing] doubtless weakens the Body, by making it soft and delicate, and subject to colds. 1789 W. BUCHAN Dom. Med. (1790) 93 Robust persons are able to endure either cold or heat better than the delicate. 1885 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 1V. 532 The Princess. was then in very delicate health. 1803 H. DALZIEL Dis. Dogs (ed. 3) 73 Dogs of a delicate constitution and unused to rough it.

9. fig. Presenting points which require nice and skilful handling; critical; ticklish.
1744 HUNE Ess. Parties Gt. Brit. init., The just balance between the republican and monarchical part of our constitution is really, in itself, so extremely delicate and uncertain, that [etc.]. 1777 BURKE Lets. Sheriffs Bristof Wiss. 1842 I.
215 These delicate points ought to be wholly left to the crown. 1779 FORREST Vop. N. Guinca 215, I informed him it was a delicate affair, advising him to say nothing about it. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp. III. 8, I saw clearly Wetkerl. (1868) I. vii. 443 His mission was a delicate one.

III. Endowed with fineness of appreciation or execution.

III. Endowed with fineness of appreciation or

III. Endowed with fineness of appreciation or execution.

10. Exquisitely fine in power of perception, feeling, appreciation, etc.; finely sensitive.

2 1533 LD. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) E iij, He was but of tender age, and not of great delycate understandynge. 1881 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv. II. (1566) 94 b. To their delicate eares to heare what men saie, they lacke [etc.]. C 1680 Reveridge Serm. (1720) I. 338 Then our minds... usual be always kept in so fine, so delicate a temper. 1711 STERLE Spect. No. 2 P 2 A very delicate Observer of what occurs to him in the present World. 1856 Ruskin Mod. Paink. IV. v. v. § 5 A delicate ear rejoices in the slighter and more modulated passages of sound. 1875 Manning Mission H. Ghost i. 26 Let us learn then to have a delicate conscience.

b. Of instruments: So finely made or adjusted as to be responsive to very slight influences; finely sensitive.

sensitive.

18as Imison Sc. 4 Art I. 34 Very delicate balances are not only useful in nice experiments [etc.]. 1849 Miss. Somestrulle Connect. Phys. 5c. xxxvi. 386 A structure so delicate that it would have made the hundredth part of a degree evident. 1897 B. Stewart Heat \$ 193 Our instruments are doubtless very delicate, but .. the most refined apparatus is far less sensitive for dark heat than the eye is for light.

11. Endowed with exquisitely fine powers of expression or execution; finely skilful.

1289 PUTTENHAM Eng. Possie 1. viii. (Arb.) 33 Horace the most delicate of all the Romain Lyrickes. 1664 Shaks. Oth.

1v. i. 190, I do but say what she is: so delicate with her needle: an admirable Musitian. 1612 Tourneur Ath. Trag.

11. i. Wks. 1878 I. 42 O thou'rt a most delicate, sweete, eloquent villaine. 1780 Cowper Table T. 53 Pope... (So nice his ear, so delicate his touch) Made poetry a mere mechanic art. 1884 Public Opinion 11 July 52/1 The artist is at his best, at his delicatest and subtlest, in his water-colours.

† b. Characterized by skilful action; finely ingenious. Obs.

genious. Obs.

1877 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. II. (1886) 76 An other more delicater way he speaketh of, which is... laying the braunches in baskettes of earth... obtaining Rootes betwirte the very fruite and the toppes.

188 It were a delicate stratagem to shoo A Troope of Horse with Felt. 1873 R. Head Canting Acad. 11 The Budge it is a delicate trade.

12. Finely sensitive to what is becoming, proper,

b. Of actions, etc.: Showing or characterized by feelings of delicacy or modesty.

28.8 Jas. Mill. Bril. India II. IV. vii. 242 All parties recommended a delicate and liberal treatment. 1832 Ht. Martineau Ella of Gar. viii. 102 It would not have been delicate, I warrant, Mr. Angus. 1837 F. M. Crawpord P. Patoff II. 83 It was evident from her few words and from Vol. III.

the blush which accompanied them that this was a delicate

subject.

IV. Comb., as delicate-footed, -handed, -looking

adjs.

1825 TENNYSON Maud 1. viii. 11 The snowy banded, dilettante Delicate-handed priest.

1870 BRYANT Iliad I. 1x. 293

A delicate-footed dame.

B. sb.

tante Delicate-handed priest. 1870 BRYANT Iliad I. 1x. 293 A delicate-footed dame.

B. sb.

† 1. a. One addicted to a life of luxury. b. One who is dainty or fastidious in his tastes. Obs.
1388 WCLIP Isa. xivii. 8 Now here thou these thingus, thou delicat, and dwellende trosteli. 1388 — Baruch iv. 26 My delicatis (Yulg. delicati mei] or nurshid in delicis, walkiden sharp weies. 1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 36 (R.) If Lucullus were not a waster and a delicate given to belly-cheare. 1904 Addition. Tatler No. 148 P 4 The Rules among these false Delicates are to be as Contradictory as they can be to Nature.

2. A thing that gives pleasure (usually in pl.):
† a. gen. A luxury, delight. Obs.
12 Lego tr. De Imitatione I. xxiv, Than shal be flesshe bat hab ben in affliction, ioy much more ban he bat hab be norisshed in delicats. 1489 Caxton Faytes of A. III. xix. 21x For to knowe and acquyre connyng scolers haue lefte and layde asyde ryhesses, delicates and al eases of body. 1339 Caxame in Strype Life II. (164) 247 Such as. repute for their chief delicates the disputation of high questions. 1293 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, II., 51. 1298 Barckley Felic. Man IV. (1603) 345 The pompe and delicates used by the great estates of other ages. 1627 Rutherrord Lett. (1862) 1. 247 There is no reason that His comforts be too cheap, seeing they are delicates. 1748 Young NI. Th. viii. 819 Her nectareous cup, Mixt up of delicates for ev'ry sense.

b. A choice viand; a dainty, delicacy.
2 Lego Merlin 6 Yef we hadde but a mossell brede, we haue more ioye and delyte than ye haue with alle the delicaty of the worlde. 1256 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 70 b, To be admytted to the kynges owns table, and to taste of his deyntyue delycates. 1650 W. Brough Sarr. Prime. (1659) 260 Hunger cooks all meats to delicates. 1676 Shadwell. Virtuado III, Cheshire-cheses. seems to be a great delicate to the palate of this animal. 1210 These delicates to the Palate of this animal. 1210 These delicates to the Feast of a good Conscience. 1800 Krats Ere St. Apres Xxi,

1531 ELYOT Gov. III. xxiv, The Emperour Titus...for his lernynge and vertue, was named the delicate of the worlde [amor et delicia humani generis].

† Delicate, v. rare. Obs. [f. Delicate a.]
To render delicate.

[amor et delicia hamani generis].

† Delicate, v. rare. Obs. [f. Delicate a.]
To render delicate.
1824 W. B. Philosopher's Banquet (ed. 2) 69 They doe dillicate and mollifie the flesh.
Hence De'licated ppl. a.
1825 Mas. Browning Casa Guidi Windows 125 These delicated muslins rather seem Than be, you think?
Delicately (de'lik'Ali), adv. [f. Delicate a. +-1.72] In a delicate manner.

† 1. In a way that gratifies the senses, esp. the palate; sumptuously, luxuriously; daintily, fastidiously. Obs.
1277 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 184 Drynke nouste ouer delicatly ne to depe noyther. Ibid. B. xiv. 250 He... doth hym nouste dyne delycatly ne drynke wyn oft. 1282 Musyn Fire of Love 26 Pat I wald not abyde bot wher I myght be delicately fed. 1838 Edni Decades 117 Bores fleshe wherwith they fedde them selues dilycately. 1376 Fleshing Panopl. Epist. 292 You have received mee honorably, sumptuously and delicatly. 2611 Bible I Tim. v. 6 She that flueth in pleasure [margin, delicately] is dead while she liveth. 1650 Jr.
Tavion Holy Living ii. § 1. 57 Eat not delicately or nicely.
b. With enervating or weakening luxury or indulgence; effeminately, tenderly.
1285 Wyclif Prov. xxiz. 21 Who delicatli [delicate] fro childhed nurshith his seruant, afterward shal feelen hym vinobeisaunt. 1858 Hulder, Delicately, laute, molliter, mullibriter. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Char. Whs. (Bohn) II. 58 The young coxcombs of the Life Guards delicately brought up. 1803 H. Dalziel Dis. Dogs (ed. 3) 28 Not so liable to attacks of cold as the more delicately reared.
2. † a. In a way that gives pleasure or delight; delightfully, beautifully (obs.). b. 'With soft elegance' (J.); with exquisite or graceful fineness, softness, etc. Opposed to coarsely.
1879 Prov. Eps. Lady 43 Ladies ... 'Tis to their Changes half their charms we owe; Fine by defect, and delicately weak. 1750-78 tr. 9man 4 Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3) 1. 54 The fox here is not much bigger than a large cat; but delicately shaped. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 40 The more delicately organised mind of Hali

gently; with delicacy of feeling. Opposed to roughly.

1811 BIBLE I Sam. xv. 32 And Agag came with him delicately [Coverd tenderly, Genev. pleasantly].

1877 S. Lee Triumph of Mercy in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. cv. 19-21

Joseph's feet were hurt in irons, to fit him to tread more delicately in the King's Palace.

1883 J. Neal Bro. Tonathan III. 318 Death in his great mercy. had breathed upon it very delicately.

1845 M. Pattison Ess. (1880) I. 19 The thorny subject which they were delicately shunning in their conversation.

1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 411 Blame which, though delicately expressed, was perfectly intelligible.

4. In a way that is sensitive or responsive to the slightest influences; sensitively; with nice exactness. singness innuences; sensitively; with nice exactness.

1791 MB. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest i, Whose mind was delicately sensible to the beauties of nature.

1793 BEDDOES Calculus 195 The least degree of heat then produces the most violent effects upon the fibres thus delicately irritable.

1848 S. Lover Handy Andy xx. 179 A very delicately balanced scale of etiquette.

187 How delicately the adjustment of the pressure can be made with this apparatus.

The licentemperatus.

187 How delicately the adjustment of the pressure can be made with this apparatus.

Delicateness (de'like'ne's). [f. as prec. + .NESS.] The quality of being delicate, delicacy. The opposite of roughness, coarseness, grossness.

1330 Palsgr. 2126 Delycatenesse, friandise. 1838 HULORT, Delicatenes, mollicia, mollicia, muliebrilas. 1838 EDEN Decades 49 They fynde the lyke softenes or delicatenes to bee in herbes. 1838 Srow Surv. x. (1603) 80 They which delight in delicatenesse may be satisfied with as delicate dishes there as may be found elsewhere. 1612 BBLE Dent. xxviii. 56 The tender and delicate woman. which would not aduenture to set the sole of her foote voon the ground, for delicatenesse and tendernesse. 1670 86 Lassis. Voy. Italy Pref. 19 Any young traveller should leave behind him all delicateness and effeminateness. 1678 Trans. Crt. Spain 21 The delicateness of our Young Prince suffered him not to bear the Fatigue. 1727 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s. v. Epilepsy, Young Children are more subject to the Falling-Sickness. by Reason of the Delicateness of the Nerves. 2873 Daily News 21 Aug., To borrow the delicateness of Iths] French idiom.

1 Delicatesse (delikaters). [mod. F. delicatesse.

| Delicatorse (delikăte's). [mod. F. delicatesse (1564 in Hatzf.), f. delicat Delicate: cf. It. deli-

(1564 in Hatzf.), f. delicat Delicate: cf. It. delicatezsa, and older pop. F. words like justesse, vilesse, etc.] Delicacy.

1698 Vanrugum Prov. Wife 1. ii. 150 But I have too much delicatesse to make a practice on 't. 1704 Swift T. Tub ii. 40 All which required abundance of finesse and delicatesse to manage with advantage. 1706 Farounan Recruit. Off. Epil., The French found it a little too rough for their delicatesse. 1894 Svd. Dobell Balder xvv. 186 Let delicatesse Weave his thin cuticle, and mesh him in.

† De'licative, a. Obs. In 5 delycatyf. [a. OF. delicatif. -ive, dainty, exquisite.] Of the nature of delicacies; dainty.

1491 CAXTON Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) v. iii. 337 b/2 Seche no metes ouer delycyous ne delycatyf.

† De'licatude. Obs. rare. = Delicatemess. 1775 in Ass..

† Delicat. Obs. Forms: 3-7 delice, 3-6-yce,

† De·licatude. Obs. rare. = DELICATENERS.

† Tay Bailey II, Delicatude, deliciousness. 1775 in Ash.

† Delice. Obs. Forms: 3-7 delice, 3-6-yee,

4-ijss, 5-is, -ys, -yse; pl. 3-7 delice, 3-6-yee,

4-ijss, 5-is, -ys, -yse; pl. 3-7 delices, 4-5-icis,

4-icys, 5-ycys, 5-6-yoes. [a. OF. delice masc.

:-L. delicium, and OF. delices fem. pl.:-L. delicius,

-as, delight, pleasure, charm; f. delicete to allure,

entice, delight. (The L. words have the form of

the neuter sing. and fem. pl. of an adj. \*delicius

charming, alluring. L. had also the fem. sing.

delicia, whence It. delizia, Sp., Pg. delicia delight.]

1. Delight, pleasure, joy, enjoyment.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 340 Vor his delices, he seiö, beoö forto

vunien ber. 'Et delicie mee cum filis hominum.' 1388

Wyclif Gen. ii. 8 The Lord God had plawntid paradise of

delice fro bigynnyng. 1430 Lydo. Chrom. Troy III. xxviii.

Causinge the ayre enuyron be delyse To resemble a very

paradyse. 1438 Misyn Fire of Love of Pe delic of endles

ule. 1430-1530 Mryr. our Ladye 174 In thy delyces holy

mother of God. 1614 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 3 If she

discouers the greene and gay flowers of delice. 1636 Jrs.

TAYLOR in Four C. Eng. Lett. 104 My delices were really

in seeing you severe and unconcerned. 1638 Evelyn Mrs.

Godolphin 47 The love of God and delices of Religion.

b. spec. Sensual or worldly pleasure; voluptu
ousness.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 368 Pet heo gleowede & gomede . &

D. spec. Sensual or worldly pleasure; voluptuousness.

\*\*a Isas \*\*Ancr.\*\* R. 368 Pet heo gleowede & gomede .. & liuede in delices ? 1340 Ayenb. 24 Pe guodes of hap byelhesnesses, richesses, delices, and prosperites. c 1366 Chaucer Pars. T. P133 For certis delices ben pe appetites of by fyue wittes. 1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 50 Take 3e Cristes crosse, he saith, and counte we delices claye. 1832 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 535/2 Paule sayde of wanton wiedowes, that the wiedow which liueth in delyces, is dead euen whyle she liueth. 1666 Gale Cri. Gentiles 1. III. x. 106 No smooth and effeminate delices for itching ears.

2. Something that affords pleasure; a delight. 14. Pol. Rel. 4 L. Poems (1866) 248 To don hym sorwe was here delys [rime prys]. 1864 Hawand Entropius VII. 31 Hee was called the love and delices of mankynde. 1864 EVELYN II. Freart's Archit. Ep. Ded. 15 S. Germain's and Versailles, which were then the ordinary residence and delices of the King. 1779 Swinbunne Trav. Spain xxxiv. (1.), Zehra, with all its delices, is erased from the face of the earth. b. A dainty, delicacy.

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 1795 b/1 She had no thynge but barly brede and sometyme benes, the whiche. she ete for alle delyces. 1899 BUTTES Dyets drive Dinner. A a viij. There with Cates, Delices, Tabacco, Mell. 1652 C. B. STAYVLTON Herodian 91 Whence. .many Fragrant Spices Are brought to us, as rare and choise Delices.

¶ Spenser stresses de lices, perhaps by confusion with DELICIES.

Spenser stresses de lices, perhaps by confusion with DELICIES.

1890-6 SPENSER F. Q. II. v. 28 And now he has pourd out his ydle mynd In daintie delices, and lavish joyes. Ibid.

10. x. 6 An island strong, Abounding all with delices most rare. Ibid. v. III. 40.

+ Deliciate, v. Obs. rare. [Formed after OF. deliciar (12-16th c.), Irans. to rejoice, reft. to enjoy oneself, least, med. L. deliciar to feast, I. L. delicia,

a: see Delice, and -ATE 3.]

1. intr. To take one's pleasure, enjoy oneself,

revel, luxurinte.

1633 A. H. Partheneia Sacra 18 (R.) When Flora is dis21\*

posed to deliciate with her minions. 1676 CUDWORTH Intell.
Syst. 811 These Evil Demons therefore did as it were Deliciate and Epicurize in them.
2. trans. To fill with delight, render delightful,

delight.

1658 R. Franck North. Mem. (1821) 77, I perceive you disordered, but not much deliciated. Ibid. 122 Whilst the birds harmoniously deliciat the air.

+ Delicies, sb. pl. Obs. rare. [ad. L. deliciæ, -as: cf. Delice.] = Delices, delights; joys;

1597 1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass. II. III. iv. 1355 Inspire me streight with some rare delicies, Or Ile dismount thee from thy radiant coach. 1569, Walkington 10th, Glass 9 Charon and Atropos are com'd to call me away from my delicies.

+ **Delicio sity.** Obs. rare. In 5 -iosite, -iousite, diliciousite. [f. Delicious or its L. or Fr. equivalent. A med.L. \*deliciositas and OF. \*deliciouseté were prob. used, though not yet re-The quality of being delicious gistered.]

gistered.] The quality of being deficious, or of affording delight; concr. something in which this quality is embodied; a delicacy, a luxury.

c 1440 Gesta Rom. lxiii. 274 (Harl. MS.) To abide still with be deliciousites. Ibid., As ofte as the flessh is our-come with diliciousites. c 2449 PECOCK Repr. 255 To speke and write tho wordis in sum gaynes and bewte or in sum deliciosite.

ciosite. **Delicious** (d'li fəs), a. Also 4-6 -yei-, -ley-, -yey-, -ous, -owse, dilicious(e, 5 dylycy-, 6 delicius, di-, 6-7 delitious, 7 delishous. [a. OF. and Anglo-Fr. delicious (later F. delicius, -eux) = Pr. delicios, Sp. delicioso, It. delixioso, ad. late L. delicios-us delicious, delicate (Augustine), f. L. delicios-us delicious, out. a delicios-us delicious delicate (Augustine), f. L. delicios-us delicious delicate (Augustine), f. L. delicios-us delicate)

licia, -z: see Delice and -ous.]

1. Highly pleasing or delightful; affording great

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In mod. use, usually less dignified than 'delightful', and expressing an intenser degree and lower quality of pleasure.

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1. The mod. The mod. The mod. Peter the foliations is the set of the foliations in the set of the foliations.

1. The mode of the foliation in the foliation

2. Highly pleasing or enjoyable to the bodily senses, esp. to the taste or smell; affording exquisite

senses, esp. to the taste or smell; affording exquisite sensuous or bodily pleasure.

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 9287 pat savour sal be ful plenteuouse, And swa swete and swa delicious. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xv. 71 Ane oper maner of drinke gude and delicious. c 1430 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palagr. 921 A quyete slepe is right necessary and delycious. 1548 Hall Chrom. 230h, In the same delicious climate. 1543 Sirat Herbert Trav. 183 Bananas or Plantanes. the fruite. gives a most delicious taste and rellish. 1667 Milton P. L. II. 400 The soft delicious taste and rellish. 1667 Milton P. L. II. 400 The soft delicious shade of these trees. 1847 Emerson Repr. Men. Uses Gt. Men Wks. (Bohn) I. 274 In Valencia the climate is delicious. 1850 L. Hunt Autobiog. II. x. 31 There is something in the word delicious which may be said to comprize a reference to every species of pleasant taste.

+3. Characterized by or tending to sensuous in-

+3. Characterized by or tending to sensuous in-

†3. Characterized by or tending to sensuous indulgence; voluptuous, luxurious. Obs.

a 1340 Hamfole Psaller iz. 6 Deliciouse affecciouns of flescly lust. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 54 The flesshe is tempted by delicious metes and drinkes, the which bene leteres and kindelers of the brondes of lecherye. 1863 Homilies II. Pasting 1. (1859) 280 An abstinence. from all delicious leasures and delectations worldly. 1632 LTHGOW Tran. 1. 22 Forsaking the delicious lives of the effeminate Affricans. 1651-3 Jez. Taylor Serm. for Year 1678) 339 The habitual Intemperance which is too commonly annexed to festival and delicious Tables.

† b. Of persons: Addicted to sensuous indul-

The natural intemperative which is too commonly annexed to festival and delicious Tables.

† b. Of persons: Addicted to sensuous indulgence; voluptuous, luxurious, dainty. Obs.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 33 If that thou understode, What is to ben delicious, Thou woldest nought ben curious. c 1450 Mirour Salvacious 914 Of mete nor drinke was sho neure whit diliciouse. 1433 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 116/2 Thyse monckes ben ouer delycate. 1598 SYLVESTER Du Barrias II. 1. Edon (1641) 84/5 Idleness. Defiles our body, Yea sobrest men it makes dilicious. 1630 MORDEN Goog. Rect. (1685) 71 The Gentry are. Costly in their Apparel, Delicious in their Diet. 1635 W. Robertson Phrascol. Gen. (1693) 448 A delicious mouth or palate.

Deliciously (dfli fostli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a delicious manner.

1. So as to afford intense pleasure; delightfully. c 1366 CHAUCER Sqr.'s T. 7: Herknynge hise Mynstrals hir thynges pleye Beforn hym at the bord deliciously. 1485

CAXTON Chas. Gt. 19 He.. repayred the places ryght delycyously. 1747 CARTE Hist. Eng. I. 577 No cost being spared either to purchase the greatest rarities, or to dress them deliciously. 1798 A. Young Trav. France 259 There was something so deliciously amiable in her character. 1863 E. C. CLAYTON Queens of Song II. 322 Her voice was invariably pure, true, and deliciously sweet. 1865 LIVINGSTONE Zambesi v. 106 The air was deliciously cool. 1883 Manch. Exam. 19 Dec. 5/3 The explanation is deliciously grotesque.

With intense delight or enjoyment.

b. With intense delight or enjoyment, 1696 Stanhofe Chr. Pattern (1711) 290 Yet does He. importune us to sit and eat deliciously with him. 1706 Reflex. 1907 Mediciously with him. 1706 Reflex. 1907 Mediciously himbies the Elogies that are given him. 2799 Southey Love Elegies iv, O'er the page of Love's despair, My Delia bent deliciously to grieve. 1808 SKEAT Uhland's Poems 294 Beneath its shade he oft would sit And dream deliciously.

† 2. Luxuriously, voluptuously, sumptuously. 1393 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 207 L 6617 Anober spyce ys yn glotonye, To ete ouer delycyusly. 1394 HAMFOLE Prost Fr. III. 6 A 30nge man. vn-chastely and delycyously lyfande and full of many synnys. 1400 Rom. Rose 6720 If he have peraventure. Lyved over deliciously. 1587 N. T. (Genev.) Luke xvi. 19 A certayne ryche man, which. 1 fared deliciously euery day. 1634 Sir T. Hebbert Trav. 102 The King. deliciously tooke his pleasure. 1869 J. Palmer in Andros Tracts I. 54 Did his Excellency lye upon Beds of Down, and fare Delishously every day? 2 1800 Cowper Iliad (ed. 2) xxiv. 56 The lion. Makes inroad on the flocks, that he may fare Deliciously at cost of mortal man.

† 3. With fondness, fondly. Obs.

1397 C1400 Test. Love 1. (1560) 275 b/2 She [Love] gan deliciously mee comfort with sugred words. 2 1440 Found. 57. C1400 Test. Love 1. (1560) 275 b/2 She [Love] gan deliciously mee comfort with sugred words. 2 1440 Found. 57. An heremyte. reteyned nothyng but a catte wyth whyche he playde ofte and helde it in his lappe delyciously.

1807 Deliciousness (dll11 osnès). [f. as prec. +

Deliciousness (d/li fosnes). [f. as prec. +

1. The quality of being delicious, or highly

I. The quality of being delicious, or highly pleasing (now esp. to the senses): see the adj.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. vi. xxiii. (1495) 213 Delycyousnes of all that is sette on the borde. crapo Test. Love Prol. (1560) 271 b/2 Many men there been, that with eeres openly sprad, so moch swalowen the deliciousnesse of jestes and of ryme. 1598 Shaks. Rom. 4 Jul. 11. vi. 12 The sweetest honey Is loathsome in its owne deliciousnesse. a 1653 J. Smith Sel. Disc. i. 12 There is an inward sweetness and deliciousness in divine truth, which no sensual mind can taste or relish. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 127 P4 The deliciousness of ease commonly makes us unwilling to return to labour. 1866 Hawthorne Marble Faus xxiv, There was a deliciousness in it that eluded analysis.

† D. (with pl.) A delight. Obs.
1740 Bp. Lavington Enthus. Meth. 4 Papists (1754) I. 57 A Woman quite deserted, and the Vein of her Spiritual Deliciousnesses dried up in her Aridities.

† 2. Voluptnousness, luxuriousness, luxury. Obs. c 1400 Gesta Rom. 1. xxvi. 101 (Harl. MS.) He folowithe deliciousnes of the fleshe. 1879 Livix Emphues (Arb.) 179 Philautus, hath given over himselfe to all deliciousnesse, desiring. 10 be dandled in the laps of Ladyes. 1580 North Plutarch (1676) 37 He thought. 10 banish out of the City all insolency, envy, covetousness, and deliciousness. 1650 Jer. Tavtor Holy Living (1727) 242 Do not seek for deliciousness and sensible consolations in the actions of religion.

+ 3. Fondness for what gives pleasure. Obs.

+ 3. Fondness for what gives pleasure. Obs.
1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke xvi. 25 So great was
he deliciousnes of thy mouth.

the deliciousnes of thy mouth.

+ **Delicity.** Obs. rare. In 5 -yoyte. [A non-etymological formation from **Delice**: see -iff.]

Deliciousness, delightfulness.

\*\*rafe Digby Myst.\* (1882) III. 72 Martha, ful [of] bewte and of delycyte. Ibid. III. 2039 And have fed me with fode of most delycyte.

Delict (dflickt). [ad. L. delict-um fault, offence, crime, prop. subst. use of neuter sing. of pa. pple. of delinquere to fail, commit a fault: see Delinquent.] A violation of law or right; an offence,

QUENT.] A violation of law or right; an offence, a delinquency.

1833 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 43 Their delicts and offenses. 1894 Parsons Confer. Success. II. ix. 200 In al criminal affayres and punishing of delictes. 1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3), Delicte, fault, small offence. 1649 Jer. Taylor Gl. Exemp. II. ix. 117 When the Supreme Power either hath not power to punish the delinquent, or may misse to have notice of the delict. 21734 North Exam. II. v. § 43 (1740) 340 Whereby the proper Officer may be brought to answer for the Delict. 1832 Austin Juristr. (1879) I. 44 Acts, forbearances and omissions which are violations of rights or duties are styled delicts, injuries or offences. 1871 Markey Elem. Lave § 157 The French code. . is nore explicit on the subject of delicts than Blackstone on the subject of civil injuries to which they correspond.

b. In flagrant delict: transl. Lat. in flagrante delicto, Fr. en flagrant delit, in the very act of committing the offence.

delicto, Fr. en flagrant délit, in the very act of committing the offence.

[1778 Junius Lett. lxviii. (1875) 327/1 A person..taken in flagrante delicto, with the stolen goods upon him, is not bailable.] 1880 Scott Iranhoe xxxxi, Taken in the flagrant delict by the avowal of a crime contrary to thine oath. 1827 SIR F. PALGRAVE Merch. 4 Frier (1844) 121 Cases of flagrant delict.. required no other trial than the publicity.. of the fact. 1828 G. S. LAYARD Life C. Keene i. 4 [She] resorted to all the time-honoured means of catching scholars in flagrant delict.

**Delictual** (d'li ktiuăl), a. rare. [f. Delict or L. delictum, after effectual, etc.] Of or belonging to a delict.

1875 Poste Gains II. Comm. (ed. 3) 303 Both Mora . . and Mala fide possessio have a delictual character.

† Delie, delye, a. Obs. rare. [a. F. délié (13th c. in Hatzí.), early ad. L. dēlicāt-us, on the analogy of popular formations like plicātus, plié. (As a living word dēlicātus passed through to del'cato, Sp. delgado, Cat. and Pr. delgat, OF. delgiét, delgé, deljé, mod. F. dial. deugé, dougé. A third and still later adaptation is délicat: see DELICATE.)]

and still later adaptation is aesicat: see Delicate, fine.

c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. 1. i. 5 Her clopes weren maked of ryst delye predes. c 1425 Goot. Lordachipes 88 Ffor delye binge ys more worth ban greet, and bynne more worth ban ycke. [róga Coles, Dely, little. Old nord.—Hence in Kersey, Bailey, Ash, etc.]

Deligated (de ligetèd), ppl. a. Surg. [f. L. deligat-us bound fast (see next) + -ED.] Tied with a ligature as an artery.

Deligated (de ligetéd), ppl. a. Surg. [f. L. deligāt-us bound fast (see next) + -ED.] Tied with a ligature, as an artery.

1840 R. Liston Elem. Surg. (ed. 2) 204 The immediate effect of a tightly-drawn ligature is to divide the internal and middle coats at the deligated point. 1859 Tono Cycl. Anat. V. 330/1 With deligated salivary ducts.

Deligation (deligāt-[5m). [ad. L. \*dēligātiān-em, n. cf action from dēligāre to bind fast, bind up, f. DE- I. 3 + ligāre to bind. Cf. mod.F. deligation in Surgery. In sense 2, taken in sense of med.L. disligare, OF. deslier, mod.F. delier to untie: see DE- I. 6.]

I. 1. Surg. † a. Bandaging; a bandage. Obs. 1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. 4 Min. 340 By reason of tumours or deligation, or retaining the parts so joined together. 1798 W. BLAIR Soldier's Friend 33 Useful for the temporary deligation of wounds. 1837 Dunglison Dict. Med. 282 s.v. Deligations, The deligation of wounds formerly embraced the application of deligation of wounds formerly embraced the application of deligation of wounds formerly embraced the application of deligation vertically and the size of the tumour 1884 Bratting at the angle of the jaw, the point of deligation must in a great measure depend on the size of the tumour 1884 Bratting at the angle of the jaw, the point of deligation in a great measure depend on the size of the tumour 1884 Bratting at the angle of the Jaw, the point of deligation of large Arteries by application of two ligatures, and division of the Vessel between them.

II. † 2. An unbinding, loosening. Obs. 1860 Ashmole Chym. Callect. 72 In such a Dissolution

II. +2. An unbinding, loosening. Obs.

1550 ASHNOLE Chym. Collect. 73 In such a Dissolution and naturall Sublimation, there is made a deligation of the Elements.

Elements.

† Deli gature. Obs. [f. L. dēligāre (see prec.), after ligature: see -UBE.] A bandage.

1870 BARROUGH Meth. Physick III. III. (1639) 183 He must use apt and convenient deligatures and trusses.

Delignt, obs. form of DILIGENT.

Delight (dflait), sb. Forms: 3-6 delit, (3 delit), 4-6 delyt(e, -lite, (5 delytte, 6 dellyte), 6- delight. [ME. delit, a. OF. delit (-eit), (= Pr. deliet, Sp. deleite, It. diletto), f. stem of deliter vb. The etymological delite is found as late as 1590, but earlier in 16th c. it had generally been planted by delight, an erroneous spelling after light,

flight, etc.]

1. The fact or condition of being delighted; 1. The fact or condition of being delighted; pleasure, joy, or gratification felt in a high degree. a 1285 Ancr. R. 272 So sone so me... let bene lust gon inward & delit waxen. a 1240 Ureisum in Cost. Hom. 201 Pe muchele delit of bine swetnesse. c 1340 Cursor M. 8164 (Fairf.) Pai hailsed him wib grete delite. c 1386 Chaucen Prol. 335 To lyuen in delit was euere his wone, For he was Epicurus owene sone. 1259 Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence xxxix, In study set his hole delite. 1505 Shaks. Temp. III. ii. 145 Sounds, and sweet aires, that giue delight and hurt not. 1736 BULLER Anal. I. iii. 72 The gratification itself of every natural passion must be attended with delight. 1793 COLERIGE Poems, The Rose, He gazed! he thrilled with deep delight! 1865 Tyndall. Gluc. 1v. 38, I had read with delight Coleridge's poem.

b. Phr. To take or have delight (in a thing, in doing, to do).

with delight Coleridge's poem.

b. Phr. To take or have delight (in a thing, in doing, to do).

† To have delight was formerly used as = to desire, Fr. avoir envie (see quots. 1470, 1477).

c 1330 Hali Meid. 7 And habbed mare delit berin ben anie ofte habbed i likinge of be worlde. a 1300 Cursor M. 23330 (Cott.) Bot suld pai haf a gret delite. To se bam setlid in hair site. c 1470 Henry Wallace viii. 1626 The nobill king.. Had gret delyte this Wallace for to se. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 1, I had delyte & axed to rede some good historye. 1483 Caxton G. de la Tour D vi, The delite that men take in the savour and etyng of them. a 1560 Kingesmyll. Confl. Salan (1578) 49 When he hath a delite in that that he doeth. c 1600 Shaks. Somn. xxvvii. 1 As a decrepit father takes delight To see his active child dodeeds of youth. 1652 J. Wright to See his active child dodeeds of youth. 1652 J. Wright to See his active child dodeeds of youth. 1652 J. Wright to See his active child dodeeds of youth. 1652 J. Wright to See his active child dodeeds for the seed of the seed of youth 1852 J. Wright to See his active child dodeeds of youth. 1652 J. Wright to See his active child dodeeds of youth 1852 J. Wright to See his active child dodeeds of youth 1852 J. Wright to See his active child dodeeds of youth 1862 J. Wright to Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 28 Gardening was what I always took delight in 1873 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 184 The branch of knowledge... in which he takes the greatest delight.

thence delight-taking.
1519 W. Sclater Expos. 1 Thess (1630) 468 Pleasure or delight-taking in the partie loued.

2. Anything in which one takes delight, or which affords delight; an object of delight; a source of

affords delight; an object of delight; a source of great pleasure or joy.

a 1232 Ancr. R. 102 Pes cos.. is a swetnesse & a delit of heorte. 1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 269 Bot in his delytis settes his hert fast. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xv. 66 It es a place of delytez. 1398 Shars. Merry V. v. v. 158 Why, Sir John, do you thinke.. that euer the deuill could have made you our delight? 1697 Dryden Virg. Past. v. 65 Daphnis, the Fields Delight. 1709 Poye Ess. Cril. 124 Be Homer's works your study and delight. 1848 Macaulay

Hist. Eng. I. 396 The poetry and eloquence of Greece had been the delight of Raleigh and Falkland.

3. The quality (in objects) which causes delight; quality of delighting; charm, delightful-

quality or faculty of delighting; charm, delightinness. Now only poet.

2 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 1199 Dido, With sadyl red enbroudit with delyt. 1500-00 Dunbar Thistle & Rose 145 No
flour is so perfyt, So full of vertew, plesans and delyt. 21600
SHAKS. Sonn. cil. 12 Sweets grown common lose their dear
delight. 1666 Gerber Princ. 38 The Louver at Paris.. with
the delight of the annexed Tuilleries. 1804 Wordsw. Poem,
She was a Phantom of delight When first she gleamed upon
we sight.

She was a rnanom of consensual property of the allure, attract, delight, charm, please, freq. of delicities to entice away, allure: cf. Delicious. The current erroneous spelling after light, etc. arose in the 16th c., and prevailed about 1575: the Bible of 1611 occasionally retained delite.]

of 1611 occasionally retained about 1575: the Bible of 1611 occasionally retained delite.]

1. trans. To give great pleasure or enjoyment to; to please highly. Frequently in pass. (const. witk, at, † in, or with infin.). Also absol.

c 1300 K. Alie. 5802 So hy ben delited in that art That wery ne ben hy neuere cert. c 1374 CHAUCER Anel. 6 Arc. 66 But for I. was so besy you to delyte. 1535 Fisher Wks. (1876) 366 The loue of this game deliteth him so muche. 1376 Fishing Panopl. Epist. 151, I am mervelously delighted with merrie conceites. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. (1576) 70 The stateliness of Houses. .delighteth the eye. 1673 RAY Journs. Low C. 395 The Italians are greatly delighted in Pictures. 1704 Pore Spring 67 If Windsor-shades delight the matchless maid. 1885 Macaular Hist. Eng. 111. 496 Charles.. was delighted with an adviser who had a hundred pleasant.. things to say. 1873 Black Pr. Thule xxii. 371 If the money belonged to me, I should be delighted to keep it. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) I. 476, I was quite delighted at this notion.

b. reft. = 2.

pleasant .. things to say. 1873 BLACK Pr. Thule xxii. 371 If the money belonged to me, I should be delighted to keep it. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 476, I was quite delighted at this notion.

D. reft. = 2.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 3086 3yf bou delyte be oftyn stoundes, Yn horsys, haukys, or yn houndes. c 2340 Cursor M. 1360 (Fairl.) A-mong caymys kyn, bat delitet ham al to syn. 136a Langt. P. Pl. A. 1. 29 Lot. Dilytede him in drinke. 1477 EAR. Rivers (Caxton) Dietes 1 A gentylman...whiche gretly delited hym in alle vertuouse .. thynges. 1611 Blaze Pt. cxix. 16, I will delight myselfe in thy statutes. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 109 He has many Elephants with whose Majestie he greatly delights himselfe. 1348 D'ISBARLI Chas. I, I. v. 95 A life of pleasure—to delight himself and to be the delight of others.

2. intr. (for reft.) To be highly pleased, take great pleasure, rejoice: a. in or to do (anything).

2. targ Ancr. R. 52 Eue. isselh hime ueir, & ueng to deliten i pe biholdunge. a 1328 Prose Psalter [ii. 17 Pou ne shalt nougt deliten in sacrifices. c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 415

Yet hath he made lewde folke delyte To scrue yow. a 1450

Le Morte Arth. 3717 Suche we have delyted in. 1533 John Ar Rick in Four C. Eng. Lett. 33 He delited moche in playing at dice and cardes. 1548 HALL Chron. 201 b, An Inne, wherein he delighted muche to be. 1605 Shaks. Macb.

I. iii. 57 The labour we delight in physicks paine. 1612 Blale.

Ps. Ixviii. 30 Scatter thou the people that delite in warre. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Tran. 16 They delight to dawbe and make their skin glister with grease. 1710 Strelle & Addison.

Talter No. 254 F I There are no Books which I more delight in than Travels. 1869 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876)

111. xii. 145 The obsolete titles delighted in by the Latin writers. 1874 Monely Compromise (1886) 39 We know the kind of man whom this system delights to honour.

D. absol. (without const.).

1393 Gower Conf. III. 243 And she.. So ferforth made him to delite Through lust. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. x. ii, Divers p

Delightable (diloităbil), a. rare. [f. De-LIGHT v. or sb. + ABLE: containing the same elements as the ME. DELITABLE.] Affording delight 1871 R. ELLIS Catallus xxxiv. 10 Queen of mountainous heights, of all Forests leafy, delightable.

Delighted (drloited), ppl. a. [f. Delight v. and ch. ED]

Delighted (deloited), ppl. a. [f. Delight v. and sb. + -ED.]

1. Filled with delight, highly pleased or gratified. a 1697 Waller On His Majesty's Exape (R.), About the keel delighted dolphins play. 1887 Lowell Above & Below 1, What health there is In the frank Dawn's delighted eyes. †2. Endowed or attended with delight; affording delight, delightful. Obs.

With the first quot. cf. Delightful. 2, quot. 1600. 1603 Shakes. Meas. for M. III. 121 This sensible warme motion to become A kneaded clod; and the delighted spirit To bath in fiere floods, or to recide In thrilling region of thicke-ribbed ice. 1604 — Olk. 1. III. 200 If Vertue no delighted Beautie lacke. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 104 By supping a delighted cup of extreame poyson. 1667 Primatt

City & C. Build. Ded., Your quick and delighted equitable dispatch of such Differences as have come before you. 1747 COLLINS Passions 30 But thou, O Hope .. What was thy delighted measure?

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Deli'ghtedly, adv. [-LY 2.] In a delighted

manner.

1800 COLERIDGE Piccolom. II. iv, Delightedly dwells he mong fays and talismans. 1879 GEO. ELIOT Theo. Such ix. 161 A man delightedly conscious of his wealth.

Delighter (diloital). [-ER.] One who delights; one who takes delight in (anything).

21677 BARROW Serm. Wks. 1687 I. xvii. 250 A delighter in telling bad stories. 1715 Lond. Gaz. No. 5360/9 All Persons that are delighters in Plants and Flowers. 2705 STANHOPE Paraphr. II. 366 To draw a greater Guilt, upon the Delighter in, than upon the Committer of, them.

Delightful (drloitful), a. Also 6 delyte, delite. [f. Delight (delite) sb. + Ful.]

1. Affording delight; delighting; highly pleasing, charming.

ing, charming.

1. Affording delight; delighting; highly pleasing, charming.

1530 PALSGR. 300/2 Delytefull, that moche delyteth, deliteux. 1553 T. WILSON Rhet. (1580) 3 marg., Oratours muste use delitefull wordes and saiges. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. 1. iv. 4 Goodly galleries... Full of faire windowes and delightful bowres. 1659 D. Pell Impr. Sca To Rdr. A vij, What delightfuller thing canst thou read than a Theam or Subject of the Sea. 1669 MILTON P. L. 1. 467 Rimmon, whose delightful Seat Was fair Damascus. 1779 Cowper Lett. 31 Oct., Was there ever anything so delightful as the music of the Paradise Lost? 1848 DICKENS Dombey XXXV, That delightfulles of cities, Paris. 1870 Lowell. Study Wind. (1871) 1 One of the most delightful books in my father's library. † 2. Full of or experiencing delight; delighting in, delighted with. Obs.

a 1509 [see Delightfull desire whiche you have to be conversaunt in the Citie. 1600 C. Sutton Learn to Die (1634) 16 Too chilling a doctrine for our delightful dispositions. 1602 Daniel Hymen's Tri. v. i, We are glad to see you thus Delightful. 1697 A. Lovell Bergerac's Com. Hitt. 24 The Nymph Eccho is so delightful with their Airs.

Delightfully (dfloitful), adv. [f. prec. + LY 2]

1. In a delightful manner; in a way that affords

1. In a delightful manner; in a way that anomal delight; charmingly.

1280 Sidney Arcadia 1. (R.), The flock of unspeakable virtues, held up delightfully in that best builded fold.

1628 BACON Ess. Gardens (Arb.) 538 Those which Perfume the Aire most delightfully. 1788 Mad. D'ARBALA Diary 2 Jan., My dear father was delightfully well and gay. 1848 C. Bronte 9. Expravi. (1873) 160 She sang delightfully: it was a treat to listen to her. 1865 Mas. Carly Lett. 111. 281

The air to-day is delightfully fresh.

12. With experience of delight, delightedly.

2 1569 Kingesmyll. Conft. Satan (1578) 7 It must shutte up thine eyes from delightfully sening sin. 1578 Warley Wond. Lit. World Ded. Aij, These things I have many times delightfully considered of. 1749 C. Wesley Hymn, 'Forth in Thy Name', For Thee delightfully [to] employ Whate'er Thy bounteous grace hath given.

[f. as prec.

Delightfulness (dilaitfulnes). [f. as prec.

+-NESS.]

1. The state or quality of being delightful.
1879 LVLY Euphus (Arb.) 49, I hope the delightfulnesse of the one wil attenuate the tediousnesse of the other.
1674 PLAYFORD Skill Mus. 1. 59 Which Musick, by its Variety and Delightfulness, allayeth the Passions.
1777 Sir W. Jones Ess. i. 163 The delightfulness of their climate.
1831 Greville Mem. Geo. IV (1875) II. xv. 182, Admiration of the beauty and delightfulness of the place.
† 2. Of persons: The state of being delighted or of feeling delight. Oh:

of feeling delight. Obs.

180 SIDNEY Arcadia (1613) 148-9 But our desires' tyrannicall extortion Doth force vs there to set our chiefe delight fuinesse Where but a baiting-place is all our portion.

180 MACHIN Dumb Knt. IV. i, The Queen is all for revels; her high heart. Bestows itself upon delightfulness.

191 Delighting (drloitin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The chief the sub Durkoum, delection.

action of the verb Delight; delectation.

a 133 Prose Psalter xv. 11 Delitynges ben in by rist honde vnto be ende. 1500-50 DUNBAR Poems (1893) 31/34 Bettir war leif my paper quhyte, And tak me to vthir delyting. 1581 SIDNEY Afol. Poetrie (Arb.) 37 Beautifying it both for further teaching, and more delighting. 1500 SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. Ixxxiv. 2 His Tabernacles... must needs work in me an infinite delighting.

in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. lxxxiv. 2 His Tabernacles...
must needs work in me an infinite delighting.

Delighting, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That delights
(in the different senses of the verb).
1563 Form of Medit. in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz. (1847) 504
With wines, spices, silks, and other vain costly delighting
things. 1599 T. M[ouver] Silkwormes 20 Full of delighting
change, and learning greate. 1814 Forgery Lv. ii. Let me
.. praise Heaven for the delighting pledge.
Hence Delightingly adv.
1602 Carew Cornwall 132 b, A walk which .. my selfe
haue oftentimes delightingly seene. 1660 Jer. Taylor Duct.
Dubit. Iv. i. (R.), Though he did not consent clearly and
delightingly to Seguiri's death. 1836 New Monthly Mag.
XLVI. 438 Readers who delightingly believe, that [etc.].

Delightless (dl'loi-tlès), a. [-LESS.] Void
of delightful.)
1580 Sidney Arcadia III. (1622) 287 Turning away her
feeble sight, as from a delightlesse object. c 1750 Shennstone
Elegies xi. 8 And we, delightless, left to wander home!
1850 Blackie Exchylus II. 16 For this thou shalt keep
watch On this delightless rock.

Delightsome (dl'loi-tsom), a. Also 6 delyt.,
delite-. [f. Delight 5b. +80ME.] = Delightful.

(In 17th c. in frequent use: now only literary.)

ISOO-BO DUNBAR Poems lxiv. 2 Delytsum lyllie of everie lustynes. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 400 Up and about the pleasaunt and delightsome hilles. 1601 Weever Mirr. Mart. Ej b., Daie is delightsome hilles. 1601 Weever Mirr. Mart. Ej b., Daie is delightsome in respect of night. 1611 BIBLE Mal. iii. 12 Ye shall be a delightsome land. 1697 DAMPIER Voy. I. xvi. 454 The whole Town was very clean and delightsome. 2760 STERNE SERW. x. (1773) 64 When he reflected upon this gay delightsome structure. 1844 Mas. BROWNING Vision of Poets. A mild delightsome melancholy. 1878 SHAIRP in Contemps. Rev. 685 All who care to visit. that delightsome land (the Scottish Border). 1898 Field 19 Nov. 770/1 This delightsome, if quick-fleeting, season.

Deli'ghtsomely, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a delightsome manner; delightfully, joyously. 1876 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 227 The grassehopper... was delightsomly disposed. 2600 SURPLET Countrie Farme v11. lxi. 892 The misken... singeth sweetly and delightsomely. a 1603 T. CARTWHIGHT Confut. Rhem. N. T. (1618) 84 A man is willingly, desirously, and delightsomly holden vider sinne. 1885 TENNYSON Balin & Balan, I have not lived my life delightsomely.

Deli'ghtsomeness. [f. as prec. + -NE88.]

= Delightfulness

= DELIGHTFULNESS.

1876 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 430 The delightsomnesse of his behaviours. 1679 T. Siden Hist. Sevarites II. i, A little Town called by the Inhabitants Cola, from the delightsomness of the place. 1866 Ruskin Croum Wild Olive I. 72 To repent into delight and delightsomeness. 1883 J. PARKER Tyme CA. 334 Tell a stone-deaf man what music is; dwell on its delightsomeness.

ts delightsomeness.

† **De ligible**, a. Obs. [f. L. dēlig-ère to choose + -BLE.] Worthy to be chosen, desirable.

1680 HOLLINGWORTH Penit. J. Marketman 11 Those joys and pleasures which render humane life any ways deligible.

† **Delignate**, v. nonce-wd. [f. De II. 1 + -

and pleasures which render humane life any ways deligible. 
† Deli'gnate, v. nonce-wd. [f. De- II. 1 + L. lign-um wood.] trans. To deprive of wood.

1635 FULLER Ch. Hist. xx. iii. \$34 Dilapidating for rather delignating his Bishoprick, cutting down the woods thereof. 
† Deli'mate, v. Obs.— o [f. stem of L. delimātus filed off, f. De- I. 2 + limāre to file.]

1633 COKREAM, Delimate, to file or shaue from off a thing. 1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr.

Delimit (drli'mit), v. [a. F. delimit-er (1773 in Hatzf.), ad. L. delimitāre to mark out as a boundary, f. De- I. 3 + limitāre to bound, līmes, līmit-em boundary, limit.] trans. To mark or determine the limits of; to define, as a limit or boundary. boundary.

1853 GLADSTONE Glean. IV. v. 144 Other nations are to delimit for themselves the possessions and status of the clergy. 1895 Times to Apr. 9 The question of delimiting the Russo-Afghan frontier.

Delimitate (dflimitet), v. [f. ppl. stem of

L. delimitate (dri micri, v. fr. ppl. stem of L. delimitare: see prec.] = prec.

1824 Manch. Exam. 3 Dec. 5/5 The territory of the Association as delimitated on an appended map. 1891 Times 18 May. The Commission to delimitate the frontier between Burmah and Siam.

**Delimitation** (dilimite 1-fan). [a. F. delimi-

Delimitation (d'limitë<sup>1</sup>-son). [a. F. delimitation (1773 in Hatzf.), n. of action from delimiter to Delimit.] The action of delimiting; the fact of being delimited; determination of a limit or boundary; esp. of the frontier of a territory.

1836 Sir H. Taylor Statesman xvi. 116 The delimitation of those bounds within which a statesman's dispensation should be confined. 1868 Gladstone Jiv. Musdi iv. (1869) 110 They (territorial names) came to signify districts of fixed and known delimitation. 1884 Leach Merrury 13 Mar., The delimitation of the frontier of Turkestan and Kashgar.

Delimitative (d'limitetity), a. [f. delimitat-, ppl. stem of delimitation.

1837 Spectator 3 Sept. 1171 A Delimitative Commission is to mark out the frontier.

Delimitize: see DE- II. 1.

† Delime, v. Obs. Also 6 delyne. [ad. L.

Delimitize: see DE-II. I.

† **Delime**, v. Obs. Also 6 delyne. [ad. L. delinea-re: see Delineate. Cf. Aline v., and mod. F. delinear. Littré).] trans. To mark out by lines; to outline, sketch; = Delineate v. 1, 2.

139 Ive Fortif, 36 Proceede as in the delyning of a bulwarke. a 1734 North Exam. (1740) 523 A certain Plan had been delined out for a farther Proceeding.

Delineable (d'li ni ab'l), a. rare. [f. L. de-linea-re to Delineate: see -BLE.] Capable of

being delineated.

1661 FELTHAM Resolves, Lusoria, etc. Lett. xvii. 85 In either Vision there is something not delineable.

+ Delineament (d'lins, ăment). Obs. [f. L. delinea-re: see-MENT; cf. lineament.] The action of delineating, or an instance of this; delinea-

tion.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 57 The delineament of wretchednesse, 1618 Selden Drayton's Poly-olb, xi. Notes 181 For similitude of delineaments and composture. 1638 H. More Antid, Ath. 11. v. 1712) 52 The more rude and careless strokes and delineaments of Divine Providence.

careless strokes and delineaments of Divine Providence. **Delineate**, ppl. a. arch. or poetic. [ad. L. delineate, pa. pa. pple. of delineare; see next.] Delineated; traced out, portrayed, described, etc. (Also used as a participle.)

1596 Edw. 111, 11. ii. 27 Still do I see in him delineate His mother's visage. 1607 Topsell Fourf. Beasts (1658) 247
Such an even and delineate proportion. 1619 Bansbange Descr. late Comet 11 That forme which. is delineate in the planispheare. 1773 J. Ross Fratricide v. 508 (MS.) But where's the Muse can give delineate life To heavenly Thysa. 1848 Balley Festus Proem (ed. 3) 7/1 And for the soul of man delineate here.

21\*-2

Delineate (d'linijet), v. Also 6 delineat, 6-7 delinist(e. [f. ppl. stem of L. delineare to outline, sketch out, f. DE-I. 3 + lineare to draw lines, linea line: cf. depict, describe.]

1. trans. To trace out by lines, trace the outline

of, as on a chart or map.

O1, as On a CHART OF Map.

1499 W. CUMNINGHAM CASMOGY. Glasse 6 Geographie does deliniat, and set out the universal earth. 1612 Drayton Polyolb. A b, The Map, lively delineating to thee every mountaine, forrest, river and valley. 1710 Berkeley Princ. Hum. Knowl. § 127 When therefore I delineate a triangle on paper. 2860 Maury Phys. Geog. Sca viii. § 409 Other currents... delineated on [the] Plates. 1870 F. R. Wilson Ch. Lindisf. 61 The exact position is delineated on the plan.

plan.

2. To trace in outline, sketch out (something to be constructed); to outline; 'to make the first

be constructed); to outline; 'to make the first draught of' (J.).

1613 R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3), Delineate, to draw the proportion of any thing.

1641 Milrow Ch. Govt. ii. (1851) 103

God...never intended to leave the government thereof delineated here in such curious architecture to be patch's afterwards.

1670 MARVELL Corr. cliv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 338 Not willing nor prepared to deliniate his whole proposall.

1764 REID Inquirry vi. § 15. 172, I have endeavoured to delineate such a process.

1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 394 Our laws and the whole constitution of our state having been thus delineated.

8. To represent by a drawing; to draw, por-

tray.

1610 Guillim Heraldry III. vii. (1660) 130 Plants..de-lineated with lims, sprigs, or branches. 1646 Six T. Browne Frend. Et. v. xi. 251 With the same reason they may delineate old Nestor like Adonis. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. II., They were accused of being Anthropomorphites; delineating the Almighty as they did with hands, with eyes, and with feet. 1865 Grove Plato I. i. 17 If horses or lions could paint, they would delineate their gods in form like themselves.

paint, they would delineate their gods in form like themselves.

4. fig. To portray in words; to describe.

a 1618 Raleigh (J.), It followeth, to delineate the region in which God first planted his delightful garden. 1660 J. Chamberlayne (title), Sacred Poem, Wherein the Birth, Miracles, &c. of the Most Holy Jesus are Delineated. 1792 Boswell Johnson Introd., When I delineate him without reserve. 1868 Nattleship Browning Introd. 3 Great as is his power in delineating all human passion.

Hence Delineating whl. sb.; also attrib. 1603 Drayton Bar. Wars vi. Ix, The Land-skip, Mixture, and Delineatings. 1833 J. Barock Dom. Amnsem. 142 The Delineating Ink. for delineating upon stone.

Delineation (dl'lini; l'-)an). Also 6-7 deliniation. [ad. L. delineātin-em, n. of action f. delineāte, to Delineats. So in F. (Paré, 16th c.).] The action or product of delineating.

delineare, to Delineate. So in F. (Paré, 16th c.).]
The action or product of delineating.

1. The action of tracing out something by lines; the drawing of a diagram, geometrical figure, etc.; concr. a drawing, diagram, or figure.

1570 Billingsley Euclid 1. ii. 11 Whereupon follow divers delineations and constructions. 1550 Puttennam Eng. Poesie III. iv. (Arb.) 159 Declination, delineation, dimention. are scholasticall termes in deede, and yet very proper. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. viil. 314 In the deliniations of many Maps of Africa, the River Niger exceedeth it about ten degrees in length. 1574 J. Bryant Mythol. II. 234 The delineations of the sphere have by the Greeks. Deen greatly abused. 1811 PINKERTON Petral. I. 335 There are generally several colours together, and these are arranged in striped, dotted, and clouded delineations.

2. The action of tracing in outline something to

2. The action of tracing in outline something to be constructed; a sketch, outline, plan, rough draft.

be constructed; a sketch, outline, plan, rough draft. Usually fig.

1581 Marber Bk. of Notes 939 Painters...when they intend to paint a King, first draw out the proportion upon a table...a man may by that deliniation..easely perceive that the Image of a King is there painted. 2008 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 132 In the Seed is conteined the Whole Delineation of the Future man. 2728 Wollston Reils. Nat.

6. I call it only a Delineation, or rude draught. 1853
Marber Early Purit. 92 Cartwright's bold assertion, that the New Testament contains the exact delineation of a Christian church.

3. The action or manner of representing an object

3. The action or manner of representing an object by a drawing or design; pictorial representation, portraiture; concr. a portrait, likeness, picture.

1504 CAREW Ilnarie's Exam. Wits (1616) oo If with a bad pensill he draw ill fauoured shapes, and of bad delineation.

1615 CROOKE Body of Man 17 If Galen would not have Plants and Hearbes painted. how would hee have endured the delineation of the parts of our body? 1801 STRUTT Sports 4 Past. 1. i. 12 This delineation. . . taken from amanuscript and illuminated early in the fourteenth century.

1821 Brewster Nat. Magic iv. (1833) 86 We shall have phantasms of the most perfect delineation.

4. The action of portraying in words.

A. The action of portraying in words.

1603 Daniel Def. Rhime (1717) 19 In these Delineations of Men. 1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. v. 11 Let us begin then with the delineation of the first member of this hideous Mystery. 1781 COWPER Lett. 10 Oct., My delineations of the heart are from my own experience. 1870 Emerson Soc. 4, Salit., Brs. Wks. (Bohn) III. 82 Xenophon's delineation of Athenian manners.

+5. Lineal descent or derivation. Obs. rare. r606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 69 b From him, by order of delineation and rightfull succession, the kingdom discended to Arimba.

**Delineative** (dilini<sub>i</sub>ziv), a. [f. ppl. stem of L. delineare to Delineate+-ive.] Pertaining to

delineation; tending to delineate.

1898 CLERKE Fam. Studies Homer x. 276 The delineative inlaying of the Shield of Achilles.

Delineator (d/linijetal). [agent-n. in L. form from delineare to Delineare.]

1. One who delineates, sketches, or depicts.

1786 V. Knox Est. 52 (R.) We are tempted to exclaim, with a modern delineator of characters, 'Alas, poor human nature'. 1818 W. H. IRELAND Scribbleomania 202 An unbiassed delineator of facts. 1865 WRIGHT Hist. Caricature vi. (1875) 100 The mediæval artists in general were not very good delineators of form.

biassed delineator of facts. 1865 WRIGHT Hist. Caricaline (1875) noo The medizval artists in general were not very good delineators of form.

2. An instrument for tracing outlines.
1774 Specif. W. Storer's Patent No. 1183 An optical Instrument or accurate delineator. 1844 Civ. Eng. 4 Archit.
Ifrul. VII. 237 A profile delineator. Improvements in apparatus for obtaining the profile of various forms or figures.

Delineatory (d'lini, atori), a. [f. as prec.:
see -ORY.] Belonging to delineation; descriptive.
1834 H. O'BRIEN Round Towers Irreland 129, I have traced from the Irish..its delineatory name.

Delineatorss (d'linie'itrès). rare. [f. DE-LINEATOR: see -ESS.] A female delineator.
1876 Daily News 22 Aug. 3 Madame Materna, the delineatress of Brünnhilda.
+ Delineature. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. delineature. 1873 Brathwart Arcad. Pr. 11. 93 In the delineature of those features. 1899 A. Loveday's Lett. (1663) A vj a, Without any other additional delineature.

+ Deliniment. Obs. [ad. L. deliniment-um,

† Delimiment, Obs. [ad. L. dēlīnīment-um,

+ Delimiment. Obs. [ad. L. deliniment-um, f. delin-, delinire.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Deliniment, a mitigating or asswaging.

+ Delimition. Obs. rare-1. [irreg. f. L. delinere to besmear (ppl. stem delit-): see -TION.]

The action of smearing.

1664 H. Morr Myst. Iniq. xviii. 68 The Delinition also of the Infant's Ears and Nostrils with the Spittle of the Priest.

+ Delimque, v. Obs. rare-0. [ad. L. delin-que-ère to fail, be lacking, be at fault, offend, f. De-I. 3 + linquère to leave: so F. delinque-r (15th c. in Littré).] (See quot.)

1633 COCKERM II., To Leave, delinque.

+ Delimquence. Obs. Ind. L. delinquentia

16a3 COCKERAN II., To Leave, delinque.
† Deli'nquence. Obs. [ad. L. delinquentia (Tertullian), f. delinquent-em, Delinquent a.: see -ENOE.] The fact of being a delinquent; culpable failure in duty.
168a Address fr. Hereford in Lond. Gas. No. 1695/1 Prayers. and. Vows of Allegiance. are the best Offerings we have to attone Heaven for our Delinquence. 1779-81 Johnson L. P., Pope Wks. IV. 103 All his delinquences observed and aggravated. 183a Blackw. Mag. XXXI. 390 Rights... are to be sacrificed without either proved delinquence or tendered compensation.

Delinquency (d'li'nkwensi). [f. as prec. : see

1. The condition or quality of being a delinquent; failure in or neglect of duty; more generally, violation of duty or right; the condition of being

lation of duty or right; the condition of being guilty, guilt,

1648 Articles of Peace xxvii. in Millon's Wks. (1851) II.,

In case of Refractories or Delinquency, (they) may distrain and imprison, and cause such Delinquents to be distrained and imprisoned. A 1661 FULLER Worthite (1840) III. 80 Such as compounded for their reputed delinquency in our late civil wars. 1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. (1770) II. 1. 112

They were old offenders in the same degree of delinquency. 1754 RICHARDSON Grandium (1781) II. xxviii. 256, I know not any act of delinquency she has committed. 1859 Sig. H. H. Lopes in Law Times Rep. LXVII. 142/1 There must be moral delinquency on the part of the person proceeded against.

b. (with pl.) An act of delinquency; a fault, sin

b. (with fl.) An act of delinquency; a fault, sin of omission; an offence, misdeed.

1636 G. Sandys Paraphr. Job (J.), Can Thy years determine like the age of man That thou should'st my delinquencies exquire? 1631 G. W. tr. Cowel's Inst. 200 From these Delinquencies proceed greater crimes. 1844 Emerson Lett. 4 Soc. Aims, Comic Wis. (Bohn) III. 205 The yawning delinquencies of practice. 1876 Grant Burgh Sch. Scotl. 11. v. 175 If delinquencies be committed in the playground, they may be reported to the masters.

Delinquent (d/linkwent), a. and sb. [ad. L. delinquent-em, pr. pple. of delinquere: see Delinquent dent. Caxton used a form in -aunt, a. F. delinquant, pr. pple. of delinquer.]

LINQUE and -ENT. Caxton used a form in -aunt, a. F. delinquant, pr. pple. of delinquer.]

A. adj. Failing in, or neglectful of, a duty or obligation; defaulting; faulty; more generally, guilty of a misdeed or offence.

1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 93 Having offended or being delinquent in any duetic. 1611 Spred Hist. Gl. Brit.

1x. viii. (1632) 562 Whensoeuer one Prince is delinquent against another. a 1640 J. Ball Answ. to Can I. (1642) 26

The Ministerie may be lawfull, though in many particulars delinquent and deficient. 1709 Sacheverell Serm. 15 Aug. 4 He stands delinquent. 1824 W. Inving T. Trav. 1. 276

A delinquent school-boy. 1891 Daily News Feb. 5/4 What are 'delinquent parishes' 1. parishes that have a provoking habit of neglecting to hand over the sums that are due from them on account of the relief of the poor.

b. transf. Of or pertaining to a delinquent.

1657 Burton's Diary (1828) II. 129 A purchaser of this or any other delinquent lands. 1889 Buck Plant. Negro 218

Sold out by the public auctioneer for delinquent taxes.

B. sb. 1. One who fails in duty or obligation, a defaulter; more generally, one guilty of an offence

defaulter; more generally, one guilty of an offence against the law, an offender.

1484 CAXTON Chivalry 34 To punysshe the trespacers and delynquaunts.

1505 SHAKS. Macb. IIL vi. 12 Did he not

straight In pious rage, the two delinquents teare? 1638
BAKER tr. Balsac's Lett. (1654) II. 11. 61 When the Delinquent concurs in opinion with the judge. 1709 STEELE &
SWIFT Tatler No. 74 F 10 Where Crimes are enormous, the
Delinquent deserves little Pity. 1836 H. COLERIDEE North.
Worthies (1852) I. 50 Severe prosecution of delinquents.
1865 LIVINGSTONE Zambesi xx. 410 This deliberation however gave the delinquents a chance of escape.
2. Eng. Hist. A name applied by the Parliamentary party to those who assisted Charles I or
Charles II, by arms, money, or personal service,
in levying war, 1642-1660.
The term was exhaustively defined by an Order of 27
March, 1643. As it practically included all Royalists, it
became in common parlance almost synonymous with
Cavaller.

1643 Ordinance of Partt. April 1 Preamb., That the estates

became in common parlance almost synonymous with Cavalier.

1633 Ordinance of Parlt. April 1 Preamb., That the estates of such notorious Delinquents, as have been the causes or Instruments of the publick calamities...should be converted and applyed towards the supportation of the great charges of the Commonwealth. 2643 Ballad' A Mad World' in The Rump's. (1662) 48 A Monster now Delinquent term'd He is declared to be, And that his lands, as well as goods, Sequestered ought to be. 1649 CLARENDON Hist. Rob. III. (1702) I. 212 Hereupon, they (the Commons) call'd whom they pleased, Delinquents. 1648 D. Jenkins Wht. 7 A Delinquent is he who adhears to the Kings Enemies; Com. Sur. Litil. 261. This shewes who are delinquents. 1650 Moral State Eng. 21 The bleeding estates of unhappy delinquents. 1761-2 Hume Hist. Eng. (1806) IV. liv. 169.

Delinquently, adv. rare—9. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a delinquent manner; so as to fail in duty. 1864 in Webster.

† Delinquish, v. Obs. [f. L. delinquere (see Delinquer), after relinquish. (OF. had a rare delinquir = delinquer: so Pr. and Sp. delinquir.)]

intr. To fail in duty or obligation; to be guilty of a delinquency.

A sait crystalized in small needles, easily deliquating. Hence **De liquated** ppl. a. r675 EVELVN Terra (1720) 9 Precipitated by deliquated Oil of Tartar. r657 RAY Creation 1. (1704) 50 Oil of Vitriol and deliquated Sait of Tartar. † **Deliquation**. Obs. [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] The process of deliquating; deliquescence.

see -ATION.] The process of deliquating; deliquescence.

1612 WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 264 Sometimes digestion needful is, and deliquation too. Ibid. 270 Deliquation is the liquation of a concrete (as salt, powder calcined, &c.) set in an humid and frigid place... that it flow, having a watery form. 1687 in Phys. Dict.

+ Delique. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēliquium: see below; cf. relique.] = DELIQUIUM 1 1; failure.

1645 RUTHERFORD Tryal 4 Tri. Faith (1845) 71 It cometh from a delique in the affections... that there is a swooning and delique of words.

Deliquesce (delikwe's), v. [ad. L. dēliquēscēre to melt away, dissolve, disappear, f. De- I. 3 + liquēscēre to become liquid, melt, inceptive of liquēre to be liquid, clear, etc.] intr. liquere to be liquid, clear, etc.] intr.

1. Chem. To melt or become liquid by absorbing

noisture from the air, as certain salts.

1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters I. 14 They attract the humidity of the air, and deliquesce, or run liquid.

1780 Phil. Trans.

LXX. 349 This pot-ash... deliquesces a little in moist air.

1896 Page Advd. Txt.bb. God. xvi. 299 Pure chloride of sodium is not liable to deliquesce.

1. Biol. To liquely or melt away, as some parts of funcion of the alert of luca constraints.

of fungi or other plants of low organization, in the

of fungi or other plants of low organization, in the process of growth or of decay.

1836-9 Todd Cycl. Anat. II. 953 [The brain's] disposition to deliquesce when exposed... to the air. 1872 OLIVER Elem. Bot. 11. 292 [Fungi] often deliquesce when mature. 1883 Vines Sachs' Bot. 272 Zoogonidia which are set free by the wall of the mother-cell becoming gelatinous and deliquescing.

2. gen. To melt away (lit. and fig.). (Mostly

2. gen. To melt away (lit. and fig.). (Mostly humorous or affected.)
1838 O. W. Holmes Aut. Breakf.-t. xi. (1891) 256, I have known several very genteel idiots whose whole vocabulary had deliquesced into some half dozen expressions. 366 — Elsie V. 107 Undue apprehensions... of its tendency to deliquesce and resolve itself... into puddles of creamy fluid. 1871 Jowert Plate I. 436 If while the man is alive the body deliquesces and decays.

Hence Delique'scing vbl. sb. and ppl. a. 1772 Phil. Trans. LXXXI. 330 Some of the deliquescing part of the mass.

Deliquescence (delikwe'sens). [f. Deliques-CENT: See -ENCE. (So mod.F. 1792 in Hatzf.)]
The process of deliquescing or melting away; esp. elting or liquefying of a salt by absorption of

the melting or liquefying of a sail by adsorption of moisture from the air.

1800 Hrnry Epit. Chem. (1808) 118 This change is termed deliquescence.

1839-47 Todd Cycl. Anat. III. 503/2 The nucleated cells... gradually disappear by a kind of solution or deliquescence.

1863 Hawthorne Our Old Home (1883) I. 250 The English... hurry to the seaside with red, perspiring faces, in a state of combustion and deliquescence.

1861. Spectator 19 Mar. 373 The deliquescence... of beliefs.

b. concr. The liquid or solution resulting from

this process.

1750 C. Lucas Ess. Waters I. 148 This deliquescence or solution always has an acrid taste. 1860 O. W. Holmes Poems, De Sauty, Drops of deliquescence glistened on his

Forehead.

Deliquescency (delikwe'sĕnsi). rare. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality of being deliquescent; tendency to deliquesce.

1735 C. Lucas Est. Waters II. 42 Some attribute this deliquescency of salt to the redundance of an alcali. 1860 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. vi. vii. § 3. 53.

Deliquescent (delikwe'sĕnt', a. [mod. ad. L. dēliquēscent-em, pr. pple. of dēliquēscēre to Deliquescent. (Arg. 1783 in Hatzf.).]

1. Chem. That deliquesces; having the property of melting or becoming liquid by absorption of moisture from the air.

moisture from the air.

moisture from the air.

1791 Edin. New Disp. 381 Mild fixed alkali is... considerably deliquescent. 1813-6 J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art

II. 482 A salt is deliquescent, when it has a greater attraction for water than the air, as it will in that case take water from the air. 1845 DARWIN VO. Nat. iv. (1873) 66 Those salts answer best for preserving cheese which contain most of the deliquescent chlorides.

2. a. Biol. Melting away in the process of growth or of decay: see DELIQUESCE I b.

1874 COOKE Fungi 28 It is very difficult to observe the structure of the hymenium, on account of its deliquescent nature.

b. Bot. Branching in such a way that the main stem or axis is, as it were, dissolved in ramifications. 1866 Treas. Bot., Deliquescent. as the head of an oak tree. 1880 Gray Struct. Bot. iii. § 3. 49 Thus the trunk is dissolved into branches, or is deliquescent, as in the White

= DELIQUATE 2, DELIQUESCE.

1788 WEDGWOOD in Phil. Trans. LXX. 323 No crystalization was formed: the dry salt. deliquiated in the air.

1810 HENRY Elem. Chem. (1840) II. 307 Urea. deliquiates, when exposed to the air, into a thick brown liquid.

1894 J. Scopfers in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 14 Other salts. become liquid, or deliquiate.

† Deliquiation. Obs. [n. of action from prec.] = DELIQUESCENCE.

1788 WEDGWOOD in Phil. Trans. LXX. 324 A salt. which ... would have crystallized long before the alkali became dry, or remained after its deliquiation.

† Deliquity. Obs. [f. L. dēliqu-us lacking, wanting + -ITY: cf. obliquity.] Delinquency, guilt.

1690 Christ Exalted \$ 138 Christ. hath infinitely more Holiness than our sins have of Deliquity or Malignity in them.

**Deliquium** 1 (dřli kwiŏm). arch. quium failure, want, f. delinquere (deliqu-); see Delinque, Delior, and cf. Delique.]

1. Failure of the vital powers; a swoon, fainting

1. Failure of the vital powers; a swoon, fainting fit. Also fig.
[1597]. King On Yonas (1864) 180 (Stanf.) His soul forsook him, as it were, and there was deliquium animæ.] 16a1 Burton Anal. Mel. 1. iii. I. ii, He. . carries Bisket, Aquavitæ, or some strong waters about him, for fear of deliquiums. 1681 Glanvill. Sadducismus 14 Strange things men report to have seen during those Deliquiums. 1746 Bril. Mag. 102 He. . was seiz'd with a sudden Deliquium. 1867 Carlyle Remin. (1881) II. 10 Jeffrey. bewildered the poor jury into temporary deliquium of loss of wits.

† 2. A failure of light, as in an eclipse. Obs. 1647 Carshaw Poems 160 Forcing his sometimes eclipsed face to be A long deliquium to the light of thee. 1663 J. Spencer Prodigies (1665) 5 The strange deliquium of Light in the Sun about the death of Cæsar. 1671 Shadwell Humorists III. 33, I have suffer'd a Deliquium, viz. an Eclipse.

3. Confused with Deliquium', as if = melting away, or state of having melted away: usually fig.

3. Confused with Deliquium<sup>2</sup>, as if = melting away, or state of having melted away: usually fig. a1711 Ken Psyche Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 281 Her Pow'rs in Liquefaction soft exhal'd, She into amorous Deliquium falls. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. (1857) I. 1. vii. viii. 212 The Assembly melts, under such pressure, into deliquium; or, as it is officially called, adjourns. 1858 — Freak. Gl. (1865) I. IV. v. 312 Stalwart sentries were found melted into actual deliquium of swooning.

† Deliquium 2. Obs. [L. dēliquium flowing down, dropping down, f. dēliquāre: see Deliquatel.] = Deliquescence.

1841 French Distill. i. (1651) 9 Deliquium, is the dissolventer.

1641 French Distill. i. (1651) 9 Delignium, is the dissolving of a hard body into a liquor, as salt.. in a moist, cold

place. 1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia 407 Death is a preparing Deliquium, or melting us down into a Menstruum, fit for the Chymistry of the Resurrection to work on. 1723-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. 8. v., Salt of tartar, or any fixed alcali, set in a cellar. runs, into a kind of liquor, called by the chymists, oil of tartar fer deliquium. 1823 J. Badcock Dom. Amstem. 46 As much hot oil of tartar, per deliquium, as will saturate the acid.

Deliracy (d'li răsi). rare. [f. Delirate: cf. accuracy, piracy, and see -AOY.] Subjection to delirium: cf. Delirancy.

1824 SOUTHEY Bk. of Ch. (1841) 543 By lunacy, deliracy, or

apathy.

Delirament (d'Il răment). Now rare. [ad. L. delirament-um, f. delirare : see Delire v., and

L. deltrament-um, I. deltrare: see DELIRE v., and -MENT.] Raving, frenzy, insanity; a craze.

21440 CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath. IV. 1421 That thei calle feith, we calle delirament. 1505 ROLLAND Crt. Venus III.

503 He was deiect be daft delyrament. 1505 BELL Motives conc. Romish Faith Pref. 12 These and like popish deliraments. 1856 FERRIER Inst. Metaph. VIII. V. 229 Some of the fashionable deliraments of the day, such as clairvoyance and .. spirit-rapping.

politrancy. Obs. [f. Delirant of L. deli-

Then Tanloy. Obs. 11. Denirally of L derivant-em, corresponding to L. type \*delirantia: see
-ANOY.] Raving, frenzy, madness.
1659 GAUDEN Tears 208 A Manichean dotage and delirancy seiseth upon them. 1678 CUDWORTH Intell. Syst. 1.
V. 691 This attempt of his was no other than a plain Delirancy, or Atheistick Phrenzy in him. a 1734 NORTH Lives
(1890) III. 144 This was a sort of delirancy.

Delirant (d'loi rant), a. and sb. [ad. L. delirant-em, pr. pple. of delirare (see Delire v.), or a corresponding F. délirant (18th c. in Hatzf.), pr.

a corresponding F. delirant (18th c. in riaizi.), propple. of delirer.]

† A. adj. Raving, mad, insane. Obs.
1600 Longe in Englands Helicon D b., Age makes silly swaines delirant. 1681 GLANVILL Sadducismus I. (1726) 66
What can be imagined more delirant and more remote from common sense? Ibid. 71 This Man. is either delirant and crazed, or else plays Tricks.

B. sb. Med. = DELIRIFACIENT.
1872 Tanner's Mem. Poison Pref. (ed. 3) 8 Neurotics: subdivided into Narcotics, Anæsthetics, Inebriants, Delirants [etc.].

| tetc.| etc.| etc.| + **Delirate**, v. Obs. rare - 1. [f. ppl. stem of L. delirare: see Delire v. and -ATE 3.] a. trans. = Delirate. b. intr. = Delire 2. Hence De-

It rating ppl. a.

1603 HOLLAND Plutarck's Mor. II. 393 (L.) They say it [ivy] hath an infatuating and delirating spirit in it. 1633 COCKERAM, Delirate, to dote.

COCKERAM, Delivate, to dote.

Deliration (delirē<sup>1</sup>-jān). [ad. L. dēlīvātiōn-em, n. of action from dēlīvāre: see Delire v.]

1. Delirium, aberration of mind; frenzy, madness. r600 Hosp. Inc. Fooles 9 Deliration is oftentimes a Symptome. of an feuer. Ibid. 10 Frensie being a far more violent infirmitie than deliration or dotage. r668 H. More Div. Dial. 11. xiv. (1713) 132 As idely as those that pill Straws or tie knots on Rushes in a fit of Deliration or Lunacy. 1840 Carlyle Heroes v. (1858) 333 An earnestness. which. drove him into the strangest incoherences, almost delirations. 2855 Miss A. Manning O. Cheltea Bun-house iii. 45 Her Deliration incessantly finding Vent in an incoherent Babble. † b. A rendering delirious or temporarily insane. 1656 H. More Enthus. Tri. (1712) 19 The Effect is the deliration of the party after he awakes, for he takes his Dreams for. real Transactions.

2. fg. Wildly absurd behaviour or speech, as if arising from aberration of mind.

2. fig. Wildly absurd behaviour or speech, as if arising from aberration of mind.

1603 HARSNET POP. IMPOSt. 27 What a Deliration is this in our grave, learned and famous College of. Physicians 1868 Cudworm Intell. Syst. 848 The many atheistick halucinations or delirations concerning it (cogitation). 18ax New Monthly Mag. II. 123 The bombastic deliration of Lee's tragedy. 1860 EMERSON Cond. Life, Worship 122 In creeds never was such levity: witness. the periodic 'revivals'..the deliration of rappings.

† Delire, v. Obs. [ad. L. delirāre to be deranged, crazy, out of one's wits, orig. to go out of the furrow, to deviate from the straight, go off; f. De-I. 2 + līrā ridge, furrow, in ploughing; with

the furrow, to deviate from the straight, go off; f. DE-I. 2 + lira ridge, furrow, in ploughing; with sense 2 cf. F. delirer (in Rabelais, 16th c.) 'to doat, rave, do things against reason' (Cotgr.).]

1. intr. To go astray, go wrong, err.

a 1400 Cov. Myst. (1841) 204 God wyl be vengyd on man.. That wyl nevyr be schrevyn, but evyrmore doth delyre. 1550 ROLLAND Crt. Venus II. 339 Sa peirt for to delyre Fra Venus Court, or thairfra for to gyre? 1633 T. Adams Exp.
2 Peter ii. 5 He repents not as man does, for he cannot delire and err as man does.
2. To go astray from reason; to wander in mind, be delired.

2. To go astray from reason; to wander in mind, be delirious or mad, to rave.

Hence Deli'ring ppl. a.

1600 Hosp. Inc. Fooles to Franticke and deliring Fooles..

who.. swarue from all sense. 1622 QUARLES Div. Fancies
11v. xv, How fresh bloud dotes! O how green Youth delires!
1575 R. Buxthogge Cansa Dei 196 He delires, and is out of
his Wits, that would preferr it [moonlight] before the Sun
by Day

by Day.'

† **Deli rement.** Obs. [a. obs. F. délirement, 'a raving or doating' (Cotgr.), ad. L. dēlīrāment-tum.] = Drillament.

1613 Heywood Silver Age 11. i, Thus—thou art here, and there,—With me, at home, and at one instant both! In vain are these delirements, and to me Most deeply incredible.

1637 — Dial. iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 179 With fond delirements let him others charme. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter i. 4

This delirement never came into the holy apostles' minds.

Deliria, occas. pl. of DELIRIUM.

Deliriant (d'li riant), a. and sb. Med. [f. De-LIBIUM: cf. next, and anesthesiant, etc.] 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Deliriant, having power to produce delirium. Applied to such drugs as henbane, Indian hemp, and such like.

and such like.

† Deliriate, v. Obs. [f. L. deliri-um Deli-RIUM + ATE 3.] trans. To make delirious.

1628 R. Franck North. Mem. (1821) p. iii, Now so generally and epidemically the kingdom was diseased, that de-liriated and distracted, they let one another blood. a 1711 KEN Christophil Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 478 Their Love mis-plac'd deliriates their Wit.

**Delirifacient** (d'Ilirife<sup>1</sup>·fient), a. and sb. Med. [f. L. delirium, Delirium, delirare to be crazy + facient-em making.]

A. adj. Causing or producing delirium.

B. sb. An agent or substance that produces delirium.

1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 219 In some .. morphia cts as a delirifacient.

Delirious (diliries), a. [f. L. deliri-um +

1. Affected with delirium, esp. as a result or symptom of disease; wandering in mind, light-headed, temporarily insane.

symptom of disease; wandering in mind, lightheaded, temporarily insane.

1706 Swift Death of Partridge, The people...said, he had been for some time delirious; but when I saw him, he had his understanding as well as ever I knew. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 153 P. 11 He caught a fever... of which he died delirious on the third day. 1804 ABERNATHY Surg. Obs. 175 He had gradually become delirious, and... could scarcely be kept in bed. 1871 Sir T. Watson Princ. Physic (ed. 5) I. xviii. 350 The patient, complaining probably of his head, becomes all at once and furiously delirious.

b. Belonging to or characteristic of delirium.
1703 J. LOGAN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. IX. 188 In what he has wrote to-day one paragraph may appear almost delirious. 1800 Med. 77nl. XXI. 435 March 25th.. The whole of this day he has talked quite incoherently. March 26th. The same delirious manner has continued all this day. 1874 CAPPENTER Ment. Phys. 1. i. § 7 (1879) 8 The delirious ravings of Intoxication or of Fever.

2. Iransf. and fig. 8. Characterized by wild excitement or symptoms resembling those of delirium; frantic, crazed, 'mad', 155 Frantic, delirious! thou articles of the content of the content

ranic, crazet, find v. 156 Frantic, delirious! thou art lost for ever! 1829 I. TAYLOR Enthus. iv. (1867) 77 The delirious bigot who burns with ambition to render himself the enemy.. of the Church. 1825 BRIMLEY Ess., Temptom 76 Snatches of song that make the world delirious with delirious.

To Statutes to song that make the delight.

b. Of things, actions, etc.
1599 Broughton's Lett. iii. 13 You..charge the High commission of Atheisme, for calling you to account for your delirious doctrine. 1818 Byzon Ch. Har. IV. Ixx, How the giant element From rock to rock leaps with delirious bound. 1858 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. (1865) l. II. vi. 87 The delirious screech. of a railway train.

Deliriously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a delirious manner; madly, frantically.
1800 Byzon Mar. Fal. IV. 1. 240 The plague Which sweeps the soul deliriously from life! 1863 E. C. CLAYTON Queens of Song II. 380 They were deliriously dancing, shouting, singing. with the most hilarious gaiety.

Deliriousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The

singing. with the most hilarious gaiety.

Deliriousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being delirious; delirium.

1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., Pofe Wks. IV. 86 Pope, at the intermission of his deliriousness, was always saying something kind. of his. friends. 1796 HEREDEN Comment. xii, Giddiness, forgetfulness, slight deliriousness. 1825 SINGLETON Virgil 1. 268 What such intense deliriousness?

Delirium (d'liriom). Pl. deliriums, -ia.

[a. L. delirium (Celsus), madness, derangement, dcriv. of delirāre to be deranged: see Delire v.]

1. A disordered state of the mental faculties re-

1. A disordered state of the mental faculties resulting from disturbance of the functions of the brain, and characterized by incoherent speech, hal-lucinations, restlessness, and frenzied or maniacal excitement

lucinations, restlessness, and frenzied or maniacal excitement.

1599 Broughton's Lett. xii. 42 It is but the franticke delivium of one, whose pride hath made him operatorie.

1568 Ridgley Pract. Physick 143 The signs are a weak Pulse. Activium.

1579 Corron Expermon III. xii. 648 His Deliriums had far longer intervals than before. 1507 Flover Physic. Pulse-Watch 357 The Deliria and Melancholic Fevers are indicated by this Pulse. 1758 Burke Subl. 4. B. Introd. Wks. I. 103 Opium is pleasing to Turks, on account of the agreeable delirium it produces. 1840 Dickers Old C. Shop xi, In a raging fever accompanied with delirium. 1897 Sir T. WATSON Princ. Physic (ed. 5) I. xviii. 360 The delirium you will generally find to be not a fierce or mischievous delirium, but a busy delirium.

2. fig. Uncontrollable excitement or emotion, as of a delirious person; frenzied rapture; wildly absurd thought or speech.

1590 Howell Masaniello 1. 126 He had broken out into a thousand delirium's and fooleries. 1709 Stelle Taller No. 125 P to Any Free-thinker whom they shall find publishing his Deliriums. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit. (1866) 2/1 Testimonies of men of letters of the pleasurable delirium of their researches. 1826 W. Ruyne Astoria II. 225 He jumped up, shouted, clapped his hands, and danced in a delirium of joy, until he upset the cance. 1879 Gro. Ellor Theo. Such xiv. 254 The gorgeous delirium of gladiatorial shows.

Delirium tremens (d/liripim tri-menz). [mod.

Delirium tremens (d'li riom tromenz). [mod. Medical Lat. = trembling or quaking delirium.] A species of delirium induced by excessive indulgence

in alcoholic liquors, and characterized by t.emblings and various delusions of the senses.

'The term was introduced by Dr. Sutton, in 1813, for that form of delirium which is rendered worse by bleeding, but improved by opium. By Rayer and subsequent writers it has been almost exclusively applied to delirium resulting from the abuse of alcohol.' (Syd. Soc. Lex.)

1833 T. SUTTON (Little), Tracts on Delirium Tremens, etc.

1865 TYLOR Early Hist. Man. i. 6 The fiends which torment the victim of delirium tremens.

18g. 1832 Blackw. Mag. Jan. 123/2 The delirium tremens of radicalism, in which the unhappy patient..imagines himself haunted by a thousand devils, who are not only men but Tories.

† Delirous, a. Obs. [f. L. dēlīr-us doting,

† Delirous, a. Obs. [f. L. dēlīr-us doting,

+ Delirous, a. Obs. [f. L. delir-us doting, crazy (f. De. l. 2+ lira ridge, furrow: cf. Delire)
+ Ous.] = Delirious; crazy, raving.
1636 H. More Enthus. Tri. (1712) 33 The rampant and delirous Fancies of. Paracelsus. a 1687 /bid. 54 They that deny this true Enthusiasm, do confirm those wild delirous Fanaticks in their false Enthusiasm. 1673 Ray Yourn. Low C. 144 We observed in these Countries more Idiots and delirous persons than anywhere else. 1732 Phil. Trans.
XXXII. 25 He became delirous with Convulsions.
Hence + Deli'rousness.

Hence † Deli rousness.

a 1697 H. More Antid. Ath. III. ix. Schol. (1712) 174
Many other circumstances have been told me by them ...
without the least species or shadow of delirousness.
† Deliry. Obs. Pl. -i.es. [ad. L. deliri-tum
Delirium: cf. ministry.] = Delibium.
1669 Gale Crt. Gentiles 1. II. ii. 18 The deliries, or dreams of the Mythologists, touching their Gods. 1677 Ibid. III. 137
The Deliries or sick Dreams of Origen.
Delisk, var. of Dulse, a sea-weed.
Delit, earlier form of Delight.

The Deliries or sick Dreams of Origen.

Delitk, var. of DULBER, a sea-weed.

Delit, earlier form of DELIGHT.

† Delitabi-lity. Obs. In 4 delitabilite, dilat., diletabilite. [ME. a. OF. delitablete, f. delitable: see next.] Delightfulness, delight.

a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter Prol., be dilatabilite of bis gyft. Ibid. [xvii. 36 In diletabilite of luf. c 1340 — Prose Tr. 43 Gastely joye and delitabilite.

† Delitable, a. Obs. Also 4 delitabili, -byl.], dilitable, diletabile, 4-6 delyt., 5 delet., de-lite., deleit., deleit., delite. [ME. a. OF. delitable, deleit., delite.], f. delitier to DELIGHT: cf. DELIGHTABLE, DELIGHTABLE.] Affording delight; delightful, pleasant, delectable.

c 1890 S. Eng. Leg. l. 220/26 An yle.. bat delitable was inou. a 2340 HAMPOLE Psalter Cant. 523 pe notis of luf er delitabylest in the melody bat sho shewys. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. 1. 32 Dreede dilitable drinke. c 1386 CHAUCER Clerk's T. 6 Wher many a tour and toun thou maist byholde. And many anothir delitable [v. rr. de., dilectable] sight. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 51 Appels faire of coloure and delitable to behald. c 1450 Mirour Saluacions 660 A delitable floure. c 1500 Lancelot 1738 Thar gifts mot be fair and delitable. 1500-20 DUNBAR Goldyn Targe 120 Ianus, god of entree delytable.

† Delitably, adv. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a 'delitable' manner; delightfully, pleasantly. c 1340 HAMPOLE Prose Tr. 18 pe name sownes in his herte delitably as it were a saunge. c 1374 CHAUCER Books. 1v. i. 108 Whanne philosophie hadde songen softly and delitably be forseide pinges. c 1486 Whytoun Cros. v. v. 56 He wes. festyd of delytably. 1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 210 He abydeth. delytablely with desyre.

† Delite, sb. Obs. [A derivative, or expansion, of LITE 5b., in same sense.] Delay.

a 1300 Cursor M. 5700 (Gott.) Par-to sal be na lang dilite [Cott. lite, Trin. delay]. c 1340 Ibid. 6679 (Fairf.) Dey bai salle wib-out delite [Cott. lite, rine quite, quite].

† Delite, a. Obs. rare. In 5 delyte. [a. OF. delit delicious.] Delightful.

c 1430 LVG. Hor

see -ENCE. (In the Paré in 16th c.)]

The condition of lying hid; latent state, con-

realment, seclusion.

1776 JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale 22 May, To sooth him into inactivity or delitescence. 1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton Metaph. xxx. (1870) II. 213 The obscuration, the delitescence of mental activities.

2. Med. 8. 'Term applied to the sudden disappearance of inflammation, or of its events, by resource of the polythesia and other part of the heady being affected.'

2. Med. 8. Term applied to the studied disappearance of inflammation, or of its events, by resolution, no other part of the body being affected. b. 'The period during which poisons, as those of rabies and smallpox, remain in the system before they produce visible symptoms' (=INCUBATION). Syd. Soc. Lex.

1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. 1. 513/2 This speedy termination of the disease has been called by the French writers delitescence. 2877 Roberts Handbt. Med. (ed. 3) 1. 46 Resolution may take place very quickly, this being termed delitescence.

Delitescency. [f. as prec.: see-ENCY.] a.

The quality of being delitescent. b. = prec. 1.

1696 Aubrey Misc. Introd. (1857) p. xiii, From 1670 to this very day. I have enjoyed a happy delitescency. 1865 Prof. to Brathwait's Drunken Barnaty (ed. 5), Republishing this facetious little book after a delitescency of near a hundred years. 18a1 J. L. Addented Let. to Heber 8 An extraordinary development of the passion for delitescency.

Delitescent (delitescent, di-), a. [ad. L. delitescent-em., pr. pple. of delitescere to hide away, f. De- I. 2 + latēscēre, inceptive of latēre to lie hid.]

Lying hid, latent, concealed.

1684 T. HOCKIN God's Decrees 212 The vertue of those means. may be long delitescent, and lye hid. 1836-7 Siz W. HAMILTON Metal-2h. xxx. (1870) II. 213 The immense proportion of our intellectual possessions consists of our

delitescent cognitions.

+ Deli tigate, v. Obs. rare - o. [f. L. dēlītigāre: see -ATE 3.]
1633 COCKERAM, Delitigate, to skold or chide vehemently.
Hence Delitiga tion.
1737 BAILEY vol. II, Delitigation, a striving, a chiding, a
contending

contending.

+ **Delitous**, a. Obs. Also 5 delytous. [a. OF. delitous (Bozon), -eus, f. delit Delight: see -ous.] Delightful.

c 1400 Rom. Rose oo In this sesoun delytous, Whan love affraieth al thing. Ibid. 480 Swich solace, swich ioie, and play. As was in that place delytous. **Deliver**, a. Obs. or arch. Also 4-7 dely-

uer(e, (4 delyure, 5 deliuuer, lluere, lyvyr, 6 -liure). [a. OF. delivre, deslivre (cf. It. dilibero), vbl. adj. from delivrer to Deliver.]

th. Free, at liberty. Obs.
c 1305 Edmund Conf. 290 in E. E. P. (1862) 78 He ne niste him wawe fot ne hond: his poer him was binome; Ac ledyure he hadde at his bost.
2. Free from all encumbrance or impediments;

delyure he hadde al his bost.

2. Free from all encumbrance or impediments; active, nimble, agile, quick in action.

c1350 Will. Palarne 3590 Doughhi man and deliuer in dedes of armes. 1378 BARBOUR BFURCH II. 737 Bot the Kingis folk, that war Deliuer off fute. 1367 TREVISA Higden (ROIS) VI. 280 Delyvere men strong and swyber. c1430 Lyog. Bochar III. 1. (1554) 70 b. Light and deliuer, voyde of al fatness. 1472 Paston Lett. No. 696 III. 47 He is one the lyghtest, delyverst, best spokyn, fayrest archer. 1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Delyver of ones lymmes as they that prove mastryes, sonfe. Delyver, redy, quicke to do any thyng, agile, deliurt. a 156a G. Cavendish Worley (1827) 141 A number of the most deliverest soldiers. 1580 Sidney Arcadia (1622) 326 Pyrocles, of a more fine and deliuer strength. 1560 Holland Livy XXVIII. XX. 683 b, Being men light and deliver of bodie. [arch. 1874 Scott Wav. xlii, Mr. Waverley looks clean-made and deliver at that exercise I have ever set eyes on.]

† 3. Delivered (of a child). Obs.

c1335 E. E. Aliti. P. B. 1084 Alle hende þat honestly mogt an hert glade, Aboutte my lady watz lent, quen ho delyuer were. c1335 Mer. Hom. 168 That this abbas suid paynes dreght, And be delyuer of hir childe vnder a palmetree. c1460 Townelcy Myst., Paril. Mary 117 Flourty dayes syn that thou was Delyuer of thy son.

Deliver (dfivol). v. Also 3-5 deliure, 3-6 delyuer(e, 4-6 delyure, diljuer(e, 4-5 delyure, delyuyr, dilyuer(e, 4-5 delyure, a deliverar, en. Romanic partly refashioned as \*deslibrare (DE-I. 6), used in sense of L. liberāre to set free, liberate (see Du Cange). (In cl. Lat. dēlīberāre had a different sense: see Delbeberate.)

(In cl. Lat, deliberare had a different sense: see

Deliberate.]

I. 1. trans. To set free, liberate, release, rescue, save. Const. from, out of, +of. +a. To release from a place. Obs. (exc. as merged in b, and as a

save. Const. from, out of, + of. † a. To release from a place. Obs. (exc. as merged in b, and as a traditional phrase in reference to gaol-delivery).

1338 Coer de L. 1140 Whenne I am servyd off that fee, Thenne schal Richard delyveryd bee. 12400 Mannev. (Roxb.) xi. 45 Scho delyverd bee. 12400 Mannev. (Roxb.) xi. 45 Scho delyverd be lordes oute of be toure. 1313 More in Grafton Chron. II. 798 The Lorde Stanley was delivered out of ward. 1736 Black Stone Comm. III. 134 That they could not upon an habeas corpus either bail or deliver a prisoner. 1863 H. Cox Instit. II. x. 534 A commission of general gaol delivery.

b. Now esp. To set free from restraint, imminent danger, annoyance, trouble, or evil generally. a 1238 Ancr. R. 214 Nolde heo neuer enes bisechen ure Louerd bet he allunge deliured hire berof. 1250 Old Kent. Serm. in O. E. Misc. 33 Pet he us deliuri of alle eueles. 1383 Wyclif Matt. vi. 13 And leede vs nat in to temptacioun, but delyuere vs fro yuel. 21386 Chaucer Moder of God 34 Fro temptacioun deliure me. 1540 Bh. Com. Prayer, Litany, From al euill and mischiefe, from synne, from the craftes and assaultes of the deuyll; from thy wrathe, and from euerlastyng damnacion: Good lorde deliuer us. 1861 Bh.E. 1 Sam. xvii. 37 The Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion. he will deliver me out of the hand of this Philitine. 1651 Relip. Wotton. 199, I fell into these thoughts, of which there were two wayes to be delivered. 1719 De For Crusce (1840) I. xii. 205 God. had. delivered me from blood guiltiness. 1845 M. PATTISON Est. (1889) I. 26 Chilperic was delivered from the necessity of inventing any new expedient. 1871 R. Ellus Catulus lxiv. 396 Stood in body before them, a fainting host to deliver.

10. Spec. To release or free (any one) from his vow, by putting him in a position to discharge it; to accept combat offered by. [So in OF.] Obs.

† 0. spec. To release or free (any one) from his vow, by putting him in a position to discharge it; to accept combat offered by. [So in OF.] Obs. ?a z400 Morte Arth. 1688 3if thow hufe alle the daye, thou bees noghte delywerede. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur VII. xiv, I care not..what knyghte soo euer he be, for I shal soone delywer hym. 1475 Bh. Noblesse 77 For to take entreprises, to answere or deliver a gentilman that desire in worship to doo armes in liestis to the utteraunce, or to certein pointis. 1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. ccclxxiii. 617 Then it was sayd to all the knightes there about, Sirs, is there any of you that will delywer this knight?.. Sir Wylliam of Fermyton..sayd.. it pleases him a lytell to rest hym, he shall anone be delywered, for I shall arme me agaynst hym.

† 2. To free, rid, divest, clear (a) of, (b) from. c 1314 Guy Warw. (A.) 3248 Deliwer bi lond.. Of alle bine

dedeliche fon. c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. III. i. 64 Who so wil sowe a felde plentiuous lat hym first delyuer it of thornes. 1540-1 ELYOT Image Gov. (1549) 32 At last god hath deliuered the. of him. 1562 Homilies II. Good Friday (1859) 411 It pleased him [Christ] to deliver himself of all His godly honour. 1868 Bushnett. Serm. on living Subj. 21 The salutation will be quite delivered of its harshness by just observing that letc.].

c 1400 Lanfrauc? Cirmer. 193 Anoynte be pacient & bis wole delyvere him fro icching. 1627 Donne Serm. v. 50 Yet we doe not deliver Moses from all infirmity herein. 1632 Litheow Trav. vii. 232 A stone. . which hath the vertue to deliuer a woman from her paine in child-birth. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. To Rdr., If the Expressions .. be .. delivered from Amphibologies.

† b. reft. To free oneself, get clear or rid of. Obs. c 1300 K. Alii. 1319 Anon they deliverid heom of Macedoyne. c 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon ix. 208, I counseyll you that ye. delyver yourselfe of Reynawde assone as ye maye. 1530 Palsga. 511/1, I can nat delyver me of hym by no meanes. 1709 Berretter Est. Vition § 51 [He] may be able to deliver himself from that prejudice.]

c. To deliver a gao!: to clear it of prisoners in order to bring them to trial at the assizes.

1523 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 24 To deliver any gayole whin the towne. 1533 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 24 § 16 All suche iustices. . shal have auctoritee. . to deliver the same gaoles from time to time. 1890 Spectator 26 Apr. 584/2 The gaol must be delivered before the Judge leaves the assize town.

† d. transf. To make riddance of, get rid of, dievel (rani disease at 1) to realize of the 11 deliver and 12 feet of the 12 feet of t

\$ 16 All suche iustices...shal haue auctoritee... to deliuer the same gaoles from time to time. 1890 Speciator 26 Apr. 584/2 The gaol must be delivered before the Judge leaves the assize town.

† d. transf. To make riddance of, gct rid of, dispel (pain, disease, etc.); to relieve. Obs.

1832 CANTON Gold. Leg. 405 b/1 A lytel medecyne ofte delyuereth a grete languor and payne. 1876 Baker Fewell

1853 CHELIN Heraldary iv. v. (1660) 282 That so his momentany passion... might by some like intermission of time be delivered, and so vanish away.

3. To disburden (a woman) of the foetus, to bring to childbirth; in passive, to give birth to a child or offspring. Rarely said of beasts. (The active is late and chiefly in obstetrical usc.)

1852 Cayag Metr. Hom. 63 For than com tim Mari mild Suld be delivered of hir child. 1854 Cayson (Chron. Eng. lxxi. 53 Tyme come that she shold be delivered and bere a child. 1854 — Fables of Æsop 1. ix. A bytche which wold lyttre and be delyured of her lytyl dogges. 1858 Tilney Disc. Mariage Cviij, To have thy wyfe with childe safely delyvered. 1812 Shaks. Wint. 7. II. II. 25 She is, something before her time, deliuerd. 1885 Cooke Marrow of Chirurg. III. 1. i. (ed. 4) 168 The third time they sent and begged I would deliver her. 1794-64 SMELLIE Midwif. I. Introd. 70 A better method of delivering in laborious and preternatural cases. 1805 Med. 7rml. XIV. 1872 By making an incision in the urethra... the patient might be delivered. 1890 Arab. Mrs. (Ridg.) 448 The queen.

1874 Herwood Mayden-head well Lost I. Wks. 1874 IV. 108 My brain's in labour, and must be delivered of some new mischeife. 2 1864 Pracham (J.), Tully was long ere he could be delivered of a few verses. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) I. 281, I have been delivered of an infinite variety of speeches about virtue before now, and to many persons.

† D. pass. Of the offspring: To be brought forth (lit. and fig.). Obs.

1878 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1. (1586) 12 All beastes so soone as they are delivered from their dam get upon thei

mind; to express one's opinion or thought; to utter words or sounds; to speak, discourse. (Cf. 10.)

5. reft. To disburden oneself of what is in one's mind; to express one's opinion or thought; to utter words or sounds; to speak, discourse. (Cf. 10.) c 2340 Cursor M. 20391 (Trin.), I delyuered me of my sermoun. 1654 tr. Martine's Cong. China 217 He delivered himself thus unto them, 'I hope by your valour to obtain the Empire of the world'. 1660 Trial Regic. 42, I now desire to know, whether it be proper now to deliver my self, before you proceed to the calling of Witnesses. 1713 Strell Englishman No. 3. 19 Some Merchants. delivered themselves against the Bill before our Houses of Lords and Commons. 1758 FILLDING Amelia VI. vii, Amelia delivered themself on the subject of second marriages with much eloquence. 1869 Goulhurn Purs. Holiness x. 91 Delivering Himself.. in sentiments the very tones of which are unearthly.

II. + 6. trans. To get rid of or dispose of quickly, to dispatch; reft. to make haste, be quick. c 1340 Gava. 4 Gr. Knt. 1414 De mete & De masse watz metely delyuered. c 1475 Rauf Collyear 302 Deliuer the ... and mak na delay. 1533 Ld. Berners Froiss. I. ccxxvi. 510 The Romayns... sayd, Harke, ye sir cardynalles, delyuer you atones, and make a pope; Ye tary to longe. 1530 PALSA. 510/2, I delyver, I rydde or dispatche thynges shortly out of handes, Ye despecke.

+ D. ? To dispatch, make away with. Obs. rare. 21400-50 Alexander 3390 Dis breme best... Agt and tuentimen of armes onone scho delyuird. c 1450 Gny Martu. (C.) 10140 And wyth the grace of god almyght To delyuyr therenwes wyth ryght.

III. 7. To give up entirely, give over, surrender, yield; formerly often spec. to give up to an evil fate. devote to destruction. ruin. or the like. Also

yield; formerly often spec. to give up to an evil fate, devote to destruction, ruin, or the like. Also

with over (obs. or arch.), up.
a 1300 Cursor M. 5012 (Cott.) Him sal deliuer your yongeist child. c 1340 Ibid. 15879 (Fairf.) He deliuered his maister tp. c 1300 Beket 724 The Kynges baillyf delivri him to anhonge other to drawe. 1483 Caxton G. de la Tour

E vij b, The moders of them shall be delyuered to the dolorous deth of helle. 1513 Morr in Grafton Chron. II. 771
That the goods of a sanctuary man, shoulde be delivered in payment of his debtes. 1593 Shaks. Rich. 17, III. 1. 20
See them deliuered ouer To execution, and the hand of death. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio 321 The French came from the mountaine, and. delivered up their armes. 1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 90 Hee also assaults Trinner, which tho a while well kept. 1s in the end delivered. 1771
Mas. Griffith IT. Viana's Shipurcek 97 To take our chance, and deliver ourselves over into the hands of Providence. 1777 Warson Philip 17 (1839) 133 'Count Egmont, said Alva, 'deliver your sword; it is the will of the King that you give it up, and go to prison.' 1848 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 2 When premiers deliver up their portfolios. † b. reft. To give oneself up, surrender, devote oneself. Obs.

1 2 333 LD. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) B vj, I de-

a 1533 LD. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) B vj. I delyuered myselfe with greatte desyre to knowe thynges.

8. To hand over, transfer, commit to another's

possession or keeping; spec. to give or distribute possession or keeping; spec. to give or distribute to the proper person or quarter (letters or goods brought by post, carrier, or messenger); to present (an account, etc.). Const. to, or with simple dative. 1997 R. Glouc. (1724) 430 Alle be byssopryches, bat delyuered were Of Normandye & Engelond, he 3ef al clene bere. cr300 K. Alis. 1011 In a castel heo was y-set, And was deliverid liversoon, Skarschliche and nought foisoun. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh). 2012. 199 He delyuers bis currour be lettres. cr4400 Ipomydon 1262 Delyuere my mayde to me this day. 1530 PALSGR. 510/2, I delyver, I gyve a thyng in to ones handes to kepe. Ye livre. 1533 WAIOTHESLEV Chrom. (1875) I. 28 Who had his pardon delyvered him on the Tower Hill. 1853 Hosbes Leviath. II. XXII. 122 To joyn in a Petition to be delivered to a ludge, etc. 1745 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. V. 9 He delivered back the String of Wampum sent him. 1843 PRESCOT Mexico (1850) I. 255 A message which he must deliver in person. 1883 GOLDW. SMITH Lect. 4 Ess. 260 The postmaster had written the letter as well as delivered it. 1802 Law Times' Ref. LXVII. 52/2 No bill of costs was ever delivered. Mod. Getthe address from the postman who delivers in that part of the town. How often are letters delivered here?

1862 1865 24 TINDALE 1 Cor. XI. 2 That ye.. kepe the ordinaunces even as I delyvered them to you. 1868 SHAKS. Merry W. IV. IV. 37 The superstitious idle-headed-Eld Recivit and did deliner to our age This tale of Herne the Hunter. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. II, Seven persons only were necessary to deliver the history of the creation and fall from Adam to Moses.

D. Law. To give or hand over formally (esp. a dead to the gravate or to a third postul a case. Delayed the postul and the contract of the postul and the postul and to the gravate or to a third postul and the delayer or to a third postul and the delayer of the creation and fall from Adam to Moses. to the proper person or quarter (letters or goods

b. Law. To give or hand over formally (esp. a deed to the grantee, or to a third party): see Dr-LIVERY 4 b (b). So 'to deliver' seisin of heredita-

LIVERY 4 b (b). So 'to deliver' seisin of hereditaments, or a corporeal chattel.

1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 15 a, If a man make a deede of feoffemente unto another... and delyvereth to him the deed but no livery of seisin. c 1550 MARLOWE Faust. v. 110

Speak, Faustus, do you deliver this as your deed? 1623 in New Skaks. Soc. Trans. (1885) 505 Wea said Indent' was sealled and delivered by all the parties thervnto. 1763 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 306 A seventh requisite to a good deed is that it be delivered, by the party himself or his certain attorney. 1844 WILLIAMS Real Prop. vii. (1877) 148

The words 'I deliver this as my act and deed', which are spoken at the same time, are held to be equivalent to delivery, even if the party keep the deed himself.

4 0. 2001ic. with weakened sense of 'To hand

livery, even if the party keep the deed himself.

† 0. poetic, with weakened sense of 'To hand over, present'. Obs.

\*\*roor Shars. Twel. N. 1. ii. 43 O that I.. might not be deliuered to the world Till I had made mine owne occasion mellow. \*\*roor -- Cor. v. iii. 39 The sorrow that deliuers vs thus chang'd Makes you think so.

IV. 9. To give forth, send forth, emit; to discharge, launch; to cast, throw, project: a. things metarical.

material.

1897 T. J. Serm. Paules C. 37 The bow, being ready bent to deliuer the arrowe. 1813 Shaks. Hen. VIII, v. iv. 50 A File of Boyes.. deliuer'd such a showre of Pibbles. 1833 T. Jamss Voy. 71 [The pump] did deliuer water very sufficiently. 1906 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1837) V. 207 The earl of Kent, as he was delivering his bowl upon the green at Tunbridge Wells last Wensday, fell down and immediately died. 1834 Medwin Angler in Wales I. 201 In delivering his harpoon he lost his balance. 1850 Bar Crick. Mass. 39 Before a ball is delivered, the umpires station themselves at their respective wickets. 1885 Manch. Exam. 15 May 5/2 The enemy.. waited till Middleton's volunteers had approached very close before they delivered their fire.

b. a blow, assault, attack. etc. To deliver battle: to give battle, make or begin an attack.
1848 ALISON Hist. Europe XI. bxv. § 36. 349 The Emperor was..obliged to deliver a defensive battle. 1864 Daily Tel. 79 Nov., The assaults were badly delivered. 1874 GEREN Short Hist. vii. § 6. 405 When Philip at last was forced to deliver his blow.

† 6. To put forth freely (bodily action, etc.):

† c. To put forth freely (bodily action, etc.):

† C. 10 put forth freely (bodhy betton, etc.).

cf. Delivery (J., Musidorus could not perform any action ...more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly. 1845

fral. R. Agric. Soc. V. 11. 530 He [a horse] must... be taught to raise his knee and deliver his leg with freedom.

† d. fig. To give out as produce, to produce, yield, Obs.

\*\*Low Venezue of Dec. Intell. ii. (1628) St. The mynes... do

yield, Obs.

1605 VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell. ii. (1628) 51 The mynes . . do

NEWS VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell. ii. (1628) 51 The mynes... do deliuer gold, siluer, copper.

10. To give forth in words, utter, enunciate, pronounce openly or formally. (Cf. 5.)

Here the object is usually either something in the speaker's mind, as a judgement or opinion, or (now very commonly) the speech or utterance itself, with reference to its mode of delivery.

lelivery. 1876 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 56 To a question by him pro-counded, this answere was delivered. 1889 PUTTENHAM

Eng. Poesie 11. xiii. [xiv.] (Arb.) 134 The vowell is alwayes more easily deliuered then the consonant. 1515 Crooke Body of Man v. xxxi. (1616) 341 Galen deliuering the precepts of health. 1667 Peprs Diary (1879) IV. 435 He is... bold to deliver what he thinks on every occasion. 1771 Junius Lett. liv. 286, I am called upon to deliver my opinion. 1804 Med. Trnl. XII. 384 Dr. John Reid ... intends to deliver... a Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine. 1873 HAMERTON Intell. Life 150 Like an orator who knows that he can deliver a passage, and compose at the same time the one which is to follow. 1888 Times 25 Nov. 4 The Master of the Rolls, in delivering judgment, said [etc.].

b. absol. or intr. To 'deliver oneself', discourse; to pronounce an opinion or verdict; to 'make deliverance'.

make deliverance.

1807 Robinson Archaol. Graca v. xxi. 525 They first delivered on civil affars: afterwards the discourse turned on war.

1859 SALA Tw. robind Clack (1861) 97 Poor jurymen...
understanding a great deal more about the case on which they have to deliver at its commencement than at its termination.

mination.

† C. absol. or intr. To utter notes in singing.

1530 Palson. 510/2, I delyver quickly, as one dothe in syngynge. I never herde boye in my lyfe delyver more quyckely.

† 11. trans. To declare, communicate, report, re-

the property of the property

V. 12. Pottery and Founding. To set free from the mould; reft. and intr. To free itself from the

mould; to leave the mould easily.

1762 Wedgwood in Phil. Trans. LXXII. 310 To make the clay deliver easily, it will be necessary to oil the mould. 1832 Postress Portclains & G. 50 The ware. dries in a sufficient degree to deliver itself (according to the workman's phrase) easily from the mould. 1836 C. T. Newton Ess. Art & Archeol. vi. 272 That oil or grease had been applied ... to make the mould deliver.

**† Deli ver.** v. Obs. [A variant of Deliber v., with Romanic change of L. b to v, as in prec.] = Deliber, to deliberate, determine.

DELIBER, to deliberate, determine.

138a Wyclif 2 Sam. xxiv. 13 Now thanne delyver, and see, what word 1 shal answere to hym. c 1440 CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath. 1. 966 Deliuer bis mater, so god 30ur soulys saue. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 520 Oft in his mynd revoluand to and fro, Syne at the last deliuerit hes rycht sone, To tak his tyme sen it wes oportune.

Hence † Doli vorod ppl. a., determined, resolved. 1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 250 With deliverit mind to assailye thame in the brek of the day. 1558 Abr. Hamlton Cateck, (1884) 12 We consent nocht with ane deliverit mynd.

**Deliverable** (d/li vorab'l), a. [f. Deliver v. 1 +-ABLE: cf. OF. deliverable, deliverable (15-17th c. in Godef.).] That can or may be delivered; to be delivered (according to agreement): cf. payable.

1755 MAGENS Insurances I. 401 Ten thousand Pounds of good and deliverable Dutch made Starch. 1877 Act 40-17 Wict. c. 39 \$ 5 Where the document... makes the goods deliverable to the bearer. 1889 Macm. Mag. Mar. 270/2 So wild and shrill a cry of human anguish, that the like of it I could never imagine deliverable by human lips.

Deliverance (deliverance). [a. OF. deliverance, desl- (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. deliveransa, desl-, s. deliver, delivera to Deliver: see -ANCE.]

L. The action of delivering or setting free, or fact of being set free († of, from confinement, danger, evil, etc.); liberation, release, rescue.

c1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 197/118 A-serued heo hath to alle be contreie deliueraunce of langour. c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 121 William Marschille...ga for his delyuerance be castelle of Schirburne. 1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 3583 For pair deliverance fra payn. 13... Poems fr. Vermon MS. 226/200 Of alle peos Merueylous chaunces V 10rd habsent vs diliueraunces. c1400 Maunoev (1830) xxiii. 247 It hath a round wyndowe abouen that...seruethe for delyuerance of smoke. c1450 Mirour Salmacioun 4074 Sho...lete hym out at a wyndowe so making his delyvrance. 1483 Caxron Gold. Leg. 275/2 That he shold praye to god for the delyueraunce of his sekenesse. 1568 Grafton Crom. II. 408 On the behalfe of king Richard for his delyveraunce out of prison. 1561 Horber Leviath. III. xxxv. 221 Our deliverance from the bondage of sin. 1719 DE FOR Crowe (1858) 139 The greatest deliverances I enjoyed, such as my escape from Sallee. 1871 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) IV. xviii. 144 At no moment...had hopes of deliverance been higher.

The 'Delivery' of a gaol: see Deliver v. 1 2 c. c 1400 Gamelyn 745 Pat bou graunte him me Til be nexte strying of delyueraunce. 1464 Nottingham R.c. 11. 37 Paied to the Justices of Deliverance for the Gaole Delyuere 1487 Act 3 Hen. VII, c. 3 The next generall gaoles deliveraunce of eny suche gaole.

C. In the ritual observed at a criminal trial. 1565 Sir T. Smith Commonw. Eng., xxv. 99 No man that is once indicted can be delivered without arraignment. Ibid. (Form of proclamation in court when no indictment is produced). A. B. prisoner standeth here at the barre, if any man can say any thing against him, let him now speake, for the prisoner standeth at his deliverance: If no man do then come, he is delivered without anie further processe or trouble. [In Budden's Latin transl. 1601: nam vinctus liberationem expectat: si nemo eum tum incusaverit, in liberationem expectat: si nemo eum tum incusaverit, in liberationem expectat: si nemo eum tum incusaverit, in liberatione agitur.] Ibid. 102 [Form of procl. on trial by Jury] If any man can giue evidence, or can say any thing against the prisoner, let him come now, for he standeth vpon his deliverance [Budden: nam de captivi liberatione agitur]. 1660 Trial Regic. 21, Col. Ilarviton.

'I do offer myself to be tried in your own way, by God and my Countrey.' Clerk. 'God send you a good deliverance.' Ilat, 'How will you be tried!' Gordon. 'By God and my country.' Clerk.' God send you a good deliverance.' (It is possible that this has been in later times associated with the 'true deliverance' of the Jury: see 8 b.)

+ 2. The being delivered of offspring, the bringing forth of offspring; delivery. Obs.

+2. The being delivered of offspring, the bringing forth of offspring; delivery. Obs.

forth of offspring; delivery. Obs.
c 1328 Metr. Hom. 72 This womane yode wit chylde full lange.. myght scho haue na delyueraunce. c 1330 Will.
Palerne 4080 Mi wif.. Deied at be deliueraunce of mi dere sone. c 1430 Mertin 13 Two women for to helpe hir at hir delyueraunce when tyme is, 1548-9 (Max.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Churching of Women, To geue you safe deliuerance. 1551.
SHAKS. Cymb. v. v. 370 Nere Mother Reiovy'd deliuerance more. 1563 Gonzatvio's Sp. Inquis. 122 Within foure dayes after her deliuerance, they tooke the childe away from her. fg. 1560 WILLIS FORD. Scales Comm. 150 Sulphurious Meteors fir'd in the wombs of clouds, break forth in their deliverance with amazement to mortals.
43. The action of giving up or yielding: sur-

† 3. The action of giving up or yielding; sur-

render. Obs.

render. Obs.

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 158, I am not bonden to mak deliuerance. 1404 in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. I. 38
Awyn...is accordit with all the men that arne therinne save vij, for to have dilyverance of the Castell at a certayn day. 1548 Hall Chron. 19 b, The kyng openly saied that if they wolde not deliver them, he woulde take them without deliverance. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 227 To make deliverance of the towne of Barwike.

4.4. The action of handing over transforting or

†4. The action of handing over, transferring, or †4. The action of handing over, transferring, or delivering a thing to another; delivery. Obs. c1340 Cursor M. 5045 (Fairf.) He made delijueraunce per of corne. c 1449 Pecock Refr. 404 Eer than the receyuer make Execucioun or Delyuerance of the thing or deede binim 30um. 1548 Tyball in Strype Eccl. Mem. 1. App. xvii. 38 After the delyverance of the sayd New Testament to them. 1631 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 35 The Sheriffe did not make deliverance of 400 sheepe.

b. Law. Writ of second deliverance: a writ for re-delivery to the owner of goods distrained or unlawfully taken, after they have been returned to the

re-delivery to the owner of goods distrained or un-lawfully taken, after they have been returned to the distrainer in consequence of a judgement being given against the owner in an action of replevin. a 1965 RASTELL tr. Fitsherbert's Nat. Brevium (1652) 174 The plaintiff may sue a Writ of second Deliverance. 1868 PULTON Stat. (1632) 47 marg., A Writ of Second deliuerance. 1708 Termes de la Ley 508 b, Second Deliverance is a Writ made by the Filacer, to deliver Cattel distreined, after the Plaintiff is Non-suit in Replevin. 1843 STEPHEN Laws Eng. 1874, Ill. v. xi. 616 The Statute of Westminster 2 (13 Edw. I c. 2)... allowed him a judicial writ issuing out of the original record (called a writ of second deliverance).

+ 5. Sending forth, emission, issue, discharge.

+ 6. Sending forth, which way to deliuer itself; And then worketh in progresse, where it findeth the Deliuerance essient.

+ 6. The action or manner of uttering words in

TO. The action of manner of uttering words in speaking; utterance, enunciation, delivery. Obs. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 222 Singying plaine song, and counterfeictying those that doe speake distinctly, helpe muche to have a good deliveraunce. 1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, II. i. 97 At each words deliuerance. 1509 Holland Amm. Marzell. XXX. ix. 397 For his speech, readie he was ynough in quicke deliverance.

† 7. The action of reporting or stating something;

† 7. The action of reporting or stating something; that which is stated; statement, narration, declaration; = Delivert 8. Obs.

1431 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 276 To make a trewe delyueraunce of swiche goodys as thei receyue. 1500 Hawss Past.

1432 Pleas. XXIX. (Percy Soc.) 143 And to Venus he made deliveraunce Of his complaint. 1526 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 7 What confused deliverance is this 7 lbid. 11. 44 Doth not the very deliverance of your own fact condemne you? 1621 T. Adams White Devill (1635) 111, If there wanted nothing in the deliverance.

15. An utterance: 15th. of a formal character.

tning in the deliverance; esp. of a formal character.

1889 MILL Liberty ii. (1865) 20 Things which are not provided for .. in the recorded deliverances of the Founder of Christianity. 1879 M. Arnold Fr. Critic on Hillon Mixed Ess. 241 Macaulay's writing .. often .. is really obscure, if one takes his deliverances seriously. 1883 Manch. Guardian 20 Sept. 7/3 We can complain of no ambiguity in his present deliverance.

8. Sc. Law. Judgement delivered; a judicial or administrative order in an action or other proceeding. In its most general sense applicable to any order pro-nounced by any body exercising quasi-judicial functions. In the Bankruptcy Act of 1856 (19 & 20 Cic. c. 79 & 4) 'de-liverance' is defined as including 'any order, warrant, judge-

ment, decision, interlocutor, or decree? Hence the word has acquired a quasi-technical application to orders in bankruptcy proceedings.

c:445 Wyntoun Cron. vii. vi. 90 Of þat [he] Stablysyd, and mad ordynance. and full delyverance. x500-50 DUNBAR Poems ix. 133 Of fals solisting flor wrang deliuerance At Counsale, Sessioun, and at Parliament. x535 Stewart Cron. Scot. II. 562 In this mater... Rycht sone I wald heir jour deliuerance. c:255 Lindesay (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (1728) 14 (Jam.) Both parties were compromit by their oaths to stand at the deliverance of the arbitrators chosen by them both. ax549 Drumm. or Hawth. Skinmachia Wks. (1711) 194 We hope your lordships will give us leave.. to remember your lordships of your deliverance, June the first, 1642. x752 J. Loutham Form of Process (ed. 2) 35 The Deliverance on the Bill is, Fiat at petitur, to the — Day of — next to come. 1833 Act. 3-4 Will. V. c. 46 25 The : aid sheriff shall ... affix a deliverance thereon finding and c'eclaring.. that this Act has not been adopted. x808 Act 3-2 Vict. c. 101 \$75. The judgment or deliverance so pronounced shall form a valid and sufficient warrant for the preparation in Chancery of the writ.

b. In the (English) Jurors' oath, in a trial for

vanue and sumceent warrant for the preparation in Chancery of the writ.

b. In the (English) Jurors' oath, in a trial for treason or felony, used app. in the sense: Determination of the question at issue, verdict.

1660 Trial Regic. 11 Oct. 22 His Oath was then read to him [Sir T. Allen, juror]: You shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lord the King, and the prisoners at the Bar, whom you shall have in Charge, according to your Evidence. So help you God!

1820 S. F. Harris Princ. Crim. Law (ed. 6) xiv. 412. [The current formula: the same words with the last clause expanded to 'and a true verdict give, according to the evidence.]

(The meaning here has been matter of discussion: cf. 1 c above, and Towlins Law Dict. 8. V Jury.)

C. Formal indepenent proponers

lence )
he meaning here has been matter of discussion: cf. 1 c
ve, and Tomlins Law Dict. s. v. Jury.)
b. Formal judgement pronounced, expression of

C. Formal judgement pronounced, expression of opinion, verdict.

[1849 DR QUINERY Wks. XII. 184 Milton v. Southey & Landor, Wordsworth never said the thing ascribed to him here as any formal judgment, or what the Scottish law would call deliverance.] 1896 Dove Lagic Chr. Fatil v. i. § 2. 298 We cannot but attach great value to the deliberate deliverance of so impartial... a man. 1871 SARM TYPLER Sitters & Wives 154 Dr. Harris's deliverance was. that Mr. Duke was not looking very well.

† d. Used (in Sc.) to render L. senatus consultum.

1533 BELLENDEN Livy (1822) 212 (Jam.) Thir novellis maid the Faderis sa astonist, that thay usit the samen deliverance that thay usit in extreme necessite.

† 9. = DBLIVERNESS; DELIVERY 6. Obs.

14.. CHAUCER Pars. T. P 378 (Harl. 7334) De goodes of body ben hele of body, strengbe, deliuerance lixt texts deliuerness), beaute [etc.]. 1500-20 DUNBAR Thistile & Rose 95

Lusty of schaip, lycht of deliuerance.

Deliverancy, rare 1. [See prec. and -ANOY.]

= DELIVERANCE 7 b.

DELIVERANCE 7 b.

1833 Tait's Mag. XX. 365 Being the accredited organ of the Government on Scotch topics, his deliverancy necessarily carries more weight than those of any ordinary member.

+ Deliveration. Obs. rare -1. [a. OF. de-

† Deliveration. Obs. rare—1. [a. OF. delivration (in earlier and more popular form delivration, -oison, -ison), ad. late pop. L. dēlīberātion-m (Du Cange), n. of action from dēlīberāre to liberate.] Deliverance, liberation, release.

1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. 148 Who is fettered in chaynes He thinketh long after delyveracion Of his great wo.

Delivered (dřli vaud), ppl. a. 1 [f. Delivere v. 1
+ -ed. 1] Set free; disburdened of offspring; handed over; surrendered; formally uttered or stated, etc.: see the verb.

1140 Promp. Parv. 117 Delyueryd, liberatus, erutus.

1158 Shaks. Tit. A. Iv. ii. 142 Cornelia, the midwife, and my selfe, And once else but the deliuered Empresse. 1665 Manley Grotius' Low C. Warres 123 Prince of the delivered City. 1803 Pall Mall G. 13 Jan. 2/1 The additional cost.. for delivered bread.

† Delivered, ppl. a.2: see Deliver v.2

cost...for delivered bread.

+ Delivered, ppl. a.2: see Deliver v.2

Deliveree (d'li:vəri'). [f. Deliver v.1 + -re.]

The person to whom something is delivered.

1837 V. Samson in Cape Law Yrnl. 37 The putting of a deliveree in possession. Ibid. 43 The deliveror should point out the subject of delivery to the deliveree.

Deliveree, obs. form of Delivery.

Deliveree, deliveree.

Deliverer (dfliverer). Also 4-6 dely-, 4-ere, 6-our; see also Deliverer. [a. OF. deliverer (12th c. in Hatzf.), in obl. case deliverer, -our, -cur :-late pop. L. deliberator, -orem, agent-n. from de-liberare, F. deliver to Deliver: see -er 1.] One who delivers.

1. One who sets free or releases; a liberator,

1. One who sets free or releases; a liberator, rescuer, saviour.

a 1340 HAMFOLE Psalter lxix. 7 My helpere & my delyuerere ert bou. 1382 WYCLIF Ps. xviiii. 2 My refut. and my delyuerere. c 1440 Promp. Parn. 117 Delyuerer, liberator. 1355 EDEN Decades Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Thou oughteste to.. bee thankefull to thy delyuerer. 1667 MILTON P. L. XII. 140 Thy great deliverer, who shall bruise The Serpents head. 1761 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. 111. lxv. 622 He stood forth as the deliverer of his country. 1855 Maculay Hist. Eng. III. 404 Though he had been a deliverer by accident, he was a despot by nature.

2. One who hands over, commits, surrenders, etc.; esp. one who delivers letters or goods.

1521-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII. c. 16 The seller, exchaunger or

right-a Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 16 The seller, exchanger or deliuerer. 1534 Act 26 Hen. VIII, c. 16 The seller, exchanger or deliuerer. 1534 Act 26 Hen. VIII, c. 68 8 By indenture to be made between the deliuerour. and the receiuour. 1638 MISSELDEN Free Trade 104 The Stranger. would be a deliuerer heere of money at a high rate. 1766 ENTICK London IV. 295 There is .. a deliverer of letters to the House of

Commons, at 6s. 8d. per day. 1868 Daily News 25 Aug. 5/3 Each deliverer of milk will possess a share. 3. One who utters, enunciates, sets forth, etc.

(rare.)

(TATE.)

1509 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. VIII. vi. § 12 Thereof God himself
was. the deviser, the discusser, the deliverer.

1651 Reliq.

Wotton. 202 Among the Deliverers of this Art.

1822 New
Monthly Mag. IV. 195 The public deliverers of song at the
Grecian festivals.

Monthly Mag. 1V. 195 The public deliverers of song at the Grecian Festivals.

Deliveress (dfliverès). rare. [Short for deliveress, f. Deliverees, f. Deliverees, f. Deliverees, f. Deliverees, f. Deliverees, f. Deliverees, f. T. 22 At one side of the cross, kneels Charles VII armed, and at the other Joan d'Arc. as the deliveress of the town. 1839 Q. Rev. June 98 Nancy comes like the deliveress of the pious Eneas.

† Deliverhede. Obs. [f. Deliver a. + -hede, -Head.] Nimbleness, agility.
1496 Dives & Pauf. (W. de W.) III. xiii. 148/2 They shal haue delyuerhede of body and lightnesse.

Delivering (dflivering), vbl. sh. [f. Deliver q. 1. + ING 1.] The action of the verb Deliver, q.v.; deliverance, delivery (in various senses).

Delivering (dflivorin), vbl. sh. [f. Deliver v.l + ING l.] The action of the verb Deliver, q.v.; deliverance, delivery (in various senses).

c 1320 Senym Sag. 1536 (W.) The maister..hadde mani a blessing. For his disciple delivering. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 5800 Of his delivering gled and blithe. 1871 Golding Calvin on Ps. lxv. 6 By thy wonderfull deliveringes, thy power may be shewed abrode. 1843 J.R. TAYLORDE, power was be shewed abrode. 1843 J.R. TAYLORDE, 1860 J. M. DUNCAN Dis. Women vi. (ed. 4) 26 Judgement of the method to be pursued in delivering attrib. 1881 Daily News 19 Jan. 5/5 A few heavy railway collecting or delivering vans.

Dali wavening. 201. a. [f. 88 Urec. + ING 2.]

Delivering, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.] That delivers: see the verb.

1897 Pall Mall G. 29 Nov. 11/1 There was no evidence that the delivering company. were not willing to supply the coal at 8s. a ton.

that the delivering company. were not willing to supply the coal at 8s, a ton.

+ Deliverly, adv. Obs. or arch. For forms see Deliver a. [f. Deliver a. + -LY 2.]

1. Lightly, actively, nimbly, quickly.

c 1340 Gaw. 4 Gr. Kni. 2000 Deliverly he dressed vp., er be day sprenged. c 1334 Chaucer Troplus 11. 1088 He.. sette [his signet] Upon the wex deliverliche and rathe.

c 1440 Partonofe 7051 His Swerd he pulleth oute delyverly. 1440 Partonofe 7051 His Swerd he pulleth oute delyverly. 1440 Partonofe 7051 His Swerd he pulleth oute delyverly. 1440 Partonofe 7051 His Swerd he pulleth oute delyverly. 1440 Partonofe 7051 His Swerd he pulleth oute delyverly. 1440 Partonofe 7051 His Swerd he pulleth oute delyverly. 1440 Partonofe 7051 His Swerd he pulleth oute delyverly. 1440 Partonofe 7051 His Swerd he pulleth oute delyverly. 1530 The claw-tailed Humble Bee. flyes as deliverly when great with young as when she is barren.

2. Deftly, cleverly. 1501 Two Noble K. III. v, Carry it sweetly and deliverly. 1670 Emerson Soc. 4 Solit., Clubs Wks. (Bohn) III. 93 We get a mechanical advantage in detaching it well and deliverly.

As adj. (erroneous archaism). 1800 Scott Monast. xvii, A deliverly fellow was Hughie—could read and write like a priest, and could wield brand and buckler with the best of the riders.

Deliverment. rare. [f. Deliver v. 1 + Ment. (Cf. OF. deliverment in Godef.)] = Deliverance the Engence of the Engence o

7 b; open statement, pronouncement.
1893 Nat. Observer 13 May 640/1 Because the Emperor sheretofore spoken unadvisedly, it by no means follows that .. Tuesday's deliverment makes for complete ineptitude.

TDeliverness. Obs. [f. Deliver a.+-NESS.]
Lightness, activity, nimbleness, agility, quickness.

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 5000 Delyvernes and bewte of body. c 1366 Chaucer Melio. P 130 Grete thinges ben not ay accompliced by strengthe, ne by delyvernes of body. 1480 Canton Fayles of A. I. Xi. 30 To voyde the strokis by delyvernes of body. 1540 Elvor Image Gov. (1556) 60 b, Fewe men surmounted hym in strength and delivernesse. a 2507 BRIGHTMAN Revelation (1615) 700 Certainly this... descruent to be called properly by the Latin name, Expedition, for the delivernes thereof.

Deliveror (dflivoro)1. [f. Deliver 21: see -OR.] A technical variant of Deliveree, used as correlative to deliverce: one who makes a legal † Deliverness. Obs. [f. Deliver a.+-ness.]

correlative to deliveree: one who makes a legal

correlative to deliveree: one who makes a legal delivery of goods, etc. 1887 [see Deliveree].

Delivery (d'liveri). Forms: 5 deliveree, 5-6 delyuery (e, 6 -ere, 6-7 deliverie, 6--ery.

[a. Anglo-Fr. delivere, fem. sb. f. pa. pple. of delivere to Deliver: cf. livery, and see -Y.] + 1. The action of setting free; release, rescue, deliverance. Obs.

deliverance. Obs.

deliverance. Obs.

1494 FABUAN Chron., VII. CCXXXIII. 266 The quene made assyduat laboure for the deliverye of the kynge her husbonde. 1595 EDEN Decades 103 Thankes geuynge to almyghty god for his delivery and preseruation from so many imminent perels. 1698 Six I. HERBERT TYDE. 90 A SERVANT OF THE HOSE AND TYPE. 90 A SERVANT OF THE HOSE AND THE SERVANT OF THE HOSE AND THE SERVANT OF THE HOSE AND THE HOSE

b. The action of delivering a gaol: see DELIVER v.1 2 c, and GAOL-DELIVERY.

2.1 2 c, and GAOL-DELIVERY.

2. The fact of being delivered of, or act of bringing forth, offspring; childbirth.

Usually of the mother; formerly sometimes of the child; cf. Deliver v. 3.

1877 B. GOOGE Heresback's Husb. III. (1586) 139 For this poore creature. is as much tormented in her deliverie, as a shrew.

1611 BIBLE 18.1. xxii. 17 Like as a woman. that drawth neere the time of her deliverie. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devonte Ess. 1. xii. § 1 (R.) As they are

twins... their delivery is commonly after such a manner, as that of Pharez and Zara. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in 121k Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 29 My prayers shall attend your ladies good delivery of a brave boy. 1868 Chambers' Except. VI. 446/x Midwife.. a woman who assists in parturition or delivery.

attrib. 1876 tr. Ziemszen's Cycl. Med. XI. 562 That form of paralysis... in newly-born children... which we should call delivery-paralysis.

b. As the action of the accoucheur or midwise. D. As the action of the accoucheur or midwile. 1666 Shirley Andromana III. i. 8, I am with child to hear the news: Prythee Be quick in the delivery.] 1767 Gooch Treat. Wounds I. 323 Injury in a laborious, hasty or injudicious delivery. 1800 Med. Yrnl. III. 483, I therefore did not conceive myself justified. in proceeding to immediate delivery. 1889 W. S. Playfair Treat. Midwifery II. IV. ii. 163 No other means of effecting artificial delivery was known. C. fig.

did not conceive myself justified. in proceeding to immediate delivery. 1839 W. S. Playfair Treat, Midwifery II. IV. ii. 163 No ther means of effecting artificial delivery was known.

C. fig.

a 1639 Marmion Antiquary III. ii, My head labours with the pangs of delivery. 1833 Scott Prveril xivi, Out started the dwarf. and the poor German, on seeing the portentous delivery of his fiddlecase, tumbled on the floor.

8. The act of giving up possession of; surrender. 1813 More in Grafton Chron. II. 772 The whole counsaile had sente him to require of her the deliverie of him [her child]. 1848 Hall Chron. 245 b. The delivery of the Castell of Barwyke. 1860 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 181 The deliverie of the rocke of Saint Julian and of the fort. 1860 Impartial Hist. War Amer. 147 Marching directly to Boston, there to demand a delivery of the powder and stores, and in case of refusal to attack the troops. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India II. 158 The arrest of Trimbak, and his delivery to the British Government.

4. The action of handing over, or conveying into the hands of another; esp. the action of a carrier in delivering letters or goods entrusted to him for conveyance to a person at a distance.

1860 Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV (1830) 140 For the deliveree of the said stuff and bedding. 1856 in Hakluyt Vey. (1886) III. 113 Hauing received any privile letters. 1809 Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV (1830) 140 For the deliveree of the said stuff and bedding. 1856 in Hakluyt Vey. (1886) III. 113 Hauing received any privile letters. 1809 Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV (1870) 140 For the delivery of the pastoral ring and staff. 1799 W. Tooke View Russian Emp. 111. 652 Extraordinary charges for the delivery of goods. 1838 Dickens Nick. Nick. ii, It [a letter] will be here by the two oclock delivery. 1873 H. investitures of bishops and abbots. 1809 Apr. None View Russian Emp. 111. 652 Extraordinary charges for the delivery of goods. 1879 Dickens Nick. Nick. ii, It [a letter] will be here by the two oclock delivery. 1873 H. martineae of two or three deliveries

b. Law. (a) The formal or legal handing over of anything to another; esp. the putting of property into the legal possession of another person.

1879 It. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 264 Goods are gotten. by deliverie. 1828 GILL Sacr. Philos. 1. 37 Whereof we have already assurance, yea deliverie, and seisure. 1828 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 47 Acts which have been held to be a part performance of an agreement. such as delivery of possession; and payment of the whole, or a considerable part of the consideration. 1839 IV. Sampson in Cape Law 97nL 38 We now come to the several species of constructive delivery, of which delivery brevis manus, or short-hand is the first. 1891 Law Times XC. 4731. After delivery of defence the plaintiff discontinued his action.

(b) The formal transfer of a deed by the grantor or his attorney to the grantee or to a third party.

(b) The formal transfer of a deed by the grantor or his attorney to the grantee or to a third party, either by act or by word: formerly essential to the validity of the deed.

1660 R. Coke Power & Subj. 25 Absolute estates of inheritance which... do not pass by livery and seisin, but by delivery of the deed or feofinent. 1800 Tominis Lew Dict. s.v. Deed, If I have sealed my deed, and after I deliver it to him to whom it is made, or to some other by his appointment, and say nothing, this is a good delivery. 1823 Wharron Pennsylv. Digest soft Delivery is necessary to give effect to a bond.

5. The act of sending forth or delivering (a missile, a blow, etc.); emission, discharge; throwing or bowling of a ball (at cricket, base-ball, etc.).

1700 SAVERY Miner's Friend 46 The delivery of your Water

or bowling of a ball (at cricket, base-ball, etc.).

1700 SAVERY Miner's Friend 46 The delivery of your Water
into a convenient Trough. 1767 Specif. Bryant's Patent
No. 1631 Useful. by its much greater delivery of water.

1834 MENUM Angler in Wales I. 109 The peril. from the
delivery of the spear. 1839 W. MARTIN Bk. of Sports of
If the hand be above the shoulder in the delivery, the
umpire must call 'no ball'. 1862 Daily Tel. 10 May
(Cricket), Crossland at 68 came on with his fast deliveries.

b. Founding. See quot. (Cf. Delivery (Founding), the draft
or allowance by which a pattern is made to free itself from
close lateral contact with the sand of the mold as it is
lifted. Also called draw-taper.

† 6. Free putting forth of bodily action, 'use of
the limbs, activity' (J.); action, bearing, deportment. Obs.

ment. Obs.

a 1986 Sidney (J.), Musidorus could not.. deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully. 1986 A. Day Eng. Secretary 11. (1625) 127 Men.. for their severall callings questionlesse of very good delivery. 1634 Sir Herrier Trav. 223 Observing simplicitie in the Messingers delivery and lookes. a 1629 Wotton (J.). The duke had the neater limbs, and freer delivery. 1741 Richardson Pamela (1824) I. xxxii. 319 There is a great deal in a delivery, as it is called, in a way, a manner, a deportment, to engage people's attention and liking. 1828
Todd, Deliverness, agility.. What we now term delivery. fig. 1762-71 H. Walfole Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786)

177 It has the greatest freedom of pencil, the happiest livery of nature. very of nature.
The utterance or enunciation (of words), the

7. The utterance or enunciation (of words), the delivering (of a speech, etc.).

1582 Pettie Guasso's Cir. Conv. II. (1586) 58 All their force and vertue lyeth in the sweete deliverie of their wordes. 1586 A. DAY Eng. Screetary I. (1625) 37 His skill and delivery of forraigne languages [was] so wonderfull. 1665 LLOVD State Worthies (1670) 22 One thing he advised young men to take care of in their publick deliveries. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India III. ii. 68 Four days were occupied in the delivery of the speech. 1879 M\*CARTHY Own Times II. xix. 57 The speech occupied some five hours in delivery.

1. Manner of utterance or enunciation in public.

b. Manner of utterance or enunciation in public

D. Manner of utterance or enunciation in public speaking or singing.

1867 PERVIS Diary 19 May, Meriton.. hath a strange knack of a grave, serious delivery. 1769 Johnson in Boswell Life an. 1781 (1848) 679/2 His delivery, though unconstrained, was not negligent. 1833 Houvoake Rudim. Public Speaking 13 The power of distinct and forcible pronunciation is the basis of delivery. 1892 Sat. Rev. 15 Oct. 443/1 Few men of his generation had a greater fund of talk or a more telling delivery.

+ 3. The action of setting forth in words, or that had a least footh a communication novertion test.

\*\*H.\*\* The action of setting forth in words, or that which is set forth; communication, narration, statement; = DELIVERANCE 7. Obs.

1366 A. Day Eng. Scaretary 1. (1625) 22 The order hereafter to be observed in delivery of examples. 1611 SHAKS. Wint. T. v. ii. v. I make a broken deliveries for Businesse. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. iv. Which enigmatical deliveries comprehended usefull vertites. 1623 H. COGAN IT. Pinto's Trav. XXXVII. 145, I will forbear the delivery of many matters, that possibly might bring much contentment.

Dell 1 (del). [ME. delle, corresp. to MDu. and MLG. delle, mod.Du. del, MHG. and mod.G. telle:—WGer. \*daljå- or \*daljån- fem., deriv. of \*dalo-,OLG. dal, DALE; root meaning 'deep or low place.' Cf. also Goth. ibdalja, and OE. sfdel, descent. (Dell bears nearly the same etymological relation to dale, that den does to dean.)

place.' Cf. also Goth. ibdalja, and OE. sifdel, descent. (Dell bears nearly the same etymological relation to dale, that den does to dean.)]
† 1. A deep hole, a pit. Obs.
1531 ELYOT GOV. II. IX, Curtius. enforsed his horse to lepe in to the dell or pitte. 1579 SPENSER Shoph. Cal. Mar. 51
Thilke same.. Ewe.. Fell headlong into a dell [gloss, a hole in the ground]. 1770 LANGHORNE Plutarch (1879) II. 889/15
He met with dells or other deep holes. 1783 AINSWORTH Lat.
Dict. (Morell) 1, A dell, fossa.

2. A deep natural hollow or vale of no great extent, the sides usually clothed with trees or foliage.
12200 Bestiary 5 Bi wilc weie so he [5e leun] wile To dele niber wenden. 14300 Anturs of Ark. i, On a day thay hom dyst into the deep dellus. 1510 FLEYCHER Faithf. Shepherdess II. ii, Yon same dell, O'ertopp'd with mourning cypress and sad yew Shall be my cabin. 1634 MILTON Comus 312 Every alley green, Dingle, or bushy dell. 1794 Mas. RADCLIFER Myst. Udolpho xxviii, Disputing.. on the situation of a dell where they meant to form an ambuscade. 1798 COLERIDGE Fear in Solitude, A green and silent spot, amid the hills, A small and silent dell! 1845 BYERS BUNSEN in Hare Life II. iii. 86 Miss Gurney's cottage is in a sheltered dell, with woods on each side. 1702 1812 (del). Rogues' Cant. arch. A young interest also.

Dell<sup>2</sup> (del). Rogues' Cant. arch. A young

Dell 2 (del). Kogues Cant. arch. A young girl (of the vagrant class); a wench.

1567 Harman Caweat 75 A Dell is a yonge wenche, able for generation, and not yet knowen. by the vpright man.
1562 B. Jossow Gipsies Metamorph. Wks. (Rtldg.) 624/1

Sweet doxies and dells, My Roses and Nells, Scarce out of your shells. 1530 Taylor (Water P.) Wks. II. 112/1 She's a Priests Lemman, and a Tinkers Pad, Or Dell, or Doxy, though the names be bad). 1688 R. Holmes Armoury II.

111. § 68 Dells, trulls, dirty Drabs.

1234 H. Ainsworth Rootwood III. v, 'Sharp as needles', said a dark-eyed dell.

Dell'a obs form of Deal.

Dellie, obs. form of Deal.

| Della Crusca (de:l<sub>1</sub>la kruska). [It. Accademia della Crusca, lit. Academy of the bran or chaff.] The name of an Academy established at Florence in 1582, mainly with the object of sifting

Florence in 1582, mainly with the object of sifting and purifying the Italian language; whence its name, and its emblem, a sieve.

The first edition of its Dictionary, the Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca, appeared in 1612, and the fourth, 1720-38, has long been considered as the standard authority for the Italian language. A new edition on more historical lines was begun in 1881.

Hence Della-Gruscan a., of, pertaining to, or after the style of the Academy della Crusca, or its methods; also, applied to a school of English poetry, affecting an artificial style, started towards the end of the 18th c.; sb. a member of this Academy, or English school of poetry. Hence Della-Grascanism. Della-Cru scanism.

Della-Gru-scanism.

One of the noted writers of this school was Mr. Robert Merry, who (having been elected a member of the Florentine Academy) adopted the signature of Della Crusca, whence the name was extended to the school as a whole.

[1796 Gifford Mavinal Introd. 8-9 While the epidemic malady was spreading from fool to fool, Della Crusca [i. e. Merry] came over [from Italy], and immediately announced himself by a sonnet to Love. and from one end of the kingdom to the other, all was nonsense and Della Crusca.] 1815 W. H. Irrian Scribbenania 48 Mr. Pratt has certainly indulged too much in the filmsy Della Cruscan style. 1821 SMELLEY Boat on Scribio 67 In such transalpine Tuscan As would have killed a Della-Cruscan. 1827 Terrian Defic. Eng. Dicts. 7 It is for those who use a language to sift the bran from the flour, to reject that and retain this. They are Vol. III.

to be the true Della Cruscans. 1881 Alkenzum 20 Aug. 230/1 The detestable Della Cruscanism which makes many new volumes of verse a positive offence.

Delly (de'li), a. rare. [f. Dell sb.1 + ·r.] Abounding in dells.

1861 G. Calvert Univ. Restoration, Delly woods remote.

Delocalize (dilarkălaiz), v. [f. De. II. I + Localize v.] trans. To detach or remove from its place or locality, or from local limitations.

1863 De Morgan in Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton (1883) III. 505 The Morning Register I could not use; you had better not delocalize it. 1867 Lowell Study Wind., Gt. Public Character, We can have no St. Simons or Pepyses till we have a Paris or London to delocalize our gossip and give it historic breadth. 1870 R. B. D. Morier Ref. Land Tenure (Parl. Papers) 208 It was necessary to find some means of effecting the transfers. without delocalizing the Land Register.

Hence Delo calized ppl. a., Delocalization.

1887 Daily News 13 Jan. \$2 A reform in the direction of what may be called dockyard de-localisation.

11 Deloo (d/lū·). [Native name in Dor language (in Soudan) for the gazelle.] A species of antelope, Cephalolophus grimmia, found in northern Africa, akin to the duykerbok of South Africa.

1861 J. PRTHERICK Egyl., etc., 482 (Vocab. Dor language) Gazelle ediloo. 1874 G. Schweinfurth Heart of Africa.

1871 Admon. Regent 112 in Sempill Ballads (1872) 132 Sum hes. Lyfes losis for thair deloyalie.

Delphian (de'lfiān). [f. Delphi place name +

Delph, var. of DELF.

Delphian (de-lhan). [f. Delphi place name +
-AN.] Of or relating to Delphi, a town of ancient
Greece on the slope of Mount Parnassus, and to the sanctuary and oracle of Apollo there; hence, of or relating to the Delphic Apollo; and transf. oracular, of the obscure and ambiguous nature of the re-

relating to the Delphic Apollo; and Irans. Oracular, of the obscure and ambiguous nature of the responses of the Delphic oracle.

1625 HART Anat. Ur. 1. ii. 25 [They] are nothing at all ashamed, by the vrine alone to deliuer their Delphian oracles concerning all diseases. 1623 Werver Anc. Fim. Mon. 48 This treasure. was a part of the Delphian riches. 1873 Lowell. Among my Bet. Ser. 11. 322 His eyes had an inward Delphian look. 1887 Bowen Virg. Encid 11. 113 We send, perplexed, to the Delphian fane, Counsel to ask of the god. So De'lphio, + De'lphical a.

1509 Marston Sco. Villanie 169 Some of his new-minted Epithets (as Reall, lutrinscate, Delphicke). a 1663 Holvday Invensal 174 The mathematical table was by the ancients called the Delphic k table. 1748 Young Nt. Th. vii. 595 Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell, Rav'd non-sense, destin'd to be future sense. 1830 Fraser's Mag. I. 60 This delphic fury — this preternatural possession. 1879 Daily News 22 Nov. 5/5 This reads rather like a Delphic response. a 1603 T. Cartwright Confut. Rhem. N. T. (1618) 174 No riddles or Delphicall answers.

Delphin (de'lfin), sb. and a. Forms: 4 delfyn, 5-fyne, 5-6 delphyn, 6-7-phine, 6-delphin. [a. L. delphin, delphin-mus, a. Gr. Behøiv: cf. also It. delfino, Sp. delfin, Pg. delfim, Pr. dalfin, dalphin, OF. dalphin, daulphin, mod. F. dauphin, whence DOLPHIN. DAUPHIN.]

+ A. sb. 1. = DOLPHIN. Obs.

DOLPHIN, DAUPHIN.]

† A. sb. 1. = DOLPHIN. Obs.
c1300 K. Alis. 6576 A water.. Tiger.. Heo noriceth delfyns,
and cokadrill. 1387 Tarvisa Higden (Rolls) I. 41 Thar buth
oft ytake delphyns, & se-calues. c1440 Promp. Parv. 54
Brunswyne or delfyne.. delfyhinus. 1353 E DEN Decades 131
Of a maruelous sence or memorie as are the elephant and the
delphyn. 1633 P. Fletcher Pier. Ect. vi. xiii. 47 The lively
Delphins dance, and brisly Seales give eare.
† b. A drinking vessel of the shape of a dolphin.
Ohr. rare - 1.

1638 JUNIUS Painting of Ancients 162 Some ard drinking vessels made after the manner of a dolphic called delphines.

2. Chem. Short for delabilities.

Chem. Short for delphinin (see -IN): A neutral tat found in the oil of several species of dolphin; called also dolphin-fat and photenin.

1863-73 WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 309 Delphin is an oil very mobile at 17° C.

B. adj.

B. adj.

1. [attrib. use of L. delphīnī in phrase ad usum Delphini 'for the use of the Dauphin'.] Of or pertaining to the Dauphin of France, and to the edition of Latin classics, prepared 'for the use of the dauphin', son of Louis XIV.

[1718 STERLE Spect. No. 330. P 4 All the Boys in the School, but I, have the Classick Authors in usuam Delphīnis, gilt and letter'd on the Back.] 1775 E. Harwood Gr. § Rom. Classics (1778) 222 Delphin Classics, quarto. 1800 DIBDIN Introd. Classics to note, One of the rarest of the Delphin editions. 1818 Advt. in Valpy's Grk. Gram. (ed. 6) 215 The best text will be used, and not the Delphin. 2877 Globe Encycl. II. 361 Valpy's Variorum Latin Classics ... contain the Delphin notes and Interpretatio.

2. Chem. A bad form of DELPHINE, DELPHINIRE.

Delphina, Delphinate, Chem.: see DELPHINE.

Delphina, Delphinate, Chem.: see DELPHIN-

+ De lphinate, obs. variant of DAUPHINATE. + De-Iphinate, obs. variant of DAUPHINATE 1819 BRENT IT. Sarpi's Connec. Trens. (1676) 474 Some stirs, raised by the Hugonots in the Delphinate.

De-Iphine, a. and sb. [See DELPHIN.]

1. A variant of DELPHIN a. (Webster, 1828).

2. Zool. = DELPHININE a. (Webster, 1828).

3. Chem. = DELPHININE, sb.

Delphine strian. nonce-wd. [f. L. delphin-us

Delphine strian. nonce-wd. [f. L. delphīn-us dolphin, after equestrian.] A rider on a dolphin. 280 L. Hust Indicator No. 17 (1822) I. 134 To the great terror of the young delphinestrian.

Delphinic (delfinik), a. [f. L. delphīn-us dolphin: see Delphin 2.] In delphinic acid, an acid discovered by Chevreuil in dolphin-oil, and afterwards in the ripe berries of the Guelder-rose; it is identical with inactive valeric acid. A salt of it is a Parameter.

it is identical with inactive valeric acid. A sait of it is a Delphinate.

Delphinine (de'lfinəin), sb. Chem. [f. Bot. L. Delphinium the genus Larkspur.] A highly poisonous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of Delphinium Staphesagria or Stavesacre. Called also Delphinia, and formerly De'lphia, Delphina, De

phi:na, De lphine.

1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 7 The chemical principle called Delphine.

1838 T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies 246 Delphina was discovered, in 1819, by MM. Lassaigne and Feneulle in the seeds of the. stavesacre.

1840 HENRY Elem. Chem. II. 300 Of Delphinia.

1853-78 WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 310 Delphinian produces nausea when taken internally. It is said to act on the nervous system, and is used as a remedy in chronic swellings of the glands.

1876 HARLEY Mat. Med. 769 The active properties are due to delphinia or delphinine.

De'lphinine, a. Of the nature of a dolphin: in Zool., of or pertaining to the Delphinine or sub-family of Cetacca, containing the Dolphins and

† De Iphinite. Obs. Min. [f. L. Delphīnātus, Dauphinė (f. delphinus, Dauphin), where found.]
An obsolete name of yellowish green Epidote.

2804 Fourcrop's Chem. II. 426 This is the .. delphinite of

Saussure.

Delphi nity. A humorous nonce-wd. after humanity: Dolphin-kind, the nature of dolphins.

250 Lever Day's Ride x, History has never told that the dolphins. . charmed by Orpheus were peculiar dolphins . . they were. . fish. . taken 'ex medio acervo' of delphinity.

| **Delphinium** (delfiniom). Bot. [Bot. Lat. Delphinium, a. Gr. δελφίνιον larkspur (Dioscorides), dim. of δελφίν dolphin (so named from the form of the nectary).] A genus of plants, N.O. Kanuncu-lacese, with handsome flowers of irregular form, comprising the common Larkspur and many other species. The name is in ordinary horticultural use

for the cultivated species and varieties.

1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort. (1720) 200 Sow divers Annuals...

as double marigold, Digitalis, Delphinium. 1882 The Garden 3 June 3841 Another fine group is formed by a row of tall-growing Delphiniums... in front of Clematises and Roses.

De'lphinoid, a. and sb. Zool. [ad. Gr. δελφινοειδής like a dolphin, f. δελφίν dolphin.]
Δ. adj. Like or related to a dolphin; belonging

to the *Delphinoidea*, a division of the Cetacea which includes the dolphins and seals. In mod. Dicts.

In mod. Dicts.

B. sb. A member of the Delphinoidea.

Delphinoidine (delfinoidain). Chem. [f. as
Delphinoid the same source as delphinine.

tained from the same source as delphinine.

2893 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

| Delphinus (delfoi nos). The Latin word for 'dolphin': in Zool., the name of the cetacean genus containing the Dolphin and its co-species; in Astron., one of the ancient constellations of the northern hemisphere, figured as a dolphin.

a 1672 WILLUGHSY Ichthyog. (1686) Tab. A j, Delphinus. 1835-6 Tool Cycl. Anat. 1. 566/2 The Delphini. have also a narrow rostrum.

a narrow rostrum.

De'lphisine. Chem. [f. delphine, DELPHININE, by insertion of -is- repr. Gr. is- os equal.] An alkaloid akin to delphinoidine, obtained from the same source, in warty crystals. Also called Delphisia.

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Delta (de'ltà). [Gr. δέλτα (ad. Phœnician rhi daleth), name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; also the land at the mouth of the

Nile (Herod.), the Indus (Strabo), etc.]

1. The name of the fourth letter of the Greek

alphabet, having the form of a triangle ( $\Delta$ ), and the

power of D.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 20 3if 3ee wil wite of here A, B, C. thei clepen hem. a Alpha. 5 Deltha. 10 Omega. 1501 HOLLAND Pliny I, 96 Many haue called Egypt by the name of the Greeke letter Delta. 1850 T. A. G. Balfour 779.

Char. Nature 118 In Botany the symbol of a perennial plant is a Delta.

2. Hist. (The Delta.) The tract of alluvial land enclosed and traversed by the diverging mouths of the Nile; so called from the triangular figure of the tract enclosed between the two main branches and the coast-line.

and the coast-line.

1555 EDEN Decades 250 The goulfe of Arabie.. from whense they determyned to brynge a nauigable trench vnto the ryuer of Nilus, where as is the fyrst Delta. 1501 HOLLAND Pliny I. 67 As in Ægypt Nilus maketh that which they call Delta. 1536 Sir H. BLOUNT Voy. Lecaut (1637) 57, I enquired of the Delta, and the Niles seven streames. 2738 LEDIARD Sethos II. 1X. 354 The most convenient port of the 22\*

Delta. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 529 At the head of the Egyptian Delta, where the river Nile divides.

b. Geog. The more or less triangular tract of alluvial land formed at the mouth of a river, and

alluvial land formed at the mouth of a river, and enclosed or traversed by its diverging branches.

1790 Gibbon Miec. Whe. (1814) III. 453 The triangular island or delta of Mesola, at the mouth of the Po. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. I. 94 The earthy matter, borne down by the floods, is. thrown back upon the shores, into bays and creeks, and into the mouths of rivers, where it forms deltas. 1830 Lyell Princ. Geol. I. 13 Islands have become connected with the main land by the growth of deltas and new deposits. 1836 Markyar Olla Podr. xxvi, The two rivers..enclose a large delta of land. 1893 Nation 16 Feb. 125/1 The villages are situated on small deltas, built by torrential streams that descend from the neighboring hills.

3. Any triangular space or figure; † the constellation of the Triangle.

1638 C. Aleyn Hist. Hen. VII, 134 But if the nobler souls, as they maintein'd, Were fixed in the body of some starre, Then Edwards murder'd sonnes and Warwickes are In those call'd Delta, of Triangle fashion.

4. attrib. and Comb., as delta-formation, land; delta-metal, an alloy of copper, zinc, and iron introduced about 1883, and named in allusion to its three constituents.

three constituents.

three constituents.

1806 Forsyth Beauties Scott. IV. 225 The Carse...considered as the finest sort of alluvial or delta land.

1898 Gring Hist. Boulder ix. 172 The process of delta-formation remains essentially the same, both in lakes and at the sea.

1883 Dana Mass. Gool. II. 647 Stratification of delta deposits.

1883 Engineer 23 Feb. 140 Mr. Alexander Dick [has] succeeded in producing an alloy which he calls 'Delta metal'.

1884 Times 14 June 8 'Delta metal'. is an alloy of copper, rinc, and iron... A steam launch... has... been built entirely of this metal [by Mr. A. Dick].

Deltafication. [f. Delta + Figation.] The formation of a delta at the mouth of a river.

1864 in Webster.

formation of a delta at the mouth of a river.

1864 in Webster.

Deltaic (deltē!ik), a. [mod. f. Gr. 86λ7a + -10:
cf. algebraic.] Of, pertaining to, or forming a delta;
of the nature of a delta.

1846 Worcester cites Edin. Rev. 1876 C. J. Anderson in Macm. Mag. Jan. 251/2 A deltaic tract of country traversed by a number of arms of the Cauvery. 1888 Sir R.
Temple in Standard 26 Aug. 3/3 The deltaic population of the Lower Ganges.

† Deltan, a. Obs. rare - 1. [f. Delta + -An:
cf. Roman.] Of the Delta of Egypt.
1600 Tourneur Trans. Metamorph. lxv. Wks. 1878 II. 211
Throughout the Deltan soile.

Deltation (deltē!) [3n]. [mod. f. Delta.]
Formation of a delta at the mouth of a river.
1886 tr. Pelleschis Argentine Rep. 185 Effects produced by the deltation or deposition. of sediment from the rivers of the Gran Chaco.

Deltic (de ltik), a. rare. [f. Delta + -10: cf.

of the Gran Chaco. **Deltic** (de l'tik), a. rare. [f. Delta + -10 : cf. Indic.] = Deltalc.

1865 PAGE Geol. Terms 171 Deltic, of or belonging to a delta. 1876 — Adv. Text-bk. Geol. xiv. 240 Their plants seem to have grown in marshes and deltic jungles.

| Deltidium (delti dižm). Conch. [mod. L. dim. of Gr. δέλτα DELTA, in reference to its shape. (Cf. Gr. kuridior little dog, from kur-.)] The triangular space, usually covered in by a horny shell or operculum, between the beak and the hinge of

operculum, between the beak and the ninge of brachiopod shells.

1831 RICHARDSON Geol. viii. (1855) 232 The form and structure of the area and deltidium afford good generic characters. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life 693 The groove is usually converted into a foramen by a 'deltidium' which consists of two calcareous pieces.

Deltohedron (deltohirdrin). Crystall. [f. δελτο., taken as combining form of next +-HEDRON.]

1899 Rossiter Dict. Sci. Terms, Deltohadron, a solid figure the surface of which is formed by twenty-four deltoids.

Talkoid (deltoid). a. (sh.) [mod. a. Gr. δελ-

Deltoid (de'ltoid), a. (sb.) [mod. a. Gr. δελτοειδής delta-shaped, triangular: see -oth. So F.
deltoide (in Paré, 16th c.); mod.L. deltoides (Linnæus), and deltoideus.]

næns, and actioneus.

1. Resembling the Greek letter  $\Delta$  in shape; triangular; esp. in Bot., of a leaf; also triangular in section, as the leaf of Mesembryanthemum deltoideum; also in comb., as deltoid-ovate, of an ovate outline but somewhat deltoid; so deltoid-hastate,

etc.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp. s. v. Leaf, Deltoide Leaf. 1793

MARTYN Lang. Bot. s. v., A leaf of the common Black Poplar.. is given as an instance of a deltoid leaf in Linnaeus's specific characters. 1845 LINDLEY Sch. Bot. vii. (1858) 122

Leaves ovate, acute, somewhat deltoid. 1870 Hooken Stud. Flora 240 Ciccudia... calyx campanulate, teeth deltoid.

Flora 240 Cicendia... calyx campanulate, teeth deltoid.

b. Deltoid muscle (Anat.): the large muscle of triangular shape which forms the prominence of the shoulder; it serves to raise the arm and draw it from the body. Deltoid ligament: see quot. 1835. 1741 Monso Anat. (ed. 3) 237 Some Part of the deltoid Muscle. 1825-6 Topo Cycl. Anat. 1. 152 The internal tibiotarial ligament, is also called the internal lateral, and by Weithecht, the deltoid ligament. 1837 ROSENTHAL Muscles & Nerves 92 The elevator of the upper arm, which on account of its triangular shape is called the deltoid muscle.

C. Entom. Deltoid moth: a moth which in resone spreads its wings over the back in a triangular

pose spreads its wings over the back in a triangular form; also absol.

1859 H. T. STAINTON Manual Brit. Butterflies & Moths II. 125 Delloides, these insects form a sort of connecting

group between the Noctuze and the true Pyralidze... Any one who has seen that insect in repose will recognize the resemblance in the form of the wings to the Greek Delta, A, whence the name. 1869 E. NEWMAN Brit. Moths Pref. 3 It was intended to include the Deltoids, Pyrales, Veneers, and Plumes.

2. Of the nature of the delta of a river.

2. Of the nature of the delta of a river.

1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 376/1 The whole of Holland is a formation of deltoid islands, created by the anastomosing branches of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt. The deltoid form of the mouths of the Petchora is no longer recognizable in the group of islands at its embouchure. 2861

DARWIN in Life & Lett. (1887) II. 364 The French superficial deposits are deltoid and semi-marine.

B. 5b. 1. The deltoid muscle. Also in L. form

B. sb. 1. The deltoid muscle. Also in L. form deltoīdes, deltoīdets.

[1681 tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab., Deltoides, a muscle in the top of the arm, having the figure of a Delta, the Greek D.] 1738 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 149 The Deltoid was elevated by it and much tumified. 1860 O. W. Holmes Elsie V. iii. (1891) 32 The deltoid, which caps the shoulder like an epaulette.

attrib. 1881 Minnar Cat 91 External to this is a slightly roughened and elevated tract called the deltoid ridge.

2 (See quot.)

2. (See quot.)
1879 Rossiter Dict. Sci. Terms, Deltoid, a four-sided figure formed of two unequal isosceles triangles on opposite sides of a common base.

3. A Deltoid moth: see A. 1 c.

3. A Deltoid moth: see A. I. c.

Deltoidal (deltoidal), a. [f. prec. +-AL.] a.

Pertaining to the delta of a river. b. = Deltoid
a. I. c. Of the shape of a Deltoid (sb. 2).

1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 375/2 The alluvial tract is frequently intersected by a great many deltoidal branches. 1873 W. S. SULLIVAN O'CHATY'S Anc. Irish I. Introd. 505 Square, rectangular or deltoidal instruments of the harp kind.

Deltoideo-, combining form of mod. L. deltoideus adj., used to express 'with deltoid tendency', 'deltoid and —', as deltoideo-lunate.

1830 Dana Geol. App. i. 707 Aperture deltoideo-lunate, a little dilated either side.

I Dellybrum (d'l'ir brom). II., f. delu-ère to

| Delubrum (dřliūbrom). [L., f. delu-ere to wash off, cleanse, with instrumental suffix -BRUM.]

1. A temple, shrine, or sanctuary.
2. Eccl. Arch. 8. A church furnished with a font.

2. Eccl. Arch. 8. A church furnished with a font. b. A font.
1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 164 The Ethnique Romans. at the entrance into their Temples had tanks or like places to wash in: Delubra they called them. 1698 Faver Acc. E. India 4 P. 265 Attributing Divine Honour to the Fire, maintaining it always alive in the Delubriums, or Places set apart for their Worship.

† Deluce, delys. Obs. A shortening of flower deluce, a former anglicized form of F. fleur

Rower deluce, a former anglicized form of F. Reur de lis (OF. lys), i.e. lily-flower, the ensign of the Bourbons. Also deluce flower.

1430 Lonelich Graif xliii. 253 Owt of the delys, A rose Owt sprang Of Riht gret pris. 1366 W. Webbe Eng. Poetric (Arb.) 84 Kyngcuppe and Lillies. and the deluce flowre.

1544 Plat Jewell-ko. III. 44 The purple part of the leafe of the flower deluce.

Delucidate, -itate, obs. ff. DILUCIDATE.

Deludable (dtliūdabl), a. [f. DELUDE v. +

-ABLE.] Capable of being deluded.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. ii, He is not so ready to deceive himself, as to falsifie unto him whose Cognition is no way deludatle.

to deceive himself, as to falsifie unto him whose Cognition is no way deludal le.

Delude (dl'lū'd), v. [ad. L. dēlūd-ĕre to play false, mock, deceive, f. DB. I. 4 + lūdere to play. (Cf. rare obs. F. deluder, 1402 in Godef.)]

+1. trans. To play with (any one) to his injury or frustration, under pretence of acting seriously; to mock, esp. in hopes, expectations, or purposes; to cheat or disappoint the hopes of. Obs.

1964 Farvan Chron. vii. ccxxxiv. 270 The Cristen prynces seinge that they were thus deluded. 1843 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 170 A man that. hadde deluded wyth delayes the...commissioners. 1856 Nashe Saffron Walden 35 There is no Husbandman but tills and sowes in hope of a good crop, though manie times he is deluded with a bad Haruest. 1850 Derker 2nd Pt. Honest Wh. Ws. 1873 II. 138 Yet sure i'th end he 'll delude all my hopes. 1871 Milton Samson 305 Thrice I deluded her, and turned to sport Her importunity. 1867 Davden Virg. Past. vi. 30 For by the fraudful God deluded long, They now resolve to have their promist Song.

b. To disappoint or deprive of by fraud or deceit; to defraud of.

1463 Petronilla 90 Of his purpos Flaccus was deludyd. 1865 Faire Em 11. 904 Whose ransom. I am deluded of by this escape. 1866 A. Dav Emc. Secretary 11. (1625) 88 Yong men... cautelously.. deluded of that, whereunto both their parents and birth do commend them. 1964 Markowe & Nashe Dido v. Wiss. (Rtdg.) 272/2 Thou for some petty gift hast let him go, And I am thus deluded of my boy.

256 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 300 b, Thus beaten and deluded Annas sent the bounde to Cayphas. 1866 [cf. Dr. 1006]

276 Thouse of the mind or judgement of, so as to

8. To be fool the mind or judgement of, so as to cause what is false to be accepted as true; to bring by deceit into a false opinion or belief; to cheat, deceive, beguile; to impose upon with false im-

pressions or notions.

crass Henryson Compl. Crescide (R.), The idol of a thing in case may be So depe emprinted in the fantasic That it deludeth the wittes outwardly. rest Tindale Acts viii. 11 With Sorcery he had deluded their wittes. 1532 FRITH Mirror (1899) 272 God..cannot be deluded, although the

world may be blinded. 1687 T. Brown Saints in Uproar Wks. 1730 I. 81 They are seven as arrant imposters as ever deluded the credulous world. 1745 De Foé's Eng. Tradesman I. xxii. 211 The world are taken in, deluded, and imposed upon by outside and tinsel. 1853 Bright Sp. India 3 June, A system which obscured responsibility and deluded rubble origina.

June, A system which obscured responsionity and deduced public opinion.

b. with extension (on, to, into).

a 1643 W. Cattwright Lady-Errant iv. i, Go, and delude them on. 1719 DE FOE Crusoe (1840) I. xv. 259 The many stratagems he made use of, to delude mankind to their ruin. 1879 Jowstr Plate (ed. 2) V. 512 Let no one be deluded by poets. .into a mistaken belief of such things.

44. To frustrate the aim or purpose of; to elude,

evade. Obs.

evade. Obs.

1536 Act 28 Hen. VIII, C.5 Divers... have... practised to defraude and delude the sayd... statutes. 1600 Hasp. Inc. Fooles 58 Thus did he delude the last blow of this despiteful Foole. 260 Hosp. Holland Piliny x. l. There was a starting hole found to delude and escape the meaning thereof. 263 Sig T. Herre was a starting hole buded us, after two houres chase. 264 N. Bacon Disc. Govl. Eng. 1. xli. (1739) 66 The entailing of Estates. was very ancient, although by corrupt custom it was deluded. 1680 Dryden Dryden Povid's Ep. vii. (R.), Tyber now thou seek'st... Yet it deludes thy search.

†5. To beguile (time). Obs.

265 Yal. Welshim. (1663) Bij b, I need not here delude The precious time. 2660 R. Coke Power & Subj. Pref. 1 In entertaining worldly pleasures, thereby to delude, and spend their time.

**Deluded** (dfl<sup>1</sup>\vec{u}\) ded), ppl. a. [f. prec. + ED.] Deceived by mocking prospects, beguiled, misled: see the verb.

a 1568 Sir J. Braumont Transfig. Our Lord in Farr S. P. James I (1848) 145 To weane deluded mindes From fond delight. 1710 Norris Chr. Prud. iv. 153 With disappointment and a deluded expectation. 1762 GIBBON Decl. 4 F. III. 237 Their deluded votaries.

Hence **Delu'dedly** adv.

1830 Blackw. Mag. XXVIII. 364 So deludedly stupid as to believe himself Apollo.

**Deluder** ( $dI^{\dagger}\bar{u}\cdot da_{I}$ ). [f. Delude  $v. + \cdot er.$ ]

One who deludes.
(In quot. 1586, one who mocks or derides.)
1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 11. (1625) 122 That he be no ordinary scoffer, or frivolous deluder of other mens speeches, gestures, reasons, or conditions. 1689 Prynne (title), God no Impostor nor Deluder. 1713 Rowe Jane Shore v, Thou soft deluder, Thou beauteous witch. 1728 Pore Odyst. XII.
221 Thus the sweet deluders tune the song. 1840 BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Look at Clock, Gin's but a snare of Old Nick the deluder.

**Deluding** (dl'iū'din), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The

action of the verb DELUDE: cheating.

1643 Milton Tetrach. (1851) 184 No Covnant.. intended to the good of both parties, can hold to the deluding or making miserable of them both. a 1650 BP. PRIDEAUX Ench.

228 (T.) Annanias and Sapphira's dainty deludings with a smooth lie.

smooth lie.

Delu'ding, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That deludes.
1596 SHAKS. Tam. Shr. 1v. iii. 31 Thou false deluding
slaue, That feed'st me with the uerie name of meate. 1649
MILTON Eikon. xxviii, Not as a deluding ceremony, but as
a real condition. 1797 DYEE Grongar Hill 120 Ey'd thro'
hope's deluding glass.
Hence Delu'dingly adv.
1641 SMECTYMNUUS Vind. Answ. \$ 5. 63 To performe
the contrary to what hee hath deludingly promised.

Deluced (Advisor) Answ. (\$ 5. 63 To deluce.

1641 SMECTYNNUUS Vind. Answ. § 5. 63 To performe the contrary to what hee hath deludingly promised.

Deluge (de liudz), sb. Also 4-5 (7) diluge, 6 diludge, (7 dyluge). [a. F. deluge (12th c. in Hatzf.), early ad. L. diluvium (see Diluvium), modified after the example of words of popular formation (Hatzf.). OF. forms nearer to the L. were deluve, delouve, diluve: cf. Pr. diluvi, Sp. and It. diluvio. An earlier ME. form was Diluvy. In the 15th c. it rimed with huge.]

1. A great flood or overflowing of water, a destructive inundation. (Often used hyperbolically, e.g. of a heavy fall of rain.)

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1. A great flood in value and the suggest also, and inundations of the sea. 1634 Six T. Herrera Tran. 54

A violent storme of raine... caused such a sudden Deluge... that a Carravan of two thousand camels perisht. 1720 GAV Poems (1745) I. 130 When the bursting clouds a deluge pour. 1748 F. Smith Voy. Disc. N.W. Pass. I. 121 A Harbour... where they might go free from the Ice and the Spring Deluge, which sometimes happens... by the Suddenness of the Thaw. 1885 Mortex Dutch Rep. (1865) II. 270 The memorable deluge of the thirteenth century out of which the Zuyder Zee was born. 1876 Huxley Physiogr. 131 Where the rain comes down as a deluge.

2. spec. The great Flood in the time of Noah (also called the general or universal deluge).

2. spec. The great Flood in the time of Noah (also called the general or universal delage).

c 1366 Chaucer Part. T. P 765 God dreynte at the world at the diluge [v. r. diluve]. 1483 Caxron G. de la Tour D viii, The deluge or gaderyng of waters in the dayes of Noe. 1569 W. Cunsingerham Cosmogr. Glass 104 Jaffa, a port whiche was builded before the diludge. 1635 N. Carenter Geog. Del. 11. 18 In the general deluge all mankindes suffered for their sinnes a plague of waters. 1785 De For Vor. round World (1840) 280 From the days of the general deluge. 1880 Ouida Moths I. 46 It must have been worn at the deluge.

3. fig. and transf.
c 1430 Lydg. Min. Poems 251 (Mätz.) That worldly waves with there mortal deluge Ne drowne me nat. 1555 Edn Decades Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Drowned in the deluge of erroure. 1632 Lithgow Trav. x. 446 The general deluge

of the Gothes, Hunnes and Vandales. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 68 A fiery Deluge, fed With ever-burning Sulphur unconsum'd. 1760-72 tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3) 1. 252 The whole city and...country were often, as it were, buried under a deluge of ashes. 1879 BLACK Adv. Phacton xxvi. 359 When the waters of this deluge of rhetoric had abated. † 4. The inundation (of). Also fig. Obs. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 65 In the generall deluge of the countrey by raine they only remained aliue. 1631 WERVER Anc. Fun. Mon. 768 Demolished long before the violent deluge of such buildings, which happened in the raigne of King Henry the eight.

Deluge (de'liudz), v. [f. the sb.: cf. to flood.]

1. trans. To flow or pour over (a surface) in a

Deluge (de lindz), v. [t. the sp.: ci. system.]

1. trans. To flow or pour over (a surface) in a deluge; to flood, inundate; also absol.. (Often

1. trans. To flow or pour over (a surface) in a deluge; to flood, inundate; also absol.. (Often used hyperbolically.)

1649 Montroose Epil. Chas. I in Bp. Guthrie's Mem. (1702)
255, I'de weep the World in such a Strain, As it should deluge once again. 1715-80 Pore Iliad xx1. 383 At every step, before Achilles stood The crimson surge, and delug'd him with blood. 1727 De Foe Syst. Magic 1. iv. (1840) 104 Sufficient to deluge the World, and drown Mankind. 1767 Generous Attachment III. 22 The Heavens now deluged in good earnest. 1790 MAD. D'Abrilay Diary Aug., He left me neither more nor less than deluged in tears. 1869 Phil. 1129 Versw. iii. 48 Hot water from the mountain deluged the neighbourhood.

2. fig. and transf.
1654 E. Coke Logick (1657) A vij b, Truths that before deluged you, will take you now but up to the Ancles. 1732 Pore Ep. Bathurst 137 At length Corruption, like a gen rail flood. Shall deluge all. 1833 Hr. Marineau Loom & Lugger I. i. 2 The market was deluged with smuggled silks. 1830 W. Ixving Goldsmith xxi. 227 The kingdom was deluged with pamphlets.

Hence De luged ppl. a.; De luger, one who deluges (nonce-vud.); De luging vbl. sb. and ppl. a.
1712 BLACKMORE (J.) The delug'd earth. 1844 Miss Mitroom Village Set. 1. (1863) 177 The sky promised a series of deluging showers. 1834 Georgian Era IV. 463/2 He vented his reproaches upon the deluger. 1839 Bowen Virg. Memeil ut. 625 The deluged threshold in gore Ran. 1890 W. C. Russell. Occan Trag. II. xxi. 183 These darkening, glimmering, green delugings.

+ Delumbate, v. Obs. rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. delumbare to lame in the loin, f. De- I. 6 + lumbus loin, flank.] trans. To lame, maim, emasculate.

lumbus loin, flank.] trans. To lame, maim, emasculate.

1609 Br. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath. 316 His cutting of Fathers when hee cites them for his advantage; delumbating the positions of Protestants to make their doctrine odious. 1603 Cockeram, Delumbate, to beate, weaken, to breake. 1604 Br. Mountagu Gagg Pref. 18 Tertullian, Basil, Chrysostome.. we neither geld nor delumbate for speaking too plaine nor use them like you.

1 Delundung (de landan). Also delendung. [Native Javanese name.] The weasel-cat of Java and Malacca, belonging to the civet family.

1840 tr. Cavier's Anim. Kingd. 92 Delundung. A rare Javanese animal, of slender form, very handsomely streaked and spotted. Allied to the Genets.

+ Delursible. a. Obs. rare. [f. L. delus-, ppl.

† **Delu'sible**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēlūs-, ppl. stem of dēlūdčre to DELUDE: see -BLE.] Capable

stem of dēlūdėre to Delude: see -ble.] Capable of being deluded; deludable.

1665 Boyle Occas. Ref. 1. viii. (1845) 93 After they have been admitted by the more delusible faculty we call Fancy, I make them pass the severer scrutiny of Reason.

Delusion (dflūzym). Also 5 delucion [ad. L. dēlūsion-em, n. of action from dēlūdēre to Delude: see -lon. (Cf. rare obs. F. delusion, 16th c. in Godef.)] The action of deluding; the condition of being deluded. of being deluded.
+ 1. The action of befooling, mocking, or cheating

† 1. The action of befooling, mocking, or cheating a person in his expectations; the fact of being so cheated or mocked. Obs.

1494 FABYAN CAFOR. VII. 438 Whan kyng Charlys was asertaynyd of this delusyon, he was greuouslye dyscontentyd agayne the Gascoynes. 1548 HEN. VIII Declar. Scots 197 We have paciently suffred many delusions, and notably the laste yere, when we made preparation at Yorke for his repaire to vs. 1644 CAFT. SMITH Virginia IV. 158 They saw all those promises were but delusions. 1666 BLOUNT Glossopr., Delusion, a mocking, abusing or deceiving.

2. The action of befooling with false impressions or beliefs: the fact or condition of being cheated

2. The action of befooling with false impressions or beliefs; the fact or condition of being cheated and led to believe what is false.

\*\*class Lydg. Story of Thebes 1. (R.), But he her put in delusion As he had done it for the nones. 1526-34 Tindale 2 Thess. it. II God shall sende them stronge delusion, that they shuld beleve lyes. 1529 MORE Dyaloge 1. Wks. 171/2 Thinges .. done by the deutil for our delusion. 1671 Millton P. R. 1. 443 God hath justly giv'n the nations up To thy delusions. 1768 FOOTE Liar III. Wks. 1799 I. 319, Y. W. By all that's sacred, Sir-. O. W. I am now deaf to your delusions. 1853 BRIGHT 59. India 3 June, This concealment .. this delusion practised upon public opinion. 1896 FREEMAN NOFTM. Cong. V. XXIII. 331 In all this there was something of the willing delusion of a people that takes its memories for hopes.

3. Anything that deceives the mind with a false impression; a deception; a fixed false opinion or

3. Anything that deceives the mind with a false impression; a deception; a fixed false opinion or belief with regard to objective things, esp. as a form of mental derangement.

1558 HULOST, Delusion wroughte by enchauntmente, prastigium. 1558 France Lawiers Log. I. ii. 5 For that thereby men.. fell headlong into divers delusions and erronious conceiptes. 1558 JUNIUS Painting of Anc. 117 It shall resemble a juglers delusion. 1750 GAY Poems (1743) II. 163 Some dark delusion swims before thy sight. 1874 C. GEIKIE Life in Woods xvi. 275 The poor fellow was only labouring under a delusion.

†4. Elusion, evasion. (Cf. DELUDE v. 4.) Obs.
1606 HOLLAND Sucton. 10 That none ever after should by such delusion of the law seeke evasion.

Delusional (dilizizonal), a. [-AL.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, delusion.
1871 J. R. REVNOLDS Syst. Med. (1878) II. 20 Delusional Insanity. 1884 American IX. 88 They regarded Taylor as a 'delusional monomaniac'. 1891 Daily News 7 July 7/18 She suffers from delusional insanity; that is, her actions depend upon false judgments of existing facts.

Delusionist (dilizizonist). [-IST.] a. One who is addicted to deluding. b. One given up to delusions.

tags A. W. Fonblanque in Life & Labours (1874) 151 The great delusionist is to make believe that he is pledged to the one [etc.]. 1845 Carlyle Cromwell (1871) IV. 25 Day-dreaming Delusionists.

ing Delusionists. **Delusive** (dtl<sup>i</sup>ū'siv), a. [f. delūs-, ppl. stem of L. delūdere to Delube: see -ive.]

1. Having the attribute of deluding, characterized

1. Having the attribute of deluding, characterized by delusion, tending to delude, deceptive.

1608 B. Jonson Volpone I. i. A fox Stretch'd on the earth, with fine delusive sleights, Mocking a gaping crow.

1608 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 110 In it [Arabia] was hatcht the delusive Alcaron.

1736 BUTLER Anal. Relig. I. i. 16 Imagination. that forward delusive Faculty.

1739 Johnson Rasselas xx, Appearances are delusive.

1849 PRESCOTT Philip 11, I. Iv. iv. 440 Holding out delusive promises of succour.

1869 PHILLIPS Vesuo. iii. 88 The lava had a delusive aspect of yielding to any impression.

2. Of the nature of a delusion.

1645 Milton Tetrack. (1851) 156 The breed of Centaures. the fruits of a delusive mariage.

1833 Longe. Coplas de Manrique xiii, Behold of what delusive worth The bubbles we pursue on earth.

on earth.

Delusively (diliū sivli), adv. [-LY 2.] In a

delusive manner.

1646 Gaule Cases Consc. 46 God utterly deserting, the Devill delusively invading. 1648 A. Burrell Cord. Calenture 5 The Officers of the Navie did delusively cause Seaven great Frigots to be built. 1818 Mad. D'Arbland Diary 17 Nov., How sweet to me were those words, which I thought—alas, how delusively !—would soothe and invigorate recovery. 1885 Masch. Exam. 6 June 5/3 The senses act delusively and uncertainly.

Delusiveness (dt/lū/sivnès). [-NESS.] Delusive or deceptive quality.

a 1652 J. Shith Sel. Diac. vi. 208 The wiser sort of the heathen have happily found out the lameness and delusiveness of it. 1811 LAMB Trag. Skaks., This exposure of supernatural agents upon the stage is truly bringing in a candle to expose their own delusiveness. 1873 M. Arnold Lil. & Dogma (1876) 183 It is needful to show the line of growth of this Aberglaube, and its delusiveness.

† Delusorious, a. Obs. rare. [f. med. or mod.

† **Delusorious**, a. Obs. rare. [f. med. or mod. L. dēlūsōri-us Delusory + -008.] = next. x635 Jackson Creed v. xliii, Delusorious imaginations of brotherly love's inherence in hearts wherein [etc.].

L. dēlūsōri-us Driubony + -0US.] = next.

1. 1685 Jackson Creed v. xliii, Delusorious imaginations of brotherly love's inherence in hearts wherein [etc.].

Delusory (dl'Iūsori), a. [ad. med. or mod. L. dēlūsōri-us, f. ppl. stem dēlūs- (see Delusive): cf. obs. F. delusoire (15th c.).] Having the character of deluding; of deluding quality; delusive.

1. 1685 J. Harvey Diucours. Probl. 41 Practises deuised onely.

1. 1686 J. Harvey Diucours. Probl. 42 Practises deuised onely.

1. 1686 J. Harvey Diucours. Probl. 43 Practises deuised onely.

1. 1686 Goad Celust. Bodies I. iii. 10 Are all Pretences to a Prescience. delusory and impossible? 1783 Hervey Theron 4 Aspasio Ded. (1786) 4 Beguiled by delusory pleasures. 1814 Mad. D'Arrica vanderer III. 430, I had some hope. but I had already given it up as delusory.

† Delu'te, v. Obs. rare—0. [ad. L. dēlutāre, f. Dr. I. 3 + lutāre to daub with lutum moist clay.]

1632 Cockbram, Delute, to cover with clay.

Deluvian, -ate, Deluvy: see Dr.

† Delvage (delvedz). Obs. [f. Delve v. +

1630 W. Folkingham Art of Survey i. vii. 14 Deluage is applyed about preparing, and putrifying of the Earth by stirring, tossing and turning of the same. 1688 R. Holme

1780 W. Folkingham Art of Survey i. vii. 14 Deluage is applyed about preparing, and putrifying of the Earth by stirring, tossing and turning of the same. 1688 R. Holme

1891 Armony III. 333/2 Delvage. is. Vertillage.

1892 (delv), sb. [Partly a variant of Delf sb. (cf. staff, stave), partly n. of action from Delve v.]

1. A cavity in or under the ground; excavation, pit, den; = Delf sb. 1. (The pl. delves is found with either sing.)

1890 -6 Spenser F. Q. II. vii. Argt, Guyon findes Mammon in a delve Sunning his threasure hore. Ibid. IV. i. so It is a darksome delue farre vnder ground. 1789 Savage

Wanderer III. 303 The delve obscene, where no suspicion pries. 1748 Thomson Cast. Indol. II. 682 There left throdelves and deserts dire to yell. 1892 Moore Lalla R. IV. (1850) 226 The very tigers from their delves Look out. 1880 Halley V

into the ground.

1869 Daily News 1 Mar., He quickly learns that every delve of his spade in the earth means money.

†4. (See quot.) Obs. - 0

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Delve, as a Delve of Coals, i.e.

a certain quantity of Coals digged in the Mine or Pit. 1721 in BAILEY; hence in Johnson, etc.

in Balley; hence in Johnson, etc.

Delve (delv), v. Forms: I delf-an, 2- deluen, 3 delfen, Orm. dellfenn), 3-7 delue, 4 deluyn, 5 delvyn, 4- delve, (5-6 Sc. delf, delfe). Pa. t. and pa. pple. 4- delved: earlier forms see below. [A Common WGer. vb. originally strong: OE. delfan; dealf, dulfon; dolven; corresp. to OFrist delva, OS. (bi-)delban, MDu. and Du. delven, I.G. dölben, OHG. (bi-)telban, MHG. telben:—OTeut. ablaut series delb-, dalb-, dulb-: not known in Norse, nor in Gothic; but having cognates in Slavonic. The original strong inflexions were retained more The original strong inflexions were retained more or less throughout the ME. period, though with various levellings of the singular and plural forms, dalf, dulven, in the pa. t., and replacement of the plural form by that of the pa. pple. dolven; they are rare in the 16th c.; the weak inflexions are found already in the 14th c., and are now alone in use. The verb has itself been largely displaced by DIG, but is still in common use

largely displaced by DIG, but is still in common use dialectally.]

A. Forms of past tense and pa. pple.

1. Past lense. Strong; a. sing. I dealf, 2-5 dalf, 4-5 dalfe, dalue; 4 delf, delue; 6 (9 arch.) dolve.

croop Elfric Gen. xxi. 30 Ic dealf bisne pytt. crasp Gen. 4 Ex. 2178 Stille he dalf him [in] be sond. a 1300 Curror M. 21330 (Cott.) Lang he delf[v. rr. delue, dalue] but noght he fand. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 48/3 He dalfe a pit behynde the cyte. 1489 - Faytes of A. 1. xvii. 50 He., dalue the erth. 1598 BARCKLEY Felic. Man II. (1603) 66 Wo worth the wight that first dolve the mould.

b. d. a. I dulfon: 2-2 dulfen. 2 duluen: 2-4

the wight that first dolve the mould.

b. pl. a. I dulfon; 2-3 dulfen, 3 duluen; 3-4 dolfen, 3-5 dolue(n, dolve(n. a 1000 Martyrol. 138 Pa dulfon hi in bære ylcan stowe. c 1305 Lav. 21998 Alfene hine dulfen [c 1375 dolue]. a 1235 Ancr. R. 292 Heo duluen mine vet. c 1235 Gen. 4 Ex. 3180 Dor he doluen. and hauen up-bropt 5e bones. c 1230 S. Eng. Leg. I. 427/230 Huy doluen and beoten faste. a 1400 Prymer (1891) 107 They dolfen myn handes and my feet. 1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 57/1 Theypyciens wente and doluen pittes for water. 1865 S. Evans Bro. Fabian 59 They dolve a grave beneath the arrow.

8. 4 dalfe. dalue. dalf. 5 dalff: 4 delf.

B. 4 dalfe, dalue, dalf, 5 dalff; 4 delf.

a 1300 Cursor M. 1786 (Gott.) Pai dalf [v.r. dalue] it in a wodis side. Ibid. 21146 (Gott.) Pai dalf [v.r. dalue] it in a wodis side. Ibid. 21146 (Gott.) Pai dalf [v.r. dalue] it in a wodis side. Ibid. 21146 (Gott.) Pai dalf [v.r. dalue] it in a wodis side. Ibid. 21146 (Gott.) Pai dalf the ethe.

Weak sing. and pl. 4-5 delued (pl. -eden),
4-id, delfd, 5 deluyde, 4- delved.

a 1300 Cursor M. 16877 (Cott.) Pai delued him.. in a yerd be tun. Ibid. 1856 (Gott.) Pai him hanged. And deluid him. Ibid. 19256 (Cott.) Pai ... þat right nu delfd þi ded husband. 1388 Wyclif Gen. xxi. 30. I deluyde this pit. 1368 — Ps. Ivi. 7 Thei delueden [1388 doluen] a diche bifore my facc. 1605 Rowlands Hell's Broks Losse 15 For when old Adam delu'd, and Euah span, Where was my silken veluet Gentleman?

deli'd, and Euah span, Where was my silken veluet Gentleman?

2. Pa. pple. Strong. 1-4 dolfen, 2-6 doluen, 3-4 duluen, dolfe, 3-6 dolue, 4 dollin, -yn, delluin, 4-6 dolven, (-yn), dolve, (5 doluyn, -wyn); 6 delfe. Weak. 6-7 delued, (6 Sc. deluet), 6- delved.

croop Ags. Ps. xciii. 12 Deop adolfen, deorc and öystre.
crass Gen. 4 Ex. 1895 Starf ysaac.. was doluen on oat steede.
argoo Cursor M. 5428 (Cott., 1 be noght duluen in pis land.
bid. 5494 (Gott.) Dede and doluie [C. duluen, F. dolue, T. doluen] par war pai. crass bid. 3214 (Fairf.) In ebron dalue hir sir abraham, per formast was dollyn alde adam.
crass Leg. Rood (1871) 113 Quen he rist depe had delluiin] sare. argoo Prymer (1891) 77 He hathl popened the lake and dolfe hym. crass Cross Bochas iv. ii. (1554) 102 a, She was ydolue lowe. a rago Le Morte Arth. 3604 Dolwyn dede. 1587 Golding De Mornay xi. 159 To seeke Death where it seemeth to be doluen most deepe. ? a stoo Merline.
133 in Percy Folio I. 445 Her one sister quick was delfe.
1588 [see B 1, quot. 1398]. 1596 DALEWMPLE IT. Leslie's Hist. Scot. (1885) 7 in sum places of Ingland. is deluet upe na small quantitie of Leid. 1756 [see B 7].

B. Signification.

B. Signification.

1. trans. To dig; to turn up with the spade; esp. to dig (ground) in preparation for a crop. Now chiefly north. and Sc., where it is the regular word for 'digging' a garden. In Shropshire, according to Miss Jackson, to delve is spec. to dig two spades

to Miss Jackson, to delve is spec. to dig two spades deep.

c 588 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xl. § 6 Swelce hwa nu delfe corpan & finde ber Sonne goldhord. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xiv. i. (Tollem. MS.) Pe more londe is doluen [1288 delved] and erid and ouerturnid, be virtu bat is berin is be more medlid with all be parties berof. c 1480 Pallad. on Husb. 11. 74 Thi lande unclene alle doluen uppe mot be. c 1440 Hyllone Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) 1. xiii, Vntyll this grounde be well ransaken & depe doluyn. 1576 Gascoigne Stele Gl. (Arb.) 58 To delue the ground for mines of glistering gold. 1377-99 Descr. Isles Scotl. in Stene Celtic Scotl. III. App. 431 Thay use na pleuchis, but delvis thair corn and with spaiddis. a xisio Babington Well. (1502) 269 We ouer and ouer .. plow our land, and delue our gardens. 1799 J. Robertson Agric. Perth 247 He directs the moss to be delved or dug up with spades, and the manure to be chiefly lime. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON Pop. Educ. iii. (ed. 2) 37 Time was when our countrymen united every employment; they delved the soil, they wove the fleece.

f. f. 1611 Shaks. Cymb. 1. i. 28 What's his name, and Birth?. I cannot delve him to the roote: His Father Was call'd Sicillius.

b. transf. of burrowing animals.

1484 CANTON Fables of Æsop 11. v, Of a hylle whiche beganne to tremble and shake by cause of the molle whiche deluch hit. 1592 SHAMS. Ven. § Ad. 687 Sometime he runs. where earth-delving conies keep. 1861 Lytton & Fane Tannhäuser 49 The blind mole that delves the earth.

2. To make (a hole, pit, ditch, etc.) by digging; to excavate, arch.

2. To make (a hole, pit, ditch, etc.) by digging; to excavate. arch.

c & yeap. Psaller vii. 16 Seao ontynde & dalf. c 2000

ELFRIC Dent. vi. 11 Waterpyttas ba be ze ne dulfon. c 2005

LAV. 10733 be king lette deluen zonne dich [c 1275 dealue one dich]. a 1300 Cursor M. 21063 (Cott.) First he did his graf to deluen. 2303 LANGL. P. Pl. C. XXII. 365 To delue and dike a deop diche. 2813 DOUGLAS Zeneis XI. 12. 68 Sum .. Befor the portis delvis trynschis deip. 2849 6a STERNH. & H. P. vii. 13 He digs a ditch and delues it deepe. 1659

D. PELL Impr. of Sca 338 Sextons to delve the graves of the greatest part of his Army. 1705 SOUTHER YOAN Of Arc vii. 477 Underneath the tree. They delved the narrow house. 1881 Clare Vill. Ministr. 1. 65 Delving the ditch an livelihood to earn. 1873 Austin Dosson Bookurrm, Vignettes (1873) 200 To delve, in folios' rust and must The tomb he lived in, dry as dust.

D. transf. and fig.
c 1600 SHAKS. Sons. Ix, Time.. delues the paralels in beauties brow. 1855 SINGLETON Virgil I. 81 The moles have delved Their chambers. 1873 Geo. ELIOT Middlem. xi. 169 Mrs. Vincy's face, in which forty-five years had delved neither angles nor parallels.

+ 3. To put or hide in the ground by digging; 250, to bury (a corpse). Obs.

neither angles nor parallels.

†8. To put or hide in the ground by digging;

sp. to bury (a corpse). Obs.

craco Ormin 6484 Patt lic batt smeredd iss berwiph Biforr
batt mann itt dellfelp. 1387 Trevish Higden (Rolls) VII. 77

loseph dalf wip his fader meche tresour in be erbe. craco
Mirour Salmacionn 4888 Bespitted, scourgid, and corovned,
dede, dolven, and ascendid. 1481 Caxton Reynard (Arb.) 36

My fader had founden kyng ermeryks tresour doluen in a
pytte. 1587 Golding De Mornay xx150 Consider how often
men go to seeke Death where it seemeth to be doluen most
deepe, and yet finde it not. transf. 1735 Somewille
Chase it. 38 In the dry crumbling Bank Their Forms they
delve, and cautiously avoid The dripping Covert.

4. To obtain by digging; to dig up or out of (the
ground); to exhume. arch. or dial.

croom Agr. Gosh. Matt. vi. 19 Par Scotas hit delfa &
forstelap. craya Chaucer Booth. It. v. 51 He bat first dalf
vp be gobets or be weystys of gold, couered vndir erbe
craso - Sgr.: T. 630 Now can nought Canace bot herbes
delve Out of the grounde. crayo Promp. Parv. 118 Delvyn'
vp owte of the erthe, effodio. 387 Turnew. Trag. T. (1837)
255 Do delve it up, and burne it here. 1596 Daleymple tris
reliques. 1777 Barmby Inclos. Act 26 To cut, dig, delve,
gather and carry away any turves or sods. 1866 Neale
Sequences 4 Hymns 35 In the valleys where they delve it,
how the gold is good indeed. 1870 Hawthorne Eng. NoteBles. (1879) 1. 226 Minerals, delved, doubtless, out of the
hearts of the mountains.

hearts of the mountains.

† 5. To pierce or penetrate as by digging. Obs.

a 1223 Ancr. R. 292 Heo duluen mine vet & mine honden.

He ne seide nout bet heo burleden mine vet & mine honden, auh duluen. Vor efter bisse lettre... be neiles weren so dulue bet heo duluen his fiesch. c 2390 Ayenb. 263 Yef be uader of be house wyste huyche time be byef were comynde, nor-zobe he wolde waky and nolde nagt bolye bet me dolue his hous. 1382 Wycliv Ps. xxi[i]. 17 Thei dolue [v. r. delueden] myn hondis and my feet. c 1450 Bk. Curlasye 327 in Babees Bk. 308 Ne delf thou never nose thyrle With thombe ne fyngur.

6. To dint or indent. dial.
1788 W. Masshall East Yorks. Gloss., Delve, to dint or

1988 W. MARSHALL East Yorks. Gloss., Delve, to dint or bruise, as a pewter or a tin vessel. 1896 Whithy Gloss., Delve.. to indent, as by a blow upon pewter; which is then said to be delved. 1877 Holderness Gloss., Delve, to indent or bruise a table, or metal surface, by a blow.

7. absol. or intr. To labour with a spade in hus-

7. absol. or intr. To labour with a spade in husbandry, excavating, etc.; to dig. arch. or poet., and dial. (In most dialect glossaries from Lincolnsh. and Shropsh. northward.)

1. 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke xvi. 3 Ne mæz, ic delfan, me sceamað bæt ic wædlige. a 1289 Ancr. R. 384 3if eax ne kurue, ne es spade ne dulue. hwo kepte ham uorte holden? c 1340 Hamoot in Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS. 79 When Adam dalfe and Eue spane. Whare was pan þe pride of man? c 1430 Piegr. Lyf Manhode III. viii. (1860) 140 Folk howweden and doluen aboute þe cherche. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 1 § 4 To digge and to delve. for erth, stones and turfes. 1535 Stewart Cross. Scot. III. 41 [He] saw ane ald man. Delfand full fast with ane spaid in his hand. 1602 SHANS. Ham. III. v. 208, I will delve one yard below their mines. 1756 C. Lucas Eis. Waters III. 113 Men have. delved into the bowels of the earth. 1858 Longs. M. Standish viii, When he delved in the soil of his garden.

b. transf. of animals.

When he delved in the soil of his garden.

b. transf. of animals.

1727-38 GAY Fables 1. xlviii. 31 With delving snout he urns the soil. 1825 Longr. Hiero. xiii. 130 Crows and blackinds...jays and ravens...Delving deep with beak and talon or the body of Mondamin.

c. To delve about: to excavate round. (With

indirect passive.)

1515 Scot. Field 19 in Chetham Misc. (1856) II., Yt was so deepe dolven with ditches aboute.

8. fig. To make laborious search for facts, infor-

8. fg. To make laborious search for facts, information, etc., as one who digs deep for treasure.

1649 G. Daniel Trinarch, Rich. II cerliv, Gloucester.. Delves for himselfe, pretending publick right. 1650 Featley Pref. in S. Newman's Concord. 1 Why delve they continually in humane arts and secular sciences, full of dregs and drosse? 1836 O. W. Holmss Poems, Poetry IV. IV, Not in the cells where frigid learning delves In Aldien folios mouldering on their shelves. 1864 Sir F. Palgrave Norm. 4 Eng. III. 32 The Norman Antiquary delves for the records of his country anterior to the reign of Philip Augustus.

9. To work hard, slave, drudge. dial. or slang.

1869 Miss L. M. Alcott Lit. Women 1. ii. 171 Delve like

slaves. 1876 Whithy Gloss. s. v., 'They're delving at it', going ahead with the work. 1879 MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bh., Detre. 1.0 slave, to drudge. 1881 FARMEN Slame, Dethe it (tailors'), to hurry with one's work, head down and

+10. To dip with violence, plunge down into water. Obs. rare - 1.

valet. 100. 1475 2. xiii. 367 He was bound on a Bambon. which was so near the Water, that by the Vessels motion, it frequently delved under water, and the man along with it.

11. Of the slope of a hill, road, etc.: To make

a sudden dip or deep descent.

2848 Lytton Arthur vi. lxxi, The bird beckoned down a delving lane. 1845 Chamb. Iril. 111. 329 The combs delve down precipitously. 1862 Lytton Str. Story II. 115 The path was rugged.. sometimes skirting the very brink of perilous cliffs; sometimes delving down to the sea-shore.

Hence Delved ppl. a., Delving vbl. sb. and tbl. a.

ppl. a., 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. VI. 250 In dykynge or in deluynge. 1376 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 356 Let us. fall to delving. cross MILTON Death Fair Inf., V. Hid from the world in a low-delvèd tomb. a 1659 CLEVELAND Connt. Com. Man Poems (1677) 98 One that hates the King because he is a Gentleman, transgressing the Magna Charta of Delving Adam. 1883 J. SHIELDS in Trans. Highland Soc. Agric. Ser. IV. XV. 38 The delved and ploughed portion, about 2½ acres. 1888 Athensum 25 Aug. 249/1 Weary delvings among a heterogeneous mass of documents.

Delver (delvai). [f. prec. + -EE.] One who delves, as a tiller of the ground, or excavator. C888 K. Elfred Boeth. xl. § 6 zif se delfere da eorban none dulfe. 136a Langl. P. Pl. A. Prol. 102 Dykers, and Deluers bat don heore dedes ille. 1473 Lydg. Pilgr. Sowden, xxxvii. (1483) 84 More necessary to the land is a diker and a deluer than a goldsmyth. 150a Shake. Ham. v. i. 15 Nay but heare you Goodman deluer. a 1659 Fortherny Atheom. 11. xii. § 2 (1622) 338 The Delver bound and clogd in clowted buskin. 1767 Bunks Tum Dogs 30. 1859 Tennyson Enid 174 As careful robins eye the delver's toil.

Jeg. 1849 HOLLAND Gold. F. v. 75 The delver in the stratified history of the race.

Delyte, obs. f. Deleter, Delight; var. Delite a.

Dely-, obs. form of words in Deli-.

Delyte, obs. f. Delete, Delight; var. Delite a.

Dem, v. Obs. exc. dial. [OE. -demman in fordemman: see Dam sb. 1] trans. or absol. To dam, obstruct the course of water, etc. [c 1000 Ags. Ps. (Spelm., Trin. MS.) lvii. 4 (Bosw.) Swa swa nædran deafe, and fordemmende earan heora.] c 1345 E. E. Allii. P. B. 384 Vcbe a dale so depe bat demmed at he brynkez. 1813 Douglas Æneis xi. vii. 9 Riuerys.. Brystand on skelleis out hir demmyt lynnis. Mod. Sc. (Roxburgskire)
Trying to dem the stream.

Hence **De mming** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

a 1300 Cursor M. 1308 (Cott.) [Noe] baid seuen dais in rest, for doute if ani demmyng brest. c 1340 lbid. 11934 (Fairf.) Ihesu and othir childryn. went hem by the rever to gamyn. And demmynges [Cott. lakes] vij made of clay. **Dem.** v.2; formerly demn. Minced form of Dann; so damd for damed

DAMN; so demd for damned.

†1. To damn, condemn. Obs.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 144 (MS. C.) Pise possessioneres preche and dempne freres. 1650 BAXTER Saint's R. 1. viii. (1662) 123 He is dead and demned in point of Law.

2. In profane use. (So dem-me, demmy = DAMME, damn me!; dem, for demd adv. = DAMME, 4b).

DAMMB, damn me!; dem, for aema agv. = DAMMB, damn me!; dem, for aema agv. = 1695 Congreve Love for L. II. ii, Oh, demn you, toad! 1790 Humourist 50 A Beau cries Dem me. 1753 Scotts Mag. Oct. 491/1, I now advanced to By Yore, Yore Ged, Geds curse it, and Demme. 1753 Gentl. Mag. XXV. 374 Give me your person, dem your gold! 1801 Sporting Mag. XVII. 23 Swear in a commanding military demi-me. 1838 DICKENS Nich. Nick. xvii, Two demd fine women: real Countesses. 1849 THACKERAY Pendeunis iii, What a dem fine woman Mrs. Jones was. Ibid. liii, Miss Bell's a little countrified. But the smell of the hawthorn is pleasant, demmy.

Dem, obs. form of DEEM v.

Dem, ods. form of DEEM v.

Demagnetize (dimæ'gnētoiz), v. [DE-II. 1.]

1. trans. To deprive of magnetic quality.

1842-3 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces (1887) 56 We must magnetise and demagnetise in order to produce a continuous mechanical effect. 1887 Times 9 Sept. 14/5 Hot air traversing the discs and rolls demagnetizes the discs.

Ag. 1875 Sears Serm. Chr. Life 43 People whose wills have been demagnetized.

†2. To free from 'magnetic' or mesmeric influence: to demesmerize. Oh:

ruence; to demesmerize. Obs.

1850 W. Gregory Lett. Anim. Magnetism 106 This she ascribed to her not having been demagnetised, and it continued next morning.

Hence Dema-gnetizing vbl. sb.; Dema-gnet-

Hence Demagnetizing vbl. sb.; Demagnetizing.
1843 Rep. Brit. Assoc. 27 The de-magnetizings produced by operations which serve also to magnetize. 1864 Webster, Demagnetization. 1872 F. L. Pore Electr. Tel. ii. (1872) 23 The act of demagnetization requires time, but is effected more rapidly than magnetization.

Demagogic (de magggigk, -gg/d3ik), a Also egoguio. [mod. ad. Gr. δημαγωγικύς, f. δημαγωγός, Demagogue. So mod. F. demagogique (in Dict. Acad. 1835).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a demagogue; characteristic of a demagogue.

1831 Fraser's Mag. IV. 374 That Spirit which is as far superior to the democratic or demagoguic, as the heavens are to the earth. a 1834 COLENIDGE Shaks. Notes (1875) 126 Thersites. is the Caliban of demagogic life. 1866 Felton Anc. 4 Mod. Gr. II. v. 78 He [Solon] gained, without the need of demagogic arts, the affections of the people.

**Demago'gical.** a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. a 1734 North Lives I. 118 The principles of the former, being demagogical, could not allow much favour to one who rose a monarchist declared. 1833 Lytron My Nord 1st. ii. (D.), A set of demagogical fellows who keep calling out, 'Farmer this is an oppressor, and Squire that is a vampyre'. 1867 J. Garriello in Century Mag. Jan. (1884) 411/1 There seems to be as much of the demagogical spirit here as in our Congress.

Demagogism, -goguism (de magogiz'm).

f. Demagogue + -18m.] The practice and prin-

[f. DEMAGOGUE T - 10m.]
ciples of a demagogue.
1824 Blackw. Mag. XVI. 480 In a government depending
on popular support, the vices of demagogism (let us take a
Trans-Atlantic privilege of coining a word) will be found.
1821 Frazer's Mag. III. 478 His dissolute and detestable
demagogism. 1870 Lowell Study Wind. (1886) 181 The
demagogism which Aristophanes derided.

demagogism which Aristophanes derided. **Demagogue** (demägog), sb. [mod. ad. Gr. δημαγαγγ-σς a popular leader, a leader of the mob, leading, leader.

In French, demagoge was used by Oresme in 14th c.; but in the 17th Bossuet wished that it were permissible to employ the word. Demagogue was not admitted by the Academy till 1762.]

L In ancient times, a leader of the people; a popular leader or orator who espoused the cause of the people against any other party in the state.

L. In ancient times, a leader of the people; a popular leader or orator who espoused the cause of the people against any other party in the state.

1651 Hobbus Govl. 4, Soc. x, 6, 153 In a Democraty, look how many Demagoges (that is) how many powerfull Oratours there are with the people. 1683 DRYDEN Life Plutarck 99 Their warriours, and senators, and demagogues. 1795 Swift 70 Yag. Clergyman, Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader (or as the Greeks called it, a demagogue in a popular state, yet seem to differ. 1832 tr. Sismondi's Ital. Rch. x. 224 He was descended from one of the demagogues who, in 1378, had undertaken the defence of the minor arts against the aristocracy. 1874 Geren Short Hitl. viii. § 6. 500 He [Pym] proved himself. the grandest of demagogues.

2. In bad sense: A leader of a popular faction, or of the mob; a political agitator who appeals to the passions and prejudices of the mob in order to obtain power or further his own interests; an unprincipled or factious popular orator.

1648 Eikon Bas. iv, Who were the chief demagogues and patrons of tunults, to send for them, to flatter and embolden them. 1649 Milton Eikon. iv. (1851) 365 Setting aside the affrightment of this Goblin word [demagogue]; for the King by his leave cannot coine English as he could mony, to be current. those Demagogues...saving his Greek, were good patriots. a 1716 South Serm. II. 333 (T.) A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert demagogue, is a dangerous and a dreadful weapon. 282 Lytton Riemsit. viii, I do not play the part of a mere demagogue. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 243 He despised the mean arts and unreasonable clamours of demagogues.

8. attrib. and Comb.

1812 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. VIII. 349 The venom and virulence of the demagogue journalists. 1876 Lecky Eng. in 1846 C. (1883) III. 61 He stooped to no demagogue art. 1887 Brit. Mercantile Gas. 15 June 29/1 The overheated demagogue-freed imagination of the masses.

18 Demagogue, v. nonce-vod. [f. prec.] intr. To play the demagogue.

Demagogue, v. nonce-wd. [f. prec.] intr.
To play the demagogue.

1656 HARRINGTON Oceana 143 When that same ranting fellow Alcibiades fell a demagoging for the Sicilian War.

Demagoguery (de magoging for the Sicilian War.

Demagoguery (de magogin; -gp:geri). Chiefly

U.S. [f. Demagogues sb. + -RY, -RRY.] Demagogic

practices and arts; demagogism.

1866 N. V. Nation 4 Oct. 271/2 At this period the House
wholly abandoned itself to demagoguery. 1886 Bellany

Looking Backward 84 The demagoguery and corruption of
our public men.

**De magoguish, -gish,** a. rare. [f. as prec. + -18H.] Like or of the nature of a demagogue. +-18H.] Like or of the nature of a demagogue. Hence **De mago:guishness**.

1860 Chamb. 7ml. XIV. 218 Its most prevalent feature is its unblushing demagogishness.

Demagoguize, v. nonce-wd. [f. Demagogue

+ IZE.] intr. To play the demagogue. 1889 Sat. Rev. Dec. 696/1.

Demagogy (de magogi, -godzi). [mod. ad. Gr. δημαγωγία leadership of the people, abstr. sb. f.

δημαγωγία leadership of the people, abstr. sb. f. δημαγωγία leadership of the people, abstr. sb. f. δημαγωγός DEMAGOGUE.]

1. The action or quality of a demagogue.
r635 M. Casaubon Enthus. (1656) 197 A consideration of the efficacy of ancient Rhetorick, I will not insist upon Demagogie, so called anciently, though it be the chiefest.
1835 Blackiv. Mag. XXXVIII. 382 This insane demagogy.
1849 Grotz Greece II. xlvi. V. 488 The arts of demagogy were in fact much more cultivated bythe oligarchical Kimon.
1880 Daily Tel. 4 Oct., The men least suspected of demagogy, the least revolutionary.
2. The rule of demagogues.
1866 Hukley in Darvin's Life & Lett. (1887) II. 284
Despotism and demagogy are not the necessary alternatives of government.

of government.

3. A body of demagogues.

1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVI. 156 The defeat .. of the greenback demagogy.

1883 Century Mag. 570 The economy of an ignorant demagogy.

† Demaim, v. Obs. [f. Dr. I. 1, 3 + Maim v.]

traus. To maim, mutilate.

a 1670 Spalding Troub. Chas. I (1820) 20 His head to be stricken frae his shoulders, and his body demaimed and quartered, and set up on exemplary places of the town.

Demain, obs. form of Demean v.1

Demain(e, an early form of Domain, Demesne.

**Demand** (dima'nd), sb. 1 Also 3-6 demaunde, 4-5 demande. [a. F. demande (12th c. in Littré), f. demander to DEMAND.]

1. An act of demanding or asking by virtue of right or authority; an authoritative or peremptory

right or authority; an authoritative or peremptory request or claim; also transf., the substance or matter of the claim, that which is demanded.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 130/823 Alle bat heorden beos demanded in grete wonder stoden bere. 1290-1 in Coldingham Corr. (Surtees 1841) 67 The quylk bischop mad hymricht resonable demandes as we thoucht. 1393 Gowen Conf. I. 259 But he. Withstood the wrong of that demannde. 1482 CAXTON Fables of Exop v. Xiii, A fayrer demande or equest than thyn is I shalle now make. a 1833 L.D. Berners Humlxvi. 229 Graunt to Gerard your brother his demande. 1893 Shaks. Rich. II, m. iii. 123 All the number of his faire demands Shall be accomplished without contradiction. 1654 WHITELOCKE Fral. Swed. Emb. (1772) I. 41 A desire, that Whitelocke would putt down his demands in writing. 1769 ROBERTSON Chas. V., V. 1v. 377 Henry's extravagant demands had been received at Madrid with that neglect which they deserved. 1883 FROUDE Short Stud. IV. i. vii. 81 The king's demand seemed just and moderate to all present. b. fig. 1799 BUILER Serm. Wks. 1874 II. 71 Compassion is a call,

king's demand seemed just and moderate to an probability b. fig. 1874 II. 71 Compassion is a call, a demand of nature, to relieve the unhappy. 1826 L. HUNT Rimini III. 83 He made... A sort of fierce demand on your respect. 1885 F. Temple Relat. Relig. 4 Sc. viii. 228 The sense of responsibility is a rock which no demand for completeness in Science can crush.

2. The action of demanding; claiming; peremp-

2. The action of demanding; claiming; peremptory asking.

1608 Shaks. Ham. III. i. 178 He shall with speed to England For the demand of our neglected Tribute.

1608 Cr. III. iii. 17 What would's thou of vs Troian? make demand?

1648-3 EARL OF NEWLASTLE Declar. in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1751) V. 134 So a Thief may term a true Man a Malignant, because he doth refuse to deliver his Purse upon demand.

1761 Cower Truth 93 High in demand. though lowly in pretence.

1874 GREEN Short Hist.

1. v. § 1. 161 The accession of a new sovereign. was at once followed by the demand of his homage.

1. On (+ al) demand: (navable) on being re-

b. On († at) demand: (payable) on being requested, claimed, or presented: said of promissory

cuested, claimed, or presented: said of promissory notes, drafts, etc.

1691 Lond. Gaz. No. 2636/4 A Note, signed Samuel Lock to Isaac Stackhouse on Demand, for 1581, 7s. 2d. 2725 lbid. No. 5209/4 They may have their Mony.. at Demand. 1880 J. W. Shitth Manual Com. Law III. VI. (ed. 9)287 If a bill or note is payable on demand, the Statute of Limitations runs from the date of the instrument, without waiting for a demand. Baga J. Adam Commercial Corr. 24 A Bank Note is a Promissory Note payable to Bearer on Demand.

3. Law. The action or fact of demanding or claiming in legal form; a legal claim; esp. a claim made by legal process to real property.

[a 1482 LITTLETON Tenures 39 Si homme relessa a un auter tout maners demandes.] 1483 Act 1 Hen. VII. c. 12 As if his ancestor had dyed seised of the said lands and tenements so in demand. 1508 Ganton Chrom. II. 33 Actional Chrom. II. 34 Actional Coke On Littl. 2918, three bee two kinde of demands or claimes, viz a demand or claime in Deed, and a Demand or claimes, viz a demand or claime in Deed, and a Demand or claime in Law. 1875 Poste Gains IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 564 In a demand of a heritage, security must be given.

4. 'The calling for a thing in order to purchase it' (J.); a call for a commodity on the part of

consumers.

1711 STEELE Spect. No. 262 P 3 The Demand for my Papers has increased every Month.

1780 Impartial Hist. War Amer. 35 The English, finding a great demand for tobacco in Europe.

1882 Times 27 Nov. 11 The demand for tonnage at the Rice Ports has decidedly increased.

10. Pol. Econ. The manifestation of a desire on

the part of consumers to purchase some commodity or service, combined with the power to purchase; called also effectual demand (cf. EFFECTUAL 1 c).

called also effectual demand (cf. EFFECTUAL 1 c). Correlative to supply.

2776 ADAM SMITH W. N. 1. xi. (1868) I. 197 The average produce of every sort of industry is always suited, more or less exactly, to the average consumption; the average supply to the average demand.

2776-1868 [See EFFECTUAL 1 c].

2848 MILL Pol. Econ. 111. iii. § 2 Demand and supply govern the value of all things which cannot be indefinitely increased.

2878 [JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ. 09 The Laws of Supply and Demand may be thus stated: a rise of price tends to produce a greater supply and a greater demand; a fall of price tends to produce a less supply and a greater demand.

demand.

G. In demand: sought after, in request.
1885 M'CULLOCH Pol. Econ. 11. iv. 178 Labourers would
be in as great demand as before. 1888 Webster s.v., We
say, the company of a gentleman is in great demand; the
lady is in great demand or request. 1868 ROGERS Pol. Econ.
iii. (1876) 2 It is necessary in order to give value to any
object, that it should be, as is technically said, in demand.

5. An urgent or pressing claim or requirement;
need actively expression circuit.

o. An urgent or pressing ciaim or requirement; need actively expressing itself.

crypo WILLOCK Voy. 250 We found the garrison had very urgent demands for provisions. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE Psychol.

/my. 1. 1. 3 He had sufficient fortune to meet the reasonable demands of himself and his family. 1875. Jowert Plato (ed. 2) III. 184 The demands of a profession destroy the elasticity of the mind.

A. A request in a cryption.

elasticity of the mind.

6. A request; a question. arch.

c 1386 CHAUCER Man of Law's T. 374 Men myghten asken
why she was nat slayn... I answere to that demande agayn
Who saued danyel in the horrible Caue. c 1477 CAXTON
74500 ft b, I wolde flayn axe yow a demande if it were your
playsir. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. 1 Every question or demaunde in thynges is of two sortes. 1634 CANNE Necess.

Schar. (1849) 15 There follows an exhortation again, with other demands and answers. 1766 Goldsk. Vic. W. xxv, 'I ask pardon, sir. is not your name Ephraim Jenkinson?' At this demand he only sighed. Ibid. xxxi, 'Pray your honour..can the Squire have this lady's fortune if he be married to another?' 'How can you make such a simple demand?' replied the Baronet: 'undoubtedly he cannot.' Table 1582 SHELLEX Prometh. Unb. II. iv. 124 One more demand; and do thou answer me As my own soul would answer, did it know That which I ask.

7. attrib., as demand note, a note payable on demand (2 b); also, a formal request for payment.

e. aurio., as aemand nole, a note payable on d mand (2 b); also, a formal request for payment. 1866 Crum Banking v. 129 On a 'demand' note it statute [of Limitation] would run from the date of the instrument. 1892 J. Adam Commerc. Corr. 22 The most commo form is the Demand Promissory Note. 1892 Daily Net 19 Dec. 6/3 Demand money was valued at 10 to 25 p cent.

t **Demand**, sb. 2 Sc. Obs. [a. OF. \*desmande (not in Godef.), f. OF. desmander, mod. F. dial. demander to countermand, f. des-, dé. (DIs-) + mander :-L. mandare, to order.] Countermand; opposi-

:-L. mandāre, to order.] Countermand; opposition to a command, desire, or wish; demur.

c 1500 Lancelot 191, I that dar makine no demande To quhat I wot It lykith loue commande. Ibid. 3052, I fal at hir command Do at I may, withouten more demand. 1538 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 508 In the passage with drawin sword in hand, Still thair he stude, and maid thame sic demand, Neuir ane of thame he wald lat furth by.

Demand (dmand), - Also 5-7 demaund(e.

[a. F. demander (= Pr., Sp., Pg. demandar, It. dimandare):-L. dēmandāre to give in charge, entrust, commit (f. 1)E- I. 3 + mandāre to commission, order), in med.L. = poscere to demand, request (Du Cange). Cange).

Cange).

The transition from the Latin sense 'give in charge, entrust, commit, commend' to the Romanic sense 'request, ask,' was probably made through the notion of entrusting or committing to any one a duty to be performed, of charging a servant, or officer, with the performance of something, whence of requiring its performance of him, or authoritatively requesting him to do it. Hence the notion of asking in a way that commands obedience or compliance, which the word retains in English, and of simple asking, as in French. An indirect personal object (repr. the L. dative) would thus be a necessary part of the original construction, but it had ceased to be so before the word was adopted in England, where the earliest use, both in Anglo-Fr. and English, is to demand a thing simply. The verb probably passed into the vernacular from its legal use in Anglo-French.]

I. To ask (authoritatively or peremptorily) for: \*a thing.

\*a thing.

1. trans. To ask for (a thing) with legal right or authority; to claim as something one is legally or rightfully entitled to.

authority; to claim as something one is legally or rightfully entitled to.

[1298 BRITTON VI. iv. § 16 Si...le pleintif se profre et demande jugement de la defaute, le pleintif recovera seisine de sa demaunde, et le tenaunt remeindra en la merci.] 1489 CANTON Faytes of A. III. xiv. 190 Hys heyre myght haue an actyon for to demande the hole payement of hys wages. 1268 Grafton Chron. II. 114 He was compelled to demaund an ayde and taske of all England for the quieting of Irelande. 1594 R. CROMPTON L'Authoritie des Courts 8 The Serjeant of the Parliament should. demaund deliuery of the prisoner. 1628 Coke On Litt. 127 a, He shall defend but the wrong and the force, & demand the ludgement if healil be answered. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 182 And for every tun of fresh water, they demanded and was payed ...foure shillings and foure pence. 1670 Tryal of Penn & Mead in Phenix (1721) 321, I demand my Liberty, being freed by the Jury. 1763 Gentl. Mag. Sept. 463 The peace officer. demanding entrance, the door was opened a little way. 1894 Mivart in Eclectic Mag. Jan. 10 To all men a doctrine was preached, and assent to its teaching was categorically demanded.

b. with 111, phrane or subord. clause.
1288 Sanks. L. L. L. II. 1. 143 He doth demand to haue repaid A hundred thousand Crownes. 1781 Johnson Ramber No. 161 Po The constable. . demanded to search the garrets. 1834 L. RITCHE Wand. by Seine 40 The diocese of Paris . had the cruelty and injustice to demand that the bones. . should be returned to their care.
2. spec. in Law. To make formal claim to (real property) as the rightful owner. Cf. DEMAND sb. 3

erty) as the rightful owner. Cf. DEMAND sb. 3

property) as the rightful owner. CI. DEMANIJ 50. 5 and DEMANDANT I.

1.485 Act 1 Hen. VII, C. 1 That the demandant in every such case have his action against the Pernour or Pernours of the profits of the lands or tenements demanded. 1531

Dial. Lans Eng. ix. 18 b, If the demandaunt or plaintyffe hangying his writ wyll entre in to the thying demaunded his wryt shal abate. 1648 COKE On Litt. 127 b, Demandant, petenre, is hee which is actor in a reall action because he demandeth lands, etc. 1783 BLACKSTONE Comm. (ed. 9)

II. App. xviii, Francis Golding Clerk in his proper person demandeth against David Edwards, Esq., two messuages.

suages.

3. To ask for (a thing) peremptorily, imperiously, urgently, or in such a way as to command attention. + But formerly often weakened into a simple equivalent of 'to ask' (esp. in transl. from French, etc.).

valent of 'to ask' (esp. in transl. from French, etc.). Const. of or from a person.
1484 CANTON Curial! Ib, But what demaundest thou? Thou sechest the way to lese thy self by thexample of me. 1498 HALL Chron. 236 When Piers Cleret had paied the pencion to the lorde Hastynges, he gently demaunded of hym an acquitaunce, for his discharge. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Contestaggie 273 By his letter, hee had demaunded pardon of the Catholique King. 1622 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Erromena 108 He was to intreate his father to demand for him a wife. 1651 HOBBES Leviath. III. xl. 255 They demanded a King, after the manner of the nations. 1821 MAR. EDGEWORTH Ivitian xi, The physician qualified the assent which his lordship's peremptory tone seemed to demand. 1889 Bowen

Virg. Æncid II. 71 Trojans eye me in wrath, and demand my life as a foe!

b. with object expressed by inf. phrase or subord. clause.
1534 LD. Berners tr. Coliten Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) 56, I demaunded then to haue a compte of the people.
1500 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 242 They demaunded secretly...to borrow beds of silke, silver vessels, and other things fit for a kings service. 1754 Hune Hist. Eng. I. v. 304 Anselm. demanded positively, that all the revenues of his see should be restored to him. 1769 Goldsn. Hist. Rome (1786) I. 30 Two ruffians. demanded to speak with the king. 1768 Invasion II. 232 He... demanded to speak with Sherland.
2. absol.

with Sherland.
o. absol.
1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. XXXIII. XXII, Whan I had so obteyned the victory, Unto me than my verlet well sayd:
You have demanded well and worthely. 1509 SHAKS.
Lover's Compl. 149 Yet did I not, as some my equals did,
Demand of him, nor being desired, yielded. 1602 — Alls
Well II. i. 21 Those girles of Italy, take heed of them, They say our French lacke language to deny If they demand.

† 4. To make a demand for (a thing) to (a per-

T 2. 10 make a demand for (a thing) to (a person). [= Fr. demander à.] Obs.

1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour D vi, Of whiche god shalle aske and demande to them acompte the day of his grete Jugement. c1500 Melsisis 134 The kinge receyued hym moche benyngly and demanded to hym som tydynges.

5. To ask for (a person) to come or be produced; to ask to see; to require to appear; to summon.

1630 FULLER Piscak II. xii. 257 And first in a fair way the offenders are demanded to justice. 1848 C. Browns J. Eyre xxiv, While the driver and Hannah brought in the boxes, they demanded St. John.

6. fig. Said of things: a. To call for of right or instice; to require

6. fig. Said of things: a. To call for of right or justice; to require.

[zsgs Britton 1. ix. § 1 Et poet estre treysoun graunt et petit; dunt acun demaund jugement de mort, et acun amissioun de membre [etc.]] 1703 Pore Thebais 3 Th' alternate reign destroy'd by impious arms Demands our song. 1779 Cowper Lett. 2 Oct., Two pair of soles, with shrimps which arrived last night demand my acknowledgments. 1836 J. Gilbert Chr. Alonem. vi. (1852) 168 Holiness may demand, but not desire the punishment of transgressors. 1871 FREZMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) IV. xvii. 93 The piety of the Duke demanded that the ceremony should be no longer delayed.

To call for or require as necessary; to have

need of.

need of.

1748 F. Smith Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass. I. 145 Keep the
Water. from going down faster, than the [Beaver] Dams
which are below the House demand it. 1853 BAIN Senses &
Int. II. ii. § 6 Sensibility everywhere demands a distribution
of nerve fibres. 1878 Morley Carlyle Crit. Misc. Ser. 1. 199
Government... more than anything else in this world demands skill, patience, energy, long and tenacious grip.

+8. To make a demand; to ask for or after; to

To. 10 make a demand; to ask for or after; to call urgently for. Obs.

a 1533 LD. Berners Huon lx. 208 Huon approchyd to the shyppe and demaundyd for the patrone and for the mayster of them that were in the shyppe. 1505 SHAKS. Lear III. ii. 65 Which euen but now, demanding after you, Deny'd me to come in. 1654 R. Coderngton tr. Justine 200 To free himself of it, he demanded for a sword.

II. To ask (authoritatively) to know or be told:

\* a thing.

9. To ask to know, authoritatively or formally;

9. To ask to know, authoritatively or formally; to request to be told.

[1398 BRITTON L V. § 9 Qe il verite dirrount de ceo qe hom les demaundera de par nous.] 1368-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com., Prayer, Bastism, Then the prieste shall demaunde the name of the childe. 1393 SHAKS. Lucr. Argt., They. finding Lucrèce attired in mourning habit, demanded the cause of her sorrow. 1500 E. BLOUNT IT. Conestaggio 262 The Portugals demaunded the state of the realme. 1594 SIN T. HERET Tran. 77 In bravery and shew of insolence, demanding her businesse. 1828 SHELLEY Rev. Islam III. vii, Ere with rapid lips and gathered brow I could demand the cause 1839 TENNYSON Evid 193 And Guinevere. desired his name and sent Her maiden to demand it of the dwarf.

b. with the object expressed by a clause.
1494 FABVAN Chrom. 1. xiv. 14 Ye fader. . demaunded of Ragan, the seconde doughter, how wel she loued hym. 1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 200 b, Demaundyng & enquiryng, where is he ye is borne the kyng of ye iewes. 1568 GRAFTON Chrom. II. 226 She demaunded howe her Uncle the French king did. 1618 Siz E. Hosv Curry-combe 80 You should rather demand from him What likenesse there is between 34 and 42. 1766 GOLDSM. Vic. W. xiv, The old gentleman. most respectfully demanded if I was in any way related to the great Primrose. 1845 M. PATTISON Est. (1889) I. 23 All the members demanded with one voice who it was who was charged with the crime of theft.

+ 10. With cognate object: To ask (a question, etc.). Obs.

+10. With cognate object: To ask (a question, etc.), Obs.

1500 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506)1. iii. 16 Which demandeth a questyon. 1577 Northbrooke Dicing (1843) 62. Saye on .. what you haue to demande, and I will answere you. 1500 FULBECKE 1st Pt. Parall. 50 Then I know your opinion as touching this question, now let me demand another. 1505 BACON Adv. Learn. II. Del. § 15 It asketh some knowledge to demand a question, not impertinent.

\*\* a person (as to a thing).
†11. To ask (a person) authoritatively or formally to inform one (of, how, etc.). Obs.
c 1450 Crt. of Love (R.), And me demaunded how and in what wise I thither come, and what my errand was. c 1477 CAXTON 7250M 18 She. demanded him how he fette him self and how he ferde. a 1536 Calisto & Mcl. in Hazl. Dodsley I. 85 I demand thee not thereof. 1611 Shaks. Cymb. III. vi. 92 When we haue supply Weel mannerly demand thee of thy Story. 1632 LITHGOW Trav. 1. 38, I demanded our dependant, what was to pay?
b. without extension.
1490 CAXTON How to Die 11 Yf there be none to demaunde hym, he oughte to demaunde hymselfe. 1535 Edem Decades 5. They declared the same to me when I demanded them.
0. in passive.
1536 Piler, Perf. (W. de W. 1521) 16 Demaunded by Phenon.

5 They declared the same to me when I demanded them.

o. in passive.

1236 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531)16 Demanded by Pharao of what age he was, Jacob answered. 1268 Grapton Chron.

II. 277 They were demanded why they departed. 1638 SIBBES Soul's Confl. Pref. (1638) 9 Philip. being a long time prisoner. was demanded what upheld him all that time. 1643 Prynne Sov. Power Parl. 1. (ed. 2) 91 Had our Ancestors. been demanded these few questions. 1728 SEWEL Hist. Quakers (1795) II. VII. 11 Being demanded in the Court why he did not tell his name.

\*\*\*\*intrans. 12. To ask, inquire, make inquiry.

a. of, † at the person asked; † b. of the object asked about.

1382 Wyclif Bible. Pref. F4 in 6-The Sewenter.

a. of, 1 ast the person asked; † b. of the object asked about.

1388 WYCLIF Bible, Pref. Ep. iv. 65 The Saucour...askynge of questiouns of the lawe, more techeth, whil he prudentli demanndeth [1388 while he askith wisely questiouns]. 1356 Tindale Luke iii. 14 The soudyoures lyke wyse demaunded of hym sayinge: and what shall we do? 1368 Grapton Chrom. II. 205 The king .. helde her still by the right hande, demanndyng right gently of her estate and businesse. 1388 King tr. Cantisius' Catech. 208 Quhen God sal rise to iudge, and quhen he sal demand at me quhat sal I answer? 1611 Bible 760 xlii. 4 Heare .. I will demand of thee, and declare thou vnto me. 1881 Shelle Prometh. Unb. II. iv. 141 The immortal Hours, Of whom thou didst demand. Hence Doma'nded ppl. a. 1553 in Hulder. 1769 Oxford Mag. II. 143/2 The demanded qualification is a merciful soul, if we would experience mercy. 1815 Mary Pilkington Celebrity III. 152 The demanded drugs were sold without exciting the smallest suspicion.

Suspicion.

Demandable (d/ma'ndåb'l), a. [f. prec. +
ABLE.] That may be demanded or claimed.
1376 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 62 We did no lesse. in the
behalfe of our countrie, then of dutie was demaundable. 1606
Fleming Pandelte 43 Certaine ministeries or dutiful respectes were by reason of such Leagues due and demaundable. 1606 Prevs Diary (1879) III. 416, 2000. demaundable
at two days' warning. 1730 Lond. Gas. No. 5804/3 The. .
Interest. shall be demandable by the Bearers. 1816 Causa
Digest (ed. 2) V. 328 Any writ by which lands are demandable. 1884 Sir R. BAGGALLAY in Law Rep. 28 Ch. Div. 472
A rate due and demandable at the time it was made.

Demandant (d/ma'ndånt), [a. Anglo-Fr. (and

Demandant (dima ndant). [a. Anglo-Fr. (and

Demandant (almandant). [a. Anglo-Fr. (and Fr.) demandant (15th c.), sb. use of pr. pple. of demander to Demand.] One who demands.

1. Law. a. spec. The plaintiff in a real action; b. gen. a plaintiff or claimant in any civil action.

[1344 Act 18 Edw. III. c. 7 Pour quoi tieux dismes a les demandants ne divent estre restitutes—transit. wherefor such dismes ought not to be restored to the said demandants.]

1485 Act 1 Hen. VII. c. 1 The Demaundant shuld not knowe ayenst whom they shall take their accion. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 24 § 1 The demaundant or playntif in the same Atteynt hath afore be nonsute. 1614 SELDEN Titles 110m. 234 The Earle excepted also to the Jurisdiction.. and the Demandants replie. 1644 Termes de la Ley 107 b. Demaundant is he that sueth or complaineth in an action Reall for title of land, and he is called plaintife in an Assise, and in an action personal. 1767 BLACKSTONE COMM. II. 1371 In such cases a jury shall try the true right of the demandants or plaintiffs to the land. 1832 Austin Turispr. (1879) I. vi. 205 A sovereign government .. may appear in the character of defendant, or may appear in the character of defendant or may appear in the character of demandant before a tribunal of its own appointment.

2. One who makes a demand or claim; a de-

mander.

1890 SWINBURNE Testaments 62 It is to bee presumed that
the testator did answer, yea, rather to deliuer himselfe of
the importunitie of the demaundant, then vpon devotion or
intente to make his will. 1803 HOLLAND Plutarck's Mor.
204 To reproch the demandant, as though hee had little
skill and discretion, to aske a thing of him who could not
give the same. 1780 BURNE F.CON. Reform Wks. 1842 I. 234
Which will give preference to services, not according to the
importunity of the demandant, but the rank and order of their
utility or their justice. 1888 Co-operative News 26 May 486
Rights equitably claimed by the demandant for himself.

3. One who questions or interrogates.

utility or their justice. 1888 Co-operative News 26 May 486 Rights equitably claimed by the demandant for himself.

3. One who questions or interrogates. 1895 J. Bourne Def. Scriptures 52 Read Mr. John Deacon, a solid and sharp Questionist, Replyant and Demandant. 1805 Disraell Viv. Grey vi. vi, It was evident the demandant had questioned rather from systems than by way of security. 1824 Svd. Dobril Balder Pref. 6 Perhaps it would be considered too general a reference if I were to remit my demandants to the whole history of intellect.

† Demandate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dimandare to give in charge, entrust, commit: see DEMAND v. and -ATE.] trans. To commit, delegate, entrust. Hence Demandated ppl. a. 1641 'Smectymnuus' Vind. Answ. xiv. 174 The Church, which did first demandate this Episcopall authority to one particular person. 1640 Br. Hall. Episc. II. i 90 Out of his owne peculiarly demandated Authority.

Demandare to Demand - Attue.] Of the nature of a demand or legal claim; made by or on behalf of the demandant.

1820-27 BENTHAM Judicial Proc. xiii. § 1 Wks. II. 74 statements, demandative or defensive.

† Dema:ndee', demandé. Obs. nonce-wd.
See-E.] One of whom a question is demanded. 7603 HOLLAND Plutarck's Mor. 205 Allowing a competent pace of time betweene the demand and the answere: during which silence, both the demander may have while to bethink imselfe and adde somewhat thereto, if he list, and also the lemandé time to think of an answere.

Demander dew (dwo;nda). If DEMANDER to PR.

Domander (dimandau). [f. Demander. +-EB. Cf. F. demandeur (13th c.).] One who demands.

1. One who asks with authority, urgency, etc.;

1. One who asks with authority, urgency, etc.; one who claims, requests, calls for.

a 1533 LD. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) D vij, The requeste was pitifull. and he to whom it was made, was the father, and the demaunder was the mother. 1556 Aurelio 4 Isah. (1608) A ij, Unto none of the foresayde demaunders wold he never geve her in mariage. 1658 CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot. 1. iv. \$ 19. 201 He hath intreated his Demander to accept of thus much in part of paiment. 1754 Johnson Life of Care. A tenacious maintainer, though not a clamorous demander of his right.

† 2. One who asks or inquires; one who puts a question. Ohs.

question. Obs.

puestion. Obs.

1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke xviii. 146 The denaunder of the question. 1583 HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior

157 O what an importunate asker of questions is here.. O

what a troublesome demander. 1592 LOCKE Toleration III.

Wks. 1727 II. 304 The Majority.. shall give any forward

Demander Occasion to ask, What other Means is there left?

3. One from whom there is a demand for an

uticle of commerce is houser consumers.

8. One from whom there is a demand for an article of commerce; a buyer, consumer.

a 1600 Carry (J.), And delivereth them to the demanders' ready use at all seasons. 1776 Adam Smith W. N. L. vii. (1868) I. 58 Those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity. may be called the effectual demanders. 1802 New Monthly Mag. I. 60 Demanders and not suppliers. 1808 J. Bonar Malthus II. i. 233 The power of buying the food that feeds new demanders.

† Dema'nderess. Obs. [a. F. demanderesse, tem. of demanderes: see prec.] A female demandant. 1612 COTGR., Demanderesse, a demanderesse, a woman that is a Plaintife or Petitioner. 1808 Webster, Demandress.

**Demanding** (dimanding), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEMAND.

1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Demaundyng of counsayle, consulta-tion. 1566 Anvelio & Isab. (1608) C, Moderate demaund-inges and accustomed requestes. 1642 Protests of Lords I. 13 The demanding by this House of some to be left to justice.

**Dema nding**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That demands. Hence **Dema ndingly** adv., in a demanding man-

ner, as a demandant.

1873 L. WALLACE Fair God v. v. 289 And what if the Fate had come demandingly?

Demane, obs. Sc. f. Demean v.!, to treat, etc.

Demarcate (di markett), v. [Back-formation on DEMARCATION; see -ATE 3: cf. Sp. and Pg. demarcar.] trans. To mark out or determine the marcar.] trans. To mark out or determine the boundary or limits of; to mark of, separate, or distinguish from; to mark or determine, as a boundary or limit; to define. 8. lil. in reference to spatial limits, as of territory.

1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) I. 214 The marine deposits... appear to demarcate its extreme undulation here. 1883 St. Apr., The region thus demarcated is.. the only part of Wales described. in Domesday. 1884 Pall Mall G.

9 June 11/1 An Anglo-Russian Commission will proceed. to demarcate the northern frontier of Afghanistan.

b. fig. in reference to other than spatial limits.
1858 Lewes Sea-Side Stud. 314 How shall we demarcate Reproduction from Growth? 1883 Altermum 20 Jan. 79 Sharp distinctions of national flavour which demarcate one European literature from another.

Hence De marcated, De marcating ppl. adjs.

European literature from another.

Hence De marcated, De marcating ppl. adjs.

1840 GLADSTONE CA. Princ. 34 For the preservation of the
demarcating lines. 1862 H. Spencer First Princ. 11. xxi.

§ 163 The demarcated grouping which we everywhere see.

Demarcation (dīmaikēlfon). Also demarkation. [ad. Sp. demarcacion (Pg. demarcação),

n. of action from demarcar to lay down the limits
of, mark out the bounds of, f. de= DE I. 3 + marcar
to Mark. So F. démarcation (1752 in Hast.), from
Spanish. First used of the linea de demarcacion
(Pg. linha de demarcação) laid down by the Pope (Pg. linha de demarcação) laid down by the Pope in dividing the New World between the Spanish and Portuguese.]
The action of marking the boundary or limits of

something, or of marking it off from something else; delimitation; separation. Usually in phr. line of demarcation.

lit. (a) originally in reference to the meridian 8. lit. (a) originally in reference to the meridian dividing the Spanish from the Portuguese Indies. The bull of 4 May 1493, 'sobre la particion del oceano' fixed the Line of Demarcation at 100 leagues west of the Cape Verde Isles; the 'Capitulacion de la particion del Mar Oceano entre los Reyes Catolicos y Don Juan Rey de Portugal', of 7 June 1494, definitely established it at 370 leagues (174 to an equatorial degree) west of these isles, or about 47° long. W. of Greenwich in the Atlantic, and at the anti-meridian of 133° E. long. in the East Indies. The word occurs in the latter document 'dentro de la dicha limitacion y demarcacion'. Navarrete Viages II. 121.

1727-52 CHAMBERS Cycl., Line of Demarcation, or Alexandrian Line. 1760-73 tr. Juan 4 Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3) II. 142 Eastward it extends to Brasil, being terminated by the meridian of demarcation.

1777 ROBERTSON Hist. Amer. (1778)

I. III. 206 The communication with the East Indies, by a

COURSE to the westward of the line of demarkation, drawn by the Pope. 1804 SOUTHEY in Ann. Rev. II. 6 Ruy Falero wanted to bring the Moluccas on the Spanish side of the line of demarcation. 1849 tr. Humbold's Cosmos II. 655 As early as the 4th of May (1493) the celebrated bull was signed by Pope Alexander VI, which established 'to all eternity' the line of demarcation between the Spanish and Portuguese possessions at a distance of one hundred leagues to the west of the Azores.

possessions at a distance of one hundred leagues to the west of the Azores.

(b) of other lines dividing regions.
1800 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag. XI. 646 As if the whole North of Germany, within the line of demarcation might very conveniently become a separate empire. 1809 W. IRVING KHICKEPS. (1801) 25 Nothing but precise demarcation of limits, and the intention of cultivation, can establish the possession. 1896 STANLEY Sinai & Pal. vi. (1858) 267 So completely was the line of demarcation observed. between Phoenicia and Palestine, that their histories hardly touch. b. fig.
1776 BENTHAM Fragm. Covt. iv. § 36 Wks. I. 200 These bounds the supreme body. has marked out to its authority: of such a demarcation, then, what is the effect? 1790 BURKE Fr. Rev. 43 The speculative line of demarcation, where obedience ought to end, and resistance must begin, is. not casily definable. 1875 LYELL Princ. Geol. II. III. XXXVII. 327 Where the lines of demarcation between the species ought to be drawn. 1883 Century Mag. Dec. 196/2 A strange demarkation between the sexes was enforced in these ceremonies.

Demarch (di mark). [ad. L. demarchus, a. Gr. δήμαρχος governor of the people, president of a deme, f. δήμας district, deme, common people + άρχός leader, chief.] In ancient Greece: The president or chief magistrate of a deme. In modern

sident or chief magistrate of a deme. In modern Greece: The mayor of a town or commune. 1842 Coll. Rights & Priv. Parl. 10 At Lacedemonia, the Ephors: at Athens, the Demarches. c 1843 Maximus Unfolded 38 Demarchs, or popular Magistrates, to moderate their supposed Monarchy. 1838 THIRLWALL Greece II. xi. 74 The newly incorporated townships, each of which was governed by its local magistrate, the demarch. 1843. J. T. BENT in Macm. Mag. Oct. 431/2 These eparchs again look after the demarchs or mayors of the various towns.

[Demarchs (demarf). (In mod. Dicts. demarch.) [a. F. démarche (15-16th c. in Hatzf., vbl. sb. f. démarcher (12th c.) to march, f. dé- L. DE- I. 3 + marcher to MARCH. In the 18th c.

vbl. sb. f. démarcher (12th c.) to march, f. dé-= L.

DE-I. 3 + marcher to MARCH. In the 18th c.
nearly anglicized; now treated as a French loanword.] Walk, step; proceeding, manner of action
1658 tr. Bergerac's Salyr. Char. p. v. As much deceived as
those are that. expect to learne Comportment from a Comedians Demarche. 1678 TEMPLE Let. Let. Treas. Wks. 1731
11. 479 By the French Demarches here and at Nimeguen...
I concluded all Confidence irreparably broken between Us
and France. 1781 Collect. Lett. in Lond. Yrul. x. (T.).
Imagination enlivens reason in its most solemn demarches.
1883 L. MALET Col. Enderby's Wife III. viii. 139 (Stanf.)
Tired out, past caring whether her démarche had been a wise
or a foolish one.

or a foolish one.

Demarchy (di maiki). [ad. L. demarchia, a. Gr. δημαρχία the office of a DEMARCH: see -Y.]

The office of a demarch; a popular government.

The municipal body of a modern Greek commune.

rága Bridge Wounded Consc. Cured § 1, 9 Such. were the
Ephori that were set against the Kings of Lacedemonia. or
the Demarchy against the Senate at Athens. crága Maximus

Unfolded 38 If the people in Parliament may choose their
Lawes, the Democracy will prove a Demarchy, and that
spoiles and destroyes Monarchie.

† Demarch demarque. v. 1 Ohr. [a. F. dd.

t Demark, demarque, v.1 Obs. [a. F. demarque-r to deprive of its mark or marks, f. de-, des- (DE- I. 6) + marquer to mark. Cf. DISMARK.] trans. To remove the marks of, obliterate, efface. 154. To remove the marks of, obliterate, efface.
1554 H. L'Estrance Chas. 1 (1655) 168 To form their deportment in so supple a posture, as might de-marque and deface all tokens of so horrid an imputation [as rebellion]

Demark (d'mā.ik), v.² [Deduced from Dr. MARCATION after mark vb.; cf. Sp. and Pg. demar-

MARCATION after mark vb.; cf. Sp. and Pg. demarcar and DEMABCATE.

1834 H. O'BRIEN Rossad Towers Ireland 242 Nor are their Imyriads of ages' limits demarked by the vague and indefinite exordium of even the talented..legislator, Moses himself. 1883 F. HALL in (N. Y.) Nation XXXVII. 434/3 Distinguishing traits.. such as everywhere demark the denizers of a colony from those of its mother country.

Demartialize, v. nonce-wd. [f. DE-II. I + MARTIAL a. +-1ZE.] trans. To deprive of warlike character or organization.

1885 W. E. BAXTER Winter in India xiv. 133 The whole population being disarmed and demartialized.

Dematerialize (di-māti-riāləiz), v. [f. DE-II. I + MATERIAL a. +-1ZE.] 8. trans. To deprive

Dematerialize (di-mătie-riăloiz), v. [f. Dr. II. 1 + Material a. + - 12E.] 8. trans. To deprive of material character or qualities; to render immaterial. b. intr. To become dematerialized. Hence Dematerialized ppl. a., -ixing ppl. a. and vbl. sb., Demate:rialized ton. 1884 H. Specker in 19th Cent. Jan. 3 The gradual dematerialisation of the ghost and of the god. 1890 Spectator 11 Oct., The seeds of that spiritual development which was to culminate in the completely dematerialised God of Christianity. 1891 Cosmopolitan XII. 114/1 He has dematerialized everything into a memory. 1892 Scol. Leader 29 Jan. 4 She will gradually dematerialise, and fade away like a vapour before the eyes.

before the eyes.

Demath, dial. var. of DAY-MATH,
1559 Lanc. Wills III. 125 One demathe of hey.
1880
WILBRAHAM Gloss. Dial. Chesh., Demath, generally used
for a statute acre, but erroneously so, for it is properly onehalf of a Cheshire acre. the Demath bears [the proportion]
of 32 to 302 to the statute acre.
1887 DARLINGTON South

Chesh. Gloss. s. v., We speak of a 'five-demath' or a 'seven-demath field'.

Demaund(e, obs. form of DEMAND.

Demay, obs. var. of DISMAY v. † Demay n, short for PAIN-DENAINE (panis dominicus), bread of the finest quality: see Demeine.

Demayn(e, obs. f. Demean v.l, Demesne.

Demayn(e, obs. f. Demean v.¹, Demesne.

Demd, -on, obs. f. deemed, from Drew v.

† Deme, sb.¹ Obs. Forms: 1 doema, 1-2

doms, 2-3 deme. [OE. dáma, déma = OHG.

tuômo, Gothic type dômja:—OTeut. dômjon-, f.

dôm- judgement, doom.] A judge, arbiter, ruler.

c&ss Vesp. Psalter xlix. [1]6 Foron god doema is. c 2173

Lamb. Hom. 95 be helend is alles moncunnes dema. c 1205

Lav. 9634 Perol he wes deme & duc feole 3ere. a 1250 Ovul

§ Night. 1783 Wa schal unker speche rede And telle tovore unker deme?

unker deme ?

Deme (dēm), sb.<sup>2</sup> [ad. Gr. δῆμος district, town-

ship.]

1. A township or division of ancient Attica. In

1. À township or division of ancient Attica. In modern Greece: A commune.

[1508 Hobbs Thucyd. (1822) 86 Acharnas, which is the greatest town in all Attica of those that are called Demoi.]

1833 THIRLWALL in Philol. Mus. II. 290 The procession ... is supposed to take place in the deme of Diczopolis. 1838

— Greece II. 73 The ten tribes were subdivided into districts of various extent, called demes, each containing a town or illage, as its chief place. 1874 MAHAFY Soc. Life Greece xii. 383 He was made a citizen and enrolled in the respectable Acharnian deme. 1881 Blackw. Mag. Apr. 542 (Greece & her Claims) Elementary schools in most of the demes.

2. Biol. Any undifferentiated aggregate of cells, plastids, or monads. (Applied by Perrier to the tertiary or higher individual resulting from the aggregate integration of merides or permanent

aggregate integration of merides or permanent colonies of cells.)

colonies of cells.)

1883 P. Geddes in Encycl. Brit. XVI. 843/1 The term colony, corm, or deme may indifferently be applied to these aggregates of primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary order which are not, however, integrated into a whole, and do not reach the full individuality of the next higher order. Ibid. 843/2 Starting from the unit of the first order, the plastid or monad, and terming any undifferentiated aggregate a deme, we have a monad-deme integrating into a secondary unit or dyad, this rising through dyad-demes into a triad, these forming triad-demes, etc.

Deme, obs. form of Deem v., Dime.

† Demean, sb. Obs. Also 5 demene, 6 demayne. [f. Demean v.]

1. Bearing, behaviour, demeanour.

mayne. [f. Demean v.1]

1. Bearing, behaviour, demeanour.

2480 Crt. of Love 734 But somewhat strange and sad of her demene She is. 1534 More On the Passion Wks. 1292/2

For which demeane, besyde y sentence of deth condicionally pronounced. 1904. declared after certeyne other punishmentes. 1590 Spenser F. Q. II. ix. 40 Another Damsell.

That was right fayre and modest of demayne. 1507

BEAUM. & FL. Woman Haler III. iv, You sewers, carvers, ushers of the court, Sirnamed gentle for your fair demean. 1595 J. SALTER Triumpths Jesus 2 She was a Virgin of severe demean. a 1796 G. West On Travelling (R.). These she.. would shew, With grave demean and solemn vanity.

2. Treatment (of others).

1596 SPENSER F. Q. vi. vi. 18 All the vile demeane and usage bad, With which he had those two so ill bestad.

Demean (dImīrn), v.1 Forms: 4-5 demeyn(e,

Demean (dimin), v.1 Forms: 4-5 demeyn(e, demein(e, 4-6 demene, (5 demeene, dymene), 4-6 (chiefly Sc.) demane, 4-7 (chiefly Sc.) demane, 4-7 (chiefly Sc.) demany(e, demain(e, 5 demesne, 5-7 demeane, 6 demean. [a. OF. demene-r (in Ch. de Roland 11th c.)), also deminer, -maner, -moner (pres. t. if demeine, demaine) to lead, exercise, practise, employ, treat, direct, etc., se demener to carry or conduct oneself, = Pr. demenar, It. dimenare, a Romanic deriv. of DE- pref. + menare, F. mener to lead, conduct, etc.:-L. mināre, orig. (= minārī) to threaten, in post-cl. L. 'to drive or conduct' cattle, and, by transference, ships, men, etc. The demaine, demane forms, found chiefly in Sc., are perhaps derived from the OF. tonic form demeine, demaine. Demesne is

the OF. tonic form denueine, demaine. Demesne is taken over from the sb. so spelt.]

† 1. trans. To conduct, carry on (a business, action, etc.); to manage, deal with, employ. Obs. c1315 Shorrham 167 Thas hy(1) be thors senne demeyned. c1300 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 2106 Schoo.. well coule demeyne richeyse. c1406 Lyos. Scarres 4 Alle his Empryses demenyd wern and lad By thavys.. Of Arystotiles witt and providence. c1440 Procock Refr. 111. vi. 312 Cristis in abstenying for temporal vinnovable possessiouns lettith not preestis for to hem take.. and weel demene into gode vis. 14400 CANTON Emplosis. 1. 9 For to demeane this to effecte. 1523 Ld. Berners Froits. I. clxxxv. 219 So often they went bytwene the parties, and so sagely demeaned their busynesse. 1520 Morr. Comf. agrt. Trib. 11. Wks. 1207/2 Euen for hys riches alone, though he demened it neuer so wel. 1613 Sir H. Finch Law (1636) 21 These vses being turned into estates shall be demeaned in all respects as estates in possession. 1644 Milton Arrop. (Arb.) 68 As our obdurat Clergy have with violence demean'd the matter.

+b. To lead (one's life, days).

† D. 10 lead (one's life, days).

2413 Lyd. Pilgr. Sowle IV. ii. (1283) 59 How they demenen
the dayes of theyr lyues.

† C. To express, exhibit (sorrow, joy, mirth,
etc.). Obs. (= ME. lead in same sense.)

[Cf. Cotgr. demener le dueil de, to lament, or mourne for;
dementr loye, to rejoyce, make merrie, be glad.]

c 1400 Rom. Rose 5238 For hert fulfilled of gentilnesse, Can

yvel demene his distresse. c1477 CAXTON Jason 69 They began to crye and demene the gretteste sorowe of the world. c1489 — Blanchardyn iv. 21 Suffryng theym to demayne theire rewthis and complayntes. 1364 HAWARD Eutropins 111. 31 There was great myrth demeaned at Rome after theese newes. 1365 GOLDING Orid's Met. VIII. (1593) 195 Then all the hunters shouting out demeaned joie ynough. 1607 HEV-wood Woman Killed v. iv, With what strange vertue he demeanes his greefe.

the description of the product of the trees demond a sweet sound which came by a wynde agreable.

†2. To handle, manipulate, manage (instruments,

T2. To handle, manipulate, manage (instruments, tools, weapons, etc.). Obs.
c1300 K. Alis. 663 The five him taught to skyrme and ride, And to demayne an horsis bride [=bridle]. c1308 Cert de L. 456 What knyght. coude best his crafte For to demene well his shafte. c1384 CHAUCER H. Fame 959 LO, is it not a grete myschaunce To lat a fool han gouernaunce Of thing that he can not demeyne?

+3. To manage (a person, country, etc.); to direct to be source as the location.

†3. To manage (a person, country, etc.); to direct, rule, govern, control. Obs.

1375 Barbour Bruce xx. 396 The kyng.. Wes enterit in the land of spanse, All haill the cuntre till [de]mange. 1a 1400 Morte Arth. 1988 The kynge.. Demenys the medylwarde menskfully hyme selfene. c 1440 Generydes 462. I am your child, demeane me as ye list. c 1470 Harbino Chron. CxL. ii, [He gave] Jerusalem to Henry.. With all Surry [= Syria], to haue and to demain. 1513 Mork in Grafton Chron. II. 766 To the ende that themselves would alone demeane and governe the king at their pleasure.

†4. To deal with or treat (any one) in a specified

way. D. esp. (chiefly in Sc. writers) To treat badly, illtreat, maltreat. Obs.

1393 Gowra Conf. I. 196 And thought he wolde upon the night Demene her at his owne wille. C.1485 Dieth Myst. (1823) III. 1982 Lord, demene me with mesuer! 1500-10 Act 1 Hen. VIII, c. 20 § 1 Merchauntz denysyns... [shall] be well and honestely intreated and demeaned. 1595 Spranser Col. Clout 681 Cause have I none... To quite them ill, that me demeand so well. 1682 Lond. Gaz. No. 1684/1 The Lords Commissioners of Justiciary.. Decerne and Adjudge the said Archibald Earl of Argile to be Execute to the Death, Demained as a Traitor, and to underly the pains of Treason. 1683 Argyll's Declar. in Crookshank Hist. Ch. Scotl. (1751) III. 316 (Jam.) Demeaning and executing them... as the most desperate traitors.

b. 1375 Barbour Bruce x1. 609 Full dyspitfully Thair fais demanit thaim rycht stratly. 1483 Caxron Gold. Leg. 238/2 In the formais of fyre of fayth he was destrayned, smeton, demened and beten [L. ferichatur and perducebatur]. 1513 DOUGLAS Æncis IX. viii. 52 Sall I the se demanyt on sik wysl 1596 Spranser F. Q. vi. vii. 39 That mighty man did her demane With all the evill termes, and cruell meane, That he could make. 21651 Caldenwood Hist. Kirk (1842-6) III. 69 Putt a barrell of powder under me, rather than I would be demained after this manner.

+ 5. To deal, distribute, hand over. Obs.

be demained airer this manner.
† 5. To deal, distribute, hand over. Obs.
2439 E. B. Wills (1882) 114 The thirde parte to be demenyd and yoven .. to pore peple. a 1656 USSHER Ann.
(1658) 461 In lieu of Cyprus, to demeane unto him certain Cities with a yearly allowance of corn.

menyd and yoven. to pore peple. a 1856 USSHER Ann. (1658) 461 In lieu of Cyprus, to demeane unto him certain Cities with a yearly allowance of corn.

6. refl. [from 1] To behave, conduct or comport oneself (in a specified way). The only existing sense: cf. DEMEANOUR.

c 1300 Sir Benes 3651 So Beues demeinede him pat dai. c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Egiptiane 557 Bot I left nocht bane myne syned, Bot me demaynyt as I dyd are. 1413 Lvoc. Pilgr. Sowle 1. xv. (1859) 12, I haue none experyence of wysedom, how my selue to demene. c 1430 Crt. of Love 731 Demene you lich a maid With shamefast drede. 1530 Palsgr. 511/1, I demeane, or behave my selfe. Je me porte. je me demayne. 1586 Grafton Chron. II. 349 Vour subjectes have lovyngly demeaned themselves unto you. 1590 Shake. Com. Err. 1v. iii. 83 Now out of doubt Antipholus is mad, Else would he neuer so demeane himselfe. 1564 Capt. Shith Virginia III. i. 43 So well he demeaned himselfe in this businesse. 1568 Norris Hierocies 31 We should. demean ourselves soberly and justly towards all. 1711 Shafters. Charac. (1737) I. 1 iii. 191 To demean himself like a Gentleman. 1821 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. XXV. 305 No man who engaged in. the rebellion demeaned himself throughout its course so honourably and so humanely. 1888 HAWTHORNE Fr. 4 It. Frink. I. 100 The Prince Borghese certainly demeans himself like a kind and liberal gentleman. b. fig. of things.
1282 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 150 b margin, How will demeaned himself like a kind and liberal gentleman. b. fig. of things.
1283 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 150 b margin, How will demeane himself like a kind and liberal gentleman. b. fig. of things.
1294 J. many of its relations it (hydrogen) demeans itself so much like a metal, that [etc.].
13 you had not be a meal, that [etc.].
14 with an object equivalent to the refl. pronoun. Obs. c 1378 For Brown of the fig. 11 ii. ii. How dooth the youthful general demean His actions in these fortunes? 1549 Jer. Tavior Gl. Exemp. Pref. § 12 That man demean and use his own body in that decoru

at our Entrance into a Noblemans House.
† 7. pass. To be behaved, to behave or conduct oneself: = prec. sense. Obs. Cf. Demeaned.
1375 Barbour Brace v. 229, I wald gas e... how my men demanit are. c1450 Merlin 79 We pray yow to yeve us counseile... how we myght beste be demened in this matere.
1386 A. Dav Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 60 It was affirmed (that being with loyalty demeaned) you should at length receive the reward of ... glory.

¶8. app. To bear or have in mind; to re-Obs. (? Associated or confused with

member. Obs. (? Associated or confused with MEAN v.)
c 1460 J. Russell Bk. Nurture 1163 [A mershall] Whensoever youre sovereyn a feest make shall, demeene what estates shalle sitte in the hall. 1494 FABYAN CHYON. VII. 625 But it is to demeane and presuppose that the entent of hym was nat good. c 1530 H. Rhodes Bk. Nurture 336 in Babres Bk. (1868) 81 Then give good eare to heare some grace, to washe your selfe demeane.

Demean (d/min), v.² [f. De-I. I + MEAN a., prob. after debase: cf. also Bemyan v.3
It has been suggested that this originated in a miscon-

prob. after debase: cf. also BEMFAN 2.3

It has been suggested that this originated in a misconception of Drmean 2.1 in certain constructions, such as that of quot. 1596 in 4 b, and 1590 in sense 6 of that vb. (Johnson actually puts the latter quot. under the sense 'debase'.) It is rare before 1700, and the only 17th c. quots. (1601, 1659 below) are somewhat doubtful. Quot. 1751 in sense 2 shows how in certain contexts demean may be taken in either sense. See monograph on the word by Dr. Fitzedward Hall in (New York) Nation, May 7, 1891.]

1. trans. To lower in condition, status, reputation

See monograph on the word by Dr. Fitzedward Hall in (New York) Nation, May 7, 1891.]

1. trans. To lower in condition, status, reputation or character.

1601 R. Abbot Kingdom of Christ 5 (L.) In his birth and life and death, far demeaned beneath all kingly state.

1715 JANE BARKER Exitius 1. 59 By it (jealousy) we demean the Person we love, through unworthy Suspicion.

1716 M. DAVISS Athen. Brit. 11. 120 The Author [is] demean d, if not actively and passively ridicul 4. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) I. 11. iii. 306 Without any way demeaning or aspersing poverty.

1808 HAWTHORNE Our Old Home (1883) I. 106

There is an elbow-chair by the fireside which it would not demean his dignity to fill.

2. esp. 1761. To lower or humble oneself.

1639 Burton's Diary (1828) IV. 373, I incline rather to have Masters of Chancery attend you, and go on errands on both sides. It will cut off all debates about ceremonies, of your members going up and demeaning themselves, or of their demeaning themselves here.

1702 Lett. fr. Mist. Yrnl. (1722) I. 306 That Men of Honour and Estate should demean themselves by base condescension.

1751 DODRIGG Fam. Explos. 3 fog (T.) It is a thousand times fitter that I should wash thine [feet]; nor can I bear to see the demean thyself thus.

1762 A woman is looked upon as demeaning herself, if she gains a maintenance by her needle.

1763 FINACKERAY Von.

1764 FOOTE Mayor of G. It. ii, Have I, sirrah, demean'd myself to wed such a thing, such a reptile as thee!

1765 S. PATERSON Another Trav. I. 427 This lesser philosophy engagingly demeans itself to all characters and situations.

1869 Gro. ELiot A. Bade 15 This woman's kin wouldn't like her to demean herself to a common carpenter.

1869 Soc. ELiot A. Bade 15 This woman's kin wouldn't like her to demean herself to a common carpenter.

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knyst].

Demean, Demeane, earlier forms of DEMESNE. +Demea nance. Obs. Also 5-6 demenaunce. [f. Demean v. + -ance. Prob. formed in Anglo-

dise, to trade or traffique. Cotgr.] Dealing, trading.

1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 404 None other citezen withyn the seid cite demenaunt. Ibid. 393 No citezen resident withyn the cite and demenaunt.

withyn the cite and demenaunt.

Demeaned (d/m/rnd), ppl. a. [f. Demean v.l + -ED.] Conducted, behaved, -mannered (in a specified way). Cf. Demean v.l 7.

14. Lyng. Temple of Glas 1051 For so demeyned she was in honeste, That vnavised nohing hir astert. c 1450 Merlin 106 Whan thei sawgh hym thus demened. x556 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 142 Vilde, lewd, and ill demeaned. x524 Massinger Very Woman III. v, A very handsome fellow, And well demeaned!

Demeaned: (d/m/rni) shl/ ch. [f. 25 Deme the

Demeaning (diminin), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +

Pemeaning (usus may),
-ING 1.]
+1. Managing, ordering, governing, directing, etc.
1439 in Rymer Faders (1710) X. 426 In Demesnyng of
the which Tretie.
1432 Faston Lett. No. 18 1. 32 The
reule, demenyng, and governance. of the Kinges persone.
1440 Generydes 2052 Thre thowsand knyghtes att his demening. 1450-1450 Myrr. on Ladye 177 They se clerely,
after the demenyng of goddes sufferaunce, al thynghes that
were to come.

2. Conduct, behaviour, demeanour. Obs. exc. in

demeaning of oneself, comporting oneself.

14... Lydd. Temple of Glas 750 Hir sad demening, of wil not variable.

15. Lydd. Paston Lett. No. 405 II. 31 For cause of his lyght demeanyng towards them. 1580 North Planch R ORdt., The particular affairs of men. and their demeaning of themselves when [etc.]. 2 1540 J. Smyth Lives Berkeleys (1883) 'I. 66 Other misgovernances, and unruly demeanings.

**Demea ning**, ppl. a. [f. Demean v.<sup>2</sup> + -ING <sup>2</sup>.] That demeans; lowering in character, repute, etc. That demeans; lowering in character, repute, etc.

1880 Norothy 70 That is uncommonly odd, very demeaning to him! 1889 Pall Mall G. 7 May 2/3 Where are the men to whose memory it would be demeaning to place their bones...beside those of Nelson and Collingwood?

**Demoanour** (d'mrnai). Forms: 5-7 demeanure, 6 -er, (-ewr, 7 -eure), 6-9 -our, -or, (6 oure); also 6 demen-, demeinour, demain-, demaner, 6-7 demanour, (6 demesner, demessnure, 7 demesnour). [A derivative of DEMEAN v.!, app. of English or Anglo-Fr. formation: the corresponding OF. words are demen-ment, dement, demente. It is not certain from the evidence whether the suffix was originally ure, OF. -eure:-L. -ātura, as in armour, or the Fr. -er of the infinitive, taken substantively, as in demurrer, disclaimer, dinner, supper, user, etc. In either case the ending is assimilated to the -our of Anglo-Fr. words like honour, favour, etc., and -or (favoured in U. S.) a further alteration of this after honor, favor. Cf. Behaviour.]

favor. Cf. Brhaviour.]

1. Conduct, way of acting, mode of proceeding (in an affair); conduct of life, manner of living; practice, behaviour. Formerly often with a and pl. 1498 Fabran Chrow. II. xlviii. 32 The kynge disdeynynge this demeanure of Andragius. 1543 Fisher Whs. (1876) 419 His shameful demainer. 1543-4 Act 35 Hen. VIII, c. 6 § 1 Mayntenaunce, imbracery, sinister labour and corrupt demeanours. 1526 Crowley Way to Wealth 185 If you be found abhominable in thy behavioure towards thy neighboure, what shalt thou be founde... in thy demaners to God ward? 1563-5 Brerton Trav. (1844) 157 The Iunior ludge told me of a very wise demeanour of the now mayor of Rose. 1665 Brahmall Just Vind. iv. 50 Unlesse they would give caution by oath for their good demesnour. 1597 E. Smith in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 40 A commission is appointed to examine Lord Shaftsblury's demeanours. 1763 W. F. Martyn Geog. Mag. 1. 34 Rewards or punishments due to its [the soul's] demeanor on earth.

† b. Wrong conduct, misdemeanour. Obs. rare.

th. Wrong conduct, misdemeanour. Obs. rare.

18. Trial S. Colledge so You cannot think we can give a priviledge to any Friend of yours to commit any Demeasor to offer Bribes to any person.

2. Manner of comporting oneself outwardly or

2. Manner of comporting oneself outwardly or towards others; bearing, (outward) behaviour. (The usual current sense.)

1509 Fisher Fish. Serm. Cites Richmond Wks. (1876) 292
In fauour, in wordes, in gesture, in euery demeanour of herself so grete noblenes dyde appere. 1577-97 Hollinshed Chron. III. 1188/2 Nine Frenchmen apparelled like women... and counterfeiting some like demeanor to the apparell wherein they were disguised. 1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. 284 Pliant demeanure pacifies great offences. 1667 Milton P. L. viii. 59 With Goddess-like demeanour forth she went. c 1820 S. Rockes Italy, Gr. St. Bernard 9 Two dogs of grave demeanour welcomed me. 1876 J. H. Newman Hist. St. I. ii. 71 The Turks... are.. remarkable for gravity and almost apathy of demeanour.

† 3. Treatment of any one. Obs.

1548 HALL Chron. 200 b, Thei were sore beaten, wounded, and very evil intreated. Good men lamented this ungodly demeanure.

† 4. Management, direction. Obs.

demeanure,

† 4. Management, direction. Obs.

16. Milton (Webster), God commits the managing so great a trust.. to the demeanour of every grown man.

Demeasure, obs. form of Demeasure.

Demeasne, obs. form of Demesne.

Demegoric (dēmɨgorik), a. [ad. Gr. δημηγορικ-όs, f. δημηγόροs popular orator, f. δήμος common people + ἀγορεύεω to harangue.] Of or pertaining to public speaking.

1829 J. B. Burv in Fortu. Rev. 651 The controversy... is, like most other controversies of the day...carried on in such a demegoric atmosphere, that [etc.].

Demeigne, demeine, obs. ff. Demesne.

+ Themains. Obs. Also demany...demains.

Demeigne, demeine, obs. ff. Demesne. + Demeine. Obs. Also demayn, -demaine. | Chort for Pain-Demaine, AF. pain demeine, L. panis dominicus, i.e. 'Lord's bread': see Demesne. | Bread of the finest quality. 1988 Liber Albus (Rolls) I. 353 Panis dominicus qui dicitur demeine ponderabit wastellum quadrantis. c1450 Anturs of Arth. xxxvii, Thre soppus of demayn... For to cumford his brayne. 1859 RIEFY Liber Albus (Rolls) I. p. lxvii, The very finest white bread, it would seem, was that known as Demeine or lords' bread.

Demeine or lords' bread.

Demeine. obs. form of Demean v. 1

Demelaunce, obs. form of Demi-Lance.

| Demeile (demeile). [Fr.; = quarrel, contest,

| Démâlé (demêle). [Fr. : = quarrel, contest, debate; cf. démêler to disembroil, disengage, f. des., de- (DE-I. 6) + mesler, mêler to mix.] Discussion between parties having opposite interests; debate,

contention, quarrel.

1662 EVELYN Land. Swed. Amb. Diary (1892) II. 487
During this demest. a bold and dextrous fellow. cut the ham-strings of 2 of them.

1818 Scott Br. Lamm. xxii, At the risk of a démeté with a cook.

1824 GREVILLE Mem.

1826 (Full 1824) III. xxiii, 69 (Stanf.) There is a fresh démeté with Russia.

† Deme'lle, v. Obs. [A derivative of MELL v., or OF. mesler, meller to mix; OF. desmeller, -meller was to disperse, f. des., de- L. dis-+ mesler, mêler to mix.] trans. To mix, mingle.

1236 Will of R. Peke of Wakefield 4 June, A vestement.. with myn armes and my wyffes demellede togedder.

† Demember, v. Obs. [ad. F. démembrer (OF. desm-), or med.L. démembrare, var. of dismembrare to Dismember, f. L. de-, dis- (see De-I. 6) + membrum limb.] By-form of DISMEMBER. 1495 Sc. Acts Yas. IV, § 9 (1814) II. 225 Quhare ony man happinis to be slane or demembri within the Realme. c 1875 BALFOUR Practicks (1754) 47 Be ressoun of the pane of deith, or demembring.

Hence Demembrer; Demembring vbl. sb. 1491 Sc. Acts Yas. IV, § 9 (1814) II. 225/1 He sall pass and persew the slaaris or Demembraris. 1566 ed. Sc. Acts, Yas. IV, c. 50. 91 b heading, Anent slauchter or demem-

Demembration (dimembration). [ad. med.

Demembration (dimembrā! [5n]). [ad. med. L. dēmembrātiōn-em, n. of action f. dēmembrāre to DISMEMBER: see prec. Cf. OF. demanbration (Godef.).] The cutting off of a limb; mutilation; dismemberment. (Chiefly in Sc. Law.)

1897 ed. Sc. Acts, Jas. IV. § 38 kaading, Anent man-slayers taken, or fugitive: and of Demembration. 1809 SKENE Reg. Maj. Treat. 134 Mutilation and demembration is punished as slauchter. 1946—7 Act 20 Geo. II. Any jurisdiction inferring the loss of life or demembration is abrogated. 1897 JEFFREYS Rosburgkskirs II. iv. 269 The slaughter and demembration of a number of Turnbulls. 1867 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scott., Demembration .. is applied to the offence of maliciously cutting off, or otherwise separating any limb, or member, from the body of another.

1862 40 TYTLER Hist. Scot. (1864) I. 221 Demembration of the kingdom could not for a moment be entertained.

11 Demembré. Her. [Fr.] = DISMEMBEERD.

|| Demembré. Her. [Fr.] = DISMEMBERED. 1797-51 in CHAMBERS Cycl.

Demenaunt, obs. form of DEMEANANT.

† **De menoy.** Obs. Also -cie, -sy. [ad. L. dementia madness, f. demens, -ment-em out of one's mind, f. De- I. 6 + mens mind. Cf. F. démence (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. Madness; infatuation.

1. Madness; infatuation.

1. Sas Skelton Why not to Court 679 The kynge his clemency Despenseth with his demensy.

1. Sas Skelton Why not to Court 679 The kynge his clemency Of the Kynge his clemency of the Manual County of the County of the Manual County

Paul.. imputes to them no lesse than franticke demency.

2. Med. = Dementla. [tr. F. démence (Pinel).]

1838 COPLAND Dict. Med. II. 441 M. Pinel arranged mental diseases into 1th Mania... 2th Melancholia... 3th Demency, or a particular debility of the operations of the understanding, and of the acts of the will.

† Demend. Obs. [OE. démend, f. pr. pple, of déman to Deem.] A judge.

Beowulf 364 Metod hie ne culon, deed demend. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 171 For pat hie shulen cnowen ure demendes wrabbe.

Demene, obs. form of DEMEAN v., DEMESNE,

Dement (dime'nt), a. and sb. [a. F. dement
adj. and sb., ad. L. demens, dement-em out of one's
mind, f. DE-I. 6+mens, mentem mind.]

A. adj. Out of one's mind, insane, Obs. or arch.

150 ROLLAND Crt. Venus III. 200 With mind dement vneis scho micht sustene The words. 1856 J. H. Newman Callista (1890) 248 Speak, man, speak! Are you dumb as well as dement?

B. sb. A person affected with dementia; one out of his mind.

of his mind.

1888 H. A. S[MITH] Darwin 43 A dement was known to the writer who could repeat the whole of the New Testament verbatim. 1890 MERCIER Senity 3 Ins. xv. 379 An old dement begins to whimper because his posset is not ready.

Dement (dime'nt), v.1 [ad. L. dementare to deprive of mind, drive mad (cf. OF. dementer, Godef.), f. demens, dementem, DEMENT a.] trans.

To put out of one's mind, drive mad, craze.
1843 Jove Exp. Dan. v. (R.), He was thus demented and bewitched with these pestilent purswasions. 1850 Balle Apol. 80 Minysters of Sathan, whych thus seke to demente the symple hartes of the people. a 1662 Balle Lett. 11.
255 (Jam.) If the finger of God in their spirits should so far dement them as to disagree. 1703 D. WILLIAMSON Serm.
bef. Gen. Assembly 50 The Heathens used to say, whom the gods would destroy these they demented. 1890 W. C. Russell Ocean Trag. I. viii, It would not require more than two or three incidents of this sort to utterly dement him.

Hence Deme nting ppl. a.

Hence Dementing ppl. a.
1877 Miss Yonge Cameos Ser. III. xxxi. 315 The dementing demon of the Stewarts.

demon of the Stewarts.

Demont, v.2 rare -1. [a. F. démentir, in OF. desmentir, f. des., dé. (DE-I. 6) + mentir:—
L. mentīrī to lic.] trans. To give the lie to; to assert or prove to be false.

1884 H. S. Wilson Stud. Hist. 330 With firmness, she demented and disproved the lie.

† Demontate, a. Obs. [ad. L. dementat-us, pa. pple. of dementare to DEMENT.] Driven mad, crazed, demented.

crazed, demented.

1640 Intentions of Armie Scotl. 7 The plots of our dementat adversaries. 1675 J. Smith Chr. Relig. Appeal II. 1
Raving and dementate Persons.

Dementate (dImentet), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. dementare to Dement.] = Dement v.1 ? Obs.

1521 Burton Anal. Mel. Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 44/1
Daphnis insana, which had a secret quality to dementate.
1664 H. More Myst. Inig. 566 To.. inflame you, and dementate you to your own ruine. 1722 Wollaston Relig.
Nat. v. 107, I speak not here of men dementated with wine.
1829 SOUTHEV Sir T. More (1831) II. 86 Those whom the Prince of this World. dementates.

Hence Demonstated ppl. a. = DEMENTATE a.,

DEMENTED; Dementating ppl. a. r633 GAULE Magastrom. 195 In the dementating furies of divination. 1976 M. Davies Athen. Brit. 111. Dissert. Physick 38 Thinking the dementating Dissster of those young Ladies was caused. by their being drunk. 1936 DE FOE Hist. Devil 1. xi. (1840) 172 The blind dementated world. 1813 Q. Rev. 1X. 419 Some.. seem to have been perfectly dementated.

fectly dementated.

Dementation (dimental fan). [ad. med.L. dementation-em (Du Cange), n. of action from dimentare to DEMENT.] The action of dementing; the fact or condition of being demented; madness,

the fact or condition of being demented; madness, infatuation.

1619 Donne Serm. exxxviii. Wks. 1839. V. 469 And then lastly. they come to that infatuation, that Dementation, as that they lose [etc.]. 1680 Baxter Cath. Commun. (1684) 35
Dementation goeth before Perdition. 1879 Farrar St. Plant I. 610 note, The 'strong delusion' of the English version is a happy expression; it is ... judicial infatuation, the dementation before doom. 1889 Gladstone in Contempl. Rev. Oct. 486 This policy may be called one of dementation.

† Dementative, a. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dementare+IVE.] Characterized by madness.

1685 H. More Paralif. Profilet. 398 Their dementative Anger and Rage.

Demented (dimented), ppl. a. [f. Dement v. + -ED 1; corresp. to L. dementatives Dementate.]

Out of one's mind, crazed, mad; infatuated.

+-ED¹; corresp. to L. dementatus Dementars.]
Out of one's mind, crazed, mad; infatuated.

\*\*\*s64, J. Maxwell Sacr. Regum Maj. 105 Who can be so demented, as.. to.. runne the hazard of totall ruine.

\*\*\*Joseph Mist. Devil 11. x. (1840) 343 All their demented lunatic tricks. \*\*\*1888 Scott F. M. Perth xii, Is the man demented? \*\*\*1889 J. PAVN Talk of Town II. 248 He threw himself out of the room like one demented.

\*\*D. Affected with dementia.

\*\*\*1898 Copland Dict. Med. II. 462 Maniacs and monomaniacs are carried away... by illusions and hallucinations ... the demented person neither imagines nor supposes anything. \*\*\*1898 J. R. Reynolds Syst. Med. II. 33 There is a group of demented patients, in whom the mind is almost group of demented patients, in whom the mind is almost group of demented patients, in whom the mind is almost group of demented patients, in whom the mind is almost group of the medity adv., Demental, Fewer are left to reach the demented stage.

\*\*Hence Dementally adv., Dementally.\*\* Those behind ... hurled themselves dementedly against those in front. \*\*\*1876 G. Merentur Bezach. Carrer 228 A delusion amounting to dementedness.

\*\*Downwithold\*\* See Dr. II. \*\*\*1886 See Dr. II. II. \*\*\*1886 See Dr. II. \*\*\*1886 See Dr. II. \*\*\*1886 See D

dementedness.

Dementholize, -ed: see DE-II. I.

| Dementia (dimernia). [L. n. of state from dimens, dimentem: see DEMENT a. First used to render the term dimence of Pinel. Formerly Engineering

lished as Demenoy.]

1. Med. A species of insanity characterized by failure or loss of the mental powers; usually consequent on other forms of insanity, mental shock,

sequent on other forms of insanity, mental shock, various diseases, etc.

2806 D. Davis tr. Pinel's Treat. Insanity 252 To cause periodical and curable mania to degenerate into dementia or idiotism.

2840 Tweedie Syst. Pract. Med. II. 107 A state. which French writers after Pinel have denominated démence. English writers have translated this term into dementia.

2852 HOOVER Vade Mecum (1858) 131 The sudden attacks of dementia produce a state of mind nearly allied to idiocy.

2874 MAUDSLEY RESPONS. in Ment. Dis. iii.

39 When his memory is impaired, his feelings quenched, his intelligence enfeebled or extinct, he is said to be suffering from dementia.

from dementia.

2. gen. Infatuation under the influence of which

22. gen. Infatuation under the influence of which the judgement is as it were paralysed.

1877 Morley Crit. Misc. Ser. II. 130 Emissaries... succeeded in persuading them—such the dementia of the night—that Robespierre was a Royalist agent.

† Dementie, sb. Obs. [a. obs. F. dementic (1587 in Godef.) = mod.F. dementic giving of the lie, f. dementie — Dement v.2 ] The giving any one the lie. (Now only as French, dementi (demaîti).) Hence † Demente v. trans., to give the lie to, belie; = Dement v.2 1594 Saviolo Practice II. V. ja, To come to the ende of this Treatise of Dementies or giuing the lie. Ibid. V. ij a, I come directly to bee dementied, and so consequently muste become Challenger. [1568 Vanbrugh Prov. Wife I. ii, The very looking glass gives her the dementi. 1707 LD. Raby in Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 42 As for his Person, he did not dementi [1512] y Description I had of him. 1771 H. Walfold Lett. to H. Mann 8 May, I will run no risk of having a dementi. 1803 Timus Dec. (Stani.), That elaborate affectation of candour which distinguishes the official dementi.]

official dementi.]

Dementify, v. rare. [f. L. dement-em DEMENT a. + -FY.] = DEMENT v.!

1856 OLMSTED Stave States 420 Dementifying bigotry or self-important humility.

self-important humility.

Demension, -tion, obs. forms of DIMENSION.

Demeore, ME. form of DEMUR vb. and sb.

Deme-phitize, v. rare-o. [f. De- II. I + MEPHIT-10 + -1ZE.] trans. 'To purify from foul unwholesome air' (Webster 1828). Hence Demephitization (Med. Repository, cited ibid.).

Demer, obs. form of DEMMER, judge.

1510 LOVE Bonavent. Mirr. xv. E vj, A presumptuous...

demer of other men.

Demere MF form of DEMMER.

Demere, ME. form of DEMUR, delay.

† Demerge (dimē:udz), v. Obs. [ad. L. dē-mergère to plunge down into, submerge, f. De-I. I + mergère to plunge, dip. Cf. also OF. de-

mergier (14-15th c.).] trans. To plunge, im-

merse.
c 1650 Donne Wks. 1830 VI. 347 Our Soules demerged into those bodies are allowed to partake Earthly pleasures. 1660 Boyle Contn. New. Exp. 11. (1682) 23 Air breaking forth through the Water, in which it was demerged.

Demerit (dimerit), sb. [a. F. démérite, or ad. L. démeritum, f. ppl. stem of L. démerêr to merit, deserve, f. Dr. I. 3 + merêrî to deserve, meritum desert, merit. In Romanic the prefix appears to have been taken in a privative sense (Dr. I. 6), hence med. L. démeritum fault, It. demerito, F. démérite (14th c. in Littré) desert, merite, deserving: also (the contrarie) a disservice demerite. ing; also (the contrarie) a disseruice, demerite, misdeed.. (in which sence it is most commonly

misdeed.. (in which sence it is most commonly used at this day)', Cotgr.]

+1. Merit, desert, deserving (in a good or indifferent sense). Freq. in pl. Obs.

1399 Rolls of Parlt. III. 424/1 Your owne Wordes.. that ye were not worthy..ne able, for to governe for your owne Demerites. 1449 Will of Hen. VI in Carter King's Coll. Chapel i. 13 His most fereful and last dome when every man shal.. be examined and demed after his demeritees. 1490 CAXTON Energlos, xxiv. or A mercyfull god and pyteous wylle retrybue hym iustely alle after his demeryte. 1548 HALL Chrom. 151 b. For his demerites, called the good duke of Gloucester. 1548 Udall Erasm. Paraphr. Luke 3 a, Your demerites are so ferre aboue all prayses of man. 1503 HOLLAND Pistersk's Mor. 233 Worldly happines beyond all reason and demerit. 1509 Shans. Cor. 1. 1. 276 Opinion that so stickes on Marcius, shall Of his demerits rob Cominius. 1532 J. HAYWARD tr. Biond's Eromena Ep. Ded. A iij b, Considering your known noble demerits, and princely courtesie. 1731 Gay in Swift's Lett. Wks. 1841 II. 665 Envy not the demerits of those who are most conspicuously distinguished.

+ b. That by which one obtains merit; a merital endement of the sentence of the se

guished.

† b. That by which one obtains merit; a meritorious or deserving act. Obs.

1548 W. Patten Exped. Scotl. Pref., What thanks then. for these his notable demerits ought our Protector to receive of his? Toos HOLLAND Pliny I. 456 It is reputed a singular demerit and gracious act, not to kill a citizen of Rome. 1658 M. Carter Hom. Rediv. (1660) 8 The first atchiever in any Stock whatever, was a new man ennobled for some demerit.

2. Desert in a bad sense: quality deserving blame or punishment; ill-desert; censurable conduct: opposed to merit. In later use, sometimes, defi-

opposed to merit. In later use, sometimes, defi-ciency or want of merit.

ciency or want of merit.

1509 BARCLAY Shyp of Folys (1570) FP iii, To assemble these fooles in one bande, And their demerites worthily to note. 1633 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. (1556) I. § 53 The one being so far beyond our deserts, the other so infinitely below our demerits. 1675 Traherne Chr. Ethics xiv. 193 The least sin is of infinite demerit; because it breaketh the union between God and the soul. 1700 DRYDEN Fables, Mellager & Alal. 327 Mine is the merit, the demerit thine. 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela (1824) I. 155 God teach me humility, and to know my own demerit? 1852 DIXON W. Penn. XXXII. (1872) 308 It is no demerit in Penn that he did not see at once the evil. 1865 LECKY Ration. (1878) I. 357 The rationalistic doctrine of personal merit and demerit. † b. A blameworthy act, sin, offence. (Almost always in pl.) Obs.

+ b. A blameworthy act, sin, offence. (Almost always in pl.) Obs.

1483 Act i Hen. VII, c. 4 Priests... culpable, or by their Demerits openly reported of incontinent living in their Bedies. 1494 Fabyan VII. 507 Some there were that for theyr demerytys were adiugyd to perpetual prysone. 1849 Compl. Scol. iii. 27 That samyn boreau is stikkit or hangit effirmant for his cruel demeritis. 1605 Shaks. Macb. Iv. iii. 226 Not for their owne demerits, but for mine Fell slaughter on their soules. a 1627 B. Jonson Underwoods, Misc. Poems lvi, There is no father that for one demerit, Or two, or three, a son will disinherit.

16. Iransf. As a quality of things: Fault, defect.

a son will disinherit.

C. transf. As a quality of things: Fault, defect.

1832 Lewis Use & Ab. Pol. Terms vi. 62 The merits or
demerits of hereditary royalty.

1835 SINGLETON Virgil

1. Pref. 2 Which has, it may be, the demerit of being new.

13. That which is merited (esp. for ill doing);
desert; punishment deserved. Obs.

1521 CADE Serm. 12 But Ahab. had quickly his demerits,
being destroyed, and all his seed. 1738 Wodrow Corr. (1843)

111. 393 Many members of the Assembly thought deposition
the demerit of what was already found.

Demerit (dImerit). v. Obs. or arch. [f. L.

Demerit (d'merit), v. Obs. or arch. [f. L. demerit-, ppl. stem of demereri to deserve (see prec.); partly after F. démériter (16th c. in Hatzf.), to merit disapproval, fail to merit.] + 1. trans. To merit, deserve, be worthy of (good

or evil; sometimes spec. the latter, and opposed to meril). Obs.

or evil; sometimes spec. the latter, and opposed in merit). Obs.

1538 J. Husee Let. Visct. Liste 12 Jan. in Liste Papers V. 19 The caidff.. shall suffer such pains as he hath demerited. 1548 UDALL Erasm. Par. Pref. 5 If I have demerited any love or thanke. 1518 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus iii. 7 Any matter or meanes demeriting the fauour of God. 1659 H. Hurton Follies Anat. (1842) 26 These are the subjects which demerit blame. 1657 Tomunson Renow's Disp. 570 Those that compose. Antiototaries. think they demerit much praise. 1711 Bp. Wilson in Keble Life ix. (1863) 283 Such sentence. 18 the nature of your crime shall demerit. + b. To obtain by merit, to earn (favour, love, etc.). Obs.

etc.). Obs.

1548 EDEN Decades 25 They browght with them.. to demerite the fauour of owre men great plentie of vytayles. 1611

SPEID Hist. Gt. Bril. 1x. xv. § 110 His Princely desire to aduance their weale, and demerit their loue. 1613 T. Goowin Rom. Antig. (1674) 96 Noblemen.. sometimes, to demerit the Emperour his love endangered their lives in this fight.

† C. To earn favour of (a person). Obs.

1597 J. King On Jonas (1618) 389 A Priest of Baal will cut Vol. III.

and launce his owne flesh to demerite his idoll. 1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus iii. 5 The likeliest things to demert God: as workes of righteousnesse. a 1826 Halls Gold. Rem. (1688) 37 To demerit by all courtesie the men of meaner

†2. To deprive of merit, to take away the merit

of, disparage. Obs.

1376 WOOLTON Chr. Manual Civ. (L.), Faith by her own dignity and worthiness doth not demerit justice and righteousness. a 1643 W. Cartwagght Siege I. i, My lofty widdow, Who, if that I had dignity, hath promis'd T' accept my person, will be hence demerited.

3. To fail to merit; to deserve to lose or be without. Obs. or arch.

Out. Obs. or arch.

1854 COKAINE Dianea III. 217 Wherein hath the unfortunate Doricia demerited thy affections?

1854 RICHARDSON Grandison (1781) V. xxxii. 208 A blessing that once was designed for him, and which he is not accused of demeriting by misbehaviour. 1865 TRENCH Symon. N. T. \$47 (1876) 163

It is unearned and unmerited, or indeed demerited, as the faithful man will most freely acknowledge.

faithful man will most freely acknowledge.

†4. intr. To incur demerit or guilt; to merit disapproval or blame, deserve ill. Obs.

\*\*r604 Parsons 3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng. 122 The soules in Purgatory may meritt and demeritt; nor are sure yet of their saluation. r605 B. Jonson Volyons v. ii, I will be tender to his reputation, How euer he demerit. a 1677 Barrow Serm. (1687) I. 478 For us, who deserved nothing from him, who had demerited so much against him. a 1734 NORTH Lives (1826) I. 96 For he was. the kings servant already, and had not demerited.

+b. trans. To earn or incur in the way of demerit. 163 Shelford Learned Disc. 140 (T.) Adam demerited ut one sin to his posterity, viz. original, which cannot be ugmented.

**Demeritorious** (dimeritorios), a. [f. Demerit after meritorious: cf. F. déméritoire (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. Bringing demerit, ill-deserving, blameworthy;

Depth of the property of the law. 1882 L. Stephen Science Ethics 279, I deserve blame, and my conduct is dementiorious.

1. Stephen St

† 2. Failing to deserve, undeserving. Obs. rare.
a 1640 JACKSON Creed x. xli, Some kind of endeavours are
. as effectual, as others are idle and impertinent or demeritorious of God's grace to convert us.

Hence Demerito riously adv., according to ill-

desert. a 1703 BURKITT On N. T. Rom. viii. 6 The end and condition of all carnally-minded persons..is death: always demeritoriously, that which deserves death.

meritoriously, that which deserves death.

† Demerlayk. Obs. Forms: 3 dweomerlak, -lao, 4 demorlayk, 4-5 demerlayk(e. [f. ME. dweomer:—OE. dwimer in gedwimor, -er, illusion, phantasm, gedwimere juggler, sorcerer + ME. layk, LAIK play, a. ON. leikr (= OE. ldc). Cf. Dweomer:—1 Magic, practice of occult art, jugglery. c1305 LAV. 270 Pa sende Asscanius. After heom gend bat lond, Pe cupen dweomerlakes song. Ibid. 11326 Tuhten to dæöe mid drenche oder mid dweomerlace oder mid steles bite. c1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1578 Deuinores of demorlaykes pat dremes cowbe rede. a1400-50 Alexander 414 All pis demerlayke he did bot be pe deuyllis craftis.

† Demerse (d/mō·18). v. Obs. [f. L. demers-.

All pis demerlayke he did bot be be deuyllis craftis.

† Demerse (d/m5·1s), v. Obs. [f. L. demers-, ppl. stem of demergere: see DEMERGE.] trans.

To plunge down, immerse, submerge.

150 J. Sparrow tr. Behme's Rem. Whs., 1st Apol. to B. Tylcken 73 When it demersed it self into the Center, to hide it self from the Light of God. 1669 Boyle Conto. New. Exp.

11. (1682) 22 The Reciever was demersed under the water all this night. 1691 E. Taylor tr. Behme's Theos. Philos. 369 And demerse itself solely into the single Love of God.

+ Themerses. A. Rot. Obs. Lad. L. demerses.

+ **Demerse** itself solely into the single Love of God. + **Demerse**, a. Bot. Obs. [ad. L. demersus, pa. pple. of demergere.] = next. 1793 Martyn Lang. Bot., Demersum folium, a demerse leaf. frequent in aquatic plants.

Demersed (d'mō:1st), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. +
-ED.] Plunged down, immersed. In Bot. (repr. L.
dēmersus): Growing beneath the water, submerged.
1866 Treas. Bot., Demersed, buried beneath water.

Demersion (dimō:1jon). Obs. or rare. [ad. L. demersion-em. n. of action from demergère: see Demerge. (Occurs also in 15-16th c. French.)]

DEMERGE. (Occurs also in 15-16th c. French.)]
Plunging in, immersion; submergence, drowning.

1692 Ray Distol. World III.v. (1732) 360 This Sinking and Demersion of buildings. 1729 Balley vol. II, Demersion, (with Chymists) the putting any Medicine into a dissolving Liquor. 1807 Robinson Archael. Graca 1. XX. 03 Karasovioupis, demersion, or drowning in the sea. 1820 W. Taylor in Robberds Mem. II. 507 He was .. muddled with mathematics, to whom they were always a sentence of intellectual demersion.

Deme'smerize, v. [f. De-II.1. + MESMERIZE.] To bring out of the mesmeric state. Hence Demesmerizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Demes-

merisation.

1855 SMEDLEY Occult Sciences 232 note, The eyelids .. required to be set at liberty by the demesmerizing process 1866 Guide Elgin Cathedral ii. 158 The demesmerising reappearance of the sheriff released the party from their rigidity. 1870 Eng. Mech. 4 Feb. 508/t He will find it very difficult to demesmerise his subjects.

Demesne (dímēin, dímīn). Forms: 4-7 demeyn, -eigne, -eigne, -eigne, -eigne, -eigne, -eigne, -eigne, demeasne, demesn, 7- demesne. [a. Anglo-F. demeyne, -eine, -eigne, -ene, later demesne = OF. demerne, etne, etgne, ene, later demesne = Or.

demeine, -aine, -oine, originally a subst. use of the
adj. demenië, demeigne, demeine, -aine, -oine, etc.,
belonging to a lord, seigneurial, domanial, of
the nature of private property, own, proper:—
L. dominic-us, -um of or belonging to a lord or
master, f. dominus lord; see in Du Cange dominitue (propering) dominicum (propriets domanium) master, 1. aominus tota; see in Du Cange dominucus 'proprieus', dominicum 'proprieus, domanium, quod ad dominum spectat'. Demesne is thus a differentiated spelling of the word Domain, q.v. Though the correct Latin equivalent was dominicum, in med.L. it was often represented by dominium, or by domanium, a latinized form of the vergenter word. nacular word.

nacular word.

The Anglo-French spelling demesse of the law-books, and 7th c. legal antiquaries, was partly merely graphic (the quiescence of original s before a consonant leading to the insertion of a non-etymological s to indicate a long vowell, as in mesne = OF. meien, meen, mean, mod. F. moyen; partly perhaps influenced by association with mesne itself, in 'mesne lord', or with mesnie:-manniomatia house, household establishment. Demesne land was app. viewed by some as terra mansiomatica, land attached to the mansion or supporting the owner and his household. Perhaps also Bracton's words (see sense 3) gave the notion that the word had some connexion with mensa. The prevailing pronunciation in the dictionaries and in the modern poets is dimin; but dimin is also in good legal and general use, and is historically preferable: cf. the variant form domain.]

I. Possession.

referable: cf. the variant form domain.]

I. Possession.

[In Germanic, including English, law, the primary idea in relation to property is possessiom, not counsership (= Roman dominium), as we now understand it. Hence, derivatives of L. dominium and proprietas became in mediaval law chiefly or even exclusively associated with possession. (Sir P. Pollock.)]

1. Law. Possession (of real estate) as one's own.

Chiefly in the phrase to hold in demesne (tenere in dominico), i.e. in one's own hands as possessor by

Chiefly in the phrase to hold in demesne (tenere in dominico), i.e. in one's own hands as possessor by free tenure. (Formerly sometimes in pl. by confusion with senses in II.)

Applied either to the absolute ownership of the king, or to the tenure of the person who held land to his own use, mediately or immediately from the king. Opposed to 'to hold in service' (tenere in servicio): if A held lands, immediately or mediately of the king, part of which he retained in his own hands, and part of which were in turn held of him by B, he was said to hold the former 'in demesne', and the latter 'in service'. B, in his turn, might hold his portion wholly 'in demesne', or partly also 'in service' by admitting a tenant under him. In every case, the ultimate (free) holder, 'the person who stands at the bottom of the scale, who seems most like an owner of the land, and who has a general right of doing what he pleases with it, is said to hold the land in demesne'. Prof. F. W. Maitland.

[1398 Battron III. xv. § 1 Car en demeyne porrount estre tenuz terres et rentes, en fee, et a terme de vie. Mes demeyne proprement est tenement qe chescun tient severalment en fee. Et demeyne si est dit a la difference de ceo qe est tenu en seignurie ou en service, ou en commun ovekes autres. transts. For in demeyne may be held lands and rents, in fee and for term of life. But demeyne is properly a tenement which is held severally in fee. The word demeyne is also used in distinction from that which is holden in seignory or service, or in common with others.] c 1330 R. Brunne Frons. [1810] Romeyns, That wan it [Britain] of Casbalan in to ber demeyns. c 1449 Pecock Repr. III. iii. 290 Tho whiche thei helden in her owne demenys. 1532 LD. Brennes Frois. I. cxii. 257 All other thynges comprised in this present article of Merle and of Calais we. hold them in demayn. 1590-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1820) 466 The Manor of Hethe. which the King now hath in demeane. 1612 Davies Why Irriband, etc. (1787) 120 When the Duke of Normandy had conquered England

b. In his demesne as of fee (in dominico suo ut

b. In his demesne as of fee (in dominico suo ut de feodo): in possession as an estate of inheritance. Not applied to things incapable of physical possession, such as an advowson, for which the phrase is ut de feodo, or ut de feodo et jure. (Elphinstone, etc. Interpr. of Deeds, 1885, 571-2.) The phrase is quite erroneously explained by Cowell, Interp. s.v. Demaine.

[1293 BRITTON I. xxi. § 4 Terres. . qe il ne avoint en lour demeyne cum de fee. transt. Which they held in their demesne as of fee. 1491 Act 7 Hen. VII., c. 12 § 5 As gode .. as if the King were seised of the premises in his demesne as of fee. 1521 Act 4 Hen. VIII., c. 13 Preamb., [They] enteryd into the sayd Maners .. & thereof wer seased in ther demean as of Fee in Cooparcenery. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 4 b, Suche one was seised in his demeane as of fee, in dominico suo ut in feodo. 1542 Perkins Prof. Bk. ix. § 612. 265 Hee. . died seised of the Land in his demeasne as of fee.

C. In ancient demesne: see 4.

G. In ancient demesne: see 4.

C. In ancient demesne: see 4.

†2. transf. and fig. Possession; dominion, power.
czzoo K. Alis. 7561 That soffred theo duyk Hirkan To have
yn demayn othir woman. czzo6 Chaucer Monk's T. 675
Alisandre. That all the world weelded in his demeyne [v.r.
demeigne, demeygne]. cz400 Row. Rosz 3310 To bidde me
my thought refreyne, Which Love hath caught in his

demeyne. 14.. Epiph. in Tundale's Vis. 113 Sche that hath heven in hur demeyn. 1508 Will of Payne (Somerset Ho.) [Goods that Jesu] hath suffired me to haue in my demayn in this worlde. a 1541 WyATT Paet. Wks. (1861) 56 Since that thou hast My heart in thy demain, For service true. 1747 CARTE Hist. Eng. I. 32 Such was the place the Druids chose for their habitation, and they seem to have enjoyed it in demense.

II. A possession; an estate possessed.

3. An estate held in demesne: land possessed 8. An estate held in demesne: nand possessor or occupied by the owner himself, and not held of him by any subordinate tenant. a. In the wider sense, applied to all land not held of the owner by freehold tenants, i.e. including lands held of him by villein or copyhold tenure. b. In a more remainded the land held by the villein or copyhold tenure. by villein or copyhold tenure. b. In a more restricted sense, excluding the land held by the villeins or copyholders, and applied only to that actually occupied or held 'in hand' by the owner. (Cf. Vinogradoff, Villainage in Engl. 223-4.) Hence, c. in modern use, The land immediately attached to a mansion, and held along with it for

Hence, G. in modern use, The land immediately attached to a mansion, and held along with it for use or pleasure; the park, chase, home-farm, etc. [c 1890 Bracton IV. iii. ix. § 5 Est autem Dominicum, quod quis habet ad mensam suam & proprie, sicut sunt Bordlands Anglice. Item dicitur Dominicum Villenagium, quod traditur villanis, quod quis tempestivè & intempestivè sumere possit pro voluntate sua & revocare. 1898 Britton II. xi. § 1 Queus demeynes nous tenoms en nostre meyn en cel counté. 1701 III. What demeynes in the same county we hold in our hands.] 1898 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xiv. I. (Tollem. MS.), Predium is a felde oper demayn, pat an husbonde ordeynep for him selfe, and cheseb tofore all oper. 1833 Fitzhers. Surv. 2 It is to be inquered how many feldes are of the demeyns and howe many acres are in euery felde. 1841 Act 3 Hen. VIII, c. 32 The tenauntes.. vpon the demeanes of the saide late monasteri. 1868 Act 5 Elis. c. 21 § 1 Noblemen. have imparked, invironed and inclosed many Parcels of their said Demeans. 1873 Sis H. Finch Law (1659) 145 Land in the Lords hands (whereof seuerall men hold by suite of Court) is termed a Mannor: the land considered apart from the seruice, is termed demesnes. 1641 Termes de la Ley 107 b, Demaines, or Demesnes, generally speaking according to the Law, be all the parts of any Manor which be not in the hands of freeholders of estate of inheritance, though they be occupied by Copholders, Lessees for yeeres or for life, as well as tenant at will. Yet in common speech that is ordinarily called Demesnes, which is neither free nor copy. 1818 Cuuise Digest (ed. 2) I. 47 Two material causes of amanor are demesnes and services.

b. C. 1838 LELAND Itim. I. 71 Sokbourne where as the Eldest House is of the Coniers, with the Demains about of it, a Mile Cumpace of exceding plesaunt Ground. 1632 Cockeram, Demaynes, the Lords Manor house. 1670 Corton Espernon 1. III. 128 This Castle with the demean and territory belonging to it. 1732 Swittr Proposal for Act of Parl. Wks. 1841 II. 123 App

Inst. vii. 104 Reserving to himself only the mansion and the demesne in its vicinity.

d. Demesne of the Crown, Royal demesne: the private property of the Crown, Crown-lands. Demesne of the State. State demesne: land held by the state or nation, and of which the revenues are appropriated to national purposes.

1292 [see 4]. c1460 Fortsecue Abs. § Lim. Mon. x. The Kyng off Ffraunce myght not suntyme dyspende off his demaynes, as in lordeshippes, and oper patrimonie peculier, so mich as myght tho the Kynge off England. a 1577 Sir T. Smith Commun. Eng. (1609) 69 The revenues of the crowne, as well that which came of patrimonie, which we call the demeasnes. 1580 North Plutarrk (1676) 684 Part also they [tl. Romans] reserved to their State as a demean. 1696 Fuller Piscak II. 57 Converting them into demeans of his Crown. 1608 Sydney Disc. Govl. III. \$ 29 (1704) 360 According to the known maxim of the State, that the demeasnes of the Crown. cannot be alienated. 1759 Robertson Hist. Scotl. I. III. 226 These were part of the royal desmesnes. 1832 W. Irving Allambra I. 40 The Alhambra continued a royal demesne, and was occasionally inhabited by the Castilian monarchs. 1838 Annold Hist. Rome (1846) I. xiv. 271 The mass of the conquered territory was left as the demesne of the State. 1874 Green Short Hist. II. § 6.89 The bulk of the cities were situated in the royal demesne.

4. Ancient demesne: a demesne possessed from ancient times; spec. the ancient demesne of the crown, i.e. that property which belonged to the king at the Norman Conquest, as recorded in Domesday-book, called in I Edw. VI. c. 4 'his ancient possessions'. The tenants of such lands had various privileges, hence the phrase came to be applied elliptically to their tenure, as in tenants in or by ancient demesne, to plead ancient demesne. [1898 Birtron III. § 12 Aunciens demeynes acount terres de nos veuz maners annex a nostre Coroune, en les queles demeynes demurent acunes gentz fraunchement par chartre feffez, et ceux sount nos frauncs tenanutz. transl. Anc

immediately held of the King St. Edward, or William the Conquerour. 1708 Termes de la Ley 40 Ancient demesne or demayn is a certain Tenure whereby all Mannors belonging to the Crown in the days of William the Conqueror were held. 18to in Risdon's Surv. Devon App. 17 Places. priviledged, and free from Tax and Toll.. some by ancient Demesse. 1817 W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prins(ed. 4) II. 693 Application was made for leave to plead ancient demesne. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) V. 116 Tenants in ancient demesne could not sue or be sued for their lands in the King's courts.

18. 1553 T. WILSON Rhet. 18 b, Custome encreaseth natures will, and maketh by auncient demeane thynges to bee justly observed whiche nature hath appoyncted.

5. By extension: 8. The land or territory subject to a king or prince; the territory or dominion of a

5. By extension: a. The land or territory subject to a king or prince; the territory or dominion of a sovereign or state; a Domain.

1367 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 201 A lond in be myddel bitwene be demeynnes of Rome and Apulia.

1569 B. Harris Parriad! 170n Age 53 The Low-countries, which had formerly been of the Demaynes of France.

1670 Cotton Espermon 1.

1871 Jane Albret Queen of Navarre, a great Fautress to those of the Reformed Religion. desirous to draw all places within her demean into the same perswasion.

1871 Browning Balaust.

164 And I was son to thee, recipient due Of sceptre and demessie.

sceptre and demesne.

b. Landed property, an estate; usually pl.

sceptre and demesne.

D. Landed property, an estate; usually pl. estates, lands.

1884 Powel Lloyd's Cambria 123 Borough townes with the Demeanes of the same. 1898 Shaks. Rom. 4 Jul. 111.

1. 182 A Gentleman of Noble Parentage, Of faire demeanes. 1898 BARCKLEY Felic. Man (1631) 359 Whose house should contain no greater circuit than Cincinnatus' demaines. 1890 G. WILKINS Mis. Enforced Marriage in Hazl. Doddley IX. 473 Our demesnes lay near together. 1735 Somerville Chase. 1. 104 By smiling Fortune blest With large Demesnes, hereditary Wealth. 1844 Disraell Coningsby 11. ii, The noble proprietor of this demesne had many of the virtues of his class. 1896 Emerson Eng. Traits, Massers Wks. (Bohn) II. 48 If he is rich, he buys a demesne, and builds a hall.

6. fig. A district, region, territory; DOMAIN.
1898 Shaks. Rom. 4 Jul. 11. 120 By her Fine foote, Straight leg, and Quiuering thigh, And the Demeanes, that there Adiacent lie. 1699 Hammond On Pt. Ixxxiii. 12 Annot. 416 These pastures and fat demeans of God. 21821 Keats Soms., Chapman's Homer, One wide expanse. That deep-trowed Homer ruled as his demesne frime serenel. 1851 NICHOL Archit. Heav. 99 Alas! that the demesne of knowledge is so uncleared.

† 7. 21. Estate, means. [Probably associated with the latter word.] Obs.

W. Brough Sacr. Princ. (1659) 323 Can he want demeanes that is such a Prince?

III. attrib. or as adj.

[The original OF. adjective use, = 'own', does not appear to have come into English; it was common in Anglo-Fr. (e.g. rage Britton III. xx. § 3 Ne tint mie les tenementz en soen noun demeyne—transl. Did not hold the holdings in his own name), and it persisted down to modern times, also, in a few technical phrases, e.g. son assault dement, '[it was] his [the plaintiff's] own assault', the common plea in justification on the ground of self-defence to an action for hattery.

1809 Tomlins Law Dict. II. 3 H. b/t s.v. Pleading, In an action of assault and battery [a man with leave of Court may plead] these three [pleas]: Not guilty, Son assault demeans, and the Statute of Limitations.]

8. Of or pertaining to a demesne (3): demesnial.

1833 St. Papers Hrn. VIII., IV. 634 We brynt theis townes...with many oder by steadinges, and demayn places. 1805 Strutt Sports & Past. 1. i. 14 Excepting only the king's own desmean park. 1839 T. Stratleton Plumpton Corr. (Camden) p. xviii, Allowed to assart the demesne woods. 1865 Times to Oct., Extensive demesne farms are occupied. by the larger proprietors.

b. esp. in demesne lands, lands of a demesne.

14. Trines in Medical Plants (1922).

b. esp. in demesse lands, lands of a demesne.

14. Tretyce in W. of Henley's Husb. (1890) 44 Corne is sowen upon your demayn londis. 1858-9 Act 1 Elis. c. 10 § 2 Any the Demean Landes commonly used or occupyed with any suche Mansion or Dwelling House. 1654 Fuller Two Serm. 49 King William. caused a Survey-Booke to be made of all the Demesne Lands in England. 1870 PRIDEAUX Orig. Tilhes iv. 193 The Grant of Tilhes was not only for the King's demain lands, but for all the lands of the whole Kingdom. 1846 Annold Later Hist. Rome II. x. 275 The State never lost its right of re-entering into the possession of its demesne lands, if the tenants. .ceased to occupy them. 1861 Tilmes 16 Oct. Most of the large farms, not demesne lands farmed by the proprietor, are under lease.

Domesmial (dimetallia, -minial). a. If. De-

under lease. **Demosnial** (dimē<sup>i</sup>niāl, -mī niāl), a. [f. De-MESNE, after manorial, etc.: see-IAL.] Of or per-

raining to a demesne; domanial.

1837 Sir F. Palgrave Norm. 4 Eng. II. 442 Austrasia contained the chief demesnial towns and cities... of the Carlovingian Sovereigns.

† Demess, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēmess., ppl.

stem of demetere to mow down, reap.] To cut down (corn), to reap.

1657 Tomlinson Renow's Disp. 315 Found in many fields when the segetives are demessed.

Demester, obs. f. Dremster, Dempster.

Demetallize, demetricize: see Dr. II. 1.

Demeuer, -meure, -mewre, etc., obs. ff. De-

Demeyn(e, obs. f. DEMEAN v.1, DEMESNE. Demi (de mi), sb., a., prefix. Also 5-6 dimi.

[F. demi:-L. dimidium half: see DIMDIATE.
The Fr. word is a sb. and adj., and much used in combination. It began to be used in English in

the 15th c. attrib. in Heraldry, and in the 16th c. in names of cannon, and soon passed to other uses. At first it was often written separately; hence it was also treated as a simple adj., and occasionally as a sb. (In certain uses the separate word survives as DEMY, q.v.) But demi- is now almost always hyphened to the word which it qualifies, and it has become to a large extent a living element, capable of being prefixed to almost any sb. (often also to

adjs., and sometimes to verbs.]

A. As separate word. (Formerly also demy.)

I. adj. (or adv.) Half; half-sized, diminutive.

I. adj. (or adv.) Half; half-sized, diminutive. Now rare.

1418 E. E. Wills (1882) 36 Also a bed of red and grene dimi Selour. 1486 [see B. I]. 1556 J. Hrywood Spider 4 F. lii, Cannons, double and demie. 1565 Jewel. Def. Apol. (1611) 202 Upon these few words, M. Harding is able to build up his Dimi Communion, his Private Masse. 1587 M. Grove Pelops 4 Hipp. (1878) 43 Ere that demi the way The course had ouerpast. Ibid. 48 Ere that The day was demi past. 1504 T B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. II. 377 From hence spring demy and double tertians and quartanes. 1603 KNOLERS Hist. Turks (1621) 688 The complaints of this barking demie man. 1782 De Foe Plague (1884) 218 This demy Quarantine. 1892 Daily News 20 June 2/7 For wools of the demi class there is a good demand. In single demi wests there is an average turnover.

† II. as 5b. A half. Chiefly ellipt. Obs. See also Demy.

also DEMY.

also DEMY.

1501 Will of Stoyll (Somerset Ho.), A girdell callid a Demye weying ij vnce large by Troye. 1604 E. Grimstone Hist. Siege Ostend 90 Two whole Canons and three demies. 1761 Bill of Fare in Pennant London (1813) 562, I Grand Pyramid of Demies of Shell fish of various Sorts.

B. Demi- in combination.

Among the chief groups of compounds are the

following:

1. In *Heraldry*, etc., indicating the half-length figure of a man or animal, or the half of a charge

following:

1. In Heraldry, etc., indicating the half-length figure of a man or animal, or the half of a charge or bearing: e.g. demi-angel, figure, forester, -horse, -lion, -man, -monk, -moor, -ram, -virgin, -wyvern; demi-belt, +-pheon, -ship, etc.; demi-vol, a single wing of a bird used as a bearing.

1486 Bk. St. Albans, Her. Bva, Demy is calde in armys halfe a best in the felde. 1882 Academy No. 513, 161 [Consecration] crosses. consisting of 'demi-angels holding shields. 1864 Boutell Heraldry Hist. 4 Pop. xxviii. \$ 1 (ed. 3) 434 Two 'demi-belts pale-wise. Ibid. x. 55 In the Arms of the See of Oxford are three 'demi-figures. 1836 Farmer's Mag. Jan. 68 A pair of . flower vases, with 'demi-horses as handles, standing on square plints. 1860 Guillim Heraldry III. xv. (1660) 193 He beareth... a 'Demy Lyon Rampand. 1864 Boutell Her. xviii. \$ 2.269 A 'demi-monk grasping a scourge of knotted cords. 1866 Plor Staffords. 344 With an iron hook or 'demi-pheon ingrail'd withn. a 1665 Fuller Worthies II. (1662) 209 A "Demi-ramme mounting Argent, armed Or. 1792 W. Bovs Hist. Sandwick 197 The old seal of mayoralty of Dover]... with four 'demi-ships conjoined with four demi-lions. 1864 Boutell Her. xxii. \$ 11. 368 'demi virgim, couped below the shoulders. 1897 H. Ainsworth M. Clitherow II. 277 A 'demi-wyvern carved in stone.

2. In Costume, indicating an article of half the full size or length; hence a definitely shorter or curtailed form of the article, as †demi-cap, †-collar, †-coronal, †-groun, -robe, †-shirt, -train; † demi-crown, a coronet. See also Demi-centr, -direct her form of Sold. 1638 Baker tr. Balzac's Lett. 1. 09 And if you doe nothing but change your cloath of gold for a russet coate; and your cut-work band for a "demy collar. 1642 Hist. Rick. 1/11 219 Having on his head, a "Demy Coronall of Gold. 1638 Baker tr. Balzac's Lett. 1. 09 And if you doe nothing but change your cloath of gold for a russet coate; and your cut-work band for a "demy collar. 1642 Hist. Rick. 1/12 121 Having on his head a "demy Crown appo

demi-brassard, -gardebras, a piece of plate-armour for the upper arm at the back; demi-chamfron, a piece covering the face of the horse less completely than the chamfron; demi-ouirass (see quot.); demi-jambe, a piece covering the front of the leg; demi-mentonniere, a mentonniere or chin-piece for the tilt covering the left side only; demi-pauldron, the smaller and lighter form of pauldron or shoulder-plate used in the end of the 15th c.; demi-pike = HALF-PIKE; demiplacard, -placate, = demi-cuirass; demi-suit, the suit of light armour used in and after the 15th c.; demi-vambrace, a piece of plate-armour protecting the outside of the fore-arm. See also DEMI-

1874 BOUTELL Arms & Arm. viii. 147 A corslet of iron, formed of two pieces... which enclosed and protected the body, front and back, above the waist, and as low down as

the hips; this may be called a \*demi-cuirass. 1883 J. HATION in Harper's Mag. Nov. 849/1 The armor... is a \*demi-suit worn in the days of Henry VIII.

4. In Artillery, distinguishing a piece of definitely smaller size than the full-sized piece so named, as demi-bombard: see also DEMI-CANNON, CHLYPEIN, AND THE COLLYPEIN, AND THE CANNON, -CULVERIN. -HAKE.

5. In Fortification, as demi-caponier, -distance, -parallel: see quots. Also Demi-Bastion, -gobge, LUNE, -REVETMENT.

-LUNE, -REVETMENT.

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., \*Demi-caponniere, a construction across the ditch, having but one parapet and glacis.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), \*Demi-distance of Polygons ... is the distance between the outward Polygons and the Flank.

1831 J. S. Macaulay Field Fortif.

23 When arrived at about 150 yards from the enemy's covered way, he forms other places of arms, called \*demi-parallels.

1874 KNIGHT

Dict. Mech., Demi-parallel, shorter entrenchments thrown up between the main parallels of attack, for the protection of guards of the trenches.

6. In Military tactics, the Manège, etc., as † demi-hearse. -besade. -bommada; demi-brigade.

† demi-hearse, -pesade, -pommada; demi-brigade, the name given, under the first French Republic, to a regiment of infantry and artillery (Littré); see

a regiment of infantry and artillery (Littré); see also DEMI-BATEAU, -SAR, -VOLITE.

1799 Hist. Europé in Ann. Reg. 7/1 The sons of the Mammalukes. he brought into the "demi-brigades to supply the place of the French drummers. 1635 BARRIFFR Mil.

Discip. Ixxvi. (1643) 210 The next firing in Front which I present unto you, is the "Demie-hearse. 1884 E.L. ANDERSON Mod. Horsemanship in xviii 154 The Greeks. practised their horses in leaping, in the career.. and even in the "demi-pesade. 1765 STERNE Tr. Shandy V. xxix, Springing into the air, he turned him about like a wind-mill, and made above a hundred frisks, turns, and "demi-pommadas.

7. In Weights, Measures, Coins, etc., as † demi-barrel. +-valonier. +-eroat. -mark. -second. +-sex-

barrel, †-galonier, †-groat, -mark, -second, †-sex-tier, †-sovereign; demi-ame, half an AAM; demi-farthing, a copper coin of Ceylon, of the value of

farthing, a copper coin of Ceylon, of the value of half a farthing.

1494 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 23 No such Merchant...should put any Herring to Sale by Barrel, \*Demy.Barrel, or Firkin. c. 1740 Shenstone Economy 1. 44 Evn for a \*demi-groat, this open'd soul.. Revibrates quick. 1863 A. J. Horwood Year-bks. 30-1 Edw. I, Pref. 20 note, Mr. Booth's quære... as to the reason for the tender of the \*demy-mark in a writ of right. 1865 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. (1843) II. 248 Mr. Delisle observed a fly.. which ran nearly three inches in a \*demi-second, and in that space made 540 steps. 1817 COBBETT Wks. XXXII. 142 Under the old-inshioned names of guineas and half-guineas, and not, as the newspapers told us... under the name of sovereigns and \*demi-sovereigns.

8. With names of fabrics, stuffs, etc., usually indicating that they are half of inferior material; as

dicating that they are half of inferior material; as † demi-buckram, -lustre, † -worsted. Also DEMI-

CASTOR.

CASTOR.

a 1568 ASCHAM Scholem. (Arb.) 100 Clothe him selfe with nothing els, but a \*demie bukram cassok. 1880 Daily News 8 Nov. 2/7 \*Demi-lustres and Irish wools being relatively higher in price. 1536 A. Basser in Mrs. Green Lett. R. & Illust. Ladies II. 295 Send me some \*demi worsted for a robe and a collar.

D. Music + dami-nadanna an imperfect cadence.

9. Music. + demi-cadence, an imperfect cadence,

9. Music. †demi-cadence, an imperfect cadence, a half-close; †demi-crotchet, a quaver; †demi-ditone, a minor third (see DITONE); †demi-quaver, a semi-quaver, (All obs. and rare.) See also Demisemiquaver, (All obs. and rare.) See also Demisemiquaver, ebenitone, tone. 1828 Bushy Mus. Manual, Demi-Cadence. so a demi-cadence is always on some other than the key-note. 1859 Leak Wateruks. 28 If you will you may put on "Demi Cadence. the same with Tierce Minor. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp., Demiditione, in music, is used by some for a third minor. 1659 Cokaine Death T. Pilkington Poems 79 Whose Loss our trembling Heart such wise lament As they like Semi- and "Demi-quavers went. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Demi-quaver, a Musical Note; see Semi-quaver. 10. With names of material or geometrical figures: Half, semi-; as demi-canal, -column,

Kersey), Demi-quaver, a Musical Note; see Semi-quaver.

10. With names of material or geometrical figures: Half, semi-; as demi-canal, -column, -cylinder (hence demi-cylindrical adj.), demi-dome, †-hill, -melope, -orbit, -pillar, -plate, -lube; † demi-globe, -sphere = hemisphere; demi-octagonal, -cotangular, of the shape of half of an octagon. See also Demi-CIROLE.

1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 20 The place.. taken by the 'demi-canal. 1870 Sir G.G. Scott Lect. Archit. II. 38 An entire pillar of this form must have suggested the 'demi-column. 1781 Gibson Decl. 4 F. (1846) III. xl. 621 The altar.. was placed in the eastern recess, artificially built in the form of a 'demi-cylinder. 1870 Sir G.G. Scott Lect. Archit. I. 51 The most normal and readily invented vault is. of the continuous barrel or 'demi-cylindrical form. 1862 R. H. Patterson Ess. Hist. 4 Art 410 Beneath an apex or 'demi-dome, stands the relic-shrine. 1794 G. Adams Nal. 4 Exp. Philos. III. xxxii. App. 237 The flat side of this 'demi-globe. 1665 J. Webb Stone-Heng (1725) 131 A mighty Heap in Form of a "Demi-hill. 1774 T. West Antig. Furness (1805) 362 The ruins of the chapter-house, with four 'demi-octangular buttresses in front. 1873 Croll. Climate 4 T. App. 537 The 'demi-orbit, or. the 180° comprehende betwixt the two equinoxes. 1776 Lond. 4 Westm. Guide 13 Four Gothic "Demi-Pillar spainted with blue Veins, and gilt Capitals. 1883 Athenxum 28 Feb. 284/1 A 'demiplate... is never the second plate [of the ambulacra]. 1826 Kirsv & Sp. Entomol. (1828) III. xxxv. 571 A deep channel or 'demitube.

11. With ordinary class-nouns, indicating a person or thing which has half the characteristics connoted by the name; or is half the characteristics connoted by the name; or is half this and half not, half-

or thing which has half the characteristics connoted by the name; or is half this and half not, half-

and-half; hence sometimes with the sense ' of equivocal quality or character'; as demi-atheist, - Atlas, vocal quality or character'; as demi-atheist, -Atlas, -beast, -beau, -bisque (BISK sb.), -brute, -cæsura, -canon, crack (CRAOK sb. 11-15), -Christian, -critic, -dandiprat, -deity, -devil, -doctor, -gentleman, -king, -lawyer, -millionaire, -Mohammedan, -Moor, -owl, -pagun, -Pelagian (so -Pelagianism', -priest, -prophetess, -savage, -urchin, -votary, -wolf; + demi-damsel, -lady, -lass (rendering Sp. semidoncella);

-pagin, -Pelagian (so -Pelagianism', -priest, -prophetess, -savage, -surchin, -volary, -wolf; † demidamsel, -lady, -lass (rendering Sp. semidoncella); † demi-male, a eunuch. See also DEMI-GOD, -IBLAND, -IBLE, -MONDE.

1856 BORER Calaynos I. i, Why talk you thus, you \*demiatheist' food Shans. Ant. 6 Cl. 1. v. 23 The \*demy Atlas of this Earth. 1849 J. W. Donaldson Theatres Greeks 252 The composition of demigods with \*demibeasts formed a diverting contrast. a 1700 B. E. Dicl. Cant. Crew, Sub-beau, or \*Demibeau, a wou'd-be-fine. 1799 W. Tooke View Russian Emp. II. God Destitute of the finer feelings of our nature, and a \*demi-brute. 1824 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) 1. 362 This semi-pause may be called a \*demi-casura. 1712 Cooke Voy. 10. S. Sea 396 To the Cathedral belong ten Canons. six \*Demi-Canons, and six half Demi-Canons fetc.] 1628 Massinger Virg. Mart. 11. i, Herein thou shewed'st thyself a perfect \*demi-Christian too. 1674 S. Vincent Ying. Gallant's Acad. To Rdt. A vijb, Nay the Stationers themselves are turned \*Demi-Criticks. 1756 Gray's-Inn Yrnl.

1. 167 We the .. Demi-critics of the City of London, in Coffee-houses assembled. 1620 Shellow in Hazl. Dodsley XIV. 74 A religious sacrifice of praise Unto thy \*demi-deity. 1820 Shaks. Oft. v. ii. 301 Demand that \*demy-Diuell, Why he hath thus ensard my Soule and Body. 1823 W. Irving in Life † Lett. (1864) IV. 302 What demi-devils we are to mar such scenes of quiet and loveliness with our passions! 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 90 \*Demi-Doctors, who do more Mischief than all the right-knowing of the Profession do good. 1671 Speed Hist. Gl. Brit. 1x. vi. § 14 But a \*Demi-King, depriued of all Soueraignty ouer one half-deale of his Kingdome. 1748 Janvis Quiz. 1. v. xvi. (D.), At this hole then this pair of \*demilasses [rendered by MOTTEUX and OZELL, 1757, \*demy-ladies] planted themselves. 1825 T. Jerresson Autobiag. Whs. 1850 I. 45 Chicaneries... and delays of lawyers and \*demi-pagan, I sold the victuals. 1666 tr. Parallel A iij, What kindred... hath Arm

ism; demi-toilet, half evening (or dinner) dress, not full dress.

1667 G. Digby Elvira in Hazl. Dodsley XV. 61 Such words imply Little less than a "demi-assignation. 1710 BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl. \$ 155 Sunk into a sort of 'Demy-atheism. 1842 BARHAN Ingol. Leg., Autodaff, Returning his bow with a slight "demi-bob. 1808 Med. Yrwl. XIX. 81 "Demi-flexion becomes at length as painful as the extension at full length. 1836-9 Todd Cycl. Anat. II. 16/2 The fore-arm was in a state of demi-flexion. 1891 Pall Mall G. 5 Mar. 1/2 When a Royal personage comes to Paris in "demi-incognito. 1816 Gentl. Mag. LXXXVI. 1. 271 Loosely attired in the "demi-nudity of the Grecian costume. 1897 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. v. lxxx. (1611) 400 They indge conclusions by "demipremises and halfe principles. 1836-9 Todd Cycl. Anat. II. 76/2 The fore-arm was in a state of "demi-pronation. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., "Demi-retile". half raised, as if cut in two, and half only fixed to the plane. 1828 W. Sclater Ministers Portion 20 Popish "Demi-sacrilege had made seisure of tithes. 1828 "Demi-retile". half raised, as if cut in two, and half only fixed to the plane. 1822 W. Sclater Ministers Portion 20 Popish "Demi-sacrilege had made seisure of tithes. 1822 "Demi-retile". half raised, as if cut in two, and half only fixed to the plane. 1822 W. Sclater Ministers Portion 20 Popish "Demi-sacrilege had made seisure of tithes. 1822 "Demi-retile". half raised, as if cut in two, and half only fixed to the plane. 1822 W. Sclater Ministers Portion 20 Popish "Demi-sacrilege had made seisure of tithes. 1822 "Demi-retile". half raised, as if cut in two, and half only fixed to the plane. 1822 W. Sclater Ministers Portion 20 Popish "Demi-retile". half raised, as if cut in two, and half only fixed to the plane. 1822 W. Sclater Ministers Portion 20 Popish "Demi-retile". half raised, as if cut in two, and half only fixed to the plane. 1822 W. Sclater Ministers Portion 20 Popish "Demi-retile". half raised as if cut in two, and half only fixed to the plane. 1822 W. Sclater

translucence to its opaque shadows.

13. With adjectives: as demi-heavenly, -high, -human, -Norman, -official, -pagan, -pectinale, -savage, -simple, -unenfranchised; demi-equitant (Bot.) = Obvolute. (With most of these semi-is now the usual prefix.)

1616 Sylvester Du Bartas, Tobacco Battered 536 \*Demi-heavinly, and most free by Birth. 1871 Figure Training 120 We may go far before we meet with anything superior to the plain \*demi-high button-boot now so much worn. 1828 O'Connor Chron. Eri I. p. lxvii, These wretched mortals. considered but \*demi-human, the link between man and monkey. 1876 Tennyson Harold III. 1, Our dear England Is \*demi-Norman. 1804 W. Taylor in Ann. Rev. II. 275 These. are surely inferior to the \*demi-official letters of the second volume. 1818 Cobbtt Pol. Reg. XXXIII. 201 The publications in the demi-official newspaper of this country. 1833 Chalmers Const. Man (1835) I. 1. 104 The warfare of savage or \*demisavage nations. 1591 F. Sparky tr. Cattan's Geomancie 168 The one is simple, the viher

\*demy simple. 1893 Westm. Gaz. 25 Feb. 2/2 Extracting verdicts from semi-disfranchised and \*demi-unenfranchised constituencies

onstituencies.

14. With verbs and verbal derivatives: as † demi-14. With verbs and verbal derivatives: as + demicorpsed, + -deify, + -digested, + -natured, + -lurned.

1888 J. Wilson in Blacktw. Mag. XXIV. 286 He [the rider]
becomes 'demicorpsed with the noble animal. 1744 Covern
Task v. 266 They 'demi-deify and fume him so. 1666 Fisher
Rusticks Alarm Wks. (1679) 229 In thy meer 'demi-digested
demications against them. 1600 Shaks. Ham. v. vii. 88
And to such wondrous doing brought his horse, As had he
beene encorps'd and 'demy-Natur'd With the braue Beast.
1793 J. Williams Calm Exam. 74 Has the sphere of rectitude been 'demi-turned, and what was yesterday uprightness, now antipodic?

Demi-Atlas: see Demi-11.

|| Demi-bain (de'miōr'n). [Fr.; = half bath.]

= Demi-bath. 2847 in Craig.

† Demi-bath. Obs. [Bar sb. 21.] Name for a kind of false dice.

a kind of false dice.

1502 Nobody & Someb. (1878) 337 Those are called high
Fulloms...low Fulloms...Those Demi-bars...bar Sizeaces.

Demi-bastion (de mi bæ stien). Fortif. [Demi-5.] A work of the form of half a bastion, having one face and one flank. Hence **Demi-bastioned** 

one face and one fiank. Hence **De mi-ba stioned**a., having demi-bastions.

1695 Lond. Gas. No. 3100/4 The Dutch were not able to maintain themselves in the Demi-Bastion.

1813 Ckron. in Ann. Reg. 198/2 Against the demy-bastion on the southeastern angle and the termination of the curtain of the southern face.

1832 SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War III. 235
Their efforts had been misdirected against the face of a demibastion.

1823 J. S. Macaulay Field Fortif. 22 Of Demi-bastioned Forts.

|| **Demi-bateau** (de mi<sub>1</sub>ba to). [Fr.; = half-bat: see Bateau.] A half-bateau used in con-

restructing pontoons.

1853 Sir H. Douglas Milit. Bridges (ed. 3) 98 Those [pontoons] of greater breadth are formed by uniting two demi-bateaux at the broader ends so as to constitute an entire bateau.

Demi-bath (de-miba). [transl. Fr. demi-bain.]

A bath in which the body can be immersed only up to the loins.

2847 in Craic.

Demi-bombard, -brassard, -brigade: see

Demi-bombard, -brassard, -brigade: see Demi- 4, 3, 6.

Demic (de'mik), a. nonce-wd. [f. Gr. δημ-os district, country, people + -ic.] Belonging to or characteristic of the people.

1834 Μερυνικ Angler in Wales II. 263 Perhaps beauty is demic or epidemic here.

Demi-cadence: see Demi- 9.

† De:mi-cannon (16th c. in Littré): see Demi- 6.

A kind of large gun formerly used, of about 6. A kind of large gun formerly used, of about 61 inches bore: see Cannon sb.1 2.

inches bore: see CANNON sb.1 2.

1836 [see DEMI a.].

1837-87 HOLINSHED Chron. III. 1188/a They were answered againe with foure or five canons, and demi canons. 1839. HARRISON England II. xvi. (1877) 1. 281 The names of our greatest ordinance. Demie Canon six thousand pounds, and six inches and as halfe within the mouth. Cannon, seauen thousand pounds, and eight inches within the mouth. 1673 Phil. Trans. VIII. 6040 In the Year 1672. July 9, there was cast a Demy-canon; weighing 34 hundreds of weight. 1907 FARQUHAR Beaux Strat. III. II, Her eyes. Are demi-canons to be sure; so I won't stand their battery. 1738-6 CARTE Ormonde I. 34 There were three demi-canon, two sakers, and one minion.

1. Attrib. as in demi-cannon cut decabe. (See

b. attrib., as in demi-cannon cut, drake. (See

b. attrib., as in demi-cannon cut, drake. (See CUT sb. 2 30 a, DRAKE.)

1634-5 Breenton Trav. (1844) 165 She carries 16 pieces of ordinance. four whole culverin drakes, and four iron demicannon drakes. 164s in Rushw. Hist. Coll. 11. (1692) I. The Walls.. are singularly well fortified with Brass and Iron Guns, both Culverins and Demi-Cannon-Cuts.

Demi-caponior: see Demi-5.

+ Demica-stor. Obs. Also -caster. [a. F. demi-castor 'chapeau de poil de castor mélangé' (Racine 17th c.): see Demi-8, Castor 1.] a. An inferior quality of beaver's fur, or a mixture of beaver's and other fur: usually attrib., as in demicastor hat. b. A hat made of this.

oeaver's and other fur: usually attrib., as in demicastor hat. b. A hat made of this.

1637 Lanc. Wills II. 142 To W= Nickson one demicastor hatt. c 1645 Howell. Lett. III. xi, in that more subtill air of yours tinsell sometimes passes for tissue, Venice Beads for Perl, and Demicastors for Bevers. 1722 C. King Bril. Merch. II. 236 Beaver, Demicastor, and Felt Hats, made in. Paris.

Merch. II. 236 Beaver, Denmano., in. Paris.

fg. a 1658 CLEVELAND Sir I. Presbyter 58 Pray for the Mitred Authors, and defie Those Demicastors of Divinity.

Demication: see Dimi.

Ohe Forms: 5-6 demycent,

-sont, dymyceynt, -sont, dymisent, dymysen,
-son. [a. F. demi-ceint, demi-ceint, 'a halfegirdle; a woman's girdle, whose forepart is of

girdle; a woman's girdle, whose forepart is of gold or siluer, and hinder of silke, &c. (Cotgr.); f. demi- half + OF. ceint:—L. cinctum girdle.] A girdle having ornamental work only in the front.

1483 in Arnolde Chron. (1811) 116 A dymysen with a red crosse harnossid with siluer wrought with golde. 1502 Will of Tymperley (Somerset Ho.), A dymysent gyrdell of siluer & gilt. 1bid., A dymysent withoute any corse of siluer & gilt. 1524 Churchw. Acc. St. Maryhill, London (Nichols 1797) 128 A demysent with a cheyne and a pommander and a pendent. 1538 Bury Wills (1550) 136 My best harnysid gyrdyll of gold callyd a dymysent. 1543 Nottingham Rec. III. 397 My dymyson gyrdylle and my coralle beydes.

Demi-chamfron: see DEMI- 3.

Demi-circle (de mi, s5:1k'l). [DEMI- 10.]

1. A semicircle. Now rare.

1. A semicircle. 1. A semicircle.

used for measuring angles.
1874 Knight Dict. Mech., Demi-circle... a modest substitute for the theodolite.

1894 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Demi-circle.. a modest substitute for the theodolite.

Hence Demi-oi roular a., semicircular.
1821 LOCKHART Valerino I. ix. 146 The party might consist of about twenty, who reclined along one demi-circular couch.

Demi-coronal: see Demi- 2.

† Demi-crosss. Obs. [Demi- 1, 10.]

1. The title of one of the degrees among the Knights of Malta.
1788 Pict. Tour thro' Part of Europe 19 There are also some Demi-crosses, who, by express permission, are authorized to wear the golden cross with three points.

2. An instrument for taking altitudes: see quot. 1733 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Demi-cross, an instrument used by the Dutch to take the sun's altitude, or that of a star at sea. The Demi-cross is of this figure: 1.

Demi-crotchet, -cuirass: see Demi- 9, 3.

Demi-crulyerin (demi,kv-lvčtin). Obs. exc.

Hist. [ad. F. demi-coulevrine: see Demi- 4 and

Demi-Gulverin (de:mi,kv:lvčrin). Obs. exc. Hist. [ad. F. demi-coulevrine: see Demi- 4 and Culvverin.] A kind of cannon formerly in use, of about 4½ inches bore.

1897 Harrison England II. xvi. (1877) I. 281 Demie Culverijn weigheth three thousand pounds. 1898 B. Jonson Ev. Man in Hum. III. i, They had planted mee three demiculuerings, just in the mouth of the breach. 1611 Coryat Crudities 104 One. was exceeding great. about sixteene foote long, made of brasse, a demy culverin. 1627 Capt. Smith Seaman's Gram. xiv. 70. 169a Luttrell. Brief Rel. (1857) II. 372 The feild train of artillery in the Tower for Flanders... are to consist of 23 pounders, 10 sakers, and 8 demiculverins. 1772 Simes Mil. Guide, Demi-culverin. It is a very good field piece. 1825 Macaulay Hist. Eng. III. xvi. 685 Demiculverins from a ship of war were ranged along the parapets.

along the parapets.

attrib. 1634-5 BRERRYON Traw. (1844) 165 She carries...
six iron demiculverin drakes. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb.
VII. (1703) II. 219 Retiring about Demy Culvering shot behind a Stone Wall.

Demi-damsel,-deify,-devil: see DEMI-11, 14.

Demidiate: see Dmi-. Demi-distance, -ditone, -farthing, -galonier, -gardebras: see Demi- 5, 9, 7, 3. Demi-equitant: see Demi- 13.

†Demi-galliot, -galleyot. [Demi a.: cf. F. demi-galère, lt. mezza galea (Jal).] A small-sized galliot or brigantine formerly used in the

sized galliot or brigantine formerly used in the Mediterranean.

1638 W. Lithgow Trav. B. v. 180 This Tartaneta, or Demi galleyot, belonged to the Ile of Stagiro, aunciently Thasia.

† Demi-gauntlet. Surg., Obs.

1706 Phillips Demi-gantlet, a sort of Bandage us'd in the setting of disjoynted Fingers. 1823 in Crabbe Techn. Dict.

† Demi-girdle. Obs. = Demicrint, q.v.

1551 A dymye gyrdell. 1533 ibid. 170 A demye gyrdell.

Demigod (de-migod). [Demi-11: rendering L. semideus.] In ancient mythology, etc.: A being partly of divine nature, as one sprung from the intercourse of a deity and a mortal, or a man raised to divine rank; a minor or inferior deity.

partly of divine nature, as one sprung from the intercourse of a deity and a mortal, or a man raised to divine rank; a minor or inferior deity.

1530 PALSGR. 366 What so ever goddes or demye goddes that they be. 1580 NORTH Plutarch (1676) 278 They did sacrifice. unto the demy-gods, Androcrates. and Polyidus.

1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. III. ii. 115 What demie God Hath come so neere creation? 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 796 The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim... A thousand Demy-Gods on golden seats, Frequent and full. 1712 Pore Vertumnus 75 A thousand sylvans, demigods, and gods That haunt our mountains. 1874 SANCE Compar. Philol. viii. 307 The gods and demi-gods of pagan antiquity. 1878 Emerson Misc. Papers, Fort. of Repub. Wks. (Bohn) III. 388 Arkwright and Whitney were the demi-gods of cotton.

De:migo ddess. rare. [Demi-II+goddess: rendering L. semidea.] A female demigod.

1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 408 The most antique demi-goddesses that ever were. 1788 Mrs. Huches Hen. 4 Isab. 1.74 Her whole appearance. reminded the beholder of a nymph or demy goddess. 1836-48 B. D. Walsh Aristoph. (Louds 1. iv, Or am I to think that the musical maids Are certain divine demigoddesses?

Hence Demigo ddess. ship.

1836 in Grosart's Spenser (1882) III. p. xciii, Upon Rosalinde... an affection of the demigoddess-ship.. is.. charged.

Demi-gorge (demigo ddess-ship.): [Demi-

Demi-gorge (de'mi<sub>1</sub>gō·zdʒ). Fortif. [Demi-5.] That part of the internal polygon from the angle of the curtain to the centre of the bastion (or point where the lines of the two adjacent cur-

tains intersect); forming half of the gorge or en-

tains Intersect); torming half of the gorge or entrance of the bastion.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

1755 T. Forbes in C. Gist's frail. (1893) 131 The length of the Curtains is about 30 feet, and the Demigorge of the Bastions about eighty.

1821 J. S. MACAULAY Field Fortif. 29 Vauban strengthened the continued line with redams placed 260 yards apart, having 30 yards of demigorge, and 44 yards of capital.

1839 F. A. GRIFFITHS Artil. Man. (1862) 267 Set off 40 yards on each

side of the re-entering angle of the counterscarp for their

demi-gorges.

† Demigraine. Obs. [a. OF. demigraine pomegranate: cf. F. grenade pomegranate, also name of a stuff.] Name of some textile fabric.

1540 Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot. in Pitcairn Crim. Trials I.

202 To be ane cote to the Fwle, vi quarteris Demegrane and vi quarteris Frenche 3allow.

† **Demigrane.** Obs. [a. F. demigraine (Cotgr.), var. of migraine, med.L. demigrana, for

Cotgr.), var. of migratine, med.L. demigranta, not L. hēmicrānia, a. Gr. ημπράνιον pain on one side of the head.] = HEMICRANIA.

c 1400 Lanfrane's Cirwrg. 301 And for demigrania bou schalt lete blood in be templis of his heed ... I hadde a 30ng man .. pat hadde demigrayn of hoot cause.

† De'migrate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēmigrāre to migrate from, depart, f. De-I. 2 + wine Facto Mionwell inter. To recover to mother

The migrate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dimigrare to migrate from, depart, f. De. I. 2 + migrare to Migrate.] intr. To remove to another place or dwelling; to migrate.

1683 COCKERAM, Demigrate, to change houses. 1651 Biggs New Disp. P 288 Hath it demigrated to another place? Hence + Demigration.

1683 COCKERAM, Demigration, a changing of places, or houses. 1668 Bp. Hall Ond Vadis? § 22 Are wee so foolish that... wee will needs bring upon our selves... the curse of Cain... that is, of demigration? 1759 Sterne Tr. Shandy II. v, The reason... of this sudden demigration.

Demi-groat: see Demi-7.

+ Demi-ha:ke, -haque. Obs. exc. Hist. Also 9 demy-hag. [Demi-4]. A fire-arm used in the 16th c.; a smaller kind of Haque or Hackbut. Also called half-haque, half-hagg.

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 6 No person... shall shote in anic crossebowe, handgunne, hagbut or demy hake. [1549 Compl. Scotl. vi. 41 Hagbutes of croche, half haggis, civerenis.] 1881 Lanaerde Eiren, vi. vi. (1588) 477 If any person have... used or kept... any hagbut or demyhake. 1805 Strutt Sports & Past. II. i. 52 In addition to the handguns, I meet with other instruments of like kind... namely demy hags, or hag butts. 1834 Penny Cycl. II. 373/1 The demihaque was a kind of long pistol, the butt-end of which was made to curve so as almost to become a semicircle.

Demi-hearse: see Demi-6.

Demi-hunter. Watchmaking. [Demi-II.] 1828 F. J. Britten Watch & Clockm. 80 [A] Demi Hunter. (is) a Watch case in which a glass of about half the diameter of the hunting cover is let into it.

† Demi-iland. Obs. Also -iland. [Demi-II.]

11.] A peninsula.

1600 HOLLAND Livy XXXII. XXI. 822 Peloponnesus is a demie island [peninsula].

1614 RALEIGH Hist. World II. IV. vi. 8 8. 245 He was kept vnder sure guard in a demie-lland. 1653-68 HEYLIN Cosmogr. III. (1673) a/2 It is a demy-Island, or Peninsula, environed on all sides with waters.

Hence + Demi-i slander, an inhabitant of a peninsula.

peninsula.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Fam. Epist. Wks. (1711) 146
We can hardly repair unto you demi-islanders, without dancing and tossing on your arm of the sea.

† Demi-isle. Obs. = prec.
1609 HOLLAND Amm. Marcell. xxII. viii. 200 That Biland, or demy Isle which the Sindi inhabit. 1610 — Camden's Brit. 1. 189 From S. Michaels mount southward.. there is thrust forth a bi-land or demi-Isle. 1776 MICKLE IT. Camoen's Lusiad 284 Southward sea-girt she forms a demi-isle.

Demi-jambe: see DEMI- 3.

Demijohn (de mi-jdepn). Forms: 8 demijan, 9 demijean, demi-john, demijohn. [In F. dame-jeanne (1604 Th. Corneille dame-jane. 1701 Furc-

jeanne (1694 Th. Corneille dame-jane, 1701 Furc-tière Dame Jeanne, lit. 'Dame Jane'); so Sp. dama-juana (as if Dama Juana); mod.Pr., in different dialects, dama-jana, damajano, damojano, dame-jano, dabajano, debajano; Cat. damajana; It. damigiana; mod. Arabic دمجانة, ماهان dama-

janah, damajanah, etc. in 19th c. lexicons. The current Eng. form is the result of popular perversion as in 'sparrow-grass'; the earlier demijan, demijean, approach more closely to the F. and Romanic, whence the word was adopted. The original nationality and etymology of the word are disputed: see Rev. A. L. Mayhew in Academy 14 Oct. 1893. Some have assumed the Arabic to be the source of the Romanic forms, and have sought to explain this as of Persian origin, and derived from the name of the town of the Romanic forms, and have sought to explain this as of Persian origin, and derived from the name of the town Damghān or Damaghān, (Like), a commercial emporium S.E. of the Caspian. But this is not supported by any historical evidence; moreover, the word does not occur in Persian dictionaries, nor in Arabic lexicons before the 19th c., and the unfixedness of its form (dāmijānaā, dāmaghānaā, damanjānaā), points, in the opinion of Arabic scholars, to its recent adoption from some foreign language, probably from Levantine use of It. damigiana. Assuming the word to be Romanic, some have taken the Provencal and Catalan forms as the starting-point, and conjectured for these either a L. type \*dimidiāna\* from dimidiām half (Alart in Rev. Lang. Rom. Jan. 1877), or the phrase dē mediāna of middle or mean (size) (in illustration of which Darmesteter cites from a 13th c. tariff of Narbonne the phrase 'ampolas de mieja megeira '= L. ampullāts dē mediā mensūrā). But these suggestions fail to explain the initial da-prevalent in all the langs.; on account of which M. Paul Meyer (like Littre) thinks that all the Romanic forms are simply adaptations or transliterations of the French, this being simply Dame Jeanne 'Dame Jane', as a popular appellation (cf. Bellarmine, greybeard, etc.). This is also most in accordance with the historical evidence at present known, since the word occurs in French in the 17th c., while no trace of it equally early has been found elsewhere.]

A large bottle with bulging body and narrow neck, holding from 3 to 10 (or, in extreme cases, 2 to 15)

holding from 3 to 10 (or, in extreme cases, 2 to 15)

gallons, and usually cased in wicker- or rush-work, with one or two handles of the same, for convenience of transport.

of transport.

An ordinary size is 5 gallons. Demijohns of clear glass, of ovate-quadrilateral section in the body (14 × 16 inches diam.), are employed to export vinegar and spirits to the West Indies, and are in common household use in the islands. The name is sometimes also given to vessels of earthenware or stoneware similarly cased.

1766 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1776), Dame-jeanne, a demijan, or large bottle, containing about four or five gallons, covered with basket-work, and much used in merchant-ships.
1803 Cart. FELLOWES in Naval Chron. X. 183, I perceived one of the seamen emptying a demijean. . containing five gallons. [Not in Todd 188, nor in Pantologia 1819.] 1808 WEBSTER, Demijohn, a glass vessel or bottle enclosed in wicker-work. 1848 Dickens Amer. Notes (1850) 122/2 Two large stone jars in wicker cases, technically known as demijohns. 1859 Leisure Hour No. 405. 620 Archy paraded round the table with a huge demijohn made of unglazed brick-earth. 1860 Times 7 May 3 The price paid for them was said to be a 'demijohn' of rum. 1894 Letter fr. Messrs. Scrutton, Sons, & Co., We have at present 500 demijohns filled with vinegar going by one of our steamers to the West Indies.

Comb. 1884 L. OLIPHANT Haifa (1887) 124 Cisterns...50me

Indies.

Comb. 1884 L. OLIPHANT Haifa (1887) 134 Cisterns..some

of them demijohn-shaped. **Demi-lance** (de mi,luns). Forms: 5 demye launce, 6 demy-, deme-, demi-, dimilaunce, dimilance, 6-7 demy-, 6-8 demilance, 7 demilaunce, 6-9 demi-launce. [a. F. demie lance (15th c. in Littré): cf. DEMI- 3.]

1. A lance with short shaft, used in the 15th and

1. A lance with short shaft, used in the 15th and 16th centuries.

1. 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon XXII. 487 Charlemagn. helde a demye launce in hys hande. 1563-87 FOXE A. 4 M. (1596) 307/1 Who in the waie stroke the lord Gilbert Humsard such a blow with his demilance, that he feld both him and his horsse to the ground. 1598 DELONEY Yacke Newb. ii. 43 Fiftie tall men. demilances in their hands. 1697 DRYDEN VITZI VII. 1001 Light demi-lances from afar they throw, Fasten'd with leathern thongs, to gall the foe. 1877 MISS YONGE Cameos III. XXX. 301 He struck him such a blow with his demi-lance as to unhorse him. attrib. 1698 J. BURBURY Hist. Christina Alexandra 358 His Holinesse likewise ordered that five of his demy-lance men should every day wait by turns on her Majesty.

2. A light horseman armed with a demilance. In the literal sense, obs. by 1600, exc. as historical; in 17th c. often used humorously like 'cavalier'.

In the literal sense, obs. by 1600, exc. as historical; in 17th c. often used humorously like 'cavalier'.

1544 Crammer in M. Burrows Worthies All Souls v. (1874)
65 To send up one demy-launce well furnished.

1560 Diurn.

1561 Diurn.

1562 Diurn.

1562 Diurn.

1563 Chief of the Men and avuij' lybrah horsemen and dimilances. 1521 Shiriler

1563 Shiriler

1563 Chrief die Shiriler

1564 Scarte

1564 Scarte

1565 Carte

1565 Carte

1565 Carte

1565 Carte

1564 J. Grant Kirkaldy of Cr. ix. 82 Kirkaldy with his troop of demi-lances accompanied this column of the army.

1566 Hulder die Bemi-la moer = DEMI-LANCE 2.

1555 Hulder, Dimilauncer or bearer of a dimilaunce,

ISSA HULDET, Dimilauncer or bearer of a dimilaunce, lancearius. 1683 MARKHAM Souldiers Accid. 40 The second Troope of Horse were called Launciers or Demilaunciers. 1795 ENTICK London I. 452 A large body of demi-lancers in bright armour.

Demi-lass: see Demi-11.

Themi-likewise a. 16 Dec. 17

**Demi'litarize**, v. [f. Dr. II. I + MILITARY +-IZE.] trans. To take away the military organization from. (In quot, referring to the organization of the Austrian 'military frontier'). Hence De-

of the Austrian 'military frontier'). Hence **Demilitarization**.

1883 A. J. PATERSON in Pall Mall G. 2 Oct. 1/2 Two out of the Croatian frontier regiments were demilitarized. But the Hungarians..delayed the process of demilitarization. **Demilune** (de 'mil'ūn), 5b. (a.) [a. F. demilune, in 16-17th c. demie lune half moon: cf. DEMI- 10.] † 1. gen. A 'half-moon', a crescent. Obs.

a 1734 North Lives (1808) 1. 228 (D.) An immense mass of stone of the shape of a demilune. a 1734 — Exam. III. vii. § 95 (1740) 578 These stately Figures were planted in a Demilune about an huge Fire.

2. Fortif. An outwork resembling a bastion with a crescent-shaped gorge, constructed to protect a bastion or curtain.

bastion or curtain.

Dastion or curtain.

1787-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Demi-Lune, Half-Moon, in fortification, an outwork.. consisting of two faces, and two little flanks. 1870 Daily News 26 Sept., Demi-lunes have been constructed before the gates of Paris.

3. Physiol. Demilunes (crescents) of Giannuzzi

or *Heidenhain*: certain crescent-shaped proto-plasmic bodies found in the salivary glands.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Demiliume of Gianuszzi, a granular mass of protoplasm, of semilunar form, which forms part of the cell-contents of the salivary cells.

B. adj. Crescent-shaped, semilunar.

1885 Proc. R. Soc. 19 Mar. 213 The demilune cells and the serous cells, which are present.. in the sub-maxillary gland of the cat.

Demi-lustre, -mentonnière, -metamor-

phosis, -metope: see DEMI-8, 3, 12, 10.

Demi-man: see DEMI a.

|| Demi-monde (demi/mend, demi/mend). [Fr.; lit. 'half-world', 'half-and-half society', a phrase invented by Dumas the younger. Cf. DEMI-REP.]

The class of women of doubtful reputation and

social standing, upon the outskirts of 'society.' (Sometimes, though improperly, extended to include courtesans in general.)

1845 Fraser's Mag. LI. 579 His [Dumas'] Demi-Monde is the link between good and bad society..the world of compromised women, a social limbo, the inmates of which..are perpetually struggling to emerge into the paradise of honest and respectable ladies. 1884 Mas. C. Pared Zero xiv, The demi-Monde overflowed the Hôtel de Paris. 1893 N. Y. Nation 27 Apr. 3207 His province is the demi-monde, the Bohème of the modern Mürger, the Paris of Zola and the Naturalists.

b. attrib. or as adj. 1864 SALA Quite Alone I. i. 10 'Is she demi-monde?'...' Nobody knows'.

Demi-natured: see DEMI-14.

Demi-natured: see DEMI-14.

Deminish, etc.: see DIMINISH, etc.

Demi-natured: see Demi-14.

Deminish, etc.: see Diminish, etc.

† Demi-o-stade, -ostage. Obs. Also 6 Sc. damyostage. [a. Of. demic ostade, hostade, estade, f. demi, -e half + ostade, hostade, austade, 'the stuffe worsted or woosted' (Cotgr. 1611).] A stuff: apparently half-worsted half-linen, linsey-woolsey.

1537 Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot. in Pitcaim Crim. Trials 1.

290 Twa steikis of double Damyostage to hing about the Quein [at her funeral]. 1538 Aberd. Reg. V. 16 (Jam.), A hogtone of demyostage begareit with veluot. [1593 tr. Gsucciardinis' Desc. Low Countrys 33 b, Sarges or Sayes, Wosteds, Demi-wosteds [It. ostate, messe ostate] or Russels. 1764 Anderson Orig. Commerce (1787) II. 112 To England, Antwerp sent...linen both fine and coarse, serges, demy ostades (quære if not worsteds ?), tapestry. 1888 Caulffello & Saward Dict. Needlework, Demyostage, a description of Taminy, or woollen cloth, formerly used in Scotland.]

Demi-parallel: see DEMI-5.

† Demi-parallel: see DEMI-7.] The half. a 1592 Greene Alphonsus (1861) 232 My tongue denies for to set forth The demi-parcel of your valiant deeds.

Demi-paud dron, -pectinate, -pesade, -pike: see DEMI-3, 13, 6.

Demi-pique (demi-pik), a. (sb.) Also 7-pick.

[DEMI-10.]

A adi Of a saddle: Half-peaked': having a

[DBMI-10.]

A. adj. Of a saddle: 'Half-peaked'; having a peak of about half the height of that of the older war-saddle.

war-saddle.

B. as sb. A demi-pique saddle.

1695 Lond. Gaz. No. 3104/4 He had on a Demy-Pick
Crimson Velvet Saddle. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE Milit. Equit.
(1778) 9 To be as firm, to work as well, and be quite as much
at his else [on the bare back] as on any demipique saddle.
1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. (1815) 3 Send Williams thither,
with my saddle-horse and the demi pique. 1819 Scort
war-saddle, with an air that shewed it was his familiar seat.
1833 M. Scort Tom Cringle xvii. (1859) 450 Two stout ponies
.-ready saddled with old fashioned demipiques and large
holsters at each of the saddle bows.

Demi-minumed (101kt), a. Also 8 speak'd.

De mi-piqued (-pikt), a. Also 8 -peak'd.

If. prec. + -ED.] = prec. A.

1759 Sterne Tr. Shandy I. x, He was master of a very handsome demi-peak'd saddle, quilted on the seat with green plush. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE Milit. Equit. (1778) 17 Nobody can be truly said to have a seat, who is not equally firm on flat, or demipiqued saddles.

Demi-placard, -placate, -pommada, -pre-

misses: see DEMI- 3, 6, 12. + De:mi-pu-ppet. Obs. [DEMI- 10.] A half-

† De:mi-pu ppet. Obs. [DEMI-10.] A nausized or dwarf puppet.

\*\*sto Shars. Temp.\* v. i. 36 You demy-Puppets, that By Moone-shine doe the greene sowre Ringlets make.

Demi-quaver, -relief: see Demi-9, 12.

Demi-rep (de:mi,rep). Also -rip. [f. Demi-11 + 'rep, for reputation,' mentioned by Swift Polite Conversation, Introd. p. li, among 'some abbreviations exquisitely refined,' then in current use.

If also reputable, in common use in 18th c. in Of. also reputable, in common use in 18th c. in sense 'honourable, respectable, decent', and disreputable.] A woman whose character is only half reputable; a woman of doubtful reputation

half reputable; a woman of doubtful reputation or suspected chastity.

1749 FIELDING Tom Yones xv. ix, He had yet no knowledge of that character which is vulgarly called a demirep, that is to say, a woman that intrigues with every man she likes, under the name and appearance of virtue...in short, whom every body knows to be what no body calls her. 1744 Connoissent No. 4, An order of females lately sprung up... usually distinguished by the denomination of Demi-Reps; a word not to be found in any of our dictionaries. a 1764 LLOVD Poems, A Tale, Venus... The greatest demirep above. 1831 LYTTON Godolph. 57 A coaxing note from some titled demirep affecting the De Stael. 1889 Alkenzum 12 Nov. 631 His heroine appears... more of the demirep than has been commonly known.

attrib. 1764 New Speciator XX. 4/1 Adepts in the demirip language. 1842 Edin. Rev. LXXIII. 382 Women of the demirep genus. transf. 1863 A. GILCHRIST Life W. Blake 1. 99 The now dingy demirep street.

Hence Demire pdom, the domain or world of demi-reps; the demi-monde.

demi-reps; the demi-monde.

1839 CARLYLE in Froude Life in London I. vi. 158, I do not see well what good I can get by meeting him much, or Lady B. and demirepdom.

Demi-reve tment. Fortif. [a. F. demi-revelement: see Demi-5.] A revetment or retaining wall for the face of a rampart, which is carried not to the top, but only as high as the cover in front of it, leaving the rest as an earthen rampart at the natural slope. So **Demi-reve tted** ppl. a. (see

quot.).
1837 BIRCH Anc. Pottery (1858) I. 106 At Mespila and Larissa, the walls were demi-revetted, or faced with stone only half way up; namely about 50 feet from the bottom of the ditch. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Demi-revetment.

Demisable (d/məizāb'l), a. [f. Demise v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being demised.

1637 Sir H. Grunstone in Croke Reports I. 499 The land

.was..copyhold land, and demisable in fee. 1767 Blackstone Comm. II. 97 That they have been demised, or demisable, by copy of court roll immemorially. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 206 It was contended that the manor and fishery were not demisable under the power, as no rent was then paid for them.

fishery were not demisable under the power, as no rent was then paid for them.

† **Demi'sal**. Obs. [f. Demise v.] What is demised: = Demise I b.

1709 Brit. Apollo II. No. 53 3/2 He only got a Broken Pate, Turn'd out to Grass from all Demisals. Ibid. No. 56 3/1 Or on the Sex spent your Demisals, And therefore seek to make Reprizals.

56 3/1 Or on the Sex spent your Demisals, And therefore seek to make Reprizals.

|| De'mi-sang. Law. [Fr.] Half-blood.
[1575-1708 Termes de la Ley (as Anglo-French) Halfe bloode. Demy sancke ou sangue.] 1797-1800 TOMLINS Laws Dict. Demy-sangue, half-blood [as in] brothers of the half-blood, because they had not both one father and mother. 1823 Caabbe Techn. Dict.

Demi-sap. Fortif. [Demi-5.] A SAP, or trench of approach, with a single parapet.
1706 Lond. Gas. No. 4251/2 We began the Demi-Saps on the Right and Left. 1708 lbid. No. 4467/3 A Demy-Sap was begun from the Right of the Attack on the Right.

Demise (dimoi-z), sb. [app. of Anglo-Fr. origin: demise or desmise is not recorded in OF., but is regularly formed as the fem. sb. from pa. pple.

but is regularly formed as the fem. sb. from pa. pple. of desmettre. démettre. to send away, dismiss, refl. to resign, abdicate: cf. F. mise, remise. In English, the prefix being identical with L. de-, there is a manifest tendency to treat it as DE-I. I, as if to 'hand down' or 'lay down' were the notion.]

1. Law. Conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lesse.

1. Law. Conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease.

1509-10 Act 1 Hen. VIII, c. 18 § 2 All Dymyses, Leses, releses. made. by her or to her. 1587 Lady Stafford in Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 210 Nor (shall) any hinderaunce growe to theim by this demize. 1638 Sanderson Serm. II. 94 In a demise a man parteth with more of his interest; he transmitteth together with the possession, the use also or fruit of the thing letten or demised. 1817 W. Selwyn Law Nisi Prins (ed. 4) II. 1120 Plaintiff held by virtue of a demise. 1896 Digsy Real Prop. v. § 1. 206 The proper mode of granting an estate for years at common law is by words of demise followed by the entry of the lessee.

† b. The estate demised. Obs. rare.

2 1660 Hammond Wks. I. 725 (R.), I conceive it ridiculous to make the condition of an indenture something that is necessarily annext to the possession of the demise.

2. Transference or devolution of sovereignty, as by the death or deposition of the sovereign; usually

2. Transference or devolution of sovereignty, as by the death or deposition of the sovereign; usually in phr. demise of the crown.

11547 Act i Edw. VI, c. 7 Preamb., Which Actions. by the Death or Demise of the Kings of this Realm have been discontinued. 1666 Bond Scut. Reg. 58 The King hath a perpetual succession, and never dyeth; For in Law it is called the demise of the King, and there is no Inter-regnum.] 1689 Evelyn Mem. (1857) II. 209 That King James. had by demise abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right. 1714 Swift Present State of Affairs, The regents appointed by parliament upon the demise of the crown. 1765 BLACK-STONE Comm. 1. 249 When Edward the Fourth... was driven from his throne for a few months... this temporary transfer of his dignity was denominated his demise. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 1. 534 The unexpected demise of the crown changed the whole aspect of affairs. 1857 Sir J. F. W. Herschel Essays 615 Demise of the chair.

3. Transferred to the death or decease which occasions the demise of an estate, etc.; hence, popularly, = Decease, death.

8. Transferred to the death or decease which occasions the demise of an estate, etc.; hence, popularly, = Decease, death.
1754 Richardson Grandism (1781) I. ii. 7 Her father's considerable estate, on his demise... went with the name. 1799 Med. Fral. I. 206 We lament the early demise of this favourite friend of science. 1846 M°CULLOCH Acc. Bril. Empire (1854) I. 417 To trace their lives from the moment of their birth, marking the exact period of the demise of each individual. 1878 Gladstone Prim. Homer 43 The Odyssey does not bring us to the demise of Odusseus.

fig. 1839 Times 13 May, After the ostensible demise of the outward cabinet. 1860 T. L. Peacock Wks. (1875) III. 473 The demise of that periodical prevented the publication.

Demise (dfmoiz), v. [f. Demise st.]

1. Lauv. (trans.) To give, grant, convey, or transfer (an estate) by will or by lease.

1480 Bury Wills (1850) 64 By oure chartre beryng the date of these presentes have dimised, assigned, deliuered... to Henri Hardman clerk, William Duffeld.. the forseid maner.
1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 61 \$ 1 To lette and demyse fermes ther for the terme of vij yere and undir. 1897 Lavy Starrord in Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 208 Woods... to be demized to a yong man. 1665 J. Stephens Procurations 38 Afterwards Q. Eliz... did demise the said Commandery and Rectory to Dr. Forth. 1733 Neal Hist. Puril. II. 7 For demising away the Impropriations annexed to Bishopricks and Colleges. 1844 Williams Real Prop. (1877) 445 This word demise operates as an absolute covenant for the quiet enjoyment of the lands by the lessee.

b. To convey or transfer (a title or dignity); esp. said of the transmission of sovereignty, as by the abdication or death of the sovereign.

said of the transmission of sovereignty, as by the abdication or death of the sovereign.

1670 COTTON ESPECTION 1. 1. 37 His Majesty would have given them in Sovereignty, and have demisd to him the Title of the Crown.

1763 BLACKSTONE Comm. 1. 249 When we say the demise of the crown, we mean only that. the kingdom is transferred or demised to his successor.

2803 G. B. SMITH Hist. Eng. Partl. II. ix. ii. 20 He therefore recommended the Convention to declare that James II had voluntarily demised the crown.

C. intr. To pass by bequest or inheritance.

1823 GREVILLE Mem. (1874) I. 64 Now arose a difficulty—

whether the property of the late King demised to the King or to the Crown.

whether the property of the late King demised to the King or to the Crown.

† 2. gen. To convey, transmit; to 'lease'. Obs.
1594 Shars. Rich. 111, 1v. iv. 247 What Honour, Canst thou demise to any childe of mine? a 1660 Hammond Wks.
1V. xiv.(R.), Upon which condition his reasonable soul is at this own conception demised to him.

† 3. To let go; to dismiss. Obs.

a 1541 Wyatt Defence Wks. (1861) p. xxxiv, [What] the King and his Council thought in this matter when they demised Mason at his first examination, and for the small weight there was either against him or me. 1548 Udalt. Erasm. Apoph. 1912 a, The Thebanes he demised and let go at their libertee. c 1610-15 Lives Women Saints 141 That wearie bones may be refreshed, And wasted mindes redressed, And griefe demised that it oppressed.
4. int. To resign the crown; to die, decease. rare. 1727 A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Ind. I. x. 103 When Shaw Abbas demised, his Son Shaw Tomas succeeded him. 1783 Cowerr. Lett. 31 May, The Kings...must go on demissing to the end of the chapter.

Hence Domi sed ppl. a., Demissing vbl. sb.
1547 in Vicary's Anat. (1838) App. iii. 131 The orderinge, bestowinge, sellinge, dymysyng... of the late parishe churches. 1587 R. Hovenonen in Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.)
I. 211 The demissing of Alsolne Colledg Woodes. 1686 Eng. Elect. Sheriffs 33 It is plainly implyed in the Demised and Confirmed things and customs. 1876 Digsv Real Prop. \$1.

380 To pay the rent or to repair the demised premises.

Demi-sea. 2500, a. [ad. F. demi-saison (also in Eng. use), as in robe de demi-saison, a dress intermediate between a winter and a summer dress.]

Of costume: Of a style intermediate between that of the past and that of the coming season.

in Eng. user, as in Tove ac demi-station, a dress intermediate between a winter and a summer dress.]

Of costume: Of a style intermediate between that of the past and that of the coming season.

[1769 in Jesse G. Schuyn & Contemps. II. (1882) 380 (Stanf., 1... wish to know... if it is to be a demi sation or a winter velvet. 1883 Daily Tel. 18 Jan. 2 (ibid.), The demi-season cape that is most largely worn. 1898 Ibid. 15 Oct. 1/3 Bonnets... are still demi-season in style.

Demi-semi (dermi,sermi), a. [f. DEMI-13 + SEMI-half: prob. taken from demisemiquaver: see next.] Iii. Half-half, i.e. quarter; but usually a contemptuous diminutive.

1809 W. Taylor in Ann. Rev. III. 312 The demi-semi statesmen of the present age. 1842 MIALL in Nonconf. II. 400 Demi-semi-sacramentarianism. 1874 Helps Soc. Press. vii. (1875) 08 Half men, 'demi-semi' men, were.. of no use.

Demisemiquaver (de mi,sermi,kw.zi-vaj).

Music. [DEMI-9.] A note of half the value of a semiquaver; the symbol for this note, resembling a quaver, but with three hooks instead of one. Also attrib., as in demisemiquaver rest.

a quaver, but with three hooks instead of one. Also attrib., as in demisemiquaver rest.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Demi-semi-quaver, the least Note in Musick. 1822 T. L. Pracock Maid Marian (1837) 176 The song of the choristers died away in a shake of demisemiquavers. 1848 RIMBAULT First Bk. Piano 55 The Demisemiquaver Rest has three crooks turning to the left.

Demi-semitone. Music. rare. [Demi-9.]

Half a semitone; a quarter-tone.

1866 ENGEL Nat. Mus. ii. 27 Councillor Tilesius informs us that the natives of Nukahiya. .. distinctly intone demisemitones (quarter-tones) in their vocal performances.

Demi-sheath (de-mi. [i]). Entom. [Cf. DEMI-

3.] A half-sheath; i.e. one of the two channelled organs of which the tubular sheaths, covering the vipositors or stings of insects, are composed Demi-sphere, a hemisphere: see DEMI- 10.

Demiss (d'mi's), a. [ad. L. demiss-us let down, lowered, sunken, downcast, lowly, pa. pple. of demistère to DEMIT. Cf. It. demisso 'demisse, base, submisse, faint' Florio, F. démis out of joint, OF. demis, also 'submitted, humble, submissiue'

(Cotgr.).]
†1. Submissive, humble, lowly; also in bad sense,

†1. Submissive, humble, lowly; also in bad sense, Abject, base. Obs. or arch.

1878 J. Jones Bathes of Bath 11. 10a, So demisse of nature. 1882 Savile Tacitus' Hist. 1. lii. (1891) 30 Among the sewerer sort Vitellius was thought base and demisse. 1896 Srewise Hymne Hawverly Love 136 He downe descended, like a most demisse And abiect thrall. 1818 R. Sheldon Serm. St. Martin's 9 Spoken vnder correction of faith, and with demisse reverence. 1849 Jer. Tavlor Gt. Exemp. Ad Sec. xv. § 6 Sullen gestures or demisse behaviour. [1888 cf. Demissness.]

†2. lit. Hanging down. Obs.

a 1893 Urquhari Rabelais III. xxviii. 237.

†3. Of the head or countenance: Hanging down, cast down. downcast. Obs.

† 3. Of the head or countenance: Hanging down, cast down, downcast. Obs.

1566 Bright Melanch. xx. 121 Countenance demisse, and hanging downe. 1564 Peacham Gentl. Exerc. 1. vii. 23 Giving him a demisse and lowly countenance.

† 4. Of sound: Subdued, low. Obs. rare.

1566 Gaule Cases Come. 129 A demisse hollow muttering.

5. Bot. Depressed, flattened.

Demission 1 (dimifor). [ad. L. dēmission-em, n. of action from dēmitlère: see Demiss, Demit1].

1. Abasement, lowering, degradation. Now rare. a 1568 Mede Disc. Matt. xi. 29 Wks. (1572) 1. 138 Adored with the lowest demission of mind. 1567-8 Norsis Pract. Disc. 171 This Demission of the Soul. [1883 American VI. 214 Their omission or their demission to a lower rank.]

† 2. Dejection, depression, lowering of spirits or vitality. Obs.

TA. Defection, depression, lowering of spirits of vitality. Obs.

1636 Blount Glossogr., Demission, an abasement, faintness, abating. 1676 Norris Coll. Misc. 11690 141 Heaviness and demission of Spirit. 1719 Wodrow Corr. (1843) II. 451 Temptations to demission.

† 3. lit. Lowering, putting or bending down.

1708 Bril. Apollo No. 73. a/1 Å.. Demission of his Leg.
1741 'Betteron' Eng. Stage v. 65 The Demission or hanging down of the Head.

Demission 2. [a. F. démission, in OF. desmission, 'a demission, deposition, resignation, dismission, forgoing' (Cotgr.), n. of action from OF. desmetre, answering to late L. \*dismissio, for dimissio, whence the equivalents DIMISSION, DISMISSION. From the identity of the prefix with L.

MISSION. From the identity of the prefix with L. de., there is a tendency in English to take the literal sense as 'laying down' (DE-1).]

1. The action of putting away or letting go from oneself, giving up, or laying down (esp. a dignity or office); resignation, relinquishment, abdication. 1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. II. 301/2 Concerning the queenes demission of hir crowne, and resignation thereof made to hir sonne king James the sixt. Ibid. III. 504/2, I shall neuer repupe to this resignation, demission or yeelding vp. 16. R. L'ESTRANGE (J.). Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche demission of sovereign authority. 1736 CARTE Ormande II. 530 Apply to his Majesty for a demission of his charge. 1853 MILMAN Lal. Chr. (1864) VI. XI. 466 That the Cardinals were at liberty to receive that voluntary demission of the popedom.

+ D. fg. Relinquishment of life; death. Obs. 1735 Thomson Liberty III. 458 And on the bed of peace

voluntary demission of the popedom.

† b. fig. Relinquishment of life; death. Obs.
1735 Thomson Liberty III. 458 And on the bed of peace
his ashes laid; A grace which I to his demission gave.
† 2. lit. Letting down. Obs.
2 1664 F. Hicks in Jasper Mayne tr. Lucan II. 305 Being
King of the Gods, and able, by the demission of a coard, to
draw up earth, and sea.
3. Sending away, dismission. rare.
2812 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 428 No particular period is
fixed for a demission. 1844 Lady Grannille Letters (1894)
1. 296 Chateaubriand's demission was .. sudden and unexpected.
4. 2 Order for release. Obs.

+ 4. ? Order for release. Obs.

1554 Churchw. Acc. Yatton (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 166 The demyssyons of y' corte for y' men that where putt in there.

Demissionary, a. | rare = °. [See DEMISSION 1 and -ARY.] 'Tending to lower, depress, or

SION 1 and -ARY.] 'Tending to lower, depress, or degrade' (Webster 1864).

Demi'ssionary, a.2 rare - o. [See Demission 2 and -ARY. Ci. F. demissionnaire.] Pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate.

1864 in Webster Demi'ssionize, v. [DE-II. 1.] trans. To

deprive of its character as a mission.

1883 St. Yame's Gaz. 19 Apr. 3 To prevent them from falling into foreign hands and becoming de-missionized.

† Demi'ssive, a. Obs. [f. L. dēmiss-, ppl. stem of dēmittère (DEMIT v.!) + -IVE.] Downcast; humble, submissive; = DEMISS 1, 3. Hence

humble, submissive; = DEMISS 1, 3. Hence Demissively adv.

1628 Relat. Mogul's Kingd. in Harl. Misc. (1808) I. 250
But Sir Thomas Roe. would not so much derogate from his place, to abase himself so demissively. 1630 Lond Banians 72 They pray with demissive eyelids. a 1763 Shenstone Essays, A Vision, Wks. 1764 II. 121 The subjects, very orderly, repentant, and demissive.

† Demissly, adv. Obs. [f. Demiss a. + -LY 2.]
Submissively, humbly; abjectly, basely.

1508 Florio, Remissamente, demislie, remislie, basely, cowardly. 1627 Hieron Wks. II. 300 To thinke so demissly and vinorithing of it selfe. 1620 Holland Camden's Brit.

11. 123 He most demisely beseecheth. he might now have experience of her merciful lenity.

† Demissioness. Obs. or arch. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Dejectedness, submissiveness, 1636 Exhibiting an humble reverence, with a sweet demisseness. 1636 Brock Montaigne 147 Cato... blained them for their demissnesse. 1649 Bulwer Pathomyorl. 11. v. 168 Exhibiting an humble reverence, with a sweet demisseness. 1688 Brock Amer. Common. III. Lxxvii. 161 A kind of independence of manner... very different from the demissness of the humbler classes of the Old World.

† Demissory, a. Obs. Variant of Dimissory:

† **Demi-ssory**, a. Obs. Variant of Dimissory; cf. Demit v.2

Cf. Demit v.2

a 1631 Donne Ignat. Concl. (1635) 115 Accompany them with Certificates, and Demissory letters. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYME St. Gt. Brit. 1. 111. i. (1743) 143 He must have Letters Demissory from the Bishop.

Domi-suit: see Demi-3.

Demit (dimit), v.1 [ad. L. dömittere to send, put, or let down, to cast down, lower, sink, f. De-1. 1 + miltere to send, etc. Cf. OF. demetre in same sense.]

1. trans. To send, put, or let down; to cause to

1. It send; 10 send, put, or let down; to cause to descend; to lower.

1646 Sir T. Browne Psend. Ep. 111. xxv, If they decline their necke to the ground, they presently demit and let fall the same [their train]. 1765 FALCONER SAPPORT. 1.26 These soon demitted stay-sails next ascend. 1885 R. W. Dixon Ilist. Ch. Eng. 111. 442 This bill seems not to have been demitted by the peers.

+2. fig. To bring down, lower; to let down, humble above. Ohe

+2. fig. To bring down, lower; to let uown, humble, abase. Obs.

1611 W. Sclater Key (1629) 64 To whose capacitie though it have pleased the Lord to demit himself [ctc.]. α 1619 FOTHERBY Atheom. Pref. (1622) 18 The highest points, which I have carefully indeauoured to stoop and demitte, euen to the capacitie of the very lowest. 1656 Jeanes Mixt. Schol. Div. 103 By taking on him the nature of man ... he demitted, or humbled himselfe. 1688 Norris Theory Love 173 When she, being Heaven-born, demits her noble self to such earthly drudgery.

+ 3. ? To lay down as a supposition; to suppose.

1856 J. Heywood Spider & F. xlii. 29 Let vs here demit: one spider and ten flise All lyke honest: who seeing two sew at law, [etc.].

Demit, v.² [ad. F. demett-re, in OF. desmet-re, desmett-re, f. des., dt-:-L. dis- + mettre to send, put, etc.: taking the place of L. dimitter to send your dismiss places put every let go leve down.

put, etc.: taking the place of L. dimittère to send away, dismiss, release, put away, let go, lay down (office), renounce, forsake, etc.; cf. DISMISS and DIMIT. Chiefly used by Scottish writers.]

1. trans. To let go, send away, dismiss. arch.
1259 FRITH Ep. Chr. Rdr. Wks. (1820) 473 That they..be compelled (as Pharaoh was) to demit thy chosen children.
1388-8 Hist. Fames VI (1804) 168 Thairefter he demittit thame frielie to pas quhair they list. 1869 Br. GUTHRIE Mem. (1702) 11 Mr. John was demitted, and Balmiranoch sent Prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh. 1869 J. MACKENIE Siege London Derry 4/1 Walker [was] demitted, and Hamil reduced. 1829 CARLYLE Misc. (1857) II. 33 Poor Longchamp, demitted, or rather dismissed from Voltaire's service.

service.

+ b. fig. To send away, remit, refer. Obs.

1646 S. Bolton Arraignm. Err. 123 To the Scriptures
doth God demit and send us for the tryall of opinions.

doth God demit and send us for the tryall of opinions.

† 2. To put away, part with, let go, Obs.
1263 Winger Four Scoir Thre Quest. Wks. 1888 I. 109
He geuis ane expres command to the innocent woman demittand hir husband, to remain vnmariit or to be reconcilit to hir husband [marg. 1 Cor. 7]. 1678 R. BARCLAY Apol. Quakers ii. § 10. 45 These, though they cease not to call upon God, do nevertheless demit the Spirit.

Quakers ii. § 10. 45 These, though they cease not to call upon God, do nevertheless demit the Spirit.

8. To let go, resign, give up, lay down (an office or dignity); to abdicate.
1257 in Balfour Practicks (1754) 6 We [Mary Stewart]... haue renuncit and demittit... the gyding and gouerning of this our realme of Scotland. c 1510 Sir J. Melvil. Mem. (1735) 185 The Queen's Majesty had demitted the Government. 156 Trans. Crt. Spain 26 [He] willingly demits his charge of President of Castile. 1798 Dallas Amer. Law Rep. 1. 107 We will. not demit any part of her sovereignty. 1858 Neil Boyd's Zion's Flowers introd. 36 His cousin. had demitted the Principalship of the University. 1876 Grant Burgh Sch. Scotl. 361 An Office which he demitted in 1606.

1606.

D. absol. To give up office; to resign.
1719 Workow Corr. (1843) II. 451 Greatly tempted to demit. 1818 Scott Rob Roy ix, I advise him to get another clerk, that's all, for I shall certainly demit. 1865 CARLYLE Fredk. Gi. VI. xv. ix. 238 La Mettrie had to demit; to get out of France rather in a hurry. 1880 Daily Tel. 30 Nov., But the Ritualists will neither submit nor demit.
4.4. To convey by lesses demise. Oh:

But the Ritualists will neither submit nor demit.

† 4. To convey by lease, demise. Obs.

1774 Petit. in A. McKay Hist. Kilmarnock App. iii. 304

In feu-farm let and demitted.

† 5. To send out. Obs.

[Perhaps belongs to Demit v.l., from De. I. 2.]

1679 Sin T. Browne Psend. Ep. 111. xvi. (ed. 6 161), This. is rather generated in the head, and perhaps demitted and sent from thence by salival conducts and passages. 1796

P. Browne Jamaica 191 The rib. . tapers from the base to the top. . demitting its connected ribs or foliage equally on both sides.

Thermidiant. Painting 2 Obs. [Demi. 11]

**Demi-tint.** Painting. ? Obs. [Demi- 11.] A half tint; a tint intermediate between the extreme lights and strong shades of a painting; applied also to broken tints or tertiary colour-

snades.

1733 Gray's-Iun Yrnl. No. 59 The Touch, which so skilfully blends different Colours...is called by the Painters the Demi-tint. 1798 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts XVI. 287 Those demi-tints which conduce so much to the brilliancy of a picture. c1811 Fusell Lect. Art v. (1848) 467 He does not sufficiently connect with breadth of demi-tint the two extremes of his masses. 1824 Blackw. Mag. XV. 146 They have none of the demi-tints to study.

Hence **De mi-tinted** a.

1848 Examiner 357/1 Cream-coloured and demi-tinted city and mid-distance.

and mid-distance.

Demi-toilet: see DEMI- 12.

Demi-tone. ? Obs. [Demi-9, 11: cf. Fr. demiton.] a. Painting. = Demi-tint. b. Music. =

SEMITONE.

1818 R. H. in Examiner 4 May 283/1 The yellowish grey demi-tone which covers the trees across the middle of the canvass. 1828 in Wrester.

† Demitune. Obs. — Demi-tone b. 1898 Florio Semitone, a demitune, or halfe note in musicke.

musicke. **Demiurge** (de miōida, dō mi-). [mod. ad. Gr. δημουργ-ός (Latinized dēmiūrgus), lit. public or skilled worker, f. δήμος of the people, public +-εργος, -working, worker: cf. F. demiurge. The Gr. and Lat. forms demiurgos, -urgus (dōmi-, demi₁ō igðs), were in earlier use. (So in 16th c. F. demiourgon, Rabelais.)]

1. A name for the Maker or Creator of the world, in the Platonic philosophy: in certain later systems.

in the Platonic philosophy; in certain later systems, as the Gnostic, conceived as a being subordinate to the Supreme Being, and sometimes as the author

of evil.

1698 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 259 Zeus .. in Plato .. sometimes .. is taken for the Demiurgus or Opificer of the World, as in Cratylus. 1793 T. TAYLOR Plato, Introd. to Timzus 402 By the demiurgus and father of the world we must understand Jupiter. 1840 Browning Sortlellov. 200 Better, say you, 'merge At once all workmen in the demiurge.' 1867 J. H. Strikling tr. Schwegler's Hist. Philos. (ed. 8) 83 (Plato) Demiurgus, by model of the eternal ideas, has fashioned it [the world] in perfection. 1873 Whitney Orient.

Sind. 94 The Hindu supreme God is.. separated by a whole series of demiurges from all care of the universe. 1882 FARAR Early Chr. II. 356 The Manichees subsequently argued, that there were two Gods—one the supreme and illimitable Deity.. the other a limited and imperfect Demiures.

Gr. Hist. The title of a magistrate in certain

2. Gr. Hist. The title of a magistrate in certain ancient Greek states, and in the Achean League. [1600 HOLLAND Livy XXXII. 823 (Stanf.), He was a demiurgus.] 1844 THERWALL Greece VIII. Ixi. 102 The number of the demiurges seems. to have been limited to ten. transf. 1885 Sir H. TAYLOR Autobiog. II. 39 Such pressures of official work. had become frequent since the retirement of the Demiurge, James Stephen.

Hence (nonce-wds.) Demiurgeous a., of the nature of a demiurge; Demiurgus-ship.
1883 Sirvenson Familiar Studies Pref. 15 Our demiurgeous Mrs. Grundy smiles apologetically on its victims. 1886 A. Gray Lett. (1893) 695. I am anused at Professor. 1880 substitution of demiurgism for evolution. 1886 in Century Mag. XXXII. 116 The prowling theosophies and demiurgisms that swarm in from the limbo of unreason. 1843 CARLYLE Past & Pr. 1v. viii. (1892) 253 Unheard-of Demiurgus-ships, Priesthoods, aristocracies.

Demiurgio (demi) 7 dajik, di-), a. [ad. Gr.

miurgus-ships, Priesthoods, aristocracies.

Demiurgic (demi<sub>1</sub>v̄ idzik, di-), a. [ad. Gr. δημιουργικ-os, f. δημιουργόs: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Demiurge or his work; creative.

1676 Cupworth Intell. Syst. 306 Amelius... supposeth these three Minds and Demiurgick Principles of his to be both the same with Plato's 'Three Kings' and with Orpheus his 'Trinity'. 1793 T. TAYLOR Plato, Introd. to Timzus 370 He places over the universe a demiurgic intellect and an intelligible cause. 1819 G. S. FAREN Dispens. (1823) I. 63 Adam will have been created in the course of the sixth demiurgic day. 1869 FARENE Fam. Speech i. (1873) 11 That the creation was the result of a fiat articulately spoken by the demiurgic voice. 1893 J. J. Young Ceram. Art 86 The scarabæus was the emblem of the demiurgic god Phtha.

† Demiurgical. a. Obs. = prec.

\*\*TAYLOR Tr. Comment. Proclus I. 58

Demiurgical, a. Obs. = prec.

1601 Br. W. Barlow Defence of The demiurgical or instrumentall meanes, the word of God read or preached. 1613

H. More Conject. Cabbal. (1913) 172 These two Principles. the one Active or Demiurgical, the other Passive or Material. 1696 Cupworth Intell. Syst. 306 It is one and the same demiurgical Jupiter that is praised both by Orpheus and Plato. 1798 T. TAYLOR tr. Comment. Proclus I. 58

Demiurgical medicine.

Demiurgical medicine.

Hence Demiurgically adv.
1816 G. S. Fabra Orig. Pagan Idol. III. 67 He demiurgically renews the whole appearance of nature. 1851 — Many Mansions (1862) 102 God acted demiurgically through the intervention of a Material Body.

Demiurgos, -us: see Demiurge.

Demi-vambraoe: see Demi-3.

Demi-vambrace: see DRM-3.

Demi-vill. Constit. Hist. rare. [AF. demie vile half town or vill.] A half-vill or 'town'; the half of a vill (when this was divided between two lords) as a political unit.

The Anglo-French word occurs frequently in the Statute cited, but in the Record ed. is translated half-town.

CIBOO Stat. Exter(? 14 Edw. 1) Stat. I. 210 Les nuns de totes les viles, demie viles, e hamelez, ke sunt en son Wap', Hundred e Franchise [transl. The names of all the Towns, Half-towns, and Hamlets, within his Wapentake, etc.]. 1765
BLACKSTONE COMM. I. Introd. iv. 111 The statute of Exeter, which makes frequent mention of entire vills, demi-vills, and hamlets.

Demi-vol: see DEMI-I.

Demi-volte (de mi<sub>1</sub>voalt). Manège. [DEMI-6.]

One of the seven artificial motions of a horse:

a half-turn made with the fore legs raised.

a 1648 LD. Herrer Life (1886) 74 Having a horse that was excellent in performing the demivolte. 1808 Scort Marm. IV. XXX. And making demi-volte in air. 1884 E. L. Anderson Mod. Horsemanship II. XII. 221 The horse may be made to traverse in lines and demi-voltes to the left. † De mi-vow:el. Obs. rare. A semi-vowel.

1611 FLORIO, Seminocale, a demie vowell. Demi-wolf: see DEMI-11.

Demi-world. nonce-wd. = Demi-monde.

186a Times 3 Sept. 5/5 The bye-world .. which the French call the demi-monde... The demi-world or bye-world is an alluring theme.

Demi-wosted: see DEMI-0STADE.

† Demi xture. Obs. [f. Dr. I. 5 + Mixture.] Mixture of things which are themselves formed by mixture: cf. Decomposition I, Decomposition I, Decomposition I, Decomposition I, Decomposition I, Decomposition I, Decomposition I

x697 J. SERGEANT Solid Philos. 337 The Intermediate Colours are made by the Mixture and Demixture of those Extreams.

Demme, obs. form of DIM v.

Dem-me, demmy, demn: see Dem v.<sup>2</sup> Demmyt, obs. f. dammed: see Dem v.<sup>1</sup>

Demmyt, obs. f. dammed: see Dem v.!

Demobilize (dāmāvibiləiz), v. [De- II. 1.]

trans. To reduce from a mobilized condition; to
disband (forces) so as to make them not liable to
be moved in military service.

1838 Standard 23 Oct. 5/3 It has been decided to demobilize those Reserve men. 1832 Times 15 Aug. 6/1 The
mobilized ships having first been inspected, will return to
their respective ports and be demobilized forthwith.

Hence Demobilization, the action of demobilizinc. reduction of forces to a peace footing.

ing, reduction of forces to a peace footing.

1866 Spectator 14 Apr. 397/2 Austria has demanded the demobilization of the Prussian army. 1885 Manch. Exam. 26 Aug. 5/4 An order .. for the demobilisation of the First-class Army Reserve.

**Democracy** (d/mg/krasi). Forms: 6-7 democracie, 6-7 (9) - oratie, 7 (9) - oraty, 7 - oracy.

[a. F. denocratie (-sī), (Oresme 14th c.), a. med.

L. democratia (in 13th c. L. transl. of Aristotle, attrib. to William of Moerbeke), a. Gr. δημοκρατία popular government, f. δῆμος the commons, the

people + - \*\*paria in comb. = \*\*parios rule, sway, authority. The latinized form is frequent in early writers, and \*democratie, -craty, in 16-17th c.]

1. Government by the people; that form of government in which the sovereign power resides in the people as a whole, and is exercised either distributed by the sovereign power resides in the people. the people as a whole, and is exercised entired directly by them (as in the small republics of anti-quity) or by officers elected by them. In mod. use often more vaguely denoting a social state in which all have equal rights, without hereditary or arbitrary

often more vaguely denoting a social state in which all have equal rights, without hereditary or arbitrary differences of rank or privilege.

[1531 ELYO GOV. Li, An other publique weale was amonge the Atheniensis, where equalitie was of astate amonge the Democratia, in latine, Popularis potentia, in englisshe the rule of the comminalite.] 1376 Flening Panopl. Epist. 198

Democracie, when the multitude have governement. 1386

T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 549 Democratie, where free and poore men being the greater number, are lords of the estate. 1688 WITHER Bril. Rememb. 267 Were I in Switzerland I would maintaine Democrity. 1664 H. More Myst. 1619, 514 Presbytery verges nearer toward Populacy or Democracy. 1821 Byron Diarry May (Ravenna), What is ... democracy!—an aristocracy of blackguards. 1836 Gen. P. Thompson Exerc. (1842) IV. 191 Democracy means the community's governing through its representatives for its own benefit. 1890 Pall Mall (2. 25, Nov. 3/1 'Progress of all through all, under the leading of the best and wisest', was his [Mazzin's] definition of democracy.

D. A state or community in which the government is vested in the people as a whole.

1374 Whittofft Def. Amsw. iii. Wks. (1851) I. 300 In respect that the people are not secluded, but have their interest in church-matters, it is a democraty, or a popular estate. 1691 MILTON P. R. N. 265 Those ancient whose resistless eloquence Wielded at will that fierce democraty. 1794 S. WILLIAMS Vermont 342 In the ancient democracies of popular state. 1691 MILTON P. R. N. 265 Those ancient whose resistless eloquence Wielded at will that fierce democraty. 1794 S. WILLIAMS Vermont 342 In the ancient democracies of the people. 1804 Svp. Smith Mor. Philos. xvi. (1850) 237 In the fierce and eventful democraties of Greece and Rome. 1881 JOWETT Thucyd. I. 117 We are called a democracy, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few.

the few.

C. fig.

1607 WALKINGTON Opt. Glass 82 Tyrannizing as it were over the Democratic of base and vulgar actions. \$\alpha\$ 1552

J. SMITH Sel. Disc. 1x. xi. (1821) 410 In wicked men there is a democracy of wild lusts and passions. 1885 J. MARTINEAU Types Eth. Th. I. 27 All these \$\alpha\$ 160 m. are not left side by side as a democracy of real being.

2. That class of the people which has no here
discount or special rank or privilege; the common

side as a democracy of real being.

2. That class of the people which has no hereditary or special rank or privilege; the common people (in reference to their political power).

1829 Hallam Const. Hist. (1876) II. xii. 453 The power of the democracy in that age resided chiefly in the corporations.

1841 Gen. P. Thourson Exerc. (1842) VI. 151 The portion of the people whose injury is the most manifest, have got or taken the title of the 'democracy'. For nobody that has taken care of himself, is ever, in these days, of the democracy. The political life of the English democracy, may be said to date from the 21st of January 1841. 1868 Mill in Eng. 4 Ireland Feb., When the democracy of one country will join hands with the democracy of another.

3. Democratism. rare.

1826 Miss Mulcock J. Halifax 244 It seems that democracy is fife in your neighbourhood.

4. U.S. politics. 8. The principles of the Democratic party; b. The members of the Democratic party; collectively.

1828 H. Clay Priv. Corr. 112, I am [alleged to be] a deserter from democracy. 1848 N. Y. Herald 13 June (Bartlett), The election of 1840. was carried by . flase charges against the American democracy. 1868 in G. Rose Gl. Country 354 That resolution adopted by the Maine Democracy of State Convention at Augusta. 1891. Lowell's Poems, Biglow P., Note 301 One of the leaders of the Northern Democracy during the war, and the presidential nomine against Lincoln in 1864.

Democrate (demolkret). Also 8 -orate. [a. F. democrate (demolkret). formed from demo-

Democrate (demo<sub>i</sub>kræt). Also 8 -crate. [a. F. démocrate (1790 in Hatzi), formed from démocratie Democracy, on the model of aristocrate.]

1. An adherent or advocate of democracy; orig. one of the republicans of the French Revolution of

one of the republicans of the French Revolution of 1790 (opposed to aristocrat).

1790 (fist. Europe in Amr. Reg. 119/2 The democrates had already stripped the nobility of all power. 179x Gibbon Misc. Works (1814) I. 340 Even our democrats are more reasonable or more discreet. a 1794 — Authoig. Whs. 1796 I. 181 The clamour of the triumphant democrates. 1840 Carvie Heroes vi. Napoleon, in his first period, was a true Democrat. 182x Helps Comp. Solit. ii. (1874) 15 Too affectionate a regard for the people to be a democrat.

2. U. S. politics. A member of the Democratic party: see Demograt. Writ. 1893 XIV. 105 You could as soon scrub the blackamore white as change the principle of a profest Democrat. 1869 Kendall Trav. III. lx. 5 A democrat is an anti-federalist. 1847 H. Clay Priv. Corr. 544 He must say whether he is Whig or Democrat. 1888

BRYCE Amer. Commw. II. 111. liii. 333 One of these two parties carried on, under the name of Democrats, the dogmas and traditions of the Jeffersonian Republicans.

3. U.S. A light four-wheeled cart with several 3. U. S. A light four-wheeled cart with several seats one behind the other, and usually drawn by two horses. 'Originally called democratic wagon (Western and Middle U.S.)'. Cent. Dict.

1890 S. J. Duncan Soc. Departure of The vehicle was, in the language of the country, a 'democrat', a high four-wheeled cart, painted and varnished, with double seats, one behind the other. 1894 Auctioneer's Catal. (New York) Democrat Wagon in good order.

4. attrib. = DEMOCRATIC. rare.

1817 COLERIDGE Biog. Lit. I. x. 186 He.. talked of purpose in a democrat way in order to draw me out. 1890 Spectator 15 Nov. 676 Whether a little farmer..is going to rule the Democrat Party in America.

† Democratian. a. and sb. Obs. Also 7 san.

† **Democratian**, a. and sb. Obs. Also 7 -sian. [f. med.L. democratia Democracy + -AN.]

[I. mcd. L. democratia DEMOCRACY + -AN.]

A. adj. = DEMOCRATIO.

1574 J. JONES Nat. Beginning Grow. Things 33 The Democratian commen wealth .. is the gouernment of the people; where all their counsell and aduise is had together in one. 1803 Snssex Chron. in Spirit Public Trats. (1804) VII. 248 Under the Democratian flag.

B. sb. = DEMOCRAT.

1858 R. FRANCK North. Mem. (1821) 36 When Democratians dagger the Crown.

Democratic (demo<sub>1</sub>krætik), a. (sb.) [a. F. démocratique, ad. med.L. dēmocratic-us, a. Gr. δημοκρατικ-όs, f. δημοκρατία DEMOCRACY: see

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, demo-

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, democracy; advocating or upholding democracy.

1602 Warner Alb. Eng. x. lvii. (1612) 250 Aristocratick gouernment nor Democratick pleas d. 1790 Mann in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 433 All is in a flame between the Aristocratic and Democratic parties [in France]. 1823 Hr. Marnieau Soc. Anner. III. 255 The most democratic of nations is religious at heart. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. § 5. 565 No Church constitution has proved in practice so democratic as that of Scotland.

2. U. S. politics. (With capital D.) Name of the political party originally called Anti-Federal and afterwards Democratic-Republican, which favours strict interpretation of the Constitution with regard to the powers of the general government and of individual States, and the least possible interference with local and individual liberty; in opposition to with local and individual liberty; in opposition to the party now (since 1854) called Republican (formerly called Federals and Whigs). b. Pertaining to the Democratic party, as 'a Democratic

measure.

c 1800 T. Twining Trav. America in 1796 (1894) 51 One of the principal members of the opposition, or of the antifederal or democratic party. 1812 in Niles' Register 96 Harford, Baltimore, Washington and Queen-Anns have returned 4 Democratic members. Federal majority [in Maryland House] 32. 1839 W. L. Garrison in Life II. 312 Both the Whig and Democratic parties have consulted the wishes of abolitionists. 1806 Bartlett Dict. Amer. 507 What was Whig doctrine in 1830 may be Democratic doctrine in 1850. 6 Jbid. 508 The three Democratic presidents, Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk. 1808 Bayce Amer. Commu. II. III. III. 340 The autonomy of communities... has been the watchword of the Democratic party.

+ B. 5b. - Democrat I. Obs.

word of the Democratic party.

† B. sb. = DEMOCRAT 1. Obs.

1658-9 Burton's Diarry (1828) IV. 232 The democratics of our age went upon another principle. 1685 G. VERNON Pref. to Heylikis De Jure Parilatis Episc., This argument is known too well by our Anti-Episcopal Democraticks.

known too well by our Anti-Episcopal Democraticks. **Democratical** (demo,krætikål), a. (sb.) [f. as prec. + -AL.] = DEMOCRATIC I.

1389 Hay any Work 26 It is Monarchicall, in regarde of our head Christ, Aristocraticall in the Eldership, and Democraticall in the people. 1608 D. T. Est. Pol. 6 Mor.

4b, Ostracismes practiced in those Democraticall and Popular states of elder times. 1608 in Somers Tracts I. 111

The Democratical Man, that is never quiet under any Government. 1791 Boswell Johnson 21 Mar. an. 1775

I abhor his Whiggish democratical notions and propensities. 1849 Grove Greece II. kiv. (1862) V. 501 The levy was in fact as democratical and as equalising as.. on that memorable occasion.

+ B. sb. = DEMOCRAT I. Obs.

régi Hobbes Leviath. II. xxii. 122 Aristocraticalls and Democraticalls of old time in Greece. 1679—Behemoth I. Wks. VI. 199 The thing which those democraticals chiefly then aimed at, was to force the King to call a parliament. 1714 E. Lewis Letter to Swift 6 July, He is in with the democraticals.

**Democratically** (demokrætikåli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a democratic manner; according to the principles of democracy.

to the principles of democracy.

1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 647 They were not summoned aristocratically. . but invited democratically and after a popular manner to Supper. 292 R. Burke in B.'s Corr. (1844) III. 300 He is supposed to be very democratically inclined. 1839 Fraser's Mag. XIX. 149 He talked democratically with Lord Stanhope, conservatively with Mr. Pitt. 1888 Bayce Amer. Commu. I. 36 Persons so democraticallyminded as Madison and Edmund Randolph.

Democratifiable, a. nonce-wd. [f. \*democratify (f. DEMOCRAT + -FY) + -ABLE.] Capable of being converted into a democrat.

1818 SRLIEY Let. in Dowden Life I. 245, I have met with no determined Republicans, but I have found some who are democratifiable.

Democratism (dImo'kraet,i:z'm). [f. Democratry as a principle or system. 1793 Burre Policy of Allies Wks. VII. 138 Between the rabble of systems, Fayetteism, Condorctism, Monarchism, or Democratism or Federalism, on the one side, and the fundamental laws of France on the other. 1834 Tail's Mag. I. 655 The red cap of democratism.

† Democratist. Obs. [f. as prec. + -187.] A partisan of democraty; = Democrat I. 1790 Burre Fr. Rev. 83 You will smile here at the consistency of those democratists. 1791 Hist. in Ann. Reg. 213 By the arts of the democratists they were plunged into a civil war of the most horrid kind.

Democratisation (dImo'krătoiz²-¹-fan). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of rendering, or process of becoming, democratic. 1865 Pall Mall G. 24 Apr. 10 The art has not improved under this democratization. 1865 Bayce Amer. Commu.

11. II. xxxviii. 53 It is a period of the democratization of all institutions, a democratization due... to the influence... of French republican ideas.

Democratize (dImo'krătoiz), v. [a. F. demo-Democratism (dimg'kræti:z'm). [f. Demo-

**Democratize** (dimp krătoiz), v. [a. F. dimo-

1. It. admocratize (almo kratolz), v. [a. f. admocratiser, f. admocrate, -cratie: see -IZE.]

1. trans. To render democratic; to give a democratic character to.

1. 1798 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. XXVII. 583 Not to democratize any one of the great continental powers. 1831 Blackw. Mag. XXX. 398 The tendency of the measure was to democratize. the constitution. 1888 Bayce Amer. Commu.

11. n. xl. 85 The State Government, which is nothing but the colonial government developed and somewhat democratized.

the colonial government tized.

2. intr. To become democratic. (rare.)
1840 Tail's Mag. VII. 506 The fact that we are democratising must be evident.
Hence Democratised ppl. a.; Democratising vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; Democratiser, one who democratizes

whl. sb. and ppl. a.; Demo oratiser, one who democratizes.

1859 Sat. Rev. 326/2 The democratizing of the House of Commons. 1888 Pall Mall G. 6 Oct. 3 A new and democratized Reform Club. 1888 Bayer Amer. Commu. II. 11. xlii. 113 The democratizing constitution of 1846. 1893 Nation 21 Sept. 20/3 Nothing more democratic and democratizing. has ever emanated even from the Tories in the days of their greatest distress.

Democraty, early variant of DEMOCRACY.

Democrite-us (or -īus, Gr. Δημοκρίτει-οs) of or pertaining to Democritus +-AN.] Of, pertaining to, or after the style of Democritus, a Greek philosopher of the 5th century B.C. (known as 'the laughing philosopher'), or of his atomistic or other theories. So † Democritical a., Democritical a., in same sense; † Democritical a., after the style ortheories of Democritics; J. stories (fabule Democritica), incredimocritics.

mocritus; D. stories (fabulæ Democriticæ), incredible stories of Natural History; † Demo critism, the practice of Democritus in laughing at every-

ble stories of Natural History; † Demo critism, the practice of Democritus in laughing at everything.

a 1617 Bayne Diocesans Tryall (1621) 80 As all but Morelius and such Democritall spirits doe affirme. 1650 Blewer Anthropomet. Ep. Ded., To summon Democritical Atomes to conglobate into an intellectual Form. 1656 Blewer Hing. 1668 H. Mone Div. Dial. 1. xxvi. (1713) 53 The Existence of the ancient Democritish Vacuum. 1678 Sir T. Browne Lett. Friend xxiv. (1881) 123 His sober contempt of the world wrought no Democritism or Cynicism, no laughing or snarling at it. 1676 Cudworth Intell. Syst. Pref., The Democritick Fate, is nothing but The Material Necessity of all things without a God. 1728 Bailey Erasm. Colleg. (1877) 394 (D.) Not to mention democritical stories, do we not find. that there is a mighty disagreement between an oak and an olive-tree? 1845 Maurica Mor. 3 Met. Philos. in Eucycl. Metrog. II. 627/1 The Democritic concurse of atoms. 1855 Milman Lat. Chr. (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 137 The Democritean notions of actual images which. pass from the object to the sense. 1868 J. Martineau Study Relig. I. 11. i. 214 A physiologist so Democritean as Hacekel.

Democritean notions of actual images which. pass from the object to put out of fashion (f. Dr. I. 6 + mode fashion) + ED.] That has gone out of fashion. 1887 Temple Bar Mag. Mar. 436 Despite its demoded raging Romanticism. 1882 Sat. Rev. 17 Oct. 457/2 Anything so demoded as bustifying.

|| Demodex (de\*modeks). Zool. [mod.L.; f. Gr. δημόs fat + δης wood-worm.] A genus of parasitic mites, of which one species, D. folliculorum, infests the hair follicles and sebaceous follicles of man and domestic animals.

follicles of man and domestic animals.

2076 Beneden's Anim. Parasites 134 The dog harbours demodex which causes it to lose its hair. 2076 DUHRING DEMOGRA, obs. 568.

Demogra, obs. form of DEMUE.

Demogragon (dimogo 190n). Myth. [late L. Dēmogorgon, dimogo 190n). Myth. [late L. Dēmogorgōn, having the form of a derivative of Gr. δημος people + γοργώς grim, terrible, whence γοργώ Gorgon; but of uncertain origin: see below.] Name of a mysterious and terrible infernal deity. First mentioned (so far as known) by the Scholiast (Lactantius or Lutatius Placidus, γε 450) on Statius Theo. 1. 2.16, as the name of the great nether deity invoked in magic rites. Mentioned also by a scholiast on Lucan Pharzalia v1. 742. Described in the Refertorium of Conrad de Mure (1273) as the primordial God of ancient mythology; so in the Gemalogia Deorum of Boccaccio. The latter appears to be the source of the word in modern literature (Ariosto, Spenser, Milton, Shelley, etc.).

[By some supposed to be a corruption of δημιουργός Demiurgus; but this is very doubtful. The mediæval writers connect it with demon (Demon), and explain it as meaning either damonibus terror (terror to demons), or terribilis damon (terrible demon). From its connexion with magic, it may be a disguised form of some Oriental name.]

1890 SPENSER F. Q. 1. v. 22 O thou [Night] most auncient Grandmother of all... Which wast begot in Dæmogorgon's hall. 1667 Millton P. L. II. 965 And by them stood Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name Of Demogorgon. 1683 DRYDEN 59. Friar v. 11 He's the first begotten of Beelzebub, with a face as terrible as Demogorgon. 1705 PURSHALL Mech. Macrocosm 85 The Saline, and Sulphurious Vapours, I take to be the True Demogorgon of the Philosophers, or Grandfather of all the Heathen Gods, i.e. Mettals. 1841 take to be the True Demogorgon of the Philosophers, or Grandfather of all the Heathen Gods, i.e. Mettals. 1841 SHELLEY Prometh. Unb. 1. 207 All the powers of nameless worlds... And Demogorgon, a tremendous gloom. 1850 KRIGHLEY Fairy Mythol. 452 According to Aniosto, Demographer (dimp grafa). [f. Demo-GRAPHY: see -GRAPHER.] One versed in demography.

2851 P. GEDDES in Nature No. 622, 524 The economic

GRAPHY: see -GRAPHER.] One versed in demography.

1881 P. GEDDES in Nature No. 622. 524 The economic labours of the geographer. and the demographer.

Demographic (demograph), a. [f. next: see -GRAPHIC.] Of or pertaining to demography.

1882 Lond. Med. Record No. 86. 317 This proportion. has no demographic interest.

1892 Scott. Leader 11 Aug. 4 In the demography coin one than usual intricacy.

Demography (demographic). [mod. f. Gr. δημος people + -γραφια writing, description (see -GRAPHY): cf. F. demographie, Journal des Economistes, April 1878.] That branch of anthropology which deals with the life-conditions of communities of people, as shown by statistics of births, deaths, diseases, etc. with the life-conditions of communities of people, as shown by statistics of births, deaths, diseases, etc. 1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. V. 560 Two sections of general anthropology, viz.: 1, anthropology proper...2, demography, which...treats of the statistics of health and disease. 1881 Athensum 16 Sept. 374/r The fourth International Congress for Hygiene and Demography was held last week at Geneva. Demoid (dr moid), a. [ad. Gr. δημοειδής vulgar,

Demoid (d̄r moid), a. [ad. Gr. δημοειδής vulgar, f. δήμος the commons, the people: see -oid.] Used of a type of animal or plant which by its commonness or abundance characterizes a geographical region or a period of time; especially of the characteristic fossil type of a geological formation.

1884 H. G. Serler Phillips' Man. of Goal. 1. 437 The abundant demoid types, which are termed characteristic fossils, for their abundance is such that strata are easily recognised by them. Every formation has its demoid types; which in the Primary rocks are generally brachiopods. 1883 W. H. Hudlerson in Goal. Mag. 128 The relations of a thoroughly demoid type are pretty wide.

|| Demoiselle. [mod.F. (dzmwazgl), from earlier damoiselle: see Damsel.]

earlier damoiselle: see DAMBEL.]

1. A young lady, a maid, a girl.

Occurs in 16th c. for earlier damoiselle, damisell (see DAMSEL): in modern writers, in reference to France or other foreign country.

1550 Caxton's Chrons. Eng. 1. 8 b/1 A gentyl demoysell [ed. 1480 damisell] that was wonder fayre. 1762 STERNE Lett. Wks. (1830) 750/2 (Stanf.), A month's play with a French Demoiselle. 1864 BYRON THAN XV. XIII, A dashing demoiselle of good estate. 1884 HUNTER & WHYTE My Ducats III. (1885) 38 One student, skating along with his demoiselle, has cannoned against another.

2. Zool. 8. The Numidian Crane (Anthropoides mirron): so called from its elevance of form.

demoiselle, has cannoned against another.

2. Zool. a. The Numidian Crane (Anthropoides virgo); so called from its elegance of form.

1687 Phil. Trans. XVI. 374 Six Demoiselles of Numidia, a Kind of Crane. 1766 bid. LVI. 210 The next I shall mention is the Grus Numidica, Numidian crane, or Demoiselle. 1868 Chambers' Encycl. 484 The Numidian demoiselle is remarkable. for elegance and symmetry of form, and grace of deportment.

b. A dragon-fly.

1876 Kirsy & Sp. Entomol. (1818) I. 276 The name given to them in England, 'Dragon flies', seems much more applicable than 'Demoiselles' by which the French distinguish them.) 1844 Gosse in Zoologist II. 709 Thus I contracted an acquaintance with these demoiselles.

Demolater (dimp'lătai). nonce-wd. [f. δημο-speople + -LATER: cf. idolater.] A worshipper of the common people. So Demoma niac, one madly attached to the common people.

1886 Sat. Rev. 22 May 704/2 Friendly portrait of a democracy by democrates, by demagogues, by demomaniacs even, and demolaters.

Demolish (dimp'li), v. [a. F. démoliss-, lengthened stem of demolir (1383 in Littré), ad. L. dēmōlīrī to throw down, demolish, destroy, f. De- I. 6 + mōlīrī to build, construct, erect, f. mōles

DE- I. 6 + moliri to build, construct, erect, f. moles

mass, massive structure.]

1. trans. To destroy (a building or other structure) by violent disintegration of its fabric; to pull

ture) by violent disintegration of its fabric; to pull or throw down, pull to pieces, reduce to ruin.

1870-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) 285 The Chapell of Hakington..wasquite and cleane demolished. 1606 Warner Alb. Eng. XIV. 18XXV. (1612) 353 Both twaine made hauock of their foes, demolishing their Forts. 1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. III. 181 Christ did. demolish and breake downe that partition wall. 1776 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. L. XVI. 422 They completely demolished the remainder of the edifice. 1825 Macaulay Millon Ess. 1854 I. 11/1 The men who demolished the images in cathedrals have not always been able to demolish those which were enshrined in their minds.

† b. To break down or ruin partially. Obs.

1645 Evelyn Mem. (1857) I. 170 Behind this stands the

great altar of Hersules, much demolished. 1696 lbid. I. 331 A fair town, but now wretchedly demolished by the late

siege.

† C. intr. with passive sense. Obs. rare.
r609 Bible (Douay) Yorl ii. 8 Through the windowes they
shal fal and shal not demolish [Vulg. et non demolicatur].
r Archaic const.: demolishing=a-demolishing, in demolition=being demolished: ct. building in Bullo v. 7.
r586 Lond. Gas. No. 2118/2 The House Gulicke lived in
is demolishing. 1706 Ibid. No. 4199/3 The Castle of Nice
is demolishing.

is demolishing.

2. fg. To destroy, make an end of.

VENNER Via Recta viii. 193 They lesse that demolish the 2. fig. To destroy, make an end of.

1500 VENNER Via Recta viii. 193 They lesse resist extrinsecall and intrinsecall causes that demolish their health. 1651
BAXTER Inf. Bapt. 201 Demolishing the Church by division
and contempt. 1735 BERKELEY Def. Free-think. Math. § 32
It is directly demolishing the very doctrine you would
defend. 1876 STEWART & TAIT Unseen Univ. vii. § 214. 211
To demolish any so-called scientific objection that might be
raised. 1888 Athensum 23 Dec. 844 The author demolishes
most of those fanciful etymologies.

15. humorously. To consume, finish up.
[1639 Massinger Unnat. Combat III. i, As tall a trencherman. As e'er demolished pye-fortification.] 1755 Footz
Eng. fr. Parisi. Was. 1795 I. 105 They proceed to demolish
the substantials. 1879 BERRBOHM Patagonia iii. 41 It is
on record that he demolished the whole side of a young
guanacho at one sitting.

on record that he demoissible the whole side of a young guanacho at one sitting.

Hence Demo lished ppl. a.
réa3 Donne Encarnia 34 That demolished Temple. 1748
Young Nt. Th. vii. 833 Beneath the lumber of demolished worlds. 1840 THELWALL Greece VII. 347 On the site of the demolished theatre.

Demo'lishable, a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can be demolished

can be demolished.

2836 Ruskin Mod. Paint. III. IV. x. \$ 10 Only a glass house, frail, hollow, contemptible, demolishable.

Demolisher (dimplifal). [f. as prec. +-ER l: cf. F. dimolisseur (1547 in Hatzf.).] One who

demolishes.

1615 CROOKE Body of Man 247 Melancholy that enemy of the light and demolisher of the principles of life it selfe.

1728 BERKELEY Alcipher. V. § 25 Whatever merit this writer may have as a demolisher, I always thought he had very little as a builder. 1798 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag. V. 354

The demolishers of the Bastille. 1287 SCOTT Napoleon Introd., Collot d'Herbois, the demolisher of Lyons.

Demolishing (dImp'lifn), vbl. 5b. [-ING 1.]

The action of the verb DEMOLISH: demolition.

1628 LITHGOW Trav. VI. 260, I saw many ruinous lumpes of the Wals, and demolishings of the old Towne. 1638

BUNYAN Pilgr. II. 159, I will therefore attempt... the demolishing of Doubting Castle. 1697 T. H(ALE) Acc. New Invent. p. lxxxi, The demolishing some particular New Encroachments.

Democilishing. 1001 a. [ING 2.] That de-

**Demolishing**, ppl. a. [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That de-

molishes.

1736 AMHERST Terra Fil. 253 The same unrelenting, demolishing spirit reigns in all monkish societies.

Demolishment. Now rare. [f. Demolish v. + MENT: cf. F. démolissement (1373 desm- in Godef.).] The act of demolishing; the state or

Godef.). The act of demolishing; the state or fact of being demolished.

1602 FULBECKE 2nd Pt. Parall. 51 Waste may bee committed in the decay or demolishment of an house. 1702

ECHARD EACH Hist. (1710) 465 The .. demolishment of fifty of their strongest cities. 1884 Bookseller 6 Nov. 1190 b/2

The author has succeeded in the complete demolishment of Messrs. Darwin, Huxley and Co.

+ b. pl. Demolished parts or remains, ruins. Obs.

rear-77 Feltham Resolves 1. c. 155 If no man should repair the breaches, how soon would all lye flatted in demolish-ments? 1500 CLARENDON CORLEMPL P. Paulms Tracts (1727) 372 To repair those breaches and demolishments.

**Demolition** (demoli sən, dī-). [a. F. démolition (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. dēmolition-em, n. of action

14th c. in Littré), ad. L. denolition.

(14th c. in Littré), ad. L. denolition-em, n. of action from demoliri to Demolish.

1. The action of demolishing (buildings or other structures); the fact or state of being demolished.

1510 Healey St. Ang. Citie of God 125 Before this demolition the people of Alba were all transported unto Rome.

1780 Johnson Let. to Mrs. Thrate 9 June. The outrages began by the demolition of the mass-house by Lincoln's Inn.

1828 Conybeare & H. St. Pant (1862) I. v. 136 Its demolition was completed by an earthquake.

b. pl. The remains of a demolished building; demolished portions, ruins. Also fig.

1838 Barke tr. Balzac's Lett. (1654) IV. 56 Out of their demolitions, Trophies might be erected. 1641 Evelyn Mem.

(1857) I. 20 Being taken four or five days before, we had only a sight of the demolitions (of the castle). 1668 Clarendon Contempl. Psalms Tracts (1721) 734 All the breaches and demolitions they had made in his Church.

2. fig. Destruction, overthrow.

1848 Compl. Scot. xx. 184 There querellis tendit to the demolition of the antiant public veil. 1775 Gouv. Morris in Sparks Life 4 Writ. (1832) I. 49 Such controversies frequently end in the demolition of those rights and privileges which they were instituted to defend. 1871 Morrie Voltaire (1886) 243 The demolition of that Infamous in belief and in practice.

Demolitionary (demolificant).

**Demolitionary** (demolifonari), a. rare. [f. prec. + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to demolition;

ruining.

1865 W. G. PALGRAVE Arabia I. 454 Too solid for the demolitionary process of hypercritical writers.

Demolitionist (demoli fanist). [See -187.]
One who aims at or advocates demolition.
1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. II. III. v, Lafayette. is marching homewards with some dozen of arrested demolitionists. 1852

Framer's Mag. XLVI. 28 The Ultra-democratic party (not yet Republicans, only Demolitionists).

Demomaniac: see DEMOLATER.

**Demon** (diman). Also 6-9 demon. [In form, and in sense I, a. L. damon (med.L. demon) spirit, evil spirit, a. Gr. δαίμων divinity, genius, tutelary deity. But in senses 1 b and 2, put for L. dæmonium, Gr. δαιμόνιον, neuter of δαιμόνιον adj. '(thing) of divine or dæmonic nature or character', which is used by the LXX, N. Test., and Christian writers, for 'evil spirit'. Cf. F. démon (in Oresme 14th c. démones); also 13th c. demoygne = Pr. demoni, It., Sp. demonio, repr. L. demonium, Gr. δαιμόνιον.]

1. Inancient Greek mythology (= δαίμων): A supernatural being of a nature intermediate between that

of gods and men; an inferior divinity, spirit, genius (including the souls or ghosts of deceased persons, esp. deified heroes). Often written dæmon for dis-

tinction from sense 2.

sep. defined heroes). Often written demon for distinction from sense 2.

1859 J. Sanyono tr. Agrippa Van. Artes 2 Grammarians.

1800 expounde this woord Dæmon, that is a Spirite, as if it were Sapiens, that is, Wise. 1859 Golding De Mornay xix.

303 And vnto Cratylus again [Plato] saith, when the good man departeth this world. hee becommeth a Dæmon. 1638 MEDR Gl. Apost. iii. Whs. (1672) III. 627 et seq. 1680 fl.

More Apost. Apot. 252 Dæmons according to the Greek idiom, signify either Angels, or the Souls of men, any Spirits out of Terrestrial bodies, the Souls of Saints, and Spirits of Angels. 1774 J. Bryant Mythol. I. 52 Subordinate dæmons, which they supposed to be emanations and derivatives from their chief Deity. 1846 Grotte Greece 1.ii (1862) I. 58 In Homer, there is scarcely any distinction between gods and dæmons.

D. Sometimes, particularly, An attendant, ministering, or indwelling spirit; a genius.

(Chiefly in references to the so-called 'dæmon of Socrates'. Socrates himself claimed to be guided, not by a δαμώνον or dæmon, but by a δαμώνονο, divinsum quiddam (Cicero), a certain divine principle or agency, an inward monitor or oracle. It was his accusers who represented this as a personal dæmon, and the same was done by the Christian Fathers (under the influence of sense 2), whence the English use of the word, as in the quotations. See tr. Zeller's Socrates iv. 73; Riddell, Apology of Plato, Appendix A.)

1859 TREVISA Higden III. 279 We havep i-lerned of Socrates, þat was alway tendaunt to a spirit þat wasi-cleped demon. 1603 Holland Plottark's Mor. 1222 The soule. that obeieth not nor hearkeneth to her owne familiar and proper dæmon, 1606 Shaks. Ant. § Cl. 11 iii. 19 O Anthony!

1862 Thy Dæmon, that thy spirit which keepes thee, is Noble, Couragious, high vnmatchable. 1728 Houx Apis 11, Inspiration, The guardian god, the demon of the mind, Thus often presses on the human breast. 1768-74 Tuckra Li. Vat. (1852) I. 222 If the moral sense does not check, if the demon does not warn. 1865 Lecky Rætim (18

2. An evil spirit.

a. (Representing δαιμόνιον of the LXX and N.T. (rarely daluaw); in Vulgate demonium, demon). Applied to the idols or gods of the heathen, and to the 'evil' or 'unclean spirits' by which demoniacs were possessed or actuated.

tianity. Aauhova is used several times by the LXX to render D'Th' shèdim 'lords, idols', and D'Thy shedim 'hairy ones' (satyrs or he-goats), the latter also rendered haraa 'vain things'. It is also frequent in the Apocrypha (esp. in Tobit), and in the N.T., where in one instance (Matt. viii. 31) Bauhove occurs in same sense. In the Vulgate generally rendered damonium, pl. ia, but once in O. T. (Lev. xvii. 7), and in to places in N.T. (8 in St. Matthew) damon, pl. is. These words are indiscriminately translated deojo! in the Ags. Gospels, feend or deni! in Wyclif, and in all the 16-17th c. versions devil; the Revisers of 1881-5 substitute demons in Deut. and Psalms, but in the N. T. retain devil, s., in the text, with the literal translation demon, s., in the margin. Quite distinct from this is the word properly translated 'Devil', b. depolos, which is not used in the plural. It is owing to this substitution of devil in the Bible versions, that demon is not found so early in this, as in the popular sense b, which arose out of this identification. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Demon. in Holy Scripture, the Word is always taken for the Devil or a Bad Genius. 1797 St CHAMBERS Cycl., Damoniac is applied to a person possessed with a spirit or dæmon. 1707 T. HUTCHINSON Miss. II. i. 16 A young woman. supposed to be possessed with dæmons. 1865 Mozley Mirac. 201 Health and (Imary. Gr. demon) and is mad; why hear ye him? 1885 O. T. (R.V.) Pott. xxxii. 17 They sacrificed unto demons, which were being a devil

Deut. xxxii. 17 They sacrificed unto demons, which were no God.—Ps. cvi. 37.

b. In general current use: An evil spirit; a malignant being of superhuman nature; a devil.

[1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. II. xix. (1495) 45 For Demon is to viderstonde knowying And the deuyil hyghte soo for sharpnesse. of kyndely wytte.] a 1490 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 399 Blow flamys of fer to make hem to brenne, Mak redy ageyn we com to this demon. 1599 SHAKS. Hen. V. II. ii. 121 If that same Dæmon that hath gull'd thee thus, Should with his Lyon-gate walke the whole world. 1590 DAMPIER Voy. II. III. iv. 32 [They] fired their Guns to kill the old Dæmon that they say inhabits there to disturb poor Seamen. 1788 PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr. I. I. 8 A malignant dæmon had brought (them] into his power. 1813 Scott Trierm. II. Concl. vii, But wouldst thou bid the demons fly Like mist before the dawning sky. 1869 WRIGHT Hist. Caricat. iv. (1875) 69 The three special characteristics of mediæval demons were horns, hoofs. and tails.

c. Applied to a person (animal or agency personified), of malignant, cruel, terrible, or destructive

sonified), of malignant, cruel, terrible, or destructive nature, or of hideous appearance. (Cf. devil.)

\*\*REAL B. Jonson Barth. Fair III. v. Wks. (Rtldg.) 328/2

\*\*A caveat against cut-purses!'.. I' faith, I would fain see that demon, your cut-purse you talk of. \*\*REAL T. G. WAINE-wright in Ext. § Crit. (1880) 127 The grim demon of a bull-dog who interrupts the cat. \*\*18as Capt Pirate\*\* I, The Boatswain used to be staunch enough, and so is Goffe, though an incarnate demon. \*\*18as Cartie Misc. (1857) II. 4

The Tartar Khan, with his shaggy demons of the wilderness. d. \*\*fig.\* An evil passion or agency personified. \*\*1712 ADDISON Syect. No. 387 P. II. Melancholy is a kind of Demon that haunts our Island. 1754 Chatham Lett. Nephew v. 39 Beware... of Anger, that demon, that destroyer of our peace. 1809 Pinkrev Trav. France 85 The demon of anarchy has here raised a superb trophy on a monument of ruins. Mod. Led astray by the demon of intemperance.

8. attrib. and Comb. 8. appositive (=that is a demon), as demon-companion, \*\*god, \*\*hag, \*\*king, \*\*lover, \*\*mole, \*\*snake; \*\*spec.\*\* applied colloq. to one who seems more than human in the rapidity, certainty, destructiveness, etc. of his play or perform-

tainty, destructiveness, etc. of his play or performance, as a *demon bowler* at cricket. b. simple

tainty, destructiveness, etc. of his play or performance, as a demon bowler at cricket. b. simple attrib. and attrib. comb. (of, belonging, or relating to a demon or demons), as demon altar, -doctrine, herd, -land, life, -trap, -ship, -worship; demonbird = DEVIL-BIRD; demon-kind [after mankind], the nature of demons; the race of demons; also G. demon-like adj.

1853 W. Phillips Speeches iv. 57 The "demon altar of our land. 1840 J. Forres in Years in Ceylon (1841) 353, I first heard the wild and wailing cry of the gaulawa, or "demonbird. 1883 Harper's Mag. Nov. 900/1 We do not want our boys.." demon bowlers. 1814 Byron Corsair II. iv, Some Airit sprite, Whose "demon death-blow left no hope for fight. 1877 Gale Cri. Gentiles III. 177 Al those "demon-doctrines...introduced by Antichrist and his Sectators. 1834 Merophetess III. 171 Al those "demon-hags of Tartarus. 1874 J. Bryant Mythol. I. 141 Among all the "demon herd what one is there of a form... so odious... as Priapus. 1890 E. H. Barker Wayfaring in Fr. 15 That small "demon-insect, the mosquito. 1827 Taif's Mag. XXIV., 38 The sentences, on all mankind and "demonkind. 1895 G. Wilson Life E. Forbes i. 29 Grim or gentle visitants from "Demonland or Fairyland. 1851 Mayne Reid Scalp. Hunt. xl. 82 They seem endowed with "demon life. 1888 E. Nathan Langreath III. 416 "Demon-like horrors. 1757 Colleging Kubla Khan 16 Woman wailing for her "demonlower. 1851 Keats Isabel xlv, And let his spirit, like a "demon-mole, Work through the clayey soil and gravel hard. 1867 Gale Cri. Gentiles III. 56 The "Demon-theology. was brought into the Christian Church first by the Gnostics. 1860 D. Turner Town in Normandy II. 24 So thoroughly

of monks.

1+ L. monach-us monk + ize.] irans. 10 deprive of monks.

1800 D. Turner Tour in Normandy II. 24 So thoroughly... had the Normans demonachised Neustria.

Demona gerie. nonce-wd. [f. Demon, after menagerie.] An assemblage of demons.

1848 Tail's Mag. XV. 433 Slavery... unless it had been now and then checked, would have transformed the earth ere now into a demonagerie.

† Demonagogue. Obs. [f. as next + dyaryós drawing forth.] A means of expelling a demon.

1868 Ferriar in Mem. Lit. 4 Philos. Soc. Manchester (1700) III. 19 Dr. Thoner extols mercurius vitz, as remarkably useful in expelling preternatural substances from the body. Almost every man had his favourite demonagogue.

† Demonarch. Obs. [f. as next + Gr. dpx6s chief.] A ruler of demons; a chief demon.

1776 H. Farmer Lett. Worthington ii. (R.), The false supposition, that the Jews held only one prince of demons; and that demonarch was a term never applied by them to any but to the Devil.

but to the Devil.

† **Dermonarchy.** Obs. [f. Gr. δαίμων, δαιμον (see Demon) + -αρχια, άρχη sovereignty, rule.] The rule or dominion of a demon.

c 1643 Maximus Unfolded 8, Demonarchie, or the Dominion of the Divell. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles 111. 231 All that pretended Hierarchie or Demonarchie which the Emperor, as supreme Head in al maters Civil and Ecclesiastical, assumed.

Assumed.

Demoness (di mones). [f. Demon + -ESS.]

A female demon; a she-devil.

a 1638 Med Apost. Later Times (1641) 31 The Sichemites
. had a Goddesse or Demonesse under the name of
Jephta's daughter. 1836 Titan Mag. Aug. 190/2 That
smiling demoness, his mother. 1879 M. D. Conway Demonol. 1. n. iv. 117 A demoness who sometimes appears just
before the floods.

**Demonetization** (d/mon/toize on). [f. next +-ATION.] The action of demonetizing, or condi-

tion of being demonetized.

z852 T. HANKEY (title), Faucher's Remarks...on the Production of the Precious Metals, and on the Demonetization of Gold in several Countries in Europe. z852 A. Johnson Observ. Supplies of Gold 3 The demonetization of the Dutch Gold coin was effected at that time. z863 FAUCETT Pol. Econ. 111. xv. (1870) 488 Partial demonetization of silver.

Pol. Econ. III. xv. (1876) 488 Partial demonetization of silver.

Demonetize (dImpultaiz), v. [ad. mod. F. demonetize (dImpultaiz), v. [ad. mod. F. demonetize-r (Dict. Acad. 1835), f. DE- I. 6 + I.
monēta money: see -IZE.] trans. To deprive of standard monetary value; to withdraw from use as money. Hence Demonetized ppl. a., -izing vbl. sb. 1843 T. Hankey tr. Faucher's Product. Precious Metals 21 On August 6, 1849, the Government laid before the Assembly the scheme of a law to demonitise' the pieces of five and ten florins. 1833 T. Wilson Joilings on Money 83 Merchants not understanding the demonetising of gold by the Dutch in 1850. 1876 FAWCRIT Pol. Econ. III. xv. VOL. III.

487 Germany has, within the last few years, demonetised silver. 1879 Daily News 21 May 3/1 To keep up the price of the demonetised metal.

of the demonetised metal.

Demonette (dimonet). nonce-wd. [dim. of DEMON: see-ETTE.] A little demon.

1854 CAROLINE FOX Mem. Old Friends (1882) 208 Baby tortoises, most exquisite black demonettes, an inch and half long, with long tails.

Demoniac (dimoniaek), a. and sb. Forms:

Demoniae (dimō nišek), a. and sb. Forms:
4-5 demoniae (yak), 5-7 -acke, 5-8 -ack, 6-7
-ake, 7 -aque, (dse-), 7- demoniao. [ad. late L.
demoniac-us (in Tertullian c 200), a. Gr. type
\*δαιμονιακ-δε, f. δαιμόνιον: see Demon.]

A. adj. 1. Possessed by a demon or evil spirit.
c 1366 Chaluer Sompn. T. 522, I hold him certeinly demoniak. 1483 Caxton G. de la Tour C vii, The lady wente oute of her wytte and was al demonyak a long tyme. 1548
BOORD Dyelary xxviii. (1870) 298 Lunatycke, or frantycke, or demonyacke. a 1612 Donne Bushavare (1644) 217 That the Kings of Spaine should disposses Demoniaque persona. 1647 H. More Somg of Soul 1. 11. xxix, Magick can onely quell natures Demoniake. c 1811 Fusell Lect. Art v. (1848)
471 The demoniac boy among the series of frescoes at Grotta Ferrata. 1813 Examiner 15 Mar. 165/1 This ... idea ... operated upon the demoniac spirit of the wretch.
b. Pertaining to demoniacal possession.
1674 MILTON P. L. (ed. 2) XI. 485 Demoniac phrenzy, moping melancholy, And moon-struck madness. a 1814 Prophetess II. vii, As with demoniac energy possess'd!
2. Of or pertaining to demons.
1648 MILTON P. L. (1851) 275 This is the Demoniack legion indeed. 1671 — P. R. IV. 628 He... Shall chase thee.
1671 — From thy demoniac holds, possession foul. 1669 GALE Crt. Gentites I. II. vi. 71 The mourning of the Demoniac Spirits, for the death of their great God Pan. 1882 FARRAR Early Chr. II. 266, I agree with those who see in this vision a purely demoniac host.
8. Characteristic of or befitting a demon; devilish. 1880 HAZLITI Lect. Drawn. Lit. 179 Wrought up to a pitch of demoniac scorn and phrensy. 1894 Mas. Gaskell. North & S. xxii, It was as the demonia desire of some terrible wild beast for the food that is withheld from his ravening. 1866 Tyndall. Mountainer. i. 3 The spirit of life .. is rendered demoniac or angelic.
4. Of the nature of a demon or in-dwelling spirit;

dered demoniac or angenc.

4. Of the nature of a dæmon or in-dwelling spirit;

4. Of the nature of a dæmon or in-dwelling spirit;

DEMONIC 2.

1844 MASSON Ess., Three Devils (1856) 171 Goethe and Niebuhr generalised in the phrase 'the demoniac [ed. 1874 be 288 demonic] element 'that mystic something which they seemed to detect in all men of unusual potency among their fellows. Ibid., The demoniac element in a man. may in one case be the demoniac of the etherial and celestial, in another the demoniac of the Tartarean and infernal. 1896 W. E. FORTER in T. W. Reid Life (1888) I. vill. 306 Denying ... that demoniac element in man which is the very fire of God.

B. 5b.

One possessed by a demon or evil spirit

B. sb.

1. One possessed by a demon or evil spirit.

2386 CHAUCER Somm. T. 584 He nas no fool, ne no demoniak. 1483 CAXTON Cato E viij b, And helyth the demonyackes or madde folke. 1546 LANGLEY Pol. Very. Demoniake. 1665 BOYLE Occas. Reft. IV. x. (1845) 236 Possessed by it as Doemoniacks are possessed by the Divel. 1779 BERKELEY in Fraser Life (1871) 580 The demoniacs of S. Andrea della Valle. 1845 DARWIN Voy. Nat. x. (1890) 221 They looked like so many demoniacs who had been fighting.

† 2. Eccl. Hist. (See quot.) Obs.

1737-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Demoniacs, are also a party or branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet it is, that the devils shall be saved at the end of the world. 1847 in Camo, and later Dicts.

Domoniacal (dimonoi-akil). a. (sb.) [f. as

branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet it is, that the devil shall be saved at the end of the world. 1847 in Craig, and later Dicts.

Demoniacal (dīmonoi akāl), a. (sb.) [f. as prec. + -AL] a. Of or pertaining to demons. b. = Demoniacal a. Of or pertaining to demons. b. = Demoniacal possession: the possession of a man by an indwelling demon or evil spirit, formerly held to be the cause of some species of insanity, epilepsy, etc.

1648 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat. 883 In the Popish Churches. . their ridiculous, or demoniacall service, who can endure their stable between their ridiculous, or demoniacall service, who can endure their stable between their ridiculous, or demoniacall service, who can endure their stable persons. Ibid. 1. ii. in. vii, Imaginary dreams are of divers kinds, natural, divine, demoniacal, etc. 1668 Hallywell Melampr. 78 (T.) A notable instance of demoniacal possession. 1741 Warburton Div. Legal. Ix. Notes Wks. 1811 VI. 391 The Possessions recorded in the Gospel. called demoniacal expressions. 1828 Lytton What will He do II. xi, His quarrels with a demoniacal usher. 1877 Black Green Past. xl. (1878) 323 The temper of the mistress of the house. of such a demoniacal complexion.

Hence Demoniacally adv.

1819 G. S. Faber Dispens. (1823) I. 245 Demoniacally possessed. 1865 L. Oliphart Piccadilly (1870) 102 She looked at me. demoniacal complexion.

Demoniacism (dimonoi asizim). rare. - o 'The state of being a demoniac; the practice of demoniacs' (Craig 1847).

1848 Webster cites Millann.

+ Demoniacle, the usual representative of L. demoniac-us: cf. OF. triacle, Treaole, L. theriaca.]

= Demoniac.

= DEMONIAC.

= Demoniac.
c 1500 Melusine 314 Whiche, thrugh arte demonyacle, hath
myserably suffred deth. 1503 Kalender of Sheph., Of Yre,
The man yrews ys lyk to oon demonyakyl.

Demonial, a. rare. [a. OF. demonial, prob.
med.L. \*demoniāl-is, f. demonium: see Demon
and -al.] Of or relating to a demon or demons;
also, of the nature of a demon, demoniacal.
1675 R. Burthogge Causa Dei 310 To hear Diotima de-

scribing the Demonial Nature. 1876 Cudworth Intell. Syst.
1. iv. § 14. 264 No one who acknowledges Demonial things,
can deny Demons. 1849 Sidonia II. 287 Because of the
spell which the demonial sorceress laid on them.

Demoniality (d'Imōnin; elliti). rare. [f. prec.
+-ITV.] The nature of demons; the realm of
demons, demons collectively. (Cf. spirituality.)
1879 (title), Demoniality; or Incubi and Succubi.. by the
Rev. Father Sinistrari, of Ameno.. now first translated into
English. 1891 Sat. Rav. 2 May 543/2 The old wives' fables
.. are those of demoniality, black masses, etc.
Demonian (d'Imōninin), a. [f. L. dæmoni-um
(see Demon) + -An.] Of, relating to, or of the
nature of, a demon or demons.
1871 MILTON P. R. II. 122 Princes, Heaven's ancient sons,
ethereal thrones, Demonian spirits now. 1790 H. Bovd
Sheph. Lebanon in Post. Reg. (1808) 146 Demonian visions.
1833 Thrillwall in Philol. Museum II. 523 So far as we can
find our way in this truly dæmonian manifestations.
Hence † Demoniansum, the doctrine of demoniacal possession.

Hence + Demonianism, the doctrine of demoniacal possession.

1741 Warburon Div. Legat. 1x. Wks. 1788 III. 775 An error, which so dreadfully affected the religion they were entrusted to propagate, as Demonianism did, if it were an error.

1762 — Doctrine of Grace 11. vii. (1763) II. 161 To ascribe both to Enthusiasm or Demonianism.

[Here some modern edd. have Demoniasm, which has thence passed into Latham and later Dicts.]

† Demoniast. Obs. rare - 1. [f. after Gr. agent-nouns in -aorns, f. -aev, -a(ev.) One who has dealings with demons, or with the devil.

1726 De Foe Hist. Devil 11. x. (1840) 339 His disciples and emissaries, as witches and wizards, demoniasts, and the like.

† Demoniat, OCat. dimoniat, from L. demoniac-us:

1623 LITHGOW. Trav. x. 201 This grim demoniat spight.

Demonia-tio, a. rare - 1. = prec.

1880 P. Gillmore On Duty to Tragedies as cold-blooded and demoniatic as ever occurred.

Demonia (dimoniak), a. Also deem. [ad.

1886 P. GILLMORE On Duty to Tragedies as cold-blooded and demoniatic as ever occurred.

Demonic (d/mφnik), a. Also deem. [ad. L. demonic.us, a. Gr. δαιμονικ-ός of or pertaining to a demon, possessed by a demon, f. δαίμων, δαιμον.: see DEMON and -1C.]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a demon or evil spirit; demoniacal, devilish.

1866 EVELYN Chalcogr. 68 Convulsive and even Demonic postures. 1878 G. Smith Curious Relat. I. iv. 518 So many Demonick Delusions.

1840 CARLYLE Herves (1858) 197

7/1011/1018. Giants, huge shaggy beings of a demonic character.

1856 Q. Rev. Oct. 53 The traditional demonic proposal, 1 I will be your servant here, and you shall be mine hereafter.

2. Of, relating to, or of the nature of, supernatural power or genius = Ger. dämonisch (Göthe): cf. DEMON 1. (In this sense usually spelt demonic for distinction.)

cf. Demon 1. (In this sense usually spelt demonic for distinction.)

1798 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. XXVI. 491 In his immature youth he had detected within himself a something demonic. 1884 Lowell Cambridge 30 Yrs. Ago Pr. Wks. 1890 1.87 Shall I take Brahmin Alcott's favorite word, and call him a Dæmonic man? [1874 see Demonic 4.] 1879 FITTGERALD Lett. (1889) I. 447 There is enough to show the Dæmonic Dickens: as pure an instance of Genius as ever lived. 1887 Saintsbury Hist. Elizab. Lit. vii. (1890) 1.358 If they have not the dæmonic virtue of a few great dramatic poets, they have ... plentiful substitutes for it.

Therm existed (differential) a. Now greet of the

Demonical (d'monikal), a. Now rare or Obs. [f. as prec. + AL.]

[f. as prec. + AL.]

1. = prec. I.
1288 J. Harvey Discours. Probl. 70 Without any. mixture of demonicall, or supernatural Magique. 1633 Holland Plutark's Mor. 1293 That Typhon was some fiend or dæmonicall power. 1607 Topsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 127 Falsly imputing this demonical illusion to divine revelation. 1656 Gaule Magastrom. 324 Examples of demonical familiars. 1800 Examiner No. 621. 148/1 To attribute demonical properties to God. 1836 J. H. Newman Par. Serm. (ed. 2) II. ii. 38 This divine inspiration was so far parallel to demonical possession.

† 2. = Demonical Obs. 1 Obs. 1666 L. Owen Spec. Yesuit. (1629) 43 The people .. made no more account of her words than of a Demonical creature. † Demonicraty. Obs. 1876 BLOWN Glossogr., Demonicratie, the Government of divels.

Demoniculture. nonce-wd. [See Culture.]
Demon-worship, demonolatry.

Demon-worship, demonolatry.

1879 M. D. Conway Demonol. I. II. x. 239 Much.. is but elaborate demoniculture.

1879 M. D. Cowan Demonol. I. II. x. 239 Much... is but elaborate demoniculture.

Demonifuge (dimpmifudg). nonce-wd. [f. L. demon (DEMON) + -FUGE, L. fugus chasing away.] Something used to drive away demons; a charm against demons.

1790 PENNANT Londom (1813) 271 Isabella... I hope was wrapped in the friar's garment, for few stood more in need of a demonifuge.

Demoniah (dimpnif), a. rare. [f. DEMON + -ISH.] Of the nature of a demon; demonic.

1863 DRAPER Intell. Devel. Europe vii. (1865) 159 He evoked two visible demonish imps.

b. as adv. (humorous.) 'Devilish'.

1867 O. W. Holmes Guard. Angel iv. (1891) 49 'It was a demonish hard case', he said.

Demonism (di-monism). Also des. [f. DEMON + -ISM.] Belief in, or doctrine of, demons.

1699 SHAFTESB. Enq. conc. Virtue 1. i. (1709) 2 Theism

stands in opposition to dæmonism, and denotes goodness in the superior Deity. 1762 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1859) II. 553 The comparative merits of atheism and demonism. 1865 Spectator 4 Feb. 130/2 The ridicule of the devil and his imps never penetrated England, demonism never having had any hold upon the masses. 1891 Antidote 5 May 139 A belief in demonism and witchcraft.

demonism and witchcraft.

Demonist (dī mŏnist). Also dæ-. [f. Denon + -18T.] A believer in, or worshipper of, demons. 1641 Dialogue Answered 6 One Marke a great Dæmonist. 1699 Shaffess. Enq. conc. Virtue 1. i. (1709) 2 To believe the governing Mind, or Minds, not absolutely and necessarily good .. but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a dæmonist.

Demonization (dī:mŏnɔizē¹ ʃən). [f. next:

see -ATION.] The action of turning into, or representing as, a demon.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds Mem. I. 305, I hope to atone to them for my demonizations.

1879 M. D. Conway Demond. I. II. v. 149 The demonisation of the forces and dangers of nature belongs to the structural action of the

Demonize (dī monaiz), v. [f. med.L. dæmonizāre: cf. Gr. δαιμονίζ-εσθαι passive, to be possessed by a demon: see -IZE.]

sessed by a demon: see -IZE.]

1. trans. To make into, or like, a demon; to render demoniacal; to represent as a demon.

18ax Examiner 570/1 That subdued superstition, espionage, and persecution. more adequately demonises active hypocrisy and oppression.

18. 10. 26 In Persia the assura—demonised in India—retained their divinity.

1888 Morning Post 12 Sept., Where men are brought into the world only to be inoculated with corruption.

2. To subject to demoniacal influence.

1864 in Webster.

1868 Sat. Rev. 2 June 674 An alligator

n Webster. 1888 Sat. Rev. 2 June 674 An alligators 'demonized' and works the wicked will of a witch.

becomes 'demonized' and works the wicked will of a witch. Hence De monized, De monizing ppl. a. 1837 Carvie Fr. Rev. II. v. iv, Black demonised squadrons. 1857-8 Sears Athan. xi. 90 Demonizing passions. 1883 Monier Williams Relig. Th. in India ix. 234 Tenanted by . demonized spirits of dead men, superhuman beings. Demono-, before a vowel demon-, repr. Gr. δαίμονο-, combining form of δαίμον Demon: occurring in various modern formations, as Demonocurring in various modern formations, as Demono-oracy, the rule of demons; a ruling body of demons (quot. 1827). + Demono-machy, fighting with a demon. + Demono-magy, magical art relating to demons. + Demono-magy, divination by the help of demons. Demono-pathy, a mental disease in which the patient fancies himself, or acts as if, possessed by a demon. De:monopho'tda, fear of demons. Demono-nopher (nonce-wd.), one inspired by a demon or by the devil (controversially opposed to theosopher). Also DEMONOGRAPHY, etc. - see below.

ctc.: see below.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Demonocracy, the government of devils. 1815 W. H. IRELAND Scribbleomania 282 A spirit. By foul demonocracy wholly subdu'd. 1829 Sir H. TAYLOR ISAAC Commenus II. III, A demonocracy of unclean spirits Hath govern'd long these synods of your Church. 1718 D. CAMPBELL (title), Dæmonomachie or War with the Devil, in a short Treatise. a 1808 Bp. Hurd (L.), The author had rifled all the stores of demonomacy to furnish out an entertainment. 1658 GAULE Magastrom. 165 Dæmonomancy, divining by the suggestions of evill dæmons or devils. 1805 Cornh. Mag. Apr. 475 But what is demonopathy the Morzinois might reasonably have asked? What was it that had come to their valley? 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Demonopathy, dæmonomania. 1888 J. MURDOCH Women of India 16 This demonophobia was learned from their mothers. 1780 WESLEY WKs. (1872) IX. 518 [Behmen]. ought to be styled a demonosopher rather than a theosopher. 1881 Overton W. Lew 198 Behmen was no 'Demonosopher' (to adopt Wesley's happy phrase).

Demonographer (dīmonografia). [f. mod.

Wesley's happy phrase).

Demonographer (dimonographe (17th c.), answering to a Gr. type \*δαμρονογράφος: see -GRAPH.] A writer on demons.

1376 Balley (folio) Appendix (9 N a) Damonographer.

1877 tr. Lacroix' Sc. 4 Lit. Mid. Ages (1878) 201 Plotinus .. and his disciple Porphyrus .. who may be looked upon as the first demonographers of the Middle Ages.

1833 Miss R. H. Busk in N. 4 Q. 24 Nov. 401/2 Italian demonographers do not make any distinction between... a fairy and a witch. So Demo nograph (= prec.), Demono graphy.

1865 Cornh. Mag. XI. 485 Both these celebrated demonographs concurring in the opinion. 1889 Cent. Dict., Demonography, the descriptive stage of demonology. O. T. Mason.

Mason.

Demonolatry (dɨmönρ làtri). [f. Gr. type \*δαιμονο-λάτρεια (see -LATBY): in mod.F. demonolatrie (Littré).] Demon-worship.

1668 M. Casauson Credulity 38 (Τ.) Nicholaus Remigius in his books of demonolatrie, doth profess [etc.]. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 1678 Creature-worship, now vulgarly called idolatry—that is, for their cosmo-latry, astro-latry, and demonolatry. 1829 Robertson Serm. Ser. II. ii. (1864) 24 Somewhat like what we might now call demonolatry. 1879 M. D. Conway Demonol. II. II. xi. 258 The number seven holds an equally high degree of potency in Singhalese demonolatry.

So Demono-later, a demon-worshipper: Demo-

So Demono later, a demon-worshipper; Demonolatri acal a., -latric a., Demono latrous a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of demon-wor-

ship; Demono latrously adv.
1816 G. S. Faber Orig. Pagan Idol. I. 394 A religion . .

so far as its demonolatriacal part is concerned. *Ibid.* 111. 200 The first authors of the great demonolatric apostasy. 1833 — *Recapit. Apostasy* 105 The later or demonolatrously Christian Roman Empire. 1846 — *Lett. Tractar. Sectss. Popery* 240 The predicted Demonolatrous Apostasy. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* IV. XXVI. (1876) 434 Jerome and Augustine, those intolerant doctors of the demonolatrous 'apostasy', as Mr. Isaac Taylor has truly described them. 1876 Bp. Calbwell. In *Contempl. Rev.* Feb. 370 Certain demonolators in the present day... display as plain signs of demoniacal possession as ever were displayed eighteen hundred years ago.

demoniacal possession as ever were displayed eighteen hundred years ago.

Demonology (dīmŏnoʻlŏdʒi). Also 7 -gie, 7-9 dæ-. [mod. f. Gr. δαίμων +-λογια -LogY: cf. F. démonologie (16th c. in Littré).] That branch of knowledge which treats of demons, or of beliefs about demons; a treatise on demons.

1597 James I (title), Daemonologie, in Forme of a Dialogue, diuided into three Bookes. cr645 Howell. Lett. (150) III. 37, I return you the Manuscript you lent me of Dæmonologie. 1651 Horses Leviath. III. xl. 256 The Greeks (from whose Customes, and Dæmonology.. their Religion became.. corrupted). 1775 H. Farmer Demoniacs N. T. ivii. 135 Demonology composed a very eminent part of the Pythagorean and Platonic philosophy. 1857 Whitheell. Hist. Induct. Sc. 1. 215 An imaginary mythology or demonology. 1875 E. White Life in Christ III. xxi. (1878) 310 The apostolic demonology alone explains that paradox.

So Demonologær, Demonologis, one who studies or is versed in demonology; Demonologic

studies or is versed in demonology; **Demonologic** a., of or pertaining to demonology; **Demonological** a., concerned with demonology; **Demono-**

gical a., concerned with demonology; Demonologically adv.

21734 NORTH Exam. III. ix. § 7 (1740) 652 If the Devil himself...could... have supplied more livid Defamation...

I am no Dæmonologer. 1749 Br. G. LAVINGTON Estikus. Meth. § Papists (1754) II. 36 The former suffer purely (as Dæmonologissts write) from the Operation of Satan himself, or his Imps. 1801 W. TAVLOR in Monthly Mag. XI. 44 A metrical romance, of which his dæmonological studies were to supply the machinery. 1833 Carlyle Misc. (1857) 111. 194 Working quite demonologically. 1834 H. Miller Scenet § Leg. xx. (1857) 291 He replied in the prescribed formula of the demonologist. 1844 N. Brit. Rev. I. 153 The demonologic contest, in which the Evil One is .. driven off by the mystical artillery of the priest. 1836 Rocers Scc. Life Scotl. III. xx. 269 Engaged in demonological inquiries.

inquiries.

Demonomachy, -magy, -mancy: see Dr-

Demonomania (dē mono, mē l'niā). [a. med. L. dæmonomania, f. Gr. δαίμων, δαιμονο- + ΜΑΝΙΑ. Δαιμονομανία was used in eccles. Gr. in a somewhat different sense: see next.] (See quot.

1883.)

1883.)

1883.)

1883.)

1886. Sat. Rev. No. 1295. 249 Outbreaks of the epidemical demonomania to which every age is liable.

1883. Syd. Soc. Lex., Dzmonomania, a kind of madness in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils; it is a variety of melancholia, originating in mistaken views on religious subjects.

† Demono manie. Obs. [a. F. démonomanie (1580 in Hatzf.), ad. med.L. demonomania, a. eccles. Gr. δαιμονομανία foolish belief in demons,

f. µaria Mania.] Foolish belief in demons; devotion to the subject of demonology.

1632 FAVINE Theat. How. II. xiii. 208 Excelled in Demonomanie all them that had gone before them. 1638 Sir T.

Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 231 They.. abolisht their celestiall worship, and (as Strabo relates) received Demonomanie, continued till Mahomet.

+ Demomomist. Obs. [f. as DEMONONY + -18T.] A believer in or worshipper of demons.

1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 302 The idolaters beyond all measure grosse Demonomists. Ibid. 329 Celebes. well peopled, but with bad people; no place ingendring greater Demonomists.

† **Demonomy** (dimonomi). Obs. [app. shortened from demonomy, f. Gr. δαίμων DEMON, with ending of astronomy, etc.] Belief in demons,

demon-worship.

1638 Sir T. Herrer Trav. (ed. 2) 8 Howbeit the divell... has infused demonomy and prodigious idolatry into their hearts. *Ibid.* 306 Drunk with abominable demonomy and superstition. 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 365 These Javans are drunk in Demonomy.

Demonopathy, -phobia: see DEMONO De-monopolize (dimpnp polisis), v. [f. DE-II. I + MONOPOLIZE.] trans. To destroy the monopoly of, withdraw from monopoly.

1878 H. A. Webster in Encycl. Brit. VI. 154/1 Since the expiry of the contract the mines [of Colombia] have been demonopolized.

Demonosopher: see DEMONO-.

**Demonry** (di manri). [f. DEMON + -BY: cf. devilry.] Demoniacal influence or practices.

a 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (O.), What demonry, thinkest thou, processes Varies?

a 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (U.), WHAT GERIOHY, LIMINGS 1809, possesses Varus?

Demonship (dī-mənfip). rare. [f. as prec. + -8HIP.] The rank or condition of a demon.
a 1658 MEDE Apost. Later Times (1641) 18 They commenced Heroes, who were as Probationers to a Daemonship.
Demonstrability. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being demonstrable.
1825 COLERIDGE Aids Ref. (1873) 161 note, The Demonstrability required would countervene all the purposes of the Truth. 1870 M. WILLIAMS Fuel of Sun § 170. 115 Their spectroscopic demonstrability.

Demonstrable (dimonstrab'l, demonstrab'l),

Demonstrable (dimonstrabil, demonstrabil), a. [ad. L. dēmonstrābil-is, f. demonstrāre: see Demonstrate and -ble] Capable of demonstration.

1. Capable of being shown or made evident.
† D. occas. = Evident, apparent (obs.).
c 1400 Rom. Rose 4691 I wolde.. Shewe thee withouten fable A thyng that is not demonstrable. 1502 PALSCR. 309/2 Demonstrable, demonstrable. 1504 Shaks. Oth. III. v. 142 Some vnhatch'd practise, Made demonstrable heere in Cyprus to him, Hath pudled his clear Spirit. 1547 CLARRNDON Hist. Reb. vi. (1843) 201/1 That it should be more demonstrable to the kingdom, than yet it was, that the war was, on his majesty's part, purely defensive. 1739 CIBBER Apol. (1756) I. 46 In what shape they wou'd severally come out. was not then demonstrable to the deepest foresight. 1867 J. Hogg Microsc. II. i. 263 This body without any demonstrable influence of a nucleus is capable of subdividing. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 158 Upon the vaso-motor nerves. [it] has no demonstrable influence.

2. Capable of being proved clearly and conclusively.

2. Capable of being proved clearly and conclusively.

1557 RECORDE Pathw. Knowl. 1. xxiv, This is a certaine waye to fynde any touche line, and a demonstrable forme.

1567 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. lxiii. (1611) 334 All points of Christian doctrine are either demonstrable conclusions or demonstrative principles. 1668 H. More Philos. Wril. Pref. Gen. (1712) 13 It being so mathematically demonstrable that there is that which is properly called Spirit. 1745 FIRLDING True Patriot Wks. 1775 IX. 334 With numberless other propositions equally plain and demonstrable. 1864 Bowen Logic xi. 374 Propositions are also said to be demonstrable, there of the proposition of the proof.

Hence Demonstrableness = Demonstrability.

Hence Demo'nstrableness = DEMONSTRABILITY.

1675 J. SMITH Chr. Relig. Appeal 1. 30 The irrefragable
monstrableness thereof. 1706 S. CLARKE Evid. Nat. 4
Rev. Relig. 282 (L.) The natural demonstrableness both of
the obligations and motives of morality.

Demo'nstrably, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a way which admits of demonstration; so
as to be demonstrable.

1648 CHAS. I Declar. at York 11 June 6 Orders Evidently
and Demonstrably contrary to all known Law and Reason.

1659 HAMMOND On Ps. xxxiii. 7 Annot. 180 Demonstrably
of a gibbous, circular form. 1732 BERKELEY Alciphr. VII. § 1
A thing demonstrably and palpably false. 1873 M. ARNOLD

Lit. § Dogma (1876) 143 They were also demonstrably liable
to commit mistakes in argument.

2. In the way of demonstration; by demonstration.

IION.

1649 JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp. II. vi. 11 He who believes what is demonstrably proved, is forced by the demonstration of his choice. 1754 Edwards Freed. Will II. viii. 73 It will demonstrably follow, that the Acts of the Will are never contingent, or without Necessity. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. I. 76 The calcareous and volcanic matters found in them. prove it demonstrably.

† **Demonstrance.** Obs. Also **5** -aunce. [a. OF. demonstrance (still in Cotgr.), orig. demustrance, demostrance, f. stem of L. démonstrantem, pr. pple. of démonstrare: see -ANCE.]

1. A showing forth or pointing out; manifestation de la contraction de la contract

2. A showing forth or pointing out; manifestation, indication; a sign.

1. A showing forth or pointing out; manifestation, indication; a sign.

1. A showing forth or pointing out; manifestation, indication; a sign.

1. A showing a showing

become of all the elect?

8. Setting forth of a plaintiff's case; = DEMON-

STBATION 4.

[1898 BRITTON III. xxvi. § 6 Par variaunce del bref et de la demoustraunce seroit le bref abatable.] 1685 DARCIE Annales A iij [transl. from Fr.], The aduises and counsailes, the requests and demonstrances.

the requests and demonstrances.

Demonstrant. [f. L. dēmonstrānt-em, pr. pple. of dēmonstrāre: see -ANT.] One who demonstrates or takes part in a public demonstration.

1868 Pall Mall G. 18 Aug. 3 The demonstrants would, in any case, have been obliged to seek shelter. 1887 Scott.

Leader 14 Nov. 5 Mingling with the more respectable part of the demonstrants are a great many roughs.

Demonstratable, a. rare. [f. Demonstrate v. +-ABLE.] = DEMONSTRABLE.

1865 HERSCHEL in Forth. Rev. July 440 (Origin of Force)
It is a fact dynamically demonstratable.

It is a fact dynamically demonstratable.

† **Demo'nstrate**, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. dēmonstrāt-us, pa. pple. of dēmonstrāre: see prec.]

Demonstrated. a. as pa. pple.
1871 DIGGES Pantom. IV. XXV. Gg b, Manyfolde mo..proportions than may. (I will not saye be demonstrate, but onely by Theoremes) be declared. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. I. V. § 2

The propositions of Euclyde. till they bee demonstrate, they

seeme strange to our assent, 1671 True Nonconf. 305, I have already demonstrat, in the second Dialogue, that [etc.]. 1709 E. WARD Hudibras Rediv. 1. xv, Human knowledge first commences From Things demonstrate to our Senses.

10. as usy. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. viii, And by scripture wyl nake demonstrate Outwardly accordynge to the thought. 15 активом Trav. 1. 7 0 l a plaine demonstrate cause, nd a good resolution.

make demonstrate cause, and a good resolution.

5b. A demonstrated proposition or truth.

5cg-6c Stanley Hist. Philos. (1701) 181/2 Of Analysis there are three kinds, one...whereby we ascend by demonstrates and subdemonstrates, to indemonstrable immediate

Demonstrate (dimonstrate, demonstrate), v. [f. L. damonstrate], ppl. stem of damonstrate to point out, show, prove, f. De- I. 3 + monstrate to show, point out. For the shifting of the stress see CONTEMPLATE. Both pronunciations appear in

show, point out. For the shifting of the stress see CONTEMPLATE. Both pronunciations appear in Shaks.]

†1. trans. To point out, indicate; to exhibit, set forth. Obs. Const. simple obj. or obj. clause. (So in the other trans, senses.)

1354 HULORT, Demonstrate, indico, monstro. 1363 Shute Archit. Dijb, In the which bodye of the pedestall is demonstrated Ichnographia. 1359 Shaks. Hen. V. iv. ii. 54 Description cannot sute it selfe in words, To demonstrate the Life of such a Battaile. a 1633 Austin Medit. (1635) so That the Starre stooped downe to Earth and sent forth greater and clearer Beames then before to demonstrate not onely the Place, but the very Child. 1656 Cromwell. Lett. 4 Sept., Coming to our quarters at night, and demonstrating our apprehensions to some of the colonels, they also cheerfully concurred. 1684, R. H. School Recreat. 148 We come next to demonstrate the Time not proper, i. e. Unseasonable Angling. .is when [etc.]. † 2. To make known or exhibit by outward indications; to manifest, show, display. Obs.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 312/1 If. .it be the Canker, it will after the third time demonstrate it selfewith a little knobbe or tumor. 2600 Shaks. A. V. L. III. ii. 400 Euerie thing about you, demonstrating a carelesse desolation. 1634 Sir T. Harbert Trav. 157 They be very apt on prompt occasions, to demonstrate valour and resolution. 1633 H. Cogan It. Pinto's Trav. xxviii. 111 By this Figure these Idolaters would demonstrate that she was the Queen of the fiery sphear. 1734 tr. Rollin's Amc. Hist. (1827) 1. 99 No people ever demonstrated such extent of genius. 1803 Wellington in Owen Desp. 214 His Highness has demonstrated the most implicit confidence in the protection of the British power.

D. To express (one's feelings) demonstratively.

1855 THACKERAY Newcomes II. 339 Paul was a personage who demonstrated all his sentiments, and performed his various parts in life with the greatest vigour.

8. To describe and explain by help of a specimen

or specimens, or by experiment, as a method of teaching a science, e.g. anatomy, chemistry; also absol. to teach as a demonstrator.

20301. To teach as a demonstrator.

1863 Roshisson in Ray's Corr. (1848) 133 Monsieur Tournefort, a Languedoc man. demonstrates now the plants in
the King's Garden here. 1896 Dove Logic Chr. Faith Introd.

\$ 2.2 note, The anatomist demonstrates, when he points out
matters of fact cognisable by the senses. a 1899 DE QUINCEY
in H. A. Page Life (1877) II. xx. 307 They will do me too
much honour by 'demonstrating' on such a crazy body as
nine.

4. To show or make evident by reasoning; to establish the truth of (a proposition, etc.) by a process of argument or deduction; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt.

the possibility of doubt.

1871 DIGGES Pantom. 1. xx. Fiij b, This Lemma.. or proposition I minde to demonstrate. 1846 Str. T. Browne Pseud. E. J. 1x, Archimedes demonstrates. that the proportion of the Diameter unto the Circumference is as 7 almost unto 22. 1891 Ray Creation (1701) 43 The best medium we have to demonstrate the Being of a Deity. 1754 SHERLOCK Disc. (1759) I. iv. 153 Few Workmen can demonstrate the mechanic Powers of the Instruments they use. 1814 D'ISRAELI Quarrels Auth. (1867) 355 What others conjectured, and some discovered, Harvey demonstrated. 1860 TYNDALL Glac. II. XXX. 404 The existence of this state of strain may be demonstrated.

10. absol.

1604 SHAKS. Oth. III. iii. 431 This may below to thicken

b. absol. 2648. III. iii. 431 This may helpe to thicken other proofes, That do demonstrate thinly. 2669 GALE Crt. Gestiles 1. Introd. 4 A Mathematician, whose office it is to demonstrate. 2869 J. MARTINRAU Est. II. 46 Euclid had to demonstrate before there could be a philosophy of

nad to demonstrate before there could be a philosophy of geometry.

c. Of things: To prove.

réor Shaks. All's Well. ii. 47 A copie to these yonger times; Which followed well, would demonstrate them now But goers backward. 1808 PALEY Nat. Theol. iii. (1819) 18 It is a matter which experience and observation demonstrate. 1856 Tymball Glac. Ii. xvii. 324 The crevassing of the eastern side of the glacier. does not . demonstrate its slower motion.

5. intr. To make a military demonstration; to

5. intr. To make a military demonstration; to make or take part in a public demonstration.

1827 Examiner 297/1 The Spanish army has been so long allowed to demonstrate on the Portuguese frontier.

1828 Blackw. Mag. July 13 There is not water enough for us to go and demonstrate inside the bay.

1828 BRUCE Amer. Commu. II. III. Ixxiii. 604 The habit of demonstrating with bands and banners and emblems.

† b. trans. (causal.) Obs. rare-1.

1803 NELSON in Nicolas Dept. V. 71, I have demonstrated the Victory off Brest, and am now going to seek the Admiral in the ocean.

Hence Demonstrated 201.a. Demonstratedly

In the ocean.

Hence **Demonstrated** ppl.a., **Demonstratedly**adv., **Demonstrating** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.
1650 B. Discolliminium 20 There are demonstrating and determining Providences.
1676 Newton in Phil. Trans.

KI. 703 To examine a demonstrated proposition. 2678 Cubworth Intell. Syst. 145 (R.) A clear foundation for the demonstrating of a Deity distinct from the corporeal world. 2681 FROUDE High Ch. Revival, Short Stud. Ser. IV. (1883) 213 A holy life, it was demonstratedly plain to me, was no monopoly of the sacramental system. 2688 Daily News. 4 June 37 Demonstrating bodies from all parts of London. assembled on the Embankment.

Demonstration (demonstrātion). [ad. L. dēmonstrātion-em, n. of action from dēmonstrāte to Demonstrate: perh. immed. a. F. dēmonstrate tion (14th c. in Oresme), a refashioning of OF. demustreison, -aison, intermediate form demon-

stroison.]
+1. The action of showing forth or exhibiting;

† 1. The action of showing forth or exhibiting; making known, pointing out; exhibition, manifestation; also an instance of this. Obs.

1393 GOWER Conf. II. 368 By demonstracion The man was founde with the good.

14. Epiph. in Tundale's Viz. 117
Of a schynyng by demonstracyon Is fanos seyd.

1530
PALSOR. 146 Of adverbes. Some betoken demonstration & serve to shewe or poynt to a dede.

11. 172 For the open apparaunce, and demonstration of this godly concorde.

11. 172 For the open apparaunce, and demonstration of this godly concorde.

12. The serve of the serv

† c. That by which something is shown or made

T. C. That by which something is shown or made the mown; an illustration; a sign, indication. Obs. 1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse Pref. Avjb., Divisinge sundry newe Tables, Pictures. demonstrations and praceptes. 1563 Shute Archit. Bija, Makynge demonstrations to a Latine worke with Greke letters. 1664 R. H. School Recreat. 130 Cock Fighting. A Scarlet Head is a Demonstration of Courage, but a Pale and Wan of Faintness.. [These qualities] are Demonstrations of Excellency and Courage.

and Courage.

2. A display, show, manifestation, exhibition, expression. † 8. absol. (obs.); b. with of.

a. 1556 Aurelio & Isab. (1668) C, With my tormented demonstrations and great boldnes... I overcame hir. 1633 J. Harward the Biodis Eromena 136 Beleeving those affectionate-seeming demonstrations to be really true. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pisto's Trav. iv. 11 We gave them a great peal of Ordnance... beating our Drums, and sounding our Trumpets, to the end that by these exterior demonstrations they might conclude we regarded not the Turks awhit.

b. 1605 Shaks. Lear Iv. iii. 12 Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief? 1769 Robertson Chas. V, II. IV. 252 Great were the outward demonstrations of love and confidence between the two Monarchs. 1855 Prescort Philip 11, I. ii. 14 She seemed to think any demonstration of suffering a weakness.

3. The action or process of demonstrating or

3. The action or process of demonstrating or making evident by reasoning; the action of prov-ing beyond the possibility of doubt by a process of argument or logical deduction or by practical proof; clear or indubitable proof; also (with pl.) an argument or series of propositions proving an

proof; clear or indubitable proof; also (with pl.) an argument or series of propositions proving an asserted conclusion.

To demonstration: to the certainty of a demonstrated and indisputable fact; conclusively.

2386 CHAUCER Sompn. T. 516 In ars metrik schal per no man fynde...of such a questioun Who schulde make a demonstracioun. 1853 EDEN Treat. New Ind. To Rdr. (Arb.) io Most certayne and apparente demonstracions of Geometrye. 1853 MAN Musculus' Commonpl. 141 a, Not meete for any wise body to beleue the word of matters vnknowen, set forth without any Syllogistical demonstration. 1650 T. Rudd Pract. Geom. Biv, A Hundred Questions with their Solutions and Demonstrations. 1650 LOCKE Hum. Und.

10. ii. (1695) 303 Those intervening Ideas, which serve to shew the agreement of any two others, are called Proofs; and where the agreement, or disagreement is by this means plainly and clearly perceived, it is called Demonstration, it being shewn to the Understanding, and the Mind made see that it is so. 1730 SOUTHALL Bugs 25 Tis apparent to a Demonstration, that from every Pair. about two hundred Eggs...ner produced. 1876 Isvons Elem. Logic (1880) 335 A demonstration is either Direct or Indirect. In the latter case we prove the conclusion by disproving the contradictory, or shewing that the conclusion cannot be supposed untrue. 1876 Bosw. SMITH Carthage 236 He proved to demonstration the soundness of the judgment he had formed.

D. That which serves as proof or evidence; an indubitable proof.

b. That which serves as proof or evidence; an indubitable proof.

cz374 Chaucer Boeth. II. iv. 44 It hab ben shewid and proued by ful manye demonstracious as I woot wel bat be soules of men ne mowen nat dien in no wise. 1659 Vulgar Errors Cens. 31 The Circulation of the Blood is a Demonstration of an Eternall Being. 1656 tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant 18 Found nothing.. but a Book of Psalms, which was a sufficient Demonstration. that I had been a Hugonot. 1736 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 265 Told me.. I should have Demonstration of her Infidelity. 1804 Wellington in Owen Desp. 630 Additional demonstrations of those views have appeared since the renewal of the war.

4. Rom. Law. The statement of the cause of action by the plaintiff in presenting his case. 1864 J. N. Pomerov Introd. Munic. Law I. ii. 107 The formula commenced with a part called . Demonstration (demonstratio) which contained a short statement of the plaintiff's cause of action. 1880 Muirrier Gains IV. § 40 The demonstration is that part of the formula which is inserted at the outset on purpose to show what is the matter in dispute.

5. The exhibition and explanation of specimens

5. The exhibition and explanation of specimens and practical operations, as a method of instruction in a science or art, esp. in anatomy. Also attrib. 1807 Med. Frnl. XVII. 95 Mr. Taunton will resume his Winter Course of Lectures and Demonstrations on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery. 1832 Examiner 39/1 On Monday there was a demonstration on the viscera by Mr. Grainger. 1883 Longman's Notes on Bis. vi. 204 (Buckton's Food & Home Cookery), The course consists of fifteen lessons, twelve to be given by demonstration followed by practice. Eveny girl who attends the whole course will have twelve Demonstration and fourteen Practice lessons. Mod. Miss H. will give a Cookery Demonstration.

6. Mil. A show of military force or of offensive movement: est, in the course of active hostilities.

movement; esp. in the course of active hostilities to engage the enemy's attention while other opera-tions are going on elsewhere, or in time of peace to indicate readiness for active hostilities.

tions are going on elsewhere, or in time of peace to indicate readiness for active hostilities.

1835 BURNES Trav. Bokkara (ed. 2) III. 265 He made last year a demonstration against Julalabad, a district between Cabool and Peshawur. 1833 Sir H. Douglas Milit. Bridger (ed. 3) 205 Prince Eugene.. made demonstrations to attack the post of Masi, and to cross the Adige to Badia.. [He] continued his demonstrations at Masi, until he heard that Colonel Batté had succeeded in throwing 500 nen across the river. 1865 Ld. Brougham Brit. Const. xiii. 178 The Barons having, by an armed demonstration, compelled the King to allow the appointment.

7. A public manifestation, by a number of persons, of interest in some public question, or sympathy with some political or other cause; usually taking the form of a procession and mass-meeting.

1839 Britannia in Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press (1840) I. 421 Whig emissaries have been employed to get up what, in their own conventional cant, they call a demonstration to mark the national joy [etc.]. 1865 Sat. Rev. 22 June 630 Then, besides 'ovations', there are 'demonstrations', the Q. E. D. of which is not always very easy to see. We read how the students of such an University 'made a demonstration'. This we believe means, in plain English, that the students kicked up a row. 1884 Chr. World 16 Oct. 781/t The demonstration of demonstrations took place on Saturday at Chatsworth, when.. about 80,000 people came together.

Demonstrational (-i'-fonăl), a. [f. prec. + -Al.] Of or pertaining to demonstration.

-AL.] Of or pertaining to demonstration.

1866 Pall Mall G. 1 Dec. 13 A leaning to the demonstrational view both of literature and oratory.

1886 Gurnary Phantasms of Living II. 3 [It] connects the sleeping and the waking phenomena in their theoretic and psychological aspects, it. separates them in their demonstrational aspect.

† Demonstrationer. Obs. rare-1. prec. + -ER.] One who favours or practises demon-

1589 Almond for Parrat 15 Your olde soaking Demon-trationer, that hath scrapte vp such a deale of Scripture to

So lyttle purpose.

Demonstrationist (-ēi-sonist). [f. as prec. +-IST.] One who takes part in a demonstration.

1871 Echo 15 Aug., A riot between the Orangemen and the demonstrationists is considered likely. 1890 Times 28 Jan.
5/3 Demonstrationists nowadays dislike wet weather.

Demonstrationise, v. [See -IZE.] intr.

To make a public demonstration.

Hence Demonstration.

Hence Demonstration sing vbl. sb.

1888 St. Yames's Gaz. 28 June, The history of our recent demonstrationizings.

Demonstrative (dimp'nstrativ', a. and sb.

In 5 -if. [a. F. dimonstratif, -ive (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. dimonstrativ-us, f. ppl. stem of L. dimonstrative. demonstrare: see -1VE.]

1. Having the function or quality of clearly

showing, exhibiting, or indicating; making evident; illustrative.

dent; illustrative.

Demonstrative legacy: see quot. 1892.
1330 PAISGR. 309/2 Demonstratyle, demonstratif.
1330 PAISGR. 309/2 Demonstratyle, demonstratif.
1353 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 27 b, A demonstrative, or shewyng reduction.
1816 R. Waller in Lismore Papers (1887) Ser.
11. Il. 19 Some demonstrative token proportionable to the large favor wherwithall you have vouchsafed to give me.
1790 DAYDEM (J.). Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of demonstrative figures, which often give more light to the understanding than the clearest discourses.
1890 GOODEVE Mod. Law of Real Prop. 394 A demonstrative legacy is one which is in its nature a general legacy, but is directed by the testator to be paid out of a particular fund.
2. Rhet. Setting forth or describing with praise or censure.

or censure.

1533 T. Wilson Rhel. 6 b, The oracion demonstrative standeth either in praise or dispraise of some one man, or of some one thyng. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. Epit. A, An epistle demonstrative consisteth in these two points, namely, commendation and dispraise. a 1677 Barrow Pople's Suprem. (1687) 79 Eloquent men do never more exceed in their indulgence to fancy, than in the demonstrative kind. in their commendations of persons. 1783 H. Blair Rhetoric xxvii. 11.46 The chief subjects of Demonstrative Eloquence, were Panegyrics, Invectives, Gratulatory and Funeral Orations.

3. Gram. Serving to point out or indicate the particular thing referred to: applied esp. to certain adjectives (often used pronominally) having this function.

function.

function.

Demonstrative root: a linguistic root which appears to have had no other signification than that of pointing to a near or remote object, as the t- in Sanskrit tat, tadā, Gr. 76, 7674, L. tam, tanc, or its Teutonic representative j, tk, in the, then, there.

1530 Whitinton Vulg. (1527) 5 b, Whan a nowne demonstrative is referred to y\* hole sentence folowynge. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 29 Pronownes demonstratives they have

24\*-2

but thre il, le and on or len. 1668 WILKINS Real Char. 111. ii. § 3. 305 As this or that man or book. in these cases the Pronouns are commonly called Demonstrative. 1835 Mrs. March Mary's Gram. It. ix. 250 When we use the demonstrative pronoun, it seems as if we were pointing our finger to show the things we were speaking of. 1865 Tylon Early Hist. Man. iv. 61 The demonstrative roots, a small class of independent radicals. 1898 Davidson Heb. Gram. (ed. 10) 81 The letter n, having demonstrative force, is often inserted. 4. That shows or makes manifest the truth or existence of snything: serving as conclusive avidence.

4. That shows or makes manifest the truth or existence of anything; serving as conclusive evidence. ci366 Chaucer.Sompn. T.564 Yeshulseen. By preeue which that is demonstratif, That equally the soun of it wol wende..vn.to the spokes ende. 1870-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) 307 The vertue of holy water (in putting the Divell to flight) was confirmed at Motindene by a demonstrative argument. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. iii. (1730) 5 The first of which is cried down by many demonstrative instances. 1692 Ray Creation (1714) 18 A demonstrative proof of the fecundity of His wisdom and Power. 1807 G. CHALMERS Caledonia I. 1. iv. 117 These military works.. are equally demonstrative of their skill, and creditable to their perseverance. 1803 Ess. Intuil. Mor. ii. 43 Another point ...demonstrative of God's providence.

5. That serves to demonstrate logically; belonging to logical demonstration.

ing to logical demonstration.

ing to logical demonstration.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 124 Galyen.. in hys youth he desired greetly to knowe the science demonstratiue.

1581 MULCASTER Positions XII. (1887) 244 Logicke, for her demonstratiue part, plaieth the Grammer to the Mathematicalles. 1644 De LAWNE II. Du Moulin's Logiche 163 A demonstrative Syllogisme as that which prooveth that the attribute of the conclusion is truely attributed unto the subject. 1736 BUTLER Anal. Introd. Wiss. (1874) I. 1 Probable evidence is essentially distinguished from demonstrative by this, that it admits of degrees. 1864 Bowen Logic ii. 34 Logic, as it proceeds from axiomatic principles, .. is a purely demonstrative science.

6. Characterized or produced by demonstration; evident or provable by demonstration.

6. Characterized or produced by demonstration; evident or provable by demonstration.

1612 T. Wilson Chr. Dict., To bee infallibly assured of a thing, by demonstrative certainety. 1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 188 'Tis demonstrative that salt waters have much more heat than fresh waters have. 1798 Malthus Popul.(1878) 295 It is a demonstrative truth. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarre Shaks. Char. iv. 106 We have passed into an age of practicality and demonstrative knowledge.

7. Given to, or characterized by, outward exhibition or expression (of the feelings, etc.).

1819 Metropolis III. 252 No fulsomeness of public and demonstrative tenderness, on his part, ever puts me to the blush. 1823 Examiner 241/2 The middle party in the House have been sufficiently demonstrative of their purposes. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarre Shaks. Char. v. 124 The demonstrative gratitude of his heart. 1872 Darwin Emotions xi. 265 Englishmen are much less demonstrative than the men of most other European nations.

8. That teaches a science by the exhibition and description of examples or experiments. rare. Cf.

description of examples or experiments. rare.

DEMONSTRATOR 2.

1814 Philos. Mag. XLIV. 305 (title) Demonstrative Course of Lectures on Drs. Gall and Spurzheim's Physiognomonical

B. sb. Gram. A demonstrative adjective or pro-

noun.

1530 PALSGR. 75 Demonstratives simple is only ce. 1591
PERCIVALL 59. Dict. Biv a, Of pronounes... some are called demonstratives, because they shew a thing not spoken of before. 1833 MrHENRY 59an. Gram. 42 Possessives and demonstratives are used in Spanish both as adjectives and as pronouns. 1875 R. Morris Eng. Gram. (1877) 114 The Demonstratives are the, that, this, such, so, same, you.

Demo'nstratively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a demonstrative manner.

In a demonstrative manner.

†1. In a manner that points out, shows, or exhibits; so as to indicate clearly or plainly. Obs.

1571 Golding Cadvin on Ps. Iii. o The adverb behold is taken here demonstratively as if David shuld bring forth upon a stage the miserable end that remayneth for the proud despysers of God. 1676 Moxon Print Lett. 52 The Letters... are... demonstratively laid down on the Plain. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. II. iv. 152 The new discoveries of Stars and Asterisms... by the help of the Telescope, demonstratively and to the sense.

2. In a way that makes manifest, establishes, or proves the truth or existence of anything: the. by

proves the truth or existence of anything; spec. by logical demonstration.

logical demonstration.

1584 FENNER Def. Ministers (1587) 63 What soeuer bee demonstratiuelie concluded out of the Scriptures. 1676 CUDWORTH INTELL Syst. 234 Able to discourse Demonstratively concerning the same. 1772 SWINTON in Phil. Trans. LXIII. 214 As I have elsewhere demonstratively proved. 1885 Manch. Exam. 22 June 5.4 The thing can be done. as ... Pel has demonstratively shown.

+8. With clear or convincing evidence, conclu-

†3. With Clear of Courses sively. Obs.

1846 Six T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 39 Plato and Aristotle...

demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the indivisible condition of the first causator. 1764

Warburron Lett. (1809) 353, I was as demonstratively certain of the Author, as if I had stood behind him.

4. With strong outward exhibition of feeling.

1871 HOLME LEE Miss Barrington I. x. 149 Met them with a demonstratively agreeable air, and tried to engage them in talk.

Demo'nstrativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being demonstrative.

a 1660 Hammond Wks. II. 11. 178 (R.) [It] supersedes all demonstrativeness of proof from this text for the criminousness of will-worship. 1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. xii. 40 Nor can the demonstrativeness of this Reason be eluded.

J. C. Morison St. Bernard II. i. 183 There was no.. weak, undisciplined demonstrativeness in their joy.

Demonstrator (de monstrate). [ad. L. de-monstrator, agent-n. from demonstrate to Demonstrate; partly after F. demonstrateur, 14th c. in Hatzf. (So pronounced by Smart 1836; Walker gave demonstrator in the general sense, demonstrator in the technical). strator in the technical.)]

1. One who or that which demonstrates, points

1. One who or that which demonstrates, points out, or proves.

1611 COTGR., Demonstrateur, a demonstrator; one that euidently shewes, plainely declares, perspicuously deliuers things. 1666 J. Surin Old Age 66 (T.) The instruments of them both are the best demonstrators of human strength.

1775 JOHNSON Tax. no Tyr. 2 The demonstrator will find, after an operose deduction, that he has been trying to make that seen which can be only felt. 1835 COLERIDGE Aids

Ref. (1848) I. 140 In all these demonstrations the demonstrators presuppose the idea or conception of a God.

2. One who exhibits and describes specimens, or performs experiments, as a method of teaching a science; an assistant to a professor of science, who

performs experiments, as a method of teaching a science; an assistant to a professor of science, who does the practical work with the students.

1684 Ray Corr. (1848) 130 [A book] to facilitate the learning of plants, if need be, without a guide or demonstrator. 1738 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. Introd. (1771) 5 Six Demonstrators in Surgery, at the Amphitheatre of St. Cosme. 1798 A. Young Trav. France 137 Mr. Willemet, who is demonstrator of botany, shewed me the botanical garden. 1887 Men of the Time 234 He [Sir Andrew Clark] was demonstrator of anatomy to Dr. Robert Knox.

3. One who takes part in a public demonstration. 1890 Daily News 9 Oct., Another demonstration took place to urge the Government not to make peace. An evasive answer was given to these demonstrators. 1890 Times 13 Feb. 5/2 The demonstrators. assembled in front of the statue of Henry IV, in order to place a wreath on it.

4. 'The index-finger'. Syd. Soc. Lex.

Hence Demonstra-torship, the office or position of a scientific demonstrator.

of a scientific demonstrator.

1870 Alternaum 14 May 642 A Syndicate.. recommended the establishment of a Professorship and Demonstratorship of Experimental Physics.

Demonstratory, a. [ad. L. dēmonstrātōrius (Isidore), f. dēmonstrātōrius (Isidore)

us (Isidore), f. dēmonstrātor: see -ORY.] That has the property of demonstrating.

1797 ΒΑΙΙΣΥ VOI. II. Demonstratory, belonging to demonstration.

1817 COLEBROOKE Algebra XXVI, The gloss of Ranganatha on the Vásanā, or demonstratory annotations of Bháscara.

1880 MURHRAD Gains IV. § 60 The matter in dispute is first set forth in a demonstratory manner.

Demont, obs. form of DEMOUNT, q.v.

Demontargist. raye. [f. Gr. type \*δαιμον-ουργόs demon-working + -IBT. Cf. metallurgist, etc.] One who practises magic by the help of demons. So Demonurgy, the practice of magic by the help of demons.

by the help of demons.

1797 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. XXIV. 509 Agrippa and his friends had a taste for the occult sciences, for alchemy, divination, demonurgy, and astrology.

1798 / bid. XXV. 502

Demonurgists and other professors of occult science.

Demonymic (dīmo<sub>i</sub>nimik), a. and sb. [f. Gr. δημος people, Deme + -ανυμκός adj. formative, f. δνομα name: cf. patronymic.] adj. Named from the deme. sb. The name (of an Athenian citizen)

according to the deme to which he belonged.
1893 J. E. Sandys Aristotle's Admentary Holtreia 110 The demonymic of the former would be 'Oader; of the latter

Demoore, obs. form of DEMUR v.

Demophil (de mofil). [mod. f. Gr. δημ-os people + φίλος friend.] A friend of the people.

1864 HUNTER & WHYTE My Ducate xxvii. (1885) 426
A man may be a democrat without being a demophile.

Hence Demophilism.

1871 LD. HOUGHTON in Life (1890) II. xvii. 253 A demon not of demagoguism, but of demophilism. 1893 P. MILYOUKOV in Athensum 1 July 27/2 A vague interest in the lives and habits of the masses, a sort of archaeological demophilism. Demor(e, Demorage, etc., obs. ff. DEMUR, DE-MURRAGE, etc.

NURRAGE, etc.

Demoralization (dImp:rălaizēl-ʃan). [f. next +-ATION: so mod.F. demoralisation, admitted by the Acad. 1878.] The action of demoralizing; the state or fact of being demoralized.

1809 SOUTHEV in Q. Rev. II. 115 It would be easy to shew. that the religion of the Koran necessarily produces this demoralization.

1877 Daily News 5 Nov. 5/5 His army is in a state of utter demoralisation and disorganization.

Demoraliza (dImprilair), n. fa. F. demoral-

tims demoralization. 1877 Daily News 5 Nov. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ His army is in a state of utter demoralisation and disorganization. **Demoralize** (dimoralization, v. [a. F. demoralize-r (f. De- II. I + MORAL a. + -1ZE), a word of the French Revolution, condemned by Laharpe, admitted by the Acad. 1798.]

1. trans. To corrupt the morals or moral principles of; to deprave or pervert morally.

c 1793 Webster in Lyell Trav. N. Amer. 1. 65 When... Noah Webster.. was asked how many new words he had coined, he replied only 'to demoralize', and that not in his dictionary, but long before in a pamphlet published in the last century [about 1793]. 1808 Souther Lett. (1856) II. 105 One of the worst principled men who ever lent his aid to debase, demoralize, and debilitate human nature. 1874 MORLEY Compromize (1886) 102 People... demoralized by the habit of looking at society exclusively from the juridical point of view.

b. To deprive (a thing) of its moral influence or effectiveness.

1869 Spectator 24 July 863 In a case where this sort of

protestation of innocence,—tending to demoralize the gallows,—appeals to the passions of the people.

2. To lower or destroy the power of bearing up against dangers, fatigue, or difficulties (F. le moral: see Morale): applied esp. to an army or a people under arms; also transf. to take from anything its

under arms; also transf. to take from anything its firmness, staying power, etc.

1848 Galleno Italy II. ii. 39 Foscolo was intended for a man of action and strife: ease and fortune unnerved and demoralised him. 1874 Green Short Hist. vi. § 1. 270 The long series of English victories had. demoralized the French soldiery. 1894 Daily News 2 June 3/7 The market became demoralized owing to foreign advices, heavy liquidations, foreign selling, and better crop news.

Hence Demoralized, Demoralizing ppl. adjs. 1808 Crit. Rev. Aug. (T.). The pernicious influence otheir demoralizing creed. 1817 J. Scort Paris Revisit. (ed. 4) 401 The demoralized state of the public character. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 133 Miracles... have necessarily a very demoralising effect.

Demoralizer (dimprälsizal). [f. prec. + - EE.] A person or thing that demoralizes. 1891 Voice (N.Y.) 25 Aug. 1 It [rum traffic] is the general demoralizer. 1892 Catholic News 8 Oct. p. vi/6 Licenced demoralizers surrounded by admiring crowds.

Demorance, - Sunce, Demore: see Demurrance, Demure.

RANCE, DEMUR.

Demorlayk: see DEMERLAYK Obs., magic. || **Demos** (dē mys). Occas. demus, ρl. -i. [a. Gr. δημος district, people.]

1. One of the divisions of ancient Attica;

1. One of the DEME 21.

DEME 21.

1776 R. CHANDLER Trav. Greece 19 (Stanford) A demos or borough town. Ibid. 36 Hipparchus erected them in the demi or borough towns.

A thong.

demi or borough towns.

2. The people or commons of an ancient Greek state, esp. of a democratic state, such as Athens; the populace, the common people: often

personified. 1831 Westm. Rev. Jan. 245 The aristocracy have had their long and disastrous day; it is now the time of the Demos. 1847 Grote Greece II. xxxvi, The self-acting Demos assembled in the Pnyx. 1886 Tennyson Locksley Hall Sixty Yrs. After 90 Celtic Demos rose a Demon, shriek'd and slaked the light with blood.

Demosthenic (demospernik), a. [ad. Gr. Δημοσθενικ-δ.] Of or pertaining to Demosthenes, the great Athenian orator; resembling Demosthenes or his style of oratory. So also Demosthenes or his style of oratory. So also Demosthenes an [cf. Gr. Δημοσθένειος], Demosthenian adjs.
1846 Wordsfer (cies Blackw. Mag. for Demosthenic 1844 Manafey Soc. Life Greece xi. 343 The Demosthenic public. 1880 McCarthy Own Times III. xlvi. 406 Some critics found fault with Lord Palmerston for having spoken of Cobden's as 'Demosthenic eloquence'. 1883 Athensum 19 Aug. 244/3 The reviewer considers that pamphlets such as the 'Drapier Letters' and the 'Conduct of the Allies' are 'Demosthenian in style and method'.

Demot (di mpt). [a. Gr. δημότ-ηs one of the (same) deme. f. δήμος DEME 2, people, etc.] A member of a Greek deme.

ber of a Greek deme.

Der of a Greek deme.

1847 Grotte Hist. Greece 11. xxxi. IV. 180 The inscription of new citizens took place at the assembly of the demots.

of new citizens took place at the assembly of the demois. **Demotic** (dimp tik), a. [ad. Gr. δημοτικ-όs popular, plebeian, common, democratic, f. δημότης one of the people (the deme).]

1. Of or belonging to the people: spec. the distinctive epithet of the popular form of the ancient Egyptian written character (as distinguished from the hieratic, of which it was a simplification): called also enchorial. Also absol. = The demotic character or script character or script.

1800 Q. Rev. XXVIII. 189To prove, that neither the hieratic

resac. N. 20. X. VIII. 189 to prove, that neither the hieratic or sacerdotal, nor the demotic or valgar, writing is alphabetic. 1880 SAYCE in Nature XXI. 380 The only change undergone by Egyptian writing was the invention of a running-hand, which in its earlier and simpler form is called hieratic, and in its later form demotic.

2. In general sense: Of, pertaining or proper to, the common people; popular, vulgar. Somewhat

rays. Svd. Smith Wks. (1859) II. 220/1 Demotic habits will be more common in a country where the rich are forced to court the poor for political power. 1872 O. W. HOLMES Poet Breakf.-t. viii. (1885) 189 The one .. does what in demotic phrase is called the sarsing .. 1887 Times 26 Apr. 4/1 There is nothing in the position that the demotic mind can apprehend.

There is nothing in the position that the demont.

apprehend.

Demou'nt, v. Also 6 Sc. demont. [ad. F. demonter: cf. Dismount.]

† 1. intr. To dismount. Obs.

1533 Bellenden Liny 361 (Jam.) All horsmen.. demont haistilie fra thare hors.

2. nonce-vod. [f. De-+ Mount v.] To descend.

1839 Carlyle Fr. Rev. 1. 11. vi. Beautiful invention; mounting heavenward, so beautifully.. Well if it do not mounting heavenward, so beautifully.. Well if it do not pilatre-like, explode; and demount all the more tragically!

Demour, -oyre, Demourage, -ance: see

Pilâtre-like, explode; and demount all the more tragically!

Demour, -oyre, Demourage, -ance: see

Demur, Demurrage, -ance.

[Demple: app. scribal error for kemple =

Cample v. to wrangle, sb. wordy conflict, wrangling.

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 196 (Petyt MS. If. 153 b)

pe maister of be Temple com procurand be pes, No more of

bis to demple, tak bat bat 3e first ches. Lambeth MS. 131

p. 130 No more of this comple, tak bat bat 3e first chees.]

Dempne, obs. form of Damn.

Dempster (dempstar). Forms: 4 demstere, Dempster (dempsta). Forms: 4 dematere, demastre, -ter(e, demister(e, (demmepster, demaistre), 4, 7 demster, 6 demastar, 4, 8-9 dempster. See also Deemster. [ME. dēmestre, in form fem. of dēmere, Deemster, judge: see -ster. The root-vowel was originally long; cf. the modern form Deemster, used in the Isle of Man; but in general use it was shortened at an early date in consequence of the elision of the short vowel of the second syllable and the collection of consequence. second syllable, and the collocation of consonants in demstre; whence the forms demster, dempster. Dempster is also a surname.]

The perfect is also a surname.]

1. A judge. Obs.
a 1300 Curror M. 5385 (Cott.) Prist and demmepster sai i [v. rr. demestre, demister, domesman]. Ibid. 7005 Aioth was ban be dempster [v. rr. demester]. Ibid. 22920 [He] sal cum befor be demstere [v. rr. demestere, demistere, demistere, demester] ?c 1300 Anticrist 550 For drednes o bat demster.
b. for DERMSTER 2. (I. of Man.)

1823 SCOTT Peveril xv., One of the dempsters at the time.
† 2. In Scotland, formerly: 'The officer of a count who proposed door or contract of of initials.

+2. In Scotland, formerly: 'The officer of a court who pronounced doom or sentence definitively as directed by the clerk or judge' (Jamieson).

1813-75 Diurn. Occurrents [1833] 117 [They] creatit baillies, serjantis, clerkis, and demstaris. 1952 LOUTHAN Form of Procest 57 The sentence is read by the clerk to the Demster, and the Demster repeats the same to the pannel. 1953 Stewart's Trial 283 The court proceeded to give judgment; which, being written down in the book, and signed by the whole judges, was read by the clerk, and, in the usual manner, repeated pronounced by the dempster to the pannel as follows. 1825 Jamieson Dict. 2.1. As the repetition of the sentence after the judge has been of late years discontinued, the office of Dempster in the Court [Edinburgh] is also laid aside.

Hence + Dempstery, demstary, the office of dempster.

dempster.

dempster.

1551 Aberdeen Reg. V. 21 (Jam.) The office of demstary.

Dempt, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of DEEM v.

+ Demption. Obs. rare—1. [ad. L. demptionem, n. of action f. dēmēre to take away.] The action of taking away or suppressing.

1538 HULOET, Colysion, abjection, contraction, or demption of a vowel...symphonesis.

\*\*The stroke down, to soothe caressingly, f. De-I. I through to stroke down, to soothe caressingly, f. De-I. I through to stroke down, to soothe caressingly, f. De-I. I through to stroke down, to soothe caressingly, f. De-I. I through to stroke down, to soothe caressingly, f. De-I. I through to soothe through the trans. To soothe or mollify (a person); to soften or make gentle. Formerly said also of soothing medicines: cf. Demulcent. 1530 Elvot Gov. 1. xx. (init.), Wherwith Saturne was efisones demulced and appaysed. 1646 Baxter Ref. Pastor 301 As Seneca saith to demulce the angry. 1684 tr. Bonets Merc. Compit. xix. 690 Nervine Medicines. demulce the Part, and take away the preternatural acrimony. 1831. T. L. Pracock Crothett Castle viii, Before I was demulced by the Muses, I was ferroit ingenii pur.

Hence Domu loing ppl. a.
1659 H. Hutton Follies Anat. (1842) 22 His belly is a cistern of receit, A grand confounder of demulcing meate. 1650 HACKET Abb. Williams 1. (1692) 70 The Earl's demulcing and well-languaged phrases.

† Domulceate, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [irreg. f. L. demulcer (see prec.) + -ATE 3.] = prec. So the mulceations that insensibly do stroke us in our gidding life. 1857 Blackwo. Mag. I. 470 Gallantry. or the exalted science of demulceating the amiable reservedness. Of the gentler sex.

Demulcent (d'mv'lsent), a. and sb. Chiefly Med. [f. L. demulcent-sm, pr. pple. of demulcere to Demulce.]

A. adj. Soothing, lenitive, mollifying, allaying irritation.

1773 ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet 264 All insipid inodorous Vegetables are demulcent. 1854 S. Тномзон Wild Fl. 111. (ed. 4) 302 The linseed and the mallows, both valuable for their demulcent properties.

В. sb. A demulcent medicine.

1739 ABUTHNOT Rules of Diet 418 Demulcents, or what abates Acrimony. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 576. † Demulcetive, a. Obs. [irreg. f. DEMULCE

v.] = DEMULCENT. 1756 P. BROWNE Fam mulcetive. Browne Jamaica 115 The oil is opening and de-

† Demu'lsion. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. \*demuls-, ppl. stem of dēmulcēre: see Demulce.] The action of soothing; a means of soothing; means of soothing; means of soothing.

Төр-үр Евітнам Resolves II. Ivii. 276 Vice garlanded with all the soft demulsions of a present contentment.

Demur (d'mēri), sb. Forms: 3-7 demure, dedemore, democre, democre, demoure, demoure, democre, d

moyre, demor(e, 6-7 demurr(e, 7- demur. [a. F. demeure, vbl. sb. from demeurer: see next.]

F. demeure, vbl. sb. from demeurer: see next.]

+1. Delay, lingering, waiting. Obs.

a 1300 Floris 4 Bl. 591 Blauncheflur heo atwist pat he makede so longe demure [v.r. demoere: rime ifere]. c 1300

Sir Benes 125 Theder wardes he gan gon Withouten demere. 1339 in Burnet Hist. Ref. II. 97 His Highness had cause.. to marvel of your long demor, and lack of expedition. 1660 Hickeninglil. Jamaica (1661) 51 Timely alarum'd by Jacksons Demurres, at the Harbours mouth, for four days Space. 1673 Essex Papers (Camden) I. 311

Causing a most unnecessary demurre.

+ b. Stay, abode, residence. Obs.

1444 in Coll. Hist. Staff. (1891) XII. 318 During the tyme

of his demure in the presence of the seid Erle. 1824 in Househ. Ord. (1790) 159 In his demurre or passing from place to place. 1832-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 13 Comynge into the Kynges realmen. and not minded to make longe or continual demoyre in the same. 1673 Ray Journ. Low C. 378 We saw this Town only in transitu, but it merited a littledemurr. + C. Continuance, duration. Obs.
1833 in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. x. 148 Neither unjust matrymony shall have his unjust and incestious demoure and continuance, as by delayes to Rome it is wont to have.

+2. Hesitation; pause; state of irresolution or doubt. Obs.

doubt. Obs.

1870. 1 Howell Denies (1870) 234 No doubtfull drift whereon demurre dependes. 1677 W. Hubbard Narrative 11.

49 They were upon some demurre, whether to march directly toward Ossapy. 1683 Temple Mem. Whs. 1731 I. 379 He did not expect any Demurr upon such an Offer. 1844 Lamb Elia Ser. II. Capt. Jackson, You were positively at a demur what you did or did not see.

The act of demurring; an objection raised or 3. The act of demurring; an objection raised or exception taken to a proposed course of action, etc. 1839 Mayne City Match iv. ii, Sister, 'tis so projected, therefore make No more demurs. 1770 LANGHORNE Plutarch (1879) I. 154/2 Camillus...invented demurs and pretences of delay. 1791 MAD. D'ABBLAV D'ARY 4 June, He then said it was necessary to drink the Queen's health. The gentlemen here made no demur. 1838 DICKENS Nich. Nich. xxii, After a little demur, he accepted the offer. † 4. Law. = DEMUBRER 1. Obs. c 1555 HARFSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 36 The adversaries. made thereupon. a special demurre. a 1577 Sir T. Smith Commu. Eng. (1609) 51 If they cannot agree, then is the matter referred to a demurre in the Exchequer chamber. 1660 WILLSFORD Scales Comm. A vib, To procrastinate with Demurs, or Fines and Recoveries without end. 1733 Swift Cadenus 4 V. 120 But with rejoinders and replies. Demur, imparlance, and essoign, The parties ne'er could issue join.

\*\*Demure\*\* (d'm\vec{v}\_1), v. Forms: 3 demeore. 4

Demur (dimē 1), v. Forms: 3 demeore, 4 demore, (demo's), v. Forms: 3 demore, 4 demore, 6 demore, demoore, demour(e, 6-7 demurre, 7-8 demurr, 7- demur. [a. F. demeurer, in OF. demorer, -mourer (=Pr. and Sp. demorare, It. dimorare):—pop. L. demorare = cl.L. demorar to tarry, delay, f. De-I. 3 + morari to delay. The OF. demor-, demour-, proper to the forms with atonic radical vowel, was at length assimilated to the tonic form demeur-; the latter gave the ME. forms demeore, demere: cf. Prople, and the forms meve, preve (F. meuve, preuve) of

Move, Prove.]
+1. intr. To linger, tarry, wait; fig. to dwell

†1. intr. To linger, tarry, wait; fig. to dwell upon something. Obs.

a 1235 Ancr. R. 242 Auh 3if ich hie swude uordward, demeore 3e be lengre. c 1300 K. Alis. 7295 He n'ul nought that ye demere (rime dere). 1550 NICOLIS Thucyd. 73 (R.) Yet durst they not demoure nor abyde vpon the campe. 1559 BALDWIN in Mirr. Mag. (1563) 39 b, Take hede ye demurre not vpon them. 1595 SOUTHWELL St. Peter's Compl. 19 But 8, how long demurre 1 on his eyes. 1604 T. WRIGHT Passions v. 213, I demurre too long in these speculative discourses. 1653 URQUHART Rabelais. i. ii, If that our looks on it demurre.

Passions V. 213, 1 unitarie various is, ii, If that our looks on it demurre.

+ b. To stay, remain, abide. Obs.
1523 St. Papers Hen. VIII, 1V. 24 She cannot demore there without extreme daunjur and peril. 1526 Act 28 Hen. VIII, c. 10 Any person. dwellyng, demurryng, inhabitinge or resiant within this realme. 1550 Nicolis Thucyd. 72 (R.) The sayde Peloponesyans demoured in the land.

+ c. To last, endure, continue. Obs.
1543 Hoofer Declar. Christ iii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 21 This defence. shall demour for ever till this church be glorified.

defence..shall demour for ever till this church be glorified.

† 2. trans. To cause to tarry; to put off, delay.

1613 Purchas Pilgrimage II. xviii. 174 Whose judgement is demurred until the day of Reconciliation. 1633 QUARLES Embl. IV. x. (1818) 393 The lawyer.. then demurs me with a vain delay. 1682 D'Urrey Butler's Chost 69, I swear.. Henceforth to take a rougher course, And, what you would demur to force.

† 3. intr. To hesitate; to delay or suspend action; to peared in propertainty. Oh:

†3. intr. To hesitate; to delay or suspend action; to pause in uncertainty. Obs.

\*\*réat\*\* Milton Ch. Goot.\*\* vii. (1851) x35 This is all we get by demurring in Gods service. \*\*rést.\* Codrington tr. Hist. Ivitine 418 He found the King to demur upon it. \*\*1652 FULLER Ch. Hist. II. II. § 40 King Edwine demurred to embrace Christianity. \*\*x699 Bentier Phal. 516 The Delphians demurring, whether they should accept it or no. \*\*1743 J. Davidson \*\*Emeid'viii. 261 You need not demur to challenge. \*\*1778 Miss Buney Evelina II, You are the first lady who ever made me even demur upon this subject. \*\*1878 W. Taylor in \*\*Monthly Rev.\*\* LXXXVII. 534 All the Yorkists could thus co-operate, without demurring between their rightful sovereigns.

To be of doubtful mind; to remain doubt-

† b. To be of doubtful ming; to leman doubtful. Obs. rare.

1618 T. Taylor Comm. Titus: 3 And demurre with the Philistines, whether God or Fortune smite vs. a 1628 F. Greville Sidney (1652) 237 To have demurred more seriously upon the sudden change in his Sonne.

† C. trans. To hesitate about. Obs. rare.

163 Milton P. L. IX. 558 What may this mean? Language of Man pronounc't By Tongue of Brute, and human sense exprest? The first. I thought deni'd To Beasts. The latter I demurre, for in thir looks Much reason, and in thir actions of appeers. a 1730 E. Fenton Hom. Odys. XI. Imit. (Seager), Let none demur Obedience to her will.

4. intr. To make scruples or difficulties; to raise

4. intr. To make scruples or difficulties; to raise objection, take exception to (occas. at, on). (The current sense; often with allusion to the legal sense, 5.) 1639 FULLER Holy War II. xxxvi. (1840) 08 The caliph demurred hereat, as counting such a gesture a diminution to his state. 1752 LABELYE Westm. Br. 93, I. gave my Direc-

tions...which being in some Measure demurred to, the Matter was brought before the Board. 1775 Sheridam Rivals II. ii, My process was always very simple—in their younger days, 'twas 'Jack, do this '—i' he demurred, I knocked him down. 1807 Souther Espriella's Letters 111. 20 They are so unreasonable as to demur at finding corn for them. 1808 Browning Let. to Rushin, I cannot begin writing poetry till my imaginary reader has conceded licences to me which you demur at allogether. 1806 Tynall Glac. 1. v. 40 My host at first demurred.. but I insisted. 1875 McLaren Serm. Ser. II. iz. 150 We can afford to recognise the fact, though we demur to the inference.

D. trans. To object or take exception to. rare. 1807 H. H. Wilson Burmess War (1852) 25 As the demand was unprecedented, the Mugs, who were British subjects, demurred payment. 1876 Gladstone Homeric Synchr. 50, I demur the inference from these facts.

5. Law. (intr.) To put in a DEMURRER.

[a 1482 Littleton Temper 9 66 Et fuist demurre en indgement en mesme le piec, le quel les xl. iours serront accompts de le primer iour del muster de host le Roy.] 1600 J. Wilkinson Coroners 4 Sherifes 60 It was demurred in Law. 1608 Coke On Litt. 70 a, And it was demured in indgement in the same plea, whither the 40 dayes should bee accounted from the first day of the muster of the kings host. 16id. 72 a, He that demurreth in Law confesseth all such matters of fact as are well and sufficiently pleaded. 2541 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. III. (1692) I. 334 To which Plea Mr. Attorney-General demurred in Law, and the said Samuel Vassall joyned in Demurrer with him. 1600 Trial of Regic. 107, I must demur to your Jurisdiction. 1681 Trial S. Colledge to And if so be matter of Law arises upon any evidence that is given against you. you may demurr upon that Evidence, and pray Counsel of the Court to argue that demurrer. 1848 Macaula Hitt. Eng. II. 84 The plaintiff demurred, that is to say, admitted Sir Edward's plea to be true in fact, but denied that it was a sufficient answer.

Demura (d'mi

Demurante, obs. form of DEMURRANT.

Demurante, obs. form of DEMURRANT.

Demure (dimiue'1), a. (sb.) Also 4-5 dimuuir, 5 demeuer, -uere, -ewre, 6 -eure. [A derived or extended form of meure, meure, MURE a., used in same sense, a. OF. meur, now mar, 'ripe, mature, mellow; also, discreet, considerate, aduised, setled, stayed' (Cotgr. 1611). The nature and history of the prefixed de- are obscure.

(Palsgrave, 1530, has p. 841/1 'Sadly, wysly, demeurement', -p. 841/2 'Soberly, sadly, meurement'; but demeurement is not otherwise known as French.)

A. adj. +1. Calm, settled, still. Obs.
1377 Death Edw. III in Pol. Poems (Rolls) I. 216 Thoug the see were roug, or elles dimuuir, Gode havenes that schip wold geete.

1377 Death Edw. III in Pol. Poems (Kolis) 1. 216 1 hous the see were rous, or elles dimuuir, Gode havenes that schip wold geete.

2. Of persons (and their bearing, speech, etc.): Sober, grave, serious; reserved or composed in demeanour. (Cf. history of SAD.)

14. Epiph. in Tundale's Vis. 133 This Anna come demure and sad of chere. 1470-83 MALORY ATHIN XIII. 1, The yonge squyer. semely and demure as a douve. 1523 SKELTON Garl. Lawrel 902 Demure Diana, womanly and sad. 1538 BALE Thre Lawrel 328 A face demure and sage. a 1568 ASCHAM Scholem. (Arb.) 53 If a yong ientleman be demeure and still of nature, they say, he is simple and lacketh witte. 1623 MILTON Penserson 32 Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure, Sober, steadfast, and demure. 1623 H. Mork Antid. Ath. III. 1 (1712) 87 Notwithstanding he fared no worse than the most demure and innocent. 1728-46 THOMSON Spring 485 Come with those downcast eyes, sedate and sweet, Those looks demure. 1823 MARNAY 70c. Faithf. xxiv, Her conduct was much more staid and demure. 1875 M. PATTISON Est. (1889) II. 320 'Like an angel, but half-dressed', thought the demure dons.

3. Affectedly or constrainedly grave or decorous; serious, reserved, or coy in a way that is not antural the constrained of the years or condition.

3. Affectedly or constrainedly grave or decorous; serious, reserved, or coy in a way that is not natural to the person or to one of his years or condition.

1633 Shadwell Volunteers III. i, This Gentleman, and his demure Psalm-singing Fellows.

1705 Stanhoff Paraphy.

171. 166 Can they pursue the demure and secret Sinners. Ithrough all the intricate marses of their Hypocrisy.

1733 Thomson Liberty IV. 69 Hell's fiercest Fiend! of Saintly Brow demure. a 1775 Grav Death Favourite Cat 4 Demurest of the tabby kind, The pensive Selima.

1844 Thirthall Greece VIII. Invi. 417 The threadbare manile of its demure hypocrisy.

1876 Black Madcaf V. xi. 176. 'Hought he was a friend of yours', she said, with demure sarcasm.

+ B. As sb. Demure look or expression. Obs. rare.

rare.

1766 J. Adams Diary 4 Nov. Wks. 1850 II. 200 He has an hypocritical demure on his face.

† Demure, v. Obs. rare. [f. prec. adj.]

1. intr.? To look demurely, 'to look with an affected modesty' (J.). But cf. DEMUR v. 3 b. 1606 Shaks. Ant. 4 CL iv. xv. 29 Your Wife Octauia, with her modest eyes.. shall acquire no Honour Demuring vpon me.

me.
2. trans. To make demure.
1651 HENSHAW Daily Thoughts 187 (L.) Zeal mad, and voice demur'd with godly paint.
Hence Demu'red ppl. a.
1613 Uncasing of Machivils Instr. 11 With demured looke wish them good speede.
The way we also form of DEMUR.

Demure, obs. form of DEMUR. Demurely (dimine li), adv. [f. Demure a. +-LY 2.] In a demure manner; gravely, modestly, meekly, quietly; with a gravity, meekness, or

modesty, quietty; with a gravity, meekness, or modesty that is affected or unnatural.

c 1400 Rom. Rose 4627 She, demurely sad of chere. c 1430 Stans Puer 18 in Babses Bk. (1868) 27 Walke demurely bi streets in be toun. 1489 CAXTON Faytes of A. IV. XIII. 268 The prynce or his lieutenant oughts to aduyse demewrely herupon. c 1500 Consecration of Nuns in Maskell Mon. Rit. 11. 314 The virgyns shall demeurely arryse and make

a reverence to the bisshop. 1896 Shars. Merch. V. II. ii. 201 If I doe not put on a sober habite. Weare prayer bookes in my pocket, looke demurely. 1800 Derker Gentle Crass Wks. 1873 I. 43 I'le looke as demurely as a Saint. 1867 Sedlamira IV. i, He look'd so demurely, I thought butter would not haue melted in his mouth. 1768 Brattie Minstr. I. xvi, And now his look was most demurely sad. 1848 C. Brotte J. Eyre xi, Folding her little hands demurely before her. 1886 Manch. Exam. 27 Feb. 5/3 They sat down demurely in opposite corners of the carriage and observed a dignified silence.

demurely in opposite corners of the carriage and observed a dignified silence.

† b. Of things: In a subdued manner. Obs.

1566 Shaks. Ant. † Cl. iv. ix. 30 Hearke the drummes demurely wake the sleepers.

Demureness (dimino mes). [f. as prec. +

NESS.] The state or quality of being demure.

2 1510 Barclay Mirr. Cd. Manners (1570) G iii, With all demurenes behaue thee in the same, As not led by malice but rather of good loue. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 Tim. ii. 9 In like maner women also in comely attire: with demurenesse and sobrietie adorning themselves. 1659 Gauden Tears of Ch. 349 A most supercilious demurenesse and affected zelotry. 1821 Scott Keniku. vii, The prim demureness of her looks.

Demurity. rare. In 5 demeurte. [Answers to OF. meurle, as Demure does to OF. meur. cf. quot. 1483.]

quot. 1483.]

quot. 1483.]

1. Demure quality, demureness.

1483 Caxron Gold. Leg. 34/x Joyne...demeurte to thy gladnes, and humylyte to thy demeurte [Fr. et meurte a lessement et humilite a la meurte]. a 1704 T. Brown Whs.

1760 II. 182 (D.) They pretend to such demurity as to form a society for the Regulation of Manners. 1889 BESANT Bell of St. Pant's III. 271 The demurity went out of her face.

2. An embodiment of demureness; a demure character or person. (Cf. oddity.)

18. LAMB Let. to Southey (L.), She will act after the fashion of Richardson's demurities.

† Damu'rmurate. v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of

† Demurmurate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. demurmurare to mutter over, f. Dr. I. I + murmurare to MURMUR, mutter.] trans. To

murmur, mutter.

1641 R. Baillis Parall. Liturgy w. Mass-bk. 43 To demurmurate a number of words on the elements.

murmurate a number of words on the elements. Hence + Demu + muratory a.

1617 COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely II. x. 417 The demurmuratorie words, which they vse in Poperie, and call Consecration.

Demurrable (d/mprably), a. [f. Demur v. or sb. + -ABLE. For form, cf. OF. demorable durable.]

That may be demurred to; to which exception may be taken to the property of the prop

that may be definited to; to which exception may be taken (esp. in an action at law).

1807 HALLAM Constitutional Hist. I. i. 54 note, It was demurrable for a bill to pray process against the defendant, to appear before the king and his privy council. 1884 Law Reports Weekly Notes 219/2 The petition was demurrable, as it did not...alege that the petitioner had a complete title as executrix. 1803 J. Kerkenich in Law Times Rep. LXVIII. 439/1 The statement of claim would be demurrable.

as executrix. 1893 J. Kerrwich in Law Times Rep. LXVIII. 439/1 The statement of claim would be demurrable.

Demurrage (dimpriedz). Also 7 demourage, 7-8 demorage. [a. OF. demorage, demourage, f. demorer, -mourer: see DEMUB v.]

† 1. Stay: delay; hesitation; pause. Obs.

a 1656 Ussher Ann. (1658) 20 That long demourage of theirs in Kadesh. 1702 C. Mather Magn. Chr. 11. App. (1852)
171 Powerful enemies clogged his affairs with such demurrages and such disappointments as would have wholly discouraged his designs. 1711 Addison. Spect. No. 89 p. 3, I shall endeavour to shew the folly of Demurrage. I would have them seriously think on the Shortness of their Time. 1823 New Monthly Mag. VII. 231 A demurrage, for a second, succeeded the shock, and then on we went again.

† b. Constrained delay, detention. Obs. rare.

1810 Bentham Packing (1821) 226 In the allowance to jurymen distinguish two parts: one for demurrage, viz. at the place of trial; the other for journeys, viz. thither and back.

1817 — Plan Parl. Reform Introd. cxivii, The expense of journeys to and from, and demurrage at, the Election town.

2. Comm. 2. Detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time agreed upon; the payment made

2. Comm. 8. Detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time agreed upon; the payment made in compensation for such detention.

16.4 Rebels' Remonstr. in Rushw. Hist. Coll. III. (1692) I. 389 A certain Summ, for the doing thereof within such a time; and if they stay'd longer, to have so much per diem for demurrage. 1694 tr. Milton's Lett. State July an. 1656, A considerable Sum of Money owing from certain Portugal Merchants. .to several English Merchants, upon the account of Freightage and Demorage. 1710 DE FOE Crusot II. 153 If I stay more, I must pay 36. 40 Diem Demorage, nor can I stay upon Demorage above eight Days more. 1755 MAGENS Insurances III. 116 If the Delay was occasioned by the Merchant, he shall be obliged to pay for the Days of Demurrage, to the Captain. 1838 MARKVAT Jac. Faithf. wiit, There had already been considerable loss from demurrage. Mod. The Ship' Flora' is on demurrage.

D. A charge for detention of railway trucks. 1838 REDFIELD Law Railw. (1869) II. 191 Demurrage is a claim by way of compensation for the detention of property which is subsequently restored. 1802 Labour Commission Gloss., Demurrage, charges on overdue railway trucks.

C. A charge of 14d. per ounce made by the Bank of England in exchanging gold or notes for bullion. 1875 Jevons Money x. 116 Including the above charge of 14d. per ounce for demurrage. 1888 BITHELL Counting-House Dick., The metallic value of standard gold is § 317s. 10d. per oz. At the Bank of England § 317s. 0d. is given for it without any delay... The difference of 14d. per. oz., by which this delay is avoided, is called demurrage.

3. The act of demurring, or raising objection to something. rare.
1882 Colton Lacon II. 147 Without the slightest dissent

something. rare.

18sa Col. Ton Lacon II. 147 Without the slightest dissent or demurrage of the judgment.

Demurral (dimē răl). rare. [f. Denur v. + -AL: cf. OF. demorail, demoral, retardation, delay.]

The action of demurring; demur.

1820 SOUTHEY in Edim. Ann. Reg. I. 1. 413 This was a needless demurral. 1824 — Lett. (1850) II. 270 Second thought in matters of feeling, usually brings with it hesitation, and demurral. 1830 Spectator 22 Mar., I crave a small portion of your space to express my demurral as well to the reasoning as to the accuracy of 'A Churchman', who writes to you.

The manner and the life of the control of the control

as to the accuracy of 'A Churchman', who writes to you.

† Demurrance. Obs. In 4 demorrance, 6
demoraunce, 7 demourance. [a. OF. demorance
retardation, delay, f. demorer, -mourer: see DEMUR
v. and -ANCE.] a. Delay, lingering. b. Abiding,
abode, dwelling.
c1300 K. Alis. 4123 He wolde wende, swithe snel.. saun
demorrance. a1530 SKELTON Bk. 3 Fols Wks. I. 201 The
man is a very fole to make his demoraunce upon such an olde
wyfe. 1635 Modell Wit 76 b, Here is my demourance, and
from hence I purpose not to part.

Demography (d/ma/rint). a. and sb. Also 6

Tom hence I purpose not to part.

Demurrant (dImp rant), a. and sb. Also 6 demurante, 9 (erron.) demurrent. [a. OF. demourant, pr. pple. of demorer, -mourer, now demurer: see DEMUR v.]

+1. Abiding, staying, dwelling, resident. Obs.
1539 Supplic. to King 32 To compell the same [ministers] to be demurante, abydinge, and resydent ypon their cures.
1577-87 HOLINSHED CAron. II. 24/3 A friend of mine, being of late demurant in London.
+2. Delaying, putting off. Obs.
1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter iii. 12 God is no judge dormant, nor demurrant, nor rampant.

3. Demurring, hesitating. rare.
1836 F. Mahoner Relig. Father Pront (1859) 390 Why hangs he back demurrent To breast the Tiber's current?

B. 5b. One who demurs, or puts in a demurrer, in an action at law.

in an action at law.

in an action at law.

1800 TOMLINS Law Dict. s.v. Demurrer, A demurrer is to be signed, and argued on both sides by counsel.. The demurrant argues first.

1885 L. O. Pike Yearbks.

12-13 Edw. 111, Introd. 8; There was no complete demurrer unless the demurrant did abide judgment on the point of law.

Demurrer 1 (dimprai). Also 6 (erron.) demurrour, 7 demourer.

[a. Anglo-Fr. demurrer = OF. demourer, pres. inf. (see Demur v.) used as sb.: cf. refresher, user.]

1. Law. A pleading which, admitting for the moment the facts as stated in the opponent's pleading, denies that he is legally entitled to relief, and thus stops the action until this point be determined

stops the action until this point be determined

thus stops the action until this point be determined by the court.

1547 Act 1 Edw. VI, c. 7 % 1 The Process, Pleas, Demurrers and Continuances in every Action. 1565 Sir T. Smith Commun. Eng. (1609) 67 If the question be of the law, that is, if both the parties doe agree vpon the fact, and each doe claime that by law hee ought to haue it. then it was called a demurrer in law. 1660 Trial Regic. 107 If you demur to the Jurisdiction of this Court, I must let you know that the Court doth over-rule your demurrer. 1794 Goowin Cal. Williams 43 By affidavits, motions, pleas, demurrers, flaws, and appeals, to protract the question from term to term and from court court. 1809 Tomins Law Dict. s. v. Demurrers are general, without shewing any particular causes; or special, where the causes of demurrer are particularly set down. 1861 MAY Const. Hist. (1863) II. x. 230 He pleaded Not Guilty to the first fourteen counts, and put in demurrers to the others. 1864 BOWEN Logic ix. 209 A Demurrer has been happily explained to be equivalent to the remark 'Well, what of that?'

1. transf. An objection raised or exception taken

b. transf. An objection raised or exception taken

b. transf. An objection raised or exception taken to anything; = Demus sb. 3.

1599 Marston Sco. Villanie 11. vii. 205 Slowe-pac't dilatory pleas, Demure demurrers, stil striving to appease Hoto crealous love. 1873 H. Spencers Stud. Scoto. ii. (ed. 6) 45 This reply is met by the demurrer that it is beside the question. † 2. A pause, stand-still; a state of hesitation or irresolution; = Demus sb. 2. Obs.

1533 More Debell. Salem Wks. 945/1 The matter is at a demurrour in this poynt, and we at your judgement. 1867 F. E. Hist. Edw. If (1680) 42 The greenness of the Disgrace kept him in a long demurrer.

1645 Wither Vox Pacif. 93

Not well discerning whether Griefe, Shame, or Anger, that demurrer caus'd.

+ 8. = DEMURRAGE 2 a. Obs. rare.

16as Malynes Anc. Law Merch. 117 If the Master doe not stay out all his daies of demourer agreed vpon by the charterpartie of fraightment.

Demurrer 2 (dImē Tai). [f. DEMUR v. + -ER 1.]

One who demurs.

One who demurs.

2727 Addison Spect. No. 89 Pr. 1 shall distinguish this Sect of Women by the Title of Demurrers.

2742 Young Nt. Th. 18. 1364 And is Lorenzo a demurrer still?

2822 Examiner 7 Sept. 565/1 It is..customary.. to hear the demurrer's reasons.

Demurring (dimprin), vol. sb. [f. Demur v. +-ING l.] The action of the verb Demur, q.v. 1993 Nashe Christ's T. 90 b, There is no demurring, or exceptioning against his testimony. 1682 D'Urrey Buller's Chost 110 Famous was he for Procuration, Demurrings, and Continuation. 1873 Miss Broughton Nancy II. 23 But, say I with discontented demurring, you have been away often before!

**Demurring**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That demurs:

see the verb.

1607 WALKINGTON Opt. Glass 118 His demurring judgement. 1748 Young Nt. Th. 111. 35 Are there demurring wits, who dare dispute This revolution in the world inspir d?

Hence **Demu rringly** adv. 1890 I. D. Hardy New Othello I. viii. 187 'But...' she observed demurringly.

**Demy** (dimai'), sb. (and a.) Pl. demies. Also 5-6 demye, 6 demie, deamy, dymye. [An early spelling of DEMI- half, retained when this is used as a separate word. The uses are all elliptical, and quite independent of each other.]

+1. A gold coin current in Scotland in the 15th century: apparently, originally, the half-mark (Deni-mark: see DEMI-7), but rising in value with the depreciation of the silver coin from 6s. 8d.

with the depreciation of the silver coin irom us. oa. to 12s. (Scotch). Obs.

1440 J. Shirley Dethe K. James (1818) 9 That whoso myght see or tak hyme. shuld have iii thousand demyes of gold, every pece worth half an Englissh Noble.

1451 Sc. Acts 8 Jas. 11, 8 33 (1597) The Demy that now runnis for nine shillenges.

1455 Las. 1455 Las. 15, 8 50 It is thocht expedient that the Demy be cryed to ten shillinges.

1456 Las. Cottl., Item to Inglis pyparis that com to the Castel 3et and playt to the King xij demyss.

1497 Ibid., Giffen to the cartes [cards] agane xxxij Franch crovnis, x Scottes crovnis and demyis, thre [ridaris], tua vnicornis.

12 A short close vest' (Fairholt): cf. Demi-

+ 2. 'A short close vest' (Fairholt): cf. DEMI-2. Obs.

2. Obs.

a 1539 SKELTON Bowge of Courte 359 Of Kirkby Kendall
was his shorte demye. 1540 Lanc. Wills I. 189 To my
doughter Katheryn my best demye. 1550 NASHE Lenien
Stuffe in Harl. Misc. (1808-12) VI. 166 (D.) He.. stript him
out of his golden demy or mandillion, and flead him.

3. Paper Manuf. Name of a certain size of paper.

(Properly adj.; also ellipt. as sb. = demy paper.)
Demy printing paper measures 174×224 inches; demy writing paper is in Great Britain 154×20, in United States 16×21.

16×21.

1546 LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent. II. vi. 45 b, There be diuerse maner of papers, as paper royal, paper demy, blotting paper, marchauntes paper. 1289 Marprel. Epit. B, An hundred threescore and twelue sheets, of good Demie paper. 1712 Act 10 Anne in Lond. Gas. No. 5018/3 For all Paper called. Demy fine, 4s. Demy second, 2s. 6d. Demy printing, 1s. 8d. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Benev. Epist. Sylv. Urban Wks. 1812 II. 251 His nice-discerning Knowledge none deny On Crown, Imperial, Foolscap, and Demy. 1878 Print. Trades Yrnl. xxv. 9 A demy 8<sup>to</sup>. pamphlet of about a dozen pages.

a dozen pages.
 A foundation scholar at Magdalen College,

Oxford.

So called because their allowance or 'commons' was originally half that of a Fellow: the Latin term is semi-

originally half that of a Fellow: the Latin term is semi-communatius.

a 1465 Stat. Magdalen Coll. (MS.) 6 De electione scholarium voc' Dymyes. Ibid., Pro communis cujuslibet triginta pauperum scholarium, qui Demyes vulgariter nuncupantur dimidium summae illius quam pro quolibet alio socio. 1536 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 42 § 1 in Oxf. 6 Camb. Enactm. 27 Felawes, Scolers, Dymyes. 1615 Heylin Memoranda 22 July in Mem. Waynfiete (1851), I was chosen Demie of Magdalen College. 1651 Wood Ath. Oxon. I. 14 William Lilye was. elected one of the Demies or Semi-commoners of St. Mary Magd. Coll. 1769 De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit. II. 246 Magdalen-College... has a President, 40 Fellows, a School-master, 30 Scholars called Demies. 1886 Green Hist. Eng. People IV. VIII. iii. 20 The expulsion of the Fellows was followed. by that of the Demies.

5. Short for DEMI-BAB. G.V.: A kind of false dice

5. Short for DEMI-BAR, q.v.: A kind of false dice

used in cheating.

1591 Greene Disc. Cossuage (1859) 38 The name of their Cheates, Bard-dice, Flattes, Fargers, Langrets, Gourds, Demies, and many others. 1801 Sporting Mag. XVIII. 100 A bale of demies.

Demies, and many others. 1801 Sporting Mag. XVIII. 100 A bale of demies.

† G. A half-grown lad, a youth. Obs.
1599 Warner Alb. Eng. v. xxvii, Next but demies, nor boyes, nor men, our dangerous times succeede.

Demy-: see Demi-.

Demy-: see Demi-.

Demyoent, -Sent: see Demi-ceint Obs.

Demyse girdle: see Demi-Geint Obs.

Demyship (d'moi-fip). Also 6 dimi-, 9 demi-.

[f. Demy 4 + -ship.] A scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford.
1356 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 42 § 1 in Oxf. 4 Camb. Enactm.
13 Felowshippes, Scolershippes, Dimishippes. 1687 Royal Mandate 18 July in Magd. Coll. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 78 Any Fellowship, Demyship, or other place.. in our said College.
1869 Echo 11 Oct., The demyships are worth £83 per annum, and are tenable for five years. 1884 Courtnore Addison 20 Dr. Lancaster.. used his influence to obtain for him a demyship at Magdalen.

Demyt, obs. form of Dimity.

Dem (den), 5b.1 Forms: 1-4 denn, 4-7 denne,

Demyt, obs. form of DIMITY.

Den (den), sb.1 Forms: 1-4 denn, 4-7 denne, (4-5 deen), 3- den. [OE. denn habitation of a wild beast:—OTeut. type \*danjo\*\*, corresp. in form to OHG. tenni neut., MHG. tenne neut. fem., Ger. tenne f. floor, thrashing-floor, OLG. \*denni, early mod.Du. denne 'floor, pavement, flooring of a ship, also cave, cavern, den' (Kilian): cf. also MDu. dan(n m. forest, abode of wild beasts, waste place, open country. The same root dan- appears in dan OE. danu (:-dani-) vale: the root-meaning dean, OE. denu (:-dani-) vale : the root-meaning is uncertain.]

1. The lair or habitation of a wild beast.

1. The lair or habitation of a wild beast.

Beount! 5512 Geseah [he]. .. wundur on wealle, and bæs

wyrmes denn. crood Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 187/1 Lustra,

wilddeora holl and denn. crasso Bettiary 13 De leun..

driued dun to his den dar he him bergen wille. a 1300

Cursor M. 16762+110 (Cott.) De fox has his den and ilk

foghel is nest. crasso Wyctir Wis. (1880) 15 And so dide..

be prophete danyel in be deen of lyonys. a 1400 Octonian

582 The lady wente.. To the tygre denne. 1585 J. B. tr.

Viret's Sch. Beastes Bij b, It is a signe of rayne. when the

Ante bringeth out of her hole and denne al her egges. 1611

BIBLE Job xxxvii. 8 Then the beastes goe into dennes: and remaine in their places. 2808 Scott Marm. vi. xiv, And darest thou then To beard the lion in his den, The Douglas in his hall?

2. A place hollowed out of the ground, a cavern

2. A place hollowed out of the ground, a cavern († occas. a pit). Obs. or blended with I or 3.
a 1300 Cursor M. 4185 (Cotl.) Tac we him out of yon den [Joseph in the pit]. 138a Wyclif Heb. xi. 38 Thei erringe in. dennys and cauys of the erthe. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 315 pe lond of Sicilia is holow and ful of dennes [L. cavernosa]. 1350 PAISCR. 212/2 Den, a hole in the grounde, cauerne. 1348 HALL Chron. 191 [They] lurked in dennes and wholes secretly. 1368 SHAKS. Til. A. II. iii. 215 Aaron and thou looke downe into this den. 1568 Bunyan Piler. 1. 1, I lighted on a certain place, Where was a Denn; And I laid me down in that place to sleep. 1726 Cavallier Mem. 1. 101, I...had already search'd into several Denns and Caverns of the Mountains. 1847 Emerson Poems, Saadi Wks. (Bohn) I. 473 No churl, immured in cave or den.

3. transf. and fg. A place of retreat or abode

Wks. (Bohn) I. 473 No churl, immured in cave or den.

3. transf. and fig. A place of retreat or abode (likened to the lair of a beast); a secret lurking-place of thieves or the like (cf. Matt. xxi. 13).

2.1373 Pains of Hell 176 in O.E. Mize. 132 Vvrper per beobolde men pat among neddren habbeb heore den. c 1340 Cursor M. 14745 (Trin.) 3e hit make.. A den to reset inne peues. c 1430 How wise Man taught Son 132 in Babees Bh. 52 How littl her good doob hem availe Whanne pei be doluen in her den. 1388 Sprinser Virgil's Gnat 96 No such sad cares.. Do ever creepe into the shepheards den. 1719 Dr. FOE Crusoe (1840) II. viii. 186 [They would have] made the island a den of thieves. 1820 Scort Lady of L. i. vi., The Cavern, where, 'its told, A giant made his den of old. 1860 TYNDALL Glac. 1. xxiii. 167 The very type of a robber den.

b. A small confined room or abode; esp. one unfit for human habitation.

unfit for human habitation.

nnht for human habitation.

1837 Dickens Picku. ii, The musicians were securely confined in an elevated den. 1840 T. A. Trollope Summ.

Brittany I. 315 The frightful dens of some of the Manchester operatives. 1891 E. Peacock N. Brendon II. 100 The filthy den where her mother lived.

O. colloq. A small room or lodging in which a man can seclude himself for work or leisure; as, hachelore den?

'a bachelor's den'.

1771 SNOLLETT Humph. Cl. 5 June P 3 So saying, he retreated into his den. 1816 Scott Lett. (1894) I. 372 A little boudoir .. a good eating-room, and a small den for me in particular. 1888 Blackw. Mag. Dec. 709 [He] went off in the direction of his own den, a little room in which he smoked and kept his treasures.

4. The name civen in the Lowlands of Scotland.

4. The name given in the Lowlands of Scotland, and north of England, to the conventional enclosure or place of safety in boys' out-of-door games, called elsewhere the home, bay, or base.

or place of safety in boys' out-of-door games, called elsewhere the home, bay, or base.

5. 'A deep hollow between hills; a dingle' (Jam.). Sc. local.

['Often applied to a wooded hollow' (Jam.), and then nearly synonymous with Dean2; but not the same word.]

1252 ABP. HAMILTON Cateck. (1884/23 In the vail or den quharin thow usit to commit ydolatrie. 1785 Burns To W. Simpson x, We'll sing auld Coila's. banks an' braes, her dens an' dells. a 1800 Ballad, 'The dowie dens of Yarrow.

1806 Sir W. Forres Beattie II. 51 (Jam.), I have made several visits of late to the Den of Rubislaw. Note. A Den, in the vernacular language of Scotland... is synonymous with what in England is called a Dingle.

(In many place names, as Dura Den near Cupar Fife, The Den near Kirkcaldy, Hawthornden in Mid Lothian; but as a termination often representing earlier dene, dean.)

† 6. Anat. A cavity or hollow. Obs.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. III. xxii. (1495) 70 Oute of a denne of the lyfte syde of the herte comyth a veyne. 1652 CROOKE Body of Man 609 The implanted Ayre concluded within the dennes or cauities of the Eares. 1633 SNAPE Anat. Horse III. xiv. (1686) 140 The Caverns or Cavities, by some called Dens.

7. Comb., as † den-dreadful adj. (= dreadful with dens of wild beasts).

1621 G. Sandys Ovid's Met. 1. (1626) 6 Now past dendreadfull Mænalus confines [Mxnala... latebris horrenda ferarum].

† **Den**, sb. 2 Also dene, deyn. Obs. Sc. variant

† Den, sb. 2 Also dene, deyn. Obs. Sc. variant of Dan 1, sir, master.

1375 & Leg. Saints, Egipciase 1110 To 30ur abbot, dene lohne, say. 1425 Wyktoun Crox. viii. x. 92 (Jam.)

The Abbot of Abbyrbrothok than, Den Henry. 1436 Holland Howlat 199 Gret Ganeris. That war demyt, but dowt, denyss douchty. 1555 Lyndesay Monarche 4670-24 All Monkrye. Ar callt Denis, for dignite; Quhowbeit his mother mylk the kow, He man be callit Dene Androw.

Den 3, in the salutation good den: see GOODEN.

Den 3, in the salutation good den: see GOODEN.

Den (den), v.1 [f. DEN 5b.1]

1. refl. (or passive). To ensconce or hide oneself in (or as in) a den.

crass Bestiary 36 Wu he dennede him in cat defte meiden, Marie bi name. r623 Herwood Silver Age III.

Wks. 1874 III. 129 If he be den'd, Il'e rouze the monstrous beast. 1632 Lithcow Trax. vii. 315 A pit digged to hide the Gunner. the Gunner lay denned, and durst not stirre. 1883 Galt. Estail II. xvii. 157 'Hae ye only ark or amrie... where a body might den himsel till they're out o' the gate and away?'

2. intr. To live or dwell in a den; to escape into, or hide oneself in. a den.

2. intr. To live or dwell in a den; to escape into, or hide oneself in, a den.

To den up: to retire into a den for the winter, as a hibernating animal. (U.S. collog.)

1510 G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict. xiv, The sluggish saluages, that den belowe. 1722 DUDLEY in Phil. Trans.

XXXII. 295 They generally den among the Rocks in great Numbers together. c 1860 Tom Tavlon in Thornbury Two Cent. of Song (1867) 261 In a dingier set of chambers no man need wish to stow, Than those, old friend, wherein we denned, at Ten, Crown Office Row.

1894 Home Miss. (N.Y.) Jan. 463 Our people. are inclined to 'den up' in the hot weather, as certain animals. do in the cold season.

† 3. To den out: to drive (a beast) out of its den;

† 3. To den out: to drive (a beast) out of its den; to unearth. Obs.

1571 HANMER Chron. Irel. (1633) 203 [They] burned their Cabbans and Cottages, and such as dwelt in caves and rockes underground (as the manner is to denne out Foxes) they fired and smothered to death.

Hence Denned (dend) ppl. a., Denning vbl. sb.

1682 S. WARD Woe to Drunkards (1627) 45 In such townes this Serpent hath no nestling, no stabling, or denning.

1824 Tait's Mag. XXI. 165 Arousing a denned lion.

† Den, v. 2 Obs. rare - 1. [Etymol. doubtful: cf.

DEM v. 1] trans. To dam up.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce XIV. 354 This fals tratour his men had maid. The ysche of a louch to den [rime men].

Den, obs. form of DEAN 1 (decanus), DENE 2.

Den and Strand: see DENE 2.

Den and Strand: see DENE 2.

Denaer: see DINAR.

Denlagu (OE.): see Danelaw.

† Dena'me, v. Obs. [f. De- I. 3 + Name v., after OF. denomer, denommer, L. dēnomināre.]

17635. 10 denominate.
1855 ABF. PARKER Ps. cxix. 365 These fiftene Psalmes next following Be songs denamd of steps or stayers. a 1640 JACKSON Creed x. notes, Wks. IX. 268 The exorbitance of a diseased appetite in man is therefore denamed 'caninus appetitus'.

**Denar, denare** (d*ī*:năı, d*i*nā:ı, -ēe:ı). 6 denaire, 6-8 denare, 6-denar. [Modification of ME. dener, denere (from OF. dener), DENIER, assimilated to L. denarius, It. denaro, danaro, and the adaptations of these in other languages.] A coin: the Roman DENARIUS; the Italian denaro or Spanish dinero of the 16-17th c.; the Persian

or Spanish dinero of the 16-17th c.; the Persian and East Indian DINAR, q.v.
1547 Boorde Introd. Knowl. 179 In Italy... in bras they have kateryns & byokes & denares. 1597 1st Pl. Return fr. Parnass. 1. i. 196 The villaine would not part with a denaire. 1699 BentTher Phal. xiv. 438 The Sicilian Talent was anciently Six, and afterwards Three Denares. 1791 W. WOTTON Hist. Rome Notes 154 Antony. promises 5000 Denares to every private Soldier. 1872 YEATS Growth Comm. 367 The solidi... were reckoned as equal to twelve silver denars. 16td. 368 Smaller gold pieces were also coined... under the name of gold pennies, gold denars or oboluses.

Denarcotize: see Dr. 11. 1.
+ Denariate. sb. Obs. or Hist. [ad. med.L.

† Dena riate, sb. Obs. or Hist. [ad. med.L. dēnāriāt-us (in Laws of Edw. Confessor, Du Cange), f. L. dēnārius penny: see below.] A

portion of land worth a penny: see below.] A portion of land worth a penny a year.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey II. vii. 38 There be also other quantities of Land taking their denominations from our vsual Coine; as Fardingdeales, Obolates, Denariates, Solidates, Librates. 1670 in BLOUNT Law Dict. s.v. Fardingdeal.

Fardingdeal.

† Dena riate, a. Obs. [f. L. denari-us (see below), in med. sense 'money': see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Of or pertaining to money; monetary.

1632 Lithgow Trav. x. 441 The Host perceiving their denariat charge, he entered their chamber, when they were a sleepe.

a sleepe.

Denarie, obs. form of Denary.

| Denarius (d'nœ niss). Pl. denarii (-i, i). | [L., for denarius nūmus denary coin, coin containing ten (asses), f. deni every ten, ten by ten: see -ARY 1.]

1. An ancient Roman silver coin, originally of

the value of ten asses (about eightpence of modern

the value of ten asses (about eightpence of modern English money).

1879 North Plutarch (1612)862 (Stanf.) Eleuen Myriades of their Denarij.

1868 Evelyn Diary (1850) I. 182 (ibid.), Ten asses make the Roman denarius.

1788 Priestley Lect. Hist. III. xv. (R.), In the early times of Rome, the price of a sheep was a denarius, or eight pence.

1840 Annold Hist. Rome II. 534 The silver coinage for Rome) was first introduced in the year 485; and the coins struck were denarii, quinarii, and sestertii.

1877 C. Geikik Christ liv. (1879) 650 When they came. who were hired at the eleventh hour, they received each a denarius.

28. A gold coin (denarius aureus) of the ancient Roman empire. worth 25 silver denarii.

Roman empire, worth 25 silver denarii.

1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min. 8 The fourth part of a golden denarius. 1817 COLEBROOKE Algebra lexxiv, We read in Roman authors of golden as well as silver denarii.

8. The weight of the silver denarius used as a

measure of weight, nearly equivalent to the Greek

2398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. XIX. CXXXI. (1495) 940 Scrupulus that is the eyghtenthe Huolus is callyd Denarius and is acountyd for ten pans. 1771 RAPER in Phil. Trans. LXI. 492 The Romans did not use the Denarius for a weight .. till the Greek physicians.. prescribed by it, as they had been accustomed to do by the Drachm in their own country.

and abreviated d.; see D III. 1.

† Denarrable, a. Obs. - o [f. L. denarrā-re to narrate + BLE.] 'Proper to be related, capable of being declared'.

Denig declared .

1727 Bailey vol. II. 1730-6— (folio).

So + Denarration, 'a narration' (Bailey, 1727).

+ Denary, denarie, sb. 1 Obs. [ad. L. dēnārius.] = Denaelus, the Roman penny.

6 1449 Pecock Repr. II. ii. 140 Thei offriden to him a de-

narie. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. xviii. 03 An hundreth denaries. 1550 LATIMER Serm. Stamford Wks. I. 279 'Shew me .. a penny of the tribute money'. and they brought him a denari. 1615 BRIGHTMAN Revelation 21 Let thre such measures of barly bee sold for a denary. 1674 JEANE Arith. (1560) 105 This is sometime called Drackmal Denary for distinction sake.

Denary (di nări), a. and sb.2 [ad. L. denāri-us

Denary (dinari), a, and sb.2 [ad. L. dinari-us containing ten.]

A. adj. Relating to the number ten; having ten as the basis of reckoning; decimal.

1848 C. Wonsworth Hulsean Lett. Apocalyses 524 Being toes they must be ten. in other successive prophecies this denary number is retained. 1878 Encycl. Brit. 11. 463 To convert 8735 of the denary into the duodenary scale. 1891 Pall Mall G. 4 Aug. 6/1 The ten denary symbols.

+ B. sb. Obs.

1. The number ten; a group of ten, a decad.

† B. sb. Obs.

1. The number ten; a group of ten, a decad.

1618 Crooke Body of Man 337 Three Denaries or Decades of weekes. a 1648 Sir K. Dicav in Suppl. to Cabala 248 (T.) Centenaries, that are composed of denaries, and they of units. 1628 H. More Annot. Clawvill's Lw. O. 180 Suppose. Denary, is such a setled number and no other.

2. A tithing or tenth part.

1377 HARRISON Expland II. iv. (1877) I. or He diuided. lathes into hundreds, and hundreds into tithings, or denaries.

Denationalization (drue: [onalizizion]). [f. next + ATION. Also in mod.F. (-isation), Littre.] The action of denationalizing, or condition of being denationalized.

denationalized.

2834 Sir R. Wilson Diary II. 363 Is not the advantage counterbalanced by the extinction of Poland and Italy, by the denationalisation of two such interesting portions of Europe? 1868 Dirke Greater Brit. 1. 1. 19. 45 Americans are never slow to ridicale the denationalization of New York.

Denationalize (dine formationalizing), v. [a. F. dinationaliser (a word of the French Revolution), f. De-II. I + national, nationaliser.]

1. trans. To deprive of nationality: to take his

1. trans. To deprive of nationality; to take his proper nationality from (a person, a ship, etc.); to destroy the independent or distinct nationality of (a country).

(a country).

1807 Ann. Reg. 779 By these acts the British government denationalizes ships of every country in Europe. 1842 Blackw. Mag. L. 773 To denationalize themselves, and to endeavour to forget that they have a country. 1880 McCarriny Own Times III. 365 New steps were taken for denationalising the country and effecting its.. subjugation.

2. To make (an institution, etc.) no longer national; to divest of its character as belonging to the whole nation. or to a particular nation.

the whole nation, or to a particular nation, respectively. The attempt to denationalise the education of the infant poor. 198 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVI. 266 That this crime against humanity [slavery]. should be denationalised.

alized.

Hence Dena-tionalized ppl. a., Dena-tionalizer,
Dena-tionalizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1812 Q. Rev. VIII. 205 Those denationalized neutrals have
no right to resist. 1848 Tait's Mag. XV. 826 A horrid
system of denationalizing has roused in them terrible passions. 1860 Sat. Rev. X. 471/2 The cosmopolitan and denationalizing character of the Church. 1883 J. H. BLUNT
Ref. Ch. Eng. II. 206 A long train of foreigners or denationalized Englishmen.

Denaturalization (dinætiurăloizi on). [f. next + -ATION. So in mod.F.] The action of denaturalizing, or condition of being denaturalized.

1811 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 347 Every person, a subject of this kingdom, who leaves it without a passport. shall incur the punishment of denaturalisation.

1821 Scribner's Mag. XXII. 94 He must submit to letters of denaturalization, if he is to be passed.

b. = DENATURATION.

1830 Chemist & Druggist XXIV. 51/2 A Commission in Germany has reported on the processes of denaturalisation of Alcohol for manufacturing purposes.

Denaturalize (dinætiŭrălojz).

1851 Denaturalize (dinætiŭrălojz).

1851 Denaturalize (dinætiŭrălojz).

of Alcohol for manufacturing purposes.

Denaturalize (d/mætiŭrāloiz), v. [f. Dr. II. I + natural, naturalize: so in mod.F. (Littré.) 1 + trans. To deprive of its original nature; to alter or pervert the nature of; to make unnatural. 1812 Southey Omniana I. 34 All creatures are, more or eless, denaturalized by confinement. 1833 H. ROGERS Ec. Faith 140 This 'spiritual' faculty...denaturalized and disabled. 1881 PALGRAVE Visions Eng. Pref. 13 The lyrical ballad. ilke certain wild flowers, is almost always denaturalized by culture.

2. To deprive of the status and rights of a natural subject or citizen: the opposite of naturalize

2. To deprive of the status and rights of a natural subject or citizen; the opposite of naturalize.

1816 Kratinge Trav. (1817) II. 119 The Duque d'Aveiro, having been degraded and denaturalized previous to condemnation.

1838 Prescort Ferd. § 1s. (1846) I. Introd. 30 They also claimed the privilege, when aggrieved, of denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, of publicly renouncing their allegiance to their Sovereign.

Hence Denaturalized, issing ppl. adjs.

1800 SOUTHEY Life (1850) II. 45 By residing in that huge denaturalised city.

1822 Edin. Rev. XIX. 375 Cast off without ceremony as denaturalized beings.

1804 Lond.

1825 May 549/2 The practice of such denaturalizing deprayities.

1847 De Quincey Schlosser's Lit. Hist. Wis.

1862 VII. 54 In their own denaturalized hearts they read only a degraded nature.

Denature (dînēl·tiŭi), v. [a. F. dénaturer, OF. desnaturer, f. des-, dé- (DE- I, 6) + nature; a doublet of DISNATURE.]

† 1. trans. To render unnatural. Obs. 2685 Corron tr. Montaigns 111. 158 Fanatick people, who think to honour their nature by denaturing themselves.

2. To alter (anything) so as to change its nature:

28. To after (anything) so as to change its nature; e.g. to render alcohol or tea unfit for consumption. Hence **Dena-tured** ppl. a.; also **Dena-tura-tion**. 1896 J. Tromson Plenis. Kep 7 If your liquor be..not of the denatured nature of London milk..chicory coffee. 188a Althensum 25 Mar. 385/1 A paper 'On the Denaturation of Alcohol by the Action of Wood-Spirit'. 1888 Manch. Exam. 3 July 6/5 Regulations authorising the removal from bond of what was termed denatured tea.

of what was termed denatured tea.

Denaur, var. of DINAB, an eastern coin.

Denay, obs. variant of DENY v. and sb.

Dendelion, obs. form of DANDELION.

Dendrachate, etc.: see under DENDEO-.

Dendral, a. rare. [f. Gr. δένδρ-ον tree+-AL.]

Pertaining to or of the nature of a tree; arboreal.

1874 H. W. BEECHER in Christian Union 38 Jan. 72 Such trees as that dendral child of God, the elm.

Dendranatown and the proposed of the see under the see under the see the see under the see the see the see under the see the see under the see the see the see under the see that see the see

trees as that dendral child of God, the eim.

Dendranatomy, -anthropology: see under DENDRO-

+ Dendrical, a. Obs. [f. as prec. +-IC +-AL.]
Of the nature of or resembling a tree; dendritic.

rys Mennes de Costa in Monthly Rev. 454 The said
author took a dendrites fresh dug.. scraped all the black or
dendrical substance from it.

Dendriform (de ndriførm), a. [f. as prec. -FORM, L. -form-is; after cruciform, etc.] form of a tree; branching, arborescent.

1847 in Craig. 1869 Nicholson Zool. 89 A dendriform mass. 1888 Rollsston & Jackson Anim. Life 791 A sponge may be. leaf or fan-like, branched or dendriform.

Dendrite (dendroit.). Also in Lat. form dendrites (dendroitz), pl. dendrites (ti). [ad. Gr. δενδρίτης of or pertaining to a tree, f. δένδρον tree: see -ITE. In F. dendrite (1732 in Trévoux).]

1. A natural marking or figure of a branching form, like a tree or moss, found on or in some trees.

form, like a tree or moss, found on or in some stones or minerals; a stone or mineral so marked.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v., In some dendrites, the figures, or signatures, penetrate quite through.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v., In some dendrites, the figures, or signatures, penetrate quite through.

1726-51 Trans. LXV. 35 It is also variegated by frequent dendrites.

1826-1821 Like 1826-1821 Action of the casual neighbourhood and pressure of the plants.

1826-1821 Lyrus Amio. Man vii.

(ed. 3) 116 Those ramifying crystallizations called dendrites usually consisting of the mixed oxyds of iron and manganese, forming extremely delicate brownish sprigs, resembling the smaller kinds of sca-weeds.

1826-51 Like Sinail 4 Pal. i. (1858) 45 The older travellers. all notice what they call Dendrite-stones,—i. e. stones with fossil trees marked upon them.

2. A crystalline growth of branching or arborescent form, as of some metals under electrolysis.

escent form, as of some metals under electrolysis. 1888 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Nature* No. 642, 363 After a few hours of charging, the rough dendrites of humus-coloured substance acquired frond-like form.

Hence Dendri tiform a., having the form or appearance of a dendrite. o in Cent. Dict.

**Dendritic** (dendritik), a. [mod. f. Denderte (in F. dendritique): see -10.] Resembling or of the nature of dendrite: said of various structures or formations, chiefly mineral and animal.

1. Of a branching form; arborescent, tree-like.

1836 P. CLEAVELAND Mineral. 445 This variety. is reniform, dendritic, in membranes, &c. 1842 TRIMMER Pract.

Geol. 74 Dendritic native silver and copper. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life Introd. 102 This structure. may be either dendritic or foliaceous.

LESTON Anim. 2018.

2. Having arborescent markings.

2. Having arborescent markings.

1805-17 R. Jameson Char. Min. (ed. 3) 77 Steatite and dendritic calcedony. 1872 H. Macanillan True Vine iii.

110 Imitations of ferms and foliage. in moss-agates, or in what are called dendritic pebbles.

Dendritical (dendri tikši), a. [f. as prec. +

-AL.] = prec.

2828 G. Young Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast (1828) 183 The dendritical impressions. observed in the parting of sandstone. 1823 FARADAY Exp. Res. xviii. 82 The Hydrate is produced in a crust or in dendritical crystals.

Hence Dendritically adv., like a dendrite.

1884 E. Klein *Micro-Organisms & Disease* xiii. 60 In some pecies [of Bacteria] the zooglæa is dendritically ramified.

species for Bacteria] the zoogiza is dendritically ramified.

Dendro-, before a vowel dendr-, combining form of Gr. 86v8pov tree, as in Dendrachate (-ikk²!t) [see ACHATE sb.¹], a variety of agate with tree-like markings. + Dendranatomy, the anatomy of trees (obs.). Dendranatomy, the anatomy of trees (obs.). Dendranatomy that man had spring from trees' (Davies). Dendroclastic a., breaking or destroying trees, sb. a destroyer of trees. Dendroclastic a., breaking or destroying trees, sb. a destroyer of dentine seen in compound teeth, produced by the interblending of the dentine, enamel, and cement' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883); cf. Dendrodon't below. Dendrography, description of trees (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Dendrocheliophalia a., said of a symbolic figure combining a tree, a sun, and a phallus. Dendrolatry, worship of trees. Dendrolite, a petrified or fossil tree or part of a tree. Dendrolatry, an instrument for measuring trees. Dendrometer, an instrument for measuring trees. Dendrophil, a lover of trees. Dendrophilous a., tree-loving; in Bot. growing on or twining round trees. Dendrostyle (Zool.), one of the four pillars

by which the syndendrium is suspended from the

by which the syndendrium is suspended from the umbrella in the Rhizostomidæ.

[1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dendrachates (Gr.), a kind of Agatestone, the Veins and Spots of which resemble the Figures of Trees and Shrubs.] 1869 PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms, Dendrachate.. moss-agate; agate exhibiting in its sections the forms or figures of vegetable growths. 1869 Phil. Trans. XIX. 558 Dendranatome may, tho more remotely, advance even the Practice of Physick, by the Discovery of the Oeconomy of Plants. 1783 Chambers Cycl. Supp., Dendranatomy, a term used by Malpighi and others to express the dissection of the ligneous parts of trees and shrubs, in order to the examining their structure and uses. a 1843 Souther Dator Cxxv. VII. 168 He formed, therefore, no system of dendranthropology. 1896 Chamb. Frnl. VI. 352 Are we not afflicted by dendroclastics? 1884 Owen in Circ. Sc. (c. 1865) II. 96/2 We find not fewer than six leading modifications in fishes. 1. Hard or true dentine. 5. Dendrodentine. 1891 T. J. Jeakes in N. 4 O. 7th Ser. XII. 395 The dendroheliophallic 'Tree of Life', probably. 1892 tr. De La Saussaye's Man. Sc. Relig. xii. 89 The impressions which have given rise to dendrolatry. 1868 Webster, Dendroldtite. a petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant. Dict. of Nat. Hist. 1865 PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms, Dendrolitie.. a general term for any fossil stem, branch, or other fragment of a tree. 1768 Gentl. Mag. 552 An account of the new invented Dendrometer. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech., Dendrometer, an instrument for measuring the height and diameter of trees, to estimate the cubic feet of timber therein. It has means for taking vertical and horizontal angles, and is mounted on a tripod stand. 1888 Pall Mall G. 21 Dec. 3/1 This is the statement of a wild dendrophil. 1886 Guilleman for the return of the dependent polypiferous root or stem unite above into a thick quadrate disk (syndendrium), which is suspended by four stout pillars (dendrotyles) one springing from each angle.

Dendrobe (dendrob). [ad. mod. L. Dend

beauty of their flowers.

1882 The Garden 7 Jan. 9/3 One word in praise of this old and dear Dendrobe. 1891 Pall Mall G. 2 Nov. 3/2 The discovery of what the Anglo-German importers call the 'Elephant Moth Dendrobe'...the Dendrobium Phalanopsis Schröderianum.

Dendroclastic: see under DENDRO-.

Dendrocel, -cele (de ndrosīl), a. Zool. [f. DENDRO- + Gr. κοιλία the body-cavity, abdomen.] Having a branched or arborescent intestine; belonging to the division *Dendrocala* of Turbellarian Worms. Also Dendroomlan, Dendroomlous, in same sense.

18 Same Scinec.

1869 Nicholson Zool. xxiv. (1880) 242 The Nemerteans...

make a near approach to the dendroccolous Planarians.

1877 HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim. iv. 194 Sometimes a simple sac... and occasionally branched, like that of the dendroccele Turbellaria.

Dendrocolaptine (dendro<sub>1</sub>kolæ ptəin, -in), a. Ornith. [f. DENDRO-+κολάπτ-ειν to peck, etc.] Belonging or allied to the genus of birds Dendrocolaptes, or South American tree-creepers.

1892 W. H. Huddon La Plata 147 There is in La Plata a small very common Dendrocolaptine bird-Anumbius acuticaudatus.

Dendrocolaptine

Dendrodentine: see under DENDRO-

Dendrodentine: see under Dendro.

Dendrodic (dendro'dik), a. [f. Gr. δενδρώδ-ης tree-like + -IC. Cf. also mod.L. Dendrodus.] Having a branching or arborescent structure, as the teeth of the genus Dendrodus of fossil fishes: see next. 1844 H. MILLER Footpr. Creat. v. (1874) 78 The dendrodic or tree-like tooth was, in at least the Old Red Sandstone, a characteristic of all the Celacanth family.

Dendrodont (de'ndrodont), sb. and a. Paleont. and Zool. [f. Dendro-+ Gr. δδοντ- tooth.]

A. sb. A fish of the extinct fossil genus Dendrodus, characterized by teeth of dendritic structure.

As. 50. A han of the extinct lossif genus Denarodus, characterized by teeth of dendritic structure. (Cf. dendrodentine under DENDRO-.)

1849-52 Owen in Todd Cycl. Anat. IV. 11. 860 The seemingly simple conical teeth of the extinct family of fishes which I have called 'Dendrodonts'. 1865 PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms.

B. adj. Having, or consisting of, teeth of dendritic internal structure.

dritic internal structure.

artic internal structure.

1872 Nicholson Palzont. 326 Dentition dendrodont.

2860 Gunther Fishes 365 Dentition dendrodont.

Dendrography, etc.: see under Dendro.

Dendroid de indroid), a. [f. Gr. δένδρουν + -oid: cf. Gr. δένδρώδης, contr. from δενδρουδής.]

Of the form of a tree; dendritic, arborescent.

1866 DANA Zonth. (1848) ειλ A dendroid specimen in the

Of the form of a tree; dendritic, aroorescent.

1846 DANA Zooph. (1848) 544 A dendroid specimen in the coral collections of Peale's Museum.

1859 Nicholson Zool.

1050 Dendroid al, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 372/2 (Corals) Polyparium dendroidal, dichotomous.

Dendroidatry, -lite: see under Dendro.

Dendrology (dendrolòdzi). [f. Dendro- + Gr. -λογια discourse, -LOGY.] The study of trees; the department of botany which treats of trees. So Dendrologio, Dendrological, Dendrologious adjs., belonging to dendrology; Dendrologist, one versed in dendrology, a professed student of trees.

1708 KERSEY, Dendrology, a Treatise, or Discourse of Trees.
1808 P. W. WATSON Dendrol. Brit. Introd. 1 That no person .. since the time of Evelyn .. should have taken up .. the Dendrologic Department of the science. *Ibid.* Introd. 10 This .. work .. includes about 100 Trees and Shrubs for the Dendrologist, indigenous to the British Isles. 1869 W. Rosinson Parks & Gardens Paris (1878) 344 There is a school of Dendrology here. 1879 Lowett Lett. (1894) II. 137 The sonnet is ..' susceptible of a high polish', as the dendrologists say of the woods of certain trees. 1884 Science 4 July 10 Dendrological science has met with a great .. loss in the death of Alphonse Lavallée.

Dendrommetar ... phil ... artyle .. see Dendro.

Dendrometer, -phil, -style: see DendroDene (din), sb. 1 Another spelling of DEAN sb. 2, (wooded) vale.

**Dene**  $(d\tilde{\imath}n)$ ,  $sb.^2$  Also den, deine, deane. [Of

Dene (din), sb.2 Also den, deine, deane. [Of uncertain derivation.

The sense seems to make it distinct from dene, Dean2, and suggests affinity to LG. dane (now also mod. Ger.), E. Fris. and N. Fris. dane, dan, Du. dain, sand-hill on the coast: also F. dane in same sense. But its relationship to these words is phonetically uncertain, and rendered more so by the existence of the form den. Relationship to Ger. tenne floor, perh. orig. 'a flat', has also been suggested; but the history of the word does not go back far enough to admit of any certain conclusion.]

1. A bare sandy tract by the sea; a low sand-hill; as in the Denes north and south of Yarmouth, Dene-

as in the Denes north and south of Yarmouth, Deneside there, the Den at Exmouth, Teignmouth, etc.

as in the Denes north and south of Yarmouth, Deneside there, the Den at Exmouth, Teignmouth, etc.

a. in form den.

176 [see 2]. 1599 Nashe Lenten Stuffe (1871) 26 There being aboue five thousand pounds worth of them at a time upon her dens a sunning. 1776 WITHERING Brit. Plants (1706) 111. 563 On the sandy den at Teignmouth, plentiful. 1847 HALLIWELL, Den, a sandy tract near the sea, as at Exmouth, and other places.

B. in form dene.

1816 Krating Trav. (1817) I. 7 Quitting Calais for St. Omars,—the deines or sand-hills. begin. 1845 Blackiv. Mag. Apr. 424/2 A 'broad'. separated from the sea by a narrow strip of low sand-banks, and sandy downs or deanes as they are there termed. 1895 Kingsley Westw. Ho! xvi, Mrs. Leigh. watched the ship glide out between the yellow denes. 1857 — Two V. Ago 50 Great banks and denes of shifting sand.

† 2. Den and strand:

'Den . is The Liberty the Ports Fishermen shall have to beet or mend, and to dry their Nets at Great Yarmouth, upon Marsh Lands there, yet called The Dennes, during...

all the Herring Season. Strond . the Liberty the Fishermen have to come to the Key at Great Yarmouth, and deliver their Herrings freely' (jeake). Obs.

1276 Charter Edw. I in Jeake Charters Cinque Ports (1728) 12 Et quod habeant Den & Strond, apud magnam Jernemouth (1rans.) in Hakluyt Voy. (1598) 1. 117 And that they shall have Denne and Strande at Great Yarmouth, 1331 Charter Edw. III, ibid. 13 Nous. voillouns qu'ils ayount lour eysementz en Strande & Den saunz appropriement del soil. 1706 in Phillips.

† Dene, sb. 3 Obs. A fictitious sb. made by separating the adv. BEDENE, bydene 'together, straight on, straightway' into be dene, by dene; whence, by varying the preposition, with dene.

12185 Sc. Leg. Saints, Vincentins 328 As hai had sene It pat har downe wes done with dene.

12196 Charles of Nine 3 ere . And twa moneths, all' be dene.

12197 Coulon of the Courte by dene.

1 Dene, var. Dain 3th, Den 3th.; Obs. f. Dean 1, and Din.

1 Dene, var. Dain 3th., Den 3th.; obs. f. Dean 1, and Din.

1 D

and DIN.

and DIN.

+ Dernegate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēnegāre to deny.] To deny.

1633 in Cockeram. 1633 F. Kirkman Clerio 4 L. 124,

I cannot denegate any thing unto thee.

Denegation (denegātion). [a. F. dēnegātion (dene,), 14th c. in Hatzf., ad. L. dēnegātion-em, n. of action from dēnegāre to deny.]

+ 1. Refusal to grant, denial of what is asked.

1489 Will of F. Welbeke (Somerset Ho.), Withouten any delay fraude denegation or troble. 1548 HALL Chrom. (1809)

849 Denegation of Iustice. 1651 Biggs New Disp. P 273

A denegation of that, to which she hath had a strong optation.

22. Denial, contradiction.
1831 Souther in Q. Rev. XLV. 199 The base and beaten and to denegation.
1839 Stevenson Master of B. vi. 220, thought to interrupt him with some not very truthful

Denegatory (dine gători), a. rare. [f. L. denegat., ppl. stem of denegare to deny + -OBY: cf. F. denegatoire (1771 in Hatzf.).] Having the effect

F. denigation (1771 in Hatzf.).] Having the effect of denying; contradictory.

1823 BENTHAN Not Paul 255 Denied by the opposite denegatory assertion. Ibid. 259 A denegatory declaration—a declaration denying the fact charged in the accusation.

† Deneger. Obs. = DENIER.

(App. an error for deneyer, but perh. intentionally f. deneger, ad. L. dinegare.)

1823 STUBBES Anal. Abus. 1. (1879) 115 An infidell, and a deneger of the faith.

Dene-hole, Dane-hole (dr'n-, dr'n+hol).

Also 9 Danes' hole. [app. from the national name Dane, Danes, ME. Dene, OE. Dene + HOLE.

There is no doubt that this is popularly and traditionally the local interpretation of the name: see the first quot. In various parts of the country, eg. the country of Durham, other ancient caves and excavations are attributed to the Danes, and called Danes' holes or Dane-holes. It is not quite certain that dene-hole is a genuine popular form any-

where; but if so, it may possibly represent a ME. Dene-holle:—OE. Dena-hol, Danes' hole (cf. OE. Dena-lagu, ME. Dene-lawe, mod. Danes' law, Dane-law), or it may be merely a local pronunciation. But it has suggested to recent writers connexion with Dena sb., or with other of the sbs. so spelt, or with Den (which is phonetically impossible); and either on this account, or because it does not countenance any theory about the Danes, it has been generally adopted by the archeologists who have investigated these holes since c 1880. Some have very reprehensibly shortened the name dene-hole into dene, conformably to their erroneous conjectures as to its connexion with dene and den.]

The name applied to a class of ancient excavations, found chiefly in Essex and Kent in England, and in the Valley of the Somme in France, consisting of a narrow cylindrical shaft sunk through the superincumbent strata to the chalk, often at a depth

superincumbent strata to the chalk, often at a depth of 60 or 80 feet, and there widening out horizontally into one or more chambers. Their age and purpose

of 60 or 80 feet, and there widening out horizontally into one or more chambers. Their age and purpose have been the theme of much discussion.

They are mentioned (but not named) by Lambarde 1570, by Camden 1605 as \*nite\*, in Plot's Oxfordshire, 1705, as 'the Gold-mine of Cunobelline, in Essex', and described in a letter from Derham to Ray 17 Feb. 1706. For later history see Mr. Spurrell's paper cited below, and Trans. Essex 'field Club, 1883 III. 48, Yournal xxviii, ivi.

1768 Morant Hist. Essex I. 228 [The Dane-holes at Grays]
The Danes are vulgarly reported to have used them as receptacles or hiding-places for the plunder and booty which they took from the adjoining inhabitants during their frequent piracies and descents upon this island, and hence they have been styled Dane or Dene holes.

1818 Cambrian Reg. III. 31 The controversy relative to the original intention of the Deneholes.

1826 Cambrian Reg. III. 31 The controversy relative to the original intention of the Deneholes.

1826 Cambrian Reg. III. 31 The controversy relative to the original intention of the Deneholes.

1826 Cambrian Reg. III. 31 The controversy relative to the original intention of the Deneholes.

1827 Murray's Handbk. Kent & Sussex (ed. 2) 16 They are here called 'Daneholes' or 'Cunobelines' Gold Mines'. Ibid. 20 In a chalk-pit near the village of E. Tilbury are numerous excavations called Danes' Holes. Similar excavations. . exist in the chalk and tufa on either bank of the Somme. . The tradition still asserts that these caverns were used for retreat and concealment in time of war, whence their ordinary name Less souterrains des guerres.

1821 R. Merson in Palin Stifford & its Neighbourhoad 41 The Daneholes as they are called by the country people.

1831 F. C. J. Spurrell Lind, Jrnl. 17 June 1832, An account of the Club's first visit to the 'Denes' in Hangman's Wood. (Grays, 1834-1837. 1804-1807.)

1842 T. V. HOLMES in Essex Neidle Club III. Jrnl. 17 June 1832, An account of the Club's first visit to the 'Denes' in Hangman's Wood. (

Denelage, -lawe: see DANE-LAW.

Dener, -e, obs. form of DINNER, DENIER.

| Denerel. [OF. (13th c. in Godef.); in form dim. of dener, denier.] A measure of capacity in

Guernsey: see quot.

1868 Ansted Channel Isl. IV. App. A (ed. 2) 567 In Guernsey the deneral or dundrel is the common small unit of dry measure. Three denerels.. make one cabot; two cabots or six denerels, one bushel.

The produced by a string tied round.

\*\*The pr

Dengerous, obs. form of DANGEBOUS.

Dengue (den ge). Also dengue-fever, denga. [Immediately, a. West Indian Spanish dengue; Immediately, according to Dr. Christie, in Glasgow Med. Jrnl. Sept. 1881, a Swahili word, the full name of the disease in Zanzibar being ka dinga pepo (ka partitive article, 'a, a kind of', dinga, dyenga, denga, 'sudden cramp-like seizure', pepo 'evil spirit, plague'). On its introduction to the West Indies from Africa in 1827, the name was, in Cuba, popularly identified with the Spanish word dengue 'fastidiousness, prudery'. In this form it was subsequently adopted in the United States, and eventually in general English use.

In the British West Indies, called by the Negroes dandy. Both names appear to be popular adaptations, of the 'sparrow-grass' type, of the Swahili name, with a mocking reference to the stiffness of the neck and shoulders, and dread of motion, exhibited by the patients; whence also another name of ridicule, the 'Giraffe'.—See Dandy '.]

An infectious eruptive fever, commencing suddenly, and characterized by excruciating pains,

denly, and characterized by excruciating pains, especially in the joints, with great prostration and debility, but seldom proving fatal; it is epidemic and sporadic in East Africa and the countries sur-

and sporadic in East Africa and the countries surrounding the Indian Ocean, and (since 1827) in the West Indies and adjacent parts of America. Also called Dandy, and Break-bone fever.

(The name has apparently been sometimes given in error to other epidemic fevers.)

1847 in Craica. 1844-60 Mayne Expos. Lex., Dengue, name for a fever which prevailed in Charleston, summer of 1850. Also called .. the Break-bone fever. 1866 Harvard Mem. Biog. 1. 37 Having had a severe attack of dengue or break-bone fever. 1881 Dr. Christie Dengue Fever in Glasgow Med. Fral. Sept. 165 Three epidemics of dengue are reported as having occurred within the eastern hemisphere, the first during the years 1779-84, the second from 1823 to 1829, and the third from 1870 to 1875. Ibid. 165 In 1870 the older inhabitants [of Zanzibar] recognized the disease as one which had been epidemic about 48...years disease as on Vol. III.

before, and they gave to it the former designation ka-dinga-pepo, the name under which I described it in my first com-munication. Ihid. 169 Denga was prevalent in Zanzibar in 1823. 1885 Times 4 Dec. 13 What connexion there may be between the troncasa or dengue fever and the recent invasion of cholera [at Gibraltar].

Deniable (dinoi ab'l), a. [f. DENY v. + -ABLE.]

Deniable (dinoi'ab'l'), a. [f. DENY v. + -ABLE.]
That can be denied.

1548 GEST Pr. Masse 08 This is denyable. 1672 PENN
Spirit Truth Vind. 27 The first Proposition is purely Scriptural, and therefore the consequent not deniable. 1760
LAW Spirit of Prayer 11. 49 A maxim that is not deniable.
1865 E. Lucas in Manning Ess. Relig. 4 Lit. 354 It is not deniable that even the inferior officers in an army. have certain rights.

Denial (dinoi'al). [f. DENY v. + -AL II. 5.]

1. The act of saying 'no' to a request or to a person who makes a request; refusal of anything asked for or desired.

person who makes a request; refusal of anything asked for or de sired.

1538 Gardiner in Pocock Rec. Ref. I. II. 122 To colour the denial of the king's purpose. 1548 Udall, etc. Eraum. Par. Matt. xv. (R.), The woman was not weryed with so many repulses and denyals. 1566 Shaks. Tam. Shr. 11. 1281 Neuer make deniall; I must and will have Katherine to my wife. 1521 Gouce Gats Arrowai v. § 8, 385 Torture. Deniall of buriall, and other externall crosses. 1736 Butler Anal. 1. v. 136 Resolution, and the denial of our passions. 1866-7]. Berrespord Miseries Hum. Life (1826) II. X. Peremptory orders of denial to all comers whomsoever. 1847 Tennyson Princest v. 224 To learn if Ida yet would cede our claim, Or by denial flush her babbling wells With her own peoples life.

15. SELF-DENIAL.

own peoples lite.

b. = SELF-DENIAL.

1888 Webster s.v., A denial of one's self, is a declining of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or propensities. 1873 Miss J. E. A. Brown Thoughts thro' Year 78 The denials of obedience.

2. The asserting (of anything) to be untrue or untenable; contradiction of a statement or allega-

untenable; contradiction of a statement or allegation as untrue or invalid; also, the denying of the existence or reality of a thing.

1376 Fleming Panopl, Epist. 107 Cicero laboureth in his owne purgation, and that any such thing was of him committed, maketh flat denyall. 10521 BANTER 1st, Bash. 38

That this is a Mercy. is plain, and frequently past denyall. 21704 T. BROWN Persius Sat. i. Prol. Wks. 1730 I. 51 Tis true, nor is it worth denial. 1842 Myers Cath. Th. 11. xxi. 80 The denial of these difficulties, or the ignoring of them. 1848 WHATELY Logic in Encycl. Metrop. 197/1 The denial of the suppressed premiss. will at once invalidate the argument. 1873 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 134 The denial of abstract ideas is the destruction of the mind.

3. Refusal to acknowledge a person or thing as having a certain character or certain claims; a disowning, disavowal.

having a certain character or certain claims; a disowning, disavowal.

1590 N.T. (L. Tomson) Matt. xxvi. heading, Peters deniall.

1691 Hobbrs Leviath. II. xxvii. 158 All Crimes that contain not in them a denyall of the Soveraign Power. a 1716 South (J.). Those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or denials of him.

4. Latv. † 2. = DENIER 2: see quot.; b. The opposing by the defendant or accused party of a plea, claim, or charge advanced against him.

1682 Corr On Litt. 161 b, Deniall is a dissession of a Rent Charge, as well as of a Rent secke. 1728 Young Love Fame vii, Evn denials cost us dear at court. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xx, Of course the charge will be rebutted by a denial. 1826 W. Rell. Dict. Law Scot. 2 v., Denial in law imports no more than not confessing. It does not amount to a positive assertion of the falsehood of that which is denied.

5. dial. A drawback, disadvantage, detriment,

5. dial. A drawback, disadvantage, detriment, hindrance.

hindrance.

1736 PEGGE Kenticisms, A denial to a farm; i.e. a prejudice, a drawback, hindrance, or detriment. 1876 S. Warwickth. Gloss., Denial, hindrance, drawback. 'It's a great denial to him to be shut up in the house so long.' 1833 Hampshire Gloss., Denial, an encumbrance. 'His children be a great denial to 'un.' Also in Glossaries of Worcestersh., Gloucestersk., Surrey, Sussex, Leicester, Shropshire, Cheshire.

† Deniance. Obs. [f. Deny v. + -ance: cf. Of. denoiance, f. denoier, var. of denier to Deny.]

Denial.

1948 HALL Chron. 244 Either for the affirmaunce or deniance of the same. 1968 GRAFTON Chron. II. 749.

Denied (dinoid), ppl. a. [f. DENY v. + -ED.]

Said not to be true or not to exist; refused.

2859 SALA Tw. round Clock (1861) 281 Dying of that common, but denied disease, a broken heart.

Hence Denie dness, the quality of being denied;

Hence **Denie dness**, the quality of being denied; † self-denial (obs.).

1671 True Non-conf. 357 Their deniedness unto all things, their absolute resignation unto. God. **Denieg 1** (dInsirat). [f. Deny v. + - rel.] One who denies (in various senses of the verb).

c 1400 Afol. Loll. 90 And 3et bey deny to men be understonding of be gospel. bei wel bi deniers (printed deneris). 1530 Palson. 212/2 Denyer of a thynge, escondisseur. 1558 KNOX First Blust (Arb.) 46 Deniers of Christ Iesus. 1660 Jer. Taylor Duct. Dubit. 1. ii. rule iii. § 12 He must be a despiser of the world, a great denier of himself. 1741 Warburton Div. Legat. II. Ded. 23 The Deniers of a duture State. 1896 Bankorf Hist. U. S. VI. xxvi. 33 One state disfranchised Jews. another deniers of the Trinity.

† **Denier 2**. Law. Obs. [a. F. denier pres. inf., taken subst.: cf. disclaimer, and see - rel.] The act of denying or refusing.

act of denying or refusing.

1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 6 Any of the kynges subjectes, to whom any denyer of sale.. shall be made. 1668 COKE On Litt. 153 b, Without a demand there be no denier of the rent in law. 1648 J. M. Argt. conc. Militia 24 This in effect was a denier of justice.

**Denier**<sup>3</sup> (d'nie'r, ||dznye'). Obs. or arch. Forms: 5-7 denere, 6 Sc. deneir, 6-7 deneere, 7 deneer, -eare, -ire, -iere, dinneere, 6- denier. See also DENAR. [a. OF. dener, later denier (=Pr. dener, denier, dinier, Cat. diner. Sp. dinero, Pg. dinheiro, It. denaro, danaro):—I. denarium: see Denarius. The form deneer(e (cf. musketeer, etc.) prevailed

about 1600.]

1. A French coin, the twelfth of the sou; originally, like the Roman denarius and English penny, of silver; but from 16th c. a small copper coin. Hence (esp. in negative phrases) used as the type

of silver; but from 16th c. a small copper coin. Hence (esp. in negative phrases) used as the type of a very small sum.

Originally, from reign of Charlemagne till 12th c., a silver coin of about 22 Troy grains or rather less than a pennyweight; from the 13th c. to the reign of Chas. IX (d. 1514), usually of billon or base silver (denier tournoit), and weighing at different times from 10 to 14 gr.; under Henry III (1574-80) it became a copper coin of about 22 gr. (less than 3 of the current bronze farthing), and so continued till the death of Louis XIV. (B. V. Head.)

c1425 Wyntoun Cron. VI. v. 60 To be kyrk ilka yhere Of Rome he heycht a denere To pay (a penny bat is to say). 1380 H. Gifffonder (1875) 132 And in his purse, to serue his neede, Not one deneere he had. 1594 Shaks. Rich. III, I. ii. 23 My Dukedome to a Beggerly denier I do mistake my person all this while. 1607 WALKINGTON Opt. Glass 45 Then liue in wealth and giue not a dinneere. 1612 Corae. Denier a penny, a deneere; a small copper coin valued at the tenth part of an English pennie; also, a pennie-weight, or 24 grains. 2 1870 HACKET Abp. Williams.

I. (1692) 104 The Lord Treasurer, I know well, had. not drawn a denier out of the King's purse. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Denier, a French Brass-Coin, worth three Tenths of an English Farthing, of which Twelve make a Sols. Also a Penny-weight in Silver; thus an Ounce of Silver: is of 24 Deniers. 1873 HALE In His Name vi. 55 A slave whom I have bought with my deniers. 1876 Browning Pacchiartoto 79 Let the blind mole mine Digging out deniers!

+22. Used to translate Lat. dēnārius: see Dennards.

†2. Used to translate Lat. dēnārius: see DE-NARIUS 1. Obs.
1598 Grenewey Tacitus' Ann. 1. v. (1622) 9 The Pretorian bands, which received two deniers a day. 1506 HOLLAND Sueton. 66 Gallus his scribe, had received 500 deniers.
†3. A pennyweight; = DENABIUS 3. Obs.
1501 HOLLAND Pliny II. 79 Take of wild running Thyme the weight of two deniers. Ervil floure twelve deniers or drams. a 1696 USSHER Ann. (1658) 229 Counting here, as his manner everywhere is, a deneere, for a drachma. 1706 [see 1].

drams. a 1696 USSHER Am. (1658) 229 Counting here, as his manner everywhere is, a deneere, for a drachma. 1706 [see 1]

Denigrate (dernigre<sup>1</sup>t), v. Now rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. denigrare to blacken, f. Die. I. 3 + migrāre to blacken, f. niger, nigr., black; cf. F. denigrare (14th c. in Hatzf.). Apparently disused in 18th c., and revived in 19th c.]

1. trans. To blacken, make black or dark. lit. 1863 Cockeram, Denigrate, to make black or dark. lit. 1863 Cockeram, Denigrate, to make blacke. 1865 Sir T. Browne Prend. Ep. 11. xii. 35 The fulliginous and denigrating humor. 1867 Tomusson Renou's Disp. 191 This Lotion will denigrate the hairs of hoary heads. 1726 Avilfer Parergon 231 Drunkenness. denigrates the Colour of the Body. 1849 Col. Wiseman Ets. (1853) III. 603 How the north wind should always drive a down-draught, with its denigrating consequences, into the drawing-room. 1897 J. Raine Mem. 7. Hodgson I. 89 note, The..smoke of pits and manufactories, with. 2. dash of denigrated fog from the river.

2. fg. To blacken, sully, or stain (character or reputation); to blacken the reputation of (a person, etc.); to defame.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 93 To mynysshe, denygrate, or derke his good name or fame. 1696 Thare Comm. 1871 Mories 4. This he spake, not to honour Christ, but to denigrate him. 1665 Borle Occas. Ref. III. v. (1845) 41 [They] do.. so denigrate the Reputation of them that oppose them. 1872 Mories to denigrate the memory of Voltaire, whose every name he abborred. 1889 Plumptre in Antiquary Apr. 146/2 The character he is sat such pains to denigrate.

+ b. To darken mentally, obscure. Obs. rare. 1883 Stubbes Amed. Abm. (1877) 78 These. smells. do

† b. To darken mentally, obscure. Obs. rare.
1983 STUBBES Anal. Abus. (1877) 78 These...smells..do
rather denigrate, darken, and obscure the spirit and

Hence De nigrated ppl. a., De nigrating ppl. a.

1646, 1849, 1857 [see 1].

Denigration (denigrā! san). Now rare. [ad. L. denigrātion-em, n. of action from denigrāre: so in OF. (14-16th c.). As to use, see prec.]

1. The action of blackening, or process of becom-

1. The action of blackening, or process of becoming black (literally).

1846 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. xii. 336 These are the advenient and artificiall wayes of denigration. These are the waies wherby culinary and common fires doe operate. 1852 Boriz Wies. 1, 714 (R.) In these several instances of denigration, the metals are worn off.

2. fig. Blackening of character, defamation.

1868 Helps Realman xvii, I should not care so much about this denigration, if there were not always people ready to repeat to the person blackened all the dark and unpleasant things which others have said about him or her. 1884 C. E. Plumpting G. Bringo II. 135 The denigration of those rightfully held in esteem for their learning and virtue.

† D. A stain, a dark spot. Obs. rare.

1861 J. Jackson True Evang. T. II. 140 Let (this) be the denigration, and such a spot in the. Turkish religion, as no Fullers sope can wash out.

¶ In the following (with a hyphen) app. used for

"In the following (with a hyphen) app. used for "unblackening, whitewashing'. [See Dz. II. 1.] 1868 J. H. Blunt Ref. Ch. Eng. I. 200 A fallen angel whose de-nigration is beyond the power of an impartial histories.

Denigrator (de'nigrétal). [agent-n. in L. form from dénigrare to DENIGRATE; see -OR.]

1. Something that blackens.
1658 Sia T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. xii. (ed. 4) 413 Iron and Vitriol are the powerful Denigrators.

2. One who blackens another's character or reputation.

putation.

1874 HELPS Soc. Press. xii. 156 The denigrator had in view the abundant malice and envy of mankind, 1883 Remin. old Bohemian (1883) 40 Most of his denigrators and

Denigrature, rare-o. = Denigration.

1737 Balley vol. II, Denigrature, a making black. **Denim** (dinim, demim). [Shortened from serge de Nim, F. serge de Nimes or Nismes, serge of Nismes (a manufacturing town of Southern France). See Savary des Bruslons, Dict. gin. de Commerce (Geneva 1742), 'serges et cadis de Nimes'. Cf. Delaine.] A name originally given to a kind of serge; now in U.S. to a coloured twilled cotton

serge; now in U.S. to a coloured twilled cotton material used largely for overalls, hangings, etc. 1695 E. Hatton Merchant's Mag. 150, 18 Serge Denims that cost 6l. each. 1703 Lond. Gaz. No. 3885/4 A pair of Flower'd Serge de Nim Breeches. 1864 Wilderstra, Denim, a coarse cotton drilling used for overalls, etc. 1868 Mobile Daily Tribune 4 Nov. 4/6 Dry Goods. Blue Denims. 18 Drown Denims. 1879 MISS BIRD Sandwich 18l. (1880) 79 She wears. a scanty, loose frock of blue denim down to her knees. Denitrate (dinaitre't), v. [Dr. II. 1.] trans.

To free from nitric or nitrous acid.

10 free from nitric or nitrous acid.

2863 Richardson & Watts Chem. Technol. I. III. i. 94
A limited quantity of sulphurous acid passed upwards to denitrate the acid. 1893 Brit. 3rnl. Photog. XL. 797 Guncotton. loses its solubility as it becomes denitrated.

Hence Denitrated ppl. a., Denitrating ppl. a. and vbl. sb.; also, Denitration, the process of denitrating; Denitrator, an apparatus for denitration.

denitrating; Deni trator, an apparatus for denitration.

1863 RICHARDSON & WATTS Chem. Technol. I. III. i. 89 A close reservoir..placed..above the denitrating column. Ibid. 93 The denitration was then attempted. 1873 Chemical New XXVII. 135 There are two methods..on the Tyne for the denitration of the nitro-sulphuric acid: the Glover towers and denitration by steam. 1860 Lomas Alkali Trade 73 The framework of the denitrator is formed of 10 in. square timber.

Denitrify (dinai trifai), v. [De- II. I.] trans. To deprive of nitrous or hyponitric acid. Hence Denitrified ppl. a., Denitrifying ybl. sb. and ppl. a.; Denitrifier, a denitrifying agent; Denitrifactor, an apparatus used in sulphuric acid works to remove the nitrous vapours (nitrous or hyponitric acids) from the sulphuric acid previously intrated in the Gay Lussac tower.

1891 G. Lunge Manuf. Sulphuric Acid I. 562 Another apparatus, constructed on the same principle... is the 'Denitrificateur' proposed by Gay-Lussac himself. 1896 W. CROOKES Wagner's Chem. Technol. 266 Gay-Lussac's denitrificator consists of a tower of sheet lead. 19d. 272 The excess of sulphuric acid acts here at the wrong place as a denitrifier. Ibid. 266 [This] conveys it into the denitrifying apparatus.

Denitrise (dinai traiz), v. [De- II. 1.] = prec. Hence Denitrising vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

Denitrize (dinai traiz), v. [DE-II. 1.] = prec. Hence Deni trizing vôl. sô. and ppl. a.

1892 W. Crookes Wagner's Chem. Technol. 267 Passing out denitrised at the bottom of the tower. Ibid., The denitrising apparatus devised by J. Glover of Wallsend. used under the name of the Glover tower.

† Denizate, v. Law. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of med. (Anglo-)L. denizare: see DENIZE v.] trans. To constitute a denizen.

1804 in Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot. vii. (1677) 485 His Majesties Prerogative Royal to denizate, enable and prefer to such offices. 1688 Coke On Litt. 129 a, An alien that is enfranchised or denizated by letters patent.

Denization (denize fan). Law. [a. Anglo-F. denization (Listleton Inst.), n. of action from Denize v: in 16-17th c. Anglo-L. denizatio (Du Cange).] The action of making a person a denizen, or condition of being made a denizen.

Cange).] The action of making a person a denizen, or condition of being made a denizen.

160x Act 43 Elix. c. iii, An Act for the Denization of William Myllet. 1697 EVELYN Numism. vi. 203 What famous Cities had Privilege of Roman denization. 1755 CARTE Hist. Eng. 1V. 327 He., gave all the Scots in Ulster, born before the death of Q. Elizabeth, the privilege of denization. 1868 E. Edwards Rating I. i. 13 A merchant of Genoa, who had Letters Patent of denization from King Henry.

of Genoa, who had Letters Patent of denization from King Henry.

+ Denize, v. Obs. [f. Denizen, by dropping the termination: probably representing an AFr. denizer; in med.(Anglo-)L. denizāre.]

1. trans. To make (a person) a denizen.

1577 Hanmer Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1619) 240 Which things when this free denized Cubricus had gotten. 1579 J. Strusses Gaping Gulf Cj. If he be not denized, the laws can not abide him to be mayster of one foot of ground. 1602 Carew Cornwall 65.a, Sundry of those now inhabiting are lately denized Cornish. 2708 J. Chamberlayne St. Gl. Brit. 1. 111. v. (1743) 181 If a foreign Lady... marry an English man and she herself be not denized, she is barred all privileges and Titles due to her husband.

2. fig. To admit into recognized use (as a word, a custom, etc.); to naturalize.

a custom, etc.); to naturalize.

157-87 HOLINSHED Chron. v. II. 10/2 The Irish language was free dennized in the English pale. 1594 PLAT Jewell-ho., Diverse New Exper. 6 This secrete is as yet merely French, but it had beene long since either denized or made English if, etc.

**Denisen** (denizen), sb. and a. Forms: development (denizen), sb. and a. Forms: 5 development, seen, deinseyn, development, 5-6 denesan, seen, denizen, seen, denizen, d denissy, szen, denysen, szen, denissa, denssa, denysyn, sen, 6-8 denison, szon, 7 szan, 6- denisen. [a. AF. deinzein, denzein, denszein = OF. deinzein, f. AF. deinz, dens, dens, mod.F. dans (:-L. dē intus) within + sein:-L. sāneus: cf. foreign, forein, L. dezanus! forāneus.]

The strain of th

b. transf. and fig. An inhabitant, indweller, occupant (of a place, region, etc.). Used of persons, animals, and plants: chiefly poetic or rhetorical.

1474 CANTON Chasse II. iii. Ciij, We be not deynseyns in the world but straungers, nor we ben not born in the world for to dwelle and abyde alwey therin, but for to goo and passe thrugh hit. a 1711 Kan Hymas Evang. Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 11 Bless'd Denizon of Light [an angel].

1713-4 POPE Rape Lock II. 55 He summons strait his Denizens of air. 1816 Scott Antig. viii, Winged denizens of the crag. 1860 Musy Phys. Geog. Sea xix. § 80 As if the old denizens of the forest had been felled with an axe.

2. By restriction: One who lives habitually in a country but is not a native-born citizen: a foreigner

country but is not a native-born citizen; a foreigner admitted to residence and certain rights in a country; in the law of Great Britain, an alien admitted

try; in the law of Great Britain, an alien admitted to citizenship by royal letters patent, but incapable of inheriting, or holding any public office.

[1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 391 Eny citizen or denysen. Ibid. 393 Yf eny citizen denesyn or foreyn departe out of the seid cite.] 1576 FLENING Panopl. Epist. 151 Casar had made many that came from Gallia transalpina, free denizens in Rome. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Brit. 1. (1684) 81 The King by his Prerogative hath Power to Enfranchise an Alien, and make him a Denison. 1718 W. Wood Surv. Trade 135 In our Colonies. all Foreigners may be made Denizons for an inconsiderable Charge. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 374 A Denizen is an alien born, but who has obtained exdonatione regiz letters patent to make him an English subject. 1830 D'ISARLI Chas. 1, III. vi. 94 Charles seemed ambitious of making English denizens of every man of genius in Europe. 1873 DIXON Two Queens I. III. iii. 133 Carmeliano, who had become a denizen, was his Latin secretary.

b. fig. One admitted to, or made free of, the b. Ag. One admitted to, or made free of, the privileges of a particular society or fellowship; one who, though not a native, is at home in any region.

1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. v. 36 For they be made denisens in heauen. a 1543 GOUGE Comm. Heb. xi. 21

111. (155) 88 Naturalized by Iacob, and made free Denisons of the Church. 1887 H. REED Lect. Eng. Poets II. xiv. 185

He was a denizen of ocean and of lake, of Alpine regions, and of Greek and Italian plains.

C. Used of things: e.g. of foreign words naturalized in a language, etc. In Nat. Hist., A plant or animal believed to have been originally introduced by human agency into a country or district, but

by human agency into a country or district, but which now maintains itself there as if native, with-

which now maintains itself there as if native, without the direct aid of man; cf. Colonist 2.

1378 Lyth Dodons v. lviii. 623 Tarragon. was allowed a Denison in England long before the time of Ruelius writing. a 1636 Br. Andragwas Serm. vi. (1661) 148 The word Hypocrite is neither English nor Latin, but as a Denison. 1878 Hooker Stud. Flora Pref. 7 To the doubtfully indigenous species I have added Watson's opinion as to whether they are 'colonists' or 'denizens'. Mod. Melibutus officinalis is widely diffused in Great Britain, but is probably only a denizen.

B. doi or attrib

B. adj. or attrib.

1483 Act 1 Rich. III, c. 9 § 1 All merchauntes of the nacion of Italie. not made deinseyn. 1509-10 Act 1 Hen. VIII c. 20 § 1 Merchaundises of every merchaunt denyseyn and alien. 1580 Hollyann Trast. Fr. Tong, Hobeine.. the right which the prince hath vpon the goods of a stranger, not Denizen. 1513 Sir H. Finch Law (1636) 41 The wife is of the same condition with her husband. Franck if he be free, Denison if he be an Englishman, though she were a nief before, or an alien borne. 1766 Entick London IV. 377 This house was..accounted a priory alien till the year 1380, when Richard II. made it denizen.

Denizen (de nizen), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. trans. To make a denizen; to admit (an alien) to residence and rights of citizenship; to naturalize. Usually fig.

Usually fig.

1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. Ep. to Rdr. (1586) 3
They [trees, etc.] may in short time be so denisend and made acquainted with our soile, as they will prosper [etc.]. a 1631 Donne Serm. xxxviii. 364 Can in an instant denizen and naturalize that Soule that was an alien to the Covenant. 1636 Herwood Challenge 11. Wks. 1874 V. 21 To have you

denison'd in Spaine. a 1711 Ken Hymnar. Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 132 These rather might be found. Denizon'd in a Star good Days to see. 1832 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) IV. 298 The cholera is not a passing evil. It is denizened among us. 1868 Lowell. Dryden Pr. Wks. (1890) III. 130 note, So few has long been denizened.

2. To furnish with denizens; to people with

2. To furnish with denizens; to people with settlers from another country or district. rare.

Hence Denizened ppl. a.
1256 Sir J. Cheke Let. to T. Hoby in Ascham's Scholem.
Introd. (Arb.) 5 if the old denisoned wordes could content and ease this neede we wold not boldly venture of vnknown wordes. 1607 Chaphan Busy D'Ambois Plays 1873 11. 19
Some new denizond Lord.

Denizenship. [f. Denizen sb. + -Ship.]
The position or status of a denizen.
1603 Florio Montaigne III. ix. (1632) 564 An authenticke Bull, charter or patent of denizonship or borgeousship of Rome. 1807 W. Taylor in Ann. Rev. V. 568 The concession of denizenship. 1871 Althraum 4 Feb. 137 Denizenship is a mongrel state, not worth preserving when the process of obtaining naturalization is so simple.

Dennar, -er, obs. forms of DIN v.

Dennet (denèt). [Supposed to be from the Eng. surname Dennet.] A light open two-wheeled carriage akin to a gig; fashionable in England c 1818-1830.

1818 Sporting Mag. II. 193 The Dandies of our days... Are wont to bask in fashion's blaze, In Tilbury or Dennet. 1826

c 1818-1830.

1818 Sporting Mag. II. 193 The Dandies of our days. . Are wont to bask in fashion's blaze, In Tilbury or Dennet. 1836 Hull Advertiser 9 June 1/2 To be sold, a handsome light Dennet, calculated for a horse or poney. 1843 LEVER 9. Hinton xvi, A certain gig and horse, popularly known in this city as the discount dennet.

Denning: see DEN v. 1

Thermy (don).

Denning: see DRN 7.

Denny (deni), a. Obs. or rare. [f. DEN sb. 1 +

-Y.] a. Having or abounding in dens, cavities, or hollows. b. Of the nature of a den.

1308 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. v. xxxvi. (1495) 148 The herte is denny and holowe. 1656 W. D. tr. Comenius' Gate Lat. Unit. P 164 Hiding themselves in denny places and holes, as wilde beasts.

Denominable (ding minab'l), a. [f. L. dēnō-minā re to denominate + BLE.] That may be de-

nominated or named.

1638 Str T. Browne Prend. Ep. (ed. 4) IV. iii. 182 Inflammation .. denominable from other humours, according to the predominancy of melancholy, flegme, or choler. 1818 Вентным Сh. Emg. Introd. 165 The so often mentioned, and no otherwise denominable, T. T. Walmsley, Sec.

Denominant, sb. rare. [ad. L. dēnōminānt-em, pr. pple. of dēnōmināre: see next.] = Deno-INATOR 3. 1889 in Cent. Dict.

Denominate (ding minët, ppl. a. and sb. [ad. denomināt-us, pa. pple. of denomināte.]

A. pa. pple. Named, called, denominated. Obs.

or arch.

1879 G. Harvey Letter-bh. (Camden) 63 By what name or names, title or titles..they..may be callid, termid..or denominate. 1868 Sir T. Herrer True. (1677) 43 Whether Gusurat..be denominate from Gerurat, which in the Arabick signifies an Isle. 1869 tr. Buchanan's De Joure Regai so It is no great matter how it be denominate. 1814 Souther Rederick xviii, The walls of Salduba..by Rome Cæsarian and August denominate, Now Zaragoza.

† B. adj. Arith. Said of a number when used adjectivally with the name of the kind of unit treated of (= Concepte a. 4); opp. to abstract.

1879 Digges Stratiot. 33 These kinds of concrete or Denominate numbers. 1674 Jeake Arith. (1696) 207 Abstract and..denominate Numbers.

C. 160

†1. That which something is called; a name, denomination, appellation. Obs. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. (ed. 2) 343 After that it varied into other denominats, as Roderigo; Cygneza; and now, by the Hollanders, Mauritius.

†2. Gram. A word derived from another word,

†2. Gram. A word derived from another word, esp. from a noun; a denominative. Obs.
r638 T. Spencer Logick 142 Aristotle.. thus.. writeth;
Those [words] are called denominates, which haue the appellation of a name from some other.. as from Grammar, man is called a Grammarian. 1634 Hammond Answ. Animado. Ignat. ii. \$1.34 The nature of the word being a denominate from a yong man, νεωτομική from reώτορο.
Denominate (dfnρminet), v. [f. L. dēnōmināt-, ppl. stem of dēnōmināre to name, specify by name, f. De- I. 3 + nōmināre to name (see Nominate).]

NATE).]

NATE).]

1. trans. To give a name or appellation to; to call by a name, to name (orig. from or after something). Now usually with complement: To give (a thing) the name of .., to call.

1838 HULDET, Denominate, denomino. 1899 MORLEY Introd.

Mus. 91 Quadrupla and Quintupla, they denominated after the number of blacke minimes set for a note of the plainsong.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. 200 The Portugals, who (not unlike a second Adam, denominating all new places and things) gave it the name. Ibid. 223 Americus Vespucius. denominates that vast and spacious Continent from his ownermame, America. 1639 FULLER Holy War II. ix. (1840) 60 From him (Guelpho) they of the papal faction were denominated Guelphos. 1774 BRYANT Mythol. 1. 89 Phi is also used for any opening. whence. the head of a fountain is often denominated from it. 1782 Cowper Ep. Lady Hesketh 18 This is what the world. Denominates an itch for writing.

1805 FOSTER Ess. 111. iii. 51 Who have hardly words to denominate even their sensations.

i. 16 They [the apostles] do not denominate him [the Christian minister] a priest.

† b. intr. (for reft.) To give oneself a name, take one's name (from). Obs. rare.

1653 SPARKE Prim. Devot. (1663) 336 Thou that leavest the master, and denominatest from the servant.

† c. To express in some arithmetical denomination.

tion. Obs. rare.

1763 PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist. III. xiv. 120 These methods of denominating time.

+ 2. Of things: To give a name to, as a quality or attribute; to give (a thing) its name or character, to characterize; to make what it is, consti-

or attribute; to give (a timing) its name or character, to characterize; to make what it is, constitute; (with complement) to constitute, give the right to be called. Obs.

1616 S. Ward Coale fr. Altar (1627) 36 The same vertue denominated Iacob a Prince with God. 1628 Donne Serm. xxiii. 225 The Divine, the Physitian, the Lawyer are not qualified nor Denominated by the same kinde of Learning. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 11. 184 The numerous Rabble.. have nothing of the nobler part that should denominate their Essences. 1698 W. Chilcor Evil Thoughts vi. (1851) 74 This will denominate us of the number of Christ's true disciples. 1963 JOHNOW Let. to Susanna Thrate (1988) II. 290 Our general course of life must denominate us wise or foolish; happy or miserable. 826-719 Bentham Christomathia Wks. VIII. 19 That sort of acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics which denominates a man a good scholar.

1 b. absol. 1614 Selden Titles Hom. 126 The Abstract tastes as if it were more honorable. For that quality denominats. 1621 Selden Anal. Mel. II. iii. II. (1676) 197/2 It is wealth alone that denominates, money which maintains it, gives esse to it ('gentry'). 1691 Baxter Nal. Ch. xii. 51 The Form denominateth; and is Essential.

2. Logic. Of an attribute: To give a name to

c. Logic. Of an attribute: To give a name to (a subject).

1509 (see Denominator 3). a 1636 Bacon Max. & Uses Com. Law xxiii. (1636) 84 One name and appellation doth denominate divers things. 1843 Mill. Logic 1. ii. \$ 5 The attribute, or attributes, may therefore be said to denominate those objects, or to give them a common name.

those objects, or to give them a common name.

+ 3. To point out, indicate, denote. Obs.

2700 in Somers Tracts III. 5 Our Credit in this Case...is
rightly called by some of our Writers, National Credit; the
Word denominates its Original. 1796 C. Lucas Ess.
Waters I. 88 The portion of salt which...suffered the greatest
change, denominates the most impure water. 1792 J. BalkNap Hist. New Hampshire III. 130 There is a difference
sufficient to denominate the soil from the growth.
Here Denominated Denomination Advantage.

Hence Denominate the soil from the growth.

Hence Denominated, Denominating ppl. adjs.
1614 Selden Titles Hon. 235 At this day. in the denominating Countie the Earle hath but only his Name. 1750
CARTE Hist. Eng. II. 460 They were forced to take Flemish florins at a denominated rate much higher than the intrinsick value. 1825 BENTHAM Indic. Ld. Eldon 83 The business of all denominated Offices.

of all denominated Offices.

Denomination (d'inominēt fən). [a. OF. denominacion (13th c. in Godef. Suppl.), ad. L. dēnōminātiōn-em, n. of action from dēnōmināre (in cl.Lat. in the sense of 'calling by another than

(in cl.Lat. in the sense of 'calling by another than the proper name, metonymy').]

1. The action of naming from or after something; giving a name to, calling by a name.

c 1900 Test. Love 11. (R.), Of whiche worchings and possession of hours, y' daies of the week haue take her names. Spec. Bril., Mex. 1. 18 To controul mine observations..in regarde of the vncertaine distances, vntrue denominations of places... which (I confesse) are faultes. a 1626 BACON Max. 4 Uses Com. Law xxv. (1636) 89 A farther sort of denomination is to name land by the attendancy they have to other lands more notorious. 1739 Hune Hum. Nat. 1.1. viii, The reference of the idea to an object being an extraneous denomination. 1860 Abp. Thomson Laws Th. § 48. Denomination is the imposition of a name that shall serve to recall equally the Genus or Class, and the Common Nature.

† b. A mentioning or specifying by name. Obs.

Nature. † b. A mentioning or specifying by name. Obs. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. II. iii. (1495) 30 By denomynacion of lymmes that ben seen, vnseen werkinges of heuenly inwyttes ben understonde. 1600 HAKLUYT Voy. (1810) III. 538 Vpon whose denomination I was apprehended for the same words here rehearsed.

2. A characteristic or qualifying name given to

2. A characteristic or qualifying name given to a thing or class of things; that which anything is called; an appellation, designation, title.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 267 Storyes expresse that Gallia or Fraunce hathe denominacion of the whitenesse of peple. 1563 Homilies II. Fasting 1. (1839) 284 Works... which..are..neither good nor evil, but take their denomination of the use or end whereunto they serve. 1569 PEARSON Creed (1839) 1 The first word Credo...giveth a denomination to the whole confession of faith, from thence commonly called the Creed. 1778 BURKE Corr. (1844) II. 217, I most heartily disclaim that, or any other, denomination, incompatible with such sentiments. 1815 Scott Gny M. vii, The tribes of gypsics, jockies, or cairds—for by all these denominations such banditti were known. 21871 GROTE Elh. Fragm. i. (1876) 17 The virtuous man or vicious man of our own age or country, will no longer receive the same denominations if transferred to a remote climate or a different people.

nominations it transferred to a remove common people.

+ b. (See quot.) Obs.
1737 ABP. BOULTER Lett. II. 234 Five, six, or seven parishes (denominations we commonly call them) bestowed on one incumbent.

8. Arith. A class of one kind of unit in any measures weights. money, etc.,

system of numbers, measures, weights, money, etc., distinguished by a specific name.

1430 Art of Nombrynge (E. E. T. S) 8 And so oft with-

draw the digit multiplying, vnder the article of his denomination. 1542 RECORDE Gr. Artes (1575) 52 Of the first ternarye, the denomination is vnities, and of the seconde ternarye, the denomination is thousandes. 1557—Whelst. Rjb, I will, for ease, turne the other into a fraction of the same denomination. 1594 BLUDDRVIL Exerc. I. vi. (ed. 7) 19. 1666 WILLSFORD Scales Comm. 9 The price by which twas bought, and likewise the rate at which twas sold must be reduced into one denomination. 1725 BRADLEY Fam. Dict., Troy Weight, a Weight in which the smallest Denomination is a Grain. 1868 ROCERS Pol. Econ. iv. (1876) 47 When... the paper money is of small denominations. Mod. Reduce the two quantities to the same denomination.

4. A class, sort, or kind (of things or persons) distinguished or distinguishable by a specific name. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 111. 187 (2vil dissention... twixt men of the same denomination and principles. 1729 A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind. I. xxviii. 350 The Country... produceth good Cotton Cloth of several Qualities and Denominations. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN Captiv. 4 Escape 154 A punishment equal to six years, with all denominations of malefactors, in the galleys.

5. A collection of individuals classed together under the same name; now almost always spec.

under the same name; now almost always spec. a religious sect or body having a common faith and organization, and designated by a distinctive

name.

a1716 South (J.), Philosophy.. has divided it into many sects and denominations; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. 1746-7 Hervey Medit. (1818) 195 Who, when he had overcome the sharpness of death..opened the kingdom of heaven to all generations, and to every denomination of the faithful. 1788 Franklin Antobiog. Wks. 1887 I. 206 The multitudes of all sects and denominations that attended his sermons. 1888 Brycs. Amer. Commu. 111. vi. civ. 496 All denominations are more prone to emotionalism in religion ..than in England or Scotland.

Denominational (ding mine! fonal), a. [f. prec. + AL.]

1. Belonging to, or of the nature of, a denomina-tion or ecclesiastical sect; sectarian, as a denominational school or college; hence denominational system of education, one providing or recognizing such schools, etc.

schools, etc.

1836 GLADSTONE State in Rel. w. Ch. (1839) 274 We have
no fear for the Church of England in her competition with
the denominational bodies around her. 1861 M. Arnold
Pop. Educ. France 71 Under the dominion of the new law
denominational schools are the rule. 1882 Standard to Oct.
5/1 Denominational Colleges in Universities which are now
undenominational need no apology or excuse.

2. Pertaining to a denomination or name. rare.
1892 Daily News 25 Oct. 5/4 Not counters, like our silver
and bronze coins, but pieces intrinsically worth their denominational value.

Hence Denominationalism, adherence to or
advocacy of denominational principles or a deno-

advocacy of denominational principles or a denominational system (e.g. of education); **Denominationalist**, an adherent or advocate of these; **Denominationality**, the state or condition of being denominational; **Denominationalise** v., to make denominational; **Denominationaly** adv.,

make denominational; **Denomina-tionally** adv., according to a denominational method.

1845 Tarnch Eng. Past 4 Pres. iv. (1870) 120 We have 'inflexional', 'seasonal', 'denominational', and on this.. the monstrous birth, 'denominationalism'. 1890 Sat. Rev.

2 Apr. 431 This plan..concedes the whole principle of Denominationalism. 1890 Daily News 7 Oct., In the country districts..the Denominationalists are evidently preparing to occupy the ground. 1892 E. L. Stanker hids. 16 Nov. 5/6 Denominationality would not he believed suffer from a sudden exodus of the masses of their scholars to the Board Schools. 1869 Nation (N. Y.) 11 Mar. 190 (Cent.) The religious sentiment somewhat..denominationalized—to coin a new word. 1893 Daily News 22 June 4/7 To denationalise Trinity (College) would be, if possible, a greater calamity than to denominationalise it. 1845 Ecicctic Rev. Dec. 622 Religious education is taken up denominationally.

Denominative (dIng-min-tiv), a. and sb. [ad.

**Denominative** (dIng minetiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. dēnominātīv-us, f. ppl. stem of dēnomināre: see -IVE. Cf. F. dénominatif (Catholicon, 15th c.).]

A. adj.

A. adj.

1. Having the quality or function of naming; characterized by giving a name to something.

1614 T. Jackson Comment. Apost. Creede 111. 62 The same name [Cepha] given vnto Simon. must imply no more then a denominative reference vnto the rocke. 1658 W. Burron Hin. Anton. 151 The petty stream that runs thereby was denominative of the place. 1836 Mrs. Bray De Foix xviii. (1884) 209 High-spiced wines, that the medical monk thus fenced with the denominative armour of physic.

b. Of a word or term: Having the function of naming, denominating, or describing, as an attribute; characterized by denomination.

a 1628 Made Disc. ii. Wks. (1672) 1.6 The first we may call his Personal, the other his Denominative or Participated Name. 1674 Ower Holy Spirit (1653) 9 A Name..not distinctive with respect unto His Personality, but denominative with respect unto His Work. 1843 MILL Logic. ii. § 5 Connotative names have hence been also called denominative, because the subject which they denote is denominated by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote.

† 2. Having or called by a distinctive name;

†2. Having or called by a distinctive name; constituting a DENOMINATION (sense 3). Obs. rare. a 1677 COCKER Arith. (1678) 29 The least denominative part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year.

3. Grams. Formed or derived from a noun.
[Cf. Priscian Inst. iv. i. 'Denominativa sunt, id est, a nominibus derivantur'. The L. word was used by early translators of Aristotle to render Gr. πορώνυμος derivative.]

1783 AINSWORTH Lat. Dict. (Morell) v, Denominativus, adj. Denominative, that is, derived of a noun, as from dens comes dentatus. 1839 tr. Gesenius' Hebr. Gran. § 85 Denominative nouns. 1. Such are all nouns which are formed immediately from another noun. 1873 Whitney Life Lang. vii. 131 Such denominative verbs, as they are called, abound in every member of our family.

† b. Derivative. Obs. rare.
1664 F. White Repl. Fisher 236 This holinesse being only relative, transferred and denominative, and not inherent or durable.

 $\mathbf{B}$ . sb. +1. A 'denominative' or attributive

B. sb. +1. A 'denominative' or attributive term: see A. 1 b. Obs.

1259 PUTTENNAM Eng. Poesie III. xvii. (Arb.), He that said thus of a faire Lady: 'O rare beautie, 0 grace, and curtesie!' Whereas if he had said thus, 0 gratious, courteous and beautifull woman:..it had bene all to one effect, yet not with such force... to speake by the denominative, as by the thing it selfe. 1259 [see Denominators 3].

2. Gram. A word formed or derived from a noun. a x638 Mede. Wks. 1. ii. (R.), For sanctity and to sanctifie being conjugates or denominatives, as logicians call them: the one openeth the way to the knowledge of the other. 1839 tr. Gesenius' Hebr. Gram. 45 A peculiar kind of secondary verbs... are those denominatives, one of whose consonants, originally a servile, has become a radical. 1869 tr. Social's Arabic Gram. 26 Denominatives with a concealed transitive meaning.

Denominatively (dino min rivivi). adv. [f.

**Denominatively** (d*i*no minėtivili), adv. [f.

Denominatively (d'no minétivli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a denominative manner; by way of denomination; † attributively, derivatively, ... 1853-87 FORE A. 4 M. (1566) 1303/a Substantia may be predicated denominatively. or in a figurative locution. 1865 JEAMES Fuls. Christ 118 There is only an extrinsecall, and accidentall union betwist a man and his garment: and the garment is predicated of the man, only denominatively. Ilomo dicitur vestiins, non vestia. 1860 T. Gouce Chr. Directions xx. (1831) 108 Whatsoever in holy writ is said to be the Lord's denominatively, of that Christ is the author and institutor, as, for instance, the Lord's Supper.

Denominator (d'no minétal). [a. med. L. dénominator, agent-n. from dénôminare to Denominator. In F. dénominateur occurs 1484 (Hatzf.) in the arithmetical sense.]

in the arithmetical sense.]

1. One who or that which denominates or gives

1. One who or that which denominates or gives a name to something. Now rare.

1377 Harsison England iv. xiv. (1878) II. 91 The Latins and Aegyptians accompted their daies after the seauen planets, choosing the same for the denominator of the daie, that [etc.]. 1641 Hevlin Help to Hist. (1671) 332 In this part stands the City of Lincoln, the chief denominator of the County. 1876 N. Amer. Rev. 352 That inconvertible paper may serve as an accurate denominator of values.

2. Arith. and Alg. The number written below the line in a vulgar fraction, which gives the denomination or value of the parts into which the integer is divided; the corresponding expression in an algebraical fraction, denoting the divisor. (Correlative to numerator.)

an algebraical fraction, denoting the divisor. (Correlative to numerator.)

1548 RECORDE Gr. Artes (1575) 322 The Denominator doth declare the number of partes into whiche the vnit is diuided.

1557 — Whetst. Fiv b, Here haue I sette the lesser side as the numerator and the greatere side as the denominator.

1674 JEAKE Arith. (1696) 217 If the Numerator be given to find a Denominator. 1763 W. Emerson Meth. Increments 20 Reducing them to a common denominator. 1864 Bowen Logic xii. 406 The resulting fractions fall into a series, any one of which has for ... its denominator the sum of the two preceding denominators.

162. 1831 CARLYLE Nart. Res. II. ix, The fraction of life can be increased in value not so much by increasing your Numerator as by lessening your Denominator. 1833 H. H. Gibbs Collog. Currency 62 How is that capital.. measured? What is the Denominator of which price is the Numerator?

+ 3. An abstract noun denoting an attribute. Obs.

What is the Denominator of which price is the Numerator?

† 3. An abstract noun denoting an attribute. Obs.
(Cf. DENOMINATIVE A. 1 b, B. 1.)

1509 BLUNDEVIL Art of Logick vii. 14 Peter is said to be valiant; here valiantnes is the Denominator, valiant the Denominative, Peter the Denominator for Peter is the subject whereunto the Denominator doth cleaue.

Therefore black of the mathematical properties and the properties of the properties of

**Denotable** (din $\bar{\sigma}_{u}$ -tăb'l), a. [f. Denote v. +

subject whereunto the Denominator doth cleaue.

Denotable (dhōw 'tāb'), a. [f. Denote v. +
-ABLE.] That can be denoted or marked.

a 168e Sir T. Browns Tracts (1684) as In hot Regions, and
more spread and digested Flowers, a sweet savour may be
allowed, denotable from several humane expressions. 188s

Macm. Mag. Feb. 327 His painter's habit of presenting
every motive as translated into form denotable by lines and
colours.

† Denotate (dfnote't), v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem
of L. dēnōtāre to Denote: cf. connotate vb.]

1. To note down, particularize, describe; to mark
out, indicate; = Denote I, 2.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhours's Bh. Physicke Contents, In the
fifth. Parte, are sett downe, and denotated vnto us certaine
kindes of precious Medicamentes. 1629 Systhoper (Post.
Obed. 7 Those duties .. are .. denotated in this word, 'give',
or 'render'. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 79 And Temeriske,
to denotate himselfe a thankfull person, requites with many
favours such Persians as accompanied him. 1638 lbid. (ed. 2)
214 More I have not to denotate, save that many severall
conjectures. have passed, whence the Magi or wise men
came. 1653 R. Baillie Dissivasive Vind. 11 If it fitly denotated their principal position.

2. Of things: To serve as a mark, sign, or indication of; to indicate, signify; = Denote 3, 4.

1897 Morley Introd. Mus. 179 Short notes and quicke
motions, which denotate a kind of wantonnes. 1610 W.
Folkingham Art of Survey 1. iii. 6 The high timbring Oake
... denotates a rich and battle soile. 1618 Bolton Florus
To Rdr., The yeeres' from Rome built'—which these letters,
A. U. C., do denotate. 1650 Hubbert Pill Formality of All
which denotate and set forth the Almighty power of God.

Denotation (dēnotē1. sən). [ad. L. dēnotātion em. n. of action from denotare to DENOTE. Cf. F.

Denotation (dīnotē']an). [ad. L. dēnōtātiōnem, n. of action from dēnōtāre to Denote. Cf. F. dénotations (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. The action of denoting; marking, noting; expression by marks, signs, or symbols; indication.

c 1532 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 900 Dyners wordes, whiche for denotation or signifycation of pluralite doth ende with an s. 1632 Ockeram, Denotation, a marking, a noting 1632 BP. Webbee Quietn. (1652) 12 A short denotation of that method which we will observe in the unfolding. 1653 Pragson Create (1839) 275 One who was called 'Erwārupos, because his name was used for the denotation of that year. 1803 LD. ELDON in Vesey's Ref. VI. 307 By that denotation fintention the Creditor has a double Fund. 1825 FOSBOKE Eucycl. Antiq. (1843) I. 111 The idea of Julius Cassar's building round towers out of vanity, in denotation of conquest, certainly prevailed in the middle ages.

2. (with a and pl.) A mark by which a thing is made known or indicated; a sign, indication. 1633 Bp. Hall Hard Texts, N. T. 97, I had no knowledge of him by any outward denotations. 1638 Sir T. Herrer Trav. (ed. 2) 47 The thred tripartite hung about their neck as a mysterious denotation of the Trinity. a 1659 May Satir. Puppy (1657) 39 After many denotations of a troubled spirit, he charmed attention with this speech. 1837 Whitrock Bt. Trades (1842) 302 An assertion we are willing to credit as a denotation of effeminacy.

as a denotation of effeminacy.

8. A term employed to denote or describe a thing;

3. A term employed to denote or describe a thing; a designation.

1632 WREVER Anc. Fun. Mon. 595 The Germans called an Esquire. knaue, a denotation of no ill qualitie in those dayes.

1644 HAMMOND Of Conscience (T.), Mind and conscience are distinguished... that former being properly the denotation of the faculty merely speculative, or intellectual; this latter, of the practical judgement.

1659 — On Ps. kxxix. 12 Annot. 46 Being here a denotation of a particular quarter of the world.

1742 FIELDING J. Andrews 1. xi, To indicate our idea of a simple fellow we say he is easily to be seen through; nor do I believe it a more improper denotation of a simple book.

4. The meaning or signification of a term.

1644 SELDEN Titles Hon. 341 Time hath brought the word kname to a denotation of ill qualities.

1692 J. Edwards further Eng. Texts. 0. 4 N. T. 35 But after all that I have said, concerning this so remarkable etymology and denotation of the word, I leave every one to his liberty.

1883 Pall Mall G. 21 June 2 Can we limit the denotation of the term coffee to the produce of a certain berry?

1893 F. Hall in Nation LVII. 450/1 The term Arya. may have a wider denotation than that which was long attached to it.

5. Logic. That which a word denotes, as distin-

5. Logic. That which a word denotes, as distinguished from its connotation; the aggregate of

guished from its connotation; the aggregate of objects of which a word may be predicated; extension. Cf. Denote v. 5, Connotation 2 b.

1843 MILL Logic L viii. § 7 Stripping it of some part of its multifarious denotation, and confining it to objects possessed of some attributes in common, which it may be made to connote. 1866 FOWLER Deduct. Logic (1887) 22 The larger the denotation or extensive capacity, the smaller is the contation or intensive capacity. 1870 Roll-ESTON Anim. Life Introd. 20 The quantitative relations which the corresponding divisions in almost any two of the animal sub-kingdoms hold to each other as wholes of extension or of denotation.

Denotative (dinartativ), a. [f. L. denotati., ppl. stem of denotator + -1ve: cf. connotative.] Having the quality of denoting; designative, indicative.

cative.

1611 COTGR., Designatif, designatiue, denotative.

1751 Lett. Physiognomy 121 (T.), What are the effects of sickness? the alteration it produces is so denotative, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health. 1862 F. HALL Hindu Philos. Syst. 225 Non-difference from the subject of right notion is not here denotative of oneness with it. 1871 NAPHEYS Prev. 4 Cure Dis. 11. i. 363 The half-opened eye during sleep is not necessarily denotative of any trouble.

notative of any trouble.

b. Logic. Of a word: Having the quality of designating, as distinguished from connotative.

1864 LATHAM Dict. s. v. Denotation, Proper names are preeminently denotative; telling us that such an object has such a term to denote it, but telling us nothing as to any single attribute. 1869 J. MARTINEAU Ess. II. 327 He must have resorted to ... names more purely denotative still.

Hence Denotatively adv., in a denotative

7864 Bowen Logic iv. 65 If used connotatively, it is called a Mark; if used denotatively, it is called a Concept. 1881 Venn Symbolic Logic ii. 36 The classes, whether plural or individual, are all alike represented denotatively by literal

symbols, w, x, y, z. **Denote** (dinōu't), v. [a. F. denote-r (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. denōtāre to mark out, f. De- I. 3 + notare to mark, Note.]
+1. trans. To note down; to put into or state

† 1. trans. To note down; to put into or state in writing; to describe. Obs.

1612 W. Parkes Curtaine-Dr. (1876) 40 A most copious Regester, wherein are denoted and set downe the liues and actions of all the inhabitants of the earth. 1632 Lithiow Trav. VI. 255 Which particulars, by my owne experience, I could denote. 1638 H. Rider Horace, Odes II. Vi, Who worthily can with his pen denote Mars? 1697 Cless D'Aunoy's Trav. (1706) 32, I cannot find Words to denote to you the Horror of this Spectacle.

2. To mark; to mark out (from among others); to distinguish by a mark or sign.

1598 Shaks. Merry W. IV. VI. 39 Her Mother hath intended (The better to denote her to the Doctor). That quaint in greene, she shall be loose en-roal d. 1646 Sig I. Browke Pseud. Ep. V. xviii, Sun Dialls, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours of the day. 1703 Moxon Mach. Exerc. 343 This line shall be the Equinoctial line, and serve to denote the Hour Distances, as the

Contingent Lines does on other Dyals. c 1830 S. ROGERS Italy, Luigi 40 The latin verse, Graven in the stone that yet denotes the door Of Ariosto. 1883, Act 48 Vict. c. 15 Sched. II. 6 Such entry shall in the register be denoted by

The state of the latin verse, Graven in the stone that yet denotes the door Of Ariosto. 1885. Act 48 Vict. c. 15 Sched. II. 6 Such entry shall in the register be denoted by an asterisk.

† D. To point out as by a mark, to indicate, to designate. Obs.

1632 Lithgow Traw. x. 435 The Priests as fearefull of the Ministers apprehending, or denoting them. 1701 tr. Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers (1702) 131 [Athanasius] had been denoted several times by this Bishop for his Successor.

8. To be the outward or visible mark or sign of, to indicate (a fact, state of things, etc.).

1592 Shaks. Rom. 4 Jul. III. iii. 17 thy wild acts denote The vnreasonable Furie of a beast. 1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 182 The appearances which denoted her greatnesse. 1666 Perrs Diary 20 July, We keep the sea, which denotes a victory. 1766 Anstew Bath Guide II. x. (1779) 90 What can a man of true fashion denote Like an ell of good ribbon ty'd under the throat? 1824 Souther Roderick XIII, A messenger. whose speed denoted well He came with urgent tidings. 1828 Hawnorne Fr. 4 It. Jrnls. (1872) I. 22 Medals. denoting Crimean service. Mod. A quick pulse denotes fever. A falling barometer denotes an approaching storm.

b. To indicate, give to understand, make known. 1666 WILLSFORD Scales Comm. 13 In this 'tis Moneths, as the Letter M denotes. a 1677 Barrow IVks. (1687) I. 423 He halk given to the foor. These words denote the freeness of his bounty. 1703 Maudrestl. Journ. Jews. (1732) 139 All which serve only to denote the resort which the Romans and to this place. 1749 Swallett Registed iv. vii, Thou hast enough Denoted thy concern. 1812-16 J. Smith Panorama Sc. 4 Arl II. 524 Horizontally (in a table) opposite the sulphuric acid is placed magnesia, to denote that it is presented to that acid.

4. To signify; to stand for as a symbol, or as a name or expression; also, b. (of a person) to ex-

4. To signify; to stand for as a symbol, or as a name or expression; also, b. (of a person) to ex-

name or expression; also, b. (of a person) to express by a symbol.

2668 WILKINS Real Char. 405 The two strokes denoting an Hyphen. 2678 Curworth Intell. Syst. 262 (R.) Deus Ipse, God himself, denotes the Supreme God only. 1711 Hearne Collect. (Ox. Hist. Soc.) III. 227 The Sun is sometimes put upon Coyns to denote Providence. 1782 PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr. II. x. 262 The word clerk... came to denote an officer in the law. a 1804 W. Gilpin Serm. I. xviii. (R.), The filthiness of flesh and spirit, is a general expression to denote wickedness of every kind. 2871 B. STEWART Heat § 63 Then D V P (according to Boyle's law) will denote the mass. 1873 Act 36-7 Vict. c. 85 § 3 The number denoting her registered tonnage shall be cut in on her main beam.

b. 1871 B. STEWART Heat § 24 Let us denote by unity the

ner main beam.

b. 1871 B. STEWART Heat \$ 24 Let us denote by unity the whole volume of [etc.]. 1882 MINCHIN Unif. Kinemat. 92 Denote by (X) the area of the path of P.

5. Logic. To designate or be a name of; to be

predicated of. (Used by Mill, in distinction from

predicated of. (Used by Mill, in distinction from connote.)

1843 Mill. Logic 1. ii. § 5 The word white denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc. and . connotes the attribute whiteness. Ibid., A connotative name ought to be considered a name of all the various individuals which it is predicable of, or in other words denotes, and not of what it connotes. 1862 H. Spencer First Princ. II. ii. § 42 We can do no more than ignore the connotation of the words, and attend only to the things they avowedly denote. Hence Denotting ppl. a.

1887 Altensum 29 Jan. 151/3 The denoting difference between class 1 and class 3 is the same as the denoting difference between class 2 and class 4.

Denotement (dIno timent). [I. Denote v. + Ment.] The fact of denoting or making known; indication; concr. a means or mode of denoting; a token, sign.

To token, sign.

1628 SHAKS. Oth. Qo. 1 [see Delation 3].

1623 SHAKS. Oth. Qo. 1 [see Delation 3].

1623 SHAKS. Oth. Qo. 1 [see Delation 3].

1624 SHAKS. Oth. Qo. 1 [see Delation 3].

1625 SHAKS. Oth. Qo. 1 [see Delation 3].

1626 SHAKS. Oth. Qo. 1 [see Delation 3].

1626 SHAKS. Oth. Qo. 1 [see Delation 3].

1627 SHAKS. Oth. Qo. 1 [see Delation 3].

1628 SHAKS. O

Denotive (dínoutiv), a. [f. Denote v. + -IVE.]

Having the quality of denoting; serving to denote; denotative; indicative.

1830 W. PHILLIPS MI. Sinai II. 460 Not so aught else Of Him denotive. 1830 HERSCHEL Sinai II. 460 Not so aught else Of Him denotive. 1830 HERSCHEL Sinai II. 460 Not so aught else Of Him denotive. 1830 HERSCHEL Sinai II. 460 Not so aught else Of Him denotive. 1830 HERSCHEL Sinai II. 460 Not so aught else Of Him denotive. 1830 HERSCHEL Sinai II. 460 Not so aught else Of Him denotive of species too definite to admit of mistake. 1881 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in Brit. Q. Rev. Oct. 404 The term Church He uses ... once ... as denotive of a single assembly.

The term Church He uses .. once .. as denotive of a single assembly.

| Denouement (denārman). [F. dénouement, dénoûment, formerly desnouement, f. dénouer, desnouer, in OF. desnoer to unite = Pr. denosar, It disnodare, a Romanic formation from L. dis- + nodāre to knot, nodus knot.]

Unravelling; spec. the final unravelling of the complications of a plot in a drama, novel, etc.; the catastrophe; transf. the final solution or issue of a complication, difficulty, or mystery.

1753 CHESTERF. Lett. cclxx. (1792) III. 237 Had the truth been extorted from Varon .. by the rack, it would have been a true tragical dénouement .. 1771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. (1815) 169 The particulars of the 'denouement you shall know in due season. 1853 MAYNE REID Scalf Humters xxii. 163 Up to the present time we had all stood waiting the dénouement in silence. 1871 B. TAYLOR FAUST (1875) I. 228 These lines suggest. .. the moral dénouement of the plot.

Denoumbre: see Denumber.

Denoumbre: see DENUMBER.

Denounce (dinauns), v. Also 4-5 denounse, 4-6 denunce, 5 denouns, Sc. denwns, 6 denounce. [a. OF. denoucier, -noncer (in 12th c. denuntier):—L. denuntiare (-ciare) to give official intimation (by a messenger, etc., f. De. I. 3 + nuntiare (nunciare) to make known, report.]

1. To give formal, authoritative, or official information of; to proclaim, announce, declare; to

formation of; to proclaim, announce, declare; to publish, promulgate: + &. a matter of fact, tidings, information, etc. Obs.

138a Wyclip 2 Thess. iii. 10 This thing we denounsiden... to 30u [Rhem. this we denounced to you; Vulg. hoc denuminations wobis] for if ony man wole not worche, nether ete he. c 1449 PECOCK Rep. 1. xii. 60 The Euangelie of God... which to alle men ougte be denouncid. c 1500 Melusine 188 Anthony & Regnald came to their fader & moder, and denounced to them these tydinges. 1553-57 FOXE A. 4. M. (1684) I. 488/2 The same reconcilement [was] publickly denounced in the Church of Westminster. 1609 Bible (Dousy) P2. LXXXVII. comm. When I shal be dead and buried, I can not denounce thy praises as now I can to mortal men. a 1677 BARROW Wh. (1686) II. 62 By this man remission of sins is denounced unto you. 1756 AVLIFTE Parergon 70 All Beadles and Apparitors... are forbidden... to denounce or publish any such Sentence.

b. an event about to take place: usually of a

b. an event about to take place: usually of a calamitous nature, as war or death, and thus passing

D. an event about to take place: usually of a calamitous nature, as war or death, and thus passing into 3. Obs. or arch.

1336 Bellender Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 53 That the king sall nothir denonce weir, nor treit peace, but advise of the capitanis of tribis. 1897 Daniel Civ. Wars (1609) 1v. lxxxiv. Whose Herald, Sickenes, being employd before With full commission to denounce his end. 1609 Bible (Douay) Ps. cxviii. comm., Geving thanks. at the Cocke-crowing, because at that time the coming of the day is denounced. 1631 Weever Ame. Fun. Mon. 683 An Officer at Armen, whose function is to denounce warre, to proclaime peace. a 1665 Digby Priv. Mem. (1827) 199 To. denounce them war. 1718 Freethinker No. 16 r 6 An approaching Comet, denounced through every Street, by the noisy Hawkers. 1835 Millan Lat. Chr. (1864) II. vi. 1. 07 Mohammed himself. had not only vaguely denounced war against mankind in the Koran but contemplated. unlimited conquests.

† c. Const. with suberd. clause. Obs.

1388 Wyclif Num. xviii. 26 Comaunde thou, and denounse to the dekenes, Whanne 2e han take tithis of the sones of Israel. offire 3e the firste fruytis of tho to the Lord. c1500 Melusine 19 A forester cam to denounce the Erie Emery how there was within the florest of Coulombyers the moost meruayllous wildbore that euer was sen byfore. 1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 111 First of all I suppose no man will deny, but that Paule doth denounce men to be Justified by fayth. 1612 Bible Deut. xxx. 18, I denounce unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. 1660 tr. Amyraldus Treat. conc. Relig. II. v. 306 God denounced that he would cause the Deluge to come upon the Earth. 1793 Objections to War Examined 27 Scarcely a sitting passes. but some Department. or Town is denounced to be in a state of insurrection. 2818 Jas. Mill Brit. India II. v. vii. 596 To denounce to him that a failure in this respect would be treated as equivalent to an absolute refusal.

† 2. transf. Of things: To make known or announce, esp. in the manner of a sign or porte

portend. Obs.

portend. Obs.

1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 5 Then should your three Invectives have vomited lesse slaunders and reproches, and denounced you a more charitable man & farre deeper Divine. 1595 Shaks. J. Osh III. iv. 159 Meteors, prodigies, and signes, Abbortiues, presages and tongues of heauen, Plainly denouncing vengeance vpon Iohn. 1667 Milton P.L.II. 106 His look denounc'd Desperate revenge, and Battel dangerous Toless than Gods. 1706 Estcourt Fair Examp. III. i, A yellow or dark Spot upon the middle Finger, with medenounces Trouble, and a white one promises Joy. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 155 P6 They would readily... catch the first alarm by which destruction or infamy is denounced.

3. To announce or proclaim in the manner of a threat or warning (punishment, vengeance, a curse,

etc.).

1523 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 4 He delivered the horse into his charge, as a speciall steed of the Kings: denouncing him his Majesties indignation, if he permitted any one [etc.]. 1687 T. BROWN Saints in Uproar Wks. 1730 1.73 There's nothing but fire and desolation denounc'd on both sides. 1731 BERKELEY Prevent, Ruin Gt. Brit. Wks. III. 201 Isaiah denounced a severe judgment against the ladies of his time. 1837 W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville III. 121 Captain Wyeth. had heard the Crows denounce varriors. 1875 E. White Life in Christ 11. xiv. (1878) 158 The Curses were to be denounced from Mount Ebal.

4. To proclaim. declare. or pronounce (a person)

4. To proclaim, declare, or pronounce (a person) to be (something): a. usually cursed, outlawed, or something bad. To denounce to the horn (Sc.

or something) ad. To denounce to the horn (Sc. Law): publicly to proclaim a rebel with the ceremony of horning. Obs. or arch.

a 300 Cursor M. 20251 (Cott.) Pe [man] bat brekes kirkes grith, and es denunced cursd bar-wit. c 1425 Wyntoun Cron. vii. ix. 534 Schyr Willame Besat gert for-bi Hys chapelane. Denwins cursyd wyth Buk and Bell All þei, þat had part Of þat brynnyn, or ony art. c 1535 Harpsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 182 She.. was denounced..contumas, and a citation decerned for her appearance. 1579 Sc. Acts. Yas. VI (1597) \$75 The disobedience of the processe of horning is sa great.. that the persones denunced rebelles takes na feare theirof. Ibid., The partie swa denunced to the Horne. 1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 466 He accurseth and denounceth himselfe for a damned creature. 1700 Strayre. Ans. Ref. I. xxv. 281 He was solemnly denounced excommunicate by the President. 1802 Eliza Parsons Myst. Visit IV. 50 Her.. dislike to the late Mrs. Clifford led her to denounce her a base, false woman. 1861 W. Bell. Dick. Law. Scotl. 274/2 A messenger-at-arms. thereafter denounced the debtor rebel, and put him to the horn, as it is termed, by three blasts of a horn. 1879 Dixon Windsor II. vii. 76 A safer plan was to denounce him as a public enemy.

+ b. To proclaim king, emperor, etc. Obs.

T D. 10 proclaim *Eing*, *emperor*, etc. *Oos.*1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi.clxiv. 159 The sayde pope...crownyd hym with y imperyall dyademe and denounced hym as emperoure: c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. roz Constantine was denounced emperowre of the Romain soldiars. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 85 (D.) His sonne Constans, whom..he had denounced Augustus or sonne Constans, whom..he had denounced Augustus or Emperor.

5. To declare or make known (an offender) to the

5. To declare or make known (an offender) to the authorities; to inform against, delate, accuse.

1485 Bull Innac. VIII in Camden Misc. (1847). To denunce, and declare or cause to be denunced and declared alle suche contrary doers and rebelles. 1833 More Apol. Wks. 886/1 Those therfore that speake heresies, euery good man that hereth them is bounden to denounce or accuse them, and the bishoppes are bounden ypon theire wordes proued to putte them to penaunce and reforme theym. 1726 AVIIFE Pareryon 99 Archdeacons. shall. denounce such of them as are negligent. to the Bishop. 1883 Times 3 Apr. 4 She had half a mind to denounce him that she might save the lives or the liberty of the tools who might be compromised. 1887 Bowen Virg. Encid II. 83 Palamedes. Falsely denounced, and to death unjust by the Danaans done.

6. To declare (a person or thing) publicly to be wicked or evil, usually implying the expression of righteous indignation; to bring a public accusation against; to inveigh against openly; to utter denun-

against; to inveigh against openly; to utter denun-

against; to inveigh against openly; to utter denunciations against, 1881; Isea Denouncer cl. 1885 J. Neal. Bro. Jonathan 111. 443 Humanity! I forswear it—I denounce it! what have I to do with humanity? 1863 Gro. Elior Romola (1880) I. Introd. 8 Savonarola.. denounced with a rare boldness the worldliness and vicious habits of the clergy. 1875 Brycz Holy Rom. Emp. xvi. (cl. 5) 280 Others scorned and denounced him as an upstart, a demagogue, and a rebel.

7. To give formal notice of the termination of (an armistice, treaty etc.) [So & Alacancer]

7. To give formal notice of the termination of (an armistice, treaty, etc.). [So F. denoncer.]

1842 Alison Hist. Europe (1850) XII. Ixxx. § 7. 90 The armistice was denounced on the 11th, but, by its conditions, six days more were to elapse before hostilities could be resumed. 1879 Times 16 June. The French Government has 'denounced' the existing commercial treaties. 1883 Manch. Exam. 20 May 5/2 Either party would be at liberty. 10 denounce the arrangement upon giving a year's notice.

8. Mining. (In Mexico and Spanish America.)

To give formal notice to the authorities of the discovery of (a new mine) or of the abandonment or forfeiture of (an old one); hence, to claim the right to work (a mine) on the ground of such information or discovery. [= Sp. denunciar.]

1882 E. G. Squier in Encycl. Brit. XII. 132/1 (Honduras)

Opals are frequent, principally in the vicinity of Erandique, where as many as sixteen mines have been 'denounced' in a single year. 1886 Mining Circular, One mining claim denounced and occupied in conformity with the mining laws of Mexico.

a single y
denounced and occupied.

of Mexico.

¶ 9. ? To renounce. Obs. rare.

E. E. Allit. P. B. 106 Certez } c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 106 Certez byse ilk renkez bat me renayed habbe & denounced. Schul neuer sitte in my sale

my soper to fele.

Hence Denou need ppl. a.

1552 HULDET, Denounced, denunciatus, indictus. 1592

Sc. Acts Yas. VI (1597) § 143 The denunced persones landes, gudes or geir. 1754 EBSKINE Princ. Sc. Law (1800) 38 He had also right... to the single escheat of all denounced persons residing within his jurisdiction. 1845 T. W. Corr Puritanism 521 This poor denounced Virginia.

† Denounce, sb. Obs. rape. [I. Denounce v. Cf. obs. F. denoue in Godef.] = Denouncement.

1705 J. Robins Hero of Agel. vi. 7 But Haughty Louis hop'd the Fate to Mock, Seems to deride her brave Denounce of War.

Denou nceable, a. rare. [f. DENOUNCE v. +
-ABLE.] Capable of being denounced.
1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. II. II. ii, It is embodied; made
angible, made denounceable.

tangible, made denounceable.

Denouncement (dindunsment). [a. obs. F. denoucement 'a denouncing' (Cotgr.), f. dénoucer: see -MENT.]

1. The action of denouncing; denunciation; + declaration; + announcement (of evil); public

† declaration; † announcement (of evil); public accusation or expression of condemnation.

254 Bale Chrom. Sir J. Oldcastell in Harl. Misc. (Malh.)

I. 272 At the laufull denouncement and request of our vniuersall clergye. we proceeded against him [Oldcastell]. 1642

Milton Ch. Goot. II. iii. 51 This terrible denouncement. 1643

Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. ii. 6 Upon the denouncement of his curse. 1836 New Monthly Mac. XLVII. 94 Of the vengeance that overtook criminals of this sort, and of dreadful denouncements against their posterity. 1879 G. MacDONALD P. Faber II. Xii. 236 She sat listening to the curate's denouncement of hypocrisy.

2. The fact of denouncing a mine or land: cf.
Denounce v. 8. (Mexico and Spanish America.)

2. The fact of denouncing a mine or land: cf. Denounce v. 8. (Mexico and Spanish America.) 1864 Mowry Arizona vi. 112 The title to these deposits is a 'denouncement' as discoverer, of four pertencias. 1884 American VII. 296 Under the law of denouncement, a species of pre-emption by which unoccupied lands are acquired (in Mexico).

Denouncer (dinguinsal). [f. Denounce v. + -er 1; = OF. denonceor, -eur.] One who denounces, in various senses of the verb. a. One who ananymes propalates dealers threatens.

In various senses of the verb. a. One who announces, proclaims, declares, threatens.

1490 Caxton Eneydos xxii. 82 The owle is a byrde mortalle or otherwyse denouncer of mortalite. 1611 Corga, Predicateur.. denouncer of things to come. 1690 Dryden Don Sebastian v. Wks. (1883) VII. 466 Here comes the sad denouncer of my fate. 1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) VIII. xli. 164, I undertook to be the denouncer of her doom. 1884-9 Landon Imag. Conv. (1846) II. 39 Denouncer of just vengeance, recall the sentence!

b. One who informs against, accuses, delates.

1533 MORE Debell. Salem Wks. 1013/1 So dooeth enery
denouncer, enerye accuser, and in a maner enerye witnesse
too. 1648 Milton Observ. Art. Peace (1851) 576 These
illiterate denouncers. 1867 Shills Huguenois Eng. x. 159
Detected fugitives were...condemned to the galleys..while
their denouncers were...rewarded with half their goods.

C. One who publicly inveighs against, or expresses condemnation of (a person, practice, etc.).

1664 EVELYN Sylva (1776) 568, I am no advocate for ironworks, but a Declared Denouncer. 1821 Examiner 1 Apr. 1931 Not to be lost sight of. by the denouncers of corruption. 1878 Morley Carlyle Crit. Misc. Ser. 1. 185 The chief denouncer of phantasms and exploded formulas.

d. One who denounces a mine in order to obtain

d. One who denounces a mine in order to obtain possession of it. (Mexico and Spanish America.) Denounciation, obs. form of Denounciation.

Denouncing (dingunsin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.]
The action of the verb Denounce in various senses.

1552 Huldet, Denouncyng, denunciatio. 1562 J. Shute Cambine's Turk. Warr 15b, Without any other denouncing of warres. the presented his armie. 1647 May Hist. Parl.

11. vi. 100 When the first apparent denouncing of War began.

1862 Carlyle Freds. Gt. xiii.i. (1873) V. 5 Oh the pamphleteerings, the denouncings, the complainings.

Denouncing. ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That de-

**Denouncing**, ppl. a. [-ING <sup>2</sup>.] That de-

nounces.

1661 Cowley Disc. Govt. O. Cromwel Verses & Ess. (1669)

60 Let some denouncing Jonas first be sent To try if England can repent.

1746 Collins Odes, Passions 43 The Wardenouncing trumpet.

De novo: see De I. 6.

† De nsate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. densare to make dense, thicken, f. densus DENSE.] trans.

To thicken, condense.

To thickening.

To thickening. condensation.

condensation.

1615 CROOKE Body of Man 263 The Densation, Rarefaction, and Contraction of the matter of the parts. 1635-60 STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 7/1 Densation, or rarefaction. 1739 SHELVOCKE Artillery IV. 261 This Densation. being a Privation of the natural property of Fire, which is Rarifaction.

| Dens canis, the Doc's Tooth Violet, q.v.

| Dense (dens), a. [ad. L. dens-us thick, dense, crowded. Cf. F. dense (Paré, 16th c., in 13th c. dempse), perh. the immediate source of the Eng.]

1. Having its constituent particles closely com-

1. Having its constituent particles closely compacted together; thick, compact.

a. Of close molecular structure. Opp. to rare.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhoue's Bk. Physicke 56/1 When as the Cataracte is so dense and of such a crassitude that heerwith they will not be soackede. 1671 R. BOHUN Wind 192

The Earth, being a dense body, retaines the Calorifique impressions. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. I. 145 It pervades all bodies, dense as well as rare. 1860 Tyndall Glac. I. x. 66 Dense fog settled upon the cascade. 1878 HUXLEY Physiogr. 227 The dense bones resist decay longer.

b. Having its (perceptibly separate) parts or constituents closely crowded together; in Bot. and Zool. closely set.

Constituents closely crowded together; in Bot. and Zool. closely set.

1776 WITHERING Brit. Plants (1796) III. 366 Grows in dense tufts. 1793 MARTYN Lang. Bot., Dense panicle. 1885 SOUTHER Tale of Paraguay i. 7 Marshes wide and woodlands dense. 1836 MARRYAT Midsh. Easy XXV, The crowd..was so dense that it was hardly possible to move. 1846 MCULLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) I. 393 Their population, which in most instances is very dense, amounts to about 45.000.

MELULLOUS tion, which in most instance tion, which in most instance about 45,000.

G. Crowded, 'thick' (with). rare.

1842 Tennyson Morte d'Arthur 196 All the decks were dense with stately forms.

Sometimes the Author is not the Word.

1843 TENNYSON Morte d'Arthur 196 All the decks were dense with stately forms.

2. fig. a. gen.
1732 Hist. Litteraria III. 249 Sometimes the Author is not so properly concise, as dense, if I may use the Word. When the Subject is limpid of it self, he frequently inspissates it. 1760 Frankt. INS. 1848) III. 42 Six weeks of the densest happiness I have met with. 1848 HAWTHORNE Fr. & H. Fritls. (1872) II. 156 If his character were sufficiently sound and dense to be capable of steadfast principle. b. esp. Of ignorance, stupidity, etc.: Profound, intense, impenetrable, crass.
1877 BLACK Green Past. vii. (1878) 55 The dense ignorance in which they have been allowed to grow up.
C. transf. Of persons: Stupid, 'thick-headed'.
1888 IAMB Elia Ser. 1. Artif. Comedy Last Cent., More virtuous than myself, or more dense. 1887 Poor Nellie (1888) 114 He will. put notions into her dense head.

3. Photography. Of a negative: Opaque in the developed film, so as to yield prints in which the lights and shades are well contrasted.

4. Comb.
1861 Miss Pratt Flower. Pl. V. 208 Dense-headed Rush.

T861 MISS PRATT Flower. Pl. V. 298 Dense-headed Rush.
1870 HOOKER Stud. Flora 383 Heads dense-flowered. 1874
LISLE CARE Jud. Gavyane I. iv. 123 How quicksighted do
he most dense-minded men become when in love!

Hence (nonce-wd.) Dense v, to make dense;

Densing vbl. sb.

1888 F. H. Stoddard in Andover Rev. Oct., It is the densing of the slight, the fleshing of the spiritual.

Densely (densli), adv. [f. Dense a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

1. In a dense manner; thickly, closely, crowdedly.

1836 Macgillivray tr. Humbold's Trav. xxiv. 353

Countries that have long been densely peopled. 1860

Tyndall Glac. 1. xxv. 184 Clouds... densely black. 1875

JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) III. 683 The citadel .. was densely crowded with dwellings.

2. fig. Intensely, grossly.
1883 J. Fisher in Harper's Mag. Feb. 420/2 The people were densely ignorant.

Dennsen, v. rare. [f. Dense a. + -en b.] trans.
To make dense, or intr. To become dense. Hence Densening vbl. sb., thickening, condensation.
1884 Harper's Mag. June 123/2 In 1800 there is some densening of population within the old lines.

Denseness (denses). [f. Dense a. + -ness.]
The quality of being dense; density.
1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 325 The denseness of some interposing globe. Mod. The denseness of the fog.
The fellow's denseness tries my patience sorely.

Denshire (densor), v. Also 7 devonshire, sher, densher, densure, 9 denshare. [A syncopated form of Devonshire used as a vb.; the method having been originally practised there.

-sher, densher, densure, 9 denshare. [A syncopated form of Devonshire used as a vb.; the method having been originally practised there. c 1630 Risdon Surv. Devon (1810) 2 Devonshire; now, by a vulgar speech, Denshire. 161d. \$ 06 (1810) 92 In our Denshire speech called Pohill. 1634 VILVAIN Epit. Ess. v. x, Two Denshire Rivers neer contermining.] trans. To clear or improve (land) by paring off turf, stubble, weeds, etc., burning them, and spreading the ashes on the land; = BURN-BEAT. Hence Denshiring vbl. sb.

1607 Norden Surv. Dial. 228 They..call it in the Westparts, Burning of beate, and in the South-East parts, Devonshiring. c 1630 Risdon Surv. Devon (1810) 11 Which kind of beating and burning. seems to be originally peculiar to this county, being known by the name of Denshiring in other countries. 1659 Worldon Syst. Agric. (1681) 6 About three Acres, Denshired, or Burnt-beaten. 1671 St. Foine Improved 8 The good husbandry of Densuring or Devonshering of Land. 1709 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts XVII. 160 The land. was denshired, and one crop of oats taken from it. 1827 Rocers Agric. 4 Prices V. 62 The system of densharing or devonshiring old and poor pasture had made considerable progress.

18by R. Child, 1651 (in Hartlib Legacy, 1655, 37) erroneously guessed to be from Denbighshire: thence in some Dicts.]

Density (densifa), v. rare. [f. L. dens-us Density (densifa)], v. rare. [f. L. dens-us Density the Lunar atmosphere. 1874 Contemp. Rev. XXIV. 421 To 'densify' into substantial existence the misty conceptions.

Density (densifa) the misty conceptions.

Density (densifa) the progress of the dense condense.

18co Blackw. Mag. VIII. 129 To densify the Lunar atmosphere. 1874 Contemp. Rev. XXIV. 421 To 'densify' into substantial existence the misty conceptions.

or liquid.

1863 tr. Gamot's Physics (1886) 112 Rousseau's densimeter.

is of great use...in determining the specific gravity of a small quantity of a liquid. 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 210 Ocean salinometer and optical densometer.

Density (de'nsiti). [a. F. densité (Paré, 16th c., in 13th c. dempsité), ad. L. densitäs, -tâtem thickness, f. densus DENSE.]

1. The quality or condition of being denses thick

1. The quality or condition of being dense; thick-

1. The quality or condition of being dense; thickness; closeness of texture or consistence.

1603 HOLLAND Plutarck's Mor. 1187 The densitie and thicknesse of the aire. 1606 Bacon Sytva \$ 502 As for the Leaves, their density appeareth in that, either they are smooth and shining. or in that they are hard and spiry. 1755 Mem. Capt. P. Drake I. xvii. 185 A Fogg of the greatest Density I ever remember to have seen. 1796 Monse Amer. Geog. II. 311 It was . necessary to supply the defect of density by more frequent inspirations. 1866 Bowam Logic xi. (1870) 367 The additional qualities of weight, attraction, impenetrability, elasticity, density.

2. Physics. The degree of consistence of a body or substance, measured by the ratio of the mass to

or substance, measured by the ratio of the mass to the volume, or by the quantity of matter in a unit

of bulk.

1668 Phil. Trans. I. 31 There is in the Air.. such a variety
...both as to their density and rarity.

1696 Whiston Th.

Earth II. 11723 221 More than four times the density of
Water.

1726 tr. Gregory's Astron. I. 147 The quantity of
Matter is as the Magnitude and Density conjunctly.

1831
BREWSTER Optics iii. 25 The bodies contained in these
tables have all different densities.

1881 WILLIAMSON in
Nature No. 618. 415 To determine the vapour densities and
rates of diffusion of those which could be obtained in the
gaseous state.

gaseous state.
b. Electr. The quantity of electricity per unit

gaseous state.

b. Electr. The quantity of electricity per unit of volume or area.

1873 CLERK MAXWELL Electr. 4 Magm. (1881) § 64 The electric density at a given point on a surface is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the area of the surface contained within the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit.

1885 WATSON & BURBURY Math. Th. Electr. 4 Magm. I.

139 A uniform ring of electricity of density - 1.

38. Crowded state; degree of aggregation.

1891 NICHOL Archit. Heav. 154 Not.. to sound depths by ordinary rules founded on the numbers of the stars, but rather to unfold densities. 1888 Bryce Amer. Commto. III.

123 XXXVI. 5 Not only these differences in size, but the differences in density of population.

1826 HAWTHORNE Fr. 4 II. Fralt. 1. 144 Stems, supporting a cloud-like density of boughs.

4. Photogr. Opaqueness of the developed actinized film in a negative.

1879 Cassells Techn. Educ. III. 143 (Photogr.) A rapid acquisition of density will be the result.

5. fig. Stupidity, crassitude.

1894 A. Berrell in Westminst. Budget 27 July 48/2 The density which is sometimes. attributed to your party.

Denso meter, another form of Densimeter.

**Densure,** obs. form of DENSHIRE v.

Densities, obs. form of DENSHIKE v.

Dent (dent), sb.1 [A phonetic variant or collateral form of DINT, OE. dynt; in sense 4 app. influenced by indent and its family, and thus connected with DENT sb.-]

+1. A stroke or blow, esp. with a weapon or sharp

instrument: usually a blow dealt in fighting (=

instrument: usually a blow dealt in fighting (= DINT sb. 1). Obs.

1325 Coer de L. 291 With a dente amyd the schelde.

1326 Will. Palerne 1215 Ac he wip douyti dentes defended him long. c1435 Torr. Portugal 915 Ther schalle no knyght come nere hond, Fore dred of denties ylle. c1485 Digby Myst. (1882) III. 272 The dent of deth is hevyar than led.

1570 PRESTON Cambyses in Hazl. Doddey IV. 215 He shall die by dent of sword. 1596 Srensur F. Q. IV. vi. 15 Plates yrent, Shew'd all his bodie bare unto the cruell dent. 1603 Drayton Oddes viii 95 And many a cruell Dent Bruised his Helmet.

4 b. A 'stroke' or clap of thunder: a thunder-

+ b. A 'stroke' or clap of thunder; a thunderbolt. Ohr.

bolt. Obs.

a 1300 Fragm. Pop. Sc. (Wright) 147 The listing, That...
c 1300 Fragm. Pop. Sc. (Wright) 147 The listing, That...
c 1300 Fragm. Pop. Sc. (Wright) 147 The listing, That...
and a wonder, Ase hit were a dent of ponder. c 1386 Chaucer
Miller's T. 621 As gret as it had ben a thundir dent. c 1430
LYDG. Bochas viii. 1. (1554) 177 b, By stroke of thundre dent
And fyry lightning.
† 2. Striking, dealing of blows; vigorous wielding of the sword or other weapon (= DINT sb. 2).
a 1400 Octonian 1555 Here son was doughty knyght of
dente. 1548 HALL Chron. 41 b, With mortal warre and dent
of sworde. 1555 J. Herwood Spider & F. lis. 32 To subdew
the flies by the swoords dent.
a 1600 Tourn. Tottenham 48
For to wynne my doster wyth dughtynesse of dent.
† b. Striking distance, range or reach of stroke
(= DINT sb. 2 d). Obs.
1567 Maplet Gr. Forest & There is no birde that escapeth
him that commeth in his dent, but she is his owne.
† 8. =: DINT. Obs.

+8. = DINT. Obs.

1597 J. PAYNE Royal Exch. 3, I am sturred by dent of Christian dutie.

4. A hollow or impression in a surface, such as is made by a blow with a sharp or edged instru-

is made by a blow with a sharp or edged instrument; an indentation, DINT.

1565 Jewel Refl. Harding Wks. (1611) 425 We haue thrust our fingers into the dents of his nailes. 1612 Brinsley Lud. Lit. 16 Mark it with a dent with the nayle, or a pricke with a pen. 1620 Shelton Quix. 1v. xix. II. 233 O the most noble and obedient Squire that ever had Sword at a Girdle. or Dent in a Nose. 1691 T. H[ale] Acc. New Invent. p. viii, Taking his Hammer, he again beat out the dent. 1722 Chamberlayne in Phil. Trans. XXXII. 98 The fat Particles had such a Pinch, or Dent, in them, as I have shewn, that there were in the Globules of Flower of Wheat. 1848 Thorral Maine W. i. (1867) 51 The rocks..were covered with the dents made by the spikes in the lumberers' boots. 1857 Geo. Eliot Scenes Clev. Life, Yanet's Refent. ii, Dents and disfigurements in an old family tankard.

Dent, 5th. 2 [a. F. dent tooth; but sense I perh. originated as an extension of sense 4 of prec. sb., under the influence of the Fr. word, or of indent

sb., under the influence of the Fr. word, or of indent

and its family.]
+1. An indentation in the edge of anything; in
pl. applied both to the incisions and the projections

pt. applied both to the incisions and the projections or teeth between them. Obs.

1558 Hulder, Dentes about a leafe lyke a saw, crenz.

2660 Bloome Archit. A a, Denticuli, a broad plinth in the cornish cut with dents. 1700 Deview Fables, Cock & Fox 50 High was his comb, and coral-red withal, In dents embattl'd like a castle-wall.

2. A tooth, in various technical uses:

2. A purphishing tool used by gilder: sometimes an actual

2. A tooth, in various technical uses:

a. A burnishing tool used by gilders: sometimes an actual tooth. ?Obs. b. Weaving. One of the splits or parallel strips of metal, cane, etc. forming the reed of a loom. Carding. The wire staple that forms the tooth of a card. d. A tooth in a gear-wheel, or in the works of a lock. 2703 T. S. Art's Improv. 51 This is commonly practised upon Black and Coloured Wood, Polishing them with a Dent. 1831 G. R. PORTER Silk Manuf. 221 This saves the labour of passing the new threads through the mails and dents of the reed. 1846 G. White Treat. Weaving 53 The reed is made to contain a certain number of dents or splits in a given space. 1864 Textile Manuf. 15 May 196 The satin may be reeded four in a dent if desired.

Dent, 36.3 local. A tough clay or soft claystone; esp. that found in the joints and fissures of sandstone

esp. that found in the joints and fissures of sandstone

esp. that found in the joints and assures of sandstone or other strata.

1864 A. Jeffersy Hist. Roxburghshirs IV. iii. 162 The walls of these houses .. were cemented with pounded dent.

Dent, ppl. a. [short for dented.]

+ 1. Embossed [see Dent v. 3]. Obs.

c 1450 Golagros & Gaw. 66 The sylour deir of the deise dayntely wes dent With the doughtyest in thair dais dyntis couth dele.

couth dele. +2. Her. = Indented. Obs.

1610 GUILLIM Heraldry 1. v. (1660) 27 Wrapt with dent ordure silver shining.

3. Dent corn: a variety of Indian corn having a dent or depression in each kernel. U.S.

**Dent**, v. [A variant of DINT v.: see DENT sb.!]

1. trans. To make a dent in, as with a blow upon 1. trans. To make a dent in, as with a blow upon a surface; to mark with a dent or dents; to indent. 1388, 1308 [see Denting vbl. sb. 2, 1]. c1440 Promp. Parv. 118 Dentyn or yndentyn, indento. 1530 Palsgr. 511/2, I dente, Jenfondre... se howe it hath dented in his harnesse. 1559 Sackville Induct. xii. 750 dented were her cheekes with fall of teares. 1691 T. H[ale] Acc. New Invent. p. viii, With which blow it was not broken but dented. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 161 Jumping upon it with the Heals of ones Shooes will dent it. 1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. iii. (1879) 62 The fragments had been blown off with force sufficient to dent the wall. 1881 Miss Braddon Asph I.
204 Armour that had been battered and dented at Cressy.
2. To imprint, impress, implant with a stroke or

impact.
c 1450 Golagros & Gaw. 824 Suppose his dyntis be deip denti in your scheild. 1533 Bellenden Livy III. (1822) 246 This yoik wes maid of thre speris, of quhilkis twa war denti in the erde. 1830 W. Irving Sketch Bk. II. 407 The tracks of horse's hoofs deeply dented in the road.
+ 3. To emboss, set, inlay. Obs.
c 1440 Bone Flor. 326 The pyllers that stonde in the halle, Are dentyd wyth golde and clere crystalle. c 1475 Ranf Coilycar 667 Dyamountes full dantely dentit betwene.
4. intr. 8. To enter or sink in, so as to make a dent or indentation. b. To become indented, as a plastic surface when pressed with something pointed or edged.

a plastic surface when pressed with something pointed or edged.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. vii. lix. (1495) 274 Yf thou thrystest thy fyngere vpon the postume it denteth in. Ibid. xvii. kxiv. 648 Yf the fynger dynteth in therto and finde it nesshe. 1611 STAFFORD Nibbe 40 His cheekes, denting-in, as if he were still sucking at a bottle. 1869 Eng. Mech. 3 Dec. 271/1 You will see it dent, for it is elastic.

15. To aim a penetrating blow (at). Obs.

150 Lylv Enphues (Arb.) 373 So my heart. dented at with y arrowes of thy burning affections.

Dental (de ntăl), a. and sb. [ad. mod. or? med. L. dentāl-is, f. dens, dent-em tooth; cf. F. dental (1611 in Cotgr.). Ancient L. had dentāle (in form the neuter of dentālis) = 'share-beam of a plough'].

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the teeth; of the nature of a tooth.

nature of a tooth.

Dental arch, the arched or curved line of the teeth in the mouth; dental cavity, the natural hollow of a tooth, which is filled by the dental pulp. Dental formula, a formula or concise tabular statement of the number and kinds of teeth possessed by a mammal; the numbers in the upper and the lower row are written above and below a horizontal line, like the numerator and denominator of a fraction: see Denti-

TION 2.

1509 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 71/2 To vse this, and the other dentalle poulders. 1659 BULWER Anthropomet. Pref., To sway It downwards, and the Dental root display. 1658 Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrus iii. 53 Dentall sockets. 1860 HARWIG Sea 4 Wond. vi. 72 The cetaceans are either without a dental apparatus, or provided with teeth. 1894 Times (Weekly ed.) 16 Feb. 133/4 Dental disease. became reduced to a minimum.

b. Dealing with the teeth; of or pertaining to dentistry. Dental apparatus, chisel, drill, file, forceps, hammer, etc., apparatus and instruments used in dentistry.

used in dentistry.

1870 (title), Dental Diploma Question. 1874 KNIGHT Dict.

Mech., Dental chisel. .drill. file[etc.]. Ibid., Dental pump,
an apparatus for withdrawing the saliva from the mouth
during dental operations. 1878 L. P. Merrotta Teeth
p. viii, Opening the doors of dental knowledge to the people.
1890 Times 20 Aug. 11/2 A Dental School is attached to the
Hospital.

2. Phonology. Pronounced by applying the tip of the tongue to the front upper teeth, as the consonants t, d, b, \( \delta \), n.

In some languages, as in English, t, d, n are not strictly dental, but alwolar; i.e. the contact is with the gum close behind the teeth.

1594 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 11. 87 The Hebrewes name their letters, some gutturall, because they are pronounced more in the throat: others, dentall, because a man cannot wel pronounce them without the teeth. 1596 Bacon Sylva \( \frac{6}{2} \) 108. a 1794 Sir W. Jones in Asiat. Res. (1799) I. 12 Each of the dental sounds is hard or soft, sharp or obtuse. 1855 Forness Hindstitut Gram. (1868) 5, 3 is much softer and more dental than the English d. 1877 Sweet Handbk. Phonetics 31-2 This class is commonly called 'dental', but the point of the tongue is not necessarily brought against the teeth.

B. sb. 1. Phonology. A dental consonant.

a 1794 Sir W. Jones in Asiat. Res. (1799) I. 11 Next came different classes of dentals. 1884 American IX. 105 Such a phonetic law does not account for the word under discussion, no dental being present.

2. humorously. A tooth.

1837 Landor Pentameron Wks. 1846 II. 344, I would not voluntarily be under his manifold rows of dentals.

3. Arch. — Dentil.

1961 Kirby Perspect. Architect.

1962 PHILLIPS, Dental, a small Shelfish. bollow like a little tube, and accuminated. a 1728 Woodward (J.), The shell of a dental.

5. A sea fish of the Mediterranean, belonging to the genus Dentae.

A sea fish of the Mediterranean, belonging

to the genus Dentex.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., Dentale is a name given by some to a fish caught in the Mediterranean, and common in the markets of Italy.

2850 Rossetti Dante 4 Circ. 11.

Months Mar., Salmon, eel and trout, Dental and dolphin.

Dentalite (de ntăleit). Palæont. [f. Dentalium (see prec. 4) + -ITE.] A fossil tooth-shell.

1838 in Webster.

1847 Craig, Dentalite, Dentalithe, a fossil dentalium.

fossil dentalium. **Dentality** (dentæ liti). [f. Dental + -ity: cf. nasality.] Dental quality.

Mod. In Irish, the dentality of t and d is very marked.

Dentalize (de'ntăloiz), v. [f. DENTAL + -IZE.] trans. To make dental, change into a dental sound. Hence **Dentalization**.

1861 F. Hall in Iral. Asiatic Sec. Bengal 336 The element srf.. was probably lengthened and dentalized. 1875 — in N. Y. Nation XX. 116/2 The letters d, n, and t, where lingual, were, we surmise, first dentalized. 1896 Douse Grimm's L. § 55. 135 Cases of dentalization.

† Dentar (dentail), a. Obs. rare. [irreg. ad. F. dentaire, ad. L. dentair-us: see DENTARY.] = DENTALL.

1831 R. Knox Cloquet's Anat. 39 The superior and anterior dentar canal. Ibid. 461 The posterior and superior dentar

† **Dentarie.** Obs. rare. Anglicized form of Bot. L. Dentaria (Toothwort), a genus of cruciferous plants

ferous plants.

1576 LYTE Dodoens II. v. 153 The other kind [of Dames Violets or Gilofloures] is known by the name of Dentarie, and is not otherwise known to us.

Dentary (de ntări), a. and sb. Zool. and Anat.

[ad. L. dentāri-us (4th c.), f. dens, dent-em tooth: see -ARY. (In F. dentaire, 1700 in Hatzf.)]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the teeth; dental. Dentary bone: = Dentary sb.

1830 R. Knox Béclard's Anat. 136 As far as the dentary papilla or pulp. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life Introd. 44

The dentary bone of the Crocodile.

B. sb. A bone forming part of the lower jaw in

B. sb. A bone forming part of the lower jaw in the classes of Vertebrates below Mammalia, and

B. sb. A bone forming part of the lower jaw in the classes of Vertebrates below Mammalia, and bearing the teeth when these are present.

1854 Owen in Circ. Sc. (c 1865) II. 67/1 The anterior piece .. which supports the teeth, is called the 'dentary'.

1856 Owner in Kirc. 54 The largest piece is tooth-bearing, and hence termed dentary.

18 Dentata (denta?' tā). Anat. [L. fem. of dentatus adj. 'toothed' (sc. vertebra).] The second cervical vertebra, also called axis: see Axis 1 2.

1737-52 Chambers Cycl. sv. Vertebra. The vertebra of the neck. The second is called. also vertebra dentata.

1811 Hooper Dict. 832/1 The second vertebra is called dentata. 1827 Youath Horse ix. 211 The second bone of the neck is the dentata, having a process like a tooth, by which it forms a joint with the first bone. 1887 Minnar Cat 43.

Dentate (dentat), a. [ad. L. dentata.us, f. dens., dent-em tooth: see -ATE 2.] Having 'teeth' or tooth-like projections along the edge; toothed. Chiefly in Zool. and Bot.; in Bot. 1922. of leaves having sharp teeth directed outwards.

1810 W. Roysurgh in Asiat. Res. XI. 350 With the margin elegantly laciniate-dentate. 1838 Stark Elem. Nat. Hist. II. 34 Shell gibbous. outer lip generally dentate.

1835 Lindley Introd. Bot. (1848) I. 271 The leaf is merely toothed (dentate). 1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 157 Lamellæ of the cells dentate or denticulate.

1 Dentated Chamber Carterion and the cells dentate or denticulate.

1 Dentated Second Carterion and the cells dentate or denticulate.

b. In comb., as dentate-crenate, etc.: see DENTATO. Hence **Dentately** adv.

1847 in CRAIG.

Dentated (de nte ted), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED.1 = prec.

-ED.] = prec.
1753 Chambers Cycl. Suppl., Dentated Leaf. 1761 GAERTHER in Phil. Trans. L1I. 78 Nor has it a dentated margin. 1835
Kirsy Hab. & Inst. Anim. I. vi. 204 A beautifully dentated suture, resembling the dog's tooth of a Gothic arch. 1865
Lubbock Preh. Times 133 Saws.. with their edges somewhat rudely dentated

**Dentation** (dentē<sup>i</sup>·fən). [n. of condition, f.

Dentation (denta' jan). [n. of condition, f. stem of L. dentat-us: see prec. and -ATION. Cf. L. tabulātio, f. tabulāt-us.] The condition or fact of being dentate; toothing.

1803 PALEY Nat. Theol. xiii, How in particular did it [the woodpecker's bill] get its barb, its dentation? 1853 DANA Crust. 1. 253 The same species varies much in the dentation of the arm. 1860 GRAY Struct. Bot. iii. § 4. 97 Dentation relates to mere marginal incision.

relates to mere marginal incision.

Denta-to-, combining adverbial form of L. dentātus, prefixed to other adjs. in the sense 'dentately —', 'dentate and —', as dentato-angulate, having dentate angles; dentato-costate, having the margin dentate with cilia; dentato-costate, having dentate or toothed ribs; dentato-crenate, crenate but approaching dentate; dentato-crenate, crenate but approaching dentate; dentato-serrate, having serrations approaching the character of teeth; dentato-setaceous, having the margin dentate, with setæ or bristles; dentato-sinuate, 'having points like teeth on excavated borders' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

In these combinations dentate is often used, as dentate-crenate, serrate, sinuate, etc.

1828 Webster, Dentato-sinuate.

1846 Dana Zooph. (1848)

504 Margin ... with dentato-setaceous calicles.

1856 Treas.

1861 Dana Zooph. (1848)

Dent de lion, dentdelyon: see DANDELION. Dente, obs. form of DAINTY.

**Dented** (de nted), ppl. a. [orig. f. DENT v.+ -ED; but afterwards identified with, and assimi-

-ED; but afterwards identified with, and assimilated in sense to, L. dentātus, F. denté toothed.]

†1. Bent inward; incurved, hollowed. Obs.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xviii. xcv. (1495) 842 The teeth [of a serpent] ben dentyd Inwarde and ben crokyd [transfigit aculos & dente flectitur in sel. 1898 STANY-HUBST Æneis I. (Arb.) 28 His ships hee kenneld. vinder an angle Of rock deepe dented [sub rnpe cavata]. 1607 Topsell. Fourf. Beasts (1658) 340 This vulgar kinde of hyana... in the middle of his back... is a little crooked or dented.

†2. Hollow, sunken. Obs.

1540 Surrey Poems, How no age is content 16, I saw my withered skin How it doth shew my dented chews, the flesh was worn so thin.

3. Having dents or indentations, indented, toothed;

8. Having dentsor indentations, indented, toothed; † in Her. = INDENTED (obs.).

1553 Hulder, Dented, crenaiss. 1573 Bossewell Armorie

11. 30 Ermyne on a chiefe dented, Gules, 1578 Lyte Dodorns II. vi. 153 His leaves be .. dented or tothed. 1503 Banister in Phil. Trans. XVII. 672 There is a small (shell) of the Land-kind, with a dented Aperture. 1776 Withering Brit. Plants (1796) II. 371 Leaves .. slightly dented at the end. 1883 J. Flint Lett. Amer. 87 The ragged, and dented edges of the strata.

Brit. Plants (1796) II. 371 Leaves .. slightly dented at the end. 18as J. FLINT Lett. Amer. 87 The ragged, and dented edges of the strata.

Dentel. Arch. [ad. F. dentelle (formerly -ele), now used in sense of 16th c. denteille.] = DRNTIL.
1830 LRITCH IT. Maller's Ame. Art's 189, 170 Blending of the Ionic dentels with the Doric triglyphs. 1876 GWILT Encycl. Archit. Gloss., Dentils or Dentels, the small square blocks or projections in the bed mouldings of cornices in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and occasionally Doric orders.

Dentelated, dentellated (denteleted), ppl. a. [Formed after F. dentels' toothed, toothie; full of iags resembling little teeth', Cotgr. (in Thierry 1564), f. OF. dentels, mod. F. dentelle, dim. of dent tooth.] Having small teeth, indentations, or notches; finely indented.
1797 W. Tooke Cath. II (1798) III. xiv. 409 note, Ankarstrom was armed with a dentelated poignard. 18a4 Heber 7rnl. (ed. 2) II. xxi. 38 The wall is high, with dentellated battlements and lofty towers. 1885 AGNES M. CLERKE POP. Hist. Astron. 90 A very fine red band, irregularly dentelated, or as it were crevassed.

Dentelle (dente'), Fr. daintyl). [a. F. dentelle, coethers of the content of the coethers.

lated, or as it were crevassed.

Dentelle (dente'l, Fr. däntg'l). [a. F. dentelle, orig. little tooth, hence lace, a triangular facet, etc., in OF. dentele (14th c.), dim. of dent tooth.]

|| 1. Lace [Fr.].

1859 SALA Ta. round Clock (1861) 40 That delicate border of dentelle.

2. Bookbinding. 'An ornamental tooling resembling noticing or lace' (Knight Dict. Mech.).

3. attrib.
1892 J. T. Bent Rnined Cities of Mashonaland iv. 116
Two feet below begins the dentelle pattern.
Dentelure (de ntéliūe). Zool. rare. [a. F.

Dentelure (de ntélius). Zool. rare. [a. F. dentelure denticulated border, toothing, f. dentelé denticulated: see -URE. In quot. app. associated with chaussure, coiffure, etc.] Set or provision of teeth of teeth.

1877 COUES Fur Anim. xi. 325 The whole dentelure is nodified in adaptation to a piscivorous regimen.

Denter: see DENTURE.

Denteuous, var. of DAINTEOUS a. Obs.

Denti-, combining form of L. dens, dent-em, tooth, dent-ës teeth. Dentila bial a., having relation to both teeth and lips. Dentili ngual a., of or formed by teeth and tongue; also used as sb. (sc. consonant, sound, etc.). + Denti-loquent a., speaking through the teeth (Blount, 1656); so + Denti-loquist, 'one that speaks through the teeth'; + Denti-loquy, 'the act or habit of speaking through the teeth' (Ash). + Dentimo-lary a., belonging to the molar teeth or grinders.

Lary a., belonging to the molar teeth or grinders.

Dentiparous a., producing teeth. Dentiphone, an instrument for conveying sound to the inner ear through the teeth, an AUDIPHONE.

1875 WHITNEY Life Lang. iv. 64 A dentilabial instead of a purely labial sound. Ibid. 65 Real dentilinguals produced between the tongue and teeth. 1651 Bicos New Disp. 7 284 Dentimolary operations. 1849-52 Todd Cycl. Anat. IV. 897/1 The vascular dentiparous membrane which lines the alveolar cavities.

† Dentiate, v. Obs. [irreg. f. L. dentire.]

1632 COCKERAM, Dentiate, to breed teeth.

† Dentiate, v. Obs. rare. [I. dens, dent-tooth + 10 + -AL.] = DENTAL a. 1 b.

1776 'COURTINEY MELMOTH' Pubil of Pleas. II. 216 A Treatise on Toothpicking, wherein I show the precise method of holding, handling...and replacing the dentical instruments.

Denticate, v. rare. [f. late L. denticare to move the teeth (Papias); cf. It. denticare to pinch, to nible, or brouse with one's teeth.] To bite or crush with the teeth.

crush with the teeth.

crush with the teeth.

1790 Sporting Mag. XIII. 37 Masticate, denticate, chump, grind and swallow.

Denticete (de'ntisit), a. [f. L. dent-em tooth + cēt-us whale.] Toothed (as a whale).

1883 Wood Whale in Longm. Mag. V. 550 The two halves of the lower jaw, instead of being pressed closely against each other, as in the Denticete whale, are strongly bowed outwards, much in the form of a parenthesis ().

Denticle (dentik'l), sb. (a.) [ad. L. denticulus, dim. of dent-em tooth. Cf. Denvioule.]

1. A small tooth or tooth-like projection. (In quot. 1391, a pointer on the 'rete' of the astro-

labe.)

c 1392 CHAUCER Astrol. 1. § 23 Thin Almury is cleped the denticle of capricorne or elles the kalkuler. 1378 Lytz Dolloens 1. xcix. 140 Leaves dented round aboute with small denticles. 1761 GAERTNER in Phil. Trans. LII. 81, 5 small denticles, that surround a cavity placed in their middle. 1877 Huxley Anal. Inv. Anim. v. 237 Two powerful teeth. besides minute accessory denticles. 1881 Mivar in Nature No. 615, 337 A sharp tooth, or denticle, at the inner side of the base of each claw.

2. Arch. = Dentil.

1674 Blount Glossogr., Denticle. 1800 that part of the Chapiter of a Pillar, which is cut and graven like teeth.

ETES CHAMBERS tr. Le Clere's Treat. Archit. I. 40 The distances of the Columns... are adjusted by a certain number of Denticles... the first Denticle A, and the last B, being each cut... by the ... Axes of the Columns. Ibid. 43 The Denticle is that large square Moulding underneath the Ovolo. 1761 Kirsty Perspect. Architect. 39 From the dentals already drawn the others are to be taken, and also the denticles.

+ B. adj. Toothed, denticulated. Obs.
1874 EDEN tr. Taisner's de Natura Magnetis Ded.,
Turned or moued with certayne little denticle wheeles.

Turned or moued with certayne litle denticle wheeles.

Denticular (denti-kirliai), a. [f. L. denticulus (see prec.) + -AB. Cf. mod.F. denticulaire.]

1. Resembling, or of the nature of, a small tooth.
1876 Bell Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat. 160 Converted into a gizzard by the development of denticular processes.

2. Arch. Characterized by having dentils.
1842-76 Gwilt Encycl. Archit. III. i. Biy The difference between the mutular and denticular Doric lies entirely in the entablature.

Denticulate (denti kiŭla), a. [ad. L. denticu-lāt-us, f. denticul-us: see DENTICLE and -ATE 2.] 1. Having small teeth or tooth-like projections; finely toothed.

nnery toolieu.

1651 Lovell. Hist. Anim. 3 Min. Introd., Of a denticulate asperity. 1826 Good Bk. Nat. (1834) II. 41 The bill... denticulate or toothed. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 18 Sepals

2. Arch. = DENTICULAR 2. 8. In comb.

2. Arch. = DENTICULAR 2. 3. In comb. 1856-8 W. CLARK Van der Hoeven's Zool. II. 383 Bill subulate..with margins denticulate-serrate. 1872 OLIVER Elem. Bot. App. 308 Leaves..denticulate-serrate. Hence Denticulated adv., in a denticulate manner, with denticulation. 1847 in Craig. Often in Bot. and Zool., as denticulately servated, ciliated, etc.

Denticulated (denti kizileted), ppl. a. [f. as

Denticulated (denti'kirle'ticd), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] 1. = prec. I.

1. = prec. I. = \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\text{sof}\$ \$\text{.65}\$ \$\text{.648}\$ \$\text{Supposing both wheels to be denticulated, the little wheel will with its teeth describe lines. 1886 \$\text{Kirby & Sr. } \text{Entomol.}\$ (1828) IV. xxxviii. 49 With a denticulated margin. 1869 Phirson tr. Guillemin's The Sun (1870) 244 The passage of the Sun's rays along the denticulated edge of the moon.

2. \text{Arch.} = \text{prec. 2.}\$

1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 447 They are called Dentils; and the comices are said to be denticulated.

Denticulation (denti'kiul2'-[5n). [f. L. denticul-us (see Denticle) + -\text{Ation:}\$ (dentation) The condition of being denticulate or finely toothed;

The condition of being denticulate or finely toothed

I ne condition of being denticulate or innely toothed; usually concr. an instance of this; a series of small teeth or tooth-like projections (mostly in pl.).

x68x Grew Muszum (J.), The denticulation of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better etention of the prey.

x88x Dunno Encycl. Plants 609
Branches flat, linear, leafless. Denticulations flower bearing, x88x Dunn Mass. Geol. 477 The teeth have a smooth margin without denticulations.

x89x Mosgrege Ants & Spiders
Supp. 259 The denticulation of the tarsal claws. is similar.

Thenticule (denticula). Arch & F. denticule.

Denticule (de ntikiul). Arch. [a. F. denticule 1545 in transl. of Vitruvius), ad. L. denticul-us

(1545 in transl. of Vitruvius), ad. L. denticul-us little tooth, dim. of dens, dent-em tooth: see -CULE. Also used in Latin form.] = DENTIL b.

1563 SHUTE Archit. Cjb, in Corona, ye shal make Denticulo. Ibid. Civa, They have added Echinus, and Denticuli. 1846 WORGESTER, Denticule (Arch.), the flat projecting part of a cornice, on which dentils are cut. Francis.

Dentile, obs. form of DAINTY; esp. in phrase By Gods dentie, by God's dignity or honour.

1564-76 BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest. (1888) 62 V. Gods dentie, Jacke sauce, whence came you? R. How pretely you can call verlet and sweare by Gods dentie!

+ Dentilent (denfent), a. Obs. rare. [ad. L.

you can can vertet and sweare by Gods dentie!

† Dentient (de'nset), a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dentient-em' teething', pr. pple. of dentire to cut the teeth.] Teething.

1632 Biggs New Disp. P 248 An Infant of a year old, who is dentient and febrient.

Dentifactor: see under DENTI.

Tentification (dentifibilities)

Dentification (dentified son). [f. L. dens, dent-em tooth + -FICATION. The cognate verb would be dentify. So in mod.F. (Littre.)] Conversion into the substance of a tooth, formation of

version into the substance of a tooth, formation of dentine. (Cf. ossification.)

1876 T. Bryant Pract. Surg. I. 564 A change in form of the dental pulp prior to its dentification.

Dentiform (dentifipm), a. [f. L. type \*dentiform-is (used in mod.L.), f. dent-em tooth: see-FORM. So F. dentiforme (Littré).] Of the form of a tooth, tooth-shaped, odontoid.

2708 MOTTEUX Rabelais v. xxi. (1737) 93 Their Dentiform Vertebra. 1843 PORTLOCK Geol. 213 Carbonate of lime.. in prismatic, rhomboidal, and dentiform crystals.

† Dentiformed, a. Obs. = prec.

† Dentiformed, a. Obs. = prec.

1578 Banister Hist. Man 1. 19 The cause of the second

Vertebres mouying, and of the dentiformed Processe.

† Dentifric, a. Obs. rare. = next.

1760 Lond. Mag. XXIX. 204 The Dentifrick Elaboratory

of the celebrated Professor Webb.

† Dentifical, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. type \*dentifric-us (cf. DENTIFEICE) +-AL.] Of or pertaining to a dentifrice, teeth-cleansing.

1806 R. WINSTANLEY in Monthly Mag. XXI. 389 As to its dentifrical properties.

† Dentifricator (de ntifrikë ita). Obs. [f. L. deni-en tooth + fricator one who rubs, after L. dentifricium.] A professional cleanser of teeth.

c 1700 D. G. Harangues of Quach Doctors 13 Doctor, Chymist, and Dentrificator. 1798 A. Murphy Gray's-Inn Irnl. No. 12 The Profession I have taken up. . is that of a Dentifrictor, or what the Vulgar call a Cleaner of Teeth.

Dentifrice (dentifris). [a. F. dentifrice (15th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. dentifricium, f. dent-em tooth

+ fricare to rub.] A powder or other preparation for rubbing or cleansing the teeth; a tooth-powder or tubbing or cleansing the teeth; a tooth-powder or tooth-paste; also applied to liquid preparations. 1838 Ward K. Alexis Secr. 1. fol. 53 a, Dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth of great perfection, for to make them cleane. 1504 PLAT Jewell-ho., Dinerse New Exper. 74 Sweet and delicate dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth. 1504 PLAT Jewell-ho., Dinerse New Exper. 74 Sweet and delicate dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth. 1504 HOLLAND Pliny II. 591 The best dentifrices for to cleanse or whiten the teeth, be made of the pumish. 1504 Lond. Gas. No. 2085/4 An excellent Dentrifice, or Powder, for cleansing Teeth. 1718 Quincy Compl. Disp. 92 Myrrh is also an excellent Dentrifice. 1876 BARTHOLOW Mat. Mad. (1879) 323 Camphor enters into the composition of many dentifrices.

Dentigerous (dentidgeres), a. Zool. and Anal. [f. L. type \*denti-ger\* tooth-bearing + -008: in mod.F. dentigere.] Bearing teeth.
1839-47 Tood Cycl. Anal. III. 979/2 The. membrane lining the dentigerous saving. 1847-9 Ibid. IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous saving. 1847-9 Ibid. IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous saving. 1847-9 Ibid. IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saving. 1847-9 Ibid. IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saving. 1847-9 Ibid. IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saving. 1847-9 Ibid. IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saving. 1847-9 Ibid. IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saving. 1847-9 Ibid. IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saving. 1847-9 Ibid. IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saving. 1847-9 Ibid. IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saving. 1847-9 Ibid. IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saving. 1847-9 Ibid. IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saving. 1847-9 Ibid. IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saving. 1847-9 Ibid. IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saving. 1847-9 Ibid. IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saving. 1847-9 Ibid. IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saving. 1847-9 Ibid. IV. 288/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saving. 1847-9 Ibid. IV. 288/1 The teeth of

dens, dent-em tooth. See also DENTICULE, DENTEL.] Each of the small rectangular blocks, resembling a row of teeth, under the bed-moulding of the cornice in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and

cornice in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and sometimes Doric, orders.

1663 Gerbier Course! 7: The Dentiles at three pence per foot. 1763 Answorth Lat. Dict. (Morell) 1, Dentles [in architecture], dentali. 1849 Freeman Archit. 113 The dentils introduced just under the cornice. are a great source of richness. 1865 C. T. Newton Trav. Levant xxviii. 307 A stone forming the angle of a small pediment, with dentils coarsely executed.

† b. transf. That member of the entablature in which the dentils (when present) are cut. Obs.

1726 Leon Albert's Archit. 11. 40 b, An upright cymatum; and over that a plain dentil. 1769 P. Smyth tr. Altrick's Archit. (1818) 89 A reglet divided, its parts alternately omitted, is called a dentil.

10. altrib.

Addrick's Arent. (1010) og a regiet utvasca, in para mately omitted, is called a dentil.

C. attrib.

1734 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 38 That ... a Parapet Wall be erected, adorned with a Dentil Cornice, 1813-6 J. Smith Panorama Sc. 4 Art I. 180 Under the modillions is placed an ovolo, and then a fillet and the dentil face, which is often left uncut in exterior work. 1833 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 474 The dentil-bands should remain uncut. 1865 J. G. Nicholso in Herald & Geneal. July 234 The classical dentil moulding.

Dentilabial: see under DENTI.

Dentilated, ppl. a. [Variant of DENTELATED, after DENTIL.] 'Formed like teeth; having teeth.' So Dentilation, 'the formation of teeth, dentition' (Worcester, 1846); denticulation (of a margin), perforation of postage stamps.

gin), perforation of postage stamps.

1867 Philatelist I. 29 The regulation and perfection of the dentilation.

Dentile (dentil). Conchol. [var. of Dentil.,

Dentile (dentil). Conchol. [var. of Dentil., obs. F. dentille.] (See quots.)

1864 Webster, Dentile (Conch.), a small tooth like that of a saw. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dentile, a term applied to a small sharp tooth-like projection on the border of a shell.

Dentilingual, -loquent, etc.: see under Dentil.

Dentinal (dentinal), a. [f. Dentine + -AL.]

Pertaining to or of the nature of dentine.

1847-0 Todd Cycl. Anat. IV. 38a/s The calcification of the dentinal pulp. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life Introd. 45 The dentinal tissue is free from anchylosis with the alveolus.

Dentine. dentine. (dentin). Anat. [f. L.

Dentine, dentin (dentin). Anat. [f. L. dent-em tooth + INE.] The hard tissue, resembling bone but usually denser, which forms the chief constituent of the teeth.

chief constituent of the teeth.

1840-5 OWEN Odontography I. Introd. 3, I propose to call the substance which forms the main part of all teeth 'dentine'...' Dentine' consists of an organized animal basis disposed in the form of extremely minute tubes and cells, and of earthy particles. 1876 T. Bryant Pract. Surg. I. 565 Wellformed dentine is uniformly dense and ivory-like.

Denting, vbl. sb. [f. Dent v. +-1NG l.]

1. The action of the verb DRNT, q.v.

1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. XVII. clxii. (1495) 709 After many manere castynge, hewynge, dentynge, and planynge. 1591 PERCUALL Sp. Dict., Abolladura, denting in with blowes, beating in contusio.

† 2. The result of this action; an indentation.
1388 Wyclif Ex. xxvi. 17 Twei dentyngis [138s rabitis]

1368 WYCLIF E.r. xxvi. 17 Twei dentyngis [1368 rabitis] schulen be in the sidis of a table, bi which a table schal be ioyned to another table.

be ioyned to another table.

+ 8. Arch. = DENTIL. Obs.
1730 A. GORDON Maffei's Amphith. 367 The great Cornish,
with Modillons and Dentings.

Denting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That
dents; + that strikes a blow.
1875 Appins & Virginia Epil. in Harl. Dodsley IV. 155
But denting death will cause them all to grant this world
as vain.

as vain. **De ntinoid.** a. [f. Dentine+-oid.] Like or

of the character of dentine.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Destinoid tumour, a destal osteoma arising from the crown of the tooth; so called from its structure being like dentine covered with enamel.

Dentiparous, -phone: see under DENTI-. Dentiro ster. Ornith. rare. [a. F. dentirostre, ad. mod.L. dentirostr-is, f. L. denti- tooth \*\*rostrum beak, of which the pl. Dentirostrës was introduced by Cuvier as the name of a family of birds.] A member of the Dentirostres or Passerine birds having a tooth or notch on each side of the upper mandible. By Cuvier applied to an immense assemblage of birds having no natural relations; by more recent naturalists restricted to the Turdoid

or thrush-like Passeres of Insessores.

[1839 JARDINE Brit. Birds II. 53 The first of the great tribes into which the insessorial birds are separated, the Dentirostres.] 1847 CRAIG, Dentirosters, Dentirosters.

Hence Dentiro stral, Dentiro strate adjs., be-

Incince Beniaro Strain, Beniaro Strain and S

Dentiscalp. [ad. L. dentiscalpium toothpick, f. DENTI-+ scalp-ère to scrape, scratch.]

1056 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dentiscalp, an instrument to scrape the teeth, a tooth-picker. 1708 W. KING Cookery iii, Remarks from the ancients concerning dentiscalps, vulgarly called tooth-picks. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Dentiscalp, an instrument for scaling teeth.

[Dentise, ize, v.: see List of Spurious Words.]

Dentist (dentist). [ad. F. dentiste, f. L. dentem, F. dent, tooth: see -IST.] One whose profession it is to treat diseases of the teeth, extract them, insert artificial ones, etc.: a dental surgeon. tession it is to treat diseases of the teeth, extract them, insert artificial ones, etc.; a dental surgeon. 1759 Edin. Chron. 15 Sept. 4 Dentist figures it now in our newspapers, and may do well enough for a French puffer; but we fancy Rutter is content with being called a tooth-drawer. 1760 Lond. Mag. XXIX. 204 This distinguished Dentist and Dentologist. 1808 Med. Jrnl. XIX. 192 Mr. Moor, Surgeon Dentist to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. 1835 O. W. HOLMES Poems 149 No! Pay the dentist when he leaves A fracture in your jaw.

Dentistic, a. [f. prec. + -10.] = next.

Dentistical, a. rare. [f. as prec. +-AL.]

Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a dentist.

1831 H. Melville Whale xivii. 303 Little boxes of dentistical-looking instruments. 1833 Lyrron My Novel (Rtldg.)

164 The crocodile... opens his jaws inoffensively to a faithful dentistical bird, who volunteers his beak for a toothpick.

**Dentistry** (de'ntistri). [f. as prec. + -RY.]
The profession or practice of a dentist.

1838 Tait's Mag. V. 197 Dentistry, as we find it called, is growing into a profession. 1886 Act 49-50 Vict. c. 48 2 26 Rights... to practise dentistry or dental surgery in any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

part of Her Majesty's dominions. **Dentition** (denti jon). [ad. L. dentition-em teething, n. of action from dentire to teeth. (So in mod.F. in *Dict. Trev.* 18th c.)]

1. The production or 'cutting' of the teeth;

1. The production or 'cutting' of the teeth; teething.

1615 CROOKE Body of Man 969 Dentition or the breeding of the Teeth begins about the seauenth years, sometimes sooner. 1665 J. Smrth Old Age (ed. 2) 140 Dentition and Locution are for the most part Contemporaries. 1801 Med. frnl. V. 567 Latest Theories of difficult Dentition. 1870 LOWELL Among my Bks. Ser. I. (1873) 365 With many constitutions it is as purely natural a crisis as dentition. Mod. The second dentition is to some children as critical a period as the first.

2. The arrangement of the teeth, with regard to

A. The arrangement of the teeth, with regard wind, number, and order, proper to a particular animal, or to an animal at a particular age.

1840 Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia IV. 25 The dentition is as follow:—Incisors, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; molars, \$\frac{1}{2}\$\frac{1}{2}\$. 1855 OWEN Teeth 285 The dentition of the genus Elephas includes two long tusks. 1880 HAUGHTON Phys. Geog. vi. 273 Of all distinguishing characters, the dentition of an animal is one of the most important.

most important.

† Dentity. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. L. dens, dentem tooth + ITY.] The age of teething.

1638 T. WHITAKER Blood of Grase 43 Infancy, Dentity and another. age, and then puberity itselfe.

Dento, an incorrect combining form of L. dent-em tooth, as in Dento-lingual, etc.: see DENTI-. Also in Dento-logist, Dento-logy.

1760 [see DENTIST]. 1835 Tail's Mag. II. 538 The purely ornamental branch of dentology.

Dentoid, a. rare. [Bad formation, from L. dent-em tooth + Gr. -04878, -01D.] Tooth-like, dentiform, ODONTOID. 1888 WEBSTER cites BARTON.

dent-em tooth + Gr. -oeldys, -oid.] Tooth-like, dentiform, Odontoid.

Dentor, dentour: see Dentuer!, indenture. + Dentulated, ppl. a. Obs. = Dentulated. ppl. a. Obs. = Dentulated. ppl. a. Obs. = Dentulated. to dentulated with hard prickles. + Dentulated with hard prickles. + Denture!. Obs. Also dentor, dentour. Aphetic form of Indenture.

class Beryn 2701 An entre [bat] as a dentour writhe. 1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks. (Roxl.) 348 As it perith be dentor.. lix bales of Gene wode. 1541 Scholt-ho. Women 837 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 137 Of you I have no denture.

Denture? rare. Also 7 denter. [f. Dent v.+-url.] Indentation, indent. 1688 Act 1 Fas. II, c. 22 (Parish St. Fames's, Westm.). Crossing from the south-west corner of the wall of the said house in the said Portugal Street to the middle denter thereof.. Proceeding from the said middle denter westwards.

1822 Blackw. Mag. XII. 532 Those clear atmospheres... allow every denture of the chisel to be conspicuous.

Denture 3 (de ntiŭi). [a. F. denture (14-15th c. denteure in Hatzi.), f. dent tooth; see -URE.]

A set of teeth; esp. of artificial teeth.

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mach. I. 685/2 An instrument for matching the dentures of upper and lower jaw. 1882 Worcester Exhib. Catal. iii. 58 Specimens of dentures in wax, before vulcanizing. 1891 Pall Mall C. 21 Aug. 5/2 Method of preventing anterior and lateral movements in artificial dentures in edentulous cases.

Dentiv. obs. form of Dainty.

Denty, obs. form of DAINTY.

Denty, obs. form of DAINTY.

Dentyuous, var. of DAINTEOUS a. Obs.

Denucleate, -ed: see DE-II. I.

Denudate (dfniædt, deniudt), a. [ad. L. denūdāt-us, pa. pple. of denūdāre to DENUDE.]

Denuded; naked, bare.

1866 Treas. Bot., Denudate, when a surface which has once been hairy, downy, etc., becomes naked. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Denudate, stripped; naked. Applied to plants whose flowers have no flower-cup.

Denudate (deniude't, dfniūde't), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. denūdāre, to DENUDE. All the dicts. down to Smart 1849, stress denudate: see note to Contemplate.] trans. To strip naked or bare; = CONTEMPLATE.] trans. To strip naked or bare;

CONTEMPLATE.] ITAMS. 10 Strip Heacts of Bale, —
DENUDE.

1637-77 FELTHAM Resolves II. xi. 182 Dionysia, a Noble
Matron, was denudated and barbarously scourged. 1634
SIR T. Herbert Trav. 147 Painted... as be their feet and
legs, both which are denudated in their dances. 1657 TomLINSON Renow's Disp. 261 The elder... is last denudated of
its leaves. 1667 Decay Chr. Piety xix. § 2. 363 Till he have
thus denudated himself of all these encumbrances. 1816
Kirby & Sp. Entomol. (1843) I. 218 note, A perfect skeleton
denudated of every fibril of muscle.
Hence De nudated ppl. a., De nudating vbl. sb.
and vbl. a.

nence De nutuseut pp. a., De nutuseut son et and ppl. a.

1672 Phil. Trans. VII. 5032 In the denudated parts of the lobe. 1849 Dana Geol. vii. (1850) 355 The denudating agents that could scoop out valleys. 1876 Davis Polaris Exp. App. 66r Glacial scratches... upon denudated surfaces.

Denudation (denindê' fan). [a. F. dénudation, in 14th c. -action (Halzí.), ad. L. dênudâtion.

em, n. of action from dēnūdāre: see prec.]

1. The action of making naked or bare; a stripping off of clothing or covering; denuded condition.

dition.

1284 R. Scot Discov. Witcher. xv. xxiv. 371 Denudation and unction with holie oil. 1714 MANDEVILLE Fab. Beas (1725) I. 59 To be modest, we ought... to avoid all unfashionable denudations. 1826 Keatings Trav. (1817) I. 44 The inns... in a state of denudation of furniture. 1884 Manch. Exam. to July 5/3 Ireland, once a land of forests, has suffered enormously from the process of denudation.

enormously from the process of denudation.

+ b. fig. The action of laying bare; exposure.

1593 Nashe Fours Lett. Confut. 62 All this he barely repeates without any disprouement or denudation.

1621 Donne Serm. cxviii. V. 74 The Denudation of your Souls and your Sins by a humble confession.

1623 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter iii. 10 Such a destitution of succour, and denudation of all refuge. 1644 Bp. Hall Devont Souls in 0 (I.) There must be a denudation of the mind from all those images of our phantasy... that may carry our thoughts aside.

1871 Earle Philol. Eng. Tongue § 579 The subjunctive is distinguished from the indicative merely by the denudation of flexion.

2. Geol. The laying bare of an underlying rock or formation through the wearing away or erosion of that which lies above it, by the action of water, ice, or other natural agency.

of that which lies above it, by the action of water, ice, or other natural agency.

1811 FARRY in Phil. Trans. 242 (title), Account of the great Derbyshire Denudation. 1843 W. BUCKLAND Relig.

1814 DARWIN VO. Nat. xviii. (1852) 345 Considering the enormous power of denudation which the sea possesses.

1818 HUKEY Physiogr. 149 At the present rate of denudation, it would require about 52 million years to reduce the British Isles to a flat plane at the level of the sea.

1919 Denudative (diniā dhiv), a. [f. dēnūdāt-, ppl. stem of L dēnūdāte to DENUDE: see -IVE.]

Having the quality of denuding; causing denudation (e.g. of strata).

tion (e.g. of strata).

Mod. The denudative action of water; denudative agencies Denu'datory, a. rare. [f. ppl. stem denudator of L. denudate: see -ORY.] = DENUDATIVE.

1845 Newbold in Iral. Asiatic Soc. Bengal XIV. 293 This continuity. violated by .. denudatory aqueous causes.

Denude (d'niū'd), v. [ad. L. denūdā-re to make naked, lay bare, f. Dr. I. 3 + nūdāre to make naked, nūdus naked. (Cf. mod. F. dénuder 1790 in Hatzf. The earlier F. verb is dénuer, OF. denuer,

desnuer.)] 1. trans. To make naked or bare; to strip of clothing or covering; spec. in Geol. of natural agencies: To lay bare (a rock or formation) by

agencies: To lay bare (a rock or formation) by the removal of that which lies above it.

1598 EVELYN Fr. Gard. (1675) 88 Some when they alter their cases, denude them of all the earth. 1691 RAY Creation 1. (1704) 120 If you denude a Vine-Branch of its Leaves.

1845 DARWIN Voy. Nat. (1852) 12 That any power. could have denuded the granite over so many thousand square leagues? 1866 LIVINGETONE Yrnl. (1873) I. v. 124 The long slopes are nearly denuded of trees. 1863 A. R. WALLACE Isl. Life vii. 111 Rapidly denuded by rain and rivers.

2. fig. To strip, divest, deprive (of any possession, attribute, etc.).

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis vin. ix. 65 Nor this burgh of sa mony citesanis Left desolat and denudit. 1536 Bellender Cron. Scotl. (1821) I. 95 To denude him of the Romane lady, and to adhere to his lauchfull wiffe. 1637 GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem. 111. i. 6 He denudes himselfe of all right and title, which. he might claime vnto it. 1868 MAURICE Mor. 5 Met. Philos. IV. viii. \$ 53. 492 Denuded of much of his wit and cleverness. 1874 J. STOUGHTON Church of Revol. xvii. 395 Denuding them of political rights, they denied them political duties.

b. inter (for well) To divert crosself.

395 Denuding them of political rights, they denied them political duties.

b. intr. (for reft.) To divest oneself.

1880 MURHEAD Gaius Digest 406 An heir.. fraudulently giving a secret promise to denude in favour of one to whom trust-gift was prohibited rendered himself liable to penalties. Ibid. 497 The heir denuding did not thereby cease to be heir.

+ 8. To lay bare to the mind, disclose, make clear. Obs. rare.

1872 FORREST Theophilus 128 in Anglia VII, Then approbation the case dyd denude.

Hence Denu ded. Denu ding ppl. adjs.

1839 in Maidment Sc. Pasquil (1868) 85 Denuding motions wer not entertained. 1833 J. Thouson Lect. Inflam. 467 The denuded muscles were amazingly enlarged. 1849 Murchison Siluria vii. 135 From the denuded valley of Wigmore. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 131 Its power [tropical rain] as a denuding agent is almost incredible.

+ Denu de, ppl. a. Sc. Obs. [Short for denuded, denudil: cf. devoid.] Denuded, deprived, bereft, devoid (of).

devoid (of).

devoid (of).

1553 LYNDESAY Monarche 5430 Sonne and Mone ar, boith, denude Off lycht. 1550 Rolland Crt. Venus III. 512 He.. was denude of his Kingdome. 1570 Satir. Poems Reform. xvIII. 75 Gylouris of godlynes denude!

Denudement. rare. [-MENT.] = Denudation,

Denu'dement. rare. [-MENT.] = Denudation, denuded condition.

1831 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. XLV. 424 He continued to live in privations and denudement.

† Denu'll, v. Obs. [f. DE- I. 3 + L. null-us none, null: cf. DISNULL, DISANNUL.] trans. To reduce to nullity; to annul, make void.

1404 FABVAN Chron. vii. 402 After the deth of Kynge Edwarde that banysshement was soone denulled. 1558 Edward Wills (Camden) 141, I denull, disalow, and sett att nothing all former wills and testaments.

† Denu'mber v. Obs. In 4-5 denoumbre.

† **Denumber**, v. Obs. In 4-5 denoumbre. [a. F. denoumbre (in Littre and Hatzf. only of 16th c.), f. DE- I. 3 + nombrer to number, after dēnumerāre, erroneous scribal variant of L. dīnumerāre

to count out, enumerate, f. di-, D18- + numerare to count.] trans. To number, count, reckon up. 1388 WYCLIF P2. Ixxxix. [xc.] II Who knew3 the power of this wrathe; and for this dred this wrathe denoumbers? + Denumberment. Obs. [a. F. denombrement (1376 in Hatzf.), f. denombrer to DENUMBER:

ment (1376 in Hatzf.), f. denombrer to Denumber: see -MENT.] The act of numbering or reckoning up; a reckoning, enumeration.

1455 Paston Lett. I. No. 363, 360 For the value and denombrement of iiij mt saluz of yerly rent. 1633 J. Donk Hist. Septuagint 29 He commanded Demetrius. to deliver him the denomberment of the Hebrew Volumes. 1657 North's Flutarch, Addit. Lives (1676) 47 By the denumberment of the Roman Consuls, we find that he lived long before.

Denumerant. Math. [a. L. denumerant-em pr. pple.: see next.] The number expressing how many solutions a given system of equations admits of. Hence Denumerantly, a.

1859 SYLVESTER Outl. Lect. on Partitions of Numbers 1.2 Denumeration and Denumerant defined. Ibid. II. 4 To find the denumerant of x+2y+4z=n. Ibid. III. 4 Denumerantive function distinguished from denumerant.

† Denumerate, v. Obs. rare-o. [f. ppl. stem of L. denumerare: see Denumera.]

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Denumerate, to pay ready money, o pay money down.

Denumeration (diniz:měrē: jen). [ad. L. de-, dinumeration-em, n. of action from de-, dinumerāre: see prec.]

†1. A reckoning up, enumeration. Obs.

1. 152 FAVINE Theat. Hon. vi. ix. 152 As it is written in the denumeration of the Constables. 1652 LD. Digay Lett. conc.

1. 162 Relig. iv. 48 A place in their denumeration of Hereticks.

1. 162 D. Reckoning by numbers, arithmetical calculation.

lation. rare.

1851 Mansel Prolegom. Logica (1860) 115 note, Subtraction may be demonstrated from Addition. though it is simpler to regard Subtraction as an independent process of denumeration.

c. Math. The determination of the denumerant

G. Math. The determination of the denumerant of an equation.

1849 [see Denumerant.]

12. (See quots.) Obs.

1727 Bailer vol. II, Denumeration, a present paying down of money. 1848 in Whatron Law Lex.

1 Denuncia (denumpia, sia). [Sp.; = denunciation; f. denunciar to denounce.] In Mexico and Spanish America: The judicial proceedings by which a mine, lands, etc., are denounced, and the rights issuing from this action are secured; see DENOUNCE v. 8.

In mod. American Dicts.

In mod. American Dicts.

Denunciable, a. [f. L. dēnuntiāre (see next) + -BLE.] That can be denounced, proper to be denounced: see Denounce v. 8.

In mod. Dicts.

Denunciant (dēnunsiānt, -fiānt), a. [ad. L. dēnuntiānt-em, pr. pple. of dēnuntiāre (see next) to Denounce.] Denouncing.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. (1857) II. 11. v. v. 66 Of all which things .. Patriot France is informed: by denunciant friend, by triumphant foe.

Denunciate (dřno nsi e't, - fiett), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. denuntiare, nunciare to give official information, Denounce, f. Dr. 1. 3 + nuntiare (nunciare) to make known, narrate, report.] trans. and intr. To denounce; to utter denunciation

against.

1893 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 46 Should I not so have pronounst and denunciated against thee, thy blood would have bene required at my hands. 1695 Blount Glossegr.

Denunciate, to denounce or give warning, to proclaim. 1796 BURKE Regic. Peace i. Wks. VIII. 180 An exigent interest, to denunciate this new work. 1865 DE MORGAN in Athensum No. 1087, 720/1 He only enunciated and denunciated. 1890 Church (). Rev. XXX. 183 Some rabid Irish Protestant lecturer denunciating the Church of Rome.

Hence Dennymodiating the A. (2)

Hence Denumoiating the Church of Rome.

Hence Denumoiating ppl. a.

1847 LD. G. Bentinck in Croker Papers (1884) III. xxv.
161 An altar denunciating priest (in Ireland). 1893
Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch 15 Sept., Other denunciating expressions are employed against the special pension examiners.

Denunciation (dinpunsifer on). Also 6 denunti-, 8 denounci-. [ad. I. denunti-, denunciation-em, n. of action from denuntiare to denounce to CE dispatch (2xth o in 1 listed) unich

tion-em. n. of action from denuntiare to denounce, etc. Cf. F. denonciation (13th c. in Littré), which may be the immediate source.]

†1. Official, formal, or public announcement; declaration, proclamation. Obs. (exc. in senses influenced by 2).

1548 Act 2-3 Edv. VI, c. 13 § 13 Upon Denunciation and Publication thereof [sentence of excommunication] in the ... Parish where the Party so excommunicate is dwelling. 1583 Exec. for Treason (1675) 37 Finding this kind of denunciation of War as a defiance. 1563 Shaks. Meas. for M. 1. ii. 152 She is fast my wife, Saue that we doe the denunciation lacke Of outward Order. 1564 Br. HALL Cases Conce. IV. ix. (1654) 365 This publique and reiterated denunciation of Bannes before matrimony. 1765 BLACKSTONE COURS. II. 258 Why .. a denunciation of war ought always to precede the actual commencement of hostilities. 1863 JANE PORTER TRADELIE I. (1831) 8 Anxious to read in the countenance of my husband the denunciation of coming hostilities.

2. Announcement of evil, punishment, etc., in the manner of a warning or threat.

2. Announcement of evil, punishment, etc., in the manner of a warning or threat.

1553 Homilies 11. Rebellion (1850) 550 With denunciation of death if he did transgress and break the said law. 1512 Brissley Lud. Lit. xxix. (1527) 292 That severe denunciation of our Saviour for this undiscreet anger. may humble us continually. 1737 Whiston Josephus Antig. x. vii. § 4 The prophet. by the denunciation of miseries, weakened the alacrity of the multitude. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 195 96 Full of malignity and denunciations against a man whose name they had never heard. 1846 Froum Hist. Eng. I. 379 But if he still delayed his marriage, it was probably neither because he was frightened by her denunciations nor from alarm at the usual occurrence of an equinoctial storm.

noctial storm.
+8. Sc. Law. The action of denouncing (a person)

† 3. Sc. Law. The action of denouncing (a person) as a rebel, or to the horn. See DENOUNCE v. 4 a.

1579 Sc. Acts Yas. VI(1597) § 75 After their denuntiation of ony persones to the horne. 1593 Ibid. § 138 In case onic denunciationes of Horninges, sall happen to be made at the said mercat Croce of Edinburgh. 1753 J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process (ed. 2) 141 That. ye. relax the said —, and — from the Process of Denounciation led against them. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scott. 274/2 The consequences of denunciation, whether on account of civil or criminal matters, were formerly highly penal.

4. Accusation before a public prosecutor; delation.

tion.

tion.

1988 Fraunce Lawiers Log. 1. xii. 53, I take a presentment to bee a meere denuntiation of the jurors themselves, or of some other officer without any other information. 1736
AVILIPPE Parrygon 210 There are three ways of Proceeding in Criminal Causes, viz., by Accusation, Denunciation, and Inquisition.

The action or an act of denouncing as evil;

D. The action of an act of denouncing as evil; public condemnation or inveighing against.

1842 Mech. Mag. XXXVI. 6 Denunciation on denunciation has been fulminated from the press—and yet the companies have adhered...to their life-and-limb-destroying practices. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. vii. § 5. 395 A hot denunciation of the Scottish claim.

ciation of the Scottish claim.

6. The action of denouncing (v. 7) a treaty, etc.
1883 Act 48-9 Vict. c. 49 Sched. Art. xvi, If one of the
Signatory Powers denounce the Convention, such denunciation shall have effect only as regards that Power.

Denunciative (dinvns-, dinvn signator), a. [f.

L. denuntial- (see DENUNCIATE) + -IVE.] Given to or characterized by denunciation; denunciatory.

Hence Denu noiatively aiv.

a 1626 W. Sciater Three Sermons (1629) 21 It's spoken..

Denunciatively. 1860 Sal. Rev. X. 521/2 They must be of a denunciative turn of mind. 1860 Faran Language iv. (L.) The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly denunciative

**Denunciator** (d'norns, d'nornfi<sub>l</sub>e<sup>l</sup>(21). In 5 denonciatour, 6 denounciator. [a. F. dénonciateur (1408 in Hatzf.), ad. I. denuntiator-em, agent-n. from *denuntiare* to denounce.] One who denounces or utters denunciations; a denouncer; in Civ. Law: One who lays an information against

another.

1474 Caxton Chesse III. i. (1860) E iij b, His accusers or denonciatours.

1363 Foxe A. 4 M. 700 a, Concerning Wylliam Lattymer and John Hooper, the pretenced denounciators of this matter.

1694 Halle Jersey iv. 104 Two Vol., III.

Denunciators, or Under-Sheriffs. 1726 Avuffer Parergon 210 The Denunciator does not inscribe himself, nor make himself a Party in Judgment as the Accuser does. 1833 LAMB Elia (1860) 402 The denunciators have been fain to postpone the prophecy. 1885 Spectator 29 Aug. 1125/1 Mr. Parnell, the denunciator of evicting landlords.

Denunciatory (dluvns., dlnvnfjiátori), a. [f. L. type \*dēnuntiātori-us, f. dēnuntiātor: see prec. and -0RY.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to official aunouncement

prec. and -ORY.]

†1. Of or pertaining to official announcement.

Letter denniciatory: a letter or mandate authorizing publication or announcement. Obs.

1736 AYLIFFE Parergon 70 All Beadles and Apparitors... are forbidden... to denounce or publish any such rentence pronounced by Deans and Archdeacons, without the special Mandate or Letters Denunciatory of their Masters.

2. Of or pertaining to denunciation; characterized by denouncing, accusing, arraigning, condemning

Mandate or Letters Denunciatory of their Masters.

2. Of or pertaining to denunciation; characterized by denouncing, accusing, arraigning, condemning.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. IL VI. VIII, Breathless messengers, fugitive Swiss, denunciatory Patriots.

1866 Geo. Eliot Fr. Holt II. xxii. 112 His talk had been pungent and denunciatory.

1866 Mrs. Stowe Lit. Force 81 Housekeepers are intolerant, virulently denunciatory concerning any departures from their particular domestic creed.

Denoutishment. rare. [Dr. II. 1.] = next.

1850 Chamb. Frail. XIV. 76 On this hypothesis coffee would not nourish, but it would prevent denourishment.

Denutrition dinistri jan'. [See Dr. I. 6, or II. 3.] The opposite to nutrition; reversal of the nutritive process; in Med. (1879) 31 From these data we are enabled to form an estimate of the amount and kind of food necessary to maintain life in those cases of disease in which it is desirable to apply the method of denutrition. Ibid. 45 The hunger or denutrition cure.

Deny (dinair, v. Forms: 4-6 denye, 6-7 denie, 4-deny; also 4-5 denoy(e, 4-7 denay(e, E. H. denier (OF. also deneier, noier, neer) = Pr. deneyar, denegar, Sp. denegar, It. dinegare:—L. denegare, f. Dr. I. 3 + negare to say no, refuse, deny. In OF, the atonic stem-form was denti-er, denoi-er (:-denegare), the tonic deni-e (:-denieie:-denegar): by carrying each of these through. denoi er (:-denegā re), the tonic deni-e (:-denieie :-dēne gat); by carrying each of these through, there arose two forms deni-er (denoi-er), deni-er, whence ME. deney, denay (denoy), and deny. By 16th c. writers, to whom denay was more or less of an archaism, it was apparently associated with nay: cf. the following:

1500 ARNOLDE Chron. (1811) 279 Ye state of cardynal, whiche was naied and denayed hym by ye Kyng.]

I. To say 'no' to a statement, assertion, doctrine.

1. To contradict or gainsay (anything stated or alleged); to declare to be untrue or untenable, or

1. To contradict or gainsay (anything stated or alleged); to declare to be untrue or untenable; or not what it is stated to be.

a. Const. with simple object (formerly sometimes a person).

c 1300 K. Alis. 3999 Antiochus saide.. Thow hast denied thyself here. c 1330 R. Brunne Chrom. (1810) 249 Dis was certified, & sikere on ilk side. It myght not be denied. c 1374 CHAUCR Boeth. III. xii. 81 (Camb. MS.) That may nat be denoyed, quod I. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 40 He li3b, pat. denaib pat, & affermile be contrari. 1509 Barclay Shyl of Folys (1570) 27 And woorthy they were, what man can it denay? (17mme betray). 154B HALL Chrom. Introd. 2, b. Deniyng fiersly all the other new invencions alleged and proponed to his charge. 1600 SHANE. Somn. xiv. 7 But the defendant doth that plea deny. 1749 Fielding Tom Yones vi. xi. Jones could not deny the charge. 1846 Terrich Mirac. Introd. (1852) 71 Hume does not. absolutely deny the possibility of a miracle. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 207 You may have to deny your words.

f.g. 1834 Sir T. Herrer Trav. 63 The Duke was set at the very end crosse-legged like a Taylour, but his fierce aspect and bravery denied that title.

b. Const. with that and clause, or obj. and infin. (after Lat.); formerly also with simple infin. Formerly sometimes with negative or but in the clause.

1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 3372 Men shuld not denye. Pat be saules of bam bat er dede here Of payn may relesed be. 1334 CHAUCER Borth. II. v. 49. I dency bat bilke bing be good pat anoyeb hym bat hab it. 1bid. III. x. 88 It may nat ben denoyed bat bilke goode ne is. 1400 Jul. 14. 180 The chefare. noman may denyene, Is not made in Braban. 1513 More in Grafton Chrom. II. 772 No man denieth. but that your grace. were most necessary about your children. 1548 Unall tr. Erasm. Apophth. 157 b Denying the arte of geometrie... to be to veraye litle use or purpose. 1581 Perttie Gmasso's Civ. Conv. II. (1580) 49. I denie not but that there have bene amongst us...manie corrupt customes. 1580 Further Marken Province. 1586 Apr. Bor

to deny that St. Bernard was a good man.
O. noted.
138 Wyclif Gen. xviii. 15 Sara denyede, seiynge, I low3
not. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 118 Denyyn or naytyn, nego,
dengo. c 1490 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 544 Ilk man for him
self denyed. 15... 1 Dunara Freiris of Berwik 383 Scho
saw it wes no bute for to deny.
2. Logic. The opposite of affirm; to assert the
contradictory of (a proposition).
c 1433 Wyrnous Cron. viii. iii. 68 And [1] grantls, he sayd,
be antecedens; Bot I deny be consequens. 1591 Shaks.
Truo Gent. 1. i. 84 Sp. Nay, that I can deny by a circumstance. Pro. It shall goe hard but ile proue it by another.

1566 — I Hen. IV, II. iv. 544, I deny your Maior. 1660 BARROW Euclid III. i. Schol., Let +A be to be multiplied into B-C; then because +A is not affirmed of all B, but only of a part of it, whereby it exceeds C, therefore AC must remain denied. 1725 WATTS Logic III. ii. \$2 If the middle term be denied of either part of the conclusion, it may shew that the terms of the conclusion disagree, but it can never shew that they agree. 1866 T. FOWLER Deduct. Logic (1869) 110 If we affirm the antecedent, we must affirm the consequent, or, if we deny the antecedent or affirm the consequent, no conclusion can be drawn.

3. To refuse to admit the truth of (a doctrine or

3. To refuse to admit the truth of (a doctrine or tenet); to reject as untrue or unfounded; the opposite of assert or maintain.

site of assert or maintain.

1830 PRYNNE Anti-Armin. 137 This were to deny either the vniuersality or the equality of originall corruption. 1843

SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med. 1. \$20 That doctrine of Epicurus, that denied the Providence of God, was no Atheism. Those that heretofore denied the Divinity of the Holy Ghost. 1861-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1947) III. 494 To deny the Resurrection of Christ. 1733 BERKELEY Th. Vision Vind. \$6 They who deny the Freedom and Immortality of the soul in effect deny its being. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON Logic xxvi. (1866) II. 58 Those who still denied the apparition of ghosts.

D. To refuse to admit the existence of; to reject as non-existent or unreal.

as non-existent or unreal.

16ax Burron Anal. Mel. 1. ii. § 1. iii. (1676) 33/1 Many deny Witches at all, or [say] if there be any, they can do no harm. 1879 Standard 20 Nov. 5/4 The Albanian League, so often denied, has again been proved to have a real existence.

II. To say 'no' to the claims of.

4. To refuse to recognize or acknowledge (a person or thing) as having a certain character or certain claims; to disown, disavow, repudiate, renounce.

certain claims; to disown, disavow, repudiate, renounce.

1340 Chertor M. 20871 (Trin.) Denyinge he [Petur] fel, wepyinge he ros. 1388 Wyclif Linke xii. 9 Forsoth he that schal denye me bifor men, schal be denyed bifore the aungelis of God. 12400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 45 pare denyed Petre oure Lord. 1533 Gau Richt Vay 16 Thay that denies thair dettis and wil noth pay thair crediturs. 1583 Stanyhurst Ameris II. (Arb.) 46, I wyl not deny my Greecian ofspring. 1504 Jas. I Counterbi. (Arb.) 100 Why do we not denie God and adore the Deuill, as they doe? 1502 Wither St. Peter's Day, For if thy great apostle said He would not thee denie, Whom he that very night denayd, On what shall we relie? 1786 Shelvocke Voy. round World (1757) 232 Some of his men. happening to be taken separately, he denied them, and suffered eight of them to be hanged as pyrates. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 176 He could not deny his own hand and seal. 1867 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) I. v. 289 Swegen, the godson of Casar, had denied his faith.

b. with complemental obj. or phrase. (Often blending with 1 b.) 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. v. iii. 119 Thou for whom Ioue would sweare. And denie himselfe for Ioue. 1595 — John I. ii. 251 Hast thou denied thy selfe a Faulconbridge? 1624 Sir T. Herrer Trav. 123 Letters of Credence signed by the King. who. denied them for true.

III. To say 'no' to a request or proposal, or to him who makes it; to refuse.

to him who makes it; to refuse.

the Ring. who. denied them for true.

III. To say 'no' to a request or proposal, or to him who makes it; to refuse.

5. To refuse or withhold (anything asked for, claimed or desired); to refuse to give or grant.

1334 Chaucer Troylus II. 1480 Deiphebus. Come hire to preye. To holde hym on he morwe companye At dyner, which she wolde not denye. 1494 Farvan Chrom. I. cc. R., He asked a great summe of money of Seynt Edmundes landes, whiche the rulers denayed. 1359 MRLOWE Faust. (Ridg.) 98/1 Not to deny The just requests of those that wish him well. 1568 Wither Brit. Rememb. 268, I will denay No more obedience then by law I may. 1569, Dryden Virg. Georg. 1, 222 Trees their Forrest-fruit denyd. 1772 Pope Odyss. II. 331 The royal dame his lawless suit denyd. 1839 PRED Poems (1864) II. 161 Thou art very bold to take What we must still deny.

b. Const. (a.) To deny a thing to a person, or (b.) a person a thing. The latter connects this with sense 6; but the personal object was here originally dative, while there it appears to be accusative. In the passive either object may be made subject.

(a.) 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. VI. xii. (1495) 106 Auctoryte of techynge and soueraynte is graunted to men and denyed to wymmen. 1850 Barclay Shyp of Folyst 1874.

1. 3 To vs may no hauen in Englonde be denayd. 1809 Fisher Fun. Serm. Cites Richmond Wks. (1876) 207 Mete and drynke was denyed to none of them. 1610 Shars. Timon IV. iii. 537 Giue to dogges What thou denyes to men. 18712 Steele Spect. No. 278 P2 You will not deny your Advice to a distressed Damsel. 1873 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 73 Experience will not allow us to deny a place to art. (b.) 1340 Cursor M. 1386 Fairf, He wende bat god of migt walde deny ham heyuen brist. 1876 Gascoigns Philomene (Arb.) 55 To denay His own deare child and sonne in lawe The thing that both did pray. 1893 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI. I. iii. 107 Then let him be denayd the Regent-ship. 1894 H. Lawrence Some Consideral. 36 No man that considers the premises will deny me this, That [etc.]. 1652 NEEDHAM tr.

ture.

O. Fig. (predicated of things.)

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Fromena 78 Finding no armour that. denied entrance to the fine edge of his damask blade. 1667 MILTON P. L. IV. 137 A steep wilderness, whose hairle sides. Access deni'd. 1736 BUTLER Anal. I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 66 The known course of human things. denies to virtue its full scope. 1874 Green Short Hist. iii. \$6. 146 Their [the Friars] vow of poverty. would have denied them the possession of books.

6. To say 'no 'to, to refuse (a person who makes

6. To say 'no' to, to refuse (a person who makes a request or demand); † to reject (a candidate). c 1340 Gaw. 4 Gr. Knl. 1493 For pat durst I not do, lest I denayed were. 1bid. 1497 3if any were so vilanous pat yow denaye wolde. c 1400 Destr. Troy 7097 He denyet hym anon with a nait wille. c 1440 Gesta Rom. kxxx. 405 (Add. MS.), I may not denye you of that ye aske. 159x Greene Maiden's Dream, The poor were never at their need denaid. a 1590 H. Smith Serm. (1637) 508 A number that will denie a poore body of a pennie. 1676 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 338 Richard Healy.. stood for Bachelor of Arts and was denied. 1697 Dryden Virg. Past. v. 141 In his Beauty's Pride; When Youth and Love are hard to be deny'd. 1773 Goldsm. Stoofs to Cong. 111, This is but a shallow pretence to deny me. 1851 Longe. Cold. Leg., Village Church, Firmly to deny The tempter, though his power is strong. 1858 Hawthorne Fr. 4 It. Trnis. I. 256 Where everybody begs, everybody, as a general rule, must be denied.

7. To deny oneself: to withhold from oneself, or refrain from, the gratification of desire; to practise

refrain from, the gratification of desire; to practise self-denial, self-renunciation, or self-abnegation.

self-denial, self-renunciation, or self-abnegation.

1382 Wyclif Matt. xvi. 24 3if eny man wole cume after
me, denye he hym self, and take his crosse, and sue me.

C1450 tr. De Imitatione III. xxxvii. 107 Sonne, bou maist
not have parfit liberte, but bou denye piself utterly. 1827
KEBLE Chr. Y., Morning xiv, Room to deny ourselves.

+8. To refuse to do (be, or suffer) anything. Obs.

(Formerly sometimes with negative clause, and elliptically
with pronominal substitute (it, which, etc.) for infin.).

21400 Vivaine & Genv. 80 Ne for us denyd noght for to
rise. 21450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 85 The king sent vnto
her onis, tuyes, thries, and she denied not to come. 187787 HOLINSHED Chron. I. 103/1 They flatlie denied to doo
anie of those things. 1565 Shaks. Tam. Shr. II. i. 180 If
she denie to wed. 1647 Max Hist. Parl. II. iii. 34 The King
denied to give any other Answer. 1728 BUTLES Serm. vii.
(1726) 125 He absolutely denyed to curse Israel. 1762 CRABBE
Poems, Library, Why then denies the studious man to share
Man's common good.

absol. 1805 Scott Last Minstr. II. xxix, And how she
blushed, and how she sighed, And, half consenting, half
denied, And said that she would die a maid.

+ 9. To refuse permission to, not to allow; to forbid (to do anything, the doing of it). Obs. or arch.

41532 LD. Berness Hum layer of the standing the self-those

blushed, and how she sighed, And, half consenting, half denied, And said that she would die a maid.

† 9. To refuse permission to, not to allow; to forbid (to do anything, the doing of it). Obs. or arch.

a 1533 Lo. Berners Huon Ixxiv. 264 [He] herde how Gerarde offred to goo. how he had denyed hym to go. 1588 Shaks. Tit. A. II. iii. 174 One thing more, That woman-hood denies my tongue to tell. 1593 — Rich. II, II. iii. 129, I am denyde to sue my Liuerie here. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World. 176 This place denieth dispute. 1626 Chas. I Answ. Declar. Both Houses 1 July 55 Inforced. to deny a good Law, for an ill Preamble. a 1689 Prity Pol. Arth. x. (1691) 116 The Laws denying Strangers to Purcha-e. 17915—20 Pope Iliad xvi. 463 Patroclus shakes his lance, but fate denies. 1793 Johnson Rasselax xiv, You may deny me to accompany you, but cannot hinder me from following.
† 10. To refuse to take or accept. Obs.
1530 Spenser F. Q. III. vii. 57 What were those three, The which thy profired curtesie denayd? 1593 Shaks. Rich. II,
II. i. 204 If you. denie his offer dhomage. 1651 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 362 Dr. Beveridge did lately denie the bishoprick of Bath and Wells. 1792 Pope Odyst. xvii. 8

Their false addresses gen'rous he deny'd.

11. † a. To refuse admittance to (a visitor); to be 'not at home' to. (Akin to 6.) Obs.
1506 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV, II. iv. 544 If you will deny the Sherife, 80: if not, let him enter. 1709 Strell Tatler No. 89 Pg When he is too well to deny Company, and too ill to receive them. 1726 Swift Profosal, etc. Wes. 1824 VII. 373 At doors where they expect to be denied.

b. To refuse access to (a person visited); to announce as 'not at home'. (Akin to 5.)
1665 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 44, I was at Gasington to speake with Mrs. H... but she denied himself. 1711 Steele Spect. No. 96 Ps Denying my Lord to impertinent suitors and my Lady to unwelcome visitants. 1771 Steele Spect. No. 96 Ps Denying my Lord to impertinent suitors and my Lady to unwelcome visitants. 1771 Steele Spect. No. 96 Ps De

to DENY, orig. denei-er, denoi-er.] Act of denying.

1. Denial, contradiction of a statement; negation.

1335 Jove Apol. Tindale (Arb.) 6 The Saduceis in denying
the lyfe aftir this, denied by the same denye but only those

two.

2. Refusal (of what is asked, offered, etc.). 2. Refusal (of what is asked, offered, etc.).

1330 Proper Dyaloge (1863) 6 Their chefe lordshippes & londes principall. Unto the clergye they gaue. Which to receive without excepcion The courteous clergy made no denay. 1600 FAIRFAX TASIS XVI. XXV. (R.), Of mild denaies, of tender scornes, of sweet Repulses. 1601 SHAKS. Twel. N.

11. iv. 127 My love can give no place, bide no denay. 1511
SYLVESTER DN BATAGS II. iv. Schisme (1641) 218/1 Yet use no Threats, nor give them flat Denies. 1602 Rowlands Good Newes 35 The second widow gave him the denie.

1 Deny, dente, dené, mod. F. doyenné, orig. OF. deiené, deené, dené, mod. F. doyenné, orig. OF. deiené, dené, dené, mod. F. doyenné, orig. OF. deiené, la cadadi-us.] = DEANERY.

[1898 BRITON II. XVII. § 6 Sicum dené ou thresorie ou chaunterie.] 1340 Ayenb. 42 Dyngnetes of holi cherche, ase bych bissopriches, abbayes, oper denyes [F. deenez].

Denying (dinoi in), vol. 5b. [f. Deny v. +-ING¹.]

The action of the verb Deny; denial, refusal,

The action of the verb DENY; denial, refusal,

addictation.

c.1450 tr. De Imitatione II. ix, No better remedie han pacience & denyeng of myself in he wille of god. 1483 Cath.

Angl. 95 A Deniynge, abdicacio...abnegacio...negacio. 1535

LD. Berners Froiss. 11. cci. [exevii.] 613 There demandes

and denyenges were longe a debatyng. 1508 Wyrley Armoric 90 He sent me the denaying. 1783 Paley Mor. Philos. (1818) I. 184 There are falsehoods which are not lies. as.. as ervant's denying his master. 1847 EMRSON Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks. (Bohn) I. 340 Not at all of universal doubting.

Denying, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That denies. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conettaggio 117 He was accounted sparing, giving rather than denying. 1894 Morley Compromise (1886) 190 The controversial and denying humour. Hence Denyingly adv., in a way that denies or refuses.

Hence Denyingly adv., in a way that denies or refuses.

1824 Miss Mitford Village Ser. 1. (1863) 51 May shakes her graceful head denyingly.

1829 TENNYSON Vivien 336
How hard you look and how denyingly!

+ Denyte, v. Obs. rare. [app. associated with DENY, and NAYTE, NYIT, to deny.] = DENY v.

1820 Sir Amadacs (Camden) 56 Say we have togethir bene, I hope fulle wele he have me sene, He wille hitte neury denyte (rimes tite, quite).

Deobstruct, v. [f. ppl. stem deobstruct-, of med.L. type \*deobstructre\*: see Deobstruent, Obstruct. Cf. mod.F. desobstruer (Tissot 1778).]

trans. To clear of obstruction.

1833 H. More Antid. All. II. vi. (1712) 57 Hypericon. is a singular good Wound-herb, as useful also for de-obstructing the pores of the Body.

1849 Jer. Taylor Dissuas.

Popery Pref., To de-obstruct the passages of necessary truth.

18732 Arbutnnor Rules of Diet 274 Such as carry off the Facces and Mucus, deobstruct the Mouths of the Lacteals.

Hence Deobstructed, Deobstructing ppl.

adjs.; also Deobstruction sb. [F. desobstruction], the action of deobstructing; Deobstructive a.

[in F. desobstructif], having the quality of deobstructing; deobstructing.

in F. desobstructy], having the quality of deobstructing; deobstruent.

1664 EVELVN tr. Freart's Archit. Ep. Ded. 9 The deobstruction of Encounters. 1698 Phil. Trans. XX. 432 For rendering it more de-obstructive. 1708 Sir J. FLOVER ibid.

XXIII. 1169 Both in its discussing quality and deobstructing. 1757 Johnstone ibid. L. 548 From the de-obstruction. 1768 ELPHINSTON Martial III. xlvii. 153 But, above all, the deobstructive beet.

Deobstruent (disp bstruent.en. (pr. pole. of \*de-data und land). 1878 deabstruent.en. (pr. pole. of \*de-data und land).

[ad. mod.L. type deobstruent-em (pr. pple. of \*deobstruere), modern f. De- I. 6+obstruere to obstruct. Cf. mod.F. desobstruant (Tissot 1778).]

A. adj. That removes obstructions by opening

A. adj. That removes obstructions by opening the natural passages or pores of the body.

1718 QUINCY COMPL. Disp. 81 A subtile detergent Oil, which makes them universally deobstruent and opening.

1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 65 Valuable on account of its aperient, deobstruent medicine or substance.

B. sb. A deobstruent medicine or substance.

2 1692 BOYLE Wks. V. 118 (R.) A diaphoretic, a deobstruent, a diuretic. 1697 Phil. Trans. XIX. 403 They gave her also Vomitives and Deobstruents. 1844. T. J. Graham Dom. Med. 14 As an alterative and deobstruent. 11 [calomel] is employed. in indolent inflammation of the liver.

† Deo'bturated, pa. pple. Obs. [DE-I. 6.]

1695 BLOURT Glassogr., Deobturated, shut or stopped from. Dr. Charlfeton] in his Physiologia.

† Deo'cate. Obs. rare - 0. [f. L. deoccare to harrow in, f. DE-I. 1 + occare to harrow.]

1633 COCKERAN, Deoccate, to harrow, or clod the Land.

† Deo'cular, a. Obs. [f. L. de- privative (cf. DE-I. 6, II. 3) + oculus eye, ocularis of the eyes: cf. L. dēformis shapeless, dēprandis without dinner, fasting.] Not using the eyes; blind.

cl. L. deformits shapeless, deprandis without dinner, fasting.] Not using the eyes; blind.

réga Lithhow Trav. 1. 22 It is a deocular error. Ibid. x. 506 Zetland, and the adjacent Iles there; have found such a sting of deoccular government within these few yeares.

Deocculate, v. nonce-wd. [f. DE- II. I + L. ocul-us eye + -ATE 3.] trans. To deprive of eyes, or of eyesight.

1836 Lans Let. to Wordsworth, Final Mem. I. 188

Dorothy, I hear, has mounted spectacles; so you have deoculated two of your dearest relations in life.

Deodand (dipolerd). [a. AFr. deodande. ad.

Deodand (di odænd). [a. AFr. deodande, ad. med.(Anglo-)L. deodandum, i.e. Deo dandum that

Deodand (dē odend). [a. AFr. deodande, ad. med. (Anglo-)L. deōdandum, i.e. Deō dandum that is to be given to God.] A thing forfeited or to be given to God; spec. in Eng. Law, a personal chattel which, having been the immediate occasion of the death of a human being, was given to God as an expiatory offering, i.e. forfeited to the Crown to be applied to pious uses, e.g. to be distributed in alms. (Abolished in 1846.) [1898 BRITTON I. ii. § 14 Volums ausi qe le vessel et quant qe leynz serra trové soit prisé cum deodande et enroule par le Corouner.] 1893 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 34 The. Chauncelor. shall have deodands. 1898 More Dyaloge III. Wks. 235/2 The kynges almoygners, to whome the goodes of such men as kyll themselfe be appoynted by the lawe. 1812 deodands to be geuen in almes. 1613 Sir H. Finch Law (1636) 214 If a man being upon a Cart carrying Faggots. fall downe by the mooning of one of the horses in the Cart, and the Cart it selfe, are forfeit. And these are called Deodands. 1829 Sir R. BOULE Diarry (1886) II. 222 [A] boat. being forfeicted to me for a deodant. 1895 HICKERINGILL Priester. 1. (1721) 42 The Sinners did bequenth these Estates. to Ecclesiastical Locusts and Caterpillars, calling them Deodands, or given to God, that's the Priest-craft Word. 1725 Gentl. Mag. XXV. 232 The inquest. brought in their verdict accidental death by an ox, and found the ox a deodand. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 302 If a man falls from a boat or ship in fresh water, and is drowned, it hath been said, that the vessel and cargo are in strictness of law a deodand. 1849 Gentl. Mag. XVVII. II. 13 Apprehensive that the diamonds, if they entered the

church, might be claimed as a deodand to the altar. 1845 STEPHEN Laws Eng. II. 551. 188a Times 3 Aug. 7/4 Deodands are also things of the past.

b. lossely. The amount to be forfeited as the value of a deodand.

value of a deodand.

1831 TRRLAWNY Adv. Younger Son I. 58 The master without appealing to me, laid a deodand on the gun. 1838 Meck.

Mag. XXIX. 368 The jury levy a deodand of £ 1500, upon the boiler or steam engine of the Victoria. 1842 Ibid.

XXXVI. 6 Deodand after deodand has been imposed by

honest and indignant juries.

|| **Deodar** (diodāi). Also in mod.L. form **deodar** (diodāra). [a. Hindī dē'odār, dēwdār:—Skr. deva-dāra divine tree, tree or timber of the gods. (The name occurs already in Avicenna c 1030 as ديدار diūdār. It is given in various

parts of India to other trees besides this with which it has come into Europe.)]

A sub-species of cedar (Cedrus Libani, var. Deodara), a large tree closely allied to the cedar of Lebanon, found native in the Western Himālayas from Nepāl to Afghanistan, and now largely grown as an ornamental tree in England. The wood is of

ns an ornamental tree in England. The wood is of extreme durability.

[1804 GOTT in ROXD. Flora Indica III. 652 The only account I can give you of the Devdarpine is from.. enquiries. made of the natives: 1824 W. ROXBURGH Hort. Bengal 69 Finns Deodara. Hindoostani, Deva-daroo. 1833 Penny Cycl. I. 34/1 Abics Deodara, the Sacred Indian Fir. The Hindoos call it the Devadara or God-tree, and hold it in a sort of veneration.] 1842 P. J. Sellay Brit. Fovest Trees. 530 The timber of the deodar employed in buildings. 1871 Sact. Rev. 29 Apr. 53 A ton of deodar seeds was ordered from India, and twelve hundred pounds worth of deodar plants stuck into a heathy bank. 1884 Q. Victoria More Leaves 370, I afterwards planted a deodara on the lawn.

† Deodate (drode't), sb. and a. Obs. [ad. L. deō datum given to God: in sense 2, taken as = ā deō datum given by God.]

a deo datum given to God: in sease 2, when a deo datum given by God.]

A. so. 1. A thing given to God.

a x 500 Hooker Eccl. Pol. vii. xxii. § 4 Their Corban...

wherein that blessed widows deodate was laid up.

2. A thing given by God, a gift from God.

a x 533 G. Herrer in Walton Life(x 670) 65 All my Tythes and Church-dues are a deodate from Thee, O my God.

2. A Civen by God

B. adj. Given by God.

1554 Gayron Pleas. Notes IV. 248, I gather'd up the Decate good Gold.

**Deodorant**  $(di_l \bar{o}u'd \bar{o}r \dot{a}nt')$ , sb. [Formed as if from a L. \*deodorant-em, pr. pple. of \*deodorare, from a L. declaratem, pr. pric. of declarate, fr. odor em smell, Odour, on analogy of decolorare: see Dr. I. 6. (The long  $\bar{o}$  is taken over from odour: cf. next.)] A substance or preparation that destroys the odour of fetid effluvia, etc.; a deodorizer. 1869 Roscoe Elem. Chent. 106 Employed as a disinfectant and deodorant.

and deodorant. **Deodorize** (di<sub>1</sub>ōa dòrəiz), v. [f. DE- II. I + L. odor ODOUR + -IZE.] trans. To deprive of odour, esp. of offensive or noisome odour; to take away the (bad) smell of. Also fig.

1853 Sat. Rev. V. 632/1 To defecate and deodorize the sewage of London. 1870 Observer 13 Nov., Liquid portions of the sewage. when deodorised being allowed to flow away. fig. 1863 Sat. Rev. 203 Sin and wickedness are carefully deodorised now-a-days before they can get into print.

Hence Dec dorised, Dec dorising ppl. adjs.;

rience Deo'Gotised, Deo'Gotising ppl. adjs.; also Deodorisation, removal of (bad) smell.

1856 Engineer II. 671/3 (Sewage of towns) The deodorising system has. achieved a perfect success at Leicester.

1864. 6747 Deodorisation, in its practical sense, does not simply mean the removal of offensive smell, but the purification of the water by the abstraction of all extraneous matter.

1865 LETHERY in Circ. Sc. I. 974 A bleaching and deodorising agent. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 226 The deodorized tincture of opium. 2876 HARLEY Mat. Med. 179 The essential properties of chlorinated compounds are bleaching and deodorising.

Deo'dorizer. If. DEODOBIZE + -ER.] Some-

The essential properties of chiorinated compounds at the sing and deodorising.

Deo'dorizer. [f. Deodorize + -er.] Something that deodorizes; a deodorizing agent.

1849 J. F. Johnston Exper. Agric. 265 Both as a fixer of ammonia, and as a deodoriser or remover of smells.

1892 Pall Mall G. 7 Sept. 2/1 The deodorizer is run through a six-inch pipe to the great sewer.

Deol, -ful, ols. forms of Dole, Doleful.

six-inch pipe to the great sewer.

Deol, -ful, ols. forms of Dole, Doleful.

† Deomerate, v. Obs. [f. L. deonerāre to disburden, f. Dr. I. 6 + onerāre to load, onus, onerload.] trans. To disburden.

1632 Cockeram, Deonerate, to unload.

1632 Raleigh's Ghost 80 To deonerate and disburden the body of the excrementall part of meat and food.

Deontological (di<sub>1</sub>ontologicalkāl), a. [f. as Deontological (di<sub>1</sub>ontologicalkāl), a. [f. as Deontological (di<sub>2</sub>ontology (1834) I. i. 20 Let the moralist regard the great Deontological Law, as steadily as the Turnsole looks upon the Sun. 1867, J. H. Stibling tr. Schwegler's Hist. Philos. (ed. 8) 129 The special theory of ethical action was completely elaborated by the later Stoics, who were thus the founders of all deontological schemes.

Deontologist (di
1612 phylodidist). [f. Deontology 1834] I. ii. 27 [It] separates the dominions of the Legislator from those of the Deontologist.

Deontology (di
1612 phylodidist). [f. Gr. δέον, δεοντthat which is binding, duty (neuter of pr. pple. of δει it is binding, it behoves) + -λογια discourse.]

The science of duty; that branch of knowledge

Ine science of duty; that branch of knowledge which deals with moral obligations; ethics.

1866 Bentham in West. Rev. VI. 448 Ethics has received the more expressive name of Deontology. a 1832—Deontology (1834) I. ii. 28 Deontology or Private Ethics, may be considered the science by which happiness is created out of motives extra-legislatorial. 1868 Gladstone Juv. Mundi vii. (1870) 214 A system which may be called one of deontology, or that which ought to be, and to be done. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex. s. v., Medical deontology, the duties and rights of medical practitioners.

Deoperculate (di.on5:18izla). A Rot ff

medical practitioners.

Deoperculate (dijop5:1kiñlžt), a. Bot. [f. DE-1.6+L. operculatus, pa. pple. of operculare to cover with a lid: see OPERCULATE.] Having

to cover with a lid: see also quots.

1866 Treas. Bot., Deoperculate, a term used in describing mosses, when the operculum will not separate spontaneously from the spore-cases. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Deoperculate.

Also, without an operculum.

Deoperculate, v. Bot. [See prec. and -ATE 3.] intr. To shed the operculum.

Mod. Liverworts with deoperculating capsules.

† Deoppilate (dippilet), v. Med. Obs. [f. DE-II. I + OPPILATE: in mod. medical L. deoppilare, f. L. oppilare to stop up.] trans. To free from obstruction; absol. to remove obstructions.

1600 Venner Via Recta vii. 134 It. deoppilate the venses. 1710 T. FULLER Pharm. Extemp. 214

For Raisins of the Sun. deoppilate more than Malaga. 1811. 421 Aperitives ought to deoppilate the Interstices.

So Deoppilation, the removal of obstructions; Deoppilative a, tending to remove obstructions, de-

o ppilative a., tending to remove obstructions, de obstruent; sb. a medicine or drug having this

obstruent; 50. a medicane quality.

1625 HART Anat. Ur. 1. ii. 31 Cordiall and deoppilative medicines. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 111. xxii. 165 It becomes effectuall in deopilations. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. viii. 313 An excellent deoppilative. 1721 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs I. 162 It is an universal Digestive and Deoppilative. 1854 Mavne Expos. Let. 264 Aperient, deopsitant; applied to medicines. 1862 Marsh Eng. Lang. 89 To produce that salutary deopilation of the spleen which the French hold to be so serviceable to the health of sedentary gentlemen.

Deor, obs. form of Dear, Deer.

+ Deordinate, a. Obs. [ad. med. L. deordinate].

† Deordinate, a. Obs. [ad. med.L. deordināt-us, f. De- I. 6 + ordinātus ordered. A doublet of disordinate.] Perverted from the natural order; inordinate.

1603 The Idolatry consisted ... in the deordinate intent of the Sacrificers. 1720 Welton Suffer. Som of God II. xxiv. 641 The Principles of a Deordinate and Excessive Self-Love.

† Deordinate, v. Obs. [f. med.L. verbal type \*deordinate: see prec. and -ATE 3 5.] trans. To

\*deordināre: see prec. and -ATE 3 5.] trans. To pervert from the natural order.

1688 Norms Theory Love II. ii. 107 A sensual pleasure deordinated from the end. for which it was designed.

Deordination (dipādināl-san). Now rare or Obs. [ad. med.L. deordinātion-em (Du Cange), n. of action f. verbal type \*deordināre (It. disordinare, OF. desordener) to disorder, f. De- I. 6 + ordināre to order, ordinā-em order. A doublet of disordination ]

disordination.]

1. Departure from or violation of order, esp. of

1. Departure from or violation of order, esp. of moral order; disorder.

1596 Bell. Surv. Popery III. ix. 378 The guilte and the deordination. 1635 Sibbes Soules Couff. xii. § 3. 166 This sheweth us what a wonderfull deordination and disorder is brought upon mans nature. 1647 Jer. Taylor Dissuas. Popery i. (1686) 99 She refuses to run into the same excess of riot and de-ordination. 1688 Norms Theory Love II. ii. or A deordination from the end of Nature. 1891 Manning in Dublin Rev. July 157 It denotes an abuse, an excess, a de-ordination in human society.

2. Departure from ordinary or normal condition, as in physical deformity, decomposition, etc.

as in physical deformity, decomposition, etc.

1886 Goad Celest. Bodies III. iii. 472 A Token of the Dissolution, and as it were the Deordination of the Compound.

1bid. III. iv. 505 Under these years, the same Deordination is found in Animals, Lambs, Hares, Calves.

Deore, obs. form of DEAR a. and adv.

Deorganize, de-orientalize: see DE-II. I.

Deorling, deoreling, early ff. DARLING.

| Deorsum, adv. nonce-use. [L. = downwards.]

Downward.

1700 J. Clubbe Physiognomy 10 There is the same stupidity. the same deorsum tendency in the one as in the other.

Doorwurto, var. Dearworth a. Obs. precious. † Deosculate, v. Obs. rare - o. [f. L. deosculārī to kiss warmly or affectionately, f. Dr. I. 3 + osculārī to kiss.] To kiss affectionately. Hence † Dooscula tion, kissing.

1603 Cockeram, Deosculate, to kiss sweetly. 1698 Phillips, Deosculation, a kissing with eagernesse. a 1699 Stillingpl. (J.), Acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genufications, thurifications, and deosculations. 3755 Amory Memoirs 440 note. 1783 Amisworth Lat. Dict. (Morell) 1, Deosculation, osculatio.

De-Ossify, -fication: see Dr. II. I.

Dooxidate (di.pksidet), v. Chem. Also 8-9 deoxy. [f. Dr. II. I. + Oxidate v.] trans. To

deoxy. [f. DE- II. I + OXIDATE v.] trans. To reduce from the state of an oxide, to remove the oxygen from (an oxide or other compound); intr. to undergo deoxidation. Hence Deoxidated

ppl. a.; Deo'xidating ppl. a., causing or suffering deoxidation.
1799 Str H. Davy in Beddoes Contrib. Phys. 4: Med. Knowl.
73 Phosoxygen is produced, and the metals deoxydated.
1806 — in Phil. Trans. XCIX. 90 Dark brown matter was separated at the deoxydating surface. 1801 HATCHETT in Phil. Trans. XCII. 66 The white oxide. may be deoxidated to a certain degree. 1837 R. Bedd Pract. Chem. 10 The latter flame of a blow-pipel is called oxidating, the former deoxidating.

Deoxidation (dipksidēl'fon). [n. of action f. prec. vb.] The removal of oxygen from an oxide

prec. vb.] The removal of oxygen from an oxide

or other compound.

1799 Sir H. Davy in Beddoes Contrib. Phys. 4 Med.
Knowl. 70 It is necessary that the temperature of deoxydation be greater than that of oxydation. 1801 WOLLASTON in Phil. Trans. XCI. 430 The pile of Volta decomposes water, and produces other effects of oxidation and
de-oxidation. 1833 G. ALLEN in Nature 8 Mar. 430 The
function of a leaf is the absorption of carbonic acid from
the air, and its deoxidation under the influence of sunlight.

**Deo xidator.** [agent-n. f. DEOXIDATE v.: see -OR.] A deoxidating agent or apparatus. c. 1865 J. Wylde in Circ. Sc. 1, 396/2 The charcoal is employed as a deoxidator.

ployed as deoxidator.

Deoxidize (di<sub>1</sub>\tilde{\rho}\text{ksidoiz}), v. Chem. Also 9 deoxyd.. [f. Dr. II. 1 + Oxidize.] = Deoxidator. 1794 [see Deoxidize below]. 1800 Henry Epit. Chem. (1808) so Its action is.. exerted in de-oxidizing bodies. 1810 — Elem. Chem. (1826) I. 533 The silica, also .. is partly deoxidized. 1859 E. A. Parker Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 357 Whether disinfectants act by oxidising, or by deoxidising. Hence Deoxidized ppl. a., Deoxidizing ppl. a. and vbl. sb.; also Deoxidization, Deoxidizement. Deoxidizer.

ment. Dec'xidiser.

ment, Deo'xidizer.

1704 G. Adams Nat. & Exp. Philos. I. App. 527 The deoxidizing power of the solar rays. 1805 Lans in Phil.

Trans. XCV. 282 The deoxidising property of light. 2847

CRAIG, Deoxydization, deoxydation. c 1860 FARDAY

Forces Nat. vi. 200 note, A colourless deoxidised indigo.

1866 H. Spencer First Princ. 11. viii. \$70 Animals, in some of their minor processes, are probably deoxidizers. 1877

W. Thomson Voy. Challenger I. iv. 279 Due to some deoxidizing process.

**Deoxygenate**  $(di_{1}p'ksidzene't)$ , v. Chem. [f. DE- II. 1 + Oxygenate v.] trans. To deprive

DE- II. 1 + OXYGENATE v.] trans. To deprive of (free) oxygen; also = DEOXIDATE, DEOXIDIZE.

1799 KIRWAN Geol. Ess. 150 By deoxygenating the vitriolic contained in the Epsom salt. 1804 T. TROTTER Drunkenness iii. 38 Alkohol certainly deoxygenates the blood in some degree. 1808 SIR H. DAVY in Phil. Trans. XCVIII. 336 Potassium may partially de-oxygenate the earths. Hence Deoxygenated ppl. a., Deoxygenation.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes Contrib. Phys. 4 Med. Knowl. 86 A deoxygenated atmosphere. 1803 — in Phil. Trans. XCIII. 271 The deoxygenation of skin. 1838 BAGR Econ. Mansi, xxiii. (ed. 3) 239 An oxygenating or a deoxygenating flame. 1834 Mrs. Somreville Connect. Phys. Sc. xxiv. (1849) 224 The most refrangible extremity of the spectrum has an oxygenizing power and the other that of deoxygenating. 1878 Foster Phys. II. i. § 2. 210 The ordinary deoxygenation of the blood.

Deoxygenize (dsip ksidgenoiz), v. Chem. [f.

ordinary deoxygenation of the blood.

Deoxygenize (dip'ksidzenoiz', v. Chem. [f. I)E- II. I + OXYGENIZE v.] = DEOXYGENATE.

1881 GUNTHER in Encycl. Brit. XII. 687/1 Until the air is so much deoxygenized as to render a renewal of it necessary.

Deozonize, to deprive of ozone: see Dr. II. 1.

Dep, obs. f. Deer; (dep.) abbrev. of Deputy.

+ Depa ct, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dēpact-us, pa.

pple. of depangère to drive down, fix into the
ground, etc.] Fixed down, fastened.

1524 T. Johnson Parey's Chirurg. xi. xx. (1678) 293 If
the Weapon be so depact and fastned in a Bone that you
cannot drive it forth on the other side.

Depaganize, depantheonize: see De-II. I.

+ Depaganize, depantheonize: [f] Depaint vol

+ Depairnt, sb. Obs. rare - 1. [f. DEPAINT v.]
Painting, pictorial representation.

1504 Zepheria xvii. in Arb. Garner V. 73 How shall I deck
my Love in love's habiliment And her embellish in a right
depaint?

(see next) gradually supersceed by the normal de-painted.] Depicted, painted, delineated; orna-mented; coloured: see the verb. Chiefly as pa.pple.

pa. pple.

a 1883 Ancr. R. 396 'In manibus meis descripsi te' [Isa. xiix. 16]. Ich habbe, he seið, depeint þe in mine honden. 1303 R. Brunng Handl. Synne 8730 þey shul be leyde yn toumbe of stone And hys ymage ful feyre depeynte Ryst as he were a cors seynt. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 1101, & coronde wern alle of þe same fasoun, Depaynt in perlez & wedez qwyte. 1430 Lyng. Chron. Troy I. v, Vnder flowers depeynt of stablenesse. c 1500 Lancelot 1703 Bot cherice them with wordis fair depaynt. 1257 Tottell's Mic. (Arb.) 215 Her handes depaint with veines all blew and white.

† Depaint (d/pēlint), v. Obs. or arch. 4-5 depend e, -peynt(e, -paynt(e, 6-7 depaynt (5 depant, 7-8 depeint), 6- depaint. [ME. depeint-en, f. depeint pa. pple.; taken as Eng. repr. of F. depeinte (3rd sing. pres. il depeint): see prec. Depeint was connected with Depict by the transitional forms Depended depint. tional forms DEPEINCT, depinct.]

1. trans. To represent or portray in colours, to

1. trans. To represent or portray in colours, to paint; to depict; to delineate.

a 1225, 1303 [see Depair fpl. a.]. 1235 Coer de L. 2963 Off red sendel were her baneres, With three gryffouns depayntyd wel. c 1340 Gaw. & Gr. Kut. 649 Pe knyst complete hade In be more half of his schelde hir ymage depaynted. c 1350 Will. Palerne 3573, & bereth in his blasoun of a brit hewe A wel huge werwolf wonderli depeinted. c 1360 Will. Palerne 3573, & bereth in his blasoun of a brit hewe A wel huge werwolf wonderli depeinted. c 1440 Gesta Rom. xxix. 36 (Add. M.S.) He did make a walle white, and with rede Coloure he depeynted the Image of the woman. 1870 B. Googe Pop. Kingd. 1. (1880) 10 With crosse depainted braue upon his backe and eke his brest. 1603 T. Whight Passions vi. 294 The Geographers. depain in theyt Cardes. the Countries and Cities adioyning. 1659 T. PECKE Parmassi Puerb. 77 Apelles could not depaint Motion. 1748 Thomson Cast. Indol. 1. 326 Those pleased the most, where, by a cunning hand, Depeinten [pseudoarchaic pa. 1912] was the patriarchal age. 182 DANIEL Sonnets 4 No colours can depaint my sorrows. 1848 J. A. Carlie tr. Dank's Inferno (1849) 37 The anguish of the people who are here below, on my face depaints that pitty, which thou takest for fear.

2. To depict or portray in words; to describe graphically, or by comparison.
138 Wyclif Bible Pref. Ep. iii. 63 A bishop, whom in short sermoun he depeynted. 1853 Abr. Pakker Ps. cxlii. 466 My troublouse state I did depaynt. 1664 Markell. Corr. Wks. 1872-5 II. 167 There are no words sufficient to depaint so real an affection. 1914 Gay Sheph. Week Prol. 61 Such Ladies fair wou'd I depaint In Roundelay or Sonnet quaint. 1772-a Batchelor (1773) II. 13 Her lips you may in sort depaint By cherries ripe. 1868 J. Mayne Siller Gun II. 190 Amid the scenes, depainted here, O' love, and war, and social cheer.

b. Const. ont. forth.
1853 Short Catech. in Liturg. 4 Doc. Edw. VI (1844) 513 Canst thou yet further depaint me out that congregation, which thou callest a kingdom o

3. To set forth or represent, as a painting or picture does.

1508 Yong Diana 87 This sumptuous Palace.. that this table doth depaint vnto vs. 1607 WALKINGTON Opt. Glass xv. (1664) 152 This temperature must be depainted forth of us. according to a kind of exigency. c1660 Wharton Wks. (1683) 357 If then success be it which best depaints A glorious Cause, Turks are the only Saints.

4. To paint or decorate with colours or painted figures; sometimes, to paint, colour (a surface). c1300 Cast. Love 704 Pis Castel is siker and feir abouten, And is al depeynted wi-outen Wip breo howes pt well be sene. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 277 Faire chambres depeynted all with gold and azure. 14. Prose Legends in Anglia VIII. 151 A cote. depeynted wib alle maner of vertues & floryshed wib alle the floures of goddes gardens. 1523 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 1577 Clothes of golde and arras were hanged in the hall Depaynted with pyctures. 1530 Palsca, 1312, I depaynte, I coloure a thynge with colours. This terme as yet is nat admytted in comen spetche. 1605 CAMDEN Rem. (1637) 129 They were wont to depaint themselues with sundry colours. 1706 [see Depaynted] and fire. To adorn as with painted

b. transf. and fig. To adorn as with painted

figures.

c 1325 [see Depaint ppl. a.]. c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. IV. i. 117 Pecercle of he sterres in alle he places here as he shynyng nyst is depeynted. 1386 Wyclif Lev. xi. 30 A stellioun, that is a werme depeyntid as with sterris. c 1450 Crt. of Love xv Depeinted wonderly, With many a thousand daisies, rede as rose And white also. 1309 Hawes Past. Pleas. (Percy Soc.) 4 A medowe both gaye and glorious, Whiche Flora depainted with many a colour. 1598 Yosc Diana 468 Let now each meade with flowers be depainted, Of sundrie colours sweetest odours glowing.

5. To stain, distain.

c 1374 Chaucer Troylus v. 1611, I have eke sevn with teris

c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus v. 1611, I have eke seyn with teris al depeynted, Your lettre. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso II. xliii. 28 Few siluer drops her vermile cheekes depaint.

Hence Depai'nted ppl. a., painted, depicted.

1413 Lyno. Pilgr. Sowle II. xlvi. (1859) 53 Al this erdely
fyre is but thyng depeynted in regard of that other.

1706
MAULE Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot. 1. 18 By reason of their
depainted bydies.

de-painted bodies. † Depaint v. + -ER] One who or that which depaints, or paints.

1513 DOUGLAS Æncis XII. Prol. 261 Welcum depayntar of the blomyt medis.

the blomyt medis.

+ Depair, v. Obs. Also depeyre, depeire.

[a. OF. des-, depeire-r, to despoil, f. des-, dé-(DE-I. 6) + -peirer:-L. peiorâre: cf. APPAIR, IMPAIR, and DISPAYRE sb.] trans. To impair, injure, dilapidate.

dilapidate.

a 1460 Lyogate Lyfe of our Ladye (Caxton) E. 5, c. 1 (R.)
As the tryed syluer is depeired. 1501 Douglas Pal. Hon.

In. xxii, Na wretchis word may depair your hie name. 1513
Braddhaw St. Werburge I. 338 The corps hole and sounde
was funde, verely. Nothyng depaired that ther coude be
seen. 1568 T. Howell Arb. Amitie (1879) 63 Depaire no
Church, nor suncient acte, in building be not slose.

+ Depa-Imate, v. Obs. rare - °. [f. ppl. stem
of L. depalmare, f. De. + palma palm of the hand.]

'To give one a box on the eare' (Cockeram 1623'.

+ Depa-nce. Obs. rare - 1. [a. F. depens (in
13th c. despanse), ad. L. dispensa: see DISPENSE
sb.] Payment, disbursement.

c 1450 Payer Roll in 3rd Rep. Hist MSS. Commiss. 279/1
Which he complesshed withoute other payements of Fynaunce, raunceoun, or depance.

naunce, raunceoun, or depance.

† **Deparay'll**, a. Obs. 1 are. [a. OF. despareil different, dissimilar, f. des-=L. DIB- + pareil like, of the same kind=Pr. parelh, Sp. parejo, lt. parechio:-Rom. \*pariculo- dim. of L. par equal.] Unlike, dissimilar, diverse.

1413 Lydo. Pilgr. Sowle I. x. (1850) 7 There ben here many dyuerse pilgrymes deparayll of habyte.

many dyuerse pilgrymes deparayll of habyte.

† **Depardieu**, interj. Obs. [a. OF. phrase de far Dieu, by the authority, or in the name, of God.]

In God's name; by God: used as an asseveration.

c 1290 Behet 1352 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 145 Nov de pardeus

[MS. Harl. 2277 deperdeus] quath be pope, doth ass 3e habbeth i-bout. c 1274 CHAUCHR Troylus II. 1058 Quod Troylus, depardeu, y assente. c 1280 Sir Ferumb. 1452 Wel depardieux quab be kyng 'ne schal he nost gon al-one. 1654 W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary III. iii. Ha21. Doddley XII. 240 [arch.] Depardieu, You snyb mine old years, sans fail, 1 wene you bin A jangler and a golierdis.

† **Departicion**. v. Obs. [f. DE. + PABDON v.:

+ Depardon, v. Obs. [f. DE- + PABDON v.: perh. after part, depart.] trans. To excuse, forgive. 1501 Bury Wills (1850) 90, I will that my tenaynts... be depardond of yt half of all ther rents that xall be due on to me to the Mychelmesse next after my decesse.

to me to the Mychelmesse next after my decesse. **Deparo'chialize**, v. nonce-wd. [f. DE-II. I + PAROCHIALIZE v.] trans. To deprive of parochial character. Hence **Deparo'chializing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a; also **Deparochializa tion**.

286 Sat. Rev. XIII. 211/I We must not think of turning an impassable ditch into a passable road, for fear England should thereby be 'deparochialized'. Ibid. 211/2 The new formula of deparochialization. Ibid., The 'deparochializing' cry will...de equally well for both.

† Deparo chiate, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. DE-1. 2 + I.. parochia parish + -ATE 3; after depatriate.]
intr. To depart from one's own parish.
1762 FOOTE Orators 1. Wks. 1790 I. 196 The culture of our lands will sustain an infinite injury, if such a number of peasants were to deparochiate.

peasants were to deparocniate.

Depart (dipā:tl), v. Also 3-6 departe, 5-6 departe, 6-7 Sc. depairt. Pa. pple. 4-5 depart(e, 6 Sc. depairt. [a. OF. depart-ir (depp-, desp-, dip-) = Pr. departir, Sp., Pg. departer, desparter, It. di-, dis.-partire, spartire, Rom. compound of de- or dis-(de-) +partire, for L. disperiire to divide,

de- or dis- (des-) +partire, for I. dispertire to divide, f. Dis-+partire to part, divide. See De- I. 6.]

I. To divide or part, with its derived senses.

† 1. trans. To divide into parts, dispart. Obs.

1. agg R. Glouc. (1724) 304 Hii departed evorst her ost as in foure partye. 1287 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 27 Pis werke I departed and dele in seuene bookes. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 43 Pe 3 erde of Moyses, with pe whilk he departid be Reed See. c 1430 Lvog. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 210 Departe thy tyme prudently on thre. 1251 Turner Herbal 1. (1568) Hiva, Leues... very deply indentyd, euen, to the very synewes which depart the myde leues.

† b. intr. To divide, become divided. Obs.

1287 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 63 Pe Rede see [i. c. Arabian Sea] streecheb forb, and departeb in tweie mouthes and sees, but oon is icleped Persicus... bat Oop is i-cleped Arabicus.

1548 77 VICARY Anal. v. (1888) 37 [The sinews] depart agayne into two, and eche goeth into one eye.

† C. Her. See Departed 2. Obs.

† 2. trans. To divide or part among persons,

+2. trans. To divide or part among persons, etc.; to distribute, partition, deal out; to divide with others, or among themselves, to share; some-times (with the notion of division more or less

times (with the notion of division more or less lost, as in Deal v.) to bestow, impart. Obs.

a 1340 Hamfold Psaller xxi. 18 Pai departid to paim my clathes. 1388 Wyclus Prov. xi. 24 Sum men departen her own thingis, and ben maad richere. c 1430 Lyos. Bochas 1 x. (1544 2 a. This Kingdom . Should have be departed of right betwene us twein. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg., 76 b/2 Yf thou have but lytyl, yet study to gynus and to departe therof gladly. c 1530 H. Rhodes Bk. Nurture in Badees Bk. (1868) 103 Be content to departe to a man wylling to learne suche thinges as thou knowest. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) John xix. 24 They departed my rayment among them. 1588 N. Lichelield of the content of the conten

a thing). Obs. a thing). Obs.
c 1446 Generydes 3418, I shall .. in wurchippe the avaunce,
And largely departe with the also. 1499 Plumpton Corr.
137, I am willing to depart with him in lands & in goods.
1549 COVERDLE Erasm. Par. 2 Cor. viii. 14 Whyles eche of
you departeth with other, so that neyther of you lacke
anye thyng.
† 3. trans. To put asunder, sunder, separate,
part Obs.

part. Obs.

part. Obs.

1897 R. GLOUC. (1724) 466 King Lowis .. And Elianore is quene, vor kunrede departed were. 1393 Gower Conf. II.

129 That deth shuld us departe attwo. C1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) iii. 16 A gret Hille, that men clepen Olympus, that departeth Macedonye and Trachye. C1500 Lasfranc's C15407 C1547 C

+ b. To sever or separate (a thing) from

† D. To sever or separate (a thing) from (another).

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 3710 pai er.. Departed halely fra pe body of Criste. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 10 It is unpossible to departe po qualitiese from bodies. Ibid. 142 Whanne a membre is depertid from pe bodi. 1356 Tindale Rom. viii. 39 To departe [so Cranmer and 1357 Geneva; Rhem. and 1517 separate] us from Goddes love. 1374 Hyll. Planting 78 You must translate them, and depart them farther from other. 1350 SPENSER F. Q. II. x. 14 Which Seuerne now from Logris doth depart.

† C. To separate in perception or thought; to discern apart, distinguish. Obs.

c1360 Wyclif Sel. Whs. III. 340 As pes pree persones of God beno God. 20 alle dedes and werkes of pe Trinite mainot be departid from oper. 1485 CANON Chas. Gl. 248 We. had egally departed his good dedes and his euyl. c1320 Mork Picus Wks. 2/2 Straunge tokens. departing (as it wer) and .seuering the cradles of such special chyldren fro the company of other of the common sorte.

† d. intr. To separate, make separation. Obs.
1368 Wyclif Isa. lix. 2 3 Joure wickednesses han departid bitwize 30u and 30ure God. 1480 Caxron Descr. Brit. 8
The Seuarn departed somtyme bitwene Englond and Wales.

† Old Chem. To separate a metal from an alloy or a solution.

alloy or a solution.

alloy or a solution.

1704 J. Harris Lex. Techis. s. v., Depart farther, and get your Silver out of the Aqua Fortis.

1731 Chambers Cycl.

s.v., The water of the first recipient serves for the first operation of departing, and the rest for the subsequent ones.

+ 4. trans. To sever, break off, dissolve (a con-

+ 4. trans. To sever, break off, dissolve (a connexion or the like). Obs.

c 1386 Chaucer Frankl. T. 804, I have wel lever ever to suffre woo, Than I departe the love bytwix yow tuo. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 70 Mariage mad in brid & ferd degre.. is so confermid bat it mai not be departed. 1470-85 Malory Arthur vin. xxxviii, Ye departed the loue bitween me and my wyf. 15. HACKET Treas. of Amadia 274 So sweete and so faithful a conjunction can not be departed without a great heart breaking. 1579 Twyng Phisicke agst. Fortune 11. Ivii. 233 b, With staues to depart their nightly conflictes.

+ b. intr. (for reft.) Of a connexion, etc.: To be severed, dissolved, or broken off. Obs.
1375 Barbour Bruce 11. 165 Thusgat maid that thar aquentance That neuir syne. Departey quhill thai lyffand war.
1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xx. 138 Thanne cam coueityse.. For a mantel of menyuere, he made lele matrimony Departen ar deth cam, and deuors shupte. 1523 L. Berners Froiss. I. lxxi. 103 Than the bysshoppe sayd, Sirs, than our company shall depart.

II. To go apart or away, with its derived senses. The perfect tenses (intraus.) were formerly formed with the for its gave.

The perfect tenses (intrans.) were formerly formed with be: cf. is gone.

† 5. intr. To go asunder; to part or separate from each other, to take leave of each other. Obs.

10. SMIT. 10 go asunder; to part or separate from each other, to take leave of each other. Obs. c1390 S. Eng. Leg. I. 121/527 So departede be court bo, and euerech to is In droup. c1330 R. Brunne Chrom. (1810) S2 In luf bei departed, Hardknout home went. c1300 Nut. Brown Maid 33. I here you saye farwel: nay, nay, we departe not soo sone. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 208 The puttifaction of the flesh ready to depart from the bone. a 1605 Montgomerie Misc. Poems xxxix. 12 Adeu nou; be treu nou, Sen that we must depart. 1621 Hinde J. Bruen xiii. 133 So loth wee were to depart saunder.

6. intr. To go away (from a person or place); to take one's leave. (The current sense, but chiefly in literary use; to depart from = to leave.)

a 1236 Energy II. 20 Departing roll. 21 July 1893 (Fairf.) Be bat we fra be depart farier texts part. a 1340 Handole Psalter vi. 8 Departis fra me all pat wirkes wickednes. 12497 CANTON Jason 68 He departed out of temple and also from Athenes. 1256 Tindale John xvi. 7 VI I departe, I will sende him write your 2547 8 Ordre of Commonion 16 Then shall the Prieste... let the people depart. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. III. 818 The Learned Leaches in Despair depart. 1841 Lane Arab. Nts. I. 113 She then said to him, Depart, and return not hither.

b. To set out (on a journey), set forth. start.

b. To set out (on a journey), set forth, start.

D. To set out (on a journey), set forth, start. Opp. to arrive. (Now commonly to leave.) c 1480 CANTON Somnes of Aymon i 52 Whan the mornyng came, departed well erly from Parys the sayd Guenelon and his felawes. 1548 HALL Chron. 208 b, He entered the ship with the other, which were redy to depart. 1645-6 Purchas Pilgrimes II. 1081 The Neguu was departed. And every man hastened to follow after. 1792 MRS. C. SMITH DESIMONA. III. 61 In case the Duke should be departed, he directs her instantly to set out for Paris. 1817 W. SKLWYN Law Nist Prius (ed. 4) II. 969 If the ship did not depart from Portsmouth with convoy. Time-table. The train departs at 6.30.

c. To go away to or into (a place); to go

† C. To go away to or into (a place); to go forth, pass, proceed, make one's way. Obs.

- 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. (MS. A) 305 To defende hat mater schal not departe into al he lyme. 1586 B. Young Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 11. 227 He had a desire to depart home to his lodging. 1611 BIBLE Matt. ii. 12 They departed into their owne countrey another way.

† d. To depart one's way: to go one's way. Obs.

1335 COVERDALE I Esdras ix. 51 Departe youre waye then, & eate the best, & drynke the swetest.

7. intr. To leave this world, decease, die, pass away. (Now only to depart from this) life.)

1535 COVERDALE I Esdras ix. 51 Departe youre waye then, & eate the best, & drynke the swetest.

7. intr. To leave this world, decease, die, pass away. (Now only to depart from this) life.)
1501 Bury Wills (1850) 85 My body, if it happy me to departe win vij. myle of gret Berkehamstede, to be buryed ther.
1556 TINDALE Luke ii. 20 Lorde, now lettest thou thy seruaunt departe in peace. 1538 STEWART Cron. Scot. I.
576 Constantius departit in Eborac throw Infirmitie. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 30 That Marcellus a little before day, was departed. 1505 STOW Annales 39 He departed out of this life at Yorke. 1702 J. LOGAN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. IX. 94, I went to visit him the day before he departed a 1868 Buckle Civilia. (1869) 111. iv. 227 When a Scotch minister departed from this life.

8. trans. To go away from, leave, quit, forsake.

8. trans. To go away from, leave, quit, forsake. Now rare, exc. in phr. to depart this life (=7).

c1340 Cursor M. 25266 (Br. Mus. MS.) Rewe on vs. departe vs nouzt. 1526 in W. H. Turner Select. Rev. Oxford 138 Nicholas Hore paid for the wine and departed their company. 1548 HALL Chron. 114 All the Welshemen were commaunded...to depart the toune. 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. i. 1517 185 The soules of men departing this life. 1647 N. BACON Disc. Givel. Eng. 1. lix. (1739) 112 NO Clergyman or other may depart the Realm, without the King's Licence. 1712 ADDISON Spect. No. 517 § 1 Sir Roger de Coverley is dead. He departed this life at his house in the country. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) 11. 11. 125 Jugurtha was commanded to depart Italy. 1839 Keightley Hist. Eng. II. 33 The clergy were ordered to depart the kingdom. 1860 Dickens Gl. Expect. xxxiv, Mrs. J. Gargery had departed this life on Monday last.

† 9. To send away, dismiss. Obs.
1484 CAXTON Chivalry 73 Charite. departeth every vyce. C1500 Chron. Gr. Friars Camden 28 The Kynge.. made them grete chere and so departyd them home agayne. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World Pref. 17 The abolished parts are departed by small degrees.

† 10. intr. To start, spring, come forth, or issue from; to come of. Obs.

c1477 CAXTON Jason 56b, By theyr countenaunce and habylements.. they ben departed from noble and goode hous. c1489 — Blanchardyn xliv. 173 Of churles, bothe man and wyfi, can departe noo goode fruyte.

11. intr. (transf. and fig. from 6.) To withdraw, turn aside, diverge, deviate; to desist (from a course of action, etc.). To depart from: to leave, abandon; to cease to follow, observe or practise.

1293 Gower Conf. III. 103 The..Nile..Departeth fro his cours and falleth Into the see Alexandrine. 1335 Coverdalle From course of nature. 1651 Hooses Levials. III. xl. 255 It was not with a design to depart from the worship of God. 1732 Berkeley Alciphr. vii. § 24 They depart from received opinions. 1867 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) I. App. 673 The fourth narrative departs

inclination... to depart from the long-established practice.

III. +12. Depart with. a. To take leave of; to go away from. (Cf. 5, 6.) Obs. rare.

1500 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1500) I. iii. 22 Cursed & dampned spyrite, departe than forth with this creature.

1503 Fore A. 4 M. 763 b, And so departed I with them.

† b. To part with; to give up, surrender; to give away, bestow. (Cf. 2.) Obs.

1 c 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) III. 102 O ye good fathyr of grete degre, thus to departe with your ryches. 1595 Shaks. 30hn

11. 1. 563 Iohn. Hath willingly departed with a part. 1648
PERKINS Prof. Bk. 1. 4 7. 21 Shee hath departed with her right by the feofiment. 1793 CHIPMAN Amer. Law Rep. (1871) 41 The officer had a lien on the cattle. On receipt I do not consider that the officer wholly departs with that lien.

1 do not consider that the lien.

†18. So **Depart from**, in the same sense (12 b).

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TAYLOR COMM. Titus 1. 5 With what difficultie depart they stones if from their naturall roughnesse? 1681 BURNET Hits. Ref. 11. 88 The inferior clergy departed from their right of being in the House of Commons.

† Depart, sb. Obs. [a. F. départ (13th c. in Godef.), f. départir to DEPART. Partly treated as directly from the English verb; cf. the sbs. leave, return, etc.]

a. Parting, 1. The act of departing, departure. a. Parting, separation. b. Departure from this life, death. cx330 Arth. 4 Merl. 4530 For depart of his felawes, And for her men that weren y-slawe. 1500 Spenser F. Q. III. vii. 20 That lewd lover did the most lament For her depart. 1591 Shaks. Two Gent. v. iv. 96 At my depart I gaue this Iringl vnto Iulia. 1593 — 3 Hen. VI, II. i. 170 When your braue Father breath d his latest gaspe, Tydings... Were brought me of your Losse, and his Depart. 1648 H. More Song of Sonl II. II. 11. xxviii, The plantall lifes depart. 1748 Ramsay Tea-t. Misc. (1733) I. 90 For her depart my heart was sair. 1840 Sportsman in Irel. 4 Scotl. II. iv. 71, The salmon having long since made his depart.

2. Old Chem. The separation of one metal from another with which it is alloyed. 1. The act of departing, departure.

2. Old Chem. The separation of one metal from another with which it is alloyed.

a 16a6 Bacon (J.), The chymists have a liquor called water of depart. 1686 W. Harris tr. Lemery's Course Chym. (ed. 2: 79 The Depart, or parting of Metals, is when a Dissolvent quits the Metal it had dissolved to betake itself unto another. 1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn. 8.v., A certain Operation in Chymistry is called the Depart, because the Particles of Silver are made by it to depart from Gold when they were before melted together. 1751 Chambers Cycl., Depart, a method of refining, or separating gold from silver by means of aqua fortis... if you again filtrate this water, and pour on it the liquor of fixed nitre, you will have another depart, the calamine precipitating to the bottom.

+ Departs ble. -ible. a. Obs. [a. OF. de-

+ Departable, -ible, a. Obs. [a. OF. departable (13-14th c. in Godef.), f. depart-ir vb.: sec\_BLE. The form in -ible follows L. analogy:

see-BLE. The form in *-ible* tollows L. analogy. cf. L. partibilis from partirī.]

1. That may be parted or separated; separable.
1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. xvii. 26 pe Trinite, Thre persones in parcelles departable fro other, And alle pre but 0 god.
1449 Pecock Repr. in. ii. 282 Rist of vce is dyners and departable fro the rist of lordschip. 1450-1530 Blyrr. our Ladye 104 Yf eny of them were departable from other.

2. That may be, or is to be, divided or distributed.

buted; divisible.

[1393 BRITTON III. viii. § 4 Qe le heretage soit departable entre touz les enfauntz.] 1483 Cath. Angl. 96 Departiabylle, dinisibilis. 1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c 26 § 35 Landes..to

be departed and departable amonges issues and heires males. 1574 it. Littleton's Tenteres 139 b, The whiche tenementes be departable among the brethren. 1741 T. Robinson Gavelkind ii. 26 They had always been departible.

† Departal. Obs. rare.

[f. Departal. v. + -AL, observing.]

† Departal. Obs. rare. [f. DEPART v. + -AL, after arrival.] Departure.

1823 Galt Entail I. xi. 82 When my father took his departal to a better world. 1836—in Tail's Mag. III.

1933 Speaking of my departal from Glasgow.

† Departance. Obs. [a. OF. departance, f. depart-ir: see -ANCE.] Departure.

1539 Wills f. Inv. N. C. (Surtees) 15, I will, that after the departence of this mortal lift. my bodie be buried. 1898. WYRLEY Armorie 61, I license craue for this departaunce.

† Departe. In phrase lay a departe (? error) for lay aparte, lay aside.

12489 CANTON Blanchardyn iii. 17 All rewthis layde a departe, as well for his fader as for his modre.

Departed (divarted). 2016. 16, 1 DEPART v.

Departed (diparted), ppl. a. [f. DEPART v.

+-ED.]

+1. Divided into parts, etc.: see DEPART v. 1, 2.
c1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. P898 (H.) Eyther thay forletin her
confessours al utterly, or ellis thay departen here schrifte
in divers places; but sothely such departed schrifte hath no
mercy of God. 1463 Bury Wills (1850) 36, I beqwethe...
a doubyl ryng departyd of gold, with a ruby and a turkeys.
+2. Separated, parted; severed from the main
body, schismatic, apostate; in Her. separated by
a dividing line (cf. PARTY a.). Obs.
1439 CTESS WARWICK in E. E. Wills (1883) 117 A Skochen
of myn Armes departyd with my lordys. c1811 1st Eng.
Bk. Amer. (Arb.) Introd. 31/1 These ketters.. is departed of
the holy Romes chyrche. 1633 EARL MANCH. Al Mondo
(1636) 14 If wee consider Death aright, It is but a departed
breath from dead earth.

3. That has departed or gone away; past, bygone.

8. That has departed or gone away; past, bygone.
1552 HULDET, Departed, dissitus, prateritus.
1845 J.
SAUNDERS Cabinet Pictures 20 Antiquity and departed greatness.

SAUNDERS Canner Factors 2. A. spec. That has departed this life; deceased.

1503-4 Act 10 Hen. VII, c. 25 Pream., Lyfe [is] as uncertayne to such as survyve as to them now departed. 1509

B. Jonson Ev. Man out of Hum. v. iv, Shedding funereal tears over his departed dog. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 110

F. Magicians, Demons, and departed Spirits. 1863 Faw-cett Pol. Econ. III. ii. 311 The works of a departed artist.

b. In this sense often used absolutely, the departed coing and 41 cf. deceased.

probably a. OF. departeur (nom. case orig. departère, obj. departeur), f. départir to DEPART.]

† 1. A divider, distributor; discerner. Obs.
1382 WCLIF Luke xii. 14 A! man, who ordeynede me domesman, ether departer, on 301? — Hebr. iv. 12 The word of God is. departer or demer of thouşits and intenciouns of hertis. c 1400 Afpl. Loll. 61 He is not ordeind juge ne departar vp on men.

† 2. Old Chem. One who separates a metal from an alloy; a refiner of gold or silver. Cf. Parter.
1656 Blourt Glossogr. s.v. Finonr, Finours of Gold and Silver. Afct] 4 Hen.] 7. ca. 2. They be also called Parters in the same place; sometimes Departers.
3. One who separates or secedes from a body or cause; a seceder. (Now merged in sense 4.)
1586 Ferne Blas. Gentrie 311 A departer from his Captaynes Banner. 1820 Examiner No. 652. 644/1 Lady Charlotte Lindsay, another of the departers. 1860 Puser Min. Proph. 61 They are all departers, i. e. .. before they were cast out visibly in the body, they departed in mind.
4. One who departs or goes away.

Min. Proph. 61 They are all departers, i.e... before they were cast out visibly in the body, they departed in mind.

4. One who departs or goes away.

1673 O. WALKER Education 223 The Patron leaveth the rest and accompanieth the departer.

1795 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. II. 231 An Act about Departers out of this Province.

1797 Franklin Est. Wks. 1840 III. 13 The hurry and disorder of departers, carrying away their effects.

+ Departer 2. Law. Obs. [subst. use of AF. departer (Britton III. iv. 25) = OF. departir pres. inf. to depart, departing.] = DEPARTURE 6.

1608 Coke On Litt. 139 a, A departer in despight of the Court. When the Tenant or Defendant after appearance.

18 makes departure in despight of the Court. It is called a retraxit. 1751 Chambers Cycl. Departure or Departer, in law, a term properly applied to a person, who first pleading one thing in bar of an action, and that being replied to, he waves it, and insists on something different.

18 Departing, vol. 36. [f. DEPART v. + 1NG].]

Departing, vbl. sb. [f. DEPART v. + -ING 1.]
The action of the verb DEPART, in various senses. +1. Division (in various senses); distribution,

+1. Division (in various senses); distribution, sharing. Obs.

a 1340 HAMFOLE Psalter CXXXV. 13 He departyd be redd see in departynges. c 1380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 81 In departyng of meritis to whom bat hem likib. 1388 — 1 Cor. xii. 6 Departings of worchingis. 1398 TREVISA Barths. De P. R. XV. XIVI. (1495) 504 Dalmacia is a prouynce of Grece by olde departynge of londe. c 1449 PECOCK Refr. 407 In summe cuntreis the departing was mad other wise and into iij parties. c 1450 Merlin 236 Ech man toke at his wille of that hym liked, and made noon other departynge. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis VI. Prol. 90 The sted of fell turmentis, with seir departingis. 1599 HAKLUYT Voy. II. I. 93 In departing of the bootie.

† 2. Separation. Obs. or arch.

c 1390 K. Alis. 912 And makith mony departyng Rytweone

c 1300 K. Alis. 912 And makith mony departyng Bytweone knyght and his swetyng. c 1340 Cursor M. 895: Fairf.) Fra

bis day sal departynge be for sop betwix wommon and be. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 72 Be ware of making of mariagis, & of diuorsis or departingis. 1530 PALSGR. 213/1 Departynge of man and wyfe, repudiation, diuores. 1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, 11. vi. 43 A deadly grone like life and deaths departing. 1852-5 M. Arnold Poems, Faded Leaves, At this bitter departing.

† b. contr. Place of separation; division, boundary. Obs.

dary. Obs.

1460-70 Bk. Quintessence 5 And bat erbely watir wole first come out bat is in he necke, and so til it be come out vnto be departinge bitwixe it and he quinte essence.

3. The action of leaving, taking one's leave or going away; departure. (In early use 'leaving each other, separation', as in 2. Now rare or Observable of the property of

each other, separation', as in 2. Now rare or Obs.; replaced by DEPARTURE.]
a 1225 Ancr. R. 250 Pis was his driwerie bet he bileauede and 3el ham in his departunge. 3340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 6113 Pe day of departyng fra God away. c 1366 CHAUCER Man of Law's T. 162 The day is come of hire departyng. 1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks. (Roxb.) 186 At my Lordes departynge from London. c 1500 Three Kings Sons 73 Athis, my frende, the tyme is come now of our departyng. 1644 MILTON Judgm. Bucer (1851) 335 Not.. the mis-beleeving of him who departs, but the departing of him who mis-beleevs.

belevs.

† b. = DEPARTURE 2 b; decease, death. Obs.

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† b. = DEPARTURE 2 b; decease, death. Obs.

† b. = DEPARTURE 2 b; decease, death. Obs.

1388 WYCLIF 2 Tim. iv. 6 The tyme of my departyng is
ny3. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 486 How King Donald
was crownit .. and of his worthie Deidis .. and his Departing. 1533 Br. HALL Medit. 4 Vonus, Passing Bell (1851) 87

It calls us .. to our preparation, for our own departing.

attrib. a 1618 RALEIGH Rem. (1664) 114 If you were laid
upon your departing bed.

† c. fig. Departure from a given state or course;
falling away; secession, desertion, apostasy.

1536 Tindale 2 Thess. ii. 3 Except these come a departynge fyrst. 1504 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 11. 563 The
departing and declining of the soule.

† 4. Departing with: parting with, giving up.
1539 Wolsey in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. II. 11 Of the
frankke departing with of all that I had in thys world.

Departing, ppl. a. [f. DEPART v. + 1NG 2.]

That departs, goes away, or takes leave; parting;
fig. vanishing (often with reference to sense b).

1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 187 P 3 She stood awhile to
gaze upon the departing vessel. 1853 Macaulay Hist. Exp.
111. 57 The opposite streams of entering and departing
courtiers. 1975 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 155 Reflecting
the departing glory of Hellas. 18. Thuns Hymn 'The
Radiant morn', The shadows of departing day.

1608 Knolles Hist, Turks (1618) 331 It is the only sacrifice =DEPARTURE 2 b; decease, death. Obs.

b. Dying.

1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1638) 331 It is the only sacrifice that my old departing ghost desireth of thee. 1633 Br. Hall. Medit. 4 Vorus, Passing-bell (1851) 87 It calls us. 16 our prayers, for the departing soul. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 183 While the prayer for the departing was read at his bedside.

bedside.

† Departingly, adv. Obs. rare. [f. prec. +
-LY 2] In a divided manner; separately.

1388 Wyclif Num. x. 7 Symple cry of trumpis schal be,
and thei schulen not soune departyngli (1382 not stowndmeel; Vulg. non concise usuabnut).

† Departising, vbl. sb. Sc. Obs. [? from a
vb. departise (cf. Or. departissement, departisseur),

or ? corruption of departison.] Partition.

1478 Act. Audit. 86 (Jam.) The said breve of depertising of the said half landis of Blith. 1480 Act. Dom. Conc. 66 (ibid.)

The divisioune & departising made.. the xx day of Julij.

+ Departison. Obs. In 5-ysoun, -own, -on, -isonne; also 5-6 departson. [a. OF. departison, f. departer, after partison:—L. partition-em, n. of action from partire to divide.] Earlier form of DEPARTITION.

1. Division into parts; distribution, partition.

144 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 217 Make a departysoun Of
ther tresours to folk in indigence. c 1450 Mirour Saluacions
4176 And taken hire half his kyngdome be twypart de-

4176 And taken hire half his kyngdome be twyper be partisonne.

2. Separation.

2. Lyo. Secrets 20 Thou must first Conceyven ... unkouth divysion, Watir from Eyr by a dysseuerance, And ffyr from Eyr by a departyson.

3. Departure; transf. decease.

2. 1450 Lonelich Grail xiiii. 423 Aftyr here deth and departysown. 2. 1475 Partenay 104 At ther departson had thay gret dolour.

† Departition (dipartifon). Obs. Also 5-yoyon, isyon, 6-ysion, icion. [n. of action f. Depart v., on L. analogies: cf. L. partito, dispertitio, f. partire, dispertire. The earlier form, from OF., was Departison, of which this may be considered an adaptation to the Latin type.]

1. Distribution, partition; = prec. 1.

considered an adaptation to the Latin type.]

1. Distribution, partition; = prec. I.
?c 1330 in Pol. Rel. 4 L. Poems (1866) 33 Peraventure theis seke departysion of ther heritage.

2. Separation; severance.
c 1400 Test. Love III. (1560) 294/1 The same law that joyneth by wedlocke. yeveth libel of departicion bycause of devorse. 1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy III. xxv, Now hast thou made a departisyon of vs that were by hole affection Yknyt in one. 1470-85 Malory Arthur xIII. viii, Hit shall greue me ryghte sore the departycyon of this felauship.
3. Departure.
1470-85 Malory Arthur IX. xxxvi, Ye putte vpon me that I shold ben cause of his departycyon.

Departitor (dispation). rare. [Agent-n. from Depart v. with L. suffix: cf. L. partitor, dispertitor.] One who divides or distributes.

dispertitor.] One who divides or distributes.

1884 J. PAYNE 1001 Nights 1X. 138, I called in a departitor from the Cadi's Court and he divided amongst us the

oney. **Departizanize: see** D**E- II**. 1.

Department (d'partment), sb. Also 5 departement. [ME. a. F. departement (12th c. in Hatzf.) = Pr. departe, departiment, It. dipartemento, a Romanic deriv. of departire, F. departir:

see DEPART v. and -MENT.

The senses in I from OF, were apparently obsolete before those in II were introduced from modern French.]

† I. The action of departing. Obs. † I. = DEPARTURE, in various senses: a. separation; b. going away, leave-taking, withdrawal;

C. decease.
c 1450 Mirour Saluacions 1890 Yt we come to thi joys with out departement. c 1477 Caxton Jason 65 Alas Jason. prolonge ye and tarye your departement. c 1500 Melusine 97 Thanne he toke leue of them and they were sorowfull of theire departement. 1578 Lament. Lady Scotland in Sc. Poems 16th C. II. 250 Befoir her last department. 1586 A. Dav Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 87 By meanes whereof grew this .. unkinde department betweene us. 1684 Wotton Archit. (1672) 61 Our Sight is not well contented with those sudden departments from one extream to another. a 1677 Barrow Wix. (1686) II. 382 The seperation, department and absence of the soul from the body.
12. Division, partition, distribution. Obs. 1677 Gale Crt. Gentiles iv. 18 Making the distributions and departments of his rayes.

II. 8. 'Separate allotment; province or busi-

II. 8. 'Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person '(J.); hence in wider application: A separate division or part of a complex whole or organized system, esp. of activi-

complex whole or organized system, esp. of activities or studies; a branch, province.

[Johnson, 1755, calls it 'a French term'.]

a 1738 Arbuthnot (J.), The Roman fleets...had their several stations and departments. 1764 Foote Patron II.

Wks. 1799 I. 349 The highest pitch of perfection in every department of writing but one—the dramatic. 1832 G.

Downes Lett. Cont. Countries I. 528 Among the professors... Messrs, Gautier and Picot, whose departments are severally astronomy and history. 1896 Sir B. Broott Psychol. Inq.

I. v. 173 Hitherto... little progress has been made in this department of knowledge. 1883 Active 17 May 56 Tojudge. whether the co-operation of scientific men would have rendered the English department more instructive than it is.

b. spec. One of the separate divisions or branches

b. spec. One of the separate divisions or branches of state or municipal administration.

In the U.S. the word is used in the titles of the great branches of administration, of which there are eight, the Departments (Depts.) of State (orig. Foreign Affairs), War, Treasury, Navy, Post-office, Justice, Interior, and Agriculture. The Dept. of Labour is subordinate to that of the Interior.

In Great Britain, the great departments of State are not so named titularly, but the word is used in naming subdivisions or branches of these, e. g. the Factory Dept., and Prisons Dept. of the Home Office, and for certain other branches of administration as the Paymaster General's Dept., Science and Art Dept., Exchequer and Audit Dept., etc.; also in the Gas, Water, Electric Lighting, Transways, and other Departments of a municipal Corporation.

1765 Funius Lett. i. 3 Only mark how the principal departments of the State are bestowed. 1791 Washington Writ. (1892) XII. 81 Statements from the proper department (of the United States) will.. apprize you of the exact result. 1654. H. Cox Instit. Pref. 7 A general account of the British Government, of the powers and practice of its several departments. Ibid. III. vii. 696 The regulation of other departments. Ibid. III. vii. 696 The regulation of other departments. Ibid. III. vii. 696 The regulation of other departments. Ibid. III. vii. 696 The regulation of other departments as bloodinate to the Treasury. 1890 M. Townsend U.S. 274 The Department of State was established by Act of Congress July 27, 1789, which act denominated it as the Department of Foreign Affairs. 1890 A. B. HART Form. of Union 144 In establishing the Treasury of the Treasury as an agent of Congress.

4. One of the districts into which France is divided for administrative purposes, and which were substituted for the old provinces in 1790. Also ap-

for administrative purposes, and which were substituted for the old provinces in 1790. Also applied to administrative divisions in some other

countries.

1792 Explan. New Terms in Ann. Reg. p. xv, Departments, the general divisions of France.

1793 (Vbjections to War Examined 15 Its States broken up and converted into French Departments.

1821 W. Spalding Italy 4 It. Isl.

111. 383 Corsica... is still a province of that kingdom [France]. It forms a department, called by its own name 1829 JEPRSON Britlang xvi. 253 Situated on the confluence of the Ile and the Vilaine, from whence the modern department derives its name.

1 A part portion, section region rare.

ment derives its name.

b. A part, portion, section, region. rare.

1832 HT. MARTINEAU Demerara i. 2 In the richest regions of this department of the globe.

fth section of the globe.

Department, v. nonce-wd. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To divide into departments, or branches. 1885 Miss Braddon Wyllard's Weird III. 261 Everything was to be classified, departmented. Organisation was to be the leading note.

**Departmental** (dipartmental), a. [ad. mod.

Leopartmental (dipastme ntal), a. [ad. mod. F. departemental: see prec. sb. and -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a French Department.

1. Of or pertaining to a French Department.

1. The series of three elections was still preserved for the choice of Departmental Administrators.

1. 1865 Fraser's Mag. July 128 The municipal and departmental archives and public libraries in France.

1. 1867 Departmental district or region.

1. 1868 E. Clopp in Knowledge 15 June 382/2 Indra... god

1883 E. CLODD in *Knowledge* 15 June 352/2 Indra... god of the bright sky... a departmental or tribal deity.

2. Of or pertaining to a department or branch of

government, or of any organized system.

1832 Southey in Q. Rev. XLVIII. 256 It has found an active auxiliary in the departmental process.

1854 Times, Let. War Correspt. 31 Mar., Needless departmental etjeuette. 1883 American VII. 65 The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his first departmental report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Hence Departme ntally adv.; also Departme n talism, attachment to departmental methods;
Departmentalise v., to divide into departments;

Departmentalise v., to divide into departments;

Departmentalisation.

1846 R. Ford Catherings fr. Spain 31 It was found to be no easy matter to carry departmentalization.

1876 Fraser's Mag. XVIII. 636 We have. been, geographically speaking, in the Jura, though departmentally in the Doubs.

1886 Pall Mall G. 1 Jan. 4/1 The.. crippling diseases of official red tape and departmentalism.

red tape and departmentalism.

Departson, var. Departison, Obs., departure.

Departure (d/pā ttiŭ). [a. OF. \*departeure, desparteure:-late L. type \*dispartītūra, f. dispartīre, F. départ-ir to DEPART: see -URE.]

tire, F. départir to DEPART: see -URE.]

+1. Separation, severance, parting. Obs.
a 1533 LD. Berners Huon clxii. 631, I shall make a departure of your two loues. 1559 Scot in Strype Ann. Ref. I.
App. vii. 17. The departure of Gascoygne. 1581 LAMBARDE
Eirem. II. vii. (1588) 201 Controversies, betweene masters and
servants, touching their departure. 1643 MILTON Divorce
wiii. (1857) 40 Much more can no other remedie or retirement be found but absolute departure.
+ b. concr. A boundary separating two regions;
a separation division Obs.

a separation, division. Obs.

1553 LD. Berners Frois. I. cccxxiv. 505 By the ryuer of Aude, the whiche was the departure of bothe realmes.

+ c. Old Chem. Separation of a metal from an

T. C. Uta Chem. Separation of a lifeta from an alloy or a solution. Obs.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Depart, If the aqua fortis, having quitted the silver, and being united with the copper, be then filtrated, it is called aqua secunda; in which if you steep an iron plate some hours, you will have another departure; for the menstrum will let go the copper, and prey on the iron.

on the iron.

†d. Departure with: pairing

(Cf. Departing vol. sb. 4.)

a 1563 G. Cavendish Wolsey (1893) 177 A bare and symple departure with another's right.

and After his departure with departure or going away. a 1563 G. CAVENDEN Wolfey (1093) 177 A DEAD WARD AND ADDRESS OF CONTROL OF CO

Plato (ed. 2) 1. 375 The hour of departure has arrived.

b. The action of departing this life; decease, death. Obs. or arch.

1558 Bury Wills (1850) 150 All theise... things to him before bequeathed to be delyvered to him...win a quarter of one yeare after my departure. 1611 BIBLE 2 Tim. iv. 6

The time of my departure is at hand. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 203 F. 7 The loss of our friends..impresses. upon us the necessity of our own departure. 1821 MAD. D'Arbian Lett. Nov., I had thought him dead, having heard... a report that asserted his departure.

3. transf. and fig. Withdrawal, divergence, deviation (from a path, course, standard, etc.).

a 1694 Tillotson (J), The fear of the Lord, and departure from evil. 1705 C. Purshall Mech. Macrocosm 122 Their... Departure North, and South, are sometimes Greater, and sometimes Less, than that of the Sun. 1782 Priestley Corrupt. Chr. I. Pref. 15, I have not.. taken notice of every departure from the original standard. 1822 Examiner 261/2 Every departure from truth is a blemish. 1875 Mank Hist. Inst. ii. 52 Partial and local departures from the Brehon Law were common all over Ancient Ireland.

4. The action of setting out or starting on a journey; spec. the starting of a railway train from a station. Also adtrib. (Opposed to arrival.)

1540 Stal. 23 Hen. VIII, c. 14 [They] intende to make... their departure from the said potte... as soone as wynde and wether wyl serue. 1598 Hakluyt Voy. I. 421 (R.) At their departure so bot of fall the ordinance of the ship. 1776 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. i. (1838) 1. 17 Whenever the trumpet gave the signal of departure. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 101 The period of twenty years between Voltaire's departure from England and his departure for Berlin. 1887 W. E. Noeris Major 4, Misor 11. 138 Miss Huntley was standing on the departure side of the little Kingscliff station. Mod. The Booking Office is open 15 minutes before the departure of each train.

of each train.

5. fig. The starting or setting out on a course of action or thought. New departure: a fresh start;

action or thought. New departure: a fresh start; the beginning of a new course of procedure; cf. 7 b. 1839 Calhoun Wks. (1874) III. 399 My aim is fixed, to take a fresh start, a new departure on the States Rights Republican tack. 1876 Gladstone Homeric Synchr. 9 To begin by stating my point of departure. 1883 Chalmers & Hough Baskruptcy Act Introd. 9 The present Act makes a fresh departure in bankruptcy legislation.

6. Law. 8. A deviation in pleading from the ground taken by the same party in an antecedent plea. † b. Departure in despite of the court: see out. 1641 (obs.).

quot. 1641 (obs.). quot. 16.41 (obs.).

15.48 Act 2-3 Edw. VI, c. 2 § 6 The Justices... shall... determine... the said Offences concerning every such Departure.

16.88 Cok B On Litt. 304 b, A departure in pleading is said to be when the second Plea containeth matter not pursuant to his former. 164x Termes de la Ley 110 b, Departure from a plee or matter. Ibid., Departure in despight of the Court, is when the Tenant or Defendant appeareth to the action brought against him, &... is called after... in the same term, if he do not appeare, but make default, it is a depar-

ture in despight of the Court, and therefore he shall be con-demned.

7. Navigation.

a. The distance (reckoned in nautical miles) by which a ship in sailing departs or moves east or west from a given meridian; change of longitude. (Abbreviated dep.) b. The bearing of an object on the coast, taken at the commencement of a voyage, from which the dead

commencement of a voyage, from which the dead reckoning begins.

1669 STURNY Mariner's Mag. bk. IV. 158 Retain the observed Difference of Latitude... and thereby find the Departure from the Meridian. 1699 HACKE Coll. Voy. I. 42 Next day we took a new Departure from thence [Isle of Ascension]. 1880 J. H. MOORE Pract. Navigator 52 Easting or westing, in Plane Sailing, is called Departure or Meridian Distance. 10id. 66 Suppose a ship takes her departure from the Lizard. 1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 414 The number of miles in the course multiplied by the sine of the angle which it makes with the meridian gives the departure in miles. 1884 Encycl. Brit. XVII. 270 When clear of the harbor... a bearing is taken of one known object and the distance estimated. the result.. is entered in the log-book with the exact time. This is called the departure (i. e. from the land).

Hence (nonce-wds.) Departurism. Denarturist.

Hence (nonce-wds.) Departurism, Departurist, in the expressions new departurism, new depar-

in the expressions new departurism, new departurist, the principle, or the advocate, of a 'new departure' in any movement or course of action.

189 J. E. Dwinell. Side Lights 10/2 The argument for the presence of New Departurism.

1897 G. W. Yedit in Amer. Annals of Deaf July 163, I did not mean him, but only the new departurists, Rössler, Arnold.

10 Depascent (diparsent), a. rare. [ad. L. dēpāscēnt-em, pr. pple. of dēpāscēre, dēpāscē, to eat down, consume, waste.] Consuming.

1653 Bioca New Disp. P 295 By the vigour of the digestible, esurine, and depascent ferment.

1727 Balley vol.

11. Depascent, feeding greedily. 1755 in Johnson.

1828 Good Stud. Med. 1834 11. 430 American Yaws—Depascent; and destroying progressively both muscle and bone.

10 Depasc (dipars), v. rare. [a. F. dēpasser, in OF. desp., f. dē., des- (see Dis-) + passer to Pass.]

† a. intr. To go, pass away, depart. Obs. b. trans.

To pass beyond.

OF. desp., f. de., des. (see DIs.) + passer to PASS.;

† a. intr. To go, pass away, depart. Obs. b. trans.

To pass beyond.

1839 in Burgh Rec. Peebles 5 May (Jam. Supp.), The sojarris...to depas incontinent of the toune. 1836 Elachw.

Mar. CXL 505 Having depassed the height of 1800 metres
...above which fir-trees do not thrive.

† Deparation. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēpāstiōn-em eating down, feeding of cattle, n. of action from L. dēpāscēre: see DRPASCENT.] Consumption.

1638 Br. REYNOLDS Lord's Supper xvii, A wasting depastion and decay of Nature. Ibid. xviii, That continual depastion of his radical moysture by vital heat.

† Deparator. Obs. nonce-wd. [agent-noun from L. dēpāscēre (see DEPASCENT), after pastor.] Onc

depascere (see DEPASCENT), after pastor.] Onc

who feeds upon, eats away, or consumes.

1883 STUBBES Anat. Abus. II. (1882) 91 The wicked liues of their pastors (or rather depastors). Ibid. 95 No more is he a good pastor or minister, but rather a depastor and minister.

of their pastors (or rather depastors). Did 95 No more is he a good pastor or minister, but rather a depastor and minisher.

Depasturage (d/pa'stiurédz). [f. Depasture v. + -AGE.] a. The eating down of pasture by grazing animals. b. Right of pasture.

1765 Projects in Ann. Reg. 144/1 The plants were all in a condition for depasturage. 1797 Bunn Eccl. Law (ed. 6) III. 477 The value or usual price of the depasturage of such beasts per week upon such eddish or after-grass. 1807 Vancouver Afric. Devon (1813) 218 The inhabitants. have the right of a free depasturage for their sheep upon the moor. 1875 J. Fisher Landholding in Eng., The profit. which arose from sheep-farming led to the depasturage of the land.

Depasture (d/pa'stiul), v. [f. De- I. I + Pasture v.; cf., for sense, OF. depastire (Cotgr. desp-), ad. L. dēpāscēre to eat down, consume.]

1. trans. Of cattle: To consume the produce of (land) by grazing upon it; to use for pasturage.

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1. trans. Of cattle: A voung Ess. Agric. (1813) II. 284
The sheep and cow cattle, with which the primest of the grass lands through the county are generally depastured.

1. trans. Of consumer in A. Young Ess. Agric. (1813) II. 284
The sheep and cow cattle, with which the primest of the grass lands through the county are generally depastured.

1795 Vancouver in A. Young Ess. Agric. (1813) II. 284
The sheep and cow cattle, with which the primest of the grass lands through his thyme depastured partly by geese.

1799 J. Robertson Agric. Perch 303
The cows are fed in summer on cut clover, without allowing them to depastured.

1799 J. Robertson Agric. Perch 303
The cows are fed in summer on cut clover, without allowing them to depasture.

1866 Carlyte Fredh. Gl. (1865) II. 111. 111. 112. 64 (Clayey country, dirty-greenish, as if depastured partly by geese.

1791 Profits. (1818) I. 114 Whilst his flocks depasture with honie blossomed. 1864 Sal. Rev. XVIII. 381/1 If Austria is forced to de

reed (cattle).

1713 DERHAM Phys. Theol. v. i. 307 Depasturing their Cattle in the Desarts and uncultivated World.

1809 Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg. 799/2 The country on which the sheep are depastured . is set out into divisions.

1844 WILLIAMS Real Prof. (1877) 324 A right of depasturing cattle on the land of another.

1859 I. Taylor Logic in Theol

..depasturing itself in the fat levels of the Greek literature. 1865 ALEX. SMITH SMIMM. Skye II. 147 We could pleasantly depasture our eyes on the cultivated ground.

4. Of land: To furnish pasturage to (cattle). 1805 Luccock Nat. Wool 196 This part of the county... now.. depastures flocks in whose frame and fleece are visible some strong symptoms of a more fashionable breed. 1844 Port Phillip (Austral.) Patriot 22 July 3/6 The run will depasture about 4000 sheep.

pasture about 4000 sheep.

Hence Depa stured ppl. a.; Depa sturing vbl.

pasture about 4000 sheep.

Hence Depa stured ppl. a.; Depa sturing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Depa sturable a., capable of being depastured; Depasture tion, Depasture sb., depasturing.

1704 (Siedonia Walks Forest v. (1796) 85 The bare worn track, and close-depastured plain. 1807 VANCOUVER Agric. Devon (1813) 282 The depasturable parts of the forest. 1803 Surtes Durham III. 239 note, Bees were of so much importance that. the depasturing of bees was one article of a solemn concordat between two religious houses. 1841 Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc. III. 11. 216 It [the winter tare] is sometimes resorted to for depasturation in the spring. 1846 J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) I. 380 Mowing and depasturing are modes of cropping, comprehended in the term management of meadows. 1865 Frul. R. Agric. Soc. XVII. 1. 282 If you watch cows on depasture, you observe them select their own food. 1868 Carlyle Fredk. Ct. II. v.i. iii. 183 This is memorable ground. little as the idle tourists think, or the depasturing geese, who happen to be there.

+ Depa-triate, v. Obs. [f. IDE. I. 2 + L. patria fatherland: cf. med. L. dispatriāre in same sense.]

intr. To leave or renounce one's native country;

intr. To leave or renounce one's native country;

intr. 10 leave of renounce one a matter of the expatriate oneself.

a 1688 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) Chances Wks. (1714) 154

If they should hear so odious a thing of us, as that we should depatriate. a 1797 Mason Dean & Squire (R.),

A subject born in any state May, if he please, depatriate.

A subject born in any state May, if he please, depatriate.

† **Depau per**, v. Obs. [a. OF depauserer, ad. L. depauserer: see next.] = Depauserate v. 156 Winger Cert. Tractates Wks. 1888 1.8 The depausering the tennentis be 30ur fewis, augmentationis and utheris exactionis. 1571 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) 69 (Jam.) Ye have, depausereit the inhabitantis of the toun.

Ye haue. depauperate, ppl. a. Also 5-6 -at. [ad. L. dēpauperāt-us, pa. pple. of dēpauperāre: see next.] Made poor; impoverished (obs. in general use); b. Bot., etc. = DepauperateD.

1460 CANGRAYE Chrom. 103 Alle tho that were depauperat and spoiled be his predecessoure. a 1572 KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 404 The depauperat saulis that this day dwell thairin. 1670 Lex Talionis 26 It loses much of its vivacity, and becomes depauperate and affect. 1863 A. GRAY Lett. (1893) 508 Inclosed are depauperate specimens [of the seeds]. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Depauperate, impoverished; as if starved; diminished in size for want of favourable conditions of nourishment, and such like. Also.. having no, or few, flowers.

tions of nourishment, and such like. Also..having no, or few, flowers.

Depauperate (dłpō pēret), v. [f. ppl. stem of mcd.L. dēpauperāre to impoverish, reduce to poverty, f. De- I. I + pauperāre to make poor, f. pauper poor.] trans. To render poor, to impoverish; to reduce in quality, vigour, or capacity.

1633 Cockeram, Depauperate, to impoverish. 1647 Jer.

Taylor Dissuas. Popery II. II. § 7 To represent God in a carved stone, or a painted Table, does depauperate our understanding of God. 1668 Phil. Trans. III. § 9 The blood is now .. depauperated of the spirituous and finer particles. 1768 MOLYNEUX ibid. XXVI. 59 Liming .. doth not so much Depauperate the Ground. 1752 Carte Hist. Eng. III. 728 Bishops. had made shameful depredations on the church and depauperated many of the sees. 1886 Ch. Times 5 Nov. 173/2 By depauperating the national creed. Hence Depau perating. vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1779 Monthly Rev. 20 In this depauperating and attenuating course the patient. persevered.

Depauperated, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

Rendered poor, impoverished; reduced or deteriorated in quality, vigour, capacity, etc.

Rendered poor, impoverished; reduced or deteriorated in quality, vigour, capacity, etc.

1665 J. Smith Old Age (1752) 95 The best blood itself. becomes weak and much depauperated.

1755 C. Lucas Ess.

Waters II. 261 A languid, depauperated and broken state of the juices.

1870 C. B. Clarke in Macm. Mag. Nov. 48/2

The feeble, the sickly, and the depauperated should be weeded out in the struggle for existence.

1821 Huxley in Nature XXIII. 611 The fish is left in that lean and desupperated state.

paperated state.

b. Bot., etc. Stunted or degenerate from want of nutriment; starved; imperfectly developed from any cause that produces results analogous to innutrition.

nutrition.

1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 275 Flowers hermaphrodite, surrounded by bractex, the outer of which are petaloid and herbaceous, the inner depauperated and coloured. 1888 Athenxam I sept. 293/3 The rocks of this age present only a depauperated flora and fauna.

Department 1961. 393. 316 focts of this age possits of a department for a and fauna.

Department for and fauna.

Department for m. of action f. department to impoverish: see Department for the process or condition of being department; impoverishment.

1664 Baxter in Life & Times 1. (1696) 106, I fell into another fit of Bleeding, which ... after my former department in did weaken me much. 1750 Carte Hist. Eng. II. 320 Getting the great seal put to blank charters, to the department of the Crown. 1830 Lindley Nat. 595t. Bot. 59 Flowers axillary, or in terminal spikes or racemes, in consequence of the department of the calyx ... in which that organ is reduced sometimes to a mere obsolete ring.

Departments (dfpo péraiz), p.1 [f. De-I. I

**Depauperize** (dipō pēroiz), v.¹ [f. De- I. i + pauperize, after L. dēpauperāre : see prec.] = Depaupebate, Paupebize.

1873 HUXLEY Crit. & Addr. 206 This immense fauna of Miocene Arctogea is shrunk and depauperized in North

Asia. Hence **Departure tion**, departure par-

efization.

1844 Lingard Anglo-Sax: Ch. (1858) I. vi. 218 heading, bepauperization of the Church. 1877 H. Woodward in incycl. Brit. VI. 656/x After such extreme retrogression, ne depauperization of certain parts and organs.. in the momoura is easily to be understood and admitted.

Anomoura is easily to be understood and admitted. **De-pauperize** (dipō'pĕrəiz', v.² [f. Dɛ- II. I + pauperize.] trans. To mise or free from pauperism; to DISPAUPERIZE.

1863 W. B. JERROLD Signals of Distress 303 The boys in this union will never be depauperized; they have to mix with the men, most of whom are gaol-birds. 1883 19/k Cent. May 909 The neglected children. must be depauperised before they can be received into good and respectable homes.

the bomes.

† Depe, v. Obs. [OE. (Anglian) dépan = OFris. dépa, OS. dépian (MDu. dépen, Du. deopen, LG. döpen, whence Sc. döpa, Da. döbe), OHG. toufen, touffan, in the souffan, MHG. töufen, toufen, Ger. taufen), Goth. daupjan, 'to baptize'; in MHG., MDu. (and Goth. ufdaupjan) with the wider sense 'to immerse, to dip'; OTeut. \*daupjan causal of \*deupan, daup, dupan- to be deep, \*deupoz, Goth. diups, deep. But in ME. this verb ran together with the coopate depe. Deep. OE. dleban. dépan. with the eognate depe, DEEP, OE. diepan, dipan, to make deep, to submerge.]

1. To immerse as a religious rite, to baptize.

2. To immerse as a religious rite, to baptize.

2. 250 Ruskav. Gosp. Matt. iii. 11 Ic ecowic depu vel dyppe
wættre. 1bid. 13 Pætte he wære depid. 1bid. 14 Ic sceal
fram pe beon vel wesa deped vel fullwihted. c 1315 Shoretam 11 Olepi me mot hym depe ine the water. 1340 Ayenb.
107 Vor depe and cristni is al on.
2. To immerse, submerge, plunge deeply, dip.

See also DEEP v. 4.

c 950 Lindlisf. Gosp. Matt. xxvi. 23 Se be depend mee mid bond in disc. 1340 Ayenb. 83 Efterward he depp in a blod dings. 1340 Ayenb. 83 Efterward he depp in a blod dings Purvey Remonstr. (1851) 69 Othere bisshops that be not so depid in errour. 1865 T. STAPLETON Fortr. Faith 3. Protestants are now a days so deped in darchees. [a 1500 Siz F. Vezz Comment. (1657) 34 The measure and time which they were to observe in the deeping of their oares.] Depe, obs. form of DEEP a. and v.

+ Depea ch, sb. Obs. Also 6 depeache, depeach, peache, 6-7 -peche. [a. F. dépêche, in OF. despeche, -esche (1495 in Godef.), f. dépêcher: see next.] Dispatch: a. of messengers, messages;

see next.] Dispatch: 8. of messengers, messages; b. of business. c. A message or messengers sent off.

a. 1526 Gardiner in Poocek Rec. Ref. I. l. 116 We differred the depech of this post. 1547 Privy Council Acts (1890) II. 83 At their late depeache over the sees. 1577-87 Hounshed Chron. III. 918/1 Hauing his depeach, he tooke his leaue of the king at Richmond about noone. 1564 Brief Inform. Afairs Palatinate 24 The depeach and the instruction of the said Embassade.

b. 1568 North Gunuara's Diall Pr. IV. 158 b, Shee onely did confirme at the provisions & depeches of the affaires of the weale publike. 1256 CANNDISH Wolsey (1893) 1590 Resort to hyme for the depeche of the noblemens and others patents.

6. 1564 in Stryde Eccl. Mem. II. II. xi. 327 We send this

on these patients.

o. 155a in Strype Eccl. Mem. II. II. xi. 337 We send this Depeche, not by thorow Post from hence. 1568 DK. SUFFOLK in H. Campbell Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots App. (1824) 28
Till. they heard from the Quene their mistress by their next

† Depea ch, v. Obs. Forms: 5 depesshe, 6 peche, peech, peache, 6-7 pesche, peach; also Despeche q.v. [a. F. dépècher, in OF. de, des., peechier, pechier, peschier, peschier, etc. (1225 in Godef.), repr. a late L. type dis-(or de-ex-) pedicare, with the same radical as IMPEACH, F.

pedicare, with the same radical as IMPEACH, F. empleher, L. impedicare.

The OF. forms of difference are entirely parallel to those of empleher, OF. empeachier, which goes back through the recorded early OF. empeacher, Pr. empedegar, to L. impedicare to catch, entangle (f. fedica fetter, snare for the feet) used in late L. and Romanic for L. impedire (Du Cange). Parallel to this is "(de-expedicare, for L. expedire, to free the feet, disengage, send away, dispatch. But though Disparch (q.v.) is synonymous, it is not etymologically connected with defecher, depeach.

(In 16-17th c. the form depeche, -feach, was mostly English, defeache (rime flesche) Scotch.)]

(In 16-17th c. the form depeche, speach, was mostly English, depesche (rime flesche) Scotch.)]

trans. To send away, get rid of, dispose of, finish off expeditiously; to dispatch.

1474 Caxton Chesse (1860) Aij, I dyde doo sette in enprynte a certeyn nombre of theym, whiche anone were depesshed and solde. 1523 St. Papers Hen. VIII, IV. 12, I. haue this daye by noone depeched hym with other letters. 1527 in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. App. xiv. 32 She said that our demand was reasonable and that we shold reasort unto the Chancellor therfore who shold depeache it out off hand. 1540-1 ELYOT Image Gov. (1549) 160 He depeached those deponentes for that time. 1556 LAUDER Tractate 200 All sic 2s suld frome 30w depesche. 1566 PAINTER Pal. Pleas.

1. 36 The Senators depeached ambassadours to the King commaunding them to say nothing of Simocharis. a 1651 CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk (1842-6) III. 706 That the French Ambassa of This I do depeach, without knowledge of the Queens Majestie.

b. refl. To rid or disembarrass oneself of (any one). Also, to make haste, to use dispatch.

b. refl. To rid or disembarrass onesett of ne). Also, to make haste, to use dispatch.

1850, to make make, to use dispatch.

185 CATTON Chas. 6f. 53 Depesshe the, or by the god on
whome I byleue, I shalle smyte the there as thou lyest. 1513
DOUGLAS Æneis I. v. 28 Comment. Wks. 1874 II. 28 For
his sone Glaucus followit Paris, he depechit him of him.

Hence † Depea ohing vbl. sb.
1540-1 ELVOT Imag. Gov. (1549) 56 Where one man hath
the depeachyng of many matters.
1553 HULDET, Depeachyng, absolutio.

yng, absolutio.
[Depectible, mispr. for Depertible, in Johnson, [Depectible, mispr. for DEPERTIBLE, in Johnson, copied by subseq. Dicts: see List of Spurious IVds.]

† Depeculate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēpeculārī to despoil, pillage, plunder, f. De- I. 1

+ peculārī to embezzle, peculate.] trans. To plunder by peculation: said of public officials.

a 1641 Bp. ΜΟΝΤΑGU Acts φ Μοπ. (1642) 319 He. left Syria in his short Lieutenancy miserably exhausted and depeculated. 1648 C. WALKER Hist. Independ. 1. 155 The Practor of Sardinia being sentenced for depeculating and Robbing that Province.

† Depeculation. Obs. [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Plunder by peculation (esp. by an official).

1633 COCKERAM, Depeculation, robbing of the commonwealth. 1631 Hobbes Leviath. 11. xxvii. 160 Robbery and Depeculation of the Publique treasure, or Revenues. 1636 BLOUNT ( ssogr.

Depo ditate, v. nonce-wd. [f. L. pēs, pedis foot, after decapitate.] trans. To deprive of one's feet (or the use of them).

1808 Satirist in Spir. Publ. Jrnls. (1809) XII. 328 Almost depeditated by the amicable contest with Thrale, in which we overleaped a Roman sellula.

So Deposition them.

So Depeditation. [after decapitation.] Ampu-

tation of a foot.

a 1773 Johnson in Tour Hebrides 29 Aug., Dr. Johnson. said, 'George will rejoice at the depeditation of Foote'; and when I challenged that word, laughed, and owned he had made it.

† Depei nct, depinct, v. [Intermediate forms

TLEPPETING, GEPLING, v. [Intermediate forms between DEPAINT, depeint, and DEPICT: cf. OF. depeint, var. depeint, and It. depinto.] = DEPICT. 1879 SPENSER Skeph. Cal. Apr. 69 The Redde rose medled with the White yfere, In either cheeke depeincten liuely chere. 1850 = F. Q. III. xi. 7 The winged boy in colours cleare Depeincted was. 1850 LEYBOURN CUTS. Math. 356 Upon the Celestial Globe is depincted the several Constellations of the fixed Stars.

Depending observations of DEPAINT v.

Depeint, obs. form of DEPAINT v.

Depeinten, pseudo-arch. f. depainted, pa. pple. of DEPAINT.

of DEPAINT.

† Depe'l, depell, v. Obs. [ad. L. depell-ère to drive out, cast down, f. De-I, 1, 2 + pellère to drive.] trans. To drive away, dispel, expel. 1533 COVERDALE Treat. Lord's Supper Wks. 1844 I. 449 Who ought to be admitted, and who to be depelled. 1568 E. TYLINEY Flower of Friendship, All evill suspicions depelled, angers avoided. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 11. 114 Water by its weight onely, and no innate Elatery, did depel the Succumbent Quicksilver in the Tube. 1768 Trifler No. 24. 324 The application ... will infallibly depell all his ills.

Hence Depe'lling vbl. sb.; also Depe'ller, one who or that which drives away; a dispeller.

1597 MIDDLETON Wisd. Solomon Par. vi. Hija, The very thought of her is mischiefes barre, Depeller of misdeeds, 1657 Toultinson Renou's Disp. 51 To the depelling of our distempers.

the period of the common of th

L. intr. To hang down, be suspended. (Now chiefly in literary use.)
c 1510 Barclay Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) A ij, An olde man. with bearde like bristles depending on his chin. 1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal. Jan. 42 As on your boughes the ysicles depend. 1693 Blackmore Pr. Arth. 18. 373 Whence a deep Fring depends of Silk and Gold. 1711 Pope Temp. Fame 144 And ever-living lamps depend in rows. 1733 Hogarth Anal. Beauty xi. 30 The drapery. that depends from his shoulders. 1764 Cowper Task 11. 450 With handkerchief in hand depending low. 1880 Jefferies Gt. Estate 146 The branches of the damsons depended so low.
D. trans. To hang down. rare.
1793 Souther Lett. (1850 I. 15 The mountain-ash.. Depends its branches to the stream below.
2. intr. fig. To hang upon or from, as a result or consequence is contingently attached to its

or consequence is contingently attached to its condition or cause; to be contingent on or conditioned by. Const. on, upon (formerly of, rarely from, to, in). Also absol. (elliptically) in colloquial use in that depends, i.e. on circumstances, or on some circumstance not expressed.

some circumstance not expressed.

1413 Lyro. Pilgr. Soule v. xiv. (1483) 108 The werk that he werketh dependeth of fortune and not of hym 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. Xvi. xiv, The vii. Scyences. Eche upon other do full well depende. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 164 b, For in the loue of God & of our neyghbour... dependeth all yo lawe & prophecyes. 1547-64 BAULDWIN

Mor. Philos. (Palfr.) III. ii, If rulers be negligent, & looke not to small things whereunto greater doe depend. 1638 J. HAYWARD IT. Blondi's Evomena 153 Hee waited onely to receive her commands, whereon depended both his stay and departure. a 2645 FEATLY in Fuller's Abel Redir., Reinolds 1. 482 Howsoever the spiritual power be more excellent and noble than the temporall, yet they both are from God, and neither dependeth of the other. 1730 A. Gordon Maffei's Amphilih. 2 From a right understanding of this, depends the Knowledge of many Places in both sacred and profane Writers. 1754 SHRRIOCK Disc. 1750) I. iv. 141 This is a Matter depending on the Evidence of History. 1763 C. Johnston Reverie 1. 236 Forming a resolution on his steadiness, in which depends the crisis of his fate. 1847 Fitzgerald Lett. (1889) I. 181, I may then go to Naseby for three days: but this depends. 1848 MACALLAY Hist. Eng. II. 252 Whether the bond should be enforced or not would depend on his subsequent conduct. 1869 J. Martinkau Ess. II. 46 The psychological laws on which moral phenomena depend. 1886 J. R. Rees Pleas. Bk. Worm i. 33 The value of a book be it intrinsic or adventitious. does not depend on its size.

† b. Formerly sometimes meaning little more than: To hang together with, to be connected with, to pertain or be pertinent to. Obs.
1838 Ld. Berners Frois. II. ccii. [cxcviii.] 623 That. ye may write it in your Cronicle, with many other hystories that depende to the same mater. 1881 SIDNEY Apol. Pootria (Arb.) 21 The.. beautic depended most of Poetrie. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 203 And therefore this my present discourse. howsoeuer it is in nature different, yet it dependent of the other.

† C. To follow or flow from, result from. Obs.
1858 Culpeper Riverius x. vi. 205 A Dysentery .. with pain and torment depending upon the ulceration of the Intestines.

8. With on, upon († of, etc.: see 2): To be con-

1655 CULEPPER Riverius x. vi. 25 A Dysentery... with pain and torment depending upon the ulceration of the Intestines.

3. With on, upon († of, etc.: see 2): To be connected with in a relation of subordination; to belong to as something subordinate; to be a dependant of. c. 1500 Meliusine 333 Partenay, Merment, Vouant & al theire appurtenaunces... with the Castel Eglon with al that therof dependeth. 1578 Banister Hist. Man 1. 10 Those [Vertebres] that are appertinent, or depend upon Os Sacrum. 1639 Gentiles Servila's Inquis: (1676) 840 The Office of the Inquisition within these Dominions, doth not depend from the Court of Rome. 2.1665 Fuller Worthies (1840) 11. 419 Hereupon a story depends. 2710 Whitworth Acc. of Russia (1758) 48 They have no more freehold left, and their peasants or subjects, now immediately depend upon the Crar's officers. 1878 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) V. 11 An estate tail, and all the remainders over, and the reversion depending on it.

4. To rost dependence. Obs. rare.
1673 Ess. Educ. Gentlewom. 26 Maids that cannot subsist without depending, as Servants, may chuse their places.

4. To rost entirely on, upon († of) for maintenance, support, supply, or what is needed; to have to rely upon; to be a burden upon, to be sustained by; to be dependent om.
1548 HALL Chron. 151 b. The whole waight and burden of the realme, rested and depended upon him. 1632 J. Havward It. Biondi's Eromena 151 The house not being any whit fortified, but depending altogether on the fortune of the walls below. 1691 T. [1818] Acc. New Invent. 131 The Marineau Life in Wilds viii. 103 Well directed labour is all we have had to depended on me for their support. 1832 HT. Marineau Life in Wilds viii. 103 Well directed labour is all we have had to depend on. 1865 Trollore Estlow Est.

5. To rely in mind, count, or reckon confidently on, upon († of, etc.). (Now chiefly in colloq, phr.

MARTIMEAU Life in Wilds vill. 103 Well directed labour is all we have had to depend on. 1865 Troulous Bellom Est. xxii. 257 Clara must. depend entirely on the generosity of some one till she was married.

5. To rely in mind, count, or reckon confidently on, upon († of, etc.). (Now chiefly in colloq. phr. depend upon it, used parenthetically.)

1800-30 Dunbar Poems Ixxxi. 107 And on the prince depend with heuinely seir. 1853 Homilies II. Faith II. (1850) 40 Depending (or hanging) only of the help and trust that they had in God. 1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 275 The superstitious, who depended upon some supernaturall helps. 1853 Mem. Ct. Teckely Iv. 60 If so be they had heen defeated, one might have depended upon seeing the Affairs of the Ottaman Empire restored. 2738 Swift Pol. Conversat. 53 Faith Miss, depend upon it, I'll give you as good as you bring. 1862 Ellea Herwoon Fem. Spect. (1748) 313 It may be depended on that. we shall advertise. 1748 F. Smith Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass. I. 30 If they can eat Seal, there is such a Plenty of them. that they may depend upon Food be their Voyage ever so long. 1845 Macaulay Hist. Emg. III. 496 He could no longer depend on the protection of his master. 1885 G. Allen Babylon v, Depend upon it, Churchill, over-ducation's a great error.

b. ellipt. with following clause: To be sure or confident; = 6 to depend upon it' (see 5). collog. 1700 ASGIL Argument 95, I.. do as much depend that 1 shall not go hence by returning to the Dust. 1747 Franklin Plais Truth Wiks, 1887 II. 49 No man can with certainty depend that another will stand by him. 1759 Triumphs of Fortitude II. 150 Pepend, it will not be ill conducted by one of such skill. 1791 Mas. 1801 His North Poems Ixx. 187 From the constancy of his disposition, she depended much, that sentiments like these were not totally eradicated. 1879 Trium Homes of the constancy of his disposition, she depended much, that sentiments like these were not totally eradicated. 1879 Trium Homes of the protection of the protection of the protecti

7. To be in suspense or undetermined, be waiting for settlement (as an action at law, a bill in parliament, an appointment, etc.). (Usually in pres. pple. = pending: see also Depending ppl. a. 5.) c 1430 Lyro. Story of Thebes III. (R.), The fatall chance of life and death dependeth in balance. 1523-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 12 § 8 Euery matter, cause, and contention nowe dependynge. before any of the sayde archebishops. c 1575 Leg. Bb. St. Androis 131 (Satir. Poems Reform.) Becaus St. Androis then dependit, To heich promotione he pretendit. 1638 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 123 The same demurrer hath been on both sides often argued, and now depends readie for the Judgement of yo Court. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Mass. I. 185 Whilst these disputes. were depending, the. Indians made attacks. a 1859 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. V. 480 Bills of supply were still depending. 1883 Law Reforts 11 Q. Bench Div. 559 The resolution was filed in the court in which the bankruptcy was depending.

† 8. To be ready or preparing to come on; to 7. To be in suspense or undetermined, be waiting

\*\* To be ready or preparing to come on; to impend, to be imminent. Obs.

\*\*\*rra\*Swift City Shower 3 While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er Her frolicks. \*\*\*rra\*DE FOR Crusoe L. xii. (1858)

\*\*\*state of the least notion of any such thing depending, or the least supposition of it being possible.

\*\*\*\*## DE To have a learning. (Ct. penchant.) Obs. rare.

36 Let. Earle Leycester 15 It might then be suspected, respect of the disposition of such as depend that way.

† Depe'nd, v.2 rare. [ad. L. dependère to pay down or away, spend, expend, f. De- I. 1, 2+ pendère to weigh, pay. Cf. DISPEND.] trans. To

pendère to weigh, pay. Cf. DISPEND.] trans. To expend, spend.

1607 Barler Breake (1877) 12 To whom Dame Nature lent so rich a port, That all her glory on her was depended.

Dependable (drpendab'l), a. Also -ible.

[f. DEPEND v. + -ABLE.] That may be depended on; trustworthy, reliable.

1738 Pore Let. to Gay xxi. Wks. (1737) VI. 186 That desire was, to fix and preserve a few lasting, dependable friendships.

1840 Herschell Est. (1857) 92 Calculations, with more dependable data.

1841 Murray's Handbak. N. Haly 91 Le Quattro Nazioni, good and reasonable, and kept by very dependable people. 1864 Sir F. Palcerave Norm. 4 Esq. 1V. 642 Flambard was thoroughly dependable. 1886 Boyn Carpenter Permanent Elem. Relig. Introd. 30 We have dependable material on which to base our study.

Hence Dependableness; Dependably adv.

1866 Pusey Min. Proph. 554 Alexander saw and impressed

1860 PUSEW Min. Proph. 554 Alexander saw and impressed upon his successors the dependibleness of the Jewish people. 1864 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. III. 111 The accounts I get of Mr. C. from himself, and (still more dependably) from my housemaid. 1874 Mrss Mulock My Mother & I xi, One of his characteristics was exceeding punctuality and dependables with the same of the sa

ableness.

Dependant, -dent (dipendent), sb. [a. F. dipendant adj. and sb., properly pr. pple. of dipendent to Depend. From the 18th c. often (like the adj.) spelt dependent, after L. (both forms being entered by Johnson); but the spelling -ant still predominates in the sb.: cf. defendant, assistant.

1755 Johnson Pref. to Dict., Some words, such as dependant, dependent; dependance, dependence, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the writer.]

writer.]
+1. Something subordinately attached or belong-

† 1. Something subordinately attached or belonging to something else; a subordinate part, appurtenance, dependency. Obs.

1832 LD. Berners Froise. I. clxxvii. (R.), The Frenchemen. demaunded. to haue the sygnorie of Guysnes. and all the landes of Froyten, and the dependantes of Guysnes vnto the lymyttes of the water of Grauelyng. 1848 HALL Chron.

98 With all incidentes, circumstances, dependentes, or connexes. 1863 Prynne Treachery of Pairists 1. 32 (R.) The parliament. repealed this parliament of 21 R. II. with all its circumstances and dependents. 1716 Lond. Gas. No. 5425/9 The Lease for the. Copper-Works. with its Dependants. 1721 Badley Whs. Nature 32 Monsieur de Reaumur discover'd certain Parts which might reasonably be esteem'd Dependants of Flowers. 1837 F. Cooper Recall. Europe I. 174 [Versailles] was a mere dependant of the crown.

2. A person who depends on another for support, position, etc.; a retainer, attendant, subordinate, servant.

1588 Shaks. L. L. III. i. 134 The best ward of mine honours is rewarding my dependants. 1632 Litthow Tran. 138, I demanded our dependant, what was to pay? 1649 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 5/1 Almost all of his own numerous family and dependants. 1750 Johnson Rambler No. 28 P 8 An error almost universal among those that converse much with dependents. 1752 Ibid. No. 150 P 7 Convinced that a dependant could not easily be made a friend. 1766 BURKE W. Hastings Wks. 1842 II. 105 Her female dependants, friends, and servants. 1830 D'ISRAEL Chas. I., III. v. 76 Such a personage as Laud is doomed to have dependents, and not friends. 1855 MACQULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 55 Other people could provide for their dependants, 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. III. xiii. 118 The gentry were surrounded by dependents. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 21 I. 309 A poor dependant of the family.

Dependence (d/pendens). Forms: 6 -aunce, 6-9 -ance, 7- -ence. [a. F. dépendance (15th c. despendence, Oresme), f. dependant: see prec. and -ANCE. Like DEPENDENT a., subseq. assimilated to the L. type, the form in -ance being rare after 1800.]

-ance being rare after 1800.]

†1. The action of hanging down; concr. something that hangs down. Obs. rare.

2607 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. 1v. 806 Like a large Cluster of black Grapes they show, And make a large dependance from the Bough.

2. The relation of having existence hanging upon, or conditioned by, the existence of something else; the fact of depending upon something

else.

1605 Verstegan Dec. Intell. ii. (1628) 27 Words. that seeme to have dependence on the Latin. 1613 J. Salkeld Treat. Angels 5 Without beginning or dependence of any other cause. 1665 Sir T. Browne Piend. Ep. 1. xi. 45 There was no naturall dependence of the event upon the signe. 1677 Plot Oxfordth. 196, I dare not suppose there was any dependence between the medicin and disease. 1794 Edwards Freed. Will 1. iv. 23 The Dependence and Connection between Acts of Volition or Choice, and their Causes. 1866 Tyndal. Vill 2. xxvii. 199 The chain of dependence which runs throughout creation. 1868 Bowen Logic x. 348 That which comes next it in the order of dependence.

† b. Connexion of successively dependent parts;

+ b. Connexion of successively dependent parts;

† b. Connexion of successively dependent parts; logical sequence. Obs. (or merged in prec.).

a 1535 More Wks. 611 (R.) Hys woordes. be so dark and so intriked of purpose withoute any dependence or order.

1638 Sir T. Herrer Trav. (ed. 2) 236 The Father next, and as they are in blood the other follow in a just dependance; the rest promiscuously. 1681-6 J. Scorr Chr. Life (1747) III. 252 The Discourse. from Verse to Verse runs all along in a close and continued Dependance.

† C. In wider sense: Relation, connexion (cf. Dependance)

† C. In wider sense: Relation, connexion (ci. Depend 2 b). Obs.

a 1633 Austin Medit. (1635) 226 As their [St. Philip and St. Bartholomew] being of that Society of the Twelve hindred them not from being of the great Societie the Church; so their other Dependances, as being of the Church, or being of the seventy, or being married men. hindred them not from being of the Twelve.

8. The relation of anything subordinate to that from which it holds, or derives support, etc.; the

from which it holds, or derives support, etc.; the condition of a dependant; subjection, subordina-

condition of a dependant; subjection, subordination. (Opp. to independence.)

1614 RALEIGH Hist. World III. 72 Those two great Cities, Athens and Sparta, upon which all the rest had most dependance. 1660 R. Core Power & Subj. 147 How far the Britanick Churches were from any dependence upon the Church of Rome. 1690 Bentley Phal. 488 A dependance upon the most Brutal of Tyrants. 1751 Joinson Rambler No. 101 F 4, I lived in all the luxury of affluence without expence or dependence. 1765 Blackstone Comm. Introd. § 4. 101 Dependence being very little else, but an obligation to conform to the will or law of that superior person or state, upon which the inferior depends. 1874 Green Short Hist.

1886 Stevenson Kidnapped xviii. 172 The other four were equally in the Duke's dependance.

† 4. concr. That which is subordinate to, con-

other four were equally in the Duke's dependance.

† 4. concr. That which is subordinate to, connected with, or belonging to, something else; an appurtenance, connexion, dependency. Obs.

1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 25 To committe the state of his said mariage, with all the circumstances and dependance thereof vnto the prelates. 1521 SAVILE Tacitus Hist. 111.

xiii. (1591) 122 As though eight Legions were to be the dependance of one nauy. 1502 HOLLAND Pliny I. 127 The great river Indus. 1 issueth out of a part or dependance of the hill Caucasus. 1794 Hist. in Ann. Reg. 54 Coblentz, a dependence of the electorate of Mentz.

+b. A body of dependants or subordinates; a

† D. A body of dependants or subordinates; a retinue. (Usually -ance.) Obs. 1506 FORD Honor Tri. 10 Deseruing to be beloued; of whome? Of popular opinion or unstable vulgar dependances? 1631 WERVER Anc. Fun. Mon. 273 He feasted..two kings, two Queenes, with their dependances, 700, messe of meate scarce seruing for the first dinner. 1638 RAWLEY tr. Bacon's Life & Death (1650) 19 A numerous Family, a great Retinue, and Dependance, 1638 SOUTH Serm. (1697) I. 33 Encumbred with Dependances, throng'd and surrounded with Petitioners.

5. The condition of resting in faith or expectation (upon something); reliance; assured confidence

or trust.

1527 Sanderson 12 Serm. (1632) 530 Faithful dependance vpon the providence.. of God. 1754 Hist. Vng. Lady Distinction II. 10 Thoroughly sensible what little dependence I ought to make on my own strength. 1763 ELIZ. CAPTER Mem. etc. (1816) I. 293 The waters, I shall continue drinking, without much dependance of getting better. 1801 Gabriell. Myst. Hasb. II. 205 There was no dependance to be placed in the word of a woman who [etc.]. 1841 LANE Arab. Nts. I. 68 It is the only branch of divination worthy of dependance. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 19 Living.. in dependence on the will of God.

b. transf. That on which one relies or may rely; object of reliance or trust: resource. ? Obs.

b. transf. That on which one relies of may rely, object of reliance or trust; resource. ? Obs.
1734 RICHARDSON Grandison IV. v. 44 Your honour, your piety, are my just dependence. 1803 Wellington in Owen Desp. 784 The seamen from the East India fleet were the only or principal dependence for manning the navy. 1807 J. F. COOPER Prairie II. iv. 59 Take the Lord for your dependance.

+ c. Reliableness, trustworthiness. Obs. rare. 1758 HUME Ess. 4 Treat. (1777) I. 22 So little depends has this affair. 1790-1811 W. Combe Devil on Two St (1817) VI. 44 The philosophy of poets .. is not of sterling dependence.

condition of waiting for settlement; 6. The condition of waiting for settlement; pending, suspense. (Now only in legal use.) 1605 Burgh Rec. Aberdeen 4 Dec. (Jam. Suppl.) That anes the actioune may be put under dependance befoir onie parliament. 2679-1714 Burner Hist. Ref., After a long dependance it might end as the former had done. 1816 Shelley Let. in Dowden Life II. 8 Engagements contracted during the dependence of the late negotiation. 1861 W. Brill. Dict. Law Scot., Depending Action, an action is held to be in dependence from the moment of the citation, until the final decision of the House of Lords. 1874 Act. 37-8 Vict. c. 94 \$ 68 Nothing herein contained shall affect any action now in dependence. + b. A quarrel or affair of honour 'depending'

† b. A quarrel or affair of honour 'depending' or awaiting settlement. Obs.

1598 B. Jonson Ev. Man in Hum. 1. v, The bastinado! a most proper, and sufficient dependance, warranted by the great Caranza. 1616 - Devil an Ass Iv. vii, H' is friend to him, with whom I ha' the dependance. 1820 Scorr Monast. xxi, Let us pause for the space of one venue, until I give you my opinion on this dependence. (Note. Dependence, a phrase among the brethren of the sword for an existing quarrel.)

Dependency (dipendensi). Also 6-7-encie; 6-ancye, 7-ancie, 7-9-ancy. [f. as prec.: see-ANCY.-ENCY.]

-ANCY, -ENCY.]

-ANCY, -ENCY.]

1. The condition of being dependent; the relation of a thing to that by which it is conditioned; contingent logical or causal connexion; = prec. 2.

1597 HOOKER Eccl. Fol. v. (1632) 376 That dependencie and order, whereby the lower sustaining alwayes the more excellent (etc.). 1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M. v. i. 62 Such a dependancy of thing, on thing, As ere I heard in madnesse. 1647 SPRIGGE Anglia Redir. 1v. vii. (1854) 286 All threaded upon one string of dependency of Evidences makes the resulting Probability weak. 1864 Bowen Logic viii. 245 In this Unfigured Syllogism. the dependency of Extension and Intension does not subsist.

2. The relation of a thing (or person) to that by which it is supported state of subjection or subordination; = prec. 3.

by which it is supported 'state of subjection or subordination; = prec. 3.

1894 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. x. (1611)26 Hauing no such dependency upon any one. 1854 W. Tirwwry tr. Balzac's Lett. 251, have no servile dependancy upon their conceptions. 1724 Swift Drapier's Lett. Wks. 1755 V. II. 64 Ready to shake off the dependency of Ireland upon the crown of England. 1848 C. Browne Y. Eyre xiv. (1873) 133 That you care whether or not a dependent is comfortable in his dependency. 1836 Facour Hist. Emg. 1858 II. x. 456 They found England in dependency upon a foreign power; they left it a free nation.

nation.
+ 3. Reliance; = prec. 5. Obs. rare.
a 1600 HOOKER (J.), Their dependancies on him were
drowned in this conceit. 1637-77 FELTHAM Resolves I. Ix.
98 As if God..would lead us to a dependency on Him.
4. Something dependent or subordinate; a sub-

4. Something dependent or subordinate; a subordinate part; an appurtenance. a. gen.

1611 Spreed Hist. Gl. Bril. 1x. xxi. (1632) 1004 Many dependancies of Story had their euents in the Acts of this man.

1650 Locke Hum. Und. 11. xii. § 4 Modes I call such complex ideas, which. are considered as dependancies on, or affections of substances. 1741 Warburton Div. Legal. II.

4 The Knowledge of human Nature and its Dependencies.

1853 S. R. Maitland Ess. Various Subj. 155 A thorough sifting of this subject, and its dependencies.

+ b. A body of dependants; a household establishment. Obs.

† b. A body of dependants; a household establishment. Obs.

1613 G. Sandys Trav. 61 This mans Serraglio. answerable to his small dependancie. 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals 11.

1112 The Dependencies and Relations of the Popes and Cardinals, do not suffer the poor Prelats to act according to the Dictates of Equity. 1701 Swift Contests of Nobles & Comm. Men, who have acquired large possessions, and consequently dependancies.

c. A dependent or subordinate place or territory; esp. a country or province subject to the control of another of which it does not form an integral part.

another of which it does not form an integral part.

1684 Scanderbeg Rediv. iii. 49 The Kingdom of Poland and great Dutchy of Lyffland, together with all their Dependencies. 1684-90 T. BURNET Th. Earth (J.), This earth, and its dependencies. 2684 Macauat Hist. E. 182. I. 342 This is that Sheffield which now, with its dependencies, contains a hundred and twenty thousand souls. 1864 R. A. Arnold Cotton Fam. 464 There is a wide difference between a dependency and a colony. The one is held in trust, the other in absolute fee-simple.

d. An apportenance (to a dwelling-house, etc.).

other in absolute fee-simple.

d. An appurtenance (to a dwelling-house, etc.).

1822 W. IRVING Braceb. Hall it. 12 To visit the stables, dog-kennel and other dependencies.

† 5. A quarrel 'depending' or awaiting settlement; = prec. 6 b. Obs.

a 1625 FLETCHER Elder Bro. v. i, The masters of dependencies, That by compounding differences 'tween others, Supply their own necessities. 1622 MASSINGER Maid of Hom. 1: i, Your masters of dependencies to take up A drunken brawl.

brawl.

† b. gen. An affair pending or awaiting settlement. Obs. rare.

1809 W. TAYLOR in Robberds Mem. II. 279 In consequence of disagreeable commercial dependencies, which I did not succeed in liquidating.

Dependent (dipendent), a. Also 5-6 -aunt, 6-9 -ant. [Originally dependant, a. F. dependant (14th c. in Hatzf.), pr. pple. of depender to hang down, depend: from the 16th c. often assimilated to L. dependent-em, and now usually so spelt, the form in -ant being almost obs. in the adj., though retained in the sb., q.v.]

retained in the 8b., q.v.]

1. Hanging down, pendent.

c 1430 Pallad on Husb. III. 1060 So that be wombed wel, dependannt, syde, That likely is for greet and mighty stoore. 1514 BarcLay Cyt. 4 Uplondyshm. (Percy Soc.) p. lxxii, With glistering eyes & side dependannt beard. 1591 Greene Maidens Dreame xxviii, Mourning locks dependant. 1796 Morre Amer. Geog 1. 378 A regular rock, from the upper part of which are dependent many excrescences. 1880 C. & F. Darwin Morrem. Pl. 128 [The leaves] partially assume their nocturnal dependent position.

2. That dependence are corrections, also be having its.

2. That depends on something else; having its existence contingent on, or conditioned by, the existence of something else.

1594 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. I. viii. (1611) 20 On these two generall heads.. all other specialties are dependent. 1633

COCKERAM, Dependant, which hangeth vpon another thing. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 11. 192 Effects dependent on the same. Causes. 1707 Norris Ireat. Humility iii. 77 A creature is a dependent being, that is, it is essential to a creature to depend upon the author of its being. 1850 M\*COSH Div. Govl. 1. i. (1874) 11 Animal life, again, is dependent on vegetable life, and vegetable life is dependent on the soil and atmosphere. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 265 All things in nature are dependent on one another.

† D. Annexed, appertaining. Obs.
1874 tr. Littleton's Tenures 62 b, The reversion that is dependaunt unto the same franketenement is severed from the jointure.

s. That depends or has to rely on something else

3. That depends or has to rely on something else for support, supply, or what is needed.

a 1643 W. Cartweight Commend. Verses in Fletcher's Wirs., Whose wretched genius, and dependent fires But to their benefactors dole aspires. 1742 Young Nt. Th. iii. 448 Life makes the soul dependent on the dust. 1791 Mrs. Radcliff Rom. Forest ii. She found herself wholly dependent upon strangers. 1865 Trollors Bellom Est. xvii. 32 It was her destiny to be dependent on charity. 2874 Green Short Hirt. ii. § 6. 93 The vast estates...were granted out to new men dependent on royal favour.

4. Attached in a relation of subordination; subordinate, subject: odd. to independent.

4. Attached in a relation of subordination; subordinate, subject; opp. to independent.

\*\*si6 Brent tr. Sarpi's Comme. Treat (1676) 574 One
Bishop instituted by Christ, and the others not to have any
authority but dependant from him. 1684 Fisher in F. White

\*\*Repl. Fisher 373 Mediators subordinate vnto, and dependent
of Christ. 1684 tr. Scudery's Curia Polit. 93 Soveraignes
are not subordinate and dependant to them [the Lawes].

\*\*1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 364 The Assembly meet here,
which is in the nature of a dependant Parliament. 1889 I.

TAVLOR Enthus. vii. 178 The temper of mind which is proper
to a dependant and subordinate agent. 1863 Bright Sp.

\*\*Amer. 26 Mar., They ceased to be dependent colonies of
England.

Amer. 26 Mar., 1 ney England.
b. Math. Dependent variable: one whose variable of another variable (the inde-

pendent variable).

1838 TODHUNTER Diff. Calc. i, A dependent variable is a
quantity the value of which is determined as soon as that
of some independent variable is known.

quantity the value of which is determined as soon as that of some independent variable is known.

†5. Impending. Obs. rare.

1506 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. II. iii. 21 That me thinkes is the curse dependant on those that warre for a placket.

† Dependential, a. Obs. [f. med.L. dēpendēntia dependence + AL: cf. confidential.] Relating to, or of the nature of, dependence.

1506 S. BOLTON Arraignm. Err. 14 God doth it to exercise a dependential faith upon God.

Dependently (dřpe nděntli), adv. [f. DEPENDENT a. + -LY 2] In a dependent manner; in a way depending on something.

1506 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. III.xv. 178 These. act but dependantly on their formes. 1507 HALE Prim. Orig. Man.

1. iii. 73 Whether there be an utter impossibility of any material Being to be either independently or dependently cremal. 1793 Brattie Moral Sc. 1. i. § 3 (R.) If we affirm .. relatively, conditionally, or dependently on something else, it is the subjunctive.

Depender (dřpendar). Also 6-7 Sc. -ar. [f.

.. relatively, conditionally, or dependently on something else, it is the subjunctive.

Depender (dipendar). Also 6-7 Sc. -ar. [f. Depender (dipendar). Also 6-7 Sc. -ar. [f. Depender v.1 + -br. 1]

+1. A dependant. Chiefly Sc. Obs.
c. 1565 Lindbard (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (1728) 8 Through the vain flattery of his dependers. 1577-95 Descr. Isles Scotl. in Skene Cettic Scotl. iii. App. 438 Ane dependar on the Clan Donald. as 1639 Sportiswoon Hist. Ch. Scot. iv. (1677) 186 Being all vassals and dependers of Huntley. 1724 Swift Poems, A Riddle, I'm but a meer Depender still: An humble Hanger-on at best. 1726-21 TINDAL Rapin's Hist. Eng. (1743) II. xvii. 78 He drew together a number of Lords of his Dependers.
2. One who dependes or relies on something. rare.
1611 SHAKS. Cymb. 1. v. 58 To be depender on a thing that leanes. 1617 HISBON IVE. II. 306 Art thou a continuall depender vpon teaching? 1827 Examiner 470/2 A set of puny dependers upon a British soldiery.

Dependible, var. of Dependable.

Depending, vbl. sb. rare. [f. Depend v.1 +

Depending, var. of Depender.

Depending, vbl. sb. rare. [f. Depend v.1+
-ING 1. In sense 2, perh. a subst. use of the ppl. a.]

1. The action of the verb Depend; dependence; in quot. + waiting, suspense (see Depend v.1 6, 7).

1. The action of the verb Depend; dependence; in quot. + waiting, suspense (see Depend v.1 6, 7).

1. The action of the verb Depend v.1 6, 7).

1. The action of the verb Dependence; in quot. - the action of the verb depending worst.

1616 B. Jonson Epigr., To William Roe, Delay is bad, doubt worse, depending worst.

2. Something depending on or belonging to something else; an appurtenance; = DEPENDENCE 4, DEPENDENCY 4 a. Obs.
1436 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 181 Conclusion of this dependings of kepinge of the see. 1642 in Rushw. Hist. Coll.
111. (1692) I. 665 The said Commissions or Writs, with all their Dependings and Circumstances.

Depending (dipendin), ppl. a. (prep.) [f. DEPEND v.1+1NG 2.]

A. adj. That depends: see the verb.

1. Hanging or inclining downwards; pendent.

1. Hanging or inclining downwards; pendent, 2735 Somerville Chase III. 441 To raise the slope Depending Road. 2735 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 52 To prevent the Pus from lodging in the most depending Part. 1819 WIFFEN Anian Hours (1820) 30 Locked in the twilight of depending boughs. 1860 Gosse Rom. Nat. Hist. 176 no or two depending vines.

or two depending vines.

2. That depends on something else; contingent,

conditioned, etc.; dependent.

184 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 446 A number of depending circumstances distinctly and advantageously ar-

†3. Subordinate, dependent, subject. Obs. 1705 STAMHOFE Parapher. I. 37 [Persons] of a mean depending Condition. 1735 BERKELEY Querist § 419 Either king. Vol. III.

dom or republic, depending or independent, free or enslaved.

dom or republic, depending or independent, free or enslaved.
† 4. Relying, trusting. ? Obs.
1746-7 Hervey Medit. (1818) 113 A lesson of heaven-depending faith. 18ap E. Barner Serm. II. 372 A praying, waiting, depending frame of mind.

5. Awaiting settlement, pending.
1679 Hist. Jetter, 34 To hear and determine the depending cause. 1734 Ersking Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 35 Letters of diligence. granted in a depending process.

B. prep. [Originally the pres. pple. agreeing with the sb. in absolute construction, as in L. pendente lite; cf. during, notwithstanding.] During the continuance or dependence of; pending.
1803-4 Act 19 Hen. VII, c. 31 Pream., Knyghthode.. receyved, eny tyme dependyng the seid accions or suetys, shall abate the writtes. 1808 FULBEKK 1st Pl. Parall. 61 The plaintife is put out of service depending the plea.

Dependingly, adv. rare. [f. Depending a. + LY 2] In a depending or dependent manner; with dependence on some person or thing.
1845 GURNALL Chr. in Arm. xi. § 1, (1665) 100; Walk dependingly on God. 1876-7 HALE Contempl. 11. On Lord's

2653 GURNALL Chr. in Arm. xi. \$ 5 (1669) 100! Walk dependingly on God. 1676-7 HALE Contempl. 11. On Lord's Prayer (R.), I will use it thankfully, and nevertheless dependingly.

pendingly.

† Depension. Obs. rare = 0. [ad. L. depending to spend, expend.]

† Depension. Obs. rare -°. [ad. L. dēpension-em expenditure, f. dēpendēre to spend, expend.] 1856 Blourt Glossogr., Depension (depensio), a weighing, a paying of money.

Depenple (dēpērp'l), v. arch. [ad. F. depenpler (1364 in Hatzf.), despenpler (1611 Cotgr.); after people. See Dr. I. 6, and cf. DISPROPLE, DEPOPULATE.] trans. To deprive of people, destroy the people of deponplate

LATE.] Itans. 10 deprive of people, destroy the people of, depopulate.

cibix Chapman Iliad xix. 146 Achilles in first fight depeopling enemies. 1818 — Odyss. 1x. 75, I depeopled it, Slew all the men, and did their wives remit. 1848 Lytton Iliavold (1862) 297 The town, awed and depeopled, submitted to flame and to sword.

† Depertit, ite, a. and sb. Now rare or Obs. [ad. L. dēperdit-us, -um, corrupt, abandoned, pa. pple. of dēperdēre to destroy, ruin, lose, f. Dr. 1. 3

+ herdēre to destroy. lose.]

+ perděre to destroy, lose.]

A. adj. Lost, abandoned, involved in ruin or

perdition.

1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. 111. 198 Such miscreants, and deperdite wretches as they proved.

1642 — Bk. Conscience; Some notable deperdite wretch.

B. sb. Something lost or perished.

2800 PALEY Nat. Theol. v. § 4 (1819) 58 No reason. why, if these deperdits ever existed, they have now disappeared. Hence Deperditely adv.

1668 J. King Serm. 5 Nov. 17 The most... deperditely wicked of all others.

Deperdition (dipadit on). Now rare. [a. F. deperdition (Pare 16th c.), n. of action from L. deperditers. See mag. 1 V. deperdere: see prec.] Loss, waste, destruction by

F. deperdition (Pare 10th c.), n. of action from L. deperdire: see prec.] Loss, waste, destruction by wasting away.

1607 J. Kino Serm. Nov. 31 Wherin was prodition, perdition, deperdition, all congested and heaped up in on. c1645 Howell Lett. I. xxxi, The old [flesh] by continual deperdition..evaporating still out of us. 1646 Sir. T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. v. 86 It may be unjust to deny all efficacie of gold, in the non-omission of weight, or deperdition of any ponderous particles. 1798 tr. Mercier's Fragments II. 3 At its horrid deperdition every citizen is alarmed. 1881 Annihilation 6 Alas! who will henceforth be afraid of sin, if it only..end in painless deperdition?

Depertition (diperifon). rare. [n. of action f. L. depertre to perish, be lost utterly, f. DE- I. 3 + perire to perish.] Perishing, total wasting away. 1793 Earl of Buchan Ann. Ess. (1812) 363 That all nature was in a constant state of deperition and renovation. 1806 Bertham Sc. Reform 76 Depertion of necessary evidence, deperition of the matter of wealth, in the hands of the adverse party. deperition viz. with reference to the party in the right—by dissipation, by concealment.

† Deperpeyl, v. Obs. [a. OF. deparpeillier, desp., to disperse.] = DISPARPLE, to scatter.

13. HAMPOLE Psatter [xliv. 11] xliii. 13 In genge bou scatird [MS. S. deperpeyld] vs.

Depersonalize, v. [f. De- II. 1 + Person-Allze.] trans. To deprive of personality; to make, v. v. and prove of personality.

ALIZE.] trans. To deprive of personality; to make, or regard as, no longer personal.

1866 Lowell Bielow P. Introd., He would have enabled me. to depersonalize myself into a vicarious egotism.

1889 W. S. Lilly Century of Revol. 170 An artificial mechanism, which destroys individuality and depersonalises man.

† Depersonate, v. Obs. [f. De- II. 1 + Person + -ate 3. Cf. med.L. depersonare = dispersonare.] trans. To deprive of the status of a person

or of personal rights. 10 deprive of the status of a person or of personal rights. 150 R. Dixon Two Test. 336 A Bond-man, a Slave. being wholly decapitated and depersonated from the common condition of a humane person.

Depersonize, v. [Dr. II. I + Person + -IZE.]

= Depersonalize, v. [Dr. II. I + Person + -IZE.]

= Depersonalize.

1888 F. H. Stoddard in Andover Rev. Oct., The one aims to visualize the ideal, the other to depersonize the God conception itself.

Deperture of the form of the content of the c Departe, obs. form of DEPART.

+ Depertie, obs. form of DEPARY.
+ Depertible, a. Obs. [f. as if from L. vb.
\*depertire = dispertire to divide, distribute + -BLE.
The prefix follows F. departir, Eng. DEPART.]
Capable of being divided into parts; divisible.
\*\*r66 BACON Sylva § 857 Some Bodies have a... more
Depertible Nature than others; As we see it evident in

Colouration; For a small Quantity of Saffron will Tinct more then a very great Quantity of Brasil or Wine.

Depeasche, var. of Depeace, Obs.

† Depease, v. Obs. [a. OF. depestrer, despestrer (13-14th c. in Hatzf.), mod. depetrer, in same sense, f. de-, des- (Dis-) + -pestrer in empestrer: see Emperer. Peren. refl. To discutangle or rid oneself (from).

1684 COTION tr. Montairne 1. 410 One vice... so deeply.

7685 COTTON It. Montaigne 1. 449 One vice.. so deeply rooted in us, that I dare not determine whether any one ever clearly depestred himself from it or no.

Depeter (depital). Building. Also depreter.
[Derivation obscure.

Derivation obscure.

It looks like a formation of L. de and petra stone; possibly from a med. L. dipteraire to dress with stone. In that case depreter is an erroneous form.] (See quots.)

1858 Bress Gloss., Depreter or Depeter, plastering done to represent tooled stone. It is first pricked up and floated the same as for set or stucco, and small stones are then forced on dry from a board.

1296 Notes on Building Constr. (Rivington) II. 409 Depeter consists of a pricked up coat [of plaster] with small stones pressed in while it is soft, so as to produce a rough surface.

1286 Sendon Builder's Work 248 Depeter, is a term sometimes used to denote plaster finished in imitation of tooled stone.

+ Depex, v. Obs. rare -0. [f. L. depex., ppl. stem of depeter to comb down.] To comb down.

12644 Ridiculed in Vindex Anglicus: see quot. s. v. Derust.]

Depheasance, dephesaunce, obs. ff. De-FEASANCE.

FEASANCE.

PEASANCE.

1538 in Vicary's Anat. (1888) App. v. 183 Withoute enymaner of vse, condicion or dephezaunce.

Dephilosophize: see De. II. 1.

† Dephlegm (diflerm), v. Old Chem. [ad. mod.L. dephlegmare, F. deflegmer (1698 in Hatzf.): see Dephlegmare, F. deflegmer (1698 in Hatzf.): see Dephlegmare.

1668 DOIL New. Exp. Phys. Meck. xxiv. 191 We took also some Spirit of Urine, carelesty enough deflegmed.

1668 — Ess. & Tracts (1669) 48 We have sometimes taken of the better sort of Spirit of Salt, and having carefully dephlegm'd it [etc.]. 1683 Phil. Trans. XIII. 298 Very strong Vinegar, dephlegm'd by freezing.

Hence Dephlegmed, dephlegm'd ppl. a.; Dephlegmedness.

Hence Dephlegmed, dephlegm'd ppl. a.; Dephlegmedness.

1666 Bovle New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxx. (1682) 115 Well dephlegm'd Spirit of Wine is much lighter than Water. 1669 — Hist. Firmacs, Ess. δ Tracts 201 The proportion. depends. upon the strength of the former Liquot, and the dephlegmedness of the latter. 1676 — New Exper. 1. in Phil. Trans. XI. 777 We gently poured on it some highly dephlegm'd Spirit of Wine.

† Dephlegmate (difle gme't), v. Old Chem. [f. ppl. stem of med. or mod. L. dephlegmäre, f. DE-I. 6 + phlegma, a. Gr. φλέγμα (φλέγματ-) clammy humour: see Phlegm.) trans. To free (a spirit or acid) from 'phlegm' or watery matter; to rectify.

(a spirit of acid) Holm Philes...

1668 Boyle Ess. & Tracts (1669) 65 We dephlegmated some [spirits] by more frequent, and indeed tedious Rectifications. 1666 W. Harris tr. Lemery's Chym. (ed. a) 186 You may use either a little more, or a little less, according to the strength of the spirit, or according as it is more or less dephlegmated. 1757 A. Cooper Distiller 1. xxiii. (1760) 95 This Ingredient cleanses and dephlegmates the Spirit considerably. 1769 J. Keir Dict. Chem. 96/2 The contained matter must be dephlegmated.

phlegmated.
b. fig. To rid of admixture, purify, refine.
1796 Burke Let. Noble Ld. Wks. VIII. 56 The principle
of evil himself, incorporeal, pure, unmixed, dephlegmated,
defecated evil.
Hence Dephle gmated ppl. a., Dephle gmating

Hence Dephle gmated ppl. a., Dephle gmating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1641 Franch Distill. v. (1651) 115 The pure dephlegmated Spirit. 1713 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs I. 162 To know whether it is truely deflegmated, or Proof-Spirit. 2807 OFIE Lect. Art i. (1848) 253 The ancients. produced those concentrated, dephlegmated, and highly rectified personifications of strength, activity, beauty.

† Dephlegmation (diflegmē! San). Old Chem. [n. of action from prec. vb.; in mod. F. deflegmation (Trevoux 1732).] The process of dephlegmating a spirit or acid.

a spirit or acid.

a spirit or acid.

100 separate the aqueous parts by Dephlegmation. 1718 Quincy Compl. Dispens. 40

The same thing is constantly observed in the Dephlegmation of acid Spirit. 1728 Flaboratory laid Open Introd. 46 Retorts must be provided for the dephlegmation.

Dephlegmator (dr flegma to). [Agent-n. in L. form f. mod.L. drphlegmate to Dephlegmates.]

An apparatus for dephlegmation; a form of condensing apparatus in a still.

1828 S. F. Gray Operative Chemist 767 This dephlegmator is formed of two broad sheets of tinned copper, soldered together so as to leave only ith of an inch between them.

1876 S. Kens. Mus. Catal. No. 4376.

† Dephlogistic (drilodzi stik), a. Old Chem.

[f. De- I. 6 + Phlogist-on + -ic: cf. Phlogistic.]

DephlogisticAteD.

I. DE- I. 0 + PHIOGISTICATED.

1787 DARWIN in Phil. Trans. LXXVIII. 52 Combination of dephlogistic and inflammable gases.

Dephlogisticate, v. [f. DE- II. 1 + PHLOGISTICATED.

† 1. trans. Old Chem. To deprive of phlogiston (the supposed principle of inflammability in

1779 Phil. Trans. LXIX. 441 The power.. of dephlogisticating common air. 1782 Kirwan ibid. LXXII. 212 The nitrous acid.. is well known to dephlogisticate metals as perfectly as possible. 1798 CAVENDISH ibid. LXXVIII. 270 We suppose that the air.. was intirely dephlogisticated.

2. To relieve of inflammation. (Cf. ANTIPHLO-

23. 10 Iches of Mag. XXVI. 452 The sheriffs.. were fundamentally phlebotomised and dephlogisticated by the fragments of their own swords. 1875 CEINIE Life Sir R. Murchison I. 142 Given to water-drinking and dephlogisticating. Hence Dephlogisticated ppl. a. (esp. in dephlogisticated air the name given to oxygen by Priest-

chion I. 142 Given to water-drinking and dephlogisticating. Hence Dephlogisticated ppl. a. (esp. in dephlogisticated air., the name given to oxygen by Priestley, who, on its first discovery, supposed it to be ordinary air deprived of phlogiston); Dephlogisticating, ppl. a.; Dephlogistication.

1735 Priestlevin Pplil. Trans. LXV. 387 This species may not improperly be called, dephlogisticated air. This species of air I first produced from mercurius calcinatus per se.

1789 — ibid. LXXIX. 146 The dephlogisticated air after the utmost reason to think, that dephlogisticated and phlogisticated air (as M. Lavoisier and Scheele suppose) are quite distinct substances, and not differing only in their degree of phlogisticated in and that common air is a mixture of the two. 1791 HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing I. 1. 1. 1. 7 Oxygenated (dephlogisticated muriatic acid. 1792 SULLIVAN View Nat. II. 86 From the greater, or less dephlogistication of the ores, or the stones in which it is contained. 1807 VANCOUVER Agric. Devom (1813) 459 Vegetables. again in turn, and during the daytime, exhale and breathe forth that pure dephlogisticated air, so essential to the support of animal existence.

Dephosphorize (disprisoroiz), v. [De- II. 1.] trans. To deprive of or free from phosphorus.

1878 UBE Dict. Arts IV. 451 Without attempting to dephosphorize the ore more completely. 1879 Daily News 31 Dec. 5/4 [This] so effectually dephosphorises the Cleveland ore as to allow it to be manufactured into steel.

Hence Dephosphorized ppl. a., Dephosphorizating vbl. sb.; also Dephosphorisation, the process of freeing from phosphorus.

ing vbl. sb.; also Dephosphorization, the process of freeing from phosphorus.

1878 Rep. Annual Meeting of Iron & Steel Inst., The dephosphorization of iron.

1883 Athensum 24 Feb. 253/1 The slag obtained in the basic dephosphorization process, 1883 Harper's Mag. Apr. 819/1 The dephosphorization process, by which phosphoric pig-iron can be converted into steel.

Dephysicalize: see Dr. II. 1.

† Depict, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. depict-us, pa. pple. of depingère: see next.] Depicted.

12430 Lyos. Min. Poems 177, I fond a lyknesse depict upon a wal. 14... Circumciaion in Tundal's Vis. 94 And letturs new depicte in every payn. 1598 Srow Surv. xl. (1603) 416 Embrodered, or otherwise depict upon them.

Depict (dipirkt), v. [f. L. depict-, ppl. stem of L. depingère to represent by painting, portray, depict, f. De- I. 3 + pingère to paint: cf. Depaint and prec.

(Godefroy has a single example of OF. depicter of 1426; but the word is not recorded later, and cannot be supposed to have influenced the formation of the Eng. vb.)]

1. trans. To draw, figure, or represent in colours;

to paint; also, in wider sense, to portray, delineate,

L trans. To draw, figure, or represent in colours; to paint; also, in wider sense, to portray, delineate, figure anyhow.

1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 136 This old Distich, sometimes depicted vpon the wall at the entrance into the said Abbey. 1634 Sir T. Herrer Tran. 10 Which Bird I have here simply depicted as you see [here is fig.]. 1639 Fuller Holy War Iv. xii. (1840) 199 The history of the Bible as richly as curiously depicted in needle work. a 1667 Jer. Taylor (J.), [They] depicted upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. II, The solar progress is depicted by the Hindoos, by a circle of intertwining serpents. 1867 Lady Herrer Cradle L. iv. 121 The accuracy with which the painter has, perhaps unconsciously, depicted the room. 1872 Years Growth Comm. 33 Victims of the slavedealer as depicted on the earliest Egyptian monuments.

b. transf. To image, figure, or represent as if by painting or drawing. Also fig.
1827 Br. R. Watson Anced. II. (407 (R.) Why the man has ... an idea of figure depicted on the choroldes or retina of the eye. 1834 Mas. Somerville Commect. Phys. Sc. xviii. (1849) 176 He. 1849. a w. a windmill, his own figure, and that of a friend, depicted ... on the sea. 1839 G. Bird Nat. Philos. 306 The membrane, on which the images of objects become depicted. a 1870 Longfellow Birds of Passage I., Disco. North Cape xxi, With doubt and strange surmise Depicted in their look.

2. To represent or portray in words; to describe graphically.

2. To represent or portray in words; to describe graphically.

a 1740 Felton (J.), When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly depicted .. while you read, you seem indeed to see them. 1856 KANE Arct. Expl. I. xiv. 159 No language can depict the chaos at its base. 1873 Symonos Grk. Poets ix. 294 Sophocles aims at depicting the destinies, and Shakspere the characters of men.

3. To represent, as a painting or picture does. 1871 MACDUFF Mem. Palmos iv. 45 Cartoons.. in bold outline depicting the ever-varying and diversified features in church life and character. 1872 Years Techn. Ilist. Comm. 45 Their oldest monuments depict women spinning.

Hence Depiroted ppl. a., Depiroting vbl. sb. a 176s in H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) I. 93 A depicted table of Colonia. 1885 Athenaum 14 Mar. 532/1 His.. gay and luminous coloration, and sparkling depicting of light are not obtainable with ink.

Depiroter. - or. [f. Depict v. + -EE; the form

Depicter, or. [f. Depict v. + - EB; the form in - oB is after Latin.] One who depicts, portrays, or sets forth in words.

OF SECS TOTTE IN WOTCH.
1837 LOCKHART Scott, Depicter (F. Hall). 1865 Daily Tel.
10 Aug., The mournful depicters of Calcutta life. 1898 A.

HAMLYN in Atalanta Dec. 165/1 So brilliant a depictor of animal life.

Depiction (d/pirkjon). [ad. L. depiction-em, n. of action from depingere: see DEPICT v. (Cf. OF. depiction, 1426 in Godef., but not known later.)] The action of depicting; painted representation, picture; graphic description.

1688 R. Holme Armony III. 176/2 The true shape and depiction of a Bishop in his Pontificals.

1884 A. W. Ward Dickens v. 130 Dickens v. 130 Dickens v. 130 Dickens comic genius was never so much at its ease. as in the depiction of such groups as this. 1884 E. Foster in Elocutionist Dec. 7/2 Mr. Denbigh had hitherto restricted his art to depictions of the fleshly school.

1894 Denicative (dipirkiv) a. [f. L. depict. ppl.

Depictive (dipiktiv), a. [f. L. dipict-ppl. stem (see Driftor v.) + -ive.] Having the function or quality of depicting.

18 New Monthly Mag. II. 392 The depictive art and power with which it is written.

18 Whitney Max Maller to The signs but their pictorial or depictive character.

Depictment, rare. [f. DEPICT v. + -MENT.]
Pictorial representation; a painting, a picture.
1816 Krating Trav. (1817) I. 136 Hung with gay depictments, in glowing colouring... of those who have suffered.
181d. 11. 76 Trajan's Pillar and various depictments give the

representation. **Dept'cture**, sb. In 5 Sc. -our. [f. L. dēpict-ppl. stem of dēpingère (see DEPICT v.) + -URE.]

= DEPICTION; depicting; painting.

1900-30 DUNBAR To Queyne of Scottis 14 Maji stres of nurtur and of nobilnes, Of fresch depictour princes[s] and patroun.

1834 Fraser's Mag. X. 118 He is lost in amazement... to see genius employed upon the depicture of such a raccaille rabblement! 1838 Nature XXVI. 534 The depicture of the .. revolution which Darwin has accomplished in the minds of men.

Depicture (d'pi ktiŭi), v. [f. De- prefix + Picture v. (in use from 14th c.); formed under the influence of Depict pa. pple., and of L. depingěre, děpictum.]

1. trans. To represent by a picture; to portray

1. Frans. 10 represent by a picture; to portray in colours, to paint; also, more widely, to draw, figure, or portray; = Depict v. 1.

1593 Rites & Mon. Ch. Durk. (Surtees) 40 The starre... underneth depictured. 1691 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 50 The glasse-windowes wherein the efficies of.. Saints was depictured. 1781 Gibbon Decl. & F. III. li. 183 A paradise or garden was depictured on the ground. 21247 Mrs. Sherwood Lady of Manor III. xviii. 9 A course of little lectures... on the subjects depictured upon the tiles.

b. To image or figure as in a painting; = Depict v. I. b.

1743 tr. Algarotti on Newton's Theory I. 106 The Images .. are depictured upon the Membrane of the Eye. 1849 Tail's Mag. XVI. 219 The .. tableau depictured itself indelibly upon the mind.

delibly upon the mind.

2. To set forth or portray in words; = DEPICT

20. 2.

1798 COLREIDGE Salyrame's Lett. iii. in Biog. Lit. (1882)
268 It tends to make their language more picturesque; it depictures images better. 1844 DISBAELI Coningady III. v, You have but described my feelings when you depictured your needs Browning Ring & Bh. vIII. 7.52 Oh! language fails, Shrinks from depicturing his punishment.

3. To represent, as a picture, figure, image, or symbol does; = DEPICT v. 3.

1690 Brief Disc. Fut. Hist. Europe 30 The Iron Leggs and the Clay Toes depictured the Roman Empire. 1834 Lytton Pomperii 133 Features which but one image in the world can yet depicture and recall. 1823 J. Wilson in Blacku. Mag. LXXII. 151 The Outward expresses, depictures the Inward.

4. fg. To represent or picture to one's own mind or imagination; to imagine.

1775 Adair Amer. Incl. 200 They speedily dress a woman.

or imagination; to imagine.

1775 ADAIR Amer. Ind. 209 They speedily dress a woman with the apparel of either the god, or goddess.. as they depicture them according to their own dispositions. 1800 Mas. Herver Mourtray Fam. II. 213 Chowles was, in his eyes, a contemptible object; and, as such, he depictured him. 1876 Miss Braddon 7. Haggard's Dau. II. 1. 5 Any idea about the Greeks, whom they depictured to themselves vaguely and variously.

Hence Depi'ctured ppl. a., Depi'cturing vbl. sb.; also Demi'cturemant.

also **Depti oturement**.

2850 Mrs. Browning *Scraphim*, I have beheld the ruined things Only in depicturings Of angels sent on earthward mission. 2866 J. Pavne tr. Boccaccio's Decam. III. vii. 1. 32x Terrifying the mind of the foolish with clamours and depicturements.

Depi:gmenta tion. [f. Dr. II, 1 + PIGMENTA-rok.] The condition of being deficient or wanting

Tion.] The condition of being deficient or wanting in pigment (in the tissues).

1889 1. Taylor Origin of Aryans 42 Here depigmentation or albinism is very prevalent.

Depilate (despilet), v. [f. L. dēpilāt-, ppl. stem of dēpilāre to pull out the hair, f. Dr. I. 2 + pilus hair, pilāre to deprive of hair. Cf. F. dēpilat (Paré, 16th c.). (Pa. t. in Sc. depilat for depilation). depilatit.)]

1. To remove the hair from; to make bare of hair.

150 ROLLAND Ct. Venus III. 29 The hair. Fra hir Father throw slicht scho depilat. 1627 Tomlinson Renow's Disp.

203 Which places they much desire to depilate and glabrify.

1833 Hickins Ir. Aristoph. (1872) II. 427, I am an old woman, but depillated with the lamp.

†2. To deprive of its skin, decorticate, peel. [So

in Lat.] Obs. rare.

zéso Venner Via Recta v. 90 Made of Rice accurately depilated and boyled in milke.

Hence De pilated, De pilating ppl. alijs.

**Depiction** (d/pi·kʃən). [ad. L. depiction-em,

1876 DUHRING Skin Diseases, The extraction of the diseased hairs [in tinea sycosis], for which purpose a pair of depilating forceps should be used.

nairs (in tinea sycosis), for which purpose a pair of depilating forceps should be used.

Depilation (depilāt jan). [ad. med. or mod. L. dēpilātion-em, n. of action from dēpilāre to Depilate. So in F.; in 13th c. depilacion (Hatzi.).]

1. The action of depriving or stripping of hair; the condition of being void of hair.

1347 Boorde Brro. Health cci. 6g, Depilacion of a mannes heare. 1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. iv. 67 [They] pluck off all the haire of their Eye-brows, taking great pride.. in that unnatural depilation. 1861 Wright Ess. Archael. I. vii. 131 The practice of depilation prevailed generally among the Anglo-Saxon ladies. 1877 Coues & Allen N. Amer. Rod. 616 The depilation of the members is not always complete; younger specimens... show... hairy tail and feet. †2. The action of spoiling or pillage. Obs.

1612 Spred Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. x. (1632) 661 Orders for brideling their excessive depilations [i. e. of the Pope and his agents]. 1689 T. K. Veritas Evang. 37 The Depilations of Promoters, and other Under Officers.

† Depilative (de-piletiv), a. Obs. [f. L. dē-pilāt-ppl. stem (see Depilative v.) + -ive. Cf. mod. F. depilatif, -ive (1732 in Hatzi.).] = De-Pilatore.

PILATORY.

1562 TURNER Herbal II. 168 a, All herbes that are depilative or burners of hare.

1567 MAPLET Gr. Forest 10 They say it is vsed to Oyntments depilative.

Depilator (de-pile/tas). [agent-n., on L. type, f. L. depilare to Depilate].

1. One who deprives of hair; a shaver.

1336 E. Howard R. Reefer Ivi, The hungry depilator seized the razors.

seized the razors.

2. An instrument for pulling out hairs.

1889 in Cent. Dict.

Depilatory (dfpi-lătəri), a. and sb. [f. L. type depilatory, (dfpi-lătəri), a. and sb. [f. L. type depilatorius, f. depilat-: see Depilate v. and -ory. In F. depilatoire (Paré 16th c.).]

A. adj. Having the property of removing hair.

1601 Holland Pliny II, Bats bloud hath a depilatorie facultie to fetch off haire. 1766 Pennant Zool. (1776) IV.

159 (Jod.) Ælian says that they were depilatory, and. would take away the beard. 1838 Kirry Hab. 4 Inst. Anim. II.

18. sb. A depilatory agent or substance; a preparation to remove (growing) hair.

B. sb. A depilatory agent or substance; a preparation to remove (growing) hair.

1606 HOLLAND Sueton. Annot. 12 A Depilatorie, to keepe haire from growing. 1630 BULWER Anthropomet. 129 Who because he would never have a Beard, used depilatories. 1630 LINDLEW Nat. Syst. Bot., of The juice of its leaves is a powerful depilatory; it destroys hair... without pain.

† Depiled, ppl. a. Obs. [Formed after L. depilators, F. depile: see Depilater.] Depilated. 1630 BULWER Anthropomet. 11. 48 [Shaving is] uncomely, because allied unto depiled baldnesse.

Depilous (depilos), a. [f. assumed L. type \*depilos-us: cf. L. depilis without hair, and pilosus hairy.] Deprived or void of hair.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 111. xiv, A quadruped corticated and depilous. Ibid. v1. x. How they [dogs] of some Countries became depilous and without any hair at all. 1882

T. TAYLOR Apuleius v11. 136 Striking me with a very thick stick, he left me [the ass] entirely depilous.

Depinge (dipindg), v. Obs. rare. [ad. L.

† Depinge (dipindz), v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. depingere to DEPIOT.] trans. To depict, portray,

represent by a picture or image.

1657 Tomlinson Renow's Disp. 263 That same that Garcias depinges in other lineaments.

† **Depinged**, ppl. a. Obs. (app.) Stripped of

depinges in other lineaments.

† Depinged, ppl. a. Obs. (app.) Stripped of wings and legs.

16 R. Franck North. Mem. (1821) 112 To bait for trout...

I commend the canker..or, if with a depinged locust, you will not lose your labour; nor will you starve your cause, if to strip off the legs of a grasshopper. — 307 Let the Angler then have recourse to .. the depinged grasshopper.

Deplace, v. rare. [a. mod. F. deplacer, in OF. desp...] = DISPLACE v.

1839] ROGERS Antipopop. xii. § 5 Purgatory deplaces hell.

Deplanate (diplane't), a. rare. [ad. L. dēplānāt-us levelled down, made plain.]

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Deplanate, flattened, smoothened.
† Deplane, v. Sc. Obs. [f. IDE- I. 3 + L. plān-us plain: cf. de-clare.] To make plain, show plainly, declare (to).

1837 Satir. Poems Reform. xxxx. 136 The day is neir; as I dar weill deplane 30w.

† Deplant (diplant), v. Obs. [a. F. deplant-er (16th c. in Littré) to transplant, L. dēplantāre to take off a shoot, also to plant, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + plantāre to plant, planta plant.] 'To transplant' Bailey 1721. (Thence in mod. Dicts.)

Hence † Deplanta tion. [So in mod. F. (Littré).]

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Deplantation, a taking up Plants. (Hence in Ballxy, Joinson, etc.).

Deplenish (diplenif), v. [f. DE- II. I + PLENISH (Sc.) to furnish a house, to stock a farm; cf. DISPLENISH. [REPLENISH.]

1. trans. To deprive (a house) of furniture, or (a farm) of stock; to DISPLENISH.

L trans. To deprive (a house) of furniture, or (a farm) of stock; to DISPLENISH.

1897 Pall Mall G. 9 Mar. 1/1 The tenants have sold their stock, deplenished their farms.

2. gen. To empty of its contents: the opposite of replenish.
1899 SALA Tw. round Clock (1861) 144 Their own deplenished pockets.

Depletant (d'plitant), a. and sb. Med. [f.

DEPLETE v.: see -ANT 1.]

A. adj. Having the property of depleting (see DEPLETE v. 2). B. sb. A drug which has this pro-

DEPLETE v. 2). B. sb. A drug which has this property.

1830 Libr. Univ. Knowl. VIII. 13 Tonics are often of more service [in inflammation] than depletants.

Deplete (diplit), a. [ad. L. dēplēt-us emptied out, exhausted, pa. pple. of dēplēre: see next.]

Depleted, emptied out, exhausted.

1830 R. Dowling Sport of F. III. 205 The brain was remarkably deplete of blood. 1835 L. Oliphant Let. in Life (1891) II. xi. 277 Creating openings in the deplete organism for access of spirits.

Deplete (diplēt), v. [f. L. dēplēt-, ppl. stem of dēplēre to bring down or undo the fullness of, empty out, let blood, f. De- I. 6 + -plēre to fill.]

1. trans. To reduce the fullness of; to deprive of contents or supplies; to empty out, exhaust.

Contents or supplies; to empty out, exhaust.

1839 SANE Poems, Progress 36 Deplete your pocket and relieve your purse.

1830 Times 13 Oct. 5/5 The garrison is somewhat depleted of troops at the present time.

1834 July 1r The demand for coin...will..help to deplete the Bank's stock of gold.

2. Med. To empty or relieve the system or vessels when overcharged, as by blood-letting or purgatives.

purgatives.
1807 [see Depleting below]. 1848 Copland Dict. Pract.
Med. I. 105/2 To deplete the vascular system. 1875 H. C.
Wood Therap. (1879) 465 Whenever, in inflammation, it is
desired to deplete through the bowels.
Hence Depleted ppl. a., Depleting vbl. sb. and

ppl. a.

1807 Med. Yrnl. XVII. 501 Depleting and antiphlogistic remedies were continued.
1870 Daily News 29 Nov., To fill her depleted magazines.
1885 Manch. Exam. 29 June 5/2 The overcrowded village might be even worse to live in than the depleted town.

**Deplethoric** (diple porik, -plipp rik), a.

Deplethoric (di<sub>1</sub>ple porik, -plip rik), a. [f. DE-II. 3 + PLETHOBIO.] Characterized by the absence of plethora.

1837 T. Doubledan in Blackw. Mag. XLI. 365 In order to remedy this [plethoric state of plants], gardeners and florists are accustomed to produce the opposite, or 'deplethoric state', by artificial means. This they denominate 'giving a check'. 1883 Pop. Sc. Monthly Nov. 39 Doubleday attempted to demonstrate that.. the deplethoric state is favorable to fertility.

Depletion (dlpli f. fan). [ad. L. type \*dēplētion-em (perh. used in med. or mod.L.), n. of action from dēplēre, dēplēt- to DEPLETE. Cf. mod. F. dépletion (term of medicine) in Littré. (The cl.L. equivalent was dēplētūra.)]

1. The action of depleting, or condition of being depleted; emptying of contents or supplies; ex-

depleted; emptying of contents or supplies; ex-

1856 BLOUNT Glossogr., Depletion, an emptying. 1852 D. G. MITCHELL Batte Summer 214 With coffers in the last stages of depletion. 1889 Speciator 14 Sept., The depletion of London to the benefit of other English cities.

stages of depletion. 1889 Spectator 14 Sept., The depletion of London to the benefit of other English cities.

2. Med. The emptying or relieving of overcharged vessels of the body; reduction of plethora or congestion by medicinal agency; bleeding.

2 1735 Arbuthnor [J.]. Depletion of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. 1803 Med. 7rnl. X. 471 The mode of treatment.. was depletion, followed by a mercurial salivation. 1874 Van Burn's Dis. Genit. Org. 83 The acute symptoms.. yield rapidly to local depletion and seclatives. 1800 Times 1 Sept. 7/2 Some blood letting was necessary and natural; but apparently it has gone on so long that a period of depletion has set in. Hence Depletionist, an advocate of depletion. 1883 Sat. Rev. 14 Apr. 464 Two general views on that question [Scotch crofters]. may be summarized by the two words 'impletionist' and 'depletionist'.

Depletive (d/pli tiv), a. and sb. Med. [mod. f. L. deplet-ppl. stem of depletion to Depleter + 1VE. Cf. mod. F. depletif (medical term) in Littré.]

A. adj. Characterized by depletion. B. sb. A

A. adj. Characterized by depletion. B. sb. A drug having the property of producing depletion. 1835 WARDROP Bleeding (L.), Depletive treatment is contraindicated.. She had been exhausted by depletives. 1885 W. Roberts Treat. Urin. Diseases III. 1. (ed. 4) 410 Active depletive measures are indicated.

Depletory (diplitari), a. Med. [f. as prec. +

Depletory (diplitori), a. Med. [f. as prec. + - ORY.] Producing depletion, depletive.

1849 CLARIDGE Cold Water Cure 110 Leeching and severe depletory measures are decidedly wrong. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 535 In the one case depletory medicines are indicated, in the other case tonics are no less essential.

+ Deplication. Obs. rare. [n. of action f. med. L. deplicate to unfold, f. De- I. 6 + plicare to fold.] Unfolding, display.

1048 W. MOUNTAGUE Devout Ess. L. xv. § 3 (R.) An unfolding and deplication of the inside of this order.

1059 BLOUNT Classogr., Deplication, an unfolding.

Deplorability (diplo: Tābi'līti). rare. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being deplorable; an instance of this, a deplorable matter.

1854 Tail's Mag. XXI. 167 It does not prevent occasional obscurities and deplorabilities.

1856 Times 18 Jan. (L.), The deplorability of war in general.

Deplorable (diplo: Tābi'l), a. [mod. f. L. dē-

deplorability of war in general.

Deplorable (d'plōo răb'l), a. [mod. f. L. dēplorāpe to Deplorabe: see -BLE. Cf. F. deplorable (c 1600 in Hatzf., not in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. To be deplored or lamented; lamentable, very sad, grievous, miserable, wretched. Now chiefly

sad, grievous, miserable, wretched. Now chiefly used of events, conditions, circumstances.

'It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; despicable: as, deplorable nonsense; deplorable stupidity' (Johnson.

1612 E. Grimstone (title), Mathieu's Heroyk Life and Deplorable Death of The most Christian King Henry the Fourth. 1621 MASSINGER Beleeve as you list iv. ii, The storie of Your most deplorable fortune. a 1687 COTTON Pindar. Ode, Beanty (R.), He.. does betray A deplorable want of sense. 1710 Swift Tatler No. 230 F 2 The deplorable Ignorance that. hath reigned among our English Writers. 1729 ROBERTSON Hist. Scotl. I. v. 330 The people beheld the deplorable situation of their sovereign with insensibility. 1866 TYNDALL Glac. 1. xxii. 160 If climbing without guides were to become habitual, deplorable consequences would. ensue.

† D. Formerly said of persons or things of which the state is lamentable or wretched. Obs.

TD. Formerly said of persons or things of which he state is lamentable or wretched. Obs.

x642 J. M. Argt.comc. Militia 13 Our deplorable brethren ind neighbours. x646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. v. 291

A deplorable and comfortlesse Winter. x688 Bunnan Holy War 112 Thou pretendest a right to the deplorable town of Managard.

Mansoul.

† 2. Given up as hopeless; = Deplorate town of mansoul.

† 2. Given up as hopeless; = Deplorate. rare. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compil. viii. 300 That not deplorable persons, but such as have strength, be tapped.

B. as sb. pl. Deplorable ills. 1830 Scott fruil. II. 157 An old fellow, mauled with rheumatism and other deplorables.

Deplorableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being deplorable; misery, wretchedness.

1684 HAMMOND Serm. x. Wks. 1684 IV. 536 The sadness

NIGLE HAMMOND Serm. x. Wks. 1684 IV. 536 The sadness and deplorableness of this estate. 1679 J. GODMAN Penit. Pardoned III. iv. (1713) 321 He. hath known by sad experience the deplorableness of that condition.

perience the deplorableness of that condition. **Deplorably**, adv. [f. as prec. +-LY 2.] In a deplorable manner, or to a deplorable degree; lamentably, miserably, wretchedly.

1653 H. MORE Antid. Alth. III. xiv. (1712) 130 If he be not desperately wicked or deplorably miserable. 1788 V. KNOX Ess. 134(R.) Editions of Greek and Latin classics. deplorably incorrect. 1896 Lexky Eng. in 18th C. II. viii. 452 The defences had been so deplorably neglected.

† **Deplorate**, a. Obs. [ad. L. dēplorāt-us bewent given up as hopeless na pule of dēblērātes.

wept, given up as hopeless, pa. pple. of dēplorāt-us be-wept, given up as hopeless, pa. pple. of dēplorāre to DRPLORE.] Given up as hopeless; desperate. 1539 Supplic. to King 46 This deplorate & miserable sorte of blynde shepherdes. 1612 Crooke Body of Man 92 In a deplorate or desperate dropsie. 1691 Baxter Nat. Ch. xiii. 54 Those that..are not deplorate in Diabolism. 1695 Phil. 17ans. XIX. 73 Many other Mysteries in Mathematicks, which were before held as deplorate.

**Deploration** (diplore<sup>1</sup>-[5n). Now rare. In 5-aoyon, 6-atioun. [Ultimately ad. L. dēplörā-tiön-em, n. of action f. dēplörāre to DEPLORE; but

tion-em, n. of action f. deplorare to DEPLORE; but in Caxton and early Sc. perh. from French.]

1. The action of deploring; lamentation.
133 Bellender Livy 1. (1822) 3 The deploration of sic miseryis.
1528 Bentley Mon. Matrones ii. 151 The bitter deploration of mine offences.
1629 Br. Hall Gl. Impostor 507 The meditation and deploration of our owne danger and misery.
1831 Examiner 482/2 We cannot run over a tenth part of the deplorations that occur.

† D. Formerly, a title for elegiac poems or other compositions; a lament. [So in French.]
1537 Lynddsay (title), The Deploration of the Deith of Quene Magdalene.

† 2. Deplorable condition, misery. Obs. rare.
1490 Caxton Encydos ii. 16 It sholds be an harde thynge to putte in forgetynge her swete firste lyf and now her deploracyon.

† **Deplorative**, a. Obs. [f. dēplōrāt-, ppl. tem of L. dēplōrāre to Deplore + - IVE.] Charac-

stem of L. dēplōrāre to DEPLORE + IVE.] Characterized by or expressing deploration.

1630 Healey St. Aug. Citie of God viii. xxvi. (1620) 315

Hermes himself in his deplorative passage.. doth plainly auerre that the Egyptian gods were all dead men.

Deplore (dṛplō-¹i), v. Also 6 Sc. deploir.

[Ultimately ad. L. dēplōrāre to weep bitterly, wail, bewail, deplore, give up as lost, f. De- I. 3 + plōrāre to weep, bewail. Cf. F. deplorer, in OF. desplorer, deplourer, deplourer, It. deplorare, to deplore, bewail (Florio). The Eng. was possibly from F. or It.]

1. trans. To weep for, bewail, lament; to grieve over, regret deeply.

1. trans. To weep for, bewail, lament; to grieve over, regret deeply.

1567 Satir. Poems Reform. vii. 75 Quhat duilfull mynde mycht dewlie this deploir? 1591 Spenser Ruines of Time 658 He.. left me here his losse for to deplore. 1699 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 77 He was killed by a Musket bullet. He. was much deplored, by the whole Party. 1844 Carv Dante's Inf. xi. 44 He.. must aye deplore With unavailing penitence his crime. 1853 Tennyson Ode Dk. of Wellington ii, Where shall we lay the man whom we deplore?

† b. To tell with grief or lamentation. Obs. 1601 Shars. Twel. N. III. i. 174 Neuer more Will I my Masters teares to you deplore.

† c. To shed like tears, 'weep'. Obs. rare. 1601 Chrstre Lové: 1 Mart., Dial. lxv, The Turpentine that sweet inyce doth deplore.

2. intr. To lament, mourn. Now rare or Obs. 1692 Lithow Trat. (ed. 2) 45 Bid him fulfill the ceremonial law of deploring for ten dayes. 1776 Mickle It. Camoens' Lusiad 262 Along the shore The Halcyons, mindful of their fate deplore.

†8. trans. To give up as hopeless, to despair of.

Obs. rare.

Obs. rare.

1589 [see Deplored 2]. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. II. x. § 7

The physicians .. do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is deplored. a 1789 CONGRUE Poems, To Ld. Halifax 29 A true Poetick State we had deplor'd.

Linea Thenloring vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also

Hence **Deploring** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also

Hence Deplo'ring vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Deplo'ringly adv.

1501 SHAKS. Two Gent. III. ii. 85 To their Instruments Tune a deploring dumpe. 1847 CRAIG, Deploringly. 1865 Dickens Mat. Fr. III. xiii, Mr. Fledgeby shook his head deploringly. 1886 G. Merrent Trag. Com. xix. (1822) 256 As little was he the vanished God whom his working people hailed deploringly.

Deplored (diplo-id, -red), ppl. a. [f. prec. +-ED 1: rendering L. deplorat-us Deplorate.]

1. Lamented, mourned for.

2. Given up as hopeless: desperate: = Dr.

†2. Given up as hopeless; desperate; = DE-PLOBATE. Obs.

PLORATE. US.

1859 KENNEDY Lett. to Willock in Wodr. Soc. Misc. (1844) 276

The maist deplorit heretykis quhilk euer wes. 1650 VENNER

Via Recta Introd. 12 Who with deplored diseases. resort to
our Baths. 1655 GURALL Chr. in Arm. xiv. (1669) 300/1 His
affairs were in such a desperate and deplored condition.

affairs were in such a desperate and deplored condition.

Hence **Deploredly** adv., **Deploredness**.

1656 Artif. Handsom. 72 To be deploredly old, and affectedly young, is not only a great folly, but a grosse deformity. 1668-11 Bp. HALL Medit., Love of Christ § 2

The deploredness of our condition did but heighten that holy fame. 1675 BROOKS Gold. Key Wks. 1867 V. 201.

† **Deplorement.** Obs. rare. [f. Deplore v. + -MENT.] The act of deploring; lamentation.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 9 O that I did weepe in vaine, that your defilements & pollutions gaue mee no true cause of deplorement. 1633 COCKERAM, Deplorement, weeping, lamenting. **Deplorer** (diplo-tai). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

One who deplores.

Deplorer (diploe to 1). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]
One who deplores.

1689 BOYLE Martyrd. Theodora xi. (1703) 167 All the other spectators of her sufferings, were deplorers of them too.

Deploy, sb. Mil. [f. Deploy v. Cf. Of. desploi, ploy, DISPLAY.] The action or evolution of deploying.

1796 Instr. & Reg. Cavalry (1813) 126 From this situation of the flank march, it is that every regiment is required to begin the deploy, when forming in line with others. 1870 tr. Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo 245 When they began to talk of the distance of the deploys.

Deploy (diploi'), v. [a. F. deployer, in Of. desployer, orig. despleier:—L. displicare (in late and med.L.) to unfold. In its Afr. form regularly adopted in ME. as desplay, DISPLAY. Caxton used the forms deploye, dysploye after Parisian Fr., but the forms deploye, dysploye after Parisian Fr., but the actual adoption of deploy in a specific sense

the actual adoption of deploy in a specific sense took place in the end of the 18th c.]

+1. (in Caxton) trans. To unfold, display. Obs.
c 1477 Caxton) fason 112 Anon they deployed their saylle.
1490 — Eneydos xxvii. 96 To sprede and dysploye the sayles.
2. Mil. 8. trans. To spread out (troops) so as to form a more extended line of small depth.
1766 Progress of War in Europ. Mag. IX. 184 His columns.
. are with ease and order soon deploy'd. 1818 Toop, Deloy, a military word of modern times, hardly wanted in our language; for it is, literally, to display. A column of troops is deployed, when the divisions spread wide, or open out.
1863 Life in the South II. i. 11 Other companies were deployed along the stream.
fig. c 1839 Landon Wks. (1868) II. 206/2 But now deploy your throats, and cry, rascals, cry 'Vive la Reine'. 1865
M. Arnold Ess. Crit. ii. (1875) 97 An English poet deploying all the forces of his genius.
b. intr. Of a body of troops: To open out so as to form a more extended front or line. Also fig.

b. intr. Of a body of troops: To open out so as to form a more extended front or line. Also fig. 1796 Instr. 4 Reg. Cavalry (1813) 117 Before the close column deploys, its head division must be on the line into which it is to extend. 1799 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. 1. 22 The right wing, having deployed into line, began to advance. 1870 DISRABLI Lothair Iviii. 309 The main columns of the infantry began to deploy from the heights. fig. 1842 DICKENS Dombey v, Mrs. Chick was constantly deploying into the centre aisle to send out messages by the pew-opener. 1873 Geikeie Ge. Ice Age xix. 249 None of these [glaciers] ever got out from the mountain valleys to deploy upon the low-grounds.

Hence Deployed ppl. a., Deploying vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

Hence Deploy'ed ppl. a., Deploy'ing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1831 Mayne Reid Scalp Hunt. xxxviii. 292 They behold the deploying of the line. 1863 Kinglake Crimea II. 216 Able to show a deployed front to the enemy.

Deployment. Mil. [ad. F. deploiement (1798 in Dict. Acad.), f. deployer: see Deploy v., and -MENT.] The action of deploying; = DEPLOY sb. 1796 Instr. & Reg. Cavalry (1813) 117 The close column of the regiment forms in line, on its front, on its rear, or on any central division, by the deployment or flank march by three's, and by which it successively uncovers and extends its several divisions. 1868 Kinglake Crimea (ed. 6) III. 1, 38 Those divisions were halted, and their deployment immediately began.

Deplumate (diplimint), a. [ad. med.L. dēplūmāt-us, pa. pple. of dēplūmāre to DEPLUME.]

Stripped of feathers, deplumed.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Deplumate, without, or having lost, its feathers.

Deplumated, ppl. a. [-ED].] = prec.

its feathers. **Deplu mated**, ppl. a. [-ED 1.] = prec.

1727 BAILEV vol. II, Deplumated, having the Feathers taken off. 1819 G. S. FABER Dispens. (1823) II. 424 Shut up in the prison of gross flesh, with deplumated wings and scanty opportunities. the soul is compelled to toil.

Deplumation (dipliumēi fan). [a. F. deplumation (Cotgr. 1611), n. of action from deplumer to DEPLUME. The action of depluming, or condition of being deplumed: loss of feathers, plumes, or fig. of honours, etc.

of honours, etc.

(In quot. 1834 humorously for 'plucking' in examination.)
1631 Cotor., Deplumation, a deplumation, pluming, vnfeathering. 1668 R. Wialden) (title), The Deplumation of
Mrs. Anne Gibbs, of those furtivous perfections whereof she
was supposed a Proprietary. 1668 STILLINGFL Orig. Sacr.
111. iii. \$15(cd. 3) 512 Through the violence of her moulting
or deplumation. 1827 G. S. Faber Sacred Cal. Prophecy (1844)
11. 34 Notwithstanding the downfall produced by this deplumation, it [the first Wild-Beast] afterward became erect
upon its feet, like a man. 1834 Oxf. Univ. Mag. I. 280 Lest
...we recall to painful remembrance the forgotten miseries
of deplumation.

¶ Path. (See quots.)
1766 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Deplumation... in Surgery, a
swelling of the Eyelids, accompany'd with the fall of the
Hairs from the Eye-brows. 1833 3yd. Soc. Lex., Deplumation...old term for a disease of the eyelids which causes the
eyelashes to fall of (Gr. πτίλωσις).

Depluma (dtpli wm), v. [ad. F. deplumer (in
OF. desplumer), or med. L. deplūmāre, f. De- I. 6
+ L. plūma feather.]

+ L. pluma feather.]

1. trans. To strip of feathers; to pluck the feathers off

off.

crass. Loship of feathers; to pluck the feathers off.

crass Pallad. on Husb. 1.698 Twies a yere deplumed may thai be. 1875 Turber. Faulconrie 310 Ye must cast your hawke handsomly, and deplume hir head behinde.. and anoynt it with butter and swynes bloud. 1651 N. Bacow Disc. Govt. Eng. 11. xxx. 11730) 141 Thus was the Roman Eagle deplumed, every Bird had its own Feather. 1651-3 Jer. Taylor Serm. for Year 1. xx. 188 Such a person is like Homers bird, deplumes himselfe to feather all the naked callows that he sees. 1774 Pennant Tour Scot. in 1772, 237 From the circumstance of its depluming its breast. 1847 Cosss Birds of Jamaica 293 (The pigeons) are..deplumed and drawn..before they are sent to market.

b. To strip off (feathers. rare.
1599 Broughton's Lett. viii. 28 There are that will.. deplume your borrowed feathers.

c. transf. To pluck or cut off hair from. rare.
1775 Adair Amer. Ind. 6 Holding this Indian razor between their fore-inger and thumb, they deplume themselves, after the manner of the Jewish novitiate priests.

tween their fore-finger and thumb, they deplume themselves, after the manner of the Jewish novitiate priests.

2. fig. To strip or deprive of honour, ornament, wealth, or the like.

[1567 Dann Horace Epist. 11. ii. Hij, Thence lighted I in Thessalie of fethers then deplumde.] 1651 Fuller's Abel Rediv., Andrewes (1867) II. 174 [The bishopric] of Ely thefore it was so much deplumed. a 1655 Fuller Worthies III. (1662) 168 This Scotish Demster is an arrant rook, depluming England, Ireland and Wales, of famous Writers, meerly to feather his own Country therewith. 1779 Gibbon Miss. Whs. (1814) IV. 588 His favourite amusement of depluming me. 1883 L. Wingfield A. Rowe I. xi. 258 [They] kept gamingtables... where the unwary were speedily deplumed.

Hence Deplumed ppl. a., Depluming vbl. sb. 1638 Shiriley Mart. Soldier 111, iv. in Bullen O. Pl. I. 219 The live taile of a deplumic]d Henne. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. v. iii. § 63 Thus on the depluming of the Pope every bird had his own feather. 1793 Residence in France (1707) I. 170 A fowl... dressed without any other preparation than that of depluming. 1890 H. A. HAZEN in Science 23 May 313/2 The most singular fact is that the fowl lives under the depluming process [in a tornado].

Depthes, obs. form of Deepness.

Depochicine (disposeties).

Depoeticize (dīpojetisəiz), v. [Dr. II. 1.]

prosaic.

1813 Examiner to May 300/1 Pope's villa...still survives...
though much depoeticized with improvements. 1887 Temple
Bar Mag. Sept. 73 Depressing and stale reflections upon the
depoeticising influence of humanity.

Depoetize (d/pow'etoiz), v. [DE-II. 1.] trans.
To deprive of the character of a poet; also, to
deprive of poetic character: — New 1

To deprive of the character of a poet; also, to deprive of poetic character; = prec.

1865 Pall Mall G. No. 192. 4/2 The presence of cottages.. depoetizes the scene.

1896 Athenaum 24 July 117 Such writing is a relief after reading the men of the decadence, the pessimists who endeavour to depoetize life for us.

Depolarize (dlpārlāroiz), v. [Dr. II. 1.]

Trans. To deprive of polarity; to reverse or destroy the effect of polarization.

the effect of polarization.

a. Optics. To change the direction of polarization

a. Opius. 10 change the direction of polarization of (a polarized ray) so that it is no longer arrested by the analyzer in a polariscope.

1819 Edin. Rev. XXXII. 180 The light becomes depolarised.

1854 J. Scoffern in Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem. 76 The interposition of the mica must have depolarized the ray.

b. Electr. and Magn. To deprive of polarity.

Also fig.

Also fig.

1860 O. W. HOLMES Prof. Breakf. 1. i, To depolarize every fixed religious idea in the mind by changing the word which stands for it. 1866 E. Hopkins in Athenaeum 22 Sept. 369/3 The iron is hard, and requires to be depolarized like a steel har.

Hence Depo larized ppl. a, Depo larizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a. Also **Depolarization**, the action or process of depolarizing.

OF PIOCESS OF DEPOTATIZING.

1815 BREWSTER in Phil. Trans. 20 (title) Experiments on the Depolarization of Light.

1816 WHEWELL IN TOdhunter Acc. W.'s Wks. (1876) II. 31 The neutral and depolarizing axes.

1860 O. W. HOLMES Prof. Breakf.-t. i, Scepticism is afraid to trust its truths in depolarized words.

STEWART Heat § 193 Forbes was able to prove the circular polarization and depolarization of heat.

Depolarizer (dřpōu·lăreizel). [-ER 1.] That

which depolarizes; an instrument or apparatus for producing depolarization.

1846 Joves Sci. Dial. xxiii. 336 In this case the thin film is called a depolarizer. 1894 Daily News 22 May 5/2 Voltaic combinations with a fused electrolyte and a gaseous devolution.

Depolish (dřpylis), v. [f. Dr. II. 1 + Polish, after F. dépolir, dépolis-ant (in Furetière, 1690).] trans. To remove the polish from, deprive of polish.

Hence Depo'lished ppl. a.

1873 TYNDALL Fragm. Sc. I. vii. Niagara, Glass may be depolished by the impact of fine shot. 1873 URL Dist. Arts
11. 639 s. v. Gilding, The surface [prepared for gilding] should now appear somewhat depolished; for when it is very smooth, the gold does not adhere so well. 1884 Public Ofinion 5 Sept. 305/1 A depolished bowl with cut facets. Depoliticalize: see DE- II. 1.

+ Depolition. Obs. rare—o. [ad. L. dēpolition-em, n. of action from dēpolire to polish off.] 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Depolition, a polishing, perfecting, or finishing.

Depone (dřpoun), v. Chiefly Sc. [ad. L. deponère to lay away or aside, to lay down, put down, depose, deposit; in med.L. to testify (Du Cange); f. Dr. I. 1, 2 + ponère to put, place; cf. DEPOSE v.]

†1. trans. To lay down (a burden, an office);

† 1. trans. To lay down (a burden, an office); to deposit. Obs.
1533 BELLENDEN Livy IV. (1822) 357 He had causit the maister of chevelry to depone his office. 1649-36 Foord in M. P. Brown Suppl. Dec. I. 394 (Jam.) Who had deponed his money in David his hand. a 1843 SOUTHEY INSCRIPTIONS XII, The obedient element Sifts or depones its burthen.
† 2. To remove from office; = DEPOSE V. 3. Obs.
1533 BELLENDEN Livy II. (1822) 106 Gif he.. had deponit ony of the kingis afore rehersit fra thair empire and kingdome.

dome.

3. To state or declare upon oath; to DRPOSE.

a. with simple object; also to depone an oath (serment).

1549 Compl. Scot. xv. 136 Iunius brutus gart them depone
ane serment that thai suld al concur. 1637-50 Row Hist.

Kirk (1842) 26 He himself hes confessed all that they deponed. 1834 H. MILLER Scenes & Leg. xxi. (1857) 312 Any
thing they could have to depone anent the spulzie.

b. with clause.

thing they could have to depone anent the spulze.

b. with clause.

b. with clause.

réoo Gourie's Conspir. in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 198

Andrew Hendersoun. Depones, that the earle enquyred of him what he would be doing vppon the morrow. 168s

GLANVILL Sadducismus II. 297 Andr. Martin Servitour to the Lord of Pollock. Depones, that he was present in the house. 1830 Scott Demonal. viii. 265 Who deponed that he saw a cat jump into the accused person's cottage window.

1842 BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Dead Drummer, One Mr. Jones Comes forth and depones That fifteen years since he had heard certain groans.

4. intr. To declare upon oath; to testify, bear

4. intr. To declare upon oath; to testify, bear testimony. Also fig.

1640 R. Baillie Canterb. Self-Convict. 34 Two witnesses ... deponing before all England to King James. 1680 G. Hickes Spirit of Papery 30 Prosecuted for not deponeing in the matter of Field-Meetings. 1793 Trial of Fyshe Palmer 66 He was the more difficulted to depone to the letter, as, etc. 1833 ALISON Hist. Europe (1849-50) III. xiv. § 30. 164 He could not depone to one fact against the accused. 182. 332 CHALMERS Bridgewater Treat. 1. i. fi This fact or phenomenon. depones strongly both for a God and for the supreme righteousness of his nature. 1826 FERRIER Inst. Metaph. 414 We cannot be ignorant of what is deponed to in the opposites of the axiom.

Deponent (drow part). 4. and sb. [ad. L. de-

Deposites of the axion.

Deposites of the axion.

Deposites of the axion.

Deposites of the axion.

A. and sb. [ad. L. dē-pōnent-em, pr. pple. of depōnere (see prec.), spec. used by the late L. grammarians as in sense 1.]

A. adj. Gram. Of verbs: Passive or middle in

form but active in meaning: originally a term of Latin Grammar. •

Latin Grammar.

Both form and meaning were originally reflexive (e. g. utor I serve myself, fruor I delight myself, proficisor I put myself forward, etc.), as in the Middle Voice in Greek; as, however, in ordinary verbs the reflexive form had become a passive in Latin, these verbs were erroneously regarded as having laid aside or dropped a passive meaning, whence the name. In reality, what was laid aside, or lost sight of, was the reflexive sense.

1508 TINDALE Obed. Chr. Man (1573) 130 [He] maketh a verbe passive of a verbe deponent. 1609 MILTON Accedence Wks. 1827) 467/1 Of verbs deponent come participles both of the active and passive form. 1890 DONALDSON Grk. Gram. \$ 433 A deponent verb is one which though exclusively passive or middle in its inflexions, has so entirely defoned or laid aside its original meaning, that it is used in all respects like a transitive or neuter verb of the active form. 1891 GOODWIN Grk. Gram. (1882) 80 Deponent verbs are those which have no active voice, but are used in the middle or passive forms with an active sense.

B. 5b.

1. A deponent verb.

1. A deponent verb.

1330 PALSCR. Introd. 34 All such verbes as be used in the latin tong, lyke neuters or deponentes.

2612 BRINSLEY Pos. Parts (1669) 36 Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passives? c 2790 COWFR COMMENT. on P. L. ii. 506 Wks. (1837) XV. 320 The verb dissolve in the common use of it is either active or passive, and we should say, either that the council dissolved itself, or that it was dissolved; but Milton here uses it as a deponent. 1871 GOODWIN Grk. Gram. (1892) or Deponents generally have the aorist and future of the middle form.

2. One who deposes or makes a deposition under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice or for other purposc. 1548 HALL Chron. Hen. VIII, an. 6 (R.), The sayde deponent sayeth, that on Saturdaye. he toke the charge of the pryson. 1621 ELSING Debates Ho. Lords (Camden) 141 The said Jarvis Unwoon told this deponent he would pull this deponent's flesh from his jawes if he wold not be conformable to theire wills. 1713 Swift Poems, Cadenus & V. 68 Witness ready to attest. That ev'ry article was true; Nor further those deponents knew. 1803 Wellinston in Gurn. Desp. II. 493 These depositions do not contain one word of truth, excepting that the deponents deserted from the service. 1878 LECKY Eng. in 18th C. II. vi. 165 Dean Jones himself was the deponent.

LECTY Eng. IN 18th C. 11. VI. 105 Dean Jones Immself was the deponent.

+ **Depo'mer.** Obs. [f. Depone v. + -er 1.] One who depones: in Sc. Law = Deponent sb. 2. roo Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) 203 (Jam.) The Duik of Lennox . deponis, that..this deponar for the tyme being in Falkland ..he saw maister Alexander Ruthven [etc.]. 1634 State Trials, Ld. Balmerino 7 June, Before he had ended it, he sayd to the deponer, Mr. John, I entreat you [etc.]. 1753 J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process (ed. 2) 107 That the Pannel's Presence may over-aw the Deponer.

+ **Depo'mible**, a. Obs. rare - °. [f. L. type \*depônibilis, f. depônire: see Depone and -ble.] Capable of being deposed (from office, etc.). Hence + **Depo-mible ity**. Obs. rare.

Hence + Depo-mini-lity. Obs. rare.
1638 T. Prussion Let. in Foley Eng. Province Soc. Yesus
I. 1. 237 They intend at Rome... that deponibility, which is
the only chief thing denied in the oath, must not be meddled
withal.

† Deponition. Sc. Obs. rare. = Deposition 5. 1498 Act. Dom. Comc. 284 (Jam.) The deponitions of the vitnes now takin.

Depost: see Depost.

+ Deporting. Obs. [f. DEPOPULATE ppl. a. (see -ACY): cf. degeneracy.] Depopulated condition.

76. Chapman Batrachom. 405 O Jove, neither She nor I...

can keep depopularize (dfporpiùllaraiz), v. [f. DE-II.

Depopularize (dipopizilărsiz), v. [f. De-II. 1 + Popularize v.] trans. To deprive of popularity, render unpopular.
1834 Blackw. Mag. XXXVI. 227 Not to depopularize a new-born power endeavouring to strengthen itself.
1846 Grote Grece ii. Ixxii. (1860) VI. 365 But Sparta had not yet become depopularized.
1833 Daily News 3 July 5/7 There is nothing that tends so much to depopularize a Minister.

Depopulate, ppl. a. [ad. L. depopulati., pa. pple. of depopulate (-ārī), in its med. L. sense.]
Laid waste; deprived (wholly or partly) of inhabitants. Used + a. as pa. pple. in which use it was at length superseded by depopulated; b. as adj. now arch. or poet.

ants. Used 7 st. as pa. pp.12. in which use it was at length superseded by depopulated; b. as adj. now arch. or ppet.

8. 1831 Elvor Gov. i. ii, The kynge of Mede had depopulate the country. 1860 NORTH Plutarch (1676) 377 By spoil of Wars depopulate, destroyed and disgrast.

b. 1622 F. MARKHAM Bh. War III. iv. 94 [A] Country that is poore and wasted or barren or depopulate. 1737 N. CLARKE Hit. Bible II. (1740) 127 LOCUSES, which left the earth as naked and depopulate. 1818 SHRILEY Linus Enganean Hills 127 When the sea-mew Flies, as once before it flew, O'er thine isles depopulate. 1825 CHAMIER My Trav. III. ii. 51 The people. are half starved, badly clothed, and depopulate.

Depopulate (dipp pitlet), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. depopulate (usually deponent -ārī) to lay waste, ravage, spoil (f. populus people), lit. to spread or pour in a multitude over (a region); but in med. L. to spoil of people, depopulate, in sense associated with the Romanic parallel form \*dispopulare, whence It. despopulare (dipopolare), Sp. despoblar, Pr. despowar, O'F. des-, de-peupler, now depeupler, English DISPEOPLE, DEPEOPLE.]

† 1. trans. To ravage, plunder, lay waste. Obs.

now depenpler, English DISPEOPLE, DEPROPLE.]

†1. trans. To ravage, plunder, lay waste. Obs.
1848 HALL Chron. 56 He set furth toward Caen. depopulatyng the countrey, & destroiyng the villages. 1858 BACON
Hen. VII (J.), He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and depopulate. 1841 G.
FITZGERALD in Limore Papers Ser. II. (1888) IV. 246 The
enemy. robbed. my servants and Depopulated my Lands.
1870 MILTON Hist. Eng. vi. Ethelred, He. . enter'd into
Mercia. depopulating all places in their way.
2. To deprive wholly or partially of inhabitants;
to reduce the population of.
1894 Privy Council in Arb. Garner I. 301 Many towns and
villages upon the sea coasts are..wooderfully decayed, and
some wonderfully depopulated. 1867 Shaks. Cor. 111. 1264.
1863 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 216 A Village.. lately depopulated from her Inhabitants, by command from the Spanish
King. 1860 CHILD Disc. Trade (1604) 50 The late Plague,
which did much depopulate this Kingdom. 1977 WATSON
Philip II (1839) 271 Depopulating the maritime provinces
by the expulsion of heretics. 1837 LANDON Wks. (1868) II.
339/1 The pestilence which depopulated the cities of Italy
and ravaged the whole of Europe.

b. transf. and fig.

and ravaged the whole of Europe.

b. transf. and fig.

fog Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 361 [Lions] excell... in cruelty.. depopulating the flocks and herds of cattel. 1686 F. Spence it. Varilla's Ho. Medicis 422 Whole forests and salleys were. depopulated of game. 1700 T. Brown Amusem. Ser. 4 Comic of The other Knaves will... Depopulate your Mouths... and take as much for drawing out an Old Tooth, as [etc.]. 1725 Bradley Fam. Dict. s.v. Rabbit, Turn 'em [Does] loose, that you may not depopulate your Warrens. 1771 Goldsom. Hist. Eng. 1. 282 An enterprize that... had, in a great measure, depopulated Europe of its bravest forces. + 3. To reduce or lessen the number of (people, etc.): to thin. Ohs.

etc.); to thin. Obs.

1545 JOHELE, June 2015, 182 The Iewes were euer ouerrunne and depopulated of both y hostes. c1611 Channan Iliad x1. 173 The soldier-loving Atreus' son. Depopulating troops of men. 1758 R. P. Tour in Walis 24 (MS.)

The modern spirit of depopulating trees having here left a gloomy house on a shaven lawn.

The modern spirit of depopulating trees having allowny house on a shaven lawn.

4. intr. To become less populous.

In the first two quots, prob. for was a-depopulating = was being depopulated.

Inter Hist. Eng. II. App. iii. 521 The kingdom was depopulating from the increase of enclosures. 1770 Goldsm.

Des. Vill. Ded., An inquiry whether the country be depopulating or not.] 1882 Stevenson Stud. Men & Bks. 195 Our Henry Sixth made his Joyous Entry dismally enough into disaffected and depopulating Paris.

† 5. trans. To destroy, cut off. Obs.

1576 Baker Jewell of Health 215 With this licour may you depopulate or cut of any member. 1550 Bulwer Anthropomet. 131 With Depilatories burn up and depopulate the Genital matter thereof.

depopulate or use the met. 131 With Depilatories burn up and usepopulating, ppl. adjs. Genital matter thereof. Hence Depo pulatiod, Depo pulating, ppl. adjs. 1633 Sanderson Serm. (1637) 143 In these hard and depopulating times. 1632 Lithgow Treev. x. 450 In that narrow depopulating street. 1632 Privans Sov. Power Parl. 11. 84 The Kings Popish depopulating Cavaleers. 1674 R. Godfrey Inj. 4 Ab. Physic 7 A depopulating Plague. 1793 J. Robert Inj. 4 Ab. Physic 7 A depopulated plague to 1794 R. Godfrey Inj. 4 Ab. Physic 7 A depopulated plague to 1875 No. 1876. Perth 419 A depopulated, neglected, mountainous country. 1831 Examiner 1 Apr. 206/2 A depopulating war was scattering its horrors throughout all Europe. 1875 Haberton Intell. Life xnt. iii. 448 The depopulated deserts of Breadalbane.

The normalistical (dipopiille fon). Also 5-6

of Breadalbane.

Depopulation (dipopulation-em, n. of action from dipopulation. [ad. L. dipopulation-em, n. of action from dipopulate (-ārī). In ancient L. used in sense 'devastation, pillaging'; so in French in 1500 (Hatzf.). The modern sense in Fr. and Eng. follows that of DEPOPULATE.] The action of depopulating; depopulated condition.

†1. Laying waste, devastation, ravaging, pillaging. Often including the destruction of people, and so gradually passing into 2.

Often including the destruction of people, and so gradually passing into 2.

146 Edw. IV in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. I. 127 Warre, depopulacion, robberye, and manslawghtar. 1543-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII, c. 12 The same Scottes. make. incurses, incurses, incurses, sons, spoyles, burnynges, murders, wastinges and depopulations in this his realme. 1655 FULLER Hist. Camb. (1840) 237 The Jewish law provided against the depopulation of birds nests. 1665 Manley Grotius' Low C. Warres 68 Committing Rapes, Murthers, and daily depopulations. 1670 Milrow Hitt. Eng. 10. Wks. (1851) 188 The Danes. infested those parts with wide depopulation. 1741 J. Lawry in Athenian Lett. (1792) II. 44 Amidst tumulis, depopulations, and the alarms of war. 1816 Byron Ch. Har. III. xx, In vain years Of death, depopulation, bondage, fears, Have all been borne.

2. Reduction of population; depriving of inhabitants; unpeopling. In 17th c. esp. the clearance of the peasantry from their estates by the land-owners.

land-owners.

land-owners.

c 1460 FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon. v, To the grete abrunge of his revenues and depopolacion of his reaume. 1511 SPRED Hist. Gt. Brit. 11. liv. § 12. 189 For the depopulation of the Iland. 1519 Jer. Dyrk Counterpoyson (1520) 27 Extortion, inclosures, depopulations, sacriledge, impropriations. 1542 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. 11. xiii. 100 He detests and abhorres all inclosure with depopulation. 1763 GOLDSM. Trav. 402 Have we not seen. Opulence, her grandeur to maintain, Lead stern Depopulation in her train. 1892 Daily News 7 Nov. 6/1 (Paris) The depopulation panic and the necessity of keeping up big armies. 1893 G. B. Longstaff Rwral Depopulation x Depopulation is often very vaguely employed, but here it will be used as denoting a diminution in the number of the inhabitants of a district, as compared with those enumerated at a preceding census.

b. The condition of being depopulated or deprived of inhabitants.

b. The condition of being depopulated or deprived of inhabitants.

1637 DRVDEN Virgil (1721) I. 37 Eighteen other Colonies, pleading Poverty and Depopulation, refus'd to contribute Mony.

1836 DE FOE Mem. Cavalier (1840) 188 There never was seen that ruin and depopulation. which I have seen. abroad.

1816 KEATINGE Trav. (1817) I. 85 Castile and Arragon realize what strangers are told concerning Spain. Denudation, depopulation, and desiccation reign throughout them.

1867 SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War II. 330 The frightful silence of depopulation prevails.

Depopulative, a. [f. L. depopulati-ppl. stem +-1VE.] Tending to depopulation.

1865 J. M. Ludlow in Macm. Mag. June 170 The evidence ... goes to show that American slavery is essentially wasteful and depopulative (dipp piille/tax). [a. L. depopulative.

Depopulator (dipopiüleitai). [a. L. depopulator spoiler, marauder, pillager, agent-n. from depopulare (-arī).]

. A waster, spoiler, devastator. Obs.

† 1. A waster, spoiler, devastator. Obs.

c1440 Evoc. Secrees 30 Callyd prodigus which is nat honourable, Depopulator A wastour nat tretable. 2607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts Pref., Bestia, i. à vastando, for that they were wilde and depopulators of other their associates. 1610 Holland Camden's Brit. 1. 427 Those wastfull depopulators did what they could. many a time to winne it by siege.

2. One who depopulates a district or country. In 17th c. esp. one who cleared off the rural population from his estates.

lation from his estates.

\*\*r6a3 T. Scot Highways of God & K. 77 The Depopulator

.to inhanse his Rents, puls downe all the petty Tenements

and Farmes, and will have none dwell neere him. 16a6 in

Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) I. 356 Covetous Landlords, In
closers, Depopulators. 164a Fuller Holy State 237 (T.)

Our puny depopulators allege for their doings the king's and

country's good. 1798 Malthus Popul. 11. ii. (1806) I. 339

Wars, plagues or that greater depopulator than either, a

tyrannical government. 18a7 Scott Napoleon Introd.,

Collot d'Herbois, the demolisher and depopulator of Lyons.

\*\*Deno-malatory\*\* august 16 s. Nec. 160

Depo pulatory, a. rare. [f. as prec.: see -ORT.] Characterized by or tending to depopulation. 1864 G. A. SALA in Daily Tel. 29 Sept., The Richmond Sentinel calls the depopulatory decree 'an event un-

paralleled in the American war'. 'Sherman', it continues, 'has given the war a new feature'. 
† Deport, sb. Obs. [a. OF. deport, desport, bodily manner of being, joyous manifestation, diversion, pleasure, in mod.F. deport action of deporting oneself; f. deporter, desporter, mod.F. deporter to DEPORT.]

1. Joy, pleasure; = DISPORT.

c 1477 CAXTON Yason 33 b, Alas my dere lady all good and honour cometh of you, and ye be all my deport and fortune.

2. Behaviour, bearing, deportment.

(The Caxton quotation doubtfully belongs here.)

1474 CAXTON Chesse II. ii. B v b, Whan thys emperours sone had seen and advertysed her deportes, her countenannee, her manere, and her beaulte, he was alle ravysshed and esprysed with her loue forthwyth. 1865, J. Spencer Vulg. Prophecies 22 A Doctrine, which the deport of the Soul, while a prisoner to its own house, seems a little to encourage. 1867 MILTON P. L. IX. 138 But Delia's self In gate [she] surpass'd and Goddess-like deport. 1916 CIBBER Love Makes Mas IV. it. He seem'd, by his Deport, of France, or England. 1946 SOMERVILLE Hobbinol III. 172 Her superior Mien, And Goddess-like Deport.

Deporte (dipoo'it), v. [In branch I, a. OF. deporter (mod.F. del-), f. de- (DB-I. I or 3) + porter to carry. In branch II = mod.F. deporter (1798 in Dict. Acad.), ad. L. deportare to carry off, convey away, transport, banish, f. DR-I. 2 + portare to carry. The two branches are treated by Darmesteter as historically distinct words in French.]

L + 1. trans. To bear with, to be forbearing towards; to treat with consideration, to spare. Obs.

mesteter as historically distinct words in French.]

I. † 1. trans. To bear with, to be forbearing towards; to treat with consideration, to spare. Obs.

1474 CAXTON Chesse 11. v. D v. Saynt Austyn de ciuitate dei sayth thus; Thou emperour. deporte and forbere thy subgetts. 1481 — Godfrey 18 That ye deporte and honoure my poure lygnage.

† 2. reft. To abstain, refrain, forbear. Obs.

c 1477 CAXTON Jason 14 b, I me deporte from hensforth for to speke only more of this mater. 1483 — G. de la Tour Nijib, [I] myght wel haue deported my self of takyng of thoffyce. 1613 Trans. Ausc. & Mod. Times 608/1 To deport himselfe from any further mollestation of the Christians.

† b. absol. in same sense. Obs.

c 1477 CAXTON Jason 67, I shall deporte and tarye for this present tyme to speke of the faytes of Jason. 1489 — Faytes of A. 1. i. 9 To deporte and forbere tempryse warre.

† 8. trans. ? To raise, lift up. Obs.

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 33/2 Synge ye to hym in deportyng

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 33/2 Synge ye to hym in deportyng your voys [psallite ei in vociferatione].

4. refl. To bear or conduct oneself (with reference

4. refl. To bear or conduct oneself (with reference to manner); to behave; = COMPORT v. 3.

1508 BARRET Theor. Warres 1. ii. 11 He shall deporte himselie neither cruell nor couctous. a 1661 Fuller Worthies

11. (1662) 239 He so prudently deported himself, that he soon gained the favour and esteem of the whole Court. 1741

RICHARDSON Pamela (1742) IV. 62 How to deport myself with that modest Freedom and Ease. 1840 GEN. P. THOMP-SON Exerc. (1842) V. 38 They always deported themselves like gentlemen. 1885 Law Times 30 May 83/2 Throughout his career he has deported himself as became The Macdermot.

4. h. cheal. To believe C.

tb. absol. To behave. Obs. rare.

1667 WATERHOUSE Fire Lond. 113 Mercy abused and ingratefully deported to.

II. 5. trans. To carry away, carry off, remove,

II. 5. trans. To carry away, carry off, remove, transport; esp. to remove into exile, to banish.

a 1641 Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 331 Archelaus..

was..deposed and deported to Vienna. 1809 Edin. Rev. Apr. 237 Trongon Ducoudray..was deported to Cayenne.

1856 Grote Greece II. xcv. XII. 377 To. punish this sentiment by disfranchising or deporting two thirds of the citizens. 1886 Manch. Exam. 8 Jan. 67 Brushing the snow and slush into little mounds, from which it was easily collected into carts and deported to the Thames.

Hence Deported ppl. a., carried into exile.

a 1632 Sir D. Carleton in Cabbala (R.), Better dealing then was used to the deported House of Saxe. 1880 K. Johnston Lond. Geog. 88 A very small military force, chiefly of deported convicts.

+ De-port, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. De-II. 2 + Port sb.] trans. To deprive of the character of

Port so.] trans. To deprive of the character of a port; to make no longer a port; to dis-port.

1691 BEVERLEY Mem. Kingd. Christ 5 Its Constantinoplitan
port shall not be de-ported.

+ **Deportate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēportāre.] trans. To carry or convey away;

DEPORT v. 5. 150 Carry of Carr first fruits, or one yeres reuenue of vacant benefices (due vnto the Prince, Patron, or Prelate)' (Cotgr.).

(due vnto the Prince, Patron, or Prelate)' (Cotgr.).

1528 Address fr. Convoc. in Strype Eccl. Mem. App. xli,
Nothing at al... should bee exacted in the Court of Rome,
by the reason of letters, bulls, seals, annates. first fruits, or
deportates, or by whatsoever other title. they be called.

Deportation (dipontelfon). [ad. L. deportation-em, n. of action from deportare to carry off,
convey away, transport: see Deport v. II. Cf. F.
deportation (15-16th c. in Hatzi, not in Cotgr.),
the modern common use of which has influenced
that of the English word.]

1. The action of carrying away: forcible removal.

1. The action of carrying away; forcible removal, esp. into exile; transportation.

1505 in Cramond Aun. Banff II. 21 Reservand the tua pairt to the present Viccare to his death or deportatione.

1605 G. Powel. Reful. Epist. Puritan Papist 112 Banishment... among the Romanes was 3-fold, Interdiction, Relegation, and Deportation. 1633 Br. HALL Hard Texts Exck. i. 2 The first deportation into Babylon. 1736 Aulifer Parergon 15 An Abjuration, which is a Deportation for ever into a foreign Land, was antiently with us, a civil Death. 1860 Sat. Rev. X. 510/2 Wholesale deportations to Cayenne. 1863 Merivale Home. Emp. (1865) VI. liv. 443 The mass of the Jewish residents... had been more than once swept away by general edicts of exile or deportation. 1877 C. Geikie Christ xxxi. (1879) 364 After the deportation of the ten tribes to Assyria.

¶ 2. Deportment. pseudo-archaism.
1616 J. Lane Cont. Sqr.: T. IX. 144 The vulgar admiration Stoode stupified att Horbills deportation.

† Deports tor. Obs. rare. [agent-n. in L.

† Deportator. Obs. rare. [agent-n. in L. form from L. deportare to DEPORT.] One who

t Deportator. Obs. rare. [agent-n. in L. form from L. deportare to DEPORT.] One who deports or transports.

1629 T. Adams Serm. Heb. vi. 8 Wks. 1058 Oppressors, Inclosers, Depopulators, Deportators, Depravators.

Deportment (dipōe-timěnt). [a. OF. deportement (mod.F. de-), f. OF. deporter to DEPORT.]

1. Manner of conducting oneself; conduct (of life); behaviour. Obs. or arch. in general sense.

1620 Br. W. Barlow Defence 206 Heretickes will bee exceeding holy, both in the deportment of their life, and in [etc.].

1830 Knolles Hist. Turks (1621) 1255 The honor and the shame that was to ensue unto them, by the different deportment of themselves in this action. 1627-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 385 This Antichristian deportment, How unlike it is to the Cariage of Christ's Apostles. 2719 Young Revenge v.i, She forgives my late deportment to her. 1839 Yrowell. Anc. Brit. Ck. xiii (1847) 150 Luidhard. whose saintly deportment reflected a lustre on the faith which he professed. 1 b. J. Obs. (Cf. manners, 1865) G. Havers P. della Valle's Trav. E. India 26 The King. was slain for his evil deportments. 1751 Shollett Per. Pic. xxiii, He humbled his deportments before her.

2. Referring to merely external manner: Carriage, bearing, demeanour, address.

1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 150 The bridge was full of women. many of them in faire deportment unmasqued their faces. 1641 Brome Yov. Crew 1. Wks. 1873 III. 360 Provided your deportment be gentile. 1869 Shadwell. Bury F. 11, His air, his mien, his deportment charm'd me so. 1761 Chuschll. Rosciad Wks. 1767 I. 29 What's a fine person or a beauteous face, Unless deportment gives them decent grace? 1881 Daily Tel. 27 Dec., In the character of ... a dancing-master, in which capacity he gives a comical lesson in deportment.

3. fig. The manner in which a substance acts under particular conditions; 'behaviour'.

3. fig. The manner in which a substance acts

under particular conditions; 'behaviour'.

1830 HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil. 38 The identity of their deportment under similar circumstances. 1863 TYNDALI. Heat v. 146 This is illustrated by the deportment of both ice and bismuth on liquefying.

Hence Deportmented ppl.a. (nonce-wd.), taught deportment.

refice Deportmented pp.a. (nonce-wa.), taught deportment.

1861 J. Pycroft Agony Point I. 209 Frenched, and musicked, and deportmented.

† Deportract, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dr. (as in next) + portract var. of PORTRAIT v.] = next.

1851 SPREN Hist. Gt. Brit. IX. viii. 26 Whose Image was deportracted.

+ Deportray, v. Obs. [f. De- (as in depaint, describe) + PORTBAY v.] trans. To portray, depict.

1511 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit. v. vii. § 13. 42 The Picture of this British woman here last deportraied.

[Deporture, in Jodrell and mod. Dicts., error for departure: see List of Spurious Words.]

Deposable (dipō"zāb'l', a. Also 7 -ible. [f. Depose v. +-able.] That may be deposed; liable to be deposed.

The deposed.

To be deposed.

elected by themselves, deposable by themselves.

Deposal (d'pōw'zāl). Also 5 depoisale, deposayle, -syll, 6-7 -all. [prob. a. AFr. deposaile, deposayle, -syll, 6-7 -all. [prob. a. AFr. deposaile, deposer to Depose: see -Al 5, and cf. disposal.]

The act of deposing from office; deposition.

1397 Rolls of Parlt. III. 379/1 It was communed and spoken in manere of deposal of my liege Loord. c 1470 HARDING Chrom. CLVI. iv, By depoisale and playne coronacion.

1368 Grafton Chrom. III. 405 (Rich. II) It was behovefull and necessary for the weale of the realme to proceede unto the sentence of his deposall. 1631 J. Burges Austu. Rejoined 220 The places voyed by the deposall of inconformable Ministers. 1885 MILMAN Let. Chr. (1864) IX. xiv. i. 7 All the acts of John XXIII till his deposal were the acts of the successor of St. Peter.

+ Deposition.

were the acts of the successor of St. Peter.

† Depo'se, sb. Obs. Also 5 depos, Sc. depois.

[f. Depose v.]

1. The state of being laid up or committed to some one for safe keeping; custody, keeping, charge; concr. that which is so laid up, a deposit. 1303 Gower Conf. 1. 218 For God... Hath set him but a litel while That he shall regne upon depose. c130 Lyo. Bockas 11. xxii. (1554) 38 b. The sayd herd... land] His wyfe... This yong child toke in their depos. c140 Promp. Parv. 119 Depose, deposition. 1488 Inv. in Tytler Hist. Scot. (1864) II. 300 The gold and silver... jowellis and uther stuff. that he had in depois the tyme of his deceis.

2. Deposition from office or authority. 1559 Ferrers in Mirr. Mag., Rich. 11 vii, To helpe the Percyes plying my depose.

**Depose** (d'pōu'z), v. Also 6 Sc. depois. [a. F. depose-r (12th c. in Littré), f. De- I. 1 + poser to place, put down:-Rom. posare=late L. pausare to cease, lie down, lay down, etc.: see POSE, RE-POSE. Through form-association with inflexions of L. ponère, posui, positum, and contact of sense, this -poser came to be treated as synonymous with this -poser came to be treated as synonymous with OF. -pondre (:-L. pōnēre) and took its place in the compounds, so that diposer is now used instead of OF. depondre, L. dēpōnēre to depose, and associated in idea with deposit, deposition, depositor, etc.,

ated in idea with deposit, deposition, depositor, etc., which had no original connexion with depose.]

1. trans. To lay down, put down (anything material); to DEPOSIT. arch.

c 1430 Pallad. on Husb. XI. 460 Take leves... of Citur tree
... And into must... Depose, and close or faste it closed se.
1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 223 b, Saynt Peter &
Saynt Paule.. by martyrdome deposed there the tabernacles
of theyr bodyes. 1632 B. JONSON Gypsics Metamorph.,
Face of a rose, I pray thee depose Some small piece of silver.
1638 Sir T. Browne Hydriot. 33 The ashes of Sacrifices...
were carefully carried out by the Priests, and deposed in a
clean field. 1718 Prior Solomon II. 607 The youthful Band
depose their glitt'ring Arms. 1835 MILMAN Lat. Chr. (1864)
III. VI. iii. 419 A paper which he solemnly deposed on the
high altar.

high altar.

+ b. To put, lay, or place (somewhere) for safe

+ b. To plut, lay, or place (somewhere) for sale keeping; to place or put in some one's charge.

183 Stubbes Anat. Abus. II. (1882) 18 We must depose and lay foorth ourselves, both bodie, and goods, life, and time. into the hands of the prince. a 1612 Donne Bedbararo (1644) 108 [Josephus] sayes, our Soule is, βarticula Dei, and deposed and committed in trust to us. 1750 Carte Hist. Eng. II. 643 [He]left them [writings] in the monastery where they had been deposed.

† C. Of fluids: To deposit (as a sediment). Obs. 1758 Huxham in Phil. Trans. I. 524 The urine was. turbid, and .. deposed a great deal of lateritious sediment. 1816 Accum Chem. Tests (1818) 246 A blue precipitate will be deposed.

Accum Chem. Tests (1818) 240 A usue prospection deposed.
†2. fig. To put away, lay aside (a feeling, quality, character, office, etc.). Obs.
1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 73 Depose or put from you the olde man. and be ye renewed in the spiryte of your mynde. 1620 VENNER Via Recta vii. 139 Being sodden... they depose all their hurt. 1628 Hobbes Thucyd. II. lay. They deposed not their anger till they had fined him in a sum of money. 1677 Govl. Venice 50 The General... can hardly bring himself to depose an Authority that he can so easily keep.

To put down from office or authority; esp. to

easily keep.

3. To put down from office or authority; esp. to put down from sovereignty, to dethrone. (The earliest and still the prevailing sense.)

c 1300 K. Alis. 7822 Theo kyng dude him [a justise] anon depose. c 1470 Harding Chron. cxcvi, The parliament then for his misgouernaunce Deposed him [Richard II]. 1535 COVERDALE Dan. v. 20 He was deposed from his kyngly trone, and his magesty was taken from him. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 157 The Aldermen that before were deposed, were agayne restored to their wardes and offices. 1651 Hobbits Levialth. III. xl. 254 In deposing the High Priest.. they deposed that peculiar Government of God. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu Lett. 10 Mar., The late emperor. was deposed by his brother. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 23 Shortly after the battle of Hastings, Saxon prelates and abbots were violently deposed. 1856 Faoure Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 108 Sir Thomas More.. declared as his opinion that parliament had power to depose kings if it so pleased.

b. gen. To put down, bring down, lower (from a position or estate). Obs. exc. as fig. from prec. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xv. 514 Rist so 3e clerkes for 3 owre coueityse, ar longe, Shal bei... 3 owre pryde depose. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 77/3, I that am an only sone to my fader and moder I shold depose theyr olde age with heuynes and sorow to helle. 1873 Holland A. Bomsic. xvii. 281, I had never seen Mrs. Belden so thoroughly deposed from her self-possession.

possession. +4. a. To take away, deprive a person of (authority, etc.); also to remove (a burden or obliga-

thority, etc.); also to remove (a burden or obligation; opp. to impose). Obs.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 200 In sory plite.. he lay, The corone on his hede deposed. 1593 SHAKS. Rick. II, 1v. i. 129 You may my Glories and my state depose, But not my Griefes, still am I King of those. 1617 Moryson Itim. 111. 1v. iii. 195 Princes know well to impose exactions, and know not how to depose them.

† D. To divest, deprive, dispossess (a person of comething that appearson). Obs.

T D. 10 divest, deprive, dispossess (a person of something that enhances). Obs.

1558 Knox First Blast (Arb) 29 If a king shulde depose himself of his diademe or crowne and royal estat. 1606 G. W[00DCOCKE] tr. Hist. Instine 98 a, He was content to depose him[self] of such a trouble as to be a soueraigne. 1649 LOYELACE Porms 10 Depose your finger of that Ring, And Crowne mine with't awhile. 1687 NEVILE Plato Rediv. 257 It would be very preposterous to believe, that the Peers would depose themselves of their Hereditary Rights.

5. To testify how mixture to testify to attack.

5. To testify, bear witness; to testify to, attest; esp. to give evidence upon oath in a court of law, to make a deposition.

8. lechn.
(a) trans. with simple obj. (usually pronominal).
?a1500 Chester Pl. (Shaks. Soc.) 210 And blynde was borne undowtedlye And that we will depose. 1565 in Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture 43 And that we will depose vpon a book. a1626 Bacon (J.), To depose the yearly rent or valuation of lands. 1742 Young Nl. Th. vii. 340 Each much deposes; hear them in their turn. 1873 Browning Red Cott. Nt.-cap 1347 And what discretion proved, I find deposed At Vire, confirmed by his own words.

(b) with obj. clause (or obj. and insin.).

1560 Child. Marriages (E. E.T. S.) 106 They cold not depose her to be of honest name. 1600 T. FITZHEMBERT Afol. 20 a, [He] offred to depose that he knew that one of the prisoners..was otherwhere then was sayd in his inditement. a 1718 BURNET Orun Time II. 396 The earls of Clare, Anglesey and some others.. deposed what Lord Howard had said. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T. (1816) 1. 236 The workman. deposed, that he carried the.. Vasc.. to the furnace. 1871 Moriev Voltaire (1880) 231. It was deposed that La Barre and D'Etallonde had passed within thirty yards of the sacred procession without removing their hats.

(c) intr. (for or against a person, to († for) or against a thing or fact.)

1 1540 [See Deposing vbl. sb. 2.]

1 1542 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII, c. 1 Other witnes... of as good ..credence as those be whiche deposed against them. a 1860 Kingesnyll Man's Est. xi. (1880) 74 Pilate could not but thus depose for his innocence, saying, I finde no faulte in hym. 1893 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, 1. ii. 26 Then seeing 'twas he that made you to depose, Your Oath... is vaine. 1603 T. Scot Highw. God 57 The honest Heathen or Turke, for whose truth the Christian dares depose. 1841 D'Israell Amen. Lit. (1867) 416 He dreaded lest the spectators of his dexterity should depose against his own witchcraft. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell. M. Barton xix, The shot, the finding of the body, the subsequent discovery of the gun, were rapidly deposed to having fastened up the house at eleven o'clock. D. gen. To testify, bear witness, affirm, assert. 1829 Mone Dyaloge III. Wks. 211/2 Than should either the newe proues depose the contrary. 1834 W. Tiswhyt tr. Balzac's Lett. Pref. Ab. [I] have knowne the Author from both our infancies, and .. can depose in what fashion he effecteth his labours. 1666 Evelyn Chaloger. 11 We shall not with Epigenes in Pliny, depose that this Art had its being from Eternity. 2 1840 J. H. Newman Paroch. Serm. 1801 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 122 You shall depose to be true liege ma

call to give evidence. (Cf. to swear a witness.) pass. To give evidence, testify, bear witness. Obs. 156a Act 5 Elis. c. 9 \$5 No Person. so convicted. to be received as a Witness to be deposed and sworn in any Court. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 1 iii. 30. 1663 Massinger Dh. Milan IV. i, Grant thou hadst a thousand witnesses To be deposed they heard it. 164a Jer. Taylor Episc. xxxvi. (1647) 225 S. Cyprian is the man whom I would choose. 10 depose in this cause. 1728 Traylor Eccl. Mem. II. iz. 69 The said bishop got leave for certain of the clergy to be deposed on his behalf.

Excesses.

Deposed (d'Ipōu'zd), tpl. a. [f. Depose v. + -ED l.] Put down from office or authority.

1558 HULDET, Deposed, abactus, depositus, depulsus.
1790 Burke Fr. Rev. 124 A deposed tyrant. 1864 Burron
Scot Abr. I. ii. 100 The families who had lost their estates adhered to the old title with the mournful pride of deposed monarchs.

**Deposer**  $(d^{\dagger}p\bar{o}u^{\dagger}z\partial I)$ . [f. Depose  $v. + -eel^{\dagger}$ .] One who deposes or puts down another from

office or authority.

1639 R. Balllie Let. in Macdonald Covenanters Moray &
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1639 R. Balllie Let. in Macdonald Covenanters Moray &
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1630 R. Balllie Let. in Macdonald Covenanters Moray &
1630 R. Balllie Let. in Macdonald Covenanters Moray &
1630 R. Balllie Let. in Ma

oath; a deponent.

158: State Trials, E. Campion (R.), To be duly examined

whether they be true and their deposers of credit.

Deposing (dIpōu-zin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The
action of the verb Depose; deposition.

action of the verb DEPOSE; deposition.

1. Putting down from authority.

1. Putting down from authority.

1. Posting Chrom. Eng. certiii. (1482) 283 After the deposynge of kyng Rychard. 1548 Hall Chrom. 15 When newes of kyng Richardes deposyng were reported. 2 1630 RISDON Surv. Devon § 68 (1810) 65 The deposing of the lord mayor. 1827 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) 111. xiv. 100 The deposing of kings was branded as the worst birth of popery and fanaticists.

and fanaticism.

attrib. 166s Jesuit's Reasons (1675) 117 The Popes deposing power. 1807 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) I. iii. 147

A few .. disclaimed the deposing power of the Roman see.

2. Giving testimony on oath.

c 1400 Afol. Loll. 60 Noyber be deposing of be witnes, nor be sentens seuing of be juge, be it self makip a ping ristful. 1360 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong., Deposition de tesmoings, a deposing of witnesses.

Deposit (dřpo zit), sb. Also 7-9 deposite. [ad. L. depositum, that which is put down, anything deposited or committed for safe keeping, a deposit, sb. use of neuter of depositus, pa. pple. of deposite: see DEPONE, DEPOSE.]

1. Something laid up in a place, or committed to 1. Something laid up in a place, or committed to the charge of a person, for safe keeping. Also fig. a 1660 Hammond Wks. II. 1. 677 (R.) It seems your church is not so faithful a guardian of her deposit. 1750 Robertson Hist. Scotl. 1. v. 332 To bring him this precious deposit (the casket containing Q. Mary's letters). 1806 A. DUNGAN Nelson's Fim. 22 The. barge contained the sacred deposit of the body. 1865 Seeley Ecce Homo ii. (ed. 8) 12 He declines to use for his own convenience what he regards as a sacred deposit committed to him for the good of others. b. spec. A sum of money deposited in a bank

b. spec. A sum of money deposited in a daily usually at interest. 1733 Hanway Trav. (1762) II. 1. vii. 35 No coin or specie. 1833 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 493 The bank of Saint George. had begun to receive deposits and to make loans before Columbus had crossed the Atlantic. 1837 Speciator 3 Sept. 1717 The increase of 40 per cent. in Savings-Banks' deposits. C. Something, usually a sum of money, committed to another person's charge as a pledge for the performance of some contract, in part payment of a thing durchased, etc.

thing purchased, etc.

formance of some contract, in part payment of a thing purchased, etc.

1737 Common Sense (1738) I. 151 What is not subject to Chance is foreign to a Lottery; it is a mere useless Deposite. 1766 ENTICK London IV. 262 The conditions of insurance are 2s. per cent. premium, and 10s. deposit on brick houses. 1771 CUMBERLAND IV 181 III. III. Not.. necessary to place a deposit in my hands for so trifling a sum. 1818 M. BIRKBECK FORTH. Amer. 37 With this they may pay the first deposit on farms of eighty or a hundred acres. 1838 LD. St. Leonards Handy Bk. Prop. Law vii. 42 Where the deposit is considerable, and it is probable that the purchase may not be completed for a long time.

2. The state of being deposited or placed in safe keeping; in phr. on, upon (+in) deposit.

1864 BACON Consid. war with Spain, They had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in deposite. 1701 C. Lytterton in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. IV. 220 The king's body is here at the English Benedictines in deposit, there to be kept.. till they can have an opportunity to send him to Westminster to be buried. 1866 CRUMP Banking i. 19 No interest being allowed by the Bank of England] for money that is placed there upon deposit. 1883 Times 10 July 4 The sum to be paid into Court, and invested or placed on deposit for the benefit of the infant.

3. Something deposited, laid or thrown down; a mass or layer of matter that has subsided or been

a mass or layer of matter that has subsided or been precipitated from a fluid medium, or has collected

precipitated from a fluid medium, or has collected in one place by any natural process.

In Geol., any mass of material deposited by aqueous agency, or precipitated from solution by chemical action. In Mining, an accumulation of ore, esp. of a somewhat casual character, as when occurring in 'pockets'. In Electro-flating & Electro-typing, the film of metal deposited by galvanic action upon the exposed ground or surface.

1782 Cowper Charity 249 The swell of pity.. throws the golden sands, A rich deposit, on the bordering lands.

1793 We now recur to the dried deposite.

1836 MACGILLUNAY tr. Humboldt's Trav. vi. 80 Covered with recent deposites of sandstone, clay, and gypsum.

1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 32 A membrane laden with deposits of fat.

1872 Years Ground Comm. 39 The rich brown deposit of the Nile.

Mod. Rich deposits of gold found in south Africa.

4. The act of depositing, laying down, placing in safe keeping, etc.: cf. prec. senses, and various senses of DEPOSIT v.

21773 CHESTERF. Wks. (1779) IV. App. 50 My solemn deposit

safe keeping, etc.: cf. prec. senses, and various senses of DEPOSIT v. a 1773 CHRSTERF. Wks. (1779) IV. App. 50 My solemn deposit of the truth. 1794 LD. AUCKLAND Corr. (1862) III. 273 For the deposit of all kinds of ... merchandise and effects. 1883 J. BADCOCK Dom. Amusem. 151 A deposit of white powder soon takes place. 1841 CATLIN N. Amer. Ind. (1844) I. xii. 80 This cemetery or place of deposite for the dead. 1848 WHARTON Law Lex., Deposit ... a naked bailment of goods to be kept for the bailor without recompence, and to be returned when the bailor shall require it. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot., Depositation or Deposit; is a contract, by which a subject, belonging to one person, is intrusted to the gratuitous custody of another, to be re-delivered on demand.

5. A place where things are deposited or stored; a depository, a depot. (Chiefly U.S.)
1719 De Foe Crusoe I. xii. (1840) I. 194 After I had thus secured one part of my little living stock, I went about ... searching for another private place, to make such another deposit. 1763 J. HUNTINGTON in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev. (1853) IV. 27 A safe deposit where every military article may be kept in good order and repair. 1766 T. Jefferson Wrii. (1859) II. 61 The advantages of Alexandria, as the principal deposit of the fur trade. 1808 A. Parsons Trau. x. 207 It is the great magazine or deposit for the goods which they bring from those parts. 1858 HAWTHORNE Fr. 4 II. Truls. II. 60 The Church of Santa Croce, the great monumental deposit of Florentine worthies.

6. attrib. and Comb., as deposit account, -house, -money, -warrant (see quots.); deposit-receipt, a receipt for anything deposited.

6. attrib. and Comb., as deposit account, -house, -money, -warrant (see quots.); deposit-receipt, a receipt for anything deposited, spec. one given by a banker for money deposited with him at a specified rate of interest for a fixed time.

1795 SOUTHEY Lett. fr. Spain (1868) II. 216 The bodies soon after death are placed in a deposit-house. 1822 T. MITCHELL Aristoph. II. 129 The losing party also being obliged, beside the payment of other charges, to restore the deposit-money to his adversary. 1866 CRUMP Banking iii. 77 Deposit accounts... are sums placed at stated rates of interests with a bank, for which receipts are given, called deposit receipts. 1893 BITHELL Counting-house Dict., Deposit Warrant, an acknowledgement, receipt, or certificate showing that certain commodities have been deposited in a certain place for safe keeping, as security for a loan, or some other defined purpose. Mod. The deposit-receipt was returned for re-enfacement.

Deposit. (divozit). 2. Also 7 deposite. [a.

for re-enfacement. **Deposit** (d'pρ'zit), v. Also 7 deposite. [a. obs. F. depositer 'to lay downe as a gage.. to commit vnto the keeping or trust of (Cotgr.); admed.L. dēpositāre to deposit, freq. of L. dēpōněre, used in med.L. to represent OF. deposer.]

1. trans. To lay, put, or set down; to place in

a more or less permanent position of rest.

1749 FIELDING Tom Jones XII. x, He deposited his reckoning .. mounted, and set forwards towards Coventry.

1833 L. RIICHIE Wand. by Loire 196 We deposit our person in the stern of a little boat.

1858 HAWTHORNE Fr. § 11.

Jrmls. (1872) I. 2 At Folkestone we were deposited at a railway station. 1891 Law Reports Weekly Notes 120/1 The defendants. damaged the plaintiff's land by depositing thereon dredgings from the river.

thereon dredgings from the river.

b. To lay (eggs).

169a Bentley Boyle Lect. iv, He. observed that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and deposit their eggs there. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) VII.

322 She flies to some neighbouring pool, where she deposites her eggs. 1797-1804 Bewick Bril. Birds (1847) 1. 268 The author could never find the egg of the Cuckoo deposited in any nest but in that of a Lark. 1834 McMurrie Curier's Anim. Kingd. 334 These Insects. deposit in the ground a great number of eggs.

c. Said of the laying down of substances held in solution, and of similar operations wrought by natural agencies: to form as a natural deposit.

solution, and of similar operations wrought by natural agencies: to form as a natural deposit.

1671 GREW Anat. Plants 1. i. § 48 (1682) to The greater and grosser part of the Sap may be .. deposited into those [leaves]. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. 1. 54 The vapours. .depositing .. a slimy substance mixed with sulphur and salts.

1878 HUXLEY Physiogr. 53 The evaporation of any dew that may have been deposited. Ibid. 143 [The water] deposits more or less of the matter which it holds in suspension.

182. 1828 Jas. MILL Brit. India I. 11. vii. 302 Society, as it refines, deposits this [grossness] among its other impurities.

1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in Forts. Rev. Dec. 855 A myth [may be] deposited from a misunderstood text.

18. intr. To be laid down or precipitated, to

d. intr. To be laid down or precipitated, to

d. intr. To be laid down or precipitated, to settle. rare.

[In its origin app. like 'the house is building' (for a-building)='being built'.]

1831 BREWSTER Nat. Magic vi. (1833) 155 Moisture might be depositing in a stratum of one density. 1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. vi. (1873) 109 When the great calcareous formation was depositing beneath the surrounding sea. 1873 E. Srow Workshop Receipts 1. 198/2 When no more silver deposits on the copper, the operation is completed.

† 2. fig. (trans.) To lay asside, put away, give up; to lay down (one's life, etc.). Obs.

1646 Sir J. Temple Irish Rebell. 14 Animosities... seemed now to be quite deposited and buried in a firm conglutination of their affections. 1688 Address from Barnstaple in Lond. Gas. No. 1712/4 We are so far from any thought of impairing .. the Grandeur of this... Monarchy, that we will rather deposite our Lives in aggrandizing it. 1749 FIELDING Tom Yones 1. x, Though.. his countenance, as well as his air and voice, had much of roughness in it, yet he could at any time deposite this, and appear all gentleness and good-humour. 2804 Miniature No. 217 3 When stripped of the buskin, he necessarily deposits his dignity.

3. To place in some repository, to commit to the

3. To place in some repository, to commit to the

3. To place in some repository, to commit to the charge of any one, for safe keeping; spec. to place (money) in a bank at interest.

1859 B. Harris Parival's trost.

1859 B. Harris Parival's trost.

1859 B. Harris Parival's trost.

1859 B. Harris Parival's the most vertuous Princesse, the Cardinall Infanta.

1858 BERKELEY Overitt's 1851

1858 ROBERTSON Agric. Perth. 365 Into this island, in times of danger, the inhabitants deposited their most valuable effects, to secure them from plunder.

1858 W. H. Ireland Scribbleomaria 190 The Egyptian stone relic deposited in the British Museum.

1878 GEO. ELIOT Middlem. xxiii, Fred had taken the wise step of depositing the eighty pounds with his mother.

1850 D. To place in the hands of another as a pledore

b. To place in the hands of another as a pledge

b. To place in the hands of another as a pledge for the performance of some contract, in part payment of a purchase, etc.

1644 Massinger Parl. Love II. i, Let us to a notary, Draw the conditions, see the crowns deposited. 1687 in Scott Peveril xi. 2014. Euery person that puts in either horse, mair, or gelding, shall.. deposit the sume of five shill. apiece. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to W. Montagu (1887) I. 83 The best way, to deposit a certain sum in some friend's hands, and buy some little Cornish borough. 2816 Kratinger Trav. (1817) II. 70 In making agreement for hire of cattle the money was required to be deposited.

C. fig.

of cattle the money was required to be deposited.

C. fig.

C. fig.

To 49 E. Knott' Charity Maintained ii. § 24 The Apostles have. deposited in her [the Church], as in a rich storehouse, all things belonging to truth. x671 Milton Samson 429 To violate the sacred trust of silence Deposited within thee. x739 Butler Serm. Matt. xxiv. 14 Christianity is .. a trust, deposited with us in behalf of others. as well as for our own instruction. x837 J. H. Newman Par. Serm. (ed. 3) I. ix. 136 You will be depositing your good feelings into your heart, and they will spring up into fruit.

A To commit. entrust (to a person). Obs. rare.

+d. To commit, entrust (to a person). Obs. rare.
1733 Swift Advice Freemen Dublin, Some employments are still deposited to persons born here.

4. absol. To make or pay a deposit. rare.
1799 Piece of Fam. Biog. III. 102 He bid, 'twas knock'd lown to him, he deposited, and it was sent home.

Hence Deposited ppl. a., Depositing vbl. sb.

and ppl. a. 1667 Decay be, to persy and ppl. a.

1667 Decay Chr. Piety xix. P.3 The greater difficulty will
be, to perswade the depositing of those lusts. a x693
URQUHART Rabelais III. xxxiv. 285 That deposited Box.
1842 H. MILLER O. R. Sandet. xiv. 307 The transporting and
depositing agents. 1868 M. HOPKINS Hawaii 420 Based
upon a deposited substratum of rock. c 1865 G. Gork in Circ.
Sc. 1. 215/2 The depositing vessels [in electro-plating] are
made of various materials.

Deposit, obs. Sc. form of deposed (DEPOSE v.). Depositable (dipp'zităb'l), a. rare. [f. De-Posit v. + -ABLE.] That may be deposited.

1807 W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev. V. 150 Notes at hand at a long date, which, if not negotiable, are depositable.

Depositary (dipp'zitări), sb. [ad. L. dēpositāri-

us one who receives or makes a deposit, F. de-positaire (14-15th c. in Hatzf.); f. L. deposit- ppl. stem of deponere (Depone, Depose): see -ARY 1.

Often confounded with DEPOSITORY, when that is

used of a person, or this of a thing.]

1. A person with whom anything is lodged in trust; a trustee; one to whom anything (material or immaterial) is committed or confided. In Law, a bailee of personal property, to be kept by him for the bailor without recompense.

for the bailor without recompense.

1805 Shaks. Lear II. iv. 254, I gaue you all.. Made you my Guardians, my Depositaries. 1912 Addison Spect. No. 495

10 They [Jews]. are the Depositaries of these.. Prophecies. 1973 Junius Leit. Ded., I am the sole depositary of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. 1850 Mrs. Jamsson Leg. Monast. Ord. Introd. (1863) 17 The Evangelists and Apostles are still enthroned as the depositaries of truth. 1853 C. Bronte Villette xviii, I have never been the depositary of her plans and secrets. 1864 H. Ainsworth John Law I. iv, Voisin was induced .. to deliver up the codicil to the king's will, of which he was the depositary.

2. A place or receptacle in which something is deposited: = DEPOSITORY I.

the king's will, of which he was the depositary.

2. A place or receptacle in which something is deposited; = DEPOSITORY I.

1. 1797 GODWIN Enquirer I. v. 31 Books are the depositary of every thing that is most honourable to man. 1860 MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea § 460 The ocean then is the great depositary of everything that water can dissolve and carry down from the surface of the continents. 1871 H. AINSWORTH TOWER HILL II. x. Used. as a depositary for State records.

Depositary, a. rare. [f. DEPOSIT 5b. + -ARY 1.]

1. Geol. Belonging to or of the nature of a deposit. [Cf. sedimentary.]

1839 MURCHISON Silur. Syst. 1. xx. 259 Before the beds entirely recover their natural depositary characters. Ibid. 1. xxxv. 468 The other trap rocks of this district, instead of having a depositary character, have all been intruded.

2. Receiving deposits: said of a bank.

1836 Rept. Sec. of Treasury 88 (Cent. Dict.) A number of failures have taken place among the depositary banks.

+ Depositate, ppl. a. Sc. Obs. [ad. med. L. depositat-us, pa. pple. of depositare.] Deposited.

1738 Warrwo Corr. (1843) III. 86 His corpse is depositate within.

1736 MBS. CALDERWOOD Frml. (1884) 208 The skilling being first depositate in a neutral person's hand.

† Depositate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of med. L. depositare to Deposit; or f. obs. F. depositer: see -ATE 3 7.] = DEPOSIT v.

1618 NAUNTON in Fortexue Paters 65 What teares and

-ATE 3 7.] = DEPOSIT v. 1618 NAUNTON in Fortescu

-ATE 3 7.] = DEPOSIT v.

1618 NAUNTON in Fortescue Papers 65 What teares and complaints he depositated in my bosome. 1656 Howell.

Masaniello L 102 All the furniture and goods that were there depositated. 1788 A. Mongo Anat. 13 The Marrow is...depositated in these cells.

Companies to depositated in my osome. Poss Howeld Mataniello I. 102 All the furniture and goods that were there depositated. 1768 A. Mondo Anat. 13 The Marrow is. depositated in these cells.

Depositation (dipozitāi fon). Chiefly Sc. [n. of action f. med.L. depositāre to Deposit: see -ATION.] The action of depositing; a deposit. 1682 MALYNES Anc. Law.Merch. 316 Forbidding any execution, depositation of moneys, or other courses of justice to be done thereupon. 1701 Invent. R. Wardr. (1815) 331 (Jam.) The delivery of the Regalia of Scotland by the Earl Marischal, and their depositation in . the castle of Edinburgh. 1754 Ersking Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 288 Depositation is a contract, by which one who has the custody of a thing committed to him (the depositary), is obliged to restore it to the depositor. 1806 Forsyth Beauties Scotl. III. 205 A spontaneous depositation of ochre. 1833 Act 3-4 Will. IV., c. 46 82 To deposit the same with the procurator fiscal...who shall..grant a certificate of such depositation. 1847 LD. Cockburn frall. II. 167 No such stream can pass through the soil of a good mind without enriching it by its depositations. 1861 [see Deposits.]. [f. Deposit v. + - EE: correlative to deposite.] A person with whom something is deposited or placed in charge. 1867 HALE Contempl. 1. (1689) 165 Thou art but an accountant, a steward, the Deposite of what thou hast received. 1898 Law Times. Rep. LXIII. 603/2 Thou art but an accountant, a steward, the Deposite of what thou hast received. 1989 Law Times. Rep. LXIII. 603/2 The deposit of this lease gave the depositee a right to its possession.

Deposition (dipozi jan, dep-). Also 5 -yoion, 5-7 -icion, 6-icyon. [a. OF. defosition, also desp- (17th c. in Hatz.[.), ad. L. defosition-em, n. of action from depone, depose, and deposit.]

I. The action of putting down or deposing.

1. The action of putting down of the body of Christ from the cross; a representation of this in art. [Cf. L. defoners in Vulgate, Mk. xv. 46, Luke xxiii. 53.] 1836 Figure. Perf. (W. de W. 18

†2. The action of laying down, laying aside, or

†2. The action of laying down, laying aside, or putting away (e.g. a burden); usually fig. Obs.

1577 Fulke Conful. Purg. 116 The day of Christian mens death is the deposition of paine. 1613 Hieron Wks. 1. 653 As it were, the quitting himselfe of a burthen, by the deposition whereof the soule is after a sort eased and lightened.

1616 Chapman Hymne to Apollo 43 Why sit ye here.. nor deposition make Of navall arms? 1748 Hariley Observ. Man II. 14. 602 The Soul is reduced to a state of Inactivity by the Deposition of the gross Body.

†3. Surg. 'Old term for the depressing of the lens in the operation of couching' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Obs.

Lex.). Obs.

4. The action of deposing or putting down from a position of dignity or authority; degradation, dethronement.

1399 Rolls of Parlt. III. 452/1 If [they] evere be adheraunt to Richard that was Kyng and is deposed, in counsel,

helpe, or comfort agayns that deposition. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 283 After the deposicion of kynge Hildericus. 1548 HALL Chron. Introd. 8 To resigne... all the homages and fealties dewe to him as kyng... But er this deposicion was executed [etc.]. 1566 R. Coxe. Power 7, 8 Mp. 150 Henry the Fourth his unjust usurpation, and deposition of.. Richard the Second. 1726 AYLIFFE Parergon 206 The word Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a Man of his Clerical Orders by the way of a Sentence. 1828 FROUDE Hist. Eng. III. xv. 287 Kings are said to find the step a short one from deposition to the scaffold.

5. The giving of testimony upon oath in a court of law, or the testimony so given; 5pec. a statement in answer to interrogatories, constituting evi-

ment in answer to interrogatories, constituting evidence, taken down in writing to be read in court

dence, taken down in writing to be read in court as a substitute for the production of the witness, 1404 Fanyan Chron. v.u. 324 Mychaell Tony. was, by deposycion of the aldermen, founde gylty in the sayde cryme of periury. 1568 Act 5 Elis. c. 9 8 6 1f any Person. commit . Periury, by his. Deposition in any of the Courts. 1523 T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib. i. (1821) 24 As well by deposition of witnesses as by all other kinde of proofes. 1786 Av11FE Parergon 149 A witness is obliged to swear pro formå, otherwise his Deposition is not valid without an Oath. 1848 WHANTON Law Lex. s.v., It is a . . rule at common law, that when the witness himself may be produced, his deposition cannot be read, for it is not the best evidence. 1863 H. Cox Instit. II. x. 544 The statements of the witnesses are reduced to writing, and are then termed depositions.

b. transf. and fig. Testimony, statement (esp.

to writing, and are then termed depositions.

b. transf. and fig. Testimony, statement (esp. of formal character). c. Allegation (of something). 1597 Golding De Mornay Pref. 9 Others whose depositions or rather oppositions against vs, I thinke men wil wonder at. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devont Ess. 1x. ii, The influence of Princes upon the disposition of their Courts, needs not the deposition of examples. 1699 Bentley Phal. Pref. 13, I will give a clear and full Answer to every part of their Depositions. 1685 J. MARTINEAU Types Eth. Th. II. 9 The depositions of consciousness on this matter.

II. The action of depositing. laving down. or

11. The action of depositing.

6. The action of depositing, laying down, or placing in a more or less permanent or final position; spec. interment [med.L. deposition in liturgical language], or placing of a saint's body or relies in a new resting-place.

1529 Vulgar Err. Censured 78 True Christians. allow that which Christ hath redeemed a civill deposition, a decent Repose. Adam had a worthy Sepulchre. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. \$ 167 After being wrought, to be returned to its place of deposition. 1833 WHEWELL Astron. i. 27 The ripening of the seed, its proper deposition in order for the reproduction of a new plant. 1873 W. HOUGHTON St. Brit. Insects 130 The deposition of the eggs by these insect cuckoos. 1894 J. T. Fowler Adamson Intr. xlv, The depositio or burial being in these cases commemorated rather than the statatis or birthday to the future life.]

7. The placing of something in a repository, or

7. The placing of something in a repository, or

7. The placing of something in a repository, or in charge of a person, for safe keeping; concr. a deposit.

1908 West 1st Pt. Symbol., § 16 A, Deposition is a Contract reall in which a thing moueable is freelie given to be kept, that the selfe same thing be restored whensoever it shall please him that so leaueth it. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig. 1. 140 The depositions committed to the Churches trust. 1908 Malthus Popul. (1817) III. 279 Every fresh deposition (in a savings bank).

8. The process of depositing or fact of being deposited by natural agency: precipitation.

posited by natural agency; precipitation.

1799 Kirwan Geol. Ess. 11 The crystallization, precipitation, and deposition of these solids.

1830 Herschel Stud. Nat. Phil. II. vi. (1851) 162 A deposition of dew presently begins.

1830 A. R. Wallace Ist. Life 214 The average rate of Deposition of the Sedimentary Rocks.

The result of this process; a deposit, preci-

b. The result of this process; a deposit, precipitate, sediment.

1797 M. Baillie Morb. Anat. (1807) 450, I have found [the pineal] gland without any deposition of earthy matter. 1831
BREWSTER Office xiii. 171 A common pane of crown glass.. that has on its surface a fine deposition of moisture. 1867
J. Hogo Microsc. 1. ii. 133 The symmetrical and figurate depositions of siliceous crystals.

Depositive (dipp zitiv), a. [f. Deposit v. (or its L. etymon) + -ive. Cf. OF. depositif in similar sense.] Having the quality of depositing, tending to deposit. In Path. see quot.

to deposit. In Path. see quot.

1857 Dunglison Med. Lex. 286 Depositive... an epithet used by Mr. Erasmus Wilson to express that condition of the membrane in which plastic lymph is exuded into the tissue of the derma.

Depositor (d'pφ·zital). [In form = L. depositor, agent-n. from L. deponère (Depone, Deposit); but taken as agent-n. from Deposit v.: so mod.F. depositeur, connected in sense with depôt deposit.]

I. One who deposes. 11. One who makes a deposition, a deponent.

1565 Sir T. Smith Commun. Eng. (1623) 196 That all men may hear from the mouth of the depositors and witnesses what is said.

11. One who or that which deposits.

2. One who deposits or places something in charge of another; spec. one who deposits money in a bank.

in a bank.

1624 T. Scott Votinu Angliu 26 Bavaria is but Spaines
Depositor, and the King of Spayne, Bavaria's Patrone and
protector. 1782 Six W. Jones Law of Bailments Wks. 1799
VI. 679 A depositor shall carefully enquire into the character
of his intended depositary. 1832 Examiner 551/2 All persons
were entitled to become depositors of goods. 1835 Penny Cycl.
III. 385/2 Where a depositor has... a drawing account, the
balance is struck every six months. 1880 MUIRHEAD Gains

Digest 486 The deposit still left the legal possession in the depositor, the depositary being merely his agent in pos-

3. a. An apparatus for depositing some substance. b. A workman who coats articles with silver in

D. A WORKMAN Who coats articles with silver in electro-plating.

1834 Brit. Hush. I. 264 A'depositor', which consists merely of an addition to the coulter of any common plough by wings fixed in the beam. c 1865 G. Gork in Circ. Sc. I. 216/1 The depositor should provide a large number of pieces of copper wire.. for suspending the.. articles to be coated.

111. † 4. One in whose hand something is de-

111. † 4. One in whose hand something is deposited; = Depositary sb. 1. Obs.
1604 E. Grinstone Hist. Siege Ostend 145 That the sayd goods be put into the hands of the depositor of the armie.

Depository (dipprzitori). [f. (or on the same type as) med. L. dipositorium, f. ppl. stem dipositor agent. n. dipositorem: see -OBY.]

1. A place or receptacle in which things are deposited or placed for safe keeping; a storchouse, a repository.

a repository.

posited or placed for safe keeping; a storehouse, a repository.

1750 Brawss Lex Mercat. (1752) 5 Alexandria... the depository of all merchandizes from the East and West.

1840 H. Answorth Tower of London II. x. The Jewel Tower... the depository of the Regalia. 1858 LD. St. Leonards Handy Bt. Prof. Law xx. 158 The Act.. directs that convenient depositories shall be provided... for all such wills... as shall be deposited therein for safe custody.

162. 1841 Myers Cath. Th. III. \$ 1.2 [The Bible] is... a Providential Depository of certain Revelations of truth and duty which have been made at sundry times.

2. A person (a body of persons, or a thing personified) to whom something is committed for safe keeping; usually fig. (with reference to immaterial things); = Depositary sb. 1.

1856 Hammond Answ. to Schism disarmed vii. ii. 73 If we hold these doctrines deposited in the Church... we must hold that the depository is so trusty, as it cannot deceive us. 1779 Johnson Lett. Mrs. Thrade 8 Nov., I think well of her judgment in chusing you to be the depository of her troubles. 1856 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. (1865) VI. liv. 456 The pretensions advanced.. for the Roman Church.. to be the sole depository of all moral principles and practice. 1896 S. Cox Salv. Mundi viii. (ed. 3) 174 Even in those early days when one man, one family, one nation were successively chosen to be the depositories of Divine Truth.

| Depositum (dipozitěm). Obs. Pl. -a, -ums.

ne the depositories of Divine Truth.

|| Depositum (dippritim). Obs. Pl. -a, -ums.
|[L. dipositum; sb. use of neuter pa. pple. of dippinine to lay down: see Depone, Deposit.]
| 1. Something placed in a person's charge or laid up in a place for safe keeping; = Deposit sb. 1.

a lit

E. lit.

2592 WEST 1st Pt. Symbol. § 16 B, The thing left is called Receptum, Commendatum or depositum. 1627 COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely 81 Two depositums of like nature. 1659 WOODHEAD St. Teresa 11. 272 She.. had foretold of a certain Depositum, that was to be reserved in that place; and the event following declared her meaning concerning her Body. 1673 Lady's Call. 11. § 1 F 2. 57 Testaments and other depositums of the greatest trust were usually committed to their custody. 1745 A. BUTLER Lines of Saints [1636] I. 527 She was to give to God an account of the least farthing of what was intrusted as a depositum in her hands. as a depositum in her hands.

b. fig. of immaterial things: esp. of the faith or b. fig. of immaterial things: esp. of the faith or doctrine committed to the keeping of the Church.

138a N. T. (Rhem.) I Tim. vi. 20 O Timothee, keepe the depositum [Vulg. custodi depositum]. 1383 FULKE Defence xxi. 569 Affected novelties of terms, such as neither English nor Christian ears ever heard in the English tongue: Scandal, prepuce, neophyte, depositum, gratis, parasceve, paraclete. 164a Rogers Naaman To Rdr., Unto whose hands, the great depositum of Truth is put. 1656 HAMMOND Assu. to Schism disarmed viii. ii. § 1 That depositum ... that the Apostles thus deposited in all Churches, the several articles of the Apostolick faith or Creed. a 1911 Ken Dedical. Poet. Wks. 1721 1. 7 And rather dye glad Martyrs at the Stake, Than the Depositum he left, forsake. 1733 STACKHOUSE Hist. Bible (1767) III. v. iii. 348 His life was a sacred depositum of God's.

2. Something given as a pledge: = Deposit

positum of God s.

2. Something given as a pledge; = Deposit

2. Something given as a pledge; = Defosit sb. 1 c.

1633 Cockeram, Depositum, a pledge. 1711 Luttrell Brief Rel. (1857) VI. 704 To pay down.. half of that as a depositum for the remaining parts.

3. A place where things are deposited or stored; a depot, depository, 'storehouse' (lit. and fig.).

1644 Evelyn Diary 19 Nov., Towards the lower end of the church.. is the depositum and statue of the Countess Matilda. 1645 J. Hall Hors Vac. 78 It is a fit depositum of knowledge. 1756 Nugent Gr. Tour II. 227 By means of these famous fairs, Leipsic is the depositum of a great part of the merchandize of Europe and the Indies. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. I. iv, The. most complete depositum of facts relating to the history of America, to be found in the United States.

Depositure (dpprzitiu). rare. [In form corresp. to a L. type \*depositura, f. ppl. stem of depository (Depose). Deposit. The action of depositing or placing.

ing or placing.

1635 Jackson Creed vin. xxxiii. Wks. VIII. 179 The interring or depositure of his body in the .. sepulchre. 1638 Sir T. Browne Hydriot. Introd., By precious embalments, Depositure in dry Earths. 1884 Rocens Soc. Life Scott. II. x. 16 The depositure of the national records in the Register House.

† Depost, depost. Obs. [a. OF. depost (14th c. in Littré and Hatzf.), mod. F. dépôt, ad. L. DEPOSITUM: see above.] An earlier equivalent of DEPOSIT sb. sense I.

138a Wyclif i Tim. vi. 20 Thou Tymothe kepe the depoost, or thing bitakun to thee. — 2 Tim. i. 12, I woot to whom I have bileuyd, and I am certeyn for he is mysti for to kepe my depoost, or thing putt in keping. 1735 Dyche & Pardon, Depost or Depositim [ed. 3, Deposit].

† Deposure. Obs. rare. [f. Depose v. + -ure: cf. composure, exposure.] The action of deposing from office; = Deposition 4.

c 1530 Drumm. of Hawin. Mem. State Wks. (1711) 130
After the deposure of king Richard II. 1648 Fairpax, etc. Remonstrance 28 An utter rejection, expulsion, and deposure...of his whole race.

Deposit. (deposit. dfrom). Also depot.

posure..of his whole race.

Depot (de pon, dipōu', di pon). Also depôt, dépôt. [a. F. dépôt (depo), in OF. depost (14th c. in Littré and Hatzi.), (=lt., Sp. deposito), ad. L. dépositum: see Depositum, Deposit, Depost, all

depositum: see DEPOSITUM, DEPOSIT, DEPOST, all forms of the same word.

As in the case of other words from modern French, the pronunciation varies widely. The French depo, with short e and o and undefined stress, is foreign to English habits of atterance. The earlier English rendering, as shown by the dictionaries down to 1860-70, was, according to the French historical stress and quantity, or the English conception of it (cf. bursan, chaleau, Tusand), dipo, or, with a conscious effort to reproduce the first vowel in French, deporties of the pronunciations are still heard, but the stress is now more usually on the first syllable, and the quantity of the odoubtful, giving depo, dipo, in England, dipo, dipo, in U.S. (where the word is much more in popular use, and dipot, dipot, are mentioned by Longfellow, Lowell, etc., as popular vulgarisms). The form depo comes as near the French depo as English analogies admit. The earlier Eng. spelling dipot belongs especially to the pronunciation dipot; the actual F. spelling dipot goes together with the attempt to pronounce as in French.]

+1. The act of depositing; deposit, deposition.

+1. The act of depositing; deposit, deposition.

2794 SULLIVAN View Nat. I. 72 Some [mountains] have .. been formed by successive depots in the sea. 1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. I. 515/2 Depots of matter take place in the discremanical time.

†2. A deposit or collection (of matter, supplies,

had eaten a portion of it.

3. Mil. a. A place where military stores are deposited. b. The head-quarters of a regiment, where supplies are received and whence they are distributed. c. A station where recruits are assembled and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot join their regiments remain. d. attrib. Applied to a portion of a regiment which remains at home

to a portion of a regiment which remains at home when the rest are on foreign service.

1998 Berrspord in Ld. Anchland's Corr. III. 412 Large quantities of arms are in their possession. Dublin is the great depot. 1812 W. C. in Examiner 25 May 3342 Barracks and Military Depots are building. 1844 Regul. 4 Ord. Army 80 By the continual transit of Officers between the Service and Depôt Companies. 1833 Stocqueler Milit. Encycl. s. v., Regiments embarking for India usually leave one company at home, for the purpose of recruiting, which is called the depôt company. 1859 Mushetry Instr. 85 When men leave a depôt battalion to join the service companies. 1861 Swinhoz N. China Camp. 7 The island [of Chusan]. from its central position, would form a good depôt for troops.

8. A place of confinement for prisoners of war. The name used both in France and England during the War with Napoleon. 1805 J. Forrest Lett. fr. France I. 231 Prisoners of war. [at] Fontainbleau and Valenciennes, the two principal depots appointed for that purpose. 1824 D. H. O'Brien Captin. 4 Escape 87 We were safely lodged in Sarre Louis jail. This is a depôt for seamen, and one of punishment for officers who may transgress. 1839 36 Vears Sea-faring Life 29 Fearing death almost as little as a life of misery in a French depot.

4. A place where goods are deposited or stored; e.g. a coal depot, grain depot, furniture depot; a

e. g. a told depot, grain depot, jurniture depot; a store-house, depository, emporium.

1800 Edin. Rev. I. 142 Lake Winipic.. seems calculated.. to become the grand depot of this traffic. 1804 H. T. Colebbooke Husb. Bengal (1806) 184 It is not practicable to render Great Britain the general depot of saltpetre. 1863 SIR G. G. Scott in Archaol. Cant. V. 7 note, The church was used as the coal depot for the castle. 1872 Years Growth Comm. 154 Grain brought down to the maritime depots.. in the Crimea.

5. U.S. A railway station.

(In Great Britain formerly, and still sometimes, a goods station at a terminus: cf. sense 4.)

[1830 BOOTH L'fool & M. Chester Railway 46 This Railway will cost above £800,000 including the .. stations and deport at each end. 1837 F. Whishaw Anal. Railways 286 When there are warehouses attached to a station the whole is called a depôt.] 1848 LONG. in Life [1891] I. 415 To borrow the expression of a fellow-traveller, we were 'ticketed through to the depôt '(pronouncing the last word so as to rhyme with teapot). 1868 LOwell. Biglow P. Ser. II. i. Poems 1801 II. 232 With all ou' doors for deepot [rime teapot]. 1872 Mark Twaln' Isnoc. Abr. xii. 78 You cannot pass into the waiting-room of the depôt till you have secured your ticket. [189a Camden Town Directory, 71 London and North-western Goods Depôt, Chalk Farm Road.]

6. Fortif. (See quot.)

Goods Depot, Chalk Farm Road.]

6. Fortif. (See quot.)

1823 in Crabb Techn. Dict.

1823 Stocqueler Milit.

Encycl. s.v., In fortification, the term is likewise used to denote a particular place at the trail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of a besieged place. It is here that besiegers generally assemble, when ordered to attack the outworks or support the troops in the trenches.

7. attrib. (See spec. use in 3 d.)
1831 Chicago Times 16 Apr., The company is constructing a depot building .. at Leaf River. 1832 C. R. MARKHAM in Pall Mall G. 20 Aug. 1/2 The party should never have been left without a depot ship wintering within accessible distance.

Depotentiate (dr.poternfi.ett), v. [f. Dr. II. I+L. potentia power: cf. potentiate.] trans. To deprive of power or potency. Hence Depotern-

deprive of power or potency. Hence Depote ntisted ppl. a., Depotentia-tion.

1841 Fraser's Mag. XXIII. 144 Productive powers, which
unite together, combine not as dead materials by addition,
but multiply into and potentiate one another, as in separating
they do not merely subtract from each other, but utterly depotentiate. 1883-3 SCHAPF Encycl. Relig. Knowl. I. 463
A temporary self-exinantition or depotentiation of the preexistent Logos. 1885 A. B. BRUCE Mirac. Elem. in Gospels
viii. 275 Christ's life on earth in reference to the divine
aspect was a depotentiated life.

Depoulsour: see Depulson.

† Depo verish, v. Obs. [f. De- I. 1, 3 +
radical of impoverish: cf. OF. apovrir, apovriss.,
F. appaworir, f. poure, pawere poor; also De-

F. appauvrir, f. poure, pauvre poor; also DE-PAUPER, DEPAUPERATE.] trans. To make poor, impoverish.

impoverish.

1968 Grafton Chron. II. 350 So is your power depoverished, and Lordes and great men brought to infelicitie.

Depper, -est, obs. comp. and sup. of DEEP.

Depravable (dřprěl·váb'l), a. [f. DEPRAVE v. +-ABLE.] Liable to be depraved.

1678 CUDWORTH Intell. Syst. 1. iv. 631 Humane Nature is so mutable and depravable.

† De pravate, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dēprāvāt-us, pa. pple. of dēprāvāre to DEPRAVE.] Depraved,

us, pa. pple. of depravare to Depravel. Depraved, corrupted, demoralized.

153. Barcian Sallust's Jugurih 15 h, A great part of the Senatours were... so deprauat that they contemned and set at nought be words of Adherball. 1538 Hen. VIII. in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 137 Thynges... which, nowe beinge deprauate, are lyke... to be the viter ruine of Christen relygyon. a 1535 Bardford Wis. 165 Seeing my corruption and depravate nature. 1665 G. Harvey Advice agst. Plague 15 Contributing to the generation of depravate bloud.

Hence + Depravately adv.

1666 G. Harvey Morb. Angl. ii. 15 A consumption of the parts of the body, weakly, or depravately, or not at all attracting nutriment.

+ Depravate (de:pravet), v. Obs. or arch. [f. L. depravate.]

† Depravate (de praveit), v. Obs. or arch. [1. L. dēprāvāt-, ppl. stem of dēprāvāre to DEPRAVE.]
trans. = DEPRAVE.
1548 Hooper Declar. 10 Commandm. vii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 345 To depravate the use of the sacraments otherwise than they be taught in the scripture. 1581 Marbeck Bk. of Notes 625 The Pharesies & Saduces, which with their gloses depravated the Scriptures. 1509 J. Davies Holy Roode xxiii, The rest, in depth of scorne and hate, His Duinne Truth with taunts doe depravate. 1547 Bushnell. Chr. Nurt. i. (1861) 27 The belief that a child's nature is somehow depravated by descent from parents.

Denravation (dipravēl' fan. dep-). [ad. L. dē-

Depravation (dipravz<sup>1</sup>) fon, dep-1. [ad. L. de-pravation-em, n. of action from depravare to Depravate. Cf. F. depravation (16th c. in Littré).] 1. The action or fact of making or becoming de-

1. The action or fact of making or becoming depraved, bad, or corrupt; deterioration, degeneration, esp. moral deterioration; an instance of this. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. xiv. § 16 This malice which we assigne in his [the Devil's] nature, is not by creation but by depravation. a 1667 Cowley Ess., Dangers in Much Complany, The total Loss of Reason is less deplorable than the total Depravation of it. 1775 Johnson Tax. no Tyr. 48 We are as secure from intentional depravations of Government as human wisdom can make us. 1795 Burke Tracts on Popery Laws Wks. 1842 II. 42 If this be improvement, truly I know not what can be called a depravation of society. 1850 H. ROGERS Ess. II. iv. 204 Causes of depravation. 10 which the language had in a measure adapted itself. 1868 Ellicott Destiny of Creature ii. (1865) 20 Depravations of instincts.

b. Deterioration or degeneration of an organ, secretion, tissue, etc.

D. Deterioration or degeneration of an organ, secretion, tissue, etc.

1661 LOVELL Hist. Anim. 4 Min. 334 Trembling, which is a depravation of voluntary motion. cryps W. Girson Farrier's Guide II. xviii. (1738 too The beginning of the Distemper did proceed from the Corruption or Depravation of the Blood. 1749 Br. Lavingron Enthus. Methodists (1820) 225 Some depravation of the organs of the ear. 1851-60 MANNE Expos. Lex., Depravation, term for a deterioration, or change for the worse; applied to the secretions, or the functions of the body.

2. The condition or quality of being deprayed:

oration, or change for the worse; applied to the secretions, or the functions of the body.

2. The condition or quality of being depraved; corruption. Formerly, in Theol., = DEPEAVITY c. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 495 Original sinne is the vice or deprauation of the whole man. 1587 Golding De Mornay xvii. (1617) 305 Notwithstanding all this depravation, yet the soule liveth and abideth pure and cleane in God. 1633 Br. Hall Hard Texts, Rom. vi. 6 That by... his death the whole bulke of our maliciousness and depravation might be so far destroyed. 1798 Morgan Algiers I. iv. 73 Their Licentiousness and Depravation of Morals visibly increased. 1866 Merivale Rom. Emp. (1865) V. xlv. 350 Contrasting the most exquisite charms of nature with the grossest depravation of humanity.

b. (with pl.) An instance of this. 1622 Burton Anat. Mel. 1. i. m. i, Calling it [Melancholy] a depravation of the principall function. 1666 Gale Crt. Gentiles 1. xii. 79 Those Leters, which the Jews now use... being but depravations of the Syriac. 1675 Traherne Ckr. Ethicks xxvii. 429 All the cross and disorderly things... are meer corruptions and depravations of nature, which

free agents have let in upon themselves. 1846 MAURICE Relig: World 1. iii. (1861) 71 I would by no means support a paradox.. that Buddhism was the original doctrine of which Brahminism was a depravation.

† C. A depraving influence or cause. Obs.
1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 99 FIT When the Dictates of Honour are contrary to those of Religion and Equity, they are the greatest Depravations of human nature.

† 3. Perversion or corruption (of a text, writing, etc.). Obc.

†3. Perversion or corruption (of a text, writing, etc.). Obs.

156 T. STAPLETON Ret. Untr. Jewel Epist. ij, You note that for Vntruthe, yea and for a foule deprawation of holi scripture which is the very saying... of S. Hilary. 1624 GATAKER Transnost. 90 The next Division hee maketh entrance into with a grosse and shamelesse Depravation [substitution of any thing for no thing ]. 1699 Bentley Phal. xii. 396 This is the common Reading... but if we examine it, it will be found to be a manifest Depravation. 1768 Johnson Pref. to Shaks. Wks. IX. 277 This great poet... made no collection of his works, nor desired to rescue those that had been already published from the depravations that obscured them. 1849 W. Fitzcerallo tr. Whitaker's Disput. 157 To persuade us of the depravation of the original scriptures.

† 4. Vilification, defamation, detraction, backbiting, calumny. Obs. [So It. depravazione.]

† 4. Vilincation, defamation, detraction, backbiting, calumny. Obs. [So It. depravazione.] (Perhaps the earliest sense in Eng.: cf. also Deprave.) 1546 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 238 All y crymes of younge, as sclaunders, detraceyons, deprauacyons or dispraysynges. 1608 Bacon Adv. Learn. I. ii. § 8. 10 A meere deprauation and calumny without all shadowe of truth. 1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. v. ii. 132 Stubborne Criticks, apt without a theame For deprauation.

without a theame For deprauation.

† **Depra vative**, a. Obs. [f. L. dēprāvāt-ppl. stem + IVE.] Tending to deprave.

\*\*s68e H. More Annot. Glanvill's Lux O. 37 A debilitative, diminutive, or privative, not depravative deterioration.

† **Depravator**. Obs. rare - 1. [Agent-n. in L. form from L. dēprāvāre to Deprave. Cf. F. depravateur (1551 in Hatzí.)] A depraver.

\*\*r639 T. Adams Serm. Heb. vi. 8 Wks. 1058 Å great number of these Field-bryers.. Oppressors, Inclosers, Depopulators, Deportators, Depravators.

† **Depravo**, sb. Obs. rare. [f. Deprave 71]

† **Depra ve**, sb. Obs. rare. [f. DEPRAVE v.] Detraction, slander.

Detraction, slander.

1610 W. Folkingham Art of Surver, Author to Work 23
Whose instly-honourd Names Shield from Depraue, Couch rabid Blatants, silence Surquedry.

1615 CHAPMAN Odyss.

2011 XXII. 585 That both on my head pour'd depraves unjust, And on my mother's, scandalling the court.

17 Deprave, a. Obs. rare. [An extension of Prave = L. prāvus, after deprave vb. and its derivatives: cf. Depravity.] Depraved.

21711 KEN Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 96 Ah me, even from the Womb I came deprave.

Deprave (diprēv), v. [ad. L. dēprāvāre to distort, pervert, corrupt (f. De- I. 3 + prāvus crooked, wrong, perverse: perh. immediately from F. depraver (14th c. in Hatzí.). Sense 4 was perh. the earliest in Eng.: cf. also the derivatives.]

1. To make bad; to pervert in character or

1. To make bad; to pervert in character or quality; to deteriorate, impair, spoil, vitiate. Now

quality; to deteriorate, impair, spoil, vitiate. Now rare, exc. as in 2.

a 1533 Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. xlvi, Olde folkes wyll depraue [printed depryue, L. depravabunt] thy mynde with their couctousnes. 1552 Hulder, Depraue, peruert, or make yll, depraud. 1558 Warde It. Alexis' Secr. (1568) 24 b, Sorowe, sadnesse, or melancholic corrupte the bloude. and deprave and hurt nature. c 1630 Donne Serm. viii. 83 A good worke not depraved with an ill Ende. 1688 Boyle. Salub. Air 14 The air is depraved. by being impregnated with Mineral Expirations. a 1784 Jonnson in Croker's Bosture! (1831) V. 419, I believe that the loss of teeth may deprave the voice of a singer. 1802 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts XX. 222 It [sea-salt] rather depraves than improves the oils. b. To corrupt (a text, word, etc.). arch.

1388 Wyclif Job Prol., The thingis. bi the vice of writeris depraued. 1859 H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner G ij, Whence in tract of time the name is depraved: and B put for C. 1663 CHARLETON Chorea Gigant. 25 He was forced to deprave the Text. 1710 PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes iv. 179 But the second Paragraph being so depraved by after Transcribers, as not to be made Sense of. 1844 Lingard Angles Sax. Ch. (1858) II. xi. 187 Restoring the true reading where it had been depraved. 1859 F. HALL Vasavadatta Pref. 9 note, If his text has not been depraved at the hands of the scribes.

+ C. To debase (coinage), falsify (measures,

+ c. To debase (coinage), falsify (measures,

† C. To debase (coinage), falsify (measures, etc.). Obs.
152 W. Stafford Exam. Compl. ii. (1876) 68 And if our treasure be farre spent and exhaust. I could wish that any other order were taken for the recouery of it, then the deprauing of our coines. a 1632 T. Taylor God's Judgem.
1. 1. XXXI. (1642) 140 Among earthly princes, it is accounted a crime. .to counterfeit or deprave their seales. 1650 Fuller Prisgah 307 The Levites were esteemed the fittest keepers of measures. .which willingly would not falsifie, or deprave the same. 1733 NEAL Hist. Purit. II. 424 Some Ministers in our state .. endeavoured to make our money not worth taking, by depraving it.
† d. To desecrate. Obs. rare - 1.
21509 Skelton Ware the Hauke [42] He wrought amys

a 1939 SKELTON Ware the Hauke [42 He wrought amys To hawke in my church of Dis.] 301 Dys church ye thus

To hawke in my church of Dis.] 301 Dys church, deprayyd.

2. spec. To make morally bad; to pervert, debase, or corrupt morally. (The current sense.)

1482 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 59, I neuyr.. hadde any suspecyon hethirto that the kynde of wemen hadde be deprayed and defoyled by suche a foule synne. 1594 Senser Amorelli xxxi, A hart.. Whose pryde depraues each other better part. 1567 Milton P. L. v. 471 One Almightie is, from whom All things proceed, and up to him return, If not Vol. III.

deprav'd from good. 1736 BUTLER Anal. 1. v. Wks. 1874 I. 101 Vicious indulgence. depraves the inward constitution and character. 1890 Spectator 1 Mar., The belief that a witch was a person who leagued herself with the Devil to defy God and deprave man.

+3. To pervert the meaning or intention of, to

defy God and deprave man.

†3. To pervert the meaning or intention of, to pervert by misconstruing. Obs.

1382 Wyclif 2 Pet. iii. 16 Summe harde thinges in vnderstondinge, the whiche unwijse...men deprauen... to her owne perdicioun. 1556 Piter. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 93 By.. deprayinge and mysiudgying his entent in thynges that be good.

1582 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 344 b. What can be spoken so sincerely, but by sinister construing may be deprayed? 1643 Milton Dimorce 11. Xiii. Wks. 1738 1. 108 Our Saviour here confutes not Moses' Law, but the false Glosses that depray'd the Law. 1660 H. More Myst. Godliness vi. Xii. 214, I must confess they have not deprayed the meaning of the seventh verse. 1703 [see Depraving vbl. sb.].

†4. To represent as bad; to vilify, defame, decry, disparage. Obs. [So It. 'depravare . . to backbite' (Florio).]

136a Langl. P. Pl. A. III. 172, I com not to chyde. Ne to depraue bi persone with a proud herte. 1383 Wyclif Prov. i. 29

Thei depraueden al mynamendying [138a bachitiden]. 1433-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) II. 159 The peple of Englonde deprauenge theire owne thynges commende other strauge. 1581, Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 1b, How maliciously and wickedly England hath bene accused and depraved by her cursed enemy Osorius. 1642 Rogers Naaman 97 Perhaps I shall heare the godly depraved, jeered at. 1667 Milton P. L. VI. 1744 Unjustly thou depray's it with the name Of Servitude.

† b. absol.

1590 Shaks. Much Ado v. i. 95 Fashion-monging boyes, That Iye, and cog, and flout, depraue, and slander. 1816 Braon Monody on Sheridan 13 Behold the host I delighting to deprave, Who track the steps of Glory to the grave. Distort the truth, accumulate the lie, And pile the pyramid of Calumny!

† 5. intr. To grow or become bad or depraved;

of Calumny!

†5. intr. To grow or become bad or depraved;
to suffer corruption. Obs. rare.

1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. II. iii. § 28 A Self-sufficiency, that
soon improved into Plenty, that quickly depraved into Riot,
and that at last occasioned their Ruin.

¶ Formerly often confused with, or erroneously

Tormerly often confused with, or erroneously used for, Defrive.

1572 J. Jones Bathes of Bath Ep. Ded. 2 Sicknesse .. depriveth, deminisheth or depraveth the partes accidentally of their operations. c 1514 Drayton Legend of Duke Robert (1748) 194 O that a tyrant then should me deprave Of that which else all living creatures have! 1521 Burton Anat. Med. 1. ii. i. v, Lunatick persons, that are depraved [edd. 1560 and later deprived] of their wits by the Moones motion. 1632 Litheou Trav. 1x. 407 John the 17. who after he was depraved his Papacy, had his eyes pulled out. 1732 Arbuthnor Rules of Diet 263 Oils entirely depray of their Salts are not acrid.

Danwayed (directived) 401 a. If there have

Deprayed of their Saits are not acrid.

Deprayed (diprivid), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED, repr. l. depravatus, F. deprave.]

1. Rendered bad or worse; perverted, vitiated, debased, corrupt. Now chiefly of taste, appetite, and the like.

and the like.

1510 GUILLIM Heraldry III. iv. (1660) 113 We take no notice of any other forme. but onely of this deprawed shape.

1656 RIDGLEY Pract. Physick 73 Convulsion is a deprawed motion of the Muscles. a 1661 FULLER Worthies (1840) II.

363 She corrected a deprawed place in Cyprian. 1718 STEELE Spect. No. 268 P 4 If they would but correct their deprawed Taste. 1736 BAILEY Housek. Dict. 34 A deprawed Appetite, is when a person desires to eat and drink things that are unfit for food; as. earth, mortar, chalk, and such like things.

1827 Orie Lect. Art iv. (1848) 321 A moderately lively red..will appear brilliant, if surrounded by others of the same class but of a more deprawed quality. 1836 KEATINGE Trav. (1817) I. 37 Fruit. every species here is dwindled in growth and depraved in flavour. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN Lect. Dis. Women xvi. (ed. 4) 119 The women are always in what may be vaguely called, depraved health.

28. spec. Rendered morally bad: corrupt, wicked.

2. spec. Rendered morally bad; corrupt, wicked 25. spec. Kendered morally bad; corrupt, wickett.

1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. x. § 1 Presuming man to be, in regard of his deprayed minde, little better than a wild beast.

1667 MILTON P. L. XI. 866 So all shall turn degenerate, all deprayed. 1736 BULER Anal. 1. v. Wks. 1874 I. 102 Deprayed creatures want to be renewed. 1798 FERRIAR Illustr.

Sterne i. 11 The morals of the Court were most deprayed.

1836-9 DUKENS Sk. Boz (C. D. ed.) 221 A place of resort for the worst and most deprayed characters

Deprayedly (dippē! wedli, -è vdli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a deprayed manner; perversely, corruptly.

The depraved mainter, perversely, 2643 Sir T. Browne Rel. Med. To Rdr., The writings. deprayedly, anticipatively counterfiely imprinted. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. Canus. Nature's Paradox 298 So deprayedly reprobate. a 1693 Urquhar Rabilais III. xxiii. 186 What moved.. him to be so.. deprayedly bent against the good Fathers?

Pathers?

Depravedness: [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Depraved or corrupt quality or condition; depravity.

1612-15 Br. Hall Contempl., O. T. xviii. iv, No place could be too private for an honest prophet, in so extreame depravednesse. 1642 Rocers Naamas To Rdr. § 2 The depravednesse and disorder of the appetite. 1715 Hist. Remark. Tryals A, The Depravedness of Human Nature.

1883 L. Ollphant Sympheumata xv. 224 His unsoundness, and insaneness, and depravedness of outer structure.

and insaneness, and depravedness of outer structure.

Depravement (diprēl vmēnt). arch. [f. De-Prave v. + Ment.] Depravation, perversion, corruption; † misinterpretation.

1645 Milton Tetrarch. Pr. Wks.(1847) 212/2 That such an irreligious depravement. may be. solidly refuted, and in the room a better explanation given.

1645 Nr. T. Browne

Psend. Ep. 1. x. 42 That apparitions. are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy depravements of phancy.

1677 Gilpin Demonol. (1867) 120 Our thoughts do not naturally

delight in spiritual things, because of their depravement. 1779 SWINBURNE Trat. Spain xli. (R.\ A period. when all arts and sciences were fallen to the lowest ebb of depravement. 1839 J. R. Darley Introd. Beaum. 4 Fl. Wks. I. 35 Is the grasiose of Correggio an improvement on the grandiose of Raffael, or a voluptuous depravement of it?

Depraver (diprēl·vai). Also 7 -our. [f. Depravev. - xel.] One who depraves.

1 One who corrupts perverts or debases: a corrects.

1. One who corrupts, perverts, or debases; a cor-

rupter, perverter.

1557 [see Deprayeress]. 1563-87 Foxe A. & M. (1596)
39/2 The deprayers of the yeritie. 1633 T. Adams Exp.
2 Peter ii. 1 The devil, that..deprayer of all goodness.
1709 J. Johnson Clergym. Vade M. II. 247 They that tear, or cut the books of the Old or New Testament..or sell them to Deprayers of books .. are excommunicated for a year.
1878 Dowden Stud. Lit. 34 The great deprayers of religion.
† 2. One who vilines or defames; a defamer, rupter, perverter.

†2. One who vilifies or detames; a deiamer, traducer. Ols.

1584 Whittelf Let. to Burghley, A defender, not a deprayer, of the present state and government. a1634 Charman Sonn. xxi, So shall pale Envy famish with her food, And thou spread further by thy vain deprayours [rime favours]. 1648 Chas. I 59. 27 Sept. in Rushw. Hist. Coll. III. II. 22 Brownists, Anabaptists, and publick Deprayers of the Book of Common Prayer. 2709 Strype Ann. Ref. I. ii. 71 Penalties appointed for deprayers of the said book, and such as should speak in derogation of anything contained in it.

+ Thenray wareas. Obs. nonce.vul. In 6-ros.

Penalties appointed for deprayers of the said book, and such as should speak in derogation of anything contained in it.

† Depra veress. Obs. nonce.vud. In 6-ros. [f. prec. +-ESS.] A female deprayer.

1557 Tottell's Mix. (Arb.) 177 (Vastedfast Woman) O temerous tauntres that delightes in toyes. I langling iestres, deprayeres [ed. 2 deprayers] of swete loyes.

Depra ving, vbl. sb. [f. DEPRAYE v. +-ING 1]

The action of the verb DEPRAYE in various senses. a 1500 Cuckow & Night. xxx., Thereof cometh. anger and envie, Depraving, shame, untrust, and jelousie. 1548 Act 1 4 2 Edu. V1, c. i. § 2 If any manner of person. shall preache, declare or speake any thinge in the derogacion or depravinge of the saide Booke [of Common Prayer]. 1583 BABINGTON Commandm. ix. (1637) 87 Telling and hearing the depravings of the wicked. 1703 J. BARRETT Analecta 48 It would be a manifest depraying of that sacred Text.. to turn it thus.

Depra ving, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That deprayes; † defaming, traducing (obs.).

1606 HOLLAND Suctom. 152 Some depraying backe-friendes of hers. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE Hum. Prud. vi. 29 A clear Soul, like a Castle, against all the Artillery of depraying Spirits, is impregnable. 1881 Alkenzum 24 Dec. 847/2 The story has not a depraying tendency.

Hence Depra vingly alvo.

1605 J. Webb Stone-Heng (1725) 71 His Words.. as this Doctor.. both inelegantly and deprayingly renders them.

Depravity (dl'præviti). [An extension of PRAYITY (ad. L. brāvītās) previously used in same

Depravity (d'præviti). [An extension of PRAVITY (ad. L. prāvitās) previously used in same sense, after DEPRAVE and its derivatives. (No corresponding form in Latin or French.)] The

quality or condition of being depraved or corrupt.

+ 8. Perverted or corrupted quality. Obs.

1643 Sir T. Browne Rel. Med. II. § 7 An humorous depravity of mind. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771)

298 A depravity in the Fluids may have a great Share in producing these Symptoms.

b. Perversion of the moral faculties; corruption,

b. Perversion of the moral faculties; corruption, viciousness, abandoned wickedness.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vii. i, By aberration of conceit they extenuate his depravitie, and ascribe some goodnesse unto him. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest i, Such depravity cannot surely exist in human nature. 1830 Mackintosis Eth. Philos. Wks. 1846 I. 232 The winding approaches of temptation, the slippery path to depravity. 1883 Froude Short Stud., Origen IV. III. 300 The conscience of the ignorant masses. was rising in indignation against the depravity of the educated.

C. Theol. The innate corruption of human nature due to original sin. Often total depravity.

the depravity of the educated.

C. Theol. The innate corruption of human nature due to original sin. Often total depravity.

In common use from the time of Jonathan Edwards: the earlier terms were pravity and depravation.

[1738 J. Taylor Doct. Orig. Sin II. 184 Inquiring into the Corruption and Depravity of Mankind, of the Men and Women that lived in his Times.] 1739 Edwards Doctr. Orig. Sin II. § 1 By Original Sin, as the phrase has been most commonly used by divines, is meant the innate sinful depravity of the heart. But..it is vulgarly understood in that latitude, which includes not only the depravity of nature, but the imputation of Adam's first sin. 1794 A. FULLER Lett. i. 3 July Wks. 302 On the total depravity of Human Nature. 1874 J. H. Blunt Dict. Sects s. v. Calvinists. Both the elect and non-elect come into the world in a state of total depravity and alienation from God, and can, of themselves, do nothing but sin.

d. A depraved act or practice.

1641 MILTON Reform. I. (1851) 4 Characterizing the Depravities of the Church. 1665 GLANVILL Sects. Sci. xiv. 90 As some Regions have their proper Vices. 30 they have their mental depravities, which are drawn in with the air of their Country. 1808 J. Malcoln Ancel. London 18th C. (Title-p.), Ancedotes of the Depravities, Dresses and Amusements of the Citizens of London.

+ Deprecable, a. Obs. rare. [In form ad. L. deprecabilis that may be entreated (Vulgate); but in sense from Deprecated

in sense from DEPRECATE v.] Capable of being,

or to be, deprecated.

1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 19 A detestable sin, a deprecable punishment! 1648 Eikon Bas. 149, I look upon the Temporal Destruction of the greatest King as far less deprecable than the Eternal Damnation of the Meanest Subject.

+ Deprecant, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. diprecantem, pr. pple. of diprecari to Deprecate.] Depre-

1624 F. White Repl. Fisher 541 Meanes and causes impetrant, or deprecant, to appeare Gods wrath. Ibid. 549 By Satisfaction he vnderstandeth deprecant Satisfaction, not

Deprecate (de priket), v. [f. L. deprecat-, ppl. stem of deprecari to pray (a thing) away, to ward off by praying, pray against, f. De- I. 2 +

ward off by praying, pray against, f. De-I. 2 + precarī to pray.]

1. trans. To pray against (evil); to pray for deliverance from; to seek to avert by prayer. arch. 1638 Earle Microcosm., Meddling Man (Arb.) 89 Wise men still deprecate these mens kindnesses. 1631 Gouga God's Arrows ii. § 3. 135 The judgements which Salomon. earnestly deprecateth and prayeth against. 1633 Br. Hall Medit. (1851) 153, I cannot deprecate thy rebuke: my sins call for correction: but I deprecate thine anger. 1778 Lowth Transl. Isaiah xlvii. 11 Evil shall come upon thee, which thou shalt not know how to deprecate. 1833 Ht. MARINEAU Three Ages ii. 47 While the rest of the nation were at church, deprecating God's judgments. † 2. intr. To pray (against). Obs. rare.
1638 Gaulk Magastrom. 37 Where we are to deprecate.. against dangers of waters, let us commemorate the saving of Noah in the flood.

8. trans. To plead earnestly against; to express an earnest wish against (a proceeding); to express

3. trans. To plead earnestly against; to express an earnest wish against (a proceeding); to express earnest disapproval of (a course, plan, purpose, etc.).

1641 J. Shutte Sarah & Hagar (1649) 133 Saint Paul undertaketh... that he shall return and deprecate his fault.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseuch Ep. vii. xii. 385 Other accounts. whose verities not onely, but whose relations honest minds doe deprecate. 1659 Bp. Walton Consid. Considered v. § 2 Cappellus. no where that I know affirms this, but rather deprecates it as a calumny. 1748 FIELDING J. Andrews iv. vi, I believe... he'd behave so that nobody should deprecate what I had done. 1808 Med. 7rnl. XIX. 389, I cannot help deprecating the conduct of the other two anatomists. 1879 Ousley Mus. Form xiii. 60 Such a method of proceeding is greatly to be deprecated. 1882 Times 5 Dec. 7 To deprecate panic is an excellent counsel in itself.

14. To make prayer or supplication to, to beseech (a person). Obs.

† 4. To make prayer or supplication to, to beseech (a person). Obs.

1534 F. White Repl. Fisher Pref. 10 You have libertie to deprecate his Gratious Maiestie to forget things past.

1715-20 Pops Iliad 1x. 236 Much he advised them all, Ulysses most, To deprecate the chief, and save the host.

1728 Johnson Idler No. 11 P7 To deprecate the clouds lest sorrow should overwhelm us, is the cowardice of idleness.

1828 T. TAYLOR Apulcius 75 But the most iniquitious woman, falling at his knees, deprecated him as follows: Why, O my sone I beseech you, do you give letc.].

† b. absol. To make supplication. Obs.

1625 Donne Serm. 24 Feb. (1626) 8 He falls vpon his face... and laments, and deprecates on their behalfe.

† 5. To call down by prayer, invoke (evil). Obs.

1746 W. Hossley Fool (1748) I. No. 16. 114 Deprecating on unhappy Criminals, under Sentence of Death, all the Mischief they can think of. a 1790 Franklin Aulobiog.

42 Upon the heads of these very mischievous men they deprecated no vengeance.

11 ence De precated ppl. a., De precating vbl.

eprecated no vengeance. llence De precated ppl. a., De precating vbl.

sb. and ppl. a.

1768 C. Shaw Monody vii. 61 Why. strike this deprecated blow? 1839 Times 11 July in Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press (1840) I. 158 To persist in such a deprecated and odious inpusation

odious innovation. **Deprecatingly** (de priketinli), adv. [f. De-PRECATING ppl. a. + -LY 2.] In a deprecating manner.

1837 MARRYAT Dog-fiend i. 10 'O Lord, sir! let me off this time, it's only a soldier', said S. deprecatingly. 1863 Geo. ELIOT Romola III. xix, She put up one hand deprecatingly to arrest Romola's remonstrance.

Deprecation (deprikē<sup>1</sup>·fən). [a. F. dépréca-tion (12th c. in Hatzl.), ad. L. déprécation-em, n. of action from déprécarī to DEPRECATE.] The action of deprecating.

+1. Intercessory prayer. Obs. [So in L.]
1565 LAUDER Tractate (1864) 19 The deprecation of the
maker for all Catholyke kyngis and prencis and thare liegis.
2. Prayer for the averting or removal (of evil,

maker for all Catholyke kyngus and prencis and thare liegis.

2. Prayer for the averting or removal (of evil, disaster, etc.).

1596 J. Norden Progr. Pietie (1847) 12 Deprecation, or a Prayer to prevent evils, whereby we desire God to remove sin from us and whatsoever punishment we have in justice deserved. 1631 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 87 My Lord Keeper answered with a deprecation: God forbid that Norfolke should be divided in custome from all England. 1649 Roberts Clavis Bibl. 342 His Deprecation of two things, viz. Present evils, and Future feares. 1673 True Worship God 8 A Confession of sin, Deprecation of Gods displeasure, Imploring his Mercy. 1754-8 T. Nikmon Prophecies, Daniel xiv. 221 If there shall be need of greater intercession and deprecation. 1856 J. H. Niewman Callista xvi, No reversal or respite had followed their most assiduous acts of deprecation. 1858 W. B. Scott Autob. I. xxiv. 343 The processional deprecations of the Devil Worshippers.

† D. Formerly: Prayer for forgiveness. Obs. 1604 R. Cawden Table Alph., Deprecation, supplication, or requiring of pardon. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 6 They may then run on their impious courses without any repentance or deprecation.

3. Entreaty or earnest desire that something may be averted or removed; earnest expression of feeling against (a proposal, practice, etc.).

be averted or removed; earnest expression of feeling against (a proposal, practice, etc.).

1612-5 Bp. Hall Contempl. O. T. xx. ix, Deprecacions of evil to a malicious man are no better than advices.

1752 Johnson Rambler No. 208 P.7 The censures of criticism, which, however, I shall not endeavour to soften by a formal deprecation.

1853 Geo. Eltor Romola I. i, [He] turned his...glassy eye on the frank speaker with a look of deprecation.

1870 Dickens E. Drood ii, In a tone of gentle deprecation.

+4. Imprecation: curse. Obs. rare.

154. Imprecation: curse. Uos. Fare.
1564 Brergeton Trac. (1844) 48 Her sister denied, and with
this deprecation, wished if she had any bread, that it might
be turned into a stone. a 1864 W. Gilpin Serm. III.
k.), We may .. apply to him the scriptural deprecation,
'He that withholdeth his corn, the people shall curse him.'

The process of the 1844 of t

Deprecative (de prike tiv), a. [a. F. depre-catif, -ive (13th c. in Britton, 14th c. in Hatzf.),

Deprecative (deprikeltiv), a. [a. F. déprécatif, -ive (13th c. in Britton, 14th c. in Hatzl.), ad. L. dèprecativus, f. ppl. stem of dèprecari to DEPRECATE: see -IVE.] Having the quality of deprecating; of or pertaining to deprecation. † a. Intercessory, precative (obs.). b. Praying for deliverance from evil. c. Expressing carnest disapproval (of a proposal).

1490 CAXTON Encydos ix. 37 To the, thenne ... I addresse my thoughte deprecative ... that it maye playse the to entende to the correction of the maners ... of our matrones. a 1617 BAYNE Diocesans Tryall (1621) 58 They imposed hands even on Deaconesses, where it could not be otherwise considered then a deprecative gesture. 1672-5 T. Comber Comp. to Temple I. 752 (R.) The form itself is very ancient, consisting ... of two parts, the first deprecative, the second indicative; the one intreating for pardon, the other dispensing it. 1884 Century Mag. XXVIII. 588 It better pleased his deprecative soul to put them in an empty cigar-box. Hence Deprecatively alto., in a deprecative manner; in the way of entreaty for deliverance.

1632 Penit. Conf. viii. (1657) 270 The form of absolution is expressed in the third person deprecatively.

1879 P. R. Drummon Perthirbire I. xiv. 80 Looking up to him deprecatively, he said [etc.]

1891 Deprecator (de-prikelta). [a. L. deprecator, grants, from I. defereatir to Deprecator.] One

**Deprecator** (de priketa). [a. L. deprecator, agent-n. from L. deprecator to Deprecate.] One

agent-n. from L. deprecari to DEPRECATE.] One who deprecates; † a petitioner (obs.).

1656 Trapp Comm. John xiv. 16 And he shall give you another Comforter. Or, pleader, deprecator, advocate. 1794
T. Tavlor Pausanias I. 220 That they should propitiate Jupiter, and employ Æacus.. as their deprecator.

Deprecatory (de-prike-tori), a. (sb.) [ad. L. deprecatorius, f. deprecator: see prec. and -ORY.

Cf. F. deprecatoire (15th c. in Hatzi.).]

A. adj. 1. Serving to deprecate; that prays for deliverance from or aversion of evil.

deliverance from or aversion of evil.

1386 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 21 Deprecatorie, in praying for pardon of a thing committed.

1628 BACON Hen. VII, 190 Bishop Fox.. sent many humble and deprecatorie letters to the Scottish King, to appease him. c 1630 Donne Serm. 1. 504 All his Prayer.. is but Deprecatory, he does but pray that God will forbeare him. 1738 Warburton Div. Legat. I. II. 1. 89 Deprecatory Rites to avert Evil.

2. Expressing a wish or hope that something feared may be averted; deprecating anticipated disapproval.

disapproval.

disapproval.

1704 Swift T. Tub iii. (T.), Before I had performed the due discourses, expostulatory, supplicatory, or deprecatory, with my good lords the criticks. 1838 Lytton Leila 1. v, The Israelite did... seem to hear this deprecatory remonstrance. 1871 H. Answorth Tower Hill. v. viii, 'Your Grace is mistaken', observed Cromwell, in a deprecatory tone. 1872 GEO. ELIOT Middlem. xvi, 'Oh', said Rosamond, with a slight deprecatory laugh, 'I was only going to say that we sometimes have dancing,'

+B. 5b. A deprecatory word or expression. Obs.
1654 Gayton Pleas. Notes iv. i. 171 To convey his Consolatories, Sussories, Deprecatories a 1734 North Exam. (1740) 343 Now he is passive, full of Deprecatories and Apologetics.

Hence Deprecatorily adv., in a deprecatory manner, in a way that expresses a prayer or desire

manner, in a way that expresses a prayer or desire against something.

1873 Bril. Q. Rev. 388, 'I do not know', said Sir William, deprecatorily, 'that it is necessary to go down so low as thet.'

† **Depre'ce**, v. Obs. rare. [See note below.] trans. ? To set free from confinement or restraint;

to release.

c 1340 Gav. & Gr. Knt. 1219 Bot wolde 3e, lady louely, ben leue me grante, & deprece your prysoun [prisoner], & pray hym to ryse.

[Of uncertain etymology. Deprece occurs in the same poem as a spelling of Depress v., but no sense of that word suits here. OF, had despresser to free from a press, free from pressure. OF, despriser to let out of prison, release from confinement, app. agrees in sense, but not in form.]

Deprece, var. of Depress v.

Depreciant (dipri siant), a. [ad. L. depre-tiant-em, pr. pple. of depretiare: see next.] De-

ramiem, pr. ppie. of apprenaire: see next.] Depreciating.

1885 F. Hall in Nation XL. 466/2 Who is so superfluously self-depreciant and lowly-minded.

Depreciate (diprificit), v. Also depretiate.

[f. L. dépretiāt-(-ciāt-), ppl. stem of depretiāre (in med. L. commonly spelt depreciāre), f. De- I. 1 + pretium price. Cf. mod. F. déprécier Dict. Acad.

pretium price. Cf. mod. F. deprecier Dict. Acad. 1762).]

1. trans. To lower in value, lessen the value of. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. IV. x. 205 A method.. which much depreciates the esteeme and value of miracles. 1654 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 53 As these dioptrical Glasses, do heighten and illustrate the Works of Nature, so do they.. disparage and depretiate those of Art. 1793 CIBBER Apol. v. 102 Booth thought it depreciated the Dignity of Tragedy to raise a Smile. 1862 Fraser's Mag. Nov. 631 Our architectural reputation, never high, is still more depreciated by the building at South Kensington.

b. spec. To lower the price or market value of; to reduce the purchasing power of (money).

to reduce the purchasing power of (money).

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Depretiate, to make the price less, to make cheaper. 1719 W. Wood Surv. Trade 358 That we shall.. Depretiate our Silver Standard. 1768 PAINE Let. Abbt Raynal (1791) 25 Every man depreciated his own noney by his own consent. 1848 MILL Pol. Econ. III. 2011, it is true that suspension of the obligation to pay in specie, did put it in the power of the Bank to depreciate the currency. 1893 BITHELL Counting House Dict. sv. Depreciation, Bank Notes or State Notes are depreciated in value when issued against a small reserve of bullion.

2. To lower in estimation: to represent as of less

ciation, Bank Notes or State Notes are depreciated in value when issued against a small reserve of bullion.

2. To lower in estimation; to represent as of less value; to underrate, undervalue, belittle.

160 indefinitely depretiate Aristotle's Doctrine, I would be understood to speak of his Physicks. 1704 Hearne Duct.

Hist. (1714) 1. 262 Alexander... began to extoll his own Actions, and to depritiate those of his Father Philip. 1769 Jimius Lett. ii. 13 His bounty... this writer would in value depreciate. 1865 DICKENS MAI. Fr. III. 18, I don't like to hear you depreciate yourself. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) IV. 11 Pleasure [by Plato] is depreciated as relative, while good is exalted as absolute.

absol. 1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 93 P 13 The duty of criticism is neither to depreciate nor dignify by partial representations. 1804 Man in Moon No. 24. 189 He depreciates from the merits of the very man he had praised before. 1888 A. W. Ward Dickens iii. 54 At the bottom lay a desire to depreciate.

3. intr. To fall in value, to become of less worth.

21790 Franklin Autobiog. (1889) 118 The wealthy inhabi-

O. 1917. 10 fail in value, to become of less worth.

a 1790 Franklin Autholog. (1889) 118 The wealthy inhabitants oppos'd.. all paper currency, from an apprehension that it would depreciate. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. 1. 439

This breed of horses has much depreciated of late. 1859

DE QUINCEY Wks. (1860) V. 62 Actually to have depreciated as he grew older and better known to the world. 1884

Manch. Exam. 8 May 5/3 Conditions which caused property to depreciate.

to depreciate.

Depreciated (dIpri sieted), ppl. a. [f. prec. +-RD.] Lowered in value or estimation.

1790 Burke Fr. Rev. 345 Receiving in money and accounting in depreciated paper.

1895 H. Coleride North. Worthies (1832) I. 38 The depreciated value of estates and personal effects.

1860 Motley Netherl. (1868) II. is 33 Growing rich. on his profits from paying the troops in depreciated coin.

1896 Depreciating, vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of lowering in value, price, or estimation; depreciation; depreciation;

ciation.

ciation.

1705 STANHOPE Paraphr. I. 141 A wilful depretiating of one's own Worth.

1707 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 282 Whatever tends to the destruction, or depreciating the value, of the inheritance.

1708-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 403 Open depreciatings and ridicule can do no good.

Depreciating, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That depreciates: that lessens or seeks to lower the value

of anything; that is declining in value, 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 323 This depreciating paper currency was almost the only medium of trade. 1837 Whrw-ELL Hist. Induct. Sc. (1857) I. iii. 130 The depreciating manner in which he [Delambre] habitually speaks of. astronomers. 1860 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. Ix. xii. § 4, I never heard him say one depreciating word of living man.

Hence Depreciatingly adv., in a depreciating

manner; disparagingly.

1837 Fraser's Mag. XV. 328 That gentleman spoke of the National Gallery very depreciatingly. 1839 F. HALL Visuavadatis Pref. 22 note, A poet self-depreciatingly declares [etc.]. 1868 M. Pattison Academ. Org. 11735 Literary men.. are apt to think depreciatingly of the clergy as a class.

in Hatzf.).] The action of depreciating.

1. Lowering of value; fall in the exchangeable

1. Lowering of value; fall in the exchangeable value (of money).

1767 Franklin Wet. (1887) IV. 00 A depreciation of the currency.

1796 Monse Amer. Geog. I. 323 The depreciation continued... until seventy, and even one hundred and fifty mominal paper dollars, were hardly an equivalent for one Spanish milled dollar.

1839 I. Taylor Enthus. ix. 225 A great depreciation of the standard of morals among the people.

1879 H. Fawcett in 1916 Cent. Feb. 200 Within the last few years there has been a most serious depreciation in the value of silver when compared with gold.

2. Lowering in estimation; disparagement.

1790 Br. T. Burgess Serm. Divin. Christ, Note iii, Dangerous... to form comparisons... where the preference of one tends to the depreciation of the other.

1831 LAMB Elia, Ellistoniana, Resentment of depreciations done to his more lofty intellectual pretensions.

1872 Geo. Elior Middlem. Laxxvi, She never said a word in depreciation of Dorothea.

Depreciative (diprificativ), a. [f. L. depretial-

Depreciative (dipri siziv), a. [f. L. dipretiatiesee Depreciative v.) + -IVE.] Characterized by depreciating; given to depreciation; depreciatory.

1836 in Smart, and in mod. Dicts.

1836 in SMART, and in mod. Dicts.

Depreciator (d/pri firts). [a. L. depretiator (deprec) (Tertull.), agent-n. f. depretiare to DE-PRECIATE.] One who depreciates.

1799 V. KNOX Consid. Lord's Supper (R.), The depreciators of the Eucharist. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (ed. 3) II.

1838 Depreciators of Harold. 1875 Jevons Money vii. 66 Kings have been the most notorious false coiners and depreciators of the currency.

Depreciatory (d/pri-fiatori), a. [f. L. type \*depretiatori-us, f. depretiator: see prec. and -ORY.] Tending to depreciate; of disparaging tendency.

tendency.

1805 W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev. III. 57 This account. is too depretiatory.

1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 59, I have a word to say.. which may seem to be depreciatory of legislators.

+ Depre dable, a. Obs. [f. stem of L. depra-dare or F. depréder (see Depredate) + -BLE.]

dare or R. defreder (see DEPREDATE) + -BLE.]
Liable to be preyed upon or consumed.

1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. IV. ii. 201 The juyce and succulencies of the body, are made less depredable, if either they be made more indurate, or more dewy, and oyly. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Depredable, that may be robbed or spoiled.

† Depredar. Sc. Obs. [agent-n. f. a vb. \*deprede, a. F. dépréder, ad. L. dēprædāre to DEPREDATE; perh. directly repr. a F. \*déprédeur.]

= DEPREDATOR: TRUAGE!

= DEPREDATOR; ravager.

1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 304 Tua vncristin kingis..
Depredaris also of halie kirk also.

Depredates also of halfe kirk also.

Depredate (depride't), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. depradare to pillage, ravage, f. Dr. I. 3 + pradare (arī) to make booty or prey of, f. prada booty, prey. Cf. F. depreder.]

(-ārī) to make booty or prey of, f. præda booty, prey. Cf. F. dtpréder.]
† 1. trans. To prey upon, to make a prey of; to plunder, pillage. Obs. (or nonce-wd.)
1631 N. BACON Disc. Gowl. Eng. 11. vi. (1739) 30 That corrupt custom or practice of depredating those possessions given to a holy use. 1644 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I (1655) 126
Such things as had been depredated and scrambled away from the Crown in his Fathers minority. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1v. viii. 369 Animals. which are more obnoxious to be preyed upon and depredated. [1886 Pall Mall G. 2 Oct. 4/1 These animals [tigers and leopards] are common in Corea, and depredate the inhabitants in winter.]
† b. fig. To consume by waste. Obs.
1636 BACON Sybus § 209 It [Exercise] maketh the Substance of the Body more Solid and Compact; and so less apt to be Consumed and Depredated by the Spirits. 1662 H. Stubbe Ind. Nectar iii. 65 They do depredate, and dissolve, by way of colliquation, the fiesh.
2. intr. To make depredations. (affected.)
1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT Beggar Girl (1813) I. 250 If none are allowed to depredate on the fortunes of others.
1799-1805 S. TURNER Anglo-Sax. (1836) I. Iv. iii. 283 Ragnar Lodbrog depredated with success on various parts of Europe. 1888 Boston (Mass.) Prul. 20 Oct. 2/4 Wolves...
1899 predation (depridāt 5n). [a. F. dipredation, in 15th c. depredacion (Hatzl.), ad. L. dēprædātion, in 15th c. depredacion (Hatzl.), ad. L. dēprædātion, on faction from dēprædāre: see prec 1

dation-em plundering, n. of action from deprædare:

1. The action of making a prey of; plundering, pillaging, ravaging; also, † plundered or pillaged

pillaging, ravaging; also, † plundered or pillaged condition (obs.).

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 343/2 Somme .. seyng his depredacion entryd in to his hows by nyght and robbed hym. 1494 FABVAN Chrom. vii. 354 By y' depredacion & brennynge of our manours. 1618 Jas. I in Fortesc. Papers (Camden) 58 Touching his [Raleigh's] actes of hostilitie, depredation, abuse .. of our Commission. 1783 Johnson Lett. to Mirs. Thrule x July, Till the neighbourhood should have lost its habits of depredation. 1832 HT. MARTINEN Irreland vi. 92 When he heard of the acts of malice and depredation.

when he heard of the acts of malice and depredation.

b. Sc. Law. (See quot.)

1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. 278 Depredation or Hership, is the offence of driving away numbers of cattle or other bestial, by the masterful force of armed persons. The punishment is capital.

c. An act of spoliation and robberty; pl. ravages.

1863 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 9 Preamb., Robberies, felonyes, depredacions, riottes and other greate trespaces. 1811 STEED Theat. Gl. Brit. xxviii. (1814) 55/1 In the depredations of the Danes. 1888 in Somers Tracts II. 383 For redressing the depredations and robberies by the Highland Clans. 1798 Ferriar Illustr. Sterne vi. 169 Sterne truly resembled Shakespeare's Biron, in the extent of his depredations from other writers. 1867 Lady Herrer Tradte L. vii. 202 Subject.. to continual depredations at the hands of the Bedouins.

2. fig. + a. Consumption or destructive waste of

2. fig. + a. Consumption or destructive waste of

21. Ig. 18. Consumption or destructive waste of the substance of anything. Obs.

1626 BACON Sylva § 91 The Speedy Depredation of Air upon Watery Moisture, and Version of the same into Air, appeareth in .. the sudden discharge .. of a little Cloud of Breath, or Vapour, from Glass. 1850 tr. Bacon's Life ?

Dealk Pref. 3 The one touching the Consumption, or Depredation, of 'he Body of Man; The other, touching the Reparation, and Renovation of the same. 1651 Bicos New Diss. P. 14 The deprædation of the strength, and very substance of our bodies.

18. 4 Destructive operations rayages (of disease)

b. pl. Destructive operations, ravages (of disease,

b. 91. Destructive operations, havages of disease, physical agents).

1663 Cowley Death Mrs. K. Philips 4 Cruel Disease!..the fairest Sex...thy Depredations most do vex.

1750 Johnson Rambler No. 74 P 2 Peevishness...may be considered as the canker of life, that creeps on with hourly depredations.

1875 Lyell Princ. Geol. II. 11. xxvii. 51 [They] perished... by the depredations of the lava.

Hence Depredationist, one who practises or appraises of depredations.

approves of depredations.

тава Вентнам Wks. (1843) X. 581 The enemies of the people may be divided into two classes; the depredationists... and the oppressionists.

Depredator (de pride to). [a. L. depredator, agent-n. from depredator (see Depredate); perh. immed. ad. F. depredateur (14th c. in Hatzf., not in Cotgr. 1611, in Dict. Acad. 1798).] One

not in Cotgr. 1011, in Dict. Acad. 1798.] One who, or that which, preys upon or makes depredations; a ravager, plunderer, pillager.

1566 Bacon Sylva \$ 492 They be both great Depredatours of the Earth. 1545 J. Hall Horz Vac. 143 Hawking.

15... a generous exercise, as well for variety of depredators as preys.

1799-1805 S. Turner Anglo-Sax. (1836)

1. III. 1. 154 They had been but petty and partial depredators.

1814 Scott Wav. xv, The depredators were twelve

Highlanders. 1851 Beck's Florist 100 If you should be annoyed by a small black insect.. use every means to encourage the plants.. by brushing the depredators from the points of the shoots.

points of the shoots. **Depredatory** (dIpre-dători, de-pridē'təri), a. [f. L. type \*dēprædālōri-us, f. dēprædālor: see prec. and -obv.] Characterized by depredation; plundering, laying waste.

1551 tr. Bacon's Life's Death 38 That the Spirits and Aire in their actions may be the less depredatory. 1771 MACPHERSON Introd. Hist. Gt. Brit. 29 The irruption of the Cimbri was not merely depredatory. 1799-1805 S. Turner Anglo-Sax. (1836) I. iii. 11, 1149 More fortunate than their depredatory countrymen who had preceded them.

† **Depre-dicate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. De-I. 3 + PREDICATE v.] To proclaim aloud; call out;

PREDICATE v.] To proclaim aloud; call out;

CELEDRATE.

1850 VERON Godly Sayings (1846) 148 Do not nowe the enemyes of the truth... as they are syttyng on theyr ale benches, depredycate and saye: Where is extortyon, bryberye and pyllynge nowe a dayes most used? 1650 HAMMOND ON Ps. Annot. 1 The Hebrew.. which in Piel signifies to praise, or celebrate, or depredicate. 1674 HICK-MAN Quinquart. Hist. (ed. 2) 237, I wish... that he had not depredicated the invincible constancy of Mr. Barret, as he doth.

† Deprehend (deprine'nd), v. Obs. [ad. L. deprehend-ère to take or snatch away, seize, catch detect, etc., f. DE- I. 2 + prehend-ere to lay hold of, seize.]

of, seize.]

1. trans. To seize, capture; to arrest, apprehend.
1532 More Confut. Barnes vin. Wks. 758/1 He would...cause them to be deprehended and taken. a 1572 Knox
Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 6 About the year of God 1431, was
deprehended in the Universitie of Sanctandrose, one named
Paull Craw, a Bohame .. accused of heresye. a 1593 Sport
Tiswood Hist. Ch. Scot. vi. (1671) 390 With him were deprehended divers missive Letters .. signed by the Earl. 1557
S. Purchas Pol. Flying Ins. 1. v. 11 Least they should be
deprehended for theeves. 1834 Hoog Mora Campbell 638
Two wives at once to deprehend him.

2. To catch or detect (a person) in the com-

2. To catch or detect (a person) in the commission of some evil or secret deed; to take by

Surprise.

1539 More Comf. agst. Trib. 1. Wks. 1148/1 [Achan]
myghte wel see that he was deprehended and taken agaynst
hys wyl. 1543 Graffor Contn. Harding 583 Yf he were
deprehended in lyke cryme. 1574 Whitroirf Def. Amsto.
ii. Wks. 1851 I. 272 Touching the woman deprehended in
adultery. 1622 Donne Serm. i. 6 When Moses came down
from God, and deprehended the people in that Idolatry to
the Calfe. 1677 Carv Chronol. ii. II. III. iii. 228 Being deprehended a Confederate with Sô, King of Ægypt.. this
stirred up the King of Assyria against him.

b. To convict or prove guilty (of).
1536 Grenewey Tacitus' Am. III. xi. (1622) 80 Noting the
countenance, and the feare of euerie one of such, which
should be deprehended of this shamefull lauishing.

3. To detect or discover (anything concealed or

3. To detect or discover (anything concealed or

3. To detect or discover (anything concealed or liable to escape notice).

1533 in Burnet Hist. Ref. II. 105 The more the said Breve cometh unto light. the more falsities may be deprehended therein. 1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 430 The fraud.. is easily deprehended, for both the odour and the colour are different from the true amber. 1606 Bacon Sylva § 98 The Motions of the Minute Parts of Bodies. are Invisible, and incurre not to the Eye; but yet they are to be deprehended in by Experience. a 1663 Whichcote Serm. (1698) 22 If it (our Religion) had been a Cheat and an imposture it would have been deprehended in length of Time.

b. With subord. cl.
1531 Elvot Gov. 1. xiv, In the bokes of Tulli, men may deprehende, that in hym lacked nat the knowlege of geometrye, ne musike, ne grammer. 1663 Blair Autobiog. vii. (1848) 89 We deprehended it to be a mere delusion. 1675 R. VAUCHAN Coinage 30 Easily deprehend if there be mixture of allay amongst it.

Hence + Deprehended ppl. a., caught in the act. 1655 Jer. Taylor Unum Necess. ix. § 1 (R.) Of the thief on the cross and the deprehended adultress. 1660 — Duct. Dubit. III. i. rule 1 § 12.

+ Deprehendible, a. Obs. [f. L. deprehen-

† **Deprehendible**, a. Obs. [f. L. deprehendere + -BLE.] Capable of being detected.

1660 H. Morr Myst. Godliness vii. ii. 288 The foolery of it [is] still more palpably deprehendible.

† Deprehe nsible, a. Obs. [f. L. deprehens-,

ppl. stem of deprehend-ire + -BLE.] = prec.

1653 H. More Antid. Ath. III. III. (1712) 94 His presence
was palpably deprehensible by many freaks and pranks
that he played. 1660 N. Ingelo Bentivolio & Urania II.
(1682) 61 Operations which are Regular and deprehensible
by Reason.

Hence + Deprehe naibleness; + Deprehe naible of the played.

1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. 1. 11. viii. P 13 Which if they doe very grossely and deprehensibly here. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Deprehensibleness, capableness of being caught or understood

† Deprehension. Obs. [ad. L. deprehensionem, n. of action from deprehendere to DEPREHEND.] The action of catching or taking in the act; de-

The action of catching or taking in the act, detection; arrest.

1557 Knight in J. S. Brewer Reign Hen. VIII, xxviii.

(1884) II. 193 That it be not in any wise known that the said.. deprehension should come by the King. 1615-5 Br.

HALL Contempl., N. T. IV. xv. To be taken in the very act was no part of her sin ... yet her deprehension is made an aggravation of her shame. 1630 Sanderson Seym. II. 269

The next step is for deprehension, or conviction. 1649 IER.

TAYLOR Gt. Exemp. xvi. P 9 We must conceal our actions from the surprises and deprehensions of Suspition.

† Deprensible, a. Obs. [f. L. deprend-ère, deprens-shortened form of deprehendère, etc.] =

DEPREHENSIBLE; capable of being detected.

1648 SIR W. PETTY Advice to Hartlib 15 Such [qualities]
as are not discernible by sense, or deprensible by Certaine
Experiments.

+ Deprension. Obs. [cf. prec.] = DEPREHEN-

1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes IV. vi.-vii. 214 Shame and eprênsion is a better friend.

Depress (dipress), v. Also 4 depres(e, doprese, 5-7 depresse, (6 dypresse). [a. OF. dépresser (Godef.), ad. L. type \*dépressare (It. depressare), freq. of déprimère to press down. (Cf. pressare) freq. of premère in L. use.) In Erg. taken as the repr. of L. déprimère, ppl. stem dépresse. depress-.]

+1. trans. To put down by force, or crush in contest or struggle; to overcome, subjugate,

vanquish. Obs.

a contest or struggle; to overcome, subjugate, vanquish. Obs.

crass E. E. Allii. P. A. 777 And bou con alle bo dere out-dryf, And fro bat maryag al ober depres. crass Gaw. 4 Gr. Knl. 6 Ennias be abel and his highe kinde, Dat siben depreced prouinces. 1438—50 tr. Highen (Rolls) I. 145 The dogges. be so greete and feerse that thei depresse bulles and peresche lyones. 1239 Faith Pittle to Chr. Rdr. (1829) 464 Her seed shall depress & also break thy head. 1671 MILTON Samson 1698 So virtue. Depressed and overthrown, as seeméd. Revives, reflourishes. 1673 tr. Machiarellis. Prince iii. (Rtldg. 1883) 20 The kingdom of the Macedonians was depress'd and Antiochus driven out.

† D. To press hard; to ply closely with questions, entreaties, etc. Obs. rare.

crass Gatu. 4 Gr. Knl. 1770 Dat prince [= princess] of pris depresed hym so bikke. Dat nede hym bi-houed Ober lach ber hir luf, ober to-day refuse.

2. To press down (in space). Often more widely: To force, bring, move, or put into a lower position by any physical action; to lower.

1236 Piter. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 134 b, As the belowes, the more they depresse the fiame, the more the fyre encreaseth. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. ii. 61 Necdles which stood before. parallel unto the Horizon, being vigorously excited, incline and bend downeward, depressing the North extreame below the Horizon. 1665 Hooks Microgr. 17 The globular figure. will be deprest into the Elliptico-spherical. 1653 in Capt. Smith's Steman's Gram. 11. iii. 92 A Gunner's Quadrant to level, elevate, or depress his Gun. 1732 Chambers Cycl., Depression of the Pole, So many degrees as you. travel from the pole towards the equator; so many you are said to depress the pole, because it becomes . so much lower or nearer the horizon. 1774 J. Bryant Mythol. 1. 321 The Falm was supposed to rise under a weight; and to thrive in proportion to its being depressed. 1881 Mison Sc. A Art I. 184 Alternately raising and depressing the piston. 1895 Bain Senses 4 Int. 11. ii. \$13 The sensation of a weight depressing t

at the will of the fish.

8. fig. To lower in station, fortune, or influence; to put down, bring low, humble. Now rare.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, Now they lyste up man to honours & dignitees, & anone they depresse hym as lowe in mysery. 1628 MILTON Tenure Kings Whs. 1738 I.

321 By depressing.. their King far below the rank of a Subject to the condition of a Captive. 1792 SWIFT Contests. Noblest & Com. 1ii, Marius...used all endeavours for depressing the nobles, and raising the people. 1777 Robertson Hist. Amer. (1778) II. vii. 280 A people depressed into the lowest state of subjection. 1857 Buckle Civiliz. I. vii. 457 Each of these vast measures has depressed a powerful party.

+ b. To keep down. repress. restrain from ac-

of these vast measures has depressed a powerful party.

† b. To keep down, repress, restrain from activity; to put down, suppress; to oppress. Obs.

a 156a in G. Cavendish Wolsey (1818) I. 543, I request his grace. that he haue a vigilant eye to depress this newe sorte of Lutherans, that it doe not encrease. 1609 Verstean Dec. Intell. vi. 1568) 182 The Conqueror. had no reason by still depressing the English to prouche them to breake all bounds of obedience. 1517 FLETCHER Valentinian: 1. iii, Pray, Depress your spirit. 1679 PENN Addr. Prot. 1. 52
Therefore depress Vice and cherish Virtue. 1773 J. Ross Fratricide IV. 544 (MS.) He. stands. Depressing the keen strugglings of his breast, 1861 O'CURRY Lect. MS. Materials 263 The descendants of the earlier colonists, depressed and enslaved by their conquerors.

†4. To bring down in estimation or credit; to

†4. To bring down in estimation or credit; to

†4. To bring down in estimation or credit; to depreciate, disparage. Obs.

1250 Crowley Epigr. 898 But other mens doynges they wyll euer dyprease, For other can do nought that may they remynde please. 1250 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1v. vii. § 11 They which disgrace or depresse the credit of others. 1659 Br. Walton Consid. Considered II. xv. He.. seeks to depresse the worth of the book. 1659 Bentley Phal. 423 Raise or depress the Character of a Man of Letters. 1791 Mackintosh Pind. Callica 310 The frantic loyalty which depressed Paradise Lost.

+b. To lower in dignity, make undignified; to

T. 10. 10 lower in dignity, make undignined; to debase. Obs.

1634 GAYTON Pleas. Notes 1. vi. 21 If such abilities depresse not themselves by meane subjects, but keep up the gravity of their stiles. 1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 30 F6, I prefer a noble Sentiment that is depressed with homely Language, infinitely before a vulgar one that is blown up with all the Sound and Energy of Expression.

5. To lower or bring down in force vigour.

5. To lower or bring down in force, vigour,

activity, intensity, or amount; to render weaker or less; to render dull or languid.

Now usually in relation to trade, etc., in which use it is often associated with sense 6.

1647 MAY Hist. Parl. 1. ix. 110 Which must needs depresse the strength of England, and keepe it from 28\*-2

so much greatnesse. 1710 STELLE Tatler No. 241 F 1 Wine raises the Imagination, and depresses Judgment. 180a Med. 7rnl. VIII. 78 That accumulation of faces, which tends to depress and greatly impede the functions. 1831 BREWSTER Offics xxviii. 233 It depresses the tints in the two quadrants which the axis of the plate crosses. 1878 JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ. 122 When the trade is depressed, and when wages and interest are low.

b. To lower in pitch, to flatten (the voice, or a musical note).

musical note).

1330 PALSCA. 48 Whan the redar hath lyft up his voyce at the soundyng of the said vowel..he shal, whan he commeth to the last sillable, depresse his voyce agayne. 1824 Scorr Redgauntlet Let. xi, He commenced his tale..in a distinct..tone of voice, which he raised and depressed with considerable skill. 1896 W. H. STONE Sci. Basis Music v. 53 If then we make each of the four fifths one-fourth of a comma flat, the resulting third is depressed a whole comma.

6. To bring into low spirits, cast down mentally, dispirit, deject, sadden. (The chief current use.)

dispirit, deject, sadden. (The chief current use.)

1621 Burron Anat. Mel. 11. iii. 111. (1676) 209/1 Hope

1621 Burron Anat. Mel. 11. iii. 111. (1676) 209/1 Hope

1621 Former State Stat

+7. Alg. To reduce to a lower degree or power.

1573 Wallis in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men. (1841) II. 561 The
method of depressing biquadratic equations to quadratic.

1574 Jeake Arith. (1560) 372 The Quotients being depressed
by Reduction in Species, may be brought to. 1842. 1816
tr. Lacroix's Diff. 4 Int. Calculus 193 This formula furnishe
the means of depressing to unity the index of the denominator.

\*\*Theorems, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēpressus, pa. pple. of dēprimēre: see prec.] = DEPRESSED. c 1660 HAMMOND Wks 1. 259 (R.) If the seal be depress or hollow, 'tis lawful to wear, but not to seal with it.

**Depressant** (dipresant), a. and sb. Med. [f. Depress v.: see -ANT 1.]

A. adj. Having the quality of lowering the activity of the vital functions; sedative.

1889 Athensum 13 Aug. 217/1 The depressant and narcotic action.

1892 N. Moore in Dict. Nat. Biog. XXIX. 221/1 The depressant treatment of fever. action. The depres

B. sb. A medicine or agent having this quality;

a sedative.

1896 Gross Dis. Bladder 267 The heart's action is reduced with aconite and other depressants.

1890 Standard 19 Nov. 3/6 Malaria and heat are remarkable depressants.

**Depressed** (diprest, poet. dipreséd), ppl. a. Also 7-9 deprest. [f. Depress v. + -ed l.]

1. Pressed down; put or kept down by pressure

Toop Daniel Civ. Wars v. i, Close smothered lay the lowe depressed fire. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) I. 191 The deeper any body sinks, the greater will be the resistance of the depressed fluid beneath. Her. = DEBRUISED. (In mod. Dicts.)

b. Her. = DEBRUISED. (In mod. Dicts.)

2. Lowered, sunken, or low in position; lower than the general surface: opp. to elevated.

1638 WILLSFORD Natures Secrets 71 High exalted places, and low depressed dales. 1833 CRABB Technol. Dict., Depressed Gim, any piece of ordnance having its mouth depressed below the horizontal line. 1869 Phillips Vesuv. ii. 13 In the centre of the old depressed crateral plain.

3. Having a flattened or hollowed form, such as would be produced by downward pressure; spec. said of convex things which are flattened vertically (opposed to COMPRESSED); e. g. a depressed arch.

AYCH.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp. s. v. Leaf, Depressed Leaf, one which has the mark of an impression on one side. 1848

STARK Elem. Nat. Hist. 1. 266 Chelidones. Bill very short, much depressed. 1848 LINDLIN SCh. Bot. v. (1858) 56 Legumes snail-shaped, depressed-cylindrical. 1874 LUBBOCK Orig. 4 Met. Ins. i. 17 The larva of Coccinella... is somewhat depressed.

1832 De 1.4 Beche Geol. Man. 7 Alternately. under the influence of a raised and a depressed temperature.

† b. Astrol. Opposed to exalted. Obs.

c 1430 Lydg. Thebes 1. (1561) Venus directe, and contrarious and depressed in Mercurious hous.

ous and depressed in Mercurious hous.

† C. Low in moral quality, debased. Obs.

1647 Jer. TAYLOR Lib. Proph. xx. P7 These Propositions [e.g. 'the Pope may Dispense with all oaths '] are so deprest. 1661 Boyle Style of Script. (1675) 182 That doth much more argue a depressed soul than an elevated fancy.

5. Brought low, oppressed, dejected, downcast, the state in low spirite.

5. Brought low, oppressed, dejected, downcast, etc.; esp. in low spirits.

1621 Burton Anat. Mel. 11. ii. vi. ii., A good Orator alone... can comfort such as are afflicted, erect such as are depressed. c 1790 WILLOCK Voy. 28 America... stands ready to receive the persecuted and depressed of every country. 1792 Cowper Let. to Bagot 8 Nov., My spirits have been more depressed than is common, even with me. 1818 Miss Ferreige xxi, Mrs. Lennox... seemed more than usually depressed. 1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. 11. 190 The fall of the Council of Regency, and the depressed state of the nobility in general. 1872 Geo. Eliot Middlem. lxxxi, I thought he looked rather battered and depressed.

Donnessed. (dipressli). 1002 adm. [f.

Depressedly (diprestli, -presedli), adv. [f. prec. + -Ly 2.] In a depressed manner.

1842 Sowerby in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club II. No. x. 33
Shell clypeiform or depressedly conical. 1880 F. H. Burnett Louisiana 9 'Yes', the girl replied depressedly.

Depressible (dipre sib'l), a. [f. L. depress-,

Depressible (dipresibl), a. [1. L. depress-, ppl. stem of deprimère (see Depress v.) + -BLE.] Capable of being depressed (lil. and fig.).

1860 O. W. Holmes Poet Breakf.4. v. 121 She is one of those young persons .. who are impressible and of necessity depressible when their nervous systems are overtasked. 1881 Günther in Encycl. Bril. XII. 654/2 They (the hinged teeth of fishes) are, however, depressible in one direction only.

Depressing (dipresin), vbl. sb. [f. Depress v. + -ingl.] The action of the verb Depress;

depression.

1641 WILKINS Math. Magick 1. iv. (1648) 25 In the depressing, or elevating .. of any weight. 1660 BOYLE New Εxp. Phys. Mech. ix. 69 Upon the quick depressing of the Sucker.

Depressing, ppl. a. [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That depresses (see the verb); usually in fig. senses, esp. 6; causing depression or lowness of spirits. 1769 W. Buchan Dom. Med. (1790) 467 Excessive fear, grief, anger, religious melancholy, or any of the depressing passions. 1814 Scott Wav. viii, The whole scene was depressing. 1828 NARES Seamanship (ed. 6) 205 A lower studding-sail..is a depressing sail.

Hence Depressingly adv. 1847 in Craid. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 369 The lowering of the external temperature. acts very depressingly on the very young and old. 1893 Nat. Observer 23 Dec. 137/2 An effect of profound isolation. depression em, n. of action f. deprimere to press down, depress:

n. of action f. depremère to press down, depress: perh. immed. a. F. dépression (14th c. in Hatzf.).]

Depression (dipre: 5nn). [ad. L. depression-em, n. of action f. deprinible to press down, depress; perh. immed. a. F. dipression (14th c. in Hatzf.).] The action of depressing, or condition of being depressed; a depressed formation; that which is depressed: in various senses. (Opp. to elevation.)

1. lit. The action of pressing down, or fact of being pressed down; usually more widely: The action of lowering, or process of sinking; the condition of being lowered in position.

1856 BLOUNT Glossogr., Depression, a pressing or weighing down. 1857 Potter Antio. Greece III. ix. (1715) 78 Flags, the Elevation whereof was a Signal to joyn Battle, the Depression to desist. 1853 Mad. Frul. X. 245 With fracture, fissure, or depression of a portion of bone. 1855 Lybl. Elem. God. vi. (ed. 5) 72 Movements of upheaval or depression. 1884 Vines Sachs' Bot. 825 The curve of growth follows all the elevations and depressions of the curve of temperature.

2. spec. 8. Astron., etc. (a) The angular distance of a star, the pole, etc., below the horizon (opp. to altitude); the angular distance of the visible horizon below the true horizontal plane, the DIP of the horizon; in Surveying, etc., the angular distance of an object below the horizontal plane through the point of observation (opp. to elevation). (b) The lowest altitude of a circumpolar star (or of the sun seen from within the polar circle), when it is on the meridian beneath the pole (opp. to culmination). (c) The apparent sinking of the celestial pole towards the horizon as the observer travels towards the equator.

2 1391 CHAUCER Astrol. 11. § 25 And than is the depression of the pol antartik, that is to seyn, than is the pol antartik by-nethe the Orisonte the same quantite of space. 1596 BRONNEWILEXERY. III. 1870 ABBER SYCL, Depression under the Horizon. 1797-52 CHAMBERS Cycl., Depression of under the Horizon. 1797-52 CHAMBERS Cycl., Depression of the depression of the southern pole. 1865 Kane Arct. Expl. I. viii. 79 The sun's lower culmination, if such a term can be appli

1851-60 MANNE Expos. Lex., Depression: a term for one of the operations for cataract.

3. concr. A depressed or sunken formation on a surface; a hollow, a low place or part.

1659 Phil. Trans. 1. 42 Of the Nature of the Ground... and of the several risings and depressions thereof.

1769 W. BUCHAN Don. Med. (1790) 591 A dislocation of the humerus may be known by a depression or cavity on the top of the shoulder.

1855 Lyell Elem. Geol. xxix. (ed. 5) 520 The Curral is... one of three great valleys... a second depression called the Serra d'Agoa being almost as deep.

1868 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner.

53 The leaves of the above Crassulaceæ have round spots or depressions easily seen with the naked eye.

1885 Manch. Exam.

13 June 5/3 The depressions, which are of course warner... than the plateaus.

4. fig. The action of putting down or bringing low, or the fact or condition of being brought low (in station, fortunes, etc.). Now rare.

21533 FRITH Wks. 5 (R.) Aduersitie, tribulation, worldly depression.

1631 MASSINGER Emp. of East Ded., When the iniquity of those times laboured the depression of approved goodness.

1745 The depression of the family, and the ruin of their fortunes.

1872 YRATS Growth Comm.

136 The depression of the barons, during the Wars of the Roses.

165 Hours S. Kx. Lessons Wks. 1845 VII. 228 Vou. profess.

† b. Suppression. Obs. 1656 Houses Six Lessons Wks. 1845 VII. 278 You. profess mathematics, and theology, and practise the depression of the truth in both.

+ c. Disparagement, depreciation. Ohs. réas Feltham Resolves II. Ixxiii, Thus depressing others, it [pride] seeketh to raise it selfe, and by this depression angers them. 1659 BP. WALTON Consid. Considered 286 Things which tend to the depression of the esteem of the Hebrew Text.

5. A lowering in quality, vigour, or amount; the

Hebrew Text.

5. A lowering in quality, vigour, or amount; the state of being lowered or reduced in force, activity, intensity, etc.; in mod. use esp. of trade.

1703 Vansittart Refl. Peace 57 The depression of the public funds. began long before the war. 1886 Ann. Reg.

1 A continuance of that depression in manufactures and commerce. 1837 Whittock Bk. Trades (1843) 392 The consequence has been a general depression in price for all but the best work. 1848 Stoddart in Encycl. Metrop. I. 64/1 There is not in actions, as there is in qualities, a simple scale of elevation and depression. 1836 (title), Third Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Depression of Trade and Industry.

D. Lowering in pitch, flattening (of the voice, or a musical note).

1845 Stoddart in Encycl. Metrop. I. 176/1 A slight degree of elevation or depression, of length or shortness, of weakness or force, serves to mark a very sensible difference in the emotion meant to be expressed. 1878 W. H. Stons Sci. Basit Music v. 66 The present music should be carefully gone over.. and the modified notes marked...with a mark of elevation or depression, according to their specific key relationship.

C. A lowering of the column of mercury in the barometer or of the atmospheric pressure which is thereby measured; spec. in Meteorol. a centre of minimum pressure, or the system of winds around it (-Cyclony Le)

minimum pressure, or the system of winds around

it (=CYCLONE 1 c).

1881 R. H. Scott in Gd. Words July 454 Barometrical depressions or cyclones. Mod. Weather Report, A deep depression is forming over our western coasts. The depression of yesterday has passed over England to the German Ocean.

of yesterday has passed over England to the German Ocean.
d. Path. Lowering of the vital functions or powers; a state of reduced vitality.

1803 Med. 3rnl. X. 116 Great depression. has without doubt lately shewn itself in a very remarkable manner in the influenza. 1843 Leven 7. Hinhom ii, I aroused myself from the depression of nearly thirty hours' sea-sickness. 1875 B. Meanows Clin. Observ. 38 The inflammatory nature of the local affection was much more severe, and the constitutional depression. more marked.

8. The condition of being depressed in spirits:

6. The condition of being depressed in spirits;

dejection.

1666 Baker's Chron. an. 1660 (R.) Lambert, in great depression of spirit, twice pray'd him to let him escape. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 201 P.7 He observed their depression and was offended.

1887 Mrs. Carlvie Lett. II. 326 Such horrible depression of spirits. 1876 Geo. Eliot Dan. Der. lxix, He found her in a state of deep depression, overmastered by those distasteful miserable memories.

†7. Alg. Reduction to a lower degree or power. 1737-51 Chambers Cycl., Depression of an Equation. 1823 Crabs Technol. Dict., Depression of an Equation (Algeb), the reducing an equation to lower degrees, as a biquadratic to a cubic equation, or a cubic to a quadratic.

† Depressive (dipre'siv), a. [s. L. depress-, ppl. stem of deprimere to press down, Depress, ppl. 1. Tending to press or force down. rare.

1. Tending to press or force down. rare.

1600 VENNER Via Recta vii. 112 By reason of their comressiue and depressiue force, they protrude and driue downe
he meats from the stomacke. the means from the stomacke.

2. fig. Tending to produce depression, esp. of the

2. Ig. 1 ending to produce depression, esp. of the spirits; of depressing nature.

1727 Thomson Britannia 274 Even where the keen depressive North descends.

1789 Misc. in Ann. Reg. 157 A compliance...would lead her friends into some depressive sensations.

2 1847 Miss. Sheawood Lady of Manor V. xxix. 114 In regions so depressive both to the bodily and intellectual powers.

1862 Cornh. Mag. VI. 607 It is a kind of stimulation...which is not followed by any unhealthy depressive reaction.

Hence Depressively adv., Depressiveness.

2 1869 Heacher Cent. Serve (1672) 224 If I had a thousand

a 1670 HACKET Cent. Serm. (1675)424 If I had a thousand tongues and inventions, I should speak faintly and depressively of that supernal Palace. 1832 CARVIE ES. (1872) IV. 112 Ill-health, and its concomitant depressiveness.

Depressor (dipress). Also 7-er, -our. [a. L. depressor, agent-n. from deprinere, depress- to press down, Depress. In Of. depresseur.]

1. One who or that which depresses (in various

1. One who or that which depresses (in various senses: see the verb).

1611 Cotga., Abbaisseur, an abaser..depresser, humbler.

1621 Br. Mountagu Diatriba 112 That..would have raised it selfe against all depressors and detractors. a 1639 Wotton in Gutch Coll. Cur. 1. 210 Those that rayse stand ever in.. hazard to be thought.. the fittest depressours. 1868 Bain, The causes of pain and the depressors of vitality.

2. Anat. and Phys. 8. A muscle which depresses or pulls down the part to which it is attached; also attrib. as debressor muscle. b. Depressor

also attrib. as depressor muscle. b. Depressor nerve: a branch of the vagus, the stimulation of

merve: a branch of the vagus, the stimulation of which lowers the pressure of the blood.

1615 Crooke Body of Man 741 Euery leuator or lifting muscle hath a depressor or sinking muscle. 1748 HARTLEY Observ. Man 1. ii. 148 The Depressors of the lower Jaw. 1872 HUKLEY Phys. ix. 234 The lower [eye-] lid has no special depressor. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 132 The vagi and depressor nerves did not appear to be affected.

3. Surg. An instrument for pressing down some part or cran.

part or organ.

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Depressor (Surgery), an instrument like a curved spatula, used for reducing or pushing

into place an obtruding part. Such are used in operations on the skull.. and in couching a cataract. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Tongue depressor, a flattened metallic plate for depressing the tongue, in order to see the throat.

† Depressure (dipre flui). Obs. [f. L. ppl. stem depress- + -urk: cf. L. pressura pressure, f. Areaska press. 1

premère, press. ]

1. The action of pressing down; = Depression I.

1. The action of pressing down; = Depression I.

1699 E. Tyson in Phil. Trans. XXI. 432 That this depressure happened whilst the Bones were Cartilaginous.

2. concr. A depressed or sunken part of a surface;

2. CONCY. A depressed of summer property of the purple blood from that depressure fled. 1675 EVRLYN Terra 11776) 38 To fill up the hollows and Depressures of the ground. 1677 Plot Oxfordsh. 106 Those uniform eminencies and depressures, those waved and transverse lineations.
3. fig. The action of putting down, bringing low, the hollow of the property of the property of the purple of the property of the property of the purple of the property of the purple of the property of the property of the purple of

or humbling; debasement; = Depression 4, 5.

166 Jeanes Mixt. Schol. Div. 60 Earthly mindedness, though it doth no quite degrade the soule of its immortality yet it is a great depressure and embasement thereof. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat (1852) II. 137 To give them an eminence ...above others, which is as well answered by the depressure of everything else above them, as by their own advancement.

ment.
Depreter (Building): see DEPETER.
Depretiate, obs. form of DEPRECIATE.

† Depreve, v. Obs. [a. OF. des-, depreuve, stressed stem-form of desprover to disprove: cf.

DEPROVE.] By-form of DISPROVE: cl.

DEPROVE.] By-form of DISPROVE.

crass Lonelich Grail xlv. 726 What they Cowden seyn to Cristen lawe, Owther it depreven in Ony Sawe. 1465

Mars. Pasron in Lett. No. 506 II. 196 Ye have up an enquest to depreve ther wytnesse.

Depreve, obs. form of DEFRIVE.

\*\*The priment, a. (sh.) Obs. rare. [ad. L. depriment-em, pr. pple. of deprimere to press down, Depress, f. De- I. 1 + premere to press.] Depressing; pressing or forcing down.

1713 Derham Phys. Theol. IV. ii. 99 The Attollent and Depriment Muscles. 1721 Balley, Depriment [in Anatomy] is one of the straight Muscles which moves the Ball of the Eve.

priment Muscles. 1731 DAILST, Depriment Duscles. 1731 DAILST, Depriment Duscles. 1731 DAILST, Depriment Duscles which moves the Ball of the Eye.

b. as sb. Something that depresses or lowers. a 1644 Bp. M. Smith Serm. 906 xxix. 14 Praises they esteeme for bubbles, and applauses for bables. robes of scarlet or purple for depriments and detriments.

Depriorize: see De. II. 1.

† Deprise, v. Obs. rare. [a. F. dépriser in OF. despriser, f. dé-, des., L. dis-+ priser to PRIZE. Cf. DISPRISE.] trans. To depreciate, undervalue. c 1550 Lyndesay Satyre in Pinkerton Sc. Poems Repr. (1792) II. 206 Now quhill the King misknawis the veritie Be scho ressavit, then we will be deprysit.

† Deprisure. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + -URE.] Lowering in value or esteem, depreciation. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devout Ess. vi. § 2 (R.) A great abatement and deprisure of their souls in the account of God.

Deprivable (déprivabil), a. [f. DEPRIVE v.

**Deprivable** (diproi văb'l), a. [f. Deprive v. + ABLE.] Liable to be deprived; subject to de-

privation.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT Daung. Posit. 11. xii. 61 They [the Bishops]..are..deprivable. 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. Ixxi. 8 to The persons that enjoy them, possesse them wrongfully, and are deprivable at all howers. 1660 R. Sheringham King's Snprem. viii. (1682) 70 They may thereby make him deprivable at their pleasure. Mod. Advantages of which he is not deprivable.

† Depriva do. Obs. rare. [f. Deprive v., or L. deprivatus deprived, after nouns in ADO from Sp.] One deprived (of office, commission, licence, etc.). 1728 NORTH Mem. Musick (1846) 133, I.. being for many years an alien to the faculty, and at present a deprivad. Deprival (dirarival). [f. Deprive v. : see

years an alien to the faculty, and at present a deprivado.

Deprival (d/proival). [f. Depriva v.; see
-AL 5.] The act of depriving: DEPRIVATION.

1611 W. SCLATER Key (1620)86 For argues it not a deniall, or
deprivall, of grace? a 1638 Mede Disc. 1 Cor. x. 5 Wks. (1672)

1.258 A wofull sign of. deprival of Eternal life. 1875 Jowett
Plato (ed. 2) V. 118 Punishing the citizen who offends with
temporary deprival of his rights. 1886 L. O. Pike Year-bks.
13-14 Edw. III, Introd. 66 The King. had thus the power of
institution. and consequently the power of deprival.

† Deprivate, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L.
diprivat-us, pa. pple. of deprivare.] Deprived.

150 ROLLAND Crt. Venus 1. 252 In verteous werk, scho
beand deprivate. qubill I may bruik my liue, Hir from my
hat I will near deprive.

Deprivate, v. rare. [f. med. L. deprivat-, ppl.

hart I will near depriue. **Deprivate**, v. rare. [f. med.L. dēprīvāt-, ppl. stem of dēprīvāre: see Deprive.] To deprive.

2832 Carlyle in Fraser's Mag. V. 257 Never.. has Man been. deprivated of any faculty whatsoever that he in any era was possessed of. **Deprivation** (deprivē<sup>1</sup> spn). [ad. med.L. dēprīvātion-em, n. of action from dēprīvāre to Deprivation deprivāre to Deprivation deprivāre to Deprivation deprivāre to Deprivation deprivāre to Deprivation deprivātion-em, n. of action from dēprīvāre to Deprivation deprivātion-em, n. of action from dēprīvāre to Deprivation deprivation deprivātion deprivation deprivātion deprivation deprivation deprivation deprivation deprivation depri

PRIVE.

1. The action of depriving or fact of being deprived; the taking away of anything enjoyed; dispossession, loss.

1537-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII, c. 12 In ieopardie of loss and deprivacion of his crowne and dignitee roial. a 1635 NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.) 15 All her deprivations either of life or liberty, being legall, and necessitated. 1731 CHANDLER T. Limbert's Hist. Inquis. II. 2 Excommunication, Deprivation of Ecclesiastical Burial. 1794 G. ADAMS Nat. 4 Exp. Philos. II. xvii. 250 [Of evils] there is none more justly dreaded. than a deprivation of sight. 1830 D'ISBAELIChas. III. vi. 79 He accounted these deprivations not among the

least of the many he now endured. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2)
III. 260 The loss of a son or brother, or the deprivation of

fortune.
† b. Const. from. Obs.
1570-1 Act of Assembly in Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 43 Also the suspension and deprivation of them therefra. 1579 FULKE Hissins' Parl. 317 She.. was punished with deprivation from both kindes [in the sacrament]. 1586 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 1. (1589) 654 Danger of deprivation from all authoritie by them.
2. 59cc. The action of depriving any one of an office distribution to be professed dispression of dean

office, dignity, or benefice; dispossession, deposition; esp. the depriving an ecclesiastic of a benefice

tion; esp. the depriving an ecclesiastic of a benefice or preferment as an act of punishment or discipline.

1832 Cranmer Answ. to Gardiner 2 The occasion of your worthy deprivation and punishment. 1839 Flemme Conin. Holinshed III. 1337/2 Sufficient force whereby the bull of hir maiesties deprivation might be publikelie executed. 1642 Termes de la Ley 110 b, Deprivation is when an Abbot, Bishop, Parson, Vicar, Prebend, &c. is deprived or deposed from his preferment for any matter in fact or in Law. a 1313 BURNET Chum Time (1724) I. 102 Sheldon. 1840 Apprehend that a very small number would fall under the deprivation, and that the gross of the party would conform. 1833 Keichtley Hist. Eng. II. 00 A sentence of deprivation. was pronounced. 1833 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 1V. 49 Several months had been allowed him [Sherlock] before he incurred suspension, several months more before he incurred deprivation.

**Deprivative** (diprivativ), a. [f. med.L. dz-privat-ppl. stem + -IVE: see next.] Of, pertain-Of, pertain-

ing to, or characterized by deprivation.

1727 Balley vol. II, Deprivative, of Deprivation.

1865 Reader 3 June 632/2 A man. entirely lost his sight by the excessive use of tobacco. He was. cured by adopting a mild antiphlogistic and deprivative treatment.

Deprive (d'proiv), v. Also 4-6 -pryve, 5
-preve, -priff. [a. OF. depriver (Godef.), ad.
late L. \*dēprīvāre (see dēprīvātio in Du Cange),
f. DE- I. 3 + prīvāre to deprive.]
I. 1. trans. To divest, strip, bereave, dispossess
of (formerly + from) a possession. To deprive (a

I. 1. trans. To divest, strip, bereave, dispossess of (formerly † from) a possession. To deprive (a person) of (a thing) = to take it away from him.

1330 R. Brunne Chrom. (1810) 255 Depriued bei our Kyng of alle be tenement of londes of Gascoyn. a 1400-30 Alex.

ander 1460 Pus was laudes of ioy and iolite depryued [v. r. depreuett]. 1436 Audellay Poems 24 These preletus of her prevelache thay deprevon. c 1430 Lydo. Bochas (ed. Wayland) 68 h, He was assented to deprive Worthy Anchus from his estate royal. 1548 HALL Chron. 1. 17 Kyng Roberte.. firste deprived the File George of all his dignitees and possessions. 1586 T. B. La Primanul. Fr. Acad. 1. 218 Henry the fift by force deprived his father from the empire. 1633 Sanderson Serm. 30 For his obstinate refusall of Conformitie justly deprived from his Benefice in this Diocesse. 1660 Bovle. New Exp. Fhys. Mech. Concl. 305, I have for diverse Yeares been deprived of His Company. 1782 Priest. Ev Corrupt. Chr. I. 1. 83 Arius was deprived of his office, and excommunicated. 1793 Mas. E. Parsons Woman as the should be IV. 72 Your uncle... being deprived from managing your business. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed.) 21 V. 283 To deprive life of ideals is to deprive it of all higher and comprehensive aims.

† b. with two objects, either of which might in the passive become the subject. Obs. Cf. sense 5, in which the personal object disappears.

12450 tr. De Imitatione III. xlv, He is depryued wery vertues. 1259 Towstall Serm. Palm Smul. (1823) 45, I wyl curse him and deprive hym his kyngedome. 21503 in G. Cavendish Wolsey (183) 240 All is depryved me. 1621. LADY M. WNOTH Urania 352 Why was sweet and dainty Philistella deprived mine eyes? 1567 MILTON P. L. IX. 857 Thee I have missed, and thought it long, deprivd Thy presence. 1804 Marian Moore Lascelles II, 240 To deprive themselves the pleasure of her company. 1814 Mrs. Jane West Alicia III. 141 My child.. Even in thy early infancy Deprived my care.

2. To divest of office; to inflict deprivation upon; 259. in reference to ecclesi

Deprived my care.

2. To divest of office; to inflict deprivation upon; esp. in reference to ecclesiastical offices.

2. To divest of office; to inflict deprivation upon; esp. in reference to ecclesiastical offices.

2.336 E.E. Allit. P. B. 1738 Departed is by pryncipalté, depryued bou worbes, by rengne rafte is be fro. c 2400 MAUNEV. (1839) lii. 20 The Emperour of Costantynoble maketh the Patriarks... and depryueth hem... whan he fyndeth ony cause. 1513 Mork in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 758 Edward revengyng his fathers death, deprived King Henry, and attayned the Crowne. 1620 R. Johnson's Kingd. 4 Commun. 561 He [an officer] is sometime deprived, and sometime strangled. 1706 Hearne Collect. 15 Feb., The Bp...depriv'd him for three years. 1827 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) I. vii. 394 Archibishop Bancroft deprived a considerable number of puritan clergymen.

absol. c1233 Dr. LANTON in Lett. on Suppr. Monast. (Camden) 76 Ye shall not deprive or visite but upon substancial growndes.

3. To keep (a person) out of († from) what he

To keep (a person) out of (+ from) what he

8. To keep (a person) out of (+from) what he would otherwise have; to debar from.

13. To keep (a person) out of (+from) what he would otherwise have; to debar from.

13. To keep (a person) out of (+from) what he would otherwise have; to debar from.

13. To keep (a person) out of from.

13. To be for a from the from of the from of the from of the from all possibility to acquire. by their industry, necessaries to sustain the strength of their bodies and minds. 1653 Gerber Connect Biv a, A Monster, which deprived also me from a publick imployment, during the space of seaventeen years. 1712 Tourins Lett. Lxiv. 327 The mode of trial. deprive[s] the subject of all the benefits of a trial by jury. 1884 Lowell in Daily News 7 Oct. 27 Is it prudent to deprive whole classes of it [the ballot] any longer?

15. Abol. Obs. rare-1.

1505 SHAKE. Lear 1. ii. 4 Should I. permit The curiosity of Nations to deprive me.

10. Const. with two objects. Obs.

1500 Marlowe 2nd Pl. Tambur! v. iii, My soul doth weep to see Your sweet desires deprived my Company. 1671

MILTON P. R. III. 23 Wherefore deprive All Earth her wonder at thy acts? 1694 tr. Millow's Lett. State Sept. 1657, That so signal a prowess and fortitude may never. be deprived the fruit and due applause of all your pious under-

#4. To remove (from) or cut off from access. Obs. †4. To remove (from) or cut off from access. Obs.

1542 Boorde Dyetary viii.(1870) 249 Chambres the whiche
be depryued clene from the sonne and open ayre. 1294
CAREW Tasso (1881) 42 Emaus is a Citie, which small space
Doth from royall Hierusalem depriue.

†b. To keep off, avert. Obs. rare-1.

1537 HAKEWILL Apol. (1630) 166 Ale was his meate, his
drinke, his cloth, Ale did his death deprive; And, could
hee still have drunke his ale, He had beene still alive.

II. †5. To take away (a possession); to carry
off remove Obs.

off. remove. Obs.

off, remove. Obs.
c1335 E.E. Allil. P. B. 185 For.. depryue dowrie of wydoez,
Man may mysse be myrbe, bat much is to prayse. c 1430
Lydg. Min. Poems (1840) 63 This blissid name.. That, first
of alle, our thraldom can deprive. c 1510 BARCLAY Mirr.
Gd. Manners (1570) E iij b, He sodenly striketh with worde,
or els knife, And.. depriveth name or life. 1593 Shaks.
Lucrece 1186 (Globe) 'Tis honour to deprive dishonour'd life.
1505 Stow Annales 1408 His head was seuered from his body
by the Axe at three stroakes, but the first deadly, and absolutely depriuing all sense and motion. 1563 Cockeam,
Defriue, to take away. 1554 tr. Scudery's Curia Pol. 96
An inheritance, which.. fortune or ill events have deprived
from them.

from them.

Deprived (diproived), ppl. a. [f. Deprive v. +-El.] Dispossessed, divested; bereft; subjected to deprivation; esp. dispossessed of a benefice.

1552 HULDET, Deprived, abactus, detectus de gradu. privatus.

1750 HEARRE Collect. 2 Mar., No Nonjuring of deprived Bp. a 1774 Golden. Surv. Exp. Philos. (1776) 11.

168 Birds. are deprived of this apparatus.

1853 MACAULAV HIST. IV. 39 The deprived Archbishop showed no disposition to move.

The Life I. 19. 39 The deprived Archishop showed no disposition to move.

† **Deprivement** (dIproi vměnt). Obs. [f. Deprive v. + - Ment.] The action of depriving or fact of being deprived; deprivation.

1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu. 561 Five have died naturall deaths after deprivement. 1657 G. STARKEY Hel.

1601 Mont's Vind. 3 The deprivement of that knowledge [is] intolerable and not to be rested in. 1691-8 Norris Fract. Disc.

123 If. by Deprivements or positive Inflictions he diminish our Happiness. 1703 D. WILLIAMSON Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly 48 The Deprivement of Presbyterian Ministers has been double the time of theirs [the Episcopal Clergy]. **Depriver** (dIproi vol). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

One who or that which deprives, or takes away possessions, rights, etc.

One who or that which deprives, or takes away possessions, rights, etc.

c 1440 Jacob's Well (E. E. T. S.) 62 pise dyffoulerys & depryueres of holy cherche. a 1541 WAATT Poet. Whs. (1867) IT Love slayeth mine heart, while Fortune is depriver Of all my comfort. a 1568 CLEVELAND Poems 38 (T.) Depriver of those solid joys Which sack creates. 1721 STRVPE Eccl. Mem. III. xii. 109 These deprivers were so quick. that they stayed not for the appearances of the priests to answer for themselves.

Dantiving (diornimic) and a second control of the second c

**Depriving** (diproi vin), vbl. sb. [f. Deprive v. + -ING 1.] The action of Deprive v.; deprivation.

1475 Bk. Noblesse 74 Upon the depryvyng or yelding up of that dukedom. 1576 Bker Yevell of Health 65 b, This water. prevayleth against the Apoplexie or depriving of senses. 1621 Firz-Geppray Elisha's Lament. (1622) 16 Double our lamentation for him at his depriving [= our d. of him]. 1705 Hearne Collect. 26 Aug., Against the Depriving of Br. by the Civil Magistrate. 1749 Fielding Tom Yones vin. xiv, The depriving it of that power.

+ Deproliation. Obs. [n. of action from L. depraliari to war violently, to battle; f. De- I. 3
+ praliari to fight, pralium a fight, battle.] 1632 Cockeram, Depraliation, a battell.

Deprofessionalize: see De- II. 1.

De profundis: see De I. 7.

+ Deprome, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. deprāmēte to draw out, fetch away, f. De- I. 2 + prāmēte to bring forth, produce.]

forth; to produce.

a 165a Brome City Wit 11. i. Wks. 1873 I. 207, I will only deprome, or take out a little stuffing first. 1654 Z. Coke Logick (1657) A viij, From it, as from a spirituall Artillery, you may deprome all weapons of reason. 1657 Tomenson Kenow's Disp. 333 Both [artichocks] indeed are depromed from that tribe.

† Deprompt, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. deprompt-, ppl. stem of depromère: see prec.] = prec. 1586 Ferne Blaz. Gentrie 56 From a vayled and couered speech did deprompt the hidden secrets and witty sentences of philosophy.

† Depro mption. Obs. rare - o. [n. of action f. L. depromère: see prec.]

1636 BLOUNT Glossogr., Depromption, a drawing or bringing forth.

† **Deproperate**, v. Obs. rare - °. [f. ppl. stem of L. deproperare to make great haste, f. De-

1. 3 + properare to make haste.]
103 COKERAN, Deproperate, to make too much speed.
Hence + Deproperation.

† Prostrate a.] Extremely prostrate; grovel-

ling.

1610 G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict. 1. xliii, His unsmooth tongue, and his deprostrate stile.

Deprotestantize, deprovincialize: see De-

† **Deprove**, v. Obs. [Early var. of desprove, DISPROVE: cf. DEPREVE.] trans. To disprove,

refute, contradict, disapprove.

1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 8 The more presumptuous wyll he be to fynde defaulte and to deproue.. tho thynges that he vnderstondyth not.

Deptford Pink: see PINK.

**Depth** (dep). [In Wyclif depthe; not found in OE, or earlier ME: cf. ON. dypt (dyp8), corresp. to Goth. diupiha depth, f. diup., ON. djup., = OE. dlop DEEP. But the formation night be English and the control of the circular late through and after length, etc.: cf. the similarly late breadth, and see -TH suffix.]

L. The quality of being deep.

I. The quality of being deep.

1. Measurement or distance from the top downwards (or from the surface inwards); also fig.

1. 393 Gower Conf. III. 90 Geometrie, through which a man hath the sleight Of length, of brede, of depth, of height.

1413 Lydg. Filgr. Savule v. xiv. (143) 107 Alle these threymensions.. that is to seye lengthe, brede and depthe.

1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. 11. (1586) 98 Trenches of a cubite in depth and breath.

1658 Hooke Microgr. 215 Filling a Glass of some depth half full with it. 1796 C. Marshall Garden. V. (1813) 44 The proper depth at which seed is to be sown. 1888 Lardner Handble. Nat. Phil. 98 It will be.. necessary to find the depths at given intervals.. from bank to bank. Mod. The arrow penetrated to a considerable depth.

1. Measurement from front to back or inward from the outer part; spec. (Mil.) the distance from from the outer part; spec. (Mil.)

from the outer part; spec. (Mil.) the distance from front to rear of a body of soldiers as measured by

tront to rear of a body of soldiers as measured by the number of ranks.

1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. (1729) 229 Whatsoever Length his Green-house be, the Depth should not much exceed twelve or thirteen feet. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 549 Serried Shields in thick array Of depth immeasurable. 1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc. 127 What width and depth soever you intend your Rooms shall have. 1760-72 tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3) 1. 157 1 is furtheloed with a richer stuff, near half a yard in depth. 1832 Regul. Instr. Cavalry 111. 46 Depth, distance from front to rear.

2. The quality of being deep, or of considerable

extension or distance downwards, or inwards.

136 TINDALE MALL XIII. 5 Because it had no depth of erth [Wyclif, Cranmer, depnesse]. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. II. 399 Requires a depth of Lodging in the Ground.

1828 Scort Nigel xvii, The frequency, strength, and depth of his potations. Mod. The depth of the snow prevented our passage. We could not reach it from its depth beneath the surface.

3. fig. Of subjects of thought: Profundity, ab-

struseness.

c 1500 Marlowe Fanstus i, Settle thy studies, Faustus, and begin To sound the depth of that thou wilt profess. 1605 Br. Hall Medit. 4 Vows 11. \$ 53 The humility of those great and profound wits, whom depth of knowledge hath not led to bypaths in judgement. 1613 Sir H. Firch Law (1636) 57 A great part of the depth and learning of the Law. 1850 M\*Cosu Div. Govl. Iv. ii. (1874) 490 There is a great depth of meaning in the saying.

b. Of progress of the law 11.

b. Of persons, or their mental faculties or actions:

b. Of persons, or their mental faculties or actions: Profundity, penetration, sagacity.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 1. 11. § 2 (1873) 29 Life of invention, or depth of judgement.

1711 HEARNE Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 108 A Man of extraordinary Depth.

1781 And the prismatic hues, As men of depth in erudition use.

1871 MORLEY Voltaire (1886) 86 If it is often necessary to condemn him for superficiality, this lack of depth seldom. proceeds from painstaking.

4. Of feelings, moral qualities, or states: Inten-

4. Of feelings, moral qualities, or states: Intensity, profundity.

1506 Shaks. Tam. Shr. v. i. 141 To sound the depth of this knauerie.

1508 Drayton Heroic. Ep. xxiii. 23 The depth of Woe with words we hardly sound.

1509 Glarhorner and Str. v. i. This cruelty exceeds The depth of tyranny.

1738 Wesley Ps. 4 Hymns (1765) exxxvii, The Depth of sympathetic Woe!

1850 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xiii. 303 Tostig alone did not stick at this depth of treason.

5. Of physical qualities or conditions, as silence,

darkness, colour: Intensity.

1624 Davenport City Nt.-Cap III, In depth of silence, you shall confess. c 1880 S. ROGERS Italy (1830) 132 Cedar and cypress threw Singly their depth of shadow. 1873 TYNDALL Lect. on Light iv. 157 A splendid azure, which .. reaches a maximum of depth and purity, and then .. passes into whitish blue. whitish blue

6. Logic. The sum of the attributes contained in

a concept; = Comprehension 4.

1864 Bown Logic iv. 67 This distinction of Quantity has been expressed by Logicians in various ways. A Logical or Universal whole has Extension, Breadth, Sphere .. A Metaphysical or Formal whole has Intension, Depth, Comprehension.

II. Something that is deep.

7. A deep water; a deep part of the sea, or of any body of water. Usually in pl.; now only poetic and rhetorical.

poetic and rhetorical.

1388 Wyclif Ex. xv. 5 The depe watris couerden hem; thei descendiden into the depthe as a stoon. 1388 — Ps. cxiviii. 7 Herie 3e the Lord; dragouns, and alle depthis of watris [1384 depnessis]. cx400 Prymer 67 Deppe clepip deppe, in pe vois of pi wyndowis. 1580 Sinner Pralms xviii. 5 Ev'n from the waters depth, my God preserv'd me soe. 1611 Bible Ex. xv. 5 The depths have couered them. 1816 J. Wilson City of Plague II. iv. 152 But I have gazed with adoration Upon its awful depths profoundly calm. 1880 Shelley Cloud 24 In the depths of the purple sea.

†b. The great abyss of waters; the DEEP. Obs. 138s Wyclif Isa. li. 10 Whether not thou driedist the se, water of the huge depthe. 1611 Binle I'rov. viii. 27 When he set a compasse you the face of the depth.

8. A deep place in the earth, etc.; a deep pit, cavity, or valley (obs.); fl. the deep or lowest part of a pit, cavity, etc. (rhet.).

1523 Ld. Berners Froist. I. xviii. 20 Thus rode forthe all that daye, the yonge kyng of Inglande, by mountaignes and deptis. 1659 Devemb Virg. Georg. w. 600 Ev'n from the depths of Hell the Damn'd advance. 1836 Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. xv., Miss Ophelia, suddenly rising from the depths of the large arm-chair. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 4 A demon from the depths of the pit.

9. A vast or unfathomable space, an abyss; the deep or remote part (of space, the air, the sky, etc.). Usually in pl. (poet. and rhet.)

1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage I. ii. 6 An Earth without forme, and void, a darkened depth and waters. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. II. 678 The Depths of Heav'n above, and Earth below. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 420 F 3 Those unfathomable Depths of Æther. 1849 Longe. Kavanagh v. 32 Measureless depths of air around. 1883 PROCTOR Myst. Time 4 Space 5 With Briarcan arms science thrust back the stars into the depths of space.

10. The inner part far from the surface or outside.

10. The inner part far from the surface or outside.

10. The inner part far from the surface or outside. Also in pl.

Lago Laufranc's Cirurg. 60 (MS. B) Brennynge of hote eyren to be deple of the wounde ys most proffytable. Ibid. 91 If hat a festre perse.. into deple it is an imperfix cure. 1732 Pope Ess. Mas. 1.01 Some safer world, in depth of woods embrac'd. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) V. 254 In the depth of those remote and solitary forests. 1800 Shelley Homer's Hymn to Merc. xxxi, The sacred wood, Which from the inmost depths of its green glen Echoes the voice of Neptune. 1887 Bowen Virg. Ensid. 311 Compassed with trees of the forest and depths of shuddering shade.

11. The middle (of winter, of night), when the cold, stillness, or darkness is most intense.

cold, stillness, or darkness is most intense.

1605 CHAPMAN Al Fooles I. ii, You meet by stealth In depth of midnight. 1618 BOLTON Florus (1636) 273 Though it were the depth of Winter. 21764 LLOVO Poems, New-River Island, Nor finish till the depth of night. 1863 Fr. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia 19 In full leaf and beauty in the very depth of winter.

12. fig. A deep (i.e. secret, mysterious, unfathomable, etc.) region of thought, feeling, or being; the inmost, remotest, or extreme part. Now often

in pl.

1388 WYCLIF Ps. CXXIX. 1 Fro depthis I criede to thee, Lord.

1340 COVERDALE Fruit! Less. v. Wks. 1844 I. 409 God's word is even as a two-edged sword, and entereth through to the depth. c1503 Marlowe Mass. Paris I. viii, Having a smack in all, And yet didst never sound anything to the depth. 1593 SHAKS. Rom. 4 Jul. 11. iv. 104, I was come to the whole depth of my tale. 1665 J. Spencer Vulg. Prophecies 96 Not a cloudy expression drops from them but it is christned a depth and a great mystery. 1813 SHELLEY Q. Mab VI. 187 From the depths of unrecorded time. 1874 Heller Soc. Press. iii. 54 Imagine that there were no such depths of degradation.

III. 13. Phr. Beyond or out of one's depth: lit. in water too deep for one to reach the bottom without sinking; fig. beyond one's understanding or capacities.

or capacities.

or capacities.

1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII, III. ii. 361, I haue ventur'd Like little wanton Boyes that swim on bladders.. in a Sea of Glory, But farre beyond my depth. 1709 Pope Ess. Cril. 50 Launch not beyond your depth, but be discreet. 1712 Addition Sfect. No. 403 P7 Finding them going out of my Depth I passed forward. 1892 Pall Mall G. 19 Jan. 4/3 He remained three hours in the water, afraid to move, lest he should get out of his depth.

IV. Comb. depth-gauge, a gauge used to measure the depth of holes; depth-wise adv., in the way or direction of depth.

measure the depth of holes; depth-wise aav., in the way or direction of depth.

1814 W. Tavlor in Monthly Mag. XXXVIII. 214 A violation of unity of scene, not sidewards, but depthwise.

Depthen, v. rare. [f. DEPTH: cf. lengthen, strengthen, heighten, etc.] trans. = DKEPEN.

1897 FLYMING Contn. Holinshed III. 1547/1 One pent of water had so scowred and depthened the same (hauen's mouth). 1912 Lond. Gas. No. 6148/1 an Act for depthning.. and improving the Haven and Piers of Great Yarmouth. Hence Depthening vol. sb. and ppl. a.; depthening-tool (see next).

pening-tool (see next).

Depthing, vbl. sb. [f. assumed vb. depth = Depthen + -ING ].] In depthing or depthening-tool: a. a countersink for deepening a hole; b.

1001: 8. a countersink for deepening a hole; b. a watchmaker's tool for gauging the distances of pivot-holes in movement plates.

1788 Trans. Soc. Arts VI. 188 Description of the sector depthing tool [in Horology]. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 232/2 Supposing we place a wheel and pinion into the depthing tool, with sixty-four teeth and eight leaves respectively. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Checkm. 81 Accuracy of construction is absolutely essential in the depthing tool.

**Depthless** (de phles), a. [-LESS.]

1. Of which the depth cannot be sounded; fathom-

1. Of which the depth cannot be sounded; fathom-less; abyssal.

1519 H. Hutton Follies' Anat. 22 A sabariticke sea, a depthlesse gulfe. 1520 Dekker Dreame (1860) 13 Were. My pen of pointed adamant. Mine inke a depthlesse sea. 1554 E. Johnson Wond. wrkg. Provid. 132 The depthlesse ditches that blind guides lead into. 1838 Blackw. Mag. XXIV. 159 The salt flood's limitless—depthless waters.

2. Without depth actually; shallow, superficial. 1816 Colertor Biog. Lit., etc. (1882) 318 The depthless abstractions of fleeting phenomena, the shadows of saling vapours. 1825—Aids Kefl. (1854) 122 The breadthless lines, depthless surfaces, and perfect circles of geometry.

† **Depu'cel, -elle,** v. Also 5 des-, dispuselle. [a. F. dépuceler, in OF. desp- (12th c. in Littré), f. de-, des-:-L. Dis-+F. pucelle maiden: see Pucelle.] trans. To deflower.

1440 J. Shirley Dethe K. James (1818) 5 Yn dispusellyng and defowlyng of yong madyns. 1480 Caxton Ovid's Met.

2111. xv, How she was despucelled by a Gyante. 1483 — G. de la Tour Evja, Of the doughter of lacob that was depuceled.

† Depurcelate, v. Obs. rare. Also 7 depu-† **Depu'celate**, v. Obs. rare. Also 7 depusilate. [f. F. dépuceler; see -ATE 3 7.] = prec. 1611 Cotge., Depuceler, to depucelate, or deflower a virgine. 1632 Brows. Spar. Garden v. iv, She is depusilated by your sonne. a 1693 URQUHART Rabelais III. vi. 58 The unmaidening or depucelating of a hundred Virgins. † **Depu'dicate**, v. Obs. rare 0. [f. ppl. stem of L. depudicare to debauch, f. De- I. 6 + pudic-us chaste.], trans. To violate the chastity of, deflower. 1692 in Courseau. 1665 in Blount Glasseer.

chaste. J. trans. To violate the chastity of, deflower.
1653 in Cockeram. 1655 in Blount Glossogr.
† **Depu'dorate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. De- II. I +
L. pulor shame, modesty.] trans. To deprive of
shame, make shameless.
1656 Cudworth Intell. Syst. I. iv. 193 Their Minds are..
Depudorated or become so void of Shame, as that [etc.].
Depullulation, nonce-wd. [noun of action

chick, sprout.] Removal or plucking off of sprouts.

1839-40 DE QUINCEY Cassistry Wks. VIII. 222 It is .. by
the everlasting depullulation of fresh sprouts and shoots from
old boughs, that this enormous accumulation takes place.

nold boughs, that this enormous accumulation takes place. **Depulper** (dIpp lpo1). [f. \*depulp vb. (in med. L. depulpare; 'depulpo = dwoσapκῶ' in L..Gr. Gloss.) + -ER¹.] An apparatus for removing pulp.

1883 Snow Encycl. Manuf. 1839 (Beet-sugar) The term 'depulpers' has been applied to a class of apparatus rendered necessary by the inability of the ordinary filters to completely remove the fine pulpy matters from the juice. They are really nothing more than effective mechanical filters.

† **Depulsation**. Obs. rare-°. [n. of action from L. depulsare to thrust away: see Depulse.]

1727 Balley vol. II, Depulsation, a thrusting or driving away or repelling.

† **Depulsa.** 10. Obs. [ad L. depulsare to thrust.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Depulsation, a thrusting or driving away or repelling.

† Depu'lse, v. Obs. [ad. L. depulsare to thrust away, freq. of depellère, f. Dr. I. 2 + pellère, puls-, to drive, push: see DEPEL.] trans. To drive or thrust away, thrust down.

c 1855 Harrsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 87 He that married his brother's wife...depulsed the shame and ignominy of barrenness. 1863-87 Foxe A. 4 M. (1596) 533/1 Which...not onlie thrust into heauen...saintes of your owne making ... but also depulse downe from heauen... Gods welbeloued seruants. 1643 COCKERAM, Depulse, to drive away, to thrust one often away.

† Denulsion (Albertifan)

one often away.

† **Depulsion** (d'pr'lsn). Obs. [ad. L. dë-pulsion-em, n. of action from dëpellère to driving away; see Depulse.] The action of driving or thrusting away; expulsion; repulsion.

1611 Spred Hist. Gt. Brit. 18. xvi. § 94 (After her Husbands depulsion from his regall Throne) her forces being vanquished at the battell of Tewksbury.

1634) 163 [They] cannot have any Power of Attraction or Depulsion in them.

Depulsion in them. † **Depulsive**, a. Obs. [f. L. depuls-, ppl. stem of depellere: see -IVE: cf. impulsive.] Having the of depetiere: see -IVE: Cl. impulsive.] Having the quality of driving away; averting; prophylactic. 1615 C. More Life Sir T. More (1828) 326 The wholesome depulsive triacle..against this..deadly infection. + **Depu'lsor.** Obs. In 6 depoulsour. [a. L. depulsor, agent-n. from depetiere: see Depulse. Cf. OF. depulseur (Godei.).] One who drives or thrusts away: a repuller.

Cf. OF. depulseur (Godef.).] One who drives or thrusts away; a repeller.

1543 UDALL Eraim. Apoph. (1877) 130 (D.) Hercules was in olde time worshipped vinder the name of oheticacos, that is, the depulsour and driver awaye of all enills.

† Depulsory, a. Obs. [ad. L. dēpulsēri-us, f. dēpulsēr: see prec. and -ORY.] = DEPULSIVE.

1609 HOLLAND Amm. Marcell. xxv. ii. 263 Making supplication. unto the gods by the meanes of certaine depulsorie sacrifices.

acrifices.

† **Depu'lye**, v. Sc. Obs. In 6 depulze, -uilzie.
ad. F. dépouiller, in Of. desp-.] = Despoil.

1513 Douglas Æneis iv. vii. 80 Lyk emetis .. Quhen thai
lepulze the meikle bing of quheit. **Depurant** (d/più rant, de piu-), a. and sb. Med.

[ad. med.L. depurant-em, pr. pple. of depurare

(see below).]

A. adj. Purifying; Med. Having the quality of purifying the blood or other fluids of the body.

B. sb. A medicine or substance which has this

B. sb. A medicine or substance which has this quality.

1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 588 Water acts not only as a diluent, but also as a depurant.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Depurant, purifying; cleansing. Applied to medicines, or on any kind of diet, that purifies the fluids of the body.

† Depurate, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. med.L. dēpūrīl-us, pa. pple of dēpūrāre (see next): in F. dēpurē.] Purified, cleansed, refined, clarified.

1657 W. Colks Adam in Eden clxv, The said depurate juice.

1661 Glanvill Van. of Dogm. xi. (R.), A material attribute, and incompatible with so depurate a nature.

1663 Goad Celst. Bodies in. ii. 428 Sulfur refin'd and depurate.

1670 Depurate (dīpiūrīret, derpiuret), v. [f. ppl.

Depurate (d'piūo ret, de piuret), v. [f. ppl. stem of med. L. dēpūrāre, f. Dr. I. 3 + pūrāre to purify, pūrus pure. Cf. F. dépurer (13th c. in Hatzî.), Pr. and Sp. depurar, It. depurare.]

1. trans. To free from impurities, purify, cleanse. 1600 Venner Via Recta Introd. 8 It [water] is the better depurated with the morning Sunne, and pure orientall Windes. 1695 Boyle Effects Motion Suppl. 156 Let the Gums be depurated with the Vinegar of Squills. 1953 BAYLY in Phil. Trans. XLVII. 29 Sufficient to depurate the blood. 1800 Howard bid. XC. 218 It had been depurated from excess of alkali. 1880 HAUGHTON Phys. Gog. iii. 78 The luxuriant Flora of the Coal period—which served to depurate the atmosphere of its Carbonic Acid.

1861 GLANVILL Sadducismus 148 Their Imagination is not sufficiently defecated and depurated from the filth... of Corporeity. 1780 BURKE Speech at Bristol Wis. 1842 I. 263 It was long before the spirit of true piety... could be depurated from the dregs and feculence of the contention. 1832 Frastr's Mag. VI. 602 Will you not feel your being depurated of its accustomed weaknesses?

2. intr. (for reft.) To become free from impurities. 1767 Monko in Phil. Trans. LVII. 407 After it had stood for a month to depurate, it was again filtered.

Hence Depurated ppl. a., Depurating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

nonth to depurated ppl. a., Depurating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1651 Biggs New Disp. r 124 The depurated bloud from the vena cava. 1762 tr. Bisching's Syst. Geog. I. 170 Sulphur is also found .. but the melting and depurating of it is too chargeable. 1761 Phil. Trans. LXXI. 41 The quantity of depurated salt they will afford. 1840 Barnam Ingol. Leg., Spectre of Tapp. They had come under the valet's depurating hand. 1844-57 G. Bird Urin. Deposits (ed. 5) 63 The depurating functions of [the] kidneys.

Depuration (depiure') Jan). [a. F. depuration (13th c. in Littré), or ad. med. L. depuration (13th c. in Littré), or ad. med. L. depuration.

(It. depurazione, Sp. depuracion, Pr. depuracio), n. of action from depurate to Depurate.] The action or process of freeing from impurities; purification, refining; in Med. the removal of impurities from the humours or fluids of the body.

1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 603 (R.) This manner of depuration and clarifying of it by a strainer. 1644 French Distill. (1653) 33 The depuration of Manna for this use. 1753 N. Torrina Garge. Sove Throat p. xii, This critical Depuration of the Blood by Eruptions on the Skin. 1769 Mrs. Plozzi Journ. France I. 195 The depuration of gold may be performed many ways. 1880 Hucustron Phys. Geog. iii. 81 The Upper Palæozoic age, in which the chief depuration of the atmosphere took place.

Depurative (diplüerrativ, depiuretiv), a. and sb. [f. med. or mod. L. depüratīvus, f. ppl. stem of depüratīve (diplüerrativ, depiuretiv), a. hands. Irechnologist II. 30 Sarsaparilla... as a depuration and estorative in disorders of the blood.

Depurative disease, a name given by Dickinson to lardacous disease.

1684 tr. Bonel's Merc. Compit. v. 167 A depurative fementation of the humours. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 147 The depurative properties ascribed... to Viola canina. 1861 Technologist II. 30 Sarsaparilla... as a depuration and restorative in disorders of the blood.

Depurator (depiure ta). [agent-n. f. Depurator (depurator), an apparatus to assist the expulsion

or depuratory system.

B. sb. = DEPURATIVE sb.

† Depure, v. Obs. [ad. F. dépurer or med.L. dépurère: see DEPURATE.] trans. To free from impurity, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.); = DEPURATE v. a 1400-50 Alexander 2768 Send.. Sum pured pelloure depurid to put in oure wedis. 1447 BORKENHAM Sentys (Roxb.) 246 My soule depuryd from vyce. 1599 NASHE Lenten Stuffe Ep. Ded., He sends for the barber to depure, decurate, and sponge him. 1699 Evelyn Acetaria (1729) 156 Ingredients.. (which] depure the Blood.

Hence Depurred, Depuring ppl. adjs.
1503 HAWES Examp. Virt. vi. 74 And lyke crystall depured was Euery wyndowe. 1508 Dunbar Goldyn Targe i, With cleir depurit beims christalyne. 1545 RANNOLD Byrth Mankynde 133 Confycte them with claryfied and depuryd hunny. 1346 LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent. 11. i, 35 b, Lawes promulgate by God, confirmed after the moste depured and perfecte maner. 1873 W. S. MAYO Never Again xxxii. 417 Spirit of Night. Already doth thy soft depuring light Mine eyes unfilm.

† Depurgatory, a. Obs. rare—0. [f. ppl. stem of L. dépurgare to clean out: see -ORY.]

Having the quality of purging or cleansing.
1611 Corge., Depurgatoire, depurgatorie; purging.

† Depurge, v. Obs. [ad. L. depurgare: see prec.] trans. To purge or cleanse from impurity. 1657 in Physical Dict.
Depurit, Sc. f. Depured ppl. a.

Depurition, bad form for Depuration.

† Depurse, v. Sc. Obs. [f. DE- II. 2 + PURSE:

† Depu'rse, v. Sc. Obs. [f. De- II. 2 + Pubbe: cf. deburse, disburse.] = DISBURSE.
a 1648 Sc. Acts Chas. I (1814) V. 479 (Jam.), With power ... to borrow, vptak, and leavie moneyes ... and to give ... directiones for depurseing thairof. 1645 in Z. Boyd Zion's Flouvers (1855) App. 201 Halfe of the expenses depursed in legall pursuite. 1676 W. Row Contn. Blair's Autobiog. ii. (1848) 380 Which monies Mr. Blair did most willingly depurse. 1733 P. Lindbay Interest Scot. 203 The Money depurst for their Expence and Provisions.
Hence Depu'rsement = DISBURSEMENT.
1643 Sc. Acts Chas. I. (1850) I. 158 Write up your depursements ... and keep the account of what ye give out. 1643 Sc. Acts Chas. I. 1870 VI. 16 Necessarie depursements bestowed be him. 1774 Petit. in A. M'Kay Hist. Kilmarnock 303 To. expend the haill necessary depursement.
Depu'table (d'pois 'tab'), a. [f. DEPUTE

Deputable (dipiūrtāb'l, de piū-), a. [f. Depute.
v. +-ABLE.] Capable of being, or fit to be, deputed.
zoar W. Sclater Tythes (1623) 220 A fifth or tenth of Time deputable to the service of God. 1bid. 224 A sixth or eighth of time deputable to Gods service. z84z Carlyle Baillie Misc. (1888) V1. 207 A man deputable to the London Parliament and elsewhither.

liament and elsewhither.

† Deputary, a. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. Depute v. +-ARY l.] Acting as a deputy; deputed.
1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 391 b, His [the Pope's]
Bulles of Pardons and his deputary Comissaryes.

† Deputate, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. deputāt-us, pa. pple. of deputāre to Deputel.] (pple. and adj.)
Deputed; appointed, assigned.
a 1440 Found. St. Bartholomew's 32 Holy place, whiche deputat ys only to dyuyne vse. 1550 ROLLAND Crt. Venus
II. 181 Rhamnusia, quhilk [mispr. quhill] was luge deputate.

Deputation (depixtēr spn. sb. [f. L. type

deputat ys only to dyuyne vse. 1550 ROLLAND Crt. Venus III. 181 Rhamnusia, quhilk [mispr. quhill] was Iuge deputate. **Deputation** (depiatēr] fon), sb. [f. L. type \*dēputātion-em, n. of action from dēputāre to Depute: cf. F. dēputātion (16th c. in Littré), It. deputazione (deputatione, Florio 1598).] The action of deputing, or fact of being deputed.

+1. gen. Appointment, ordination, assignment (to an office, function, etc.). Obs.
1393 Gower Conf. III. 178 He shall. Ordeigne his deputation Of suche juges, as ben lerned. c 1449 Pecock Repr. II. xii. 220 The deputacioun and the assignyng bi which the visible eukarist is ordeyned and assigned forto represente the bodi of Crist. 1500-to Act 1 Hen. VIII, c. 9 The Chaunceller . [shall] have the Deputacion and Assignment of .. Persones .. that they shall take and receyve the seid Toule and Custome. 1640 Br. Hall. Episc. II. xxi. 207 One Bartolomæus the Bishop of the Hereticks .. taking upon him the Deputation of that Anti-pope, yeelded unto him a wicked and abhominable reverence. a 1640 Filler Patriarcha (1887) 32 It seems they did not like a king by deputation but desired one by succession. 1650 R. Hollingworth Usurped Powers 68 None can take it in hand but by deputation from him.

2. spec. Appointment to act on behalf of another; delegation.

delegation.

delegation.

[1534 Act 26 Hen. VIII, c. 3 § 4 Any person..to whome any deputacion shalbe made by commission.] 1552 HULDET, Deputation, subscritito, substitutio, surrogatio. 1597 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. v. IXXI. § 7 Vnto all these..the law hath..given leaue, while themselues bear waightier burthens, to supply inferiour by deputation. 1598 NORRIS Treat. Sev. Subjects 280 That we Feed them our selves, and not by Proxy or Deputation. 1799 J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth 44 The king..grants this deputation to a person regularly bred to the law. 1863 A. J. HORWOOD Year-bks. 30-1 Edw. 1, Pref. 29 An attorney might be appointed for a particular suit or generally for all suits, and the latter kind of deputation was common in Eyre.

† b. A document conveying such an appointment; a commission, warrant. Obs.

appointed for a particular suit or generally for all suits, and the latter kind of deputation was common in Eyre.

† b. A document conveying such an appointment; a commission, warrant. Obs.

\*\*r68\*\* Digny Voy. Medit. (1868) 4 This same day I sealed to Sir Edward Stradling a deputation of being my Viceadmirall. \*\*169\*\* Lond. Gaz. No. 2698/4 A black Hair'd Man, who went about the Countries with a false Deputation. \*\*198\*\* Jane Austrn Lett. I. 162\*\* James Digweed called to day, and I gave him his brother's deputation.

† 3. An appointment by the lord of the manor to the office and rights of a gamekeeper; a document conveying such appointment under statutory authority. Obs.

(The deputation was necessary to constitute a gamekeeper; but it was also frequently used as a means of giving to friends the privilege of shooting game over an estate.)

1740\*\* Fielding Tom Jones IV. V. The squire declared... he would give the game-keeper his deputation the next morning. c1815\*\* Jane Austen Persuas. iii. (D.). He... had inquired about the manor; would be glad of the deputation, certainly, but made no great point of it; said he sometimes took out a gun, but never killed. 1869\*\* Daily News 23 Apr., Formerly the Woods and Forests gave what were called 'deputations' to gentlemen to shoot over the Crown lands. 1880\*\* S. Walfolk Hist. Eng. III. 63 Country gentlemen who were desirous of doing a neighbour a good turn were in the habit of giving him a 'deputation' as a gamekeeper.

4. A body of persons appointed to go on a mission on behalf of another or others. Often a small company (or a single person) deputed by a society to visit various places on behalf of the society. (The chief current use.)

1732\*\* Lediard Sethos II. IX. 344\*\* They propos'd to send a deputation of the Houses waited on the King. 1879\*\* McCariny Own Times II. xxii. 146\*\* The deputations represented certain metropolitan parishes, and were the exponents of markedly Radical opinions.

Hence Deputation; Deputational a., of or belonging to a deputation; Deputation.

ing to a deputation; **Deputationist**, one who belongs to or supports a deputation.

1885 Manch. Exam. 18 Mar. 5/3 The trustees are on the side of the deputationists. 1888 Balance Sheet Manchester Ch. of E. Temp. Soc., Travelling and Deputational Expenses 1888 Lanc. Evening Post 3 Feb. 2/4 The Prime Minister has been deputationised by some of the most expert among our sociologists. 1891 Scatt. Leader 12 Jan. 4 The Unionists. last week 'deputationed' Mr. Goschen.

Deputative (derpitetiv), a. [f. L. dēputāt-, ppl. stem of dēputāre to DEPUTE + IVE.] Characterized by deputation or by heing deputation of the

terized by deputation or by being deputed; of the

terized by deputation or by being deputed; of the nature of a deputy.

x6a5-8 tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz. III. (1688) 362 A Parliament... begun by a deputative Commission granted by the Queen to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Treasurer, and the Earl of Derby. x646 Lilburne Game Scotch & Eng. so Wherein the joynt military interest of both Kingdomes is represented... and both thereby incorporated into one deputative body. x1633 Gouge Comm. Heb. ii. 5 If authority be yielded unto Angels, yet that authority is only deputative in reference to...work which is injoyned by them. Hence Deputatively adv., by way of deputation.

tion.

z633 GAUDEN Hierasp. 472 To pay Tithes to Christ .. by
the hands of his Ministers, who are deputatively and
ministerially himself. z8z8 G. S. Faber Hor. Mos. II. 43
And who can have authority to send, unless God immediately, or certain of his previously appointed messengers
deputatively?

deputatively? **Deputator** (de piŭtelta). rare. [agent-n. from

L. dēputāre to DEPUTE.]

1. One who deputes another to act for him.

1. One who deputes another to act for him.

1669 Locke Laws of Carolina § 56 All such deputations.

1841 be revocable at the pleasure of the deputator.

28 A member of a deputation. (nonce-use.)

1894 Nat. Observer 6 Jan. 181/1 The philanthropic projects of Professor Stuart. and other 'deputators'.

Depute (depiut), ppl. a. and sb. Now only Sc.

Also 5-6 deputte, 6-7 deput; see also DEBITE.

[Found as pa. pple. before the appearance of any other part of DEPUTE v.; app. repr. OF. depute (mod. F. depute) pa. pple., the final e having become mute, as in assign, avowe, etc. After the verb

other part of Depute v.; app. repr. OF. depute (mod. F. depute) pa pple., the final e having become mute, as in assign, avowe, etc. After the verb came into use, depute, deput, continued to be used as its pa. pple., and even as its pa. t. (esp. in Sc., where perhaps it was viewed as short for deputit, deputed). Only Sc. since the 17th c.]

† A. as pa. pple. Deputed; imputed, ascribed; appointed, assigned: see Depute v.

1382 Wyclif Rom. Prol. 299 The apostil.. shewith.. al.. to be depute to the grace of God. 1413 Pilgr. Soule (Caxton) Lxxii. (1859) 24 Grace, quene and heunly pryncesse. As depute by the souerayne kyng eterne. c 1440 Gesta Rom. liv. 235 (Harl. MS) Thei.. hadde I-putte sheldes in a certeyne place deputte berefor. 1513 Douglas Ansis vi. ix. 180 Quhat sort of pane is deput ay For ilk trespas. 1623 Camben in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 126 Some such as were deput for mee in this yeeres Visitation.

B. sb. One deputed; = Deputy. (Now only Sc.) 1405, 1490 [see Deputy 1 b, 2]. 1520 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 72 The seyd Chaunseler, hys Deputt's, and Scolers. 1563-7 Buchanan Reform. St. Andros Wks. (1892) 15 The conservatour or hys deput being present. a 1605 Montroomerie Misc. Poems xxviii. Melancholie, grit deput of Dispair. 1821 JOANNA Baille Metr. Leg., Lord John xxiv. Twas no depute's task your guest to ask. 1868 Act 31-2 Vict. c. 101 § 36 Such decree shall be recorded by the director of Chancery, or his depute.

O. In comb. (Sc.)

1649: Kirkcudor. War-Comm. Min. Bk. (1855) 56 Ressaivit by the Commissar depute, the rentalles of the pretendit bischopes' rentes. 1681 Act Scaw. Peace of Kingd. (Scottl) in Lond. Gaz. No. 1681/4 To nominate Sheriff-Deputs, Justices of Peace, or other Commissioners. 1753 Steuart's Trial App. 4 Mr. Archibald Campbell of Stonefield, sheriff-depute of the shire of Argyll. 1869 Pall Mall G. 6 July 5 The Lord Advocate. the Solicitor General. Subordinate to these are four advocate. the Solicitor General. Subordinate to these are four advocate. as destine, allot, f. De. I.

sider, etc.]
+1. trans. To appoint, assign, ordain (a person or thing) to or for a particular office, purpose, or

thing) to or for a particular office, purpose, or function. Obs.

c 1435 Wyntoun Cron. vii. vi. 361 And als he depute hys Counsale The erle of Fyfe mast specyale. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 89 b/1 Thys chylde was taken prysoner and deputed to serue the kynge. 1489 — Fayles of A. IV. XV. 274 The sygne of the Egle is deputed for the dynyte Imperyal. 1513-4 Act 5 Hen. VIII, c. 1 Pream., The Kyng. hath deputed and orderpoed in the seid Citie. divers officers and ministres. a 1533 Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) I ij, He deputed two howres for the matters of Asia 1631 Gouge God's Arrows III. Ep. Ded. 4 Faithful. in deputing to the Lords service men fit for their function. 1693 Bril. Spec. 129 Westminster. was. from its first foundation deputed for the burial of our Kings.

† 2. To assign, impute, ascribe, attribute. Obs. 138s [see Drefure Phl. a.]. 1485 CAXTON St. Wenefr. 10 They myght depute it to the pryde of her. a 1593 H. Smith Serm. Phil. i. a3 The Apostle ... doth depute their strange diseases and sudden death to none other cause.

† 8. To consign, deliver over. Obs.

diseases and sudden death to none other cause.

+ 3. To consign, deliver over. Obs.

a 1440 Found. St. Bartholomews 44 Lette nat me be deputed to euerlastyng flammys. 1480 Caxton Ovid's Met.

xi. xix, But some..seased tymbre & boordes which were broken of the shipp, whyche the flodes deputed at theyre playsire. 1483—Gold. Leg. 264/t This blessid saint.. was deputed unto an hard and strayte pryson.

4. To assign (a charge); now, spec. to commit, give in charge (authority, etc.) to a deputy or

4. To assign (a charge); now, spec. to commit, give in charge (authority, etc.) to a deputy or substitute.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 35 Pream., The Kyngis Grace.. deputed to hym than and sithen offices of charge. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 28 b, Spirituall talentes, which our lorde hath deputed to our credence. 1727 DE FOR Hist. Appar. vi. (1840) 59 The Devil may depute such and such powers and privileges to his confederates. 1833 Hr. Martineau Berkeley I. iv. 73 She could not depute it to anybody to judge when was the right time.

5. spec. To appoint (a person) as one's substitute, delegate, or agent; to ordain to act on one's behalf. 1496 Fabran Chron. Iv. Ixiii. 42 Caraucius.. was by the Senate of Rome deputed for a Substitute or a Ruler vnder the Romaynes. 1530 PALSCE. 513/1, I muste nedes departe. but I wyll depute some bodye in my romme. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 35 The Justice and Justices.. shall make assigne depute and appoincte as many deputie or deputies... as.. shalbe thought convenient] 1552 HULOET, Depute... surrogo, delego. 1604 SHAKS. Oth. Iv. ii. 226 To depute Cassio in Othellos place. 1697 in Magd. Coll. 4 761. II, Ixviii, The vice President and others Fellows... being deputed by the rest of the Fellows of the said College, to answer. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 55 P 5 The Deputies of the Six Cantons who are deputed to determine the Affair of Tockenburg. 1833 Hr. Martineau Manch. Strike iv. 54 Allen, Clack, and Gibson were deputed to wait on the masters. 1874 Green Short Hist. Iv. § 2. 172 They were elected... by a few of the principal burghers deputed for the purpose.

† D. absol. To send a deputation. Obs. rare.

purpose. † b. absol. To send a deputation. Obs. rare. 1768 Woman of Honor II. 94 Soon after, a borough deputed to him, with an entreaty to do it the honor of representation.

ny68 Woman of Honor 11. 94 Soon alter, a torough cuted to him, with an entreaty to do it the honor of representing it.

+ 6. (See quot., and cf. Defutation 3.) Obs.
1832 in Pall Mall G. 13 Aug. (1889) 3/2 There lies before me a copy of an old local newspaper of August, 1832, which contains numerous 'Notices to Sportsmen' that the game on such and such a manor is now reserved or 'deputed'.

Hence Deputed opl. a., Deputing vbl. sb.; also Deputer, one that deputes.
1848 GEST Pr. Masse I), There is no sacrament which hath not. bothe hys deputed element, word, and commandement. 1653 Shaks. Mass. In. ii. 60 Not the Kings Crowne; nor the deputed Sword, The Marshalls Truncheon, nor the Iudges Robe. a 1641 Br. Mountagu Acts 4 Mon. (1642) 369 No deputation depriveth the Deputer of his right. 1651 G. W. tr. Cowells Inst. 41 Wee have sometimes Tutores Dativi, or deputed Guardians amongst us. 1742 Young Nt. Th. ix. 228 Already is begun the grand assize. Deputed conscience scales The dread tribunal. 1795 Fate of Sedley II. 70 Suetonius Paulinus, the deputed Commander of Nero.

+ De putery, deputrie. Obs. Sc. [Depute

+ **Deputery, deputrie.** Obs. Sc. [Depute sb. + -RY.] The office of a depute, deputyship. 1984 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) 300 (Jam.) The office of deputrie and clerkship in the said office of Thesaurarie.

deputrie and clerkship in the said office of a nessuraire.

Deputize (de piátoiz), v. [f. DEPUTE sb. or DEPUTY + IZE.]

DEPUTY + -IZE.]

1. trans. To appoint as a deputy. Chiefly U.S. 1730-6 Balley (folio) Pref., Députize, to constitute or appoint one a Deputy. 1811 Port Folio Jan. (Bartlett), They seldom think it necessary to deputize more than one person to attend to their interests at the seat of government. 1848 Wesster Deputize, to appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff. 1879 SPARROW SEPM. xix. 248 Those who were deputized... did their master's work faithfully.

2. intr. To act as a deputy; usually in reference to musical engagements. colloq.
1869 Athensum 27 Mar. 445/3 Mr. Perren deputized creditably for Mr. Sims Reeves. 1884 Musical Times 1 May 29/1 A London organist, who has relinquished regular work, will deputise upon nominal terms.

Deputrie, see I)kputery, Obs.

Deputy (depinii), sb. Forms. 5 depute, deputee, Sc. depwte, 6 deputye, 6-7 deputie, 7deputy. [a. F. député, subst. use of pa. pple. of députer to DEPUTE. Originally spelt depute; in one form of which the final e became mute (though one form of which the hnal e became mute (though usually retained in writing); in another form it continued to be pronounced, and then as in CITY, etc., it passed through -ee, -ie to -y. (Cf. + assigne, assign, assignee.) The ME. examples of depute are placed here, but might as well stand under DEPUTE sb. See also the corrupted forms DEBITE, DEBITY.]

A person aposinted or nominated to get for

1. A person appointed or nominated to act for

1. A person appointed forms DEBITE, DEBITY.]

1. A person appointed or nominated to act for another or others, esp. to hold office or exercise authority instead of another; a substitute, licutenant, vicegerent.

21425 WYNTOUN Cron. v. x. 381 And Deputis be-hynd hym he left To keipe Brettayne. 1511 Hen. VII in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. I. 170 That ... ye... paye unto theim, or to their deputie in their names, the summes aforesaid. 1644 LD. KENSINGTON ibid. Ser. 1. III. 174 But the case is now different, sayd she, for there the Prince was in Person, heer is but his deputy. But a deputy, answerd I, that represents his person. 1660 Wood Life (D. H. S.) I. 361 For the Greek lecture, the reader therof. got a deputy to do it. 1727 SWIFT Gulliver 1. vi. 70 In the presence of a professor, or one of his deputies. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India 11. IV. viii. 283 They sent to the army two members of council, as field deputies, without whose concurrence no operations should be carried on. 1841 W. Spalding Italy & II. 181 III. 38 The... university of Padua... besides deputies and assistants, has 35 professors.

162. 7171 L. HOWEL Desiderius 58 Those two Deputies of Pride, the Lust of the Flesh, and the Lust of the Eye. 1783 MAD. D'Arrian Diary 19 Jan., I found her... not merely free from pride, but free from affability—its most mortifying deputy.

b. Law. A person authorized to exercise on behalf of another the whole of his office (general deputy), or some special function of it (special

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deputy), or some special function of it (special deputy), but having no interest in the office.

1405 Rolls of Parll. III. 605/1 Our generalls and specialls Attornes and Deputes. 1605 Fulbecke 2nd Pt. Parall. 46 There is great difference betwixt a bailie, the adeputie. 1607-72 Cowell Interpr. s. v., A Deputy hath not any interest in the Office, but is onely the shadow of the Officer, in whose Name he doth all things. 1642 Perkins Prof. Bk. i. § 100 An assignee is such a person who doth occupie in his own right, and a deputie such a person who doth occupie in the right of another. 1803. 21ct 3 ft 4 Will. IV, c. 42 § 20 The Sheriff of each County, shall. name. a sufficient Deputy, who shall. have an Office within One Mile of the Inner Temple Hall, for the Receipt of Writs [etc.]. C. A person delegated or sent (alone or as a member of a deputation) to act in the place of those who send him.

member of a deputation) to act in the place of those who send him.

1769 ROBERTSON Chas. V, V. 1. 222 Charles artfully avoided admitting their deputies to audience. 1838 Thirt.

WALL Greece IV. 347 Three deputies were sent back with them to Sinope, to fetch the vessels. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM Bril. Const. vi. 87 The lesser barons were called to send deputies, instead of attending personally.

d. Phr. By deputy: by another person in one's stead by provy.

stead, by proxy.

1623 BACON Ess., Studies (Arb.) 11 Some Bookes also may be read by Deputy, and Extracts made of them by Others.

1764 FOOTE Mayor of G. 11. Wks. 1799 I. 180 He is suffered to do that by deputy.

1868 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) II. vii. 23 His wars were waged by deputy.

2. Special applications.

2. Special applications.

† a. One deputed to exercise authority on behalf of the sovereign or of the sovereign power; a proconsul, a viceroy, a Lord Lieutenant (of Ireland).

\*\*c 1490\*\* in Gairdner \*\*Lett. Rich. 111 & Hen. VII (Rolls) App. A, Our right gode lord Gerald erle of Kildare your depute lieutenaunt of this your land of Irland. 1958 Birls. (Bishops') 1 Kings xxii. 47 There was then no kyng in Edom, the deputie was king. — \*\*Acts xviii. 12 When Gallio was the deputie of Achaia. 1673 Shaks. Hen. VIII, 111. ii. 260 You sent me Deputie for Ireland. 1696 Lond. Gaz. No. 3100/3 My Lord Capell, Lord Deputy of Ireland. 1851 Robertson Serm. Ser. IV. (1863) I. 7 There was there a deputy, that is, a proconsul.

b. In the City of London, a member of the

b. In the City of London, a member of the Common Council, who acts instead of an alderman

Common Council, who acts instead of an alderman in his absence; a deputy alderman.

1537 Order of Hospitalt C vj b, The Alderman of the Warde or his Deputie. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. 11. iv. 92, I was before Master Tisick the Deputie, the other day. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 503 F2 The deputy of the ward sat in that pew. 1772 Ann. Reg. 79/2 Mr. Alderman Peers, with Mr. Deputy Judd. presented a petition. 1837 Munic. Corp. Ing. Commission, Every alderman, except the alderman of Bridge Without, appoints a Deputy, who must be a Common-Councilman of the Ward. 1894 P. O. London Directory, Common Council.—The first-named in each Ward is the Deputy.

C. An officer in a coal-mine. (See quots.)

1835 GREKWELL Coal-trade Terms Northunth. 4 Durh.

22 Deputies, a set of men employed in setting timber for the safety of the workmen; also in putting in brattice and brattice stoppings. They also draw the props from places where they are not required for further use. 1893 Daily News 20 Nov. 5/4 The deputies. test the beams and other protective appliances put up, examine the passage walls and roofs and the state of the atmosphere, and tell the 'detallers' what to do.

d. The manager of a common lodging-house.

The manager of a common lodging-house 1851 MAYNEW Lond. Labour I. 249 In some places knives and forks are not provided, unless a penny is left with the 'deputy', or manager, till they are returned. 1888 Times 13 Oct. 12/1 She acted as deputy to the house in question [a common lodging-house].

3. A person elected to represent a constituency;

a member of a representative legislative assembly. Chamber of Deputies: the second house in the national assembly of France, and some other coun-

tries.

1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 76 The three estates of the Realme, that is, the Clergie, the Nobilitie, and the Deputies of the Cities and townes. .at Lisbone. 1777 Watson Philip II (1839) 381 William .. meant .. to remove the assembly of the States (which was summoned to meet at Middleburgh) to a situation in which the deputies would not be so much influenced by the emissaries of Spain. 1796 Gentl. Mag. LXII. 11. 945 Three hundred and seventy-one deputies, assembled in one of the halls of the palace of the Thuilleries. 1809 Kendall Trav. I. v. 27 The deputies are now frequently denominated representatives. They were anciently called committee-men. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. 1II. 11. vi, Deputy Thuriot, he who was Advocate Thuriot. 1863 Mary Howitt F. Beemer's Greece I. viii. 264 The Deputies are chosen by the people for three years.

4. attrib. and Comb. Deputed; acting or appointed to act instead of..; vice....

4. attrib. and Comb. Deputed; acting or appointed to act instead of ..; vice-...

1548 HALL Chron. 211 b, Either chief Capitain of Caleis or els deputie Capitain. 1648 SANDERSON Serm. I. 243 The poor you shall alwayes have with you, as my deputy-receivers; but me (in person) ye shall not have always. 1648 RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith (1845) 379 Christ's love to us was not deputy-love. he loved us not by a vicar. 1669 Lond. Gaz. No. 3090/3 Mr. Godfrey, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. 1805 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. III. 659 To appoint Capitain Bellingham to be Deputy Quarter Master general in Mysore. 1843 Macaulay Ess., Mad. D'Arblay, Singing women escorted by deputy husbands. 1863 H. Cox Instit. I. vii. 92 The deputy-speakers are usually the chief judges of the courts of Westminster. 1881 RT. Hon. A.W. Perl in Times 2 Feb. 6/4 That Standing Order is enabling only, and provides for the appointment

and duties of the Deputy-Speaker during the unavoidable absence of the Speaker.

Deputy, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To appoint or send as deputy; to depute.

1605 Sylvester Du Bartas II, III. III. Law 1126 Frail Aaron, Deputi'd During his [Moses] absence, all the Flock to guide.

1867 Quiver 186 Thrush, linnet, blackbird.. deputied the lark with praise to heaven.

Deputyship. [f. Deputy 15t. + 8HIF]. The office, term of office, or position of a deputy.

1577-87 HOLINSHED Chrom. III. 1079/2 Richard Beauchampe earle of Warwike. being. deputie for John duke of Bedford (being regent of France) did. obteine manie castels in his deputieship.

1624 Carr. J. Smith Virginia v. 150

They would not be gouernlesse when his Deputiship was expired.

1765 Cowper Let. to 7. Hill 8 Nov., I heartily wish him joy of his deputyship.

1881 Mrs. OLIPHANT Harry Joseelyn II. 281 The state into which his work must have got, but for the strenuous and anxious deputyship of his clerk.

† Dequa:ntitate, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. De-

† Dequa ntitate, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. DE-

ship of his clerk.

† Dequa ntitate, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. De-III. I + L. quantitāt-em quantity; see -ATE 3 7.]

trans. To diminish the quantity or amount of.

1646 Sie T. Browne Pseud. Ep. II. v. 86 This we affirme of pure gold, for that which is currant. by reason of its allay.

is actually dequantitated by fire. 1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr.

† Dequasser, dequa-ce, v. Obs. rare-1. [a. OF. dequasser, decasser to break down, crush, f. De- I. I + quasser, casser to break down, crush, f. De- I. I + quasser, casser to break down, crush. c 1400 Test. Love I. (1560) 276 b/1 Thus with sleight shalt thou surmount and dequace the yvell in their herts.

De quoi, dequoy, obs. forms of Drown shalt bound shall bound shalt bound shalt bound shalt bound shall bound shalt bound shall bound sha

b. transf.

1843 E. Jones Poems, Sens. & Event 167 Chill every river into stagnancy, Deracinate the fruitful earth of growth. Hence Deracination, eradication, extirpation. c 1800 tr. Sonnini's Trav. I. 227 (L.) Nothing can resist an extreme desire to appear beautiful. The women submit to a painful operation—to a violent and total deracination. + Dera'de, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dērād-ēre to scrape or shave off, f. De- I. 2 + rādēre to shave.] trans. To scrape off or away.

1853 Tomunson Renow's Disp. 378 Zopissa is Pitch deraded from off maritimous ships. Joid. 658 Quinces...mus be..not brayed, but deraded.

+ Deradiate (dīrā'dije't), v. Obs. rare. [f. De-I. 2 + L. radiāre, radiāt- to emit rays, f. radius ray,] intr. To radiate forth.

ray.] intr. To radiate forth.

1650 CHARLETON Paradoxcs Prol. 3 Those three Lines, perpetually deradiating from the Center of Truth.

Hence + Deradiation, radiation from a point.

Ilence + Deradia tion, radiation from a point.

1650 CHARLETON Paradoxes Prol. 13 The Starres transmitting their Influence, by invisible Deradiations. 1704

J. HARRIS Lex. Techn. s.v. Activobolism, The Diffusion or Deradiation of Light or Sound.

Derai, obs. spelling of DERAY.

† Deraign, 5b. Obs. In 4-5 dereyne, 5 derenge, -rasne, 6 derene. [a. Of. des., der., deraisne, -resne, -raigne, regne, -rene, f. deraisnier to DEBAIGN. In Laws of William I. latinized as disraisnia.] The action of vindicating or maintaining one's right, esp. by wager of battle; hence, a challenge to single combat; a combat; a duel.

ing one's right, esp. by wager of battle; hence, a challenge to single combat; a combat; a duel. [1292 BRITTON V. XII. § 2 Ces plays soint comensables et pledables sicum en le graunt bref de dreit overt, mes nient par disreyne [transt. These pleas shall be commenced and tried in the same manner as the great wit of right patent, but not by dereyne]. c1300 K. Alis. 7353 This dereyne, by the barouns Is y-mad, by alle bothe regiouns. 1378 BARBOUR Brince XIII. 324 On sarisenis thre derengeis did he; And [in-till] lik derenge of thai He vencust sarisenis wa. c1470 HABDING Chron. Ix. iv, Turnus then was slayn: Eneas did that dede and that derayn With mighty strokes. c1300 Lancelot 2313 I have of frend haith o dereyne ydoo, And I can fynd none able knycht tharto. 1513 DOUGLAS Æncis XII. V. 13 Suffir me perform my derene by and by 1658 PHILLIPS, Derein. signifieth the proof of an action which a man affirmeth that he hath done, and his adversary denies. Hence in Kersey, Ballery, Asu, etc.

Deraign, v. 1 Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 3 de-

denies. Hence in Kersey, Balley, Ash, etc. **Deraign**, v. 1 Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 3 derenne, 3-4 dereyne, 4 derenge, -eine, 4-6 derayne, -aine, 5 derreyne, darreyn, darayne, 5-6 darreyne, -rayne, 5-7 darreine, 6 derene, darrein, -raine, -reigne, 6-7 dereigne, derraine, darraigne, 7 darrayne, deraigne, 7-8 darrain, -deraign. [a. OF. deraisnier, -resnier, -rainier, -reiner, -regner, desr-, to render a reason or account of, explain, defend, etc., f. de-, des- (see DE-I. 6) + rainier to speak, discourse, declare, plead, defend -- late L. type \*rationare, f. ration-em reckoning, account, rendering of reason. The compound may account, rendering of reason. The compound may have itself been formed in late L.: cf. the med L.

forms de-, di-, dirrationare in Du Cange; disraisnāre, disrainniāre, were latinized from OF. Cf. also Arbaign (OF. araisnier).]

1. trans. Law. To prove, justify, vindicate; esp.

to maintain or vindicate (a right, claim, etc.), by wager of battle; to dispute, contest (the claim,

to maintain or vindicate (a right, claim, etc.), by wager of battle; to dispute, contest (the claim, etc., of another, asserting an opposing claim).

[1398 BRITTON I. XXIII. § 11. Si felonie, adunc doune le defendour gage a sey defendre, et le apelour gage pur la cause desreyner [trnnst.] If felony, then let the defendant give security to defend himself, and the appellor security to prove the causel] c 1338 Corr de L. 7008 That hyniself agayn five and twenty men, In wylde field wolde fyghte, To derayne Godes ryghte. 1340-70 Alisaunder 124 To lache hym as Lorde pe lond for to haue, Or deraine it with dintes & deedes of armes. 1378 Barbour Bruce 1x. 746 In-to playn fichting, 3he suld press till derenge 30ur richt. 24400 Destr. Troy 1204 There was no buerne with plat bold the batell to take, The right to derayne with the rank duke. 1539 Act 31 Hew. VIII, c. 1 § 2 Euery of the saide ioint tenantes... maie haue aide of the other... to the intent to dereigne the warrantie paramount. 1688 COKE ON Litt. 6a. 21680 BUILER Rem. (1759) I. 333 You bestow much Pains to prove... that the King is not above the Law. And this you deraign, as you call it, so far, that at length you say, the King hath not, by Law, so much Power, as a Justice of Peace, to commit any Man to Prison. 1742 T. ROBINSON Garetkind vi. 129 Wob shall deraign that Warranty.

2. trans. To vindicate or maintain a claim to (a thing or person); to claim the possession of, esp. by wager of battle; to challenge.

a 1240 Wohunge in Cott. Hom. 285 Ihesu swete ihesu... bu me derennedes wio like, and makedes of me wrecche bi eloofmon and spuse. 12386 Chaucer Knt.: 7. 751 Thou art a woorthy knycht And wilnest to darreyne (w. r. derreyne, darreyn, darreine, dereyne] hire by bataille. 1893 J. C. BLOMFIELD Hist. Souldern 12 Richard de Middelton came and deraigned that Manor in the King's Court.

8. To settle or decide (a claim or dispute) by judicial argument and decision, by wager of battle, etc.; to determine.

judicial argument and decision, by wager of battle,

judicial argument and decision, by wager of battle, etc.; to determine.

c1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 12620 3yf bou sette chalange per-ynne. Porow bataille schal hit be dereynt. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 241 Pe cause schulde be dereyned by dent of swerd. c1430 LVDG. Bochus II. xxii. (1554) 59 b, God and trouth was atwene them tweine Egall iudge their quarel to darayne. 1513 Douglas Æncis xii. xi. 184 Lat me stand to my chance, I tak on hand For to derene the mater with this brand. 1601 F. Tate Househ. Ord. Edw. II. § 80 (1876) 53 After thei have dereigned before the steward, thresorer, and the serjantes of thaccount what fee thei shal have for such a present. 1809 Bawdwen Domesday Bk. 400 The jury of the Wapentake have deraigned them to the use of the King.

† 4. To deraign battle (combat, etc.): 8. To maintain (a wager of battle or single combat) in

†4. To deraign battle (combat, etc.): a. To maintain (a wager of battle or single combat) in vindication of a claim, right, etc. Obs.

2380 Sir Ferund. 265 3if he mi3te ffor þat hatail to dereyne profry hym forþ to fi3te. c 1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T.

773 Two harneys.. suffisaunt and mete to darreyne The bataille in the feeld bitwix hem tweyne. 1548 Hall. Chron. (1809) 4 Henry of Lancastre Duke of Hersforde Appellante & Thomas Duke of Norfolke Defendante have.. been redy to darraine the batteill like two valiant Knyghtes & hardy champions. 1596 Ferne Blas. Gentrie 300 To vnderstand the order of the derayning, gaging and toyning of those battailes, or single combates. 1600 Tate in Gutch Coll. Cur.

1. 7 Combats personal that are derrained for causes capital. † b. To engage in battle, do battle; whence (in Spenser, etc.) to set the battle in array. Obs.

I. 7 Combats personal that are derrained for causes capital. † b. To engage in battle, do battle; whence (in Spenser, etc.) to set the battle in array. Obs.

\*\*C1334 tr. \*\*Pol. \*\*Verg. \*\*Eng. \*\*Hist.\*\* (Camden 1844) 88 When Duke Richard had hearde the ambassadours. he was afeard to darraigne battaile. 1848 \*\*HALL \*\*Chrow.\*\* 47 The Kyng of Englande... chose a place mete and conveniente for twoo armies to darrayne battail. 1850 SPENSER \*\*F. Q. II. ii. 26 Three valiant knights to see .. to darraine A triple warre with triple enmitee. 1853 SHAKS. 3 Hen. \*\*V/, II. ii. 72 Darraigne your battell, for they are at hand. 160a Carew \*\*Cernwall\* (1760) 125 Then darrayning a kinde of battell (but without armes) the Cæsarians got the overhand. 1608 Hevwood \*\*Saltast's \*\*Ingurth.\*\* (1609) 20 This happened towards the evening, no fit time to darraigne a battaile. 1654 VII. \*\*VINI \*\*Epil.\*\* Ess. 1. 54 The... \*\*Kings... darraind battle with 4 Forreners. a 1736 G. West \*\*Abuse Trax.\*\* xx. 8 [imitating Spenser] As if he meant fierce battle to darrain. † C. To dispose (troops, etc.) in battle array; to array; to order. (Loose applications of the word by the Elizabethan archaists.) \*\*Obs.\*\*
1851 SYLVESTER \*\*Very\* 100 Every Chief, apart, Darrains his Troups with order, speed and art. 1856 Spenser F. Q. vi. x. 4 He gan advise how best he mote darrayne That enterprize, for greatest glories gayne. 1850 Nashe Leaten Stuff so The lesser pigmeis...thought it meete to ... elect a King amongst them that might deraine them to battaile. 1614 SYLVESTER \*\*Little Bartas\*\* 472 To serve Thee, as Hee [man] is sole ordain'd; So, to serve Him, Thou hast the rest [creatures] derrain'd. 1727 J. Ascill. Metam. Man 45 God admitted Man to insert this Seed-Royal into the Genealogy of the World, and to deraingh his Pedigree in form amongst the Descendants of Adam.

†\*Derailgn. \*\*7.\* Obs. Also 6 derene, derain, darrayne. 7 dereign. [a. OF. descenter, variant

† Derai gn, v. 2 Obs. Also 6 derene, derain, darrayne, 7 dereign. [a. OF. desregner, variant of desrengier, mod. F. deranger to put out of ranks, DEBANGE.

DERANGE.]

1. To put into disorder; to derange, disarrange.

1. To put into disorder; to derange, disarrange.

1. To put into disorder; to derange, disarrange.

1. To put into disorder; to derange or wicht I did

1. Complement of the derange of derange or alter a thing from

1. To put into from one purpose to another. Ye transmue. This worde is nat

1. Yet admytted in our comen spetche. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kerney), Deraigne. 1to disorder or turn out of Course.

1. Vol. III.

2. passive. To be discharged from (religious)

2. passive. To be discharged from (religious) orders: see DERAIGNMENT 2.

1874 tr. Littleton's Tenures 42 b, He that is professed monke etc. shalbe a monke, and as a monke shalbe taken for terme of his natural life, except he bee derained by the lawe of holye churche [Fr. Sinon que il soit dereigne y la ley de saint esglise]. 1608 FULBECKE 187 Pt. Parall. 11 If in auncient time a Monke, Fryer, or Cannon professed, which was no Soueraigne of an house, had graunted to one an annuitie, this was a voyd graunt, though he had beene after dereigned, or made Soueraigne of the same house, or some other. 1628 [see DERAIGNMENT 2]. 1665 J. STEPHENS Procurations 33 Those Religious persons being deraigned and dispersed, were not. subject to Visitation.

b. transf. 1778 Love Feast 26 Invested once, no Saint can be deraign d.

Deraignment 1. Hist. [a. OF. desraisne-

Deraignment 1. Hist. [a. OF. desraisne-ment, derainement, f. desraisnier: see DERAIGN v. 1 ment, aerainement, f. desraisnier: see Debaign v. 1 and -MENT.] The act of deraigning; = Debaign vb. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Deraignment, a deraigning or proving. 1865 Nichols Britton II. 292 These pleas shall be commenced and tried in the same manner as the great writ of right patent, but not so as to admit of deraignment [AFr. disregne].

writ of right patent, but not so as to admit of deraignment (AFr. disreyne).

+ Deraignment<sup>2</sup>. Obs. [a. OF. desrenement, f. desregner: see DERAIGN v.<sup>2</sup> and -MENT.] Discharge from a religious order.

1339 Act 31 Hen. VIII, c. 6 The same religious persons, and eurry of them shall be made able.. to sue, and be sued in all manner of actions.. after the time of their seueral deraignements, or departinge out of their religion. 1638 COKE OLILI. 136 b. Deraignment, a displacing, or turning out of his order. So when a Monke is derained, he is degraded and turned out of his order, and become a lay man. 1668 HALE Pref. Rolle's Abridgment 4 Profession, Deraignment, and the several Appendixes relating thereto, madeonsiderable Titles in the old Year Books.

Derail (dIrē<sup>11</sup>), v. [ad. mod. F. dérailler (in Bescherelle's Fr. Dict. 1845, adm. by Académie in 1878) 'to go off the rails', f. de' (= DE-II. 2) + rail RAIL. Introduced from French about 1850, but app. received into general use first in U.S.]

rai! RAIL. Introduced from French about 1850, but app. received into general use first in U.S.]

1. intr. To run off or leave the rails.

1850 LARDNER Railway Economy 326 foot-note, Derailment—I have adopted this word from the French. the verb to derail or to be derailed may be used in a corresponding sense.

1864 Webster, Derail, to run off from the rails of a railway, as a locomotive. Landner. 1883 A. Crane in Leisure Hour 284/2 It (the locomotive) had 'derailed'. 1883 in Cassell [the only sense given: characterized as American].

2. trans. To cause (a train, etc.) to leave the rails; to throw off the rails. rails: to throw off the rails.

rails; to throw off the rails.

1830 LARDNER Railway Economy 327 On the 16th September 1847, on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, the last carriage of the express train, having two passengers in it, was derailed. Ibid., The displacement only became great enough to derail the wheels on the arrival of the last coach at the point. 1851 Philad. Record No. 3416. I [They] stopped four cars forcibly, derailed them. 1881 M. Reynolds Engine-driving Life 32 Having their engines de-railed. 1890 Daily News 4 Apr. 2/4 The faster a train ran, the more likely would it be to derail any impediment on the track. Hence Derailed ppl. a., Derailing vol. sb. 1881 Nature XXV. 246 A ballasted floor of sufficient strength to hold up a derailed locomotive. 1884 Christian World 5 June 410/5 The cause of the derailing of the carriages. 1891 Times 26 Sept. 5/1 The telegraph pole having been broken down. by the derailed carriages.

Derailment (dtrēl·lměnt). [ad. mod. F. deraillement (cited by Bescherelle 1845, from F. Tourneaux 1841), f. dérailler: see prec. Introduced from French c 1850: at first chiefly used in U. S.]
Said of a railway train, etc.: The fact of leaving or being thrown off the rails.

Said of a railway train, etc.: The fact of leaving or being thrown off the rails.

1850 LARDNER Railway Economy 326 In most cases of derailment, it is the engine which escapes from the rails. [Foot-mote\*] I have adopted this word from the French: it expresses an effect. for which we have not yet had any term in our railway nomenclature. By deraillement is meant the escape of the wheels of the engine or carriage from the rails. 1864 Wesster, Derailment, the state of being off the rails of a railway, as a locomotive. Lardner. 1880 Times 20 Jan. (Swiss Railways), The number of accidents. was 177, of which 55 are classed as derailments, 55 as collisions. 1880 St. James's Gas. 17 Aug. 12, I do not now refer to the influence of speed in producing a derailment. † Derain, v. Obs. rare. [f. De. ]. I + RAIN v.] intr. To rain down, fall as rain.

c 1853 CAVENDISH Metr. Visions, Ld. Seymour, in Life Wolsey (1825) II. 109 When I the teares shold se from hir face derayn.

face derayn.

Derain(e, variants of Deraign v. Obs.

Derain(e, variants of Deraign v. Obs.

Derain(e, variants of Deraign v. Obs.

Derainge (drīē¹ndʒ), v. [(18th c.) a. mod.F. deranger, in Cotgr. (1611) desranger 'to disranke, disarray, disorder', in OF. desrengier, f. des., de., dis.+renc, reng, mod.F. rang Rank, order.

Not in Johnson; considered by him as French:—
'It is not easy to guess how Dr. Warburton missed this opportunity of inserting a French word, by reading,—and the wide arch Of derang'd empire fall!—Ant. & Cl. 1. i, which, if deranged were an English word, would be preferable both to ruined and ranged'. Shaks. 1765 VII. 107.]

1. trans. To disturb or destroy the arrangement or order of; to throw into confusion; to disarrange.

1777 Robertson Hist. Amer. (1778) II. v. 173 Lest the order of the procession should be deranged, he moved so slowly, that the Spaniards became impatient. 1793 Crauturus in Ld. Auckland's Corr. III. 111 The approach of an army would. probably derange what has been decreed in regard to the Vendée. 1836 Macgillivray tr. Humboldt's Trav. ii. 31 A country recently deranged by volcanic action. 1248

MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 531 This letter deranged all the projects of James. 1889 Spectator 12 Oct., If a dancing-girl deranges her dress too much.

† b. 'To remove from place or office, as the personal staff of a principal military officer' (Webster 1828). Obs.

(Webster 1828). Obs.

1796 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 244 The officers who have been deranged by the several resolutions of Congress, upon the different reforms of the armyr

2. To disturb the normal state, working, or functions of; to put into a disordered condition; to cause to act abnormally.

1776 Adam Smith W. N. IV. vii. (1868) II. 214 Both these kinds of monopolies derange more or less the natural distribution of the stock of the society; but they do not always derange it in the same way. 1789 MILLS in Phil. Trans. LXXX. 89 The hill Knock Renestle is a magnetic mass of rock, which considerably deranges the compass. 1804 ABERNETHY SNIZ. Obs. 130 His constitution was so deranged by the irritation of the sore. 1806 Siz B. B. Brodde Psychol. Ing. II. ii. 39 Habits. which tend in any degree to derange the animal functions, should be scrupulously avoided.

3. To disorder the mind or brain of; to unsettle the reason of.

3. To disorder the mind or brain of; to unsettle the reason of.

1835 SOUTHEY Tale of Paraguay IV. 60 The trouble which our youth was thought to bear With such indifference hath deranged his head. 1835 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV.

532 Minds deranged by sorrow.

4. To disturb, interrupt.

1848 Fraser's Mag. XXXVIII. 273, I ventured to derange your leisure. 1883 STEVENSON New Arab. Nis. 251, I am sorry to have deranged you for so small a matter.

Hence Deranging vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1795 Jennina II. 30 Her share in this deranging incident.

1870 Daily News 5 Oct., All kinds of deranging influences are at work.

Derangeable (dirēi-ndgāb'l), a. [f. prec. +

are at work.

Derangeable (dhrēi ndzāb'l), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to derangement.

1843 Syd. Smith Lett. (D.), The real impediment. is that derangeable health which belongs to old age.

that derangeable health which belongs to old age.

Deranged (dtrēl nd3d), ppl. a. [f. Derange v.]

1. Put out of order; disordered, disarranged.

1. Put out of order; disordered, disarranged.

1. Post one for Geog. I. 246 Measures... to recover them [commercial affairs] from their deranged situation.

1. Bog-to Coleridge Friend (1865) 84 A deranged state of the digestive organs.

1. Disordered in mind; insane.

2. Typo Willock Voy. 319 When I came to mention... they imagined I was still deranged, as there was no such place, as I described. 1886 I. N. Newman Callista xii. 140 The few persons whom he met... thought him furious or deranged.

1. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 465 A man who is deranged and not right in his mind.

Derangement (dtrēl ndzměnt). [a. mod. F.

**Derangement** (dirēl'ndzměnt). [a. mod. F. dérangement (1671 in Hatzí.), f. déranger: see DERANGE and MENT.]

1. Disturbance of order or arrangement; dis-

Derangement, displacement.

1. Disturbance of order or arrangement; disarrangement, displacement.

1. Vib. Tefferson Corr. Wks. 1859 I. 276 A strange derangement, indeed, our riders have got into, to be nine days coming from Hillsborough. 1854 Stocqueler Handbl. Bril. India 417 They could not be incorporated in their proper places without a very extensive reprint and a derangement of the entire work. 1875 Lyell. Princ. Gool. I. L. vii. 116 Time must multiply the derangement of strata, in the ratio of antiquity.

2. Disturbance of normal or regular order or working; the condition of being out of order; disorder; disorganization.

1373 Berkelley Querist \$ 457 Whether this folly may not produce. an entire derangement of domestic life. a general corruption in both sexes! 1766 Chester. Lett. cocxcviii. (1792) IV. 231 It is a total dislocation and derangement. 1809 W. Saunders Min. Waters 502 Without any considerable derangement in the digestive organs. 1856 Froude Hitt. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 146 The derangement of the woollen trade. was causing distress all over the country.

3. Disturbance of the functions of the mind; mental disorder; insanity.

1800 Act 30-40 Geo. III. c. 94 \$ 3 (Jod.) Apprehended under circumstances, that denote a derangement of mind. 1812 G. D. Collinson Law conc. Idiots I. 1. iv. (Jod.), Many actions bear too marked a character of illusion, of derangement, of alienation of mind, that a man in his senses could not by any possibility commit them. 1825 Souriney Tale of Paraguay iv. 66 Mark of passion there was none; None of derangement. 1874 Maudeley Respons. in Ment. Dis. vii. 233 Supplying the interpretation of the previously obscure attacks of recurrent derangement.

† Deray (dirie), sb. arch. Also 4 derai, 4-5 derray (dirie), sb. arch. Also 4 derai, 4-5 derray (dirie), sb. arch. Also 4 derai, 4-5 deray (d. dray, 5 derei; \( \textit{B}. 4-5 desray (e. Sec.).

at the foresaid time is sufficient.

Derray (dlrzl-), sb. arch. Also 4 deral, 4-5 derray(e, dray, 5 derei; \beta. 4-5 desray(e. See also DISBAY. [a. OF. desrei, desrai, later desroi, derei, derai, deroi, f. tonic stem of desreer: see DERAY v., also ARBAY v., DISABRAY.]

DERAY v., also ARBAY v., DISARRAY.]

†1. Disorder, disturbance, tumult, confusion.

To make deray: to create a disturbance, act violently and noisily. Obs. (or arch.).

c1300 K. Alis. 1177 He tok Alisaundre this deray, For to amende gef he may. c1300 Sir Tristr. 3165 On canados sche gan crie And made gret deray. c1400 Antwrs of Arth. xl, Querto draues thou so dre3ghe, and mace suche deray? c1470 HENRY Wallace vi. 239 The schirreff cryt: Quha makis that gret deray? 1513 DOUGLAS Ameis vii. x. 77 Turnus was by, and amyd this deray, This hait fury of slauchtyr, and fell afray.

29\*

B. a 1330 Fragm. Alexander, in Rouland & V. (1836) p. xxiii, Ther men might reuthe y-sen Muchel desray, muchel gredeing. 1485 CAXTON Chas. Gt. 239 Wherof they mand grete noyse and desraye.
† b. Impetuosity; display of vigour or prowess. c 300 K. Alis. 2721 Sone he say A yong knyght, also of gret deray. Ageyns him he gynneth to ride. c 1335 Coer de L. 502 The aventerous with gret deray So hard to cur knyght he droff, Hys schelde in two peses roff.

D. Disstray confusion. wodern archairm.

C. Disarray, confusion. modern archaism.

1831 Hoog in Fraser's Mag. IV. 425 Whose beauty, form, nd manners bland, Have wrought deray through all the and. 1850 BLACKIE Æschylus II. 106 Him struck dismay n wild deray. 1872 — Lays Highl. 32 They rove the vest, nd in deray They flung her on the floor.

†2. Disorderly action towards any one; violence,

+2. Disorderly action towards any one; violence, injury, insolent ill-treatment. To do or make deray to: to do violence to; to disturb, molest. Obs.

α 1300 Curror M. 23346 (Cott.) If þai suld for þaa feluns prai, It war gain godd and gret derai. c 1340 Ibid. 15568 (Trin.) Dou sal se hem jättto nyst do me greet deray. 1375 Barbour Brruc xv. 428 Lordyngis, it war my will Till mak end of the gret deray. That dowglass makis vs ilk day. c 1440 Fork Myst. xxvii. 121 Peter I have prayed for the So that thou schall nost drede his dray. c 1450 Guy Warvo. (C). 4336 Who hath done þe all þys deraye. 1480 Caxton Orid's Met. xii. xix, Achylles was full of desraye and inyquyte, and drewe the body of Hector by grete woodenes. Is 1550 Freirix of Berwick 536 In thy depairting se thow mak no deray Vnto no wicht, bot frely pass thy way.

3. Disorderly mirth and revelry as in a dance or

3. Disorderly mirth and revelry as in a dance or similar festivity. Chiefly in the alliterative phrase

similar festivity. Chiefly in the alliterative phrase dancing and deray. arch.

1500-20 DUNBAR Poems Ixxviii. 14 For din, nor danceing, nor deray, It will nocht walkin me no wise. 1513 DOUGLAS Æncis 1. xi. heading, Off the bancat, and of the greit deray, And how Cupide inflambes the lady gay. 21550 Christis Kirke Gr. i, Wes nevir in Scotland hard nor sene Sic dansing nor deray. 1807 J. Strage Poems 65 W' lowpin', dancin' and deray. 1807 J. Strage Poems 65 W' lowpin', dancin' and deray. 1824 Scott Redgauntlet Let. xi, There was .. dancing and deray within. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. L. II. I. xii, So have we seen fond weddings. celebrated with an outburst of triumph and deray, at which the elderly shook their heads. 1893 Daily News 2 Dec. 5/2 The dancing and deray were so public that all classes had their share of the fun.

¶ 4. errors. for Array.

1538 Aberdeen Reg. V. 16 (Jam.) To be in thair best deray ilk persone.

† **Deray** (d*irē*!·), v. Obs. Also dray. [a. OF. \*desreer, -reier, -rayer, later desroier, derroyer, derrayer, e. Pr. desreiar, It. disredare:-Rom. type \*des-rēdāre, f. L. Dis-+-rēdāre, f. \*rēdo preparation, order: see Array. (The atonic stem in OF. was desre, the tonic desrei-, -rai-, -roi-, which was afterwards extended to the inf. and other atonic

alterwards extended to the int. and other atomic forms.)] refl. and intr. To act or behave in a disorderly manner; to rage.

1340-70 Alisaunder 883 Nectanabus.. graithes him sone Deraide as a dragoun dreedful in fight. c 1330 Will. Palerne 1210 Pus despitusly be duk drayed him banne. Ibid. 2051 He deraied him as a deuel.

¶ Used for Deraign v. [Confusion of derayne with infin deraids 1]

with infin. deraye(n.]

c 1314 Gay Waru. (A.) 3915 Finde a Sarrazin oper a knist,
& he schal anoper finde, pat schal deray[ne] his rist kinde.
c 1325 Coer de L. 5456 Wylt thou graunt with spere and
scheeld Deraye the ryght in the feelde.

Derayn(e, variants of DERAIGN v. Obs.

Derb, a. rare. ? nonce-wd. [a. Ger. derb compact, solid, rough.] Rough, uncrystallized, massive.

1805 COLERIDGE Aids Ref. 329 If. I oppose transparent chrystallized Alumen to opake derb (unchrystallized)

Alumen.

**Derby** (dā:1bi, dā:1bi). The name of a town (in OE. named by the Northmen Deoraby, Deorby) and shire of England, and of an earldom named

and shire of England, and of an earldom named from the shire or county. See also DARBY. Hence 1. Proper name of the most noted annual horse-race in England, founded in 1780 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and run at the Epsom races, usually on the Wednesday before, or the second Wednesday after, Whitsunday (the actual date being fixed each year in connexion with those of the Newmarket and Ascot meetings, by the Lockey Club)

year in connexion with those of the Newmarket and Ascot meetings, by the Jockey Club).

1844 W. H. Maxwell Sports & Adv. Scotl. xxxix. (1855)

305 What care I about Oaks or Derbys? 1848 DISRAELI in Harper's Mag. Aug. (1883) 340/2 'You do not know what the Derby is. 'Yes I do. It is the Blue Ribbon of the Turf'. 1871 M. Collins Mrg. & Merch. II. vi. 161, I had been to the Derby.

b. Hence attrib. and in comb., as Derby day, the day on which the 'Derby' is run; Derby dog, the proverbial dog on the race-course, after this has been otherwise cleared; hence allusively, something sure to turn up or come in the way.

has been otherwise cleared; hence altastuely, something sure to turn up or come in the way.

286a Times 6 June, It was a real Derby gathering, and, if possible, a Derby gathering exaggerated with all its queer melange of high and low. 1873 M. Collins Mrg. 4, Merch. I. vi. 190 On a Derby Day the hill at Epsom is througed with them. 1885 Times 4 June 10/2 The reputation which invariably attaches to a Derby winner.

C. transf. Of similar important races in other countries on The Engage.

countries, as The French Derly,

1890 Whitaker's Alm. 584/1 The winner of the French
Derby, 1894 Daily News 20 Feb. 5/3 The great 'Snowshoe
Derby' took place on Sunday and yesterday at Holmenkollen near Christiania.

2. Short for Derby hat: a stiff felt hat with a

2. Short for Derby hat: a stiff felt hat with a rounded crown and narrow brim. U.S.

1888 Pall Mall G. 12 June 14/1 Girls or young ladies are seen with their hands thrust deep into the ulster pocket.. the derby tipped on one side. Ibid. 24 Sept. 11/1 Low felt hats—Derby hats, as they are generally called here [U.S.]—were universal.

3. Plastering. = DARBY 5.

183-48 [see DARBY 5]. 1876 W. PAPWORTH in Encycl. Brit. 1V. 504 He is furnished with .. a hand float, a quirk float, and a derby or darby, which is a long two-handled float for forming the floated coat of lime and hair.

4. Derby neck = DERBYSHIRE neck.

1769 T. PROSSER (title, An Account of the Method of Cure of the Bronchocele, or Derby-neck. 1771 BARRETTI Yourn. Lond. to Genoa II. 148 Gaváys mean a Derby-neck or a man that has a Derby-neck.

Derbyshire (da 1bi-, d5 1bi[51). [In OE.

Lond. to Genoa 11. 148 Gavays mean a Derby-neck or a man that has a Derby-neck.

Derbyshire (dā'1bi-, d5'1bi[s1]. [In OE. Deorby-scir, Deorbi-scir: see prec.] The shire or county of Derby in England. Hence

1. Derbyshire neck: a swelling of the thyroid gland; bronchocele, goitre; so called as being endemic in parts of that county.

1808 BEDDOES Hygēia vi. 67 The water of meléed snow has been held by many authors to be the cause of the bronchocele or Derbyshire neck.

117 The malady. called the 'Derbyshire neck'—an endemic protuberance in the throat, or goitre. 1808 T. Benvan 'Pract. Surg. I. 191 Goitre, or Derbyshire neck, is very common.

2. Derbyshire spar, † drop: fluor-spar.

1273 GIEIN Lakes Cumberland (1788) II. 217 It. is known in London by the name of the Derbyshire drop. But on the spot it is called Blue John. 1768 Cronstedis Min. 26 Pieces of Derbyshire spar, through which the light of a candle formed many images. 1854 J. Scoppers in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 64 Derbyshire spar (fluoride of calcium).

Derche, obs. form of DIRGE.

+ Der-do-ing, ppl. a. Obs. rarr-1. A pseudo-

Derche, obs. form of DIRGE.

† Der-doing, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1. A pseudoarchaism of Spenser, app. from dare-do taken as a
compound verb, with pple. in -ING (cf. DEBRING-DO)
taken in the sense 'Doing daring deeds'.

Dere-doing as a legitimate combination would mean 'harmdoing, mischief-working'.

1250 SPRINER F. Q. II. vii. 10 Me ill befits, that in derdoing
armes And honours suit my vowed daies do spend, Unto thy
bounteous baytes... to attend.

† Dere, sb. Obs. Forms: 3-6 dere, 4-5 der,
5 (darr), deire, deerre, 5-6 deere, 5-7

Sc. deir, 6 deare, 7 dial. dare. [f. Dere v.: perhaps a continuation of OE. daru (whence ME. darr) with the vowel assimilated to the vb.: cf. MDu.

darr) with the vowel assimilated to the vb.: cf. MDu. dere, in Kilian dere, deyre 'nocumentum, offensa, noxa'. See next.] Harm, hurt, injury, mischief, esp. in phr. to do (a person) dere.

c 1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 3214 Pharaon bannede vt his here, Israel he Shoşte to don dere. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 8004 Now may 3e lyghtly bere be stones to schip wybouten dere.

14. Grene Knt. 401 in Sir Gawayne (Bannatyne Club) App. 237 If itt be poynt of any warr, There shall noe man doe you noe darr. c 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 149 Wylle ye do any dere to my chyld and me? c 1485 Dight Myst. (1882) II. 102, I shall the socor in euery dere. c 1570 Pride & Lowl. (1841) 13 Many a vice..

Which do, and have done this land mickle deere. 1603 Philotus Ixxiii, 30w mon first to me sweir, That 3e to me sall do na deir. 1674 Ray N. C. Words 13 Dare, harm or pain... It does me no dare, i.e. no harm.

† Dere, v. Obs. Forms: I derian, 2-4 derie (n.

+ Dere, v. Obs. Forms: I derian, 2-4 derie(n, (4 deri, derye), 2-3 deren, 3-6 dere, 4-5 der, (4-7 deere, 5 deire, dayre, 5-6 deyre, 6 dear(e, Sc. deir, 6-7 dare). [OE. derian, derigan = OFris. dera, OS. derian, MDu. deren (daren), Du. deren, OHG. terjan, teren, MHG. tern:—WGer. \*darjan, f. WGer. \*dara str. fem., OHG. tara, OE. daru, but have injur demaced.

OHG. terjan, teren, MHG. tern:—WGer. \*darjan, f. WGer. \*dara str. fem., OHG. tara, OE. daru, f. WGer. \*dara str. fem., OHG. tara, OE. daru, f. WGer. \*dara str. fem., OHG. tara, OE. daru, hurt, harm, injury, damage.]

1. trans. To hurt, harm, injure.

In OE. intrans. with dative, 'to do harm to'.

c 888 K. ELFRED Boeth. vii. § 3 Put him da stormas derian ne mahan. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 13 Ne bet eou scal derien nouder here ne hunger. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 19

Flesliche lustes be deried ure sowle. c 1200 Havelob 574

Leoun or wlf. Or ober best, bat wolde him dere. 1380 Lay

Folks' Catech. (Lamb. MS.) 831 Fals wytnesse bow noon heere by neysbore wyttyngly to dere. c 1290 Hrnry

Wallace ix. 164 He gert him suer Fra that day furth he suld him neuir der. c 1250 BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners (1573)

D iv, Who is without trespasse, what can him hurt or dere. 1573 TUSER Hutb. ii. (1878) 8 Grat charge so long did dare me. c 1613 T. POTTS Disc. Witches (1845) K ij a, The stick nor the stake shall never deere thee.

b. absol. To do harm, 'hurt'.

a 1200 O.E. Chron. and 1032 Gehwar hit [bat wildefyr] derode eac on manezum stowum. a 1300 Cursor M. 10014

(Cott.) Pat nathing mai cum in pat ders. c 1366 CHAUCER

Syr.'s T. 232 And of Achilles for his queinte spere, For he coube wip it bobe hele and dere. c 1400 Destr. Troy 1203

Ffor to dere for the dethe of his dere cosyn.

2. To trouble, grieve, vex, annoy, incommode. c 1340 Cursor M. 1377 (Trin.) To be king not wol him dere. c 1400 Mauner. (Rott.) iii. 9 Stagez. ilk ane abouen ober, to see be iustyng, so bat nane schall dere ober, ne lett oper to see. c 1400 Destr. Troy 1350 Now me bus, as a beggar, my bred for to thigge At doris vpon dayes, that dayres me full sore. 1481 Caxton Reynard xxxix. (Arb.) to That dered hym so moche that he wyste not what to saye. he was so angry in his herte. 1559 Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk X, When we [envoys] shewed wherein eche other dered, we sought out meanes al quarels to haue clered. 1674 Ray S. & E. C. Words 64 It dares me, it pains or grieves me.

Hence Derring vbl. sb.; Derring (derend, de-

rignde) ppl. a., doing harm, hurtful.

a 1328 Prose Psalter liv. [lv.] 3 Hij were derend to me in ire.
1340 Ayenb. 63 Per byeb leazinges helpinde, and leazinges likynde, and leazinges deriynde. c 1400 Destr. Troy 11003
Dyng hom to dethe for deyring of other. c 1440 Promp.
Parv. 118 Derynge or noyynge, nocumentum, gravamen.

Dere, obs. form of Dark v.2, Dear, Deke.

Dere, obs. form of DARE v.2, DEAR, DEER.
Derect, obs. var. of DIRECT.

+ Derectl, a. Obs. [? f. DERE sb. + -FUL.]
Full of grief, sorrowful.

? a 1400 Morte Arth. 4054 Thane drawes he to Dorsett..
Dereign(e, dereine, var. DERAIGN v. Obs.
Derelict (derflikt), a. and sb. [ad. L. dērelict-us, pa. pple. of dērelinquēre to forsake wholly, abandon, f. DE- I. 3 + relinquēre to leave, forsake.]

A. adj.

1. Forsaken, abandoned, left by the possessor or guardian; esp. of a vessel abandoned at sea; transf.

1. Forsaken, abandoned, left by the possessor or guardian; esp. of a vessel abandoned at sea; transf. said of land left dry by the recession of the sea.

1649 Jer. Taylor Gl. Exemp. 1. i. P 10 The affections which these exposed and derelict children bear to their mothers.

1700 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1859) IV. 640 A tryathefore the barons of the exchequer.. about derelict lands left by the sea in Yorkshire.

1848 Hallam Mid. Ages i. Notes iii. (1855) I. 106 Gaul, like Britain. had become almost a sort of derelict possession, to be seized by the occupant.

1888 Times 21 Aug. 9/3 Massowah, which, having been abandoned and left derelict by Egypt.. was seized by Italy as a res nullins.

189. 1774 BURKE Amer. Tax. Wks. (1842) I. 171 They easily prevailed, so as to seize upon the vacant, unoccupied, and derelict minds of his friends.

2. Guilty of dereliction of duty; unfaithful, delinquent (U.S.). Hence Derelictness.

2. Guilty of derenction of duty; uniatinul, delinquent (U.S.). Hence **Derelictness**.

1864 Daily Tel. 13 Sept., Probably you will think that United States Commissioner Newton was very 'derelict' in his duty. 1888 The Voice (N.Y.) 4 Oct., The derelictness of many officials in Kansas.

1. A piece of property abandoned by the owner

I. A piece of property abandoned by the owner or guardian; esp. a vessel abandoned at sea.

1670 Lond. Gas. No. 534/1 A small Virginia ship laden with Tobacco, which they seised as a Derelict, pretending the men had forsaken the ship. 1727-31 CHAMBERS Cycl., Derelicts, in the civil law, are such goods as are wilfully thrown away, or relinquished by the owner. 1836 De. QUINCEY Mod. Greece Wks. XIV. 320 Often. plague. would absolutely depopulate a region. In such cases, mere estrangers would oftentimes enter upon the lands as a derelict. 1877 W. Thomson Cruise Challenger iv. 61 On the morning of March 23rd we steamed in search of the derelict.

18. A preson abandoned or forsaken

b. A person abandoned or forsaken.

1728 SAVAGE Bastard Pref., I was a Derelict from my cradle.

1873 Browning Red Cott. Nt.-cap 258 To try conclusions with my helplessness.—To pounce on, misuse me, your derelict, Helped by advantage that bereavement lends?

2. One guilty of dereliction of duty (U.S.). Cf.

A. 2. 1888 The Voice (N.Y.) 3 Jan., The Republicans renominated and triumphantly re-elected the derelicts.

nated and triumphantly re-elected the derelicts. **Derelict**, v. rare. [f. L. dērelict-, ppl. stem of dērelinquēre: see prec.]

† 1. trans. To abandon, forsake. Obs.

1628 Donne Serm. John xi. 35 Friends.. must not be derelicted, abandoned to themselves. 1620 T. H[ALE] Acc.

New Invent. lxxiii, Grants.. of Lands derelicted.

2. fig. To fail to keep or observe; to fall short of nonceuse.

of. nonce-use.

rass: MACFARREN Counterp. iv. 9 Exceptions can only be inderstood by students who are thoroughly conversant with the rules they [the exceptions] derelict. Dereliction (derilikson). [ad. L. dereliction-

em, n. of action from derelinquere: see Defection. Cf. obs. F. (16th c.) dereliction (Godef.).]

1. The action of leaving or forsaking (with intention not to resume); abandonment. (Now rare

tention not to resume); abandonment. (Now rare exc. in legal use.)

a 1612 Donne Bladarator (1644) 123 The next species of Homicide... is Permission, which when it is toward ourselves, is by the schoolemen usually called Desertion, or Dereliction. 1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp. 1. viii. P. 5 Repentance and dereliction of sins. 1788 GIBBON Decl. 4 F. exxxvi. (1836) 586 This wise dereliction of obsolete, exatious, and unprofitable claims. 1818 Jas. Mill. Bril. India II. v. 42 He recommended, if not a dereliction, at any rate a suspension of the design. 1875 Bryce Holy Rom. Emp. xi. (ed. 5) 176 Imposts.. by long dereliction apparently obsolete.

b. The condition of being forsaken or aban-

b. The condition of being forsaken or abandoned. Now rare.

1597 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. v. xvii. § 2 Dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confusion. 1675 Brooks Gold. Key Wks. 1867 V. 98 That Jesus Christ did suffer dereliction of God really; that he was indeed deserted and forsaken of God. 1771 Junius Lett. kvii. 330 The unhappy baronet has no friends... you are not reduced to so deplorable a state of dereliction. 1867 Vancouver Agric. Decom (1813) 85 These mansions... whether their dereliction arises from the caprice or folly of their owners, etc.

1. fig. The 'abandonment' or leaving dry of land by the sea: concr. the land thus left dry.

from the caprice or folly of their owners, etc.

C. fig. The 'abandonment' or leaving dry of land by the sea; concr. the land thus left dry.

1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 261 Lands newly created...

1804 COLEBROOKE

Husb. Bengal (1806) 8 Land which has been gained by the dereliction of water.

1866 ROLERS Agric. & Prices I. iv. 106 Norfolk has gained largely on the eastern side by the dereliction of the sea.

2. In modern use implying a morally wrong or reprehensible abandonment or neglect; chiefly in

2. In modern use implying a morally wrong or reprehensible abandonment or neglect; chiefly in the phr. dereliction of duty.

1778 Burke Corr. (1844) II. 217 A dereliction of every opinion and principle that I have held. 1836 J. Gilbert Chr. Atonem. iv. (1852) 90 He will not accept of compliments paid to his power at the expense of a dereliction of his royal claims. 1840 H. Ainsworth Towar of London viii, They would be answerable with their lives for any further dereliction of duty. 1866 Pusey Min. Proft. Mal. ii. 11, Idolatry, the central dereliction of God. 1892 LD. ESHRE in Law Times Rep. LXVII. 211/2 The plaintiffs have been guilty of a dereliction of duty, but for which the sewage matter would not flow into the stream.

D. Hence absol. Failure in duty, delinquency. 1830 Henschel. Stud. Nat. Phil. 11 In this case it was moral dereliction which gave to ridicule a weight and power not necessarily. belonging to it. 1841 Emerson Lect., Man the Reformer Wks. (Bohn) II. 236 The employments of commerce. are. viitiated by derelictions and abuses at which all connive. 1881 S. H. Hodoson Onteast Est. 336 What! on thy guiltless children wilt thou call Lightly the curse of such a dereliction? 1882 HINSDALE Garfield & Educ. 1. 396 Each pupil felt.. that he owed her a personal apology for any dereliction of failure on his part.

† 3. Failure, cessation; esp. sudden failure of the bodily or mental powers, fainting. Obs.
1647 H. More Song of Soul III. App. Lxxix, Of brasen sleep and bodi's derelictions. 1749 Br. LAVINGTON Enthus. Methodists (1820) 23 Derelictions, terrors, despairings. 1794 G. Adams Nat. & Exp. Philos. IV. N. 91 The word eclipse. signifies dereliction, a fainting away, or swooning. 1797 E. M. Lomax Philauthrope fo All at once, by some unfortunate dereliction of mind, he made a full stop.

† D. Failure, defect, shortcoming. Obs.
1807 Fusell in Lect. Paint. ii. (Bohn 1848) 383 Michelangelo. no doubt had his moments of derelictions and deficiencies too great to be overlooked.

Dereling, -yng, obs. forms of Dab

Cf. OF. derelainquir in same sense (Godef.).]

Cf. Of. aerelanquer in same sense (Godef.).]

trans. To relinquish utterly, forsake, abandon.

a 1612 Donne Biedavaros (1644) 106 That it were deadly
sinne in him to de-relinquish the Church. 1679 J. SMITH
Narrat. Pop. Plot Ded. B. That you will not... both desert
your Self, and de-relinquish the care of three Kingdoms.
1799 Kirkwan Geol. Ess. 81 This vast continental depression,
whose derelinquished space was occupied by water.

Derene, -renne, -reyne, variants of Deraign

Obs., to prove, etc.

\*\*Dos., to prove, etc.

\*\*Derere, adv. Obs. [a. OF. dericre, now derritre, behind = Pr. dereire, It. dietro, drieto:—late pop. L. de-retro 'from backwards'.] Behind. c 1386 Chaucer Reeve's T. 181 (Harl.) This seely clerkes ronnen wp and doun, Wip keep, keep, stand, stand, Iossa, ware derere, Ga wightly bou and I sal keep him heere.

†\*Derf, 5b. Obs. [app. shortened from OE.

† Derf, sb. Obs. [app. shortened from OE. gedeorf labour, trouble, tribulation, f. deorfan to labour: see DERVE.] Trouble, tribulation,

hurt.
[c 1000 ÆLFRIC Colloguy F 16 Hig, hig, micel gedeorf ys hit 1] c 1305 LAV. 10943 Nas na man . Pæt dursten him derf makien. a 1225 Ancr. R. 80 Strong worte drien derf ine Godes servise. Ibid. 106 Heo wolde þet derf þuldeliche bolien. Ibid. 180 Sicnesse, meseise . and euerich licomiche derf þet eileþ þe vlesche. c 1230 Hali Meid. 17 Aboro bliðeliche þe derf þat tu drehest.
† Derf. a. (adv.) Obs. Forms: 3 (Orm.) derf.

deorrf, 3-4 derue, 3-6 derf, 4-5 derff, 4-6 derfe, 5-6 derffe, 6 dearfe. [app. a. ON. djarfr (:-derfa-z) bold, daring, audacious, impudent: cf. OSw. diarver, diærver, Sw. djerf, Da. diærv: cognate with OS. derbi, OFris. derbe; not recorded in OF when the former would be derfe dierfer ef in OE. where the forms would be deorf, dierfe; cf.

in Or. where the forms would be deorf, dierfe; cl. deorrflike in Ormin.]

1. Bold, daring, courageous, brave.

c 1200 Obmin 16780 He [Nicodemus] nass nohht derrf inoh all opennlig to sekenn be Laferrd Crist. Ibid. 1598 Wibb derrf & openn spæche. 1378 Barbour Bruce xviii. 307 The frer. wes derrf, stout, and ek hardy. c 1400 Destr. Troy 12800 His derf knightes. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis ix. ix. 22 Turnus the prince, at was bath darf and bald.

b. In a bad sense: Bold, audacious, daringly

v. In a dad sense: Bold, audacious, daringly wicked.

a 1300 Cursor M. 12936 (Cott.) Pat derf o ded, bat fals traitur. Ibid. 27749 (Cott.) Wreth ... wentes man fra goddis will and mas him derf to dedis ill. ?a 1400 Morte Arth. 3779 Thou salle be dede and undone for thy derfe dedys. c 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 305 Fulle darfe has been oure deede for-thi commen is our care. 1570 Levins Manip. 31 Darfe, stubborn, pertinax, obduratus.

2. Strong, sturdy, stout.

c 1340 Gaw. § Gr. Knt. 1233 Pe dor drawen, & dit with a derf haspe. ?a 1400 Morte Arth. 312 No more dowte the dynte of theire derfe wapyns. c 1450 Henryson Mor. Fab. 78 His darf oxen I compt them not a flee.

b. Vigorous, forcible, violent.

c 1440 York Myst. xivi. 17 That drewe all the domesmen derfe indignacioun. c 1450 Golagros § Gaw. 359 Delis thair full doughtely mony derf dynt. 16.. Earl Westmorland 291 in Furniv. Percy Folio I. 311 Blowes that were both derfe and dire.

3. Painful, grievous; terrible, dreadful: crael.

Painful, grievous; terrible, dreadful; cruel.
 a 1215 Leg. Kath. 565 Ich hire wule don to be derueste deaö. c 1225 E. E. Altit. P. B. 862 Dotz away your derf

dyn & derez neuer my gestes. c 1470 Henry Wallace vn. 217 Mony.. Off Wallace part, thai put to that derff deid. b. Troublesome, hard, difficult.

a 1235 Leg. Kath. 948 For nis him no derure for to adweschen feole ben fewe. c 1230 Hali Meid. 19 His reades.. derue beoð to fullen. 1232 STEWART Com. Scot. III. 294. The darfast way. Tha tuke the gait without rangat till go. B. as adv. Grievously, terribly.

c 1325 Metr. Hom. (1862) 23 Slic wordes said Crist of thir wers That folc in werd ful derf deres.

Derfde, pa. t. of Derve v. Obs.

† Derful, a. Obs. In 4 derful, 6 darfful. [?f. Derf sb. + -Ful.] ? Troublous, hurtful; or = Derf a. Hence Derfully adv.

c 1340 Cursor M.22544 (Edin.) Wod and wal al doun sal draw of demster pat derful aw. [Other MSS. dredful.] 1523 STEWART Cron. Scot. 2338 The dartis flew lyke fyre out of the flint Darfful and dour. a 1232 Leg. Kath. 1090 Deien se derfliche [one MS. derffulliche].

† Derfly, a. Obs. [?f. Derf a. + -Ly 1: cf. ON. djarftigr bold, daring.] Grievous, terrible, dreadful; = Derf a. 3.

a 1300 Cursor M. 1143 (Cott.) pi derfii dede has liknes nan. Ibid. 7182 To derfly ded bai suld him bring.

† Derfly, adv. Obs. Forms: see Derf a. [f. Derf a. + -Ly 2. Cf. ON. djarftigr boldly; fiercely.

c 1200 Ormin 9725 Forrpi toc hem Sannt Iohann Deorrflike to begrippen. c 1220 Bestiary 411 For to winnen fode derflike widuten dred. c 12340 Gau. Gr. Knt. 2334 How plat doaty dredles deruely per stondez. a 1400-50 Alexander 2042 Pan has ser Dary dedeyne, & derfely [Dublin MS. darfly] he lokes.

2. Forcibly, violently.

c 1200 Ormin 1612 Spatt tuss derrfliche drifesst alle bis folle ut off piss minstre. c 1340 Cursor M. 1912 (Edin.) Pai toke bair rede derueli [v.r. derfil] do him to be dede. c 1400 Melayne 1033 So darfely bothe thaire dyntis thay driste. 1538 Stewart Cron. Scot. 1. 11 Eolus .. In Yrland cost rycht darflie did thame dryve. a 1605 Pollwart Flyting w. Montgomer's 427 To dreadfull dolour dearfly or 3e dryue him.

b. Quickly, promptly.

c 1326 E. Allit. P. B. 1641 Derfly benne Da

appears to be related to DERF sb.]

1. Trouble, hardship; = DERF sb.
c1175 Lamb. Hom. 21 pes pu hefdest mare deruenesse on pisse liue of pine licome, bes pu scoldest hersumian pe bet pine leofe drihten. a1300 Cursor M. 3906 (Cott.) Man pat pou will help in nede Thar him neuer na derfues drede.
2. Boldness, andacity.
c1400 Destr. Troy 5110 He, pat warpes thies wordes in his wild foly, Shuld degh, for his derfenes.
† Derfiship. Obs. [f. DERF a. + -SHIP.] Audacity.

nty.

a 1235 Leg. Kath. 978 Pis is nu be derschipe of bi dusi
nssware and te deopnesse.

Dergie, obs. form of DIRGE.

Deric (derik), a. Biol. [mod. f. Gr. δέρος skin

Deric (derik), a. Biol. [mod. f. Gr. δέρος skin +-IC.] Pertaining to, or constituting, the skin or outer integument of the body.

1876 Bell Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat. 36 The outer germinal layer (deric layer or ectoderm) forms the outer limiting layer of the body.

Derick, var. spelling of Derrick.

Deridable (dtraidžb'l), a. [f. Deride v. +

-ABLE.] That may be derided or ridiculed.

1804 Jeffrey Let. in Ld. Cockburn Life II. kilv, You... have yet to learn that everything has a respectable, and a deridable aspect.

Deride (dtraid), v. [ad. L. dērīdēre to laugh to scorn, scoff at, f. De- I. 4 + L. rīdēre to laugh. Cf. OF. derire and rare derider (Godef.).]

1. trans. To laugh at in contempt or scorn; to

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1. trans. To laugh at in contempt or scorn; to laugh to scorn: to make sport of, mock.

1. 1530 [see Deriding below]. 1545 [ove Exp. Dam. iii. 44]

In al tymes have the tyrants derided the godly while they paciently waited for Gods helpe. 1581 Pritis Guazzo's Civ. Conv. I. (1560) 30 b. Mockers and flowers, who. deride everie man. 1611 Birle Luke xxiii. 35 And the rulers also. derided him. 1621 Burton Anal. Mel. In. iv. I. i. (1652) 633. I knowe not whether they are more to be pitied or derided. 1667 Milton P. L. XI. 817 Of them derided, but of God observ'd The one just Man alive. 1763 [] Brown Poetry 4 Mus. v. 75 A Bagpipe (an Instrument which an Englishman derides. 1785 [Broson Decl. 4. F. II. xxviii. 99 He justly derides the absurd reverence for antiquity. 1853 [] H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk. (1873) II. II. viii. 272 Doctrines which, as an orator, he does not scruple to deride. † 2. intr. To laugh contemptuously or scornfully. 1639 H. Hutton Fallies Anal. (Percy Soc.) 43 The hangman. Began to scoffe, and thus deriding said. 1663 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 466 A club. where many pretended witts would meet and deride at others. 1675 Traherne Chr. Ethica App. 562 When they deride at our profession. Hence Deri'ded ppl. a., Deri'den youl. 3b. and ppl. a.; Deri'den, one who derides, a mocker; Deridingly adv., in a deriding way, with derision. 1530 Palsgr. 213/2 Deridyng, laughyng to skorne, derision. 1543 Naccess. Doctr. H iii, A dissembler or rather a deryder of penance. 1563-87 Foxe A. 4 M. (1596) 635 (R.) In the same episte [he] deridinglie commendeth them. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. IV. i. § 1 Prophane and deriding adver-

saries. 1672 Life & Death J. Alleine vi. (1837) 71 Deriding and menacing language. 1680-50 Temple Ess. Heroic Virtue Wks. 1731 l. 221 Their decayed and derided Idolatry. 1653 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth II. (1723) 116 His indiscreet. Derideing .. of his Father. 1792 MAD. D'Arbland D'Arbl

† Deri'dent, a. nonce-wd. Obs. [ad. L. derident-em, pr. pple. of L. deridere to Deride.]? Deriding,

em, pr. ppie. of L. deridere to DERIDE.] Theriding, or smilling.

1609 Ev. Woman in Hum. 1. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV. 308

Bosse. Most sweete mistries, most derydent starre. Acut. Then most rydent starre faire falle ye.

Derige, obs. form of DIRGE.

Dering: see under Dere v.

Derisible (dři'zib'l), a. [f. L. type \*dērīsibilis, f. dērīs-, ppl. stem of dērīdēre: see -BLE.

Cf. It. derisibile 'that may be derided' (Florio

CI. 11. derisible 'that may be derided' (Florio 1611).] To be derided; worthy of derision.

1657 TOMLINSON Renoi's Disp. 712 The Pharmacopolist that wants Sugar, is not so derisible, as he. 1888 STRVENSON Dynamiter 45, I was his hopeless and derisible inferior.

Derision (dhi'33n). Also 5 dyrision, 6 diresion. [a. F. derision (13th c.), ad. L. derision-em, of action from deriders to Dyspus!

n. of action from deridere to DERIDE. ]

The action of deriding or laughing to scorn;

n. of action from deridere to Deride.

1. The action of deriding or laughing to scorn; ridicule, mockery.

a 1400 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 191 Of thi wurdys I have skorne and derysone. c 1470 Henry Wallace viii. (64 It were but derysoun To croun him king but woice off the parlyment. 1484 Canton Curiall 4 That sholde be a grete lesynge and worthy of derysion. 1500 Shaks. Mid. N. III. ii. 123 Scorne and derision neuer comes in teares. 150x I Marston Pasquil 4 Kath. II. 244 Scourg'd with the whip of sharpe derision. 1564 Dr. Lawne Du Moulin's Logick 70 Sometimes names are given by contraries, and by way of derision. As, when a dwarfe is called a Goliah. 1777 Warson Philip II (1792) III. XIX. 16 She had regarded it rather as an object of derision than alarm. 1852 Conyrbarre & H. St. Paul (1862) I. iv. 118 The people of Antioch were notorious for inventing names of derision.

b. with pl. An instance of this, a deriding. 1535 Coverdale Yer. XX. 10 For why I herde so many derisions and blasphemies. 1844 Mrs. Browning Lady Geraldine's Courtiship' xci, Out of reach of her derisions.

c. Phrases. In, † by, † for, † to derision.

2447 Canton Yason 17 And thus saide to him by derision. 1494 Fabran Chrom. vt. cxcviii. 205 In dyrision and despyte of the Danys. 1514 Barclay Cyl. † Uphondyshm. (Percy Soc.) 25 Than do they laughe us unto derysyon. 1564 Piler. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 205 His tytle for derysyon wryten and set ouer his heed. 1549 Compl. Scat. XX. 169 He vald laucht and scorn vs be grit derisione. 1655-60 Stanley Hist. Philos. (1701) 77/1 Scarce able to write, which when upon any occasion he did, it was to derision. 1749 Wesley Char. Methodist 11 Those who are in Derision so called. 1849 De Quincey 55. Mil. Nun vii. (1853) 14 In derision of the gay colours.

d. To hold or have in derision: to treat with scorn and mockery. To be in derision: to be sub-

d. To hold or have in derision: to treat with scorn and mockery. To be in derision: to be sub-

C. To hold or have in derision: to treat with scorn and mockery. To be in derision: to be subjected to mocking ridicule, to be a laughing-stock; so to bring into derision.

(With hold, have the action is prominent, with be the condition of the derided.)

1404 FABYAN Chron. VI. clviii. 147 Bernulphus... hadde this Egbert in derysyon. 2527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt Poy. (1589) 253 Among wise men it should be had in derision. 1535 COVERDALE Yob XXX. I Now they that are ... yonger then I, haue me in derision. 2537 ITHOROMORTON Let. to Cocil in Froude Hist. Eng. (1881) VI. XXXIX. 439 We begin to be in derision already for the bruit only. 1622 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus ii. 8 He was in daily derision, euery one mocked him. 1770 BURKE Pres. Discont. (R.), British policy is brought into derision.

2. concr. An object of ridicule; a laughing-stock. 1339 BIBLE (Great) Ps. IXXIX. 4 We are become .. a very scorne and derysyon to them that are rounde aboute vs. 1622 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus ii. 8 His word was a reproach and derision to the profane. 1746 Herner Medit. (1818) 270 The venerable patriarch is the derision of scoundrels.

† Dorisionary, a. Obs. [See -ARY.] Of the nature of derision, expressing derision, derisory.
2 1704 T. Brown Lett. Dead to Living Wks. 1759 II. 215, All hell applauds you mightily for.. that derisionary festival, which you keep.

\*\*Dorisionary\*\* (diroi viv.), a. [f. L. dērīs-, ppl. stem

All hell appliants you mightly for .. that derisionary testival, which you keep.

Derisive (diroi'siv), a. [f. L. dērīs-, ppl. stem of dērīdēre to Deride + -ive. Cf. OF. derrisif, -ive.] Characterized by derision; scoffing, mocking. a 166a GAUDEN Sacrament 98 (L.) His derisive purple stained .. with blood. 1735 Pore Odyss. 11. 364 Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest. 1874 H. Ainsworth Tower Hill 1. ii, 'Soh! you are come!' he exclaimed, in a deep, derisive tone. Mod. Newspr. Rept. of Parlt. The statement of the hon. member was received with derisive cheers [i.e. Hear! hear! uttered in derisive tones]. Hence Derisively adv., in a mocking manner,

Hence **Derivatively** adv., in a mocking manner, with derision; **Derivativeness**.

with derision; **Deri'siveness**.

1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 220 That hyperbole... which derisively term[5] Cairo and Damascus villages. *Ibid.*243 (R.) The Persians [were] thence called Magussæi derisively by other ethnicks. 1838 Dickens Nick. Nick. xlv, 'Never you mind', retorted that gentleman, tapping his nose derisively.

1847 Craig, Derisiveness, the state of being derisive.

derisvery.

† Derisorious, a. [f. as next + -0US.] = next.

1664 H. More Autid. Idolatry 73 A derisorious Allusion to the occasion of the name of that City. 1661 — Postur. in Glanvill Sadducismus 1. (1726) 34 His unworthy Usage of the Holy Writ, and his derisorious Interpretations of it.

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Derisory (d'Irai sari), a. [ad. L. derisori-us, derisor derider, mocker, agent-n. from deridere.]

f. dērīsor derider, mocker, agent-n. from dērūdēre.]
Characterized by derision; mocking, derisive.
1618 Chapman Heisiod II. 325 The garrulous grashopper
. Sits pouring out her derisory song. a 2700 B. E. Dict.
Cant. Crew. Cold Iron, a Derisory Periphrasis for a Sword1791-1833 D'Isabell Cur. Lit., Pol. Nichmane; The derisory nickname [Roundhead]. 1853 Grots Greece II. Ixxxiii. XI.
51 Occasions for derisory cheering. 1883 Times 6 Sept. 7/2
They prefer decorous obscurity to a derisory notoriety.

Derivabi'lity. rare. [f. Derivable: see
-ITT.] The quality of being derivable.
1865 Masson Rec. Brit. Philos. 352 The existence which each man predicates of himself is, according to Mr. Mill, derivability from that neutrum.

Derivable (diraivabil.), a. [f. Derive v. +
-ABLE. Cf. mod. F. dérivable.] Capable of being derived: in various senses of the vb.
+1. Capable of being transmitted or passed on

+1. Capable of being transmitted or passed on

T.L. Capable of being transmitted or passed on from one to another; transmissible. Obs.

1640 Br. Hall Episc. II. vi. 118 Those works which are .. derivable to all successions, to the end of the world. 1649

— Cases Consc. (1650) 416 This incest .. was permanent, and derivable to her posterity. a 1716 South (J.), The eternal rule and standard of all honour derivable upon me.

2. Capable of being drawn or obtained (from some source): obtainable

2. Capable of being drawn or obtained (from some source); obtainable.

a 1711 Kun Christophil Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 521 Fill'd with all Plenitude Divine, Derivable from Godhead Trine. 1799 Wellington in Owen Desp. 158 The collateral benefits derivable by the Company. 1869 Phillips Vesure. v. 150 The singular product, derivable from some organic bodies, called petroleum. 1884 Law Times 31 May 75/1 The income derivable from a capital sum of . twenty-six millions.

3. Capable of being obtained or drawn as a conclusion, deduction, or inference; deducible from. 1853 Wikins On Prayer iv. (T.). The second sort of arguments, from ourselves, are derivable from some of these heads. a 1877 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1716 II. 57 The right sense thereof seemeth best derivable from ... the nature of the subject he treatest on. 1873 Proctor Expanse Heaven 81 The main inference derivable from the hurricanes does not relate to their effects but to their cause.

4. Capable of being traced up to, or shown to proceed from (a source); traceable.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne Tracts 137 Derivable from the common Tongue diffused through them all. a 2726 South Serm. VI. 226 (T.) All these lamentable accidents were both subsequent upon, and derivable from a sin, which was fully pardoned. 1863 H. Spencer First Prine. In il. § 50 All other modes of consciousness are derivable from experiences of Force.

Hence **Derivably** adv., in a derivative manner.

† Derivage. Obs. rare - 1. [f. DeBive + -AGE.]

Derivage. Cos. vare . [1. Debite 7-Adai)
Derivation, tracing.
1610 W. Folkingham Art of Survey II. iii. 69 Derivage of
Pedegrees from Auncestrie.

Derival (diraival). rare. [f. Debive v. : see
-AL2 5.] Derivation; e.g. of one word from another

1871 EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue § 533 Of the derival of a conjunction from a preposition, we have a ready instance in the old familiar 'but'. 1878 Ibid. § 257 Postscr., Instances of Derival rather than of Combination.

Derivant (d'rei vant), a. and sb. [a. F. déri-

vant, pr. pple. of dériver to Derive: see -ANT.]

A. adj. Med. Drawing off or away (inflammation, fluid, etc.); = Derivative 1 b. B. sb. Math.

A. adj. Med. Drawing off or away (inflammation, fluid, etc.); = DERIVATIVE I b. B. sb. Math. A term applied to derived function of a special kind. 1876 Bartholow Mat. Med. (1879) 546 His conviction that the chief utility of cupping and leeching consists not in the blood withdrawn, but in the derivant and counter-irritant effect which they produce.

Derivate (de rivět), ppl. a. and sb. [ad. L. dērvāl-us, -um, pa. pple. of dērīvāre to Derivel.]

A. as pa. pple. and a. Derived.

1494 Fabyan Chrom. vii. 293 Portgreuis, whiche worde is derivat or made of .ii. Saxon wordis, as port and greue. 1532 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 900 Tenir, uenir with all them that be derivate of them as contenir, preneuir. 1679 Kin in G. Hickes Spir. Poprry 9 Supremacy, and every thing Originat upon and derivate from it. 1836 J. GILCHRIST Lect. 44 Correlative, derivate, and hereditary holiness. 1842 Sir H. Taylor Edwin the Fair 1. vii. (D.), Him From whom the rights of kings are derivate.

B. sb. Anything derived; a derivative.

1606 Jer. Taylor Duct. Dubit. 1. ii. rule iii. \$ 22 Those things that are derivates from heaven. 1838 Blackw. Mag. XLIV. 550 We maintain that consciousness meets the given, the derivate in man, at every point. 1889 Jacobs. Esop 95 Which of them is the original, which the derivate? 189a Daily Netws 2 Nov. 7/3 The new Ammonia derivate Piperazine.

\*\*Res Daily News 2 Nov. 7/3 The new Ammonia derivate Piperazine.

† \*\*DeTivate, v. Obs. rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. dērīvāre to Derive.] = Debive v. trans. and intr.

1541 R. Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirung., Peraduenture it wold deryuate to other membres and do more harme than was before. 1553 in Huldet. 1643 R.O. Man's Mort. i. 3

Thus Mortallity is derivated to all Adams posterite.

†\*\*DeTivately, adv. Obs. [f. Derivate a. + -LY².] In a derived capacity or way.

1636 Prune Unbish. Tim. 106 This power is secondarily and derivately in the whole Church.

\*\*Derivation\*\* (derive of 161). [a. F. dérivation\*\*]

and derivately in the whole Church.

Derivation (derive fign). [a. F. derivation (1377 in Lanfranc's Chirurg., Littré), ad. L. derivationem, n. of action from derivare to Derive. (The more usual OF. word was derivaison, -oison.)] +1. The action or process of leading or carrying

a current of water, or the like, from a source, to another part; concr. a branch of a river, etc. by which such a drawing off is effected. Obs.

1607 Topsell Fourf. Beasts (1658) 525 They bite all the vessels reaching to the stomach, making a derivation of all those ill humors into the belly and other parts. 1612 Beerswood Lang. 4 Relig. xiii. 139 Pliny in the derivation of water, requireth one cubit of declining, in 240 foot of proceeding. 1602 Ray Creation 1. (1704) 82 Plenty of Vessels for the derivation of Air to all their Parts. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1756) I. 93 This. will cause a greater Derivation. of Blood to that Leg. 1776 Glbos Dect. 4 F. I. xxiv. 693 The fleet passed from the Euphrates into anartificial derivation of that river. 1805 E. Darwin Phytologia 417 The necessary moisture... which was formerly supplied by artificial derivations of water. 1835 De Quincey in Tails. Mag. II. 80 The great national fountain shall not be a stagnant reservoir, but by an endless derivation, (to speak in a Roman metaphor!) applied to a system of national irrigation.

b. The action of conveying or leading away (in contract).

b. The action of conveying or leading away (in a current); diversion; an instance of this; in Electr. cf. derived circuit (DERIVED c).

Electr. Ct. derived circuit (DERIVED C).

185g Bain Senses & Int. 11. is 12 The derivation of blood from the brain reduces the cerebral excitement.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Derivation wire, the wire along which derived electric current is drawn.

1883 CULLEY Pract.

1. Telegr. 41 The new path opened to the current is called a derived circuit or derivation, or, properly, a fault.

C. Med. The withdrawal of inflammation or morbid humour from a diseased part of the body,

morbid humour from a diseased part of the body, by blistering, cupping or other means.

1600 W. VAUGHAN Direct. Health (1633) 165 To use revulsions and derivations to withdraw some of the fumes and vapours.

1656 Ridgley Pract. Physick 85 By. derivations, as opening a vein and Ligatures to take away the flux.

1676 R. Wiseman Chirurg. Treat. 7 Derivation differs from Revulsion onely in the ineasure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used.

1813 J. Thomson Lect. Inflam.

185 These effects of topical blood-letting are expressed in some of the older medical writings by the terms Derivation and Revulsion.

†2. A passing or handing on; transmission (from

†28. A passing or handing on; transmission (from a source); communication. Obs.

1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. Ivi. (1611) 309 What communion Christ hath with his Church is in him by originall derivation.

1602 Warner Alb. Eng. Epit. (1612) 387 He therefore plotted. a derivation to himselfe of the Kingly Diademe.

1659 Prasson Creed (1839) 196 In human generation the son is begotten in the same nature with the father, which is performed by derivation or decision of part of the substance of the parent.

1659 Burnet 39 Art. ix. (1700) 108

There is both a derivation of Righteousness, and a Communication of Inward Holiness transferred to us through Christ.

hrist.

3. The action of drawing, obtaining, or deducing

3. The action of drawing, obtaining, or deducing from a source.

1560 WILLSPORD Scales Comm. 39 But suppose this proportion not known, but by derivation, to be collected from others. a 1793 Burkitt On N. T. Matt. v. 14 Christ himself is the light of the world, by way of original: his ministers are lights by way of derivation, and participation from him. 1833 I. Taylor Spir. Despot. v. 214 A continued derivation of doctrines from the Apostles. 1876 Freeman Norm. Cong. V. xxiv. 396 There was no real derivation of English law from Normandy.

4. Origination or coming forth from a source; extraction, origin, descent.

4. Origination or coming forth from a source; extraction, origin, descent.

1899 Shars. Her. V, III. ii. 141 As good a man as your selfe, both in the disciplines of Warre, and the derivation of my Birth. 1608 — I'er. v. i. 01 My derivation was from ancestors Who stood equivalent with mighty kings. 1660 GALE Crl. Gentiles 1. 1. ii. 14 That al Languages and Leters had their derivation from the Hebrew. 1791 Cowrell 1110 Anneson Char. Min. (ed. 3) 123 If. we attend to its relation with the other crystals of the same mineral, and also to its derivation from these, it is described derivatively. 1850 Robertson Serm. Ser. III. iv (1872) 56 'The Son was—of God', showing his derivation.

5. A derived product; a derivate, a derivative. 1641 MILTON Prel. Epic. 17 The Father is the whole substance, but the Son a derivation, and portion of the whole. 1669 GALE Crl. Gentiles 1. 1. i. 6 Al human Arts and Sciences are but beams and derivations from the Fountain of Lights. 21680 GLANVILL (J.) Most of them are the general derivations of the hypothesis they claim to. 1800 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag. X. 410 The Nicolaitans, who were a derivation from the Gnostics.

6. Grann. Formation of a word from a more

6. Gram. Formation of a word from a more

6. Gram. Formation of a word from a more primitive word or root in the same or another language; origination as a derivative.

1330 Palsgr. 68 Derivatyon or formation, that is to saye, substantyves somtyme be fourmed of other substantyves.

1530 Sir J. Santh Disc. Weapons 2 b, As though our language were so barren, that it were not able of it selfe, or by derivation to affoord convenient words. a 1704 Locke (J.), The derivation of the word Substance favours the idea we have of it. 1833 Hone Anc. Myst. 147 Better qualified to discover and explain the derivation and meaning of Hearne's word. 1875 Whitney Life Lang. 87 The relics of forgotten derivations... are scattered thickly through every part of our vocabulary.

15. The tracing of the origin of a word from its

b. The tracing of the origin of a word from its 'root' or radical elements; a statement or account (or, improperly, a conjecture) of the origin and

(of, improperly, a conjecture) of the origin and formation of a word.

1596 Spenser State Irel. Wks. (Globe) 623/2, I knowe not whether the woordes be English or Irish..the Irishmen can make noe derivation nor analogue of them. 1605 R. Carew in Lett. Lit. Mer. (Camden) 90 His derivation of the English names doth not please me least. 1707 Curios. in Hust. 6, Gard. 10 The learned Abbot .. will not allow these Derivations to be well grounded. 1823 Scott Peteril App. i.

foot-note, [Stipula, a straw] Perhaps a more feasible etymology of stipulation than the usual derivation from stipes. 1831 Trench Stud. Words vii. (1869) 264 Other derivations proposed by him are far more absurd than this.

7. Math. The operation of passing from any

function to any related function which may be considered or treated as its derivative; spec. the operation of finding the derivative or differential co-

efficient, differentiation.

1816 tr. Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calc. 608 We have already determined the law of derivation in the most common func-

8. Biol. The theory of evolution of organic forms:

8. Biol. The theory of evolution of organic forms: see EVOLUTION 6 c. 1874 J. FISKE Cosmic Philos. I. 11. ix. 442 According to the doctrine of derivation, the more complex plants and animals are the slowly modified descendants of less complex plants and animals, and these in turn were the slowly modified descendants of still less complex plants and animals, and so on until we converge to those primitive organisms which are not definable either as animal or as vegetal.

Derivation<sup>2</sup>. Gunnery. [a. F. derivation<sup>2</sup>]

**Derivation**<sup>2</sup>. Gunnery. [a. F. dérivation<sup>2</sup> (Furctière, 1690), n. of action from dériver (dériver 4 in Hatzf.) to drift, found in 16-17th c. as driver, in Hatzf.) to drift, found in 16-17th c. as driver, and (according to Darmestere Dict. Gdn.) an adoption of the Eng. vb. Drive, in its nautical sense 'to drift with the stream or wind' (cf. Acts xxvii. 15), subseq. associated and identified in form with the pre-existing F. verb driver to Derive. In F. applied both to the drift or driving of a ship, and (recently) to the drift or deviation of a projectile, and in the later use taken into mod. Eng.]

The deviation of a projectile from its normal course due to its form, motion, the resistance of the air, or wind: spec. the constant inclination of a

course due to its form, motion, the resistance of the air, or wind; spec. the constant inclination of a projectile to the right due to the right-hand spin imparted by the riffing; drift.

1875 URE Dict. Arts 11. 386 The bullet in its improved form.. has no tendency to the gyrations which appear to have so puzzled French artillerists, and for which they have invented the word 'derivation' and wasted much learned disquisition. 1883-3 Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Derivation, the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun.

Tom a rifled gun.

Derivational (derive fonal), a. [f. Derivational fon 1 + -AL.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of derivation.

of derivation.

1843 CAYLEY Theory of Determinants, Derivational functions. 1873 S. B. James in Leisure Hour 495 Canting arms' are .. arms that. 'chant' .. I can think of no other derivational explanation. 1886 EARLE Eng. Plants Introd. 93 Weigand treats the termination. as derivational. 93 Weigand treats the termination as utilitation. Hence **Derivationally** adv., as regards deri-

vation.

vation.

1883 E. C. CLARK Pract. Juristr. 45 Derivationally, then, it [94µs] means that which is appointed or ordained.

Derivationist (derive final price final p

of place names.

Derivatist (dirivatist), sb. [f. DERIVATE ppl. a. + -1ST.] = prec. 1. Also attrib. or as adj. 1887 E. D. Cope Orig. Fittest vi. 215 The doctrine of evolution of organic types is sometimes appropriately called the doctrine of derivation, and its supporters, derivatists. Ibid., To accept the derivatist doctrine, and to reject the creational.

retational.

Derivative (dl'ri vătiv), a. and sb. [a. F. derivatif, rive (15th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. derivativus (Priscian), f. ppl. stem of derivare: see -IVE.]

A. adj. + I. Characterized by transmission, or

Passing from one to another. Obs.

1637 LAUD Sp. Star-Chamb. 14 June Ded. Aiv, What Honour can You hope for, either Present, or derivative to Posterity if you attend your Government no better? 1640 Bp. REVNOLDS Passions xxx, A derivative and spreading injury... dishonouring a man... in the eyes of the world.

1. C. Med. Producing derivation; see DEBIVATION 1.1.

D. Med. Producing derivation; see DebivaTION 1 I.C.

1851-60 Mayne Exp. Lex., Derivative, having power to
turn aside, or convert, as it were, from one disease to
another; applied to certain medicines which seem to act in
this manner, as blisters, rubefacients, epispastics.

1881 W.
B. Hunter in Encycl. Brit. XII. 544 (Hydropathy) It is
stimulative, derivative depurative, sudorfic, and alterative.
1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Derivative bleeding, a term applied to
that method of treatment of a disease by bleeding when the
blood is removed from a part of the body far away from the
seat of the disease, as in bleeding from the toe in head
affections.

affections.

2. Of derived character or nature; characterized by being derived, drawn, obtained, or deduced from

by being derived, drawn, obtained, or deduced from another; coming or emanating from a source.

1530 Palsor. 310/1 Deryvatyfe, derivatif. 1570 Dee Math.
Pref. in Rudd Euclid (1651) E ij b, The. use of Geometry: and of his second, depending, derivative commodities. 1630 Prynne Asti-Armin. 133 It must be either an acquisite, a derivative, or an infused quality. 1691-8 Norris Pract.
Disc. (1707) IV. 52 Not an original but a derivative Passion.
1712 Steele Spect. No. 432 P 7 They can only gain a secondary and derivative kind of Fame. 1827 Bentham

Parl. Ref. Catech. (1818) 18 The distinction between a self-formed and a derivative judgment. 1866 Arcyll Reign Law ii. (ed. 4) 64 The secondary or derivative senses of the word have supplanted the primary signification. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Derivative circulation, term applied to the direct communication which exists between arteries and veins in some parts of the body, so that all the blood does not necessarily pass through the capillaries of these parts.

b. Deriving authority, etc. from another.
1845 STEPHEN Laws Eng. I. 67 The courts of the archbishops and bishops and their derivative officers.

c. Gram. Formed from another word; not primitive.

primitive.

C. Gram. Formed from another word; not primitive.

1530 PALSGR. 79 The pronownes derivatyves have thre accidentes. 1844 L. MURRAY Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 55 A derivative word is that which may be reduced to another word in English of greater simplicity. 1886 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) I. 18 To have a distinction in the primitive and not in the derivative word is always confusing.

d. Law. (See quots.)

1790 Chipman Amer. Law Rep. (1871) 21 The title of S. being void, the subsequent or derivative titles must likewise be void. 1848 Wharton Law Lex., Derivative Conveyance, condary deeds which presuppose some other conveyance primary or precedent, and only serve to enlarge, confirm, alter, restrain, restore, or transfer the interest granted by such original conveyance. They are releases, confirmations, surrenders, assignments, and defeasanses. 1871 Markhy Elem. Law § 330 Derivative possession is the possession which one person has of the property of another. 1880 Law Times XCIII. 458/2 The plaintiff was a derivative mortgagee, being a mortgagee of one A. E. P.——, who was a mortgagee of the defendant.

3. Of or pertaining to a theory of derivation; derivational.

derivational.

1871 DARWIN Desc. Man 1. iii. 97 Philosophers of the deriva-tive school of morals formerly assumed that the foundation of morality lay in a form of selfshness; but more recently in the 'Greatest Happiness' principle.

B. sb.

B. sb.

1. A thing of derived character; a thing flowing, proceeding, or originating from another.

1. A shale Christ's T. 81b, The third derivative of Delicacie, is sloth. 1611 Shaks. Wint. T. 111. ii. 45 Honor, Tis a derivative from me to mine, And onely that I stand for. 162 Darcie Annales P vb, Vnskilfulnesse and her derivatives, Doubt and Falsity. 1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 103 The Arabick... Howbeit, 'tis no original, but a derivative from the Hebrew. 1774 J. Bryant Mythol. I. 52 Subordinate dæmons, which they supposed to be emanations and derivatives from their chief Deity. 1865 Mozlev Mirac. v. 98 Testimony is thus reduced to a mere derivative of experience.

2. Gram. A word derived from another by some process of word-formation; any word which is not

process of word-formation; any word which is not

process of word-formation; any word which is not a primitive word or root.

1530 Palsgr. 74 Of pronownes some be primitives, some be derivatives. 1612 Brinsley Lud. Lit. xxi. (1627) 247 Some marke would be given under every derivative in each roote. a 1637 B. Jonson Eng. Gram. Wks. (Rtldg.) 768/2 In derivatives, or compounds of the sharp e... as agreeing, of agree. 1755 Jonson Pref. to Dict. \$20 The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy sometimes needless. 1868 Burton Bk. Hunter (1863) 2 The use of a Greek derivative gives notice that you are scientific. 1868 Gladstone Jiw. Mundi ii. (1870) 55 When we turn from Argos to its derivative Argeioi we find [etc.].

8. Math. A function derived from another; spec. a differential coefficient.

a differential coefficient.

a differential coefficient.

1674 Jeane Arith. (166) 456 Derivatives of the third Sort. are next to be exhibited. 1846 Cavley Wks. 1. 95 The derivative of any number of the derivatives of one or more functions. .. is itself a derivative of the original functions. 1881 Maxwell Electr. 4 Magn. I. 8 The first derivatives of a continuous function may be discontinuous.

4. Mus. 8. A chord derived from a fundamental chord, esp. by inversion. b. 'The actual or supposed root or generator, from the harmonics of which a chord is derived '(Stainer & Barrett Dict. Mus. Terms)

Mus. Terms).

1828 Webster, Derivative. In music, a chord not fundamental. 1872 Banister Music xi. (1877) 45 These chords, with their mutations or inflexions, their inversions and their derivatives. are all the chords used in music.

5. Chem. A compound obtained from another,

Chem. A compound obtained from another,
 e.g. by partial replacement.
 1863-72 Watts Dict. Chem. I. 46 Amic acids... can decompose either as hydrates (derivatives of water), or as amides (derivatives of ammonia).
 v. 152 Ferric oxide has been of late regarded as a derivative from ferric chloride.
 1880 Act. 43-4 Vict. c. 24 § 130 The use of methylated spirits, or any derivative thereof, in the preparation of. chloroform.
 Med. A method or agent that produces DE-RIVATION (Q. v., 1 c.).

RIVATION (Q.V., I C).

1843 Rep. Brit. Assoc. 78 He had.. found it useful as a derivative, removing, when worn on the head, obstinate chronic ophthalmia. 1858 Copland Dict. Pract. Med. 111.

11. 1170 External derivatives and exutories have been advised for phthisis.

Derivatively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a derivative manner; by derivation.

2150 RISDON SHTV. Devon \$ 1.45 (1810) 163 Derivatively from him is this game. 1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1852) II.
252 Fundamentals are of two sorts; those essentially such. and those derivatively fundamentals. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE Merch. 4 Friar Ded. (1844) 13 Thence it was acquired, either primarily or derivatively, by the Chinese.

Derivativeness. rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
The state or quality of being derivative.
1668 WIKINS Real Char. II. 1 \$ 4. 35 Transcendental Relations of Quality at large.. Derivativeness. 1847 in CRAIC.

+ Derivator. Obs. rare-1. [agent-n. from L. derivare to DERIVE.] = DERIVER.

1652 GAULE Magastrom. 14 It may sound and signific well, or ill; as the derivator pleases to fancy, or labours to allude.

Derive (direiv), v. Forms: 5 dir-, di-, dyryve, 5-6 deryve, 6-ryfe. [a. F. driver (12th c. in Littré=Pr., Sp. derivar, It. derivare), ad. L. derivare to lead or draw off (water or liquid), to divert, derive (words), f. DE- I. 2+ rīvus brook, stream of water.

Suream OI Water.

There are 4 distinct verbs dtriver in French. One of these, dtriver<sup>2</sup>, OF. desriver, to cause to overflow its banks, f. rive, L. ripa river-bank, possibly sometimes influenced earlier Eng. use (cf. senses 1 b and c). Dtriver<sup>2</sup> to drift or drive, as a ship, with wind or current, to drift as a projectile (for earlier driver, from Eng. drive), has given Derivation<sup>2</sup>, Derivoreter. Deriver<sup>4</sup>, to unrivet, is not represented in English.)]

I. Transitive senses.
† 1. To conduct (a stream of water or other fluid) from a source, reservoir, main stream, etc. to or into a channel, place, or destination; to lead, draw, convey down a course or through a channel. Obs. or arch.

the febrile matter from the brain, and assist...the other discharges.

† 3. To carry, lead, extend (a watercourse, canal, or channel of any kind). Obs.

c 1334 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden 1844) II. 20 Afterward, deriving a trenche from fort to fort, he environed the towne, and .. beganne to annoy the same. 1600 J. Porv tr. Leds Africa II. 113 So soone as the said water-conduct was derived unto the towne, he caused it to be divided, and sent into sundry places. 1632 BINGHAM Xenophon 16 Media, where the Channels begin, that are derived out of the River Tygris. 1777 Watson Philip 11 (1793) II. XIII. 133 From this stream...an infinity of canals are derived.

† b. To extend by branches or ramifications; to divide by branching. lil. and fig.

† b. To extend by branches or ramifications; to divide by branching. Iii. and fig.

c 1597 Harnscion in Naga. Antiq. (1804) I. 188 It may be derived into three kyndes. a 1631 Donne Serm. c. IV. 322 Rooted in some one beloved Sin but derived into infinite branches of temptation. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. III. xxv. 174 At the other end, by two branches [it] deriveth it selfe into the Lunges. 1677 Hale Prim. Orig. Man. 1. ii. 65 Other ramifications of this nervus intercostalis are derived into the Chest and Diaphragma. [Cf. 1760 in 4.]

† 4. transf. and fig. To convey from one (treated as a source) to another, as by transmission, descent, etc.; to transmit, impart, communicate, pass on, hand on. Const. 10. into, unto, rarely upon the

hand on. Const. to, into, unto, rarely upon the recipient. Obs. or arch. (rare after 1750).

1536 Filgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 226 This power, of byndyng & losynge of synne, is deriuyed from the apostles to yo mynystres of Christes chirche. 1547 Hoopen Declar.

Christ i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 15 The sin of Adam ... was derived into all his posterity. 1564 Brief Exam. B iv, The maner of prophesying .. was deryued out of the Sinagoges, into our Churches. 1593 Bilson Govt. Christ's Ch. 6 From him God lineally derived it unto Abraham. 1607 Derker Hist. Sir T. Wyatt Wks. 1873 111. 83, I will Deriue the Crowne vnto your Daughters head. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. v. (1702) I. 549 His Name would be derived to Posterity, as the Preserver of his Country. 1651-3 Jer. Taylor Serm. for Year Ep. Ded., That this Book is derived upon your Lordship almost in the nature of a legacy from her. a 1665 Fuller Worthies (1840) I. 268 Parents .. rich enough to derive unto him the hereditary infirmity of the gout. 1681-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III. 124 Jesus. when he ascended .. derived that divine Spirit upon his Apostles. 1699 Burnet 39 Art. xxxii. (1700) 356 The High-Priest .. was to marry, and he derived to his descendents that Sacred Office. 1760 Law Spir. Prayer 1. 38 The life of the vine must be really derived into the branches. 1838 PAUL Antiq. Greece 1. II. xi. § 2 A festival first instituted at Athens, and from thence derived to the rest of the Ionians. 1848 HAMPEN Bampt. Lect. (ed. 3) 184. The definition of Predestination, as given in the Scholastic writers, and from them derived to modern Theology.

† b. To hand down (esp. by descent'. Obs. 1861 Norton & Sacry. Gerbodue 86 What their fathers ... Have with great fame derived down to them. a 1646 J. Gregogy Terrestrial Globe (1650) 268 The Turkish Histories are not so completely derived down to us as to Describe the Territories by Longitude or Latitude. 1682-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III. 402 Another evident Instance of the Apostles deriving down their Apostolick Authority. 1838 Southly in O. Rev. XXXVII. 208 The hatred of popery. which has .. been derived down from father to son.

† C. refl. To pass by descent or transmission.
1507 Shaks. 2 Hers. IV, IV. v. 43 This Imperiall Crowne,

. been derived down from father to son.

† C. refl. To pass by descent or transmission.

1507 Shars. 2 Hen. IV, IV. V. 43 This Imperiall Crowne, Which (as immediate from thy Place and Blood) Deriues it selfe to me. 1654 FL. Scuderly & Curia Pol. 126 Which Conditions did not (with his succession) derive themselves on me. 1654 FLLER Ch. Hist. VII. 1. 33 The Womens discords derived themselves into their husbands hearts. 1678

J. PHILLIPS Tavernier's Trav., Persia V. IV. 206 The jealousie of the Kings of Persia. derives itself to all his Subjects, who will not permit their women to be seen.

† 5. trans. To cause to come; to draw, bring, turn, direct: to bring down. Obs.

Subjects, who will not permit their women to be seen. † 5. trans. To cause to come; to draw, bring, turn, direct; to bring down. Obs.

a. Const. to, unto, into.
c1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden 1846) 1. 102
Then Honorius, retaininge the Brittishe armie, did againe derive and traine the Ilande to the empire. 1605 Shaks.
All's Well v. iii. 265 Things which would deriue me ill will to speake of. 1613 — Hen. VIII, 11. iv. 32 What Friend of mine That had to him deriu'd your Anger, did I Continue in my Liking. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Keb. IV. (1702) I. 270 Men. looked upon him, as one, who could derive the King's Pleasure to them. 1678 Hobbes Decam.
vii. 75 The force of the Sun-beams is derived almost to a point by a Burning glass. 1778 FLETCHER Affeal Wks.
1795 I. 76 Those who derive putrefaction into their bones, for the momentary gratification of a shameful appetite. 1774
T. JEFFERSON Autobiog. App. Wks. 1859 I. 144 To undergo the great inconvenience that will be derived to them from stopping all imports whatever from Great Britain.
b. Const. on, 1600.
1611 SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit. 11. x. xvi. (1632) 852 Hereby he derived yon his enemy all the enuie of the people. 1671
J. DAVIES Sibylis 11. ii. 87 The first Persecution was raised by Nero, to derive upon the innocent Christians the Indignation of the Romanes. 1705 STANHOFE Paraphr. III. 65
Such Apostacy derives a double Dishonour upon Religion. 1744 RICHARDSON Pamela (1842) I. ix. 245 Such an example, as will derive upon you the ill-will and censure of other ladies. 1868 W. TAVOR in Monthly Mag. XXVI. 224 They would derive on themselves a solid glory.

6. To draw, fetch, get, gain, obtain (a thing from a source). Const. from, rarely † out of. 1757) E v b,

would derive on themselves a solid glory.

6. To draw, fetch, get, gain, obtain (a thing from a source). Const. from, rarely + out of.

1561 T. Honv tr. Castiglione's Courtyer (1577) E v b, Deriuing them [newe wordes] featly from the Latins, as y Latins, in old time, deriued from the Grecians. 1581 PETIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. Pref. (1586) A vij, If one chance to derive anie word from the Latine, which is insolent to their eares... they forthwith make a jest at it, and terme it an Inkhorne terme. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. 11. ix. 42 O that estates, degrees, and offices, Were not deriv'd corruptly. 1598 B. Jonson Ev. Man. in Hum. 11. v, Honourable worship, let me deriue a small piece of silver from you. 1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 120 The Romans... led Horses in honour of the Sun, a custome derived from the Persians. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1x. 837 Sciential sap, deriv'd From Nectar, drink of Gods. 1751 Harris Hermes Wks. (1841) 234 If all minds have them [their ideas] derived, they must be derived from something, which is itself not mind. 1781 GIBBON Decl. 4 F. II. 22 The power of the prefect of Italy was not confined to the country from whence he derived five made his tomb a place of pride. 1826 Froud Hist. Eng. (1858) I. iii. 219 The archbishop... derived no personal advantage from his courts. 1878 Huxter Physiogr. 181 The solid matter derived from the waste of the land.

b. Const. with from and to. 1878. Huxter Physiogr. 181 The solid matter derived from the waste of the land.
b. Const. with from and to. 1879. Huxter Physiogr. 181 The solid matter derived from the waste of the land.
c. 1844 Lingard Anglo-Sav. Ch. (1858) I. v. 191 From his labours, the most valuable benefits were derived to his countrymen.

c. To derive (ancestry, origin, pedigree, etc.); also refl.

c. To derive (ancestry, origin, pedigree, etc.); also reft.

also reft.

1599 H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner B viij, For Malum (an apple) deriveth his line of Ancestry from the Greeke Melon, of great antiquity.

1512 Drayton Poly-olb. xi. Notes 183 Prester John, sometimes deriuing himselfe very neere from the loines of Salomon.

1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 10 The Mountaines of the Moone.. whence seven-mouthed Nyle, derives his Origen.

1656 EVELIN Chalcogr., 11 Sculpture may derive its Pedegree from the infancy of the World.

d. absol. or intr.

1632 QUARLES Div. Fancies Ded., That like the painful Bee, I may derive From sundry Flow'rs to store my slender Hive. 1649 in Def. Rights Univ. Oxford (1690) 25 Erected by the city and those who derive from their title. 1796 BURKE Let. Noble Ld. Wks. VIII. 39 The grantee whom

he derives from.

e. Chem. To obtain (a compound) from another,

6. Chem. To obtain (a compound) from another, as by partial replacement.

1868 WATTS Dict. Chem. V. 554 This compound, derived from ethylsulphurous acid by substitution of Cl for HO.

7. To obtain by some process of reasoning, inference or deduction; to gather, deduce.

1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. 75 Loke what ye saye; loke it be deryfyde Frome perfyt reason well exemplyfyde.

1604 N. DE LAWNE Du Monlin's Logik 89 Rules to live well, derived from nature.

1605 LOCKE Hum. Und. II. xiv. § 4 Men derive their ideas of duration from their reflections on the train of the ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings.

1752 JOHNSON Rambler No.

203 P 7 In age, we derive little from retrospect but hopeless sorrow. 1874 GEREN Short Hist. vii. § 7, 446 It is difficult.

1. to derive any knowledge of Shakspere's inner history from the Sonnets.

1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) IV. 269 The higher truths of philosophy and religion ... are derived from experience.

truths of philosophy and religion... are derived from experience.

8. reft. To arise, spring come from something as its source; to take its origin from.

1662 STILLINGTL. Orig. Sacr. 11. ii. § 9 Sem from whom he derived himself, was one of the persons who escaped it in the Ark. 1665 Str. T. Herbert Tran. (1677) 127 Sheraz then probably derives it self from Sherab, which in the Persian Tongue signifies a Grape. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. 11. is 2 Experience; in that all our Knowledge is founded, and from that it ultimately derives itself. 1724 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) I. 175 Hence comedy derives itself. 1833 Lamb Elia Ser. 11. xxiv. (1865) 404 If the abstinence from evil... is to derive itself from no higher principle.

9. passive. To be drawn or descended; to take its origin or source; to spring, come from (rarely + of, + out of).

its origin or source; to spring, come from (rarely † of, † out of).

c 1386 CHAUCER Knt.'s T. 2180 (Ellesm. & Camb. MSS.)

Convertynge al vn to his propre welle ffrom which it is dirryued sooth to telle. 1530 PALSGR. 513/1 His lynage is deryved out of the house of Melysyn. 1610 GUILLIM Heraldry 11. vi. (1611) 58 A Couple-close is a subordinate charge deriued from a cheuron. 1901 De Foe Free-born Eng. 11 A Race uncertain and unev n, Deriv'd from all the Nations under Heavin. 2737 Whiston Josephus' Antio. xiii. xiii. \$ 5 They also reviled him, as derived from a captive. 1820 GARDINER Student's Hist. Eng. 6 No European population now existing which is not derived from many races.

b. spec. Of a word: To arise or be formed by some process of word-formation from (some more

some process of word-formation from (some more

some process of word-formation from (some more primitive or earlier word).

1567 Maplet Gr. Forest 60 Arundo, sayth he, is derived out of the Adiective Aridum, for that it so spedily drieth and withereth.

1596 Spenser State Ircl. Wks. (Globe) 630/2 Stirrops...being derived of the old English woord sty, which is, to gett up.

1676 Fort Royal Art of Speaking 11 From one single Word many others are derived, as is obvious in the Dictionaries of such Languages as we know. 1791 Wesley Wks. (1872) XIV. 48 A Participle is an Adjective derived of a Verb. 1791 Gentl. Mag. 27/1 The word Tontine is only a cant word, derived from the name of an Italian projector. 1881 Skeat Etym. Dict. 150/2 From this O.F. dars is also derived the Breton dars, a dace.

10. trans. To trace or show the derivation

10. trans. To trace or show the derivation, origin, or pedigree of; to show (a thing) to proceed, issue, or come from; to trace the origination of

ceed, issue, or come from; to trace the origination of (anything) from its source; also, more loosely, to declare, assert, or state a thing to be derived from.

1600 E. Blourt it. Conestaggio 4 Some derive the originall of this Count Henrie from Hungarie, others from Aragon, and from other places.

1600 Henrie from Hungarie, others from Aragon, and from other places.

1601 Henrie from Hungarie, others from Aragon, and from other places.

1602 Henrie from Hungarie, others from Aragon, and from other places.

1603 Henrie from Hungarie, others from Aragon, and from Henrie from Hungarie, others from Aragon, and Freund.

172 From Hungarie, others from Aragon, and argillous earth at the bottome.

1604 STILLINGTL. Orig. Sacr. III. iv. 13 Prometheus (from whom the Greeks derived themselves).

1603 Brit. Spec. 38 From whence Sir Edward Cook derives the Law of England at this day for burning those Women who kill their Husbands.

1740 FIELDING Tom Jones XVII.

1741 An action which malice itself could not have derived from an evil motive.

1874 Dawson Nature & Bible 202

These men derive all religion from myths.

1875 b. spec. To trace the origin of (a word) from († to) its etymological source; to establish or show

b. spec. To trace the origin of (a word) from († to) its etymological source; to establish or show the derivation of; also, less correctly, to offer a conjectural derivation for (a word).

1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 186 Africa... Festus saith it came of the qualitie of th' Acre... deriving it of φρίκη, as who should say, 'Aφρική that is, without horrour of coldenes. 1680 H. Dodwell. Two Lett. Advice (1691) 207 This.. way of deriving unknown words to their primitive Originals. 1755 Johnson Pref. to Dict. § 25 That etymologist... who can seriously derive dream from drama, because life is a drama, and a drama is a dream. 1851 Thench Stud. Words vii. (ed. 13) 364 He derives the name of the peacock from the peak or tuft of pointed feathers on its head. 1884 N. & Q. 6th Ser. IX. 207, I should be much obliged if any of your readers could help me in deriving the name of the village of Allonby, in Cumberland.

II. Intransitive senses (arising out of reflexive

II. Intransitive senses (arising out of reflexive uses in I.).

11. To flow, spring, issue, emanate, come, arise, originate, have its derivation from, rarely out of

(a SOUTCE).

c 1386 CHAUCER Knt.'s T. 2148 (Ellesm. MS.) Wel may men knowe but it be a fool That enery part dirryneth from his hool. 1634-5 Brereton Trav. (1844) 65 A mighty revenue derives out of the excise paid for beer and wine. 1649 Bounds Publ. Obed. (1650) 17 We all derive

from him. 1684 Scanderbeg Rediv. i. 3 To understand the Family he derives from. 1706 DE Fox Jure Div. v. 11 The Right to rule derives from those that gave, And no Men can convey more Power than that they have. 1708-74 TUCKER L.1. Nat. (1852) II. 12 Happiness, which does not derive from any single source. 1803 Svp. Smith Wkz. (1859) I. 54/2 In the third class, nobility derives from the person, and not from the estate. 1850 TENNYSON In Mem. Lv. 3. 1863 KINCLARE Crimea II. 74 There was an authority not deriving from the Queen or the Parliament.

12. To proceed, descend, pass on, come (10 a receiver, receptacle, etc.).

12. To proceed, descend, pass on, come (lo a receiver, receptacle, etc.).
1559 Morwyng Evonym. Pref., The study of this Art..derived unto the Romains and Grekes somewhat late. 1647
Jer. Taylor Lib. Proph. xv. 212 If the Church meddles with them when they doe not derive into ill life. 1653-60
STANLEY Hist. Philos. I. 1. T Thales. Who first introduc'd Naturall and Mathematicall Learning into Greece, from whence it derived into us. 1768 Woman of Honor III. 130
All that is the most excellent, in our.. laws, derives to us from those very.. savages. 1858 M. PATISON Ess. (1889) II.
16 Puritanism.. derives to this country directly from Geneva.
13. Of a word: To originate, come as a derivative (from its root or primitive).

13. Of a word: To originate, come as a derivative (from its root or primitive).

1794 Mrs. Plozzi Synon. I. 90 Indignast meantime derives from a higher stock. 1804 W. Taylor in Ann. Rev.

II. 632 Upholsterer is declared against as a corruption. Whence does it derive? 1866 J. B. Rosz Virg. Ect. & Georg. 154 The words Comus and Encomium derive thence. Hence Doriving vbl. 5b.

1607 Hirron Wks. I. 420 Whosoeuer is a man by the propagation of Adams nature, the same is also a sinner by the deriuing ouer of his corruption. 1646 BACON Sylva \$ 176 (R.) For our experiments are onely such as do ever ascend a degree to the deriving of causes and extracting of axiomes.

Derived (dfraivd), \$\phi\_1\$ a. [f. Derive v. +

**Derived** (diraivd), ppl. a. [f. Derive v. + ED<sup>1</sup>.] Drawn, obtained, descended, or deduced

-ED¹.] Drawn, obtained, descended, or deduced from a source: see the verb.

1500 Shaks. Mids. N. 1. i. 99, I am my Lord, as well deriud as he, As well possest. 1638 Heywood Wise Woman 111. Wks. 1874 V. 313 A gentleman, and well derivd. 1665. Bovle Style of Script. (1675) 157 Words and phrases, whose pithyness and copiousness, none in derived. languages can match. 1668 VILKINS Real Char. 353 Derived Adverbs are capable of Inflexion by degrees of Comparison. 1881 Nature No. 615. 352 The derived albumins noted as acid-albumins. b. Derived function (Math.): a differential coefficient (see Coefficient 2 c).

1873 B. WILLIAMSON Diff. Calc. (ed. 2) i. § 6 note, The method of derived functions was introduced by Lagrange.

C. Derived circuit, current (Electr.): a circuit or current in part of which a second conductor is introduced so as to produce a derivation; a shunt;

or current in part of which a second conductor is introduced so as to produce a derivation; a shunt; so derived conductor.

1882 Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v. Current, Derived current, the current obtained in a circuit made by the addition of a second conducting wire. 1893 Munro & Jamicson's Pocket Bk. Electr. Form. (ed. 9) (Currents and Derived Circuits) A current splits among derived circuits in proportion to their conductivities.

conductivities.

Derivedly (direvedli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]
In a derived way, by derivation.

1631 Archbold Beauty Holiness 8 Men are holy derivedly, and by participation from God. a 1641 Br. Mountagu Acts 6 Mon. (1642) 54 By nature, derivedly from Adam.

† Derivement. Obs. rare. [f. Derive v. + Ment.] The fact of deriving; derivation; concr.

-MENT.] The fact of that which is derived.

11. iv. § 4. 77, I offer these derivements from these subjects, to raise our affections upward.

Deriver (dirai val). [f. Derive v. + -ER1.] One

that derives.

1633 T. MILLES Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times 21/2 The Children that came from Parents of such rich perfection. must needs resemble their first Derivers. 1653 ASHWELL Fides Apost. 107 Such a Conveyance will argue the Church only for the Deriver. not the Originall Composer of the Creed. a 1716 SOUTH Serm. II. v. (R.), Not only a partner of other men's sins, but also a deriver of the whole entire guilt of them to himself.

+ Derivometer. Obs. [a. F. dérivomètre, f. An instrument invented to show a ship's lee-way.

1842 Mech. Mag. XXXVII. 84 Another invention of M. Clement's, which he calls a Derivometer, is an instrument will show clearly the direction of the currents.

will show clearly the direction of the currents.

Derk(e, -ly, etc., obs. ff. DARK, -LY, etc.

Derling, -lyng, obs. forms of DABLING.

Derm (dāɪm). Anat. [mod. f. Gr. δέρμα skin: cf. F. derme (1611 Cotgr.), mod.L. derma (Paré c 1550).] The layer of tissue (chiefly connective tissue) lying beneath the epidermis, and forming the general integument of the organs; the true skin or corium.

the general integument of the organs; the line skin or corium.

1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. I. 589/2 The derm or corium. which. protects all the other parts of the skin. 1865 Hulme tr. Magnin. Tandon I. v. I. 317 The vesicle is beneath the derm or cutis. 1880 Ord & Sewell in Med. Chirurg. Trans. LXIII. 4 Projections of the derm into the epidermis, having the appearance of distorted papilla.

b. Comb. derm. skeleton: see Dermoskeleton.

| Derma (douma). Anat. [mod. L.: see prec.]

= prec.

2706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 2737-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v.,
The derma consist of two parts; the corpus reticulare, and
papillæ pyramidales. 1846 Patterson Zool. 42 The word
'derma', a coat or covering. 1875 H. Walton Dis. Eye 137

A little slough or core of mortified cutaneous tissue, a portion of the substance of the derma.

The shugher core of mortinet unlessed as substance of the derma.

Dermad (dô: mad), adv. [f. Gr. δέρμα skin + -ad suffix applied in the sense 'toward', '-ward'.]

Toward the skin or outer integument.

1833 in Dr. J. Barclay New Anatomical Nomencl.

1834-60 Mayne Exfos. Lex., Dermad. .. towards the skin.

1838 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dermad. an adverbial term applied by Dr. Barclay to signify towards the Dermal aspect.

Dermalemal, bad form of Dermo.

Dermal (dō: mal), a. [f. Derm, Derma + -al.

(Not on Gr. analogies: the Gr. adj. is δερματικόs.)]

1. Anat. Pertaining to the skin or outer integument in general: cutaneous. Rarely in restricted ment in general; cutaneous. Rarely in restricted sense, Pertaining to the derma or true skin, as

sense, Pertaining to the derma or true skin, as opposed to epidermal.

Dermal muscle, a cutaneous or subcutaneous muscle, one attached to or acting upon the skin: dermal skeletom = Dermo-skeleton.

1803 in Dr. J. Barclay New Anatomical Nomencl.

1803 in Webster.

1804 in Persented of Pilcher in Dufton Deafness 31

The dermal membrane of the meatus auditorius.

1805 I. R. Greene Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.

1875 Darwin Emotions iv. 95 Hairs, feathers, and other dermal appendages.

1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 164

Producing intense dermal irritation.

1878 Bell. tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.

403 The dermal muscles are of great functional importance in the Ophidii, as they produce a movement of the scales, which is of use in locomotion.

1816, The dermal musculature is more highly developed in the Mammalia.

2. Bot. Of or belonging to the epidermis, epi-

2. Bot. Of or belonging to the epidermis, epi-

ETIMAL.
1874 COOKE Fungi 19 The dermal membrane, or outer kin. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 135 Bodies f a nature similar to the secretions of the dermal glands..uch as mucilage, and gum, resin, ethereal oils.

Derma·lgia, Path. = DermaTalgia.

1842 Braithwaite Retrospect Med. V. 104 Dermalgia of the skin of the pelvis. 1866 A. Flint Princ. Med. (1880) 803

Neuralgia. limited to the skin. has been called dermalgia.

† Derma-logy. Obs. = Dermatology.

1819 in Pantologia.

Dermaneural, bad form of DERMO-

| Dermaptera (damæ ptera), sb. pl. Entom. [mod. f. Gr. δέρμα skin, hide, leather + πτερύν wing; in mod.F. dermaptere: cf. Gr. δερμώπτερος

having membranous wings.]
An order of orthopterous insects, comprising the Earwigs. Hence **Derma pteran** a., belonging to the Dermaptera; sb. one of the Dermaptera; **Der**-

the Dermaptera; sh. one of the Dermaptera; Dermapterous a., belonging to the Dermaptera.
1835 Kirby Hab. 4 Inst. Anim. II. xx. 318 The Dermaptera (Earwigs) have two elytra and two wings of membrane folded longitudinally.
1839 Westwoon Mod. Classif. Insects 406 Raised them to the rank of a distinct order to which the name of Dermaptera was misapplied.

Dermat-, dermato-, combining stem of Gr. δέρμα, δέρματ- skin, hide, leather (e.g. Gr. δερματοφόρος clothed in skins) entering into numerous technical terms, as ||Dermatalgia Path., neuralgia or pain of the skin. Dermatin Mim., a variety or pain of the skin. **Dermatin** Min., a variety of hydrophite, forming an olive-green crust on serpentine (1832 Shepherd Min. 214). **Dermatine** (dö-imătin), a. [Gr. δερμάτινος of skin, leathern], = DERMATIC (Craig 1847). **Dermatine** sb., name of an artificial substitute for leather, gutta-percha, of an artificial substitute for feather, gutta-percha, etc. || Dermatitis, inflammation of the skin. Dermatobra nohia: see DERMO. Dermatogen Bot. [-GEN 1], the primordial cellular layer in the embryo plant, from which the epidermis is developed. Dermato'graphy [-GEAPHY], description of the skin. Dermatol Chem. (see quot.). Dermatology [-Logy], the branch of science which treats of the skin. its nature, qualities, diseases. treats of the skin, its nature, qualities, diseases, etc.; hence Dermatolo gical a., Dermato logist. || **Dermato lysis** [λύσις loosening], a relaxed and pendulous condition of the skin in the face, abdomen, etc. || Dermatomyoo sis [μύκης fungus + -0818], skin-disease caused by a vegetable parasite, such as ringworm. || Dermatono sis [vocos disease], skin-disease. || Dermatopatho logy, the pathology of the skin, the subject of skin-diseases. Dermatorpathy [πάθος suffering, affection], cutaneous or skin-disease (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Dermatophone [φωνή voice], 'a kind of flexible stethoscope, the two extremities of which are covered by a tight membrane of thin india rubber '(Syd. Soc. Lex.). **Dermato phony**, the use of the dermatophone applied to the surface of the living body; the observation of the sound; thus heard. Derm the observation of the sound; thus neard. Detriation by the Dermo-(phyte). Detriatoplasty [πλαστός moulded, formed], 'the remedying of skin defects by a plastic operation' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Detriatoptera = Dermatopser, 'skin vision', sensitiveness of the animal skin to light. Detriatoptio a. Zool. [δυτικός, of or for sight], having the skin sensitive to light, having 'skin vision'. || Dermatorpho [δοία flow], a morbidly increased secretion from the skin. || Dermatorpho |

matosolero sis [σκλήρωσις hardening], hardening or induration of the skin; sclerodermia. || Deror induration of the skin; scierodermia. || Dermatoris [-0818], the formation of bony plates or scales in the skin; also a skin-disease (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Dermato-ske'leton = Dermo-(skeleton).

Dermatoriomy = Dermo-(tomy). || Dermatoro's [Gov animal], animal parasites of the skin; hence || Dermatoro'sis, skin-disease caused by animal

[ζῶρν animal], animal parasites of the skin; hence || Dermatogono'sis, skin-disease caused by animal parasites.

1831-60 Mayne Expos. Lex., Dermatalgia. .neuralgia of the skin; pain of the skin; dermatalgy. 1876 Duhring Dis. Skin 510 Dermatalgia is an affection characterized by pain having its seat solely in the skin.. unattended by structural change. Ibid. 60 Dermatiis, resulting from continued exposure to a high temperature. 188a Vines Sachs' Bot. 952 It is only in certain cases that the root-cap of Phanerogams is derived from the dermatogen. 1831-60 Mayne Expos. Lex., Dermatography, term for a description of the skin. 1893 Bril. Med. Yrnl. 1 Apr. 703/2 Dermatois a yellow powder, insoluble in water and odourless; chemically it is a subgallate of bismuth. Ibid., Dermatol dusting powder, a preparation intended to serve as an appropriate application to moist or irritable conditions of the skin. 1891 Times 14 Jan. 14/1 Read at the Dermatological Society in Paris. 1805 Bunstran Ven. Dis. (1879) 815 This eruption has .. been studied by a number of dermatologists. 1819 Pantologia, Dermatology, a treatise on the skin. 1847 in Craig. 1832-60 in Mayne. 1876 Duhring Dis. Skin 80 Dermatology, ightly viewed, is but a department of general medicine. Ibid. 371 Dermatolysis consists of a more or less circumscribed hypertrophy of the cutaneous structures. and a tendency to hang in folds. 1883 Nature 22 Feb. 399/2 Experiments with regard to the 'skin-vision' of animals. of the earthworm, as representing the eyeless (or 'dermatoptic') lower animals, and the Triton as representative of the higher ('ophthalmoptic') eyed animals. 1866 Fagge tr. Hebra's Dis. Nkin I. ii. 33 Dermatology, into the symptomatic .. and into the idiopathic.

Dermatology (lamætik), a. [ad. Gr. δερματικ-όs, f. δερμα(r- skin: see -1c.) Of or pertaining to the

Dermatio (daimætik), a. [ad. Gr. δερματικ-ός, f. δέρμα(τ- skin: see -1c.] Of or pertaining to the skin; dermal, cutaneous.

skin; dermal, cutaneous.
1847 in Craic. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Dermatoid (dō:mātoid), a. [f. Gr. δερματskin: see -οιυ. Cf. Gr. δερματώδης, contr. for
\*δερματο-ειδής.] Like or resembling skin, skin-

ike; = Dermoid.

1831-60 in Manne Expos. Lex. 1837 Dunglison Med.
Lex. 288 Dermatoid.. that which is similar to the skin.

|| **Dermestes** (darme stiz). Entom. [irreg. f. Gr. δέρμα skin, leather + ἐσθίειν to eat.] A genus of beetles (the type of the family *Dermestida*), the larvæ of which are very destructive to leather and other animal substances. Hence **Derme stid** a., belonging to the family *Dermestide*; sb. a member

of this family; **Derme stold** a., resembling the genus *Dermestes*; belonging to the *Dermestide*.

1800 BINGLEY Anim. Biog. (1813) III. 111 When touched, these insects counterfeit death; but they do not contract their legs, in the manner of the Dermestes, and some other

Beetles.

Dermic (dō·mik), a. [mod. f. Derm or Gr. δέρμα + -10: cf. F. dermique (Littré).] Of or relating to the skin; dermatic, dermal.

1841-71 T. R. Jones Anim. Kingd. (ed. 4) 388 The dermic system becomes fully developed in all its parts.

1857 Dunglison Med. Lex. 288 Dermic. .relating to the skin.

|| Dermis (dō·mis). Anat. [mod. L. deriv. of Gr. δέρμα skin, on analogy of ἐπιδερμίε epidermis.]

The true skin: = Derny

Gr. ospha skin, on analogy of emosphis epidermis. The true skin; = DERM.

1830 R. Knox Beclard's Anat. 142 The Dermis, Corium, or Cutis vera, is a fibro-cellular membrane, which forms the ceper and principal lamina of the skin, and of itself constitutes almost its whole thickness, 1878 T. Bryant Pract. Surg. I. 172 The subjacent dermis appears of a rose colour.

Dermi-tis = dermatitis: see DERMAT.

Therefore and Consequent shortened combining

Dermo-, repr. Gr. δερμο-, shortened combining form of δέρμα-, δέρμα-, skin, etc. (as in δερμόπτερος laving membranous wings), used in numerous modern formations, as Dermobranchia (dɔ̄ɪmo<sub>1</sub>-brængkiā), -branchia ta Zool. [Branchia; in F., dermobranches], a group of molluses, having ex-ternal gills in the form of dorsal membranous tufts; hence Dermobra nchiate a. Dermoga stric a. [γαστήρ belly, stomach], pertaining to the skin and stomach, as in the *d. canals, pores*, which open both into the alimentary cavity and on the skin. Dermography - Dermography - Dermo-hemal (-hī-măl) a. [Hæmal], pertaining to the skin of the hæmal or ventral aspect of the body; applied by Owen to the ventral fin rays of fishes, in their relation to the hæmal arch. Dermohm mia hyperæmia or congestion of the skin. Dermohumeral a. [HUMERAL], pertaining to the skin and humerus, as in the d. muscle by which in some animals the humerus is indirectly attached to the skin. **Dermology, Dermomyco sis:** see Der-MATO-. Dermomysoular a., of skin and muscle Dermoneural a. [Neural], pertaining to the skin of the neural or dorsal aspect of the body; applied by Owen to the dorsal fin rays of fishes, in their relation to the neural arch. Dermo-orssous a. [Osseous], of the nature of bone developed in the

skin or integument, pertaining to a dermo-skeleton, exoskeletal; so **Dermo-o-saify** v., to ossify dermally, form a dermo-skeleton; Dermo-ossification. Dermopathic, -o pathy: see DERMATO-. tion. Dermopathic, -o pathy: see DERMATO-. Dermophytic (φυτόν plant), a parasitic vegetable growth in the skin; hence Dermophytic a. || Col. [Gr. δερμάπτερος, f. πτερίν wing], a sub-order of Insectivora, containing the Galcopithecus or Flying Lemur of the Moluccas (from the extension of skin, which enables them to take flying leaps from tree to tree). Dermopherous a., having membranous wings (or fins). Dermophynchous a. [ρύγχος snout, bill], having the bill covered by an epidermis, as in the duck. Dermosclerite [σκληρός hard], a mass of calca-Dermoscle rite [σκληρός hard], a mass of calcareous or siliceous spicules in the outer layer of the tissue of some Actinozoa. Dermoske leton, dermskeleton, the external bony, shelly, crustaceous, or coriaceous integument of many invertebrates and some vertebrates (e.g. crabs, tortoises); the exoskeleton; hence **Dermoske letal** a. **Dermo-**tensor, a tensor muscle of the skin. **Dermo-tomy** [-тоша cutting], the anatomy or dissection of the

skin.

1878 Bell. tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anal. 111 In the Porifera. .The number of these pore-canals (dermo-gastric pores, which have consequently a dermal and gastric orifice, is generally very great. 1831-60 Manne Expos. Lex. Dermography, Dermology, improperly used for Dermatography, Dermatology. 1835-6 Tono Cycl. Anat. I. 171/2 Pores.. which traverse directly the dermo-muscular envelope. 1878 Bell tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat. 36 Where the occlom is present, the integument, with the muscles, forms a dermomuscular tube. 1894 Owen Shel. 4 Teeth (1855) 183 Both dermoneural and dermohaemal spines may present two structures. 1836-9 Tono Cycl. Anat. II. 880/1 The exterior of the body becomes hardened.. and forms.. the Dermoskeleton. 1844 Owen Shel. 4 Teeth (1855) 181 The bones of the dermoskeleton.. which constitute the complex skull of osseous fishes.

osseous ishes.

Dermoid (dɔ moid), a. [mod. f. Gr. δέρμα skin + -oid: in mod. F. dermoide. (Not on Gr. analogies: see DERMATOID.] Resembling or of the nature of skin. (Sometimes loosely, Of or belonging to the skin, dermal.)

longing to the skin, dermal.)

Dermoid cyst, 'a sebaceous cyst having a wall with structure like that of the skin' (Syd. Soc. Lex. s. v. Cyst).

1818 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 460 Those nations who have the dermoid system highly coloured. 1872 Peasler Ovin'.

Tumours 35 In the case of dermoid cysts, the more common contents are produced by the true skin, which constitutes a part or the whole of their internal surface. 1877 BURNETT Ear 43 The skin of the canal is extended over the drumhead, forming its dermoid or outer layer.

Dermoidal, a. [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1828 Chrom. in Ann. Reg. 458 The instantaneous penetration of the dermoidal system by the blood.

† Dern, a. and 5b. Obs. or arch. Forms: I derne, WS. dierne, dyrne, 2 s.w. dyrne, 2-7 derne,

Thern, d. and so. 00s. of arch. Forms: 1 derne, WS. dierne, dyrne, 2 s.w. dyrne, 2-7 derne, 2-3, 7 dearne, 3 deorne, 0rm. derne, 3-4 durne, 4-9 dern, (dial. darn). [OE. derne, dicrne, dyrne = OS. derni, OFris. dern, hidden, secret, obscure, OHG. tarni lying hid: -OTeut. \*darnjo-.]

A. adj.

†1. Of actions, etc.: Done or proceeding in secret or in the dark; kept concealed; hence, dark, of evil or deceitful nature. Obs.

of evil or deceiful nature. Obs.

Beowulf 4342 (Thorpe) Swa sceal maz don, nealles inwitnet odrum bregdan dyrnum cræfte. c 897 K. ELFRED Gregory's Past. xiii. 78 Dylæs öa smyltnesse öes domes hine gewemme [oððe] se dyrna [v. r. dierna] æfst, oððe to hræd irre. c 1280 Estiary o Old in hise sinnes derne. c 1250 Gen. £ Ex. 1950 Vdas öor quiles gaf hem red, oat was fulfit of derne sped. c 1300 Beket 23 The Princes douster..lovede him in durne love. c 1386 Chaucer Miller's T. 14 This clerk.. Of derne love he cowde and of solas. c 1400 Destr. Troy 478 Dissyring full depely in her derne hert. c 1460 Tromnetes Myst. (Sutress) 310 Now bese unlokyn many dern dede. [a 1643 W. Cartwricht Ordinary v. iv. in Hazl. Dodsl. X11. 311 [arch.] Hent him, for dern love, hent him.] † b. Of persons: Secret in purpose or action; reserved, close; hence, underhand, sly, crafty. Obs. a 1000 Cædmon's Gen. 490 (Gr.) Dyrne deofles boda wearp hine on wyrmes lic. c 1205 Chaucer Miller's T. 111 Ye moste been ful deerne as in this cas. c 1400 Destr. Troy 13625 Deruyst & derne, myn awne dere cosyn, I graunt be gouernanse of his grete yle.

† 2. Not made known, kept unrevealed or private; not divulged. Obs.

not divulged. Obs.

not divulged. Obs.
crooo Ags. Gosp. Luke viii. 47 Da beet wif geseah beet hit him nas dyrne, heo com forht. crooo Ormin 9236 Forr Crist wass i batt time yet All unncub & all dærne. a rasg Ancr. R. 154 God his derne runes, & his heouenliche priuitez scheawede his leoue freond. croop Assump. Virg. (BM. MS) 856 No man mai wite ne se What is bi derne priuete. croop Wyclif Wks. (1880) 353 Poule. herd derne wordes of God.

th. Of a respon. Treated are a confident

wordes of God.

† b. Of a person: Treated as a confidant; entrusted with hidden matters; privy. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 6509 (Cott.) Pis moyses was ful dern and dere To drighten.. He taght him tabels of be lai.

† c. Phr. To hold, keep (a thing) dern. Obs.

c 1000 Ags. Ps. cxviii. [cxix.] 19 Ne do bu me dyrne bine ba deoran bebodu. 1508 Dunbar Tua Mariit Wem. 450

We dule for na euill deid, sa it be derne haldin. a 1575 Ilow Merchande dyd Wife betruy 175 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 204, I pray the ... As thou art my trew weddyd fere, In thy chaumber thou woldest kepe me dern.

3. Of places, etc.: Secret, not generally known,

chaumber thou woldest kepe me dern.

3. Of places, etc.: Secret, not generally known, private. arch.

Beowulf 4629 (Thorpe) Se guő-sceaőa... hord est zesceat, dryht-sele dyrnne. a 1000 Elene 1081 (Gr.) Þæt őu sunde, þa se in foldan gen deope bedolfen dierne sindon. c 1205 Lav. 6750 þe king hin lette don in to ane derne [c 1275 deorne] bure. c 1314 Gry Warw. (A.) 1280 On a dern stede he dede hem hide. a 1400-50 Alexander 4045 Darke in dennes vndire dounes & in derne holis. 1284 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) 305 (Jam.) Gun pulder. placeit. within the voltis, laiche and darne partes and placeis thairof. 1806 Forsyrn Beauties Scotl. IV. 360 At the south-east corner is the darn, or private gate. 1814 Scott Wav. xii, That Davie Gellatly should meet them at the dern path. Ibid. xviii, There's not a dern nook, or cove. or corri, in the whole country, that he's not acquainted with.

4. Of places: Serving well to conceal, as lying out of the way, dark, etc.; hence, dark, sombre, solitary, wild, drear. arch.

c 1470 Henry Wallace iv. 430 Fast on to Tay his buschement can he draw. In a dern woode thai stellit thaim full law. 1508 Dunbar Twa Mariit Wem. 242 Thai drank, and did away dule, under derne bewis. 1608 Shaks. Per. III. Prol. 15 By many a dern and painful perch Of Pericles the careful search. Is made. 1512 Stelleton Quix. III. xii. 1. 240 He searching Adventures blind Among these dearn Woods and Rocks. 1647 H. Mons Song of Soulti. III. III. xii, Sing we to these wast hills, dern, deaf, forlorn. 1674-91 Rav. N. C. Words, Deafely, lonely, solitary, far from neighbors. Dearn, signifies the same. 1813 Hogg Queen's Wake 96 Mid wastes that dern and dreary lie.

5. Dark, drear, dire. arch.

1570 Levins Manif. 211/4 Dearne, dirnus. 2613 W. Leich Drumme Devot. 35 The light of Israel was put out for a time, Queene Elizabeth died, a dearne day to England, had it not beene presently repayred with as cleare a light from Scotland. 10td. 39 Prognostications of our dearne light most of the search of the same is the search of the way to E

B. sb. +1. A hidden thing; a secret. Obs. a xooo Gnom. Vers. 2 (Gr.) Nelle ic be min dyrne zesecxan. a x300 E. E. Psalter 1. 8 [li. 6] (Mātz.) Derne of bi wisdam bou opened unto me. a x340 HAMPOLE Psalter xiii. 23 God... knawis all be dern in oure hert.

... knawis all be dern in oure hert.

† 2. Secrecy, concealment, privacy. Chiefly in dern, in secret. Obs.

a 1350 Owl & Night. 608 Ich can nimen mus at berne, An ek at Chirche in be derne. a 1300 Cursor M. 2935 (Cott.) Sister, to be in dern i sai, Dou seis be folk er alla-wai. Ibid. 21250 (Cott.) Marc, men sais, it wratte in dern. c 1430 Avov. Arth. lii, I am comun here loe In derne for to play. 1508 Dunbar Tua Mariit Wem. 9, I drew in derne to the dyk to dirkin eftir myrthis.

† 3. A secret place; a place of concealment.

a 1340 HAMPOLE Psaller xxx. 25 Dou sall hide baim in dern of bi face. c 1450 HENRYSON Mor. Fab. 27 Unto ane derne for dread hee him addrest. c 1500 Leanes true Love (W. de W.), To a derne I me droughe Her wyll to knowe.

† 4. Darkness. Obs.

W.), To a derne I me droughe Her wyll to knowe.

† 4. Darkness. Obs.

1500-20 Dundar Ballat our Lady 3 Haile, sterne superne
. Lucerne in derne. 15.. Bannatyne Poems (1770) 98 (Jam.)

My dule in dern, bot gif thow dill, Douless bot dreid I dé.

Dorn, a door-post: see Durn.

Dorn, var. of Darn, vulgar perversion of Damn.

1833 McCartur Red Diamonds I. 69 Ef it had been Noah
I shouldn't have cared a dern.

I shouldn't have cared a dern.

† **Dern, darn,** v. Obs. exc. dial. Also 2-3 describen, deorne. [OE. diernan, dyrnan, dernan = OS. dernjan, OHG. tarnan, tarnen, MHG. ternen to hide:—OTeut. \*\*darnjan, f. \*\*darnjo-, OE. derne. DERN a.1

derne, Dern a.]

† 1. trans. To hide, conceal, keep secret. Obs. c893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. v. x., Peh hie hit ser swipe him betweenum diernden [Inter MS. dyrndon]. c 1000 ÆLFRE Gen. xlv. 1 Da ne mihte Ioseph hine leng dyrnan. 1205 LAv. 7604 Alle hine grætten & heore grame dærnden [1275] deorne]. Phid. 18349 Næs þe king noht swa wis. Þæt imong his duyeþe his þoht cuðe dernen. c 1335 Shoreham 79 And he ondede hym cristendom, No lenge he nolde hyt derny.

2. refl. To hide, conceal oneself. dial.
1604 in Pitcairn Crim. Trials Scot. II. 428 The said George darnit him selff and his servandis in ane out-hous. 1837 R. NICOLL Poems (1843) 118 We dern oursel's down 'mang the fresh aiten strae. 1834 H. MILLER Sch. 4 Schm. x. (1858) 211 He. escaped them by derning himself in a fox-earth.

3. intr. To seek concealment; to hide. dial... 1584 HUDSON Du Barlas' Judith (1611) 31 Their courage quailed and they began to dern. 1600 J. MELVILL Diary (1842) 318 The enemies fled and darned. 1813 Hoca Queen's Water 19 Ane nycht he darnit in Maisry's cot. 1847 J. HALLIDAY Rustic Bard 261 We've...dern'd amang its green.

its green.

†4. trans. To cause to hide, to run to carth.

144. Hudson Dn Barlas' Judith 26 (Jam.) Holopherne,
Who did a hundred famous princes derne. 1637 R. Mongo
Exped. Mackay's Reg. 11. 112 (Jam.) The cunning hunter.

giving one sweat after another, till he kill or derne, in
putting the fox in the earth, and then hooke him out.

Dern, obs. and dial. form of DARN v.

Pern, obs. and dial. form of DARN v. + Derne, adv. Obs. Also 1-3 dierne, 6 dern, 7 darne. [OE. derne, dierne, dyrne = OS. darno, adv. from dern, etc. adj.] 'Dernly', secretly. a 1300 Moral Ode 77 in Trin. Coll. Hom. 222 Ne bie hit no swo derne idon. c 1335 E. E. Allit. P. B. 697, I compast hem a kynde crafte & kende hit hem derne. c 1440 Bone Flor. 1938 They. went forthe, so seyth the boke, Prevely and derne. 1631 A. CRAIGE Filgr. & Heremite 5, I drew me darne to the doore, some din to heare.

dernie. 1631 A. CRAIGE Figs. A Heremite 5, 1 drew me darne to the doore, some din to heare.

† **Derned**, ppl. a. Obs. or dial. Also darned.

[f. DERN v.] Hidden, concealed; secret, privy. 1600 Gonvie's Conspir. in Select. Harl. Misc. (1703) 190 He privatly..took the fellow, and band him in a privie derned house, and, after locking many durres yppon him, left him there. 1616 Jas. 1, Disc. Powder Treason Wks. 242 That rightly-damned crew, now no more damed conspirators, but open and avowed rebels. 1631 A. CRAIGE Figs. 4. Heremite 7 When at the colde Caue doore darned I stood. 1725 RAMSAN Gent. Sheph. 1. ii, A little fae Lies darn'd within my breast this mony a day.

Dernel, -al, obs. forms of DARNEL.

† Derner. Obs. Also dirner. [Etymology unknown: ? connected with dern, Durn, doorframe.] The lintel of a door.

a 1300 Cursor M. 6078 (Cott.) Pis lamb blod.. Par-wit yee mak þan takning, On aiþer post þer hus to smer, A takin o tav on þair derner [v. r. dernere]. Ibid. 6103 (Cott.) On þair post and on dirner.

† Dernful, a. Obs. [f. DERN sb. + -FUL. A

† **Dernful**, a. Obs. [f. Dern sb. + -ful. A pseudo-archaism.] Mournful, dreary.
† 1597 L. Bryskrit Mourn. Muse Thest. 90 in Spenser
Astroph., The birds.. this lucklesse chance foretold, By

† **Dernhede.** Obs. rare -1. [f. DERN a. + -hede: see -HEAD.] Secret matter; privity; a secret. a 1300 Cursor M. 18454 (Cott.) Noght we dere O had dernhede tell you namar.

**Dernier** (do mio, || demye), a. [a. F. dernier:— OF. derrenier, deriv. of derrein: see Darrein. The suffix is as in prem-ier, L. prim-ārius.]

The suffix is as in prem-ter, L. prim-arius.]

Last; ultimate, final. Obs. exc. as in b.

160a R. T. Five Godlie Serm. 45 The latter day..wherein

we must take our dernier adewe. a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk.

Buckhm.) Chames, Sir, I am in the derniere confusion to

avow, that [etc.]. a 1734 NORTH Lives I. 109 While this

dernier writ of error hung in the House of Lords undeter
mined. 1751 Mss. E. Herwood Betsy Thoughtless I. 149

Every thing but the dernier undoing deed. 1797 Mrs. A. M.

Bennett Reggar Girl (1813) III. 96 On how many chance

did this dernier hope hang!

b. Dernier resort (now always in F. form der
miner resort). Lest resort orig. (in reference to

nier ressort): last resort; orig. (in reference to legal jurisdiction) the last tribunal or court to which appeal can be made, that which has the power of final decision; hence, a last or final

power of final decision; hence, a last or final resource or refuge.

1641 ABP. WILLIAMS Sp. in Apol. Bishops (1661) 89 Here I have fix my Areopagus, and dernier resort, being not like to make any further appeal. a 1700 Arkyns Parl. 4 Pol. Yracis (1734) 97 The High Court of Parliament is the dernier Resort. 1700 Refl. Sacheverell's Serm. 3 The People. were the dernier Resort of Justice and Dominion. 1711 Vind. Sacheverell 73 The Pretender is your dernier Resort. 1778 Fotherell 13 The Pretender is your dernier Resort. 1778 Fotherell in Phil. Trans. LXIX. 2, I recommended, as a dernier resort, a trial of electricity. 1793 J. Briknap Hist. New-Hampshire III. 256 The dernier resort was to a court of appeals, consisting of the Governon and Council. 1893 Nation (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 111/1 The word elementum. hithertofore, as a dernier ressort, has been referred in some way to alimentum.

+ Dernly, adv. Obs. Also 2-3 derneliohe, 3-6 dernely, compar. 3 dern(e)luker. [f. Dern a.: see -LY 2. It is properly the adv. of an O.E. derived adj. \*dernelic.]

derived adj. \*dernelic.]

1. In a secret manner, with secrecy.

1. In a secret manner, with secret manner of the secret manner.

1. In a secret manner, with secret manner of the secret manner.

1. In a secret manner, with secret, with secret manner.

1. In a secret manner, with secret manner.

1. In a secret manner, with secret, with secret manner.

1. In a secret manner, with secret manner.

1. In a secret man

abortive.

† **Dernship**. Obs. In 3 darnscipe. [f. Dern a. +-ship.] Secrecy; = Dernhede.

cisos Lav. 258 Mid darnscipe he heo luuede. a 1225
Ancr. R. 152 [Cott. MS.] Niht, ich cleopie dearneschipe [other MS.S. printel.]

† **Dero'b**, v. Obs. Also derobbe, -rube, -robe.

[a. F. derober (OF. also derober, 13th c. in Littré). f. de: (des-), L. dis- + OF, rober to rob, take by stealth or force: see Rob. (In the second quot. perh, asso-ciated with robe: cf. divest and derobe.)] trans.

To rob, plunder.

1546 St. Papers Hen. VIII, XI. 46 He wold preferre captaynes to Your Highnes service, but they wyl derobbe

al. 1616 BUDDEN tr. Aerodins' Parents' Hon. Ep. Ded. 4 Methinks Lucius Brutus his seueritie well allated. that derobed himself of all respect of a Father.

deroosed himseit of all respect of a Father. **Derobe** (dtrōu·b), v. rare. [f. De- II. I + Robe v.] trans. To disrobe; to doff.

1841 Tait's Mag. VIII. 155 We quickly derobed our 'dusty apparelling'.

† **Derogant**, a. Obs. [ad. L. dērogānt-em, pr. pple. of dērogāre to Derogate.] Derogating, derogatory

pr. pple. of dērogāre to Derogates.] Derogating, derogatory.
c 1500 T. Adams Wks. (1861-2) I. 12 (D.) The other is both arrogant in man, and derogant to God.

Derogate, ppl. a. Now rare. [ad. L. dērogātus, pa. pple. of dērogāre: see next.]
+1. pa. pple. Annulled or abrogated in part; lessened in authority, force, estimation, etc. Obs.
1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy III. xxvii, And leest through tongues to his hygh estate Through false reporte it were derogate. 1548 Hall Chron. 117 The chief ruler beyng in presence, the authoritie of the substitute, was clerely derogate. 1563-87 Foxe. A. A. M. (1684) III. 311 The once made oblation of Christ is hereby derogate, when this Sacramental. offering of thanksgiving is believed to be propitiatory.
2. adj. Deteriorated; debased.
1605 Shaks. Lear 1. iv. 302 And from her derogate body

1605 SHAKS, Lear 1, iv. 302 And from her derogate body neuer spring A babe to honor her! 1849 Fraser's Mag. XL 533 They are (like all his poetry) made derogate by vile conceits.

Conceits.

Derogate (de röget), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. derogare to repeal in part, take away or detract from, diminish, disparage, f. De-I. 2 + rogare to ask, question, propose a law. Cf. prec., and see -ATE 3

3-5.] +1. trans. To repeal or abrogate in part (a law, sentence, etc.); to destroy or impair the force and effect of; to lessen the extent or authority of. Obs.

effect of; to lessen the extent or authority of. Obs. 1813 Branshaw St. Werburge 1. 3190 There may be no counseyll. To derogate or chaunge deuyne sentence. 1859 Fabyan's Chron. vii. 7:1 The Englishe seruice and the communion boke was derogated and disanulled, and a generalle submission. made to the sea of Roome. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. (J.), By severall contrary customs. ... many of these civil and canon laws are controuled and derogated.

derogated.
+ 2. To detract from; to lessen, abate, disparage,

+ 2. To detract from; to lessen, adate, disparage, depreciate. Obs.

1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 217 He dothe. as moche as is in hym, to derogate and destroy the autoritie of holy scripture. 1561 Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 19 b. There be some at this day, which doe playnly derogate the manhode of Christ. 1570 BILLINGSLEY Euclid XI. Def. XII. 316 Which thing is not here spoken, any thing to derogate the author of the booke. 1642 MILTON Apol. Smect. (1851) 260 To derogate the honour of the State.

† 3. To curtail or deprive (a person) of any part of his rights. Obs.

of his rights. Obs.

1540-1 ELYOT Image Gov. 24 Marcus Aurelius, whom no man can derogate of anie parte of honour and wisedome.

1570 BUCHANAN Admonitions Wks. (1892) 30 Ye lordis wald not consent to put down ye quene or derogat hir of hir authoritie in ony maner.

4. To take away (something from a thing) so so to lessen or imposir it arch

4. To take away (something from a thing) so as to lessen or impair it. arch.

1561 T. Norron Cakvin's Inst. 11. 105 Is that bicause their purpose is to derogate any thing from the law. 1577 HOLINSHED Chron. II. 134 To derogat things meerely prejudicial to the kings roiall prerogative. 1593 App. Bancroft Daung. Posit. 1. vi. 26 [He] made Actes to derogate the free passage of the Gospell. 1623 Bincham Xenophon 141 Not to derogate credit from your owne word. 1755 Young Centaur i. Wks. 1757 IV. 119 Nor can the diminishing imagery of our notions derogate less from Him. 1828 Land Elia Ser. 1. Mod. Gallantry, Just so much respect as a woman derogates from her own sex.. she deserves to have diminished from herself.

5. absol. or intr. To take away e not form.

5. absol. or intr. To take away a part from; to detract, to make an improper or injurious abatement from. Now chiefly from an excellency; also,

ment from. Now chiefly from an excellency; also, from a right, privilege, or possession.

zeso Catvin's Com. Prayer Bk. in Phenix (1708) II. 206
Other Sacrifices for Sin are blasphemous and derogate from the Sufficiency hereof. zeb3 Stubbes Anat. Abus. II. (1882) § It derogateth greatly from the glorie and maiestic of God, to saye, [etc.] z640 WILKINS New Planet i. (1707) 155 Fear of Derogating from the Authority of the Ancients. z726-31
TINDAL Rapin's Hist. Eng. (1743) II. xvii. 124 This present Treaty shall in no way derogate from former Treaties. 1894 Stubbs Const. Hist. (1875) II. xiv. 88 This award is not intended to derogate from the liberties of the realm. b. from a person: i.e. in respect of his excellency, eminence, authority, rights, etc. Now arch.

b. from a person: i.e. in respect of his excellency, eminence, authority, rights, etc. Now arch.

1586 Warner Alb. Eng. III. xvi. (1612) 71 How captiously he derogates from me, and mine estate. a 1617 Bayne On Eph. (1658) 78 This is a wicked Doctrin derogating from Christ. 1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 101 P3 We can now allow Caesar to be a great Man, without derogating from Pompey.

1870 Rossetti Life of Shelley p. xiv. This vile stuff capable only of derogating from the typical Shelley.

1 c. with to. Obs. rare.

2 1570 Hacket App. Williams II. 218 This fell into a harsh construction, derogating much to the Archbishop's credit.

6. intr. To do something derogatory to one's rank or position; to fall away in character or conduct from; to degenerate.

rank or position; to lall away in character or conduct from; to degenerate.

[Cf. F. dtroger, dtroger à noblesse, to do anything entailing loss of the privileges of nobility, e. g. to engage in a profession incompatible therewith.]

1611 SHAKS. Cymb. 11. i. 48 You cannot derogate, my Lord.
1706 ESTCOURT Fair Examp. 11. i, The World grows extravagant and derogates. from the Parsimony of our Ancestors.

1830 HAZLITT (O.), Would Charles X derogate from his

ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? 1846 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh in. 439, I'm well aware I do not derogate In loving Romney Leigh. 1862 Trolloge Orley F. Ivii. (ed. 4) 416 In these days, too, snow père had derogated even from the position in which Graham had first known him. 1863 Temple Bar Mag. Oct. 183 A nobleman derogates if he marries a lady who on her side has less than sixteen quarterings.

¶ Reproducing a barbarism of the Vulgate. 1609 Bible (Douay) Essk. xxx. 13 You. have derogated 1612 multiplied] your wordes against me. [Vulg. derogastis adversum me verba vestra.]

Hence De rogated ppl. a., De rogating vol. sb. and ppl. a.

Hence Derogated ppl. a., Derogating vol. sv. and ppl. a.

c 16sq Lavron Syon's Plea (ed. 2) 17 Their derogating from the King, their injury to his Lawes. 16s4 Sir E. Nicholas in N. Papers (Camden) II. 55 The most mischievous scandals and derogating Defamations. 1674 PRIDEAUX Lett. (Camden) 11 Whatsoever harsh or derogateing expression be found in any part of his booke.

† Derogately, adv. Obs. [f. DEROGATE ppl. a.+-LY 2.] = DEROGATORILY.
1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. 11. ii. 33 More laught at, that I should Once name you derogately.

Therogation (derögē': fon). In 5 -soion. [a.

Derogation (deröge i jon). In 5 -acion. [a. F. dérogation (14th c. -acion, in Hatzf.), ad. L. dérogation-em, n. of action from dérogare to De-BOGATE. In L. used only in the sense 'partial abrogation of a law': but in the mod. langs. in all the senses of the vb.]

1. The partial abrogation or repeal of a law, con-

1. The partial abrogation or repeal of a law, contract, treaty, legal right, etc.

1548 Hall Chron. Hen. V. An. 8. 72 b, Long sufferaunce is no acquittance, nor prolongyng of tyme derogacion to right.

1648 Coke On Litt. 282 b, New and subtile inuentions in derogation of the Common Law. 1692 Ray Creation 1. 22 In derogation to the precedent Rule. 1692 SOUTH Serm. (1697) 1. 430 The Scripture that allows of the Will, is neither the Abrogation, nor Derogation, nor Dispensation, nor Relaxation of that Law. 1792 Chipman Amer. Law. 1794 (1672) 13 A privilege in derogation of the common law right of the creditor. 1885 Act 48-49 Vict. c. 38 § 1 This section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any powers..vested in the Committee of. Council on Education.

2. The taking away (in part) of the power or authority (of a person, etc.); lessening, weakening, curtailment, or impairment of authority; detraction from.

rity (of a person, etc.); lessening, weakening, curtailment, or impairment of authority; detraction from.
c 1430 tr. De Imitatione 111. kili, He pat dobe hindringe to eny of my seintes, dobe derogacion to me. 1494 Fabyan Chron. vii. 304 One thynge he dyd to ye derogacion of ye munkys of Cantorbury. 1533 Bellenburgh. Livy 11. (1822 195 It maid plane derogacioun to the Faderis to creat ony tribunis in times cumming, be votis of thair assessouris or clientis. 1536 Act 28 Hen. VIII (1621 in Bolton Stat. Irel. 118), Actsand Statutes made. in derogation, extirpation, and extinguishment of the Bishop of Rome. 2561 T. Nobron Calvin's Inst. 1v. xix. (1634) 717 marg., With derogation from Baptisme, force [is] given unto confirmation which do not belong unto it. 1750 CARTE Hist. Eng. II. 517 Papal usurpations, to the derogation of the Crown. 1779 Burke Corr. (1844) II. 269, I hope, too, that you will not think it any...derogation from the deference I ought to pay to your judgment.
3. Detraction from the honour, or reputation of; lowering or lessening in value or estimation, dis-

3. Detraction from the honour, or reputation of; lowering or lessening in value or estimation, disparagement, depreciation.

1530 Caxton's Chron. Eng. IV. 31/2 Nero thought it sholde be great derogacion to his name and he were slayne of Karles.
1549 Compl. Scot. Epist. 5 As this nobil prelat hes dune.. vyth out dirrogatione of his speritual dignite. 1596 Spenser. State Irel. Wks. (1862) 516/2 He is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speake to his derogation. 1641 MILTON Reform. II. (1851) 37 (Dos, and indeed derogations, and debasements to their high calling. 1656 Cowley Pindar. Odes Notes (1669) to He does it in derogation from his adversary Bacchilides. 1690 LOCKE Hum. Und. I. iii. (1695) 15 This is no Derogation to their Truth and Certainty. 1713 ADDISON Ct. Tarif p 8 He had heard the Plaintiff speak in derogation of the Portuguese. 1873 H. Rocers (1676. Bible vii. 279, I am far from saying this in derogation 4. Falling off in rank, character, or excellence; loss of rank; deterioration, debasement.

4. Falling off in rank, character, or excellence; loss of rank; deterioration, debasement.

1838-9 Hallam Hist. Lit. II. iv. II. § 56. 155 He discusses also the derogation to nobility by plebeian occupation. 1847
L. Hunt Jar Honey (1848) 197 The sweets of the wild flowers, the industry of the bee, will continue without change or derogation. 1855 Thackeray Newcomes 1. 227
He might pretend surely to his kinswoman's hand without derogation. 1854 Sala in Daily Tel. 27 July, Men. who shudder at the derogation and degradation of the Northern American clergy.

shudder at the derogation and degradation of the Northern American clergy.

Derogative (dirogativ), a. [a. OF. derogatif, -ive (1403 in Godef.), f. L. type \*derogativ-us, f. ppl. stem of derogare: see -ATIVE.] Characterized by derogating; tending to derogation.

1477 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 305 Prejudiciall or derogative to the lyberties.. of the bisshop.

1543-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.

1. 13 § 1 Actes and statutes.. derogative vnto the most auncient. privileges of your said countie Palatine. 1646

Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. xi. 47 A conceit derogative unto himselfe. 1888 Cornhill Mag. Jan. 73 Too derogative of the intelligence of Londoners.

Hence Derogatively adv. In mod. Dicts.

Derogator (derögetts). Also -our, -er. [a. L. derogator, agent-n. from derogare to Derogator.

One who derogates; one who diminishes or takes from the authority of anything.

The with derogates; one with diffinitistics of takes from the authority of anything.

150 Lupron Singila 120 The derogaters of Christes merits and passion. 1623 COCKRAM II, Which Diminisheth, Derogatour. 1684 Vind. of Case of Indiff. Things 9 It may be thought he is a Champion for the perfection and sufficiency of Scripture, and we the derogators from it.

Derogatorily (dirp gaterili), adv. [f. Derogatory + LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a derogatory manner; with derogation or disparagement.

1603 Sir C. Heydon Jud. Astrol. xxii. 481 Without speaking unrequerently or derogatorily of God. 1648 Prunner Plea for Lords 17 He writes. derogatorily of the Commons.
1804 Hare Guesses (1859) 337 By speaking derogatorily and slightingly of some other power.

The programment of the commons.

slightingly of some other power.

Dero gatoriness. rare. [f. as prec. +-NESS.]

Derogatory quality.

Derogatory quanty.

1727 in Balley vol. II.

† Derogatorious, a. Obs. [f. L. derogātōri
125 Derogatory - Ous.] = next.

12525 Harpsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 234 His

12632 doings were derogatorious. to the supremacy of the Pope.

12632 Derogatory (divogātori), a. and sb. [ad. L.

12632 derogātori-us, f. derogātor: see prec. and -ORY.

12632 Cf. F. derogatore (1341 in Hatzf.).]

A adi.

A. adj.

1. Having the character of derogating, of taking away or detracting from authority, rights, or standing, of impairing in force or effect. Const. to, from

(1 of ).

1503-3 Plumpton Corr. 174 Not intending to have his grant derogatorie unto justice. 1698 Chillingw. Relig. Prot. 1.

vi. § 4. 326 If you conceive such a prayer derogatory from the perfection of your faith. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 501 That none be chosen, or no course be taken derogatory thereto. 1631 Hobbus Gowl. 4 Soc. xiv. § 12. 221 Provided there be nothing contain'd in the Law. derogatory from his supreme power. 1730 Swift Drapier's Lett. ii. Rep. Comm. Whitch., A just. exercise of your. royal prerogative, in no manner derogatory or invasive of any liberties. 1848 V. Knox Winter Even. II. 11. x. x. 60 An opinion derogatory from the value of life. 1835 Scort Talism. xx, Incidents mortifying to his pride, and derogatory from his authority. 1853 H. Cox Instit. 1. vi. 34 This Act was annulled as derogatory to the King's just rights.

2. Having the effect of lowering in honour or estimation; depreciatory, disparaging, disrespectful, lowering.

estimation; depreciatory, disparaging, disrespectful, lowering.

1853-87 FOXE A. & M. (1596) 1/2 The 2nd [was] derogatorie to kings and emperors.

1898 NASHE P. Pewilesse (ed. 2)

13 a, All holy Writ warrants that delight, so it be not derogatory to any part of Gods owne worship.

1796 Sir J. Reynolds Disc. vii. (1876) 48 Who probably would think it derogatory to their character, to be supposed to borrow.

1838-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. III. iv. III. § 34. 151 It would be ... derogatory to a man of the slightest claim to polite letters, were he unacquainted with the essays of Bacon.

1839 JAMES Lowis XIV. I. 292 Conduct... derogatory to his rank. 1849 Dickens Dav. Copp. (C.D. ed.) 187 To have imposed any derogatory work upon him. 1866 FARRAR Orig. Lang. (1865) 40 What plans are consonant to, and what are derogatory of God's... Infinite Wisdom.

+3. Derogatory clause: a clause in a legal document, a will, deed, etc., by which the right of subsequently altering or cancelling it is abrogated, and the validity of a later document, doing this, is made dependent on the correct repetition of the

and the validity of a later document, doing this, is made dependent on the correct repetition of the clause and its formal revocation. Obs.

1586 in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. App. xxx. 89 As doth appear by composition made... and also confirmed by Boniface the IV... with clauses derogatory. 1590 Swinburn Testaments 266 What maner of reuocation is to be made in the second testament, that it may suffice to reuoke the former testament, wherein is a clause derogatorie of the will of the testator. a 1656 BACON Max. 4 Uses Com. Law xix. 1636) 70 A derogatory clause is good to disable any latter act, except you revoke the same clause before you proceed to establish any later disposition or declaration.

+ B. 50. Obs. rare -0.

1511 Cotga., Derogatoire, a derogatorie, or act of derogation.

tion.

† **Deroge**, v. Obs. rare. [a. F. déroge-r (Oresme 14th c.), ad. L. dérogare.] = DEROGATE.

147 Rolls of Parli. IV. 326/2 It was nought youre entent in any wyse to deroge or do prejudice unto my Lord.

many wyse to deroge or do prejudice unto my Lord.

Derotremate (derotri m.t.), a. Zool. [ad. mod.L. derotrēmat-us (in neuter pl. Derotrēmata name of the group), f. Gr. dipp neck + τρῆμα(τ-hole, boring.] Of or pertaining to the Derotremata, a group of urodele batrachians, having gillslits or branchial apertures, instead of external cillstufe. So Descriptions gill-tufts. So Derotre matous a., De rotreme

a. and sb.

a. and sb.

1849-58 TODD Cycl. Anat. IV. 828/2 [Supra-renal capsules] have not been found among the Derotremate..orders.

Derout (dfruut), sb. [a. F. déroute 'a rout, a defeature, or flight of men' (Cotgr.), f. dérouter: see next.] An utter defeat, a Rout.

1844 R. Baillie Lett. & Yrnls. (1841) II. 188 We trust to heare shortly of their totall derout. c 1799 EARL OF AILESBURY Mem. (1890) 591 [Ramillies] was called a derout rather than a battle. 1803 E. Hay Insurr. Wexf. 150 This derout commanders.

Derout (diraut), v. [a. F. deroute-r, OF. des-Total (drau't), v. [a. F. deroute-r, OF. des-router (-roter, -ruter, -roupter):—late L. \*disrup-tärs, f. di(s)ruppt-us, pa. pple. of dirumpère to break in pieces: cf. DISRUPT.] trans. To put completely to flight; to ROUT. Hence Derouted ppl. a. 1637 GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem. Ord. Ciij, Untill not only all their blowes be awarded, but themselves also all derouted. 1808 J. Barlow Columb. vi. 337 Till dark de-routed foes should yield to flight. 1839 W. H. MAXWELL VOL. III.

Wellington & Brit. Armies (1877) 147 The Spanish being utterly derouted.

Derraine, -reyne, var. of Derraine v. Obs.

Derrar, -ere, obs. compar. of DEAR a.

Derre, obs. f. DEAR a.; obs. inflexional form of

Dake 7.

Derrick (derik), sb. Also 7-9 derick. [from the sumame of a noted hangman at Tybum c 1600. The name is orig. the Du. Dirk, Dierryk, Diederik = Ger. Dietrich, Theoderic.]

+1. A hangman; hanging; the gallows. (Cf.

Jack Ketch.)

c 1500 Bailad Death Earl Essex (N.), Derick, thou know'st at Coles I sav'd Thy life lost for a rape there done. 1506 Dekker Sev. Sinnes 1. (Arb.) 17, I would there were a Derick to hang vp him too. 1607 W. S. Puritan IV.; Would Derrick had been his fortune seven years ago. 1508 Dekker Bellman of Lond. (N.), He rides circuit with the devil, and Derrick must be his host, and Tyborne the inn at which he will light. 1556 Blourr Glossogr., Deric.. is with us abusively used for a Hang-man; because one of that name was not long since a famed executioner at Tiburn.

b. attrib. derrick-jastro.

la 15to Healey Disc. New World 174 (N.) This is inhabited only with serjeants, beadles, deputy-constables, and Derrick-jastroes.

2. A contrivance or machine for heisting.

contrivance or machine for hoisting or moving heavy weights: † a. orig. A tackle used at the outer quarter of the mizen-mast. Obs. b. A spar or boom set up obliquely, with its head steadied by guys and its foot secured by lashings, or pivoted or socketed to the deck, floor, etc., and furnished with suitable tackle and purchases; orig. and chiefly used on board ship. c. A kind of crane (more fully derrick-crane) in which the jib is pivoted to the foot of the central part so that it was taken (more fully derrick-crane) in which the jib is pivoted to the foot of the central post, so that it may take various angles with the perpendicular; a 'jib and tie' crane. Also often applied to any outstanding jib or arm with a pulley at the end, e.g. those outside the lofts of stables, warehouses, etc. d. Floating derrick: one erected on a kind of boat, with a horizontal boom supported by stays from the top of the central post. e. A tall structure used to support telegraph wires.

with a horizontal boom supported by stays from the top of the central post. 6. A tall structure used to support telegraph wires.

a. 1727-5a Chambers Cycl. s.v. Ship (Plate), Mizon Mast... Derrick and Spann. 1794 Rigging & Scamanship I. 165 Derrick, a tackle used at the outer quarter of a mizen-yard, consisting of a double and single block, connected by a fall. b. 1736 Gentl. Mag. XXVI. 429 Lightning... cut out a piece of what they call the Derrick, at least 18 inches diameter and 15 or 16 feet long. 1800 Colouron Comm. Thamses 636 Get up and rig a Derick for the purpose of discharging the Cargo. 1876 Besant & Rice Celia's Arb. xxii. (1887) 161 They had jurymasts to serve as derricks on cocasion.

XXII. (1887) 101 They had jurymasts to serve as utiliars on occasion.

c. 1896 Emerson Eng. Trailt, Stonehenge Wks. (Bohn)
II. 126 Swinging a block of granite.. with an ordinary derrick. 1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Derrick, the hoisting-tower over an artesian well-boring. 1885 Ducane Punithm. 4 Prev. Crime 179 The construction of the large cranes and derricks in the quarries.

d. 1894 Knight Dict. Mech. a.v., Bishop's floating-derrick.. used in 1850... is capable of self-propulsion by means of paddle-wheels, and thus removes its suspended load to a position of safety for repair or other purpose.

e. 1886 Daily News 28 Dec. 5/6 They have ... a very large derrick here holding up an immense number of wires and a good many cables.

good many cables.

3. attrib., as derrick-floor, -pole, etc.; derrick-car, a railroad truck on which a small derrick is

car, a railroad truck on which a small derrick is mounted, for use in clearing lines from any obstruction (U.S.); derrick-orane: see 2 c. 1865 Pall Mall G. 21 June 9 About the same depth from their derrick floors. 1883 Times 27 Dec. 0/2 Unlike the derrick pole of an ordinary turret ship. 1883 Rosher Treat. Rating 42 To lay down moorings and moor a derrick hulk to them.

+ De rrick, v. Obs. rare. [f. prec. sb.] trans.

To hang.

x600 W. Kemp Nine Days' W. in Arb. Garner VIII. 37
One that .. would pol his father, derick his dad! do any-

Derring do, derring-do. pseudo-archaism. In 4-5 dorryng, (dorynge, duryng) don (do, to do), 5 doryng(e do, 6 derrynge do, derring doe, 9 derring-do. The two words durring, dorryng, daring, vbl. sb. from durran, dorren to D. E. and don, do. pres. inf. of Do v., literally during to do, which, by a chain of misunderstandings and errors, have come to be treated as a kind of substantive combination, taken to mean, Daring

substantive combination, taken to mean, Daring action or feats, 'desperate courage'.

The words come incidentally in their ordinary sense and construction followed by the object 'that' (=what, that which) in Chaucer's Trop/lus; whence, in an imitative passage by Lydgate, in an absolute construction more liable to misunderstanding; Lydgate's dorryng do was misprinted in the 16th c. editions (1513 and 1555) derrynge do, in which form it was picked up by Spenser and misconstrued as a subst. phrase, explained in the Glossary to the Sheph. Cal. as manhood and chevalire'. Modern romantic writers, led by Sir W. Soott, have taken it from Spenser, printed it derringdo, and accentuated the erroneous use.

c 1374 CHAUCER Troplus v. 837 Troylus was neuere vn-to no wight... in no degre secounde, In dorryng don [v. rr. duryng do, dorynge to do] bat longeth to a knyght... His herte ay wip be firste and wip be beste Stod paregal, to dorre

don [v. rr. durre to do, dore don] that hym leste. 2430 Lyng. Chron. Troy 11. xvi. (MSS. Digby 322 lf. 56 s/z; 230 lf. 31 s/1), And parygal, of manhode and of dede, he [Troylus] was to any bat I can of rede, In dorryng [v. rr. dorynge] do, this noble worby wyght, Ffor to fulfille pat longeb to a kny3t, The secounde Ector...he called was. [cdd. 1513, 1555] In derrynge do, this noble worthy wyght, 1 1579 Spenser Skeph. Cal. Oct. 65 For ever who in derring doe were dreade, The lottie verse of hem was loved aye. [Gloss., In derring doe, in manhood and chevalrie.] Ibid. Dec. 43, I durst in derring do [mispr. to] compare With shepheards swayne. 1390 — F. Q. 11. iv. 42 Drad for his derring doe and bloody deed. 1556 lbid. vi. v. 37 A man of mickle name, Renowned much in armes and derring doe. 1800 Scott Ivanhoe xxix, Singular...if there be two who can do a deed of such derring do. [Note. Derring-do, desperate courage.] 1843 Lytton Last Bar. 1. vi, Such wonders and derring-do are too solemn for laughter. 1866 G. W. Dasent Gisti 107 Such a deed of derring-do would long be borne in mind. 1888 Burton Arab. Nts. (1887) III. 433 Who is for duello, who is for derring-do, who is for knightly devoir?

So + Derring doers, daring doers; + Derring-doed; + Der. Doling, q. v.

deed; † DEB-DOING, Q. v. 1596 SPENSER F. Q. Iv. ii. 38 Dreadful derring dooers. 1633 P. FLETCHER Purple Isl. vi. v. 66 That Mantuan swain, who chang'd his slender reed . . From Corydon to Turnus derring-

**Derringer** (de rindge). U.S. [from the surname of the inventor, a gunsmith in U.S.] A small pistol with large bore, very effective at short range.

pistol with large bore, very effective at short range. Also attrib.

1896 B. Harte Poems, Dow's Flat, With a shovel and pick on his shoulder, and a derringer hid in his breast. 1876 Besant & Rice Gold. Butterfly Prol., To have both bowing and Derringer ready to hand. 1890 Earlury Mag. Jan. 435/1 A large derringer bullet had entered the back of the head [of Pres. Lincoln].

189. Daily News 4 Dec. 5/2 Tiny tomes, literary derringers for the waistcoat pocket.

Derry (de'ri). A meaningless word in the refrains of popular songs; hence, a ballad or set of verses.

a 1553 UDALL Roysler D. 11. iii. (Arb.) 36 With chip and cherie Heyh derie derie. 1850 Borrow Sleeping Bard 50 If one can patch together any nonsensical derry, he is styled a graduate bard.

Derth(e, obs. form of DEAETH.

Derue: see DERF a., DERVE v.

Derue: see Derf a., Deeve v.

† Deruncinate, v. Obs. rare—o. [f. ppl. stem of L. deruncināre to plane off.]

1856 Bloour Glosogr., Deruncinate, to cut off or pill away that which is superfluous.

Hence † Deruncination.

1706 Phillips (cd. Kersey), Deruncination (in Husbandry), a cutting off Trees, Bushes, etc. or any thing that incumbers the Ground. Hence in Balley, Ash, etc.

Deruralize: see De-II. 1.

Derure, compar. of Derf a. Obs.

† Derue, v. Obs. Forms: 1 deorfan, 2-4 derue(n; pa.t. 3 derfde, 4 deruede; pa. pple. 3 idoruen, idorve, iderued, 4 deruet. [ME. derven str. and weak; the str. vb. app. = OE. deorfan (pa. str. and weak; the str. vb. app. = OE. deorfan (pa. t. dearf, durfon, pa. pple. dorfen) to labour: besides this there probably existed a causal weak vb. dierfan (dierfde) to cause to labour, afflict, grieve; confusion of this with the strong vb., as in Burn, etc. would account for the ME. forms and sense.

etc. would account for the ME. forms and sense. OE. deorfan was app. cognate with the stem of OFris. forderva, and OLFrankish fardurvon, transl. 'perierunt' Ps. lxxii. 19.]

1. intr. To labour. (Only in OE.)

a 1000 in Thorpe Hom. II. 516/26 (Bosw.) Ne wiōcwcōe ic to deorfenne gyt, gif ic nydbehefe eom gyt öinum folce.

2. trans. To trouble, grieve, hurt, afflict, molest.

c 1305 Lav. 8731 Hunger him derfde. Ibid. 18715 Swiōe he murnede, his mod wes iderued. a 1233 Ancr. R. 106 He was idoruen in alle his oöre witts. a 1240 Lojsong in Cott. Hom. 211 pinge pat me derueð mest. c 1330 Cast. Love 676 None kunnes sasylyng Nemay him deruen. a 1335 Swsiōe hom. 211 pinge þat me derueð mest. c 1330 Cast. Love 676 None kunnes sasylyng Nemay him deruen. a 1335 Svsiōe hom. 24 ping. 47 Beo þou no þing a-dred, for non schal þe derue. absol. a 1232 Ancr. R. 112 A lutel ihurt i þen eie derueð more þen deð a muchel iðe hele.

† Derverye. Obs. rare. [a. OF. derverie,

more pen deo a muchel loe hele.

+ Derverye. Obs. rare. [a. OF. derverie, desverie, madness, f. derver, desver, to lose one's reason, go mad. (Cf. Koerting, 2441.)] Madness. 1480 Caxton Ovid's Met. x. vii, Withdrawe thyn herte fro such rage and derverye.

such rage and derverye.

Dervish (dōˈɪviʃ). Forms: 6-9 dervis, 7-9 dervise, (7 dervice, dervys, dervises, -iche, dervise, derwish, derveesh), 7- dervish, (8 derwish, 9 dirvesh, darwesh, durwaysh, weesh). [a. Pers. مرويش darvēsh, darvīsh poor, a religious mendicant, a friar, in Arab. dar-wesh, darwish, Turkish dervish, the latter being weith, darwish, Turkish dervish, the latter being the immediate source of the European forms: cf. It. dervis, F. dervis, derviche (in 1559 derviss), Sp. derviche, Ger. derwisch. Some of the variant spellings represent Arabic and Persian forms of the word. (The native Arabic equivalent is pair faqir poor, fakir.)]

A Mohammedan friar, who has taken vows of poverty and austere life. Of these there are various

orders, some of whom are known from their santastic practices as dancing or whirling, and as howling dervishes.

1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. III. xvii. 102 The thirde sect of the religious Turkes called Dervis. Ibid. 102 b, These devoute Dervis live of almes. 1563 Parchas Pilgrims II. 11x. 1611 An order of Derueeshes, that turne round with Musike in their Diuine Seruice. 1592 Litheomoty Trav. vii. 316 Priests called Darvishes. 1632 Pagitt Christianogr. 1. iii. (1636) 200 A Dervice, or religious man of theirs. 1665 Str I. Herbert Trav. (1677) 207 The Dervisse an order of begging Friar. 1798 Morgan Algiers I. vi. 186 A wandering Derwish, a devout Moor. 1744 Trav. (1707) 187 Trav. (1707) 187 Trav. (1871) 187 Trav.

Hence De rvishhood, the estate or condition of De rvishism, the principles and practice of the Dervishes; the Dervish system. De r-

1850 Mrs. Jameson Leg. Monast. Ord. Introd. (1863) 22 Asceticism. strangely uncouth, and dervish-like. 1865 Sat. Rev. 4 Feb. 144/2 Dr. Vambery wandered, because he has the genuine wild spirit of Dervishism strong within him. 1884 Browning Ferishtah 9 Half-way on Dervishhood, not wholly there.

Derwenter (dē:1wente1). Australia. [named from the river *Derwent* in Tasmania, on the banks of which was a convict settlement.] A released convict.

1884 BOLDREWOOD Melb. Mem. xx. 140 An odd pair of Sawyers, generally 'Derwenters' as the Tasmanian expirees were called. 1898 in LENTZNER Australian Word-bk. 20.

Dery, Deryge, obs. forms of DAIRY, DIRGE.
Derye, var. Dere v. Obs., to hurt.
Des, obs. form of DAIS, DICE.
Des. in obs. words: see DEC-, DESC-, DESS-, DIS-.

**Des.** in obs. words: see DEC., DESC., DESC., DESS., DISS.. **Des.** prefix. Regular Romanic form of L. dis., in OIt., Sp., Pg., Pr., OFr.; in mod. Fr. retained (as dés.) before a vowel or silent h (déshabillé), otherwise reduced to dé. (OF. descharge, mod. décharge). In some cases apparently representing a late L. decx., for L. ex.. Partly from the frequent substitution of dis., des., for L. dē. in late L. and Romanic (Sec. DES., prefs.) perfect by through the phonetic reduction DE-prefix 6), partly through the phonetic reduction of des- to de-in later French, the two prefixes have in that language largely fallen together under the mod.F. de-. Early OF, words passed into English with the prefix in the form des (descharge, ME. descharge); here it was sometimes, in conformity with later OF. pronunciation, reduced to de- (OF. desmembre, demembre, ME. demembre); but usually the s was retained, and the prefix at length changed

the s was retained, and the prehx at length changed back to the L. type dis- (discharge, dismembre, also spelt dys-) as was also done to some extent in French itself (descorde, now discorde).

In English, therefore, des- is merely the carlier form of D18- in words from OF., e g. desarm, desblame, descharge, desclaundre, descolour, desdain, desembogue, desere (= desheir), descrite (disherit), desgyse, deshnour, desinteressed, desjoyne, desjune, desquare, desmedia, description description description. desgyse, deshonour, desinteressed, desjoyne, desjune, desmail, desmay, demesure, desordein, desordere, desparage, desparple, despend, despense, despenple, desplay, desport, despreve (=disprove), despute, desray, destempre, desturb, destribute, etc. All these have a later form in DIB-, under which they are treated in this Dictionary. Only a few words became obsolete before disforms appeared. The prefix is exceptionally retained in descant, and it is occasionally found for DB- before a vowel, in chemical terms from modern French, as desoxalic, desoxybencoin, † desoxydate. In despatch, modern var. of DISPATCH, the spelling des- is not historical,

desoxybenzoin, † desoxydate. In despatch, modern var. of DISPATCH, the spelling des- is not historical, but originated in an 18th c. etymological error. There are many words beginning with des- in which the s belongs to the root-word, and the prefix is de-, as descry, describe, describe, descred, despair, despite, despoil, destroy. From confusion of these with words in which des- is the prefix, they also were in late ME. often spelt with dis- (discry, discribe, etc.). And, on the other hand, words in dis- followed by s- were sometimes confused with words in dis- prefix, and so also written des- destinct, destress, etc.). Both these errors have been corrected in the later orthography.

† Desacrate, v. Obs. rare -°. [f. L. dēsacrāt-, ppl. stem of dēsacrāre to consecrate.]

ppl. stem of disacrare to consecrate.]

1797 Ballev vol. II, To Desacrate, to consecrate or dedicate.

Desaife, Desait(e, obs. ff. Deceive, Deceir. † **Desa reinate**, v. Obs. rare - o. [f. De-II. 1 + L. sarcina bundle, burden, \*sarcināre to burden

(sarcinālus burdened).]
1656 Blount Glossogr., Desarcinate, to unload, or unburthen, to unfraught.

Hence Desarcination. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Desarcination*, a taking of baggage, a unloading. Hence in Ash.

n unloading. Hence in Ash. Desarde, obs. form of Dicer. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1396 Counterfet desardes. Desart, obs. form of Desert, I)essert.

Desaster, obs. form of Disaster.

Desaste, Desave, obs. ff. Deceit, Deceive.

Desaxonize: see De- II. 1.

Desayue, Desayvabel, obs. forms of DECEIVE,

Desblame, var. of DISBLAME v. Ohs.

Dosc., obs. spelling of DEC., DES., DISC., DISS., || **Descamisado** (deskamisādo). [Sp.; = shirtless, f. des- = DIS-+camisa shirt + ADO. Cf. sans-culotte.] A nickname given to the ultra-liberals in the Spanish revolutionary war of 1820-23,

sons-culotte.] A nickname given to the ultraliberals in the Spanish revolutionary war of 1820-23, and still sometimes used in an analogous sense.

1863 Blackw. Mag. XIV. 514 Men of liberal ideas, and ... members of the Descamisados. 1857 Harr Guesses Ser. 11. (1867) 542 What is the folly of the descamisados but man's stripping himself of the fig-leaf. 1877 Wraxall Hugo's Miserables 111. xxiii. 12 We are going to the abyss, and the descamisados have led us to it.

Descant (deskänt), sb. Forms: 4-5 deschaunt, 5-6 dyscant, 6-9 dise, 6- descant. [a. OF. deschant (13th c. and in Cotgr.), also ONF. descaunt, descant, rarely dis-, mod. F. déchant, = Pr. deschans. Sp. discante, Pg. descante, ad. med. L. discant-us part-song, refrain, descant, f. L. disaunder, apart + cantus singing, song. The form directly from OF. was used by Wyclif; a form in dis- immediately from L. occurs from the 15th c., and would be normal for English (see Dis-).]

I. Music. Now only Hist., or poet.

1. A melodious accompaniment to a simple musical theme (the plainsong), sung or played, and often merely extemporized, above it, and thus forming an air to its bass: the earliest form of counterpoint.

and other meterly extemporized, above 11, and thus forming an air to its bass: the earliest form of counterpoint.

c 1360 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 77 Grete crying of song as deschaunt, contre note and orgene. 1c 1475 Sqr. Ionue Degre 790 Your quere not organ songe shall wante, With countre note, and dyscant. 1500 Douglas Pal. Hom. I. xlii, I play and sing, Fabourdoun, pricksang, discant, countering. 1590 Shaks. Two Gent. I. ii. 04 You are too flat, And marre the concord, with too harsh a descant. 1595 Frenser Epithal. v, The merry Larke hir mattins sings aloft; The Thrush replyes; the Mavis descant playes. 1683 Chalkhill. Thealma 4 Cl. 100 Sweet lays Wrought with such curious descant as would raise Attention in a stone. 1762 CHURCHILL Poems, Proph. Famine, The youth. 1811'd in rustic lays. Fast by her side his am'rous descant plays. 1881 MACFARREN Counterp. 1. I Descant seems to have been the art of improvising a melodic accompaniment to a fixed song. 1621 WITHER in R. Palmer Bk. of Praise xxvii. 28 To this Concert when we sing Whistling winds your descants bring. 1659 Rowbotham Gate Lang. Unit. Pref. (1664) to Livi. The descant of meeter hath often corrupted the plainsong of truth. 1865 F. G. Lee Direct. Angl. § 116. 110 Canticles (a descant of praise on the Lessons).

Double descant: double counterpoint. Plain descant: plain or simple counterpoint. Plain descant.

Double descant: double counterpoint. Plain descant: plain or simple counterpoint. Obs.

1597 Morley Introd. Mus., 76 Two plainesong notes for one in the descant.. is commonlie called binding descant. Ibid. 86 Base descant.. is that kinde of descanting, where your sight of taking and vsing your cordes must be vnder the plainsong. Ibid. 105 Double descant.. is verie neere the nature of a Canon.. which being sung after divers sortes, by changing the partes, maketh divers manners of harmonie.

2. The soprano or highest part of the score in part-singing.

part-singing.

part-singing.

1859 J. Sanford tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes 30 While the children braie the Discante. 1869 Doulland Ornithop.

Microl. 83 Discantus is the vppermost part of each Song. 1864 Sir E. Dering Prop. Sarr. Ciij, Children neigh forth the descant. 1883-3 Scharf Farcyl. Relig. Knowl. III. 2025 Composed for three voices—descant, tenor, and bass.

3. gen. A warbled song, a melodious strain. 1876 Gascoigne Philomene 6 To heare the descant of the Nightingale. 1615 Wither Sheph. Hunt. i. Juvenilia (1633) 393 The cage doth some birds good, And. Will teach them sweeter descants than the wood. 1742 Gray Sonnet on Death of West 3 The birds in vain their amorous descant join. 1877 Bryant Poems, Waiting by Gate ii, I hear the wood-thrush piping one mellow descant more.

4. The art of singing or writing music in parts; musical composition, harmony; also, a harmonized composition.

musical composition, harmony; also, a harmonized composition.

155-73 Cooper Thesaurus, Asymphonia, discord in descant. 1579 LYLV Euphnes (Arb.) 93 If thou haddest learned ... the first noat of Descant thou wouldest have kept thy Sol. Fa. to thyselfe. 1597 Morley Introd. Mus. Annot., The word descant signifieth, in our toung the forme of setting together of sundry voices or concords for producing of harmony. But in this signification it is seldome vsed. 1649 Jer. TAYLOR GI. Exemp. 1. iv. 42 The whole chorus joined in descant and sang a hymn. 1674 T. CAMPON (title). The Art of Descant, or composing Musick in Parts. 1795 Mason Ch. Mus. ii. 100 A descant of thirtie-eight proportions of sondry kind. 1885 SOUTHEY Tale of Paragrapy III. XXXIX, Into a descant of her own Hath blended all their notes. 1891 O. Rev. No. 261. 158 The notion of playing two different notes in successive harmony to one of longer duration, or the art of descant, had not yet occurred to any one. 1883. Rockstrag in Grove Dict. Music III. 269 [Counterpoint] was .. evolved by slow degrees, from Diaphonia, Discant, and Organum.

5. An instrumental prelude, consisting of varia-

5. An instrumental prelude, consisting of variations on a given theme.

\*\*564 Milton Educ., Exercise, While the skilful Organist plies his grave and fancied descant in lofty Fugues. 1798 Mason Ch. Mus. i. 58 foot.m. By Discant, the Musicians of Milton's time meant preluding on a given ground. 1813 Scott Rokeby v. xii, And then a low sad descant rung, As prelude to the lay he sung. 1888 Shorthouse J. Inglesant II. 378 Mr. Inglesant being pressed to oblige the company, played a descant upon a ground bass in the Italian manner. fg. 1806-7 J. Berespord Miseries Hum. Life (1826) xviii. 204 That peculiar species of prelusive flourish, or descant, with which Reviewers are accustomed to usher in the Performance under immediate examination.

\*\*II Transferred uses: often with distinct refer-

II. Transferred uses: often with distinct reference to the plainsong or ground, and in the phrases

trun or sing descant.

+ 6. Variation from that which is typical or

†6. Variation from that which is typical or customary; an instance of this. Shift of descant: a change of 'tune', i.e. of argumentative position. 1853-87 FOXE A. 4 M. (1684) III. 621 Whereas you say, they eat it spiritually, that is but a blind shift of descant. 1881 J. Bell. Haddon's Ausw. Osor. 179 Osorius lackent not a shift of descante here, thinkyng thereby to craze the force of veritie. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple 181. VIII. XIII. 181. Runnes nimble descant on the plainest vices. 1648 Fuller Holy 4 Prof. St. III. XIII. 184 Running, Leaping, and Dancing, the descants on the plain song of walking. a 1661 — Worthies (1840) I. 224 Their (basket) making is daily improved with much descant of art. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 543 P. 4 Providence has shewn. Wisdom. in the multiplicity of Descants which it has made on every Original Species.
7. Varied comment on a theme, amplification of a subject; a comment, criticism, observation, remark; † occas. censorious criticism, carping (obs.).

7. Varied comment on a theme, amplification of a subject; a comment, criticism, observation, remark; † occas. censorious criticism, carping (obs.).

1594 Shaks. Rich. III, 111. vii. 49 On that ground He make a holy Descant.

1599 Nashe Lenten Stuffe (1871) 36 The wantoner sort of them sing descant on their mistress's glove.

1630 Brathwait Eng. Gentlem. (1641) 320 Let not calumny runne descant on your tongue.

1630 Fuller Holy War 11. xivi. (1840) 114 Roger Hoveden's witty descant on the time.

1642 Rocers Naaman 209 If thy Religion should cost thee some disgrace, scorne and descant.

1643 Rocers Naaman 209 If thy Religion should cost thee some disgrace, scorne and descant.

1645) 7 It doth..render King Charles obnoxious to untoward and sinister descants. a 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks.

1716 L 29 Neither shall I make any descant or reflection thereon.

1710 Moderation 4 Loyalty of the Dissenters Exemplify 3 3 Rendering Things worse than they were by Partiallity and Discant.

1784 Cowper Task iv. 77 With Merry descants on a nation's woes.

1820 Shelley Let. to Maria Gisborne Poet. Wks. (1891) 373/1 There are themes enough for many a bout Of thought-entangled descant.

15. A disquisition, dissertation, discourse.

1622 Donne Serm. xvi. 162 The fathers have infinitely delighted themselves in this Descant, the blessed effect of holy teares. 1667 WATERHOUSE Fire Lond. 177 O remember the Prophetical descant of glorious King James.

1731 Additional Comb. Maria Charlet his short descant on the uncertainty of our English weather.

1732 PAINE Rights of Man (ed. 4) 46, I have now to follow Mr. Burke through. a sort of descant upon governments. 1841 D'Israell Amen.

Lit. (1867) 196 He instructed the world by ethical descants.

111. 8 attrib. and Comb. descant-clef, the convence of treble cleft. descant-viol. the treble

III. 8. attrib. and Comb. descant-clef, the soprano or treble clef; descant-viol, the treble viol, or violin, which plays the air or soprano part.

1738 NORTH Mem. of Musick (1846) 67 No wonder . that
organs . with the descant manner, at last entered the

Descant (deskænt), v. Also 6-9 dis- (6-7

Descant (deskænt), v. Also 6-9 dis- (6-7 dys-). [a. OF. deschanter, descanter, = Pr. deschantar, Sp. discantar, Pg. descantar, in med.L. discantāre (des-, dē-), f. the sb.: see prec.]

1. Music. a. intr. To play or sing an air in harmony with a fixed theme; gen. to warble, sing harmoniously; also in phr. to descant it.

1838 [see Descanter]. 1897 Morley Mns. 76 In descanting you must. seeke true cordes. 1607 Torkell Serpents (1653) 772 They will. sing so sweetly, and withall descant it so finely and tunably. 1612 Corgs. sv. Contre, To.. sing the Plainesong whereon another descants. 1897 Parky in Grove Dict. Must. I. 670 This new mode of descanting. 1889 Bowen Virg. Eclopue v. 8, I with a meadow reed upon sylvan themes will descant.

1. To sing in 'descant' (words, etc.).

1838 STARKEY England 1. iv. 134 The wordys [of Church music] be so straunge and so dyuersely descantyd.

2. intr. To make remarks, comments, or observations; to comment (on, upon, + of a text, theme,

tions; to comment (on, upon, + of a text, theme,

tions; to comment (on, upon, 7 of a text, theme, etc.).

c1510 More Picus Wks. 15/1 The company of the court.. descanted therof to his rebuke. 1571 Golding Cakvin on Ps. 11: 7 They have curiously descanted upon theis woords. 1594 Shaks. Rich. 111, 1. i. 27 To see my Shadow in the Sunne, And descant on mine own Deformity. 1593. Dickenson Greene in Conc. (1878) 160 Nor presumptuously descant of the vnknowen proceedings of the almighty. 1644 Capt. Smith Virginia 1. 13 Many began strangely to discant of those crosse beginnings. 1649 Milton Elkon. B, To descant on the misfortunes of a Person fall'n from dignity is not commendable. 1738 Warburston Div. Legal. I. Ded. 23 To descant upon their very Hats and Habits. 1791 Boswell. Johnson 5 Aug. an. 1763, He used to descant critically on the dishes which had been at table. 1850 Kingsley All. Locke vi, He ran on descanting coarsely on beauties.

b. To discourse at large, enlarge (upon, on a theme). Also with indirect pass.

a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) I. 68 The friar rather descanted than commented. a 1782 Kames in M. Donovan Dom. Econ. II. 73 The young champion. discants upon his address in catching the animal. 1791 Gouv. Morris in Sparks Life & Writ. (1832) I. 353 Abbe Syeyès. descants with much self-sufficiency on government. 1836 Yohnsontana

362 Johnson never accustomed himself to descant on the ingratitude of mankind. 1878 GLADSTONE Prim. Homer of It was the bard's duty to descant upon the freshest and most interesting subjects.

† 3. trans. To comment on, discourse about,

†3. trans. 10 comment on, discourse about, discours; occas, to criticize, carp at. Obs. 16a7 F. E. Hist. Edw. II (1680) 53 Where they might descant their griefs. 16a8 Rogers Naaman 376 Such secrets as these must be.. adored, not descanted. a 16a9 Drumm. of Hawth. Poems Wks. (1711) 31 But who can descant right

your grave aspects?

+ 4. intr. To work with intricate variation on; to fashion with artistic skill. Obs. rare.

a 1661 FULLER Worthies (1840) I. 397 Lace, costing nothing save a little thread descanted on by art and industry. Ibid. III. 90 The God of nature is pleased to descant on a plain hollowness with such wonderful contrivances.

**Descanter** (deskæntər). [f. prec. + -ER <sup>1</sup>.]

1. One who sings or plays the 'descant'. Obs. exc. Hist.

exc. 11st.

1538 STARKEY England 1. iii. 80 Curyouse descanterys and deuysarys of new songys. 1597 Morley Introd. Mus. 70 A Descanter. [is] one that can extempore sing a part upon a playne song. 1879 Parry in Grove Dict. Mus. 1. 671 De Muris. speaks with great bitterness of extempore descanters.

2. One who holds forth or discourses.

1805 FOSTER Ess. IV. iv. 180 A descanter on the invisible world who makes you think of a popish cathedral.

Descanting (deskæntin), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +-ING 1.] The action of the vb. DESCANT: a. singing in 'descant'; b. commenting, disquisi-

tion.

1538 STARKEY England 1. iv. 137 Our Curyouse dyscantyng and conteryng [printed canteryng] in Churchys. 1551 Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 12 A wonderfull descantyng yon letters. 1575 Brieff Disc. Troubles Franckford (1846) 206 The trollinge and descantinge off the Psalmes. 1680 BURNET Rochester (T.), The descantings of fanciful men upon them [the Scriptures]. 1851 GLADSTONE Glean. VI. xxi. 14, I waive descanting on personal qualities.

Desca: nting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Commenting, criticizing: in quot. criticizing censoriously, carping.

soriously, carping.

1504 J. Dickenson Arisbas (1878) 28 To shield me from the descanting verdites of such vnfriendly readers.

Descater, obs. form of DISSCATTER v.

Desceit, desceiue, obs. ff. Deceit, Decrive.

† Descente, descente, obs. II. DECERT, DECERVE.
† Descence, descense. Obs. Forms: 4
dissence, 5 descens, dyscens, 5-6 descense, 6
discence, 6-7 descence. [Two forms: ME.
descens, a. OF. descens masc., ad. L. descensus
descent, descending, f. descendère; also ME. descense, a. OF. descense fem., ad. late L. type descense
descence, a. OF. descense fem., ad. late L. type descense (descesa), fem. sb. f. descensus, pa. pple. of descen-dère, analogous to sbs. in -ata, -ada, -ée: cf. It. descesa. The spelling descence app. represents the

descens. The spelling descence app. represents the descens form: see Defence.

1. A going or coming down; = Descent I.

1543 Necess. Doctr. in Formul. Faith 234 Iesu Christ's life, death, burial, and descense to hell. 1582-8 Hist.

7 Annes VI (1804) 278 In his discence.. he come forment the Colledge of Justice. 1600 ABP. ABBOT Exp. Yonah 219 We all do hold the article of Christ's descense into Hell.

15. Extension downwards: cf. DESCEND v. 2.

1578 BANISTER Hist. Man 1. 8 The descense of y Sagittal Suture is not common either in man or woman.

2. court. A downward slope: a way down: =

2. concr. A downward slope; a way down; =

22. coucr. A downward slope; a way down; = DESCENT 2, 2 b.

a 1440 Found. St. Bartholomew's 40 From the highe descense of heuynnes.. hedir I descende. 1618 Bolton Florus 11, vi. 108 The very jawes of the first descence from the Alps into Italy.

3. fig. 8. ? Dejection, depression of spirits.
1536 Piler. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 166 b, In suche descense it [the mynde] is moost apte to distraccyons & waueryng fantasyes.

b. Bringing down or lowering in estimation; depreciation.

depreciation.

150 ROLLAND Crt. Venns 1. 287 That hir honour distres thoill nor ruine: Nor suffer it in na way haif discence.

4. a. Genealogical extraction; = DESCENT 7.

c 1425 Wyntoun Cron. 1x. xxvi. 106 In lineale Descens fra Sanct Margret.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 281 Soe the linealle descense of the prosapy or kynrede of Feramundus faylede by men.

1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge II. 1212 Son to duke Leoffwin by liniall discence.

1513 Douglas Ameris III. iii. 39 From that ilk prince.. Is the descence of our genealogy.

b. Transmission by inheritance; = DESCENT 10.

c 1380 Wyclif Scl. Wks. II. 402 Dissence of heritage.

b. Transmission by inheritance; = DESCENT 10.
c 1380 WYCLIF Scl. Wks. II. 402 Dissence of heritage.

Descend (d/sc nd), v. Also 4 dessende, dissend, dyssente, decend, 4-7 discend(e, 4-6 descende, (5-6 dyscend), (6 desend). Pa. t. and pple. descended; 4-5 descend, 5 discent. 6 discend. [a. F. descendere (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. deissendre, It. descendere, Sp. descender: -L. descendère, f. DE- I. I + scandère to climb. In early times often treated as if the prefix were DEs-(q.v.) and the stem -cend, -send, -end, whence the variant spellings in dis-. dws-. de-.] variant spellings in dis-, dys-, de-.]

I. Intransitive senses.

\* To move down or into a lower position.

1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower position in space; to come or go down, fall, sink.

(The general word, including all kinds of downward motion, vertical or oblique; the opposite of

Ward motion, vertical or oblique; the opposite of ascend.)

a 1338 Prose Psaller xiviii. 18 [xlix. 17] His glorie ne shal noust descenden wyb hym. c 1335 E. E. Allit. P. A. 626 As sone as bay arn borne bylyue in pe water of baptem bay dyssente. a 1330 Roland & V. 131 Pan decended a listnesse, Doun ristes fram be heuen blis. 1393 Gower Conf. 111. 94 The moist droppes of the rein Descenden into middel erthe. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 143 Pat he may not discende downward. c 1450 Mirour Saluacions 505 A man some tyme fro Jerusalem descendande. 1450 Sir J. Smyth Disc. Weapons 35 b, Those furious Rebells... descended downe their hil with such a furie. 1593 J. HAYWARD tr. Biond's Eromena 193, I passed to the Nile descending on it at my leasure to the sea. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. xxiii. 86 The water rebounded up so high that when it came to descend again it fell as small as dew. 10id. 1xi. 251 The two Priests descended from their Pulpits. 1728 PEMBERTON Neuton's Philos. 194 The earth in moving round the sun is continually descending toward it. 1750 W. WRICHTE Grotsque Archit. 7 The two wings. are each descended to by a flight of four steps. 1833 F. CLISSOLD Ascent Mt. Blanc 19 From the heights of the mountain. immense avalanches often descend. 1875 BRUCE Holy Rom. Emp. iv. (ed. 5) 44 In the autumn of 799 Charles descended from the Alps once more.

b. fig. said of immaterial agents, influences, etc.

the Alps once more.

b. fig. said of immaterial agents, influences, etc. a 1300 Cursor M. 10884 (Cott.) And godds might in be [sail] descend. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 36 Intill his awen heued his wikkidness schall descend. ?a 1300 Wycket (1828) p. xiv, Ye say that the manhoode of Christe descendeth into etche part of euery hoost. 1738 POPE Odys. IV. 1012 And on the suitors let thy wrath descend. 1806 J. Forbes Lett. fr. France II. 400 The shades of evening began to descend. 1891 R. ELIIS Catullus 1. 10 Sleep nor quiet upon my eyes descended.

† c. To disembark, land from a vessel; to alight

1871 R. ELLIS Catullus I. 10 Sleep nor quiet upon my eyes descended.

† C. To disembark, land from a vessel; to alight from a horse, carriage, etc. Obs. (as a specific sense).

\*\*cla77 Caxton Yason 73b, They ben in entencion for to descende in colchos. \*\*c1489 [see Descending vol. sb. 1].

1873 Douglas \*\*Eneis viii. 1.22 To schaw. How Troianis war discend in Latium. 1848 HALL Chron. 176b, They left their horses, & discended to fight on fote. \*\*x600 E. Blouwt tr. Conestaggio 263 Having viewed the Iland fortified on all parts where he might descend.

d. \*\*Astron.\*\*, etc. Of a heavenly body: (a) To move towards the horizon, sink. (b) To move southwards; see also Descending of the foliation of the [2] degree of libra. .dessending on my west Orisonte. \*\*c1391 Chaucer Astrol. II. § 12 Than fond I the [2] degree of libra. .dessending on my west Orisonte. \*\*c1392 M. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 23 The signes in equall tymes do ascend and descende. \*\*1669 Milton P. L. V. 541 The setting Sun Slowly descended. \*\*16690 Leybourn Curz. Math. 832 Mars. .from the Northermlimit..to Y. .is North descending 1830 Hocg Flodden Field, Sol with broadened orb descending Left fierce warriors still contending. \*\*1882 SHARPLESS Astron. 21 If these northern or circumpolar stars be watched..such as are to the west of the pole will descend. †\* 0. To descend into or within oneself: to betake oneself to deep meditation or consideration. Obs. \*\*a 1878 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. (1846) I. 338 To move the hartis..of the trew servandis of God..to discend within thame selfs and delpile to consider quhat shalbe the end of this pretended tyranny. \*\*1894 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. II. 11 Those Philosophers that. descended not into meditations fed, Into himself descended, and at once All his great work to come before him set.

2. transf. To have a downward extension, direction, or slope; to slope or extend downwards.

2. transf. To have a downward extension, direction, or slope; to slope or extend downwards. C1391 CHAUCER Astrol. 1. § 4. A lyne hat cometh dessendinge fro the ryng down to the nethereste bordure. C1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 250 It stretchethe toward the West. descendyinge toward the litille Armenye. 1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa II. 236 Their streetes either descend or ascend, which is verie troublesome. 1684 R. H. School Recreat. 120 The dash Lines..are added only when the Notes ascend above the Staff, or descend below it. 1798 H. Skrine Town Wales 155 With a gateway at each extremity, as the hill descends. 1894 Christian World 27 Sep. 712/1 To your right.. the fields descend from your feet to the Chesil Beach. 162. 1638 Cupworth Intell. Syst. 445 See, how the order

the Chesil Beach.

1/2. 1676 CUDWORTH Intell. Syst. 445 See, how the order and chain of this government descends down by steps and degrees, from the Supreme God to the Earth and Men.

3. To come down with or as a hostile force; to

make an incursion or attack; to fall violently upon.

make an incursion or attack; to fail violently upon. (Cf. Come down g.)

c 1430 Lypc. Bechas 1. viii. (1544) 15 b, Zisara, which was discended down With a great hoost. 1548 HALL Chron. 227 b, The kyng of England your master, is neither descended in these partes of his owne fre mocion, nor yet of us requyred. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio 188 That the Turke woulde descend upon his realme of Naples 1887 BOWEN Virg. Encid 1. 527 Not upon Libya's hearths to descend with sword and with fire.

4.4. for To submit yield Ohe 2016.

word and with fire.

4. fig. To submit, yield. Ohs. rare.

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 134 In pes with 30w to yue, & at 30ur conseil descend. 1bid. 270 To what manere of pes be parties wille descend.

5. To proceed (in discourse or writing) to some-

thing subsequent in time or order, or (esp.) from

thing subsequent in time or order, or (esp.) from generals to particulars.

1340 Ayenb. 123 Erhan ich decendi to be uirtues bet byeb contraries to be zeue zennes. (1360 Wyclif Sci. IVks. III. 513 TO discende doun in specialte, fill name articilis. ben openly contrarie to be apostlis reule. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 406 From thence hee descendeth to particular affayres. ar5617 Hieron IVks. II. 461 lly these degrees did our Sauiour discend to this speech. 1630 PRYNNE Anti-Armin. 79 Descend we unto Edward the VI his pious Raigne. 1657 J. SMITH Myst. Rhet. A b, Whereby we having spoken of

a thing in general, descend unto particulars. 1999 BURKE Regic. Peace iii. Wks. VIII. 380 But let us descend to particulars. 1899 MACAULAY Ess., Machiavelli (1854) 32/1 Historians rarely descend to those details from which alone the real state of a community can be collected.

6. To come down ideally, mentally, or morally;

6. To come down ideally, mentally, or morally; to condescend, stoop (10 do something); usually in bad sense, to stoop to something unworthy.

1544-9 T. WATERTON in Songs & Ball. Ph. & Mary (1860) 9 Hath made wronge ryght, and from the truth desendyd. 1668 Br. Hall. Char. Virtues & V. 1. 54 If. the descend to disports of chance, his games shall never make him. pale with feare. 1666 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) I. 225 He hath descended to make this Explanation. 1797 Norsis Treat. Humility iii. 99 To see men. descend to the meanest and unworthiest compliances. 1795 JONNSON Rambler No. 208 P. 31 Have seldom descended to the arts by which favour is obtained. 1813 Byron Giaour xxxii, Not oft to smile descended to the such babysins. 1853 Lynch Self-Improv. v. 129 A man should never descend to his company, but he should condescend to it.

7. To go or come down, fall, or sink, in any scale. 1608-11 Br. Hall. Medit. 4 Volues 11. \$78 Winter comes on softly, first by colde dewes, then hoare frostes, untill at last it descende to the hardest weather of all. a 1628 FLETCHER False One v, ii, Thy glories now have touch'd the highest point, And must descend.

b. Music. To proceed to a lower note; to go down the scale.

b. Music. To proceed to a lower note; to go down the scale.

1597 Morley Introd. Mus. 81 It is vnpossible to ascende or descende in continuall deduction without a discord. 1694 PLAYFORD Skill Mus. 111. 4 If the Notes descend a second. 2706 A. Bedford Temple Mus. ix. 176 A. Tune, which consisted of only Three Notes in Compass, Rising gradually in the first Part, and descending. in the Second. 1848 Rimbault First Bk. Piano 35 In the Major Scale the two semitones retain their situations, both ascending and descending.

C. Math. Of series: To proceed from higher to lower quantities or nowers. See DESCENDING pbl.

lower quantities or powers. See DESCENDING ppl.

1876 E. Brooks Philos. Arith. 347 The sum of the terms of an infinite series descending equals the first term divided by 1 minus the rate.

\*\* To come down by generation or inheritance.

8. To be derived in the way of generation; to come of, spring from (an ancestor or ancestral stock). a. simply to descend (from or of). Now

Stock). 8. simply to descend (from or of). Now rare in active voice, 1375 Barbour Bruce 1. 61 Ony male That were in lyne ewyn descendand. c1428 Wyntoun Cron. 1. xvii. 2 Fra Sem discendand lynealy. 1309 Fisher Fin. Serm. C'tess Richmond Wks. (1876) 290 They...which descended of noble lygnage. 1600 Shaks. A. V. L. 1. ii. 241 Thou should'st have better pleas'd me with this deede, Hadst thou descended from another house. 1780 Johnson L. P., Congreve, William Congreve descended from a family in Staffordshire. 1788 (1880N Decl. 4 F. (1846) IV. xii. 36 Although Theodatus descended from a race of heroes.

1. Now pearly always in passive to be descended.

b. Now nearly always in passive, to be descended

GIBBON Decl. & F. (1846) IV. xii. 36 Although Theodatus descended from a race of heroes.

b. Now nearly always in passive, to be descended (from, + of).

c 1386 CHAUCER Recve's T. 64. 1399 Rolls of Parll. III. 433/1, I Henry of Lancastre... am disendit by right lyne of the Blode comyng from the gude lord Kyng Henry therde. c 1470 HARDING Chron. (Lancal MS. 200 61. 1) So lynyall of his generacioun, 3e bene discent. 1513 DOUGLAS Zenis III. ii. 54 O 3e dour pepill discend from Dardanus. 1528 PETTIE Guasso's Civ. Comv. II. (1586) 82 b, Sayd to be descended of Gentlemen. 1616 Surfi. & Markh. Country Farme 674 If a dog be not well descended. there can be little hope of his goodnesse. 1711 Steele Spect. No. 78 P 8 We are descended of ancient Families. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) III. 357 Such other collateral relations as were descended from the person who first acquired it.

c. fig. To be derived, originate. (Const. as in a and b.)

c 1400 Apol. Loll. 21 Contumacy descendend of swilk crime. 1645 N. Stone Enchir. Fortif. 81 It would be vain to write the Etymologies of each word, much lesse those descended of the Greeke. a 1726 COLLIER Agst. Despair (J.). Despair descends from a mean original; the offspring of lear, laziness, and impatience.

† d. trans. To trace down (lineage). Ohs. rarc. 1572 J. Jones Bathes of Bath, Whose Genealogic... may lineally be descended to your Honour.

9. intr. Of property, privileges, etc.: To come down by way of inheritance; to pass to an heir. 1426 Bk. St. Alban's, Her. Cviij b, Bot the possessionis & the patrimonyes descendid to other men. 1523 Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 13 The premisses with ther appurtenaunces decended unto John last Duke of Norff. 1631 Gouce God's Arrows iii. § 93. 353 The Crowne and Kingdome by just and unquestionable title descended on her. 1667 Duches of New Castle Life Dk. N. (1888) 138 A good estate in the west, which afterwards descended upon my Lord. 1668 HALE Pref. Rolle's Abridgem. 7 Lands in Fee-simple discended to the Uncle and not immediately to the Father. 1818

II. Transitive senses. [Not in L.; both in Fr.] +10. (causal.) To cause to descend; to bring or

send down. Obs.

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 21/1 Assoylle the synnars whan

30\*-2

thou descendest into helle them of thy partye. 1309 Hawes Past. Pleas. xxvII. xxi, I shew my power in every sundry wyse, Some to descende and on some to aryse. 1637-77 FELTHAM Resolves 1. xiii. 22 As steps that descend us towards our Graues. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. III. iv. 267 The Seminal Tincture of the Herb. being again descended by Dews or Rain upon the .. Earth. fig. 1508 BARCKLEY Felic. Man III. (1603) 265 Christ. descended himselfe of the greatest nobilitie that ever was in this world.

+b. Old Chem. To distil 'by descent'; see DESCENT 1 d. Obs.

To. Old Chem. 10 distil by descent; see DESCENT 1 d. Obs.

1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 115 First Calcine, and after that Putrefye, Dyssolve, Dystill, Sublyme, Descende, and Fyre.

11. To go or come down (a hill, wall, flight of steps, etc.); to pass downwards over, along, or through (a space).

1607 TOPSELL Fourf. Beasts (1658) 49 Descending the lists of a second combate. 1622 J. HAYWARD IT. Biond's Evonuma 122 With a ladder of cords. speedily descended the walls. 1667 MILTON P. L. XII. 606 They both descend the Hill. 1790 COLEBROOKE in Life (1873) 437 Laden on cances and small boats, to descend the Mahánadí. 1807 HUTTON Course Math. II. 151 To find the space descended by a body in 7 seconds. 1891 E. Peacock N. Brendon I. 221 The two women descended the steps.

+ Descend, 1b. Obs. rare. In 6 dyssende.

[f. prec. vb.] A descent; a downward slope.

1519 Presentin. Juries in Surtees Miss. (1890) 31 All wattersewers and the dyssendis þer off. be dykid.

Descendance, ence (dise ndåns). Now rare.

**Descendance, -ence** (disendans). Now rare. [a. F. descendance (13th c. in Littré), f. descend-re to DESCEND: in earlier use often spelt -ence as in

med.L. descendentia: see -ANCE, -ENCE.]

1. The action or fact of descending or springing from a particular ancestor or origin; = DE-

SCENT 7.

1599 MINSHEU Sp. Gram. 12 Etymologie.. this searching out of originall and descendence of words. 1630 Brathwait Eng. Gentlem. Ep. Ded., Lineall descendence. 1893 N. Amer. Rev. CXX. 238 With Mr. Darwin's Theory of Descendence. 1883 H. KENDALL in 1914 Cent., The fact that Jesus Christ had descendance from King David. 1891 Blackw. Mag. CL. 712/2 A descendance that is not lineal either of mind or spirit.

2. concr. Descendants. (App. a corruption: cf. DESCENDANT B. I, quot. 1623, and Accidence.) (Sir T. Elyot has inhabitance=inhabitants.) a 166x FULLER Worthies III. (1662) 60 In some descendance from the Duke of Norfolk, in the Stanhops and the Arundels.

† **Descendancy, -ency.** Obs. [f. as prec. +-ANOY. Also spelt -ency after med.L. descendentia.] a. The condition or quality of being descended. b. A stage in lineal descent, a generation;

scended. b. A stage in lineal descent, a generation;

= Descent 9. c. = Descendance.

1601 R. Johnson Kingd. & Commu. (1603) 257 The unfortunate successes hapned in his proper descendencie.

161d. 251 Placentia was not granted absolutely to the house of Farnesi but only to the fourth descendencie, after which it returnes againe to the King of Spaine.

161d. 251 Placentia was not granted absolutely to the house of Farnesi but only to the fourth descendencie, after which it returnes againe to the King of Spaine.

162 Mongan.

162 Mongan.

163 Mongan.

164 Mongan.

164 Mongan.

165 Mongan.

166 Mongan.

167 Mongan.

166 Mongan.

167 Mong

Descendant, -ent (disendant), a. and sb. Also 6 discendant. [a. F. descendant (13th c. in Littré), pr. pple. of descendre to Descend, used as adj. and sb. Also spelt -ent after L. descendent-enn:

adj. and sb. Also spelt-ent after L. descenaent-ent; see -ANT, -ENT.

Johnson gives Descendant sb., Descendent adj., and remarks 'It seems to be established that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin'. In the sb. sense 1, and the related sense 2 of the adj. ant is now always used; in the other senses of both, ent is perhaps preferable, but these are either obsolete or so rarely used as to make the distinction one of little practical moment.]

A adj.

A. adj.

1. lit. Descending; coming or going down. rare.
1644 Digns Nat. Bodies 1. (1645) 99 The aire. maketh one
descendent body together with the dish. 1658 R. White
tr. Digby's Poud. Symp. (1660) 59 The ascending water
becoming more heavy then the descendant on the other side.
1691 Ray Creation (J.). This descendent juice is that which
principally nourishes both fruit and plant. 1839 Bailey
Festus (1848) 59/2 The descendent city of the skies.

† b. Astron. (Cf. Descend v. 1 d.) Obs.
1594 Blundevil Exerc. III. 1. xi. (ed. 7) 296 The Descendent [Signs] are these, Cancer, Leo, [etc]. 1631 Widdows
Nat. Philos. 14 The Ascendant [node] is higher where (...
doth come nearest unto us. The descendant, when the ( is
removing from us. 1690 Leybourn Curs. Math. 818 The
Descendent Node of the Moon.

C. Her. Descending towards the base of the

c. Her. Descending towards the base of the

1572 Bossewell Armorie 11. 42 Their tayles..descendante, ercussed, and contercoloured.

percussed, and contercoloured.

2. Descending or originating from an ancestor; also fig. (See DESCEND v. 8.)

1594 Passons Confer. Success. II. viii. 184 Of the right discendant line of K. John. a 1641 Br. Mountagu Acts 7. Mon. (1642) 26 His Son. . descendent and extracted from his loines. 1795 Pore Odyssey II. 313 Were not wise sons descendent [ed. 1795 descendant] of the wise. 1857 Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art ii. (1868) 112 The best and greatest of descendant souls.

1. One who 'descends' or is descended from an ancestor (see DESCEND v. 8); issue, offspring (in

ancestor (see DESCEND v. 8); issue, ofispring (in any degree near or remote): 8. of persons.

1600 E. Blourt tr. Conestaggio 85 All the descendents of Beatrice. 1623 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) I. 86 Their Servants, Children, and Descendens. a 1730 S. Clarke On the Evidences Prop. 14 (R.) Abraham's descendents according to the flesh. 1704 Souther Poems, Retrospect, The last descendant of his race. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 54 A descendant of the conquering Franks. 1875 Poste Gaius 265 From the rules of caducity ascendants and descendants of the testator to the third degree were excented.

descendants of the testator to the third degree were excepted.

b. of animals and plants.

1866 Darwin Orig. Spec. Hist. Sk. 13 The existing forms of life are the descendants by true generation of pre-existing forms. 1867 H. Specce Princ. Biol. II. vi. 431 The descendants of a wheat plant. will have become numerous.

c. fig. and transf.

1869 Farra Fam. Specch ii. (1873) 74 The Gothic language is absolutely dead. it has left no direct descendants. 1871

A. R. WALLACE Nat. Select. viii. 295 Are not improved Steam Engines or Clocks the lineal descendants of some existing Steam Engine or Clock?

1894 Chr. World 23 Aug. 629/2

The descendants of the Puritans—the Nonconformists of to-day.

†2. Astron. The part of the heavens which at any oment is descending below the horizon (opposite

moment is descending below the horizon (opposite to the ASCENDANT). Obs.

1850 LEVENUER CHET. Math. 385 The Descendent, or Angle of the West, or the Cuspis of the Seventh House.

18. Typogr. A letter that descends below the line; = DESCENDER 2 b. (Cf. ASCENDANT B. 7.)

1876 MOXON Print Lett. 6 Descendents are those that stand lower than the Foot-line: such as are 8, p, q, y.

Descended (dise ndèd), ppl. a. [f. DESCEND v. + -ED 1.] Derived, sprung from a person or stock. Usually as pa. pple. (see DESCEND v. 8 b); used as adj. only in combination.

1860 Sir E. Derived Carmelile (1641) 46 Your Troy-discended Romanes.

1865 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 2

A well descended Gentleman.

Descendental (disendental), a. nonce-wd.

Descendental (disende ntăl), a. nonce-wd.

Joscendental (disendentăl), a. nonce-wd. [f. L. descendent-em, pr. pple. of descendent to DESCEND + -AL: after transcendental.] That descends to matter of fact; naturalistic, realistic. 1850 Whipple Ess. 4 Rev. II. 342 Square, lover of Plato and Molly Segrim, with his brain full of transcendental morality, and his heart full of descendental appetites. 1860 J. Young Prov. Reason 54 Since the days of Locke. the philosophy of England has been only descendental. 1863 Reader I. 376/3 Mr. Mill belongs to what has been variously named the Empirical . Sensational, or Descendental School of Philosophy.

named the Empirical .. Sensational, or Descendental School of Philosophy.

Hence **Descendentalism**, -ist (nonce-wds.).

1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. 1. x, With all this Descendentalism, he combines a Transcendentalism no less superlative.

1882 WHIPPLE in Harper's Mag. LXV. 579 He belonged to the respectable race of descendentalists, and was evidently puzzled to understand how a transcendentalist could acquire

† Descender 1. Law. Obs. Also 6 decendre. 5-7 discender. [a. F. descendre, pres. inf. used subst.: cf. attainder, remainder; cf. -ER 4.] Descent; title of descent.

subst.: cf. attainder, remainder; cf. -ER 4.] Descent: title of descent.

1485 Act i Hen. VII, c. I Subjects having cause of Action by Formedon in the descender, or else in the remainder.

1523 FITZHERB. Surv. 13 To sue his pleynt in y' nature of the kynges writ of formdowne in decendre at the commen lawe. [1590 SWINDURNE Treat. Testaments 94 If the issue do recover the same in formdon in the discent.] 1598 KITCHIN Courts Let (1675) 250 Formedon in Discender lyeth where the Donee in Tail or free Marriage aliens that Land so given. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. 111. 192 The heir in tail shall have this writ of formedon in the descender, to recover these lands, so given in tail, against him who is then the actual tenant of the freehold.

Descender (dfsendal). [f. DESCEND v. + -EB 1.] One who or that which descends.

1657 DENHAM Direct. Paint. v. ix. 3 Horrors and Anguish of Descenders there, May teach thee how to paint Descenders here. 1855 GROTE Greece II. xvii. XIII. 507 An altar erected in honour of Demetrius Katabates or the Descender.

1863 Ave we to recad backwards 130 The modern Arabic figures—uniform in linage—[are] more legible than the 'old style' figures, with their many ascenders and descenders.

1865 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 200 He must necessarily take the crown. . with all it's inherent properties; the first and principal of which was it's descendibity.

1861 Chescendable, able (dfsendb't), -ab't), a. [In 16th c. descendable, a. Of descendable: subseq.

**Descendible, -able** (disendibl', -ab'l), a. [In 16th c. descendable, a. OF. descendable: subseq. conformed to L. analogies, as in ascendibilis from

1. That descends or may descend to an heir; capable of being transmitted by inheritance.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 49 The Lordshippes.. [shall be] descendable and discend to the heires att Commen Lawe. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 116a, Wher tenements bee dyscendable to the yonger sonne after the custome of borough Englishe. 1622 CALLIS Stat. Sewers (1647) 191 If the son had attained this Freedom by the death of his father, as a thing descendible. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 404 Which title is ..usually descendible to the issue male. 1822 W. TAYLOR in

Monthly Mag. LIII. 103, I make their whole property descendable only to the first-begotten son. 1868 Sat. Rev. 17 Oct. 521 The Derwentwater earldom was only descendible to heirs male.

† 2. Having the property of descending or moving downwards. *Obs. rare*.

uownwards. *Uos. rare.*16522 Callis Stat. Sewers (1824) 164 He may make a trench in his own grounds to let the water run downwards, and to descend upon his neighbour's grounds, for water is an element descendible jure nature.

3. Capable of being descended; down which one may rounds.

may go. rare.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Descendable, which may descend or be descended, or gone down.

1755 Johnson, Descendible, such as may be descended; such as may be descended; such as may admit of a passage downwards.

1863 Sat. Rev. 418 Descendible by zigzag Indian paths, traversing the face of the rocky walls.

Descending (diserndin), vbl. sb. [f. DESCEND]

1. The action of the verb DESCEND (q.v.); descent,

1. The action of the verb DESCEND (q.v.); descent, going down.

21489 CAXTON Blanchardyn xviii. 56 At the descendyng of theyr enemyes to lande. 1573 J. JONES Bathes of Bath Pref. 2 Some with .. Descendings, Ascendings the partes wasted, etc. 1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 146 A precipice, down which is no descending. 1600 Locke Gart. 1. xi. (Rtldg.) 119 The descending. 1802 SOUTHEY Poems, Ode Astron., All Ether laugh'd with thy descending.

120 CAXTON Eneydos Iv. 152 Atte the descending of the hille. 1583 J. B. tr. Virel's Sch. Beastes It iij, The first descending..is..croked and with many turninges.

102 CAYT. SMITH Scaman's Gram. x. 50 The height or eleuation..should answer the descending or depth.

Descending (dIsendin), ppl. a. [f. DESCENI) V. +-INO 2] That descends.

1. lit. Moving downwards, coming down.

1200 DRYDEN (J.), He cleft his head with one descending blow. 1709 COLEBRONE in Life (1873) 423 The resin exudes from the descending sap. 1858 LARDNER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil. 215 The descending column. falls. in a closed cistern.

2. transf. Directed or extending downwards; esp. in Anat., Bot., etc., as descending aprice, the of the seconding.

esp. in Anar., Bot., etc., as descending aorta, colon, axis, ovule, etc. (opp. to ASCENDING ppl. a. 3).
1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1756) I. 92 The ascending or descending Trunk of the Aorta. 1810 Southey Kchama xvi. viii, Descending steps, which in the living stone Were hewn. 1869 Oliver Indian Bot. 1. i. 15 The root being the descending, the stem the ascending portion of the axis.

b. Typogr. Applied to letters that have a tail or stem extending below the line. (Cf. ASCENDING told a. 1 h.)

of stem extending below the line. (C. Asokadino ppl. a. 1 b.)

1676 Moxon Print Lett. 6 The Bottom-line is the line that bounds the bottom of the Descending Letters. 1889 T. MacKellar Amer. Printer 6: There are .. descending letters in both Roman and Italic.

C. Her. = Descendant a. I c; esp. having the head turned toward the base of the shield.

3. fg. Proceeding to what is lower in position or value, or later in order (cf. DESCEND v. 5); in Math. of series: Proceeding from higher to lower quantities or powers there?

of series: Proceeding from higher to lower quantities or powers; thus 8, 4, 2, 1, \frac{1}{2}, etc. is a descending series in geometrical progression.

1643 Jer. Taylor Epic. (1647) 41 Schisms and Heresies. should multiply in descending ages. 1816 tr. Lacroix's Diff. 4 Int. Calculus 234 If we wished to have a descending series with respect to x, we must give the proposed differential the form [etc.]. 1828 Shelley Hellas 350 To stem the torrent of descending time. 1834 Morley Compromits (1886) 28 The establishment. of an ascending and descending order among the facts.

4. Falling in pitch, stress, or other physical quality. Descending rhythm, a rhythm composed of feet in which the accented syllable is followed by the unaccented as in the trochee, dactyle, etc. Descending diphthong=falling Diphthong-falling node (Astron.): that node of a planet's orbit at which it passes from north to south

planet's orbit at which it passes from north to south

planet's orbit at which it passes from north to south of the ecliptic.

1696 Whiston Th. Earth II. (1722) 188 Its descending Node was then also in. due Position. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Descending latitude, is the latitude of a planet in its return from the nodes to the equator. 1755 B. Martin Mag. Arts & Sc. II. vii. 159 The Descending Node, marked thus 3. 1868 Lockyer Heavens (ed. 3) 170.

Hence Descendingly adv.

Hence **Descendingly** adv.

1614 Sylvester Du Bartas, Bethulia's Rescue IV. 368
Two twinkling Sparks, Two sprightfull Jetty eyes. . Twixt these two Suns, down from this liberal front, Descendingly ascends a pretty Mount. 1888 Procros in Knowledge 24 Mar. 449 The Feast of Tabernacles was .. ruled by the passage of the sun over the equator descendingly. **Descension** (discrifan). Now rare. Forms:

4-6 descen-, discen-, dyscen-, -cio(u)n, -cyo(u)n, -sioun, -syon, (6 decension), 6-7 descention, (7 desention), 6- descension. [a. OF. descension (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. descension-em going down, n. of action from descendere to DESCEND.]

1. The action from descending; going or coming down, descent (lit. and fig.). Now rare.

a 1430 Hoccleye De Reg. Princ. 31 For she knew no lower descensioun, Save onely dethe. 1236 Filgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 261 The blessed descensyon of his soule to Limbo. 1549 Coverdale Fraym. Par. Eph. iv. 10 The descencion is before, and the ascencion after. 1597 Shaks. 2 Her. IV. II. ii. 193 From a god to a bull? a heavy descension! It was

Ioves case. 1616 R. CARPENTER Past. Charge 54 The descension of the holy Ghost vpon the Apostles. 1652 Peyron Catastr. Ho. Stuarts (1731) 16 This Bishop maintained Christ's personal Descension into Hell. 1659 Austen Fruit Tyres 1. 101 As a Tree increaseth by ascension of sap, so it would decrease by its descension. 1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Descension-theory, the theory that the material in veins entered from above.

† b. concr. The alleged term for a flight of 'woodwales' (woodpeckers). Obs.
a 1479 in Caxton Hors, Shepe & G. etc. (1822) 30 A discencion of wodewalis.
† 2. Descent from an ancestor; lineage. Obs.
1447 BORENHAM Seputys (ROXb.) 45 For more cler undur-

a 1479 in Caxton Hors, Shepe & G. etc. (1822) 30 A discencion of wodewalis.

† 2. Descent from an ancestor; lineage. Obs.

147 Borenham Sephtys (Roxb.) 45 For more cler undurstondynge Of this genealogyal descencyoun. 1823 LD.

Berners Froiss. I. Ixiv. 86 heading, The duke dyed without heyre, wherby the dyscencion fell.

† 3. A falling in dignity or importance; a coming down from dignity or high station; condescension. 1609 Middle of Middle of the Middle of the

c 1301 CHAUCER Astrol. 11. § 4 That he [the lord of the ascendant] be nat in his descencioun, ne ioigned with no planete in his discencioun. 13... 'Almanak for the Year 1386', 2 On be 7 syne fro be exaltacion of euerilk a planyte, in like degre es made his descensyon.

**Descensional**, a. rare. [f. prec. +-AL.] Of or pertaining to descension.

or pertaining to descension.

1787-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Descensional difference, is the difference between the right and oblique descension of the same star, or point of the heavens, etc. 1840 HERSCHEL.

Ess. (1857) 137 There must be constantly in action. a discensional force producing subaqueous currents. 1863 Nature XXVII. 177 The ascensional and descensional movements of the atmosphere.

Descensive (discensiv), a. [f. L. descens-, ppl. stem of discendire: see -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of descending (lit. and fig.); characterized by downward movement or tendency; the opposite of ascensive.

characterized by downward movement or tendency; the opposite of ascensive.

1611 Cotgr., Descensive, descensiue, descending.

1628 Manton Exp. Jude 3 There is in man a natural desire to do his posterity good; love is descensive.

1821 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag. XXXI. 425 Either from ascensive or descensive opinion.

1828 Owen in Longm. Mag. I. 68 The mammals who fellow next after Bimana in the descensive series of mammalian orders.

2. Gram. Diminishing the force; cf. ASCENSIVE 2

1854 ELLICOTT Ep. Gal. 39 Kai has also what may be termed a descensive force.

† Desce nsory, sb. Old Chem. Also 6 dec-, disc. [ad. OF. descensoire, oir, med.L. type descensorium, f. descensorius adj.: see next. (Cf. 'l'huyle du mesme bois destillé par ce que les alchemistes appellent descensoir of 1555 in Godefroy.)]

A vessel or retort used for distillation 'by de-

scent': see DESCENT 1 d.

scent': see DESCENT I d.
c 1386 CHAUCER Can. Yeon. Prol. & T. 239 Sondry vessels mand of erbe and glas Oure vrinals and oure descensories.
1384 R. Scot Discov. Witchcr. xiv. i. 295 Also their lamps their urinalles, discensories, sublimatories, alembicks, viols, croslets, cucurbits, stillatories, and their fornace of calcination. x594 PLAT Chem. Concl. 31 Some commend the distillation .. that is performed by a descensorie. 1678 R. R[USSELL] Geber II. I. IV. xii. 112 A chymical Descensory.
† Descensory, a. Old Chem. [ad. L. descensorie.its, f. descens, ppl. stem of descendere to Descende. See -ORY.] Relating to, or of the nature of, distillation by descent.

of, distillation by descent.

1698 R. R[ussell] Geber v. iv. 275 The Descensory Furnace is made as before described.

1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. v. 146 The specifick properties of Liquors perish in descensory distillation.

descensory distillation.

Descent (disent). Also 5 dessente, 5-6 dissent, 5-7 discent, 6 discente. [a. F. descente (1304 in Hatzf.), formed from descendre after attente, vente, etc. from attendre, vendre, etc., the etymological form being DESCENCE, -ENSE.]

1. The action of descending; a going or coming down; downward motion (of any kind).

1890 SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons 28 In their discents and fall. 1606 SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. v. ii. 175 Not the dreadfull spout. Shall dizzie with more clamour Neptunes eare In his discent. 1659 PEARSON Creed (1839) 370 It is to be observed, that the descent into hell was not in the ancient creeds or rules of faith. 1658 Keill Exam. Th. Earth (1744) 163 The great resistance they met with in their descent through the Air. 1866 G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb. vii. (1878) 125, I do not think the descent to Avernus is always easy. b. fig. (of an immaterial agent or influence).

1 Contact Troylus 1. 379 Lest fully the descente Of scorne file on himself. 1875 Jowert Plate (ed. 2) I. 159 The descent of a great storm may make the pilot helpless.

2. Corresp. to trans. sense of the verb (Descend v. 11). 1611 Convar Crudities 80 The descent of the mountaine I found more wearysome.. then the ascent. 1748 F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass. I. 195 The Sides high Marble Clifts, not difficult of Descend. A new descent of the Schroffspitze has been effected.

† d. Old Chem. A method of distillation; see quot. 1727. Obs.

† C. Old Chem. A method of distillation; see quot. 1727. Obs.

1525 CULPEPPER Riverius vi. i. 133 The Oyl is made of Box cut in smal pieces, and then Distilled by descent, in two Vessels. 1727-25 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Distillation, Distillation by descent is where the fire is applied on the top, and all around the vessel, whose orifice is at the bottom; and, consequently, the vapour not being able to rise upwards, it is forced to precipitate, and distil down to the bottom.

6. Her. In descent: said of an animal represented

as leaping or flying downwards.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. s.v., A lion in descent.

f. Dynamics. The downward motion of a body

f. Dynamics. The downward motion of a body under the influence of terrestrial gravity.

1700 J. Craig in Philos. Trans. Abridg. IV. 542 (title). The Curve of Quickest Descent. 1706 Phills. 1806. Kersey), Descent of heavy Bodies (in Philos.) is the tendency of them to the Center of the Earth. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl., s. v., Laws of the descent of bodies. Line of swiftest Descent, is that which a body falling by the action of gravity, describes in the shortest time; which is proved by geometricians to be the cycloid.

2. concr. A downward slope, a declivity.

1591 Spenser Virgit's Gnat 17 Spread themselves farre abroad through each descent. 1611 Bible Luke xix. 37 At the descent of the mount of Oliues.

1726 Levin Alberti's Archit. I. 10/2 If it stands upon a Descent. 1887 Bowen Virg. Æmeid vi. 182 Massive ash trees roll from the mountains down the descent.

18. A means of descending; a way, passage, or

b. A means of descending; a way, passage, or

b. A means of descending; a way, passage, or flight of steps leading downwards.

Descent into the Ditch (Mil.): see quot. 1803.
1624 MASSINGER VETY Woman IV. II, Fitting his chamber With trapdoors and descents. 1706 Phillin's Anc. Hist. (1827) II. III.144 Descents by steps to the river. 1742 Pococke Descr. East II. II. 73 There were about fourty three degrees of seats, and eleven descents down from the top.. those descents are made by dividing each seat into two steps. 1803 JAMES Mills. Dict. (1810) S.V., Descents into the Ditch (descentes dans le fosse), cuts and excavations made by means of sups in the counterscarp beneath the covert way [i.e. to enable the besiegers to cross the ditch]. 1889 Ruskin Præterita II. 199 The rampart walk, unbroken except by descents and ascents at the gates.

† C. That to which one descends; the lowest part. Obs. (nonce-use.)

† 0. That to which one descends; the lowest part. Obs. (nonce-use.)

1605 Shaks. Lear v. iii. 137 From th' extremest vpward of thy head, To the discent and dust below thy foote.

3. A sudden hostile invasion or attack, esp. from the sea, or from high ground: cf. Descend v. 3.

1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 194 Some small peeces of artillery, to hinder their descent. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. II. 710 He hears, but hears from far, Of Tumults, and Descents, and distant War. 1698 T. Froger Voy. 26 It was determind to make a Descent upon the Country, to take the King prisoner. 1816 Scott Old Mort. Introd. Argyle was threatening a descent upon Scotland. 1874 Green Short Hist. vii. § 8. 430 A daring descent of the English forces upon Cadiz.

4. fig. A coming down to a lower state or condition; fall, decline, sinking; progress downwards to that which is lower or subordinate.

dition; fall, decline, sinking; progress downwards to that which is lower or subordinate.

1667 Milton P. L. IX. 163 Oh, foul descent! that I, who erst contended With gods to sit the highest, am now constraind Into a Beast, and mixt with bestial slime. a 1704, LOCKE [J.], Observing such gradual and gentle descents downwards, in those parts of the creation that are beneath men. 1893 Spectator 26 Oct. 540 Since the descent to household suffrage.

b. A stage or step downward in any scale; a degree blow. 2 Obs.

degree below. ? Obs.

1589 Greene Menaphon (Arb.) 42 Her birth was by manie degrees greater than mine, and my woorth by manie discents lesse than hers. 1667 Milton P. L. vin: 410 Infinite descents Beneath what other Creatures are to thee. 1728 Young Love Fame 1. (1757) 84 With what a decent pride he throws his eyes Above the man by three descents less wise?

5. With reference to physical qualities: A fall, lowering (of the pitch of sound, temperature, etc.). 1831 MULCASTER Positions x. (1887) 58 Their perorations, and closinges, with a discent, and fall of the voice. 1836 MACGILLURAY tr. Humboldt's Trav. i. 24 The proximity of a sand-bank is indicated by a rapid descent of the temperature of the sea at its surface. Mod. A sudden descent of an octave in the melody.

6. + a. The action of proceeding in sequence, discourse, or argument, to what is subsequent; subsequent part or course; succession. Obs. b. The action of descending from generals to particulars.

C. Logic. An inference from a proposition containing a higher to one containing a lower term.

1648 Jen. Taylor Epize. (1647) 35 What also the faith of Christendome was concerning the Minister of confirmation. I shall make evident in the descent of this discourse.

1653-60 Stanley Hist. Philos. (1701) 73/2 These five, Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, Archelaus, by continul Descent succeeding one another, compleat the Ionick Sect.

Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaximenes, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anax

b. transf. of animals and plants; in Biol. extended to origination of species (= Evolution 6 c).

1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 192 Many Camells abound here.. The Dromodarie and it are of one descent, but varie according to the Countrie. 1839 Darwin Orig.

5922. (1871) 317 On the theory of descent with modification.

1871—(title), The Descent of Man and Selection in relation to Sex. 1882 Vines Sachs' Bot. 776 Descent determines the specific character of the growth. 1883 J. Fiske Evolutionist xiv. 366 The researches... into the palzontology of the horse have established beyond question the descent of the genus equus from a five-toed mammal not larger than a pig, and somewhat resembling a tapir.

attrib. 1871 Darwin Desc. Man xi. 388 In accordance with the descent-theory, we may infer that [etc.].

C. fig. Derivation or origination from a particular source. b. transf. of animals and plants; in Biol. ex-

with the descent-theory, we may infer that [etc.].

c. fig. Derivation or origination from a particular source.

c1320 Remedie of Lous (R.), Ransake yet we would. Of this worde the true orthographie, The verie discent of ethimologie. 3707 Curios. in Husb. 4 Gard. Pref. 4 Whenever I cannot fully discover the Rise and Descent of any Effect. 1803 Mtd. Frnl. IX. 108 Its visitation. in the present year, is deducible from a similar descent.

+ 8. a. A line of descent, lineage, race, stock.

c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 206 Elizabeth be gent, fair lady was sche, Tuo sons of ber descent, tuo douhters ladies fre. 1608 Verstegan Dec. Intell. iii. (1628) 63 Of whose descents are since issued the greatest Princes at this present in Germanie. 1618 Chapman Hesiod 1. 228 Then form'd our Father Jove a Third Descent, Whose Age was Brazen.

† b. A descendant (iii. and fig.); also, descendants collectively, offspring, issue. Obs.

1475 Bk. Noblesse (1860) 23 The noble actys of the seyderles of Angew with her lynealle dessentys. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 67 Augusta of the Taurines, an ancient descent Up to the chamber, where the fair descent Of great Alcinous slept. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 979 Our descent. Which must be born to certain woe, devourd By Death at last.

9. A stage in the line of descent; a generation.

1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 809 Which house. enjoyed the same [crown] three discentes. 1503 Bilson Gott. Christ's Ch. 7 Euen twelve descents after the flood.

1673 RAY Journ. Low C. 308 Such as can prove their Gentility for three or four Descents. 1765-9 BLackstone Comm. (1793) 252 After a breach of the succession that continued for three descents. 1818 HALLAM Mid. Ages [1872] II. 67 A lineal succession of four descents without the least opposition.

10. Law. The passing of property (in England

11. 67 A lineal succession of four descents without the least opposition.

10. Law. The passing of property (in England only of real property) to the heir or heirs without disposition by will; transmission by inheritance.

2 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 243 To haf be scheld borgh heritage descent. c. 1450 Fortrescue Abs. A Lim. Mon. ix, The grete lordis of be londe, by reason off nev Dissentes stallying vnto ham, by reason also off mariages, Purchasses, and ober titles, schal often tymes growe to be gretter than thay be now. 1523 FITZHERE. Surv. Prol., Than if the owner make a true pee degre or conveyaunce by discente or by purchace vnto the said landes. 1628 Cours On Litt. 13 b, Discent signifieth when lands do by right of blood fall unto any after the death of his ancestors. 1828 Cours Digest (ed. 2) I. 303 That fines should be paid upon admittance, as well upon alienation as descent. 1858 LD. St. Leonards Handy-bk. Prop. Law xxiii. 177 No real property... can pass otherwise than by grant by deed... or by descent or devise, whereas mere personal property will pass by delivery from hand to hand.

† b. Descent cast: transmission by inheritance.

actually effected (with special reference to its bearing on an outstanding adverse claim); cf. Cast v. 36. Obs.

36. Obs.
[a 1636 BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law i. (1636) 3 If I make a feoffment in fee, upon condition that the feoffee shall infeoffe over, and the feoffee be disseised, and a discent [be] cast.] a 1845 Stephens Comment. Laws Engl. (1868) III. 518 An Act was passed in the year 1833 (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27) containing. the provisions. that no descent cast or discontinuance happening after 31st Dec. 1833, should toll or defeat any right of entry or action for the recovery of land.

C. transf. and fig. Transmission of a title, dignity, personal quality, etc. to heirs or to offspring. 1433 Pilgr. Somle IV. vii. (Caxton 1483) 61 The synne of Adam hath atteyned to men by . descent of kyndely herytage. c 1611 Chapman Iliad In. 156 His incorrupted sceptre .. his sceptre of descent. a 2704 Locke [J.), If the agreement and consent of men first gave a sceptre into any one's hand, that also must direct its descent and conveyance.

† **Descentive**, a. Obs. rare. In 6 disc. [f. prec. + IVE.] Descending; = DESCENSIVE. 1599 NASHE Lenten Stuffe; The notable immunities, franchises, privileges she is endowed with .. by the discentive line of Kings from the Conquest.

Desceptation, obs. var. of DISCEPTATION. † **Descertele**, v. Obs. rare. [a. OF. des., decercler, f. des., de- (DE- I. 6) + cercle circle, hoop. The mod. repr. would be decircle.] trans. To deprive of its circle or circles.

The mod. repr. would be decircle.] trans. To deprive of its circle or circles.

To descertle a helm: cf. Circle sb. 10 b.
1485 CAXTON Chas. Gt. 102 Rolland .. araught maradas vpon his helme, that he descerkled and departed it.
Descern, Descess, -ceise, Descharge, Descide, Descipher, Descition, obs. ff. DISCERN (DECERN), DECEARE, DISCHARGE, DECIDER, DECIDER DECIDER DECIDERS.

(DECERN), DECEMBE, DISCHARGE, DECEMBE, DECIPHER, DECISION.

7644 PRVNNE & WALKER Fiennes' Trial 118 The supreame Councell of the Realme to whose descition it belongeth.

† Descirde, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. de-stindere or disscindere to divide, or dis-cidere to cut in pieces.]

To cut, indent.

1637 Tomlinson Renow's Disp. 324 Its leafs are variously descided and serrated in their circuit.

Desclois see Discl..

Descloisate (dekloi zoit). Min. [named from Descloizeaux, a French mineralogist.] A vanadate of lead and sine, an orthorhombic mineral of clive. of lead and zinc, an orthorhombic mineral, of olivegreen colour, occurring in small crystals on a silicious and ferruginous gangue from South America

Desconfite, -ure, obs. ff. Discompit, -ure.

Descrial (diskraia). [f. Descrial v.1 + -al

II. 5.] Discovery of something obscure or distant.

1603 Answ. Discov. Rom. Doctr.: The strange Discrial of
this great Discouerer.

his great Discouerer. **Describabi·lity.** [f. next: see -1TY.] Capa-

bility of being described.

a 1866 J. Grots Exam. Utilit. Philos. ii. (1870) 38 A definiteness or describability as to happiness.

Describable (d/skrə) bab l), a. [f. Describe v. + -ABLE.] Capable of or admitting description.

180s PALEY Nat. Theol. ix. (R.), Keill has reckoned up, in
the human body, four hundred and fourty-six muscles, dissectible and describable. 1877 LADY BRASSEY Voy. Sunbcam
xv. (1878) 269 Another shade, only describable by the term
molten lava colour.

molten lava colour.

Describble, v. nonce-wd. [f. scribble after describe.] trans. To scribble an account of.

1794 Miss Gunning Packet IV. 275, I can, as you find, describble Richard and Sarah Adams; but.. to describe would be absolute presumption.

describble Richard and Sarah Adams; but.. to describe would be absolute presumption. **Describe** (d/skroi-b), v. Also 6-7 descrybe, disorybe, 8 disoribe. [ad. I. describe to copy off, transcribe, write down, write off, sketch off in writing or painting, mark off, etc., f. De- I. 2 + scribere to write. Preceded in ME. use by descrive (through OF.), of which describe may be considered as an assimilation to the orig. L. form. The spelling dis-arose from confusion with words having the ing dis- arose from confusion with words having the

ing dis-arose from confusion with words having the prefix des-, dis-: see Des-.]

†1. To write down, set forth in writing or in written words; to transcribe, copy out. Obs.

1536 Piler. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 233 So Peter Bercharius in his dictionary describeth it. 1607 Torsell Serpents (1653) 625 Whose verses I will here describe [verses follow]. 1649 Jen. Taylor Gt. Exemp. Exhort. § 12 Christ our Lawgiver hath described all his Father's will in Sanctions and Signatures of laws.

† b. To write down in a register; to enrol. Obs. 1536 Coverdale 1 Chron. iv. 41 These that are now described by name. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World II. Iv. v. § 6. 218 He was indeed gone into Ægypt. describing a royall Army. 1657 Jen. Taylor Wks. (1835) I. 262 (Cent. Dict.) His name was described in the book of life.

† c. To write down as one's opinion; to declare, state. Obs. rare.

1 0. 10 write down as one's opinion; to declare, state. Obs. rare.

1771 FLETCHER Checks Wks. 1795 II. 300 Is it modest to describe eathedra, that the dead Ephesians.. could not work for life?

work for life?

2. To set forth in words, written or spoken, by reference to qualities, recognizable features, or cha-

relevence to qualities, recognizable features, or characteristic marks; to give a detailed or graphic account of. (The ordinary current sense.)

1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 203 As auncyent Cronycles descryben it full playne. 1536 Starkey England II. 1. 144 Hys perfayt state. . of vs before descrybyd. 1659 Drayden Virg. Georg. 1v. 220 Describe we next the Nature of the Bees. 1727 Swift Galliver II. viii. 173 Discribing the rest of his household-stuff. 1833 Lamb Elia Ser. II. Wedding, I am ill at describing female apparel. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 38 He was described for us. . by a master hand.

1504 Hooker Eccl. Pol. I. iii. (1611) 7 The institution

b. with complement.

1594 Hower Eccl. Pol. 1. iii. (1611) 7 The institution thereof is described as being established.

1500 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio 314 That the lland was no lesse fortified then had been described unto them. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) V. 71 Glanville describes a fine to be an accommodation of a .. suit. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) IV. 22 Pleasures as well as opinions may be described as good or bad.

3. To set forth in delineation or pictorial representations to represent picture. Dortray; in quot.

sentation; to represent, picture, portray; in quot. 1526 fig. Ols. or arch.

1526 Tindale Gal. iii. 1 To whom Jesus Christ was described before the eyes. 1535 Coverdale Ezch. iv. 1 Take

a tyle... and descrybe vpon the cite off Ierusalem. 1600 J. Pory tr. Leo's Africa 11. 149 Then describe they certaine signes upon the hands and forehead. 1630 E. BLOUNT HOTE Subsec. 352 A Gladiatore... admirably described in Marble. 1665 Sir. T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 362 Accept the preceeding Map... This describing India on the other side Ganges. 1774 J. Bryant Mythol. II. 123 We find the Sun to be described under the appearance of a bright star.

† b. Of things: To represent or stand for pictorially. Obt.

To originally. Obs.

1643 Vicans Looking glass Malign. 13 The picture of a man in a tub... to describe a Roundhead. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 317 These twelve Divisions are to describe the twelve Hours of the Day. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 121 A second model... to describe the external form.

4. To delineate, mark out the form or shape of, trace the outline of (a geometrical figure, etc.): a.

trace the outline of (a geometrical figure, etc.): 8. said of personal agents.

1558 HULDET, DESCRIBE, circumscribe.

1559 W. CUNNING
1570 BILLINGSLEY Euclid 1. 1. 8 A triangle . . set or described upon a line. 1669 DRYDEN Tyrannic Love IV. 1, With chalk I first describe a crice here. 1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc. 126

To measure and describe the Ground-plot. 1831 BREWSTER Officis 1. 8 15 Describe arches of circles.

b. said of things.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 55 A lyne, moved ... can but describe a plat forme. And a plat forme moved ... describe the Boy. 1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 239 It beginneth to divide it selfe two waies, and to describe the Ile of Thanet. 1821 CRAIG Lect. Drawing 1. 7 Representing objects by lines which describe their contours or dimensions.

or dimensions.
5. To form or trace by motion; to pass or travel

Over (a certain course or distance).

1359 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 34 The most northely circle which the Sonne describeth. 1662 Hobbes Seven Probl.

Wks. 1845 VII. 10 The arches are the spaces which these two motions describe. 1713 Berkelley Hylas & Phil. 1.

Wks. 1871 I. 281 A body that describes a mile in an hour.

1869 PHILLIPS Vesuv. ix. 252 They describe parabolic curves.

1863 Tyndall Notes Lect. Light 20 The white-hot particles of carbon in a flame describe lines of light.

B. To mark off or distribute into parts: to man.

To mark off or distribute into parts; to map

or parcel out. rare.

1535 CONERDALE FOSH. SVIII. 6 Descrybe ye the londe in seuen partes [so 1611 and R.V.; Wyclif, discryue]

† b. To apportion, assign under limits. [So in Lat.] Obs. rare.

1531 ELYOT Gov. 1. ii, I wyll therfore kepe my penne within the space that is discribed to me.

¶ 7. = DESCRY v.¹ Cf. DESCRIVE v.⁴ and the converse confusion in DESCRY v.²

Converse confusion in DEBORY v. 2

1574 RICH Merc. A Soldier H viii, Venus was first described, sittynge in her Waggon. 1596 GREENE Tullies Love (1609) G, As soone as she had discribed him, and for certainty knew that it was he, yonder quoth she comes that odde man of Rome. 1656 Shelton Quitz. IV. xxii. 183 Overnight we described this Wharf. 1657 MILTON P. L. 1V. 567, I describ'd his way Bent all on speed, and markt his Aerie Gate. 1768 GIBBON Decl. 4 F. xlvii. (1702) VIII. 312 The smallest blemish has not been described by. jealous. eyes. I Hence Desoribed ppl. a.

1523 HULDET, Described, circumscriptus. 1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc. 196 Their described width. 1865 TYLOR Early Hist. Man. iv. 64 In the described position of the three relations of speech.

Describee (diskraibi). [f. DEBCRIBE v. + - EE.] One to whom a thing is described.

1830 DISRAELL in Home Letters (1885) 50 Description is

RB30 DISRAELI in Home Letters (1885) 50 Description is always a bore, both to the describer and to the describer at 1885, Punch 23 May 243/2 Describee is a happy specimen of a whole series of words much required in our language. Describeless, a. nonce-wd. [f. Describe v. +-Less.] Incapable of description, indescribable. a 1850 W. Thou in D. Ferrold's Shilling Mag., Come, though no verdure on your describeless and ruined limbs.

Describent (d/skrai-bent), a. and sb. [ad. L.

describenten, pr. pple. of describere to Describe.]

A. adj. 'Describing, marking out by its motion'
(Ash 1775). B. sb. Geom. A point, line, or surface, producing by its motion a line, surface, or

solid; a generatrix.

2704 in J. Harris Lex. Techn.

Describer (d/skraj-ba). [f. Describe v. + Describer (d/skraibs). [f. Describe v. + - ER l.] One who describes, or gives a description. 1550 Bale Appl. 18 (R.) The descrybers of y<sup>4</sup> primatine church, Egesippus and Eusebius. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1638) 2 Pomponius Mela the describer of the world. 1737 De Foe Syst. Magic 1. ii. (1840) 47 Our wise describers of the magic of the ancients. 1878 Bayne Purit. Rev. v. 160 The historical describer has always to regret that he must show events not..simultaneously..but in succession.

Describing (d/skraibin), vbl. sb. [f. Describe v.+-1ng<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. Describe; description.

SCRIBE v.+-ING¹.] The action of the vd. Deburie.

description.

1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 120 By the makinge
and describing of this onely Mappe.

1581 Sidney Apal.

Poetrie (Arb.) 22 Their passionate describing of passions.

1817 Cobbett Taking Leave g Greater powers of describing.

Describing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².]

That describes; descriptive.

1581 Sidney Apal. Poetrie (Arb.) 29 The right describing
note to know a Poet by.

1592 Thynne Animadv. (1865) 66

This describing definitione.

Descrier (diskrəi-21). Also 7 descryer. [f.
Descry v.¹+-er.¹] One who descries, or discovers.

1509-1623 MINSHEU Span. Dict. A Descrier, Descubridor. 1614 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 58 Foxes... if they bee

seene stealing the Grapes, fall a biting their descryers by the shinnes. 1647 Crashaw l'oems 120 The glad descryer shall not miss To taste the nectar of a kiss From Venus'

shall not miss To taste the nectar of a kiss From Venus' lips.

Descript, ppl. a. [ad. L. descript-us, pa. pple. of describer to Describe.] Described. Also + a. Properly arranged (= L. descriptus) (but perh., in quot. 1665, for L. discriptus divided, apportioned). b. Inscribed, engraved, chased (not a L. sense). B. as sb. (see quot. 1731).

1665 J. Webs Stone-Heng (1725) 219 They commixt set Forms, and descript Orders in one and the same Temple. 1731 Balley vol. II, Descripts (with Botanic Writers), such plants as are described. 1775 Ash, Descript, described. 1840 Southery Wesley II. 260 Sectarians of every kind, descript and non-descript. 1863 P. S. Worsley Poems & Transl. 8

Two huge valves, embossed with graven gold. and descript with all Which earth and heaven. Foster in wave or field.

Description (diskripson). Also 4-6 de-

**Description** (diskrip[sn). Also 4.6 dedisoryp-, discrip-, -cion, -cioun, -cyon, -cyoun, -tyon, -tyowne, -sion, etc. [a. F. description, in OF. also -cription, -crition, -crision, ad. L description em, n. of action from describere (ppl. stem descript-) to Describe. (See there as to the spelling dis-.)] The action of describing; the result or product of this action.

+1. The action of writing down; inscription. Obs. rare.

1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. ccxxv. 231 Vnder the descripcion and writing of the name of England and of Fraunce.

† b. Writing down in a register, enrolment.

2380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks. I. 316 Syryne. bigan to make bis discripcion. 1609 Bible (Dougy) 2 Sam. xxiv. 9 Joab gave the number of the description of the people to the king.

the number of the description of the people to the king.

2. The action of setting forth in words by mentioning recognizable features or characteristic marks; verbal representation or portraiture.

c 1380 Wyclif Last Age of Chirche 26 Dis also [he] schewip openly bi discription of tyme. 1387 They is A Higden 1. 29 (Matz.) With description of be lasse world. 1447 Bokenham Seyntys (Roxb.) 13 If the crafth of description of Lowde as weel forge. As cowde Boyce. 1850 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 6 Geographie is the. discription of the face, and picture of th' earth. 1606 Shaks. Ant. 4. Cl. II. ii. 203 For her owne person, It beggerd all discription. 1806 Wolcott (P. Pindar) Tristia Wks. 1812 V. 335 Description on your pencil waits. 1843 M. Pattison Fiss. (1889) I. 2 Writers. gifted with strong imaginations, are masters of description.

b. (with pl.) A statement which describes, sets

b. (with pl.) A statement which describes, sets forth, or portrays; a graphic or detailed account

forth, or portrays; a graphic or detailed account of a person, thing, scene, etc.

1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 8875 Yhit wille I imagyn. Ffor to gyf it a description. C1470 Henry Wallace 1X. 1911 Thai send. The discriptione Off him tane that. 1553 Thusles of Abraham as though we sawe it even now doen. 1676 Ray Corr. (1848) 122 Clusius. had. better descriptions of them [species of birds]. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. II. 186 Polybius. takes notice of Vesuvius, in his description of labout 1834 Memony Angler in Wales II. 108 An old man answering the description of Humphrey. 1878 Morley Carlyle Crit. Misc. Ser. 1. 198 The more correct description of what has happened.

Crit. Misc. Ser. 1. 198 The more correct description of what has happened.

C. Logic. (See quots.)

1628 T. Spencer Logick 193 A description is a sentence which setteth out a thing, even by other arguments. 1737 JOHNSON Rambler No. 143 P 3 Descriptions. are definitions of a more lax and fanciful kind. 1843 MILL Logic 1. viii. \$ 5 The second kind of imperfect definition, in which the name of a class is defined by .. attributes which are not included in its connotation. has been termed Description.

3. The combination of qualities or features that marks out or serves to describe a particular class.

marks out or serves to describe a particular class. Hence, b. A sort, species, kind, or variety, capable

Hence, D. A sort, species, kind, or variety, capable of being so described.

[CISST CHAUCER ASTROL. 1. § 21 Shapen in maner... of a lop webbe aftur the olde descripcioun. 1535 COVENDALE Exckilii. 11 The commynge in, the goinge out, all the maner and descripcion therof.] 1596 SHARS. Merk V. III. ii. 303 Pay him sixe thousand.. Before a friend of this description Shall lose a haire. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL Ser. Stor. 306 The man must be a roue of the worst description.

D. 1782 T. Gilbert Relief Poor 6 That all Descriptions of poor Persons should be sent thither. 1785 PALLY Pol. Philos. (ed. 8.) I. 303 The invitation, or voluntary admission, of impure thoughts. falls within the same description. 1844 Mrs. Houston Yacht Voy. Texas II. 278 The Volante... is a description of which, peculiar... to Cuba. 4. Pictorial representation: a picture, painting. +4. Pictorial representation; a picture, painting.

Obs. Pare.

1630 E. BLOUNT Horw Subsec. 366 The high Altar is set out by Michael Angeloes curious description of the day of Iudgement. a 1646 J. Gregory Posthuma 257 (T.) The description is .. of the earth and water both together, and it is done by circles.

5. Geom. 8. The 'describing' of a geometrical

figure: see DESCRIBE v. 4? Obs.
1635-60 STANLEY //ist. Philos. (1701) 9/1 Whence may be deduced the description of a Rectangle Triangle in a Circle.
1751 CHAMBERS Cycl., Description, in geometry.

b. Tracing out or passing over a certain course

or distance.

1706 W. Jones Syn. Palmar. Mathenes 204 The Times...
of Description shall be as the Square Roots of the Altitudes...
of the Cones. 1728 PENBERTON NEWSON'S Philos. 91 The
time taken up in the description of the arch EF. 1828
HERSCHEL Astron. § 490 Equable description of areas is
itself the essential criterion of a continual direction of the
acting force towards the centre.

Hence **Descriptionate** a., characterized by description, descriptive. **Descriptionist**, one who

scription, descriptive. **Descriptionist**, one who professes to give a description. **Descriptioniss** a., without or beyond description.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 164 Sutable descriptionate politures. 1894 Examiner 211/2 A mere connoisseur and descriptionist. 1838 Fraser's Mag. XVII. 31 These locomotive descriptionists. and thirty mile an hour travelling penmen. 1832 Ibid. XLVI. 454 That broiling and dusty, but beautiful and quite descriptionless road.

The content was a content of the content

but beautiful and quite descriptionless road.

Descriptive (diskriptiv), a. [ad. (late) L. discriptiv-us containing a description, f. descriptippl, stem of discribère: see-IVE. Cf. F. descriptif. Having the quality or function of describing; serving to describe; characterized by description.

1752 Johnson Rambler No. 94 P1 The sound of some emphatical and descriptive words.

1820 HAZLITI Lect. Dram. Lit. 141 They are lyrical and descriptive poets of the first order.

1828 A. W. Ward Dickens i. 18 A descriptive power that seemed to lose sight of nothing. Mod. A handbook of Descriptive Anatomy.

1. Const. of.

Scriptive power that seemed to lose sight of nothing. Mod. A handbook of Descriptive Anatomy.

b. const. of.

1794 Sullivan View Nat. II. 176 Circumstances descriptive of similar connections. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 71

A name sufficiently descriptive of its construction.

Hence Desort ptively adv., Desort ptiveness.
1796 Morsh Amer. Geog. I. 183 The Allegany. has been descriptively called the back bone of the United States. 1834 Q. Rev. L. 296 Represented with. lively and attractive descriptiveness. 1890 Spurgeson Treas. Dav. Ps. 1. The term 'stood' descriptively represents their obstinacy.

† Descriptory. a. Obs. [f. descript., ppl. stem of L. descriptere : see -ORY.] = prec.

1586 A. Dav Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 23 Epistles meerely Descriptorie. Ibid. 24 A letter Descriptorie, wherein is particularly described an ancient Citie.

† Descrive, v. Obs. exc. Sc. Forms: 3-9 descrive, 3-5 discreve, 4-5 dyscreve, 4 descryve, [a. OF. descrivere (13th c.), later descrive, full stem descriv. (mod. F. decriver: L. describere. In the course of the 16th c. gradually superseded

In the course of the 16th c. gradually superseded (exc. in Sc.) by the latinized form DESCRIBE.

Descrive was in ME. reduced to descrie (DESCRY v. 2), and thus confused in form, and sometimes in sense with DESCRY v. 1. Hence descrive also occurs as a form of the latter.]

1. To write down, inscribe; to write out, tran-

Scribe.

1382 Wyclif Isa. xlix. 16 Lo! in myn hondis I haue discriued thee. 14.. Circumcision in Tundale's Vis. 90 Thys name which may not be dyscreved. c 1450 Lyog. Compl. Lovers Life xxviii, To discryve and write at the fulle The woful compleynt. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 284/1 Mathewe and Luke descryue not the generacion of Marye but of Joseph.

Joseph.

b. To write down in a register, enrol; cf. Vulg.

b. To write down in a register, enrol; cf. Vulg. Luke ii. I ut describeretur universus orbis. 1295 [See Descriving vbl. tb.]. 1286 Woclf Num. xi. 26 There dwelten forsothe in the tentis two men. for and thei weren discryued [Vulg. descripti fuerant; 1611 and they were of them that were written]. — Luke ii. I That al the world schulde be discryued. c1456 Forthscue Abs. 4 Lim. Mon. xvi. (1714) 120 Theyr secund Emperor, comaundyd al the World to be discrived [v.r. (1885) 149 discribed.]

2. = Describe 2.

2. = Describe v. 2.

cribed.)

2. = DESCRIBE v. 2.

a 1235 Ancr. R. 10 pus seint Iame descriueð religiun & ordre. c1360 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 318 Pei ben þes þat Ysay discryyeb þat þei seien good is yyel. c 1400 Rom. Rose 855, I wot not what of hir nose I shal descriye; So faire hath no womman alyve. 1353 App. Hamilton Catech. (1884) 45 It is expedient to descrive quha is ane heretyk. 1671 True Non-conf. 134 Which we finde descrived in the Scriptures of the New Testament. 1785 Burns To W. Simpson xvi, Let me fair Nature's face descrive. 1858 M. PORTEOUS 'Sonter Johnny' 15 Hamely chiels... Wha Tammy's haunts can weel descrive.

absol. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 120 So as these olde wise men Descrive.

3. 8. To represent pictorially or by delineation; also absol. b. To draw geometrically (figures, etc.). C. To trace out or pass over (a definite course). Cf. DESCRIBE v. 3-6.

c 1393 CHAUCER Astrol. 1. \$ 17 The plate vnder thi Riet is descriued with 3 [principal] cerclis. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. XXI. 214 Ho coupe kyndeliche with colour discriue, Yf alle be worlde were whit. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. viii. xi. (1405) 317 Epiciclis is a lytyll cercle that a planete discryueth. 1365-73 Cooper Thesaurus, Abacus... a counting table such as. Astronomers descriue their figures in.

d. To map out, set forth the boundaries of.

d. To map out, set forth the boundaries of.

(But also often including the general sense 2.)

1387 Trrvisa Higden (Rolls) 1. 7 Pat in stories meteb and discryueb all be worlde wyde. 1480 Caxron Descr. Brit.

20 Kyng william conquerour made alle these. shires to be descreued and moten. 1336 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821)

1. p. xlvi, We will discrive the samin [the Ilis] in maner and forme as followis.

forme as followis.

¶ 4. = DEBCRY v.1 [Cf. etymol. note above.]

r 1340 Cursor M. 6544 (Fairf.) For to discriue [v.r. to se]

paire cursed dede. 1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. XX. 93 Penne

mette bis man. ar heraudes of armes hadden descreued

lordes. r 1440 Gesta Rom. xxiii. 84 (Harl. MS.) No man

cowde discryve whelper of hem shuld be Emperour. 1552

ROBINSON IT. More's Ulop. (Arb.) 50 Also flyinge he shoulde

be discriued by the roundyng of his heade.

Hence Descrived ppl. a.
c 1449 Proock Repr. 11. xvii. 248 Bi the now discriued and tau3t maner. Ibid. 408 The. bifore descryued tymes.

+ Descriving, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. prec. + -ING 1.]

T Descriving, 201. 30. 008. [1. prec. + -ing 1.] Describing; description.

1307 R. Glouc. (1724) 60 pis August .. let make a descriuyng, pat y mad nas neuer er.

138a Wyclif Luke ii. 2 This firste discryuyng was maad of Cyryne.

1486 Bk. 51. Albans.

E iva, The discreuyng of a Bucke. 1530 PALSGR. 165 Blason, a blasyng or discryvyng of ons armes.

179a Burns Auld Rob Morris v, How past descriving had then been my bliss.

**Desory** (diskrai'), v.1 Forms: 4 discryghe, Desory (diskrai'), v.1 Forms: 4 discryghe, 4-6 discrye, 5 dyscry(e, 6 desorye, 6-7 desorie, 4 discrie, 4- desory. [app. a. OF. descrier to cry, publish, decry, f. des., de, L. Dis. + crier to cry.

The sense-development is not altogether clear; it was perhaps in some respect influenced by the reduction of Descrive to descry (see next), and consequent confusion of the two words: cf. Descrive v. 4, also Describe v. 7. In several instances it is difficult to say to which of the verbs the word belongs: thus

c 1300 K. Alis. 138 For astronomye and nygremauncye
No couthe ther non so muche discryghe.]

I. To cry out, declare, make known, bewray.

† 1. trans. To cry out, proclaim, announce, as a herald. Obs. rare.

[Cf. quot. 1377 in Descrive v. 4.] a 1440 Sir Eglam.

T.I. Irans. 10 cry out, proclaim, announce, as a herald. Obs. rare.

[Cf. quot. 1377 in Descrive v. 4.] a 1440 Sir Eglam. 1178 Harowdes of armes than they wente, For to dyscrye thys turnayment In eche londys 3 ende.

†2. To announce, declare; to make known, disclose, reveal: a. of persons. b. of things. Obs. a. c1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 203 My name to you wille I descry. 1549-6a Sternhold & H. Ps. xxv. 3 Thy right waies unto me, Lord, descrye. 1621 Burton Anat. Met. I. ii. 1, At length Jupiter descried himself, and Hercules yielded. 1625-6o Stanley Hist. Philos. (1701) 290/2 Diogenes, thou ... Who to content the ready way To following Ages didst descry.

b. c 1430 Freemasonry 323 Hyt [the seventhe poynt] dyscryeth well opunly, Thou schal not by thy maystres wyf ly. 1390 Spenser F. Q. 1. x. 34 Whose sober lookes her wisedome well descride. a 1592 H. Smith Wks. (1867) II. 200 This light. doth not only descry itself, but all other things round about it. 1632 Cowley Davideis IV. 231 A thoughtful Eye That more of Care than Passion did descry. 1639 Drumm. OF Hawth. Fam. Epistles Wks. (1711) 140 His cheeks scarce with a small down descrying his sex.

† C. With a sense of injurious revelation: To disclose what is to be kept secret; to betray, bewray; to lead to the discovery of. Obs.

disclose what is to be kept secret; to betray, bewray; to lead to the discovery of. Obs.

1340 Cursor M. 7136 (Trin.) Pat was a greet folye hir lordes [i.e. Samson's] counsel to discrye. ? 12475 Sqr. lone Degre 110 Thy counsayl shall i never dyscry. 1350 NASHR. Saffron Waldon 131 That he be not descride by his alleadging of Authors. 1606 HOLLAND Sueton. 90 Hee had like to have descried them [his parents] with his wrawling. 1614 Br. HALL Recoll. Treat. 500 In notorious burglaries, oftimes there is .. a weapon left behinde, which descrieth the authors. 1670 Millton Hist. Eng. 11, His purple robe he [Alectus] had thrown aside lest it should descry him.

II. To cry out against, cry down, decry. +3. To shout a war-cry upon, challenge to fight;

= ASCRY v. I b.

c 1400 Rowland & O. 273 No kyng in Cristyante Dare..
discrye hym ther with steven. 1480 CAXYON Chrom. Eng..
cxcvii. 175 The gentil knyghtes fledden and the vileyns
egrely hem discryed and grad an high 'yelde yow traytours!'
† 4. To denounce, disparage; = DECRY v. 2. Obs.
c 1400 Vork Manual (Surtees) p. xvi, We curse and descry
...all thos that thys illys hase done. 1677 GILPIN Damonol.
(1867) 407 They contemn and descry those, as ignorant of
divine mysteries.
† 5. To cry down, depreciate (coin); = DECRY.
1638 Sir R. Cotton Abstr. Rec. Tower 23 The descrying
of the Coyne.

III. To get sight of discover examine = ASCRY v. I b.

III. To get sight of, discover, examine.

6. To catch sight of, esp. from a distance, as the scout or watchman who is ready to announce the

6. To catch sight of, ssp. from a distance, as the scout or watchman who is ready to announce the enemy's approach; to espy.

cryso Gaw. 4 Gr. Knt. 81 be comlokest [lady] to discrye. cryso Gaw. 4 Gr. Knt. 81 be comlokest (lady] to discrye. cryso Gaw. 4 Gr. Knt. 81 be comlokest dyscryed hym then, That were kepars of that fee. 1869 Syocker tr. Diod. Sic. 111. viii. 114 He might descry a mightie and terrible Nauie. sayling towards the citie. 1869 Play Stucky in Simpson Sch. Shaks. (1878) 190 The English sentinels do keep good watch; If they descry us all our labour's lost. 1979 Cowrest Plidat III. 38 In some woodland height descrying A serpent huge. 1868 Q. Victoria Life Highl. 39 To meet Albert, whom I descried coming towards us. 1877 Black Green Past. xxxiii. (1878) 267 At intervals we descried a maple. 7. To discover by observation; to find out, detect; to perceive, observe, see.
cryso Syr Tryam. 783 Hors and man felle downe. And sone he was dyscryed. 1881 J. Brill Haddom's Austro. Osor. 491 b. There is no man. that will not easily descry. want of Judgement. in you. 1859 Hamsond On P. xxxiiv. Paraphr. 181 Being by them descryed to be David. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 290 To descry new Lands, Rivers or Mountains in her spotty Globe. 1797 Souther Ballad K. Charlemain: 1 All but the Monarch could plainly descry From whence came her white and her red. 1812 J. WILSON Ide of Palms II. 582 He can descry That she is not afraid. 1866 LD. BROUGHAM Bril. Const. xvi. 249 The bounds which separated that school from Romanism were very difficult to descry.

absol. 1850 Narborough Tral. in Acc. Sev. Late Vor. absol. 1850 Narborough Tral. in Acc. Sev. Late Vor.

to descry, absol. 1670 NARBOROUGH J'rml. in Acc. Sev. Late Vov. (1711) 33, I could not see any sign of People...but still Hills and Vallies as far as we could descry.

and values as ar as we could descry.

† b. intr. To discern, discriminate. Obs. rare.
1633 P. Fletcher Purple Isl. viii. 108 Pure Essence,
who hast made a stone descrie Twixt natures hid.

† 8. trans. To investigate, spy out, explore. Obs.
1596 Drayton Legends iii. 175 He had indicially descryde
The cause. 1611 BIBLE Judg. i. 23 The house of Joseph

Right well she knew each temper to descry.

† **Descry**, v. Obs. [app. a variant of descryve, DESCRIVE v., partly perh. originating in the later form of the Fr. infinitive descri-re, and pres. t. descri, -cris, -cris; but mainly due to confusion in

descri, -cris, -crit; but mainly due to confusion in Eng. of descrive and descry vb.!] = Descrive, Describe and descry vb.!] = Describe, Describe.

C1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 9747 Some of his bewes y wil descrye. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 41 In the thyrd parte ar discryed Cuthbert mirakyls. 1572 Bossewell. Armorie In 63 b. This Serpente I have descried, as wringled into a wreathe. 1613 Wither Sat., Occasion, He.. describe Elenchi, full of subtile falacies.

absol. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 6546 Cuthbert bai chese as bede descryse. 1571 Damon & Pithias Prol. in Hazl. Dodstey IV. 12 A thing once done indeed, as histories do descry.

1. Cry, war-cry; = Ascry sb. Cbs. [f. Descry v.1]
1. Cry, war-cry; = Ascry sb.
c 1400 Rowland & O. 1476 'Mount Joye' was thaire dis-

2. Discovery of that which is distant or obscure;

2. Discovery of that which is distant or obscure; perception from a distance.

1805 Shaks. Lear IV. vi. 217 The maine descry Stands on the housely thought.

1815 Without danger of descry.

1815 Descry ing, vbl. sb. [f. Descry v.] The action of the vb. Descry; perception from a distance, discovery; also attrib.

1877-87 HOLINSHED Hist. Scot. (R.), Vpon the first descrieng of the enimies approach. a 1720 S. CLARKE Serm. I. cxiii.

(R.), Now we see through a glass darkly, as through a descrying glass.

descrying-glass.

† **Descrying**, vbl. sb.<sup>2</sup> Description, enrolment, etc.: see DESCRY v.<sup>2</sup>
c 1400 Three Kings Cologne so Pis discrying was first made vnder Crimus. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 119 Descrynge, description

Descure, var. discure, obs. f. Discover v.
Desdaine, -dayn, -deigne, obs. ff. Disdain.
Dese, obs. form of Dats.

Deseas(e, obs. form of DISEASE. † Desecate, v. Obs. [f. L. dēsecāre to cut off or away, f. De- I. 2 + secāre to cut. (The regular form is Desect; but in I. dēsecātio for dēsectio is in Cassiodorus.] trans. To cut off, cut away; to cut free from entanglement or obstruction. Hence De secated ppl. a.

1633 COCKERAM, Desceate, to mow or cut off. 1651 Relig. Wotton. 334 So as the Soul hath a freer and more desceated operation. 1656 in Blount Glossogr.; and in mod. Dicts. So † Desceation. Obs.
1633 COCKERAM, Desceation, mowing or cutting off.
Desceo, -08(0, -0880, -0900, obs. ff. DECEASE, DECEASE, DECEASE, ONLY OF SOURCE OF

DISEASE.

DIBEARR.

Descrate (de'sikre't), v. [f. Dr. II. 1 + stem of con-secrate. In L. descrare or desacrare mennt to consecrate, dedicate. OF, had des-sacrer (des-L. dis-) still in Cotgr. (1611) 'to profane, violate, unhallow' (Florio); these may have suggested the formation of the English word.]

trans. To take away its consecrated or sacred character from (anything); to treat as not sacred

character from (anything); to treat as not sacred or hallowed; to profane.

a 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1687 I. xv. 213 If we do venture to swear. .upon any slight or vain. .occasion, we then descrate Swearing, and are guilty of profaning a most sacred Ordinance. [Not in Phillips. Cocker, Kersey.] 1678 [see Desecrating ppl. a.] 1721 Bailey. Desecrate, to defile or unhallow. 1741 Middle 1620 I. v. 416 What Licinia had dedicated.. could not be considered as sacred: so that the Senate injoined the Prator to see it desecrated and to efface whatever had been inscribed upon it. 1776 Horne. On Ps. lxxiv. (R.) When the soul sinks under a temptation, the dwelling-place of God's name is desecrated to the ground. 1837 J. H. Newman Par. Serm. (ed. 2) III. xxi. 373 More plausibly even might we desecrate Sunday. 1860 Pusey Min. Proph. 204 The. .vessels of the Temple. .were desecrated by being employed in idol-worship.

b. To divert from a Sacred to a profane purpose; to dedicate or devote to something evil.

D. 10 divert from a sacred to a profane purpose; to dedicate or devote to something evil.

1805 Blackw. Mag. XVIII. 156 With a libation of unmixed water..did he devote us to the infernal gods—or..

1850 I. 312 Particular spots.. were desecrated to Satan.

1860 Pusey Min. Proph. 76 Desecrating to false worship the place which had been consecrated by the revelation of the true God.

place which had been consecrated by the revelation of the true God.

o. To dismiss or degrade from holy orders. arch.

arch.

2674 BLOUNT Glossogr., Descrate, to discharge of his orders, to degrade. 2676 in Coles. c 2800 W. Tooke Russia (W.), The [Russian] clergy can not suffer corporal punishment without being previously descrated.

Desecrate, ppl. a. rare. = DesecrateD.

1873 Browning Red. Cott. Nt.-cap 934 Than that her dignity be descrate By neighbourhood of vulgar table.

Descrated (de s/kre/ted), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. +-RD.] Deprived of its sacred character; treated as unhallowed, profaned.

a 1711 KEN Hymnarium Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 68 Thou, O most holy, dost detest A descrated Breast. 1833 L. RITCHIE Wand. by Loire 48 The descrated temple forms the stables and coach-houses.

and coach-houses.

Desecrator, var. of DESECRATOR.

**Desecrating**, ppl. a. [f. Desecrate v. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.] That desecrates or deprives of sacredness. 1675 L. Addison State of Jews 190 (T.) The desecrating hands of the enemy. 1866 Trench Poems, Visit to Tusculum 100 The rude touch of desecrating time.

Descration (des/krē<sup>1</sup>·jan). [n. of action from Descrate: see -ation.] The action of descrating, deprivation of sacred or hallowed character,

ing, deprivation of sacred or hallowed character, profanation; also, desecrated condition.

a 1717 T. Parrell Life Zoilus (T.), They sentenced him [Zoilus] to suffer by fire, as the due reward of his desecrations. 1727 Bailey vol. II, Desecration, an unhallowing, a profaning. 1779 in Brand Hist. Newcastle (1789) II. 124 note, The oratory... has been ... shut up to preserve it from future desecrations. a 1808 Bp. Poprelly Profan. Lord's Day (R.), Various profanations of the sabbath .. threaten a gradual desecration of that holy day. 1826 Froupe Hist. Eng. III. xiii. 39 The desecration of the abbey chapels. 1870 Emberson Sc. 4; Solit., Domestic Life Wks. (Bohn) III. 55 Does the consecration of Sunday confess the desecration of the entire week?

Desecrative (dess/kre/tiv). 4. [f. Desecrate

of the entire week?

Desecrative (de:s/kreitiv), a. [f. DESECRATE + 1VE.] Calculated or tending to desecrate or deprive of sacred character.

a 1861 Mrs. Browning Lett. R. H. Horne (1877) I. ii. 18
[Is] the union between tragedy and the gas-lights..less desecrative of the Divine theory? 1865 Carlyle Fredk. Gt.

1X. xx. iv. 71 Merchants' Bills were a sacred thing, in spite of Bamberg and desecrative individualities.

Desecration (deselvative)

Desecrator (de sikre tai). Also -er [agent-n. from Desecrate: see -or, -er.] One who desecrates or profanes.

crates or profanes.

1879 Morley Burke vii. 131 The descrators of the church and the monarchy of France.

1888 Harper's Mag. LXV.

74 Man, the descrater of the forest temples.

1884 Nonconf. 4 Indep. 27 Mar. 300/3 Descrators of the Sabbath.

† Descret, v. Obs.— [f. L. dēsect., ppl. stem of dēsecāre to cut away or off, f. De- I. 2 + secāre to cut.] trans. To cut away, cut down.

1864 R. Cawdrey Table Alph., Desect, cut away from any thing.

thing.

+ Deserction. Obs. - o [ad. L. desection-em,

of action from desecare: see prec.] The action

of cutting off or cutting down.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Desection, a cutting down.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Desection, a cutting down.

1663 Cutting off.

Desederabill, var. Desiderable Obs.

**Desegmentation** (disegments of reducing [f. De- II. 1 + Segment.] The process of reducing the number of segments by the union or coalescence of several of these into one, as in the carapace of

a lobster, cranium of a vertebrate, etc.; the fact or condition of being thus united.

1878 Bell Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat. 228 A number of metameres may be united to form larger segments...

This state of things results in a desegmentation of the best.

Desergmented, ppl. a. Biol. [f. as prec.]
Having the number of segments reduced by coale-

Descrite, Descrive, obs. ff. Descrite, Descrit

Desemiticize, Desentimentalize, -ed: see

Desend, desention, obs. ff. Descend, -cension.

Desere(n, Deserite, obs. ff. Dishere v., Dis-

Desert (d/z5-st), sb.1 Forms: 4- desert, 3-6 deserte, 4 desserte, 4-5 decert(e, dissert, 6 dyserte, 6-7 desart. [a. OF. desert masc., deserte, desserte fem., derivs. of deservir, desservir to DESERVE. The Fr. words are analogous to descent, descente, etc., and belong to an obs. pa. pple. desert of deservir, repr. late L. -servit-um for -servit-um.]

1. Deserving; the becoming worthy of recompense,

i. e. of reward or punishment, according to the good or ill of character or conduct; worthiness of

good or ill of character or conduct; worthiness of recompense, merit or demerit.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 253 Vor be sobuast God. Debe after oure deserte. c1285 E. E. Allit. P. A. 504 bou quytez vchon as hys desserte. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Towr E vij b, God rewarded eche of them after their deserte and meryte. a 1541 WYATT Poet. Wks. (1861) 168 Such sauce as they have served To me without desart. 1615 Chapman Odysz. 1. 75 Ægisthus past his fate, and had desert To warrant our infliction. 1623 G. Hirrer Temple, Sighs & Grouce i, Od not use me After my sinnes! look not on my desert. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 103 P 1 Some will always mistake the degree of their own desert. 1861 MILL Utilit. v. 66 What constitutes desert?... a person is understood to deserve good if he does right, evil if he does wrong.

b. In a good sense: Meritoriousness, excellence, worth.

worth.

c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. III. pr. vi. 78 It semely bat gentilesse be a maner preysynge bat comely of decert of auncestres. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 473 For he childes hye desert, God shewed meruaile in apert. 1550 Marlowe 2nd Pt. Tamburl. v. iii, If you retain desert of holiness. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. III. vi. § 3 The Crown... due to him, no less by desert then descent. 1704 Addison Poems, Campaign, On the firm basis of desert they rise. 1708 Traus. Soc. Encourag. Arts XVI. 333, I visited him as a man of desert. 1840 Macaulay Clime Ess. (1854) 538/1 Ordinary criminal justice knows nothing of set-off. The greatest desert

cannot be pleaded in answer to a charge of the slightest transgression.

personified.

c. 1600 SHAKS. Soms. lxvi, To behold desert a begger borne And needie Nothing trimd in iollitie. 1608 D. T. Ess. Pol. & Mor. 38 To hinder Desert from any place of eminencie. 1866 G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb. xii. (1878) 234 Desert may not touch His shoe-tie.

An action or quality that deserves its appropriate recompense; that in conduct or character which claims reward or deserves punishment.

which claims reward or deserves punishment. Usually in pl. (often = 1.)

c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus III. 1218 (1267) If thi grace passe alle oure desertis. 1393 Gower Conf. 111. 154 He mote. Se the desertes of his men. 1549 COVERDALE Erasm. Par. 2 Cor. 5t As every mans deseartes have been. such shall his rewardes be. 1555 WATREMAN Fardle of Facions I. v. 56 Punisshing thoffendour vnder his desertes. 1566 HOLLAND Sueton. 42 That neither himselfe nor the olde beaten soldiers might be rewarded according to their desarts. 1788 Cowper Lett. 6 Mar., The characters of great men, which are always mysterious while they live. Sooner or later receive the wages of fame or infamy according to their true deserts. 1865 MILL Utilit. v. 92 To do to each according to his deserts.

deserts.

b. A good deed or quality; a worthy or meritorious action; a merit. ? Obs.
[c 1374Chaucer Boeth. II. pr. vii. 56 Or doon goode decertes to profit of be comune.] 1563 Homilies II. Rogation Week I. (1859)472 Alwaies to render him thanks.. for his deserts unto us. 1657 J. Smith Myst. Rhet. 143 It. serves for Amplification, when, after a great crime, or desert, exclaimed upon or extolled, it gives a moral note.

3. That which is deserved; a due reward or respectively whether good are in the offers in the formal or the server whether good are in the offers in the formal or the server.

or exoned, it gives a mora note.

3. That which is deserved; a due reward or recompense, whether good or evil. Often in phr. to get, have, meet with one's deserts.

1393 LAMGL P. Pl. C. V. 293 Mede and mercede. bobe men demen A desert for som doynge. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour F vij, For god gyueth to euery one the deserte of his meryte. a 1533 LD. Berners Huon lix. 204, I shall nother ete nor drynke tyll thou hast thy dysert. 1599 Warning Faire Wom. 11. 1508 Upon a pillory... that al the world may see, A just desert for such impiety. 1563 BUILER Hud. 1. ii. 40 But give to each his due desart. 1758 S. HAYWARD Serm. i. 10 This is the proper desert of Sin. 1756 BURKE Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks. 1842 I. 18 Whether the greatest villain breathing shall meet his deserts. 1833 C. Brontz Villette kil. (1876 474, I think I deserved strong reproof; but when have we our deserts? 1882 OUIDA Maremma I. 41 'He has got his deserts', said Joconda.

Desert (de 2011), sb. Forms: 3- desert; also 3 deserd, disert, 5-6 deserte, 5-9 desart

(which was the regularly accepted spelling of the 18th century). [a. OF. desert (12th c. in Littré), ad. eccl. L. desertum (Vulgate, etc.), absol. use of neuter of desertus adj., abandoned, deserted, left waster as a Desert a 1

waste: see DESERT a.]

1. An uninhabited and uncultivated tract of country; a wilderness: a. now conceived as a desolate,

try; a wilderness: 8. now conceived as a desolate, barren region, waterless and treeless, and with but scanty growth of herbage;—e. g. the Desert of Sahara, Desert of the Wanderings, etc.

areas Ancr. R. 220 15e desert. he lette ham bolien wo inouh. craso Gen. 4 Ex. 2770 Moyses was. In 5e deserd depe. argon Cursor M. 5840 (Gott.) Lat mi folk a-parte Pass, to worschip me in desarte [v. rr. desert, dishert]. Ibid. 6533 (Gott.) Quen [moyses] was comen into dissert. 2484 CAXTON Fables of Alfonce (1880) 2 He doubted to be robbed within the desertys of Arabe. 2634 Sir T. HERBERT Tran. 65 Barren Mountaynes, Sand and salty Desarts. 1691 RAY Creation 1. (1704) 94 More parched than the Desarts of Libya. 1768 Boswell. Corsica ii. (ed. 2) 177 [tr. Tacitus] Where they make a desart, they call it peace. 2771 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. 12 Sept., She fluttered, and fattered, but all was preaching to the desert. 1815 ELPHINSTONE Acc. Caubid (1842) I. Introd. 25 He could live in his desart and hunt his deer. 1823 Byron Island II. viii. 1016. The 'ship of the desert' is the Oriental figure for the camel or dromedary. 1836 STANLEY Sinai 4 Pal. i. (1858) 64 The Desert. a wild waste of pebbly soil.

+ b. formerly applied more widely to any wild,

+ b. formerly applied more widely to any wild,

† b. formerly applied more widely to any wild, uninhabited region, including forest-land. Obs.

1388 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xiv. ii. (1495) 486 Places of wodes and mountarys that ben not sowne ben callyd desertes. cigir 1st Eng. Bh. Amer. (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 In our lande is also a grete deserte or forest. x600 Shaks. A. Y. L. 11. vii. 110 In this desert inaccessible, Vnder the shade of melancholly boughes. 1643 Denham Cooper's H. 186 Cities in desarts, Woods in Cities plants. 1834 Merowin Angler in Wales I. 69 Moors covered with whinberry bushes. A more uninteresting desert cannot be conceived.

2. transf. and fig.

1738 POFF Odyss. IV. 748 To roam the howling desart of the Main. 1813 BYSON Giazur 958 The leafless desert of the mind. 1839 SOUTHEY Hist. Penius. War II. 752 What in monastic language is called a desert; by which term an establishment is designated where those brethrem whose piety flies the highest pitch may at once enjoy the advantages of the eremite and the discipline of the coenobite life. 1871 MORLEY Voltaire (1886) 243 The middle age between himself and the polytheisse of the Empire was a parched desert to him.

+ 8. abstractly. Desert or deserted condition;

c 1450 Merlin 59 He was in a waste contree full of diserte. 1553 LD. Berners Froiss. I. cclxxxiv. 424 The distructyon and conquest of the cytic of Lymoges, and how it was left clene voyde as a towne of desert.

+4. An alleged name for a covey of lapwings.

1486 Bk. St. Albans F vj b, A Desserte of Lapwyngs. 1688
in R. Holme Armonry.

5. Comb. a. attrib., as desert-air, -bird, -circle, -dweller, -pelican, -ranger, -troop; b. locative and instrumental, as desert-bred, -locked, -wearied adjs.; c. similative, as desert-world, desert-like, -looking adjs.; also desert-chough, a bird of the genus Podoces, family Corvide, found in the desert regions of Central Asia; desert-falcon, a species of falcon in the birting deserte and principe a member of the inhabiting deserts and prairies, a member of the subgenus Gennaa, allied to the peregrines; desert-rod, a genus of labiate plants (Eremostachys) from the Caucasus (Treas. Bot.); desert-ship, 'ship of the desert', the camel or dromedary; desert-snake, a serpent of the family *Psammophida*, a sand-snake;

the desert', the camel or dromedary; desert-snake, a serpent of the family Psammophidæ, a sand-snake; and in various specific names of plants and animals, as desert-lark, mouse, -willow.

1736 Gray Elegy xiv, And waste its sweetness on the "desert air. 1813 Byron Giaour 950 The 'desert-bird Whose beak unlocks her bosom's stream To still her famish'd nestlings' scream. 1866 M. L. Whately Ragged Life Ecypl x. (1863) 88 It [is] hard for any who are not "desert-bred to find their way. 1879 Dowden Sonthey vii. 193 The "desert-circle girded by the sky. 1810 Scott Lady of L. III. iv, The 'desert-dweller met his path. 1883 Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming in 10th Cent. Aug. 202 "Desert-larks, wheat-ears, and other .. birds do their best to diminish the locusts, 1601 Lady M. Wroth Urania 441 In the "Desart-like wildernes. 1872 Baker Nile Tribut. xxii. 384 These 'desert-locked and remote countries. 1844 Mem. Baylonian P.cest. II. 121 A sandy 'desert-looking tract. 1845 Mrs. Norton Child of Islands (1846) 113 A 'desert-pelican whose heart's best blood Oozed in slow drops. 1822 J. Montcomeny Hymn, 'Hail to the Lord's Anointed' iv, Arabia's 'desert-ranger To Him shall bow the knee. 1824 Byon Def. Trans. 1. i. 116 The .. patient switness of the "desert-ship, The helmless dromedary! a 1824 Hono An Open Question xiv, That desert-ship the camel of the East. 1821 Shelley Prometh. Unb. 1v. 332 The brackish cup Drained by a 'desert-troop. 1827 Keele Chr. Y. and Sund. after Easter, The "desert-wearied tribes. 1833 Rock Hierwrg. (1892) I. 182 Pilgrimage through this "desert-world. Desert, Obs. form of Dessert sb.

Desert (de 201t), a. Also 4-6 deserte, 6-8 desart. [ME. desert a. Of. desert, Sp. desierto, It. deserto:—L. desert-us abandoned, forsaken, left or lying waste, pa. pple. of desertse to sever connexion with, leave, forsake, abandon, etc.: in later use treated as an attributive use of Dessert sb.', and stressed desert; but the earlier stress is found archaically in 18-10th c. in sense 1.]

and stressed desert; but the earlier stress is found archaically in 18-19th c. in sense 1.]

and stressed desert; but the earlier stress is found archaically in 18-19th c. in sense 1.]

1. Deserted, forsaken, abandoned. arch.

Sometimes as pa. pple.: cf. Desert v. 4.

1480 Caxton Chrom. Eng. ccxxvi. 233 Wyde clothes destyut and desert from al old honeste and good vsage. 1540 Hyrde Ir. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom. (1592) Mvj. Noemy had beene a widow and desert in deede. 1633 P. Flexcher Poet. Misc., Eliza 11. iv, Her desert self and now cold Lord lamenting. 1774 S. Wesley in Westim. Mag. II. 654 When.. lies desert the monumented clay. 1798 S. Rogers Pleas. Mem. 1. 69. As through the gardens desert paths I rove. 1868 Morris Earthly Par. 1. 254 In that wan place desert of hope and fear.

2. Uninhabited, unpeopled, desolate, lonely. (In mod. usage this sense and 3 are freq. combined.) 1297 R. Glouc. 232 Pe decyples. Byleuede in a wyldernesse. Pat me clepub nou Glastynbury, pat desert was bo. a 1340 HAMPOLE Pasiler Cant. 514 He fand him in land deserte. 1494 Farvan Chron. 1. ii. 9 This Ile wt Geaunts whylom inhabyt. Nowe beynge deserte. 1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. III. (1586) 127 They seeke the secretest and desartest places that may be. 1697 Druden Virg. Georg. 1. 94 When Deucalion hurl'd Him Mother's Entrails on the desart World. 1711 Addition Spect. No. 85 P.2 Fallen asleep in a desart wood. 1896 Bryant Poems, To a Waterfowl iv, The desert and illimitable air.

3. Uncultivated and unproductive, barren, waste; of the neutre of a decart.

3. Uncultivated and unproductive, barren, waste;

3. Uncultivated and unproductive, barren, waste; of the nature of a desert.

1393 Gowar Conf. III. 158 Prodegalite...is the moder of pouerte, Wherof the londes ben deserte.

21450 FORTESCUR.

2150 Apr. 111. 158 Prodegalite...is the moder of pouerte, Wherof the londes ben deserte.

21450 FORTESCUR.

2150 FORTESC

desert Authors.

Desert (dizāut', v. [a. mod.F. deserter to abandon, in OF. to make desert, leave desert, = Pr. and Sp. desertar, It. desertare 'to make desart or desolate' (Florio), late L. desertare (Du Cange), freq. of desertere to abandon.]

1. trans. To abandon, forsake, relinquish, give

1. trans. To abandon, forsake, relinquish, give up (a thing); to depart from (a place or position). 1603 in Grant Burgh Sch. Scotl. II. xiii. 365 He.. was resoluit to obey God calling him thairto, and to leave and desert the said school. 1631 Hobbes Leviath. II. xxx. 175 He that deserteth the Means, deserteth the Ends. 1715-30 Pope Iliad xiv. 488 His slacken'd hand deserts the lance it bore. 1784 Cowper Task 1. 392 The languid eye, the cheek Deserted of its bloom. c 1790 WILLOCK Voy. 250 We resolved to run every risk rather than desert her [a ship]. 1788 H. Skrink Two Tours Wales 6 Here deserting its banks, we climbed the hills. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 8 Here.. Plato seems prepared to desert his

ancient ground. 1879 LUBBOCK Sci. Lect. ii. 36 Such a plant would soon be deserted.

2. To forsake (a person, institution, cause, etc. having moral or legal claims upon one); spec. of a soldier or sailor: To quit without permission, run away from (the service, his colours, ship, post

run away from (the service, his colours, ship, post of duty, commander, or comrades).

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. II. (1843) 44/1 His affection to the church so notorious, that he never deserted it. 1654 tr. Martini's Conq. China 182 Kiangus seeing himself deserted of the Tartars..returned to the City. 1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 277 The Dutch that sometimes desert us, and go over to the King of Candi. c1790 WILLOCK Voy. 175 The christian merchants.. totally deserted him. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest xii, The offence you have committed by deserting your post. 1891 Sir H. C. Lores in Leav Times' Rep. LXV. 603/r A husband deserts his wife if he wilfully absents himself from her society, in spite of her wish.

her wish.

b. To abandon or give up to something. arch.

1658 J. Webs tr. Cleopatra VIII. ii. 53 The Princesse

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1653 Millton True Relig. Wks. (1847) 563/2 It cannot be

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1657 Millton True Relig. (1858) 1563/2 It cannot be

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1657 Millton True Relig. (1858) 1563/2 It cannot be

1657 Millton True Relig. (1858) 1563/2 It cannot

sufferings, but sustain My faith in Thee!

C. Of powers or faculties: To fail so as to disappoint the needs or expectations of.

1667 MILTON P. L. VIII. 563 Wisdom. deserts thee not.

1748 Anson's Voy. II. x. (ed. 4) 322 The infallibility of the Holy Father had. deserted him. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2)

1. 260 In the presence of Socrates, his thoughts seem to desert him.

+d. To fall short of (a standard). Obs. rare. 2664 POWER Exp. Philos. II. 91 The Quicksilver. will not much desert nor surmount the determinate height. of 29 inches

3. intr. (or absol.) To forsake one's duty, one's post, or one's party; esp. of a soldier or sailor: To quit or run away from the service in violation

To quit or run away from the service in violation of oath or allegiance.

1689 Frnl. Ho. Lords, The Lords Spiritual...who Deserted (not Protested) against the Vote in the House of Peers.

1693 W. Freke Art of War v. 247 Hannibal finding his Souldiers desert. 1798 Gentl. Mag. LXII... 567 The fourth regiment... deserted in a body with their Colonel at their head. 1860-3 tr. Pallas' Trav. (1812) II. 290 The Kozaks... deserted to the Turks. 1840 Thirkwall Greece VII. Ivii. 230 He deserted in the midst of the battle.

4. N. Lan. 2. trans. (with Da. pole. in 6 desert.)

4. Sc. Law. a. trans. (with pa. pple. in 6 desert.)
To relinquish altogether, or to put off for the time (a suit or 'diet'); to prorogue (Parliament).
b. intr. To cease to have legal force, become inoperative

inoperative.

1539 Sc. Acts Yas. V (1814) 353 (Jam.) That this present parliament proceide.. quhill it pleiss the kingis grace that the samin be desert. 1569 Dinrn. Occurr. (1833) 15a Thair foir that the saidis lettres sould desert in thanneselff. 175E J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process (ed. 2) 251 For deserting a Diet, or assolizieing a Pannel. 1773 EBSKINK INST. IV. (Jam.) If any of the executions appear informal, the court deserts the diet. 1865 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scotl. s.v. Desertion, To desert the diet simpliciter.. will .. put a stop to all further proceedings.

Hence Deserting vol. sb. and ppl. a.

1646 J. WHITAKER Ussiah 23 His just deserting of them. 2700 DRYDEN Palam. 4 Arc. 111. 411 Bought senates and deserting troops are mine. 1883 Times 27 Aug. 3/6 Colonel Rubalcaba... almost single-handed, had pursued his desert-

ing regiment.

Deserted (dizī tied), ppl. a. [f. Desert v. +
-ED.] Forsaken, abandoned, left desolate.
16a9 J. Maxwell tr. Herodian (1635) 413 The deserted
Villages. 1667 Milton P. L. iv. 922 Thy deserted host.
1751 Johnson Rambler No. 107 P8 The hospital for the
reception of deserted infants. 1769 Goldsmith (title) The
Deserted Village: a Poem. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV.
212 The deserted hamlets were then set on fire.

Descrited hamlets were then set on fire.

Descritedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Descrited condition, forlorn desolation.

1818 Blackw. Mag. III. 219 The .. unexpected descritedness .. of this romantic city.

1806 ALGER Solit. Nat. 4

Mas II. 37 True descritedness and its pangs.

Descriter (dizā itai). Also 7 descritor, -our.

[f. Desert v. + -er!; after F. descriteur, L. descritor one who forsakes, abandons, or deserts, agent-noun from descriver to leave forsake.] from deserère to leave, forsake.]

1. One who forsakes or abandons a person, place, or cause; usually with implied breach of duty or allegiance. Const. of.

1638 A. Stafford Fem. Glory (1869) 80 A base Desertour of my Mother Church. 1669 Davden Virg. Georg. 10. 91

Streight to their ancient Cells. The reconcil'd Deserters will repair. 1769 Junius Lett. xv. 64 A submissive administration. collected from the deserters of all parties. 1889

Act 48-9 Vict. C. 60 § 15 The extradition of offenders (including deserters of wives and children).

2 etc. A soldier or esaman who quits the service.

2. esp. A soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, in violation of oath or alle-

without permission, in violation of oath or allegiance.

1667 Decay Ckr. Piety iii. § 7. 219 We are the same desertors whether we stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemy's. 1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 91 These we immediately hung up.. as it is the constant custom, which the Dutch observe whenever they catch any of their Deserters.

1841 ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind. 11. 165 Deserters of different ranks came in from Cábul.

attrib. 1871 Daily News 13 Jan., The deserter officers.

VOL. III.

**Desertful** (dřzō ntful), a.1 ? Obs. [f. Desert sb.1+-Ful.] Of great desert; meritorious, deserv-

30.1+FUL.] Of great desert; meritorious, deserving. Const. of.

1583 GOLDING Catoin on Deut. lxxxiv. 518 To shewe that God is beholden to vs, that our workes are desertfull. 1618 FLETCHER Wild-Goose Chase v. vi, Till I be more desertful in your eye. 1628 Fost Lady's Trial v. i, Therein He shews himself desertful of his happiness.

+ Desertful, a.2 Obs. rare. [f. Desert sb.2 + FUL.] Desert, desolate.

1601 CHESTER Lowes Mart. 21 Enuie, go packe thee.. To some desertfull plaine or Wilderness.

By desertfull plaine or Wildernesse.

Desertfully, adv. [f. Desertful. a.l + -LY.]

By desert, deservingly, rightfully.

1508 MUNDAY & CHETTLE DOWN! East I Huntington II. ii.

in Hazl. Dodsley VIII. 132 As Lacy lies, Desertfully, for pride and treason stabb d. 1619 Time's Storehouse 58/2 (L.), Aristotle (and very desertfully) calleth the commonwealth of the Massilians oligarchia.

1629 Modell Wit 62 Wherefore desertfully. a fault of diuers conditions... ought not to becomen wealth of the massilians oligarchia.

1629 Modell Wit 63 Wherefore desertfully. a fault of diuers conditions... ought not to beconsured with one and the same punishment.

Desertion (dtz5:15n). Also 7 dissertion.

[a. F. désertion (1414 in Hatzi.), ad. L. dēsertionem, n. of action from dēserère to forsake, abandon, f. De-I. 2 + serère to join.]

f. Dz. I. 2 + serère to join.]

1. The action of deserting, forsaking, or abandoning, esp. a person or thing that has moral or legal claims to the deserter's support; sometimes simply,

claims to the deserter's support; sometimes simply, abandonment of or departure from a place.

1591 W. Perring (title), Spiritual Desertions, seruing to Terrifie all Drowsie Protestants. 1612-15 BP. HALL Contempl., N. T. IV. vi, Season, and sea, and wind, and their Master's desertion, had agreed to render themperfectly miserable. 1631 DAVENANT Gondibert II. III. Liv, These scorn the Courts dissertion of their age. 2671 MILTON Samson 632 Swoonings of despair, And sense of Heaven's desertion. 1683 Bril. Spec. 178 After the Desertion of this Island by the Romans. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 170 F13 Mingled his assurances of protection.. with threats of total desertion. 1856 KANE Arct. Expl. II. xxviii. 278 A desertion of the coast and a trial of the open water. 1875 Jowert Plato I. 341 He is certain that desertion of his duty is an evil.

2. Lavo. The wilful abandonment of an employment or of duty in wildlein of

Law. The wilful abandonment of an employment or of duty, in violation of a legal or moral obligation; esp. such abandonment of the military

obligation; esp. such abandonment of the military or naval service. Also, wilful abandonment of the conjugal society, without reasonable cause, on the part of a husband or wife.

1712 W. Rogers Voy. Introd. 18 In case of Death, Sickness or Desertion of any of the above Officers. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp. VIII. 292 They have nearly put a stop to desertion from the enemy's ranks. 1840 Thirkwall. Greece VII. 1vii. 231 Ranks thinned by frequent desertions. 1891 Sir H. C. Lopes in Law Times' Rep. LXV. 603/1 To constitute desertion the parties must be living together as man and wife when the desertion takes place.

3. Sc. Law. Desertion of the diet: Abandonment of proceedings on the libel in virtue of which the panel has been brought into court; which may be simpliciter, altogether, or pro loco et tempore, tem-

panel has been brought into court; which may be simpliciter, altogether, or pro loco et tempore, temporarily. See Desert v. 4.

1851 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scott. 281/1 The effect of such a simpliciter desertion of the diet is declared to be, that the panel shall be for ever free of all challenge or question touching that offence.

4. Deserted condition; desertedness.

1751 Johnson Rambler No. 174 F 13, I was convinced, by a total desertion, of the impropriety of my conduct.

1821 Southey Vis. Judgem. iii, That long drear dream of desertion.

1876 Farrara Marth. Serm. v. 1; I The College buildings will be almost melancholy in their desertion and silence.

+ b. Theol. 'Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God' (Johnson). Obs.

2 1716 South (J.), The spiritual agonies of a soul under desertion.

+ Desertive (dizā'itiv), a. Obs. rare. [f. Desertive]

† Desertive (dřzě ntiv), a. Obs. rare. [f. DE-

SERT 36.1+-IVE.] Meritorious, worthy.

1506 NASHE Saffron Walden 124 Master Bodley, a Gentleman.. of singular desertiue reckoning and industrie.

Desertless (dfz3:rtles), a.1 [f. DESERT 36.1

1. Without desert or merit; undeserving. 1. WILDOU GESETT OF METIT; UNGESETVING.

1501 CORNWALLYES Ess. II. II. (1631) 320 If desertlesse the begger and you differ but in the quantitie. 1631 Herwood Maid of West 11. 1. Wks. 1874 II. 352 Prize me low And of desertlesse merit. 1700 ASTRY Ir. Saavedra-Faxardo II. 108 He promis'd to reform the Militia, and afterwards admitted Persons wholly desertless. 1891 Pall Mall G. 23 Dec. 2/3 Constant to her desertless husband.

+2. Unmerited, undeserved. Obs.

1336 J. Hrywood Spider 4 F. xv. 47 This augmenteth my greefe, Thus to be charged, with desertles repreefe. 1600 Dekker Gentle Craff Wks. 1873 I. 74 Your Grace... Heapt on the head of this degenerous boy, Desertless favours, 1613-31 Primer our Lady 366 The mother wailing For her Sons desertlesse paine.

Sons desertlesse paine.

†3. Involving no recompense or reward; thankless.
1607 Tourneur Rev. Trag. III. vi, I am allotted To that
desertlesse office, to present you With the yet bleeding head.
1615 T. Adams Lycanthropy Ep. Ded. 1 It is no desertlesse
office to discover that insatiate beast.

Hence Desertlessly adv., undeservedly.
1611 Beaum. & Fl. King & no King III. ii, People will call
you valiant; desertlessly I think.

Desertless (de zattles), a. 2 rare. [f. Desert
5b. 2 + - Less.] Without or devoid of desert land.
1822 New Monthly Mag. IV. 374 We recognize the lion
as having some other relation to our desertless island.

Desertness (dezaitnės). [f. Desert a. +

Ann. (1658) 773 The desertness of the Country. did much affilict men 1888. The service of the Country living waste. a 1568 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke v. 64 The desertenesse of the country living waste. a 1568 USHER Ann. (1658) 773 The desertnesse of the Country. did much afflict them. 1860 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. V. IX. i. 201 True desertness is not in the want of leaves, but of life.

+ Desertrice. Obs. rare. [f. DESERTER: on

the type of F. feminines, e.g. acteur, actrice: see -TBIOE.] A female deserter.

1645 Milton Tetrach. (1851) 166 Cleave to a Wife, but let her bee a wife. not an adversary, not a desertrice.

So also Desertress, Desertrix. [see -TRIX.] In mod. Dicts

Desertuous, desartuous, a. Obs. [irreg.

t Desertuous, desartuous, a. Obs. [irreg. f. L. desertum Desert sb.2 + -0U8.] Of the nature of a desert; of or pertaining to a desert.

1632 Lithgow Trav. vi. 253 In all this deformed Countrey, wee saw neyther house, nor Village, for it is altogether desartuous. Ibid. vii. 320 The Isthmus, and Confine of Desartuous Arabia. Ibid. ix. 378 My Desartuous wandring.

Deserty, a. [f. Dresert sb.2 + - v.] Having the quality of a desert.

1891 W. S. Hawkes in Chicago Advance 29 Jan., The most deserty of deserts, where there is not a green thing.

† Deservably, adv. Obs. rare. [f.\*deservable (f. Dreserve v. + -ABLE).] Deservedly, justly.

1593 Q. Eliz. Boethius iv. 86 Want of punishment, which deserueably thy self hast confest is the greatest yll Iniquitie can haue.

Can haue.

Deserve (diz5:1v), v. Forms: 4- deserve; also 4 de-, des-, discerve, desserve, 4-6 disserve, 6 dyserve. [a. OF. deservir; now (for sake of pronunciation) desservir:-L. deservire to serve zealously, well, or meritoriously, f. Dr. I. 3 + servire to serve: hence, in late pop. L., to merit

serve zealously, well, or meritoriously, f. D.B. I. 3 + tervire to serve: hence, in late pop. L., to merit by service.]

† 1. trans. To acquire or earn a rightful claim, by virtue of actions or qualities, to (something); to become entitled to or worthy of (reward or punishment, esteem or disesteem, position, designation, or any specified treatment). Obs. or arch.

[1396 Britton v. x. § 58 iele ne puisse averrer ... qe ele pout dowarie aver deservi.] c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 613

33f euer by mon vpon molde merit disserued. c 1340 Cursor M. 10350 (Trin.) Childre pat. . ofte deseruen [Land decervyn] muchel mede. c 1400 Kom. Ross 3033, I drede youre wrath to disserve. 1405 Act 11 Hens. VII, c. 22 § 4 Artificers ... waste moch part of the day and deserve not their wagis. a 1533 Ld. Berners Huon lxiii. 210 Honoure is dewe to them that dyserueth it. 1500 Shaks. Mids. N. 11. ii. 124 When at your hands did I deserue this scorne? 1713 Addition of the const. with inf. Obs. or arch.

2 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. Prol. 502 That hast deseruyd sorere for to smerte. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ix. 200 Men that han disserved to ben dede.

† c. with indirect obj. and subord. clause. Obs.

1529 More Dyaloge iv. Wks. 268/1 Nor neuer deserued we vnto him y\* the should so much doe for vs.

2. To have acquired, and thus to have, a rightful claim to; to be entitled to, in return for services or meritorious actions, or sometimes for ill deeds and qualities; to be worthy to have. (Now the ordinary sense, in which to deserve is the result of

and qualities; to be worthy to have. (Now the ordinary sense, in which to deserve is the result of

and qualities; to be worthy to have. (Now the ordinary sense, in which to deserve is the result of having deserved in sense 1.)

[1400 Maundev. (Roxd.) Prol. 1 He desserued neuer nane euill; for he did neuer euill, ne thoght neuer euill.] \$2440 Promp. Parv. 120 Deservyn. be worthy to havyn (K), mercor. \$2500 New Not-or. Mayd in Anc. Poet. Tracts (Percy Soc.) 46 Mercy or grace, A fore your face, He none deserueth in dede. 1550 H. Buttes Dyets drie Dismer Gv., We have many other herbes which deserve that name. 1599 Shaks. Much Ado III. 1. 45 Doth not the Gentleman Deserue as full as fortunate a bed? 1632 Shirly Love Tricks v. ii, He gave me two or three kicks, which I deserved well enough. 1652 Hobbss Leviath. II. xxvii. 156 All Crimes doe equally deserve the name of Injustice. 1668 Ladv Chaworth in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. to Mr. Ho. .. deserves a better fate than to be ever of the loosing side. 1676 Listen in Ray's Corr. (1848) 124, I am well pleased your Catalogue of Plants is again to be printed: it certainly deserves it. 1716 Ladv M.W. Montagu Lett. 10 Oct. (1887) L. 128, I deserve not all the repreaches you make me. \$280 Arab. Nis. 546 Do you think that you deserve the favour? Mod. The subject deserves fuller treatment than can be given to it here.

\*\*Fig. or transf.\*\* a 1632 Donne Lett., To Mrs. B. White (1651) 6 Not to return till towards Christmas, except the business deserve him not so long.

\*\*D. Const. with inf.\*\*

1. 128, I B. tr. Viret's Sch. Beastes A iv b, Yf the beastes do better their office.. then men doe theirs, they deserve rather to be beaten then the scholler. 1821-4 Emerson Ess., Spir. Laws Wks. (Bohn) 1. 65 Only those books come down which deserve to last. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 90 The clergy had won the battle then because they deserved to win it.

\*\*B. Absol.\*\* or intr. \*\*+ 8. To become entitled to the fitting recompense of action, character, or qualities.

\*\*D. To be so entitled; to have just claims for reward.

fitting recompense of action, character, or qualities.

b. To be so entitled; to have just claims for reward or punishment; to merit, be worthy. Often in phr.

or punishment; to meru, de wolling.

to deserve ill or well of.

c 1300 Treat. Pop. Science 140 And went wheder heo hath
deserved, to joye other to pyne.

a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter
xvi. 1 Here me as my rightwisnes deserves.

c 1400 Destr.
31\*

DESERVE.

Troy 12029 Ryches. To be delt to be dughti. As bai sothly desseruyt. 2536 COVERDALE Eccl. ix. 5 They y' be deed, knowe nothinge, nether deserue they eny more. 2 1669 Tearr in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. vii. 16 Executed at Tyburn, as he had well deserven, 1697 Daydon Virg. Georg. IV. 136 That he, who best deserves, alone may reign. 1709 Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 234 He deserves well of the Publick. 1811 Gent. Flovo in Southey Life Bell'18441 II. 640 You would, indeed, to use the French hrase, 'Deserve well of the country.' 1840 Thackeray Paris Sk. Bk., Fr. Fashion. Novels, Deputies who had deserved well of their country. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 348 Slaves ought to be punished as they deserve.

C. in implied good sense.

6.68 Middle Trick to catch Old One 1. i, Find him so officious to deserve, So ready to supply! 1752 Young Brothers IV. i, While you deserved, my passion was sincere. † 4. Irans. To secure by service or quality of action; to earn, win. b. Const. to (=for): To carn or win for (another). Obs.

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. XIV. 134 Selden deieth he out of dette pat dyneth ar he deserue it. 1203 Gower Conf. III. 299 He.. which had his prise deserved. Was made begin a middle borde. 12440 Gesta Rom. 2. 29 (Harl. M.S.) Me most eueryday nedis laboure, and deserue viij pense. 12590 Marlowe Edw. II., IV. II, But by the sword, my lord, 't must be deserved.

D. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. II. xviii. (1495) 43 And in prayenge the angel desecruyth med to vs. 1449 Perock Ref. II. xix. 266 A cros. was the instrument wher yn Crist. deserued to us al oure good. 4688 Gaule Pract. Th. (1629) 10 How..could the humane Nature of ours deserue that to vs which his own could not deserue vnot it selfe? † 5. To serve, do service to; to be serviceable or subservient to; to serve or treat well, to benefit. Obs. 12340 Cursor M. 8496 (Trin.) Plan neuer did ne disserued (Cott. seruid) vileny. 1288 Wycluf Heb. xiii. 16 By such costis God is disseruyd. 1597 Jan neuer did ne disserued (Cott. seruid) vileny. 1280 W

worthy; = DESERVING ppl. a. Obs. rare.

1607 SHAMS. Cor. III. i. 292 Rome, whose Gratitude Towards her descrued Children, is enroll'd.

wards her deserued Children, is enroll'd.

Deservedly (d'zō·Ivèdli), adv. [f. Deserved + -11². Cf. L. merito.] According to desert or merit; rightfully, worthily.

1548 Thomas Ital. Gram., Meritamente, woorthely or deseruedly. 1576 Flening Panopl. Epist. 415 It may deservedly challenge immortalitie. 1671 MILTON P. R. 1. 407 Deservedly thou griev'st, composed of lies. 1709 Addison Tatter No. 122 P 1 A People of so much Virtue were deservedly placed at the Head of Mankind. 1879 JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes (1879) 176 Some of the views are much and deservedly admired.

Deservednage. [f. 25 proc. 1 1786]

Deservedness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality of having deserved; desert, worthiness; in

good sense, excellence.

a 16a8 F. Greville Sidney (1652) 24 No exterior Signe of degree, or deservedness. 1643 T. Goodwin Aggrav. Sin 31 Daniel would convince Balshazzar of his deservednesse to lose his Kingdome. 1889 A. P. Foster in Chicago Advance 28 Mar., The deservedness of his cause.

Deserveless, a. rare. [f. Deserve v. +

-LES\*.] Undescrving.
1648 HERRICK Hesper., To his Bk. (1869) 79 Deserveless of the name of Paragon.
Hence Deservelessly adv., undeservedly, uniustifiably.

justifiably.

1634 VILVAIN Epit. F.ss. IV. 77 Henry put to death deservelesly [printed deservdlesly], Two Noblemen.

Deserver (d/z5·1v31). In 6 -our. [f. Deserve
v. + -er. 1. Cf. OF. deserveor, -eur (Godef.).] One
who deserves or merits; esp. one who deserves well.

1549 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. 1 Tim. vi. 2 More is to
be done for y' deservour than for the exactour, more for
the louying maister [etc.]. 1606 SHARS. Ant. A. Cl. 1. il. 103
Whose Loue is neuer link'd to the deserver, Till his deserts
are past. 1633 BINGHAM Zenophon 130 Kinde remembers
of your well deservers. 1631 Aud Wisk. (1853) V. 256 The
man certainly is an ill deserver. 1704 Swift T. Tub iii. Wks.

1760 I. 48 Other great deservers of mankind. 1839 E. BATHER Serm. II. 364 Christ is the deserver of everything

† Deserveress. Obs. [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female deserver.

2618 Shelton Quix. I. 1. i. 3 Make you Deserveress of the Deserts that your Greatness deserves. 2720 Steele Tatler No. 178 P I.

\*\*No. 178 P. I.

† **Deservice.** Obs. rare—1. In 5 -yoe. [f. DESERVE v., after service. (OF. had deservice = DISSERVICE.)] = DESERT 36.1; deserving.

1480 CANTON Chron. Eng. lxxviii. 64 He reproued. lyther tyrants and hem chastysed after hir deservise.

tyrants and hem chastysed after hir deservise.

† **Deservient**, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. deservientem, pr. pple. of deservire to serve zealously, etc.]

em, pr. pple. of deservire to serve zealously, etc.] Of service, helpful.

1578 Banister Hist. Mom 1. 22 Passages .. deservient to the transmitting of Sinewes. 1662 Sir H. Vane's Politicks

12 More sutable to the Time, then deservient to Necessity.

Deserving (dtzɔ̄ˈɪvin), vbl. sb. [f. Deserve v. +-1NG ¹.] Desert, merit; = DESERT sb.¹

1388 Wyclif Ps. vii. 5 Falle Y, bi disseruyng. 148a Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 37 Aftyr ther olde merytys and deseruynges .. holpe .. or lettyd. a 1341 Wyatt Poet. Wks. (1861) 185 Chastise me not for my deserving According to thy just conceived ire. 160a E. Blount tr Conestaggio of Striving to make knowne his better deserving. 1721 Cibber Love in Riddle II., My weak Praise would wrong his full Deservings. 1814 Mrs. J. West Alicia de Lacy 1. 181 Was he, indeed.. ignorant of his own deserving?

1866 Kingslev Herrev. iii, Ah, that he would reward the proud according to their deservings.

**Descrying**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>]
That deserves (good, ill, etc.); used contextually with either sense implied; but esp. in a good sense,

meritorious, worthy.

1936 FLEMING Panoph. Epist. 117 Your meritorious and wel deserving behaviour. c 1610 MIDDLETON, etc., Widow I. i, To the deservingset of all her sex. 1676 DRYDEN Aurengx. v. i. p. 77 Cease to grieve And for a more deserving Husband live. a 1689 Orway (1), Courts are the places. Where the deserving ought to rise. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES Ann. Yamaica II. xv. 224 Severer punishment upon the deserving culprits. Mod. The problem of the relief of the deserving goor.

b. Const. of (rarely omitted).

1769 GOLDSMITH Rom. Hist. (1786) II. 259 He was highly deserving this distinction. 1823 J. Thouson Lect. Inflam. 171 Observations the more deserving of your attention. 1824 deserving his attention. 1825 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 111. 405 Delinquents. deserving of exemplary punishment.

Deservingly (dfz3-vinjli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a deserving manner; meritoriously. 1828 HULDET, Deservingly, merito. c 1951 VERON Free. 1816 St. Justiye and deservingly meritor. c 1951 VERON Free. 1816 St. Justiye and deservingly punishment.

Deservingly: (dfz3-vinjli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a deserving manner; meritoriously. 1828 HULDET, Deservingly, merito. c 1951 VERON Free. 1816 St. Justiye and deservingly be up from those thirges. 1650 R. SLAPILTON Strada's Low C. Warres vin. 3 Had often (and deservingly) the experience of ill fortune? 1737 Clorana 125 Bellmont had placed his Friendship very deservingly.

Clorana 125 Bellmont had placed his Friendship very deservingly.

Deserving ness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Deserving quality, desert, merit; worthiness.

1651 Celestina XII. 145 Growne to... a better deservingnesse in your selves.

1855 J. Grove Treat. Moral Ideas ii... 1876)

21 That virtue consisted in moral beauty, or in deservingness of human approbation.

Desesse, obs. var. of DISEASE, DISSEIZE v.

\*\*T Deservation of Deservation of the server DESPAIR sb.

DESPAIR sb.
c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus 1. 605 With desespeir [v.rr. desespeir, disespeyr] so sorwfully me offendeth. 1393 Gower Conf. II. 125 In desespeire a man to falle.
† Desespeire, v. Obs. Also disespeyre. [a. OF. desespeire-r.] By-form of DESPAIR v.
c 1360 CHAUCER Compt. to his Lady 7 So desespaired I am from alle blisse. c 1430 Lydg. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 236 A verray preef of his mercy, that no man disespeyre. — ibid. 179 Disespeyred.
† Dese sperance, -aunce. Obs. Also dise.
[a. OF. disesperance (12th c. in Hatzf.) = Pr. desesperansa, a Romanic compound of des-, L. dis-esperansa. -sa. -ce. f. esperare, esperar: — L. störväre. to hope.] Despairing, despair.

c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus II. 1258 (130) That lay. By-twixen hope and derk deseparaunce. c 1376 Ch. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 68 His suerte he putteth in disesperaunce.

(1860) 68 His suerte he putteth in disesperaunce.

† **Dese sperat**, a. Obs. In 4 dise. [ad. OF. desespere, Pr. desesperat, = L. desperat-us despaired,
DESPERATE.] Desperate, hopeless.
c 1384 CHAUCER H. Fame III. 925 And wost thy selfen outtirly Disesperat of alle blys.
Deseue, -seuy, -seve, obs. ff. Deceive v.
c 1350 Will. Palerne 3307 A-drad to be deth bei deseuy here wold.

Deseyer, obs. form of DISSEVER v.
Deseyt, -te, Deseyve, obs. forms of DECEIT,

Desgise, -guise, -gyse, obs. ff. DISGUISE. Deshabille: see DISHABILLE.

Desherit, etc., obs. form of DISHERIT, etc. Deshese, Deshight, obs. ff. DISEASE, DE-SIGHT.

Deshonour, obs. form of DISHONOUR. Desi, obs. form of Dizzy a. Desiatin, var. of Dessiatine.

Desiccant (d/si kănt, de sikănt), a. and sb. [ad. L. dēsiccānt-em, pr. pple. of dēsiccāre: see Desiccate, and note there as to stress.]

A. adj. Having the property of drying; serving to dry; esp. of a medicinal agent.

1775 Asu, Desiccaut, drying, drying up humours.

1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 39 Litharge .. used as a desiccant astringent powder for ulcers.

B. sb. A drying or desiccating agent; a medicine or remedy which dries up.

1676 Wiseman Surgery viii. v. (R.), We endeavour by moderate detergents and desiccants, to cleanse and dry the diseased parts. 1866 Pall Mall G. No. 492 739/1 Dry air is the most effective desiccant.

Desiccate, ppl. a. arch. [ad. L. dēsiccāt-us dried up, pa. pple. of dēsiccāre: see next.] Desiccated, dried.

1 c. 1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1v. 179 But daies thre this seede Desiccant (d/si-kant, de-sikant), a. and sb.

dried up, pa. pple. of dēsiccāre: see next.] Desiccated, dried.

c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. IV. 179 But daies thre this seede is goode bewette In mylk or meth, and after desiccate Sette hem; thai wol be swete. 1626 Bacon Sykva § 842 Bodies desiccate, by Heat, or Age. 1840 Browning Sordello II. 313 Juicy in youth or desiccate with age.

Desiccate (disi ke't, de sike't), v. [f. L. dēsiccāt-, ppl. stem of dēsiccāte to dry completely, dry up, f. De- I. 3 + siccāre to dry, siccus dry.

(For changing stress see note to Contemplate: desiccate is the only pronunciation in Dicts. down to 1864, and in Ogilvie 1882, Cassell 1883.)]

1. trans. To make quite dry; to deprive thoroughly of moisture; to dry, dry up. Also fig.

In U.S. applied to the thorough drying of articles of food for preservation.

1875 Tubrer Faulconrie 261 They doe mollifie, and desiccate the wounde or disease. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 727 Wine helpeth to digest and desiccate the moisture. 1627 Tomlinson Renou's Disp. 181 This.. will desiccate an ulcer. 1808 J. Barlow Columb. IV. 426 No. courtly art [shall] Damp the bold thought or desiccate the heart. 1822 I. Taylon Saturday Even. (1834) 207 Atheism in all its forms desiccates the affections. 1839 Balley Festus Proem, Though we should by art Bring earth to gas and desiccate the sea. 1883 Proctor in Knowl. 3 Aug. 74/1 The shock was of sufficient intensity to... partially desiccate the muscular tissues.

2. intr. To become dry. rare.

1631 The Special Tips. 1631 Aug. 1632 Aug. 1632 Aug. 1633 Aug. 1634 A

have Canonized for Saints to continue unconsumed, and ... to dry and desiccate like the Mummies in Egypt.

Hence **Desicoating** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1651 tr. Bacon's Life & Death 7 They speak much of the Elementary Quality of Siccity or Drienesse; and of things Desiccating. 1866 J. Martineau Ess. I. 388 The very things which this desiccating rationalism flung off. 1871 B. Steward Heat § 63 The .. air was .. thoroughly dried by being passed through a desiccating of the Anglo-Saxon in North America which Humboldt and others have commented upon. **Desiccated** (dfsi ke'ted, de'sike'ted), ppl. a. [f. Desiccated] (of food) dried for preservation.

167 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 11. vii. 193 By elevation ... 167 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 11. vii. 193 By elevation ... 167 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 11. vii. 193 By elevation ... 1670 the Sea or some desiccated places thereof. 1847-8 H. MILLER First Impr. xvii. (1857) 330 The living souls. which had once animated these withered and desiccated bodies. 1888, Health Exhib. Catal. 97 Preserved Potato and Desiccated Soup. 1814. 18/1 American Breakfast Cereals. hulled, crushed, steam-cooked, and desiccated. **Desiccation** (desikē·fon). [ad. L. dēsiccātiēnem, n. of action from dēsiccātrēr: see Desiccate v.]

em, n. of action from desiceare: see Desiceare v.]
The action of making quite dry; depriving or free-

The action of making quite dry; depriving or freeing of moisture; dried up condition.

1477 Norton Ord. Alch. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 104 Another Fier is Fire of Disiccation.

1541 R. COPLAND Gnydon's Formularye Tivb, Composed woundes apostemate with venym requyreth stronge desiccacyon.

1684 T. Bunnet Th. Earth 11. 26 A great drought and dessication of the earth.

1805 W. Sauvardens Min. Waters 332 To finish the desiccation of the residue over a water bath.

1836 MacGillingart.

1836 Livinostone Zambesi iv. 91 The general desiccation.

1865 Livinostone Zambesi iv. 91 The general desiccation which Africa has undergone.

1. attrib., as desiccation-crack, in Gool., a crack produced in a bed of clay in the process of drying, and subsequently filled by a new deposit of soft matter.

matter, 1865 Page Geol. Terms 173 Appearances... known as desiccation cracks...not to be confounded with 'joints', 'cleavage' and similar phenomena. 1880 A. R. WALLACE Ist. Life. WALLACE Ist. Life. 1880 F. R. WALLACE Ist. Life. Ceol. IV. I. 485 These desiccation marks, like the cracks at the bottom of a sun-dried muddy pool. 1888 GEIKIE Text-bk. Geol. IV. I. 485 These desiccation-cracks or sun-cracks... prove that the surface of rock on which they lie was exposed to the air and dried before the next layer of water-borne sediment was deposited upon it.

Desiccative (disi kătiv, de siketiv), a. and sb. Also 5-6 desyocatif, dyssycoatiue. [ad. med. L. dēsiccātīv-us, f. L. dēsiccāt-: see above and -IVE.]

A adi. Having the tendency or quality of dry-

A. adj. Having the tendency or quality of dry-

ing up.

1541 R. COPLAND Galyen's Terap. 2 Aiv b, The faculte of medycyns ought to be desyccatyfe. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny XXXI. X. Astringent it is, desiccative, binding, and knitting. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 60 Warm winds, as the Sirocco, Harmatan, etc., are more desiccative than cold winds. 1838 T. Thouson Chem. Org. Bodies 429 It is more desiccative than linseed oil.

18 ch. A desiccative accent. 1 desiccent. 2 Obs.

B. sb. A desiccative agent: a desiccant. ? Obs. B. 50. A desiccative agent: a desiccant. r Uos. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirwrg. 57 A moist discracie. bou schalt help wip desiccativis. 1541 R. Corland Guylou's Formularye R iij b, Medycyns that be colde, dyssycatyues, and infrigidatyues. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 138 Whent is such a desiccatiue, that it wil draw and drie vp the wine or any other liquor in a barrell which is buried within it. 1708 Brit. Apollo No. 72. 2/1 Coffe is a very great Desiccative. 1758 J. S. La Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 201 The Wound. was dressed with .. Desiccatives, calcined Alum [etc.]. **Desiccator** (disirkata, de siketa). [agent-n. in L. form from disticate to DESICOATE.] One

who or that which desiccates or dries; a name given to a chemical apparatus used to dry substances which are decomposed by heat or by exposure to the air (= EXSIGNATION); and, in later commercial use, to contrivances for the desiccation of fruit, milk, or other articles of food, also of tan-

Dark, etc.
1837 R. B. Edr Pract. Chem. 173 Occasionally evaporations are performed with much benefit by aid of desiccators. 1883 in Encycl. Dict. (Cassell).

in Encycl. Dict. (Cassell).

Desiccatory (d/si kătəri), a. [f. as Desiccate v. +-oray.] Desiccative.

c 1800 Travels of Anacharsis II. 467 (L.) Pork is desiccatory, but it strengthens and passes easily. 1892 Athensum 30 Jan. 1452 Beneath the desiccatory influences to which Central Asia has been subject for centuries.

Deside, obs. form of Decube.

The quality of being desirable; desirableness.

1633 Herwoon Hierarch. II. Comm. 97 Amabilitie, Desiderabilitie... Pulchritude, Iucunditie.

+ **Desi'derable**, a. Obs. Also 4 deseder-, desyder-. [ad. L. dēsīderābil-is desirable, f. dēsīderābe, and see DESIRABLE.] To be desired;

desirable.

a 1340 HAMFOLE Psalter xviii. 11 Pe domes of God are desiderabile abouen all riches. c 1340 — Prose Tr. 2 Sothely, Ihesu, desederabil es thi name. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione In. v, Verily Pere is non ober pinge here laudable ner desiderable. 1540-54 CROKE Ps. (Percy Soc.) 33 More then gold desiderable Or stones most precious to se. 1551 CORVAT Crudities 32 My selfe hauing had the happinesse to enjoy his desiderable commerce. 1575 Art Contentm. x. x. 233 Tis sure no such desiderable guest that we should go out to meet it.

Hence + Desi derably adv. Obs.
1623 QUARLES Embl. v. v. 263 O .. most holy fire! how

1635 QUARLES Embl. v. v. 263 O .. most holy fire! how weetly doest thou burne!.. how desiderably doest thou

inflame me!

Desiderant (dřsi děrănt), a. and sb. rare. [ad. L. dēsīderānt-em, pr. pple. of dēsīderāre to DESIRE.]

A. adj. Desiring, desirous: (implied in next adv.).

B. sb. One who desires a thing.

1860 J. R. Ballantyne Bible for the Pandits IXI When one writes up 'The smallest donation thankfully received', it is tacitly implied that the donation shall not be what the desiderant does not care to have.

† **Desi'derantly**, adv. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>: cf. L. desideranter, and OF. desideranment, similarly formed.] Desiringly, desirously.

c 1450 tr. De Imitatione III. liv, Pat bei aske so desiderantly of god.

Desiderata, pl. of Desideratum, q.v. + Desi derate, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. dēsī-derāl-us desired: see next.]

derāl-us desired: see next.]

A. adj. Desired; desirable.
1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. IV. ii. 199 So these are the Parts which in the knowledge of Medicine, touching the cure of Diseases, are desiderate.

B. sb. A thing that is desired; a desideratum.
1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. Pref. 23 Where we deliver up any thing as a Desiderate. 1664 EVELYN Sylva (1776) 538 Those who shall once oblige our nation with a full and Absolutely Compleat Dictionary, as yet a Desiderate amongst us. 1670 — Mem. (1857) III. 223 When I shall have received those other desiderates, I may proceed to the compiling part.

Desiderate (disidereit), v. [f. L. dēsīderāt-, pl. stem of dēsīderāte to miss, long for, desire, f. dē- (Dr. I. I, 2) + a radical also found in con-sīder-āre, perhaps connected with sīdus, sīder- star, con-

perhaps connected with sīdus, sīder- star, constellation; but the sense-history is unknown: cf.

Consider.]

trans. To desire with a sense of want or regret; to feel a desire or longing for; to feel the want of;

to feel a desire or longing for; to feel the want of; to desire, want, miss.

1645 R. Baillib Dissuassive Vind. (1655) 29 In that pastorall freedome I desiderate these three things. 1646 Sir T. Browns Pseud. F.A. Pref. A vja, If any way...wee may obtaine a worke, so much desired, at least, desiderated fruth.

1730 T. Boston Mem. App. xii. 453, I desiderated satisfying impressions. 1788 Gibbon Let. Misc. Wks. 1796 I. 679 In an evening I desiderate the resources of a family or a club. 1839 Southey in Q. Rev. XXXIX. 123 The great step which is now desiderated in education. 1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton Metaph. xxxix. (1870) II. 384 He evacuates the phænomenon of all that desiderates explanation. 1839 John Bull 11 Aug. We desiderate to know whether murder itself be considered one [an offence]. 1865 Trollope Belton Est. xxvii. 321 Incapable of enjoying the kind of life which he desiderated.

Desiderated (d/sidere/ted), ppl. a. [f. prec.

capable of enjoying the kind of life which he desiderated.

Desiderated (d/sirdereted), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. +-ED.] Desired, wanted, required.

a 1743 CHEVNE (J.), Eclipses are of wonderful assistance toward the solution of this so desirable and so much desiderated problem. 2836 T. HOOK GURDAY MARTIE (1830) 396 Kitty returned .. bearing in her hand .. the desiderated (I like the word, it is so long and so new) basin of broth. 1854 H. MILLER Sch. & Schm. XXV. (1857) 550 The desiderated want was to be supplied by its writer.

Desideration (disiderzi fon). [ad. L. desideration-em, n. of action from desiderare: see Desiderate. n. of action from desiderare: see Desiderate. n. of action from desiderare: see Desiderate. n. of action of desiderating; desire, with feeling of want or regret. It is accordance from the feeling of want or regret. It is south to be no displesion with my desideracyon Me longith to youre presense now conjunct to the unyte. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter iii. 18 Thus it is. e. Amen] is a note of confirmation, as well as desideration. 1813 W. Taylor Eng. Symon. (1856) 293 Desire is aroused by hope, while desideration is inflicted by reminiscence. 1861 G. Meredith Evan Harrington 1. iv. 53 He will assuredly so dispose of his influence as to suit the desiderations of his family. † 2. Thing desired, desideratum. Obs. rare.

† 2. Thing desired, desideratum. Obs. rare.

1836 LANDOR Peric. † Asp. lxxviii, Coriander-seed might correct it. . The very desideration!

Desiderative (d/si deretiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. desiderativ-us (in late L. grammarians), f. desiderat-ppl. stem: see -IVE. (In mod.F. désidera-

tif.)] A. adj.

1. Having, expressing, or denoting desire; pertaining to desire.

1. September 2. 1655-60 Stanley Hist. Philos. (1701) 207/1 That to every apprehensive faculty, there might be a desiderative; to embrace what it judgeth good, to refuse what it esteemeth evil. 1816 T. Tavlor Ess. VIII. 50 The liver signifying that he lived solely according to the desiderative part of his nature.

Gram. Of a verb or verbal form: Formed from

2. Gram. Of a verb or verbal form: Formed from another verb to express a desire of doing the act thereby denoted; of or pertaining to such a verb. 1558 Huldet Hv b/r It is to be noted how all verbes endyng in Twrio.. be verbes desiderative, as desierynge or entendynge to perfourme the act of their significations. 1771 tr. Werenfelt Disc. Logomachys 226 Verbs.. frequentative, inchoative, imitative, and desiderative. 1887 M. WILLIAMS Sanskrit Gram. (1864) 202 Nouns and participles derived from the desiderative base are not uncommon. 1879 WHITNEY Sansk. Gram. § 1026 By the desiderative conjugation is signified a desire for the action or condition denoted by the simple root.

B. sb. Gram. A desiderative verb, verbal form, or conjugation: see prec.

or conjugation: see prec.

1751 HARRIS Hermes 1. vii. (1786) 127 A species of Verbs called .. in Latin Desiderativa, the Desideratives or Meditatives. 1855 FORBES Hindústánt Gram. (1868) 65 Desideratives, as .. 'to wish, or to be about, or like to speak'. 1857 M. WILLIAMS Sanskrit Gram. (1864) 205 Desideratives may take a passive form by adding ya to the desiderative base after rejecting final a.

|| Desideratum (disi děrē třm). Pl.-ata. [a.

base after rejecting final a | | Desideratum (disiderāltām). Pl.-ata. [a. | | Desideratum (disiderāltām). Pl.-ata. [a. | Acisiderātum thing desired, neuter of desīderālus, pa. pple. of dēsīderāre: see Desideratu. The subst. use belongs to med.L. Also used in the L. form in mod.F. and Sp.] Something for which a desire or longing is felt; something wanting and required or desired. 1652 | Something wanting and required or desired. 1654 Whitlock Zoolomia 454 Here that Desideratum my Lord Bacon speaketh of ... is supplyed. 1668 Wilkins Real Char. Ep. to Rdr. 63 The various Desiderata, proposed by Learned men, or such things as were conceived yet wanting to the advancement of several parts of Learning. 1788 a Monno Compar. Anat. Introd. (ed. 3) 6 A. technical dictionary. 1800 Sompar. Anat. Introd. (ed. 3) 6 A. technical dictionary. 1800 Sompar. Anat. Throd. (ed. 3) 6 A. technical dictionary. 1800 Sompar. Anat. Introd. (ed. 3) 6 A. technical dictionary. 1800 Sompar. Month of the mass still a desideratum in geology. 1807 Southey Life (1850) III. 105 One of the greatest desideratums in modern Oriental literature. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. a) III. 161 The fitness of the animal for food is the great desideratum. 1876 Mozley Univ. Serm. iii. (1877) 47 A great number of people in every age, do want morality without religion: it is a great desideratum. | Desideratum. [L.: elonging, sense of want, desire, f. stem of dēsīderāre: see Desiderate.] An ardent desire or wish; a longing, properly for

An ardent desire or wish; a longing, properly for a thing once possessed and now missed; a sense

a tining once possessed and now missed; a sense of loss.

1715 SWIFT Let. to Pope 28 June, When I leave a country. ... I think as seldom as I can of what I loved or esteemed in it, to avoid the desiderium which of all things makes life most uneasy.

1789 G. WHITE Selborne (1853) II. xxxiii. 249 This strange affection probably was occasioned by that desiderium 1883 321. Rev. 21 Apr. 485/2 Many Liberals regard the memory of Lord Beaconsfield with a desiderium which has not been exhibited towards that of any English political leader within the memory of living man.

† Desi'dery. Obs. rare. [a. OF. desiderie (11th c. in Godef.), ad. L. desiderium longing, desire: see prec.] Desire, wish.

c 1450 Craft of Lovers (R.), My name is True loue—of cardinal desidery. . the very exemplary. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 1498 To brynge his doughter to the hous of Ely... after her desydery.

1504. 2899 There to be tumylate after her desydery.

The sidio's and the series of the series of

acstatos-to siothful, 1. acstata sitting idle, indolence, slothfulness, f. dēsidēre to sit long, sit idle, f. DE-I. 3 + sedēre to sit.] Idle, indolent, slothful.

a 1540 [implied in next]. 1508 R. Crakanthorfe Serm. (1600) A iij a, Some.. blamed both him and other Bishops, as being desidious. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. St. Ambrose ii. 5 To be desidious and defective in pious workes. 1547 Ward Simp. Cobler (1843) 75 Yee fight the battells of the Lord, bee neither desidious nor perfidious. 1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr.

† **Desi'diousness.** Obs. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Idleness, indolence, slothfulness.

azsao Leland Let. to Cromwell in Wood Ath. Oxon. I. 68 The Germanes perceiving our desidiousness and negligence do send daily young Scholars hither, that spoileth them [ancient authors] and cutteth them out of libraries, returning home and putting them abroad as monuments of their own country [etc.]. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Good. Eng. 1. xxxviii. (1739) 58 This dissidiousness of the greater sort made one step further to the full perfection of that manner of Trial. 1651 [bid. II. vi. (1739) 33 He found the People... vexed at his Grandfather's desidiousness.

Destie (II. obs. form of DIZZY.

Desight (dispit).

Desight (dispit).

Desight (dispit).

[f. De + Sight; prob. orig.

a variant of dessight, Dissight, q.v.] A thing unsightly, an ugly object to look at, an eyesore.

(But in the first quot, perhaps a misprint for despight.)

[1559 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie III. xxiv. (Arb.) 292 [If he] come sodainly to be pold or shauen, it will seeme onely to himselfe, a deshight and very vndecent.] 1834 G. Cox Oxford in 1834, v. 65 A splendid error and a grand desight, Grotesquely Gothic, blunderingly bright. 1835 Miss Yonge Cameos II. vi. 68 Three emeralds, three pearls, and one large rough pebble, which was such a desight to the others, that [etc.].

Desightment. rare. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

large rough pebble, which was such a desight to the others, that [etc.].

Desightment, rare. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

The act of making unsightly; disfigurement.

a 1864 Times (Webster), Substitute jury-masts at whatever desightment or damage in risk.

Design (dizzin), sb. Also 6 de-, des-, disseigne, disseine, 7 designe, (dessein, disseene, 8 deseign). [In 16th c. des(s)cigne, a. 15-16th c. F. desseing (in 16th c. also dessing, desing) 'designe, purpose, proiect, privat intention or determination' (Cotgr.), f. desseigner to Design. In 16th c. It. disegno (also dissegno, designo) had the senses 'purpose, designe, draught; model, plot, picture, pourtrait' (klorio). Hence the artistic sense was taken into Fr., and gradually differentiated in spelling, so that in mod. F. dessein is 'purpose, plan', dessin' (design in art'. Eng. on the contrary uses design, conformed to the verb, in both senses.]

1. A mental plan.

1. A plan or scheme conceived in the mind and intended for subsequent execution; the preliminary

intended for subsequent execution; the preliminary conception of an idea that is to be carried into effect

conception of an idea that is to be carried into effect by action; a project.

1593 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. xv. § 4 (Spencer's ed. 1611 p. 46)
What the lawe of God hath, either for or against our disseignes.

1596 Spenser F. Q. v. viii. 25 By counterfet disseignes to their deseigne to make the easier way. 1625 Purchas Pilgrims II. 1293 The Emperor undertaketh no high design without his approvement. 1738 Wesley Pradms ii. 1 Why do the Jews and Gentiles join To execute a vain Design? a 1843 Souther Inscriptions xii, What inexhaustive springs of public wealth The vast design required. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 534 Grey... had concurred in the design of insurrection.

b. 'A scheme formed to the detriment of another' (J.); a plan or purpose of attack upon

other' (J.); a plan or purpose of attack upon

other' (J.); a plan or purpose of attack upon other' (J.); a plan or purpose of attack upon ot on.

a 1704 LOCKE (J.), A sedate, settled design upon another man's life. 1704 Cibber Careless Husb. 11.; To be in love, now, is only to have a design upon a woman, a modish way of declaring war against her virtue. 1848 MACALLAY Hist. Eng. 1. 598 It was thought necessary to relinquish the design on Bristol. 1858 Lytton What Will he do? 1. i, He had no design on your pocket.

2. In weaker sense: Purpose, aim, intention.
1858 Shaks. L. L. L. Iv. i. 88 [Armado writes] Thine in the dearest designe of industrie. Hid. v. i. 105. 1894 — Rich. III, 1. ii. 211 That it may please you leaue these sad designes. To him that had nost cause to be a Mourner.
1859 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 108 They who ask relief, have one designe: and he who gives it, another. 1869 DRYDEN Virg. Past. v. 137 He.. demands On what design the Boys had bound his hands. 1734 tr. Rollin's Auc. Hist. (1827) I. 344 With design to besiege it. 1736 BUILER Anal. I. iii. Whs. 1874 I. so The design of this chapter is to inquire, how far this is the case. 1792 B. Munchhausen's Trav. xxx. 135 They extended an elephant's hide, tanned and prepared for the design, across the summit of the tower. 1866 G. MACODALD Ann. Q. Neighb. xxxiii. (1878) 564 My design had been to go at once to London.

D. = Intention to go. (Cf. DESIGN v. 13.) 1735 DE FOR New Voy. (1840) 57 My design upon design gone. .into Sanctuary. 1656 The man being upon design gone. .into Sanctuary. 1656 Fuller Pizzah I. xii. 261 On design to extirpate all the smiths in Israel. 1665 MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Warres 141 Either out of Design, or Simplicity. a 1731 BURNET Onm Time (1766) I. 4, I have, on design, avoided all laboured periods. 1867 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) I. App. 628 William, whether by accident or by design, was not admitted.

3. The thing aimed at; the end in view; the final purpose.

8. The thing aimed at; the end in view; the final purpose.

[1605 Shaks. Macb. II. i. 55 Wither'd Murther..towards his designe Moues like a Ghost.] 1857 Cromwell in Four C. Eng. Lett. 86 We desire. that the design be Dunkirk rather than Grauelines. 1697 Dayden Virg. Georg. III. 604 If Milk be thy Design; with plenteous Hand Bring Clover-grass. 1711 Lady M. W. Montagu 24 Mar., Happiness is the natural design of all the world. 1833 Chalmers Const. Man (1835) I. iv. 187 Virtue was the design of our Creation.

4. Contrivance in accordance with a preconceived plant adaptation of means to ends: pre-granged lant adaptation of means to ends: pre-granged

plan; adaptation of means to ends; pre-arranged

purpose; spec. used in reference to the view that the universe manifests Divine forethought and testifies to an intelligent Creator (the argument

testines to an intelligent Creator (the argument from design).

1665 Manley Grotius' Low C. Warres 141 Either out of Design, or Simplicity. 1736 [see DESIGNER 1]. 1800 PALEY Nat. Theol. ii. § 3 The argument from design remains as it was. Ibid. ii. § 4 The machine, which we are inspecting, demonstrates, by its construction, contrivance and design. 1831 Berwster Newton (1855) I. xiii. 350 The arrangements, therefore, upon which the stability of the system depends, must have been the result of design. 1855 Tennyson Mand II. II. i, What a lovely shell. With delicate spire and whorl, How exquisitely minute, A miracle of design! 1883 Hicks (title), Critique of Design-Arguments.

5. In a bad sense: Crafty contrivance, hypocritical scheming; an instance of this. Cf. Designing ppl. a. 2. arch.
a 1904 T. Brown Praise of Poverty Wks. 1730 I. 94 Honesty (they think) design, and design honesty. 1710 De Foe Crusoe I. xiv. (1858) 219 A. flaithful. servant. without passions, sullenness, or designs. 1736 Wesley Hymnis, "Almighty Maker, God!' vi, Thy Glories I abate, Or praise Thee with Design. 1796 Br. Warson Apol. Bible 276 If this mistake proceeds from design you are still less fit. 1891 B. Taylor Faust (1875) I. v. 09 Twas all deceit and lying, false design.

II. A plan in art.

design.

II. A plan in art.

6. A preliminary sketch for a picture or other work of art; the plan of a building or any part of it, or the outline of a piece of decorative work, after which the actual structure or texture is to be

after which the actual structure or texture is to be completed; a delineation, pattern.

1638 Junus Painting of Ancients 270 What beauty and force there is in a good and proportionable designe.

1645 N. Stone Enchirid. Fortif, 78 Profile, An Italian word for that designe that showes the side. of any work.

1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 252 "Tis usual. for any person before he begins to Erect a Building, to have Designs or Draughts drawn upon Paper. in which Designs. each Floor or Story is delineated.

1703 Sheaton Edystone L. § 278 The necessary designs for the iron rails of the balcony.

1821 W. M. Caalo Drawing, Painting, etc. lect. 1. 29 That these itinerant workmen had a certain set of designs, or rather patterns, handed down from generation to generation. Mod. The Committee appointed to report on the designs sent in for the new Corn Exchange.

7. The combination of artistic details or archi-

7. The combination of artistic details or architectural features which go to make up a picture, statue, building, etc.; the artistic idea as executed;

statue, building, etc.; the artistic idea as executed; a piece of decorative work, an artistic device.

1644 Evelin Mem. (1857) I. 73, I was particularly desirous of seeing this palace, from the extravagance of the design.

1690 SIR S. Crow in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v.

15 Their ordnary designes [in tapestry]. beeing deformed and mishapen. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian Prol. (1820) 3 Simplicity and grandeur of design. 1852 D. WILSON Preh. Ann. (1863) II. 111. v. 133 A silver bracelet of rare and most artistic design. 1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola II. vii, To admire the designs on the enamelled silver centres. 1884 Times (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 4/1 It is the design that sells the cloth.

15 b. transf. of literary work in this and prec.

b. transf. of literary work in this and prec.

1875 EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Post. & Imag. Wks. (Bohn) III. 153 Great design belongs to a poem, and is better than any skill of execution.—but how rare! 1879 B. Taylon Stud. Germ. Lit. 262 His design is evidently greater than his power of execution.

greater than his power of execution.

8. The art of picturesque delineation and construction; original work in a graphic or plastic art.

Arts of design: those in which design plays a principal part, such as painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving. School of design: a school in which the arts of design are specially taught.

1638 JUNIUS Painting of Ancients 27: [From] Designe and Proportion. we should proceed to Colour. 1733 BERKELEY Outside § 68 The art of design, and its influence in most trades or manufactures. 1850 LEITCH Müller's Anc. Art \$25.9 Design or the graphic art. 1900 produces by means of light and shade the appearance of bodies on a surface. 1854 Ruskin Two Paths i. (1858) 44 Design, properly so called, is human invention, consulting human capacity.

Design (dizsin), v. Also 6 desyne, 6-7 de-

Design (dizsin), v. Also 6 desyne, 6-7 designe, 7 disseigne, dissigne. [a. F. designer (16th c. in Rabelais, in 14th c. desinner Godef. Suppl.) 'to denote, signifie, or shew by a marke or token, to designe, prescribe, appoint' (Cotgr.), ad. L. designer, dissignare to mark out, trace out, and the design of the dissignare of the dissignary of the dissign ad. L. designare, dissignare to mark out, trace out, denote, DBSIGNATE, appoint, contrive, etc., f. DB-12 and DIS- + signare to mark, signum mark, Sign. Cf. Pr. designar, desegnar, Sp., Pg. designar, It. disegnare (in 16th c. also dissegnare, designare, Florio). In It. the vb. had in 16th c. the senses 'to designe, contriue, plot, purpose, intend; also to draw, paint, embroither, modle, pourtray' (Florio); thence obs. F. desseigner 'to designe, purpose, project, lay a plot' (Cotgr.), and mod. F. dessiner, in 16th c. designer, 17th c. dessigner, to design in the artistic sense. In Eng., design combines all these senses.]

I. [after L. dēsignāre, F. designer] To mark out, nominate, appoint, Designate.

+1. trans. To point out by distinctive sign, mark, or token; to indicate. Also with forth, out. Obs.

1503 SHAKS. Rich. II, I. i. 203 We shall see Iustice designe the Victors Chiualrie. 1504 Spenser Amoretti Ixxiv, Most

happy letters 1.. With which that happy name was first desynd. 1610 DONNE Pseudo Martyr 313 The Sunne, which designes priesthod, is so much bigger then the Moon. 1614 SELDEN Titles Hon. 117 The Forme.. being vsuall .. with such Substantiues to designe out the subject denominated of the Adjective. 1641 T. WARMSTRY Blind Guide Forsaken 37 Designing forth unto us the place whither hee is ascended. 1668 SEDLEY Mulb. Gard. 1. ii, Those Cravats that design the Right Honourable. absol. 1606 WARMER Alb. Eng. XIV. IXXXVIII. (1612) 360 Euen so As had their Oracles of them dissigned long ago.

2. To point out by name or by descriptive phrase; in Law, to specify (a person) by title, profession,

2. To point out by name or by descriptive phrase; in Law, to specify (a person) by title, profession, trade, etc.; to designate, name, style. Sometimes with double obj. (direct and complemental). arch. 1603-21 KNOLLES Hist. Turks 1211 Willing the Turks to designe the partie which had thrown the stone. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World 11. Iv. iii. § 1. 178 He left his Kingdom to the worthiest, as designing Perdiccas. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. II. 303 Voltaire...in designing Geneva, called it la petite République voisine de ses terres. 1814 SOUTHEY Rodsrick xviii. The plains Burgensian .. ere long To be design'd Castille. 1874 Act 37-8 Vict. C. 94 § 38 The writer .. is not named or designed.

design'd Castille. 1874 Act 37-8 Vict. c. 94 § 38 The writer ... is not named or designed.

+3. Of names, signs, etc.: To signify, stand for. 1634 Hakewill. Apol. (1630) Bbb iii b, The numerall ... then designeth so many hundred thousand. a 1631 Donne Serm. (1839) IV. cvii. 466 A few lines of ciphers will design ... that number. 1642 Jer. Taylor Episc. (1647) 138 Names which did designe temporary offices.

+4. To appoint to office, function, or position; to designate, nominate. Const. as in 2. Obs. 1836 Bell. Surv. Popery III. xii. 509 The priest was designed ouer the penitents in euerie church. 1607 Topsell. Fourf. Beasts (1658) 127 A perpetuall and unquenchable fire, for the watching whereof, were Dogs designed. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. xvi. (1632) 862 Where Election designeth the Successor. a 1649 Drumm. of Hawrit. 3as. V Wks. (1711) 113 The commission... in which he is designed lieutenant. 1668 Davenant Mair's the Master v. i, Wen you design'd your man to court her in your shape. 1701 Rowe Ambit. Step-Moth. III. 155 Great, just and merciful, such a Mankind. would have design'd a King.

5. To appoint or assign (something to a person);

5. To appoint or assign (something to a person);

5. To appoint or assign (something to a person); to make over, bestow, grant, give. Const. to or dative. Obs. exc. in. Sc. Law.

1578 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1597) § 48 They have appoynted, marked, and designed the said manse, with foure acres. to the vse of the Minister. that sall. minister at the said kirk. 1593 Davies Immort. Soul xxxiii. (R.). Three kinds of life to her designed be. 1608 J. King Serm. St. Mary's 8 Afterwardes when Michal was designed to him [David]. 1650-60 TAINAM Wis. (1879) 169 He is the challenged and justly may Design the way of fighting. 1621 Fuller's Abel Rediv., Musculus 527 Designing unto Musculus one of the Act Principallest Churches. 1681 GLANVILL Sadducismus II. 296 The Spirit's name which he designed her was Locas. 1784 Cowper Task vi. 580 Nature. when she form'd, designed them an abode. 1864 Daily Review 14 Nov., The minister of Dalgety in 1862. stating. that in terms of the Act 1663, chapter 21, he was entitled to have grass designed to him for the support of a horse. and praying the Presbytery to make the necessary designation accordingly.

8. Hence, with mixture of II, and ultimately

6. Hence, with mixture of II, and ultimately fusing with 10: To set apart in thought for the use or advantage of some one; to intend to bestow

use or advantage of some one; to intend to bestow or give. Const. for, +to, +on.

1664 Dryden Rival Ladies Ded., This worthless Present was design'd you, long before it was a Play.

1666 — Ann.

1678 — Ann.

1679 — Ann.

1679

rather than the English reader.

7. To appoint, destine, devote (a thing or person) to a fate or purpose. Now merged in 10.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. 23a, Because I am Christ the iust, therfore you will designe me to the Crosse vaniustly. 1623 MASSINGER Bondman IV. ii, This well-built city, not long since designed To spoil and rapine. 1628 GERBHER Princ. 15 The Duke. 1683 designed in his Will ten Thousand Gilders. to .. alter what he had Built amisse. 1691 Ray Creation (1714) 174 Neither yet need those who are designed to Divinity itself fear to look into these studies. 1747 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. V. 139 The Goods design'd as a Present to the Indians.]

TI. [allied to DESIGN sb. I. obs. F. desseigner]

II. [allied to DESIGN sb. I, obs. F. desseigner] To plan, purpose, intend.

8. To form a plan or scheme of; to conceive and arrange in the mind; to originate mentally, plan

arrange in the mind; to originate mentally, plan out, contrive.

1848 HALL Chrom. 215 When all thing was redy, according as he desyned. 1854 CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits (1016) 218 The matters which they disseigne and worke with much wisdome. 1847 CLARENDON Hist. Red. v. (1702) 1. 430 That he should begin his Journey. So unfit for Travel. If his going away was design'd the day before. 1868 BUNYAN Holy War (Cassell) 250 If the enemy. should design and plot our ruin. 1795 Souther Vis. Maid of Orleans 1. 170 Eternal Wisdom deals Or peace to man, or misery, for his good Alike design'd. 1812 S. ROGERS Columbus VII. 46 He can suspend the laws himself designed.

9. In weaker sense: To purpose, intend, mean. † Rarely, to be designed (obs.), like to be purposed, resolved, determined, minded, etc.

1660 R. Coke Justice Vind. Ep. Ded. 5, I designe no more than to demonstrate that [etc.]. 1701 De For True-born Eng. 34 And yet he really designs no wrong. 1830 D'ISRAELI

Chas. I, III. vi. 82 [Charles] designed inviting great artists to England.

Chas. I, III. vi. 82 [Charles] designed inviting great artists to England.

b. with inf. phr.

1654-65 STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 106/2 Great Queens, if you are design'd to speak to Mortals, Make me acquainted with your rumbling voice. 1678 BUILER Hud. III. i. 1386
How does the Devil know What 'twas that I design'd to do? 1724 De Foe Mem. Cavadier (1840) 162. I design to go with you. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churchet 224 Those objects which we design to bequeath to posterity.

c. with subord. clause as obj.

a 1704 T. Brown Declam. Praise Wealth Argum., A proclamation, that she design'd her smiles should no more fall on the unworthy. 1715 De Foe Fam. Instruct. I. vii (1841) I. 125, I did not design you should have heard.

10. With complement (8. inf. or sb., b. prep. phr.): To purpose or intend (a thing) to be or do (something); to mean (a thing) to serve some purpose or fulfil some plan.

a. 1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc. 137 So far as you design the Balcony to project. 1713 Addison Calo 1. iv, Other creatures, Than what our nature and the Gods design'd us. 1733 Ld. Orrery in Duncombe's Lett. (1773) II. 35 The wood-walk, which I designed a labyrinth, is almost finished. 1779 Cowren Lett. 21 Sept., I have glazed the two frames, designed to receive my pine plants. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth Moral T. (1816) I. xiv. 116 With one. . kick, designed to express his contempt. 1866 Hook Lives Abjs. (1869) I. i. 18 The emperors designed it to be a general council.

b. a 1700 Dryden (J.), You are not for obscurity designed.

designed to express his contempt. 2860 Hook Lives Abps. (1869) I. i. 18 The emperors designed it to be a general council.

b. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), You are not for obscurity designed, But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind. 1746 in Leisure Hour (1880) 23 A pewter teapot, but I believe it was designed for silver. 1756 Burke Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks. 1808 I. 67 Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally designed; and they will answer, that the laws were designed as a protection for the poor and weak. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. xxi, The morning I designed for our departure. 1882 J. H. Blunt Ref. Ck. Eng. II. 21 The palace which Somerset designed for this splendid site.

11. intr. To have purposes or intentions (of a specified kind). rare.
1749 FIELDING Tom Yones XIV. vii, To persuade the mother .. that you designed honourably.
12. trans. To have in view, contemplate.
1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1. i. 18 Before he come to the Subject it self which he designes. 1784 Cowper Task III. 17 So I, designing other themes, and call'd T adorn the Sofa with eulogium. 1877 W. BRUCE Comm. Revelation 87 Tell him that his natural Enemies are not designed in the promise.

18. intr. and quasi-pass. (usually with for): To intend to go or start; to be bound for (a place).
1644 EVELYN Mem. (1857) I. 75 Within sight of Tours where we were designed for the rest of the time. 1684 LADY RUSSELL Lett. I. xv. 42 The question. when I design for Stratton. 2688 in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11 IV. 141 They design to Bristol, but will take Exeter... in the way. 1691 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. 21 Ships...designed on long we design for Batavia. 1818 R. Charman Life yas. V 129 This convinced them all that the king designed for France. 1823 Scort Quentim D. viii, On the succeeding day we were designed for Amboise. 1845 Carlyle Cromwell (1871) II. 133 The new Lord Lieutenant had at first designed for Munster.

b. transf. To intend to start upon a certain

b. transf. To intend to start upon a certain

O. transf. To intend to start upon a certain course; to mean to enter upon a pursuit.

1694 Gisson in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 225 And if he designs for Law, 'tis high time to begin.

111. [allied to Design sb. 11, It. disegnare, F. dessiner] To sketch, delineate, draw; to fashion ortication. artistically.

14. trans. + a. To make a sketch of (an object or scene); to sketch, draw. Obs. b. To trace the outline of, delineate.

(Designment, implying the vb. in this sense, is quoted of

(DESIGNMENT, implying the vot. in this sense, is quoteen 1570.)

1635 Cowley Davideis 1. 747 The Prophet Gad in learned Dust designs Th' immortal solid Rules of fancy'd Lines.

1638 Junius Painting of Ancients 200 A good invention well designed and seasonably coloured. 1644 Evelyn Diary (1871) 69 The prospect was so tempting that I designed it with my crayon. 1699 LISTER JOHN. Paris 53 In the Flore. they have designed. an Universal Map. 1788 MANN in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 421 Designing, painting. and describing every Fish. 1879 STEVENSON Trav. Cevennes 211 The monstrous ribs and gullies of the mountain were faintly designed in the moonshine.

C. To make the preliminary sketch of (a work of art, a picture, statue, ornamental fabric, etc.);

of art, a picture, statue, ornamental fabric, etc.); to make the plans and drawings necessary for the construction of (a building, ship, machine,

the construction of (a building, ship, machine, etc.), which the workmen have to follow out.

1697 Evelyn Numism. vii. 240 Mons. Morelli, who both Designets [I designes] and Ingraves the Medals. a 1700 Dryden (J.). The prince designs The new elected seat, and draws the lines. 1743 Peterhanse College Order in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 37 In Consideration of his Designing.. the new Building. 1893 Weekly Notes 89/1 To design and superintend the construction of the docks in question.

15. To plan and execute (a structure, work of art, etc.); to fashion with artistic skill or decorative device; to furnish or adorn with a design.

1666 Dryden Ann. Mirab. clii, The weaver, charmed with what his loom designed. 1697 — Virg. Past. v. 102 Behold, four hallow'd Altars we design. 1703 Sterle Tend. Husb. III. ii, However my Face is very prettily design'd today. 1853 Kingsley Hypatia v. Did Christians. design its statues and its frescoes? 1865 J. Fergusson Hist. Archit. I. I. I. v. 346 The Roman bridges were designed on the same grand scale as their aqueducts. 1874 Green Short Hist. i. § 6. 52 A lady summons him..to design a robe which she is embroidering.

16. intr. a. To trace the outline of a figure or form; to put a graphic representation on paper, canvas, etc.; to draw, sketch. b. To form or fashion a work of art; in a narrower sense, to form

fashion a work of art; in a narrower sense, to form decorative figures, devise artistic patterns.

166a Evelin Challogr. 128 Unless he that Copies, Design perfectly himself. 1665 Sir T. Herbebt Trav. (1677) 149 One he knew could both design and copy well. 1834 Ruskin Two Paths i. (1858) 44 A painter designs when he chooses some things, refuses others, and arranges all. 1835 H. V. Barnett in Mag. of Art Sept. 454/r She. began to design and to paint with delicacy, taste, and truth.

Designable, a. [f. L. designā-re (see Designate v.) + -BLE. In sense 2 f. Design v. + -ABLE. 14 (designā-re v.) That con be dictivately marked.

NATE v.) + -BLE. In sense 2 f. DESIGN v. + -ABLE.]
+1. (designāb¹l) That can be distinctly marked out; distinguishable. Obs.

164 Digns Two Treat. 1. 85 The mover.. cannot passe over all these infinite designable degrees in an instant.

1666 Bov. 12 Orig. Formes & Qual. (1667) 3 Matter.. must have Motion in some or all its designable Parts. 1716 M. Davies Atken. Brit. II. 242 Book-Ware-Houses, furnish'd with such an Ideal, optable or designable Arianizing Library.

2. (dl²si nāb¹l) Capable of being designed.

Designate (de signāt), ppl. a. [ad. L. dēsignāt-us, pa. pple. of dēsignāre to DESIGNATE.]

Marked out for office or position; appointed or nominated, but not yet installed, as in bishop designate.

nate.

\*\*x646 Buck Rick. ///, 1. 3 Richard Plantagenet .. King of England, designate by King Henry the Sixth .. This Duke of Yorke, and King designate. 1847 Six W. HAMILTON Let. 32 Definite, or, more precisely, predefinite .. is equivalent. to designate and pre-designate. 1897 World VII. 11

The husband designate was present. 1898 Times 27 June 12/4 The Lord Bishop of Bedford Designate will preach. Hence Designatehood, the condition of being designate.

Hence Designatehood, the condition of Designate, assignate.

1868 Sat. Rev. XIV. 705/1 The period of Designatehood.

Designate (des., dezignatt), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. designate to mark out, trace out, denote by some indication, contrive, devise, appoint to an office, f. de- (De- I. 3) + signare to mark. Some of the senses of the L. verb, having come down through It. and Fr., are expressed by Design; designate is a modern formation taking up the other senses: cf. F. désigner as distinct from des-

siner and obs. desseigner.]
1. trans. To point out, indicate; to particularize,

1. trans. To point out, indicate; to particularize, specify.

1801 Bril. Cril. July (T.), Of these [faults] so few examples occur, that it would be invidious to designate them. 1808

J. Barlow Columb. viii. 522 Its faults designate and its merits prize. 1838 Webstrs x.v., The limits are designated on the map. 1839-40 W. Irving Wolfert's R. (1855) toy He need only designate to me the way to his chamber. 1846

Trench Miracles xxx. (1863) 430 The man. designates the channel in which he desires that this mercy may flow. 1861

Mrs. H. Wood East Lynns I. xi. 170 It had four post horses.. the number having been designated by Lord Mount-Severn.

2. Of things: To serve to point out; to be an

2. Of things: To serve to point out; to be an ndication of. With compl.: To point out, specify

21. Of things: 10 serve to point out; to be an indication of. With compl.: To point out, specify as being so and so.

1807 SOUTHEW Espriella's Lett. II. 251 A black Triton..

meant.. by his crown of feathers, to designate the native Indians. c1839 Landon Wks. (1868) II. 93 Her lips [in a picture] were half-open; her hair few loosely behind her, designating that she was in haste. a1821 A. KNOX Rem. (1844) I. 65 Those interior effects of Divine grace, which designate their nature.. to the.. possessor. 1870 ROCERS Hist. Gleanings Ser. II. 200 A man's dress designated his rank and calling. 1884 tr. Lotz's Metaph. II. iv. 293 The only function of the mathematical symbol is to designate p and q as absolutely equal in rank.

3. To point out by a name or descriptive appellation; to name, denominate, entitle, style.

1818 Jas. MILL Bril. India II. v. ix. 693 The coalition.. gave existence to the ministry which that circumstance has served to designate. 1831 Carkyle Sark. Res. II. v. (1838) 161 The title Blumine, whereby she is here designated. 1868 Lockyer Elem. Astron. i. (1879) 29 Clusters and nebulare designated by their number in the catalogues. 1871 MORLEY Voltaire (1886) 79 Two very distinct conceptions.. equally designated by the common name of civil liberty.

b. with double obj. or compl.: To name, describe, or characterize (as).

b. with double obj. or compl.: To name, describe, or characterize (as).

1836 Random Recoll. Ho. Lords xvi. 307, I designate them [his ideas] as somewhat above mediocrity. 1854 MACAULAY Misc. Writ. (1860) II. 228 He is designated, in Mr. Ivimey's History of the Baptist, as the depraved Bunyan, the wicked tinker of Elstow. 1862 STANLEY Few. Ch. (1877) I. xix. 360 Miriam is almost always designated as the 'prophetess'. 1870 M. Arnold Guide Ling. Lit. Mixed Ess. 194, I wonder at his designating Milton our greatest poet.

4. Of things: To serve as a name for, stand for; to be descriptive of.

2. Of things. To serve as a name tot, stand tot, to be descriptive of.

1816 SINGER Hist. Cards 45 The term continued to designate hired troops. 1842 ALISON Hist. Europe (1849-50)

X. lxix. § 29. 438 The celebrated saying. If these books letc., '... designates the whole system of their... government.

5. To appoint, set apart, select, nominate for duty or office; to destine or devote to a purpose or fate.

or office; to destine or devote to a purpose of fate. Const. for, to.

1991 J. Barlow Adv. Priv. Orders 1. 27 A mere savage..

would decide the question of equality by a trial of bodily strength, designating the man that could lift the heaviest beam to be the legislator. 1888 Websters. v., This captain was designated to that station. 1853 Maurice Proph. 4.

Kings xxii. 378 Josiah..was designated to his task before

his birth. 1885 MILMAN Lat. Chr. vII. vi. (1864) IV. 202 Mem..equally designated for perdition in this world and the next. 1885 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. III. 394 A clause designating the successor by name. Hence De-signated ppl. a. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) II. ix. 436 Harold was virtually. the designated successor to the crown.

Designation (des-, dezignā'i san). [ad. L. dēsignātion-em, n. of action from dēsignāre (see DEBIGNATE). Cf. F. designation (14th c. in Hatzf., and in mod. F.; not in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. The action of marking or pointing out: indi-

and in mod.F.; not in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. The action of marking or pointing out; indication of a particular person, place, or thing by gesture, words, or recognizable signs.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De.P. R. XIX. CXXVI. (1495) 926 Alpha is wryte for desygnacion of letters, for amonge Grekys this letter tokenyth one. 1897 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. Ixix. (1611) 374 Wherefore was it said vnto Moyses by particular designation, This very place..is holy ground. 1677 Hale Prim. Orig. Man. 1v. vii. 357 The designation of an end in working is the great perfection of an intelligent Agent. 1731 BAILEY vol. II. Designation..also the marking the abutments and boundings of an estate. 1794 COWER Tiroc. 640 With designation of the finger's end. 1794 PALEY Evid. (1825) II. 224 The designation of the time would have been more determinate. 1866 TRENCH Serm. Westm. Abb. xv. 164 The intention with which he thus designated Jesus unto them: they understand it. not at the first designation. b. concr. A distinctive mark or indication.

164 The intention with which he thus designated Jesus unto them: they understand it..not at the first designation. b. concr. A distinctive mark or indication.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. IV. xiii. 224 Those stars... were indeed but designations of such quarters and portions of the yeare, wherein the same were observed. 1831 J. Davies Manual Mat. Med. 26 The word ana... is placed before the designation of the quantity.

2. The action of appointing or nominating a person for a particular office or duty; the fact of being thus nominated; appointment, nomination.

1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. Ded. \$14 There hath not been ... any public designation of writers or inquirers. 1640 Br. Hall Epize. II. xvi. 176 It was in the Bishops power to raise the Clergie from one degree to another, neither might they refuse his designations. 1674 Owen Holy Spirit (1693) 83 His Designation of God unto his Kingdom. c 1689 in Somers Tracts I. 315 Till the King in Designation be actually invested with the Regal Office. 1791 Cower Iliad. IV. 458 By designation of the Greeks was sent Ambassador. 1868 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) II. ix. 378 This quasi designation of Eadward to the crown.

+ b. The appointment of a thing; the summon-

This quasi designation of Eadward to the crown.

† b. The appointment of a thing; the summoning of an assembly. Obs.

a 1638 Mede Disc. Esck. xx. 20 Wks. (1672) 1. 56 The designation or pitching that Seventh upon the day we call Saturday. 1649 Jes. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp. ii. § 9 By designation of Conventions for prayer. 1697 Bp. PATRICK Comm. Ex. xvi. 5 The Designation of this seventh Day was. from their wonderful Deliverance. 1777 BURKE Let. Sheriffs Bristol Wks. 1842 I. 218 At the first designation of these assemblies.

The qualification of being marked out or

ntted for an employment; vocation, bent (of mind), 'call'. Obs.

1657 Burton's Diary (1828) II. 14 That man that has a designation to that work [preaching]. 1736 BOLINGBROKE Patriot. (1749) 12 These are the men to whom the part I mentioned is assigned. Their talents denote their general designation. 1799-88 JOHNSON L. P., Cavoley Wks. II. 6 That particular designation of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment, which is commonly called Genius.

3. The action of devoting by appointment to a particular purpose or use; an act of this nature.

arch.

1637 GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem. III. i. 6 Designation or deputation is when a man appoints a thing for such an use.

1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 329 To make various designations of their profits. 1796 C. MARSHALL Garden. Xii. (1813)

136 The designation of trees to a wall necessarily occasions

b. Sc. Law. The setting apart of manses and glebes for the clergy from the church lands by the presbytery of the bounds.

1572 Sc. Acts Yas. VI (1507) § 48 Vpon the said marking and designation, the Arch-bishop. sal giue his testimonial, bearing how he (etc.). 1861 in W. Bell. Dict. Law Scott. s.v., After a designation by the presbytery. 1864 [see Design v. 5].

c. U.S. The authoritative allotment of ground for oyster-culture; concr. the ground thus allotted.

167 oyster-culture; Concr. the ground thus allotted.

4. Purpose, intention, design. Ohs.

1662 Stillingfl. Orig. Sacr., The end of his life in Hannahs designation. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. 111. i. § 7 So far is there a constant Connection between the Sound and the Idea and a Designation that the one stand for the other. 1737 Whiston Fosephus Antig. XVIII. vi. § 9 God proved opposite to his designation. 1763 Mrs. Brooke Lady J. Mandeville (1782) II. 2 This mutual passion is the designation of heaven to restore him.

4.5. Statching delination Ohe same

testination of heaven to restore num.

4.5. Sketching, delineation. Obs. rare.

1796 JANE WEST Gossip's Story I. 4 A mere novice in andscape designation, I confine myself to the delineation of human character.

6. A descriptive name, an appellation; species.

Law, the statement of profession, trade, residence, etc., added for purposes of identification to a person's name.

son s name.

1884 Landor Imag. Conv. (1846) 8 A designation which I have no right to. 1868 Gladstone Juv. Mundi ii. (1870)

13 The name Argeioi .. as a designation of the army before Troy. 1876 E. Mellon Priesth. i. 15 The name 'priesthood'.. became a designation of the whole Church of God.

Designative (de's-, de'zigne'tiv), a. and sb. [ad. med.L. dēsignātēv-us, f. ppl. stem dēsignāt-: see -IVE. In mod.F. de'signatif-]

A. adj. Having the quality of designating.
1511 COTGE., Designatif, designative, denotative. 1818
J. HENRY Camp. agt. Quebec of Merely designative of the raw soldier. 1818 BENTHAM Ch. Eng. 35 Then are the words designative of the sort of act first mentioned. 1845 F. BARHAM An Odd Medley 8 The [Hebrew] designative preposition ath.

B. sb. Anything used to designate.
1844 J. GILCHRIST Etym. Interpr. 77 Perhaps the scientific

B. sb. Anything used to designate.

1884 J. Gilchrist Etym. Interfer. 77 Perhaps the scientific purpose intended is as well accomplished by these as by any designatives that could be invented.

1. One who designates or points out.

1. One who designates or points out.

2. Rom. Antiq. An officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

ceremonies.

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey).

1727-51 Chambers Cycl.

5.v., There were designators at funeral solemnities, and at the games, theatres, and shews.

Designatory.

6. [f. L. type \*dēsignātōri-us, f. dēsignātōri see prec. and -oRY.] Of or pertaining to a designator or designation.

1825 Sir L. W. Cave in Law Times' Rep. LII. 518/1 That the indefinite article has the same designatory force as the definite.

definite.

Designed (d/zoi'nd), ppl. a. [f. Design v. +
-ED.] † a. Marked out, appointed, Designate.

b. Planned, purposed, intended. c. Drawn, outlined; formed, fashioned, or framed according to

ucsigni.

a. 1609 Bible (Douay) Num. viii. Comm. Their designed offices. 1622 Bacon Hen. VII, Wks. (1860) 331 His two designed generals. 1701 W. Wotton Hist. Kome ii. 28 He was designed Consul for next Year. 1751 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl. s.v. Bishop, Bishop designed, episcopus designatus.

h. 1806 B. Young Guazzo's Civ. Comv. Iv. 180 b, Fortifying my designed purpose. 1660 Barrow Euclid Pref. (1714) 3 A Size beyond the design'd Proportion. 2717 Lady M. W. MONTAGU Lett. 1 Jan. (1887) I. 130 Making my designed return a mystery. 2656 Mozzev Mirac. vii. 291 note, That this failure. .should be designed.

G. 1870 EMERSON Soc. 4 Solit., Art Wks. (Bohn) III. 16 An oak-tree.. being the form in nature best designed to resist a constant assailing force.

+ To be designed, to be purposed or minded: see Design v. o.

+ To be designed, to be purposed or minded: see Design v. 9.

Designedly (dizəinedli), adv. [f. prec. +
-LY 2.] By design, on purpose, intentionally.

1658-9 Burton's Diary (1828) III. 394 You need not be their enemies, directly or designedly. 1710 STERE Tatler
No. 234 P: An Art of being often designedly dull. 1875

JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) I. 343 Designedly irritating the judges.

Desi-gnedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being designed or purposed; intentional character.

character.

in LATHAM Mod. The designedness of the 'co-

incidence' was obvious.

Designer (dizzina). Also 7 designor. [f. Design v. +- ER1.] One who designs.

1. One who originates a plan or plans.

1570 G. H. Hist. Cardinals 11. 11. 151 Thoughtful and cogitative, a great designor. 1736 BUTLER Anal. 11. Concl. Wks. 1874 I. 307 Ten thousand thousand instances of design cannot but prove a designer.

28. In bad sense: One who cherishes evil designs or is actuated by selfsh purposes: a plotter

or is actuated by selfish purposes; a plotter,.

or is actuated by selhsh purposes; a plotter, schemer, intriguer.

1649 Prynne Demurrer 83 The greatest designers, plotters and lifters up of themselves against the interest of Christ.

18794 T. Brown Praise of Wealth Wks. 1730 I. 84 The cunning designer gets into the princes favour. 1736 in H. Campbell Lowe-lett. Mary Q. Scots (1824) 20 Where is one faithful friend to be chosen out among a thousand base designers?

3. One who makes an artistic design or plan of constructions a draughterman.

designers?

3. One who makes an artistic design or plan of construction; a draughtsman; spec. one whose business is to invent or prepare designs or patterns for the manufacturer or constructor.

166 Evelyn Chalogy. 147 Where the Workman is not an accomplished Designer. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 190 P to Sculptors, painters, and designers. 1891 Leeds Mercury 21 May 5/1 The designers of these tank vessels. 1892 Labour Commission Gloss. No. 9 Designer, the architect who designs the enrichment for the 'modeller' in the plastering trade. Mod. A designer in a textile factory.

Designful (dizainful), a. [f. Design sb. + -FUL.] Full of design; purposed, intentional. a 1677 [see next] 1867 J. H. Stirling Crit. Ess. (1868) 206 The ascription to Kant of designful reticence and intentional obscurity. 1890 — Gifford Lect. iv. 73 The. designful contrivance of the world.

Designfulness. [f. prec. + Ness.] Designful quality: a. craftiness, scheming; b. fullness of design, intentional or prearranged character.

21677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1716 II. 83 Drawn over with features of base designfulness. 1800 J. H. STIRLING Gifford Lect. v. 94 The designfulness is but contingent.

Designing (dizainin), vbl. sb. [f. Design v. + -ING !] The action of Design v.; marking out, nomination; planning, preliminary sketching, etc. a 1618 Raleich Maxims St. (1651) 77 Upon the designing of his successour. 1736 Nugent Gr. Tour IV. 92 The

designing was by Michael Angelo. 1884 Athensum 12 Jan. 59/1 Both the Dublin cathedrals are of English designing. b. Evil design, plotting, scheming. 1628-9 Burton's Diary (1828) III. 55 Petty designings. 1795 Jemima II. 18 Her suspicions were excited by his detected disguise, and probable deep designings. C. attrib.

C. all'10.

1711 SHAFTESB. Charac. (1737) III. 403 The designing Arts.. such as Architecture. 1864 Daily Tel. 29 June, It has a 'designing class' at South Kensington.

Designing (dizainin), ppl. a. [-ING 2.]

1. That designs, plans, etc.; characterized by

To that designs, etc.; Characterized by constructive forethought.

1653 H. More Antid. Ath. II. xi. § 13 (1712) 78 A knowing and designing Providence. 1711 STERLE Spect. No. 43 P 3 We are all Grave, Serious, Designing Men, in our Way. 1850 M°Cosn Div. Govl. III. i. (1874) 299 The order and adaptation of nature suggest a designing mind.

2. That cherishes evil designs or is actuated by ulterior motives: scheming crafty artful

2. I hat cherishes evil designs or is actuated by ulterior motives; scheming, crafty, artful.

a 1671 LD. FAIRFAX Mem. (1690) 100 The sad consequences that crafty and designing men have brought to pass. 1712 ADDISON Spect. No. 1, 1 P6 The old Knight is impos'd upon by a designing Fellow. 1887 BOWEN Virg. Æneid 11. 196 Feigned tears and designing sorrow.

Desi-gningly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Intentionally; with evil design or selfish purpose, craftily.

tentionally; when craftily.

craftily.

1684 H. More Answ. Bjb, Over prone cunningly and designingly to serve their turns. 1899 Baring-Gould Germany II. 230 Trades' unions are an excellent institution, if not ignorantly or designingly misdirected.

1610 January (Alexander).

1610 January (Alexander).

1611 DESIGN 161.

Designless (dizainles), a. [f. Design sb. +
-LESS.] Void of design or plan; purposeless.

1643 Hammond Serm. at Oxf. Wks. 1683 IV. 513 That
designless love of sinning. a 1691 Boyle Hist. Air xii,
1692) 65 These Wounds must have been made by some
designless Agent. 1883 JEPPERIES Story of my Heart 59
The designless, formless chaos of chance-directed matter.

Desi'gnless, formless chaos of chance-directed matter.

Desi'gnlessly, adv. [f, prec. + -LY 2.] Without design or plan; with no specific purpose.

1648 BOYLE Seraph. Love xiii. (1700) 77 His [the Sun's] visits are made designlessly. a 1691 — Wks. VI. 80(R.) Not rashly or designlessly shuffled by a blind hazard.

+ Designment. Obs. [f. Design v. + - MENT.] = DESIGNATION, DESIGN.

EDESIGNATION, DESIGN.

1. Indication by sign or token.

1625 GILL Sacr. Philos. ii. 156 No Scripture is so direct...
as this for the certaine designement of the time. a 1624
LEIGHTON Comm. 1 Pet. ii. 14 The them that are sent... is
a very clear designment of the inferior governors of those a very clear designment times.

2. Appointment or nomination to office or function;

2. Appointment or nomination to office or function; consignment or destination to a fate.

158a N. T. (Rhem.) Luke vi. 12 Annot., As a preparation to the designement of his Apostles. 151a T. TAYLOR Comm.

17itus i. 7 Designements to offices and places. 1624 Jrs.

TAYLOR Epits. (1647) 93 Paul & Barnabas ... went to the Gentiles, by .. speciall designement made at Antioch. 1668

H. More Div. Dial. IV. xviii. (1713) 326 No designment of them to Sin and Damnation. 1732 Law Serious C. xxii. (1761) 430 It is by the express designment of God, that some beings are Angels, and others are men.

8 Appointment extraorgement or ordination of

(1761) 420 It is by the express designment of God, that some beings are Angels, and others are men.

3. Appointment, arrangement, or ordination of affairs; planning, designing; hence, that which is planned; an enterprise, undertaking, design.

1833 Harsnet Serm. Ezek. (1658) 135 Had he had freedome to have altered Gods Designment, Adams liberty had bene aboue the designment of God. 1894 Ord. Prayer in Liturg. Serv. O. Eliz. (1847) 654 Cruel designments so closely plotted against her innocent life. 1864 SHAKS. Oth. 11.

1. 22 The desperate Tempest hath so bang'd the Turkes, That their designement halts. 1861 Covyar Crudities 205 A very disastrous accident. 1869 139 Many hours. intervening between the Designment and the Execution [of a Duel]. 1238 WARBURTON Dir. Legat. 1. 216 A strange Jumble as well as Iniquity in this Designment.

4. Artistic representation, delineation; an outline, sketch; an original draught or design.

1570 DEE Math. Pref. in Billingsley Euclide Aj, Of all these, lively designmentes. 10 be in velame parchement described. 1658 DRYDEN Death O. Cromwell of For though some meaner artist's skill were shown. Yet still the fair designment was his own. 1669 — Ess. Drawn. Poesic (R.), Shall that excuse the ill painture or designment of them? 1703 T. N. City 4 C. Purchaser 85 A neat and full Expression of the 1st Idea or Designment thereof.

Desilicate (disi'like't', v. [f. DE-II. 1.] trans.
To deprive of silica. Hence Desi'licated ppl. a.
In mod. Dicts.

Desilicify, Desilicize, v. [f. De- II. 1.]

trans. To free from silex or silicon; = Desiliconize. Hence Desilicidae tion.

In mod. Dicts.

**Desiliconize** (disi likonoi:2), v. [f. De-II. 1.] trans. To deprive of or free from silicon. Hence

trans. To deprive of or free from silicon. Hence **Desi Hoonized** ppl. a.; -ising vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; **Period St.** 1882. R. A. Wright in Encycl. Brit. XIII. 333/1 (Iron) The decarbonizing and desiliconizing of iron by the action of an oxidizing atmosphere is the essential feature of the processes of refining pig iron and of making natural steel. 1891 Times 8 Oct. 14/6 They had suffered more from desiliconization than from desulphurization. **Desilver** (drisilvol), v. [f. De. II. 2.] trans. To deprive of its silver, remove the silver from. 1864 in Webster. 1896 Fenn Master of Coremonics I. ii. 9 The over-cleaned and desilvered plated pot.

Desilverize (disi'lvərəiz), v. [f. Dr. II. 1.] trans. To extract the silver from (lead or other metal).

1872 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining 450 Two systems. desilverizing and refining two charges of [lead] in twenty-four hours. 1886 A. J. BALPOUR Question 1239 Gold & Silver Comm., The cost of desilverising the copper. Hence Desilverized ppl. a., Desilverizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Desilverization.

1870 J. Percy (title). The Metallurgy of Lead, including Desilverization and Cupellation. 1872 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining 440 The desilverizing kettle holds 22,000 pounds of lead. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 49/2 In lead pipes the soft desilverized lead is considered best.

Desinence (devinens). [a. F. disinence (16th c. in Hatzfeld) = It. desinence 4 desinence or ter-

c. in Hatzfeld) = It. desinens. [a. F. aesinence (10th mination' (Florio), ad. med.L. desinentia, f. desinentem: see next.] Termination, ending, close; Gram. a termination, suffix, or ending of a

word.

1599 BP. HALL Sal. Poster., Fettering together the series of the verses, with the bondes of like cadence or desinence of rime. 1623 FAVINE Theat. How. 11. i. 67 The Romaine desinence or ending. 1824 BERINGTON Lit. Hist. Mid. Ages v. (1846) 273 The ear was thus flattered by a certain musical desinence, nor could it a moment doubt where every verse closed. 1873 BARDSLEY Surnames i. (1875) 13 The Saxon added 'son', as a desinence, as 'Williamson'.

Desinent (de-sinent), a. ? Obs. [ad. L. dē-sinent-em, pr. pple. of dēsinēre to leave off, close, f. DE-I. I, 2 + sinēre to leave.] Forming the end,

f. DE- I. 1, 2 + sincre to leave.] Forming the end,

reminal; ending, closing.

1605 B. Jonson Masque Blackness, Six tritons..their upper parts human..their desinent parts fish. 1677 CARY Chronol. II. II. III. iii. 227 The State was left in Confusion .until the 38th desinent of Azariah. 1bid. 228 An. 39 of Uzziah desinent.

Desine ntial, a. [f. med.L. desinentia (see Desine ntial, a. [f. med.L. desinentia (see Desine ntial, a. [f. med.L. desinentia (see Desinent) + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a desinence or ending.

1818 Monthly Mag. XLVI. 322 The desinential characteristics of the Latin noun.

1869 F. Hall in Lauder's Tractate 24 The desinential-it, for -ed (in Scotch pa. pples.)

Desine of Decener, Obs.

1891 Garrard Art Warre 14 Under the charge of a Desiner or chiefe of a chamber.

Desiner of chiefe of a Chamber.

Desiner or chiefe of a chamber.

Desines, obs. form of DIZZINESS.

Desinterressed, var. of DISINTERESSED a. Obs. \*\*Pesipiate, v. Obs. = ° [irreg. f. L. destpère (desipio) to be foolish, f. DE-I. 6 + sapère to
be wise.] intr. To become foolish.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1663 F. HAWKINS Youth's Behav.

Desipience (disirpiens). [ad. L. desipientia,

foolish trifling, silliness.

1. desiptent-em Desiptent: see -ENCE.] Folly; foolish trifling, silliness.

1. 1056 BLOUNT Glossogr., Desiptence is when the sick person speaks and doth idly; dotage. 1888 A. W. WARD Dickens ii. 24 Occasional desiptence in the form of the wildest farce. 1887 Spectator 17 Sept. 1251 The maturity of sweet desiptence in the form of the wildest farce.

desipiency. [see prec., and -ENOY.] = prec.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE Lett. Friend § 22 Many are mad but
in. one prevalent desipiency. 1886 Titan Mag. Dec. 496 If
the desipere be but in loco, religion itself will not forbid
the seasonable desipiency.

Desipient (disi pient), a. rare. [ad. L. desipient-em, pr. pple. of desipere to be void of understanding, f. DE-I. 6 + sapère to know.] Foolish,
silly; playing the fool, idly trifling.

174 In his character of disinterested spectator, gracefully
desspient.

Desirability (dřzoi» răbi liti). [f. next + -ITY.]

Desirability (dizoio:rābi·līti). [f. next +-ITY.] The quality of being desirable; desirableness; quasi-concr. (with pl.) a desirable condition or thing. 1844 Southey Life & Corr. (1850) V. 189, I see possibilities and capabilities and desirabilities. 1859 FARRAR Eric 95 Of this school he often bragged as the acme of desirability. 1865 BERESF. Hore Eng. Cathedr. 19th C. iii. 68 Any decision upon the distinctive possibility or desirability of new cathedrals. 1873 SYMONDS Grh. Poets iii. 87 The desirability of consorting with none but the best company.

Desirable (dizoio:rāb'i), a. (sb.) Also 7-8 desireable. [a. F. disirable (12th c. in Hatzfeld), f. disirer to Desire, after L. dēsīderābilis.]

1. Worthy to be desired: to be wished for In

1. Worthy to be desired; to be wished for. In early use often standing for the qualities which cause a thing to be desired: Pleasant, delectable,

cause a thing to be desired: Pleasant, delectable, choice, excellent, goodly.

1382 Wyclip Pron. xxi. 20 Desyrable tresor and oile in the dwelling place of the ristwis. c 1489 Caxton Blanchardyn xxiii. 80 Blanchardyn as that thinge whiche most he desyred in this world, dyde accepte this gracyouse and desyrable ansuere. 1573 G. Harvey Letter-bk. (Camden) 126 Greate varietye of desirable flowers. 1611 Bible Ezek. xxiii. 12 She doted vpon the Assyrians. horsemen riding vpon horses, all of them desireable young men. 1662 STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr. 111. iii. § 7 No evil is in its self desirable, or to be chosen. 1783 Watson Philip III (1839) 169 It was surely desirable to put a period to these calamities. 1833 J. Holland Manuf. Metal II. 301 This exceedingly convenient and desirable machine. 1891 H. Matthews in Law Times XCII. 961 Sonie general modifications in the rules. are now desirable.

now desirable.

+ 2. To be regretted or desiderated; regrettable.

1650 T. Froysell Gale of Opportunity (1652) 1 He lived amiable and dyed desirable.

† 3. Characterized by or full of desire. Obs. 1759 SARAH FIELDING Citess of Deliwyn II. 23 With the estreable View of rendering her Smiles or Frowns of Con-

B. sb. That which is desirable; a desirable

B. 50. That which is desirable; a desirable property or thing.

1645 E. Willan in Spurgeon Treat. Dav. Ps. xvi. 11 All these desirables are encircled within the compass of the first remarkable. 1721 WATTS Serm. ii. Wks. 1812 I. 18 He. despises fame... pleasure and riches, and all mortal desirables. 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett Beggar Girl (1813) V. 52 Besides the desirables it would purchase [etc.]. 1873 Miss Broughton Nancy II. 82 At that time, you see, he had not all the desirables.

had not all the desirables.

Desi Tableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or fact of being desirable.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 34/1 Discourses upon the thing itself, and the desirableness of it. a 1665 J. Gooden Win Filled w. the Spirit (1867) 125 Matthus Popul. III.
App. 220 The desirableness. 1817 MALTHUS Popul. III.
App. 220 The desirableness of a great and efficient population. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. 1. 384 To discuss. the desirableness of fulfilling the engagement into which he had entered.

entered.
+ 2. In active sense: Desirousness. 1 as II active sense. Destrousitess. Uss. 1649 St. Trials, Lient.-Col. John Lilburne (R.), To declare by desireableness to keep within the bounds of reason, oderation, and discretion.

Desirably (drain-rabli), adv. [f. as prec. +
-uv².] In a desirable manner; according to what
is desirable.

is desirable.

1823 J. BADCOCK Dom. Amusem. 70 The ground where you would most desirably dig a well.

† Desirant, ppl. a. Obs. [a. F. désirant, pr. pple. of désirer to desire; repr. L. désiderânt-em.]

Desiring, desirous of.

1 Leste loved .. and that I am moste desiraunte.

Desire (dizio-1), sb. Forms: 4-5 desir, desyr, desir, desaire, dissire, -yre), 4-6 desyre, desier, (5 desyre, desere, 6 desyr), 4- desire.

[ME. a. OF. desir (12th c. in Littré), mod. F. désir = Pr. dezir, desire, It. desio, desire, derv. f. the vb. desirare, F. désirer to DESIER: see next.]

1. The fact or condition of desiring; that feeling

1. The fact or condition of desiring; that feeling or emotion which is directed to the attainment or

or emotion which is directed to the attainment or possession of some object from which pleasure or satisfaction is expected; longing, craving; a particular instance of this feeling, a wish.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 3410 3yf bou haue grete desyre To be clepyd lorde or syre. c.1360 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 147 Gret desir of heuenely bynges. 14... Why I can't be a nun 303 in E. E. P. (1860) 146 Thy fyrst desyre and thyne entent Was to bene a nune professed. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) 11. 757 The execrable desyre of sovereintic. 1652 J. HAYWARD tr. Biond's Eromena 92, I have a great desire to get a sight of him. 1652 J. Wright tr. Canmi. Nat. Paradax 353 Seeing the cards thus shuffled to his own desire. 1653 H. More Antid. Ath. 11. xii. § 15 (1712) 83 An unsatiable desire after that just and decorous temper of Mind. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 206 74 This conflict of desires. 1759 — Rastelas xxxvii, His predominant passion was desire of money. 1841 LANE Arad. Nis. I. 2 The elder King felt a strong desire to see his brother. 1853 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1873) II. 1. 11 Objects of desire to the barbarian. 1896 Emerson Eng. Trait; Relig. Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 The new age has new desires. 1875 Jowett Thato (ed. 2) V. 51 A mans should pray to have right desires, before he prays that his desires may be fulfilled.

b. personified.
1875 Gracousne Pr. Pleas. Keniku., That wretch Desire Whom neither death could daunt [etc.]. 1821 Shelley Prometh. Unit. 1. 1. 734 As fleet As Desire's lightning feet. 1876 Geo. Eltor Dan. Der. II. xvii. 170 Desire has trimmed the sails, and Circumstance brings but the breeze to fill them.

2. 5fec. Physical or sensual appetite; lust.

2. spec. Physical or sensual appetite; lust. 2. spec. Physical or sensual appetite; lust. c1340 HAMPOLR Prose Tr. 3 This name I hesu. dose away greuesnes of fleschely desyris. 1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. vii. xliv. (1495) 257 The appetyte of the stomak is callyd desyre. a 1400-50 Alexander 4289 To blemysch oure blode with bodely dissires. a 1538 WART in Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 224 If thy desire haue ouer thee the power, Subiect then art thou and no gouernour. 1611 SHAKS. Cymb. 1. vi. 47 That satiate yet vinsatisfi'd desire. 1711 STEELE Spect. No. 1517 2 A constant Pruriency of inordinate Desire. 1756 BURKE Subbl. 4 B. III. i, Which shows that beauty, and the passion caused by beauty, which I call love, is different from desire. 1867 BAKER Nile Tribut. viii. 166 The flesh of the crocodile is eaten greedily, being supposed to promote desire. 1887 BOWEN VIR. Eneid IV. 91 Against enkindled desire Honour itself was feeble.

† 3. Longing for something lost or missed; regret; DESIDERIUM. Obs.

regret; Desilibertum. Obs.
c 1611 Chapman Hind xvii. 380 So unremoved stood these steeds, their heads to earth let fall, And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate desire Of their kind manager.
4. A wish as expressed or stated in words; a removed withing.

4. A wish as expressed or stated in words; a request, petition.

1340 Curror M. 10513 (Trin.) by desire and py preyere Is comen to goddes ere. 1404 Kolts of Partt. III. 549/1 The Kyng thanketh hem of here gode desire, willyng put it in execution als sone as he wel may. 1232 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. cxiii. 135 The erle sent thyder, at their desyers, John of Norwyche, to be their Captayne. 1670 MARVELL Corr. clxxxi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 377 The House hath been in conference with the Lords upon their desire, about the Addresse. concerning Popish Recusants. 1794 NEISON in Nicolas Disp. (1845) I. 428 The Agents have written desires from me to land everything as fast as possible. 1842 BISCHOFF Woollen Mannf. II. 83, I also send, at your desire, a general list of articles used in the woollen manufacture.

5. transf. An object of desire; that which one desires or longs for. (Originally only contextual). 1340-70 Alisamader 1047 Hee hoped to have there of his hertes desyres. 1413 Pilgr. Sowle I. xxxix. (Caxton, repr. 1859) 43 Hesawe that he ne myght nought acheuen hys desyre. 1835 Coverdalle P. Silli. [liv.] 75 o that myne eye seyth his desyre vpon myne enemies. 1611 Bible Haggai ii. 7 The desire of all nations shall come. 1699 Dampier Voy. II. 11. ii. We steered off to the North expecting a Sea-Breez at E.N.E. and the third day had our desire. 1799 Streen Tatler No. 150 7 5 Farewel my Terentia, my Heart's Desire, farewel. 1732 Fielding Mock Doctor Ded., That politeness which. has made you the desire of the great, and the envy of the whole profession. 1863 Tennyson Welcome Alex., Welcome her, welcome the land's desire.

Desire (dizaio'1), v. Also 3-7 desyre, 4 desirro, 4-5 disire, yre, 4-6 desir, 5 dissire, yre, desier, desyr, disere, 5-6 dessire, yre, dyssire, 5. transf. An object of desire; that which one

desier, desyr, disere, 5-6 dessire, -yre, dyssire, -yre, 6 dissier. [ME. a. OF. desire-r (earlier desidrer, desirrer) = Pr. desirar, It. desiare, disirare, Rom. type desirare:—L. desiderare to miss, long

ROM. type desirare:—L. desiderare to miss, long for, desire: see Desiderate v.]

1. trans. To have a strong wish for; to long for, covet, crave. a. with simple obj.

1. trans. To have a strong wish for; to long for, covet, crave. a. with simple obj.

1. 1330 Hali Meid. 11 Ant benne wile... be king of alle kinges desire be to leofmon. 1340 Ayenb. 244 Per is... al bet herte may wylnj, and of guod desiri. a 1400-50 Alexander 922 To be kyng he kest slik a hate, bat he desiris his deth. 1338 Starker England 1.1. 21 Of al thyng best and most to be desyryd. 1507-12 Bacon Ess., Empire (Arb.) 294 It is a miserable state of minde to have few thinges to desier, and manie thinges to feare. 1670 MILTON Hist. Eng. 1v. Wks. (1851) 169 Offa. a comely Person... much desir dof the people; and such his virtue... as might have otherwise been worthy to have reigned. 1832 Tennyson' Of old sat Freedom on the heights. Her open eyes desire the truth. 1891 R. Ellis Catullus Itil. 50 Many a wistful boy and maidens many desire it. 1893 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 201 Do not all men desire happiness?

1. With infin.: To wish, long (to be, have, do).

desire it. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) I. 201 Do not all men desire happiness?

D. with infin.: To wish, long (to be, have, do).
a 1300 CNTSOT M. 10486 (COUL.) Suilk a worthi sun... Als sco desird for to haf. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXD.) xiv. 62 Desirand to see bare wifes and bare childer. c 1435 Hambole's Psatler Metr. Pref. 29 Who so desires it to know. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. xviii. vi., To speke wyth her grelly desyrynge. 1602 SHAKES. Ham. 1v. v. 140 If you desire to know the certaintie. 1697 DRYDEN Æneid II. init., Since... Troy's disast rous end (you) desire to know. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) IV. 30 They do not desire to bring down their theory to the level of their practice.

C. with obj. clause.
c 1340 CNISSOT M. 1801 (Trin.) Penne desired bo caitifs badde pat bei had ben by noe ladde. c 1600 SHAKS. Sonm. Ixi. 3 Dost thou desire my silumbers should be broken? 1784 COWPER TIPOC. 811 To you... Who wise yourselves, desire your sons should learn Your wisdom. 1850 TRNNYSON In Mem. II. 1 Do we indeed desire the dead Should still be near us? 1859 — Lancelot & Elaine 1089 You desire your child to live.

2. intr. (or absol.) To have or feel a desire.
1393 GOWER COM. II. 5 For she, which loveth him to-fore.

near us? 1859 — Lancetot & Etame 1089 You desire your child to live.

2. intr. (or absol.) To have or feel a desire.
1393 Gower Conf. II. 5 For she, which loveth him to-fore, Desireth ever more and more. 1611 Bible Prov. xiii. 4 The soule of the sluggard desireth, and hath nothing. 1620 Shelton Quir. III. v. He that will not when he may, when he desireth shall have nay. 21831 A. Knox Rem. I. 37 In moral matters, to desire, and possess, differ in degree, rather than reality. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 68 He who desires, desires that of which he is in want.
1 b. Const. after, to, etc. Obs.
2 1300 Holy Rode 347 in Leg. Rood 46 Do desirede be quene muche after be nailes bre War-wib our lord was inailed to be tre. 2 1325 Fore Peatler xiliji. 1 As be hert de-siret to be welles of waters, so de-sired my soule to be, Lord. 1477 Norron Ord. Alch. Proem in Ashm. (1652) 6 Every estate desireth after good. 1549-68 Sternhold & H. Ps. cxliii. 6 My soule desireth after thee.
13. trans. Of things: To require, need, demand.
1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. 1. (1586) 29 It desyreth a moyst ground, riche and good. 1587 Golding De Mornay xxvi. 397 True beautie desireth no painting. 1591 Spenser Tears of Muses 541 A doleful case desires a dolefull song. 1607 Torsell. Fourly. Beasts 292 There be many kindes of Mise, and every one of them desireth a particular tractate.
2. To long for (something lost); to feel the loss of, miss, regret, desiderate. (In quot. 1614, pass., to be missed, to be wanting.) Obs. or arch.
15257 NORTH tr. Guenara's Diall Pr. 231 b/2 On the death of thy child Verissimus, thy some so much desired.
16218 BIBLE 2 Chron. xxi. 20 He reigned in Ierusalem eight yeeres, and departed without being desired. 1614 Seldens Titles Hon. 142 Otherwise. Pharaohs discretion would have been much desired. 1658 Rowland Monfet's Theat. Int. Ep. Ded., That the Reader. many not desired in Herusalem eight, or complain that there is one wanting. 1869 Tennyson Holy Grail 897 And now his chair desires him here in vain.

5. To express a

here in vain.
5. To express a wish for (an object); to ask

8. To express a wish for (an object); to ask for, request.

Const. a. with simple obj.: to d. a thing; b. to d. a thing of, from († at) a person (arch.); c. with inf. obj.: to d. to know, have, etc., something; d. with obj. cl., to d. that...

a. c. 134 Gay Warru. (A.) 302 Erls, doukes of pe best. Me [Felice] have desired aplist, pat never of me hadde sist. c. 1350 Will. Palerne 4583, I desired pis damisele. To have hire to bi brober. Ac hire moder in no maner hire nold me graunte. c. 1450 Merlin 27 When their wiste that Vortiger discred the pees, they were gladde. 1656 Burton's Diary (1828) I. 39, I move that his Highness's advice may be desired in it. 1734 CHATHAM Lett. Nephew iv. 21 If you are forced to desire fatther information... do it with proper apologies. 1821 LANE Arab. Nts. I. 97, I had spared thee, but thou desiredst my death.

b. c. 1400 Destr. Troy 7807 pai... sent to bat souerain... dessirond full depely delyverans of hir. 1335 COVERDALE 1 Kings ii, 16 Now desyre I one peticion of the. — Job

xxxi. 16 When the poore desyred eny thinge at me, haue I denyed it them? 165x Six E. Nicholas in N. Papers (Camden) 28x What you desire from mee. 1666 Pervs Diary 5 Dec., I gave him my song .. which he has often desired of me.

desired of me.

6. C 1400 Desir. Troy 1022 To these kynges he come.

And to have of hor helpe hertely dissyred. 1450 W. Sonner in Four C. Eng. Lett. 4 The maister desyryd to wete yf the shepmen wolde holde with the duke. 1563 ABP. PARKER Corr. (Parker Soc.) 191, I. . thereupon desired to have the Council's letters. 1763 Mod. Times I. 16 He desired never to hear any thing of me. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xxxiii, He alighted at the Dominican Convent, and desired to see the Duke of Albany. 1887 Bowen Virg. Æneid 11. 358 Speech I crave of the seer, and desire his counsel to learn.

learn.
d. 1.404 Rolls of Parlt. III. 549/1 The Comunes desiren that the Kyng shulde leve upon his owne. 1656 Burlon's Diary (1828) I. 80, I desire it may not die. 1689 Tryal Bys. 19 We desire it may be read in English for we don't understand Law-Latin. 1738 Swift Pol. Conversat. 98 Run to my Lady M—; and desire she will remember to be here at Six. 1833 Souther Hist. Penins. War I. 176 He desired Velarde would write to the court.

6. To express a wish to (a person); to request,

o. To expires a wish to (a person); to request, pray, entreat.

†a. with simple object: to make a request to (obs.);
†b. to d. a person a thing, or of a thing (obs.); C. to d. a person to do something (the most freq. construction); d. to d. a person that, or of a person that...

†a. 1505-34 Tindale John xii. 21 Certayne Grekes...cam to Philip... and desired him, sayinge: Syr we wolde fayne se Iesus. 1563-87 Foxe A. 4. M. (1596) 32/2 John spake unto him, and desired him in like maner and contestation as before.

se lesus. 1937 FORE A. 9 In. 1930 32/10th space unto him, and desired him in like maner and contestation as before.

† D. a 1835 Hooper in Coverdale Lett. Mart. (1564) 127 Repente, and desyre god of forgeuenes. 1833 Golding Catoin on Deut. xviii. 105 If a Childe. desire his Father some fond or euill thing. 1896 Shaks. Merch. V. 1v. 1. 402, I humbly doe desire your Grace of pardon.

O. a 1833 LD. Berners Humb Iki. 212, I desyre you to shew me where ye have ben. c 1853 Cavenders Metr. Vis. in Life Wolsey (1825) II. 124 Desyrying me vouchesalve for to consent To wright their myshappe. 1865 Temple Mem. 111. Wks. 1731 1. 312 The Duke of Monmouth being Chancellor, I desir'd the King to speak to him. 1710 Swift Lett. 10 Oct. (1767) III. 21 He desires me to dine with him again on Sunday. 1747 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. V. 133 Thomas McGee. who was desir'd to do it. 1766 Sus. Haswell Victoria II. 97 Lady Wealthy. desired her to. desire the steward give her twelve guineas. 1833 Markyat P. Simple ix, He desired us to 10e a line, which means to stand in a row.

d. 1833 LD. Berners Froiss. I. cviii. 130. I desyre you that we may abyde in composicyon. 1539 Cranner Matt. xvi. 1 The Pharises also with the Saduces. . desyred him that he wolde shewe them a sygne from heuen. 1858 T. WASHINGTON IT. Nicholay's Voy. 1. xxi. 27 The Bascha sent to desire the Ambassador that the next day he would come to his solemne dynner. 1811 BIBLE Dan. ii. 16 Then Daniel went in and desired of the King, that hee would giue him time. 1828 SHELLEY Chas. I, 11. 456 Go desire Lady Jane She place my lute.

† 7. To request to know or to be told; to ask. c 1477 Caxton Yason 05 b. 1850 if 1800 in 1800

† 7. To request to know or to be told; to ask.

† 7. To request to know or to be told; to ask.

† 17. To request to know or to be told; to ask.

† 17. To request to know or to be told; to ask.

† 18. To Mr. Watts came to me..and desir'd of me whether I were a Congregation

+8. To request the presence or attendance of; to invite. Obs.

invite. Obs.

c 1325 Corr de L. 6871 Saye, that I hym desyre, And al his cursed cumpany in fere. 1330 PALSGR. 513/2, I desyre to dynner, or to a feest, or any repast, je semons. 1354 Bradford by a neighbour .. ayenst this day to dyner. 1383 Satir. Poem Reform. xlv. Leg. Bb. St. Androis 259 This bischop, beand present thair, Desyrit him hame. 1605 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. Iv. v. 150, I would desire My famous Cousin to our Grecian Tents. 1606 G. W(OODCOCKE) tr. Hist. Ivistine 8 b, Arsinoe. . desired Phillip into her Citty Cassandria.

† b. To invite to a course of action, etc.

c 1314 Guy Warw. (A.) 634 Dow dost me litel worbschipe, When bou me desirest to schenschipe. 1533 Ld. Berners Froiss. I. cxv. 136 Ye have desyred vs to a thynge that is great and weyghtie. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. v. ii. 145 Br. shall we dance, if they desire vs too 't' 1645 Cronwell Lett. 4 Aug., I sent one Mr. Lee to them, To certify the peaceableness of my intentions, and to desire them to peaceableness.

ableness.

Desired (dízoio·1d), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED l.]

1. Wished for, longed for, etc.: see the vb.

138a Wycl.if Haggai ii. 8 The desirid to alle folkis shal cume.

a 140 Found. St. Bartholomews 4 3 To seue the a seifte of
desirid helth. 1611 SHAKE. Cymb. III. v. 62 To her desir'd
Posthumus. 1611 BIBLE Pt. cvii. 30 So he bringeth them
vnto their desired hauen. 1655 EARL ORRENY Parthen. (1676)
21 At last, the long desired day appear'd. 1855 MACAULAY
///ist. Eng. IV. 266 The long desired title of Elector of
Hanover.

Hanover.

† 2. Missed, regretted, desiderated. Obs.

a 1533 LD. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) Dd ja,
Of the death of suche an entierly desyred husbande.

† 3. Affected with desire; longing, desirous.

[= L. cupidus.] Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 28505 (Cott.) Gerndand i haf oft ben
desird o bire wymmen scen. c 1480 Caxton Blanchardyu.
xlii. 158 She.. was sore desired to know of hym som gode
tydynges. 1598 Yong Diana 318 If thy sweete voice...
might sound in our desired eares with some happie song.
Hence Desiredly adu. in a desired manner:

Hence **Desiredly** adv., in a desired manner; †according to one's own desire, con amore (obs.; cf. Desiredness, the condition of

being desired.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU App. Casar 65 He being Pater misericordiarum, and wholly, freely, and desiredly, giving, occasioning, procuring, effecting our salvation. 1666 A LSOP Maryland (1869) 46 Every man lives quietly, and follows

his labor and imployment desiredly. 1888 P. H. Wicksteen Alphabet Econ. Sc. 8, I am not aware of any recognised word, however, which signifies the quality of being desired. 'Desirableness' conveys the idea that the thing not only is but deserves to be desired. 'Desiredness' is not English, but I shall nevertheless use it as occasion may require. 1889, Sat. Rev. 16 Feb. 1981; His introduction into the English language of 'desiredness'.

Desireful, a. Now rare. [f. DESIRE sh. +

+TUL.]

+1. Greatly to be desired, desirable. Obs. or arch.

138 Wyclif Dan. x. 3 Y eete not desireful breede.

138 Wyclif Dan. x. 3 Y eete not desireful breede.

1438

Misyn Fire of Love 76 Delectabyl & desireful it is in pipraysinge to be. c 1510 More Picus Wks. 15 More desireful is it. to be condenned of the worlde, and exalted of God, then to be exalted of the world and condemned of god. 1580

Sidney Arcadia (1622) 434 Euery thing was either vehemently desirefull, or extreamely terrible. 1877 Blackie Wise Men. 68 A brood of desireful maidens immortal.

2. Full of desire; desirous; wishful, enger.

123. Barclay Sallust's Yugurth 55a, To suche desyrefull myndes as they had, nothyng coude to fast be hasted. 1540

MORYSINE Virus' Instruct Wysal. Pref. A ijb, Alway helpynge some, and stylle desyrefull to helpe mo 1553 Grimalde Citerris Office 1. 68 So desireful of . learning y nature of things. 1892 C. E. Norton Dante's Paradise v. 29

Beatrice. all desireful turned herself again to that region. Hence †Desirertuness. Obs., the state or quality of being desirous; eagerness.

of being desirous; eagerness.

1548 UDALL etc. Erasm. Par. Luke Pref. 8 He with greate desirefulnesse useth to reade. Ibid. ix. 56 Toke out of their stomakes all desierfulnesse of doyng vengeaunce.

Desireless (dízəi rilės), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

Devoid of desire or longing.

1607 TOPSELL Serpents (1653) 758 Desirelesse it seeks these drinks and meats. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS Passions xl. 524 The Will is left Hopelesse, and therefore Desirelesse. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) 1. 254 Our spirit becomes desireless, as though there were nothing. of which we stood in need.

in need. **Desirer** (d*iz*əi» rəı). [f. Desire v. + -er <sup>1</sup>.]

Desirer (d/zaio tal). [f. Desire v. + -er l.] One who desires.

c1450 tr. De Imitatione III. xxxvi, There are many desireres of contemplacion. 1548 R. Hutten Sum of Dininitie A vj b, It is expedient that ther be many desirers of the office. 1579 Coverdale Bh. Death xiii. 58 Earnest desirers of innocency. a 1613 Overbury A Wife (1628) 108 A desirer of learning. 1665 Manley Grotius' Low C. Warres 103 Yet never ceased to admonish all desirers of novelty. a 1691 Baxter in Tulloch Eng. Puril. iii. (1861) 366 He was a great desirer of such abatements as might restore us all to serviceableness.

Desiring (dizaierin), vbl. sb. [f. Desire v. + -1NG l.] The action of the verb Desire; longing, desire. (Now rare or Obs. exc. as gerund.) 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIII. 356 Porw coucityse and vn-kynde desyrynge. 1492 CAXTON Vitas Vatr. (W. de W. 1495) II. 235 b/1 The desyrynges of the flesshe. 1593 T. WATSON Tears of Fancie xx. Poems (Arb.) 1:8 If he at first had banisht loues desiring. 1677 GILPIN Demonol. (1867) 63 By 'lust' I mean those general desirings of our minds after any unlawful object which are forbidden in the tenth commandment. Mod. One cannot gain honour merely by desiring it.

Desiring, ppl. a. [f. Desire v. + -1NG 2.] That desires: longing. desirous.

Desiring, ppl. a. [f. Desire v. +-ING 2.] That desires; longing, desirous.

c. 1366 Chaucer Melib. r. 611 A man that is to desirynge for to gete riches.

c. 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon xxiii.

407 They were sore desyrynge for to see theyr wyves, theyr chyldren, and theyr londes.

1552 HULDET, Desirous of desirynge, appletas, audidu.

1593 SHARS. Rich. II, v. iii. 14

So many greedy lookes of yong and old, Through Casements darted their desiring eyes Vpon his visage.

13700 DRYDEN (J.) Jove beheld it with a desiring look.

Desiringly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With desire, desirously, longingly.

1552 HULDET, Desirously, or wyth desyre, or desiringly, cupide.

1656 J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Orial. Prel. to Rdr., My Spirit. desiringly desiring thorowly to know the whole sacred Art. 1828 COLERIDGE Lett. Convert. 4c. II.

15 The voice within, whenever the heart desiringly listens thereto.

Desirous (dizaierzs).

Desirous (dřzeie res), a. Also 5 desirouse, -rose, desyrows, dessyrous, -rus, dissyrus, dyssirus, 5-6 desyrous(e, 6 desyrous, -rus, -rowus, desierous, dissirous, 7 desireous. [a. AFr. desirous = OF. desireus (carlier desidros, desirrus, mod.F. désireux) = Pr. deziros, It. desideroso -late L. or Rom. dēsīderōs-us, f. stem of dēsīder-āre to DESIRE: see -ous. Orig. with stress on third and first syllable.]

and first syllable.]

1. Having desire or longing; characterized by or full of desire; wishful; desiring.

a. with of; also to (obs. rare).

2.3300 K. Alis. 416 Olimpias stont byfore Neptanabus, Of hire neowelove wel desirous.

2.1300 K. Alis. 416 Olimpias stont byfore Neptanabus, Of hire neowelove wel desirous.

2.1300 K. Alis. 416 Olimpias stont byfore Neptanabus, Of hire neowelove wel desirous.

2.1300 K. Alis. 416 Olimpias stont byfore Neptanabus, Of hire neowelove well desirous.

2.1300 K. Alis. 416 Olimpias stont byfore Neptanabus, Of hir pray.

2.1308 Collyn Targe 54 As falcounn swift desyrouse 75 hir prays.

2.1308 Tober 1825 A Sa falcounn swift desyrouse 1820 Furges, 1820 Keptons 1820 Furges, 1820 Furg

No. 207 Pg We never find ourselves so desirous to finish, as in the latter part of our work. 1860 Tyndall Glac. 1, xvi. 66 Being desirous to learn something of its [the glacier's] general features.

C. with obj. clause.
1601 Shaks. Twel. N. III. i. 83 My Neece is desirous you should enter. 1625 Bacon Ets., Revenge (Arb.) 503 Some.. are Desirous the party should know. 1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 18 That I, desirous we might recover againe our liberty. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth iii, He averted his face, as if desirous that his emotion should not be read upon his countenance.

d. simply.
1828 Digby Myst. (1882) III. IIIO To shew desvrows

upon his countenance.
d. simply.
c. 1485 Dieby Myst. (1882) III. 1110 To shew desyrows hartes I am full nere. 1535 Coverdale 2 Sam. xxiii. 15
Dauid was desyrous, and sayde: Wolde God y some man wolde fetch me a drynke of water. 1667 Milton P. L. v. 631 From dance to sweet repast they turn Desirous.
† 2. Of feelings, actions, etc.: Characterized by, of the nature of, or expressing, desire or longing; sometimes in bad sense, covetous. Obs.
a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 1403 The desirous talent Ye han to goode. 1433 CANTON Gold. Leg. 27s/2 Thou hast brought me into a desyrous affection. 1509 BARCLAY Shyp of Folys (1570) 178 Alas note well thy desirous vanitie. 1580 SIDNEY Arcadia (1622) 165 With a desirous sigh. 1652 L. S. People's Liberty ii. 4 The word for desirs... implieth a desirous affection.
† 3. Full of eagerness or spirit; eager, ardent (esp. in deeds of arms). Obs.

†3. Full of eagerness or spirit; eager, ardent (est). in deeds of arms). Obs.
c 1386 Chaucra Sqr.'s T. 15 Yong, fressh, strong, and in Armes desirous, As any Bacheler of al his hous. 1303 Gowfr Conf. I. 89 Of armes he was desirous, Chivalerous and amorous. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione III. xii, Pat bou be not a louer of biself, but a desirous folower of my wille. c 1470 Henry Wallace II. 2 In prys of armys desirous and sauage. 1490-89 Malory Arthur v. iii, A good knyght and ful desyrous in armes. [Modernized reprint of 1634 desirous.]
† 4. Longing for something lost; regretful. Obs. rare. (Cf. DESIRE 3b. 3, v. 4.)
c 1485 Dieby Myst. (1882) iv. 1077 My swete lorde of be which desiross I am, and nedes must be.
† 5. Exciting desire; desirable; pleasant, delectable. Obs.

which desirose I am, and nedes must be.

+ 5. Exciting desire; desirable; pleasant, delectable. Obs.

+ 5. Exciting desire; desirable; pleasant, delectable. Obs.

1430 Lydo. Chron. Troy I. viii, The lusty season freshe and desyrous. 1556 in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. App. lxi. 219 Whiche most desirous day of thy comfortable commynge hasten, deare Lorde. 1684 Bunyan Pilgr. II. 36 They make the Woods, and Groves, and Solitary places, places desirous to be in. 1738 Gay Begs. Op. II. 3 Whien inspires us. And fires us. Women and Wine should Life employ. Is there ought else on Earth desirous 7 [1796 f. Peage A nonym. (1809) 434.]

Desirously (dizaborosli), adv. Now rare. [f. prec. + -LY 2]

1. With desire or longing; wishfully, cagerly, longingly. (Frequent in 16-17th centuries.)

1. With desire or longing; wishfully, eagerly, longingly. (Frequent in ii. 1 besche the humbly & desirously any thyng to wine in coveitous manner. 1504

Attrinson tr. De Imitatione III. ii, I besche the humbly & desirously begins; by what meane to get peace. 1603 Knolles Hist.

Turks (1621)62 Which courtesie the Countie desirously embraced. 1693 South Serm. (1697) I. 36 Do they hasten to their Devotions. Or do they not rather come hither slowly, sit here uneasily and depart desirously? 1836 W. Isvino Astoria (1849) 37 It. had been . desirously contemplated by powerful associations and maternal governments.

† b. With earnest desire, earnestly. Obs.

1500 Ord. Crysten Mem (W. de W. 1506) IV. ix. 192 The confessour ought to be well aduysed and hym enfourme desyrously. Ibid. IV. xxii. 291 Righte desyrously energy relygyous ought for to kepe hym from the tellyinge of lesynges. 1647 F. Bland Souldiers March 44 One short Observation more would I desirously commend to your Christian piety.

+ 2. Of one's own desire or wish; willingly,

Christian piety.
+ 2. Of one's own desire or wish; willingly,

+2. Of one's own desire or wish; willingly, readily. Obs.

1331 ELVOT Gov. II. xiii, Suche one as desirously will participate with his frende all his good fortune. 1389 COGAN Haven Health ccxv. (1636) 233 The superfluities...with the wine, shall be drawne off the stomack. but nature doth not so desirously draw Ale. 1635 EARL STRAFFORD Lett. (1739) 1. 390 If .1 could have avoided meddling with him. I should not desirously have begun with a Gentleman...of so... turbulent a Disposition.

1361 The sixty of the stomack. Now 2017. If as prec.

Desirousness. Now rare. [f. as prec. The quality of being desirous; wishful-

ness, gagerness.

1571 Golding Calvin on Ps. vii. 5 As though his desyrousenesse too reigne had moved hym too trayterous rebellion.

1665 BOYLE Occas. Ref. (1845) 366 My desirousness of piety in a Preacher.

1672 A. Ralkich in Spurgeon Treas.

Daw. Ps. cxix. 20 Dr. Chalmers. . summed up his own attainments in the word 'desirousness.'

Desist (dźi:st), v. Also 6 -syste, -cist, 7 dis-sist. [a, OF. desister (1358 in Littré; mod.F. dé-), ad. L. desist-ère, f. DE- 2 + sistère to stop, stand still.]

1. intr. To cease (from some action or proce-

1. intr. To cease (from some action or procedure); to stop, leave off, give over, forbear.

1530 PALSGE. 514/1, I counsayle you desyst from this purpose. 1540 Compl. Scot. vi. 62, I pray the to decist fra that tideus melancolic orison. 1528 T. WASHINGTON IT. Nicholay's Voy. 1.xv. 16 Notwithstanding (they) did not desist of their enterprise. 1628 J. HAWMAD IT. Biondi's Eromena 100 At last, quite wearied with kissing and weeping, they were faine to desist. 1758 FIELDING Amelia 121 Men should there'ore desist from this enormous crime. 1839 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. V. 51 The Peers desisted from urging a request which seemed likely to be ungraciously refused. 1866 Kingsley Herem. iii, He shouted to the combatants to desist.

† b. Const. in. Obs.
a 1774 Goldsm. tr. Scarron's Comic Rom. (1775) II. 176
Request that he would desist in his gallantries to me. 1795
Fate of Sedley II. 140 He only begged me to desist. in thinking of such an union. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD R. Savage (1845) II. viii. 275, I desisted in the attempt; more properly to speak, I declined it.
† 0. Const. inf. with to. Obs.
1539 Act 31 Hen. VIII, c. 12 Diuers idell. persons. haue not desisted to take egges of faucons... out of the nestes.
1897 SHANS. 2 Hen. IV, I. iii. 49 What do we then, but... at least, desist To builde at all! 1647-8 COTTRELL Davila's Hist. Fr. (1678) 19 Never desisted to persecute them. 1655-60 STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 160/1 Gods always were, to be desisted never.

d. To cease to prefer a claim. ref73 Pennsylv. Archives I. 32 We doe hereby dissist off ie same land.

the same land.

2. To come to an end, cease, terminate. Obs.

rare.

a 1627 Sir J. Balfour Ann. Scot. (1824-5) II. 254 The viging of the Perth artickells must ceases and desist.

† 3. trans. To leave off, discontinue. Ohs.
1509 Barclay Shyp of Folys (1570) 107 Thou foole desist thy wordes vayne. 1509 in Beveridge Hist. India I. 1. x. 225 They shuld be required to desist their viage. 1679 Oates Narr. Popis Pols 53 He ordered the said Blundel, not to desist the business in hand. 1753 Stewart's Trial 209 The uncle desisted further inquiry. 1764 New Spectator xi. 6/1 Unless they desist their attacks on the fair milliner.

† 4. To withstand (Perror for resist). Obs. rare—1. 1548 Borbugan (Adams) Epit. King's Title Hiv, Who of you by reason or otherwise is able to desist my persuasion of this vnion.

of this vnion.

Hence Desi'sting vbl. sb.

1607 Hirron Wts. I. 270 There was no desisting from former courses, no breaking off of olde sinnes. 1709 HEARNE Collect. 13 Mar., Mr. Lhuyd..has carried his Point..owing to my desisting.

to my desisting. **Desistance** (dizistans). Also ence. [f. Desistance, concerning to each of the concerning to proceed; cessation, discontinuance of action

forbearing to proceed; cessation, discontinuance of action.

1632 LITHGOW Trav. 1. 4, I partly forbeare... and reconciled times pleading desistance, moderate discretion inserteth silent patience.

1648 BOYLE Seraph. Love xiii. (1700) 78 Men... make it both the Motive and the Excuse of their Desistance from giving any more, That they have given already. 1768 Woman of Honer III. 48 It is an argument the more for your desistence. 1803 S. PEGGE Anecd. Eng. Lang., A word commanding cessation and desistance. 1879 H. Spencer Data of Ethics vi. § 33. 79 Life is maintained by persistence in acts which conduce to it, and desistance from acts which impede it. 1884.— in 19th Cent. Nov. 837, I must here close the discussion, so far as my own desistence enables me.

+ **Desi stency.** Obs. rare - 1. [f. L. desistentem, pr. pple. of desistere: see Desist and -ency.]

Cessation.

1615 Marr. & Wiving i. in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) III. 255
End of the world and desistency of all things.

Desi-stive, a. rare. [f. DESIST v. + -IVE.]
Ending, concluding.

1836 in SMART.

Desition (d'si-jan). [f. L. type \*dssition-em,
n. of action f. desinère, desit- to leave off, cease: see
DESINENT.]
Termination or cessation of being;

DESINENT.] Termination or cessation of being; ceasing to be; ending.

1632 R. Sheldon Serm. St. Martin's 35. The consecrations, oblations, consumptions, desitions of Christ, which they make daily... you their prophane altars. 1645 Soults Immortality Defended 27 (L.) The soul must be immortal and unsubject to death or desition. 1867 BP. Forres Explan.

19 Art. xviii. (1883) 550 The plain words of Scripture, in that they freely use the word 'bread' to describe the Blessed Sacrament after consecration, go against the desition of the signum therein. 18úd. 551 Such a change. as would involve a physical desition of what before existed. 1892 A. L. Moore Hist. Ref. 139 note, Nor does the statement... on the doctrine of the Sacrament expressly assert the desition of the natural substance of the elements.

+ Desitive (de sitiv), a. and sb. rare. Obs. [f.

+ Desitive (de sitiv), a. and sb. rare. Obs. [f.

† **Desitive** (de sitiv), a. and sb. rare. Obs. [f. L. desit-, ppl. stem of desinere to cease + -IVE.]

A. adj. Logic. Of a proposition: Having reference to the end or conclusion of a matter.

1725 WATTS Logic III. ii. § 4 Inceptive and desitive propositions; as, the logs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish; therefore the sun is not yet risen.

have not yet begun to vanish; therefore the sun is not yet risen.

B. sb. A desitive proposition.
1738 WATTS Logic II. ii. §6 Inceptives and desitives, which relate to the beginning or ending of any thing; as the Latin tongue is not yet forgotten.

Desjume, var. of DISJUNE, Obs., breakfast.

Desk (desk), sb. Also 5-6 deske, (5-7 desque, 6 dexe, dext), 6-8 Sc. dask. [ME. deske, app. immed. ad. med.L. desca 'cum descis et scamnis, et aliis ornamentis' (c1250 in Du Cange). The latter is to be referred ultimately to L. discus (also used in med.L. in the sense 'table'), of which the regular Romanic form remains in It. desco 'a the regular Romanic form remains in It. desco 'a deske, a table, a boord, a counting boord; also a forme, a bench, a seat, or stoole' (Florio). Prob. from this It. desco, the med.L. desca fem. (like mensa, tabula) was formed.

Desk was in no way actually connected with disk, OE.

mensa, tarnua] was formed.

Desk was in no way actually connected with disk, OE.
disc, ME. disch, although OE. disc, WGer. disk, was itself
an ancient adoption of L. discus. The OFr. repr. of L.
discus, Rom. desco. Pr. des, was deis, Eng. Dats. Thus
dais, desk, disk, disk, all originate in the same word.]

1. An article of furniture for a library, study, church, school, or office, the essential feature of which is a tuble, board, or the like, intended to serve as a rest for a book, manuscript, writing-paper, etc., while reading or writing, for which purpose the surface usually presents a suitable slope. The name is applied to articles differing greatly

in details of construction and in accessories, ac

in details of construction and in accessories, according to their particular purpose, which is often indicated by a qualification, as litany-, music-, prayer-, reading-, school-, writing-desk, etc.

It may be a simple table, board, or shelf fixed at a convenient height for resting a book, etc., while reading or writing, or fitted on a small frame so as to be placed on a table, or upon a taller frame, with legs, etc., so as itself to stand on the floor, or it may be more or less elaborately provided with shelves for books, and with drawers and receptacles for papers, documents, etc., such as are required for use in a library, study, school, or office.

8. As a requisite for reading or writing on. or

a. As a requisite for reading or writing on, or

for use in a library, study, school, or office.

a. As a requisite for reading or writing on, or studying at.

c1386 CHAUCER Frinkl. T. 400 At Orliens in studie a book he say Of Magyk natureel, which his felawe.. Hadde prively ypon his desk [v.v. deske] ylaft. c1440 Prompt. Parv. 200 Leterone or lectorne, deske, lectrinum, etc. a 1500 Orol. Sah. in Anglia X. 356 Lenynge hyn vpon a deske. 1587 MULCASTER Positions v. (1887) 34 Incke and paper.. a deske and a dustboxe will set them both vp [i. e. a scholar to learn to draw as well as to write]. 1594 PLAT Fewell-ho., Dinerse Exper. 30 You must have a deske of the cleerest and evenest glasse that is to be bought.. Upon this Deske you must fasten the patterne at the foure endes with a little wax. 1515 STEPHENS Salyr. Ess. (ed. 2) 333 Lawyers Clarke. Hee doth relye upon his maisters practise, large indentures, and a deske to write upon. 1666 PRPVS Diary (1879) IV. 213, I observed the desk which he hath [made] to remove, and is fastened to one of the armes of his chayre. 1711 STEELE Spect. No. 109 P 5 He sits with one Hand on a Desk writing. 1773 JOHNSON 17 Aug. in Borwell, Composing a Dictionary requires books and a desk: you can make a poem walking in the fields, or lying in bed. 1836 DICKENS Nich. Nich. ii, Nickleby closed an account book which lay on his desk. 1848 TENNYSON Audley Court 43 Oh! who would cast and balance at a desk, Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legg'd stool. 1847 — Princ. 11. 90 TO Lady Psyche's.. There sat along the forms.. A patient range of pupils; she herself Erect behind a desk of satin-wood. 1850 — In Mem. cxxviii, To cramp the student at his desk. 1891 MORLEY Voltaire (1888) 111 He seems to have usually passed the whole day at his desk. b. As a repository for writing materials, letters, etc., as well as for writing on. In modern use often a portable box or case opening so as to pre-

etc., as well as for writing on. In modern use often a portable box or case opening so as to pre-

often a portable box or case opening so as to present a sloping surface.

1548 Copers Bibliotheca Eliots, Pluteus. a littell holowe deske lyke a coffer, whereupon men do write. 1590 Shaks. C. Err. IV. i. 103 In the Deske That's couer'd o're with Turkish Tapistrie There is a purse of Duckets. 1626 BACON Sydra § 658 Some. for Tables, Cupboards and Desks, as Walnuts. 1698 WASHINGTON IT. Millon's Def. Pop. Pref. (1851) 13 Your Boxes and Desks stufft with nothing but Trifles. a 1744 Port (1.), I have been obliged to leave unfinished in my desk the heads of two essays. 1865 Trollore Bellon Est. xviii. 216 She got out her desk and prepared herself for her letter. Mod. The prisoner had forced the desk open and taken the money out of it.

† 6. In early use, applied also to a shelf, case, or press, on or in which books stand in a library or study. Obs.

or press, on or in which books stand in a library or study. Obs.

[c 1440 Promp. Parv. 120 Deske, pinteum. 1483 Cath. Angl. 97 A Deske; pinteus [a book-shelf, book-case, desk].]

1536 LELAND Itim. 1. 55 At the Toppe of every Square was a Desk ledgid to set Bookes on Bookes on Cofers withyn them. 1557 NORTH Guenara's Diall Pr. Gen. Prol. A iii, One that for his pastime is set round with deskes of bookes. 1669 HACKETT Let. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 554 Expended.. upon the College Library, either for bookes, or desques. 1775 BERKELEY Tour in Italy Wks. 1871 IV. 513 The books are all contained in desks or presses, whose backs stand to the wall. These desks are all low, of an equal height, so that the highest books are within reach without the least straining.

2. In a church or chapel: In the general sense

without the least straining.

2. In a church or chapel: In the general sense of 1, a sloping board on which books used in the service are laid, as the book-board in a pulpit. Hence formerly (and still in U.S.) applied to the seat, stall, or pulpit of the minister, or, (as still in Scotland) to that of the clerk or precentor; in England, to the stalls or choir-seats, and to the reading desk in the now obsolescent arrangement of pulpit, reading-desk, and clerk's desk, one above another; where this has been abolished, and a special stall is provided for the reading of the prayers, the latter is sometimes called the 'prayerdesk'.

1449 Churchw. Acc. St. Georges, Stamford (Nichols 1797)
132 Making of pleyn desques and of a pleyne rodelofte. 1558
Berksh. Ch. Goods 32 A old clothe of baulkyn for the dexe.
1565 Harding in Strype Ann. Ref. I. App. xxx. 72 Clappe
me not they the bare Bible on the dext. 1564 Vestry Bks.
(Surtees) 140 For a desk to lay the byble on. 21640 W.
Fenner Christ's Alarm (1650) 18 How reverently should ye
sit in your Pewes? how sacredly should we stand in our
desks? 1653 G. Firmin Sober Reply 28 My friend when he
had done preaching .. went downe out of the Deske. 1768
A. Bedford Temple Miss. iv. 90 Their Singers stood in the
Desks. 1768 (Cowper Task 1. 94 Sweet sleep enjoys the
curate in his desk. The tedious rector drawling o'er his
head. 1809 Kendall Trav. 1. i. 4 The pulpit, or, as it is
here [in Connecticut] called, the desk was filled by three, if
not four clergymen; a number which, by its form and

dimensions, it was able to accommodate. 1830 Tennyson Somet to Y. M. K., The humming of the drowsy pulpit-drone. while the worn-out clerk Brow-beats his desk below. 1846 Parkke Gloss. Archit. (1875) 146 s. v. Lectern, At Debtling is one [a lectern] of Decorated date; it is made with a desk for a book on four sides. 1870 F. R. Witson Ch. Lindig. 79 The pulpit, litany desk, and stalls are oaken.

† b. A seat or pew in a church. Cf. Dais 3 b.

Th. A seat of pew in a church. Cl. DAIS 3 D. Obs. Sc.

1560 in Edgar Ch. Life Scotl. (1885) I. 15 Neither the dasks, windocks nor duris be ony wise hurt. 1603 Ibid., To big ane removabill dask for his wyff. 1589 in Old Church Life Ballingry (1890) II. 20 Fill up with deskes the emptie roomes of the Church. 1702 in Scott. N. 4 Q. I. 12 [To farm] the haill dasks in both churches. 1885 Eddar Ch. Life Scotl. I. 16 Down to about the middle of the 17th century there were very few desks or seats in Church.

3. fig. 2. Used typically for the functions or office of the occupant of a desk, 259. in sense 2. 1882 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 108 b. Luther doth not take upon him the person of a schoolemaister, nor hat challenged to himselfe the dignitie of high deske, nor ever taught any Schooles of new factions. 1812 Dwicht Trav. II. 277 He [Dr. Backus, a professor of divinity] educated between forty and fifty for the desk. 1836 W. Andrew Hist. Winterton, etc., 107 At a time when the pulpit and reading-desk were generally at variance. 1838 Brit. Critic XXIII. 294 Their tendency is, to exalt the Pulpit too far above the Desk; to make the performance of man the very life and soul of all public worship.

b. Work at the desk in an office, etc.; clerical or office work.

or office work.

or office work.

1797 BURKE Regic. Peacs III. (R.), Never can they who from the miserable servitude of the desk have been raised to empire, again submit to the bondage of a starving bureau.
1844 EMERSON Lect., Yng. Amer. Wks. (Bohn) II. 296 He who merely uses it (the land) as a support to his desk and ledger.. values it less.

4. transf. A meeting of those who occupy the choir desks of a cathedral.
1691 in Macray Catal. Ravol. MSS. Dii. 26 The subchanter and vicars [of Lichfield] desire to know whether he wishes to renew the lease.. as the matter will be settled at the next meeting, or deske as they call it.

5. attrib. and Comb., as desk-board, -closet, -drudge, -fellow, -gong, -officer; desk-book, a book for constant use at the desk, a handbook, vade-mecum; desk-cloth, a cloth to cover a read-

vade-mecum; desk-cloth, a cloth to cover a read-ing-desk or lectern; desk-knife, a pen-knife with

1. 498 That the said Chapell be desked.

2. To place in or as in a desk.

1513 Albumasar 1. iii. in Hazl. Dodsley II. 311 A leaf of that small Iliad That in a walnut-shell was desk'd. 1544 J.

HALL Powns 1. 2 Then are you entertaind, and deskt up by Our Ladies Psalter and the Rosary. 1670 Lassels Voy. Italy II. 164, I. saw many curious relicks desked up in the side of the wall.

3. To desk it: to work at a desk, do clerical

nonce-use.

1846 J. Mackintosh Let. in Mem. (1854) 109, I have been busy, sometimes desking it 13 to 15 hours per diem.

Deskater, obs. form of DISSCATTER v.

Deskeletonize: see DE-II. 1. Deskever, obs. form of DISCOVER v.

Deskrul (de'skful). [f. DESK sb. + -FUL.] As much as a desk will contain.

1877 BESANT & RICE Harp & Cr. ix. 67 The..letters...
There was not a word of love in a deskful of them.

1894 H. TAYLOR in Amer. Ann. Deaf Apr. 117 The teacher finds he can get along better without a deskful of switches.

Dealswee -awk war forms of DELANY a

TAYLOR in Amer. Ame. Deaf Apr. 117 The teacher hads he can get along better without a deskful of switches.

Deslavee, -avé, var. forms of Delay a.

† Deslay, obs. form of Delay v. [So Of. desleer for deleer.]

1393 Gower Conf. 11. 60 For I may say. That idel man have I be nought, For how as ever that I be deslaied, Yet evermore I have assaied. 1bid. 115 Every joy him is deslaied.

Desma (de sma). Biol. Pl. desmata, desmas [a. Gr. δέσμα (pl. -ara) bond, fetter, head-band, f. δέ-εω to bind.]

18. A bandage; a ligament.
1857 in Duncuson. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.
2. A kind of spicule which unites with others to form the skeletal network in a particular group of sponges.

on sponges.

1889 Sollas in Encycl. Brit. XXII. 418/2 (Sponges) In the Lithistid sponges a skeleton is produced by the articulation of desmas into a network.

VOL. III.

Desmachyme (de småkəim). Biol. [f. Desma + Chyme (Gr. χυμώς animal or vegetable juice, χύμω(τ- liquid).] A suggested name (now abandoned) for the connective tissue of sponges, formed of desmacytes. Hence Desmachymatous (-ki'mătəs) a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of desmachyme.

1887 SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit. XXII. 422/1 A layer of thickly felted desmachyme. Ibid. 420/2 A desmachymatous sheath surrounds the whole.

Desmacyte (de smăsəit). Biol. [f. Desma +

-OYTE cell.] A name suggested for one of the fusiform cells of connective tissue in sponges. Now

railed INO-CYTE.

1887 SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit. XXII. 419/2 Connective-tissue cells or desmacytes are present on most sponges; they are usually long fusiform bodies consisting of a clear colour-less...sheath, surrounding a highly refringent axial fibre.

|| **Desman** (de smån). Zool. [In Fr. and Ger. desman, from Sw. desman-råtta musk-rat, f. desman (Da. desmer, Icel. des-) musk.] An aquatic in-sectivorous mammal, of the genus Myogale, nearly allied to the shrew-mouse, but larger; esp. M. mos-chata, the musk-shrew or musk-rat, which inhabits

chata, the musk-shrew or musk-rat, which inhabits the rivers of Russia, chiefly the Volga and Don, and secretes a sort of musk. Another species (M. pyrenaica) is found in parts of the Pyrenees.

1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1862) I. vv. i. 454 The Desman. has a long extended snout, like the shrew-mouse. 1860 HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon II. III. ii. 110 The tail of the Desman of Muscovy, or Musk Rat of Russia. is sought for as a perfume. It owes its odour to a substance which is secreted by two small follicular glands placed at its base.

Thermid (desmid) Ref. [ad Rot I. Desmid

Desmid (de smid). Bot. [ad. Bot. L. Desmidium (generic name), f. Gr. type \*δεσμίδιον, dim. of δεσμός band, chain.] A plant of the genus Desmidium, or order Desmidiaceæ of microscopic

Desmiatum, or order Desmiauce of microscopic unicellular algæ; so called because sometimes found united in chains.

1862 Dana Man. Geol. 271 Desmids. are microscopic plants, consisting of one or a few cells. 1867 E. Nares (title), Handy Book to the Collection and Preparation of Freshwater and Marine Algæ, Desmids, etc. 1871 Farran Witn. Hist. i. 34 Look through the microscope. at some desmid gleaming like an animated opal with living iridescence.

Hence **Desmidia ocous** a., of the N.O. Desmidiaces, containing the desmids; Desmidian a., of the desmids; sb. a desmid; Desmidiology, the scientific study of desmids; Desmidio logist, one who pursues this study. **Desmine** (de smin). *Min*. Also desmin. [f.

Gr. δεσμή bundle + -INE.] A synonym of STILBITE, a zeolitic mineral occurring in tufts or bundles of

a zeolite mineral occurring in tuns of buildes of crystals.

1811 Pinkerton Petral. II. 14 A substance in silky tufts, which he calls desmine. 1814 Allan Min. Nomen. 16. 1844 Dana Min. 328.

Desmo- (de'smo), combining form of Gr. δεσμός

bond, fastening, chain, ligature, an element in scientific words of Greek derivation. Desmo brya scientific words of Greek derivation. **Desmo'brya** pl. [Gr. βρουν; see Bryology] name for a group of ferns: hence **Desmo'bryoid** a, belonging to or resembling the Desmobrya. **Desmodont** a and sb. [Gr. δδοντ- tooth], belonging to, or one of, the Desmodonta, a group of bivalve molluscs. **Desmo'gnathous** a. [Gr. γνάθος jaw], having the type of palatal structure shown in the Desmognathæ, a group of birds in Huxley's classification, in which the maxillopalatine bones are united across the median line: so **Desmo'gna**united across the median line; so Desmo gnathism, this type of palatal structure. Desmo grathism, this type of palatal structure. Desmo graphy Anat., 'a description of the ligaments of the body' (Craig 1847). Desmo logy, 'the anatomy of the ligaments of the body; also, a treatise on bandages' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Desmonoso logy [Gr. voos disease], 'the description of the diseases of the ligaments'. Desmopatho logy, 'the doctrine of diseases of ligaments'. Desmo pathy, 'disease of the ligaments' (Dunglison 1857). Desmope Imous a. [Gr. πέλμα sole of the foot], Ornith. having the plantar tendons connected, as some birds, so that the hind toe cannot be moved independently of the front toes. Desmo stichous independently of the front toes. **Desmo-stichous** (-kəs), a. [Gr. στίχος row, line], belonging to or having the characters of the *Desmosticha*, a group of echinoids or sea-urchins having the ambulacra equal and band-like. **Desmotomy** [Gr. -roma cutting], the dissection of ligaments (Dunglison 1857).

1857).

184-67 HARRIS Dict. Med. Terminol., Desmology, a treatise on the ligaments. 1875 PARKER in Encycl. Brit. III. 711/2 (Birds) The desmognathous type of skull. Ibid. 712/1 It is possible to make several important divisions in the kind and degree of desmognathism.

Desmoid (de'smoid), a. [f. Gr. δεσμός band, ligament, etc. and δεσμή bundle + -oID.] Resembling a bundle. a. Path. Applied to the tissue of certain tumours which contain numerous fibres

closely interwoven or arranged in bundles. b.

closely interwoven or arranged in bundles. b. Zool. and Anat. Ligamentous; tendinous. 1847 South It. Chalius' Surg. II. 712 Desmoid, sarcomatous, steatomatous, chondroid and fibroid swellings, have been classed together as fibrous tumours. 1876 It. Wagner's Gen. Pathol. 271 The fibrin-like appearance of this desmoid tissue. De'smous, a. rare - °. [f. as prec. + -ous.] Ligamentous. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex. | Deso'bligeant. Obs. [ad. F. désobligeante in same sense, fem. (sc. voiture carriage) of désobligeant disobliging.] 'A chaise so called in France from its holding but one person.' (Note to Sterne, in ed. 1794.) Cf. sulky. 1768 Sterne Sent. Yourn. (1778) I. 20 (Desobligeant) An old Desobligeant. hit my fancy at first sight, so f instantly got into it. 1779. J. Adams Diary 12 July Wks. 1850 II. 246 Got into my désobligeant to go home.
Desocializo, -ation: see De II. I. | Désouvré (dezo'vre), a. [Fr.] Out of work, unemployed, unoccupied; languidly idle. So

| Descrive (dezővre), a. [Fr.] Out of work, unemployed, unoccupied; languidly idle. So Déscrivement, lack of occupation.

1750 Chesterf. Lett. 11 Jan. (1774) I. clxxxi. 541 If.. some charitable people.. being descrive themselves, came and spoke to me. 1794 Miss Gunning Packet IV. 258 In a tone perfectly descrive.. calling her a fine old quiz. 1839 Longe. in Life (1891) I. 348 Drowsy, dull, descrive, not having a book in press.

1886 Eng. in France II. 41 (Stanf.) The Baronne looked for a friend. for descrivement, for amusement, not excitement. 1849 Longe. in Life (1891) II. 154. I have nothing to write you, and write. from mere descrivement.

Desolate (desolat), ppl. a. (sb.) Also 4 desolata, 4-5 disolat, dissolate, 4-6 desolat. [ad. I. dēsolāt-us left alone, forsaken, deserted, pa. pple. of dēsolāt-us left alone, forsaken deserted, pa. pple. of dēsolāt-us left alone, lonely. The earliest uses were more or less participial.]

† A. as pa. pple. Brought to desolation, laid waste; see Desolate v. 17 Euery rewme departide agens it silf, schal be desolat [desolabitur]. — Wisd. iv. 19 Vnto the heyest thei shul ben desolat [desolabitur].

B. adj. l. Left alone, without companion, solitary, lonely.

B. adj. 1. Left alone, without companion, solitary, lonely.

21366 CHAUCER Merch. 7. 77 He which hath no wif.

lyveth helples, and is al desolate. 21450 Merlin 596 Many a gentill lady be lefte wedowe, and many a gentill mayden dysolat. 1248 Hall. Chron. 202 b. Leavyng the erle of Pembroke almoste desolate in the toune. 1657 CORAINE Obstinate Lady v. iv, I should live a desolater life Than e'er the strictest anchorite hath done. 1866 TYNDALL Glac.

1. xi. 85 A position more desolate than his had been can hardly be imagined. 1863 Geo. Ellot Romola III. xii, No soul is desolate as long as there is a human being for whom it can feel trust and reverence.

+ 22. Destitute or deprived of, lacking. Rarely with inf.: Without means, quite unable to. Obs.

†2. Destitute or deprived of, lacking. Rarely with inf.: Without means, quite unable to. Obs.

1386 Chaucer Man of Law's T. 838 So yong, and of armure so desolate. c 1430 Lyd. Bochas xi. 1 (1554) 144 b. John Bochas. dissolate To determine such heauenly-hid secrees. 1835 Coverballe Ruhl i. 5 The woman remayned desolate of both hir sonnes. 1544 Phaer Regim. Lyfe (1560) Qlij b, The tender babes are oftentymes affected, and desolate of remedy. 1632 Lithow Trav. x. 500 By dissolute courses. leave themselves deservingly desolate, of Lands, Meanes, and Honesty. 1730 De Foe Capt. Singleton viii. (1840) 135 The place.. was desolate of inhabitants.

†3. Left without a king; kingless. Obs.
1373 Barbour Bruce 1. 40 The land vj 3er. Lay desolate eftyr hys day. 1393 Gower Conf. I. 248 The lordes. wolden save The regne, which was desolate.

4. Destitute of inhabitants; uninhabited, unpeopled, deserted.

pled, deserted.

pled, deserted.

(This sense and 5 are often combined in actual use.)

cr374 CHAUCER Ancl. & Arc. 62 So desolate stode Thebes
and so bare. cr450 Lydg. Compl. Loveres Lyse 167 He
thus lay on the grounde in place desolate. 1555 Ede

becades 42 Many Handes very fruitefull yet lefte desolate.

1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 138 He allured out of Babilon
sixe hundred thousand soules, so that the late triumphant
Citie became halfe desolate. 1735 Berrelly Querist § 418

Roads untrodden, fields untilled, houses desolate. 1887

Bowen Virg. Eneid IV. 588 Desolate shores and abandoned
ports.

5. Having the characteristics of a place deserted or uninhabited: a. in ruinous state or neglected condition, laid waste; b. without sign of life, bare of trees or herbage, barren; c. dreary, dismal,

Dare of trees or neroage, Darren; G. Greary, Gismal, cheerless.

1433 Pilgr. Sowle III. i. (Caxton 1483) 49 A derker place, the moost wretchyd and desolate that euer men come ynne. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 193 Ninivie, a great Citie, but nowe desolate. 1655 H. VAUGHAN Silex Scint. 1. 90 Will thy secret key Open my desolate rooms. 1790 Newron in R. Palmer Bk. of Praise 86 This land through which His pilgrims go Is desolate and dry. 1838 DICKENS Nich. Nich. ii, No man thinks of walking in this desolate place. 1847 JAMES Corrict ii, There was a cheerless, desolate sound about it.

† d. Of the head: Bare of hair, bald. Ohs.

late sound about it.

+ d. Of the head: Bare of hair, bald. Obs.

c 1500 Lancelot 366 It semyth that of all his hed ye hore
Of fallith and maid desolat.

6. Destitute of joy or comfort, like one bereft of

o. Destitute of joy or conitort, like one bereft of friends or relatives; forlorn, disconsolate; overwhelmed with grief and misery, wretched.

14. Why I can't be a Nun of in E. E. P. (1882) 140 For now I am alle desolate, And of gode cownessayle destitute c 1477 CAXTON Jason 45b, Gyue confort to a desolate hert.

1508 Yong Diana 73 Yet did Arsenius..leade the most sorrowfull and desolate life. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's 32\*

Trav. xii. 36 Having heard what this desolate Queen said openly unto him. 1738 Wesley Ps. 4 Hymns Cxxxvii. 5 () England's desolate Church. 1852 Mas. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. ix. 67, I must feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and comfort the desolate. 1859 H. Reed Lect. Eng. Ports II. xiii. 129 That desolate craving after the departed. +7. Destitute of good quality, evil, abandoned. Sometimes app. confounded with dissolute. Obs. c 1386 Chaucer Pard. T. 270 A comun hasardour. ever the heyer he is of astaat. The more is he holden desolate 1379 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 82/2 Nor glutton, nor thefe, hor man of wicked and desolate life. 1768 ?VAUCHAN Fashionable Follies I. 153 Unhappy men of desolate and abandoned principles.

Fashionable Follies I. 153 Unhappy men of desolate and abandoned principles.

8. Comb., as desolate-looking adj.
1833 L. RITCHIE Wand. Loire 78 The lonely and desolate-looking wanderer. 1873 JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes (1879)
154 The barren and desolate-looking valley. in front.

B. absol. or sb. A desolate place or person.
a 1400-50 Alexander 4354 Duells here in disolatis, in dennes & in cauys. 1850 G. FLETCHER Christ's Vist. (R.).
A poor desolate, That now had measured many a weary mile. 1795 SOUTHEN Joan of Arc vi. 433 Travelling the trackless desolate.

trackless desolate. **Desolate** (de soleit), v. [f. prec., after L. dēsō-lāre, F. désoler in same sense.

Ure, F. Adsoler in same sense.

Wyclif has only the pa. pple. desolat (see prec.), and desolatid, immediately f. L. desolatins; by the help of these a passive voice was formed; the active to desolate (though implied in the pa. pple. desolated) does not occur till much later; even in Palsgrave 1530, it is only a dictionary equivalent of F. desoler, without example.]

equivalent of F. désoler, without example.]

1. trans. To deprive of inhabitants, depopulate. (This sense and 2 are often combined in use.)

1. 188 WYCLIF Ezek. xii. 19 That the loond be desolatid [desoletur] fro his multitude. 1830 PALSCR. 514/1, I desolate... I make a countrey unhabyted, Ye desole. 1861 R. JOHNSON Kingd. 4 Commu. (1803) 114 [Tarentum] is now by their civil dissentions almost desolated. 1901 Cowper Niad v. 382 And desolate at 1902 once your populous Troy. 1875 LYELL Princ. Geol. II. 11. xxix. 140 As if the city had been desolated by the plague.

2. To devastate, lay waste; to make bare, barren, or unfit for habitation.

or unfit for habitation.

2. 10 devastate, lay waste; to make bare, barren, or unfit for habitation.

1388 Wyclif Matt. xii. 25 Eche kingdom departid agens it silf, schal be desolatid [devalabitur]. 1388 T. Washington tr. Nicholay? Voy. III. i. 71 b, His countrie being desolated.

1606 G. W[ooddocke] tr. Hist. Iustine 104.2, All his fortunes being desolated and as it were melted from him. 1790 De Foe Crusoe II. v. (1840) 106 Would quite desolate the island, and starve them. 1796 H. Hunter tr. St. Pierré: Stud. Nat. (1799) III. 441 The revolutions of Nature which had desolated France. 1868 J. H. Blunt Ref. Ch. Eng. I. 290 To desolate the houses. of the monks and nuns by such plunder.

absol. 1798 Souther Joan of Arc I. 177 Thy bitter foes Rush o'er the land, and desolate, and kill.

3. To leave alone, forsake, abandon; to make desolate, deprive of companions or friends.

1520 Paisge, 514/1, I desolate, I forsake one and leave hym comfortlesse. Je desole. 1609 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. xxiii. \$17 (1873) 221 He did desolate him, and won from him his dependances [i.e. adherents]. 1809 [see Desolated ppl.a.].

4. To turn out of, so as to leave without habitation. Obs.

tion. Obs.

1503 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 41 A Tabernacle. which he shall not be vndermined and desolated out of. 5. To make joyless and comfortless; to over-

b. 10 make joyless and comfortiess; to overwhelm with grief; to render wretched.

1330 [see 3]. 1333 COVERDALE Dan. ix. 18 Beholde how we be desolated. 1633 H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav. lxxii.

292 Altogether desolated as he was in this last affliction.

1887 Spectator 3 Sept. 1176 Buoyed up by constantly renewed hope or desolated by continuous despair.

Desolated (de:sole!ted), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

Desolated (de:sőle'téd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]
Made or left desolate; see prec.

1580 SIDNEY Ps. XXII. XII, Save .. My desolated life from dogged might. a 1700 DRYDEN Ovid's Metam. I. (R.), Tell how we may..people desolated earth. 1793 J. WILLIAMS
Mem. W. Hastings 41, I am a stranger to the private manners of this desolated gentleman. 1806 J. Forres Lett. France II. 64 The entangled walks of the desolated gardens. 1809 CAMPBELL Gertr. Wyom. I. XVII, In vain the desolated panther flies. 1818 BYRON Ch. Har. IV. XXI, Bare and desolated bosoms.

Desolated w. (de: Al #ii) adv. [f. Dryol 1792 a

Desolately (de soletli), adv. [f. Desolate a.

Desolately (de'solèti), adv. [f. DESOLATR a. +-LY 2.] In a desolate manner; solitarily, by oneself (obs.); drearily, dismally, cheerlessly.

1548 HALL Chron. 218 b, That kyng Henry her husband, was desolately left post a lone. a 1699 BATES Whs. IV. Serm. iv. (R.), Nehemiah...all the pleasures of the Persian court could not satisfy, whilst Jerusalem was desolately miserable. 1831 Q. Rev. Jan. in Byron's Whs. (1846) 470. ander, There is .. nothing more mournfully and desolately beautiful. a 1851 More Poems, Des. Churchyard vii, The wind amid the hemlock-stalks Would desolately sing. + b. Abandonedly, dissolutely. Obs.

1608 J. KING Serm. 5 Nov. 17 The most abominably, desolately, dependitely wicked of all others.

17 De\*molateness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The

desolately, dependitely wicked of all others.

Desolateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being desolate; desertedness, dismal barrenness; cheerlessness, dreary misery.

a 1636 Bacon Wks. VI. 38 (I.) In so great discomfort it hath pleased God some ways to regard my desolateness. 1639 Baker in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. exhiii. 5 A comfort to the desolateness of my heart. 1668 H. Morr Div. Dial. in xv. (173) 135 The forlornness and desolateness of that forsaken Habitacle, the Body of a natural Fool. 1818 SHELLER Rev. Islam v. xxviii, The swift fall Of one so great and terrible of yore, To desolateness. 1863 Geo. E.Lior Romola 11. xxx, He had so weary a sense of his desolateness. 177 H. A. Page De Quincey II. xix. 249 To face the desolateness of Wales.

Desolater: see DESOLATOR.

Desolating (de'soletin), vbl. sb. [f. DESOLATE v. + -1NG l.] The action of the verb DESOLATE, 1591 PERCIVAL Sp. Dict., Ermadura, wasting, desolating 1733 DE FOR Plague Ridg. 1884) 29 A mere desolating of some of the Streets.

Some of the Streets.

Desolating, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

That desolates (in various senses; see the verb).

1638 R. SKYNNER in Ussher's Lett. (1686) 361 The desolating Abomination.

1794 MATHIAS Purs. Lit. (1798) 429

Desolating tyranny.

1813 BYRON Br. Abydos II. xvii,
Whose desolating tale Would make thy waning cheek
more pale.

1823 TRENCH Proverbs 124 The desolating
curse of Mohammedan domination.

curse of Mohammedan domination.

Desolation (desolation). [a. F. désolation (12th c. in Hatzl.), or ad. L. desolation-em, n. of action from desolate to DESOLATE.] The action of desolating; the condition of being left desolate.

1. The action of laying waste a land, etc., destroying its people, crops, and buildings, and making it unfit for habitation; utter devastation; an act or occasion of this kind. Also personified.

an act or occasion of this kind. Also personified.

1383 Wyclif 2 Chron. xxxvi. 21 Alle the days of desolacioun he dide saboth. c1400 Apol. Loll. 58 What more abhominacoun of desolacoun in holi place pan pat a swyn do vpon pe holy vestiment. 1526 TINDALE Mark xiii. 13 When ye se the abominacion that betokeneth desolacion [Wyclif of discomfort]. 1599 Shaks. Hen. V, III. iii. 18 All fell feats, Enlynckt to wast and desolation. 1722 Wollaston Relig. Nat. ix. 201 Wars and all those barbarous desolations which we read of. 1774 Pennant Tour Scotl. in 1772, 58 The general desolation of the place by the Danes. 1814 Byron Lara II. x, And Desolation reap'd the famish'd land. 1821 — Two Foscari I. i, I have follow'd long Thy path of desolation.

path of desolation.

fig. 1893 Chicago Advance 30 Nov., The financial panic the desolations of which are by no means yet overpast.

2. The condition of a place which by hostile ravaging or by natural character is unfit for habita-

ravaging or by natural character is unfit for habitation; waste or ruined state; dreary barrenness.

2.430 Lydg. Min. Poems (1840) 144 (Mälz.) In a dirk prisoun of desolacioun. 1490 Caxton Eneydos i. 14 Now was that pyetous cyte alle brent and putte in desolacyon suffretous. 1632 Lithgow Frat. vii. 318 Least he impede... the course of Nylus... and so bring Egypt to desolation. 1665 Milton P. L. I. 181 Yon dreary Plain, forlorn and wide, The seat of desolation. 1791 Mss. Radelifer Rom. Forest i, Such elegance... contrasted with the desolation of the house. 1856 Stanley Sinai & Pal. i. 16 The general character... of the mountains of Sinai, is entire desolation. If the mountains are naked Alps, the valleys are dry rivers.

D. A thing or place in this condition; a desolate place; a dreary waste or ruin.

1611 Bible Fer. xxii. 5 This house shall become a desolation. 1836 Emerson Eng. Traits, Aristocracy Wks. (Bohn) II. 76 Many of the halls... are beautiful desolations.

3. Deprivation of companionship; the condition

8. Deprivation of companionship; the condition O. Deprivation of companionship; the condition or sense of being forsaken; solitariness, loneliness, 1588 Shaks. L. L. v. ii. 357 You haue liu'd in desolation heere, Vnscene, vnuisited. 1688 WITHER Brit. Rememb. viii. 1046 Loathsome desolation, In stead of company. 1818 SHELLEY Rev. Islam x. xliii, As near one lover's tomb Two gentle sisters mourn their desolation. 1871 R. Ellis Catullus kiv. 57 Sand-engirded, alone, then first she knew desolation.

esolation.
4. Deprivation of comfort or joy; dreary sorrow;

grief.

138 Wyclif Ezek. xii. 19 Thei schulen drynke her watir in desolacioun. c 1477 Caxton Jason 22 b, I am cause of alle the desolation of Oliferne. 1600 Shaks. A. Y. L. III. ii. 400 Euerie thing about you, demonstrating a carelesse desolation. 1758 Warbunton Lett. (1809) 118 Poor Foster. is overwhelmed with desolation for the loss of his master. 1759 Roberson Hist. Scotl. I. v. 480 Desolation and astonishment appeared in every part of the Scottish Church. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 274 The hopeless inner desolation which is the unbroken lot of myriads.

5. That which makes desolate. rare.
1608 Yorksh. Trag. 1. ix, Ruinous man! The desolation of his house.

of his house.

† **De solative**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēsōlāt-, ppl. stem: see -IVE.] Having the quality or tendency of desolating.

1993 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 54 The full blast of this desolating-trumpet of Ierusalem.

**Desolator**, -er (dessôletes). [a. L. desolator, agent-n. from desolator to Desolate: see -er. Cf. F. desolateur (1516 in Hatzf.).] One who or that which makes desolate.

a 1638 MEDE On Daniel 44 (T.) A desolater, or maker of desolations. 1786 Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg. 129/2 The plunderers of mankind, the desolators of provinces. 1814 BYRON Ode to Napoleon V, The Desolator desolate! The Victor overthrown! 1804 EDRA LYALL To Right the Wrong I. 43 War is the desolater.

† **De solatory**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēsālātāri-us that makes lonely or desolate, f. dēsālātor: see -ORY.] Characterized by causing desolation; = DESOLATIVE.

2666 Br. ANDREWES Serm. 5 Nov.; 96 Serm. (1629) 894
This so abominable and desolatorie a plott. 2648 Br. Hall
Rem. 55 These desolatory judgments are a notable improvement of his mercy. a 1656—Revel. Unrev. (R.) This desolatory abomination.

atory abomination.

Desolute, Desolve: see Diss-

**De:sophi sticate**, v. [f. DE-II. 1.] trans. To free from sophistication, clear from sophism. Hence Desophi sticating ppl. a., Desophistica tion.
1827 HARE Guesses (1859) 143 Selden .. in sound, sterling,

desophisticating sense was far superior to him [Hobbes]. 1834 Tait's Mag. 1. 488 The mass of the French nation has ... achieved desophistication of manners.

Desordeine, -ordeynee, var. DISORDEINE a.

Desordalic (desoksæ'lik'), a. Chem. [ad. F. désoxalique: see Des- and Oxalic.] Formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid. Desoxalic acid, a synonym of racemo-carbonic acid, C<sub>3</sub> H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. Hence Deso xalate, a salt of this acid, a racemo

carbonate.

a 1868 Warts Dict. Chem. V. 40 Probably formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid, whence the name desoxalic acid.

Desoxy-. Chem. [f. as prec. + Oxy- combining form of oxygen.] Without oxygen, deoxidated; as in Desoxy-a nisonin, Desoxy-be nsoin, Desoxy-be nsoin, Desoxy-be nsoin, Desoxy-be nsoin, Desoxy-be nsoin.

oxy-gluta ric acid, etc.
1883 Athenæum 16 Dec. 818/2 The desoxybenzoin of phe-

† Desoxyda tion. Obs. [Fr.: see Des.]

\*\*Desoxyda Tion. Ovs. [FI.: See Deso.]

DeoxIDATION.

1799 Med. Frnl. 1. 200 Pelletier .. passed over the desoxydation of that metal by tin.

Despair (dispēvi), sb. Forms: see the verb.

[ME. des-, dis-peir, -pair, a. OF. \*despeir, despoir, vbl. sb. from desperer (tonic stem despeir-, despoir-).

Cf. also F. desepoir (12th c.) whence DEBERFEIR.]

1. The action or condition of despairing or losing hope; a state of mind in which there is entire want

1. The action of condition of despairing of iosing hope; a state of mind in which there is entire want of hope; hopelessness.

c 1324 Metr. Hom. 170 No man in dyspayr thar [=need] be. If they wyll call on oure Lauedy. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 2557 I'Ayllis, She for dispeyr [v. rr. dis., dyspayre] fordede hyre self, allas! c 1386—I'arx. T. P 619 Now comeb wanhope bat is despair [v. rr. dis., despeirie, dispeyr] of pemercy of god. c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon xvi. 370 He sayth it like a man that is in dyspeyre. 1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII, c. 28 Pream, The seid sueters. were .. in dispayre of expedicion of ther suetes. 1285 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholay's Voy. 1 xix. 23 Seeing theyre matters too be in despaire of succour, and not able to holde out any longer. 1669 MILTON P. L. 1. 191 What reinforcement we may gain from Hope, Ifnot what resolution from despair. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. 11. xx. (1695) 122 Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any Good. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Beyle 256 This. drove me almost to Despair, and I lost all Hopes of ever procuring my Liberty. 1769 Junius Lett. xii. 48, 1 give up the cause in despair. 1843 PRESCOTT Mexico VI. viii. (1864) 400 Some... gathering strength from despair, maintained... a desperate fight. 1843 PRESCOTT Mexico VI. viii. (1864) 400 Some... gathering strength from despair, wall to becomes no man to nurse despair. 1897 Bowen Virg. Menid II. 298 Wails of despair broke over the town.

b. Rarely in flural.
1560 A. L. tr. Calvin's Fourte Serm. ii, Our spirit is wrapped in many dispaires. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, II. ii. 29 Feares, and despaires, and all these for his Marriage. 1658 Fuller Ch. Ilist. 1x. vi. § 40 Their hopes were... turned into despairs.

and despaires, and an interest at the despairs.

Ch. Hist. Ix. vi. § 40 Their hopes were.. turned into despairs.

C. Sersonified.

a 1610 Mirr. Mag. 66 (R.), I am (quoth she) thy friend Despaire. 1607 Millton P. L. XI. 489 Despair Tended the sick busiest from Couch to Couch. 1782 Cowrer Hope 58 Hollow-eyed Abstinence, and lean Despair. 1821 Shelley Prometh. Unb. 1. 576 Till Despair smothers The struggling world, which slaves and tyrants win.

2. transf. That which causes despair, or about which there is no hope.

1605 Shaks. Macb. Iv. iii. 152 Strangely-visited people, All swolne and Vleerous. The meere despaire of Surgery, he cures. 1821 Shelley Hellas Pref., Those faultless productions, whose very fragments are the despair of modern art. 1876 E. Mellon Priesth. viii. 300 If the adult population are the despair of the priests, the children are their hope.

hope.
¶8. Used by Wyclif app. for: False or mistaken

¶ 8. Used by Wycili app. for: Faise or instance hope. (Cf. Despair v. 4.)

2380 Wycilf Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 42 Eche man shal hope for to come to blisse; and if he lyve febly and make his hope fals, himsilf is cause whi his hope is suche. Ffor his fals hope, hat sum men do clepen dispeir, shulde have anohir qualite.

+4. Without any dispayre: a metrical tag, mean-

apparently 'without doubt, without fail, cer-

ing apparently 'without doubt, without tail, certainly, iwis': perhaps an alteration of 'without disuere, disuare', of earlier use.

c 1470 Harding Chron. cxxx. i, Whiche Henry was erle notified Of Huntyngdon without any dispayre. Ibid. cxxxiv. iy, Isabell the fayre His doughter was without any dispayre.

Despair (despeed), v. Forms: 4-6 des-, dis-, dys-, -peir(e, -payr(e, -payr

dys., -peir(e, -peyr(e, -payr(e, dispar(e, -paire, 5 disspare, -paire, dyspere, despeyer, 5-7 despere, -pare, -paire, -payr, 5-8 dispair, 6 dyspayer, 4- despair. [ME. des-, dis-peiren, -payren, a. OF. despeire, stressed stem-form of desperer:—L. despeire to despair, f. De-I. 6 + spērāre to hope. (Displaced in F. by dés-espèrer, a Romanic compound of espèrer to hope: so Pr. and Sp. desesperar.)]

1. intr. To lose or give up hope; to be without hope. Const. of (with indirect passive to be despaired of); rarely † in (obs.), to with inf.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter exviii. 156 Of synful men peryss nane thare [=need] dispayre. 1382 Wyclus 2 Cor. ii. 7 Lest perauenture he that is such maner man. dispeire. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 90 Pat he despering in be mercy of God, trust in be clobys of men. 1530 Palson, 5141, I despayre, I am in wan hope, je despere. 1532 Latimer Serm. in Lincoln v. 102 Phisicions had dispeired of that woman, it passed theyr cunning to helpe her. 1588 A. King tr. Canisins Catech., Confess. 3 To dispaire in Gode his mercy. 1606 Earl Northampton in True 4 Perfect Relat. Hh iv b, He

dispayred in Gods protection. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. III. xl. 255 Despairing of the justice of the sons of Samuel, they would have a King. 1686 BURNET Rocketter 13 He almost dispaired to recover it. 1709 Steele Tatter No. 150 P 6 As long as you hope. I will not despair. 1718 Lanv M. W. MONTAGU Lett. (1887) I. 241 His life was despaired of. 1770 LANGHORNE Plutarch (1879) I. 117/1 Tarquin, despairing to reascend the throne by stratagem, applied [etc.] 1898 THIRLWALL Greece IV. 81 He did not despair of being able to find excuses. 1896 Euroson Eng. Traits, Times Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 When Cobden had begun to despair, it announced his triumph.

† b. reft. in same sense. Obs.

1386 Chaucer Merch. T. 425 Dispaire yow nought. —
Pars. T. P 624 He that despeireth hym, is lyke the coward campioun recreant. 1893 CAXTON Cato F vib, Thou oughtest not to dyspeyre the. 1491 — Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) II. 24 D/2 He woulde dyspere hymselfe. 1500 Ord.
Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) II. x. 116 Suche lecherous people dyspeyre them whan y houre cometh of theyr departynge.

† G. To be despaired, in same sense: see De-

To be despaired, in same sense: see DE-

SPAIRED ppl. a. 1. Obs. +2. trans. To deprive of hope, cast into despair. Obs. rare.

The strains of deprive of nope, cast into despair. Obs. rare.

1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. x. 38 That no deuel shal 30w dere ne despeir in 300tre deyinge. a 1595 Sir R. Williams Actions Low C. 30 (I.) Having no hope to despair the governour to deliver it [the fort] into their enemies' hands. a 1618 Raleigh Dialogue, To despaire all his faithfull subjects. + 3. trans. To cease to hope for, to be without hope of: = despair of in 1. Obs. or arch. c 1485 Dieby Myst. (1882) v. 467 Thei that despeyer mercy haue great conpunction. 1597 J. King On Jonas (1618) 597 Rotten members, whose cure is despaired. 1605 Shaks. Macb. v. viii. 13, Macbeth. 1 beare a charmed Life. Machef. Dispaire thy Charme. 1607 Milton P. L. 1. 660 Peace is despaird, For who can think Submission? 1706 Watts Horz Lyr. III. 269 How are his curtains drawn For a long evening that despairs the dawn! 2732 LD. LANSDOWNE Ess. Unital. Flights (T.), Love, despairing in her heart a place, Would needs take up his lodging in her face. 1773 Hist. Ld. Ainsworth I. 31, I had almost begun to despair ever meeting her again.

14. Used by Wyclif app. in sense: To hope amiss, to indulge false or mistaken hope. (Cf. prec. sb. 3.)

\*\*sb. 3.)

\*\*c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 339 He .. is folily disceyued in hise bileue and in hope, and bus he dispeyreb.

†\*Despairable, a. Obs. [ad. L. dēspērābilis to be despaired of, desperate, OF. desperable; assimilated to Despair v.] To be despaired of;

assimilated to DESPAIR v.] To be despaired of; desperate.

138 Wyclif Jer. xv. 18 Whi mad is my sorewe perpetuel, and my wounde despeirable [1388 dispeirid] forsoc to be cured? 1611 Cotors, Desseprable, despaireable, vnhopefull.

1623 T. James Voy. 10 Pieces of Ice.. put vs into despayrable distresse.

Despaired (despē·1d), ppl. a. [f. DESPAIR v., corresp. in use to OF. desperé, desesperé, L. dēspērātus: see DESPERATE.]

1 In despaire despairing desperato. To be

+1. In despair, despairing, desperate. To be despaired, to be desperate or in despair, to be withdespaired, to be desperate or in despair, to be without hope, to despair. (Frequent 14-16th c.). Obs.
c 1335 E. E. Allit. P. C. 160 Penne bispeke be spakest dispayred wel nere. c 1386 Chaucer Frankl. T. 215 He was despeyred, no thyng dorste he seye. 1483 CANTON Gold.
Leg. 921. The gloryouse vyrgyne Marye whyche is confoorte to dysconforted and hope to dispayred. Ibid. 425 b/2
To thende that for their synnes. they shold not be despeyred. 1494 FABYAN Chron. 1. xvi. 16 She beynge dyspayred of the recouery of her astate. 1535 LD. BERNERS
Froiss. II. cxilii. [cxxixi.] 397 They shulde haue been so sore dyspayred and dyscoraged. a 1572 KNOX Hist. Ref.
Wks. 1846 I. 19 He dyed. in a phrenesye, and as one dispared. 1588 A. KING tr. Canisins' Catech. 27 O in hou many things haw I offended. but jit I am nocht despered.

+2. Of conditions. circumstances. etc.: Charac-

many things haw I offended .. but sit I am nochi despered. †2. Of conditions, circumstances, etc.: Characterized by absence of hope; hopeless, desperate.

1382 WYCLIF Micah i. 9 For plage, or wounde, therof is dispeirid.

1393 GOWER Conf. III. 376 All though the weder be despeired.

1483 CANTON Goldt. Leg. tod by! He toke it as all dyspayred and wold haue slayn hym self.

1595 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst. 1. 9 Men in despaired states are restored to good hope.

1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor.

488 Relieving the dispeired cause of his distressed Church.

Church.
b. Of persons: Desperate, reckless. Obs. rare.
1871 Satir. Poems Reform. xxv. 29 These despaired [v. r. dispard] birdis of Beliall.
B. Despaired of; no longer hoped for; cf. Despaired

To. Despaired of; no longer hoped for; cf. DESPAIR v. 3. Obs.

1597 J. King On Jonas (1618) 284 Two singular and almost despaired deliuerances. 1647 Crashaw Sosp. d'Heroliv, Of th' Hebrew's royal stem, That old dry stock—a despaird branch is sprung. 1644 R. Codringtontr. Irestine 293 Sometimes. more certain is a dispaired then a presumed Victory.

Victory.
4. Despaired of: see DESPAIR v. 1.
1638 A. STAFFORD Fem. Glory (1860) 129 The fruit whereof
she reaped in her dispair'd of Fertility. 1884 J. H. STIRLING in Mind Oct. 531 Heretofore despaired of philo-

sophy.

Despairer (despē·rəi). [f. Despair v.+-er<sup>1</sup>.]
One who despairs or is without hope.
réso J. Pyper tr. Hist. Astrea 1. 11. 28 These great despairers. 1666 Dryden Ann. Mirab. cxlii, He cheers the fearful. And makes despairers hope for good success.
c 1807 H. C. Robinson Let. 7 June in Diary, etc. (1869) 1. xi. 236 A man of talent, but a political despairer, an exjacobin. 1867 M. Arnold Perms, Thyrsis vii, Too quick despairer, wherefore wilt thou go?

Despairful (despe o sful), a. [f. DESPAIR sb. ]

Despairful (despēe Iful), a. [f. DESPAIR sb. +-FUL.] Full of despair; hopeless, desperate. Marked by Johnson as 'Obsolete'; revived in 19th c. 1880 Sidney Arcadia (1622) 72 That sweet, but sowre despairefull care. 1614 Raikion Hist. World II. 285 That despairefull worke, of joining it [Tyre] to the Continent. 1632 Celestina vi. 67 Peace, thou despairefull fellow, lest Calisto kill thee. 1817 J. F. Pennis Royal Minstrel III. 343 Thus to raise Expectancy in my despairful breast. 1891 Eng. Illust. Mag. 1X. 177 His short, passionate, almost despairful cry.

Hence Despairfully adv.. Despairfulpage.

Hence Despairfully adv., Despairfulness

rience Desparating dav., Desparationess.

1604 Babington Comf. Notes Exod. xvi. Wks. (1622) 258

To have men depend vpon his providence..and not wretchedly and despairefully to mucker vp what shall neuer doe them good. 1885 W.C. RUSSELL Strange Voy. I. iii. 32 Thinking despairfully of the lonely hours. 1888
VEITCH in J. C. Knight Principal Shairp & Friends 203
His despairfulness regarding human reason in the theological sphere.

logical sphere.

Despairing (despērin), vbl. sb. [f. Despair
v. + -1NG l.] The action of the verb; = Despair sb.
1375 Barbour Bruce III. 104 Throw mekill disconforting
Men fallis off in-to disparying. 1633 P. Fletcher Pisc. Ecl.
III. xv. 17 My wants..me in despairing drown. 1749 Br.
Lavington Enthus. Meth. 4 Papists (1820) 23 Derelictions,
terrors, despairings.

Despairing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That despairs, or ceases to hope; hopeless, desperate. (Of persons, or of actions, condi-

desperate. (Of persons, or of actions, conditions, etc.)

1591 SHAKS. Two Gent. III. i. 247 Hope is a louers staffe, walke hence with that, And manage it against despairing thoughts. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Past. VIII. 1 The mournful Muse of two despairing Swains. 1718 Freethinker No. 88. 229 This Despairing Lover stood on the Bank. 1818 SHELEY Rev. Islam II. xili, I will pour For the despairing. reason's mighty lore. 1884 J. M. Granville in Times 17 Apr., The physician. gives a despairing opinion.

Despairingly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a despairing manner; hopelessly.

a 1633 Austin Medil. (1633) 167 Rather prophetically than despairingly he [St. Thomas] desired to see them [Christ's wounds]. 1810 SOUTHEY Kehama XVI. XVI, Yielding, with an inward groan, to fate, Despairingly. 1838 Miss Braddon A15h. II. 5 'How can I convince you?'.. she asked despairingly.

12. Hopelessly, desperately. Obs. rare.

despairingly.

† 2. Hopelessly, desperately. Obs. rare.

1838 New Monthly Mag. LIII. 414 The shopman was discovered. despairingly drunk.

Despairing condition; hopelessness.

1727 Balley vol. II, Despairingness, a being without Hope. a 1729 S. CLARKE is cited by OGILVIE.

Despairing with the form of Dispanding.

Desparity, obs. form of DISPARITY.
Desparple, var. DISPARPLE v. Obs., to scatter.
Despatch, variant spelling of DISPATCH: so
Despatchful, etc.

Despatchful, etc. + Desperche, v. Obs. Also 6 dyspesche. [A variant of depeche, depeach, after 16th c. F. despecher, in Of. despechier: see DEPEACH.] trans. To send away, get rid of, dispatch.

1531 ELVOT Gov. II. ii, The capitaynes. despeched the multitude from them. bid. III. x, Despechynge of sondry great affayres. Ibid. III. xxvii, Sufficient to despeche matters of weyghtye importance. 1548 UDAL Erasm.

1640 Albanda 218 b, To have the same Mithridates by the backe, and to despeche hym out of the waye. 1550 NICOLIS. Thucyd. 223 (R.). They dyspesched a brigantyne [Fr. despescherent ung brigantin] by the which they aduertysed the Athenyans of that same victorie.

Despectificate. v. rare. [f. DE-II. I.] trans.

**De:speci-ficate**, v. rare. [f. DE- II. 1.] trans. To deprive of its specific character. Hence **De-**

Despect ficate, v. rare. [f. De- II. 1.] trans. To deprive of its specific character. Hence Despectation.

1873 J. Grote in Jrnl. Philol. IV. 63 Despecification (i. e. the word's becoming less specific and significant) which we might express by various metaphors, as degradation, detrition... is simply the want of point, sharpness, and definite significance which results from common... use of the word. 1873 F. Hall. Mod. Engl. 305 Inaptitude and ineptitude have been usefully despecificated; and only the latter now imports 'folly'. 1874 — in N. Amer. Rev. CXIX. 327 With exceedingly few exceptions, our so-called synonyms... are distinctly despecificated.

† Despect (dSpe-kt), sb. Obs. Also 7 dis-. [ad. L. despectus a looking down upon, f. ppl. stem of despicere: see next. Cf. OF. despecte contempt:—L. type \*despecta; also Rouchi dialect despect contempt, want of respect.]

1. A looking down upon; contempt.

1634 F. White Repl. Fisher 383 The high conceit you have of your Roman Seruice, and the partiall respect, or rather despect, you carrie against ours. 1638 SCARLETT Exchanges 126 Its no dispect or discredit to any to suffer a Bill to be protested for Non-acceptance. 11834 COLERIDGE 1.11. Rem. 1. 357 A jeweller may devote his whole time to jewels unblamed; but the mere amateur, who grounds his task on no chemical or geological idea, cannot claim the same exemption from despect.

2. nonce-use. Downward view.

1653 BAXTER Divine Life 362 A larger prospect and vertiginous despect of the lower grounds.

† Despect (d/spe-kt), a. Obs. [ad. L. despectus, pa. pple, of despicere to look down upon, f. De- I. 1 + \*specere to look.] Looked down upon; despised.

CLESPISCU.

2.1450 tr. De Imitatione III. vi, Vile & despecte to hymself.

1447 BORENHAM Seyntys (Roxb. 280 Pe more despect thyng were.. And he more contemtyble.

Desperotant, ppl. a. Her. [ad. L. despectantem, pr. pple. of despectare to look down upon, freq. of despectare: see prec.] (See quot.) 1688 R. Holme Armoury II. 144/1 A Beast Despectant, Dejectant, looking downwards.

† Desperotion. Obs. Also -ecoyon, -exion. [ad. L. despection-em, n. of action from despicere to look down upon, Despise. Cf. Of. despection 14th c.]. A looking down upon, despising

14th c.] A looking down upon; despising.

148a Monk of Evesham (Arb.) & Who ever wolde have wende that the worschyppe and fauour... sculde be turned to seche confusyon and despexion. 1536 Piler. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 22 b, Suffrynge many wronges and despeccyons.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE Devout Ess. 11. ix. § 1 (R.) Christian humilitie is a clear inspection into, and a full despection of ourselves. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Despexion, a looking downwards.

† **Desperotuous**, a. Obs. rare. [a. OF. despectueux, f. L. dēspectu-s (u-stem), looking down upon, despising: see -ous.] To be despised; con-

temptidie.

1541 Barnes Wks. (1573) 243/1 Hee may recken that S. Peter and S. Paule were starke fooles & ryght mad men that liued so despectuous a lyfe.

Hence + Despectuousness. Obs.

1447 Bokenham Seyntys (Roxb.) 297 If ony lyf of more despecteuousnesse She coude han fondyn. She hyt wold han chosyn.

despecteuousnesse She coude han fondyn. She hyt wold han chosyn.

+ Despec'd, v. Obs. [f. De- I. 2 + Spred v. Perh, influenced in formation by expede, or despeche.]

trans. To send with speed or haste; to dispatch.

1611 Spred Hist. Gt. Brit. 12. viii. (1632 548 He forthwith despeeded into England. three of the choisest men of the State. Ibid. 12. viii. § 31 (R.) Out of hand they despeeded certaine of their crue, to craue...pardon. Ibid. § 31 King John. despeeding his charters and safe conducts to the Archbishop and his fellow exiles, hee as speedily arriued.

Despence, -pend, -pense: see Disp.

Despence, obs. form of Dispedelle v.

+ Desperacy. Obs. [f. Desperake: see -ACY.]

Desperateness, desperation.

1628 Gaule Pract. Th. (1620) 11 Downe to the nethermost depth beyond recouerie: Let vs there take our portion of desperacy and revenge.

1800 W. E. J. Obi 231 Deeds of desperacy and cruelty.

Desperado (desperacido). Also 7 (erron.)

desperacy and cruelty. **Desperado** (despērē<sup>1</sup>·do). Also 7 (erron.) desparado. [In form, identical with OSp. desperado out of hope, desperate (:-L. dēspērātus), pa. pple. of desperar to despair:-L. dēspērāre. (In mod.Sp. desesperado from desesperar.) The word does not appear to have been used substantively in Spanish, and in Facilith use it is a possible and processors. and in English use it is perhaps merely a sonorous refashioning, after Sp. words in -ADO, of DESPERATE sh., used in same sense.]

†1. A person in despair, or in a desperate condition; = Desperant sb. 1. Obs.

1610 G. Fletcher Christ's Vict. 1. lxix, The holy Desperado wip't her swollen eyes. 1636 Goad Celest. Bodies III. iv. 507 Grief, Lunacy, and the Melancholly desperado are carryed forth on the same Weekly Sheet to be buryed. 2730 De For Duncan Campbell viii. (1841) 164 Poor and miserable desperado.

able desperado.

2. A desperate or reckless man; one ready for any deed of lawlessness or violence; = Despe-BATE sb. 2.

BATE sb. 2.

1647 WARD Simp. Cobler 69 Peevish Galthropes and rascall desparadoes which the Prince of lyes imployes. 1651 Animadv. Macdonnel's Answ. Eng. Ambass. 56 Our English Fugitives and Desperado's. 1790 WILLOCK I'07.

185 These desperadoes had taken some rich Portuguese vessels from the Brazils, which they had plundered and sunk. 1807

1. JEFFERSON Wirl. (1830) IV. 97 He found himself left with about thirty desperadoes only. 1818 Jas. MILL Bril. India I. III. iv. 606 He had associated with himself ...another desperado. in a conspiracy. 10 assassinate the Ameer. 1877

BLACK Green Past. XXXII. (1878) 255 One of the wild desperadoes of Colorado. attrib. 1805 Holekoft Bryan Perdue I. 39 The desperado bully.

Hence Desperadoism nonce-wd.

1874 Nation (N.Y.) XIX. 207/2 The sort of sneaking desperadoism of the disguised bands of these sinfesting the rural neighborhood.

† **Desperance.** Obs. Also dis-, -aunce. [a. OF. desperance, f. desperer to DESPAIR: see -ANCE,

OF. desperance, f. desperer to DESPAIR: see-ANCE, and cf. the by-form DESESPERANCE.] Despair.

a 1883 Ancr. R. 8 3g muhten sone uallen...in desperaunce, bet is, in unhope & in unbileaue forte beon iboruwen. c 1400 Rom. Rose (B.) 1872 So nigh I drow to desperaunce, I rought of dethe, ne of lyf. 1481 CATON God/rey 268 They had longe don alle theyr power And the werke was not moche amended, but were falle in a desperaunce. 1860 ROLLAND Crt. Venus 1. 183 His Name hecht Disperance. 1861 1. 1790 30ne waryit wicht Hecht Desperance.

Desperancy, erroneous f. DESPERACY.

Desperate (de'sperêt), a., sb., and adv. Also 5 dysperate, 6-7 desperat, 6 despert, 7 disperate, (erron.) desperate, 9 dial. des-, dispert, ad. L. desperint. us. given up, despaired of, desperate,

pal. Lucespérit-us, given up, despaired of, desperate, pa. pple. of despératre to Despans. Cf. parallel use of OF. desperé, desesperé, It. disperato, Sp., Pg. desesperado, and of DESPAIRED ppl. a.]

I. +1. Of a person: Having lost or abandoned hope; in despair, despairing, hopeless. Const. of. Obs. or arch.

1483 CAXTON Cato I vij, Thenne the good man woofull and as desperate wente toward his thyrdde freide. 1489—
Faytes of A. 1. xviii. 55 Men thus desperate of mercy and pytie. 1529 More Dyaloge IV. Wks. 266/1 The deuil is desperate and hath not nor cannot haue faith and trust in gods promises. 1548 HALL Chron. 91 b. The citezens.. desperate of all aide and succor. 1591 SHAKS. Two Gent. In. ii. 5, I am desperate of obtaining her. 16ar Buston Anal. Mel. III. iv. II. v. 781 Bede saith, Pilate died desperate eight years after Christ. 1678 SHAOWELL Timon II, Marry'd like some vulgar creature, which Snatches at the first offer, as if she Were desperate of having any other. 1865 CARLYLE Fredl. G. VI. xv. xiv. 109 Brühl still refuses to be desperate of his bad game.

† b. Of actions, etc.: Expressing or indicating despair, despairing. ? Obs.
1593 SHAKS. Lucr. 1038 She starteth To find some desperate instrument of death. a 1656 HALES Tracts (1677) 18 If St. Paul, in this place, meant the sin against the Holy Ghost, then this were the only desperate text in the whole Bible. 1860 DISRAELI Viv. Grey II. xi, He was answered only with desperate sobs.

2. Of conditions, etc.: That leaves little or no

Of conditions, etc.: That leaves little or no room for hope; such as to be despaired of; ex-

room for hope; such as to be despaired of; extremely dangerous or serious.

1858 Eden Decades Pref. (Arb.) 57 Th[e] expert phisitian vseth vehement remedies for desperate diseases.

1858 Enen Decades Pref. (Arb.) 57 Th[e] expert phisitian vseth vehement remedies for desperate diseases.

1858 Enen Privats In In. v. 127 My suite then is desperate; You'll vndertake her no more 1859 B. Harris Parivats Iron Age 211 The affaires of the North growing more desperate.

1868 Brit. Spec. 31 A Man. in a desperate Sickness.

1870 Swift To Yng. Clergyman, Younger brothers of obscure families, and others of desperate for tunes.

1874 Wester Privn. Physic (1762) 807 This has cured in a most desperate Case.

1887 Pollock Course T.

1875 Joweth Plate

(ed. 2) V. 56 Their case seemed desperate, for there was no one to help them.

43. Of things (and persons): Despaired of, piven

+3. Of things (and persons): Despaired of, given up as hopeless; whose recovery is past hope; incurable, irretrievable, irreclaimable. Desperate

incurable, irretrievable, irreclaimable. Desperate debt, a 'bad' debt; so desperate debtor. Obs. (exc. as associated with 7.)

1581 MULCASTER Positions XXXV. (1887) 126 The Physician deliuereth the desperate sicke bodie to the Divines care. 1615 Heywood Foure Prentises Wks. 1874 II. 223, I have bene the meanes to save your desperate lives. 1652 Hosbus Leviath. 1xi. 48 The estate of a desperate debtor. 1674 IV. Scheffer's Lapland 125 So as to loose all hope of recovery. When they perceived him to be desperate [etc.] 1770 LANGHORNE Platarch (1879) II. 810/2 Receiving debts which they had given up as desperate. 1819 J. Greig Rep. Affairs Edis. 17 After deduction of desperate arrears. 1866 Howells Venet. Life vi. 84 Those desperate scraps of meat which are found impracticable even by the sausage-makers.

b. Of an undertaking, etc.: That is, or may be, despaired of; which there is no hope of carrying out or accomplishing.

despaired of; which there is no nope of carrying out or accomplishing.

1643 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. 11. xix. 126 If he throws up his desperate game, he may happilly winne the next. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Ref. v. (1702) 1. 393 He saw his Journey into Ireland desperate. a 1871 Grotz Eth. Fragm. v. (1876) 133 Aristotle regarded the successful prosecution of ethical enquiries as all but desperate.

11. 4. Of persons: Driven to desperation, reckless arisfunited from desperation.

less or infuriated from despair. Hence, Having the character of one in this condition; extremely reckless or violent, ready to run any risk or go any

length.

length.

c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon ix. 245 Reynawde setted noughte by his lyffe. for he was as a man dysperate. c 1535 Dr. LAYTON in Lett. on Suppress. Monast. (Camden) 76 Thabbot is a daingerouse desperate knave and a hardy. 1553-87 Foxe A. & M. (1684) 111. 914 Two or three desperate Villains knocked at the door. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. iv. 9 He used me so cruelly, that becoming even desperate. I was . upon the point to have poysoned my self. 1718 Freethinker No. 42 P 5 Want makes Men desperate 1848 McAulay Hist. Eng. I. 173 Plotters, many of whom were ruined and desperate men.

† D. Reckless, utterly careless (of). Obs. rare.
1601 Shaks. Twel N. v. 1. 66 Heere in the streets, desperate of shame and state, In prinate brabble did we apprehend him. a 1635 Flettength. Low's Cure v. iii, Be'st thou desperate Of thine own life? Yet, dearest, pity mine!

5. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by the recklessness or resolution of despair; applied esp. to actions

ness or resolution of despair; applied esp. to actions done or means resorted to in the last extremity, when all else fails, and the great risk of failure is accepted for the sake of the small but only chance of success; hence often connoting extreme violence

of success; hence often connoting extreme violence of action such as is exercised in such conditions. 1879 Lyly Euphues (Arb.) 64 In battayles there ought to be a doubtfull fight, and a desperat ende. 1632 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) I. 120 According to the usual Proverb, A desperate Disease must have a desperate rewenge, and Battel dangerous To less than Gods. a 1800 Cowreg, and Battel dangerous To less than Gods. a 1800 Cowreg, and Battel dangerous To less than Gods. a 1800 Cowreg, and Battel dangerous To less than Gods. a 1800 Cowreg, and Battel dangerous To less than Gods. a 1800 Cowreg, and Battel dangerous To less than Gods. a 1800 Cowreg, and Battel dangerous To less than Gods. a 1800 Cowreg, and Battel dangerous To less than Gods. 4 1800 Cowreg, and Histonian Company Hist. Greece VII. 233 Alcetas made a desperate attempt to dislodge the enemy, but was repulsed. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. III. 225 A desperate conflict against overwhelming odds.

† b. Involving serious risk; very dangerous to undertake or enter upon. Obs.
1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. v. iv. 32 This Boy. hath bin tutor'd in the rudiments Of many desperate studies, by his vnckle, Whom he reports to be a great Magitian. a 1654 SELDEN Table T. (Arb.) 69 Marriage is a desperate thing: the Frogs

in Æsop would not leap into the Well, because they could not get out again.

not get out again.

+6. Of a quality denoting recklessness; out-

\*\*Heaville \*\*Heaville

+ B. sb. Obs.

+1. a. A person in despair. b. One in a desperate

tl. a. A person in despair. b. One in a desperate condition, a wretch.

1563 FORE A. 4 M. 477 Laborious and painful to y\* desperats, a precher to the prisoners and comfortles. a 1598 BURLEIGH in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) II. 278 It sufficeth to weaken the discontented, but there is no way but to kill desperates. 1624 Massincer & Dekker Virg. Narl. III. Miserable tatterdemallions, ragamuffins, and lousy desperates. 1854 Emerson Lett. 4 Soc. Aims Wks. (Bohn) III. 173 [He] who sits among the young aspirants and desperates, quite sure and compact.

†2. One habituated to or ready for desperate deeds: = Desperado 2.

deeds: = DESPERADO 2.

†2. One habituated to or ready for desperate deeds; = Desperado 2.
crosto Chapman Iliad xxiv. 159 The deadliest desperate Of all about him. 1623 J. Done Ilist. Septuagint 204 Theeves, and Adulterous desperates, shaken off and damned by the Word of God. 1683 Apol. Prot. France iii. 9 This young Desperate confessed, that he heard them say, That it was lawful to kill the King. 1718 Freethinker No. 32 P3 The Zeal of these frantick Desperates.
† b. In good sense: One who engages in a desperate or extremely perilous undertaking.
cross 7 J. Polmon Famous Battles 17 Three hundred... young men who for commendation gotten by extreame perill are called the Desperates, the Forlorne hopen.
C. adv. Desperately, hopelessly; usually (colloq. and dial.) as an intensive: Excessively, extremely, 'awfully' (cf. A. 7).
rog Sir H. Blount Voy. Levant (1637) 109, I noted them so desperate malicious towards one another. 1655-60 Stanley Hist. Philos. (1701) 59/2, I shewed them how desperate II I was. 1890 GALT Laurie T. III. ii. (1840) 86 The road... was desperate bad. 1852 DICKENS Bleak. Ho. II. xxvi. 341 It's a desperate sharp night for a young lady to be out in. 1860 Bartlett Dict. Amer. s.v., 'I'm desper glad to see you.'

Desperate (de sperate)

Desperate (de sperēit), v. rare. [f. DESPERATE

.] trans. To render or drive desperate.
1801 W. TAYLOR in Robberds Mem. I. 376 My ideas of erfection desperate attempt. 1842 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett. 1.
180 Desperated by the notion of confessing myself ill. Desperate, var. of DISPARATE a.

Desperated by the notion of confessing myself ill.

Desperately (de-spērāli), adv. [f. Desperate
a. +-LT².] In a desperate manner. (See the adj.)
† 1. In despair, despairingly. Obs.
1558 HULOET, Desperately, desperanter, insolabiliter. 1555
EDEN Decades 53 They had desperatly consecrated them selues to death. 1605 Shaks. Leav. iii. 202 Your eldest Daughters haue fore-done themselues, And desperately are dead. 1615 G. Sandys Trav. 45 Taken at length by Tamberlaine. hee desperately brained himselfe. 1634 Canne Necess. Schar. (1849) 133 All these died desperately. rare.
4630 R. Yohnson's Kingd. 6 Commu. 233 The descendants of them, that have. beene condemned by the Inquisition. live in Spaine most desperately.

3. Hopelessly, irretrievably, incurably.
1570-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) 171 A young Child lay desperately sickl. 1683 Burbart tr. More's Utopia (1684) 187 The excluding of Men that are desperately wicked [R.V. desperately sickl. 1683 Burbart tr. More's Vitopia (1684) 187 The excluding of Men that are desperately wicked from joining in their Worship. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. IV. xvviii, I wounded one who first assaulted me, and I fear desperately. a 1806 Hurd Wks. VI. xvi. (R.) No man becomes at once desperately and irretrievably wicked.

4. Recklessly; with utter disregard of risks or consequences, or of how far one goes; with extreme energy or violence: cf. Desperate a. 4, 5.

4. Recklessly; With utter disregard of so desperated in (R.). Whom when I saw. So des-

or consequences, or of how far one goes; with extreme energy or violence: cf. Desperate a. 4, a 1543 Surrey Encid ii. (R.), Whom when I saw. So desperately the battail to desire. 1632 Lithgow Trav. III. 130 Foure French Runnagats. hearing these words, fell desperatly upon me. Did. v. 188, 20 gallies. desperatly adventured to tow her away against the wind. 1724 De For Mem. Cavalier (1840) 179 The foot on both sides were desperately engaged. 1885 Manch. Even. News 23 June 2/2 The.. seats for which they have fought so desperately.

5. To a desperate degree; extremely, excessively. (Cf. Desperate a. 7.) Chiefly collog.

Cf. Desperate degree; extensely, excessively. (Cf. Desperate acg., Chiefly colloq. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinlo's Trat. lxviii. 277 She was desperately in love with him. 1697 Collier Ess. Mor. Subj. 11. (1709) 136 He looks so desperately Pale and Thin. 1709 STRYPE Ann. Ref. I. xiii. 183 They were desperately afraid the people should have too much knowledge. 1843 Foster in Life & Corr. (1846) 11. 463 How desperately rapid the

flight of time. 1878 BLACK Adv. Phaeton xxxi. 418 She pretends to be desperately concerned about the horses.

Desperateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The

state or quality of being desperate. +1. The state of being in despair. Obs.

1981 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 111. (1586) 149 They will be to rough. to their children. [which] driveth them to desperatenesse. a 1639 W. WHATELY Prototypes 1. (1640) 21 Caine was possessed with a mixture of desperatenesse

and murmuring.

2. The state or quality of being beyond hope (or of having extremely small chance) of recovery or

of having extremely small chance) of recovery or improvement; hopelessness, irremediableness.

1571 Golding Calvin on Ps. xxxvii. 4 When a man refuseth understanding, it is a signe of desperatenesse. a 1603 T. Cartwright Confut. Rhem. N. T. (1618) 571 You bewray the desperatenesse of your cause. 1659 Hammond On Ps. laxxviii. 4 Paraphr. 435 The deplorablenesse and desperatenesse of my condition. 1896 Bancroft Hist. U. S. V. xxi. 575 He awoke to the desperateness of his situation.

b. The state or quality of being beyond hope of attainment or accomplishment.

1667 Decay Chr. Piety viii. F 5 Hope being equally outdated by the desperateness or unnecessariness of an undertaking. 1677 W. Hubbard Narrative 54 The desperateness of the attempt.

3. The rashness or fury of despair; recklessness

3. The rashness or fury of despair; recklessness

8. The rashness or fury of despair; recklessness = Desperation 2.

1540 Cheke Hurt Sedit. (R.), If for desperatenesse ye care not for yourselnes, yet remember your wines, your children, your countrie. 1600 Dekker, etc., Lus.'s Dominion 11. iv, You are too not, Wild desperateness doth valour blot. 1639 Fuller Holy 18 ar 11. xvii. 11840 72 Loath to anger their enemies valour into desperateness. 1677 GIL-PIN Demonol. (1867) 448 It is rashness or desperateness, and not true courage.

Desperation (desperation, action (Godef.), or ad L. desperation-temporary of the desperation of desperation and condition from desperate to Despair.

1. The action of despairing or losing all hope

1. The action of despairing or losing all hope (of anything); the condition of having utterly lost

(of anything); the condition of having utterly lost hope; despair, hopelessness. Now rare.

1366 Chaucer A. B. C. 20 A greevous accioun Of verrey riht and desperacioun. 1375 XI Pains of Hell 226 in O. E. Misc. App. ii, Disperacion of godis mercy, Of al be payns in hel hit is most. 1296 Chaucer Pare. T. P. 983 Whiche thynges destout ben penaunce. drede, schame, hope, and wanhope, that is, desperacioun. 1496 CAXTON How to die 4 To thende that he drawe him into disperacion. 1548 HALL Chron. 134 b, For feare of losyng honor, and desperacion of gain. 1537 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 60 Unbeleef, Desperation, whereby a man falleth from God. 1588 A. King tr. Canisius' Catech. 131 Horrour of deather. and disperation of atternal blisse. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 190 A diffidence and desperation. of ever reaching to any eminent Invention. 1750 Johnson Rambler No. 52 P. Sunk yet deeper in the dungeon of misery. and surrounded with darker desperation. 1846 Trench Mirac xxvi. (1860) 363 The gracious Lord. could. [not] cure him so long as there was on his part this desperation of healing.

2. spec. Despair leading to recklessness, or recklessness arising from despair; a desperate state of

lessness arising from despair; a desperate state of mind in which, on account of the hopelessness or

mind in which, on account of the hopelessness or extremely small chance of success, one is ready to do any violent or extravagant action, regardless of risks or consequences. (Cf. DESPERATE a. 4, 5.) 1531 ELYOT Gov. III. ix, In desperation can nat be fortitude, for that, beinge a morall vertue, is euer voluntarye. Desperation is a thinge as it were constrayned. 1581 PETTIE Gnazzo's Civ. Conv. III. (1586) 131 She is then readie to follow, whatsoever wrath and desperation shall put in her head. 1505 Shans. Ham. 1: v. 75 The verry place puts toys of desperation, Without more motive, into every brain That looks so many fathoms to the sea And hears it roar beneath. 1703 Rowe Fair Penil. IV. i. 1322 A Deed of Desparation. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 150 P. Strength which would be unprofitably wasted in wild efforts of desperation. 1841-4 EMERSON Ess., Hist. Wks. (Bohn) I. 10 Needy and hungry to desperation. 1847 James 7. Marston Hall xi, There was no use in driving him to desperation.

Desperse: see DISPERBE.

† Desperview. Obs. rare. [a. OF. despourveu,

The perse see DISPERSE.

† Desperview. Obs. rare. [n. OF. despourveu, mod. F. depourvu, 'vnprouided, vnfurnished, devoid of, without' (Cotgr.), f. des-, (L. dis-) + pourvu provided.] An indigent man, a poor beggar.

c 1600 Day Begg. Bednatt Gr. 11. i. (1881) 32 Come, you desperview, Deliver me the Jewell or I'll hang thee.

Despetous: see DESPITOUS.

Despetous: See DESPITOUS.

Despexion, var. f. Despection.
Despeyr(e, obs. form of Despair.

Despoyr(e, obs. form of Despair.

Despicabi'lity. [f. next: see -1TY.] The quality of being despicable; despicableness, 1830 Carlyle Misc. (1857) II. 122 Languishing amid boundless triviality and despicability. 1832 Ibid. III. 94 A life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and despicability. 1873 Wagner It. Tenfels Hist. Rom. Lit. I. 70 Servile covetousness and moral despicability.

b. A specimen of this; a despicable person. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. III. II. v, The convention. dismisses these comparative misers and despicabilities.

Despicable (despikab'l), a. [ad. L. dēspicābil-is, f. dēspicārī to look down upon, f. Dr. 1 + \*specārī, from same root as spēcēre to look.]

1. To be looked down upon or despised; vile.

1. To be looked down upon or despised; vile,

base, contemptible.

1553 Eden Treat. New Ind. (Arb.) 14 The byldingels are despicable. Ibid. 35 All thinges with them are despicable.

able and vile. 1667 MILTON I'. L. XI. 340 All th' Earth he gave thee to possess and rule, No despicable gift. 1699 DAMPIER I'OP. II. I. viii. 162 Their insolent masters the Portuguese: than whom there are not a more despicable eeople now in all the Eastern Nations. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. 10 Bb. Burnet 20 July, There is hardly a character in the world more despicable, or more liable to universal ridicule, than that of a learned woman. 1782 IVAUGHAN Fashionable Follies II. 103 A little despicable looking house honoured with the name of an inn. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 164 The most despicable of fanatics. 1894 GREEN Short Hist. viii. 2. 473 The immorality of James's Court was hardly more despicable than the imbecility of his government.

† b. Miserable, wretched. Obs.
1635 PAGITT Christianogr. 217 These poore despicable wretches have hardly sustenance to keepe life and soule together. 1690 CHILD Disc. Trade (1694) 13 The people are poor and despicable, their persons ill clothed. 2794 T. BROWN Praise of Wealth Wks. 1730 I. 85 Despicable in circumstance.

+2. Exhibiting or expressing contempt; contemptuous. Obs.

temptuous. Obs.

(Qualifying opinion, appellation, and the like: cf. ConTEMPTIBLE 2.)

166a H. Stubbe Ind. Nectar Pref. 5, I have a very despicable opinion of the present age. 1727 FIRLDING Love in

Sev. Masques Wks. 1775 I. 34 To persuade us into so despicable an opinion of your reason. 1727 SWIFT Gulliver II.

wiii, The comparison gave me so despicable a conceit of
myself. 1756 Burke Subl. 4 B. II. v, Though we caress
dogs, we borrow from them an appellation of the most
despicable kind. 1775 Adair Amer. Ind. 7 Distinguished
..by the despicable appellative, Tied Arse.

The strings hlowages. If prec. + NESS 1 The

De spicableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being despicable; contemptibleness, vile-

quanty of being despicable; contemptibleness, vinc-ness, worthlessness. 1633 Manron Exp. James ii. 1 Apt to despise excellent things, because of the despicableness of the instrument. a 1692 Boyle Wks. II. 13 (R.) The maker's art shines through the despicableness of the matter. 1727-1800 Balley, Des-picableness, contemptibleness.

Despicably, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a despicable manner; contemptibly, meanly.
a 1691 Boyle Wks. II. 68 (R.) He. .may, with due diligence and industry, not despicably improve his anatomical knowledge.
a 1719 ADDISON (J.), Nor vainly rich, nor despicably poor. 1755 Young Centant v. Wks. 1757 IV. 228 To-day crawling out of the earth; and to-morrow more despicably still, crawling into corruption.

\*\* till, crawling into corruption.

† 2. With contempt; contemptuously. Obs.

\*\*rô37 P. Hrvlin Antidot. Lincols. 1. 40 Since you speake

so despicably of his Majesties chappell. 1663 Pervs Diary

13 Feb., To see how despicably they speak of us. 1748

Richardson Clarissa (1811) II. 243, I should think as despicably of his sense.

† Despication. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēspicā-

TDESPICATION. ODS. rare. [ad. L. despication-em, n. of action from despicarī: see Despicable.] Despising, contempt.

1827 Whittock, etc. Bk. Trades (1842) 268 Senecca, who died for philosophy, and despication of Nero.

† Despirciency. Obs. [ad. L. despicientia despising, contempt, f. despicient-em, pr. pple. of despicere to look down: see Despise, and -ENCT.]

Locking down upon or despising: contempt.

despicere to look down: see Despise, and -ency.]
Looking down upon or despising; contempt.
1632 Cockeram. Despitiencie, despite, hatred. a 1638
Medd Disc. Mark xi. 17 Wks. (1672) 1. 45 To show their despiciency of the poor Gentiles. 1638 W. Burton Itin. Anton.
67 A gallant despiciency... of all human affairs. 1672 H. More Brief Reply 103 His answer is marveilous lofty and full of despiciency towards his Antagonist.

Despicion, var. Dispicion, Obs., discussion.

† Despicion, var. Dispicion, Obs., discussion.

† Despicer, mod. F. depecer, depicter, L. des-, (L. dis-)
+ pièce Piece.] To cut in pieces.
1492 Caxton Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) 1. Ixiv. 114 a/2
Many marters had ben despieced in to pyeces.
Despight, etc.: see Despite, etc.
Despiritualize (dépoirtitualpiz), v. [De-

Despiritualize (dispiritiualei:z), v. II. 1.] trans. To deprive of spiritual character; to render material.

render material.

2868 Contemp. Rev. VIII. 609 Virtually despiritualizing that which it is the very business of literature to clearly reinvolve in the spiritual. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS John Bapt. V. § 1. 298 A way has been made by the perversity of man for despiritualizing Christianity.

Hence Despiritualized, Despiritualizing ppl.

adjs.; also **Despi:ritualisa tion.**1840 Tait's Mag. VII. 27 Sensuality of this de-spiritualizing description. 1874 H. R. Reynolds Yohn Bapt. iii. § 1
150 A melancholy despiritualization of Christianity.

Despisable (dispoizăbil), a. [In ME. despisable, a. Of. despiç-, despisable, f. stem despis- of despire to DESPISE.]

1. To be despised or treated with contempt; con-

1. To be despised or treated with contempt; contemptible, despicable. Now rare.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter xiviii. 19 Pat is a despisabile shrift bat ese makis. Ibid. ciii. 24 Despisabiler fendes. 1382 Wyclif 1 Cor. i. 28 God chees the vinoble thingis and dispisable thingis of the world. 1483 Caxton Gold Leg. 357/1 He was of vyle habyte and despysable of chere. 1604 T. Wright Passions v. § 4. 293 Rather despisable then commendable. 1600 Lond. Gas. No. 2582/3 Ill Armed, and in a very despisable Condition. 1782 Miss Burney Cecilia IV. 269 Business is no such despisable thing. 1873 J. M. Balley Life in Daubury 6 Brought up.. to look upon a liar as the most despisable of earth's creatures.

† 2. Contemptuous. = Despicable 2. Obs. 1644 Quarles Barnabat & B. 208, I. am now rejected by the despiseable name of a widow.

† **Despi sableness.** Obs. [f. prec. + -NESS.]

a. Despicable condition.

b. Contemptuousness.

1513 SHERLEY Trav. Persia 99 A direct despisablenesse of his Person and Authority. 1673 FLAVEL Fount. of Life xxx.

151 The outward Meanness and Despiseableness of His Condition.

dition. **Despisal** (dispoi zăl). [f. Despise v. + -AL 5: cf. revisal.] The act of despising; contempt.

1650 EARL MONN. tr. Senault's Man become Guilty 199
Their very looks. sufficiently witnesse their despisal. a 1707
BP. PATRICK Comm. Prov. xi. 12 (L.) No man is so mean, but he is sensible of despisal 2887 B. Farjeon Golden Sleep 59 D. would look down upon him in scorn and despisal.

+ **Despi sant**, a. Obs. [a. OF. despisant despisal contemptuous prople of despirat used

† **Despi sant**, a. Obs. [a. OF. despisant despising, contemptuous, pr. pple. of despire, used as adj.] Despising, showing contempt. Hence † **Despi santly** adv., despisingly, insolently. 1389 Eng. Gilds 80 If any broper or sistere. dispisantliche lie on his broper or on his sister. **Despise** (d'spoiz), v. Also 4-5 dispioe, 4-6 des-, dispyse, 4-7 dispise, 5 dess-, dispioe, 5-6 dyspyse, [f. stem despis- of OF. despire (despis-ant, qu'il despise, etc.), also despiss-, despisc-, despic-:—L. despicere to look down (upon), f. De-I. I + specère to look. (There was also a later OF. despicer, despiser, after the L. verb.) The s was originally spirant in F. and Eng., whence the spelling -ice.] spelling -ice.]

1. trans. To look down upon; to view with con-

+3. trans. To exhibit contempt for; to treat

T. J. trans. 10 exhibit contempt for; to treat with contempt in word or action. Obs.

1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. xv. 54 Aşein such salomon speketh and dispiseth her wittes. c1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol.

135 (Fairfax MS.) To singe of him, and in hir song dispyse The foule cherl. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 127/2 The poure man. began to chyde and dyspyse hym in his vysage by cause he had no more almesse. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Luke xiiii. 11 And Herode. with his men of warre, despised him, and mocked hym. [So Wyclif, Tindale, etc.; Rhem. and 1611, set him at naught.]

+ b. fig. Of things: To set at nought, dis-

regard.

regard.

1308 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. XVI. viii. (1495)557 Though the adamas..dyspyse fyre and yren: yet it is broke wyth newe hote blode. c1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 170 In bareine lande to sette or foster vynes Dispiseth alle the labour and expence. 1666 STILLINGFL. Serm. Fire Loud. Wks. 1710 I. 6 [The fire]..despised all the resistance [which] could be made by the strength of the buildings.

['To look upon; contemplate'. An error of mod. Dicts. See List of Spurious Words.]

† Despise, sb. Obs. [prob. a. OF. despiz, despis, nom. of despit, DESPITE, but taking the form of an Engl. deriv. of DESPIEE v.] = DESPITE:

form of an Engl. deriv. of DESPISE v.] = DESPITE;

contempt, despising.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 120 Despyse [MSS. K.H.P. despyte],
contemptus, despectio. 13507 Communyc. Aiij, Man what
doost thou with all thyse. Whiche is to me a great despyse.
1566 B. Young Guasso's Civ. Conv. 1V. 226 b, Occasion of
despise and laughter.

**Despised** (dispoired), ppl. a. [f. Despise on + -ED.] Looked down upon, contemned,

v. + -ED.] Looked down upon, contemned, scorned.
[c.1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 750 Hated and despysyd was he.] 1503 Shaks. Rom. 4 Jul. in. ii. 77 Dispised substance of Diulnest show. 1667 MILTON P. L. vi. 602 Would render them yet more despised. 1706 STANHOPE Paraphr. I. 34 A vulgar and despised Crowd. 1852 MRS. STOWE Uncle. Tom's C. ix. 68 There was the impress of the despised race on her face.

on her face.

+ Despisedness (-édnés). Obs. [f. prec. +
-NESS.] Despised condition.

1887 GOLDING De Mornay xxxi. (1617) 541 Jesus could not
haue shewed his... glory [better] than in despisednesse.
1641 Milron Ch. Gord. 11. i. (1851) 151 Therefore he sent...
Despisedness to vanquish Pride.

† **Despisement.** Obs. [a. OF. despisement (12th c. in Godef.), f. despire, despis-: see -MENT.] The action of despising; contempt, scorn. 1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 155 Contempt and despisement of worldly wealth. **Despiser** (disposor, nom. despisière, -sère.] One who despiser, a contempt scorner.

Ct. Of. despissor, nom. despissore, -sere.] One who despises; a contemner, scorner.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter Comm. Cant. 500 Yo scorners & despisers of pore men. 1382 Wyclif Acts xiii. 41 Se 3e, dispiseris, and wondre 3e, and be 3e scaterid abrood. [Tindale, Beholde ye despisers and wonder and perisshe ye.] 1485 Caxton St. Wemefr. 20 A despisar of my wordes. 1535 Coverdale Prov. xiii. 15 Harde is the way of the despisers 1709 Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 252 A Despiser of modern Commentators. 21745 Swift (J.), Atheists, libertines, and despisers of religion, usually pass under the name of free-thinkers. 1892 Bookman Oct. 27/2 A despiser of physical force.

Thermisperses. 227-29. [f. piec. + -E88.]

Despi-seress. rare - o. [f. prec. + -ESS.]

A female despiser.

1611 Cotgr., Despriseresse, a disesteemeresse, despiseresse, or dispraiseresse of.

**Despising** (dispointing), vbl. sb. [f. Despise v. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Despise; con-

+ -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. DESPISE; contempt, scorn.

138a Wyclip Ps. exxii[i] 3 Myche wee be fulfild with dispising.

1335 COVERDALE Neh. iv. 4 Y' thou mayest geue them ouer in to despisinge in the londe of their captimite.

169c Genil. Calling (1696) 33 Flatteries and Despisings being the two contrary elements, whereof he, whom they call a Fine Gentleman, is to be compounded.

169c 1-6 J. Scorr Chr.

16f (1747) III. 391 The despising of him was a despising of God, by whom he was sent.

16 Despisingly (dispoiringli), adv. [f. despising pr. pple. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] With contempt; scornfully, contemptuously.

contemptuously.

1501 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Menospreciando, despisingly.
1800 Blackw. Mag. VII. 251 Still speak despisingly of them.
1843 Ibid. LIV. 441 That son of Sparks's, as you so despisingly call him.

† Despi singness. Obs. [f. as prec. + - NESS.]

† **Despi singness.** Obs. [f. as prec. + NESS.] Contemptuousness.

163 F. Markham Bk. Hon. 1. vi. § 8 Riches rightly vsed, rather with a despisingnesse then a desire. **Despite** (d'spoirt), sb. Forms: 3-5 despit, (3-4-yt, 4 despitt(e, -iit, -yt, -ijt, -ijt, -ijt, -ithe), 4-6 despyte, (5--spyzte), 6-8 despight, 4-despite; also 3-7 dis-, 3-6 dys- with same variants, 6 Sc. dispyit. [ME. despit, a. OF. despit (:-\*despit()), mod. F. dépit, = OCat. despit, Sp. despecho, It. dispetto:-L. déspectu-m (u-stem) a looking down on, f. ppl. stem of déspicère to look down on, DESPISE. Down to 17th c. often spelt dis-, dys-, by on, i. ppi. stem of aespicere to fook down on, Despise. Down to 17th c. often spelt dis-, dys-, by confusion with words in the prefix des-, Dis-. The 16th c. dis-, despight (cf. spight, SPITE) was under the influence of sight, right, etc.]

1. The feeling or mental attitude of looking down noon or despising anything: the display of this feel-

the influence of sight, right, etc.]

1. The feeling or mental attitude of looking down upon or despising anything; the display of this feeling; contempt, scorn, disdain. Obs. or arch.

a 1300 Cursor M. 2037 (Cott.) If o bi fader bou have despite [v. rr. it, ithe, vyte]. 1340 Ayenb. 19 be ober bos bet comb out of be stocke of prede zwo is onworpnesse (despit).

1375 BARBOUR Bruce V. 40 Persey. Wes in the castell.. Fulfillit of dispit and pride. 138a Wyclif Rom. ix. 21 Power...to make sothli o vessel in to honour, anothir forsothe in to dispyt. c 1440 Yacob's Well (E. E. T. S.) 72 be firste fote is dyspyste; bat is, in doying no worschype to gode men dewly, but in dyspysing hem. 1483 Cath. Angl. tot A Dispite, or a disspisyinge, despeccio, contemptus. 1255 Sc. Metr. Ps. x. 5 He puffeth with despight. 1650 Jer. Taylor Holy Living (1727) 245 Liberality. consists in the despite and neglect of money. 1651 Horses Levialt. IV. xviv. 377 Any Attribute, that is given in despight. a 1845 Long. King Christian iv, Receive thy friend, who, scorning flight, Goes to meet danger with despite.

† b. To hold or have in († 10) despite: to hold in contempt; to have or show contempt or scorn for a 1300 Cursor M. 2610 (Cott.) Yone lasce. .als in despit sco haldes me. c 1365 Chaucer Melib. P 452 Perauenture Crist hath thee in despit. 2140 Apol. Loll. 74 Scho. .hap me to despit. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 162/2 He had in despyte fader and moder. 1546 Piler. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 122 b, The good man sholde haue them in despyte. in comparyson of the thynges to come.

† 0. The object of contempt or scorn. Obs. a 1300 Cursor M. 18232 (Cott.) Skorning bou art o god angel, Despit [v. r. dis-] of al rightwis and lel. a 1340 Hamole Psalter exviii. 22 Now til proude men and enuyouse am despite and hethynge.

2. Action that shows contemptuous disregard; contemptuous treatment or behaviour; insulting action: outrare. in jurry. contumely. To do despite

contemptuous treatment or behaviour; insulting action; outrage, injury, contumely. To do despite to: to treat with injury and contumely; to outrage. 10: to treat with injury and contumely; to outrage. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 464 Alle bulke, bat clerkes such despyt dude & wo. at 3200 Cursor M. 7823 (Cott.) For to do him despitte or schame. c1340 Ibid. 6783 (Fairf.) To childer do 3e na dispite. c1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 1822 Lucretin, Whi hast thou don despit to Chivalrye. c1400 Destr. Trey 13700 Pe schalke, that .. so dernely hym did dere & dispit. 1533 Coverdale Lam. iii. 47 Feare and snare is come vpon vs, yee despite and destruction. 1631 Weener Anc. Fin. Mon. 24 Loath he was that his dead bodie should either suffer despight, or receive fauour from his enemies. 1672 Marvell. Rch. Transp. I. 325 There is not one Person of the Trinity that he hath not done despight to. 1803 Wordson. Liberty 1. xviii, To work against the 1803 Wordson. Sonn. Liberty 1. xviii, To work against the 1803 Wordson. The second of the Transp. I. 319 The despite done by him to the holy relics. b. Disregard of opposition, defiance. Obs.

1380-1601 [see 5 cl. 1638 Sir U. Herbert Trav. 93
Chardges so furiously and so close, that in despight he mounts the wall. 1706 E. Ward Hud. Rediv. II. vii. That all who see..may triumph, in Despite to Rome. 1719
Young Revence IV. i. Wks. 1757 II. 170 What think you twas. But doing right in stem despite to nature?

3. (with pl.) An act that shows contempt, hatred,

3. (with pl.) An act that shows contempt, hatred, malice, or spite; an outrage, a shameful injury.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 547 The Londreis ther biuore a gret despit wroate To the quene. 1382 Wyclip Rom. i. 24 That thei ponysche with wrongis or dispitis [Vulg. contumeliis] her bodies. 1450-1350 Myrr. our Ladye 230 Herynge hys frende greued wyth repreues and dyspites. 1480 CAXTON Cron. Fing. ccxxv. 230 Many harmes shames and despytes they dyden vnto the Quene. 1523 Lo. Berners Froiss. I. cxivi. 174 They of Calays hathe done hym suche contraryes and dispyghtes. 1654 Whittock Zootomia 336. I think I could not do him a greater Despite, than to bestow a woman on him. 1748 Richardson (Larista (1811) II. xii. 76 My declared aversion, and the unfeigned despights I took all opportunities to do him. 1820 Wordsw. Sheep-waathing, The turmoil that unites Clamour of boys with innocent despites Of barking dogs. 1870 Longf. Ir. Panic's Inf. xiv. 11 His own despites Are for his breast the fittest ornaments.

4. Indignation, anger, evil feeling, especially such

4. Indignation, anger, evil feeling, especially such as arises from offended pride, vexation, or annoyance. In later use, esp. The entertaining of a grudge, evil feeling with a desire to harm or vex; ill-will,

ance. In later use, \$5\$. The entertaining of a grudge, evil feeling with a desire to harm or vex; ill-will, aversion; settled malice or hatred; SPITE.

\*\*c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. C. 50 What dowes me be dedayn, ober dispit make? 1375 Barbour Bruce 11. 455 And for dispyte bad draw and hing All the prisoneris. \$c 1360 CHAUCER Frank!

\*\*T. 667 Sith that maydens hadde such despit To ben defouled with mannes foul delit. \$c 1400 Destr. Troy 10684 [He] put hym of horse, With a spar of a speire in dispit felle. 1483 Cath. Angl. 98 A Despite, auersio. 1523 Ld. Berners Froiss.

\*\*L. xxv. 36 The kyng had great dispyte, that the duke shuld so dele with hym. 1548 Hall Chron. 202 b, After many greate woordes and crakes. the Lorde Stafford ... in greate dispite departed with his whole compaignie. 1579 Tonson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 52/2 For they are at despite & fret, bicause they see God so against them. 1590 Spenser F. Q.

1. is 50 He Hought have slaine her in his fierce despight. 1603-21 KNOLLES Hitt. Turks 1231 Two Monkes, whom the souldiors in despight cut into many pieces. 1697 Cless D'Annoy's Trav. (1706) 27 Don Lewis had a secret Despight, in comprehending the Marquess so well satisfied. 1752 HUME Est. 4 Treat. (1777) II. 418 Formed by the gods merely from despight to Prometheus. 1816 Scort Antig. xxiv, He died soon after ... of pure despite and vexation. 1846 Termen Mirac. xix. (1862) 326 Wounded pride, disappointed malice, rancorous despite.

pride, disappointed malice, rancorous despite.

5. Phrase. In despite of . † 8. In contempt or scorn of; in contemptuous defiance of. Obs. Departure in despite of the Court: see DRPARTURE 6. [1393 BRITTON I. V. § 1 En despit et damage de nous et de noster poeple.] c1395 Beket 1903 in S. Eug. Leg. I. 161 Peos preo bischopus.. to be kinge heo come. And tolden ...hov in despit of him, he dude swuch luber dede. c1385 Sir Ferumb. \$807-9 He.. hap now in dispyt of me My bysshop y-bete sore: And afterward, in be dyspyt of crysst, Spet on be fant. 1494 Fabvan Chron. cxcviii. 205 In dyrision and despyte of the Danys. 1548 HALL Chron. 183 b, And sent all their heddes...to be set upon poles, over the gate of the citie of Yorke in despite of them, and their lignage. c1593 MARLOWN Massacr. Parisi. vii, In despite of thy religion, The Duke of Guise stamps on thy lifeless bulk! 1688-1641 [see DEPARTER?; DEPARTURE 5 b]. 1. 41735 AR. BUTHNOT John Bull Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 140 Let it never be said, that the famous John Bull has departed in despite of court.

† b. In anger or indignation at; in punishment

+b. In anger or indignation at; in punishment of. Obs. rare.

[1896 BITTON II. xv. § 2 En despit de lour defaute. transl. By way of punishment for the default of the parties.] 1598 LYNDESAY Dreme 1100 In dispyit of his Lycherous leuyng, The Romanis wald be subiect to no kyng.

Lyndesay Derme 1100 In dispyit of his Lycherous leuyng, The Romanis wald be subject to no kyng.

† c. In open defiance of, in overt opposition to. Cf. 2 b. Obs.

\*\*C 1380 Sir Ferumb.\* 2192 Now hab he my dore y-broke; ous alle in dispyte. \*\*C 1425 Wyntoun Cron.\* viii. xii. 67 A gret ost. . in be north of Ingland past In dyspyt of bat Tyrand. \*\*A60 IB.\* W. Barkow Serm. Paulis Crosse 40 To see Gods word alleadged in despight of Gods ordinance.

d. Notwithstanding the opposition or adverse efforts of (a person). Now rare except with reflexive pronouns (in despite of himself, etc.).

1570-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1836) 121 They [the Danes] landed in despight of the people. 1630 Knolles Hist. Turks (1621) 1159 Colloniz in despight of the enemie, in safetie brought backe his souldiors. 1639 Fullen 1164 III was this warre ended it self in despite of the Pope. 1830 Shelley To Mar. Gisborne 118 We.. in despite of God and of the devil Will make our friendly philosophic revel Outlast the leafless time. 1876 Outla Winter City vii. 198 The lottery tries to allure in very despite of themselves the much wider multitude.

e. Notwithstanding, in spite of (opposition, some

e. Notwithstanding, in spite of (opposition, some

opposing force).

opposing force).

a 1533 Ld. Berners Huou lii. 175 In dyspyte of his teth I wyll se my nece. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. v. v. 132 A recein'd beleefe, in despight of the teeth of all rime and reason, that they were Fairies. 1600 E. Blount it. Conestaggio 132 To assaile the entrie of the mouth of Lisbone, in despite of all the fortresses that were there. a 1631 Donne Poema (1650) 17 Love which in dispight of darkness brought us hither, Should in dispight of light keep us together. 1664 Butler Hud. II. i. 23 Some force whole Regions in despight O' Geography to change their site. 1747 Carte Hist. Eug. 1. Pref. 6 Learning. cultivated by private persons in despight of all difficulties. 1884 W. Irving T. Trav. I. 116 Seized my hand in despite of my efforts to the contrary. 1868 Miss

Braddon Dead Sea Fr. I. i. 2 In despite of its solemn tranquility, this Villebrumeuse is not a dreary dwelling-place.

1. archaic const. In his, her, their, others', one's

L. archaic const. In his, her, their, others', one's oun despite: in the various preceding senses.

1588 Shaks. Til. A. 1. 361 What would you bury him in my despight. 1291 Spenser Daphn. 42 Why doo I longer live in lifes despight. 1a 1500 Beggars D. of Bednall Green xxxiii, Thus was faire Bessey matched to the knight And then made a lady in others despite. 1681 Dryden Abz. 4 Achit. 539 Born to be sav'd, even in their own despight. 1792 Fore Odyss. 1x. 250 Some rustic wretch, who lived in heaven's despight, Contemning laws, and trampling on the right. 1791 Cowper Odyss. 111. 272 Much evil perpetrate in thy despight. 1794 Blake Songs Exper., Clod 4 Pebble, Love seeketh only self to please. And builds a hell in heaven's despite. 1849 Sig J. Stephen Eccl. Biog. Pref. (1850) 5, I am thus an author in my own despite. 1897 Blackie Four Phases i. 127 Bearding two of the thirty tyrants, and pursuing quietly his labours of love in their despite.

6. In later use often despite of (senses 1 d.e.):

6. In later use often despite of (senses 5 d, c); whence by further shortening DESPITE prep., rarely

whence by further shortening DESPITE prep., rarely in despite (without of).

23500 Marlowe Faust Wks. (Rtldg.) 123/2 If this Bruno...sit in Peters chair, despite of chance. 1655 Theophania 181 Having, despight of all opposition...forced their way through. 18300 Kears Hyperion 1. 226 His Voice leapt out, despite of godlike curb. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr Hist. Servia 420 Despite of her favouring his opponents, the guard of honour had been taken from her also. 1868 Morris Earthly Par. II. 25 Flushed and joyful in despite her fear.

Despite (dispoit), v. Obs. or arch. [a. OF. despiter (13th c.), mod. F. dispiter, app. f. despit, depit DESPITE sb. Cf. Cat. despitar, Pr. despeytar, pechar. Sp. despectar. (dispotutare, which may

-pechar, Sp. despechar, It. dispettare, which may directly represent L. despectare, freq. of despicere to

look down on, DESPISE.]

1. trans. To express or show contempt for, treat

look down on, DESPISE.]

1. trans. To express or show contempt for, treat with contempt, set at nought; to do despite to.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce IV. 596 Ynglis men. That dyspitit, atour all thing, Robert the bruce. 1481 CANTON Godfrey cliii. 227 They blamed and Iniured our barons, And despited them and alle thoost. 1504 DRANTON Idea 527 Reason. Despiteth love, and laugheth at her Folly. 1614 T. Addans Devil's Banquet 181 And despiteth, which is more than despiseth the spirit. of grace. a 1619 FOTHERBY Althom. I. iv. § 1 (1622) 20 Who. both despise the Temples, and despite the gods. 1652 COTTERELL Castandra VI. (1676) 555 Have you let 'scape an enemy who despites you?' 1828 LANDON IV'85. (1868) I. 353/2 The great founder of Rome.. slew his brother for despiting the weakness of his walls. 1866 SPURGEON Treas. Dav. Ps. iv. 4 One reason why men are so mad as to despite Christ.

15. with inst. Obs.

1506 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl. III. XXVII, A certane noble man dispytes to hear that edicte.

† 2. To vex or provoke to anger; to spite. Obs.

1530 PALSGE. 320/2, I dispyte a person, I set hym at naught, or provoke hym to anger, Ye despite. It dispyteth me to se his facyons. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 670 Whose sonne he had murdered, and abused his wife to despite him therewith. 1586 A. Dax Eap. Secretary II. (1625) 49 It is not the shew you beare, but the pride wherewith you are carried that despiteth me. 1599 SHAKS. Much. Ado II. ii. 31 Onely to despight them. 1638 Whole Duty Man ii. § 13 We bring. a train of his enemies to provoke and despite him. † 3. intr. To show despite, contempt, or ill-will. Obs.

+3. intr. To show despite, contempt, or ill-

will. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 520/2 You never sawe man dispyte agaynst an other on that facyon. 1637 Lisander & Cal. 1x. 185 Lisander despiting at Lidian's long resistance, gave him so violent a thrust. 1736 Franklin Poor Richard's Alm. Wks. (1887) I. 461 note. These ill-willers of mine, despited at the great reputation I gained.

Despite (dispoir), prep. [Shortened from despite of, orig. in despite of: see Despite 8b. 6.] In spite of.

In spite of.

1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI, 1. i. 179 Or thou, or I Somerset will be Protectors, Despite Duke Humfrey, or the Cardinall.

1608 MARSTON Autonio's Rcr. 1V. v. Wks. 1856 I. 130 Man will breake out, despight philosophie. 1613 Heywoon Sitv. Age 111. Wks. 1874 III. 159 II'e. Ransacke the pallace where grim Pluto reignes. Despight his blacke guard. 1810 Scott Lady of L. 11. xxxii, I love him still, despite my wrongs. 1876 Miss BRADDON J. Haggard's Dan. II. 25 The attraction that draws me to her despite myself.

18 Despiteful (d/spoitful), a. [f. Despite sb. + -FUL.] Full of or abounding in despite.

11. Contemptuous; insulting, opprobrious. Obs.

Despiteful (d/spəi'tful), a. [f. Despite sb. +
-FUL.] Full of or abounding in despite.

† 1. Contemptuous; insulting, opprobrious. Obs.
c1450 Lonelich Grail xxxvii. 185 Ha, dispitful Creature. Vnhappy agens al good aventure. 1533 More Answ.
Poysoned Bk. Wks. 1038/2 Whoso dishonor god in one place with occasion of a false fayth...all honoure that hedooeth hym anye where beside, is odious and dispightefull, and reiected of god. 1540 Coverdane Erasm. Par. 1 Pet. iv. 14 In the myddes of your dispightfull handlinge, the glorious spirite of god is kyndled againe in you. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.
vi. xxix. (1032) 125 They slew them, and left their bodies to despightfull ignominy. 1676 Bp. Guthrie in Burton's Diary (1828) III. 90 note, Having prefaced awhile with despightful exclamations, 'a pape! a pape! Antichrist! pull hid down!' threw the stools they sat on at the preachers.
2. Cruel, fierce; cherishing ill-will; malignant, malicious; spiteful.

2. Cruel, herce; cherishing ill-will; malignant, malicious; spiteful.

cia70 Herry Wallace 1. 207 The constable a felloun man of wer.. Selbye he heeht, dispitfull and owtrage. 1500-200 Dubbar Pocius xx. 45 And be no wayis dispytfull to the peure. 1558 Knox First Blast (Arb.) 9, I shalbe called foolishe, curious, despitefull, and a sower of sedition. 1500 Siaks. A. V. L. v. ii. 86 It is my studie To seeme despightfull and

vngentle to you. 1663 BUTLER IInd. 1. iii. 662 This... Inflamed him with despightful Ire. 1667 MILTON P. L. X. 1. The hainous and despightfull act Of Satan done in Paradise. 1748 Thomson Cast. Indol. 11. lxxviii, The other was a fell despightful fiend. 1854 Kingsley Poems, Andromeda 125 False and devouring thou art, and the great world dark and despiteful.

Despitefully, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a despiteful manner

1. Contemptuously, opprobriously, insolently,

shamefully, arch.

1335 COVERDALE 70b xvi. 10 They haue..smytten me vpon the cheke despitefully. 1358 HULDET, Despitefully, contempting, opprobriose. 1611 BBILE Malt. v. 44 Pray for them which despitefully vse you, and persecute you. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World in. 335 The bodies of Saul and his sonnes: which hung despightfully over the Walls of Bethsan. 1694 F. Bragge Disc. Parables v. 197 Using those spiritual persons contumeliously and despitefully. 1872 YEATS Growth. Comm. 260 Members of the reformed faith, to use whom despitefully was thought to be doing God a service.

to use whom despitefully was thought to be doing God a service.

2. Angrily, maliciously, cruelly; with malicious cruelty or ill-will; spitefully.

c 1470 Henry Wallace II. 193 My faithfull fadyr dispitfully thai slew. 1489 Barbour's Bruce XI. 668 (Camb. MS.) Full dyspitfully [Edinb. MS. dispitously] Thair fais demanit thaim rycht stratly. 1678 Wanley Wond. Lit. World v. ii. \$68. 4712 His beautiful Empress, whom a young Burgundian had most despitefully mangled, cutting off both her Nose and Ears.

Despitefulness. [f. as piec. +-NESS.] The quality of being despiteful; contemptuousness,

adj. (= OF. despit angry, despiteful) + -LY -.]
Despitefully.

1619 Denison Heavenly Bang. i. 6 When the Lord of
glory. was despightly apprehended.

Despiteous (despitties), a. Forms: 5 dispitious, -pyteous, 5-6 despituous, 5-7 dispiteous,
6 dispit-, -pytuous, -pighteous, despyteous,
6-despiteous. [Late ME. variant of Despitous,
from its spelling specially associated with piteous
(† pituous), and so giving rise to a differentiated
form. Dispitreous.] form, DISPITEOUS.]

form, DISPITEOUS.]

1. orig. = DESPITOUS: full of despite, contempt, or ill-will; contemptuous, opprobrious. arch.

14... Chaucer's Knt.'s T. 919 (Harl. MS. a 1425) A proud dispitious man. [6 texts des., dispitous.] 1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 14/1 Derrysions despituous. 1493 Trevita's Barth. De P. R. vi. xi.(W.de W.) 196 Prowde and stoute and dyspiteous. 1399 More Supplie. Souths Wks. 289/1 Despyteous and despiteful persone. 1399 — Dysdage IV. bild. 258/1 Now is it to pyghteouse a sight to se the dispytuous dispyghtes done there. to god and al good men. 1332 — Confut. Tindale bild. 354/2 Tindalles develishe prowde dispituouse hearte. 1348 Udall. etc. Erasm. Par. Luke xx. 11 With much despiteous language. 1621 Br. Mountagu Diatriba 412 A rayling and despighteous speech of Scaliger. 1388 Morris Dreame of John Balliv. 30 The proud, despiteous rich man. b. (erroneous.)

A rayling and despighteous speech of Scaliger. 1888 Morris Dream of John Balliv. 30 The proud, despiteous rich man. b. (erroneous.)

1633 COCKERAM, Despituous, contemptible, vile.

2. Spiteful, malevolent, cruel; passing gradually into the sense: Pitiless, merciless, DISPITEOUS.

1530 Morr Picus Wks. 25 To thy moste viter dispiteous enemies. 1513 — in Grafton Chron. II. 758 He was close and secret. despiteous & cruell. 1530 Carton's Chron. Eng. v. 47 b/2 They shall. put them to dyspyteous dethe [1480 dyspitous deth]. 1549 CHALDNER IV. Erasm. Moria Eng. v. 47 b/2 They shall. put them to dyspyteous a thyng. a 1559 Mrs. M. BASSET More's Treat. Passion Wks. 1372/2 The dyspighteous and horrible ende of Judas. 1558 C. WATSON Polyb. 92 b. The Carthaginenses having knowledge of the Crueltie shewed to their citizens. bewailed the despituous death and cruel torments they susteined. 1593 SHAKS. John IV. i. 24 Turning dispitious torture out of doore? 1556 SPENSER F. Q. I. ii. 15 Spurring so hote with rage dispiteous. 1600 Holland Liry XXVIII. XX. 683 b, For very despiteous anger and deepe hatred. [19th c. see DISPITEOUS.]

Despiteously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a

**Despiteously**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a despiteous manner, with despite: a. Contemptuously; insultingly. b. With bitter ill-will or enmity;

ously; insultingly. b. With bitter ill-will or enmity; spitefully, cruelly, pitilessly, mercilessly.

[c 1400 (MS. b. 1450) Destr. Troy 4744 The grekes. With speris full dispitiously spurnit at the yates.] c 1450 Merlin 257 Eche of hem hurte and wounded other dispiteously. 2500-20 Denbar 'Amang ther Freiris' 30 Thai . Dispituouslie syne did him smyt. 1529 Mone Comf. agat. Trib. 1.

Wks. 11642 That so dispiteously put hym to hys payne. 1563 SACKVILLE Compl. Dk. Buckhim. xxvi, Howe Lord Hastings. Dispiteously was murdered and opprest. 1611 SPEED IIIst. Gil. 1632 5G Whom .. he had caused to bee dispiteously dragged at horse-heeles. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon. 1642) 26 The Devill, out of malice and envie, had despiteously empoysoned all mankind. 1808 Scott Marm. v. xxi, Lord Marmion said despiteously to write despiteously of Sir Philip Perring.

+ Despiter. Obs. [f. Despite v. + -er 1: cf. OF. despiteur.] One who treats with contempt or contemptuously defies.

1601 Deacon & Walker Spirits & Divels & Pneumatomachus is as much to say, as a despiter of spirits. 1640

A. Harsnet God's Summ. 198 Despisers and Despighters of the Spirit of Grace.

Despitesoun, -usioun, var. of DISPUTISOUN,

Obs., disputation.

Despitiency, var. of Despicency.

Despitiency, var. of Despicency.

Despitiency, vbl. sb. [f. Despite v. + -ING l.]

The action of the vb. Despite; a doing despite

The action of the VD. DESPITE; a doing despite to; entertaining a grudge.

a 15-9 SKELTON Poems agst. Garnesche III. 114 Your dyrty endytyng, And your spyghtfull despyghtyng. 15-99 More Dyaloge II. Wks. 198/1 It is not of worshipping, but dispityng and disworshipping of saintes. 1677 GILFIN Demond. (1867-199 The despiting and discrediting of truth.

+ Despitous, a. Obs. Forms: 4-7 despitous; 4-5 des-, dis-, dys-pitous, -pytous, -pitus, -petous, -pytws, -pytuws. [ME. a. AF. despitous = OF. despitos, despiteus (mod. F. depiteux), f. despit Despite sb.: see -008. After 1400 associated with piteous, + pituous, and spelt -uous, -ious, -eous: see Despiteous. Originally stressed on last or first syllable; subsequently on second.]

on last or first syllable; subsequently on second.]

1. orig. Full of despite; exhibiting contempt or haughtiness; hence, insulting, vexing.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter Comm. Cant. 517 Dai bat ere proude and despitus. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce 1. 136 Sa hawtane and dispituos. c 1366 CHAUCER Prol. 516 (Harl.) He was to senful man nought dispituous [6 texts He was nat to synful men despitous] Ne of his speche daungerous ne digne.

— Pars. T. P 321 Despitous is he bat hab desdayn of his neighebour. 1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls: 1. 241 Meny dispitous worde [multe contumelies]. 1494 FABNAN Chron. VII. 410 The prouocacyon & dispytous wordes of y Frenshmen.

2. Cruel; exhibiting ill-will, or bitter enmity, malevolent.

malevolent.

c 1340 Cursor M. 23235 Mony harde & dispitous dynt shul
be wrecches bere hynt. c 1374 Chaucer Troylus III. 1409
(1458) Dispitous day byn be be pyne of helle! c 1400 Rom.
Rose 2312 Keye was. Of word dispitous and cruelle. c 1400
Destr. Troy 6404 Two speirus IIII dispitus and cruelle. c 1400
Destr. Troy 6404 Two speirus IIII dispitus deeth with
me compleyne. 1397 Turber. Ovid's Ep. 68 Then. with
dispitous nayles I rent my face. 1371 Chamfon Hist. Irel.
II. ix. (1633) 120 Except that one despitous murther at Tartaine. 1398 T. Procoro in Heliconia I. 99, I sterve through
thy dispitous fault.

b. transf. Violent.
c 1450 LONELICH Grail xii. 356 Vndir wheche 3ate ran
there Ryht a wondir dyspetous ryvere.

† Despitously, adv. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]
In a 'despitous' manner, with despite.

1. Contemptuously, scornfully, despitefully; hence,
shamefully, ignominiously.

L. Contemptuously, scornfully, despitefully; hence, shamefully, ignominiously.

1230 R. Brunne Medit. 615 Some dispoyle hym oute dyspectusly. 12340 Cursor M. 16951 (Trin.) He.. Dispitusly [earlier texts vill, vilelik] for vs was lad buffeted & beten sare. 12360 Sir Ferumb. 173 Myn enymys Despyseb me her dispytously. 12400 Destr. 1270y 3889 Ector. spake neuer dispituosly, ne spiset no man. 1233 Q. Marg. in M. A. E. Wood Lett. R. 4 Illust. Ladies I. 285 They speak right plainly & dyspytwsly.

2. Angrily, sharply; cruelly, maliciously; violently.

2. Angrily, sharply; cruelly, maliciously; violently.

c 1340 Cursor M. 5082 (Trin.) Pe coupe in to 30ure secke put I And pursewed 30u dispitously [Goll. And presuned 30u ful spitusly]. c 1350 Will. Palerme 1137 [He] him told how despitously be duk of plat dede him warned. 1375 Barbour Bruce II. 137 He that him in 3hemsell had, Than warnyt hym dispitously. c 1374 CHAUGER Troplus v. 1366 — Reeve's T. 354 By the throte-bolle he caught Aleyn, And he hent him dispitously ageyn. 1308 Tren's Barth. de P. R. XIII. viii. (Tollem. MS.), Pe ryuer aros with so gret strengbe and violence, bat he all to-brake dispitously be brigge. 1480 CAXTON Chrom. Eng. 2 He spak unto hem of theyr wykkednesse and despitously hem reproued. a 1500 Orol. Sap. in Anglia X. 338 Takynge me despiteslye & byndynge cruelye.

Despituous, obs. form of DESPITEOUS.

Desplay, obs. form of DISPLAY.

Desplesance, var. of DISPLEASANCE, Obs.

Despoil (dispoil), sb. [ME. a. OF. despoille, -pueille = Pr. despuelha), verbal sb. from despoillier:

1. The action of despoiling; plundering, robbery.

arch.

183 Caxton Gold. Leg. 24 b/2 Stronge in his despoylle.

1843 Caxton Gold. Leg. 24 b/2 Stronge in his despoylle.

1840 Wolsey to Hen. VIII

(in Alheneum 12 Sept. 1840). My houses be, — by the oversight, dispoil, and eutil behaviour of such as I did trust,—

1850 In Tuny and decaye. 1590 Greene Neuer too late (1600 57

Thou hast had my despoyle. 1807 Wordsw. White Doe

1811 to Tis done;—despoil and desolation O'er Rylstone's fair domain have blown.

12. concr. Plunder, booty, SPOIL. Obs.

1474 Caxton Chesse II. iv. Cvij, So shold the dispoyle and botye be comune vnto them. 1481 — Godfrey 296 Euery man laden and charged with despoylles. 1555 Hulder, Despoyle, spoilum, tropheum. 1619 Time's Storehouse 55

(L.) Hercules...covered with the despoyle of a lyon.

3. (See quot.)

8. (See quot.)

1552 Hulost, Despoyle, or place where mischiese or obberye is done, dispoliabulum.

Forms: 2-4 despuile(n, Despoil (d/spoil), v. Forms: 3-4 despuile(n, 3-7 despoile, -oyle, 6-7 despoyl, 6- despoil; also 4 des, dispoyly, dispuile, -uyle, 4-5 dyspoyle, 4-7 dispoile, -oyle, 5 des, dis, dyspoile, -oyle, dispoile, dispoyle, 6-7 dispoil; Sc. 4-5 dispul3e, -puil3e. [ME. despuilen, -spoile-n, a. OF. despuillier, -oillier, -oiller (mod. F. depouiller) -- Vr. despolhar, Cat. despullar, Sp. despojar, It. dispogliare: -- L. despoliare to plunder,

despoint, It. dispogliare: —L. despoliare to plunder, rob, despoil, f. DB- I. 3 + spoliare to strip of clothing, rob, spoil. Formerly spelt dis-by confusion with words in des- from DIs- prefix.]

1. trans. To strip of possessions by violence; to plunder, rob, SPoIL: a. a person.

1297 R. Glouc (1724) 212 Pe obere after vaste, And slowe & despoylede, and to grounde hem caste. 1340 Ayenb. 45 Pe uerste [zenne] is couaytise uor to wynne and nor to dispoyly his uelaje. 1293 LANGL. P. Pl. C. XIV. 58 Robbours and reuers plat riche men dispoilen. 1284 CAXTON Fables of Æsop I. iv, The euylle hongry peple which..robben and despoillen the poure folke. 1294 Dyaloge 1. Wks. 153/2 The Ebrues well dispoile the Egypcyens. 1795 SOUTHEY Joan of Are III. 176 We are not yet So utterly despoil'd but we can spread The friendly board. 2871 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) IV. xvii. 36 To despoil those whom the Conqueror himself had spared.

b. a place; also transf. and fig.

himself had spared.

b. a place; also transf. and fig.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce XIII. 502 Qwhen the feld... Wes dispulseit, and left all bair.

1393 GOWER Conf. III. 371 Despuiled is the somer fare... 1490 MAUNDEV. (1830) X. 114
Oure Lord descended to Helle & despoyled it. 1601 WEEVER
Mirr. Marl. F ij, Enuie.. Despoil's his name and robs him of his merits. 1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge XVI, The coach
despoiled by highway-men. 1845 Stephen Laws Eng.
(1874) II. 210 Though guilty in general of waste, if he despoils the freehold. 1873 Dixon Two Queens IV. XXII. viii. 215
Wolsey had set the fashion of despoiling and suppressing convents.

the freehold. 1873 DIXON Two Queens IV. XXII. viii. 215 Wolsey had set the fashion of despoiling and suppressing convents.

2. To strip or deprive (a person, etc.) violently of (some possession); to rob: 8. of arms, clothes, or something material; also transf.

c 1300 K. Alis. 4028 That he a knyght of Grece slowgh, And dispoyled him of his armes. c 1366 CHAUCER Pars. T. P591 He was despoyled of al that he hadde in this lyf, and that nas but his clothis. c 1470 Henry Wallace XI. 1396 Bot than he was dispulled off his weid. 1600 FAIRFAX TAISO XIII. l. 244 An others hands Of these her plants the wood dispoilen shall. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1638) 30 Theeues. dispoiling him of his apparell. 1614 RAIEICH Hist. World II. 450 Athalia being thus dispoyled of her Son. 1659 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 172 The Swedes, being. despoiled of the Isle of Usedon. 1605 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth v. (1723) 257 These formed Stonesbeing by this Means despoiled of their Shells. 1775 Johnson Lett. to Mrs. Thrale 12 May, You talked of despoiling his book of the fine print. 1776 GIBBON Dect. 4 F. I. xvii. 440 The cities of Greece and Asia were despoiled of their most valuable ornaments. 1870 BRYANT Iliad I. 1v. 132 He could not despoil The slain man of his armor.

b. of things immaterial; also fig.

could not despoil The slain man of his armor.

b. of things immaterial; also fig.
c 1400 MAUNDEY. (ROXb.) XXXII. 145 We bene in peess, of be whilk bou will now dispoile vs. 1281 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 212 b, We do not despoyle will of her libertye. 1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI, 11. iii. 10 Despoyled of your Honor. 1667 MILTON P. L. IX. 411 Despoild of Innocence, of Faith, of Bliss. 1298 B. TAYLON Devlation I. iii. 30 They. despoiled thy head Of separate honor.

† 3. spec. To strip of clothes, to disrobe: 8. orig. 25 an act of violence explication.

Tw. spec. 10 strip of clothes, to disrobe: 2. orig. as an act of violence, spoliation, or robbery. Obs. a 1223 Ancr. R. 260 Vor steore naked he was despuiled ofe rode. c 1380 Sir Fernanb. 3031 To Gy tok he pat cors: 'Dispoille his body', han gan he saye; '& arme he on ys wede'. 1485 CAXTON Chas. Gt. 88 Take these frensshe men and despoyle them.

+ b. without the nation of small control of the saye is the saye i

+ b. without the notion of spoliation: To un-

† b. without the notion of spoliation: To undress; to strip of armour, vestments, etc. Obs.
c1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 860 Per he watz dispoyled, wyth spechez of myerbe, Pe burn of his bruny, & of his bryst wedez. c1366 CHAUCER Clerk's T. 318 He bad That wommen schuld despoilen hir right there. c1450 Merlin 463 Thei made dispoile the quene to go to hir bedde. 1536 LD. Bernens Froiss. II. ccxlv. [ccxli.] 753 Before the aulter ther he was dispoyled out of all his vestures of estate. 1340 Surrey Poems, Prisoner in Windsor 13 Despoiled for the game. 1361 Norson & Sackw. Gorboduc Iv. ii. (1847) 142 We.. Dispoyled streight his brest, and all we might, Wyped in vaine, with naphyns next at hande. 1700 DRYDEN Palamon & Arv. III. 725 The surgeons soon despoiled them of their arms, And some with salves they cure, and some with charms.

+ c. refl. To disrobe or undress oneself, put off

one's clothes. Obs.

1388 WYCLIF I Sam. xviii. 4 Jonathas dispuylide him silf fro the coote. 1470-88 MALDRY Arthur VII. xii, Pryuely she dispoylled her & leid her doune by hym. c 1477 CAXTON Jason 106 Dispoylle you and entre in to this bathe. 1483 — Gold. Leg. 85 b/1 He dyspoylled and unclad hym and gaf hys clothys unto the bochyers.

hys clothys unto the bochyers.

† d. To take off (clothes). Obs.

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 62 b/1 Moyses toke Aaron upon
the hylle & despoylled of his vesture. — Exope 2 b, The
lord commanded to despoylle and take of his clothes.

† e. with double obj.: To strip (a person) of

† 6. with double obj.: To strip (a person) of (clothes). Obs.

1632 Sir T. Hawkins tr. Mathieu's Vnhappy Prosp. 1
When the play is ended.. they are dispoyled the gawdy garments of the personage represented.

† 4. To strip of worth, value, or use; to render useless, mar, destroy; to Spoil. Obs.

† a 1400 Morte Arth. 1127 Paynymes.. With speres disspectusely disspoylles our knyghtes. C1539 Plumpton Corr. 235 A action of trespas against.. Robart Oliver for dispoyling my gras. 1685 [see Deroiled].

of by violence, rob, plunder. Obs.

183 CANTON Cato Biij, To dyspoyle and rauisshe hys neyphours goodes. 1604 R. CAWDREY Table Alph., Dispoyle, take away by violence.

† b. To remove forcibly, take away. Obs. a 1533 LD. Benners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) K ij, It is eccessary to dispoyle the opilacions and leattes of the tomake.

stomake. Hence Despoi'led, Despoi'ling fpl. adjs.

1370-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 146 A poore,
private, and despoiled person. 1683 TRAVESTIN Siege Nemkeusel 43 The besieged. again put in order the late dispoiled
Battery. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 130 Despoiled
proprietors. 1859 C. BARKER Associative Princ. i. 17 The
despoiling hands of the first reformers.

Despoiler (d/spoi'lat). [f. DESPOIL v. + - ER1.
Cf. Of. despoilleur.] One who despoils; a plunderer. spoiler.

Cf. OF. despoilleur.] One who despoils; a plunderer, spoiler.

1467 E. E. Gilds 389 Pillours, Robbers, dispoylers.

1598 Wyrley Armorie 151 Dispoiler of my worldly pleas, aunce. 1512 Spead Hist. Gl. Bril. 1x. ii. § 57, 1. forbid that the Body of my dispoiler, be covered in my Earth.

1812 Byron Ch. Har. II. Ixxvi, They may lay your proud despoilers low. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 186 The despoilers and the despoiled had for the most part been rebels alike. 1855 SINGLETON Virgil II. 418 A less merciful despoiler of floral beauties.

Despoiling (dispoiling), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + - ING 1.]

1. The action of the werb Despoy.

1. The action of the verb DESPOIL; robbing. 1558 HULDET, Despoylinge, despoilatio, spoliatio. 1793 BURKE Corr. (1844) IV. 143 The despoiling a minister of

Burke Corr. (1844) 1V. 143 And Corp.
†2. Spoil, plunder; esp., the arms or clothes of an enemy, the skin of a beast.
c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. IV. met. vii. 147 He rafte be despoylynge fro be cruel lyoun, hat is to seyne he slous be lyoun and rafte hym hys skyn.

Despoilment (d/spoilment). [f. Despoil. v. +-MENT. Cf. OF. despoillement, mod. F. depouillement.] The action of despoiling or fact of being despoiled: spoliation.

+-MENT. Cf. OF. despoillement, mod. F. deponillement.] The action of despoiling or fact of being despoiled; spoliation.

1822 Moir Stanzas on Infant i. As yet by Earth's despoilment undefaced.

1832 Moir Stanzas on Infant i. As yet by Earth's despoilment undefaced.

1832 L. D. Brought of the the the the the the the yet apacity of Stilicho.

1832 L. Wallace Fair God vii. xiv.

541 The city, beautiful in its despoilment.

+ Despoliate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. despoilare to Despoil.] = Despoil. v.

1850 Venner Via Recta ii. 40 It doth .. enfeeble and dispoliate the liver of it's sanguifying facultie.

1856 Blourd Glossogr., Despoliate, to spoil, rob, or pil.

Despoliation (dispoiling: jon). [ad. L. despoliation-en, n. of action from despoilare to Despoil.]

The action of despoiling; despoilment.

liation-em, n. of action from despoliare to Despoil.]

The action of despoiling; despoliment.

\*\*sept Phillips, Despoliation, a robbing or spoiling. 1830

J. G. Strutt Sylva Bril. 136 The Wallace Oak seems destined... to share their fate of despoliation. 1834 J. Batten Hist. Coll. S. Somerset 110 The despoliation of alien priories in the time of Henry V.

\*\*Despond\*\* (dispond), v.1 [ad. L. despondère to give up, yield, resign, despondère animum, later simply despondère to lose heart, despond; f. Dr. I. 2 b + spondère to promise. The form follows respond which came through French.

\*\*intr.\*\* To lose heart or resolution: to become despondered.

intr. To lose heart or resolution; to become depressed or dejected in mind by loss of confidence

pressed or dejected in mind by loss of confidence or hope. (Distinguished from despair as not expressing entire hopelessness.) Sometimes with of (cf. to despair of).

1635 CROMWELL Speech to Parlt. 22 Jan., I did not at all despond but the stop put upon you .. would have made way for a blessing from God. 1636 BLOUNT Glossopr., Despand.. also to fail in courage or despair. Lord Protectors Speech. 1636 Tate & Baady Ps. cxxvi. 6 Though he despond that sows the grain. 1630 Dayden Virg. Georg. 111. 819 The Learned Leaches.. shake their Heads, desponding of their Art. 1765 H. WALFOLE Otranlov. (1798) 79, I though it right not to let my young lady despond. 1835 Macatlay Hist. Eng. 111. 686 The friends of the government desponded, and the chiefs of the opposition were sanguine. 1866 Lit. Churchman VI. 222/1 Are we, then, to despond of the victory?

† Despornd, v.2 Obs.— o [f. L. despondere (see

of the victory?

† Despond, v.2 Obs. o [f. L. dēspondēre (see prec.) in sense 'to promise in marriage, betroth, engage'.] (See quot. Perh. never used in Eng.).

1656 Blount Glossogr., Despond, to betroth or promise in marriage.

Despond (d!spond), sb. arch. Also 7 dis. [f. Despond v.1] The act of desponding; despondency.

1676 Bunyan Pilgr. 1. 12 This Miry slough called the Slough of Dispond (called p. 10 Slough of Dispondency).

1684 [bid. 11. 21 But when Christiana came up to the Slow of Despond, she began to be at a stand. Ibid. 11. 200 Our Disponds, and slavish Fears.

Despondence dispondens). [f. L. dēspon-

**Despondence** (dispondens). [f. L. despondere, pr. pple. despondent-em: see -ENCE.] The action of desponding; also (less correctly) = DESPONDENCE.

action of desponding; also (less correctly) = DEBPONDENCY.

1676 HALE Contempt. I. Of Affictions (R.), Bear up
thyself. from fainting and despondence. 1708 Brit. Afollo
No. 76. 1'1 Affront him not ... by a Despondence of his
Mercy. 1704 Godwin Cal. Williams 260 My fits of
despondence. 1832 Lytton Engene A. II. i, Feelings which
forbid despondence. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL Chancellors (1857)
IV. Ixxvi. 34 Instead of indulging in despondence... he employed his time with well-directed industry.

Despondency 1 (dispondens). Also 7 dis[f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The state or condition of
being despondent; depression or dejection of spirits
through loss of resolution or hope.

1633 H. More Conject. Cabbal. (1662) 161 Anger, Zeal,

Indignation. Despondency, Triumph or Gloriation. 1656
Artif. Handsom. (1662) 76 Religion is no friend. to supine and sottish despondences of mind. 1684 BUNNAN Pilgr. II. 167 They fell to demolishing Doubting Castle. and in it. they found one Mr. Dispondencie...and one Much-afraid his Daughter. 1748 Anson's Voy. 1. ii. 16 The peevishness and despondency which. contrary winds, and a lingring voyage...create. 1838 THIRLWALL Greece IV. XXXIV. 326 The despondency with which the Greeks viewed the situation. 1866 Geo. ELIOT F. Hold I. iv. 94 In a tone of despondency. Despondency 2. Obs. - 0 See DESPOND v. 2

Despondent (dispondent), a. and sb. [ad. L. dispondent-em, pr. pple. of despondere to DESPOND: see -ENT.]

-ENT.]

1. Characterized by loss of heart or resolution;

1. Characterized by loss of heart or resolution; labouring under mental depression; desponding.

a 1699 W. Bates Fear of God xv. (R.), For a despondent sinner to think...that God will triumph in the mere torments of his creatures... is a sin equal to atheism. 1730-46 Thomson Autumn 980 Congregated thrushes... now shivering sit to the dead tree, a dull despondent flock. 1800 Mas. Herner Mourtray Fam. I. 272 She sat despondent, lamenting her own extravagance. 1849 Grote Greece 11. xiii. V. 215 Many... chiefs were not merely apathetic but despondent in the cause.

2. Of or belonging to despondency.
1844 Dickens Chimes ii, He then made a despondent gesture with both hands. 1838 Miss Braddon Fatal Three I. v., He sat in a despondent attitude.

B. 5b. One who desponds.
1812 Southey in Q. Rev. VIII. 347 A war which... the despondents have pronounced hopeless. a 1845 Mas. Brad Warleigh xxxi (1884) 242, I am no despondent.

Despondently, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a despondent manner or state.

a 1677 Barrow Serm. I. ix. 112 (R. Supp.) St. Chrysostom thus despondently concludes. 1795 LD. Auckland Corr. III. 281, I was thought... to have talked too despondently.
1881 Miss Braddon Aigh. II. 117 Edgar consented to be led desponder (dispondos). ratre. [f. Desponder.]

1881 MISS BRADDON Asph. II. 117 Edgar consented to be led despondently back to the house.

Desponder (d/spornda). rtire. [f. DESPOND v. 1 + -ER .] One who desponds.
1689 EVELYN Mem. (1857) II. 288 More could scarce be said to encourage desponders. 1737 SWIFT Prop. Badges Reg. Wks. 1761 III. 344, I am a desponder in my nature.

Desponding, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING !] The action of the verb DESPOND, q.v.
1818 Blackno. Mag. IV. 1 The. gloomy despondings, which deform and darken the native majesty of Byron.

Desponding, ppl.a. [f. as prec. + -ING ².] That desponds; losing or having lost heart or resolution.
1688 DRYDEN Bril. Rediv. 238 Desponding Peter sinking in the waves. a 1690 E. Hopkins Expos. Lord: Prayer
(R.), With no tormenting, carking, and desponding thoughts.
1745-7 Herner Medil. (1818) 195 Why should desponding fears oppress your souls? 1888 Scott F. M. Perth viii, The Glover seemed particularly desponding. 1843 J. MARTINEAU Chr. Life (1867) 63 The desponding are generally the indonent and useless. 1688 MILMAN Sl. Paul's 348 The weak and desponding defence of a lost cause.

D. Causing despondency, dispiriting. rare.
1800 Invisible Man I. 113 Accounts the more desponding to me, as he informs me he shall be here to-morrow.

Comb. 1803 BedDoors Hyggia x. 5 His desponding-mad Ophelia, his raving-mad Lear, his jealous-mad Othello.

Desponding ly, adv. [f. prec. + -Iv. 2.] In desponding and ophelia and the property with deinstring of april 1811.

Despondingly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY ".] In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Despondingly, desperately, out of hope. 1706 Lond. Gaz. No. 4226/t We begin to talk very despondingly of its Success.

1840 MARRYATT Olla Podr., S.W. and by W. 3 W., "I shan'n't get any', replied Jack, despondingly. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 7/t A friend, who despondingly expressed his fears that the huge ship would never reach the water.

[Desponsage. in recent Diagrams of the state of th

would never reach the water.
[Desponsage, in recent Dicts., error for desponsage: see List of Spurious Words.]

†Desponsate, a. Obs. Also dys. [ad. L. desponsateus, pa. pple. of desponsare to betroth, freq. of despondere: see Despond v.2]

1. Contracted or given in marriage, betrothed, exponsed

raparsed.

18 Cantrol Gold. Leg. 285 b/2 He shold be the man that shold be desponsate and maryed to the Vyrgyne Mary.

2. fig. (Alch.) Chemically combined.

1471 RIFLEY Comp. Alch. 1. in Ashm. 1652) 133 Vet must theyr Elements...wyth Elements of perfyt Bodys be dysponsate. Ibid. vi. 167 Make them then together to be Dysponsat.

18 Desponsated abd a. = prec.

\*\*Tosponsated, ppl. a. = prec.

\*\*Tosponsated, ppl. a. = prec.

\*\*Tosponsation. Obs. Also dis-, dys-.

[ad. L. dēsponsātiōn-em (also in OF. desponsation) betrothal, n. of action from dēsponsāre: see

prec.]
1. The action of contracting in marriage; betrothal.

a 1400 Cov. Myst. ix. (Shaks. Soc.) 89 Now xal we procede to here dissponsacion. 1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp. i. § 5 For all this desponsation of her. she had not set one step toward the consummation of her marriage. 1656 Blount Glossogr., Desponsation, an affance or betrothing.

2. fig. (Alch.) Chemical combination.

1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. in Ashm. (1652) 187 The lesse of the Spryts there be in thys dysponsation The rather thy Calcynatyon. shall thou make.

† **Desponsion**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēsponsion-em, n. of action from dēspondēre to DESPOND, despair.] Desponding, despondency.

1640 Burges Serm. (1641) 2 To cure them. of this desperate desponsion of mind.

† Desponsories, sb. pl. Obs. Also 7 desponsorios, desposories. [ad. Sp. desposories espousal, betrothal, f. desposar to affiance:—L. desponsare (after which the word is modified in English). Chiefly used in relation to the proposed Spanish marriage of Charles I.]

1. Betrothal, or a ceremony in celebration of it. c 1645 Howell Left. I. III. xxii, The eighth of September is appointed to be the day of Desponsories, the day of affiance, or the betrothing day. 1659 Rushw. Hist. Coll. I. 105 The delay of the Desponsorio's will grieve the Princess.

Princess.

2. A document formally declaring a betrothal.

1636 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) I. 253 The Prince...

164 left the powers of the Desponsories with the Earl of Bristol, to be delivered upon the return of the Dispensation from Rome, which the King of Spain insisted upon. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1702) I. 30 The Prince having left the Desponsorios in the hands of the Earl of Bristol. a 1670 HACKET Abb. Williams 1. (1630) 155 Mr. Edward Clerke, who was sent... to the Earl of Bristol, to stop the powers he had for the dispatch of the expected desposories.

Desport, obs. form of DISPORT 5b. and v.

+ Desports. v. Obs. rare. [a. OF. desposer.

+ Despo'se, v. Obs. rare. [a. OF. desposer, occas. var. of deposer, from the F. confusion of des-, de-: see DE-6.] trans. To depose, put down,

lay down.

187 GOLDING De Mornay xvi. 255 What would he thinke but that he were desposed from the Throne? 1998 E. GILPIN Shial. (1878) 43 And now their box complexions are desposed. 1603 FLORIO Montaigne 111. ix. (1632) 536 Into whose hands I might despose, and resigne the ... managing of my goods.

Despose, obs. form of Dispose v.

Despot (de'spøt). Also 6 dispotto, 7 despote. [a. OF. despot (14th c.), mod F. despote, ad. Gr. δεσπότης (med.L. despota, -tus) master, lord, despot.

morns (med.L. despota, -tus) master, ford, despot. In sense I partly after It. dispoto, in Florio despota, 'a lord, a lordlike governour'.]
1. Hist. A word which, in its Greek form, meant 'master' or 'lord' (e.g. of a household, of slaves), and was applied to a deity, and to the absolute ruler of a non-free people; in Byzantine times it was used of the Emperor, and, as representing Lat. magister, in various official titles, also as a form of address. ( = domine my lord) to the emperor, to bishops, and especially to patriarchs; from the time of Alexius Comnenus it was the formal title of princes of the imperial house; in the sense 'lord' or 'prince', it was borne, after the Turkish conquest, by the petty Christian rulers of dependent or tributary provinces, as the despots of the Morea or of Servia ( = Servian hospodar) It was in this later application that the word was first known in the Western languages.

hospodar). It was in this later application that the word was first known in the Western languages. (In modern Greek, δεσπότης is the ordinary appellation of a bishop.)

1952 J. Shute Cambini's Turk. Ware (tr. from Italian)

20 Thomas Paleologo. abstained from that title. and contented himselfe with the only title of the Dispotto of Morea.

1958 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. In. ii. 71b, Taken awaye from his father John Castriot Despot of Servia. 1958

Greene Perimedes in The Despot of Decapolis and his wife. lost their way. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1638) 112

He was both by the Patriarch and the yong Emperon honored with the title of the Despot, another step vnto the Empire. 1614 Selden Titles Hon. 122 The Despot was the heire or successor apparant of the Constantinopolitan Empire (vnderstand, of the times since Alexius Comnenus, though before him it were a generall name, as My Lord. 1656

BLOUNT Glossogr., Among the ancient Greeks, he that was next to the Emperor, was, by a general name, called Despotes. 1758 Johnson, Despot, an absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is not in use, except as applied to some Dacian prince; as the despot of Servia. 1768 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. Ilii. V. 485 To their favourite sons or brothers, they imparted the more lofty appellation of Lord or Despot, which was illustrated with new ornaments and prerogatives, and placed immediately after the person of the emperor himself. 1819 T. Hork Anastasius (1820) II. x. 203 (Stanf.), I am bearer of letters to the despots (bishops of the Greek Church) and proestis of our different islands.

2. After ancient Greek use: An absolute ruler of a country; hence, by extension, any ruler who governs absolutely or tyrannically: any person who

a country; hence, by extension, any ruler who governs absolutely or tyrannically; any person who exercises tyrannical authority; a tyrant, an op-

exercises tyranifical authority; a tyranit, an oppressor.

(The modern use, which is usually hostile, according to Mason, quoted by Todd, came into prominence at the period of the French Revolution: 'the French revolutionists have been very liberal in conferring this title'.)

[1651 Cotrae, Despote, a Despote; the chiefe or soueraigne Lord of a Countrey. 1755 (see sense 1).] 1782 Cowrer Expost. 370 Hast thou. returned. A despot big with power obtained by wealth? 1784 - Task v. 311 But is it fit.. that a man. Should be a despot absolute, and boast Himself the only freeman of his land? 1795 Southey Joan of Arr x. 444 When pouring o'er his legion slaves on Greece, The eastern despot bridged the Hellespont. 1795 Buske Regic. Peace iv. Wks. IX. 104 The friends of Jacobins are no longer traitors! 1842 W. Spalding Italian despots. 1842 Elehinstone Hist. Ind. II. 185 Which coincided in date with several other plots against Italian despots. 1842 Elehinstone Hist. Ind. II. 195 The intercourse between those princes was highly characteristic of Asiatic despots. 1841-4 Emerson Ess., Comprensation Wks. (Bohn) I. 43 Under the primeval despots of Egypt. 1848 HALLAM Mid. Ages ii. Note vii (1855) I. 305 Every Frank of wealth and courage was a despot within his sphere.

1857 HUGHES Tom Brown Pref. (1871) 12 Which divides boys into despots and slaves. 1871 MOREN Voltaire (1886) 82 Voltaire. . never rose above the simple political conception of an eastern tale, a good-tempered despot with a sage

Comb.

3. Comb.

1846 C. G. Prowett Prometh. Bound 34 Is not our despotlered in all things framed to violence?

Despotat (de sp/tæt). Also -ate. [a. F. despotat, ad. med.L. type \*despotatus: see Despot and -ATE.] The dominion of a Greek despot under the Turks; a principality.

1866 Felton Anc. & Mod. Gr. I. iii. 312 There was the despotat of Epirus.

1883 Jrnl. Hellenic Stud. Oct. 2 A semi-independent despotat of Epirus continued to exist for more than a hundred years after that time.

† Despotee: Obs. [cf. OF. despote court of a despot, despotie lordship, despotat; cf. Gr. δεσπό-τεια lordship, despotism.] = prec.

1856 Earl. Morm. Advi. fr. Parnass. 361 In the Grecian Empire, whose division into several despotes...did. throw open the gates to me.

Despotick (despot/tik), a. Also 7 despotique, 8 despotick. [a. F. despotique (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. Gr. δεσποτικός, f. δεσπότης Despot: see -10.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a despot, or

ad. Gr. δεσποτικός, f. δεσπότης DESPOT: see -10.]
Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a despot, or despotism; arbitrary, tyrannical.

1650 Hobbes De Corp. Pol. 58 From whence proceedeth Dominion, Paternall, and Despotique. 1730 Gav Poems (1745) II. 31 Where guardian laws despotic power restrain. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 142 P 10 Bluster has therefore a despotick authority in many families. 1845 Lams Elia Set. II. Convalescent, He lay and acted his despotic fancies. 1844 Emerson Lect., Yng. Amer. Wks. (Bohn) II. 298 The patriarchal form of government readily becomes despotic. 1856 Grove Greece II. xciv. (1869) XII. 10 marg., He becomes Asiatized and despotic. a 1865 Austin Jurisper. (ed. 4) I. 283 The epithet free importing praise, and the epithet despotic importing blame, they who distinguish governments into free and despotic suppose that the first are better than the second.

Hence Desporticly adv. = DESPOTICALLY Ad Populum Phalers 1. 13 That Noah's Heirs ticly might rule.

† Despo tical, a Obs. Also 8 -all. [f. as

T Desportical, a. Obs. Also 8 -all. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = DESPOTIC.

1608 D. T. Ets. Pol. 5, Mor. 68 Free'd themselves whollie from that Despotical kind of government. 1611 MILTON Reform. II. (1851) 53 Under the despotical rule of the Monarch. 1601 Locke Gond. II. xv. § 172 Despotical Power is an absolute, arbitrary Power one Man has over another. 1776 ADAM SMITH W. N. II. ii. (1869) I. 326 Of the most free as well as of the most despotical [governments]. 1830 J. ROGERS Antipopop. Iv. iii. 183 Despotical speaking and acting of the clergy.

cting of the clergy. **Despotically** (despotikăli), adv. [f. prec. + LY = ] In a despotic manner; with absolute power.

To81 Whole Duty Nations 53 Despotically to command, or compel, is not of the nature of True Christian. Religion, 1965 Blackstone Comm. I. 234 A monarchy absolutely and despotically regal. 1814 Scott War. xix, The great man of his neighbourhood..ruling despotically over a small clan. 1860 Sat. Nev. IX. 137/2 In despotically governed monarchies.

+ **Despoticalness.** Obs. [f. as prec. +-NESS.]
The quality of being despotic; despotic mode of

The quality of being despotic; despotic mode of action; despotism.

1689 Myst. Iniq. 36 The eleven Judges, who gratified him with a Despoticalness over the former. 1698 Parl. Dissolved Death Princess of Orange 48 A Despoticalness becoming the Grand Seigniors of the Republick. 1698 R. Fracusson View Eccles. 106 Tools of Despoticalness or Democratical Demagogues in Politicks.

Despotism (despotizm). [a. F. despotisme (Dict. Acad. 1740): see Despot and 18M.]

1. The rule of a despot; despotic government; the exercise of absolute authority.

1. The rule of a despot; despotic government; the exercise of absolute authority.

2737-52 CHAMBERS Cycl., Despotism, despotic government.

1736 BURKE Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks. I. 36 The simplest form of government is despotism, where all the inferior orbs of power are moved merely by the will of the Supreme.

1817 BENTHAM Stivear not at all Wks. 1843 V. 222 Next to the evils of anarchy, are the evils of despotism.

1827 TOULM.

SMITH Parish 364 The worst form of despotism is the silent enslaving of a nation by Functionarism and Bureaucracy.

2. 1866 BUCKLE Civiliz. (1873) III. iv. 192 These very circumstances, which guarded the people against political despotism exposed them all the more to ecclesiastical despotism.

1871 MORLEY Voltaire (1886) 29 In France the first effective enemy of the principles of despotism was Voltaire.

2. A political system under the control of a despot; a despotic state; an arbitrary government.

2. A political system under the control of a despot; a despotic state; an arbitrary government.

1856 SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq. 1. v. 205 It is. dangerous suddenly to change a despotism for a free constitution. 1867 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) I. v. 207 A free country has greater difficulty than a despotism in the mere setting about of a war. 1879 FROUDE Casar xx. 347 They saw that a civil war could end only in a despotism. 1881 JOWETT Thucyd. 1. 190 Your empire is a despotism exercised over unwilling subjects.

3. fig. Absolute power or control; rigid restraint.

1797 GODWIN Empirer I. vii. 60 All education is despotism.

straint.

1797 GODWIN Enquirer I. vii. 60 All education is despotism.

1807-8 W. IRVING Salmag. xi. (1860) 243 With what .. despotism do empty names and ideal phantoms exercise their dominion over the human mind! 1836 Enreson Nat., Idealism Wks. (Bohn) II. 160 The first effort of thought tends to relax this despotism of the senses. 1859 MILL Liberty ii. 63 An old mental despotism had been thrown off.

Despotist. [f. as prec. + -18T.] An advocate or supporter of despotism.

1857 Kinscley Life & Lett. (1879) II. 66 And I must become as thorough a despotist and imperialist as Strafford himself. 1863 E. Ward Captiv. Poland I. 129 Mr. Carlyle. a philosophical despotist.

Despotize (derspotize), v. [f. as prec. + -1ZE; in mod. F. despotizer (Littré).] intr. To act the part of a despot; to rule as a despot.

1799 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 288 Despotizing over those nations which will not submit. 1809 Coleridae Friend (1866) 215 He despotized in all the pomp of partiotism. 1876 Mozley Univ. Serm. i. 16 Kings and Emperors. anxious to despotise over their brethren.

Despotoracy. nonce-wd. [-CRACY.] Government by a despot; the rule of a despot.

a 1860 T. Parker Wks. V. 262 (D.) Despotoracy, the worst institution of the middle ages. . came over the water. † Despotomaniac. nonce-wd. [See -MANIA.] One who has a mania.

having such a mania.

18ag Blacku. Mag. XVIII. 690 We value liberty too highly to cram it like a nauseous potion down the throat of any Despoto-maniac patient.

† **Despousage**. Obs. [f. DESPOUSE v.+ -AGE: cf. espousage, spousage.] Betrothal; espousal. a 1507 FOXE A. 4. M. (1596) 103/2 Ethelbert King of the Eastangles..went..to King Offa for despousage of Athilrid his daughter.

Eastangles...went..to King Offa for despousage of Athilrid his daughter.

† Despou'se, v. Obs. [ad. L. dēsponsāre to betroth (see Desponsate), on the model of spouse:—OF. esposer:—L. sponsare.] trans. To promise in marriage, to betroth; to give or take in marriage, to marry; = Espouse v. 1, 2. Also fig.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 203 Ly wip me, for to day pow despousedest and weddest me. c1440 Cargane Life St. Kath. III. 1028 She desireth pat pou shalt now wyth a ryng Despouse hir to thi-self for euere-more. 1356 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 187, I haue despoused you to a noble man. 1543 Necess. Doctr. in Formul. Faith Biij, A virgin, which was despoused or ensured to a man, whose mame was Joseph. 1609 Bible. (Douay) 1 Macc. x. 56 Meete me at Ptolemais, that. . I may despouse her to thee. fig. 1350 Filgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 3 Whan he despoused theyr soules in fayth & ledde them in hope out of Egypt.

Hence Despou'sed ppl. a., Despou'sing vbl. st.; also Despou'ser, one who gives in marriage.

Hence Despou'sed ppl. a., Despou'sing vbl. sb.; also Despou'ser, one who gives in marriage.

1609 Bible (Douay) Song. Sol. iii. 11 In the day of his despousing. 1638 Herwoop Hierarch. v. 308 Chastitie the Contract, Vertue the Despouser.

Despoyl(e, -poyly, -puile, obs. ff. Despoil.

Despraise, Despread, Desprise: see Dis.

Despumate, ppl. a. [ad. L. dēspūmāt-us pa. pple. of dēspūmāre: see next.]

1803 Syd. Soc. Lex., Despumate, freed from froth and impurities; clarified; purified.

Despumate (dīspiā met, de spiumet), v. [f. L. dēspūmāt-, ppl. stem of dēspūmāre to skim, f. De- I. 2 + spūma foam, froth, scum, spūmāre to froth.] froth.]

1. trans. To skim; to free (a liquid) of the scum, froth, or other impure part; to clarify by removing

the scum.

1641 French Distill, iv. (1651) 95 Take of Honey well despumated as much as you please.

1718 QUINCY Compl. Disp. 34 The Honey is order'd to be clarify'd or despumated.

1756 P. Browne Jamaica 112 Used among the French to despumate and granulate their sugars.

1757 WALKER in Phil. Trans. L. 128 When it was despumated,

WALKER IN Phil. 1788. L. 120 When it was desputated, a new cremor always succeeded.

2. intr. (for reft.) To throw off its froth or scum; to become clarified by this process.

1733 CHEYNE Eng. Malady 304 (L.) That discharge .. will help it the sooner and faster to desputate and purify. 1883

in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **3.** trans. To throw off as froth.

1933 CHEYNE Eng. Malady 360 (L.) They were thrown off and despumated upon the larger emunctory and open

on and deplands.

Hence Despumated ppl. a.

1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min. 83 The sanies of it rosted,
with despumated Honey, helps the Glaucoma. 1883 Syd.

Soc. Lex., Despumated honey.

Despumation. [ad. L. despūmātion-em, n.

of action from desprimare: see prec. In F. despumation (1616 in Hatzf.).]

1. The removal of froth or scum from a liquid;
the condition of being freed from scum; clari-

fication.

1632 WOODALL Surg. Male Wks. (1653) 270 Despumation is when spume or froth floating on the top, is taken away with a spoon, feather, or by colation.

1730 T. Fuller Pharm. Extemp. 215 Honey. iboil'd to a perfect Despumation.

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

2. The expulsion of impure matter from the fluids

2. The expulsion of impure matter from the fluids of the body; the matter thus despumated.

1884 tr. Bonel's Merc. Compit. vi. 164 By. Despumation I would have nothing else understood, than the Expulsion or Separation of the febrile matter now brought under and as it were conquered.

1733 CHEYME Eng. Malady II. v. § 8 (1734) 164 The. Glands become loaded with the Despumation of the whole Habit.

1808 Paley Nat. Theol. xxvi, The fluids of the body appear to possess a power of separating and expelling any noxious substance which may have mixed itself with them. This they do, in eruptive fevers, by a kind of despumation, as Sydenham calls it.

1808 Beddoes Hygeia viii. 158.

Vol. III.

3. pl. Skimmings, scum, froth, foam.

1669 Addr. Yng. Gentry Eng. 51 Here you see another cytherea born cut of the despumations of our seas of wine. † **Despume** (d'spiй m), v. Obs. [ad. L. despinare (see Despumate), or a. F. despumer (16th c.).]

mare (see Despumate), or a. F. despumer (16th c.).]

1. trans. To skim; to clear of froth or scum.

2 1400 Lawfranc's Cirurg. 00 Of hony despumed [v. r. dispumed] oz. iiij. c 1553 in Hartlib Legacy (1655) 232 Take your Alewort..and into it put of good Honey despumed. a pound and a half. 1663 Cockeram, Despume, to take vp the scum of a thing. 1655 in Hartlib Ref. Commero. Bees 36 Let the tryall be made with about a gallon of Honey, despume it. 1743 Lond. 4 Country Brew. It. (ed. 2) 146 Salting the Water, and despuming as fast as it appears.

2. intr. Of a liquid: To cast up a scum or froth. 1613 R. CAWDREY Table Alph. (ed. 3), Despume, fome, or cast vp a scumme.

cast vp a scumme.

Hence Despurmed ppl. a.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny XXII. XXIV, Made.. of despumed and clarified hony.

Despute, obs. var. of DISPUTE.

Despute, obs. var. of DISPUTE.

Despute in porke despyne: see PORCUPINE.

Desquamate (de'skwame't), v. [f. L. dēsquāmāt-, ppl. stem of dēsquāmāre (trans.) to remove the scales from, to scale, f. DE- I. 2 + squāma scale (of fish roptile stell).] a fish, reptile, etc.).]
+1. trans. To take the scales off, clear from

scales, peelings, or loose cuticle; to scale, peel.

1740 DYCHE & PARDON Desquamate, to scrape off the fins
from fish; and in Surgery, to scale off the corrupt or shattered part of bones.

2. intr. To come off in the form of scales; to

2. intr. To come off in the form of scales; to scale off, exfoliate, 'peel'.

1838 Combe Const. Man iii. (1835) 99 As anatomists call it, desquamating; by which they mean, that the cuticle...comes off in squame or scales. 1878 T. Bryant Pract. Surg. I. 33 The cuticle always desquamates.

Hence De squamated ppl. a., scaled off; freed from scales or cuticle, peeled.

1727 Bailey vol. II, Desquamated, scaled, having the Scales taken off. 1845-6 G. E. Day tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. II. 107 Piutti removed all the desquamated cuticle.

1888 Bower & Scort De Bary's Phaner. 556 They traverse and support each desquamated zone surrounding the periphery of the stem.

Desquamation (deskwăme! '[an]). [noun of

and support each desquamated zone surrounding the periphery of the stem.

Desquamation (deskwămzi jan). [noun of action from prec.: see -ATION. (In French, in Dict. Trévoux, 1752).]

1. The removal of scales or of any scaly crust.

1731 Balley, Desquamation (in Surgery) is a scaling of foul bones. 1732-51 Chambers Cycl., Desquamation, the act of slaking or scaling carious Bones. 1735 in Johnson.

2. A coming off in scales or scaly patches; esp. that of the epidermis, as the result of certain diseases; exfoliation, 'peeling'.

1735 Huhham in Phil. Trans. XXXIII. 389 The Desquammation was very slow, the black Crusts adhering several Days. 1805 W. Saunders Min. Water 160 Obstinate cases of dry desquamations. 1813. I. Thomson Lect. Inflam. 147 Exfoliation or desquamation the internal membrane. 1829 Muschison Silur. Syst. 1. xxxix. 540 Granite is so prone to desquamation, that nearly all grantic chains are topped with rounded masses, which, though really in situ, have often the appearance of being bowlders. 1880 Beale Silght Ailm. 28 The desquamation and falling off of a good deal of epithelium. 1883 Times 14 Apr. 11 Another child. was in the stage of desquamation.

attrib. 1883 Qualn Dict. Med. s. v. Scarlet Fever, The desquamation-period. is also spoken of as occupying the second week.

3. That which is cast off in scales.

second week.

3. That which is cast off in scales.

1565-73 COOPER Thesaurus, Aposirmata Phisitions call Dequamations. 1755 JOHNSON, Rust, the red desquamation Desqua mative (d/skwæ mătiv), a. [f. L. desquamation, as in desquamative

characterized by desquamation, as in desquamative nephritis, pneumonia, etc.
1847 Dr. G. Johnson in Medico-Chirurg. Trans. XXX.
170 To the form of renal disease here described as occurring in connection with scarlatina I propose to give the name of acute desquamative nephritis.
1876 tr. Wagner's Gen.
Pathol. 285 Cheesy pneumonia. proceeds. from true desquamative pneumonia.

Desquamative pneumonia.

Desquamative pneumonia.

A. adj. Of or pertaining to desquamation.
1634 T. Johnson Parey's Chirurg. x. v. (1678) 231 This shall be done with a scaling or Desquamatory Trepan.
1837 Plumbe Dis. Skin (L.), The desquamatory stage now begins.

B. sb. A desquamatory trepan.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE Vis. Quev. (1708) 28 In the tail of these, came the Surgeons, laden with Pincers, Crane-bills, Catheters, Desquamatories.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Desquamatory and of trephine for removing exfoliations.

from bones.

† Desquame, v. Obs.-° [ad. L. dēsquāmā-re (see DESQUAMATE).] trans. = DESQUAMATE 1.

1633 COCKERAM, Desquame, to scale a fish.

1731 BAILEY, Despray, obs. form of DERAY.

† Dess, 5b. Obs. Also desse. [a. OF. deis, dais, DAIS.]

2 A desk

2. A deak.

1558 Penner, Desse or lecturne to lay a boke on, ambonus.

1556 Spenner, F. Q. Iv. x. 50 A bevie of fayre damzels.

Wayting when as the Antheme should be sung on hye.

The first of them did seeme of ryper yeares. And next to her sate goodly Shamefastnesse, Ne ever durst her eyes

from ground upreare, Ne ever once did looke up from her

Dess (des), sb.2 Sc. and north. dial. Also dass. [Of doubtful origin: cf. Icel. des in hey-des hay-rick; but the sense 'layer' suggests that the word is identical with prec. (OF. deis, dais raised platform or floor.)]

form or floor.)]

1. A stratum, a layer.
1674-97 RAY N. C. Words 139 First they take the mine picked from the Desse or Rock. 1795 Statist. Acc. Stirlings. XV. 327 (Jam.) Then 13 strata of muirstone rise above each other to the summit of the Fells... in the face of the braes, they go by the name of dasses or gerrocks. 1818 Hoog Brownie of B. II. 6: (Jam.) They soon reached a little dass in the middle of the linn, or what an Englishman would call a small landing-place. 1876 ROBINSON Whithy Gloss., Dess., a layer of piled substances; a course in a building. 'Laid up in desses', laid tier upon tier. 1891 ATKINSON Moorland Parish 55 He'd getten a haill dess o' shaffs ... and was rife for another dess.

2. See gunts.)

Or another dess.

2. See quots.)

1788 Masshall Provincialisms of E. Yorksh. in Rural
Economy (E. D. S.), Dess, a cut of hay. 1875 Lancash.
Gloss., Dess (Fylde distr.), a pile, applied to straw. 1878
Cumbrid. Gloss., Dess, a pile, a heap; a truss of hay.

Dess, v. north. dial. [f. Dess sb.2]

1. trans. To arrange in a layer or layers; to
pile up in layers

1. trans. To arrange in a layer or layers; to pile up in layers.

1641 BEST Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 139 The usuall way for dessinge of strawe. 1674-91 RAY N. C. Words 20 Desse, to lay close together: to desse Wool, Straw, &c. 1787 GROSE Prov. Gloss., Desse, . in Cumb., to put in order. 1788 MARSHALL Provincialisms of E. Yorksh., Dess 19, to pile up neatly. 1831 Cumbrid. Gloss., Dess, to lay carefully together. 1835 Robinson Whithy Gloss., Dess dup, piled up.

2. To cut (a section of hay) from a stack. 1787 GROSE Prov. Gloss. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

3. intr. To work in a stratum or strata; to hew out particular strata or layers from the face of a cliff.

cliff.

1876 ROBINSON Whithy Gloss. s.v., 'They're dessing for jet',
i. e. hacking it out of the layers or desses, when it occurs...
on the face of the cliff. 188a Good Cheer 61 You knew he
was getting jet, dessing in Helabeck Bight yonder.

De'seably, adv. north. dial. [Cf. DESBANTLY.]
1674-91 RAY N. C. Words, Dessably, constantly. 1853
ROBINSON Whithy Gloss., Dessably, orderly in point of
arrangement.

Robinson Whithy Gloss., Dessably, orderly in point of arrangement.

Dessait, -ate, -ayte, obs. ff. Deceit.

+ De'ssantly, adv. Obs. rare. [Etymol. uncertain; cf. Dess v., Dessell.] Continuously.

Ligo Berym 790 In whose tyme sikirlich, be vii. sagis were In Rome dwelling dessantly. Ibid. 1563 Ffor thre dayis dessantly be derknes a-mong hem was.

Dessaue, -ayte, -ayue, obs. ff. Deceive.

Dessayse, -seize, obs. ff. Disease, Disseize.

Dessece, -eit, obs. ff. Decease, Deceit.

+ Dessece, -eit, Obs. Also lie li [Cf Dess

† Dessely, adv. Obs. Also -lio, -li. [Cf. Dess v., Dessably.] Continuously.

a 1300 Cursor M. 11406 (Cott.) Did pam in a montain dern Desselic to wait be stern. Ibid. 17719 (Cott.) Desseli to god praiand, Wit sacrifijs and wit offrand. Ibid. 19033 (Cott.) Pai.. desseli bath late and are War tentand to be apostels lare. Ibid. 26881 (Cott.) Als if he desseli did ill.

Dessende, -ente, obs. ff. DESCEND, DESCENT. Dessent (dezāt). Also 7-8 desert, 8 des-, disart. [a. F. dessert (Estienne 1539) 'removal of the dishes, dessert', f. desservir to remove what has been served, to clear (the table), f. des-, L. dis-+

been served, to clear (the table), f. des-, L. dis-+
servir to serve.]

1. A course of fruit, sweetmeats, etc. served after
a dinner or supper; 'the last course at an entertainment' (J.).
1500 W. VAUGHAN Direct. Health (1633) II. ix. 54 Such eating,
which the French call desert, is unnaturall. 1666 Pervs Diary
12 July, The dessert coming, with roses upon it, the Duchesse
bid him try. 1708 W. KING Cookery 26: 'Tis the dessert
that graces all the feast. 1739 R. BULL tr. Dedekindus'
Grobianus 96 If the Guests may pocket the Dessart. 1846.
LYTTON Pompérit v. iii, The dessert or last course was already
on the table. 1846 J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4)
11. 69 The Medlar. when in a state of incipient decay is
employed for the dessert. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III.
666 Pleasant kinds of dessert, with which we amuse ourselves
after dinner.

b. 'In the United States often used to include pies, puddings, and other sweet dishes' (Cent. Dict. 1848-60 in Bartlett Dict. Amer. 1887 Scribner's Mag. (Farmer). The pastry-cook [in Paris] is very useful. He supplies. such dessert (I use the word in the American sense) as an ordinary cook could not be expected to make.

2. attrib. and Comb. Dessert-knife, -plate, -spoon, etc., those used for the dessert; a dessertspoon is intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tca-spoon; dessert-service, the dishes, plates, and other requisites used in serving dessert.

Uessert.

1773 DOUGLASS in Phil. Trans. LXIII. 294 It is a common desert wine. 1860 All Year Round No. 40. 564 An eye as large as a dessert-plate. 1861 DELAMER Kilch. Gard. 144 Dessert apples and kitchen apples canhardly be distinguished. 1870 RAMSAY Remin. vi. (ed. 18) 203 The servant. put down... a dessert-spoon. 1875 Fam. Herald 13 Nov. 30/2 Take ... one dessertspoonful of allspice.

Desseyse, -eyt, -eyue, obs. ff. Decease, De-

∥ Dessiatine, desyatin (de syătīn). Also dessatine, desaetine, dessjaetine. [ad. Russ. десяти на desyatīna lit. 'tenth, tithe'.] A Russian

RECETE'HB desyalina lit. 'tenth, tithe'.] A Russian superficial measure of 2400 sq. sazhens.

1709 W. Tooke View Russian Emp. II. 345 A desaetine and a half of land was bought, with the boors upon it. 1814 W. Brown Hist. Propag. Chr. II. 342 A dessatine contains 1717,600 English sq. feet. 1889 tr. Tolstoi's Anna Karénina 166 Instead of sowing down twenty-four desyatins, they had only planted six. 1893 Times 3 Mar. 3/3 Some 15.761 dessiatines of grain-growing land, or ... over 40,000 acres. (A'dessiatine' being about 22 acres.)

Dacksin a. Archeic variant of DISTAIN.

**Destain**, v. Archaic variant of DISTAIN. **Destance**, obs. f. DISTANCE, variance, disagree-

Destane, -anye, -ayne, obs. ff. Destine,

† Destate, v. Obs. [f. DE- II. 2 + STATE sb.]

† Destate, v. Obs. [f. Dr. II. 2 + STATE sb.] trans. To divest of state or grandeur.

16... T. Adams Whs. (1861) I. 430 (D.) The king of eternal glory, to the world's eye destating himself... was cast down for us that we might rise up by him.

Deste, obs. pa. t. of Dash v. c1300 Sir Tristr. 2396 Ouer be bregge he deste.

Destemper, obs. form of DISTEMPER.

Desten(e, -nie, obs. ff. DESTINE, DESTINY.

† De-sten. Obs. rare. [a. OF. destre right hand 2-L. dextra.] The right hand.

21300 Body & Soul 35 (Matz.) Thi proude palefreys and thi stedes that though addest in dester [OF. en destre] leddes.

† Desternute, v. Obs. rare—0. [f. L. dē, Dr. I. 3 + sternutre, sternūt-, or sternūtāre, to sneeze.]

So Desternutament. So Desternutament.

1623 COCKERAM II, To sneeze, Desternute. A sneezing, Desternutament.

† Destert, v. Obs. rare-o. [cf. L. destertere to cease snoring.]

1633 COCKERAM, Desterting, snorting.

Destestable, obs. var. of DETESTABLE.

Desteyne, -nye, obs. ff. DISTAIN, DESTINE,

DESTINY.

+ De sticate, v. Obs. rare-o. [f. ppl. stem

of L. desticare to squeak as a shrew-mouse.]

1603 Cockeram, Desticate. to cry like a rat.

Hence Destica-tion, (rare) squeaking.

1800 Sporting Mag. VII. 110 It was the destication of a mouse, who had got himself an unwelcome visitor in the

cage of my favourite magpye. **Destill, -ation,** obs. ff. DISTIL, DISTILLATION.

The stine of my favourite magpye.

Destill, -ation, obs. ff. Distil, Distillation.

+ Destill, destine, sb. Obs. [a. F. destin masc. = It., Sp., Pg. destine, or OF. destine fem. destiny, f. destiner to Destine.] = Destiny sb.

1875 Churchyard Chippes (1817) 211 Makes an ende, as destine hath assignde. 1890 T. Warson Death Sir F. Walsingham, Poems(Arh.) 151 By Destins fatall knife Sweet Melibeus is deprived of life. 1890 Marston Sco. Vill. 11.

Will. 211 The Destin's adamantine band. 1616 Drumm of Hawth. Song Poems 14 This hold to brave the skies the Destines framed. — Statue of Adonis, She sighed, and said: 'What power breaks Destine's law?'

+ Destinable, a. Obs. [a. Of. destinable fatal, f. destiner to Debtines for Destinal of the MS.]

(Occurs once in MSS. of Chaucer's Boethius, but in 16th c. edd. is substituted five times for Destinal of the MS.]

Of, pertaining to, or fixed by destiny; fated, fatal. Hence Destinably adv. (in printed edd. of Chaucer).

1374 Chaucer Boeth. IV. pr. vi. (Skeat)l. 251 He chaseth out al yvel fro the boundes of his comunalitee by the order of necessitee destinable. 1530 PALSGR. 370/1 Destynable, apoynted to be ones destenye, destinable. 1250-63 Chaucer's Boeth. IV. pr. vi. 219 b/2 (Sk.l. 70) The destinable [MS. destinal] ordinaunce is wouen and accomplished. 1bid. (Sk.l. 56). The order destinably [MS. destinal] proceedeth of the simplicitie of purveighaunce.

+ Destinacy. Obs. [f. L. destināt-us, destināt-us, destināt-us ee-acv.] Destination, appointment.

1490 Caxton Eneydos xix. 70 The successyon is unto hym due of ryghte heredytalle and by veraye destynacy after my deth.

+ Destinal, a. Obs. [f. Destin sb. or F.

due of rygnte heredytalle and by veraye destynacy after my deth.

† **Destinal**, a. Obs. [f. Destin sb. or F. destin + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or according to destiny or fate.

23374 CHAUCER Boeth. IV. pr. vi. (Skeat) 1. 80 They surmounten the ordre of destinal moevabletee. Ibid. v. pr. ii.

4 Elles I wolde witen yif that the destinal cheyne constreineth the movinges of the corages of men? [And three other examples.]

(In the roth c. printed edd. altered to Destinable.)

Destina rian. nonce-wd. [f. Destine v., after predestinarian.] A believer in destiny.

1838 New Monthly Mag. LII. 52 They seem to be destinarians—to have a dull apprehension that everything moves on in its preordained course.

† Destinate. bbl. a. (sb.) Obs. or arch. [ad.

† Destinate, ppl. a. (sb.) Obs. or arch. [ad. † Destinate, ppl. a. (sb.) Obs. or arch. [ad. L. dēṣṭināt-us, pa. pple. of dēṣṭināre to Destine.]

1. Fated, ordained; = Destined 1. a. as pple. a 1400-50 Alexander 602 So was me destinate [Ashm. MS. destaned] to dy. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxxxii, That northeren winde that is ever ready and destynat to all evel. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 111. 315 They are destinate to destruction. c 1611 Chapman Iliad xxiv. 468 The Gods have destinate That wretched mortals must live sad. 1634 Habington Castara (Arb.) 107 A small flye By a fooles finger destinate to dye.

D. as adj.
1605 Lond. Prodigal 1. i, That a bad conscience may bring him to his destinate repentance. a 1659 Br. Morron

Episc. Asserted 99 (T.) Walo Messalinus, a destinate adver-

2. Set apart for a particular purpose; ordained;

intended; = Destined 2. 8. as pa. pple.

roso W. Folkingham Art of Survey 1. xi. 38 Dry stony layers are destinate to white Saxifrage, Bugle, Lauender.

rosy F. Phillips Reg. Necess. 199 Admitted into an Inns of Court, heretofore only destinate and appropriate to the sons of Nobility.

of Nobility.

b. as adj.
1583 STANYHURST Aeneis II. (Arb.) 63 See that you doe follow youre moothers destinat order. a 1619 FOTHERBY Atheom. 1. Pref. (1622) 8 The destinate end, and scope of this worke. 1660 GAUDEN God's Gi. Demonstr. 35 Wilful murther and destinate villany.

B. sb. That which is destined; a fated or applications of the state of the stat

pointed event, etc.

x675 R. Burthogge Causa Dei 153 Destinates are said to be in vain, if either they are insufficiently, or not at all, referred to their Ends.

Destinate (de stine t, v. Now rare. [f. L.

Destinate (de stine t). v. Now rare. [f. L. destinate, ppl. stem of destinare: see Destine v.]

1. trans. To ordain, appoint: = Destine v. I.

1. 1490 Canton Encydox xiii. 47 To doo sacrefyces desynated vnto the noble goddesse Ceres. 1286 Ferne Blas. Centrie 94 Vsurping that facultye and vocation at the first destinated as peculiar to gentlemen. 1638 Baker tr. Balsac's Lett. 1. (1554)7 You are destinated to fill the place of that Cardinal 1712 Lo. King Primitive Church 11. 5 He that read the Scriptures, was particularly destinated to this office. c 1870 J. G. Murphy Comm. Lev. i. 4 Laying the hand on is the solemn act of designating or destinating to a certain purpose. + D. To doom, sentence (to a punishment); to ordain or appoint (a punishment) to be inflicted.

1879 Fenton Guicciard. v. (1618) 211 Destinated to a more slow, but to a greater punishment. 1871 Speep Hist. G. Bril. viii. (1632) 393 Whom the Priest by casting of lots had destinated to death. 1821 G. Sandys Ovid's Met. xiii. (1626) (5) [She] Still Queen-like, destinates his punishment. 1652 L. S. People's Liberty x. 24 To preserve their Bishop Eusebius from banishment, to which Valens their Emperour had destinated him.

2. To appoint or predetermine in the way of fate

bills from banishment, to which valens their Emperour had destinated him.

2. To appoint or predetermine in the way of fate or of a divine decree; pass. to be divinely appointed or fated; = Destine v. 2.

1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. i. (R.) That name that God. did destinate and appoynt vnto hym, before the creation of the worlde. a 1517 Banne On Ephes. (1658) 156 Christ is a head of those only whom God hath destinated to convert. 1518 Bolton Florus Iv. i. 260 The man. to whom soveraignty was destinated in Sibylls verses. 1651 Within Primrost's Pop. Err. II. viii. 105 The Turks. doe not regard the Pestilence, because they thinke that God hath destinated to every one his manner of death.

b. To determine the destiny of.

1839 Balley Festlus viii. (1848) 91 It is love which mostly

1839 BAILEY Festus viii. (1848) 91 It is love which mostly destinates our life.

3. To devote in intention to a particular purpose

3. To devote in intention to a particular purpose or use; to intend, design, allot; = Destine v. 3.

1555 Eden Decades 137 Suche as they destinate to eate they geld. 1515 G. Sandys Trav. 83 Decking their houses with branches of cypresse: a tree destinated to the dead.

1561 Burton Anal. Mel. 1. ii. III. xv. We that are bred up in learning, and destinated by our parents to this end. 1745 tr. Columetla's Husb. II. xviii, Having plowed up. the place we have destinated for a meadow. 1866 Souther Vind.

25cd. Angl. 303 If they were not destinated to their profession from childhood.

4 h. Accs. To be designed by nature. Obs.

\*\*To be designed by nature. Obs.

15. \*\*pass.\*\* To be designed by nature. Obs.

15. \*\*pass.\*\* To be designed by nature. Obs.

15. \*\*pass.\*\* To be designed by nature. Provided for the safe conduict of this Nerue, since to the midreif it was destinated. 1635 SWAN Spec. M. iii. § 3 (1643) 53 The night... is destinated or appointed for quiet and sleep. 1650 tr... Amyrallus! Treat. conc. Relig. 1. vi. 91 The action of seeing, to which the eye is destinated to fly among the branches of trees. 1742 Lond. § Country Brew. 1. (ed. 4) B, Our Mother Earth... is destinated to the Service of Man in the Production of Vegetation.

Hence De stinating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1633 PRYNNE Histrio-Mastix 1. ii. (R.), The destinating, and denoting of vipprofitable... and vnnecessary inventions. 1636 GAULE Magastrom. 130 To depend upon the destinating stars.

Destinated (de stinetted)

destinating stars.

Destinated (de'stine'tèd), ppl. a. arch. or Obs.

[f. prec. vb. + -ED¹.] Appointed, predetermined;
destined, fated: see prec. vb.

1604 R. CAWDEV Table Alph., Destinated, appointed.
1615 CROOKE Body of Man 216 The destinated corruption of
the matter. ar60 DRUMM. of HAWTH. Hist. Jas. 111,
Wiss. (1711) 59 The rendevouz and destinated place of
meeting. 1668 BOUR Final Causes Nat. Things iv. 214
That this .. is the particular destinated use of such a thing.

Destination (destination). [ad. L. destination-em, n. of action from destinate to Destina: cf. F. destination (12-13th c.) perh. the immediate source. It. destinazione.

1. The action of destining, appointing, foreordaining, or setting apart to a particular use, purpose, or end; the fact of being destined. (In mod. use

or end; the fact of being destined. (In mod. use influenced by sense 2.)

1508 Florio, Destinatione, destination.

1602 Cockeram, Destination, an appointment.

1608 Spencer Logick 208

The flesh of man and beasts doe differ in their proper being, and Gods destination.

1705 YOUNG Centanri. Whs. 1757

IV. 114 It is said, there must be heresies. And why? There is. no fatal necessity for them, from God's destination.

1705 Kames Elem. Crit. (1763) I. ii. 246 No other branch of the human constitution shows more visibly our destination for society. than appetite for fame.

1808 M. Pattison Academ. Org. v. 120 That the destination given to these endowments by their founders was wise and politic.

b. transf. The end or purpose for which a person or thing is destined; in quot. 1749, the profession or business for which a person is destined.

a 1656 Bp. J. Hall Rem. Wks. (1660 II. 258 Relative, I say, not inherent in themselves but in reference to their use, and destination. 1749 Chesterr Lett. II. cevil. 203 In your destination you will have frequent occasions to speak in public. 1753 Young Centaur ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 160 There is not a fly, but has had infinite wisdom concern'd not only in its structure, but in its destination. 1795 Christian in Blackstone's Comm. (1809) IV. 28 Sending intelligence to the enemy of the destinations and designs of this kingdom, in order to assist them in their operations against us. is high treason. 1876 Mozley Univ. Serm. xiii. 235 A destination above the objects, the employments, and the abilities of this world.

2. spec. The fact of being destined or bound for

2. spec. The fact of being destined or bound for a particular place; hence, short for place of destination, the place for which a person or thing is destined; the intended end of a journey or course.

(Now the usual sense.)

(Now the usual sense.)

1787 CANNING Microcosm. No. 32 F 2 That traveller will arrive sooner at his place of destination.

1797 Mrs. Radiculffe Italian vi, Anxiety as to the place of her destination a 1813 Souther Nelson I. 199 (L.) It [the fleet] has as many destinations he [Nelson] said 'as there were countries'.

1828 Webster, s.v., The ship left her destination; but it is more usual to say, the place of her destination.

1832 Ht. Martineau Irreland iii. 45 She. held by his arm till they arrived at their destination. 1885 Act 48-49 Vict.

C. 60 § 20 Ships. whose last port of clearance or port of destination is in any such possession. 1891 Leeds Mercury 27 May 5/1 [He] has at length arrived at his destination.

3. Sc. Law. 8. The nomination, by the will of

3. Sc. Law. a. The nomination, by the will of the proprietor, of successors to heritable or movable property in a certain order. b. The series of heirs succeeding to such property, whether by will or by

succeeding to such property, whether by will of by the course of law.

1754 Ersking Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 130 Subjects originally moveable become heritable: 1. By the proprietor's destination. Thus, a jewel, or any other moveable subject, may be provided to the heir. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. s.w., A destination 'to A. and his heirs of line', carries the property to the heir in heritage, exclusive of the heir of conquest. A destination to heirs-male excludes females. 1884 Law Reports 9 App. Cases 325 Destinations in favour of such third persons. are presumed to be testamentary and revocable.

**Destinator** (de stine to 1). rare. [a. L. dēstinātor, agent-n, from dēstināre to Destine.] One who destines; one who fixes or pronounces a des-

who destines; one who fixes or pronounces a destiny; a dealer in destinies.

1579 J. Jones Preserv. Bodie & Soul 1. xli. 94 Detestable Southsayers, and dissembling destinators. 1610 Br. WEBBE Posie Spir. Flowers, Time's Creator and destinator.

Destine (destin), v. Forms: 4-5 destayn(e, 4-6-ten, 5-tan(e, -teyne, 5-6-tyne, 6-tyng, 6-destine. [a. F. destiner (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. destinare to make fast or firm, establish, destine, f. De-I. 3 + \*stanāre, causal deriv. of stāre to stand.]

+1. trans. To ordain. appoint (formally or de-

deriv. of stare to stand.]

+1. trans. To ordain, appoint (formally or definitely). Obs. (or merged in 3.)

craoo Destr. Troy 2673 It was desteyned by dome, & for due holdyn. Thay aftermyt hit fully. 1633 J. SALKELD

Treat. Angels 80 [Angels] destined for the perpetuall motion of the heavens. 1761 HUMB Hist. Eng. I. x. 105 His appanage, which the late king had destined him. 1881 DUFFIELD Don Quix. I. xxv. 344 This is the place, O ye heavens! which I destine and select for bewailing the misfortune.

2. As the act of the Deity, Fate, or a supernatural power: To appoint or fix beforehand, to predetermine by an unalterable decree or ordinance. chiefly in pass.: To be divinely appointed or fated; often in weakened sense, expressing little more than the actual issue of events as ascertained by subse-

the actual issue of events as ascertained by subsequent experience, without any definite reference to their predetermination. (Usually with inf.)

2300 [see Destining below]. a 1340 Hamfole Psaller lxviii. 33 Pe boke of life is pe knawynge of god, in pe whilke he has destaynd all goed men to be safe. a 1400-160 [see Persister of the life is pe knawynge of god, in pe whilke he has destaynd all goed men to be safe. a 1400-160 [see Persister of the life is pe knawynge of god, in pe whilke he has destaynd all goed men to be safe. a 1400-160 [see Persister of Alexander 518 A barne. . pat drigtyn after pi day has destaned to regne. c 1489 Canton Sonnes of Aymon vii. 76 Yf god destyneth hym, he shall wynne the pryse. 1263 G. Bucke Commend. verses, Watson's Centurie of Loue, The star's, which did at Petrarch's byrthday raigne, Were fixt againe at thy nativity, Destening thee the Thuscan's poesie. a 1680 BUTLER Rem. (1750) I. 13 Since the World. prevents Our best and worst Experiments; (As if th' were destin'd to miscarry). 1719 Young Revenge IV. i, Lovers destin'd to miscarry). 1719 Young Cevenge IV. i, Lovers destin'd to miscarry). 1719 Young Cevenge IV. i, Lovers destin'd to miscarry). 1719 Young Cevenge IV. i, Lovers destin'd to miscarry). 1719 Young Cevenge IV. i, Lay Their (the English) speech seems destined to live apart. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Result Wks. (Bohn) II. 134 Their (the English) speech seems destined to be the universal language of men. 1870 E. Peracock Ralf Skirl III. 213 He was, however, not destined to escape so easily. 1874 Green Short Hist. vii. § 1. 343 One who was destined to eclipse even the fame of Colet as a popular preacher.

b. quasi-impers. (passive or active) with in-

Colet as a popular preacher.

b. quasi-impers, (passive or active) with indirect obj. and infin. (subject).

lateo Morte Arth. 664 If me be destaynede to dye at Dryghtyns wylle.

at400-50 Alexander 692 So was me destaned to dye.

Ibid. 4115 Pat oper dai be desert þam destaned to ride.

3. To fix or set apart in intention for a particular purpose, use, end, course of action, etc.; to design, intend, devote, allot. (Most commonly in pass.)

C1530 LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt. (1814) 408 Kyng Godyfer dyd destyng hym selfe to come on Gouernar as fast as he might; but Hector met him fyrst, and. ouerthrew him. 1541 R. COLLAND Galyen's Terapeutyke 2 H ij b, Hunny must be medled in all medicamentes destined & ordeyned to the vlcere of the Thorax. 1658 EVELYN Fr. Gard. (1675) 227 Some of these beds you must destine to be eaten young and green. 1707 Curios. in Husb. & Gard. 31 The little Hole.. towards the .. Extremity of the Bean, is destin'd for the Entrance of. aqueous Parts. 1718 LADV M. W. Montagu Let. to Cless of Bristol to Apr., The apartment destined for Audiences. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India III. ii. 68 The time which was destined for reassembling the parliament. 1822 Scott Pirate xxiii, With how little security man can reckon upon the days which he destines to happiness. 1844 LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1858) II. xiv. 302 The ship destined to transport the missionaries. 4. pass. To be destined: to be bound (for a particular place): see Destined ppl. a. 2 b.

4. pass. 10 be destined: to be bound (for a particular place): see DESTINED ppl. a. 2 b.

Hence † De stining vbl. sb. Obs.
c 3300 K. Alis. 6867 Of God hit was thy destenying. c 1440
Gaw. † Gol. 270 Dede be my destenying.

Destine, obs. f. DESTIN, DESTINT.

Destined (de stind), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED l.]

1. Appointed or fixed by fate, or by a divine decree or purpose; foreordained, predetermined, fated. (Now often in weakened sense = 'that is (or was)

(Now often in weakened sense = 'that is (or was) to be'; cf. prec. 2.)

1597 SHARS. Lover's Compl. 156 But ah, who ever shunn'd by precedent The destined ill she must herself assay?

1637 MILTON Lycidas 20 So may some gentle Muse With lucky words favour my destined urn. 1697 Daviden Virg. Encid. 1, Before he won the Latian realm, and built the destin'd town. c 1703 Prior Ode Col. G. Villiers 92 The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r, From the dark urn shall throw thy destin'd hour. 1810 Scott Lady of L. 1. xxiv, A destined errant knight I come, Announced by prophet sooth and old. 1887 Bowen Virg. Encid III. 145 When this burden of woe to its destined end will be brought.

† b. 'Devoted', doomed. Obs.

a 1721 Prior (J.), May Heav'n around this destin'd head The choicest of its curses shed.

2. Fixed in human intention: intended designed.

2. Fixed in human intention; intended, designed:

2. Fixed in human intention; intended, designed. cf. prec. 3.

1601 Bramhall Yust Vind. iv. 87 Their long destined project. 1709 Steele Tatter No. 58 F 1 To restore her to her destined Husband. 1754 Dodsley Agric. III. (R.), To reach the destin'd goal.

b. spec. Fixed or appointed to go to a particular destination; = BOUND ppl. a. 1 2.

c 1790 WILLOCK Voy. 20 [They] proceed to whatever ship they are destined for Britain, usually marched through Gaul. 1888 Pall Mall G. 3 Apr. 13/2 There were some railway phrases then [1838-9] introduced. You were asked the place to which you were 'destined', the place itself being your 'destination'.

Destinee (destinē'). nonce-wd. [see -EE.] The person for whom something (as a message, etc.) is

person for whom something (as a message, etc.) is destined.

1881 Blackw. Mag. Apr. 472 'Meet me at half-past seven' often reaches the destinee as 'Meet me at half-past eleven'.

Destinee, destinie, obs. forms of DESTINY.

Destinexite (destine 2-201t). Min. [Named 1881 after M. Destinez: see -1TE.] A phosphate of iron, a variety of diadochite, from Visé in Belgium.

1883 DANA Min. App. iii. 36. **Destinist** (de stinist). rare. [f. Destiny + -IST.] A believer in destiny, a fatalist. So **Destinism**, belief in destiny, fatalism. (In mod. Dicts.) **1846** WORCESTER, Destinist, a believer in destiny; fatalist. Phren. Jour.

\*\*Phren. your.

\*\*Destinour.\*\* Obs. [a. AFr. destinour, OF. destineer, ad. L. destinator Destinator.] He who destines; the Author of destiny.

\*\*c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret. (E.E.T.S.) Govi. Lordsch. 65 Men oghte wyth byse prayers bysek be heghe destynour. bat he wille operwyse ordeyne.

\*\*Destination\*\*

\*\*Teacher: Advantage: April 1988 Apri

wille operwyse ordeyne.

Destiny (de stini), sb. Forms: 4 destine, ene(6), -ane(e, 4-5 destyne, -ynie, -any(e, 4-6 destenie, enye, 4-7 -eny, 5 -inee, -ynee, -eyne, -enye, -ayne, disteyne, -yne, 5-6 destyny, -onie, -onye, 6-7 destinie, 6- destiny.

[ME., a. OF. destinee (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. destinada, It. destinata, fem. sb. from L. pa. pple. destinata, etc., all English

tinātus, -a: see -ADE suffix.]

I. As a fact or condition.

1. That which is destined or fated to happen; 1. That which is destined or fated to happen; predetermined events collectively; = Fate sb. 3 a. 1340-70 Alisaunder 1026 Hee shall bee doluen and ded as destenie falles. c1435 Wyntoun Cron. vi. xiii. 134 And sua ware brokyn Destyne. c1440 Promp. Parv. 120 Destyne, or happe. fatum. 1717 tr. Leibnitz in Clarke & Leibnitz Collect. Papers v. 165 There is Fatum Christianum, A certain destiny of every thing, regulated by the foreknowledge and providence of God. 1849 Whittier Voices of Freedom, Crisis x, This day we fashion Destiny, our web of Fate we spin.

† b. A declaration or prognostication of what is fated to happen. Obs. rare.

T. A declaration of prognostication of what is fated to happen. Obs. rare.

1602 FULBECKE Pandectes 40 Æneas commeth into Italie to maintaine warre by destinies, and oracles.

2. That which is destined to happen to a particular person, country, institution, etc.; (one's) appointed lot or fortune; what one is destined to do or suffer; = FATE sb. 3 b.

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. C. 49 3if me be dyst a destyne due to haue. c 1366 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 250 If so be my destynee be shapen By eterne word to dyen in prisoun. c 1450 Merlin 582 On monday by goode distyne we shall meve alle to go towarde Clarence. 1548 Halt. Chron. 91 The common people lamented their miserable destiny. 1583 STUBBES Anat. Abds. 11. (1882) 63 Oh, I was borne to it, it was my destonie. 1595 SHAKS. Merch. V. 11. ix. 83 The ancient saying ... Hanging and wining goes by destinie. 1505—1606 Macb. 11. v. 17 Thither he Will come, to know his Destinie. 1605 SHR T. HERBERT Trav. (1677) 63 The reward and destiny due to Traytors overtakes them. 1812 J. WILSON 1512 of Palms 11. 586 Sublimely reconciled To meet and bear her destiny. 1841 MISS MITTORD in L'Estrange Life III. viii. 117 All literary people die overwrought; it is the destiny of the class.

8. In weakened series (cf. Destine 20.2): What

8. In weakened sense (cf. Destine v. 2): What in the course of events will become or has become

in the course of events will become or has become of a person or thing; ultimate condition; = FATE sb. 4. (Also in pl.; cf. fortunes.)

1553 EDEN Decades 58 The vnfortunate destenie of Petrus de Vmbria. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT Trav. (1677) 272 Jacob was murdered. and Issuff died of an Imposthume. Their Children also had little better destiny. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to LADY M.—I Oct., They seem worthy of another destiny. 1855 H. REED Lect. Eng. Hist. iv. 120 That battle which settled the destiny of Saxon independence. 1887 BOWEN Virg. Æneid III. 53 Troy's strength broken, her destinies waning.

III. As an agency of agent.

1887 Bowen Virg. Eneid II. 53 Troy's strength broken, her destinies waning.

11. As an agency or agent.

4. The power or agency by which, according to various systems of philosophy and popular belief, all events, or certain particular events, are unalterably predetermined; supernatural or divine preordination; overruling or invincible necessity; =

FATE sb. 1. (Often personified; see also 5.)

c 1340 Gatu. 4 Gr. Knt. 1752 How bat destine schulde bat day [dyx] his wyrde. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 932 Dido, He.. sayleth forth. Towarde Ytayle, as wolde destance. c 1350 More Answ. Frith Wis. 839/2 Some ascribing all thyng to destyny without any power of mannes free wyll at all. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio 19 It seemed that some furious destine lead him headlong to his end. 1610 SHAKS. Temp. III. III. 53 Three men of sinne, whom destiny That hath to instrument this lower world. the. Sea Hath caus'd to belch vp. 1667 MILTON P. L. IV. 58 Had his powerful Destiny ordained Me some inferiour Angel. 1791 Cowren Hind XVIII. 678 The force Of ruthless Destiny. 1866 G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb. i. (1878) I That destiny which took form to the old pagans as a gray mist high above the heads of their gods. 1887 Bowen Virg. Ecloque IV. 46 'Ages blest, roll onward!' the Sisters of Destiny cried.

† b. With possessive pronoun: The power or

†b. With possessive pronoun: The power or agency held to predetermine a particular person's life or lot. Obs.

IIIe or lot. *Ops.*c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 757 My dere destyne Me ches to hys make al-ba3 vnmete. c 1374 Chaucer Ancl. & Arc. 339
Thus holdithe me my destenye a wrechche. a 1668 Denham (J.), Had thy great destiny but given thee skill To know, as well as pow'r to act her will.

5. Mythol. The goddess of destiny; pl. the three goddesses held, in Greek and Roman mythology, to determine the course of human life; the Fates:

to determine the course of human life; the Fates: see FATE sb. 2.

14. Lat. § Eng. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 573/35 Cloto, on of thre shapsisterys vel shappystrys [vel destynyes]. 1593
SHAKS. Řích. I/, I. ii. 15 Seuen faire branches... Some. dride by natures course, Some. by the destinies cut. 1603
LISLE Ælfric on O. § N. Test. Ded. 27 So charge the Destinies their spindle runne. 1712 ADDISON Spect. No. 523 F.7, I shall not allow the Destinies to have had an hand in the deaths of the several thousands who have been slain in the late war. 1874 SOUTHEY Roderick XXI. 345 We, poor slaves...must drag The Car of Destiny, where'er she drives Inexorable and blind. 1887 Whewell Hist. Induct. Sc. I. 125 The adamantine distant which Destiny holds.

III. attrib.

III. attrib.

1552 HULOET, Desteny readers or tellers, Fatidici.

rass Huver, Desteny readers or tellers, Fatidici.

† De stiny, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb. Cf. to fate.]

trans. To destine, foreordain, predetermine.

1400 Test. Love III. (1560) 298/1 If in that manner bee said, God toforne have destenied both badde and her bad werkes. 1520 Caxton's Chron. Eng. II. 10 b/1 That lande is destenyed and ordeyned for you and for your people. 1500 CHETLE Kinde-harts Dr. (1841) 58 Hidden treasure is by spirits possest, and they keepe it onely for them to whome it is destinied. 1632 J. WRIGHT II. Canus' Nature's Paradox 63 The high Providence of Heaven.. destinying me to misfortune.

b. To devote to some fate by imprecation.

a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 108 It is gret perille for fader and moder to curse her children ne forto destenie hem vnto any wicked thinge.

c. To divine or prognosticate (what is destined to happen). (Cf. prec. I b.)

1548 Hooper Declar. Ten Commandm. iv, Such as give faith unto. such as destinieth what shall happen...committeth idolatry.

† Destiny, ppl. a. Obs. rare. In 5 destyne,

mitteth idolatry.

† **Destiny**, ppl. a. Obs. rare. In 5 destyne, 6 destany. [a. F. destiné, pa. pple. of destiner to DESTINE.] Destined.

c 1474 CAXTON Troye 108 (Sommer 397) Shewyng hym by certayne signes that hit was destyne that another shold make the Cyte. 1513 Douglas Aneis vii. iii. 36 All haill, thou ground and land, quod he in hy, By the fatis vnto me destany.

+ **De-stitue**, v. Obs. rare. Pa. t. destitut. [a. F. destituer to deprive (of something sustaining), ad. L. destituère: see next and cf. Constitue.] trans. To deprive. (In quot. reft.)

c 1400 Destr. Troy 728 Soche a maiden to mar hat he most ouet. And dawly hir distitut [printed -ur] of hir dere fader. + **Destituent**, a. Obs. [ad. L. destituent-em, pr. pple. of destituère (see next).] Wanting, lacking, 1600 Jen. Taylon Duct. Dubit. II. iii. Rule xi. § 15 When any condition. is destituent or wanting, the duty it self falls.

any condition. is destituent or wanting, the duty it self falls. **Destitute** (de stitut), a. (and sb.) Also 5 destitut, -tuyt, -tud, distytute, 6 destytude, distitute. [ad. L. destitut-us abandoned, forsaken, pa. pple. of destitute to forsake, abandon, desert, f. De- I. 1, 2+statuere to set up, place.]

+1. Abandoned, forsaken, deserted. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF Rev. xviii. 17 For in oon hour so many richessis ben destitute [Vulg. destitute sunt]. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxxvi. 233 Long large and wyde clothes destytut and desert from al old honeste and good vsage.

1593 Nobody & Somet. (1878) 350 Great houses long since built Lye destitute and wast, because inhabited by Nobody.

1593 Shaks. Lucr. 441 Left their round turrets destitute and pale.

b. Of persons: Forsaken, left friendless or helpless, forlorn. (Blending at length with sense 3.)

built Lye destitute and wast, because imparison by Aromody.

1893 Shaks. Lucr. 441 Left their round turrets destitute and pale.

b. Of persons: Forsaken, left friendless or help-less, forlorn. (Blending at length with sense 3.)

1813 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) Il. 757 If devision, and dissencion of their friendes, had not unarmed them, and left them destitute. 1830 PALSGR. 310/1 Destytut forsaken, destitute. 1832 Sherwood, To leave destitute, destitute, left forsaken. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Destitute, deprived, bereaved, forsaken, forlorn. 1740 Dyche & Pardon, Destitute, left forsaken. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Destitute, deprived, bereaved, forsaken, forlorn. 1740 Dyche & Pardon, Destitute, left forsaken. 1706 Phillips, dec. 2. Abject, friendless.

2. † 8. Deprived or bereft of (something formerly possessed). Obs. b. Devoid of, wanting or entirely lacking in (something desirable).

8. 1412 Pyle, Soule IV. xx. (Caxton, 1483) 67 Thou art of comforte destytuy! I see And so am I. O careful now ben we. 14... Why I can't be a Nun 97 in E. E. P. (1862) 140, I am alle desolate, And of gode cownesayle destitute. 1435 Dx. of York in Ellis Orig. Left. Ser. 11. I. 125 Ye stande destitut and unpourveyed of a Marshall within the town of Calyis. 1491-2 Plumpton Corr. 102, I am distytute of money.

b. c 1800 Lancelot 1178 Shortly to conclud, Our folk of help had ben al destitud. 1836-34 TINDALE Yas. ii. 15 If a brother or a sister be naked or destitute of dayly food. c 1840 Bonde The booke for to Lerne A ij b, Not destytude of such commodyties. 1807 Morley Introd. Mus. Pref., To further the studies of them who . are destitute for want, But weary for the staleness. 1668 Bunyan Holy War (Cassell) 208 If you were not destitute of an honest heart you could not do as you have done. 1718 Freethinker No. 27 P2 The Age we live in is not wholly destitute of Manly refined Spirits. 1808 Mar. Edgeworth Moral T. (1816) I. iv. 20 A species of fashionable dialect, devoid of sense, and destitute of ... wit. 1875 Jowett for one of t

Johnson, and is only approached in other 18th c. Dictionaries.

[1535] COVERDALE Ps. cii. 17 He turneth him vnto the prayer of the poore destitute [1551] He turneth him vnto the prayer of the destitute]. 1539 BIBLE (Great) Heb. xi. 37 Other .. walked vp and downe in shepes skynnes, aboying destitute [20 161, other versions in need], troubled, and vexed.] 1740 Dyche & Pardon [see 1 t]. 1784 Cowper Task IV. 455 Did pity of their sufferings .. tempt him into sin For their support, so destitute. 1813 Shelley Q. Mad III. 35 The deep curses which the destitute Mutter in secret. 1823 HT. MARTINSAU Life in Wilds viii. 101 He had left his companions in a destitute state. 1875 Lytton Alice 6, I was then so poor and destitute. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 101 There is one class which has enormous wealth, the other is entirely destitute. Mod. Help for the destitute poor.

1764 REID Inquiry ii. § 6. 109 These ideas look pitfully naked and destitute.

148. Civil Law. Of a will: Rendered of no effect

†4. Civil Law. Of a will: Rendered of no effect by reason of the refusal or incapacity of the heirs therein instituted to take up the inheritance (testa-

mentum destitutum); abandoned. Obs.

1774 BP. HALLIFAX Anal. Rom. Law (1795) 88 If a Testator

1. had given freedom to slaves, and the Testament afterwards became destitute, the slaves lost their freedom.

B. as sb. One who is destitute, without friends,

Tesources, or the means of subsistence.

1737 P. St. John Serm. 224 (R.) O, my friends, have pity on this poor destitute, for the hand of God hath touched her.

1784 Unfort. Sensibility II. 12 Considering them as two poor destitutes. 1865 Fr. A. Kenble Resid. in Georgia 7

Ask the thousands of ragged destitutes.

Destitute (destitut), v. Now rare. Pa. t. -ed; in 6 sometimes destitute. [Partly f. Destitute a., partly taken as Eng. repr. of L. dēstitute (ppl. stem dēstitūt-) to put away from oneself, forsake, abandon: see prec. adj. Cf. F. destituer,

ad. L. destituere.] +1. trans. To forsake, desert, abandon, leave to neglect. Obs.

neglect. Obs.
1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I destytute, I forsake or leave a thyng or persone, je destitue.
1550 Crowley Way to Wealth 362
33\* - 2

Oppressed on the one side and destituted on the other. 1627 BACON Ess., Plantations (Arb.) 534 It is the sinfullest Thing in the world, to forsake or destitute a Plantation, once in Forwardnesse. 1673 Lady's Call. 11. § 1 P 16. 62 God, who permits not even the brutes to destitute their

20. To deprive, bereave, divest of (anything possessed); to render destitute, reduce to destitution.

c 1540 Borde The boke to Lerne A ij b, Yfhe be destytuted of any of the pryncipalles. 1545 Jove Exp. Dan. v. (R.), So that the chirches and ciule ministracion be not destituted lerned men at any tyme. c 1561 Veron Free-will 44 b, The mercye of God whereof they be al together destituted. 1505 Hirron Short Dial. 61 That which destift; uteth so great a number of whole families. 1612 T. Taylor Comm. Titus i. 11 Let it take any one part, and destitute it of heate and vitall spirits. 1820 Shelley Let. to Godwin 7 Aug., I have given you the amount of a considerable fortune, and have destituted myself. of nearly four times the amount.

3. spec. To deprive of dignity or office; to depose. [mod. F. destituer.]
1633 Baxter Chr. Concord 70 Where are the Cardinals and Bishops communicating with one excommunicated, instituted by one destituted? 1756 M. Davies Athen. Bril.

I. 131 Let not the Patriarch think. to destitute or depose me. 1839 B. M. Gardiner in Academy 16 Nov. 314/3 He was destituted by the General Council of the Commune.

4. To leave destitute or waste, to lay waste.
1593 Nashe Christ's T. (1613) 40 By none shall the Sanctuary be defended, but those that wold have none destituted or defloure it but themselues. 1890 A. Rimmer Summ. Rambles Manchester P. v, He would have thought that his country had been overrun by foreign foes and destituted.

† 5. To make void, frustrate, defeat, disappoint. young ones.

2. To deprive, bereave, divest of (anything pos-

destituted.
+5. To make void, frustrate, defeat, disappoint. destituted.

† 5. To make void, frustrate, defeat, disappoint.

c1550 BALE K. Johan (Camden) 100 Examples we have in Brute, In Catilyne, in Cassius, and fayer Absolon, Whome of their purpose God alwayes destytute. 1593 NASHE Foure Lett. Confut. 42 If you have anie new infringement to destitute the inditement of forgerie that I bring against you.

a1619 FOTHERBY Atheom. I. ii. § 1 (1621) B Lest... he be needlesly offended, when his expectation is destituted. Hence Derstituted ppl. a., Derstituting whl. sh.
1550 VERON Godly Saiyngs (1846) 139 He that seeth his brother or his syster naked or destituted of daylye fode.
1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Destitution & delaissement, Destituting or disappointing. 1587 FLEBING Contin.
1610 Hollinshed III. 1027; This monasterie for sundrie yeares was left destituted. 1662 J. BARGRAVE Pope Alex. VII (1867)
95 He was a destituted young lad, out of all conversation.

Destitutely, adv. [f. DESTITUTE a. + -LY 2]
In a destitute condition.
1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. 1 Tim. v. (R.), She beyng destitutely lefte withoute comforte of husbande, of children.

of all the worldes solace.

Destituteness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The state or condition of being destitute.

1657 GAULE Sapient. Justif. 70 The destituteness and desperateness of the Disease. 1668 H. More Div. Dial.

11. vi. (1713) 107 The weakness and destituteness of the Infant. 1818 Bentham Ch. Eng. 10 Its utter destituteness of all warrant from Scripture. 1825 Greswell. Parables II. 293 The child, in the literal sense of the word, is the emblem of weakness, destituteness, ignorance, imperfection.

Destitution (destitiving) [A. F. dutilution.

Destitution (destitiā san). [a. F. destitution (1316 in Godef. Suppl.), ad. L. destitution-em forsaking, abandoning, n. of action from destituère (see above); in Romanic usually a noun of con-

tition.]

†1. The action of deserting or forsaking. Obs.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Destitution, a leaving or forsaking.

1678 PHILLIPS, Destitution, an utter forsaking or deserting.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Destitution, a leaving, or forsaking, an utter abandoning; also, a being left, forsaken, etc.

107saking, an utter abandoning; also, a being left, forsaken, etc.

2. Deprivation of office; discharge; dismissal.

1554 Act 1-2 Phil. 4 M. c. 8 § 33 The Institutions and Destitutions of and in Benefices and Promotions Ecclesiastical.

1644 H. Lieslie Blessing of Judah 27 In Law, Institution and Destitution belong both to one.

1683 First WILLIAM in Lady Russell's Left. vii. (1773) 8 Want of leisure occasioned by the destitution of a Curate by illness.

1864 Treenan' the unjust steward not so much as attempting a defence, his destitution [ed. 1886 dismissal] follows.

3. a. The condition of being abandoned or left.

3. a. The condition of being abandoned or left helpless, of being deprived or bereft (of anything).

b. The condition of wanting or being lacking (of

neipiess, of being deprived of dereit (of anything).

b. The condition of wanting or being lacking (of or † in anything); want.

a 1440 Found. St. Bartholomen's 59 A certeyne woman..

was smyte with a Palsy.. And yn that destituteyoun of her lymmys duryd nat a litill tyme. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1.

x. (1611) 25 Destitution in these [food and clothing] is such an impediment. 1597 J. Pavyre Royal Exch. 12 Theire destitution of zeale to Gods glorie. 1684 Fitzwilliam in Lady Rustell's Lett. xii. (1773) 19 The destitution of his real self, will .. cause a stronger sense of your loss. 1727 Balley vol. II [see 1]. 2768 Sterne Lett. xci. (R.), Thy mother and thyself at a distance from me.. what can compensate for such a destitution? 1790-1810 Comer Devil on Two Sticks (1817) IV 242 A destitution of all principle, honour, sentiment, and feeling. 1838 Prescott Ferd. 4 Is. (1846) I. vii. 336 This. does not necessarily imply any destitution of just moral perceptions. 1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. xv. (1856) 116 That .. destitution of points of comparison, which make[s] the pyramids so deceptive.

4. spec. The condition of being destitute of resources; want of the necessaries of life.

a 1600 Hooker (J.), They...arenot left in so great destitution, that justly any man should think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. 1659 Hammond On Ps. xv. 17 Paraphr. 142 My anxieties and destitution daily increase. 1775 Ash, Destitution, want, poverty. 1849

COBDEN Speeches 33 Left in a state of destitution. 1863 MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece II. xiv. 108 The Christian inhabitants of Thessaly would be reduced to destitution. 1879 YEATS Grouth Comm. 62 He put an end to his life as the only means of escaping destitution.

Destonie, -nye, obs. forms of DESTINY.

Destorb, destourb, obs. forms of DISTURB.

|| Destour, dastur (děstū°1). Also 7 distore(e, distoore, destoor, dustoor. [Pers. دستور

دستوبار dastūr, prime minister, vizier :- Pahlavi دستوبار

dastūr, prime minister, vizier:-Pahlavi מביינו dastōbār, prime minister, councillor of state, high priest of the Parsees. A chief priest of the Parsees, 1530 Lord Banians & Persees viii. (Yule), Their Distorce or high priest. 1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 55 The Distorce or Pope. has thirteen [precepts]. 1666 Ovington Voy. Sarat 376 (Yule) The highest Priest of the Persies is called Destoor, their ordinary Priests Darvos or Hurhoods. 1776 Gibbon Decl. & F. (1836) VIII. 81 If the destour be satisfied, your soul will escape hell. 1777 J. Richardson Dissert. East. Nations 10 The wretched rhymes of a modern Parsi Destour. 1809 M. Graham Yrnl. (1812) (Yule), The Dustoor is the chief priest of his sect in Bombay. 1862 M. Haug Exs. Sar. Lang. Parses 52 The Dustoors, as the spiritual guides of the Parsee community, should take a chief part in it. 1876 — Relig. of Parsees (ed. 2) 17 He bribed one of the most learned Dasturs, Dastur Dârâb, at Surat to procure him manuscripts and to instruct him in the Avesta and Pahlavi alaguages.

Destourn, obs. form of DISTURN v.

Destourn, obs. form of DISTURN v.

Destrain, -ayn, -ein, etc., obs. ff. DISTRAIN v. Destraught, obs. f. DISTRAUGHT pa. pple., dis-

+ Destray t. Obs. Also -te, -tte. [a. OF. destreit (-ait, -oit), mod.F. détroit 'a strait, a narrow place or passage, a defile, a confined place':-late pop. L. district-um, from districtus tight,

:-late pop. L. district-um, from districtus tight, strict, severe, pa. pple. of distringere to DISTRAIN: cf. DISTRICT.] A narrow pass or defile.

1481 CAXTON Godfrey clxv. 244 The day after passed they by a moche sharp & aspie way, & after descended by a destrayt in to a playne. c1500 Melusine 1vili. 336 On the morne he passed the destraytite & mounted the mountaynes.

† Destro-che, v. Obs. rare-1. [app. irreg. f. DE-pref. + STBETCH v.: perh. after stroy, destroy, strain, destrain, etc.] intr. To stretch out, extend. c1478 How wyse man taught Sone 30 in Q. Eliz. Acad. 53 Als ferre as mesure wyll destrech.

Destrer, destrier (destrai, -iai, destrioi). arch. Also 4-5 destrere, 5 deistrere, dextrer(e, (9 dexter, 9 dextrier, destriere). [ME. destrer, a. AF. destrer = OF. destrier = Pr. destrier, It. destriere, -ero:—late L. dextrāri-us, in full equus dextrārius, f. dextra right hand: so called from being led by the squire with his right hand.]

dextrārius, f. dextra right hand: so called from being led by the squire with his right hand.]

A war-horse, a charger.

a. in contemporary use.

c. 2330 K. Alf. 80: The Knighttes hunteth after dere, On fote and on destrere. Ibid. 4924 The quene may lede Twenty thousande maidens upon destrers. c 1314 Guy Warvo. (A.) 2356 Sir Gii him smot to Gaier, And feld him doun of his destrer. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810 124 To ded þan gon he falle doun of his destrere. c 1336 Chaucer Sir Thopas 202 By hym baiteth his dextrer [v.r. destrer, dexter, deistrere, dextrere]. c 1450 Lonelloth Grail xiii. 87 Faste preking vppon a destrere. c 1477 CAXTON 73250 Pg. Two right fayr and excellent destriers or horses. c 1300 Melusine xix. 82 Then descended Raymondin for the destrer.

B. historical or archaistic. (Chiefly in Fr. spelling.) 1730 STRYPE SIGN'S SURV. (1754) I. II. ii. 354. 'So fur into the Thames, as a horseman at low water, riding upon his Destrier into the river could dart his lance from him. 1803 N. PEGGR Anead. Eng. Lang. 287 Dexters seem to have been what we should call Chargers. 1830 Scott Ivanthoe wat. Some palfrey whose pace may be softer than that of my destrier. 1845 T. B. Shaw in Blacktv. Mag. LVIII. 146 The Prince pricks along on his faithful destrere. 1845 T. SAUNDERS Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer 76 The war horses were led by the squires, who always keeping them in their right hand, they were called dextriers. 1848 Morsts Sir Galakad Poems 51 Needs must roll The proudest destrier sometimes in the dust. 1869 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xii. 175 The knight on his destrier. 1849 A. Lang in Longm. Mag. June 214 The Maiden called for her great destrier, But he lashed like a fiend when the Maid drew near. Destribute, obs. var. of DISTRAIN.

Destribute, obs. var. of DISTRAIN.

Destribute, obs. var. of DISTRAIN.

Destribute, obs. var. of DISTRIBUTE v. + Destriction. Obs. rare - °. [app. f. De-I. 1 + L. strictio binding, Striction, a binding.

Pestrictio, I. Destriction, a binding.

Destrie, obs. form of DESTROY v. + Destrigment. Obs. rare - °. [f. L. destringer to strip off, strigmentum that which is scraped or scratched off.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Destrigment, that which is scraped or pulled of any thing.

+ Destriction. Obs. rare. [?a. OF. destruision destruction, f. destruire to DESTROY (cf. destrie).]

Rayaging, ruin.

14. Childe of Bristowe 328 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 123 Where his fader dud destrition to man or womman in any toun. he shal make a seth therfore, and his good ayen restore.

Destroep, obs. form of DESTROYER.

+ Destrouble, v. Obs. [a. OF. destroubler,

† Destrouble, v. Obs. [a. OF. destroubler, detroubler (Godef.), f. des-, L. dis- + troubler to TROUBLE. Cf. DISTURBLE.] trans. To trouble; to make it troublesome for.

a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 43 Ye haue destroubled the parisshenes to here masse. 1474 CAXTON Chesse 94 Auarice destroubleth fayth.

**Destroy** (d/stroi), v. Forms: 3-4 destrui-e(n, Destroy (distroi", v. Forms: 3-4 destrui-e(n, 3-5 -struy-e(n, -strue(n, (-stru, -striu), 4-5 -stry(e, 4-6 -stroye, (5 -stroge, 6 -strowe), 6-7 -stroie, 5- destroy; also 4 disstrie, dysstrye, 4-5 distruy(e, -truie, -truyge, -troge, -trou, 4 6 distroy(e, 4-7 distroie, 5 distrie, distroi, 5-6 dystroy(e, dis-, dystrow(e, -true, distrye. [ME. destruy-en, etc., a. OF. destrui-re (mod. F. detruire = Pr. and Sp. destruir, It. distruggere):—late pop. L. \*destrügere, ppl. stem destrüct-, for cl. L. destruere, f. De- I. 6 + struere to pile up, construct.]

1. traise, f. Die. I. 6 + struere to pile up, construct.]

1. trans. To pull down or undo (that which has been built); to demolish, raze to the ground.

1. trans. To pull down or undo (that which has been built); to demolish, raze to the ground.

1. Trans. To pull down or undo (that which has been built); to demolish, raze to the grounde caste.

2. Trans. To pull down or undo (that which has been built); to demolish, and provide caste.

2. Trans. The wolde destrue temple and chirche. a 1300 Curson M. 22148 (Cott.)

Bath destrui ham tun and tur. c 1380 Wyclip Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 25 pi wallis al distried. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxh), v. 15 pare was.. a faire citee of Cristen men, but Sarzenes has destruyd it. 1480 Caxton Faytes of A. II. xxxvii. 157 The cite of Chestre to spoyle and distrye. 1536-24 Tindals N. Werburge II. 694 This kyng entended by mortall enuy The cite of Chestre to spoyle and distrye. 1536-24 Tindals Nohi ii. 19 Iesus answered and sayd vnto them, destroye this temple, and in thre dayes I will reare it vp agayne. 1632 J. Haxward II. Biondi's Eroneura 78 To undergoe the brunt of destroying Epicamido's whole campe. 1760-72 tr. Trans 4 Ullou's Voy. (ed. 3) II. 82 Another earthquake happened, by which several houses were destroyed. 1834 L. RITCHE Wand. by Scine 237 The English destroyed the monastery] and half a century afterwards rebuilt it.

b. Said of the action of water in dissolving and demolishing or washing away.

b. Said of the action of water in dissolving and demolishing or washing away.

1632 Lithgow Trav. vii. 317 For the nature of violent streames. Lis to destroy all that they debord upon.

1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 67 Like a Torrent, which carries away, and destroies all. 1760-7 at T. Jinan 4 Villan's Voy. (ed. 3) I. 201 The rain utterly destroys all the trenches.

1832 Cause Digest (ed. 4) I. III. ii. § 24 If the banks of a river are destroyed by a sudden flood it is not waste.

† 2. To lay waste, ravage, make desolate. Obs. a 1225 Anc. R. 388 A lefdi. mid hire uoan biset al abuten and hire lond al destrued. c 1230 Sir Beues 2442 And al be contre, saun doute, Pai distruede hit al aboute. C 1440 Promp. Parv. 120 Destroyyn a cuntre (or feeldis P.), depopulor, depredo, devasto. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 200/1 That same tyme attila destroyed Italye. 1284 Powell. Lloyd's Cambria 11 Destroied the province of Chester. 1611 Bible Esek. xxx. 11 The terrible of the nations shall be brought to destroy the land.

† b. To ruin (men), to undo in worldly estate.

+ b. To ruin (men), to undo in worldly estate.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 376 He destrude bat pouere volc,
100m of hem bys preye. 1621 BOLTON Stat. Irel. 9
10. 25 Hen. VI The Irish enemies. destroy the common cople by lodging upon them in the nights.

18. To undo, break into useless pieces, or reduce the complex form appropriate the discolute of the state.

into a useless form, consume, or dissolve (any material structure or object). (Now the leading

Scnse.)

c 1314 Guy Warw. (A.) 1120 Mi bodi destrud and leyd on bere. 138a Wyclif Prov. xxi. 20 An vnprudent man schal distrie it. 1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. 1. 212 For meny mannys malt we mys wolde distrye. 1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. India 215 That day we destroy'd about 1100 of their Skiffs, little and great. c 1790 Willock Voy. 154 Plundering and destroying whatever they can lay hands on. 1798 H. Skring Trou Tours Wales 155 A fire, by which most of the old houses were destroyed. 1838 Ambler Reports (ed. 2) 1. 147 A deed which was charged in his bill to have been destroyed and lost by Roger. 1834 Gustafson Found. Death ii. (ed. 3) 25 All the ancient Egyptian works on alchemy. were ruthlessly destroyed by the Roman Emperor Diocletian. 1837 Bowen Virg. Emid v. 700 The vessels of Troy. are saved from flames that destroy.

b. To render useless, to injure or spoil utterly.

Troy. are saved from flames that destroy.

b. To render useless, to injure or spoil utterly.

1548 BOORDE Dyctary xi. (1870) 260 God may sende a man
good meate, but the denyll may sende an euyll coke to
dystrue it. 1555 EDEN Decedes 115 Locustes whiche destrowe the fieldes of come. 1679 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. IV.
468 With Blites destroy my Com. 1774 Golden. Nat. Hist.
(1776) VII. 8 Shells assume every colour but blue; and that,
sea-water... would be apt to destroy. 1806 J. Fornes Lett.
France II. 60 The long drought and extreme heat have destroyed their vegetables.

4. To put out of existence (living beings); to

To put out of existence (living beings); to

4. To put out of existence (living beings); to deprive of life; to slay, kill.

(Now chiefly said of war, pestilence, intemperance, etc., which destroy multitudes, also of the destruction of noxious animals, and of suicide (self-destruction).)

a 1300 Cursor M. 22133 (Cott.) First he sald oalledestru[MS. Edin. destriu, Gött. distrou] pat halud was of ur lauerd iesu. a 1326 Paper Paulter lif[1]. 5 Per-for shal God destruen pe on onde. a 1346 Hampole. Psaller ix. 40 When antecrist is distroid all goed sall regne. c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 1318 Dido, These lordis. Wele me distroyen only for 30ure sake. 1473 Warrw. Chron. 20 The Bastarde. hade purposed to have distruyt Kynge Edwarde. 1535 Chaucer L. G. W. 1318 Dido, These lordis. Wele me distroyen only for 30ure sake. 1473 in Lancham's Lett. (Pref. 1871) 130 Haue youe drunkune any contagius drynke to dystrowe your chyld. 2700 (1 shal destroye this dragon without swearde or staff. a 1547 in Lancham's Lett. (Pref. 1871) 130 Haue youe drunkune any contagius drynke to dystrowe your chyld. 2700 the Rats and Mice as much as any Cats would. 1712 Hearne Collect. (Ox. Hist. Soc.) III. 368 of whose destroying himself I have made mention. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 131, I was... going to destroy myself... in the height of my Despair. 1794 Syllentan View Nat. II. 252 A deluge in Friezeland covered the whole coasts, and destroyed the greatest part of the inhabitants. 1839 T. Beale Hist. Sperm Whale 160 Those young bulls... are perhaps the

most difficult to destroy. 1887 Bowen Virg. Eneid III. 1 It had pleased the Immortals .. to destroy Priam's innocent

Do bring to nought, put an end to; to do away

5. To bring to nought, put an end to; to do away with, annihilate (any institution, condition, state, quality, or thing immaterial).

a 1300 Cursor M. 25239 (Cott.) Destru [v. rr. destruy, destroy) bou lauerd! wit pouste pin De mightes o bis wiberwin. 1340 Hamole Pr. Consc. 4453 Pan sal he destroye cristen lawe. 138 Wyclif Prov. xxi. 22 [They] destroyide [1388 distriede] the strengthe of the trost of it. 1400 Destr. Troy 13240 All hir note of Nigromansy naitly distroyet. 1333 Coverdale Fod xiv. 18 So destroyes thou the hope of man. 1612 Webster Dutchesse of Malfi IV. ii, So pity would destroy pity. 1714 Mrs. Centlivre Wonder IV. i, One tender word destroys a lover's rage. 1753 Johnson Rambler No. 193 P. 9 Every other enjoyment malice may destroy. 1833 L. RITCHIE Wond. by Loire 17 To wait. would destroy the little chance we appeared to have. 1841-4 Emerson Ess., Intellect Wks. (Bohn) I. 143 Silence is a solvent that destroys personality. 1803 Law Times XCIV. 603/2 He. had been heard to express a determination to destroy his life.

† b. Math. To cancel, eliminate, cause to disappear. Obs.

† b. Math. To cancel, eliminate, cause to usappear. Obs.

1706 W. Jones Syn. Palmar. Matheseos 130 After the same manner any other Term in this.. Equation may be destroyed.
1762 W. Emerson Meth. Increments 123, 2 series, where all the terms destroy one another except the first.

C. Law. To nullify, invalidate, do away with.
1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) II. 353 A person who has only a trust estate, cannot. destroy a contingent remainder expectant on his estate. Ibid. V. 217 A power collateral to the land..cannot be barred or destroyed by a fine levied [etc.]. 1892 Goodeve Pers. Property (ed. 2) 361 The statutes above cited do not destroy the right.

6. To counteract or neutralize the effect of; to

bove cited do not destroy the right.

6. To counteract or neutralize the effect of; to

render of no avail.

render of no avail.

1739 BUTLER Serm. Wks. 1874 II. 110 These contrary passions. do not necessarily destroy each other. 1739 W. HILLARY Diseases Barbados 181 If they are of opposite and contrary Natures, they must at best only destroy each other. 1760-72 tr. Juan & Ullon's Voy. (ed. 3) I. 61 The medicine has destroyed the malignity of the poison. 1860 TYNDALL Glac. II. V. 253 A red glass. is red because. it destroys the shorter waves which produce the other colours. +7. To destroy into or to (reproducing perdere in sephenman of Vulvate): to consign or give over to

gehennam of Vulgate): to consign or give over to perdition in. Obs.
c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 265 It is grett meruaile bat god..distroieb not alle bis cursed peple to helle. 1536-34 TINDALE Matt. x. 28 Which is able to destroye both soule and body into hell. [So Coverd., Cramm., Rhemish; Wyclif less in to; Geneva & 1611 in.]

Hence Destroyed (distroi'd) ppl. a., despoiled; ravaged; slain; ruined; reduced to a useless condition.

condition.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 123 Destroyyde, destructus, dissipatus. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 76 Being a Lady of faithfull memory to her destroyed husband. 1640 (title), England's Petition to their King; an Humble Petition of the distressed and almost destroyed subjects of England. 1801 G. S. Faber Horz Mos. (1818) I. 82 The destroyed book of the Sibyl. 1828 Shelley Hellas 494 One cry from the destroy'd and the destroyer Rose.

† Destroy, sb. Obs. rare—1. In 7 distroie. [f. Destroy v.] Destruction.

1616 Lane Cont. Sqr.'s T. 1x. 476 The sweete boy, wailinge most trullie his frendes distroie.

Destroy ble (distroisb'l), a. [f. Destroy v.]

Destroyable (d/stroi ab'l), a. [f. Destroy v.

Destroyable (distroirabil), a. [f. Destroy v. +-ABLE.] Capable of being destroyed.

1552 HULDET, Destroyable, or able to be destroyed, destructilis.

1654 FULLER Two Serm. 4: Foundations of Religion destroyed so farre-forth as they are destroyable).

1658 CUDWORTH Intell. Syst. 1. ii. § ix. 70 The Accidents themselves..ar all makeable and destroyable.

1851 RUSHIM MOD. Paint. II. III. 1. iv. § 9 Destroyable only by the same..process of association by which it was created.

1852 RUSHIM Algorithms of Algorithms of the same..process of association by which it was created.

**Destroyer** (d/stroi'21). Also 4-5 destrier. distriere, 5 distruyere, destroer. [f. Destroy v. + -ER; prob. orig. a. OF. destruiere, -eor, -eour, f. destrui-re to Destroy.] A person or thing that

f. destrui-re to DESTROY.] A person or thing that destroys.

1384 WYCLIF Rev. ix. 11 Appolion, and by Latyn hauynge the name Destrier [1388 a distriere]. 1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. 11. xix. (1495) 45 Also the fende hyghte Appolyon in Grewe, A destroyer. c 1410 Hymn Virg. v. in Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry x, Heyl distruyere of everi strisse. 1483 Cath. Angl. 98/1 A Destroer, vbi a waster. c 1330 Pol. Rel. 4 L. Poems (1866) 30 Coyetyse is distroyer of hym selfe. 1535 COVERDALE 1 Chron. xxi. 15 The Lorde ... sayde vnto the angell y' destroyer: It is ynough, holde one with hande. 1630 in Destr. Thames (1758) 65 They are ... great Destroyers of Barbels, and other Kind of Fish. 1669 MILTON P. L. xi. 69 Great Conquerors. Destroyers rightlier call'd and Plagues of men. 1795 Southey Joan of Arc x. 54 Were it a crime if thy more mighty force Destroy'd the fell destroyer? is 809 Med. Jrant. XVII. 102 A neutralizer or destroyer of contagion. 1804 Daily News 11 June 6/5 The torpedo-boat destroyer built by the same firm last year for the Admiralty. This type of boiler .. is being put into most of the 'destroyers' which are being built for the Government.

† Destroy eress. Obs. rare. [f. prec. +-E88.]

† **Destroy eress.** Obs. rare. [f. prec. +-ESS.] A female destroyer.

166a J. Sparrow tr. Behme's Rem. Wks., Catal. Extant Works No. 4 The Turba or Destroyeresse of the Image.

**Destroying** (distroi'in), vbl. sb. [s. Destroy v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb Destroy; Destruction: now chiefly gerundial. c 1300 K. Alis. 3888 Never siththe that destroying N'as in Thebes wonying. c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 322 To telle

hasty destriying of hem. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 69 Forsoh if he lay doun be suerd... he opunib be distroyingis. 1659 B. Harris Pariral's Iron Age 138 They.. consented to the destroying down of the fair Gardens about the Town, to begin the Fortifications. 1669 MILTON P. L. IX. 139 For onely in destroying I find ease To my relentless thoughts. 1805 LD. COLLINGWOOD in A. Duncan Nelson (1806) 271, I determined no longer to delay the destroying them.

Destroying, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]
That destroys, destructive.

1535 COVERDALE Ezck. xxi. 8 The destroyenge staff of my sonne, shal bringe downe all wodde. 1738 R. Morris Ess. Anc. Archit. 21 Novelty and Singleness were as destroying ... to Art, as.. Barbarism. 1781 GIBDO Decl. 9 F. II. 92 To oppose the inroad of this destroying host. 1814 SOUTHEY Roderick xxv, Replete with power he is, and terrible, Like some destroying Angel! 1894 LD. WOLSELEY Life of Marthorough II. xci. 437 Soul-and-body-destroying debauchery.

bauchery.

Destroyingly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] As a destroyer, destructively.

1821 SHELLEY Prometh. Unb. 1. i. 781 Tho' Ruin now Love's shadow be, Following him destroyingly.

1862 Daily News
23 Jan., Dire forms of disease which occasionally sweep destroyingly over our towns.

† Destruct, v. Obs. rare - 1. [f. L. dēstruct-

ppl. stem of destruere to Destroy: cf. construct.] DESTROY.

DESTROY.

a 1638 MEDE Paraphr. 2 Pet. iii. (1642) 12 Either wholly destructed, or marvellously corrupted from that they were before. [So ed. 2; ed. 3 (1653) destroyed.]

Destructant, sb. rare. [irreg. f. I.. dēstruct. (sce prec.) +-NNT.] A destroyer, a destroying agent. 1889 T. D. TALMAGE in The Voice (N. Y.) 25 July, There is such a thing as pretending to be en rapport with others, when we are their dire destructants.

† Destructful, a. [f. L. dēstruct- (see prec.) +-PUL.] = DESTRUCTIVE.

1699 SPRAT Plague of Athens (1667) 2 We fear A dangerous and destructful War. Ibid. 10 The circulation from the heart, Was most destructful now.

Destructibi-lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being destroyed.

destroyed.

1730-6 BAILEY folio', Destructibility, a capableness of being destroyed.

1805 HATCHETT in Phil. Trans. XCV. 300 The varieties of tannin do not accord in the degree of destructibility.

1841 TRIMMER Pract. Gold. 257 The greater destructibility of the absent tribes by long immersion in water.

Destructible (d/strr/ktib'l), a. [ad. L. dē-structibilis, f. dēstruct- ppl. stem of dēstručre to DESTROY: see-BLE.] Capable of being destroyed;

Destroy: see BLE.] Capable of being destroyed; liable to be destroyed.

1755 Johnson, Destructible liable to destruction. 1768-74

Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 667 Simple substances, not consisting of parts, nor destructible by all the powers of nature. 1763 Priestlev in Phil. Trans. LXXIII 412 Wood or charcoal, is even perfectly destructible, that is, resolvable into inflammable air. 1871 Tyndall. Fragm. Sc. (1879) I. xx. 483 Forces are convertible but not destructible. 1878 Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ. 107 Destructible things, like eggs, skins, etc., are always rising or falling in value.

Hence Destructify, v. rare. [f. L. dēstruct-us destroyed+-FY.] trans. To reduce to destruction. 1811 Fraser's Mag. XXIV. 289 Enough to contaminate, poison, degrade, and destructify the whole race.

+ Destructile, a. rare - 0. [ad. L. dēstructilis, f. dēstruct-ppl. stem: see -ILE.] = DESTRUCTIBLE. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Destructile, that which may be destroyed.

Destruction (d/stro'kfon). Also 4-5 de-

**Destruction** (d/strokfon). Also 4-5 destruccioun, (5 -uxion, -tyoun; 4-6 dis-, 5 dys-. [a. OF. destruction (12th c.), -cion, -tion (mod.F. dé-) = Pr. destruccio, Sp. destruccion, It. distructione, ad. L. destruction-em, n. of action from destructe to Destroy.] The action of destroying; the fact or condition of being destroyed: the opposite of

1. The action of demolishing a building or structure of any kind, of pulling to pieces, reducing to

1. The action of demolishing a building or structure of any kind, of pulling to pieces, reducing to fragments, undoing, wasting, rendering useless, putting an end to, or doing away with anything material or immaterial; demolition.

1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 4049 Aftir be destruction sal be Of be empyre of Rome. c 1366 Chaucer Man of Law's T.

138 In destruction of mawmetrye And in encresse of Cristes lawe deere, They ben acordid. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvi. 74 He asked be destruction and be vndoying of his order. 1481 Caxton Myrr. III. xi. 138 That after the first destruxion of the world ther shold be other peple. 1520 Caxton's Chron. Eng. III. 10/2 He prophecyed the dystrucyon of Jerusalem. 1553 Edd Treat. Newe Ind. (Arb.) 13 marg., The destruction of the citie of Aden. 1604 Shaks. Oth. L. III. 177 If she confesse that she was halfe the wooder, Destruction on my head, if my bad blame Light on the man. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. III. xxxvii. 233 There should be no more an universall destruction of the world by Water. 1736 BUTLER Anal. 1. i. Wks. 1874 I. 28 There is no presumption. that the dissolution of the body is the destruction of our present reflecting powers. 1813 T. Forster Atmosph. Phenom. (1815) 3 Theory of the formation and destruction of clouds. 1875 Hanerton Intell. Life. i. v. 24 The work of repairing so great a destruction of muscle.

b. The action of ravaging or laying waste; havoc, ruin. Obs. (as distinct from the main sense.) c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (180) 202 Destruction he makes of rentes and feez. c 1400 Yunine & Gaw. 416 He. said,

i had, ogayne resowne, Done him grete destrucciowne. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. CXXXIV. 114 He did grete destruction to holy chirche. c 1500 Laucelot 1283 Of his realme the opin distruccioune.

c. The action of putting to death, slaughter; now chiefly said of multitudes of men or animals, and of noxious creatures.

and of noxious creatures.

1356 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 4 The destruction of Pharao & all his hoost. 1791 Mrs. Radeliffe Rom. Forest ix, I looked round for the instrument of destruction. 1837 Dickens Picken. ii, Snodgrass bore under his [cloak] the instruments of destruction. Mod. Rewards for the destruction of beasts of prey.

destruction of beasts of prey.

d. personified.

1335 COVERDALE Job xxviii. 20 Destruccion [Wyclif perdicioun] & death saie, we have herde tell of her with oure eares. 1905 SHAKS John v. vii. 77 To push destruction and perpetuall shame, Out of the weake door of our fainting land. 1810 SCOTT Lady of L. III. xi, Quench thou his light, Destruction dark!

2. The fact, condition, or state of being destroyed;

ruin.

c 1314 Gny Warn. (A.) 6077 Wende we wille to be douk Otoun, And bring him to destruction.

1375 Barbour Bruce 1. 204 To put hym to destructione.

a 1450 Knt.

de la Tour (1868) 6 She thanked God humbly that had kepte her from shame and distruction.

1535 COVERDALE Prov. x. 14 Y° mouth of y° foolish is nye destruction.

1669 Milron P. L. 1. 137 All this mighty Host In horrible destruction laid thus low.

1841 Lane Arab. Nts. I. g1

When the Prince heard their words, he felt assured of destruction.

When the Prince heard their words, he telt assured of destruction.

3. A cause or means of destruction.

1546 Dr. Magnus Lett. to Jas. V., 13 Feb. The Armestrongges. had avaunted thaymselves to be the destruction of twoe & fifty parisshe churches. 1548 Hall Chron. 90 h. Not forseying before, that this preferment should be his destruction. 1611 Biblie Prov. x. 15 The destruction of the poore is their pouertie. 1798 Canning, etc. Loves of Triangles in Anti-Jacobin 7 May (1832) 126 Watch the bright destruction as it flies. 1833 Ht. Martineau Fr. Wines & Pol. iv. 58 The deplorable mistake which was likely to prove the destruction of the whole family.

† 4. pl. = Ruins. Obs. rare.
1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. 1. xxi. 26 b, Neere that are the destructions of a high tower, which in times past was. the great temple.

† Destructionable, a. Obs. rare. [f. prec. - ABLE in active sense.] Addicted to destruction, destructive.

tion, destructive.

c 1875 tr. H. Nicholas' First Exhort. (1656) 228 Possest of the seven horriblest and destructionablest devils. 1666

H. More Mystery of Goddiness 269 Intimating that the rest of the Vices are Devils also, but not so destructionable.

† Destructioner. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. +

-ER1.] One that causes destruction or ruin; a destroyer

16:1 BOLTON Stat. Irel. 10 (an. 25 Hen. VI) Destructioners of the King our Souveraigne Lords liege people.

Destructionist (distru kjonist). [f. as prec.

+-18T.]

1. An advocate or partisan of a policy of destruction, esp. that of an existing political system or constitution. (Chiefly dyslogistic.)

1841 Blacktv. Mag. L. 407 The intestine warfare between the Destructionist and the Conservative. 1845 T. W. Corr Puritanism 64 Church-breakers: ecclesiastical destructionists of the straitest sect. 1888 R. Dowling Miracle Gold II. xix. 107 A regular out-and-out Fire-eater, Iconoclast, Destructionist.

2. Theol. One who believes in the final destruction or amphiliation of the wicked: an annihila-

tion or annihilation of the wicked; an annihila-

tionist.

1807 Souther Estricila's Letters II. 28 Universalists, Calvanists, Materialists, Destructionists, Brownists [etc.].

Destructive (d/strvktiv), a. and sb. [a. OF. destructif, -ive (1372 in Hatzl.); = Pr. destructivus, Sp. destructivo, It. distruttivo, al. L. destructivus, f. distructive, pp. stem of distructive to District. f. destruct- ppl. stem of destrucre to Destroy: sce

adj. Having the quality of destroying; tend-

-IVE.

A. adj. Having the quality of destroying; tending to destroy, put an end to, or completely spoil; pernicious, deadly, annihilative. Const. to, of.
1490 CAXTON Eneydos vi. 22 In all destructive of theyr personis, honoures, goodes, and chyuaunches. 1555 Eden Decades 265 One of these two.. shulde be destructive to lyuynge creatures. 1697 CARENDON Hist. Reb., (1843) 286/2 Unpolitic, and even destructive to the services intended. 1651 Honoures Levialla. 1. xiv. 64 A man is forbidden to do, that, which is destructive of his life. 1652 BAXTER Inf. Bapt. 318 The Apostle's sence is not the same with yours (but destructive to it). 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 466 P. Vice is in itself destructive of Pleasure. 1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 163 P.2 Destructive to happiness. 1794 Souther Wat Tyler 13, These destructive tyrants Shall shrink before your vengeance. 1856 EMBRSON Eng. Traits, First Visit to Eng. Wks. (Bohn) II. 1 The conditions of literary success are almost destructive of the best social power. 1875 Kinglake Crima ted. 6) V. i. 252 A rapid advance... under destructive fire. 188a Daily Tel. 19 May, Palmer's bowling proved extremely destructive, and he took no less than eight wickets. b. In political and philosophical use, opposed to constructive and destructive policy. 1841-44 Embrson Ess., Politics Wks. (Bohn) I. 241 The spirit of our American radicalism is destructive and aimless. 1851 F. HALL in Journal Asiatic Soc. Bengal 148 After so much destructive criticism, to have little of instantly helpful truth to substitute in the room of what has been swept away. 1866 J. Martinrau Ess. I. 36 His position, therefore, is simply

destructive. 1878 MORLEY Crit. Misc. Ser. 1. Carlyle 198 Most of us would probably find the importance of this epoch in its destructive contribution.

o. Chem. Destructive distillation: see quots.

C. Chem. Destructive assistation: see quots.

1832 T. P. Jones Convers. Chem. xxviii. 281 When organized substances are decomposed at a red heat in close vessels, the process is called destructive distillation. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson Chem. Technol. (ed. 2: 1. 284 Distillation may involve the decomposition of the substance heated, and the condensation of the products of decomposition, when it is termed destructive distillation.

d. Logic. Applied to conjunctive (or, as they are sometimes called, conditional) syllogisms and dilemmas, in which the conclusion negatives a hypothesis in one of the premisses.

Thus: If A is B, C is D; C is not D, ... A is not B. If A is B, C is D, and if E is F, G is H; but either C is not D or G is not H, ... either A is not B, or E is not F.

1837 Whately Logic II. IV. § 7; (Ls) In a destructive sorites, yor go back from the denial of the last consequent to the denial of the first antecedent: 'G is not H; therefore A is not B.'

B. sb.

1. A destructive agent, instrument, or force;

1. A destructive agent, instrument, or force; a destructive proposition or syllogism.

1640 E. Dacres Ir. Machiavelli's Prince Ep. Ded., Poysons ... as destructives of Nature ... are utterly to be abhord.

1644 Br. Maxwell Prerog. Chr. Kings Ded. 3 It hath been a preparatorie destructive to Royaltie. 1646 Burd. Issach. in Phenix (1708) II. 299 Their confession of Faith. is more in Negatives and Destructives, than Affirmatives and Positives. 1674 Penn Y ust Rebuke 9 Giving, for Antidotes, Destructives to the Souls of Men. 1827 Whateley Logic 11. iv. 1836) 118 Which is evidently a simple Destructive are the winds and the waves.

2. A person whose theory or practice tends to overthrow existing institutions or systems. (Chiefly dyslogistic.)

dyslogistic.)

1832 Examiner 786/t The Radicals (or Destructives, as you are pleased to describe them).

1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 4 To the critic of the schools, ever ready with compendious label, he is the revolutionary destructive.

Destructively, a. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a

to destructive manner.

1651 Grand Debate 122 Which lookt upon our hopes of Reformation, almost as destructively as the Papists Doctrine of Infallibility doth. 1665 Manley Grotius' Low C. Warres 255 The French Wars raged destructively, both at Sea and Land. a 1714 M. Henry Wis. (1835) I. 37 Nothing really and destructively evil. Mod. Fluoric acid acts destructively mon plass.

upon glass.

Destructiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being destructive; tendency to

destroy.

1647 SALTMARSH Spark. Glory (1847) 195 Far from bearing witness to any destructiveness or persecution of them. 1738 WARBURTON Div. Legat. 1. 35 The Destructiveness of Atheism to Society. 1795 SOUTHEN Yoan of Arc vill. 179 A weapon for its sure destructiveness Abominated once. 1869 Echa 30 Oct., An epidemic fever unparalleled for destructiveness. 1875 KINGLAKE Crimea (1877) V. i. 335 The ... rashness, or rather self-destructiveness of the

charge.

b. Phrenol. The name of a faculty or propensity having a bump or 'organ' allotted to it.

1815 Edin. Rev. XXV. 235 To the Order of Feelings... belong the following species... 6. Destructiveness. 1828 Combe Constit. Man ii. § 5 Destructiveness serves also to give weight to indignation. a 1875 Kingsley in Four C. Eng. Lett. 568 These same organs of destructiveness and combativeness.

Destructless, a. rare. [f. L. destruct-ppl. stem (see above) + -LESS.] Indestructible.

1845 T. B. Shaw in Blackw. Mag. LVIII. 32 The bond...
is fair and true! Destructless as the soul, and as eternal.

Destructor (distroktor). [a. L. destructor destroyer, agent-noun from destructor to Destroy. In F. destructeur (1420 in Hatzf.).]

1. A destroyer; one who destroys.

a 1691 Boyle Wks. I. 527 (R.) Helmont does somewhere wittily call the fire the destructor and the artificial death of things. 1883-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl. II. 1212 A decree ordered. all destroyed [temples] to be rebuilt at the cost of the destructors.

decree ordered...all destroyed [temples] to be rebuilt at the cost of the destructors.

2. A furnace or crematory for the burning of refuse. Also attrib.

1881 Scribner's Mag. XXII. 799 To dispose of the refuse in a quick and cleanly manner, a small cremator, or destructor, has been introduced. 1885 L'pool Daily Post 7 May 4/8 The abattoir will be a greater nuisance in Greenlane than the refuse destructor. 1891 Daily News 16 July 4/4 Responsible for the working of the dust destructors 1892 Pall Mall G. 4 Oct. 2/1 One hundred tons are extracted per week and burned in a destructor furnace.

4 Dagtarna votorum a north of the fill type of the distribution of the dust of the distribution of the dust of the distribution of the distribution of the dust of the distribution of the dis

† Destructory, a. and sb. Obs. [f. L. type \*dēstructōri-us, f. dēstructor: see prec. and obn.]
A. adj. Of the nature of a destroyer; = De-

1614 BP. Andrewes Serm. on Prov. xxiv. 21-23 IV. (1853) 312 It is destructory, a destroying sin. 1627 H. Burton Baiting of Pope's Bull 13 So destructory of that most precious, and peerclesse ransome. 16. Swinburne Spousals (1686) 228 Which impediment. is not only prohibitory, but destructory

(1080) 228 Which impediment.. is not only prohibitory, but destructory.

B. sb. = DESTRUCTIVE sb.
a 1621 S. WARD Life of Faith (1627) 99 Subtilities of School-men, sentences and conceits of Postilers, rosaries, destructories, Anthologies. 1644 Br. Maxwell. Prerog. Chr. Kings viii. 94 You have point blanke the contrary, a virtuall destructory of this imagined and conceited right.

Destructuralize, v. [DE- II. 1.] trans. To undo the structural character of; to disorganize. Hence Destructuralization.

1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. I. 494 A literal destruction (i. e. le-structuralization), an utter and final disorganization.

Destrust, -turb, -turble, obs. ff. Distrust, etc.

+ Destuted, pa. pple. Obs. rare. [perh. a corrupt form of destituted, f. L. destituère, which had the sense 'to neglect, omit'. But the verb Destitute is not known till much later.] Omitted, left

out.

c 1300 K. Alis. 2109 This batail destuted is, In the French, wel y-wis, Therfor I have, hit to colour, Borowed of the Latyn autour How hent the gentil knyghtis.

Latyn autour How hent the gentil knyghtis.

Destyne, var. of Destinin ppl. a. Obs.

Destyne, -nie, -ny, obs. ff. Destinie, Destini.

Desubstantiate (dī,spbstænji,e't), v. [f. Destini.

1. 1 + L. substāntia Substance + Ate: after substantiate.] trans. To deprive of substance.

1884 Mrs. H. Ward it. Amiel's Yral. (1891) 255 The mind is not only unclothed but stripped of itself and so to speak de-substantiated.

† Desu'bulate, v. Obs. rare -o. [f. L. dēsūbulāre, to hore in deeply. f. De. L 2 + sūbulā an awl]

+ Desu'bulate, v. Obs. rare -°. [f. L. dēsūbu-lāre to bore in deeply, f. De- I. 3 + sūbula an awl.] 1633 COCKERAM, Desubulate, to pierce with a nale. Desudation (dīsiudē¹·ʃən). Med. [ad. L. dē-sūdātiōn-em violent sweating, n. of action from dēsūdāre to sweat greatly, f. De- 3 + sūdāre to sweat. So in mod.F. (Littré.).] 1727-5x in Chambers Cycl. 1857 Dunglison Med. Lexicon 289 Desudation means a profuse and inordinate sweating, a muck sweat

a muck sweat.

† Dosu'datory. Obs. rare -0. [f. L. type \*dē-sūdātōrium, f. dēsūdāre: see prec. and -0RY.]

1737 BAILEY vol. II, Desudatory, an hot House or Bagnio.

† Dosuerte, a. Obs. rare -0. [ad. L. dēsuēt-us

pa. pple.: see next.]

1737 BAILEY vol. II, Desude, out of use.

1337 BAILEY vol. II, Desuete, out of use.

Desuetude (de switiud). [a. F. désuétude (1596 in Hatzf.), ad. L. desuetiado disuse, f. desuetus, pa. pple. of desuescere to disuse, become unac customed, f. DE- 6 + suescere to be accustomed, to be wont.]

+1. A discontinuance of the use or practice (of

†1. A discontinuance of the use or practice (of anything); disuse; † protracted cessation from.

1632 Cockeram, Desnetude, lacke of vse. 1630 tr. Herodiam

(1635) 131 A generall lazinesse and desuetude of Martiall Exercises. 1635 deserted from those younger studies. 1651 Bovue Style of Script. (1675) 130 By a desuetude and neglect of it.

1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Mam. 11. iv. 160 Desuetude from their former Civility and Knowledge. 1706 J. Skeggant Account of Chapter (1853) Pref. xv, By a desuetude of acting, expire, and be bured in oblivion.

1821 LAMB Elia Ser. 1. New Year's Eve, The gradual desuetude of old observances.

2. The condition or state into which anything

2. The condition or state into which anything falls when one ceases to use or practise it; the state of disuse.

state of disuse.

1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 14 To revive acts buried and brought in [=into] desuetude by Prelats. 1678 R. BAR-CLAY APOL. Quakers. x. § 22. 315 The weighty Truths of God were neglected, and, as it were, went into Desuetude. 1703 Lond. Gas. No. 3014/4 Reviving such [Laws] as are in desuetude. 1800 Scott Monast. i, The same mode of cultivation is not yet entirely in desuetude in some distant parts of North Britain. 1806 Q. Rev. XXXIV. 6 This beautiful work. . fell (as the Scots lawyers express it) into desuetude. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. iv. § 2. 168 The exercise of rights which had practically passed into desuetude.

Desulphur (disv[61], v. [f. Dr. II. 2 + SUL-PHUR. So mod. F. désulfurer.] trans. To free from sulphur; to desulphurize.

1874 W. Crookes Dyring 4 Calico-printing 85 Wool deprived of naturally adhering grease, and heated to 160°, assumes a yellow tinge, which is deeper when the wool has previously been de-sulphured.

Desulphurate (disv[61], v. [f. Dr. II. 1

sulphurate (disvilnure't), v. [f. De-II. 1 +SULPHURATE v.] = prec. Hence Desu'lphurated ppl. a., Desulphurating vbl. sb. and ppl. a., De-

sulphura tion.

1757 tr. Henckel's Pyrilol. 109 To which the pyrites-iron must, by the desulphuration, be reduced. 1791 Pearson in Phil. Trans. LXXXI. 361 The difference of the times required for desulphurating the antimony. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 619 Not really a desulphurating compound.

Therap. (1879) 619 Not really a desulphurating compound.

Desulphuret (diss'lfiuret), v. [f. DE- II. 2
+ SULPHURET.] trans. To deprive of sulphurets or
sulphides. Hence Desu lphuretted ppl. a.

1878 URE Dict. Arts III. 847 Soda which contains sulphides is preferred for making the mottled..soap, whereas
the desulphuretted soda makes the best white-curd soap.

Desulphurize (disv lifuroiz), v. [f. De-II. 1 + SULPHURIZE v.] trans. To free from sulphur. 1864 Webster, Desulphurize. 1892 Pall Mall G. 4 June 7/3 To induce them to desulphurize all their waste. Hence Desulphurized ppl. a.; Desulphurizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Desulphurization, Desulphurizer.

Desuriphurizer.

184 Ronalds & Richardson Chem. Technol. I. 106 In this sense the production of coke may also be called the desulphurization. 1870 J. Roskell in Eng. Mech. 18 Mar. 647/1 It is also a flux and a desulphuriser. 1883 Cassell's Fam. Mag. Dec. 59/2 Desulphurised silicates. 1892 Daily

News 23 Sept. 3/2 A very powerful desulphurising agent. 1894 Westm. Gaz. 6 Feb. 6/3 The desulphurisation of Cleveland ironstone so as to convert it straightway into steel will be an accomplished fact.

Desult (d/sv¹t), v. nonce-wd. [ad. L. dēsultāre to leap down, f. DE- I + saltāre to leap.] intr.

To proceed in a desultory manner. 1873 M. COLLINS Pr. Clarice I. vi. 95, I digress, I desult. 1873 — Miranda II. 143 Having heretofore been accused of desulting and digressing. 1876 MABEL COLLINS Blacksmith & Scholar I. 201 We must not desult.

Desultor (d/sv¹tpl). rare. [a. L. dēsultor leaper down, vaulter, agent-noun from dēsilīre.

Desnitor (disvita). rare. [a. L. desultor leaper down, vaulter, agent-noun from desilire, desult-to leap down.] A circus horse-leaper.

[1737 Balley vol. II, Desultores, desultorii, Persons of agility of body, who used to leap from one horse to another, at the Horse Races in the Circensian Games.] 1880 M. Collus 7h. in Garden I. 183 Clowns and desultors in ragged jackets were hanging about.

Desultorily (desoltorili), adv. [f. Desultory + 172.] In a desultory or random manner; unmethodically.

+-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a desultory or гармон manner, .... methodically.

1664 EVELYN Mem. (1857) III. 146 Or else he had not passed so desultorily our Universities and the Navy.

1803 Med. Утм. X. 306 The late influenza... proceeded desultorily in some cases, in others it was more regularly progressive.

1812 Shelley Let. in Hogg Life (1858) II. v. 140 Have I written desultorily?

1891 T. HARDY Tess I. vi, They had spent some time wandering desultorily.

1891 ATKINSON Moorland Par. 324 Birds hopping slowly and desultorily about.

**Descriters.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The

unality of being desultory; scrappy discursiveness; disconnectedness; lack of method.

1651 BOYLE Style of Script. Pref. (1675) to The Seeming Desultorinesse of my Method.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Desultoriness, the Skipping from one Thing to another.

1788 REID Act. Provers II. iii. 538 There is a desultoriness of thought in man.

1816 BUCHAN in Singer Hist. Cards 360 Excuse the desultoriness of these observations.

1870 Pall Mall G. 9 Aug. 12 Accidental defects of desultoriness and sketchiness.

Desultorious (despltō•riəs), a. [f. L. dēsul-

Desnitorious (despitorios), a. [f. L. dēsultōri-us Desultory + -ous.] = Desultory a. 1.
1637 Gillespie Eng. Pop. Cerem. II. ix. 52 O desultorious
Declamation! O roving Rethorike! a 1638 Mede Rem.
Apoc. Wks. (1672) III. 582 Our desultorious and shifting Interpreters. 1703 Br. Patrick Comm. 2 Sam. vi. 10 David
danced with composed and decent, not desultorious and
light motions, such as vain fellows are wont to use. 1719
WATERLAND Vind. Christ's Divinity 459 Fixing the Sense
of Scripture, and preventing its being ill-used by desultorious
Wits. 1819 H. Busk Vestriad III. 525 Tripping with loose
and desultorious toe.

Desnitation of the despitation of the land of the la

**Desultory** (desoltori), a. (sb.) [ad. L. dēsultōri-us of or belonging to a vaulter, superficial, desultory, f. dēsultor: see DESULTOR.] A. adj.

b. Of a single thing: Coming disconnectedly;

Tandom.

a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), 'Tis not for a desultory thought to attone for a lewd course of life. 1832 HAZLITT Tahle-1.

Ser. II. vi. (1869) 131 He no sooner meditates some desultory project, than [etc.].

c. Irregular and disconnected in form or appear-

ance; motley. rare.

1848 ALISON Hist. Europe (1849-50) XIII. lxxxviii. § 42.

148 They.. shuddered when they gazed on the long and desultory array of Cossacks.. sweeping by. 1866 Howells Venet. Life ii. 19 A beggar in picturesque and desultory

B. sb. A horse trained for the 'desultor' in a circus. Obs. rare—1.

1653 Urquhart Rabelais L xxiii, These horses were called desulfories.

+ Desulture. Obs. rare - o. [ad. L. desultura,

leaping down, vaulting.]
1727 Balley vol. II, Desulture, a vaulting from one horse to another.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Desulture, a vaulting from one horse to another.

† **Desu'me**, v. Obs. [ad. L. desum-ère to take from a mass, pick out, cull, f. De- 2 + sūmère to take.] traus. To take or obtain (from some source); to derive, borrow, deduce.

1564 HAWARD Entropius To Rdr. 7 A language more rife and familiare than those from whence he [Tully] desumed them. 1623 HART Arraignm. Ur. Ep. to Rdr. A ij, Some things desumed from mine owne experimentall knowledge. 1646 Sis T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 111. xiv. 140 Nor is this Salamanders wooll desumed from any Animal, but a Minerall substance. 1629 POTTER Antig. Greece 11. xiii. (1715) 304 From this Species, those, whose profession it was to interpret Dreams, have desumed their Names.

† **Desu'mption.** Obs. rare. [n. of action f. L. dēsūmère, ppl. stem desumpt.] Taking (from some source).

1626 BLOUNT Glossogr., Desumption, a chusing, or taking out. 1773 Ash, Desumption, the act of taking from others. **Desupernaturalize**: see De-III. 1.

† **Desvoy**, v. Obs. rare. [a. OF. desvoy-cr.

† Desvoy, v. Obs. rare 1. [a. OF. desvoy er, var. of desvier:-late L. type \*disviare for L. deviare: see Dr. I. 6.] intr. To go out of the way, to deviate.

148: CAXTON Myrr. III. xiv. 166 By which they desuoy and goo out of the waye.

Deswade, obs. form of DISSUADE v.

+ **Deswarré**, ppl. a. Obs. [a. AFr. \*deswaré, oF. \*desguaré, \*desguaré = OF. \*esguaré, eswaré, esgaré, mod.F. égaré.] Gone out of the way; that has lost his way, gone astray, stray. Another form of the word is in the title Sir Dégarré = knight

of the word is in the title Sir Digarré = knight deswarre, in the quotation.

21314 Gay Warn. (A.) 6003 A knigt icham deswarre, Pat in [v. v. herborough] y bid par charite.

Desy, obs. var. of Dizzy.

Desynonymisation (dī<sub>1</sub>sin¢:niməizē<sup>1</sup>·[ən).

[n. of action f. next: see -ATION.] The process by which words originally synonymous come to be

symbol which would originally symbol mouse to be differentiated in use.

1864 H. Spencer First Princ. II. xix. § 153 It has been remarked... that with the advance of language, words which were originally alike in their meanings acquire unlike meanings—a change which he [Coleridge] expresses by the formidable word, 'desynonymization.' Ibid., The desynonymization of words is the ultimate effect.

Desynonymize (dīsing niməiz), v. [f. De-

II. 1 + SYNONYM + -IZE.]

1. trans. To differentiate in meaning words pre-

1. trans. To differentiate in meaning words previously synonymous.
1817 COLERIDGE Biog. Lit. iv. (1870) 42 In all languages there exists an instinct of growth... working unconsciously to desynonymize those words originally of the same meaning.
1827 HARE Guesses Ser. 1. (1873) 220 His [Coleridge's] word to desynonymize... is a truly valuable one, as designating a process very common in the history of language. 1882 FARRAR Early Chr. I. ix. 205 There had been a rapid tendency to desynonymize the words 'bishop' and 'presbyter'.

b. To free from synonyms.
1873 F. HALL Mod. Eng. 169 To form an idea of the extent to which our language has been desynonymized.
2. intr. To cease to be synonymous.
a 1862 Buckle Misc. Whs. (1872) I. 547 Remarks on the tendency of words to desynonymized. phl. a., -izing vbl. sb.

Hence Desyno'nymized ppl. a., -izing vbl. sb.

and ppl. a.

1833 J. C. Hare in Philolog. Museum II. 224 From the desynonymizing tendency before spoken of. 1851 TRENCH Study of Words vi. (1869) 225 The process of desynonymizing. 1884 FARRAR Luke 359 Ανάθεμα is only a desynonymised form of the same word [ανάθημα].

† Desyte, v. Obs. rare. [? f. L. dēsit-, ppl. stem of dēsinēre to cease: cf. DESITION.] ? To leave off. a 1540 SKELTON Col. Cloute 8 Eythyr for to endyte or else for to desyte.

Det, earlier spelling of DEBT sb. and a.

Detach (dræts), v. In 5 distache. [a. F. detacher, earlier destacher, destachier (12th c. in Godes.) = Pr., Sp. destacar, It. distaccare, f. Rom. des., L. dis- (Dis-) + Rom. tacca, F. tache nail, tack, fixed point, spot. Cf. ATTACH. Used by Caxton in form distache from OF. des- (see DES-); but the existing word appears to have been adopted from modern F. late in the 17th c.]

from modern F. late in the 17th c.]

1. trans. To unfasten and separate; to disconnect, disengage, disunite. lit. and fig.
[C1477 CAXTON Fasou 115, b. He distached and ripte it of.]
1686 F. Spence tr. Varilla's Ho. Medicis 75 Coglione detach'd himself out, for the viewing him the better. 1691-80 NORRIS Pract. Disc. IV. 219 We must now Detache and disingage our Hearts from the Creatures. 1736 BUTLER Anal. II. vii. 333 The testimony of S. Paul is to be considered as detached from that of the rest of the Apostles. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. II. 6 The flints. I can readily conceive to have been detached from mountains very distant from them. 1797 MANN in Lett. Lit. Men. (Camden) 446 The French have long sought to detach Austria from England. 1798 LAMB Resamund Gray xi, [It] only tends to soften and tranquillise my mind, to detach me from the restlessness of human pursuits. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. I. 335 The caloric endeavours to detach carbonic acid from the lime. 1847 Miss. A. KERR Hist. Servia 258 Nor could Kara George venture to detach himself from the Russians. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) II. App. 575 Northamptonshire and Hunting.

donshire were afterwards again detached from Northumberland. 1874 KNIGHT Diet. Mech. 1. 314 A failure to detach both hooks simultaneously may lead to the swamping of the

2. Mil. and Naval. To separate and send off

2. Mil. and Naval. To separate and send off (a part from a main body) for a special purpose; to draw off (a regiment, a ship, or the like) for some special mission. Also transf.

1684 Scanderbeg Rediv. vi. 145 A Body of Foot and Dragoons was Detached to Attacque their Cannon. 1697 Potter Antiq. Greece 1. xxvi. (1715) 181 The Chivalry shall be detacht out of the most puissant and wealthy Athenians. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey). To detach (Fr. in the Art of War), to make a Detachment, to send away a Party of Soldiers upon a particular Expedition. 1727 H. BLAND Milit. Disc. xix. 287 When Battalions are Detach'd for the covering of the General's Quarters, it only goes for a Tour of Fatigue. 1748 SHOLLETT Rod. Rand. (1845) 148 She was immediately detached to look out for a convenient place. 1706-7 Instr. & Reg. Cavalry (1813) 257 During this the front line detaches skirmishers. 1823 Macaulay Hist. Eng. III. 678 Several regiments. detached from the army which had lately besieged Limerick.

absol. 1809 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. IV. 400 If they should venture to detach, they will lose both kingdoms.

3. intr. (for refl.) To disengage and separate one-self, to become disconnected.

1842 Tennyson Vision of Sin iii, Detaching, fold by fold, From those still heights, and slowly drawing near.

Hence Deta ching vibl. sb. and ppl. a.

1865 Carlyle Fredk. Gl. (1873) VI. xv. xi. 62 Stronger than they by their detachings. 1874 Knight Dicl. Mech. Boat-detaching Hook, one adapted to be suddenly cast loose when a boat lowered from the davits touches the water. 1884 Pall Mall G. 25 July 11/1 The detaching shaft springs back. 1890 Alternam 21 June 195/3 That detaching and absorbing interest which from time to time is necessary to physical and mental well-being.

Detachability. [f. next: see ITY.] Capability of being detached.

necessary to physical and mental well-being.

Detachabi'lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] Capability of being detached.

1845 COLERIDGE Aids Reft. (1861) 255 Its singleness, its detachability for the imagination.

1876 Scribner's Mag. XVI. 434/1 We only realize the detachability of things when we see a baby at work.

Detachable (ditre'fāb'l), a. [f. prec. vb. +

-ABLE.] Capable of being detached or separated.

1818 BENTHAM Ch. Eng. 406 This detachable mass of pay.

1834 Fraser's Mag. X. 700 Poetry yet intrudes in separate and detached or detachable passages.

1859 Macregoor Voy.

Alone (1868) 22 The chart frame is also detachable from its place.

1878 Downen Stud. Lit. 241 Many good things in particular passages of her writings are detachable.

1878 Tandard 6 Apr. 5/2 The detachable spear point of the Fraser River savage.

**Deta chableness.** [f. prec. + -NESS.] Capability of being detached.

1855 H. SPENCER Princ. Psychol. (1870) I. 564 The detachableness which distinguishes ideas that are fully developed. Detached (d/tætst), ppl. a. [f. Detach v. +

ableness which distinguishes ideas that are fully developed.

Detached (d/tæ-tft), ppl. a. [f. Detach v. +
-RD.] Disconnected, disengaged, separated; separate, unattached, standing apart, isolated.
1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Bastion detached or cut off,
that which is separated from the Body of the Works.
1712 J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening 20 The House stands de
tached. 1727-27 Chambers Cycl. s.v., In painting, the figures
are said to be well detached, or loosened, when they stand
free, and disengaged from each other. 1701 Boswell. Johnson
Advt., Innumerable detached particulars. 1704 SULLIVAN
View Nat. II. 77 Ore found in large detached masses. 1801
Mrs. Ch. Smith Solitary Wandierer II. 28, I took a small,
but elegant, detached house. 1860 Tyndall Glac. 1. vii. 47
In the centre ... stands a detached column of granite. 1868
FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) II. iz. 400 A few detached
events must be mentioned. 1879 Sir G. G. Scott Lect.
Archit. 1. 149 Attached and detached shafts may be used
alternately. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 27/2 The villa
stands alone, or as it is termed 'detached'.

Detachedly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a
detached manner; disconnectedly; apart from
others of the same kind, or from context, etc.
1797 E. M. Lomax Philanthrope 252 The tree, the rock,
or the meadow, considered detachedly from one another.
1824 Sir E. Brydges Lett. on Byron, Some of the sentiments (in 'Cain'), taken detachedly. are .. dangerous.
1827 LD. Lindsay Chr. Art 1. 122 We are at liberty .. to
consider them detachedly.

Detachedness (ditætfinės, -ėdnės). [f. as
prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being detached or
of standing apart \* separation \* isolation\*

prec. + NESS.] The quality of being detached or of standing apart; separation; isolation.

1768 Wom. of Honor 111. 214 So complete had his detachedness been from his family. 1892 Altenzum 17 Sept. 392/2! It may be that this 'detachedness'—unkind persons call it selfishness... is an element of a noble strain.

Detacher (ditæts). [f. Detach v. + -er l.]

A person or thing that detaches; an apparatus or instrument for detaching.

1884 Bath Herald 27 Dec. 6'5 After being carried through certain apparatus called detachers, the wheat passes through centrifugal dressers.

Detachmant (ditentional) for F. Harden.

Detachment (ditæ'tsment). [a. F. détachement

(1642 in Hatzf.), f. detacher: see-MENT.]

1. The action of detaching; unfastening, discon-

1. The action of detaching; unfastening, disconnecting, separation.

1669 WOODHEAD St. Teresa 1. Pref. 35 A perfect Detachment, and clearing of our affections from the friendships of the creature. 1699 J. WOODWARD in Phil. Trans. XXI. 208 So continual an Emission and Detachment of Water, in so great Plenty from the Parts of Plants. 1783 POTT Chirurg. Wks. 11. 17 A detachment of fibres from the fascia lata of the thigh. 1896 W.H. Pollock in Contemp. Rev. June 55 The growth of the drama has. gone hand in hand with its detachment from the service of its parent. 1880 CAR-

PENTER in 19th Cent. No. 38. 612 Bergs which show least signs of change since their first detachment from the parent

2. Mil. and Naval. The separating and dispatch ing of part of a body of troops, etc., on special

Scrvice.

1678 PHILLIPS, Detachment, a word now very much brought into use, in relations of the affairs of the French Army, and signifies a drawing off of a party from one place for the relief or assistance of some party, upon occasion, in another place.

1603 LUTTRELL Brief Kel. (1857) III. 116
They confirm the detachment of the dauphine with 25,000 men to the Rhine.

1724 DE FOE Men. Cavalier (1840) 107
The army, after so many detachments, was not above nineteen thousand men.

1748 CHESTERF. Lett. II. clx. 75 Which would have.. caused a great detachment from their army in Flanders.

1841 ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind. I. 143 [They] had become tenants on condition of service instead of mere officers on detachment.

3. concr. A portion of an army or navy taken from the main body and employed on some sepa-

from the main body and employed on some separate service or expedition; any party similarly separated from a main body.

1678 Butler Hud. II. iii. 35 Haunted with detachments, sent From Marshal Legion's regiment. 1682 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) I. 89 He has sent out a detachment of six witnesses, to confound Fitzharris's discovery. 1724 DE Foe Mem. Cavalier (1840) 68 Detachments were made out of every regiment to search among the dead. 1739 CIBBER APOL X. 273 A Detachment of Actors from Drury-Lane. 1763 CIBBON Decl. 4F. III. lii. 256 A detachment of cavalry intercepted his march. 1838 THRUWALL Greece II. XV. 291 He sent a detachment of this fleet to seize the island of Cythera. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS Artil. Man. (1862) 112 A gun detachment consists of one non-commissioned officer and nine gunners.

ment consists of one non-commissioned officers are usually selected for detachment duty. 1881 J. Grant Cameronians I. i. 3 The smartest officers are usually selected for detachment duty. 1881 MRs. ALEXANDER Freres iii, He was almost immediately told off for detachment duty.

for detachment duty.

4. A standing apart or aloof from objects or circumstances; a state of separation or withdrawal from connexion or association with surrounding

from connexion or association with surrounding things.

186a Maurice Mor. 4 Met. Philos. IV. iii. § 36. 88 This detachment from Italian feelings might have led one to expect [etc.]. 1891 Tynall Fragm. Sc. (1879). I. iv. 166 The mountain sprang forth with astonishing solidity and detachment from the surrounding air. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 115 Oxford, 'the sweet city with her dreaming spires', where there has ever been so much detachment from the world. 1883 Brit. Q. Rev. Oct. 392 An apartness or detachment from self. 1888 Bryce Amer. Commu. II. III. iiii. 335 The detachment of the United States from the affairs of the Old World.

D. A condition of spiritual separation from the world. (Cf. 1660 in 1.)

D. A condition of spiritual separation from the world. (Cf. 1669 in 1.)

1798 LAMB Rosanund Gray xi, The stronger I feel this detachment, the more I find myself drawn heavenward.

1853 M. Kelly tr. Gosselin's Power of Pope I. 91 To inspire all the faithful with the spirit of detachment.

1856 J. H. Newman Callista 199 A most heroic faith, and the detachment of a saint.

1865 T. F. Knox Life Henry Suso 152 Let all who suffer with detachment rejoice.

1891 Daily News 3 Apr.

5/2 There is no such excellent cure for 'detachment' as an attachment.

attachment.

TErroneously for ATTACHMENT 1-2.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), s.v. Detachiare. To seize or take into custody another man's goods or person by writ of Detachment or other course of law.

1727 Balley vol. II, Detachment, in Law, a sort of Writ.

Detachment, in Law, a sort of Writ.

Detachial (dřtě!), dřte!), sb. [a. F. détail (12th c. in Hatzf.) the action of detailing, the result of this action, retail, f. stem of détailer: see next. App. first adopted in the phrase in detail, F. en détail, opposed to en gros in the gross, wholesale. Sense opposed to en gros in the gross, wholesale. Sense 5 represents the F. détail du service, distribuer l'ordre en détail, Feuquieres, a. 1711.]

1. The dealing with matters item by item; detailed treatment; attention to particulars. Esp. in phrase in (+the) detail, item by item; part by vert, minutely eigenvertantially. So to minutely eigenvertantially.

part; minutely; circumstantially. So to go into detail, i.e. to deal with or treat a thing in its

detail, i. e. to deal with or treat a thing in its individual particulars.

1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 306 (R.) As if a man would say, that necessary it is for him to offer wrong in detaile, who mindeth to do right in the gross. 1706 Phillips Detail (Fr.), the particular Circumstances of an Affair; as These advantages need not be offered in Detail to your View. 1734 Pore Ess. Man, Introd., I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in detail. 1769 Goldsm. Rom. Hist. (1786) I. 320 They.. perhaps condemned them in the gross for defects, which they thought it not worth while to mention in the detail. 1785 Cowper Wix. (1837) XV. 163 The consequences need not, to use the fashionable phrase, be given in detail. 1840 GLADSTONE Ch. Princ. 69 The fear of punishment in the gross or in the detail. 1847 Emerson Refr. Men. Studenborg Wks. (Bohn) I. 332 His revelations destroy their credit by running into detail. 1868 M. Partison Academ. Org. iv. 110 Relieved from the drudgery of detail. 1870 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. ed. 2) I. App. 558 The tale, which is told in great detail, is doubtless mythical in its details. 1884 Law Times Ref. 16 Feb. 773/2 We had to go into detail, so as to make the case clear.

b. Mil. In detail: by the engagement of small portions of an army or force one after another.

portions of an army or force one after another. War of detail, a war carried on after this fashion,

instead of by general engagements. (Often fig.)
1841 Miall Nonconf. I. 1 Their war has been one of detail, not of principle. 1842 H. Rogers Introd. Burke's Wks. 8; Pursuing a war of detail instead of acting on some uniform scheme. 1845 Ford Handok. Spain 2 Being without union

[it] is also without strength and has been beaten in detail. 1898 FROUDE Hist. Eng. 111. xiii. 116 Without concert ... without a leader they would be destroyed in detail. 1896 STOKES Cellic Ch. 293 He [Brian Boru] defeated his enemies in detail.

2. A minute or circumstantial account; a detailed

2. A minute or circumstantial account; a detailed narrative or description of particulars.

1655 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth 1v. (1723) 238 But I must be forced wholey to wave and supersede the Detail of these.

1756 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle Pref A iv, The following Sheets are a detail of Fortunes I have run through.

1810 (title), A Chronological detail of events in which Oliver Cromwell was engaged, from 1642 to 1658. 1815 T. FORSTER Almosph. Phanom. p. ix, Aristotle ... appears to have given a more minute detail of the various appearances of clouds ... and other phaenomena.

1825 LYTTON Falkland 9 But my detail must be rather of thought than of action.

3. An item, a particular (of an account, a process, etc.); a minute or subordinate portion of any (esp.

etc.); a minute or subordinate portion of any (esp.

etc.); a minute or subordinate portion of any (esp. a large or complex) whole. (See also 4 a.)

'But that is a detail!' is a current phrase humorously making light of what is perhaps really an important element in the matter in question.

1786 T. Jefferson Writ. (1859) I. '560 It has given me details. which are very entertaining.

1833 H.T. MARTINEAU Demerara ii. 16 The details of the management of a plantation.

1851 J. S. Macaulay Field-Fortif. 267 Hedges. skirted by details of ground that may render them obstacles.

1852 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1873) I. i. iv. 194 In the details of dress, carriage, and general manners, the Turks are very different from Europeans.

1863 F. A. Kemble Resid. in Georgia 17, I shall furnish you with no details.

1862 Dickens Lett. (1880) II. 393 Be particular in the minutest detail.

1862 MILL Utilit. v. 71 Nobody desires that laws should interfere with the whole detail of private life. 1886 Law Times LXXX. 193/2 Legal questions... full of dry and uninteresting detail.

4. Fine Arts. 8. A minute or subordinate part

4. Fine Arts. a. A minute or subordinate part of a building, sculpture, or painting, as distinct from the larger portions or the general conception. b. collective sing. Such minute parts collectively, or the manner of treatment of them. (Also transf.

or the manner of treatment of them. (Also transf. in reference to natural objects.)

1833 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 309 The detail of both sculpture and masonry on the building. 1846 Ruskin Mod. Paint. I. 11. 11. 12, 15, 15 The detail of a single weedy bank laughs the carving of ages to scorn. 1870 F. R. Wilson Ch. Lindisf. 85 There are no architectural details of interest. 1884 Hameroo Graphic Arts 12, 29 The most careful study of antiquarian detail is united to an artist's vivid recollection of the colour and sunshine of the South. 1865 J. Fercusson Hist. Archit. I. 1, 111. 111. 232 The Assyrian honeysuckle. forms as elegant an architectural detail as is anywhere to be found.

C. Arch. Short for detail drawings.

c. Arch. Short for detail drawing(s, working

c. Arch. Shore for header.

throwings.

1819 P. Nicholson Archit. Dict. I. 383 Detail, the delineation of all the parts of an edifice, so as to be sufficiently intelligible for the execution of the work. The detail is otherwise denominated the working drawings.

1876 Gwill Encycl. Archit. Gloss., Details, a term usually applied to the drawings on a large scale for the use of builders, and generally called working drawings.

1892 Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. VIII. s.v. Working Drawings, Working drawings.

1803 Consist of plans, elevations, sections, details of construction.

1804 many being to the full size.

1804 Mil. 8. The distribution in detail, to the

different officers concerned, of the Daily Orders first given in general, with apportionment to each division and subdivision of the force (and finally to individual officers and men) of the share of duty falling upon them in their order; hence, the list or table showing the general distribution of duty for the whole force (caused or t avend detail) or the the whole force (general or + grand detail), or the particular distribution of that falling upon any division or subdivision of it (particular detail).

Office of Detail (in U.S. Navy Dept.), the office where the roster of officers is kept, and from which orders as to duty are issued.

Office of Detail (in U.S. Navy Dept.), the office where the roster of officers is kept, and from which orders as to duty are issued.

1703-8 Order Dk. Marlborough in Kane Camp Disc. (1757) 4 The Adjutant-General is to keep all the Details and an account of all things that happen in the Army. 1708—Order ibid. 4 Of Details, Whereas great Inconveniences have happened in changing the Details after made, it is agreed. by all the Generals of the Army, that all Details made at orderly Time should stand, though several other Details came afterwards; and that they should march accordingly, though the others made before did not march. a 1711 Ibid. 3 The Brigadier of the Day is to distribute the Orders he received immediately to the Majors of Brigade; and see that all the Details are made upon the Spot. 1727 H. BLAD Milit. Discip. 281 (ch. xix, Title) Of the Method in Flanders for the Receiving and Distributing of the Daily Orders; General Detail of the Army by which is meant the General Duty to be performed by the Officers and Soldiers) with the Form of a Roster, or Table, by which the Duty of Entire Battalions, and the Officers, is regulated. Ibid. in Simes Milit. Medley (1768) 69 Our late Monarch, the glorious King William .. was perfectly knowing in the small as well as the grand detail of an army. c 1745 KANE Camp. Disc. (1757) 16 Whenever the Quarter-master General demands a Detachment, to go along with him to reconnoitre, they are to be furnished immediately from the nearest Troops, and it will be allowed them in the next Detail. 1778 Orderly book, Maryland Loyalists, 28 Aug., Detale for outline pickett this evening. 1779 U.S. Army Regulation, [The adjutant] must assemble the first serjeants of the companies, make them copy the orders, and give them their details for the next day. 1799 CAPT. G. SMITH Univ. Milit. Dict. s.v., Detail of Duty is a roster or table for the regular. performance of duty, either in the field, garrison, or cantonments. The general detail of duty is the proper care of the

majors of brigade, who are guided by the roster for the officers, and by the tables for the men to be occasionally furnished. The adjutant of a regiment keeps the detail of duty for the officers of his regiment. 1781 T. Sines Milli. Guide (ed. 2) of The Major of Brigade is charged with the particular detail in his own brigade in much the same way as the Adjutant-general is charged with the general detail of the army. 1853 STOCQUELER Milli. Encycl. s. v. Detail of Duty. 1894 Brigade Orders, Aldershot (MS.) 1. Detail, 14.10.94. Brigade Captain, Adjutant and Picquet: 2 nd Worc. R. Special Picquet Hospital Hill: 2nd Lein. R. Brigade Quartermaster: 2nd Ches. R. Drums: 2 Lein. R. Company for Fire Screen Drill: none. Duties No. 1 Canteen: 2nd Ches. R. Duties No. 2 Canteen: 2nd Lein. R. Visitor to Bde. Schools (a Captn.): 2nd Ches. R.

b. The detailing or telling off a small party

b. The detailing or telling off a small party r a special duty. c. concr. A small body defor a special duty. tached for a particular service or duty; a small detachment. Originally military, but extended to the police, etc.

the police, etc.
[1708 see under a above.]
1780 GEN. WASHINGTON Order 14 Mar., The fatigue party for finishing the new orderly room is to be furnished by detail from the line of the army. 1828 WESSTER, Detail 2. A selecting of officers or soldiers from the rosters. 1862 BEVERIDGE Hist. India II. v. vii. 458 A small body of cavalry, and a detail of European artillery. 1882 Daily News 3 Mar.. The ground ... was explored .. by the Mounted Infantry and by details from the regular Cavalry. 1883 Eos. Grant Pers. Mem. I. xx. 278 Details that had gone to the front after the wounded. 1883 Tray Daily Times 6 Feb., An extra detail of police is always made .. and the crowd is not allowed to block the exit.

Detail (dtz-1). v. [a. F. detailler (12th c. in

**Detail** ( $dR\bar{c}^{1-1}$ , v. [a. F. detailler (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), to cut in pieces, retail, deal with or relate circumstantially, f. Dr. I. 3 + tailler to cut in pieces. Adopted in English only in the trans-

ferred uses.]

1. trans. To deal with, give, relate, or describe minutely or circumstantially; to give parameter mention or relate in ticulars of; to enumerate, mention, or relate in

detail.

1637-50 Row //list. Kirk(1842) p. xliii, The proceedings...are to 37-50 Row //list. Kirk(1842) p. xliii, The proceedings...are to 37-50 Row //list. Kirk(1842) p. xliii, The proceedings...are to 177 P3 When I delivered my opinion, or detailed my knowledge. 1802 Mrs. E. Parsons Myst. Visit I. 1 He was too modest to .. detail news and scandal from house to house. 1875 Lyell Princ. Gcol. II. 11. xxvii. 62 From the whole of the facts above detailed, it appears [etc.]. 1875 SCRIVENER Lect. Text N. Test. 10 Certain peculiarities to be detailed hereafter. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Edn.. IV. 90/1 We have now detailed all the various coverings ordinarily put upon books. absol. 1841 D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit. II. 7 There were occasions when they [monastic writers] were inevitably graphic,—when they detail like a witness in court.

2. Mil. To appoint or tell off for a particular

occasions were they impossive writers; were inevitably graphic,—when they detail like a witness in court.

2. Mil. To appoint or tell off for a particular

2. Mil. To appoint or tell off for a particular duty. (See Detail sb. 5.)

1793 Laws of Mass. c. 1 § 32 Whenever a detachment is made, the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, being able of body, shall be detailed from the rosters or rolls for the purpose. 1810 Ibid. c. 107 § 31 The officers, ordered to be detailed to serve on courts martial shall be detailed in the following manner. 1828 Werster, Detail, to select, as an officer or soldier from a division, brigade, regiment, or battalion. 1861 Swinhoe N. China Camp. 320 The First Division, under General Michel, was detailed for this work of destruction. 1861 W. H. Russell in Times 14 May 10/3 His cartridges were out, and he was compelled to detail some of his few men to make them out of shirts, stockings and jackets. 1868 Sir R. Napier in Morn. Star 30 June, 1 trust she is now recovering under the care of the medical officer. .. who has been detailed by me to provide for her comfort. 1885 Gen. Grant Pers. Mem. I. xxi. 293 Solders who had been detailed to act with the navy. 1886 Manch. Exam. 19 Jan. 5/6 The field officers of the Royal Horse Guards detailed for the escort of Her Majesty.

1. transf.

Burds detailed for the escort of Her Majesty.

b. transf.

1837-40 Haliburton Clockm. (1862) 248 We propose detailing you to Italy to purchase some originals for our gallery. 1868 Daily News 2 Sept., The dry dock... will start on its... voyage across the Atlantic, being towed by five vessels to be detailed for the purpose. 1874 M. Collins Transmige. III., xviii. 269 A trim little waiting-maid... whom I detailed to wait upon Grace.

3. Arch. To detail on the plane: to be exhibited in profile by aborting against the plane, said of a

in profile by abutting against the plane; said of a moulding. (Ogilvie.)

1875 Encycl. Brit. II. 403/2 At the base they detail on the pavement or floor of the stylobate. Ibid. 404/1 The glyphs detail on the tania of the architrave, but are variously finished above.

194. P. Confused with ENTAIL v.<sup>2</sup> (sense 4).
1994. GODWIN Cal. Williams 289 Who had..sworn to detail pon me misery without end.

upon me misery without end.

Hence Detai ling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1810 Laws of Mass. c. 107 § 31 In case of inability.. of any officer.. to serve.. the detailing officer shall certify such circumstance to the officer who ordered the court martial.

1866 Carlyle Edw. Irving 94 Considerable gossiping and quizzical detailing.

1883 CLODD in Knowl. 7 Sept. 147/2 [These] need no detailing here.

Detailed (d/tēl·ld), ppl. a. [f. Detail v. +-ED¹] Related, stated, or described circumstantially; abounding in details; minute, particular, circumstantial.

circumstantial.

1740 WARRURTON Div. Legat. 12. 83 note (R.) In a professed and detailed poem on the subject. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 419 No detailed report of the evidence has come down to us. 1857 Ruskin 1901. Econ. Art 6, I will not lose time in any detailed defence. 1867 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) I. iv. 254 In my more detailed narrative of English affairs.

b. Fine Arts. Executed in detail; furnished with all its details.

1867 A. BARRY Sir C. Barry viii. 283 A fully detailed cornice of the order.

transf. Of a writer: Given to detail, circumstantial.

1871 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) IV. xviii. 153 Described we the most detailed historian of this campaign.

by the most detailed historian of this campaign.

Hence **Detailedly** adv., **Detailedness**.

1806 J. Pytches in Monthly Mag. XXII. 210 He regrets that I have not gone more detailedly into my design.

1848 J. Sterling Ess. & Tales (1848) I. 439 Its positiveness, shrewdness, detailedness, incongruity.

1857 Benson Land 104 Hence the confidence of the criticism.

The deal of deciricism.

**Detailer** (dřtē<sup>1</sup>·lai). [f. DETAIL v. + -ER <sup>1</sup>.] One who details or relates circumstantially.

1794 Crit. Rev. Jan., The detailers of anecdotes. a 1809 SEWARD Lett. VI. 135 (T.) Individuality was sunk in the

SEWARD Lett. VI. 135 (1.) Individuality was sunk in the number of detailers.

De-tailism, nonce-wd. [f. Detail sb. + -18M.]
A system of attention to details.

1865 Lewes in Forth. Rev. 1. 588 There has been a reaction against conventionalism which called itself Idealism, in favour of detailism which calls itself Realism.

in favour of detailism which calls itself Realism. **Detain** (dtē<sup>-</sup>in), v. Forms: 5-7 deteyn(e, 6-7 detein(e, deteign(e, detayn(e, detaine, (7 deten), 7- detain. [Late ME. deteine, deteyne, a. OF. detenir (12th c. in Littré), detener (Britton) = Pr. and Sp. detener, Cat. detenir, It. ditenere:-Rom. type \*dē-tenēre for L. detinēre, to hold off, keep back, detain, f. DE- I. 2 + tenēre to hold. For the root-yowel cf. contain maintain sustain retain.] the root-vowel cf. contain, maintain, sustain, retain.]

1. trans. To keep in confinement or under re-

1. Frans. To keep in confinement or under restraint; to keep prisoner.
[1398 BRITTON I. V. § 3 Ou si maliciousement le fet detener.]
1485 CAXTON Chas. Gi. 145 The peres of fraunce beying thus assyged and deteyned. 1548 HALL Chrom. 10 A traytor. whiche is apprehended and deteigned in prisone for his offence. 1605 CAMDEN Rem. 16 When King Richard first was deteined prisoner. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng. III. lix. 279 He was detained in strict confinement. 1884 Miss Braddon Flower & Weed 130 Beg your pardon, sir, said the constable... I shall be obliged to detain you till this business is settled. settled.

+ b. pass. To be 'holden' or possessed with

infirmity, disease, etc.). Obs.

a 1440 Found. St. Bartholomew's 18 With this so grete A sykenes was he deteynyd. 1549 CHALONER Erasmus om Folly Tiij b, To be deteigned with suche a spece of madnesse. 1660 BLOOME Archil. Cb, A Maide of the City Corinthia..detained with sicknesse, dyed.

2. To keep back, withhold; esp. to keep back what is due or claimed. ? Obs.

Corinthia.. detained with sicknesse, dyed.

2. To keep back, withhold; esp. to keep back what is due or claimed. ? Obs.

cx535 in Froude Short Stud. (1876) I. 422 The said abbot hath detained and yet doth detain servants wages. a 1685 FLETCHER & MASSINGER Elder Bro. v. i, My sword forced from me too, and still detained. 1670 MAWPLL Let. to Mayor of Hull Wks. I. 153 To call to account such persons as detained money in their hands given charitably. 1710 FRIDBAUX Orig. Tithes v. 221 These Tithes. have been granted by the King. but afterwards by the instinct of the Devil many have detained them. 1715-80 POPS Iliud xxiv. 172 No longer then. Detain the relics of great Hector dead. restore the slain. 1768 Blackstone Comm. Ill. 855 The form of the writ. is sometimes in the deta and detinet, and sometimes in the detinet only: that is, the writ states. that the defendant owes and unjustly detains the debt or thing in question, or only that he unjustly detains it. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. iii. I. 288 The interest of the sum fraudulently detained in the Exchequer by the Cabal.

† b. To keep (a person) from his right. Obs. 1838 Stubbes Anat. Abus. 11 (1882) 80 Hereby the poore pastors are deteined from their right, and almost beggered.

† 3. To keep, retain (in a place or position, in the state of conditions of the state o

\*\*13. To keep, retain (in a place or position, in a state or condition, or in one's possession). Obs. (exc. as associated with 4.)

\*\*13. To keep, retain (in a place or position, in a state or condition, or in one's possession). Obs. (exc. as associated with 4.)

\*\*15. \*\*14. \*\*15.

† B. To hold, hold down: transl. detincre of the Vulgate. Obs.

1582 N. T. (Rhem., Rom. i. 18 Those men that deteine the vertite of God in iniustice [1612 hold: Wycl., Tind., Cranm., Genera, withhold: Rev. I. hold down: Gr. arexoforeur.] 1503

Bilson God. Christ's Ch. 100 That., they might learne not to detaine the trueth of God in unrighteousnes. a 1504

Tillotson Serm. (1743) VII. 1846 Men have a natural knowledge of God; if they contradict it by their life and practice, they are guilty of 'detaining the truth of God in unrighteousness.'

unrighteousness'.

† C. To hold or occupy with an armed force. Obs.

163a Lithgow Trav. III. 103 A large and strong Fortresse
...now detained by a Garison of Turkes.

164a Lanc. Tracts
(Chetham Soc.) 56 Thus the Lord hath preserved an unwalled Towne from being destroyed or detained by a great

Armie.
+ d. To hold, engage, keep the attention of.

Obs. (or merged in 4.)
c 1585 CTESS PEMBROKE Ps. lxxiii. 7 No good on earth doth
my desires detaine. 1621-25 BURTON Anat. Met. 11. ii. VI. iii.
301, I am mightily detained and allured with that grace and
comeliness. 1780 HARRIS Philol. Enq. Wks. (1841) 429 It

wants those striking revolutions, those unexpected discoveries, so essential to engage at d to detain a spectator.

+ e. To constipate, 'bind'; also absol. to cause

constipation. Obs.
1380 FRAMFION Dial. Yron 4 Steele 158 The water that
cooleth the yron, doeth detayne the bellie. Ibid. 158 b, It
is byndyng, and therefore it doeth deteyne.

4. To keep from proceeding or going on; to keep waiting; to stop. (The ordinary current

Sense.)

1528 SHAKS. Ven. & Ad. 577 For pity now she can no more detain him. 1644 Milton Educ. Wks. (1847) 99/2, I shall detain you no longer in the demonstration of what we should not do. a1665 Sir K. Digry Private Mem. (1827) 89 Here Theagenes resolved to detain him self some time. 1790 PALEY Horz Paul. Rom. ii. 12 The business which then detained him. 1885 COBBETT Rur. Rides 424, I was detained. partly by the rain, and partly by company that I liked very much. 1861 DUTTON COOK P. Foster's D. i, Don't let me detain you. 1891 E. Peacock N. Brendon I. 113 We will not detain our readers. 1892 Times (Weekly Ed.) 21 Oct. 2/4 The vessel. is detained in quarantine.

† 5. To keep back or restrain from action; to hinder: to delay. Obs.

† 5. 10 keep back or restrain from action; to hinder; to delay. Obs.

1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 54 But he resolved not any thing, deteined by his blinde commission, and the advise of some other Capteines. 1621-51 BORTON Anat. Med.

111. ii. 111. (1676) 326/1 Modesty would detain them from doing amiss. 1681 Dayden Abs. 4 Achit. 244 How long wilt thou the general joy detain: Starve, and defraud the People of thy Reign?

+ **Detain**, sb. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. Detain v.] The action of detaining, or fact of being detained; detention.

tention.

1506 Syenser F. Q. v. vi. 15 And gan enquire of him with mylder mood The certaine cause of Artegals detaine.

Detainable (dħē¹nāb¹l), a. [f. Detain v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being detained.

1801 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag. XII. 581 It seems. detainable, like water, by an attraction of cohesion, on the surface of certain bodies.

Detainal. rare. [f. Detain v. + -AL 5.] The cet of detaining detention.

act of detaining; detention.

1806 W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev. IV. 116 The injustice of the detainal is a disgrace to Bonaparte.

† Detainder. Obs. Also deteinder, detaindor. Variant of DETAINER 2, perhaps influenced

dor. Variant of Detainer 2, perhaps influenced by attainder, remainder.

1678 Essex Papers (Camden) I. 35 V' deteinder of moneys by y' Farmers upon pretence of defalcations. 1701 Beverley Apoc. Quest. 32 There is also...in it the Detaindor of a Disease, a Catochus, and a Catoche, a Dead Sleep, or Insensibility with Pungency, or Vexation.

Detainer 1 (d/tēl'nai). Also 6 deteiner, -our, deteynour, 7 detayner. [f. Detain v. + -erl': perh. orig. a. AF. \*detenour = OF. detencor, -eur.] One who or that which detains; see the verb.

1531-3 Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 5 § 3 To punisshe the detours and deteiners of the same by fines. 1547 Act 1 Edw. VI, c. 3 § ā To punish.. the deteinour. 1536 J. Hooker Girald. Irel. in Holinshed II. 51/1 The deteiners of the kingdome of England against the lawfull heire. 1647 R. Baillie Lett. 6 Yrnls. (1842) III. 14 It pleased God to make his detainers let him goe. 1689 Def. Liberty agst. Trrants 120 He. is. an unjust detainer which takes another Mans goods against the Owners will. 1850 Chubb Locks (Novembre 1964) of the Chubb Chubb

move and arrange all those detainers simultaneously. **Detainer**<sup>2</sup>. Law. Forms: 7 deteiner, deteiner, deteiner, deteyner, 7- detainer; erron. 7 - or, 8 - our. [a. Anglo-Fr. detener inf. used subst. Cf. cesser, disclaimer, retainer: see -ER 4.]

The action of detaining, withholding, or keeping in one's possession; spec. a. The (wrongful) detaining of, or refusal to restore, goods taken from the owner for distraint, etc.

the owner for distraint, etc.

1619 DALTON Countr. Just. vii. (1630) 27 By distress or deteyner of the defendant's goods. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. III. 150 Deprivation of possession may also be by an unjust detainer of another's goods, though the original taking was lawful. 1827 W. Selwyn Law Nisi Privs (ed. 4) II. 113 If the tenant, before distress, tender.. the arrears of rent, the taking of the distress becomes wrongful. but if the distress has been made, and before impounding the arrears are tendered, then the detainer only is unlawful. 1865 Niciolis Britton II. 249 In like manner shall widows recover damages for the wrongful detainer of dower.

1869 DALTON Countr. Just. xxii. (1630) 61 One Justice of Peace may proceed in .. cases of forcible entry or Deteiner. 1769 BLACKSTONE Comm. IV. 147 An eighth offence against the public peace is that of a forcible entry or detainer; which is committed by violently taking or keeping possession, with menaces, force, and arms, of lands and tenements, without the authority of law. 1800 Addison Amer. Law Rep. 41 Indicted for a forcible entry and detainer.

2 The detaining of a person; esp. in custody or

The detaining of a person; esp. in custody or confinement.

confinement.

1640 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1692) III. I. 20 That the Cause of their Detainer may be certified. 1771 BP. SMALLRIDGE (J.), St. Paul sends him back again, that Philemon might have no reason to be angry at his longer detainour. 1795 Christian in Blackstone's Comm. (1809) I. 425 Lord Mansfield granted a habeas corpus, ordering the captain of the ship to bring up the body of James Somersett, with the cause of his detainer. 1884 Law Times Rep. 16 Aug. 759/2 There was no evidence...of the detainer of the child either by force or fraud.

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d. A process authorizing the sheriff to detain

d. A process authorizing the sheriff to detain a person already in his custody; spec. a writ whereby a prisoner arrested at the suit of one creditor might be detained at the suit of another.

1836-9 DICKENS Sk. Box (1850) 274/1 Unless the gen'lm'n means to goupafore the court, it's hardly worth while waiting for detainers, you know. 1848 WHARTON Law Lex. s.v., A process lodged with the sheriff against a person in his custody is called a detainer. 1835 THACKERAY Newcomes 1. 248 The detainers against him were trifling.

Detaining, vbl. sb. [f. DETAIN v. + ·ING 1.] The action of the verb DETAIN; detention, withholding, † seizure, etc. (Now usually gerundial.) a 1838 MORE Wks. 386 (R.) That their paine in the fire wer but a detaining therin by some strenger power then themselfe. 1878 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1597) § 50 Taking and deteining of prisoners, ransounes, buitinges. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Concestaggio 125 He then conceived the cause of his detaining. 1632 tr. Bruel's Praxis Med. 97 Catalepsis is a sudden detaining both of soule and body. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. III. ix. (R.) To shew the cause of his detaining in prison. 1705 Jemima 1. 165 He scorned your detainings.

Detaining, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That detains; see the verb.

1832 T. TAYLOR Apuleius VI. 121 The detaining earth. 1865 BUSHNELL Vicur. Sacr. Introd. (1868) 25 The detaining yower of a dogmatizing effort.

Hence Detainingly 1860 Argosy XXIX. 388 Laying her hand

1856 Titan Mag. Aug. 119/2 He gazed at her entreatingly and detainingly. 1880 Argosy XXIX. 388 Laying her hand detainingly upon his arm.

detainingly upon his arm.

Detainment (dtie nment). Now rare. [f. Detainment (dtie nment). The fact of detaining, or of being detained; detention.

1366 Death Earl Northumberl. in Somers Tracts (1751)

11. 111. 422 As well of the Cause of the Earl's Detainment, as of the Manner of his Death. 1628 Malvines Anc. Law Merch.

159 The danger of generall or particular Embarges of Ships, the likelihood of detainements of Kings and Princes. 1641 Frnis. Ho. Com. 11. 151 His Detainment close Prisoner.

1755 Macros Insurances I. 456 The unjust. Detainment of their Ships. 1883 Ld. Blackburn in Law Reports 8 App.

Cases 338 Arrests, restraints and detainments of princes. involve such a taking of the subject insured out of the control of the owners.

Detainor, -our, erron. ff. Detainer?

† Detainure (dte niù). Obs. [f. Detain v.

Detainor, -our, erron. fi. Detainer.

† Detainure (dtē niŭ). Obs. [f. Detain v. + -ure: cf. Of. deteneure.] = Detainer.

which it may be a refashioning).

1641 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1692) III. I. 340 Unlawful Seisure and Detainure. 1710 Prideau Orig. Tithes v. 315

A Sacrilegious detainure of that which is..due unto God.

Detane, -nie, -ny, obs. ff. Dittany.

Detant (dtænt). [A variant of Detent, affected by the pronunciation of mod. F. detente (detānt) trigger; established in this sense in gun-(detant) trigger; established in this sense in gun-smiths' use.] In the mechanism of a gun-lock, an oscillating tongue pivoted over the half-cock notch in the tumbler, to prevent the sear from catching

in the tumbler, to prevent the scar from externing therein when the cock falls.

1884 T. Sperdy Sport v. 60 Rifles which are generally made with a very light pull not exceeding two or three pounds, and on the tumbler of which a detant is attached, in order to carry the scear over the half-cock.

1894 W. A. Greener (in letter), Detant not Detent is the usual spelling ... the German technical word for the gun-lock detant is Cablender.

† **Deta rd**, v. Obs. [a. OF. detarder, also des-, to retard, delay, f. des- (L. dis-) + tarder to delay:to retard, delay, f. des-(L. dis-) + larder to delay:—
L. tardāre, f. tardus slow.] trans. To retard, delay:
1675 Teonge Diary (1825) 46 Leave to com on shoare..
was detarded. 1693 W. Freke Art of War ix. 264 Let
them detard their pursuers, and save their lives by scattering their Treasures.
† Detaste, v. Obs. rare. [var. of DISTASTE:
see De-I. 6.] = DISTASTE; to dislike, loathe.
1614 EARL STIELING Doomes-day VII. ciii, Who now in darkness do detaste the day.
† Det-bound, var. of DEBT-BOUND, ppl. a. Obs.
Mortgaged, pledged

Mortgaged, pledged.

1541-2 Burgh Rec. Edin. 20 Jan. (Jam. Suppl.), The hous
wes detbound to the said Jhone.

Dete, obs. form of DEBT, DITTY.

Dete, obs. form of DEBT, DITTY.

Detect (dhekt), ppl. a. [ad. L. dēleci-us, pa. pple. of dēlegēre to DETECT. After the formation of DETECT v., used for some time as its pa. pple.]

Detected; disclosed; discovered; open, exposed.

† a. as pa. pple. Obs. b. as adj. arch.

a. 1287 Thevisa Higden (Rolls) V. 243 Thei were detecte by the olde moneyey-schewede. 1460 CARGRAVE Chron. 134 He was that same day detect that a strumpet was in his chaumbir. 1356 Pigp. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 273 b. [1] haue detecte & declared the errours. 1555 Abp. PARKER Ps. cxix. 346 Detect I haue my wayes to thee.

b. 1661 LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd., Their gills are detect. 1854 Syd. Dobell Balder xix. 81 Detect, disowned, detested, and despised, There is no power to which ye can be true.

ye can be true.

Detect (dite kt), v. [f. ppl. stem detect- of L. deteger (deekt), v. [1. pp]. stem detect- of L. deteger to uncover, discover, detect, f. De- I. 6 + teger to cover. The earlier ppl. adj. Detect (see prec.) was retained as pa. pple. of the verb, till gradually displaced by detected.] † 1. trans. To uncover, lay bare, expose, display (something covered up or hidden). Obs. 1447 Bokenham Sepatys (Roxb.) 7, I preye... that ye detecte It in no wyse wher that vylany It myht haue. 1556

Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 34 b, Whiche illusyon... as soone as it was detected & brought to lyght... anone it auoyded. 1863-87 Foxe A. 4 M. (1684) II. 73/2 Secret Confession, wherein Men do detect their sins in the Priests ear. 1894 Ord. of Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz. (1847) 664 Detect and reveal still the foundations and buildings of all treasons and conspiracies. 2668 CULPEPPER & Cole Barthol. Anat. I. iii. 50 none side the Fat besprinkled with its Vessels, and on the other side certain Muscles Detected. 1691 Case of Exeter Coll. Pref. Aij, The badness of his cause was sufficiently detected by the weakness of his defence. 1739 Labelye Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge 41, I cannot Answer this Objection, without detecting a gross Ignorance in those that proposed it. † 2. To expose (a person) by divulging his secrets or making known his guilt or crime; to inform against, accuse. Obs. 1449 Pecock Repr. 1. xvi. 88, I detecte here no man in

against, accuse. Obs.
c 1449 Pecock Repr. 1. xvi. 88, I detecte here no man in special. 1877-87 HOLINSHED Chron. I. 41/1 Whose last words. detected him of manifest ambition. 1894 Hooker Eccl. Pol. (1676) 342 The Gentlewoman goeth forward, and detected herself of a crime. 1803 Shaks. Meas. for Bl. 111. ii. 129, I neuer heard the absent Duke much detected for Women. 1864 R. CAWNERY Table Alph., Detect, bewray, disclose, accuse. 1864 PAGITT Herrsiogr. (1846) 9 And he also cut a young wenches throat, lest she should detect him. † b. To divulge, reveal, give information of (a thing). Obs.
c 1465 Hist. Doc. Roch. (E. E. T. S.) 7 But if it shall hap so to know any such (heresies), I shall detecte them to myn ordinarie. 1725 DB FOR Voy. round World (1840) 314 One of the lieutenants discovered and detected this villanous contrivance.

8. To find out, discover (a person) in the secret

3. To find out, discover (a person) in the secret possession of some quality, or performance of some act; to find out the real character of.

1581 Pettie Gnasso's Civ. Conv. 1. (1580) 28 b, In processe of time she was detected to be one of a naughtie slanderous tongue. 1711 Medley No. 39 If he is detected of the grossest Calumnies, he goes on to repeat them again, as if nothing had happen'd. 1774 GOLDSM. Grecian Hist.

1.90 Cloomenes. being detected of having suborned the priestess, slew himself. 1780 BENTHAM Princ. Legist. xi. 24 You have detected a baker in selling short weight, you prosecute him for the cheat. 1870 E. Peacock Raff Skirl.

111. 214 Like a schoolboy detected in robbing an orchard. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 209 Your dishonesty shall do you no good, for I shall detect you.

4. To discover, find out, ascertain the presence, existence, or fact of (something apt to elude observa-

existence, or fact of (something apt to elude observa-

existence, or fact of (something apt to elude observation).

1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters III. 263 The former obstacles must be abolished as soon as detected. 1797 Godwin Enquirer I. vi. 43 We detect all the shades of meaning. 1823 J. Badocok Dom. Amusem. 25 It is a capital good test for detecting arsenic in any liquid whatever. 1823 Browning Paracelus ii, What use were punishment, unless some sin Be first detected? 1847 Emerson Repr. Men. Napoleon Wks. (Bohn) I. 373 Napoleon examined the bills of the creditors himself, detected overcharges and errors. 1849 Murchison Silvina iii. 45 Sandstone in which no other remains but fucciós have been detected. 1883 Presony Eng. Yournalism xvi. 120 He was a man. with an eye that detected a false note in an article.

Hence Detected ppl. a., Detecting vbl. sb. 1602 Sanaks. Ham. III. ii. 53 Well my Lord. If he steale ought the whil'st this Play is Playing, And scape detecting, I will pay the Theft. 1854 Codrington tr. Hist. Iviting 518 To collect the detected Oar [= ore]. 1866 MILTON Free Commu. (1851) 449 The detected Falshood and Ambition of som. 1864 tr. Milton's Lett. State Aug. 1866 The vilest and most openly detected Assassinates. 1836 J. Gilbert Chr. Atonem. ii. (1852) 52 Who would not . frown it away as a detected cheat?

Detectability. Tare. [f. next: see ITY.]
1869 W. Tavlor in Monthly Mag. XIX. 219 With far feebler detectability.

Detectable (dite ktab'l), a. Also ible. [f. Detectable of being detected.

ing to L. analogies, but L. -tectibilis does not occur.]
Capable of being detected.

1855 FULLER Ch. Hist. VII. ii. 410 More were concealed by parties not detectable.

1821 Blackw. Mag. XXX. 122

No heel-tap was detectable.

1845-6 G. E. Day tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. II. 151 The amount of phosphates... is extremely minute, and no longer detectible by the ordinary tests. 1879 R. H. HUTTON Exs. I. 340 The real link not being detectable without a special and individual insight.

1888 BRYC Amer. Commv. II. 124 Where illegitimate expenditure is more frequent and less detectible.

Hence Detectably adv.

1889 Standard 1 June 5/3 The result is a 'detectably'

1887 Standard 1 June 5/3 The result is a 'detectably'

Detection (dite k sin). [ad. L. delection-em (Tertullian), n. of action from detegere to Detect.]

(Tertulian), n. of action from dētegère to DETECT.]
The action of detecting.

† 1. Exposure, revelation of what is concealed; criminal information, accusation. Obs.

147x Ripley Comp. Alch. Rec. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 189
That Oylysh substance. Raymond Lully dyd call Hys Basylyske, of whyche he made never so playne deteccyon.

1529 More Dyaloge III. iv. Wks. 211/1 Wherfore it were not reason in a detection of heresy, to suffer,.. the crime wel proued, any new witnesses to be receyued. 154x Pay
NEL Catiline xxxvi. 54 b, The Senate decreed Tarquinius detection to be false. 1547 A. Gilby (title), An answer to the devillish detection of Stephane Gardiner, Bishoppe of Wynchester. 1564 Brief Exam. A ij b, The detection and detestation. of the whole Antichrist of Rome. 1570-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826 20.9, I will not sticke to bestow a few wordes for the detection thereof. 1691 Case of Exeter Coll. 30 But this fallacy..must not escape without a detection. 1709 Strelle Tatler No. 76 P 4 When by a publick Detection they fall under the Infamy they feared. 1807

CRABBE Par. Reg. 1. 710 In all detections Richard first

Confessed.

2. Discovery (of what is unknown or hidden); finding out. Obs. exc. as in b.

1633 Cockeram, Detection, a discouerie. 1703 C. Mather Magn. Chr. 1. 1. 3 Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who in the year 1497, made a further Detection of the more Southern Regions in this Continent.

b. spec. The finding out of what tends to elude profice whether on account of the particular form

notice, whether on account of the particular form or condition in which it is naturally present, or because it is artfully concealed; as crime, tricks, errors, slight symptoms of disease, traces of a sub-

rrors, slight symptoms of disease, traces of a substance, hidden causes, etc.

1619 NAUNTON in Fortest. Papers 105 Whether .. safe for him to attend him selfe in person, without danger of detection.

1791 MRS. RADCLIFER Rom. Forest viii, She wondered to what part of the abbey these chambers belonged, and that they had so long escaped detection.

1792 MRS. RADCLIFER Rom. Forest viii, She wondered to what part of the abbey these chambers belonged, and that they had so long escaped detection.

1798 FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne vi. 175 One of the most curious detections of his imitations.

1826 Dove Logic Chr. Faith v. i. § 2. 278 The utmost stars of our present faint detection.

1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 29 The detection of corresponding customs, opinions, laws, beliefs, among different communities.

1884 GUSTAFSON Found. Death i. (ed. 3) 2 Adulteration, now perfected almost beyond the possibility of detection.

19 Detective (d/te ktiv), a. and sb. [f. L. dētect-ppl. stem: see DETECT v. and -IVE. (The sb. has been adopted in mod. F. from English.)]

A. adj. Having the character or function of de-

been adopted in mod.F. from English.)]

A. adj. Having the character or function of detecting; serving to detect; employed for the purpose of detection.

1843 Chainb. Yrnl. XII. 54 Intelligent men have been recently selected to form a body called the 'detective police'. at times the detective policeman attires himself in the dress of ordinary individuals. 1865 SHIRLEY Nugar Crit. vii. 303 Every author now looks after his mind, as if he were a member of the detective police. 1883 E. P. Hood in Leiture Hour Apr. 227 Instances of the detective power of ridicule. 1883 SPURGEON Trus. Daw. PS. cxxii. [1t] is detective as to our character. 1893 T. Bent Ethiopia 62 Regardless of...strangers, and my wife's detective camera.

B. sb. One whose occupation it is to discover

B. sb. One whose occupation it is to discover matters artfully concealed; particularly (and in the original application as short for detective policeman, or the like) a member of the police force employed to investigate specific cases, or to watch particular suspected individuals or classes of offenders. Private detective, one not belonging to the police force, who in his private capacity, or as attached to a Detective Agency or Bureau, under-

attached to a Detective Agency or Bureau, undertakes similar services for persons employing him. 1856 Ann. Reg. 185 Some London detectives were despatched, to give their keen wits to the search. 1871 B. TAYLOR FRAULI 1875; I. Pref. 12 There are critical detectives on the track of every author. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 39 The criminal turned detective is wonderfully suspicious and cautious. 1876 D. R. Fearon School Inspection \$ 50. 90 If the inspector is to be anything more than a mere detective of faults. attrib. 1883 Anna K. Green (title) X Y S, a Detective Story.

Hence DetectiveStory. The office or function of a detective: Detective. nonce-vol.. one who

a detective; Detectivist, nonce-wed., one who

professedly treats of detectives.

1877 J. Hawthorne Garth III. 1x. lxxv. 184 In my amateur detectiveship.

1898 W. Wallace in Academy 24 Sept. 261/1 It may be hoped that Dick Donovan is the last of the detectivists in fiction.

**Detector** (d/te/kta). Also -er. [a. L. dētector (Tertull.), agent-n. from L. dētegēre to DETECT.] He who or that which detects.

TECT.] He who or that which detects.

†1. A person or thing that discloses, brings to light, or reveals; one who informs against or accuses; a revealer; an informer, an accuser. Obs.

1541 PAYNEL Catiline XXXIV. 52 The detectour is false and corrupted with mede. 1611 COTGE. Encuseur, a detecter, discloser, appeacher, accuser. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World V. iii. § 18 (R.) As a reward unto the detectors of lands concealed. 1637 BASTWICK Litany IV. 3 Those should be punished, that were detectors and manifesters of them. 1660 BAXTER Cath. Commun. (1684) 30 This is to comply with the World, that taketh the detecter only for the sinner. 1742 YOUNG N. Th. ii. 641 A deathbed's a detector of the heart. Here tir'd dissimulation drops her masque.

2. One who finds out that which is artfully concealed, or which tends to elude observation.

2. One who finds out that which is artifully concealed, or which tends to elude observation.

1605 Shaks. Lear III. v. 14 O Heauens! that this Treason were not; or not I the detector! 1607 EVELYN Diary 7 Jan.,
Dr. Joyliffe. first detector of the lymphatic veins. 1755
JOHNSON, Detecter, a discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide. 1701 Boswell. Johnson (1887) I. 407
Rev. Dr. Douglas, now Bishop of Salisbury, the great detector of impostures. 1840 MILL Diss. 4 Diss., Bentham (1859) I. 352 The keenest detector of the errors of his predecessors.

3. An instrument or device for detecting the presence of anything liable to escape observation.

sence of anything liable to escape observation, for indicating any deviation from normal conditions,

for indicating any deviation from normal conditions, or the like.

8. An arrangement in a lock by which any attempt to tamper with it is indicated and frustrated. b. A low-water indicator for a boiler. c. A small portable galvanometer, which indicates the flow and direction of a current of electricity, used for testing purposes. d. An apparatus for detecting the presence of torpedoes under water, a torpedoetector. e. attrib. in various senses, as detector-bar, galvanometer, -lock, spring, etc.

1833 J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal II. 275 His success in

this attempt was not better than before, for he overlifted the detector of each lock. 1850 Chubb Locks & Keys 13 F is the detector-spring. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech. s.v., Chubb had a detector in his lock of 1818. 1889 G. Findlay Eng. Raitway 75 'Detector Bars' are employed on parts of the line which cannot be seen by the signalman, to prevent the signals being lowered when the line is occupied by a train. 1bid., 'Detector Locks' are applied to facing points, and are worked by the wire that works the signals. 1893 Munro etc. Pocket Book of Electrical Rules (ed. 9) 305 Cells should be tested on the thick wire of a detector. 1bid. 396 For fault inspection, a detector or galvanometer, a battery, knife, etc. 1894 Catalogne, Galvanometers and Measuring Instruments:—Detector Galvanometer, wound for intensity, resistance up to 500 Ohms.

Detect of (etc., obs. forms of Detain etc.

Deteig n (e, etc., obs. forms of Detain, etc. + **Deteinebrate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. De- II. 1 + L. tenebræ darkness, tenebräre to darken.]

Thetenerate, v. Oos. rare. [1. DE. II. I. L. tenebræ darkness, tenebrāre to darken.]

trans. To free from darkness or obscurity.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. vi. 206 To detenebrate and cleare this truth. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Detenebrate, to dispel or drive away darkness, to bring light.

Detenewe, obs. form of DETINUE.

Detent (ditent), sb.1 (Also 7 detton.) [a. F. deltente, OF. destente (Froissart, 14th c.), deriv. of detendre 'to slacken, unstretch, undo', in OF. destendre, f. des-, L. dis- privative (cf. DE- 6) + tendre to stretch. (In L. distendère the prefix had a different force: see DISTEND.)

The earliest application of the word in French was to the destente of the arbalest or cross-bow, whereby the strained string was released and the bolt discharged; hence it was transferred to the analogous part in fire-arms. In English, the word seems to have been viewed as connected with L. ditinère, ditent, and so with detain, detention, and to have been modified in meaning accordingly. The fact that the same part which allows of the escape of that which is detained or held tense, is also often the means of detention, favoured this misconception of the word.

1. gen. A stop or catch in a machine which checks or prevents motion, and the removal of which brings some motor at onne into action.

1821 Brewster Nat. Mark. xi. (1821) 2831. When a spring

checks or prevents motion, and the removal of which brings some motor at once into action.

1831 Brewster Nat. Magic xi. (1833) 283, When a spring was touched, so as to release a detent, the figure immediately began to draw. 1832 Bredge Econ. Manuf. viii. (ed. 3) 59
Leaves a small dot of ink on the dial-plate whenever a certain slop or detent is pushed in. 1860 Proc. Amer. Philol. Soc. VII. 339 A detent shoots the slate back and a new record begins. 1860 Daily News 16 Mar., The handle, on being pulled, releases a detent in the guard's van, which allows a weighted lever to drop and pull up the slack of a chain which communicates with the engine whistle. 1869 Altenatum 25 Dec. 374 A Christmas recollection. more than fifty years old.. These boxes. had each a little slit, into which, a halfpenny being dropped, a detent was let go, the box would open, and the pipe might be filled. 1891 TYNDALL Fragm. Sc. (1879) I. xx. 488 An engineer.. loosing a detent, can liberate an amount of mechanical motion [etc.]. Ibid. II. vii. cy When these crystals are warmed, the detent is lifted, and an outflow of light immediately begins.

2. spec. 8. In a gun-lock: see DETANT.

b. In clocks and watches: The catch which regulates the striking.

regulates the striking.

regulates the striking.

1688 R. Holme Armoury III. 374/1 In the Clock. the two Dettons with their Notches, that strike into two Wheel Detton Latches. 1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn. Detents, in a Clock, are those stops, which by being lifted up, or let fall down, do lock and unlock the Clock in striking. 1885 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 509 When the oil thickens, the spring of the pivot-detents become so affected by it, as to prevent the detent from falling into the wheel quick enough, which causes irregular time, and ultimately a stoppage of the watch. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm. 85 The detent of a chronometer escapement is the piece of steel carrying the stone which detains or locks the escape wheel.

C. In locks

C. In locks.

1830 CHUBB Locks & Keys 28 If any one of the tumblers was lifted too high, it overset the detector detent, which by a spring action fastened the bolt.

8. attrib. and Comb., as detent-wheel, -catch, -work; detent-joint, the 'trigger-joint' by which the pectoral spine of a silurion, s.v. Watch-work. The Detent-wheel moves round every Stroke the Clock striketh or sometimes but once in two Strokes. 182s Imson Sc. & Art I. 93 Regard need only be had to the count-wheel, striking-wheel, and detent-wheel. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech. I. 600/2 A detent-catch falls into the striking-wheel of a clock, and stops it from striking more than the right number of times. 1831 GREMER Gun 244 The furniture filer also fits the detent work for the hair-triggers.

† Detent, sb. 2 Obs. [? I. L. dētent- ppl. stem of dētinēre to Detain.] ? Restraint.

1845 Pol. Rel. 4 L. Poems (1866) 20 Gabull of the chancery begynyth 'heu mihi!' that is his preve bande, and detent of treson.

† Detent, spl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dētent-us, pa.

† Detent, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dēleni-us, pa. pple. of dēlinēre to DETAIN.] DETAINED; kept back; 'holden' (with infirmity, etc.).

(In quot. 1494 perhaps past tense.)

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 361 After that thei be detente with longe infirmite thei be broughte to another yle. 1494 FABVAN Chron. VII. 507 And yet for that his mynde nothynge detent All goostly helthe for his soule to prouyde.

Detention (ditenjon). [?a. F. detention (13th c. in Godef. Suppl., = Pr. detention, Sp. detencion, It. detenzione), ad. L. detenzionem, n. of action from detinere to Detain. The word is late in Eng. and may have been taken immed. from L.] The action of detaining, or condition of being detained.

Keeping in custody or confinement; arrest, House of detention, a place where arrested persons at kept in custody, before being committed to prison; lock-up.

ock-up.

? 1570 in Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot. (1655) 247 Her [Q. 7 1830 in Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot. (1655) 247 Her [Q. Mary's] detention under safe custody. 2793 VANSITART Reft. Peace 37 The state of detention in which the King and Royal Family of France were. 1832 LYTTON Godolph. 12 Offering twenty guineas reward for his detention. 2872 Monley Voltaire (1886) 204 The detention of a French citizen by a Prussian agent in a free town of the Empire was a distinct..illegality.

+b. Bodily restraint by infirmity, etc. Obs.

rare.

1650 FULLER Pisgah IV. v. 86 Darkness for three days, not from the suspension of the sun-beams, or detention of the

Egyptians eyes.

2. The keeping back or withholding of what is due or claimed.

2. The keeping Dack of Withholding of What is due or claimed.

1538 HULDET, Detencion or witholdinge, detentio. 1607 SHAKS. Timon II. ii. 30 The detention of long since due debts. 1540-1 Kirkendor. War-Comm. Min. Bk. (1855) 21 Such monie .. shall be frie of any common burden by detentione of any pairt of the annual rent. 1729-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Detention .. is chiefly used in an ill sense, for an unjust withholding, etc. 1861 STAMLEY East. Ck. vii. (1869) 238 We can hardly suppose that his opponents really believed him guilty of the. detention of the corn.

3. Keeping in a place; holding in one 8 possession or control; retention. ? Obs. exc. in Law.

1636 BACON Sylva § 343 In Bodies that need Detention of Spirits, the Exclusion of the Air doth good. 1768 Pasquin Childr. Thespis II. (1792) 130 With ditties and puns he holds thought in detention. 1809-10 COLERIDGE Friend (1866) 173 Haat the First Consul acquiesced in our detention of Malta. 1871 MARKEY Elm. Law § 365 Possession sometimes means the physical control simply, the proper word for which is detention. 1875 Poste Gains IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 643 The depositary has mere detention, the depositor has possession.

detention. 1875 Poste Gains IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 643 The depositary has mere detention, the depositor has possession.

4. A keeping from going on or proceeding; hindrance to progress; compulsory delay.

1600 HARLUYT Voy. III. 150 (R.) Minding to proceede further south without long detention in those partes. 1793 R. HALL Apol. Freedom Press Pref. 1 The accidental detention of the following pamphlet in the press longer than was expected. 1818 M. BIRRECK JOHN. Amer. 83 Benighted, in consequence of accidental detention, at the foot of one of these rugged hills. 1835 Sir J. Ross Narr. 2nd Voy. vi. 81 In spite of all the detention we had suffered.

Detentive, a. rare. [f. L. delent., ppl. stem of delinère to Detain: see -IVE.] Having the quality or function of detaining.

1881 PATRICK GEDDES in Encycl. Brit. XIII. 139/1 The detentive surface [of the pitcher in Nepenthes] is represented by the fluid secretion.

1 Détenu (del'nu'). [Fr.; subst. use of delenu

detentive surface [of the pitcher in Nepenthes] is represented by the fluid secretion.

|| Détenu (detinu). [Fr.; subst. use of detenu detained, pa. pple. of detenir to detain. (The Fr. fem. is detenue.)] A person detained in custody. Applied especially to the English subjects detained as prisoners in France, and the French subjects detained in England during the Wars 1793-1815.

1803-1815 JAMES Military Dict. s.v., That these detenus (we are borne out by the public prints for using the term) would remain as hostages to secure to men in open rebellion all the rights and privileges of fair warriors.

1815 Sporting Mag. XLVI. 84 He was a detenu for eleven years at Verdun. 1819 B. E. O'Meara Exp. Trans. 51. Helans 139 The inhabitants. are in general greatly benefitted by the arrival of the detenus. 1889 Athenaum 13 July 65/3 Down to the release of the detenus at Verdun.

Deter (dtf:1), v. [ad. L. deterrère to frighten from or away, f. De- I. 2 + terrère to frighten. (Cf. rare OF. deterrer, in Godef., which does not appear to have influenced the Eng. word.)]

1. trans. To discourage and turn aside or restrain

pear to have influenced the Eng. word.)]

1. trans. To discourage and turn aside or restrain by fear; to frighten from anything; to restrain or keep back from acting or proceeding by any consideration of danger or trouble.

1579 Lyly Enphues (Arb.) 106 If the wasting of our mondes should deterre vs. 1645 St. T. Browns Frend. Ep. 1. i. (1686) 2
He. had thereby Example and Punishment to deterr him. 1748 Anson's Voy. III. x. 405 They Isaliors] were rather animated than deterred by the flames and falling buildings amongst which they wrought. 1766 tr. Beccaria's Est. Crimes xxiii. (1793) 101 That degree of severity which is sufficient to deter others. 1832 Hr. Martineau Ella of Gar. 1855 MILMAN Lat. Chr. (1864) II. III. vii. 141 note, Maurice. ... had been deterred by the alarming prophecy of a monk. 1877 J. D. Chambers Div. Worship 308 To deter instead of to invite communicants.

b. Const. from a place purpose, action doing anything.

1877 J. D. CHAMBERS Div. Worship 308 To deter instead of to invite communicants.

b. Const. from a place, purpose, action, doing anything; formerly, to do.

1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. x. (1611) 28 Punishments which may more deterre from euill, than any sweetnesse thereto allureth. 1599 Hakluyt Voy. II. 11. 9 Whereby other may be deterred to doe the like, and vertuous men encouraged to proceed in honest attempts. 1667 Milton P. L. 11. 449 If aught propos'd And judg'd of public moment, in the shape Of difficulty or danger, could deterre Me from attempting. 1696 BP. Patrick Comm. Exod. xxiii. (1697) 437 The Judges were not to be deterred. to pronounce a false judgment. 1799 Prior Celia to Damon 53 When my own Face deters me from my Glass. 1795 Johnson Rasselns 34 Do not seek to deter me from my purpose. 1777 Watson Philip II (1839) 9 This undutiful behaviour did not deter the emperor from resolving to resign to his son all the rest of his dominions. 1886 Froude Hist, Eng. 111. xvi. 411 Superstition had become powerless to deter from violence.

2. † To terrify, alarm.

come powerless to deter from violence.

2. † To terrify, alarm.

1504 Daniel Civ. Wars v. cvi, Who, to deter The state the more, named himself Mortimer.

1624 WITHER Emblems

Ep. Ded., The storms which late these Realmes deterred.

† Deter 2, deterre, v. Obs. [a. F. déterrer, OF. desterrer (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. dé-, des-(DE- I. 6) + terre earth: cf. Inter v.] trans. To

1638 LITHGOW Trav. IX. 407 To deterre his dead body. Deterge (d/t5:1d3), v. [ad. 1.. detergere to wipe off or away, f. De. I. 2 + tergere to wipe: perhaps after F. deterger (Paré 16th c., not in Cotgr.; in Dict. Acad. from 1740).]

trans. To wipe away; to wash off or out, cleanse; which is medical way; to allow away foul or offer.

chiefly, in Medical use, to clear away foul or offen-

chiefly, in Medical use, to clear away foul or offensive matter from the body, from an ulcer, etc. 1632 Cockeran. Deterge, to rub out. 2634 T. Johnson Parry's Chirurg. xxvi. xiv. (1678) 638 Detersive is defined to be that which doth deterge or cleanse an ulcer. 1632 Wittie tr. Primrosis's Pop. Err. v. 268 They further the working of the purge, and deterge and cleanse the stomach from humours. 1729 Braddley Fam. Dict. I. Uij, If externally used, it [Balm of Gilead] gently deterges and incarnates. a 1734 NORTH Exam. 1 ii. § 133 (1740) 104 To deterge some of the frothy foul slaver he has spit at it. 1787 J. COLLINS in Med. Commun. 11. 364 The fauces were deterged with gargles. 1887 DUNGLISON Med. Lex. 289 Medicines which possess the power to deterge or cleanse parts. Hence Deterging ppl. a.; also Deterger = Dktergent 5b.

1651 WITTHE tr. Primrose's Pop. Err. 1. v. 20 A Surgeon, who in an Ulcer. did daily apply a strong deterger, viz., Verdigrease. Ibid., A deterging Medicine. 1732 Arbuthnot Rules of Diet 1. 250 Barley is deterging, tho' viscous in a small degree.

in a small degree.

Detergency. [f. next: see -ENCY.] Detergent quality; cleansing power.

1710 T. Fuller Pharm. Extemp. 3 Ale, by reason of its. Detergency. is not adviseable.

1748 De Foe's Tour Gt.

Brit. II. 290 (D.) Bath water. possesses that milkiness, deregency, and middling heat, so friendly adapted to weakened animal constitutions.

Detergent (dt5 udgent), a. and sb. [ad. L. distribution. Dr. pole of distributions.

dētergēnt-em, pr. pple. of dētergēre: see Deterge. Cf. mod. F. détergent (1611 in Cotgr., in Dict. Acad.

Cf. mod. F. delergent (1611 in Cotgr., in Dict. Acad. from 1835).]

A. adj. Cleansing, purging.

1516 Surfl. & Markh. Country Farme 581 By vertue and force of a detergent facultie, wherewith barley is greatly furnished. 1718 QUINCY Compl. Disp. 80 Sage is undoubtedly a very good Cephalick, of the detergent kind. 1805 W. Saunders Min. Waters 434 Sufficient to give it a very soft soapy feel, and to render it more detergent than common water. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 648 A detergent antiseptic in various ulcerated. conditions of the mouth.

18. 64 A cleansing agent: anything that cleanses.

water. 1875 H. C. Wood Theras. (1879) 648 A detergent antiseptic in various ulcerated. conditions of the mouth.

B. sb. A cleansing agent; anything that cleanses.
1676 Wiseman Surgery II. vi. (R.), If too mild detergents caused the flesh to grow lax and spongy, then more powerful driers are required. 1718 Quincy Compl. Disp. 127 Detergents differ only in Degree of Efficacy from the former Class. 1888 CAVE Inspir. O. Test. v. 274 He believes in a possible Divine detergent.

Deterior (d/ti\*rial), a. rare. [a. L. deterior worse, meaner, poorer, compar. of an obs. adj. \*deter, f. de down.] Inferior in quality, worse.
1839 BAILEY Festus (1848) 64/2 Some of downward and deterior lot.

† **Detergior**, v. Obs. [a. F. déteriorer (1411 in Hatz.-Darm.), L. dèteriorare to make worse, f. dèterior: see prec.] trans. To make worse, de-

1646 Br. Maxwell Burd. Issach. in Phenix (1708) II. 270 He will .. deterior his condition.

1646 Br. Maxwell Burd. Issach. in Phenix (1708) II. 270
He will .. deterior his condition.

† **Deteriorate**, -at, pa. tple. Sc. [ad. I.. dēteriōrāt-us, pa. pple. of dēteriōrāre (see prec.).]

Made worse, deteriorated.

1572 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) 76 (Jam.) That all houses, &c., rewinit, cassin doun, distroyit, or deteriorat, within.. the said burghe—sall be reparit. 1598 in Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 190 If he hes meliorat or deteriorat his benefice any way to the prejudice of his successor. **Deteriorate** (dhīorioret), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēteriōrāre to make worse: see prec.]

1. trans. To make worse or of inferior quality:

L. deteriorare to make worse: see prec.]

1. trans. To make worse or of inferior quality; to lower in character or excellence; to worsen.

1573-08 (See prec.]. 1644 Br. Maxwell Prerog. Chr. Kings.

1. to How much more they deteriorate and depresse Kings.

1673 O. Walker Educ. 46 Not onely not bettered, but much deteriorated. 1784 Cowper Let. to Feb., A long line of grandsires, who from generation to generation have been employed in deteriorating the breed. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. X. 380 Maintained by means... which will deteriorate the discipline of the troops. 1847 C. G. Addison Law of Contracts II. iii. § 2 (1883) 603 To deteriorate the value of the property. 1879 M. Arnold George Sand Mixed Fsss. 343 Equality, as its reign proceeded, had not deteriorated but improved them.

2. intr. To grow worse in character; to become lowered or impaired in quality or value; to de-

lowered or impaired in quality or value; to de-

generate.

1738-65 GOLDSM. Ess. (L.), Under such conditions the mind rapidly deteriorates.

1841 D'Israell Amen. Lit. (1867) 269 Elyot had a notion that, for the last thousand years, the world had deteriorated.

1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) I. i. 22 The condition of the labourer was at this period deteriorating rapidly.

1890 KATH. TYNAN in Speaker 3 Sept. 290/1 The roses... will deteriorate year after year, returning gradually to wildness.

Hence Deteriorated ppl. a., Deteriorating wild is and and and as

vol. so. and ppl. a. 1698 BLOUNT Glossogr., Deteriorated, made worse, impaired; spoiled. a 1692 BOYLE Wks. IV. 367 (R.) Which we concluded to have proceeded from the deteriorated

metal. 1836 J. Gilbert Chr. Atonem. vi. (1852) 170 Classical story has imperceptibly lent its deteriorating influence. 1837 Syn. Smith Let. to Singleton Wks. 1859 II. 292/2 Judging, that the Church is a very altered and deteriorated profession. 1833 F. Hall in Nation (N. Y.) XXXVII. 434/3 The deteriorating, if not debasing, mode of existence.

Deterioration (d/li=riorzi-[]=n). [a. F. deterioration (15th c. in Godef. Suppl.), n. of action f. deteriorer, L. deterioration Deteriorating, a growing or making worse: a deteriorated condition.

f. dtleriorer, L. deleriorare to Deteriorate.]

The action or process of deteriorating, a growing or making worse; a deteriorated condition.

1658 Phillips, Deterioration, a making worse. 1727-51

CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v., When the deterioration of a commodity, seized by an officer, arises from the fault of the keeper, he is answerable for the same. 1823 J. BADCOCK Dom. Amusen. 28 To preserve the article from deterioration. 1821 W. SPALDING Italy & It. Isl. 1. 24 In our floating notions of Italian character, we grievously exaggerate the extent of its deterioration. 1824 MANNING Serm. (1848) I. 1. 7 (Except in penitents) the whole life of a man from birth to death is a deterioration. He is ever becoming worse. 1875 SCRIVENER Lect. Text N. Test. 5 The process of deterioration may be carried on for many generations [of MSS.]. Hence Deteriorationist, one who holds that deterioration, not progress, is the order of things. 1816 T. L. Peacock Headlong Hall i, Mr. Escot, the deteriorationist. 1861 Westm. Rev. Apr. 591 In the true tone of the deteriorationist who amused everyone so much thirty years since. 1875 Contemp. Rev. XXV. 740 Mr. Foster. the perfectibilist, and Mr. Escot. the deteriorationist, take sides so opposite on the subject of human life.

Deteriorative (drivriorativ). a. [f. L. deteriorative, ppl. stem of deteriorative). (a. [f. L. deteriorative, ppl.) stem of deterioration.

1800 BENTHAM Wes. (1838-43) X. 346 The deteriorative expedient of removal of moisture by heat. 1808 G. Edwards Pract. Plan ii. 13 Pretended plans of improvement. which are actually ruinous, or deteriorative. 1879 Richardson in Nature 23 Oct. 618/2 The whole course of life had undergone a deteriorative change.

Deteriorator (d/ti-rioretax). [agent-n. in L. form from deteriorariorative to Deterioration.

Deteriorator (d'tivriòreta), [agent-n. in L. form, from deteriorare to Deteriorate.] One

L. form, from deteriorares to Deteriorates.] One who or that which deteriorates. 1857 H. Miller Test. Rocks vi. 224. It is man. that is the deteriorator of man. 1883 Daily Tel. 25 Apr. 3 Cities are great deteriorators of physical strength.

Deteriorism. nonce-wd. [f. L. deterior (see above) + -15M.] The doctrine that the tendency of things is to grow worse.

1880 GOLDW. SMITH in Att. Monthly No. 268. 212 Meliorism and the opposite theory, which we suppose must be called deteriorism.

and the opposite theory, which we suppose must be called deteriorism.

Deteriority. rare. [f. L. dēterior + -ITY: cf. superiority.] The being of worse or inferior quality; poorer or lower quality; worseness.

1698 Ray Dissol. World 43 Their holding out for some Generations against the inconveniencies of the Air, or deteriority of Diet. 1719 W. Wood Surv. Trade 358 The Exchange to all the Parts of the World would alter in proportion to the Deteriority of our Standard.

† Determ, v. Obs. [f. De- prefix + Term, after L. dēternināre: cf. also OF. terner to end, fix, determine.] By-form of DETERMINE v.

1433 Jas. I Kingis (2. xiii, Determyt furth therewith in myn entent. I tuke conclusion Sum new thing to write. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis x. v. 62 Bot Turnus hes determit as certane thing, Gret garnysonys to send betwix thame sone. 1533 BELIKNDEN I. In. v. (1822) 418 The Faderis. determit oabide on the returning of thare legatis fra the tempil of Delphos. 1535 COVERDALE Dan. ix. 24 LXX wekes are determed ouer thy people and ouer thy holy cite. 1551 TURNER Herbal 1. (1568) D vjb, I dare not plainly determe, that it was the right clematitis. 1573 Twyne Æneid XII. Kk ivb, Therwith I am determd. 1647 H. MORE Song of Soul II. I. II. lix, For to determ The hid conditions of vitalitie.

Hence Determing vbl. sb.

1833 COVERDALE 1 Endras ix. 17 And so the matter was determynge...vntill the new moone.

**Determinent** (d/tō:ment). [f. Deter v.1 + -MENT.] The action or fact of deterring; transf.

-MENT.] The action or fact of deterring; transf. a means of deterring, a deterring circumstance.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. viii. 319 Nor will the ill successe of some be made a sufficient determent unto others.

1653 HAMMOND On 1 Cor. i. 23. 542 A mighty deterrement and discouragement.

1655 Boyle Style of Script. Prel., But these, Sir, are not all the Deterrments that Oppos'd my Obeying You.

1658 Bunvan Pilgr. II. 117 That also shall be so far from being to my Determent.

1764 Mem. C. Psalmanazar 24 Rather a determent than an effectual means.

1876 J. Grant Hist. India I. Ivi. 284/1 Cornwallis executed nine for the determent of others.

Executed nine for the determent of others.

Determinability. [f. next: see -1TY.] The quality of being determinable.

1825 COLENIDGE Aids Reft. (1848) I. 195 The power of proposing an ultimate end, the determinability of the will by ideas.

1877 E. CAIRD Philos. Kaut 11. xviii. 624 Beyond this mere formal principle of determinability, there is a transcendental principle of complete determination.

Determinable (dhā minabl), a. [In ME., a. OF. determinable fixed, determinate, ad. L. dē a. OF determinable fixed, determinate, ad. L. dēterminābilis (Tertull.) that has an end, finite. In later use, following the ordinary analogy of adjs. in -able, in which sense it has also been revived in mod.F. (Not in Cotgr.; 1878 in Dict. Acad.)] †1. Fixed, definite, determined. Obs. c1335 E. Allit. P. A. 593 In sauter is said a verce ouverte pat spekez a poynt determynable. 1486 Ek. St. Albans, Her. A v. a, Ther be ix. vices contrary to gentilmen of the wiche v. ben indetermynable and iiij. determynable. 1535 Ld. Berners Froiss. II. ccxxii. [ccxviii.] 686 The

kynge hath commaunded me to gyne you a determynable answere to your requestes. 1646 Sir I. Browne Preud. Ep. Vi. i. 280 Yet were there no small difficulty to set downe a determinable Chronology.

2. Capable of being determined; proper to be determined.

a. Capable of being, or proper to be, legally or authoritatively decided or settled.

1485 Act 1 Hen. VII, c. 7 The same Rescous and Disobeysance shall be Felony, enquirable and determinable as is aforesaid. 1870-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1866) 165 Certaine principall points concerning the Port townes, be determinable at Shipwey onely. 1854 Hooker Eccl. Pol. II. (1632) 110 Affairs. which were not determinable one way or other by the Scripture. 21645 Howell Lett. (1655) IV. IV. xvi. 39 A Forest hath her Court. where matters are as pleadable and determinable, as at Westminster-Hall. 1685 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 248 All Causes not Determinable by ye Respective County Courts. 1827 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) III. xvii. 397 To prepare all matters determinable in parliament. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL Chancellors (1857) I. xix. 281 Matters determinable by your common law.

b. Capable of being definitely limited, fixed, assigned, or laid down.

b. Capable of being definitely limited, likely assigned, or laid down.

1381 Mulcaster Positions xlii. (1887) 261 The Elementarie time, determinable not by yeares, but by sufficiencie.

1512 R. Fenton Usury I. iii. 15 Every intention... is determinable by the act it selfe to be good or bad. 1794 G. Adams Nat. 4 Exp. Philos. III. xxvi. 96 Standards of space and velocity are also determinable.

C. Capable of being definitely ascertained (a) as to fact or identity, (b) as to meaning or

(a) as to inear or identity, (b) as to meaning or character.

1658 Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrus Wks. II. 522 What is the most lasting herb or seed, seems not easily determinable. 1748 Hartize (Discret. Man. i. iii. 214 These words being determinable only by means of the known words to which they are joined. 16td. 348 Relations... not determinable with Certainty and Precision. 1846 Ellis Elgin Mart. I. 39 One remarkable little spot is also determinable with certainty. 1846 Grove Greece t. xviii. (1863) II. 447 Whether Sidon or Tyre was the most ancient, seems not determinable. 1880 GUNTHER Fishes 314 Some of the earliest determinable fish remains.

3. Liable to be terminated or to come to an end;

remains.

3. Liable to be terminated or to come to an end; terminable (esp. in Law).

1234 R. Scor Discov. Witcher. VIII. iii. 130 The divels death, whose life he held to be determinable and mortall. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Mas. IV. viii. 376 It presents all our enjoyments as determined or determinable in a short time. 1707 Lond. Gas. No. 4382/4 In Lease for 99 Years, determinable on one, two and three Lives. 1813 T. Jeffenson Writ. (1830) IV. 260 A truce determinable on the first act of impressment. 1848 Wharton Law Lex., Determinable Freeholds, estates for life, which may determine upon future contingencies before the life for which they are created expires. 1876 Digsy Real Prop. V. 229 note, Here the estate would be an estate determinable upon the specified event.

Hence Determinabless. 1775 in Ass; and in mod. Dicts.

Determinably (dtr3:minabli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a determinable manner. + a. Definitely, precisely. b. In a way or to a degree that can be determined; ascertainably.

1375 Barbour Bruce IV. 677 It wes vounderfull, perfay, How only man throu steris may Knaw the thingis that ar to cum Determinabilly. 1609 Sir E. Hosy Let. to T. Higgims 60 Augustine...doth plainly and determinablie conclude that they are not Dinini Canonis. Mod. A substance of which the granules are determinably smaller.

Determinacy. rare. [f. Determinate; determinates definitences.]

the granules are determinably smaller.

Determinacy. rare. [f. DETERMINATE a.: see -ACY.] The quality of being determinate; determinateness, definiteness.

1873 ATKINSON tr. Helmholts's Pop. Sci. Lect. 80 Yet the ear solves its problem with the greatest exactness, certainty, and determinacy.

Determinant (d/tō':minant), a. and sb. [ad. L. determinate-em, pr. pple. of determinare to DETERMINE: cf. F. determinant (Trevoux 1752).]

A. adi. Determining: that determines: determines: A. adj. Determining; that determines; deter-

A. adj. Determining; that determines; determinative.

1510 W. Folkingham Art of Survey IV. v. 84 Determinant Valuation concludes and determines the Right and Interest of the Possident by Alienation of the Fee or Possession.

1686 Goad Celest Bodies II. i. 152 The Sun and Moon alone on cannot be the Causes preparatory or determinant of a Showre. 1885 Colenides Aids Reft. 280 Some other Principle which has been made determinant of his Will.

1865 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. viii. iv. § 8 His usual drawings from nature. Deing both commemorative and determinant, the determinant, in that they record an impression received from the place there and then, together with the principal airrangement of the composition in which it was afterwards to be recorded. 1888 J. Martinkau Study of Relig. I. II. i. 211 He rightly appropriates the word Cause to the determinant act. 1898 Current Hist. (Detroit, Mich.)

11. 73 A new determinant factor of unknown power.

12. 10. University Hist. (repr. med.L. determinans). A determining Bachelor: see Determine

13. Determination 4.

1. In University Hist. (repr. med.L. determinans. A determining Bachelor; see DRTERMINE v. 13, DETERMINATION 4.

[1449 (2 Jan.) in Registr. Univ. Oxf. (O. H. S.) I. 2 Magistri determinantium. 15.. Ibid. II. 1. 52 (Title of Official List) Nomina determinantium.] 1864 D. Laing in Pref. to Lauder's Devotic of Kyngis 6 Two years later, in due course of his academical studies, this Guillelmus Lauder appears among the Determinants in that College; which shows that he had qualified himself for taking his Master's degree. 1889 A. CLARK Reg. Univ. Oxf. II. 1. 53, 12 Mar. 1586 this Committee decided that. Whereas in times past collectors had exacted unfairly large sums from the determinants, they should in future exact only 12d. from each determinant.

2. A determining factor or agent; a ruling antecedent, a conditioning element; a defining word

or element.

1686 Goad Celest. Bodies II. i. 150 Not because they have no determinant, but because 'tis unknown. 1809-10 Colenting Friend' (1865) 173 We should ... make Malta the direct object and final determinant of the war. 1825 — Aids Roft. 67 His own will is the only and sufficient determinant of all he is, and all he does. 1826-7 Siz W. Hamilton Metaph. XXXIII. (1859) II. 266 Considering the Representative Faculty in Subordination to its two determinants, the faculty of Reproduction, and the faculty of Comparison or Elaboration. 1865 FARRAR Fam. Speck III. 89 In Aryan the determinant precedes the thing determined. 1882 PALCRAVE in Grosart Spenser's Wks. IV. p. cvii, Points. taken as determinants of date. 1887 F. Hall in Nation (N. Y.) XLIV. 97/3 Good usage—the sole determinant, in general, of what is acceptable in language. 1894 Pop. Sci. Monthly June 180 Amphimixis alone could never produce a multiplication of the determinants.

8. Math. The sum of the products of a square

determinants.

3. Math. The sum of the products of a square block or 'matrix' of quantities, each product containing one factor from each row and column, and

block or 'matrix' of quantities, each product containing one factor from each row and column, and having the plus or minus sign according to the arrangement of its factors in the block.

A determinant is commonly denoted by | \$a\_1\$ | \$a\_2\$ | \$a\_3\$ | writing the matrix with a vertical line on | \$b\_1\$ | \$b\_2\$ | \$b\_3\$ | each side, thus— | Originally applied (in Latin form), in 1801, by Gauss (Disquis, Arithmet. 180 § v. § 154) to a special class of these functions on the nature of which the properties of certain quadratic forms depend; thence adopted in French by Cauchy.

1843 CAYLEY (title), On the Theory of Determinants. 1853 SYLVESTER in Phil. Trans. CXLIII. 1. 543-4 Determinant.— This word is used throughout in the single sense, after which it denotes the alternate or hemihedral function the vanishing of which is the condition of the possibility of the coexistence of a certain number of homogeneous linear equations of as many variables. 1889 SALMON Higher Algebra 338 Cauchy introduced the name 'determinants.' Already applied by Gauss to the functions considered by him, and called by him 'determinants of quadratic forms'.

Determinantal, a. Math. [f. prec. +-AL.]

Relating to determinants: see DETERMINANT B. 3. 1893 THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil. I. 1. § 337 Roots ... of a determinantal equation. 1892 Daily News 24 Mar. 3/5 Essay on 'Determinatal Theorems'.

Determinate (dh5:min/t), ppl. a. [ad. L. dētermināt-us, pa. pple. of dētermināre to DETERMINE.] That has been or is determined: in the chief senses of the verb.

A. as pa. phile. = DETERMINED. Obs. or arch.

chief senses of the verb.

A. as pa. pple. = DETRIMINED. Obs. or arch.
c1301 CHAUCER Astrol. 1. § 21 Sterres fixes with hir longitudes & latitudes determynat. Ibid. 11. § 18 heading, To knowe the degrees of the longitudes of fixe sterres after that they ben determinat in thin astrolable. 1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 111 By Raymond and others determynate. 1360 in Strype Ann. Ref. 1. xvii. 216 So that their causes be determinate within three weeks. c1600 SHAKS. Some. IXXXVII. My bonds in thee are all determinate. 1885 BRIDGES Nerv II. iii. 8/2 The seasons, lady, Of divination are determinate By stars and special omens.

B. adj.

1. Definitely bounded or limited, in time, space, extent, position, character, or nature; definite, fixed; clearly defined or individualized; distinct,

extent, position, character, or nature; definite, fixed; clearly defined or individualized; distinct, as opposed to vague, undefined, or indefinite.

\*\*C1366\*\* CHAUCER Friar's T. 161\*\* Han ye figure thanne determinat In helle ther ye been in youre estat? 1368\*\* Trevisa Basth. De P. R. XIII. i. (Tollem. MS.), Water hap no determinate qualite, nober coloure, nober sauoure. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 287 A determinate place in the ryuer that is abowte Lincoln. 1523\*\* More Confut. Tindale Wis. 721/2 The saluacion of any determinate persone yet liuying. 1548\*\* Hall. Chron. 245. Taken and concluded for a determinate season. 1613 J. Salkeld Treat. Angels 22 Theosement of define some determinate number of Angels. 1569\*\* Bacon Sylva § 602 Plants are all figurate and determinate, which inanimate Bodies are not. 1666\*\* Hobbes Seven Prob. Wks. 1845 VII. 16 A certain and determinate distance. 1705\*\* Berkeley Commonpl. Bk. Wks. 1871 IV. 443 The clear and determinate meaning of my words. 1767\*\* Blackstone Comm. II. 140 The possession of lands or tenements, for some determinate period. 1777\*\* Priestley Mall. 4, 5 pir. (1782) I. 1. 11 [II] must be..round, or square, or of some other determinate form. 1818\*\* HALLAM Mid. Ages (1841) I. vii. 522 Consecrated bishop without any determinate see. 1843\*\* H. ROGERS Ess. I. iii. 102 He has clothed the determinate quantities of arithmetic in the universal symbols of algebra. 1852\*\* Esc. I. iii. 102 He has clothed the determinate quantities of arithmetic in the universal symbols of algebra. 1852\*\* Esc. I. iii. 102 He has clothed the determinate quantities of arithmetic in the universal symbols of algebra. 1852\*\*\* Esc. I. iii. 102 He has clothed the determinate quantities of arithmetic in the universal symbols of algebra. 1852\*\*\* Esc. I. iii. 102 He has clothed the determinate quantities of arithmetic in the universal symbols of algebra. 1852\*\*\* Esc. I. iii. 102 He has clothed the determinate quantities of arithmetic in the universal symbols of algebra. 1852\*\*\* Esc. I. iii. 102 He has cl

b. Limited, restricted, finite: opposed to in-

D. Limited, restricted, finite: opposed to infinite, unbounded.

1386 Frank Blaz. Gentrie 33 The determinate glory of an earthly prince. 1504 T. Wright Passions II. i. 50 Our soule being of a determinate power and activitie cannot attend exactly to twoo vehement and intensive operations together. 1508 J. King Serm. St. Mary's 6 A superiority. over limited and determinate chardges.

C. Math. Having a fixed value or magnitude.

(Opp. to indeterminate); determinate number,

(Opp. to indeterminate); determinate number, problem: see quots.

1722 WOLLASTON Relig. Nat. i. 13 As determinate and immutable as any ratio's are in mathematics.

1723-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Determinate problem, is that which has but one, or at least but a certain number of solutions, in contradistinction to an indeterminate problem, which admits of infinite solutions. Ibid. s. v. Number, A determinate Number is that referred to some given unit; as a ternary, or three;

which is what we properly call a number. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil. 1. 1. § 327 This problem is essentially determinate, but generally has multiple solutions. 1885 WATSON & BURN. Electr. 4 Magn. 59 There exists one determinate function u which has the given value at each point of S. d. Bot. Of inflorescence: In which the terminal

flower bud opens first, followed by those on the lateral branches; definite, centrifugal.

1880 Gray Struct. Bot. v. 144 The kinds of Inflorescence are all reducible to two types...Indeterminate and Determinate.

2. Settled, fixed, so as not to vary.

1.36-34 Tindale Acts ii. 23 The determinate and Determinate.

2. Settled, fixed, so as not to vary.

1.36-34 Tindale Acts ii. 23 The determinat counsell and foreknoweledge of God.

1.543-4 Act 35 Hen. VIII, c. 9

The which order..shall stande..for a full determinate order.

1.559 Primer in Priv. Prayers (1851) to A determinate fourme of praiying.

1.586 21 There can be no certaine and determinate science, from particular to particular. 1655 K. Long tr. Barclay's Argenis II. xvii. 120 To what end is the freedome of man, if he cannot avoid the determinate order of the starres 1.726 Butler Serm. Hum. Nat. ii, Virtue and religion ...require..that every action be directed by some determinate rule. 1852 Brilley Ess. 22 (Tennyson) Smitten with a determinate aversion to popularity.

1861 MILL Utilit. i. 4

There should be a determinate order of precedence among them.

There should be a determinate order of precedence among them.

3. Finally determined upon or decided; expressing a final decision; definitive; conclusive, final.

1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII, c. 12 The determinate and plaine iudgementes of the said sondrie viniuersitees. 1540-1 ELYOT Image Gov. 25 Not onely myne opinion herein, but also my determynate sentence. 1556 Painter Pal. Pleas. I. 29 To consulte vppon some determinate aunswere. 1539 Nashe in Greene's Menaphon Pref. (Arb.) 14, I had rather referre it, as a disputative plea to divines than set it downe as a determinate position. 1509 Bible (Douay) fer. xv. Comm., He confirmeth the same determinate sentence of their punishment. 1711 Shaftess. Charac. (1737) III. v. iii. 303 The Reasonableness of a proportionate Taste, and determinate Choice. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. II. 151 note, No determinate reply could be given to the letter.

4. Determined upon, intended.

1596 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 1. 235 To drive him from his determinate purpose. 1605 Shaks. Twel. N. II. i. 11 My determinate voyage is meere extrauagancie.

5. Fixed in mind or purpose, determined, resolved, resolute.

5. Fixed in mind or purpose, determined, resolved, resolute.
1287 HOLINSHED Chron. II. Hist. Scot. 316/1 That thing the heart thought and was determinat to do. 1298 BARRET Theor. Warres 1. i. 8 Men.. of determinate minds and courage. 1686 F. Spence tr. Varillas' Ho. Medicis 309 The most active and determinate adventurer of his age. 1727 FIELDING Love in Sev. Masy. Wks. 1775 I. 46 Nor am I perfectly determinate what species of animals to assign him to. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., Prior Wks. III. 143 A Tory so ardent and determinate that he did not willingly consort with men of different opinions. 1827 CARLYLE Misc. (1857) I. 58 Men of cool judgment, and determinate energetic character.

+ Determinate, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. determinare: see prec.]

1. trans. To determine in time, space, or com-

1. trans. To determine in time, space, or compass; to terminate, end, bound, limit.

1563 Winger Four Scair Thre Quest. Wks. 1888 I. 125 Gif we. . limitatis and determinatis nocht the wisdum of God be our phantasie.

1593 SHAKS. Rich. II, 1. iii. 150 The slye slow followers shall not determinate The datelesse limit of thy deere exile.

2 1628 Mede Rem. Apoc. Wks. (1672) III. 602 Who would have them [prophetic months] taken for bare days, and determinated in the persecution of Antiochus.

1671 Crowne Fullana Ep. Ded., I have nothing to determinate my sight, but a bright and serene sky.

2. To determine or decide (a controversy or issue).

to determinate my sight, but a bright and serene sky.

2. To determine or decide (a controversy or issue). 2. To determine or decide (a controversy or issue). 1647 H. Mork Song of Soul II. 111. IV. vii, But let more hardy wits that truth determinate. 1653.—Antid. Ath. 1. 1x. \$4.27 They do plainly determinate the controversy. 1715 Mrs. J. Barker Exilius 1. 83 Sent for. 10 give my determinating Voice before the Senate.

b. intr. To decide, come to a decision. 1639 Mrs. or Hamilton Explan. Oath & Covenant 15 To treat, consult, or determinate in any matter of state. 1658 Earl. Monm. 1t. Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat. 6 The absolute authority of determinating residing in the chief magistracies of every City.

3. trans. To ordain, appoint.
1636 E. Dacres tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy 1. 83 The free government propounds honours and rewards upon some worthy and determinated occasions. 1636 Gaule Magastrom. 151 Although nature and every naturall agent be.. determinated to one effect.

4. To direct to some end; to determine the course

4. To direct to some end; to determine the course

4. To direct to some end; to determine the course of; to guide authoritatively or decisively.

1545 Fenner Hidden Manna (in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.

Ps. xxv.), A determinating of the very will. 1653 H. More Antid. Ath. 1. xi. (1662) 33. To determinate the course of the Spirits into this or that part of the Body. 1659 Pearson Creed I. 43 If we should apprehend more Gods than one, I know not what could determinate us in any instant to the actual adoration of any one. a 1683 Whichcote Disc. (1703) III. 36 Tis no disparagement to the Highest and wisest to be ruled and determinated by the reason of things. 1686 Goad Celest. Bodies 1. xii. 61 This Aspect, apt to cause Winds, is apt also to determinate them to the West and to the South.

5. To fix upon definitely define individualization.

to the West and to the South.
To fix upon definitely, define, individualize,

identify.

1681 H. More Exp. Dan. iv. Notes 123 The person is determinated in Artaxerxes. 1681 GLANVILL Sadducismus.

1. 237 Though the Sirname of the party be wanting, yet he is determinated so by other circumstances.

6. To render determinate or definite.

6. To render determinate or definite.

1672 GREGORY in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Mcu (1841) II. 236 The most ready general method. for determinating all equations.

7. To ascertain definitely.

1665-6 Phil. Trans. 1. 207 The more precise determinating of the Difference of Meridians. 1788 PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist. II. xii. 96 As nearly... as their coarse observations would enable them to determinate.

Hence Determinated ppl. a., Determinating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1636 [See sense 4]. 1635 PAGITT Christianogr. 1. iii. (1636) 137 A prefixed and determinated time of monthes or yeeres. a 1633 Urquhart Rabelais 111. xliii. 353 His final judging and determinating of Suits of Law, by the meer Chance. of the Dice. 1715 [See sense 2].

Determinately, adv. [f. Determinate a.

Determinately, adv. [f. Determinate a. +-LY2] In a determinate manner.

1. By way of final decision; conclusively, finally. 1509 FISHER Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond Whs. (1876) 293 She sholde the morowe after make answer of her mynde determynatly. 1669 Woodhead St. Teresa 1. xxxv. (1671) 260, I did never determinately conclude. 2729 BUILER Serm. Whs. 1874 II. 24 Conscience. pronounces determinately some actions to be in themselves just, right, good. 1736 — Anal. II. vii. 270 Those Persons. insist upon it as determinately conclusive. 1792 R. Burke in Burke's Corr. (1844) III. 489 The ministers had made up their minds determinately to a strict neutrality.

2. Definitely, distinctly, exactly, precisely. 1529 More Comf. agst. Trib. III.Wks. 1225/2 Yet can not the vse of them lightly stand indifferent, but determinately must either be good or bad. 1551 T. WILSON Logike (1580) 21 b, Wordes, whiche. determinatly doe betoken some one certaine thyng. a 1653 Gouge Comm. Heb. xiii. 8, 1. Indefinitely, time after time. 2. Determinatly, to the end of the world. 1759 Warren in Phil. Trans. LI. 397 A discovery of the fact, could it be determinately made, would prove of very little consequence. 1830 GLEIG Country Curate 1. xiv. 274, I Cannot pronounce the night. the most determinately miserable which it has been my lot to spend.

b. With a definite purpose, purposely. 1865 Darwin Fertill. Orchids v. 203 All these parts seemed determinately contrived that the plant should never be fertilised.

8. With settled purpose; resolutely, determinedly;

3. With settled purpose; resolutely, determinedly;

with determination.

o. With settled purpose; resolutely, determinedly; with determination.

1555]. Herwood Spider & F. xiv. 69 When he sawe..

The spider, thus bent determinately, He thought it foly him to contrary. 1653 H. More Antid. Ath. III. xvi. (1712) 140 Observed to fight determinately over such and such a City. 1724 Swift Wood's Execution, Determinately bent to take revenge upon him. 1755 Fox in H. Walpole Mem. Geo. II (1847) II. App. 386 The Duke of Devonshire is.. determinately against it. 1860 FROUDE Hist. Eng. V. 69 A servant determinately idle. 1881 E. Coxon Basil Pl. II. 176 For all her weakness, she spoke determinately.

Determinateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being determinate.

1. Definiteness, distinctness, preciseness. 1692 Covt. Grace Conditional 14 No way evacuating either the efficacy or determinateness of God's Election. 1846 Poe. N. P. Willis Wks. 1864 III. 30 The word fancy is used with very little determinateness of meaning. 1884 tr. Lotz's Metaph. 31 Each of their marks. has been limited to a completely individual determinateness.

2. Decidedness of judgement or choice; resoluteness; determination.

ness; determination.

2632 GAULE Magastrom. 22 He reprooves . their .
peremptory determinatenes, 'Ye say, it will be to day'.

1814 JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park (1851) 83 His determinateness and his power seemed to make allies unneccessary. Determination (dită:minēl jan). [a. F. determination (Oresme 14th c.), or ad. L. dēlerminātion-em, n. of action from dēlermināre to Determinātion-em, n. of action from dēlermināre to Determinātion-em, n. of action from dēlermināre to Determinātion-em, n. of action from dēlerminātion-em, n. of action from dēlerminātion determinātion-em, n. of action from dēlerminātion determinātion determinātion determinātion determinātion determinātion determinātion determinātion determinātion determinātion determination determinat

The action of determining, the condition

MINE.] The action of determining, the condition of being determined.

1. A bringing to an end; a coming to an end; ending; termination. arch. (exc. as in b).

1. A bringing to an end; a coming to an end; ending; termination. arch. (exc. as in b).

1. A bringing to an end; a coming to an end; ending; termination. arch. (exc. as in b).

1. A bringing to an end; (1531) 33 b, A conclusyon or a full determinacyon of the mater. 1524 R. Scor Discov. Witcher. VII. xv. 133 The determination and ceasing of oracles. 1526 A. Dav Eng. Secretary 1. (1628) 63 By reason of the overhasty determination of his life. 1624-5 Brereton Trav. (1844) 153 After the determination of the thirteen years. 1659 Burton's Diary (1828) IV. 324 After the end or other determination of this Parliament. 1668 Culterpura & Cold. Barthol. Anat. 1v. i. 336 All other Bones save the Teeth have a certain determination of their growth: but the Teeth have a certain determination of Pilate's government. 1874 Stubbs Const. Hist. 11. xvi. 465 The war continued ... seeming year by year further removed from a determination.

1. Lan. (esp. in Convergencing). The cessation.

1874 STUBBS Const. Hist. 11. xv1. 465 The war continued ..seeming year by year further removed from a determination.

b. Law. (esp. in Conveyancing) The cessation of an estate or interest of any kind.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 54 § 4 After the.. dettermynacions of the states.. by deth without heires male or eny other wise. 1881 W. STAFFORD Exam. Compl. i. (1876) 18 Such landes as come to our handes.. by determination, and ending of such termes of yeares. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) VI. 465 To take effect on the determination of the estate tail. 1807 JARMAN Powell's Devises II. 321 A devise of real estate to the heirs of a person living at the determination of the prior estates. 1875 Act 38-9 Vict. c. 92 § 4 Determination of femancy means the cesser of a contract of tenancy by reason of effluxion of time or from any other cause. 1891 Law Reports Weekly Notes 79/1 Immediately after the determination of defendant's tenancy.

2. The ending of a controversy or suit by the

2. The ending of a controversy or suit by the decision of a judge or arbitrator; judicial or authoritative decision or settlement (of a matter at issue).

1494 FARVAN Chron. VII. 396 To abyde all suche determynacion and judgement. 1523 T. WILSON Rhet. 6 The Judges before whom he knoweth the determinacion of his

1658 NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl. 22 cause resteth. The Nations to The Nations to whose determination the matter was committed. 1737 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. IV. 187 Upon the final Determination of our Disputes, 1875 Jowerr Plato (ed. 2) I. 116 In the determination of this question the identity of virtue and knowledge is found to be involved. 1891 Sir R. V. WILLIAMS in Law Times' Ref. LXV. 609/1 The general question of the right of the licensee was not essential the determination of that case.

b. The decision arrived at or promulgated; a determinate contents of the resulting of the determinate contents.

b. The decision arrived at or promulgated; a determinate sentence, conclusion, or opinion. 2395 Purvey Remonstr. (1851) 73 That ech determinacioum of the chirche of Rome is trewe on ech side. 1460 CAPGRAVE Chron. 306 The determinacion of the Cherch and the Doctouris. ar pleyply ageyn Holy Scripture. 1553 ABF. HAMILTON Catech. (1884) 5 The decisiouns and determinations of general counsallis. 1648 MILTON Tenure Kings (1650) 59 The cleer and positive determination of all who have writt'n on this argument. 1711 Additional Wife Poster. No. 122 75 The grave were neither of them dissatisfied with the Knight's Determination. 1765 The Balcuv Disc. 75 To listen to our Saviour's determination,—'the that is without sin'. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 180 We must run a risk...in coming to any determination about education.

† 3. The settlement of a question by reasoning or argumentation; discussion. Obs.

† 3. The settlement of a question by reasoning or argumentation; discussion. Obs.

• 1400 Test. Lowe 1. (R.), These clerkes sain, and in determination shewen, that three things hauen the names of Goddes been cleaped. 1593 Br. Andrewes (title), A Determination concerning Oaths.

† 4. The resolving of a question or maintaining of a thesis in a scholastic disputation; spec. in University history, the name of certain disputations which followed admission to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and completed the taking of that degree of Arts, and completed the taking of that degree, qualifying the student for proceeding to the resi-

of Arts, and completed the taking of that degree, qualifying the student for proceeding to the residence and exercises required for the Master's degree. Obs. exc. Hist.

Determination took place regularly in the Lent following presentation for the B.A., and consisted originally in the determining by disputation of questions in grammar and logic. 'It was originally, it would appear, a voluntary disputation got up by the Bachelors themselves in imitation of the magisterial Inception, but it was early recognized and enforced by the Universities.' (Rev. H. Rashdall.)

[1408 in Munim. Acad. Oxon. (Rolls) I. 241 Quia per solemnes determinationes Bachillariorum in facultate artium nostra mater Oxonica universitas multipliciter honoratur. 1517 Statutes of Corpus Chr. Coll., Oxon., c. xxiv, Baccalaurei artium, completo prius post gradum baccalaureatus et determinationes triennio. ad gradum magistratus. promoveantur.] 1665 J. Buck in Peacock Stat. Cambridge (1841) App. B 70 The Vice-Chancellor dismisses the Answerer. then he beginneth his Determination. 1693-4 Ginson in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 219 There is a Statute. which upon extraordinary occasions allows twice Austins instead of Determinations. 1786 Ammers Terra Fil. Xiii. 223 The manner of this determination is as follows. All persons, that have taken their bachelor of arts degree since the Lent preceding, are obliged to dispute twice in one of the public schools... and go to prayers at St. Mary's Church every Saturday morning. 1888 in Fowler Hist. Corpus Chr. Coll. 302 The whole business and ceremony of Determination having been now by competent authority abolished in the University. 1866 Rowers Agric. 4 Prices 1. v. 121 The Determination Feast, that is the festival following the assumption of the Bachelor's Degree, generally took place on Shrove Tuesday. 1868 H. Anster Munim. Acad. Oxon. (Rolls) Introd. 82 It was undoubtedly from the superior importance attached to logical studies that the name 'determination' took its rise, the examination for the bachelor's degr

was abolished in 1855... To such a base end had 'determining' come.

5. The determining of bounds or fixing of limits; delimitation; definition; a fixing of the extent, position, or identity (of anything).

1504 HOOKER EC.L. Pol. I. N. (1611) 28 The particular determination of the reward or punishment.

1505 HOOKER EC.L. Pol. I. N. (1611) 28 The particular determination of the reward or punishment.

1506 SHAKS. Tr. 4

151 Cr. 11. ii. 170 To make vp a free determination Twixt right and wrong.

152 HOBBES Leviath. IV. NIV. 373 The Circumscription of a thing, is. the Determination, or Defining of its Place.

1605 HOOKEN HICTORY. 54 determination of Light and shadow.

1744 HARRIS Three Treat.i. (1765) 27 Is our Account still too loose and in need of stricter Determination?

152 WILLIAMS Vermont 283 The determination made by Congress of the boundary lines.

152 MORENT STORMER PROBLEM LOGICAL IN INTO A COUNTY COMM. Exod. XII. Introd., The determination of the parties who are admissible.

15377 E. CAIRD Philos. Kast I. 165 The determinations of space are not consequences, but reasons, of the positions of different parts of matter in relation to each other.

153 Degic. (a) The rendering of a notion more

b. Logic. (a) The rendering of a notion more determinate or definite by the addition of characters or determining attributes. (b) A determining

attribute.

\*\*\*s64\*\* Digsy Nat. Bodies 1. (1645) 87 To be a Quality is nothing else but to be the determination or modification of the thing whose quality it is. \*\*\*s83\*\* Sir W. Hamilton Logic xi. (1865) 1. 194 Every series of concepts which has been obtained by abstraction, may be reproduced in an inverted order, when ... we, step by step, add on the several characters from which we had abstracted in our ascent. This process ... is called Determination . \*\*\*266 Mansel Proleg. Logica vi. 200 Determination ... consists in the reunion of attributes previously separated by definition. \*\*\*1654 Bowen Logic v. 107 Unless one is regarded as an attribute or determination of the other. \*\* 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 595 The finite and infinite of Philolaus have become logical determinations in the Philebus. \*\*\*Ibid. IV. 266 A multitude of abstractions are created... which become logical determinations.

6. The action of definitely ascertaining the posi-

6. The action of definitely ascertaining the position, nature, amount, etc. (of anything).

1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. III. iii. 263 The determination of Insects in their several Species. 1717 J. Keill.

Anim. Econ. Pref. (1738) 48 The Determination of the Vis Elastica was the Thought of the learned John Bernouli.

1733 Engleptical (title), On the Determination of the Orbits of Comets. 1843-6 G. E. Day tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.

II. 181 The quantitative determination of earthy-phosphate sediments. 1888 L. B. Carll. Treat. Calculus Variation of The determination of these constants is not... difficult.

b. The result ascertained by this action; that which has been determined by investigation or calculation: a conclusion. a solution.

which has been determined by investigation or calculation; a conclusion, a solution.

1370 Billingslev Euclid 1. 1. 9 The determination, which is the declaration of the thing required. 1646 Six T. Browns, Prend. E. P. IV. vi. 194 That persons drowned arise and float the ninth day... is a questionable determination. 1807 T. Thomson Chem. (ed. 3) II. 162 The differences between their determinations were too great. 1831 Brewster Office iii. 25 As philosophers have determined the index of refraction for a great variety of bodies, we are able, from those determinations, to ascertain the direction of anyray. 1857 Whenkell Hist. Induct. Sc. I. 105 Generally founded on astronomical determinations.

determinations.
7. Fixed direction towards some terminal point;

determinations.

7. Fixed direction towards some terminal point; decisive or determining bias. lil. and fig.

1606 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mach. i. 35 Others, whose motion has an opposite determination. 1710 J. Clarke Robault's Nat. Phil. (1720) I. 78 When a Body moves any particular way, the Disposition that it has to move that way, rather than any other, is what we call its Determination. 1713 Addison Guardian No. 100 P. 7 The whole tribe of oglers gave their eyes a new determination. 2727—57 Chambers of Scholler of the Petermination of the Abray bodies have a determination towards the centre of the earth. 1754 Edwards Freed. Will. ii. 5 When we speak of the Determination of motion, we mean causing the Motion of the Body to be such a Way, or in such a Direction, rather than another. 1798 Malthus Popul. (1806) II. III. x. 253 The real price of corn varies during periods sufficiently long to affect the determination of capital. 1836 Sir W. HAMILTON Discuss. (1823) 336 The determination given to the Church of Scotland. was not one of erudition. 1881 Daily News to Mar. 5/3 An increasing determination of historic and genre painters towards landscape.

b. spec. A tendency or flow of the bodily fluids, now spp. of the blood, to a particular part.
1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 203 The Distempers which proceed from an irregular and disorderly Determination of the animal Spirits. 1805 W. Saunders Min. Waters 242 On account of the property of this natural water. and from its rapid determination to the kidnies. 1833 Scott Let. to A. Dyce 31 Mar. in Lockhart, Threatened with a determination, the active direction to a part; as of blood to a special organ with increased vascular action.

+8. The final condition to which anything has a tendency. Obs.

+8. The final condition to which anything has

a tendency. Obs.

1546 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. II. i. 50 The determination of quick-silveris properly fixation, that of milke coagulation, and that of oyle and unctious bodies onely incrassation. 2707 Curios. in Husb. & Gard. 340 Each Corpuscle of Salt returns into the primitive Determination which it holds from Nature.

1 Metaph. The definite direction of the mind

or will toward an object or end, by some motive,

or will toward an object or end, by some motive, regarded as an external force.

2.1685 SOUTH Serm., Will for Deed (1715) 389 Homage which Nature commands all Understandings to pay to it, by necessary Determination.

1690 Locke Hum. Und. 11. xxi. 50 The determination of the will, upon inquiry, is following the direction of that guide: and he that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is a free agent; such determination abridges not that power wherein liberty consists. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Determinations, again, are either moral or physical: a moral determination is that proceeding from a cause which operates morally. 1768 Rein Act. Powers 111. 11. 571 Dr. Hutcheson, considering all the principles of action as so many determinations or motions of the will.

10. The mental action of coming to a decision;

10. The mental action of coming to a decision; the fixing or settling of a purpose; the result of this; a fixed purpose or intention.

1348 HALL Chron. an. 8 Edw. IV. 203 Havyng a sure determination, fixed in their myndes. 1570-6 Lambards Peramb. Kent (1826) 237 King Alfred was in Kent when he made determination of this journey. 1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. 1. (1586) 8 Cato would have a man long in determination to builde, but to plant and sowe out of hand. 1630 R. 30hnson's Kingd. 4 Commu. 107 The English had no determination to leave them. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFER Myst. Udolpho xxvi, Agitated with doubts and fears and contrary determinations. 1883 Sir T Martin Ld. Lyndhurst xvii. 416 Lord Lyndhurst left office with the determination no reasoning could move her.

11. The quality of being determined or resolute; determinedness, resoluteness.

determinedness, resoluteness.

determinedness, resoluteness.

1828 Scort Nigel xxvii, Elizabeth possessed a stermess of masculine sense and determination which rendered even her weaknesses..respectable. 1829 Lytton Deverux II. xi, If I had less determination in my heart, I could not love you so well. 1823 SIR H. Douglas Milli. Bridges (ed. 3) 145 Never was .. operation executed with greater intelligence and determination. 1866 Geo. Elitor F. Hott (1868) 32 There was an expression of acuteness and determination about him. 1875 F. Hall in Lippincott's Mag. XV. 345/2 In the same spirit of determination.

Determinative (dftō:mminêtiv), a. and sh. [a. F. determinatif, -ive (15th c. in Godef. Suppl.), f. ppl. stem of L. determinate to Determine: see -IVE.]

A. adj.

1. Characterized by determining deciding or

1. Characterized by determining, deciding, or fixing; serving or tending to determine or decide.

2655 BRAMHALL Agt. Hobbes (J.), That individual action... cannot proceed from the special influence and determinative power of a just cause. 1676 GALE Crt. Gentiles 11I. 23 This efficacious concurse, as it determines and applies the second cause to act, is ... termed determinative. 1686 LUTTRELL Brief Ret. (1857) I. 205 The day appointed for pronouncing the determinative sentence in the cause. 1728 tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist. I. 111. vi. 120 The determinative Voice of the Head of the Church. 1865 HOLLAND Plain T. v. 183 Determinative of the character of life. 1826 FAIRAIRN in Contemp. Rev. Mar. 360 The underlying conception, the determinative principle or idea.

† b. Characterized by being determined or fixed.

Contemp. Rev. Mar. 360 The underlying conception, the determinative principle or idea.

† b. Characterized by being determined or fixed.

a 1677 Hale Contempl., Christ Crucif. (R.), Our Lord Christ's body could not be longer detained under the power of death, then the determinative time of three days.

2. Serving to limit or fix the exteent, or the specific kind or character of anything: said of attributes or marks added with this purpose. Cf. B. 2.

1697 J. Sergeran Solid Philos. 310 The one.. is Common or Determinable properly by the other, and the other is Particular or Determinative of it. 1711 Shaptes. Charac.

1737) III. VI. vi. 385 If.. we would needs add some exteriour marks, more declaratory and determinative of. Virtue and Pleasure. 1728 Watts Logic II. ii. \$5 The term.. is determinative and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension. 1865 Tylor Early Hist. Man. v. 90 The Egyptians do not seem to have got rid of their determinative pictures. 1881 — Anthropol. vii. 171 These examples... give some idea of the principles of its [Chinese writing] sound-characters and keys or determinative signs.

B. 5b.

1. A determinative agent; that which determines,

decides, or impels in a given direction.

1832 AUSTIN Jurispr. (1879) I. xxvii. 521 A right of action is not merely considered as an instrument or means of redress but as a restraint or determinative from wrong.

2. That which serves to determine or define the

2. Inat which serves to determine or define the character or quality of something else. a. In hieroglyphic writing, an ideographic sign annexed to a word phonetically represented, for the purpose of defining its signification. Thus in the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics there were generic determinatives which indicated the class of notions to which the word belonged, determinatives of number, etc. b. In Science of Language, a spoken syllable having an analogous function in some languages; also, a determinative or demonstrative

word.

1868 Marsh Eng. Lang. iv. 67 Very many of the native Mono-syllables are mere Determinatives. 1868 Rawlinson Auc. Mon. I. iv. 81 The 'determinative' of a god—the sign, that is, which marks that the name of a god is about to follow. 1875 Renoup Egyptian Gram. 11 Plural nouns and adjectives usually... take the sign; or 111 after them as a determinative of plurality. 1881 Tylon Anthropol. vii. 173 Even where they spelt words by their sounds, they had a remarkable way of adding what are called determinatives, which are pictures to confirm or explain the spelt word. 1883 Savce Fresh Light Anc. Mon. i. 18 Determinatives... characters which have no phonetic value, but which determine the class to which the word they accompany belongs.

Determinatively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2]

a. In a determinative manner; so as to determine. † b = Determinative.

a. In a determinative manner; so as to determine. 
† b = DETERMINATELY.

\*\*r641 Argument Law in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) V. 63 Such things as are intended immediately, directly, and determinatively against the life and person of the King. 1643 Mastall Let. 14 To judge every person. in the Nation determinatively and conclusively, so as from that judgement there is no appealing. 1665 EVELYN Chalcogr. 124 For the symmetrically conducting of his hatches, determinatively, and with certitude.

and with certitude.

Determinativeness. [f. prec. + -NESS.]

a. The quality of being determinative. b = DETERMINATENESS 2; determination.

18a: Blackto, Mag. X. 76 A due proportion of the organ
of determinativeness in our peasantry and mechanics might
make our subjugation a matter of absolute impossibility.
18g1 1. TAYLOR Wesley (1852) 121 [Wesley] whose letters
are eminent samples of succinct determinativeness.

Determinator (ditā imine tai). [a. L. determinator, agent-noun from L. determinare to DE-TERMINE: with quot. 1556 cf. obs. F. determi-nateur.] He who or that which determines (in

nateur.] He who or that which determines (in various senses of the verb); a determiner.

1556 Aurelio & Isab. (1680) D.v., Of that they ware the juges, and determinateurs. 1643 SIRE. Dering Sp. on Relig. xiv. 44 The proper determinators of this point. 1646 SIR. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. III. v. 115 Three determinators of truth, Authority, Sense and Reason. 1855 Ess. Intuit. Mor. 146 If a man set forth Moral pleasure as the determinator of his Will. 1879 H. GEORGE Progr. & Pov. 18 To make the ratio with production, and not the ratio with capital, the determinator of wages.

Determine (1/15:1min), v. [a. OF. determine-r

the determinator of wages. **Determine** (d/tō:umin), v. [a. OF. determine-r (12th c. in Littré), = Pr., Sp., It. determinar, ad. L. dētermināre to bound, limit, determine, fix, f.

L. De- I. 3 + terminare to set bounds to.]

I. To put an end or limit to; to come to an end. 1. trans. To put an end to (in time); to bring to an end; to end, conclude, terminate. (Now chiefly

in Law.)

1483 Cath. Angl. 98 To Determyn, determinare, diffinire, distinguere, finire.

1494 Fabyan Chron. 5 At the Conquest I haue eke determyned The vi. part. c1510 Morr Piews Wks. 9/1 Death determineth the manifolde incommodities. of this life. a1533 LD. Berners Huon Will. 190 It behoueth vs shortely to determyne oure besynes. 1651 Smith in

Fuller's Abel Rediv., Willet 573 Here also God determined his travails. 1709 STEELE Tatler No. 167 P 5 Her Husband's Death .. would certainly have determined her Life. 1782 PALEY MOR. Philas. (1818) I. 326 To determine a connexion which is become odious to both. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) 11V. 444 A warranty .. may be defeated, determined, or avoided, in all or in part. 1849 STEPHEN Latus Engel. (ed. 6) I. 298 The lessee .. hath determined his estate by his own default. 1874 STUBES CONST. Hist. (1875) II. xvi. 441 The death of Edward III determined the crisis.

death of Edward III determined the crisis.

† b. To cause to end in (some conclusion). Obs.

a 1668 Denham Poems 08 The people join'd In glad consent, and all their common fear Determine in my fate. 1673
TEMPLE Observ. United Prov. Wks. 1731 I. 25 Albert bent the whole Force of the War upon France, till he determined it in a Peace with that Crown.

2. intr. (for reft.) To come to an end; to cease to exist or be in force; to expire, to die. (Now chiefly in Law.)

to exist or be in force; to expire, to die. (Now chiefly in Law.)

c1374 Chaucer Troylus III. 330 (379) That rather dye I wold, and determyne, As thinkith me, stokkid in prisoun. 1871 Ludlow Churckw. Acc. (Camden) 147 His interest in the said pew to determyne. 1807 Shaks. Cor. III. III. 43 Must all determine heere? 1815 G. Sandys Tran. 73 His life was to determine with his fathers. 1877 Cary Chronol. II. I. V. 104 The Year.. was that in which the 4th of the 6th Olympiad did Determine. 1770 Lanchorne Plutarch (1879) I. 422/2 The changes we have to experience only determine with our lives. 1794 Mathias Purz. Lit. (1798) 289 The custom ceased and determined at Sir Matthew Mite's election. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) V. 56 In fact the estate of Martin did not determine by his death, surrender, or forfeiture, but by the death of King Charles II. 1883 Gladstone Sp. in Parl. 19 July, The privileges.. do not determine with the life of M. de Lesseps.

b. To end in (a termination, conclusion, or re-

STONE S.p. in Parl. 19 July, The privileges... do not determine with the life of M. de Lesseps.

b. To end in (a termination, conclusion, or result); 'to end consequentially' (J.). Obs. or arch. 1605 Camen Rem.(1637) 143/4 As long as issue male continued, which determined in John Moubray Duke of Norfolke. a 1631 Donne in Spurgeon Treas. Daw. Ps. lxvi. 3 As long as their rage determined in his person, he opened not his mouth. 1642 Tappe Comm. 50b xxi. 13 Their merry dance determineth in a miserable downfall. 1684 Contempl. State of Man 1. vii. (1699) 71 The Misery wherein all the Felicity of this World is to determin. a 1716 South Serm. (1744) X. 78 But that which begins in vanity, must needs determine in vexation of spirit. 1767 Byron's Voy. r. World 114 The head is small... and determines in a snout. 1875 Stubss Const. Hist. III. xviii. 4 The crisis... is to determine in that struggle between the crown and the commons which the last two centuries have decided.

† 3. trans. To set bounds to; to bound, limit. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xix. i. (1495) 867 Colour is the vitermest party. that is determined with one line, which is called a Circumference. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 128 Many of the Geographers set not downe Indus the river, for to determine the marches of the Indians Westward. 1654 Comwell. Sp. 29 Jan. (Carlyle, It determines his power. 1689 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 311 The Two Countyes shall have the Moors of the sayd Countyes otherwise determined. 1272 Atterbury (J.), That hill which thus determines their view at a distance.

b. Logic. To limit by adding differences; to limit in scope.

b. Logic. To limit by adding differences; to

D. Logic. 10 limit by adding differences; to limit in scope.

[1855 WATRIMAN Fardle Facions II. iv. 141 Determinying the Tradicions of Moyses, by certein ordenaunces and decrees, whiche thei them selues [Phariseis] sette vp.] 1838 Sir W. HAMILTON Logic xi. (1866) I. 194 When we determine any notion by adding on a subordinate concept, we divide it. 1842 ABP. Thomson Laws Th. lxxvii. (1860) 158 Some mark may be added... which narrows the extent of both, but renders them more definite—better determined.

both, but renders them more definite—better determined.

† C. To limit to, restrict to. Obs.

\*\*\*L450-1330 Myrr. our Ladye 101 Soche a fredome as is determyned to nothynge in certeyne, but yt may be applyed generally. 1539 Hammond On Ps. xix. 11 Annot. 115 The context seems rather to determine it to the first. sense. 1630 LOKE Hum. Und. 111. ix. § 17 No one has Authority to determine the signification of the word Gold.. more to one Collection of Ideas.. than to another. 1639 Ray Creation IL (1704) 380 Not..necessarily determined to one manner of Respiration.

II. To bring to an end a dispute, controversy, or doubtful matter; to conclude, settle, decide, fix.

II. To bring to an end a dispute, controversy, or doubtful matter; to conclude, settle, decide, fix.

4. trans. To settle or decide (a dispute, question, matter in debate), as a judge or arbiter.

1380 WYCLIP Sel. Wie. III. 345 Pat 3if be pope determine ou3t, banne it is soip & to bileue. 1440 Generydes 1695 To determyne [MS. mytte] this mater, Generydes was brought owt. 1536 Tindale Acts xix. 30 Itt may be determined in a lawfull congregacion. 1530 PALSGR. 514/2, I determyne, I make a conclusion in a mater. 1576 FLEMING Paughl. Epist. 246 Sitting in his long gowne, or riche robe, is occupied in suche matters as are of him to be determined. 1588 SHAKS. Tit. A. 1. i. 40 Let the lawes of Rome determine all. 1660 Trial Regic. 9 Authorized by the King's Majestle to hear, and determine, all Treasons, Felonies, and other Offences. 1710 C. FIRNIES Diary (1888) 260 Matters of Life and death are not here tryed or determined. 1868 M. PATTISON Academ. Org. iv. 114 This ambiguity should be determined in one direction or in the other.

b. with an object expressing the sentence, conclusion, or issue.

b. with an object expressing the sentence, conclusion, or issue.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. I. (1843) 6/1 He would undertake .. that his presence would in a moment determine the restitution of the palatinate to his brother and sister.

1751 Johnson Rambler No. 181 P 3 The time at which every man's fate was to be determined.

1752 Hume Ess. 4 Treal. (1777) I. 108 The laws will .. determine the punishment of the criminal.

1823 HT. MARTINEAU Each 4 All v. 67 The circumstances which determine the recompense of each.

1853 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1873) II. 1. ii. 86 It was an

era which determined the history of the world. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 63 The law will determine all our various duties towards relatives.

c. with subordinate clause, expressing the matter

at issue.

1399 Pol. Poems (Rolls) I. 385 And whedir the grounde of 3iste were good other ille, trouthe hathe determyned. 1365 Daus Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 192 Lucius the third.. determineth playnly, that heretickes are stricken with an euerlastyng curse. 1566 Grapton Chrom. II. 297 To determine what was meetest to be done in this matter. 1589 R. HARVEY Pl. Perr. (1590) 15 As senseles, as they which determine what was meetest to be done in this matter. 1589 R. HARVEY Pl. Perr. (1590) 15 As senseles, as they which determine you an Ale bench whether the passenger.. be a Saint or a Diuell. 1611 BIBLE Acts xxvii. 1 When it was determined fearlier vv. demed, concluded, decreed! that we should saile into Italy. 1747 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. V. 105 It might now be determin'd whether the Council's Speech to the Assembly ...shou'd be Printed. 1834 SOUTHEY Dector Ixv. (1862) 137 Far happier are they who always know what they are to do, than they who have to determine what they will do. 1889 RUSKIN Praterita II. 179, I determined that the Alps were, on the whole, best seen from below.

5. intr. To come to a judicial decision; to give

Ruskin Praterita II. 179 I determined that the Alps were, on the whole, best seen from below.

5. intr. To come to a judicial decision; to give a decision; to decide. † Const. of (on).

1. 184 Chaucer H. Fame. 1. 343 Wayte you the conclusyon, And eke how that ye determynen, And for the more part diffynen. 1. 187 Canton Jason 72 Smale thinges of which they shall have the knowleche for to determine. 1879 Tomson Catain's Serm. Tim. 41/2 Suche men. although they affirme, yet can they certeinely determine of nothing. 1836 Harkuyt Voy. 1. 68 Neither. 10 speake of any affaires, after they have beene determined of by the Emperour. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII. 1. 214 You shall to th' Tower, till you know How he determines further. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. Balsac's Lett. 244 Who have reason enough to doubt, but not science sufficiently to determine rightly. 1790 Streye Ann. Ref. I. xxxix. 447 Cox, Bishop of Ely determined on both questions. 1735 Johnson Rambler No. 155 P4. The general inability of man to determine rightly concerning his own. 1759 Franklin Ess. Wks. 1840 III. 268 The representatives of the people have an undoubted right to judge and determine. of the sum to be raised. 1767 Junius Lett. xxxv. 166 What. . remains, but to leave it to the people to determine for themselves?. They alone ought to determine. † b. To decide for. Obs.

1644-98 B. Mountagu Corr. 9. Cosin (1869) I. 42, I determine next weke for Pettworth. 1750 Br. Huro in Warburton's Lett. (1809) 52 He has determined for the Law. C. To decide or fix upon, on. (Blending with 18 c, q. v.)

c. To decide or fix upon, on. (Blending with 18 c, q. v.)

† 6. To lay down decisively or authoritatively; to pronounce, declare, state. (Const. as in 4, 5.)

1393 GOWER Conf. III. 86 Of theorique principall The philosophre in speciall The propretes hath determined.

1400 Rom. Rose 4885 Of ech synne it is the rote.. As Tulius can determyne. 4266 Bk. St. Albans, Her. Aja, Here in thys booke folowyng is determyned the lynage of Coote armuris.

ote armuris. + b. To decide or declare to be; to term. Obs. 1653 H. More Antid. Ath. 11. xi. (1712) 161 This he determines primogenious moisture.

† 7. trans. To settle or fix beforehand; to ordain, decree; to ordain what is to be done. Obs.

decree; to ordain what is to be done. Obs.

1388 Wyclif Acts xvii. 26 Determynynge tymes ordeyned,
and termes of habitacioun. 1535 Coverdale Isa. x. 23 Yo.
Lorde... shal perfectly fulfil the thinge, that he hath determyned. 1586 A. Dav Eng. Secretary. 1. (1625) 121 His
houre was come, so was it determined, which way could he
shun it? 1611 BIBLE 1 Sam. xxv. 17 For evil is determined
against our master. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. III. iii.
263 Some superintendent Intellectual Nature, that by certain election and choice determined things. 1758 S. HavMARD Serm. xiv. 408 God... determined holiness to be the
way to everlasting happiness.

8. trans. To fix or decide causally; to condition
as a cause or antecodent.

8. trans. To fix or decide causally; to condition as a cause or antecedent.
1654 Hobbers Leviath. 1. x., 42 As in other things... not the seller, but the buyer determines the Price. 1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 141 P 2 The whole tenor of his life has been determined by some accident of no apparent moment. 1839 Murchison Silve. Syst. 1. xxxvi. 503 These divergences have. been determined by the eruptive forces which evolved the trap rocks. 1856 Emrson Eng. Traits, Wealth Wks. (Bohn) II. 72 The wealth of London determines prices all over the globe. 1874 Savee Compar Philol. ii. 73 Dante has determined classical Italian. 1833 Gimoun Mongols xviii. 213 His religion... determines for him the colour and cut of his coat.

9. To decide upon (one of several): to fix (which

out of his coat.

9. To decide upon (one of several); to fix (which

O. To decide upon (one of several); to fix (which or what it is to be).

1659 PRARSON Creed (1662) 195 The apertion of the wombe determineth the first-born. 1720 Ozell Vertot's Rom. Rep. II. x. 155 To rob his Enemy of the cruel Pleasure of determining the kind of. Death. 1771 Mrs. Griffith It. Viand's Shipwarch 37 Let us then determine the first passengers by lot. 1850 Mr Cost Div. Govt. in. i. (1874) 269 It is the will which determines what is to be preferred or rejected. 1886 Sir J. Stirling in Law Times Rep. LV. 283/2 Determining what particulars of objections ought to be allowed.

1772 Itist. Rochester 33 Whether in this tower. I cannot determine. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) VI. 235 To determine whether he should or should not consider it as his own. † 10. To conclude from reasoning, investigation, etc. (a thing to be, or that it is). Obs.

1494 FABYAN Chron. IV. IXXV. 53 Whiche length of tyme is of some Auctour determyned to be longe and of some but shorte. 1556 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 163 b, Rosell, Angelus, & other doctours determyned to be longe and of some but shorte. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 26 Stadium ... which length Plinie determineth to be 125 pases. 1621 Burton Anal. Mel. 11. ii. 111. (1676) 162/2 Thus Clavius and Maginus, etc., with their followers, vary and determine of these celestial orbs and bodies. 1768 Prestrev Leel. Hist. II. XVI. 139 Bishop Fleetwood has determined... that five pounds in this

reign was equivalent to twenty eight, or thirty, now. 1814
MSS. JANE WEST Alicia de Lacy IV. 218 Hereford determined him to be an audacious knave.

11. trans. To ascertain definitely by observation,

tor they determine the straight that of the involution.

b. intr. To be defined as to position.

2885 LEUDESDORF Cremona's Proj. Geom. 285 All straight lines passing through U determine on the circumference.

13. To discuss and resolve a disputed question (determinare questionem), or maintain a thesis content on concept in a scholastic disputation, esagainst an opponent in a scholastic disputation, especially in a disputation by which a student entered upon the degree of B.A.; hence, absolutely, To perform the exercises of Determination (sense 4)

which completed the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and enabled the student to proceed to qualify himself for the Master's degree. Obs. exc. Hiss.

[1267 in Munim. Acad. Oxon. (Rolls) 1. 34 Ut certa forma provideretur sub qua Bachillarii artium determinaturi ad determinandum forent admittendi.] 1570-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) 193 That a young Novesse should thus boldly determine at their disputations. 1649 Order 26 Jan. in Wood Life (Oxf. H. S.) I. 149 That all Bachelaurs of this University who have not determined the last yeare do determine this Lent. 1691 — Ath. Oxon. II. 413 After he had taken the degree of Bach. of Arts and determine twice between the 17 Feb. to 7 March. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYME St. Gt. Brit. 1. 111. xi. (1743) 281 He is obliged... to propose a question in the publick Schools within a Year after he hat taken the said Degree [D. D.], and to determine upon the same. 1876 A. CLARK Reg. Univ. Oxf. (O.H.S.) II. 1. 50 In some cases the University bound over the 'admissi' to determine next Lent under a money penalty. Ibid., On 17 Feb. 1590 a committee was appointed to provide a scheme by which bachelors presented might be compelled to determine.

III. To direct to some end or conclusion; to

III. To direct to some end or conclusion; to come to some conclusion.

come to some conclusion.

14. trans. To give a terminus or aim to; to give tendency or direction to; to direct; to decide the course of; to impel to (some destination).

21430 Lydo. Bochas ix. xxxii. (1554) 211 b, He.. Gan his compleint to Bochas determine. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 121 P 1 Such an Operation. as. determines all the Portions of Matter to their proper Centres. 1751 Donnson Rambler No. 151 P 4 Accidental impulses determine us to different paths. 1753 N. Torriano Gangr. Sove Throat 71 Determining the morbific Matter from the internal to the external Parts. 1793 Malthus Popul. (1860) II. III. x. 252 Thus determining a greater quantity of capital to this particular employment. 1842 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces 80 A power ... of determining the oxygen of the liquid to its surface.

b. fig. To direct, impel, give a direction or definite bias to.

1530 Morr. Dyaloge 1. Wks. 164/2 Ye shoulde not have

nite bias to.

1539 More Dyaloge 1. Wks. 164/2 Ye shoulde not have wyste on which parte to determine your byleve. 1613 J.

SALKELD Trait. Angels 221 Are by reason of the same beatitude so prevented and determined to all good...that in no wise they can sinne. 1662 STILLINGIL. Orig. Sacr. 111. iii. § 7 If this power of determining its self either way must be taken away. a 1670 Rust Disc. Truth (1682: 189 It is no imperfection in God to be determined to Good... 1690 Locke Hum. Und. 11. xxi. § 50 We are endowed with a power to suspend any particular desire, and keep it from determining the will, and engaging us in action. 1772 W. Cullen Inst. Med. 11. § 202 Animals are determined to take in aliment by the appetites of hunger and thirst. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph. (1877) I. ii. 23 Speculative truth is valuable only as it determines a greater quantity of higher power into activity. 1842 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces 86 It only determines or facilitates the action of chemical force.

15. intr. To take its course, go, tend to (a par-

mines or facilitates the action of chemical force.

15. intr. To take its course, go, tend to (a particular terminus or destination). arch.

15. intr. To take its course, go, tend to (a particular terminus or destination). arch.

163. Life Father Sarpi (1676) 61 Until it might be discerned whether the malady would determine to life, or death. 1636 Sanderson Serm. (1689) 542 They all determine and concentre there.

1803 W. Saunders Min. Waters 293 A dose of this water. will generally determine pretty powerfully to the kidnies. 1839 Ballet Festus xxi. (1848) 272 To these they all determine.

1826 Sears Athan. III. way When the separating judgment shall come on, and each [human being] determines to the place he loves.

18. intr. To be directed upon (anything) as a goal or final object. Obs.

1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp. II. Ad § 12. 94 The hopes of a Christian ought not to determine upon any thing lesse than heaven. Ibid. iv. § 18 To suffer corporal austerities

with thoughts determining upon the external action or ima-ginations of sanctity inherent in the action.

16. trans. To decide the course of (a person);

to bring to the determination, decision, or reso-

to bring to the determination, decision, or resolution (to do something).

\*\*soft Wilkins Nat. Relig. 29 He.. shall not be able to determine himself to the belief or practice of any thing. \*\*strength\*\* 1718

\*\*Steele Spect.\*\* No. 278 F 2 A distressed Damsel, who intends to be determined by your Judgment. \*\*strength\*\* 1718

\*\*Steele Spect.\*\* No. 278 F 2 A distressed Damsel, who intends to be determined by your Judgment. \*\*strength\*\* 1718

\*\*JEFFERSON Writ.\*\* (1859) II. 1. 250 Determining the fishermen to carry on their trade from their own homes. \*\*strength\*\* 1818 Mrs. Shelley Frankenst.\*\* vi. (1865) 97 These reflections determined me and I resolved to remain silent. \*\*strength\*\* 1838 Downen Shelley II. i. 7. [She] took credit to herself for having determined Shelley to travel abroad. \*\*† 17. \*\*reft.\*\* To bring oneself to a decision; to come to the resolve (to do something). [= F. se determiner.] Obs.

\*\*1303 Gower Conf. I. 267 They upon this medicine Appoints to the present t

come to the resolve (to do something). [=F, se determiner.] Obs.

1393 Gower Conf. I. 267 They upon this medicine Appointen hem and determine That. They wolde [etc.]. 1477 Earl. Rivers (Caxton) Dictes 1, I determyned me to take that voyage. 1490 Act 7 Hen. VII, c. 1 Preamb., The King. .hath determined himself to pass over the Sea. 1701 tf. Le Clert's Prim. Fathers (1702) 57 Tis the part of a Witty Man, to Determine himself speedily upon all sorts of Questions.

18. intr. (for refl.) To come to the decision, resolve definitely (to do something). † In early use often to determine with oneself.

1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 226 The moste nicke wylle of the Vyrgyn vtterly determyned to sarue god. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. II. vi, I have determyned in my judgement, For La Bell Pucell.. To passe the waye of so greate jeopardy. 1550-34 Tiddale Acts xx. 16 Paul had determined (WYCLIF, Rhem., purposed) to leave Ephesus as they sailed. 1530 PALSCA. 514/2 Whan I determyne with my selfe to do a thyng. 1546 Hall. Chron. 1870, He in the meane season determined to make hys abode in Scotland. 1bid. 194 b, He determined with him selfe clerely to marye with her. 1590 Maklows 2nd Pt. Tamburl. II. ii, Determines straight To bid us battle for our dearest lives. 1760, Robertson Chas. V, V. IV. 375 He determined to set the highest price upon Francis's freedom. 1868 Med. 7rnl. XIX. 437 The obstinacy... of the fever made me determine. 1 to administer some remedy. 1891 E. Peacock N. Brendon I. 310 Narcissa determined to go at once.

b. with subordinate clause or equivalent.

b. with subordinate clause or equivalent.

158 N. LICHEFIELD, tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind. i. 3

Taking order and determining with Pedro.., that at a time appointed they shuld meet. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE DIDGE NASHE AND INC. I. That have I not determined with myself. 1736

BUTLER Anal. i. i. Wks. 1874 I. 24 A man determines, that he will look at such an object.

To resolve upon, on, + of (some course of on). With indirect passive, To be determined

action). With indirect passive, To be determined on or upon.

This appears to combine senses 5 and 18, and to pass imperceptibly from the sense decide to that of resolve.

1609 SHAKS. Cor. IV. 1. 35 Determine on some course. 1636

1734 J. SHEBBEARE Matrimony (1766) I. 19 [This] seduced him to determine on the Life of a Gentleman, when his Uncle should die. 1801 Mss. Cu. Smrth Solitary Wand.

1. 31 Unable to determine on what answer they were to give.

1883 FROUDE Short. Stud. IV. I. vi. 69 The bishops. determined on a further appeal to the pope. 1883 Manch. Exam.

26 June 3/4 Not at present definitely determined on.

d. impersonal passive.

1825 Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. xxix, It was determined to sell the place.

19. To be determined, to have come to a decision or definite resolve (to do something); to be finally

19. To be determined, to have come to a decision or definite resolve (to do something); to be finally and firmly resolved. (Cf. Determined ppl. a.)

1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 771 If she finally were determined to kepe him. 1529 — Dyaloge I. Wks. 161/2 One, whom she is determined neuer to mary. 1524 Shaks. Rich. III, 1. 1. 30 Therefore, since I cannot proue a Louer.. I am determined to proue a Villaine. 1601 — Jul. C. v. i. 100 What are you then determined to dot 1728 De For Voy. round World (1840) 19 If I had been otherwise determined. 2793 Smakton Edystone L. \$ 208 Being now determined as to the composition of the mortar for the Edystone. 1866 Gro. Eliot F. Holt (1868) 17 No; I'm determined not to sleep up-stairs.

† D. To be bound for. Obs.
1784 R. Bacir Burham Downs I. 222 Sir George is determined for Switzerland in a few days.

Determined (d/tō'mmind), ppl. a. [f. prec. +

Determined (d/to mind), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -KD 1.1

1. Terminated, ended.
2. Limited, restricted:
2. Limited, restricted:
2. As to extent;
2. Description:
3. Description:
4. As to extent;
4. As to extent;
5. As to extent;
6. As to extent;
7. As to extent;
8. As to extent;
8.

Limited, restricted: B. as to extent; D. as to freedom of action or choice; conditioned.

1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M. III. i. 70 Perpetual durance, a restraint. To a determin'd scope. 1805 Wordsw. Prelude 1. 641 Tis a theme Single and of determined bounds.

1871 R. H. Hutton Ess. (1877) I. 53 Fails to render such a fact as free-will in the offspring of absolutely determined natures even conceivable.

natures even conceivable.

3. Decided, settled, fixed; decided or resolved

divinity. 1836 J. GILBERT Chr. Atonem. ix. (1852) 261 Some determined bias must have existed.

divinity. 1836 J. GILBERT Chr. Alonem. 1x. (1852) 261 Some determined bias must have existed.

4. Appointed, ordained; fixed beforehand.
?a 1500 Wychet (1828) 3 The chosen.. shalbe made whyte tyll a tyme determined. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 25 Not any determined, or appointed measure, as a yarde, a furlong. 1580 LYLY Emphues (Arb.) 284 Caused al the company to breake off their determined pastimes. 1592 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI, 1v. vi. 9 To my determined time thou gau'st new date. 1562 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus i. 3 They are so by the determined counsell of God.

5. Defined, definite, exact; distinctly marked or laid down: fixed.

5. Defined, definite, exact; distinctly marked or laid down; fixed.

1300 Dez Math. Pref. 3 If a Poynt moue from a determined situation. 1288 BATMAN Trevisa's Barth. de P. R.

1111. xx. 21 If it had a determined savour..it might not take the savour of another thing. 1690 Locks Hume. Und. 111. v.

112 Names.. when they have any determin'd Signification. 1726 Leoni Alberti's Arrhit. 11. 52a, Others set apart a certain determined place of burial. 1733 Neal. Hist. Purit. 11. 375 Oaths ought to be explicit, and the words as clear and determined as possible. 1726 GILPIN Wye 10 A body of water.. wearing any determined form. 1796-7 Instr. & Reg. Cavalry (1813) 77 The determined line on which the pivots of the column are to stand. 1891 ROSEBERY Pitt xi. 194 Some cynical offer.. of his interest for a determined price.

1. Definitely ascertained or identified.

1827 CHALMERS Astron. Disc. i. (1852) 21 A round ball of a determined magnitude. 1883 Entomol. Mag. Mar. 235 Specimens. either determined or undetermined.

7. a. Of persons: Characterized by determination or final and fixed resolve; resolute; not to be

or final and fixed resolve; resolute; not to be

or mail and fixed resolve; resolute; not to be moved from one's purpose.

1772 Ann. Reg. 26/2 Because they were determined deists.
1803 G. Rose Diaries (1860) II. 46 The King..is a determined Antigallican. 1847 Emerson Rept. Men. Gothe
Wks. (Bohn) I. 391, I meet the eyes of the most determined of men. 1883 FROUDE Short Stud. IV. 1. ii. 24 Intimating that the king would find him a most determined antagonist. 1885 F. Temple Relat. Relig. 4 Sc. i. 4 Science and Religion seem very often to be the most determined foes to each other. 1887 Times 10 Oct. 3/3 Two determined looking men, were charged with being suspected persons.

1. Of personal properties actions etc. Show.

ing men, were charged with being suspected persons.

b. Of personal properties, actions, etc.: Showing determination, unflinching, unwavering.

1604 Shaks. Oth. n. iii. 227 Cassio following him with determin'd Sword To execute vpon him. 2765 Sterne Tr. Shandy VII. ix, With as determined a pencil as if I had her in the wettest drapery. 1702 Anced. W. Pitt I. xvii. 277 There was a determined resolution. against any vigorous exertion of the national power. 1837 DISRAELI Venetia 1. ii, Gave a determined ring at the bell. 1826 Emeson Eng. Traits, Times Whs. (Bohn) II. 179 Courage, not rash and petulant, but considerate and determined.

C. (For the predicative use in to be determined, see Determine 2. 10.)

C. (For the predicative use in to be determined, see Determinedly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a determined, decided, or resolute manner.

c 1540 Deposit. in Old Ways (1892) 100 Her mynde was determynedly fyxitt that she wolde not marrye with hym. 1590 Hist. Europe in Ann. Res. 20/1 The .. club, so determinedly inimical to monarchy. 1811 Chron. ibid. 7 After fighting 25 minutes most determinedly. 1849 Ruskin Sev. Lamps v. \$6. 141 In every style that is determinedly progressive. 1870 Miss Bridgman Ro. Lynne II. xiii. 268 She tied on her bonnet grimly and determinedly.

Determinedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
The quality of being determined or resolute. 1748 Richardson Claritsa (1811) I. iii. 128 om much determinedness; such a noble firmness in my sister. 1771
T. Hull Sir W. Harrington (1797) IV. 25 With a determinedness, in his looks, that made me tremble. 1883 Chicago Advance 15 Mar., A persistent determinedness that has known no discouragement.

Determiner 1 (ditō 1minol). [f. Determine

Determiner 1 (d/tā uminau). [f. Determine

1. He who or that which determines, in various

1. He who or that which determines, in various senses. 8. He who or that which decides. 1530 Palsor. 213/1 Determyner, determineur. 1524 Fenner Def. Ministers (1587) 59 Anie other determinors of the issue. 1633 A. Wilson Yas. I, 167 The Sword, as it is the best determiner, so it is the most honourable Treater. 1639 Milton Civ. Power Wks. 1738 I. 547 No Man or body of Men in these times can be the infallible Judges or Determiners in matters of Religion. 1754 Richardson Grandison (1781) III. xvi. 128 Miss Grandison must be the sole determiner on this occasion. 1884 Century Mag. XXVIII. 122 The determiner of the future policy of the Church.

b. That which decides the course of action, or

b. That which decides the course of action. or

b. That which decides the course of action, or determines the result.

1754 EDWARDS Freed. Will 1. ii. (1762) 5 If the Will be determined, there is a Determiner. This must be supposed to be intended even by them that say the Will determines itself. fbid. 11. vii. 90 The opportunity that is left for the Will itself to be the determiner of the act.

C. One who ascertains definitely.

1846 Grove Greece 1. xviii. II. 18 The original determiner of this enoch.

f this epoch.

+ 2. A determining bachelor of arts; = DETER-

+2. A determining bachelor of arts; = Determinant B 1, Obs. (exc. Hist.)
1874 M. Stokys in Peacock Stat. Cambridge (1841) App.
A. 6 [The bell shall] be tolled in every Colledge, Howse, Hall or Hostell where eny Determiners be. 1736 Amherst Terrae Fil. xlii. 224 The collectors... draw a scheme... in which the names of all determiners are placed in several columns, and over against them, in other columns, the days when, and the schools where, they are to respond.

+ Determiner 2. Law. [subst. use of F. determiner pres. inf.] The final determining of a judge or court of justice: in oper and determiner, a variant of oper and terminer. (Obs. exc. Hist.)

1450 Paston Lett. No. 103 I. 138 That ye hadde sued hym for an especiall assise, and an oier and determiner. 1548 Hall Chron. 165 b. A commission of oyer and determiner, for the punishement of this outragious offence & sedicious crime. 1553 STUBBES Anal. Abus. 11. (1882) 105 Iustices of Assises, Ewer, Determiner, and the lyke. 1633 T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib. i. (1821) 16 Of Oyer, Determiner, and Goale deliverie. 1848 Wharton Law Lex., Oyer and Terminer.. sometimes written determiner.

Determining (d/t5:1minin), vbl. sb. [f. Determiner v. + -ING l.] The action of the verb Determine; determination. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

dial.)

1530 PALSCR. 213/1 Determyning, terminance, determination. 1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Determinance.. the determining or ending of a thing. 1607 HIRRON Wks. I. 117 The determining of all cases and questions in religion. 1606 EACHARD Cont. Clergy 22 The.. inconsiderate determining of youths to the profession of learning. 1736 LEONI tr. Albert's Archit. I. 9a, We must have regard to the. Use of every Edifice in the determining of its Situation. [1778 C. HUTTON Bridges 4 Their spans are still necessary for determining their figure.]

b. In academic use = DETERMINATION 4. 1675 (25 Feb.) in A. Wood Life 4 T. (O. H. S.) II. 309 Officers that have fees for determining. 1887 [see DETERMINATION 4].

Officers that have fees for determining. 1887 [see Determination 4].

Determining, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + ING 2.]

1. That determines; esp. that decides, or leads to a decision; that fixes the course or issue.

1712 Steele Spect. No. 158 F 3 A certain positive and determining manner in which you talk. 1843 Grove Corr.

Phys. Forces 45 The force of heat seems more a determining than a producing influence. 1896 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858). ii. 110 The determining principle of their action. 1884 Athension 23 Feb. 241/1 What was the determining motive?

b. Terminating anding

motive?

b. Terminating, ending.
1893 Daily News 21 Feb. 7/8 What is called the determining school year (that is the school year ended last before the 1st Jan. 1891).

† 2. Performing the academic exercise of DETER-

MINATION: determining bachelor, a bachelor of arts who had to determine in the Lenten disputations

who had to determine in the Lenten disputations of the year. Obs. exc. in University Hist.

1649 Order 26 Jan., in Wood Life & T. (O. H. S.) I. 149 That all determining Bachelaurs do meet at St. Marie's at 12 of the clock... and be conducted to the Schooles by the bedells.

1700 Steele & Swift Tatler No. 71 F8 Not a Senior Fellow [will] make a Pun, nor a determining Bachelor drink a Bumper. 1721 Amibers Terra Fil. No. 42 (1726) 232 The collectors. are chosen out of the determining bachelors by the two proctors. 1837 A. Clark Registr. Univ. Oxf. II. 1. 52 To arrange the determining bachelors into groups, so that each determining bachelor might dispute twice at least.

Hence Determiningly adv.

2 1642 BP. MOUNTAGUE Acts & Mon. (1642) 489 We dare not determiningly resolve, wee ought not boysterously to rush upon it.

rush upon it. **Determinism** (ditā-iminiz'm). [f. Deter-MINE v. + -18M]

1. The philosophical doctrine that human action

is not free but necessarily determined by motives, which are regarded as external forces acting upon

which are regarded as external forces acting upon the will.

2846 Sir W. Hamilton Reid's Wks. 87 note. There are two schemes of Necessity—the Necessitation by efficient—the Necessitation by final causes. The former is brute or blind Fate; the latter rational Determinism. 2826 W. Thomson in Oxford Essays 1837 The theory of Determinism, in which the will is regarded as determined or swayed to a particular course by external inducements and formed habits, so that the consciousness of freedom rests chiefly upon an oblivion of the antecedents to our choice. 1860 Mansel. Prolog. Logica App. Note D. 334 The latter hypothesis is Determinism, a necessity no less rigid than Fatalism. 1866 Contemp. Rev. I. 465 He arrived at a system of absolute determinism, which entirely takes away man's free will, and with it his responsibility. 1880 W. L. Courner in Abbot Hellenia (1880) 257 Epicurus. was an opponent of Fatalism, not of Determinism.

2. gen. The doctrine that everything that happens is determined by a necessary chain of causation. 1896 Martineau Materialism 71 If man is only a sample of the universal determinism.

Determinist, 5b. and a. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

A. 5b. One who holds the doctrine of determinism.

minism.

minism.

1874 Mivart in Contemp. Rev. Oct. 784 The objections of our modern Determinists. 1881 Spectator 30 Apr. 574 He is an Agnostic and a Determinist, with no reserves. 1887 J. C. Morrison Service of Man ix. 298 The determinist is not less but more resolute in teaching morality than his

free-will opponent. **B.** adj. Of or pertaining to the theory of deter-

minism.

1860 Mansel Proleg. Logica App. Note E. 348, I believe the scheme of liberty is inconceivable only if the determinist argument is unanswerable.

1874 Sidowick Meth. Ethics v. 55 A Determinist scheme of morality.

1882 R. H. Hutton in Contemp. Rev. Mar. 388 The necessarian or determinist theory of human action.

1883 Fowler Princ. Morals II. ix. 308 The theory of Hobbes [on Volition] may most appropriately be called Determinist. The actions of men, he holds, are, like all other events, determined, and determined wholly, by antecedent circumstances. The will is the last desire in deliberation, and our desires are the necessary result of their various antecedents.

result of their various antecedents. **Deterministic** (drāmministik), a. [f. prec. +-1c.] Of or pertaining to determinism or deter-

minists.
2874 W. G. WARD Ess. (1884) I. vi. 248 That which

motives—to use deterministic language—affect is most evidently the will's spontaneous inclination. 1880 W. G. Ward in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 300 Mr. Hodgson maintains that the Deterministic theory is by no means inconsistent with 'the existence of guilt and sin'.

+ Determission. Obs. ? Corrupted form of determinacion or OF. determineson: see DETERMINA-

TION.

c 1400 Test. Love 11. (1561) 291 b/1 This dualitie, after Clerkes determission, is founden in every creature.

† **Deterration.** Obs. [f. L. dē down + terra earth + -ATION. (Not connected with mod F. deterrer, OF. desterrer to disinter.)] The carrying down or descent of the surface of the earth from hills and higher granted into the surface. hills and higher grounds into the valleys, by the action of rain, landslips, or other physical process: a frequent term of physiographers about 1700; cf. DEGRADATION 1 6.

DEGRADATION 1 6.

1686 PLOT Staffordsh. 113 By the deterration or sinking of a hill between the Church and place of view. 1686 Phil.

Trans. XVI. 210 A Marish. being buried in Earth, by those frequent Deterrations from the adjoyning Hills. 1693 WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth. 1. (1723) 37 Deterrations, or the Devolution of Earth down upon the Valleys, from the Hills and higher Grounds. 294 J. Harris Lex. Techn., Deterration is a Removal of the Earth, Sand, &c., from the Mountains and higher Grounds down into the Valleys and Lower Parts: This is occasioned by Rains.

Deterred, pa. t. and pa. pple. of DETER v.

Deterrence, (df terens). [f. next: see-ENCE.]

Deterring or preventing by fear.

Deterrence (diterens). [f. next: see-ENCE.]
Deterring or preventing by fear.
1861 T. B. L. Baker in War with Crime (1889) 124 That punishment is to be preferred which combines the greatest deterrence with the least pain. 1875 Postre Gaius 1. Int. (ed. 2)8 The deterrence of future wrongdoers by. punishment of a past offender. 1884 F. Perk in Contemp. Rev. July 77 The main objects of imprisonment should be .. deterrence from crime and the reformation of offenders.

Deterrent (diterent), a. and sb. [ad. L. deterrent-em, pr. pple. of deterrere to Deter : see-ent.]

A. adj. Deterring; that deters, or has the power

or tendency to deter.

1839 Bentham's Ration. Punishments (L.), The deterrent effect of such penalties.

210 The influence of a deterrent policy is the greatest on professional criminals.

1884 Times 16 Oct. 10 The influence of avourable or deterrent weather.

professional criminals. 1884 Times 16 Oct. 10 The influence of favourable or deterrent weather.

B. sb. Something that deters; a deterring agent. 1889 Bentham's Ration. Punishments (L.), No deterrent is more effective than a punishment which... is sure, speedy, and severe. 1889 SUNTHEY in Q. Rev. XLI. 196 Operating as a provocative to many—as a deterrent, perhaps, to none. 1885 H. Spencer Princ. Psychol. I. In. ix. (1872) 281 Feelings that serve as incentives and deterrents. 1893 Speaker 3 Sept. 27/1 The death penalty is no deterrent of adventure, nor even of pastime.

Deterring (dħōriŋ), vbl. sb. [f. Deter v.! + -1NG 1.] The action of hindering through fear. 1643 in Clarendon Hist. Reb. rv. (1843) 161/2 The deterring of others from discharging their duties. 1648 W. Mountague Devout Ess. 1. x. § 1 (R.) The deterrings and disabuses appeare together with the delectations.

Deterring, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That deters; that keeps off through fear. 1638 Six T. Herrer Trav. (ed. 2) 323 A new deterring name, of Kill abundance. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1862) I. ii. 10 The internal parts of the country are still more desolate and deterring. 1873 Geo. Elior Middlem. Inxiii. 188 Their highest qualities can only cast a deterring shadow over the objects.

+ Deterse, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. dāters., ppl. stem of dātergēre.] By-form of Deterge.
1644 tr. Bonel's Merc. Compit. 11. 84 The matter being thus incided, detersed and attenuated...may more easily be carried off.

Detersion (dðtōrJon). [a. F. ddtersion (Paré

Detersion (d'tō:15an). [a. F. détersion (Paré 16th c.) or ad. L. detersion-em, n. of action from detergère to Deterge.] The action of cleansing

detergere to DETERGE.] The action of cleansing (a sore or the like).

1607 Topsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 22 The substance of it is filter for detersion then nutriment. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. L. 13 A Gargarism of Hydromel used often is good for Detersion. 1775 Sir E. Barry Observ. Wines 294 Leave to others the active parts of the perfusions, detersions, etc.

Detersive (dfiðrusiv), a. and sb. [a. F. detersif.-ive (1545 in Hatzf.), ad. medical L. detersivus, f. deters, ppl. stem of detergere: see prec. and IVE.]

A adj.

-IVE.] A. adj.

1. Having the quality of cleansing or scouring;

1. Having the quality of cleansing or scouring; tending to cleanse.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 37 The same pouder is detersive and scouring, and therefore put into sope and washing-balls.

1756 P. Browne Yamaica 226 The foliage of the tree is of a very detersive character, and frequently used to scour and whiten the floors.

1835 F. Manonev Rel. Father Prout (1859) 500 The recording angel. no doubt dropped a detersive tear on an oath the decided offspring of monomania.

1836 Pall Mall G. 7 Aug. 3/2 Without experience of the detersive influences of common soap.

2. Med. and Surg. Having power to cleanse or purge the body, or to remove corrupt matter from a sore: detergent.

purge the body, or to remove corrupt matter from a sore; detergent.

1386 Bright Melanch, xli, 276 No detersive medicine is able to pare and wipe away the blemish. 1704 J. Harris able to pare and wipe away the blemish 2704 J. Harris Lex. Techn., Detersive Medicines, are such as are used to cleanse the Body from sluggish, viscous, and glutinous Humours.

1782 W. F. Martyn Geog. Mag. I. 734 Laying

open the wound, and applying a detersive plaister. 2818 Cooper & Travers Surg. Ess. 1. (ed. 3) 167 Stimulant deter-sive applications which have been made to the part. B. sb. A cleansing agent: in the general and

medical senses.

medical senses.

1634 T. Johnson Parey's Chirurg. xxv1. xiv. (1678) 638

Neither.. with a painful and drie ulcer doth any other than a liquid detersive agree. 1665 G. Harvey Adv. agst. Plaque 26 A Dysentery is stopt by a Detersive mixt with a Narcotick. 1756 P. Browne Jannaica 100 The pulp is a warm pungent detersive. 1843 Blackw. Mag. LIII. 228 Serving as detersives of the grosser humours of commercial life. 1862 S. Lucas Secularia 114 note, Bristol was celebrated for its soap. Richard of Devizes refers in his history to its manufacture of this famous detersive.

manufacture of this famous detersive.

Hence **Dete'rsively** adv., **Dete'rsiveness.**1797 BALLEY vol. II. Detersiveness, cleansing Quality. [Also 1775 in AsH. 1748 BALLEY, Detersively, cleansingly. [Also 1864 in Webster, etc.]

† **Dete TSOTY**, a. and sb. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēters-: see prec. +-OBY.] = DETERSIVE a. and sb. 1857 Toklinson Remou's Disp. 07 From the commistion of these two will proceed one moderate detersory. **Detest** (dre'st), v. [a. F. déteste-r (Villon, 15th c.), ad. L. dētestare (-ārī) to execrate while

calling God to witness, to denounce, abhor, renounce, f. DE-I. I, down + testārī to bear witness, call to witness.]

†1. trans. To curse, calling God to witness; to

T. trans. To curse, calling God to witness; to express abhorrence of, denounce, execrate. Obs. 1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII, c. 12 The saide mariage..was prohibited and detested by the lawes of almighty god. 1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 62 He.. began, be lang orisorte, to detest the insolence, avarice and unnatural hatrent of the kingis sonnis. 1563-87 Foxe A. 4 M. (1684) I. 733/2 All that were about him being amazed, utterly detested the fact. 1629 HAKEWILL Apol. II. vii. § 5 The fearefull inhabitants of Putyole flying through the dark. crying out and detesting their Calamities. 1632 LE Grys tr. Velleius Paterc. 254 All posteritie shall. with execrations detest thy fact. 1653 H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trut. xxxvii. 147 We did not a little detest amongst ourselves both the Fonsecas and the Madureyras, but much more the Devil, that wrought us this mischief. a 1745 Swirt Hen. I Wks. 1768 IV. 275 With bitter words, detesting the pride and insolence of Henry.

2. To feel abhorrence of; to hate or dislike intensely; to abhor, abominate.

22. To feel abhorrence of; to hate or dislike intensely; to abhor, abominate.

a 1535 More Wks. 422 (R.), I finde in Erasmus my derlyng ythe detesteth and abhorreth the errours and heresies that Tyndall plainly teacheth. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. II. 528 To caus all man for to detasts six thing. 1550 Crowled Last Trumf. 1292 A vile slaue that doth all honestie deteste. 1579 Lylv Euphus (Arb.) 111 Learn. of Diogenes to detest women, be they neuer so comely. 1500 Shaks. Twel. N. II. v. 220 A colour she abhorres, and. a fashion shee detests. 1636 Sir T. Herbert Trax. (ed. 2) 404 His owne pallat detested them. 1792 Burke Corr. (1844) 111. 391 My party principles. must lead me to detest the French revolution, in the act, in the spirit, in the consequences, and most of all, in the example. 1833 Ht. Martineau Tale of Tyne vii. 130, I detest the very name. Mod. To marry a man whom she detests!

b. with infin. or clause. rare.

a 1533 Philipot Wks. (1842) 410 Why dost thou so much detest to grant that we obtain the divine justice through faith. 1647 G. Palmer Sectaries Unm. 52, I detest to think of it. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. 1x. vi. § 51 The Justice of the Land detested that the Judge should himself be an Accuser.

+ 3. To renounce solemnly or under oath: to

Accuser. + 3. To renounce solemnly or under oath; to

† 3. To renounce solemnly or under oath; to abjure. Obs. rare.

1688 Answ. Talon's Plea 23 They openly detested their faults either by themselves or by their Ambassadours.

¶ Misused for allest, protest, testify.

1866 Phare Enrid. viii. Yiij b, He shewd also the sacrid groue of Argilethus heath, Detesting in that place where Greekish gest was done to death. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. 1. iv. 160 But (I detest) an honest maid as euer broke bread. 1606 Sir G. Gooseaaffe 1. ii. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 17, I detest, Sir Cutt, I did not thinke he had bin halfe the. scholler he is. Hence Dete sting vibi. so. and ppl. a.

1892 Percivall Sp. Dict., Abominacion, detesting. a 1622 Answorth Annol. Ps. Ixiz. 25 Powre out upon them thy detesting ire. 1628 Br. Mountagu Aff. Casar 57 In their Abborring and Detesting of it. 1711 Shaffesb. Charac. (1737) III. vi. iii. 366 Virtue wou'd. be seen with this Hand. urn'd. downwards. as in a detesting manner, and with abhorrence.

† Dete st, sb. Obs. rare. [f. prec. vb.] De-

testation, hearty hatred.

1638 R. Baillie Lett. 4 Fruls. (1841) I. 74 With the increase of detest of the authors.

1671 True Nonconf. 33
One cause, sufficient to produce a just detest.

Detestability. [f. next: see ITY. In med.

L. detestabilitäs (Du Cange).] The quality of being

L. dētestābilitās (Du Cange).] The quality of being detestable; detestableness.

1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. 11. iv, As young ladies are to mankind precisely the most delightful in those years..so young gentlemen do then attain their maximum of detestability.

1868 Browning Ring & Bk. vi. 1943 There let.. Both teach, both learn detestability!

Detestable (ditestabil), a. [a. F. dētestabil (1380 in Hatzi), ad. L. dētestābilis, f. dētestārī: see -BLE. Originally detestable; in Spenser and Shaks detestable.]

Shaks. de testable.]

1. To be detested; intensely hateful or odious;

execrable, abominable.

1461 Liber Pluscardensis x1. viii. (1877) I. 387 To mak ws till oure Makare detestable. c 1477 Caxron Jason 75 The terrible dragon cast upon me a gobet of the most detestable infeccion that euer was. c 1489 — Sonnes of Aymon xiv.

331 What saist thou, fole destestable? 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 34 Theyr presumpcion is to god moost detestable & hatefull. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany, The bishop of Rome and all his detestable enormities. 1588 Shaks. Tit. A. v. i. 94 Oh detestable villaine! Call'st thou that Trimming? 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. i. 26 That detestable sight. 1702 Penn in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. IX. 132 Busy at that detestable work, privateering. 1771 Junius Lett. xlix. 256 That detestable transaction... ended in the death of Mr. Yorke. 1852 RUSKIN Stones Ven. (1874) I. App. 306 The detestable ornamentation of the Alhambra. 1860 Tyndall Glac. 1. xii. 89 Along edges of detestable granular ice.

2. quasi-adv. Detestably.

roo Histriom. II. 108 O detestable good!

Dete stableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness

or odiousness.

1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus ii. 11 Oh these sinnes cannot 1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus ii. 11 Oh these sinnes cannot be brooked for the foulenesse and detestablenesse of them. 1681 H. MORE Exp. Dan. Pref. 80 To instruct the people touching the Solidity of our Reformed Religion and of the Detestableness of Popery. a 1792 CLARKE Serm. I. xl. (R.), The unfitness and abominableness, and detestableness and profaneness of any uncleanness or impurity appearing in the Temple of God. 1883 H. KENROUY tr. Ten Brink's E. Eng. Lit. 280 Now the theme is the baseness, the detestableness, of this earthly world.

Dete 372

**Deterstably,** adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In

Deterstably, adv. [1. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a detestable manner; execrably, abominably.

1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 3 Periurie is .. detestably vsed to the disheritaunce and great damage of many. 1593
NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 14 It would sauour so detestably in Gods nostrils, hee were neuer able to endure it. a 1716
SOUTH (1.), A temper of mind rendering men so detestably bad, that (etc.). 1863 GRO. ELIOT Romola III. 67 God grant you are mad I else you are detestably wicked!

† Detestant, a. and sb. Obs. [f. DETEST v. after F. differignt I. differignt pr. pple.: see

after F. détestant, L. detestant-em pr. pple.: see -ANT.

A. adj. Detesting, full of detestation.

1850 W. Brough Sacr. Princ. (1659) 16 He that is detestant of the corruption.

18. sb. One who detests; a detester.

ross T. Hill Truth & Love Ep. Ded., He is a Detestant of divers Opinions of Rome. a 1070 Hacker Abp. Williams 1. (1692) 121 (D.) Detestants of the Romish idolatry.

+ Detestate, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēlestāt-,

ppl. stem of dētestāre (-ārī) to DETEST: see -ATE 3

ppl. stem of detestare (-ari) to DETEST: see -ATE 3
5.] By-form of DETEST v.
148 Upall, etc. Erasm. Par. Yohn Pref. 6a, This worlde,
whiche as a mortall enemy the doctrine of the Ghospel
dooeth detestate and abhorre. 1649 State Trials, Col. Y.
Lilburne (R.), Well therefore might the lord president...
detestate star-chamber examinations.

Detestation (ditest? Jon). [a. F. detestation
(14th c. in Godef. Suppl.), ad. L. detestation-em,
n. of action from detestar to DETEST.]
+1 Public or formal execution (of a thing):

(14th c. in Godef. Suppl.), ad. L. delestătion-em, n. of action from delestărī to Detest.]

† 1. Public or formal execration (of a thing); formal testifying against anything. Obs.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) 1. 285. For the detestacion of that dede, the Frenche men made a statute that noo woman after here scholde rejoyce the realme of Fraunce. 1590 Swindurne Testaments 274. In these cases the testament is void, in detestation of such odious shiftes and practises. a 1633 Austin Medit. (1635) 276 St. Paul rent his Garments in detestation of it. 1658. T. Wall Charac. Enemies Ch. (1659) 50 The unreasonable creature. . in detestation of the sinner whom it serves, is made obnoxious to temporal punishment. 1633 Brit. Spec. 108 (Balgacus) by his rough Oratory in detestation of Servitude and the Roman Yoke, having [etc.].

2. The feeling or mental state of detesting; intense dislike or hatred; abhorrence, loathing.

1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 12 To the great detestacyon & uttermost despysyng of all the transitory goodes. . of this worlde. 1533 T. Wilson Rhet. 40 Induce theim to the feare of God, and utter detestation of al synne. 1660. R. Coke Justice Vind. Pref. 15, I did in detestation of the thing. set myself to make these observations upon it. 1688 in Gutch Coll. Cur. 1. 436 Something. which he had. . sometime call'd a Dislike, sometime an Abhorrence, sometime a Detestation of the Pr. of Orange's proceedings. 1779-81 Johnson L. P., Rowe Wks. III. 30 The fashion. of the time was, to accumulate upon Lewis all that can raise horrour and detestation. 1834 Macaulan Ess., Pitt (1854) 296 The object of the Duchess of Marlborough's fercest detestation. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 189 His detestation of priests and lawyers.

1. To hold or have in detestation: to regard

b. To hold or have in detestation: to regard b. To hold or have in detestation: to regard with hatred or abhorrence, to abominate. To be in detestation: to be held in abhorrence, to be detested.

1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 65, I have the state of these times in great detestation. 1bid. 155 Such as told you truth. were in contempt, disdain, hate, and detestation. 1777 ROBERTSON Hist. Amer. (1778) I. I. 6 They held all sea-faring persons in detestation. 1847 MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest xii, One who is joined to a party which I hold in detestation.

3. concr. That which is detested; the object of intense dislike.

1728 SWIFT Mullinix & Timothy, Thou art grown the detestation of all thy party. 1792 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1850) III. 343 This. business is becoming more and more the public detestation.

1849 C. Bronte Shirley i. 10 As if here the darling of the neighbourhood. being, as he is, its detestation.

**Detersted**, ppl. a. [f. Detest v + -ED.] Intensely disliked or hated; abominated; held in abhorrence; odious.

1552 HULDET, Detested, abominatus. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. L.

rv. i. 31 Guiltie of detested crimes. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 73 With such heathenish and detested Oratory. 2792 Cowfer Iliad vi. 438 Both Paris and my most detested self. 1805 Souther Madoc in Ast. xx, Let a curse.. For ever follow the detested name.

Hence **Detestedly** adv., with detestation.

1836 E. Howard R. Reefer xxxiii, Who viewed the West

1836 E. Howard R. Reefer xxxiii, Who viewed the West India station...detestedly.

Detester. [f. as prec. + -ER1.] One who detests; a cordial hater; an abhorrer, abominator. 1631 Foller Abel Rediv. (1867) II. 99 A detester of controversies. 1779 Sheridan Critic I. II. A detester of visible brickwork. 1863 Sala Capt. Dangerous I. ix. 234 Known as stanch detesters of the House of Hanover.

Detestful, a. rare. [f. Detest v. (or ?sb.) + -FUL.] Hateful, odious. 1644 Cokaine Diamea II. 116 Thou hast tormented them with a Ghost, with a Phantasme so noyous, so detestfull. + Detestine, + Detestiue, a. Sc. Obs. [irreg. f. Detestine, + Detestable. 1856 Rolland Cri. Venus II. 975 But bad me sone pas hime Vinto the nine nobillis of excellence, Quhair I gat not be ansueir detestine. Ibid. III. 369 The law positive It did suspend, and haldis as detestive. + Detext, ppl. a. Obs.— [In form, ad. L. detextus, pa. pple. of detexter to weave off, finish weaving; but with the prefix taken as De- I. 6.] 1633 Cockeram, Detext, vinwouen.

Deteyn(e, -nour, obs. fi. Detain, Detainer.

Deteyn(e, -nour, obs. fi. Detain, Detainer.

Detail (1, obs. form of Debtful.

Detail of an adoction of Death sb.; also of Death

Deth(e, obs. form of DEATH sb.; also of DEATH a, and v = deaf.

Detheorize: see Dr. II. 1.

Detheorize: see Dr. II. 1.

Dethronable (d'prōunab'l), a. [f. next + -ABLE.] Liable to be dethroned.

1644 Br. Maxwell Prevog. Chr. Kings Introd. 3, Kings are.. censurable, punishable, and dethronable.

They are deposable and dethronable by the people.

Dethrone (d'prōun), v. [f. Dr. II. 2 + Throne: cf. F. ditrôner, in 16th c. detroner (Littré), Cotgi. desthroner 'to disthronize'; cf. also Distribute. Distribute.

trans. To remove from the throne; to deprive of royal or sovereign authority and dignity; to depose

royal or sovereign authority and dignity; to depose (a ruling prince).

1609 BP.W. Bralow Answ. Nameless Cath. 153 Authoritie to de-Throan and de-Crowne Princes. a 1649 Drumm. of HAWTH. Poems. Wks. [1711] 15 Then let them do their worst, since thou art gone! Raise whom they list to thrones, enthron'd dethrone. 1790 BURKE Fr. Rev. 43 The question of dethroning, or, if these gentlemen like the phrase better, 'cashiering', kings. 1839 THIRWALL Greece VI. 121 That Artaxerxes whom Cyrus attempted to dethrone.

b. transf. and fig.

1648 BOYLE Seraph. Love vi. (1700) 42 Love, by dethroning Reason... doth kill the Man. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng. III. kii. 310 The republicans being dethroned by Cromwell. 1879 FARRAR St. Paul (1883) 604 Dethrone the sin that would rule over your frail nature.

Hence Dethroned ppl. a., Dethroning vol. 5b. 1648 PRYNNE Speech in Partl. 4 Dec. (1649) 75 By a speedy publique dethroning and decolling of the King... as the Army-Remonstrants advise. 1705 J. Phillis Blenheim (R.), His dethron'd compeers. 1809-10 COLERIDGE Friend (1865) 136 Compensations for dethroned princes. 1898 Athenxum 27 Aug. 209/1 The story... is that Nero's dethroning and slaughter.

Dethronement (d'prō-mmēnt). [f. prec. vb. Martine of the fill of the chip.

**Dethronement** (diproumment). [f. prec. vb. + -MENT: cf. mod.F. detrônement.] The action of dethroning, or fact of being dethroned; deposi-

of dethroning, or fact of being dethroned; deposition from kingly authority.

1707 Lond. Gas. No. 4365/1 The News. of the Dethronement of the Grand Signior.

1820 Krats Hyperion II. 315
In midst of this dethronement horrible.

1840 H. Rogers

1851: (1860) III. 179 The boasted prerogative of Reason is also that of a limited monarch; and its attempt to make itself absolute can only end in its own dethronement.

1852 Grote Greece II. kxvi. X. 66 The frequent dethronements and assassinations of Kings.

1864 The Amonaev (d/hygunax) [f Depurone - 1871]

Dethroner (di pround). [f. Detheone + er1.]

One who dethrones (a king, etc.).

1649 Arnway Tablet (1661) 176 (T.) The hand of our dethroners... hath prevailed... 1827 SOUTHEY Fun. Song Princess Charlotte, Passive as that humble spirit, Lies his bold dethroner too. 1823 Mas. Browning Prometh. Bound Poems 1850 I. 186 The name of his dethroner who shall come.

† Dethronize, v. Obs. rare. [See Dethrone and -12E, and cf. DISTHRONIZE.] = DETHRONE.

and -IZE, and cf. DISTHRONIZE.] = DETHRONE.
Hence + Dethronisa-tion = DETHRONEMENT.
r612 SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit. 1x. xi. (1632) 682 The Queene
...aduertised of her husbands dethronization. 1656 S. HOLLAND Zara (1719) 66 We are in daily danger of dethronizing
by the malevolent combinations of Cursed spirits. 1692
Wood Ath. Oxon. (R.), To persuade the king...to consent to
the 4 votes of dethronizing him.
Detie, obs. form of DITTY.

Detinue (de tiniū). Law. Also 5 detenewe, detunue, -now, detynu(e, 7 detinu (detiny). [a. OF. detenue (1313, Godef.) detention, (:-Rom. type \*dētenūta) f. pa. pple. of detenir to detain.] The act of detaining or withholding what is due (see Detain v. 2); spec. unlawful detention of a personal chattel belonging to another. Obs. exc. as in b.

us in D.

1563-87 in Foxe A. & M. (1596) 348/1 Philip de Valous...

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we have gently requested you.. to that intent you should have rendered unto us our lawfull right and inheritance to the Crowne of Fraunce, which from us.. you have by great wrong and force deteined.. we well perceive you meane to perseuere in the same your purpose and iniurious detinue. 1888 Kitchin 26. T. Adams Wike. (1867.-2) I. 145 (D.) There are that will restore some, but not all..let the creditors be content with one of four. But this little detiny is great inquity. 1643 Prynne Sov. Power Parl. III. 46 (citing Act 11 Rich. II c. i) Taking, leading away, or detinue of any horses or of any other beasts. 1727-52 Chambers Cycl. s. v., The damages sustained by the detinue.

b. Action of detinue: an action at law to recover a personal chattel (or its value) wrongfully detained

damages sustained by the detinue.

b. Action of detinue: an action at law to recover a personal chattel (or its value) wrongfully detained by the defendant. So writ of detinue.

1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 376 Actions of dette, trespass and detenewe. 1514 FITZHERB. Just. Peas (1538) 123 Every man maye sue for the same by accion of detinue. 160a FULBECKE and Pt. Parall. 20 One of the parties may have an action of dette for the money, and the other a writte of Detinue for the wares. 1677 Wycherley Plain Dealer III. (Routl.) 123/2 I'll bring my action of detinue or trover. 1768 Blackstone Comm. III. 151 If I lend a man a horse, and he afterwards refuses to restore it. the regular method for me to recover possession is by action of detinue. 1845 LD. Campell Charlellors (1857) VI. cxxviii. 143 The remedy was at law by an action of trover or detinue.

c. Also detinue = action or writ of detinue.

a 1668 Bacon Max. 4 Uses Com. Law iii. (1630) 20 In a detinue brought by a feme against the executors of her husband. 1803 J. Marshall Const. Opin. i. (1839) 21 The judgment in detinue is for the thing itself or its value. 1875 Postre Cains IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 650 Trover and Detinue, which were brought to recover movable property ... were kinds of Trespass, that is of action on delict.

† Deti-thomise, v. Obs. [f. De. II. I + TITHON-10 (f. Gr. Tuborós, the spouse of Eos or Aurora) + -IZE.] trans. To deprive (light) of actinic or chemical power.

1842 Meth. Max. XXXIX. 170 As if the light being

Aurora) + -IZE.] trans. To deprive (light) of actinic or chemical power.

1843 Mech. Mag. XXXIX. 170 As if the light, being detithonized in passing through the larger mass, lost its energy in producing chemical action.

+ Deto mb, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. De- II. 2 b + TOMB sb.] trans. To deliver from the tomb.

1607 SIR R. Avron Pref. Verses in Earl of Stirling's Monarch. Trag., Crownes, throwne from Thrones to Tombes, detomb darise To match thy Muse with a Monarchicke theame.

chicke theame. **Detonable** (de tonab'l), a. [f. L. detonare (see next) + BLE.] Capable of detonation.

1884 EISSLER Mod. High Explosives iii. 68 These grades of dynamite are only rendered detonable by the admixture of explosive salts.

of explosive salts. **Detonate** (de těnēt, dē-), v. [f. L. dētonāt-, ppl. stem of dētonāre to thunder down or forth (f. DE-I. I, 2+tonāre to thunder), after F. détoner (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.) in the modern sense.]

1. intr. To produce a loud noise by the sudden liberation of sense in convenien with themical decisions.

liberation of gas in connexion with chemical de-composition or combination; to explode with

composition or combination; to explode with sudden loud report (as when heated or struck).

1739 Shelvocke Artillery II. 89 Saltpeter..detonates, or makes a Noise in the Fire. 1807 T. Thomson Chem. (ed. 3) II. 140 Hydrogen gas and nitrous oxide gas detonate violently..when a strong red heat is applied, or when the electric spark is made to pass through the mixture. 1859 R. F. Burron Centr. Afr. in Yral. Geog. Soc. XXIX. 78 Metals are ever rusty;..percussion caps..will not detonate; gunpowder..refuses to ignite. 1864 H. Spencer Biol. I. 8 Iodide of nitrogen detonates on the slightest touch.

1. D. Z. To. give vent to sudden anger or other

b. fig. To give vent to sudden anger or other

violent feeling; to 'explode'. (Also trans.).

1836 Blackw. Mag. XXXIX. 309 He..is notoriously choleric, and detonates upon the object nearest to him like one of his own chlorides. 1859 Chamb. Inl. XI. 258 It seemed to me that it would be quite a natural conclusion. that Blodger should detonate: 'Committed as a rogue'.

C. To make a thundering noise, to 'thunder'.

1853 Miss E. S. Sheppard Ch. Auchester III. 190 The drum detonated and was still.

2. trans. To cause to explode with sudden loud

report, in the act of chemical decomposition or

report, in the act of chemical decomposition or combination.

1801 Phil. Trans. XCI. 378 By detonating sulphuret of antimony and nitrate of potash, in a crucible, he obtained a mass, which [etc.]. 1808 Henry ibid. XCVIII. 290 Detonate the mixture, and observe the amount of the diminution after the explosion. 1880 Daily News 27 Mar. 5/4 The destruction of the reef known as Hell Gate, in East River, New York, when something like 49,015 lb. [of dynamite] was detonated at once. 1890 Noble in Nature 18 Sept., One. cause which has made gunpowder so successful an agent for the purposes of the artillerist is that it is a mixture, not a definite chemical combination; that it is not possible to detonate it.

etonate it. †3. To convert (a flint gun) into a 'detonator'.

†3. To convert (a flint gun) into a 'deconator'.

Obs. nonce-use.

1824 Col. P. Hawker Instr. Y. Sportsm. 69, I have since had a double gun detonated to my order.

Detonating (detönettin), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That detonates. a. That explodes with sudden loud report, explosive, as detonating gas; b. That causes, or is used in producing, detonation, as detonating primer, tube; c. esp. That explodes by a blow, or is used in explosion by percussion, as detonating hammer, powder.

Detonating ball, a toy ball filled with a fulminating powder, exploding on percussion; detonating bulb, the small

glass bulb also called Prince Rupert's drop, which flies to pieces on a slight scratch; detonating gum, a fire-arm which is fired by means of a detonating agent (as a percussion-cap) instead of by the application of a match or spark.

1808 Harsy Epit. Chem. (ed. 5)131 By firing it in a detonating tube over mercury. Ibid. 224 A new detonating copound of silver. 1814 Ann. Reg. 234 These detonating balls were calculated to effect abundant mischief. 1817 Sporting Mag. L. 257, I got from Joseph Manton a detonating gunga. L. 257, I got from Joseph Manton a detonating gunga. C. 257, I got from Joseph Manton a detonating gunga. C. 257, I got from Joseph Manton a detonating growder, the gun requires to be much stronger than that used for a fint. 1840 BLAINE Encycl. Sports (1870) 752 The Percussion or Detonating System of Gun Firing. 1845 Engineer 428 heading) Detonating Arms. Ibid., A cap containing detonating powder, covered by a preparation of shellac. 1865 Echo 9 Oct., 'I ti s dangerous to play with edged', and still more with detonating 'tools'. 1870 Lockyer Elem. Astron. iii. 138 Attimes meteors. are heard oxylode with great noise; these are called detonating meteors.

**Detonation** (detŏnē<sup>1</sup>·sən, dē-). [a. F. ditonation, noise of explosion, n. of action from ditoner to DETONATE.] The action of detonating.

1. Chem. 'The noise accompanying the sudden decomposition or combination of substances, and due to the congression of the air resulting from the

due to the concussion of the air resulting from the

due to the concussion of the air resulting from the sudden production of a large quantity of gas' (Watts Diet. Chem.); hence, explosion accompanied with a sudden loud report.

1677-36 W. Harris Lemery's Chym. (ed. 2) 41 Detonation is a noise that is made when the Volatile parts of any mixture do rush forth with impetuosity: it is also called Fulmination.

1686 Plot Staffordsh. 55 Common Niter in its detonation or alcalisation with coales, acquires a green colour. 1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn., Detonation is a Chymical word expressing the Thundring Noise that is often made by a mixture being enkindled in the containing Vessel. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. I. 107 This experiment is dangerous, as it is often accompanied with violent detonations. 1864 Spencer Biol. I. 8 Percussion produces detonation in sulphide of nitrogen.

2. gen. A loud noise as of thunder; a violent explosive report, e.g. in a volcanic eruption.

2. gen. A loud noise as of thunder; a violent explosive report, e.g. in a volcanic eruption. 1830 Lyral. Princ. Geol. (1875) II. II. xxvi. 28 The great Crater.. testified by its loud detonations [etc.]. 1834 Mrs. Somewille Connex. Phys. Sc. xxvi. (1849) 283 The detonations (from the eruption in Sumbawa 1815) were heard in Sumatra. 1869 PHILLIPS Vesuv. iv. 112 After each detonation globes of white vapour were formed. 1875 Wonders Phys. World II. ii. 201 They attribute the movements and detonations to the expansion of the ice.

b. The action of causing a substance to detonate. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Detonation denotes the . operation, of expelling the impure, volatile, and sulphureous part, out of antimony. 1738 Elaboratory laid Open Introd. 58 The chemists have called the operation, detonation, or deflagration. 1827 Faraday Chem. Manip. xvii. 433 A tube for detonation.

for detonation:

3. fig. A sudden utterance or expression of anger

3. fig. A sudden utterance or expression of anger or other violent feeling; an 'explosion'. 1878 Browning La Saisias 79 As Rousseau, then eloquent, as Byron prime in poet's power,—Detonations, fulgurations, smiles. 1884 STEVENSON New Arab. Nts. (1884) 296 Detonations of temper were not unfrequent. 1891 Rosebeny Pitt xi. 179 It was impossible for Pitt after his detonations and activity of the autumn to prevent the agitation of the Catholic Question.

**Detonative** (detonetiv), a. [f. L. detonat-, ppl. stem of detonare to Detonate +-IVE.] Having the property of detonating; of the nature of a de-

the property of detonating; of the nature of a detonation.

1875 C. F. CHANDLER in Eissler Mod. High Explosives (1884) iii. 69 When the gunpowder is exploded by nitroglycerine, its explosion becomes instantaneous; it becomes detonative; it occurs at a much higher temperature. 1888 Evening Standard ii Feb. 4/4 The water which runs through the factory is highly detonative.

Detonator (detonates: a contrivance for producing thing that detonates: a contrivance for producing

form, f. detonate to Detonate: see -OB.] Something that detonates; a contrivance for producing detonation, as a percussion-cap; a railway fogsignal. + spec. A detonating gun (obs.): see Detonating.

2825 Sporting Mag. IX. 136 Somewhat of a contrast this, to our expensive detonators. 1825 Col. P. Hawker Diary (1893) I. 283 An old finit gun which put me out, after the detonators. 1845 Ford Handbi. Spain 1. 104 Bringing his own double barrel detonator with a good supply of caps and cut wadding. 1871 Tyndall. Fragm. Sc. (1879) I. x. 319 By the ignition of a fuse associated with a detonator, the guncotton should be fired. 1889 Pall Mail G. 10 Jan. 6/1 When the signal is placed on the railway plate the ends of the band are drawn out and bent under the surface of the rail, upon which the detonator (as the fog signal is also called) then rests securely.

+ Detonic, v. Obs. rare - o. [ad. L. dētonāc-re, f. De-I. 2 + tonāc-re to clip.] trans. To shave, poll. 1833 Cockeram, Detonate, poled.

+ Detonication = Detonation.

1731 S. Hale Stat. Ess. I. 277 The fumes of detonized nitro. 1840 tr. Fourrer (Webster 1828). This precipitate.

173x S. HALE Stat. Ess. I. 277 The fumes of detonized nitre. 1804 tr. Fourcroy (Webster 1828). This precipitate. detonizes with a considerable noise. 1838 WEBSTER, Detonization, the act of exploding, as certain combustible

bodies.

Deto nsure. nonce-wd. [f. L. dētons-, ppl. stem of dētondēre: see DETOND and -UBE.] Shaving, polling. (affected or humorous.)

1819 Blackw. Mag. V. 639 That able-bodied barber...
insisting upon the immediate detonsure of you.

Detorsion, var. of Detortion.

† Detort (dhē t), v. Obs. [f. L. dētort-, ppl. stem of dētorquēre to twist or turn aside, twist or turn out of shape, distort, f. De- I. 2 + torquēre to

twist. Cf. F. détordre.]

1. trans. To turn aside from the purpose; to

1. trans. To turn aside from the purpose; to twist, wrest, pervert (esp. words or sayings). (Common in 17th c.)

c1888 Harpspield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 54 How miserably doth Tertullian wrest and wring the Levitt: to detort it to the confirmation of his heresy. 1600 Br. W. Barlow Answ. Nameless Cath. 41 Schoolemen blasphemously detorting Scriptures. 1600 Brinsley Virgil 39 Detorting to that purpose those things which Sibyl had prophecied. 1632 Lithkow Trav. 1. 1 And Lorets Chappell. On Angells backes, from Nazareth detorted. 1682 Dryden Relig. Laici Pref. (Globe) 187 The Fanatics. have detorted those texts of Scripture. 1809 SOUTHEY Sir T. More I. 87. In these days good words are so detorted from their original and genuine meaning.

b. To extract (by perversion of the sense).

a 1612 Donne Buddavarog (1644) 185 The Donatists. racked

b. To extract (by perversion of the sense).
a 1612 Donne Βιαθανατος (1644) 185 The Donatists..racked and detorted thus much from this place, That [etc.]. 1824
SOUTHEY Bk. of Ck. (1841) 355 Conclusions as uncharitable as ever were detorted from Scripture.
2. To derive by perversion of form; pa. pple. perverted, corrupted (of words).
1605 CAMDEN Rem. 54 Garret, for Gerard, and Gerald: see Everard, for from thence they are detorted, if we believe Gesnerus.
1627 Tomlinson Remon's Disp. 705
Applitator is wilde succe, whence its nomenclature is detorted.

Appurous is wilde succe, whence its nomenclature is detorted.

Hence Detorted ppl. a., Detorting vbl. sb.

1350 Bale Apol. 129 Nowe wyll I shewe some of hys detorted scriptures.

1359 Fulke Heskins' Parl. 306 By miserable detorting of a worde or two. 1359 Wasstaffe Vind. Carol. Introd. 2 Under the false detorted Names of Law, Justice, and Honour of the Nation.

Detortion, -sion (dtrifo.15n). Now rare or Obs. [n. of action f. L. detorquere, ppl. stem detort- and detors-: see Detort. Cf. Of. detorsion.]

+1. The action of 'detorting'; twisting, wresting, perversion of meaning. Obs.

1598 Ord. for Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz. (1847) 681

By a blasphemous application or rather detortion of that excellent Scripture Unum necessarium, one thing is necessary.

1655 Gaule Magastrom. 69 A depraying adulteration, a sacrilegious detorsion. 1728 EarBery tr. Burnet's St. Dead I. 135 A rash and bold Detorsion of the sacred Scriptures.

2 In physical sense: Distortion. rare.

2. In physical sense: Distortion. rare. 1853 KANE Grinnell Exped. (1856) 512 Refracted detortion

Detour, || détour (détueu, || detur), sb. [a. Detour, || détour (dhūs.1, || detūr), sb. [a. mod.F. détour turning off, change of direction, in OF. destor, -tour, orig. \*destorn; f. destorner now détourner turn away, f. des., L. dis. + tourner to turn.] A turning or deviation from the direct road; a roundabout or circuitous way, course, or proceeding. In 18th c. mostly fig., now usually lit. 1738 Wasburton Div. Legat. 1.63 After many Detours, Mr. Bayle is at length brought to own [etc.]. 1780 H. Walpole Let. to W. Mason 1 Nov., We are above détours. 1790 R. H. Lee in Washington's Wril. (1891) XII. 417 note, Upon our guard against all the arts and détours of the subtlest policy. 1807 SIR R. C. Hoare Tour in Ireland 237, I was amply recompensed for this detour. 1809 Scott Fam. Lett. 14, June (1894) I. 137, I ought in conscience to have made ten thousand pretty détours about all this. 1808 Ibid. 22 Jan. II. 230 Perhaps they may make a détour in their journey to see you. 1870 Lowell Study Wind. (1871) 242 Rhyming [words].. sometimes.. have driven the most straightforward of poets into an awkward détour. 1877 Black Green Past. xliv. (1878) 357 To avoid these ruts we made long detours.

Hence **Detour** v. intr., to make a detour; to tence Detoir v. intr., to make a detoir; to turn aside from the direct way; to go round about. 1836 Tait's Mag. III. 481 This has been a busy week; rambling and climbing, touring and detouring. 1837 New Monthly Mag. II. 192 We. detoured again to the right. Deto-xicate, v. nonce-wd. [f. De- II. 1 + L. toxic-um poison, after intoxicate.] trans. To deprive of poisonous qualities. 1867 Pall Mall G. No. 729. 2043/2 Defecated, detoxicated, and deodorized.

and deodorized.

† **Detract,** sb. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dētractus a taking away, f. dētrahēre: see DETRACT v.]

Protraction, delay: cf. DETRACT v. 6.
1553-87 FORE A. 4 M. (1596) 353/1 Without delay and other detract of time.

tetract of time.

† **Detract,** ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dētract-us, pa. pple. of dētrahēre to draw off or away: see next.]

Extracted, taken out.

crass Pallad. on Husb. xii. 171 The bonys Detracte of Duracyne.

**Detract** (ditrækt), v. Also 6 Sc. detrack. [f. L. detract-ppl. stem of detracte to draw off or away, take away, pull down, disparage, etc., f. De-I. 2 + trahëre to draw. Cf. F. detracter (1530 in Hatz.-Darm.). In some senses app. directly repre-senting L. detractare or detrectare, to decline, refuse, pull down violently, depreciate, freq. of de-trahere.

(The chronological order of the senses in English is not that of their original development; sense 3 being the earliest.)]

I. To take away, take from, take reputation

1. trans. To take away, withdraw, subtract, deduct, abate: a. some part from (rarely + to) a whole. (Now usually with a quantitative object,

whole. (Now usually with a quantitative object, as much, something, etc.)

1509 BARCLAY Shyp of Folys (1874) I. 17 Some time addynge, somtyme detractinge and takinge away such thinges assemeth me necessary and superflue. 1571 Diggas Pantom. II. xxiii. Pij b, Then 36 detracted from 48 leueth 12. 1591 SHAKS. I Hen. VI. v. iv. 142 Shall I. Detract so much from that prerogatiue, As to be call'd but Viceroy? 1628 S. WARD Christ is All in All (1627) 25 All defects detract nothing to the happiness of him that [etc.]. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. iv. iv. 326 To which there can be nothing added, nor detracted, without a blemish. a 1606 E. Scarburgh Euclid (1705) 207 Let the magnitude AB be equimultiple of CD, as the part detracted AE is of the part detracted CF. 1879 DISRAELI Lothair Ixix, That first great grief which detracts something from the buoyancy of the youngest life. + b. something from a possessor, etc. Obs. 137 P. A Lady takes all you detract from the rest of her Sex to be a Gift to her. 1710 PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes i. 17 We rob him, whenever we detract from his Ministers any part of that Maintenance.

2. absol. or intr. To take away a portion. Usually

absol. or intr. To take away a portion. Usually

DIAGON OF INST. 10 take away a portion. Usually to detract from: to take away from, diminish, lessen (a quality, value, authority, etc.).

a 1399 H. Smith Whr. (1866-γ) I. 65 To the testament of him that is dead, no man addeth or detracterh. 1699 Burney 39 Art. vi. (1700) 89 This may be urged to detract from its Authority. 1799 COLEBROOKE in Life (1873) 446 The sight ... detracted from the pleasure with which the landscape might be viewed. 1897 Jarman Powell's Devises II. 101 These circumstances detract from the weight of the decision. 1863 D. G. MITCHELL My Farm of Edgewood 47 This alteration was of so old a date as not to detract from the venerable air of the house.

b. Connoting depreciation: cf. 3 c.
1393 Hooker Eccl. Pol. III. viii. (1611) 100 To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injury even God himselfe. 1603 KNOLES Hist. Turkes (1638) 212 Our late Historiographers .. detracting from his worthy praises. 1765 Blackstone Comm. I. 5 Without detracting. from the real merit which abounds in the imperial law, I hope I may have leave to assert [etc.]. 1888 B. D. W. Ramsay Recoll. Mil. Serv. I. viii. 172 There were always some ready to detract from his fair fame.

+ 0. quasi-trans. (in loose const.). Obs. rare.

+ c. quasi-trans. (in loose const.). Obs. rare. 1654 WHITLOCK Zoolomia 452 In Revenge he would have Detracted, and lessen'd his Territories. 1785 JEFFERSON Corr. Wks. 1859 I. 417 To detract, add to, or alter them as

8. trans. To take away from the reputation or

3. trans. To take away from the reputation or estimation of, to disparage, depreciate, belittle, traduce, speak evil of. Now rare.

1. 1449 Procok Refr. IV. i. 417 Thei bachien and detracter the clergic. 1533 Gau Richt Vay or Lat wsz forgiff thayme quhilk detrackis and spekis euil of wsz. 1603 B. Jonson Scianus 1. i, To...detract His greatest actions. 1618 BOLTON Florus IV. ii. 265 Cato...detracted Pompey, and found fault with his actions. 1628 Massinger & Field Falal Douryr. ii. ii. Such as may Detract my actions and life hereafter. 1890 [see Detracted below]. 1891 Smiles Jasmin vii. 93 Jasmin, like every person envied or perhaps detracted, had his hours of depression.

+ D. absol. To speak disparagingly; to use or practise detraction. Obs.
1605 Be. Hall Medit. 4 Vows 1. § 7 So would there not be so many open mouthes to detract and slaunder. 1610 Shaks. Temp. II. ii. 96 To viter foule speeches, and to detract. 1777 Sheridan Sch. Scand. Portrait, Adepts...who rail by precept, and detract by rule.

+ C. intr. with from (+ of).

1500 Greene Fr. Bacon vii. 66 Dar'st thou detract and derogate from him? 1609 Bible (Dousy) Num. xiii. 33 They detracted from the Land, which they had viewed. 1683 D. A. Art Converse 106 They detract generally of all Mankind.

† II. To draw away, off, out.

detracted from the Land, which they had viewed. 1683 D. A. Art Converse 106 They detract generally of all Mankind.

† II. To draw away, off, out.

† 4. trans. To draw away or aside, withdraw, divert (from an action or undertaking); reft. and intr. To withdraw, refrain. Obs.

1548 Patten Exped. Scotl. in Arb. Garner III. 110 My Lord Marshal... whom no danger detracted from doing his enterprise. 1637 GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem. Ep. C., There are too many Professours who detract themselves from undergoing lesser hazards for the Churches liberty. 1643 SLINGSBY Diary (1836) 104 Long experience hath taught their General wisely to detract from fighting. 1800 Hatred I. 211 [To] detract their attention from every thing foreign.

† 5. To draw or pull off. Obs. rare.

1607 Torsell Fours, Beasts (1658) 486 The skins of sheep... when the wool is detracted and pulled off from them.

† 6. To draw out, lengthen in duration, protract, delay; usually in phr. to detract time. Obs.

1569 SIR J. HAWKINS in Hawkins' Voy. (1878) 73 To detract further time. 1579 Churchyard in Arb. Garner IV.

206 The French Horsemen.. offered a skimish, to detract time. 1604 Edmonds Observ. Casar's Comm. 59 To linger and detract the war. 1605 Play Stucley in Simpson Sch. Shaks. (1878) 188 Some let or other to detract our haste. 1604 Life Wolsey in Stelect. Harl. Misc. (1793) 132, I would not have you to detract the time, for he is very sick.

† b. absol. or intr. To delay. Obs.

1524 Powel Lloyd's Cambria 333 Willing the Prince to come thither, and doo him homage, which when the Prince detracted to doo, the king gathered an army to compell him thereto. alsos Greene James IV. 1. i, My zeal and ruth. Make me lament I did detract so long.

III. = Detrect.

† 7. trans. To draw back from, decline, refuse, shun; to give up, relinquish, abandon. Obs.

+7. trans. To draw back from, decline, refuse, shun; to give up, relinquish, abandon. Obs.

1878 [see Detracting obl. sb.] 1877 Holinshed Chron. II. B b vij (N.), The English men. minding not to detract the battel, sharply encounter their enimies. 1898 Locrine III. v, And if Thrasimachus detract the fight. Let him not boast that Brutus was his eam. 1600 Abr. Abbot Exp. Jonak 624 Ionas detracting his Masters businesse. 1600 HARLUYT Voy. (1810) III. 135 The winde comming faire, the captaine and the master would by no means detract the purpose of our discovery. 1606 Holland Suelon. 25 Neither held he off, and detracted fight.

Hence Detra total ppl. a. (see the various senses above); also as sb. a calumniated person.

1852 HULDET, Detracted, detractus, rosus, suggillatus.
1850 T. J. Duncan Social Departure 289 The detracted's enemies follow him.

+ **Detracta tion.** Obs. rare. [f. DETBACT v. + -ATION: perhaps ad. L. dētractātio or dētractātio, from dētractāre, -trectāre to decline, refuse, also to detract from, depreciate, freq. of detrahere.]

also to detract from, depreciate, freq. of dēlrahēre.]

= Detraction 2.

1563-87 Fore A. & M. (1596) 283/1, I cannot speake unto you, but to your detractation. 1646 J. Maine Serm. (1647) 8 So much Libell, or holy Detractation.

Detractatory, a. rare. [f. Detract v., or L. dētractāre: see prec. and -ORY.] Of detracting or disparaging nature or tendency.

1860 Chamb. Frul. XIV. 251 It is harsh and detractatory towards the author's equals and superiors.

Detractory, var. of Detractore.

Detractory (ditra:ktin). vbl. sb. [f. Detractory

**Detracting** (ditræktin), vbl. sb. [f. Detract v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DETRACT,

Detracting (ditræktin), vbl. sb. [f. Detract v. + ING 1] The action of the verb Detract, q.v.; † protraction (obs.); † shunning, avoiding (obs.); disparagement, detraction.

1572 Bossewell Armorie 11. 83 b, Fabius . . so tempered Prudence with .. prowesse, that by detracting of battayle, and trayning Anniball from place to place, and . skirmishing with hym, he minished hys puissaunce. 1581 Saviler Tacitus' Hist. 1. i. (1591) 1 Detracting and envyous carping. 1581 Styward Mart. Discipl. 11. 164 The detracting of time shall enforce vs to take counsaile when it is to late. 1599 Hakluyt Voy. II. 11. 135 The detracting of the time of our setting out. 1563 Jackson Creed 1. 331 The Iewes detractings of our Saulour.

Detracting (ditræktin), ppl. a. [f. as prec.

**Detracting** (direcktin), ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That detracts; given to detraction;

+-ING 2.] That detracts; given to detraction; disparaging, depreciative.

1530 Palsgr. 310/1 Detractyng, belongyng to detractyon, detractoire.

1590 Marston Sc. Villanie II. vi. 201 Hence ye big-buzzing, little-bodied Gnats.. With your malignant, weake, detracting vaine.

1694 tr. Scheffer's Lapland v. 14

They are .. of a censorious and detracting humor.

1718

PRIDEAUX Connection II. II. 78 He had criticised in a very biting and detracting style.

1824 L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.

(ed. 5) I. 398 A man who is of a detracting spirit, will misconstrue the most innocent words.

construe the most innocent words.

Hence **Detractingly** adv.

1598 Florio, Pravamente, wickedly.. detractingly. 1761

MURPHY All in Wrong v. i, I am not fond of speaking detractingly of a young lady. 1818 Collerioge Treat. Method in Encycl. Metrop., Mental Philos. (1847) 16 Why Bacon should have spoken detractingly of such a man. **Detraction** (ditre k)on). [a. F. ditraction, in 12th c. detraction (Ph. de Thaun), ad. L. dētractionem, n. of action from dētrahēre; see Deteractioner of detracting of detracting.

v.] The action of detracting.
†1. A taking away, subtraction, deduction, withdrawal. Obs. or arch. exc. as in b. (Cf. DETRACT

12. 1, 2.)

1588 GARDINER in Pocock Rev. Ref. I. li. 130 Wherein...
we saw the additions, detractions, and corrections. 1541 R.
COPLAND Galyen's Terapeutyke 2 G iv, The detraction of
blode..ought to be doone in the partye...moste dystaunt, &
then in the vicerate parties. 1548 BOYLE Serreft. Love xx.
(1700) 127 With less detraction from their true Magnitude.
1568 tr. Bonel's Merc. Compil. VI. 243, I approve..rather of
Incision, than of Detraction of the Callus. 1827 Scorrssy
in Ann. Reg. Chron. 555 A detraction of vapour from the
circumpolar regions.

b. A detracting. or part to be detracted from

circumpolar regions.

b. A detracting, or part to be detracted from (merit, reputation, or the like); cf. sense 2.

1633 MILTON Arcades 11 Fame. We may justly now accuse Of detraction from her praise; Less than half we find expressed. 1809 PINNEY Traw. France 263 There is one heavy detraction. from the excellence of the Avignonese climate. 1848 Dickens Dombey v, Let it be no detraction from the merits of Miss Tox.

2. The action of detracting from a person's merit or reputation: the utterance of what is desurged.

or reputation; the utterance of what is depreciatory or injurious to his reputation; depreciation,

tory or injurious to his reputation; depreciation, disparagement, defamation, calumny, slander. (The earliest and the prevalent sense: cf. Detract v. 3.) 1340 Ayenb. 10 bo bet missigged guode men behinde ham. bet me clepeb be zenne of detraccion. c1400 Rom. Rose. 5531 With tonge woundyng.. Thurgh venemous detraction. c1440 Gesta Rom. xxxvi. 145 Lesynges, & bacbitinges, and detracciouns. c1510 BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) G., Be no tale bearer, vse not detraction. 1599 MARSTON Sco. Villanie 165 Enuies abhorred childe, Detraction. 1699 B. HARRIS Parivals I from Age 53 By occasion of petty envies, and shamefull detractions. 1709 Addition of the tongue. 1891 Adants Ser. II. (1873) 527 Flattery and detraction or evil-speaking are, as the phrase is, the Scylla and Charybdis of the tongue. 1895 Manning Mission H. Ghost v. 130 To listen to detraction is as much an act of detraction (of time); delay. Obs. (Cf. Detract v. 6.)

TRACT v. 6.)

1579 FENTON Guicciard. III. (1599) 141 Mens.. mindes [began] to grow cold for the detraction and negligence which

the king used. 1588 Howard Let. to Walsyngham 14 June, The Commissioners cannot perceive whether they. use the same to detract a time for a further device; and if our Commissioners do discover any detraction in them [etc.]. 1637 R. Humpher tr. St. Ambross 1. 138 Lest through detraction of time, those sugred baits. ingage too far.

f time, those sugred baits. ingage too far. † 4. Withdrawal, declinature, relinquishment.

†4. WITHGRAWAI, GECHMAUIE, TERMIQUESTRICENT Obs. rare. (Cf. DETBACT v. 7.)
1635-60 STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 620/2 For want of this renouncing or detraction.
†Detractious (dtrækfes), a. Obs. [f. DETRACTION: see-TIOUS.] Given to detraction; dis-

paraging, calumnious, 1500 T. H[Awkins] Caussin's Holy Crt. 202 Giue detractious tongues leaue.. to li[c]ke up dust. 1755 Johnson, Derogatory, detractious.

tor, detractions.

Detractive (ditræktiv), a. [a. OF. detractif, -ive, f. L. type \*dētractīv-us, f. dētract-: see DeTRACT v. and -IVE.]

1. Conveying, of the nature of, or given to, detraction; disparaging, depreciative, defamatory, columnicus

traction; disparaging, depreciative, defamatory, calumnious.

1490 CANTON Encydos vi. 23 To saye wordes detractives.

1618 CHAPMAN Hesiad, Bk. of Days 40 Whispering out detractive obloquies. 1633 T. MORTON Discharge 276 (T.) An envious and detractive adversary. 1767 GOLDSM. Rom. Hist. (1786) II. 342 Envious and detractive. 1828 Examiner 154/1 Walpole shines more in the detractive and satirical, than in the candid and urbane.

2. Tending to detract from: see DETRACT v. 2.

1624 W. MOUNTAGUE Devoute Ess. 11. iii. § 2 (R.) Admitting the being of evil not at all detractive from God. 1830 Examiner 5/2 Looked upon as detractive from the merits of a production.

'Having the power to take or draw away' (T.). Obs.

(1.). Uos.
150 E. Knight Triall of Truth 28 (T.) [The surgeon]
straightway will apply a detractive plaister.
Hence **Detractively** adv., **Detractiveness**.
1727 Balley vol. II, Detractiveness, detracting Quality or
Humour. Mod. A review detractively written.

Detractor (ditræ'ktsi). Also 4-7 -tour, 5-towre, 6-8 -ter, 6 Sc. detrakker. [a. AFr. detractour = OF. detracteur, ad. L. detractor, agent-noun from detrakter (see Detract v.): see -OR.]

1. One who detracts from another's merit or resultation by attention to the production of the second of the s

putation by uttering things to his prejudice; a person given to detraction; a defamer, traducer,

person given to detraction; a defamer, traducer, calumniator, slanderer.

138 WYCLIF Rom. i. 30 Detractouris, or opyn bacbyteris.
1474 CANTON Chasse II. v. D viij b, They ben..right mordent and bytyng detractours.
1537 Inst. Chr. Man in Formul.
Faith M iv, The detractour is not glad to tell, but to hym, that is glad to here. 1549 Compl. Scot. Prol. 9 To confound ignorant detrakkers.
1563-87 FONE A. 4 M. (1506) 108/16 mailtous detractor of Gregorie.
1508 BARCKLEY Felic.
Man IV. (1603) 287 Instead of favourers he shall have detracters.
1633 J. Done Hist. Septuagint 147 You will not suffer your selfe to be perswaded by the reports of detractors.
1730 WELTON Suffer. Son of God II. xxi. 577 That which a Friend would excuse. or Wink at. the Detractor publishes without sparing or Reserve.
1755 Johnson, Detracter.
1868 Doran Crt. Fools 51 Every fashion has its detractors.
1509 MARSTON Sco. Villanie iv. 151 Vaine enuious detractor from the good. a 15to Healey Epictetus (1630) Life, Lucian.
12 perpetual detractor from all the Philosophers.
1606 R.
Coke Power 4 Subj. 141 If Sabinianus were so malitious a detractor from the works of St. Gregory.
1828 LANDOR Wel. (1868) I. 160/2 It exhibits him as a detractor from Shakspeare.

12 Anal. A Depressor muscle. [prop. mod. L.]

Anat. A DEPRESSOR muscle. [prop. mod.L.]

[2] Anal. A Depressor muscle. [prop. mod.L.]
? Obs.

1811 Hooper Med. Dict. s. v. 1823 Crabbe Technol. Dict.,
Detractor. a muscle whose office it is to draw down the
part to which it is attached 1833 Syd. Soc. Lex., Detractor
.. old name for a muscle whose office is to draw the part
to which it is attached away from some other part.

Detractory (ditræktori), a. [ad. L. ditraclöri-us disparaging, slanderous, f. ditractor: see
prec. and -oby. Cf. OF. detractore 15th c. in
Godef.] Tending to detract; depreciatory, disparaging, defamatory; = Detractive 1.

1825 Parsons Chr. Exerv. II. i. 157 An excuse most dishonourable and detractorie to the force of Christe hys grac646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. v. 17 This is not only derogatory unto the wisdome of God. but also detractory unto
the intellect. 1712 Swift Part Political Lying, The detractory, or defamatory, is a lie which takes from a great man
the reputation that justly belongs to him. 1805 Miniature
No. 26 P 3 Others. have divided them [lies] into the Additory, Detractory, and Translatory.

b. Const. from: cf. Detract v. 2, 3c, Detractive 2.

1648 Bovle Seraph. Love xx. (1700) 126, I use the expressions I find less detractory from a Theme, as much above
our Praises, as the Heav'n. is above our Heads.

Detractress (ditræktrés). [f. Detractors:

Detractress (ditræktrès). [f. Detractor:

Detractress (ditre:kires). [I. Deleation. see -ESS.] A female detractor.

1716 Addison Freeholder No. 23 The said detractress shall be .. ordered to the lowest place of the room. 1768 Pasquin Childr. Thespis II. (1792) 141 With a terrific tongue to assist a detractress.

+ Detrain, v.1 Obs. In 6 detrayne. [Cf. OF. detrainer to drag away, draw.] trans. To

1387 M. Grove Pelops & Hipp. (1878) 112 If that thou list .. with pensell to detrayne A picture that all other shews of pictures are should stayne.

**Detrain** (ditre 'n), v.2 [f. De- II. 2 b + Thain sb., after debark, etc.]

1. trans. To discharge from a railway train: the converse of entrain. (Orig. a military term.)

1881 Globe 9 July 5 The corps travelling by the Great Northern and Great Eastern railways... are 'detrained' at Ascot. 1882 Times 20 Nov. 7 The horses were rapidly and safely detrained. 1892 Whitby Gas. 26 Aug. 4 A grand total of 4794 persons were detrained at the Town Station.

2. intr. To alight from a railway train.

1881 Graphic 3 Sept. 1 The Regiment detraining. 1892 W. Chester (Pa.) Republican V. No. 142 The English are using a new word. Soldiers going out of railway cars' detrain'. 1888 Times 31 Mar., These Easter manœuvres give great practice to the Volunteers in entraining and detrain. Hence Detrai ning vbl. sb. (also attrib.).

1883 A. Forbes in 19th Cent. XVII. 635 Their trained labourers are deftly building detraining platforms. 1887 Times 8 Apr. 4/3 Strict silence is to be maintained during entraining and detraining.

† Detray', v. Obs. [ad. OF. detrai-re (detray-ant) = Pr. detraire, Pg. detrahir, It. detrare: -L. dētrahēre to draw off or away, DETRACT v.]

1. trans. To take away, subtract, remove;

:-L. dētrahēre to draw off or away, DETRACT v.]

1. trans. To take away, subtract, remove; =
DETRACT v. 1, 2.

1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. 56 The walles... dyd... expres, With golde depaynted, every perfyte nombre, To adde, detraye, and to devyde asonder. Ibid. xxx. xx, That she your sorow may detray or slake. e. 2500 Wolssev in Burnet Hist.

Ref. II. 90, Ye be put at liberty to add, detray... chuse or mend, as ye shall think good.

2. To disparage, calumniate; = DETRACT v. 3.

c 1475 Babees Bh. 205 (1868) 8 Prayyng.. Of this labour that no white me detray.

3. To withdraw; = DETRACT v. 4.

1517 H. Watson Skyppe of Fooles Aij, And you be of the nombre of the fooles moundaynes that ye may lerne somwhat for to detraye you out of the shyp stulyfere.

† Detrect, v. Obs. [ad. L. dētrectā-re (also

† Detrect, v. Obs. [ad. L. dētrectā-re (also tractāre) to decline, refuse, also to detract from, depreciate, freq. of detrahere: see Detract v.]

1. trans. To draw back from, decline, refuse;

1. trans. To draw back from, decline, refuse; = DETRACT v. 7. (With simple obj. or inf.)

1548 Henry VIII Declar. Scot Dijb, They detrected the doing of theyr duetie. 1543 Becon Policy of War Early Wks. (1843) 235 Whosoever detrecteth and refuseth to do for his country whatsoever lieth in his power. a 1619 Fortherby Althom. II. i. § 8 (1622) 194 Hee detrected his going into Egypt, you a pretence, that he was not eloquent. 1639 H. Burton Babel no Bethel 75 We detrect not to hold communion with her. 1661 G. Rust Origen in Phenix (1721) I. 85 A Testimony of that great Power your Commands have over me, which you see I have not detrected. absol. 1630 B. Jonson New Inn II. vi, Doe not detrect: you know th' authority Is mine.

2. To disparage, depreciate, speak evil of, blame; = DETRACT v. 3.

DETEACT v. 3.

10 disparage, depreciate, speak evil of, blame;

= Deteact v. 3.
1553 Winget Four Scoir Thre Quest. \$ 64 Wks. 1888 I. 116
Quhy detrect 3e and rebukis ws Catholikis for the observation thairof.

**Detrectation** (ditrektel-son). rare. [ad. L. detrectation-em, n. of action from detrectare: see

prec.] A drawing back, refusal, declinature.

1633 COCKERAM, Detrectation, a refusing to doe a thing.

21647 BP. HALL Rem. Whs. (1660) II. 308 The more hater
ful is the detrectation of our observance.

2769 BENTHAM

Princ. Legisl. xvi. § 27 (1870) 237 If he was [in possession],
it may be termed avrongful abdication of trust; if not,

21767 avrongful detrectation or non-assumption.

+ Detremch, v. Obs. [a. OF. detrenchier, -cher

† **Detremch**, v. Obs. [a. OF. detrenchier, -cher (also -tranchier) to cut, cut away, cut off, f. DB-I. 2 + trencher, trancher to cut.]

1. trans. To cut asunder or through.
1308 Trevish Barth. De P. R. v. lx. (1495) 176 A synewe whyche is kytte asondre and detrenchyd growyth neuer after.
1491 Caxron Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) 1. xxxvi.
139 a/i Wyth his teeth he detrenched and bote his tonge.
1500 Melusine xxii. 146 He detrenched & cutte the two maister vaynes of his nek.
2 To cut up. cut or hew in pieces: to inflict

maister vaynes of his nek.

2. To cut up, cut or hew in pieces; to inflict 2. To cut up, cut or hew in pieces; to inflict severe slaughter upon, 'cut to pieces' in battle. 1470-85 Malory Arthur v. vi, Sir Launcelot with suche knyghtes as he hadde.. slewe and detrenchid many of the Romayns. c 1477 Caxton Tason 111 We shall rendre to the thy sone slayn and detrenched by pieces. c 1489 - Blanchardyn xx. 63 He detrenched and kutte bothe horses and knyghtes, he cloue and rent helmes and sheldes.

3. To cut off, sever by cutting.

1553 T. Wilson Rhet. 38 b, If your hande were detrenched, or youre bodie maimed with some soubdaine stroake.

4. for Cut aways cut down retrench cuttail

or youre bodie maimed with some soubdaine stroake.

4. fig. To cut away, cut down, retrench, curtail.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I. (1655) 183 Had the king yeelded to a detrenching some luxuriances of his Prerogative. Ibid. 216 Many would detrench from them their secular

tive. Tota. 316 Many would detreich from them their sectual power.

† **Detre`ssed**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. F. dêtressê, OF. destrecté (13th c.), f. de-, des- (De- I. 6) + tressê arranged in a tress or tresses, f. tresse TRESS.]

Of hair: Out of 'tress' or plait; hanging loose.
1500-30 DUNBAR Poems lxxvii. 43 Syne come thair four and twentie madinis sing. With hair detressit, as threidis of gold did hing. 1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Rom. Quest. (1892)
22 With their haires detressed and hanging downe loose. **Detriment** (detriment), 3b. Also 5-6 detryment. [a. F. dêtriment (1236 in Hatzf.-Darm.), ad. L. dêtrimentum loss, damage, detriment, f. dêterère (dêtrīvi, dêtrīt-) to wear away, impair.]

1. Loss or damage done or caused to, or sustained

1. Loss or damage done or caused to, or sustained by, any person or thing.

a 1440 Found. St. Bartholomew's 24 Dumme he was know. berynge heuyly the detrimente of his tonge. 1530 Act 21 Hen. VIII, c. 16, § 11 To the great Detriment of our own natural Subjects. 1532 ELVOY Cast. Helthe 11. iii. (1539) 17 a, Nature shulde susteyne treble detriment. 1548 BOORDE Dyetary vii. (1870) 243 Yf he.. less hym selfe, and bryng hym selfe to a detryment. 1548 STANNFORD King's Perrog. v. (1557) 25 b, Note that sometymes the king is to take a detriment by the liuere with y particion. 1516 R. C. Times' Whistle iii. 1032 Thinkst thou Peeters chaire.. Can free thee from eternall detriment? 2653 BUTLER Hud. 1. ii. 929 Sole author of all Detriment He and his Fiddle underwent. 1755-7 tr. Keysler's Trav. (1760) III. 419 Lest any detriment might accrue to the heirs. 1859 MILL Liberty iii. (1865) 40/1 The luxury of doing as they like without detriment to their estimation. 1875 Lykll. Princ. Gool. II. III. xl. 393 [Seeds] may be carried without detriment through climates where the plants themselves would instantly perish. b. That which causes or embodies a loss; something detrimental.

D. That which causes or embodies a loss; something detrimental.

1504 Arkynson tr. De Imitatione 1. iv, Those thynges that be the hurt of theyr owne soules & the detriment of theyr neyghboure. 1548 Ld. Somerser Epist. Scots By b, This forein helpe is your confusion, that succour is your detriment.

1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. (1720) 187 Some of them must of Necessity be neglected. which is the greatest Detriment to this Mystery. 1828 Hr. Martineau Autobiog. 1. 400 Their advocacy of Woman's cause becomes mere detriment.

2. Astrol. The position or condition of a planet when in the sign opposite its house; a condition

when in the sign opposite its house; a condition

when in the sign opposite its house; a condition of weakness or distress.

1632 Massinger City Madam II. ii, Saturn out of all dignities, in his detriment and fall, combust. 1666 H. More Myst. Godliness vii. xv. 342 Saturn, Jupiter and Mars from their conjunction to their opposition with the Sun are Oriental, and gain two fortitudes; but from their Opposition to their Conjunction are Occidental, and incur two detriments.

3. Her. Eclipse (of sun or moon); also, the invisible phase of the moon at her change.

3. Her. Eclipse (of sun or moon); also, the invisible phase of the moon at her change.

1510 Guillim Heraldry III.iii.(1660) ING[see DECREMENT I.C].

151d. 112 He beareth, Argent, a Moon in her detriment or Eclipse, Sable. 1688 R. Holme Armoury II. 22/1 This is...

a Moon in her detriment or Eclipse. 1839 Balley Festus (1872) 121 Nor moon's dim detriment.

4. pl. The name of certain small charges made by colleges and similar societies upon their mem-

by colleges and similar societies upon their members.

The 'detriments' at Cambridge corresponded to the 'decrements' at Oxford, and appear to have been originally deductions from the stipends of foundation members on account of small extras for the table, etc., not included in their statutory or customary commons; the charge was afterwards extended to all members and students of the colleges. See Fowler Hist. C.C.C. (O.H.S.) 354.

1670 EACHARD Cont. Clergy 20 A solemn admission, and a formal paying of Colledge-Detriments. 1686 Kenyon MSS. in 14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. iv. 185 His bill of June 24 [16]86 £02:17; 2034. 1790 GOrder-book of Christ's Coll. Camb. (MS.) 6 Now., The Schollars to be eased in their detriments from 1 June to 1 November. We'll think of a Method in the meantime.

meantime.

5. pl. Ruins (of buildings).

1632 LITHGOW Trav. v. 200 The stony heapes of Jericho, the detriments of Thebes, the relicts of Tyrus. Ibid. IX. 402

We came .. to the detriments of Messina.

We came .. to the detriments of Messina.

Detriment, v. [f, prec. sb.] trans. To cause loss or damage to; to damage, injure, hurt.

1621 W. SCLATER Tythes (1622) 226 His losse of reserved time, already so detrimented in his hallowed substance.

1650 FULER App. Inj. Innoc. 1. 7 That others might be detrimented thereby.

1678 MARVELL Growth Popery 35 Upon the Ballance of the French Trade, this Nation was detrimented yearly ocoocol. or a Million.

1743 Lond. § Conners Brew. II. (ed. 2) 112 This ill forceable usage. clogs and detriments the fine penetrating Particles.

1841 D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit. (1867) 122 The disuse of the French would detriment their intercourse abroad.

Detrimental (detrimental) a and sb. [f]

Detrimental (detrimental), a. and sb. [f. DETRIMENT sb. + -AL.]

A. adj. Causing loss or damage; harmful, ininrious, hurtful.

jurious, hurtful.

1656 BLOURT Glossogr., Detrimental, hurtful, dangerous, full of loss. a 1665 FULLER Worthies (1840) I. 281 A gift indeed. loaded with no detrimental conditions. 1719 W. Woon Surv. Trade 84 That the Trade. is most detrimental to the Nation. 1801 Med. Jrnl. V. 1 Particularly detrimental to the constitution. 1874 YEATS Growth Comm. 271 Their admission was detrimental to French industry. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) IV. 53 Paradoxes... which [are]... detrimental to the true course of thought.

18 ch. A person or thing that is prejudicial. in

JONETT Plato (ed. 2) IV. 53 Paradoxes .. which [are].. detrimental to the true course of thought.

B. 5b. A person or thing that is prejudicial; in Society slang, a younger brother of the heir of an estate; a ineligible suitor.

1831 Westm. Rev. XIV. 424 The eldest son is pursued by ..damsels, while the younger are termed 'detrimentals'.. and avoided by 'mothers and daughters' as more dangerous company than the plague. 1832 MARRYAT N. Forster xxv, These detrimentals (as they have named themselves) may be provided for. 1854 LADY LYTTON Behind the Scenes I. II. III. 188 There were also plenty of detrimentals, such as younger brothers, unpaid red tapeists, heiress-seekers, and political connection-hunters. 1890 C. F. Gordon-Cumming in Gd. Words 137/T The sisters of the wife being considered detrimentals, are placed in Buddhist convents. 1886 Honseh. Words 13 Mar. 400 (Farmer) A detrimental, in genteel slang, is a lover, who, owing to his poverty is ineligible as a husband; or one who professes to pay attentions to a lady without serious intention of marriage, and thereby discourages the intentions of others. 1893 Mrs. C. Praed Outland & Laumaker II. 80 Mrs. Valliant. thought that the detrimentals kept off desirable suitors.

Hence Detrimentality, Detrimentalness.

1729 BAILEY vol. II, Detrimentalness, prejudicialness. 2873 Daily News 5 Aug., When you are hinting to your fair daughter the detrimentality of Charlie Fraser. who has his subaltern's pay and about 50. a year thrown in.

is subaltern's pay and about 50% a year thrown in. **Detrimentally** (detrime ntall), adv. [f. prec. +-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a manner causing detriment or harm; hurtfully

1879 H. Spencer Data of Ethics iv. § 22. 60 The loss of character detrimentally affects his business. 1886 Lar Times' Rep. LIII. 6741 The exercise of the franchise by its servants cannot prejudicially or detrimentally affect the

Detrimentary, a. rare. [f. Detriment sb. + ABY. Cf. ELEMENTARY.] = DETRIMENTAL a.
1841 Fraser's Mag. XXV. 27 An internal commotion .
letrimentary to the high trust he held.

† Detrime ntous, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ous.] = **Detrimental** a.

= Detrimental a.

16.8 J. Goodwin Right 4 Might 24 It.. would be detrimentous and destructive to it. Ibid. 40 Counsels.. detrimentous and destructive to the generall.. interest.

Detrital (dîtroităl), a. Physiogr. [f. Detritus of particles worn away from some solid body.

1832 De la Beche Geol. Man. (ed. 2) 240 The detrital deposits of the country. 1833 Kane Grimuell Exp. xiviii. (1856)
455 The valleys were studded with.. 106.8, and a detrital paste resembling till. 1869 Phillips Vesuv. vii. 173 Where atmospheric vicissitudes have produced detrital slopes. 1898 Huxley Physiogr. 132 The detrital matter which is worn away from the land and carried along by rivers.

† Detrite, ppl. a. Obs.— [ad. L. dētrītus, pa. pple. of dēterère to wear away.] Worn down, worn away.

away.

1636 BLOUNT Glossogr., Detrite, worn out, bruised, or o

sumed.
Detrited (d/trai ted), ppl. a. [as prec. + -ED.]

**Detrited** (d/frol'ted), ppt. a. [as piec. T-ad.]

1. Worn down.

1. Some of our worn-out and detrited Harry Groats.

1. A halfpenny detrited.

2. Gool. Disintegrated; formed as detritus.

1. Some Grinnell Exp. xlviii. (1856) 448 A long earthen stain, garnished probably with detrited rubbish, extended down like the lines of a moraine.

1. Some Grinnell Exp. xlviii. (1856) 47 Arct. Expl. II.

1. xv. 157 Impregnated throughout with detrited matter.

1. Detrital, a. rare. [f. Detritus + -ic.] =

Detrital.

1843 Роктьоск Geol. 514 The stream..runs through a deep

**Detrition** (d/tri (ən). [n. of action f. L. deterère, ppl. stem detrit-, to wear away, rub away. Cf. mod.F. detrition (in Cuvier).] The action of

Ct. mod.F. detrition (in Cuvier).] The action of wearing away by rubbing.

1674 PETTY Disc. Dupl. Proportion 125 Gross tangible Bodies being very mutable by the various Additions and Detritions that befal them. 1741 Monso Anat. Bones (ed. 3) 55 The Uses of Cartilages. are, to allow. Bones. to slide easily without Detrition. 1850 Nature 27 Nov. 90 Detrition has made it as smooth as the shingle pebbles on our shores. 1893 Dublin Rev. July 733 What remains after centuries of detrition and denudation.

Detritus (ditrei tos). Physiogr. [a. L. detritus

(Instead of Section 1) The proper meaning of the L. word appears in sense 1. The etymologically improper sense 2 may have been taken from French, in which détritus is cited of date 1780 by Hatz-Darm. Earlier in the century, according to the Dick of Triboux, the more correct détritum was used in F.]. + 1. Wearing away or down by detrition, disintegration, decomposition. Obs.

tegration, decomposition. Obs.

1795 HUTTON Theory of Earth (1797) I. 115 Such materials as might come from the detritus of granite. Ibid. 206, I have nowhere said that all the soil of this earth is made from the decomposition or detritus of these stony substances. 1800 PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Th. Wks. 1822 I. 63 The effects of waste and detritus. Ibid. 113 Proofs of a detritus which nothing can resist. Ibid. 123 The waste and detritus to which all things are subject.

2. Matter produced by the detrition or wearing away of exposed surfaces, especially the gravel

away of exposed surfaces, especially the gravel, sand, clay, or other material eroded and washed away by aqueous agency; a mass or formation of

this nature.

this nature.

1802 PLAYFAIR Illustr. Illutton. Th. Wks. 1822 I. 400 The quantity of detritus brought down by the rivers. Ibid. 425 The distance to which the detritus from the land is confessedly carried. 1802 — in Edin. Rev. I. 207 When the detritus of the land is delivered by the rivers into the sea. 1823 W. BUCKLAND Relig. Diluv. 26 Deposits of diluvial detritus, like the surface gravel beds of England. 1823 DE LA BECHE Geol. Man. (ed. 2) 210 The whole is evidently a detritus of the Alpine rocks, and in it organic remains are by no means common. 1821 MAYNE REID Scale Hunt. xli, We entered the cañon, and galloped over the detritus. 1866 DANA Man. Geol. 643 The fine earthy material deposited by streams or their sediment, is called silt or detritus. 1876 PAGE Adv. Text-bh. Geol. xix. 389 That broad valley. . covered to an immense depth with an angular detritus.

3. transf. and fig. Waste or disintegrated material of any kind; debris.

3. transf. and fig. Waste or disintegrated material of any kind; debris.

1834 J. Forres Laennec's Dis. Chest (ed. 4) 189 The walls of this abscess had.. no surface, the pus being observed gradually to pass into a purulent detritus, and this into a firmer tissue.

1849 H. Rogers Ess. II. vi. 306 The loose detritus of thought, washed down to us through long ages.

1853 Sir F. Palgrave Norm. 4 Eng. 1. 701 The detritus of languages covering the Northern Gauls.

1876 tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol. 192 The red blood-corpuscles and fibrinous detritus.. are reabsorbed.

b. An accumulation of debris of any sort.

1831 LAYARD Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh vii. 134 We found ourselves at the foot of an almost perpendicular detritus of loose stones. 1866 R. CHAMBERS Ess. Ser. 1. 185 There is a detritus of ruin in every corner, composed of broken toys, refamiliary foot stedly. sofa-pillows, foot-stools.

sofapillows, foot-stools.

De trop: see DE II.

Detrude (dtrū'd), v. [ad. L. dētrūdēre to thrust away or down, f. DE- I. 1, 2+trūdēre to thrust.]

1. trans. To thrust, push, or force down. (lit.

1. trans. 10 thrust, push, or force down. [11. and fg.]

1548 Hall Chron., Rich. 111, an. 3 (R.) And theim to cast and detrude sodaynly into continual captiuitie and bondage 15638 Sir T. Herbert Tran. 16. 2) 216 His wife Semiramys detruded him into prison. 1644 H. Parker 7st Pop. 51. This want detrudes them into a condition below beasts. 1738-46 Thomson Spring 507 The torpid sap, detruded to the root By wintry winds. 1885 W. Roberts Treat. Urinary Dis. III. xiv. (ed. 4) 673 The right kidney...could be detruded downwards.

downwards.
2. To thrust out or away; to expel or repel forci-

downwards.

2. To thrust out or away; to expel or repel forcibly. (lit. and fg.)

1555 ABP. Parker Ps. xxxviii. 100 Detrude me not. a 1575 Diurn. Occurrents (1833) 152 [They] detrudit the ministarie of Goddis word. 1627-77 Feltham Resolves 11. Ivi. 274 To be detruded Heaven for his meerly pride and malice. 1664 Power E.t. Philos. 11. 138 The included Ayr. striving to dilate itself, detrudes the Quicksilver. 1751 Harris Hermes 11. iii. (1786) 266 Not a word. is detruded from its proper place. 1847 Todd Cycl. Anat. IV. 83/2 Tartar. sometimes detrudes this [tooth] from its socket.

Detruncate (ditronkett), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. dētruncāre to lop off, f. De- I. 2 + truncāre to cut off, maim.] trans. To shorten by lopping off a portion (lit. and fig.); to cut short, 'cut down'. Hence Detruncated ppl. a. = Truncated.

1833 Cockeram, Detruncated, cut or chopped off; beheaded.
1846 Landor Wks. (1868) I. 337/2 Which...would detruncate our rank expenditure. 1877 Burnett fel Interval 6 In the wide end of a detruncated cone. 1885 H. Conwax Family Affair vi, He had not yet detruncated a [china] Chelsea figure.

Detruncation-em a lopping off, n. of action f. dētruncāre: see prec. Cf. mod. F. dētroncation.] The action of cutting off or cutting short; the fact or condition of being cut short. (lit. and fig.)

1633 Cockeram, Detruncation, a lopping or cutting. 1631 Biogs New Disp. 7287 Detruncation or diminution of their strength. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 88 F 11 This detruncation of our syllables. 1845 Blackw. Mag. LVII. 523 Not a perilous gash, but a detruncation fatal to the living frame. 1877 Burnett Ear 43 Two detruncated cones placed together at their points of detruncation.

1. Obstetric Surg. (See quot.)

1827 Cang. Detruncation, The separation of the trunk of the fextus from the head, the latter remaining in utero.

1833 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

+ Detruncat. (v. Obs. [ad. L. dētruncāre to lop off. efect Topus.)

1847 CRAIG, Detrimeation, The separation of the trunk of the fixtus from the head, the latter remaining in utero. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

+ Detru'nk, v. Obs. [ad. L. dētruncāre to lop off; after Trunk.] v. Obs. [ad. L. dētruncāre to lop off; after Trunk.] v. Obs. [ad. L. dētruncāre to lop off; after Trunk.] v. Obs. [ad. L. dētruncāre to lop off; after Trunk.] v. Obs. [ad. L. dētruncāre to lop off; after Trunk.] v. Obs. [ad. L. dētruncāre to lop off; after Trunk.] v. Sc. Obs. [ad. L. dētrūs the very root of that Prerogative.

+ Detru'se, v. Sc. Obs. [f. L. dētrūs ppl. stem of dētrūdēre.] By-form of Detrude.

1871 Sempill Ballates (1872) 126 Gif ye neglect, than God. Will from yat rowne thoill you to be detrusit.

Detrusion (dītrū-zon). [ad. late L. dētrūsion-em, n. of action f. dētrūdēre, ppl. stem dētrūs-to thrust down or away (lit. and fig.); cf. Detrude.

Force of detrusion in Mack. = downward thrust.

1620 Bp. Hall. Hom. Mar. Clergie III. § 6 Insolent detrusion of imperiall authority. 1635 Swan Spac. M. v. § 2 (1643) 180 By. violent detrusion from the cloud wherein it was enclosed. 1707 Norris Humility vii. 306 A detrusion into the bottomless pit. 1835 Milman Lat. Chr. (1864) IX. xiv. i. 51 The detrusion from its autocratic...throne.

Detrusor (ditrū-sai). Also 6 Sc. ar. [agentnoun from L. dētrūdēre, dētrūs- to Detrude.]

+1. One who thrusts away or rejects. Obs.

1871 Sempill Ballates (1872) 121 Detrusaris, refusaris Of hir authoritie.

2. Anat. [mod.L.; in full detrusor urinæ.] Name for the muscular coat of the bladder, by the contraction of which the urine is expelled.

for the muscular coat of the bladder, by the con-

traction of which the urine is expelled.

[1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey), Detrucor Urina.] 1766
PARSONS in Phil. Trans. LVI. 215 The detrusor muscle of the. urinary bladder 1876 Gross Dis. Bladder 55 The internal fibres of the detrusor muscle.

+ **Detruss** (ditro's), v. Obs. Also 5 destruss. [a. OF. destrousser, detroucer, mod. F. detr-, to de-

[a. Of. destrousser, detroucer, mod. F. detr., to despoil one of his trousses, i.e. baggage, to rob, pilage, f. det., des., L. dis.-trousse bundle, pl. baggage.] trans. To spoil, plunder (of baggage).

1475 Bk. Noblesse 65 Wyth grete aventur he scapyth... but he levyth hys felyshyp destrussed. 1598 BARRET Theor. Warres vi. 1 100 That the enemy detrusse him not thereof [munition]. Ibid. v. ii. 142 To detrusse the enemies conuoy.

Dette, detter, -our, etc., obs. ff. DEBT, DEBTOR.

Detton, Obs. var. of Detent sb.

+ Detty, a. Obs. [a. OF. dete, dette, f. dete:
L. type \*debitatus, f. debita debt.]

1. Owed, due.
1397 TRUSSA Higden (Rolls) V. 7 To zelde nouzt what is detty [quod debetur]. Ibid. VI. 225 be detty travaylle of

service and of psalmes [debitum psalmodia pensum.] 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 392 b/2 Detty trausyle of service.

2. Indebted.
1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. xv. lvii. (1495) 509 She shewyth herselfe detty to wise men and vnwise.
† Deturneff, v. Obs. [DE-II. I.] intr. To lose swollen condition, subside from being swollen. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compil. xiv. 485 If it be fomented with very cold Water, it will detumefie.

Deturnescence (ditiumersens). [f. I. deturnescence)

1684 tr. Bone's Merc. Compil. xiv. 485 If it be fomented with very cold Water, it will detumefie.

Detumescence (ditiume'sens). [f. L. dētumēscēre to cease or subside from swelling (f. De-I. 6 + tumēscēre to begin to swell): see -ENCE. So in mod.F. (1792 in Hatzī.-Darm.)] Subsidence from swelling, or (fg.) from tumult.

1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 381 The Wider the Circulating Wave grows, still hath it the more Subsidence and Detumescence. 1794 W. Cowers in Phil. Trans. XXV. 1584 Unfitness for its retraction till there is a detumescence of its Glans. 1883 Farrar & Poole Gen. Aims Teacher to The School was in the detumescence of a most ruinous rebellion. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Detumescence, the subsidence of a swelling, or the absorption of a tumour.

Detum (dīrtā). [L. dētur let there be given (dare to give).] A prize of books given annually at Harvard College, U.S., to meritorious students: so called from the first word of the accompanying Latin inscription.

Latin inscription.

Latin inscription.
(The prizes are provided from the bequest of the Hon. Edward Hopkins who died in 1657.)
1836 Lowell Lett. (1894) I. 10 The 'deturs' have been given out, and I have got Akenside's Poems. 1883 Harvard Univ. Catal. 110 A distribution of books called Deturs is made. .near the beginning of the Academic Year, to meritorious students of one year's standing. Deturs are also given to..members of the Junior Class who..have made decided improvement in scholarship. Last year twenty-nine Deturs were given in the Sophomore Class and five in the Junior Class.

† Deturb, v. Obs. [ad. L. dēturb-āre to thrust down, f. Dr. I. I + turbāre to disturb. disorder.]

+ Deturb, v. Obs. [ad. L. dēturb-āre to thrust down, f. De-I. I + turbāre to disturb, disorder.] trans. To drive or beat down; to thrust out. 1500 Br. W. Barlow Answ. Nameless Cath. 243 That thou be.. deturbed or tumbled out of the possession of thy Kingdome. 1500 Venner Via Recta ii. 24 They deturbe the meats from the stomacke. 1636 Brathwait Lives Rom. Emp. 303 Hee deturbed the aforesaid Pope from the seate. 1658 Br. HALL Invisible World Iv. (L.) As soon may the walls of heaven be scaled and thy throne deturbed, as he can be foiled that is defenced within thy power. 1657 TOMLINSON Renou's Disp. 640 These Trochisks..potently deturb such humours.

+ Deturbate, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. dēturbāt-ppl. stem of dēturbāre; see prec.] = prec.

\* The turpate (dtē 'ppt'), v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. dēturpāre to disfigure, f. De- I. 3 + turpāre to make unsightly, pollute, deform, disgrace, f. turpis foul, disgraceful.]

1. trans. To defile, pollute; to debase.

\*\*x632 Cockeram, Deturpate, to defile. \*\*x665 Prynne Lovelocks\*\* 52 These Vnchristian cultures, which Defile, Pollute, Deturpate and deforme our Soules. \*\*x647 Jee. Tatlor Distrat. Popery i. (1686) 99 The heresies and impleties which had deturpated the face of the Church. \*\*t657 Tominson Renou's Digs., Nigritude deturpates them [the Teeth].

2. intr. To become vile or base.

\*\*x652 Wood Ath. Oxon. II. 484 He did nothing but deturpate, and so continued worse and worse till his death. 1833 Fraser's Mag. VII. 635 He afterwards deturpated, and became idle, dissipated, and reckless.

†\* Deturpation. Obs. [n. of action f. prec.:

\*\*see -Ation.] Defilement, debasement.

\*\*x405 Caxton Energdos xxviii. 110 Alle the deturpacyons and the hardenesse of olde age. \*\*x666 Jee. Taylor Duct. Dubit. 11. iii. rulexiv. \$ 29 The corrections and deturpations and mistakes of transcribers.

\*\*Detynu.\*\*e, obs. form of Detinue.

Detynu(e, obs. form of Detinus.

Deu, obs. form of Dew, Due.

Deu, obs. form of Dew, Due.

Deubash, obs. form of Dubash.

† Deubert. Obs. [? f. Dew.] One of the old appellations given to the hare.

a 1325 Names of Hars in Rel. Ant. I. 133 The scot, the deubert, The gras-bitere, the goibert.

Deuce 1 (diās). Forms: 5-6 deux, 6 dewse, deuis, 6-7 dewoe, deuse, 7 dews, deus, 7-9 duce, 6- deuce. [a. F. deux, OF. deus two. The-ce regularly represents earlier -s, as in peace, pence, defence, etc.]

1. The two at dice or cards. a. Dice. That side of the die that is marked with two pips or spots;

of the die that is marked with two pips or spots; a throw which turns up this side.

1519 Horman Vulg. 280 b, Deuce and synke were nat in the olde dyce. 1598 FLORIO, Duini, two dewses at dice.

1605 CAMDEN Rem. 148 Two in a garret casting dews at dice. a 1680 BUTLER Rem. (1759) I. 81 Or settling it in Trust to Uses, Out of his Pow'r, on Trays and Deuses. 1772

FOOTS Nabob 11. Wks. 1799 II. 301 Tray, ace, or two deuces.

b. Cards. That card of any suit which is marked with two spots.

with two spots.

with two spots.

1680 Cotton Gamester in Singer Hist. Cards 343 They...

1781 Carry about..treys, deuces, aces, &c. in their pockets. 1775

1782 Gough in Archaologia (1787) VIII. 154 On the duce of acorns besides the card-maker's arms is [etc.]. 1843 Lytton My Novel I. xii, My partner has turned up a deuce—deuce of hearts.

2. Tennis. [ = It. a due, F. à deux de jeu.] A term denoting that the two sides have each gained three points (called 40) in a game (or five games in a

denoting that the two sides have each gained three points (called 40) in a game (or five games in a set), in which case two successive points (or games) must be gained in order to win the game (or set). (See ADVANTAGE 5b. 2.) Also attrib.

1398 Florio, Adwa..a dewce, at tennice play. 1816 Encycl. Perth. XXII. 221 Instead of calling it 40 at all, it is called deuce. 1878 Jul. Marshall Annals of Tennis 134 Scaino [in 1555] then tells his readers that [the scoring is] 'at two (a dive)' as it is called when the game is reduced or 'set' to two strokes to be gained, in order to win it. The term..a due is still preserved in the French form à deux, corrupted in English into deuce. 1883 Pall Mall G. 12 May 11/1 The concluding game was so close that deuce and advantage were repeatedly called, and the set more than once hung on a single difficult stroke.

1839 R. H. Froude Rem. (1838) I. 237, I also can acknowledge a discord in a deuce and a seventh.

4. slang. Twopence.

2 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, A Duce, two Pence. 1851 Maynew Lond. Labour 1. 256 Give him a 'deuce' and 'stall him off'.

5. Comb. deuce-see, two and one (i.e. a throw

5. Comb. deuce-ace, two and one (i.e. a throw that turns up deuce with one die and ace with the

that turns up deuce with one die and ace with the other); hence, a poor throw, bad luck, mean estate, the lower class (cf. Ger. daus es, s.v. Daus in Grimm); deuce-point, the second point from either end of the board at backgammon.

14B1 CAXTON Reynard (Arb.) 47 He was a pylgrym of deux aas [Fl. een pellegrym van doys ass]. 15B8 Shaks. L.L.L.

1. ii. 49 You know how much the groase summe of deus-ace amounts to. Which the base vulgar call three. 1506 Gosson in Hall. E. P. P. 1V. 254 Deuse-ace fals still to be their chance. 1509 Ev. Woman in Hum. Iv. i. in Bullen O. Pl.

IV, Twere better, by thrice deuce-ace, in a weeke [etc.]. 1563 ]. JONES Orde's Ibis 75 Deuce Ace cannot pay scot and lot, and Sice Sink will not pay: Beit known to all, what payments fall must light on Cater Tray Ii. e. the middle classes]. 1766 Golds. Vic. W. ii, I threw deuce-ace five times running. 1776 C. JONES Hoyle's Games Impr. 179 Suppose, that 14 of his Men are placed upon his Adversary's Ace Point, and one Man upon his Adversary's Deuce Point. 2894 F. S. ELLIS Reynard the Fox 336 That which is likened to deuce ace Hath in esteem the lowest place.

Deuce 2 (dixis). collog. or slang. Also 7 dewce, 7-8 deuse, 7-9 duce, 8 dewse, 9 dial. doose. [Prob. from LG. in 17th c.: cf. Ger. daus, LG. duus, used in precisely the same way, in the exclamatory

used in precisely the same way, in the exclamatory der daus! was der daus . . .! LG. de duus! wat

de duus!

The derivation of German daus is disputed: but there is reason to think that it is the same word as das daus = the Deuce! at dice (where 'two' is the lowest and most unlucky throw), the gender being changed when the gambler's exclamation of vexation 'the deuce! was metamorphosed into a personal expletive. A parallel development is known in Danish where the plural sb. pokker pocks, pox', has come to be felt as a singular, and to be taken for 'the devil', from its use in imprecations such as Gid pokker hande det! Would that a pox had that!, Pokker staa! det! A pox on that! Hrad pokker er det! What the pox (devil) is that? (See Pox.) (On other conjectural identifications see Rev. A. L. Mayhew in Academy 30 Jan. 1892, p. 111.)]

a. Bad luck, plague, mischief; in imprecations and exclamations, as a deuce on him! a deuce of his cane! b. The personification or spirit of mis-

a. Bad luck, plague, mischief; in imprecations and exclamations, as a deuce on him! a deuce of his cane! b. The personification or spirit of mischief, the devil. Originally, in exclamatory and interjectional phrases; often as a mere expression of impatience or emphasis: as, what the († what a) deuce?, so, who, how, where, when the deuce? (the) deuce take it!, the deuce is in it! Later, in other phrases parallel to those under DEVIL: to play the deuce (with), the deuce and all, the deuce to pay, a deuce of a mess, etc.

In the quotations under a (to which the earliest instances belong), 'plague' or 'mischief' is evidently the sense: cf. the parallel and earlier 'A mischief (a pox, or a plague) on him!' 'Mischief or plague) take you!' 'What a mischief (pox, plague)!' This meaning is also possible in those under b1: cf. the parallel 'What the mischief (or the plague)! But mischief was personified already before 1700, and 'the dischief' was in the 18th c. a frequent euphemism for 'the devil'; that deuce was already taken in this sense in 1708 is evident from Motteux's use of it as=F. diantre, in b?. In the other quotations in the same group, 'deuce' plainly takes the place of 'devil' in well-known phrases; but such clearly personified uses as 'the deuce knows', 'to go to the deuce', appear late.

3. 1652 RANDOLPH, etc. Hey for Honesty 1. i, But a deuce on him, it does not seem so. 2677 Orway Cheats of Scapin

III. i, A dewce on't. a 1679 LD. ORRERY Gusman II, Who, a duce, are those two fellows? 1708 MRS. CENTLIVEE Busie Body (1722) 41 A Duce of his Cane! 1719 D'URPEP Pills (1872) II. 66 A-duce take their chat! a 1721 PRIOR Poems, Thief & Cordelier, What a duce dost thou ayl? 1796 BURNS Let. to Cunningham 7 July, The deuce of the matter is this; when an exciseman is off duty, his salary is reduced.

BUNNS Let. 10 CHAININGAM 7 July, The deuce of the matter is this; when an exciseman is off duty, his salary is reduced.

b. 1. 1694 Congreve Double Dealer 1. i, The deuse take me, if there were three good things said. 1726 SWIFT To a Lady, Duce is in you, Mr. Dean. 1725 SMOLLETT Reprisal I. viii, What the deuce are you afraid of 1 2726 S. J. Pratt Pubil of Pleasure II. 34 How the duce cames he to marry?

1826 DISRAELL Vin. Grey v. xii, What the deuce is the matter with the man? 1861 Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf.

1836 DISRAELL Vin. Grey v. xii, What the deuce is the matter with the man? 1861 Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf.

1811 (1884) 28 How the deuce did you get by the lodge, Joe b. 1, 1708 Motteux Rabelais v. xix, The Dewse take 'em [F. Mais quoy dianter 1]; (they flatter the Devil here, and smoothiffe his Name, quoth Panurge). 1765 STERNE Tr. Skandy V. xxviii, There has been. the deuce and all to do. 1763 COLMAN Deuce is in Him Prol., If our author don't produce Some character that plays the deuce and all to do. 1763 COLMAN Deuce is in Him Prol., If our author don't produce Some character that plays the deuce; If there's no frolick, sense, or whim, Retort! and play the dev'l with him! 1793 COWER Let. Wks. 1837 XV. 250 If the critics still grumble, I shall say the very deuce is in them. 1884 Byron Yuan xv. Ivii, He had that kind of fame Which sometimes plays the deuce with womankind. 1830 LADY GRANVILLE Lett. 9 Nov. (1894) II. 55 An unpopular one. would have been the deuce to pay. 1848 DICKENS Dombey ii, The child is ...Going to the Deuce. 1843 D. MITCHELL Fresh Gleanings 19 Tearing away at a deuce of a pace. a 1860 G. P. Morris Poems (ed. 15) 251 Here'll be the deuce to pay! 1861 DUTTON COOK P. Foster's D. iii. A gipsy, rollicking, deuce-may-care sort of bird. 1865 THACKERAY Four Georges iv. 196 To lead him yet farther on the road to the deuce.

C. As an expression of incredulous surprise; also, as an emphatic negative, as in (the) deuce a bit!, etc. (Cf. plague, sorrow, devil, fiend.)

deuce-may-care sort of bird. 1865 Thackeray Four Georges iv. 196 To lead him yet farther on the road to the deuce.

C. As an expression of incredulous surprise; also, as an emphatic negative, as in (the) deuce a bit!, etc. (Cf. plague, sorrow, devil, fiend.)

1710-11 Swift Lett. (1767) III. 89 We were to dine at Mr. Harley's alone, about some business of importance.. but the deuce a bit, the company staid, and more came. 1712 — Trnl. to Stella 22 Mar., The deuce he is! married to that vengeance! 1728 Vanbe. & Cib. Prov. Hubb. 1. i. 26 Man. He has carried his Election ... L. Town. The Duce! what! for—for—. 1774 Foots Cozeners ii. Wks. 1799 II. 171 Mel Ha, ha, ha! the deuce a bit. 2796 Mss. Plozzi Journ. France II. 26 At Florence and Milan, the deuce a Neapolitan could he find. 1805. & Hr. Lee Canterb. T. V. 56 The old lady glanced at her.. but deuce a bit did she desire her to sit down. 1831 Examiner 354/1 Lord Eldon was not one of those ". The deuce he's not!

Deuced (diwst, diwsed), a. colloq. or slang. Also & duced, 9 (humorously) doosed, doosid. [f. Deuce 2 + -ED 2; app. after ppl. adjs. like confounded, cursed, damned, etc.] Plaguy, confounded; 'devilish'; expressing impatient dislike, or as a mere emphatic expletive.

1782 Mss. E. Blower G. Bateman II. 215 Wife puts me into sitch a duced passion sometimes. Ibid. III. 21 What a duced pother thee art in, Captain! 1797 Mad. D'Arblaty Diary 4 June, If it was not for that deuced tailor, I would not stir. 1829 Bron Juan! . clevil, When we call our old debts in At sixty years. And find a deuced balance with the devil. 1876 F. E. Trolloff Charming Fellow I. ii. 18 She's a deuced deal cleverer than lots of men. 1867 Poor Nellie 57 That's why I came off in such a deuced hurry.

D. Often adverbially: = next.

1779 Mad. D'Arblan Diary 20 Oct., A clever fellow...got a deuced good understanding. 1860 Thackeray Bedjord. Fellow I. ii. 18 11 The Deucedly (diwseldli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a deuced manner; palguily, confoundedly; excessively.

1881 The Provincials I. 1

In a deuced manner; plaguily, confoundatily, cacessively.

1819 The Provincials I. 17 Deucedly lucky.

1824 Thackerny Little Travels i, Why people .. should get up so deucedly early.

1838 E. L. BYNNER in Harper's Mag. Aug. 467/1 Bile does upset a man deucedly.

† Deu-ding. Obs. One of the appellations anciently given to the hare.

1238 Names of Hare in Rel. Ant. I. 133 On oreisoun In the worshipe of the hare. The deudinge, the deu-hoppere.

Deue, obs. form of DEAF (pl.), DEAVE.

Deuedop. var. of DIVEDAP, Obs.

Deue, oos. form of DEAF (pl.), DEAVE.

Deuedep, var. of DIVEDAP, Obs.

Deuel, obs. form of DEVIL.

Deuel, deul, -e, obs. var. (assimilated to later

Fr.) of dule, Dole, Dool, grief, mourning.

Deures, obs. form of DIVERS, DIVERSE.

Deuice, deuis(s, obs. ff. DEVICE, DEVISE.

Deuin(e, obs. form of DIVINE. Deuis, obs. form of DEUCE 1.

Deuis, obs. form of DEUCE 1.

† Deuit, pa. pple. Sc. Obs. [f. deu, DUE+-it,
-ED.] Owed, due.
1587 Holinshed Chron. II. Hist. Scot. 296/2 For deuit
postponit justice to our lieges.
Deuitie, Deulie, obs. forms of DUTY, DULY.
Deure, obs. form of DEAR a.1, DEER.

† Deus. Obs. Also 5 dewes. [OF. deus, nom.
of deu God, in common use as an exclamation: cf.
Chanson de Roland xxv, 'Dient Franceis: Deus!
que pourrat-ce estre?' (Littré); Horne and Rimenh.
2848 'Ohi! deus'.]
The French interiectional deus! ohi! deus, God!

The French interjectional deus!, ohi! deus, God!, ah God! occasionally retained in translation, or ascribed to foreigners, fiends, etc., but not apparently in native English use.

c 1300 Havelok 1930, and 2096 Deus! quoth ubbe, hwat may his be! Ibid. 1312, 1650, 2114. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 254 Philip seysed Burdews, horgh Sir Edward scrite, he toher, as so say deus! sald ham also tite. c 1440 York Hyst. i 92 Owe! dewes! all goes downe!

Deus(e, obs. forms of Deuce.

+ Deusan, deuxan. Obs. Also dewsant, dewzin, deux ans. [for F. deux ans two years.]

Akind of apple said to keep two years; = APPLE-IOHN.

JOHN.

1570 in Gutch Coll. Cur. II. 8 For xx Dewsants. viijd. For xij Pippines. xijd. 1609 N. F. Fruiterers' Sor. 24 Especially Pippins, John Apples, or as some call them Dewzins. 1620 VENNER Via Recta vii. 109 Such are our Queene-apples... and next our Rosiars, Pear-maines and Pippins, Deusans, &c. 1638 QUARLES Embl. v. ii, 'Tis not the lasting deuzan I require, Nor yet the red-cheek'd queening. 1912 Compl. Fam. Piece II. iii. 377 Apples [June], Oaken Pin, Deux Ans or John Apple.

Deusing: see Dousing, divining.

Deuteragonist (diŭtere gonist). [ad. Gr. δευτεραγωνιστής one who plays the second part in a drama, f. δεύτερο-s DEUTERO- second + dγωνιστής combatant, actor.] The second actor or person in a drama: distinguished from the protagonist.

1855 Lewes Goethe I. III. viii. 200 In the first scene [of the Prometheus] the protagonist would take Power and the deuteragonist Vulcan. 1893 Zimmern Home Life Anc. Greeks xii. 422 The next [part] in importance—viz. the one which was brought into the closest connection with the chief person, fell to the deuteragonist.

+ Deuteral, a. Obs. rare. [f. Gr. δεύτεροs

+ **Deu teral**, a. Obs. rare. [f. Gr. δεύτερ-os second + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the second; second-class.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Deuteral, pertaining to a weak or second sort of Wine, or to the second of any kind. Dr. Br.

**Deu tero**-, before a vowel deuter-, a. Gr. δεύτερο- combining form of δεύτεροs second, as in δευτερ-αγωνιστής one who plays second, δευτερο-νόμιον second law. Hence in Eng. in DEUTERνόμιον second law. Hence in Eng. in DEUTER-AGONIST, DEUTERONOMY, and several words of modern formation, as DEUTEROCANONICAL, etc. Also **Deuterocol** nonce-wd. [after protocol], a second dispatch. **Deuterodome** (Crystallogr.), a secondary dome. **Deuterogenic** a. [Gr. γένος race], of secondary origin: in Geol. applied to the rocks of secondary formation derived from the primary or protogenic rocks. **Deutero-Isaiah**, a second or later Isaiah: a later writer to whom c second or later Isaiah; a later writer to whom c. xl-lxvi of the book of Isaiah are by some critics attributed. Deuterome sal a. Entom. [Gr. µéros middle], applied to certain cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects, now usually called the first and third discoidal and first apical cells. Deuteromod third discoidal and nist apical cells. **Deutero-Rouline**, of or pertaining to a second or later Paul, or later writer assuming the character of St. Paul. **Deutero-stoma** Biol. [Gr. στόμα mouth], a secondary blastopore; hence **Deutero-stomatous** a., characterized by having a secondary instead of a primary blastopore. **Deutero-stomatous** of a primary blastopore. instead of a primary blastopore. **Deuterosystematic** a., belonging to a secondary system. **Deuteroso oid** (Biol.), a secondary zooid, produced

Deuterozo'old (Biol.), a secondary zooid, produced by gemmation from a zooid.

1838 Hogg Life Shelley I. 477 Diplomatic notes without stint; protocols, deuterocols, and chiliostocols. 1878 Guner Crystallog. 52 The latter [dome is] known as the deuterodome. 1844 Moses Stuart O. T. Canon IV. (1849) 102 Did we know that such a person lived and wrote, we might call him Deutero-Isaiah. 1839 Driver Introd. Lit. O. Test. (ed. 2) 210 There are features in which it is in advance not merely of Isaiah, but even of Deutero-Isaiah. 1839 Lit. Churchman 43/1 The Deutero-Nicene defence of images. 1893 IV. Pfleiderer's Influence Paul Chr. vi. 256 The authors of the Deutero-Pauline and the Ignatian Epistles. 1877 HUXLEY Anal. Ivo. Anim. xii. 684 The resulting organism would be a deuterostomatous gastrula. 1879 ROLLESTON Anim. Life Introd. 126 A sexual protozooid das been observed to give origin by gemmation to a sexual deuterozooid.

Deuterocanonical (diātěro, kăno nikăl), a.

Deuterozoid.

Deuterocanonical (dintero, kano nikal), a. [f. mod.L. deutero-canonicus (used by Sixtus Senensis 1566: see quot.); see Deutero-and Canon, Canonical.

Of, pertaining to, or constituting a second or secondary canon: opposed to protocanonical.

Applied historically to those books of the Scripture Canon as defined by the Council of Trent which are regarded by Roman Catholic divines as constituting a second Canon, accepted later than the first, but now of equal authority. In the Old Testament they include Esther and most of the 'Apocrypha' of English Bibles; in the New Testament the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Epistles of James, 2nd of Peter, 2nd and 3rd of John, Jude, and the Revelation, and certain verses of Mark, Luke, and John.

[1566 A. F. Sixtus Senensis Bibl. Sanctal. § 1 (1575) 14 Canonici secundi ordinis (qui olim Ecclesiastici vocabantur, nunc a nobis Deutero-canonici dicuntur) illi sunt, de quibus, quia non statim sub ipsis Apostolorum temporibus, sed longe post ad notitiam totius Ecclesia peruenerunt, inter Catholicos fuit aliquando sententia ancepa-uenerunt, inter Catholicos fuit aliquando sententia ancepa-1684 N. S. Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible App. 263 In the other Classis he places those which he calls Deutero Canonical, or Canonical of the second Order. 1727-58. CHAMBERS Cycl. E.V., The deuterocanonical books are, with them [Roman Catholica] as canonical as the proto-canonical.

1859 F. HALL Vasavadatta 11 Among orthodox records, the deutero-canonical Revamadatta 22 consents to this aberration. 1864 Pussy Lett. Daniel vi. 395 This describes a portion of the deuterocanonical books of the Old Testament; books held in estimation among the Jews as well as by Christians, but not received by the Jews into their Canon. 1885 FARRAR Early Chr. 1. 99 The Catholic Epistles. regarded. as being at best deutero-canonical—authentic (if at all) in a lower sense, and endowed with inferior authority. 1893 F. X. REICHART Convert's Catech, iii. 12 This list includes the so-called deutero-canonical books of both Testaments. Deutero-canonical does not mean Apocryphal but simply 'later added to the Canon'.

Dentermogramment. (distinguishment).

Deuterogamist (diztěrp gămist). [f. next +

Deuterogamist (disterp gamist). [1. next + -18π.] One who marries a second time, or who upholds second marriages.

1766 Goldsin. Vic. W. xviii, He had published for me against the Deuterogamists of the age.

Deuterogamy (disterp gami). [ad. Gr. δευτερογαμία second marriage, n. of state f. δευτερογάμος marrying a second time, f. DEUTERO + γάμος marriage after riage.] Marriage a second time; marriage after the death of a first husband or wife.

the death of a first husband or wite.

1656 Blount Glossogr., Deuterogamy, second marriage, or a repetition of it. 1766 Goldson. Vic. W. xiv, That unfortunate divine who has so long.. fought against the deuterogamy of the age. 1869 Ecko 7 Sept. 6/1 We do not allow deuterogamy until the primal spouse is disposed of by death or divorce.

Deuteronomic (diūtēro, np·mik), a. [f. Druteronomy (or its Gr. elements) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to. or possessing the literary or theological

Deuteronomic (diātēro, no mik), a. [f. Deuteronomy (or its Gr. elements) + -10.] Of or pertaining to, or possessing the literary or theological character of, the book of Deuteronomy.

1857 J. W. Donaldson Chr. Orthodoxy 202 The Deuteronomic view of the matter was the only tradition .. at that time, recognised as Mosaic and divine. 1867 Martineau tr. Evalat's Israel I. 162 Sins against Jahveh, repentance, and amendment, are the three pivots on which the Deuteronomic scheme turns. 1883 Seeley Nat. Relig. 133 We have even framed for ourselves a sort of Deuteronomic religion which is a great comfort to us. 1892 Deuteronomic religion which is a great comfort to us. 1892 Invite Introd. Lit. O. Test. (ed. 2) 180 Deuteronomic phraseology.

Deuteronomical, a. [f. as prec. + -Al.] = prec.

= prec.

1333 More Let. to T. Cromwell Wks. 1425/1 Concerning
the woordes in the law leuitycall and the lawe deutronomicall.

1681 H. More in Glanvill's Sadducismus 1. Poster.

(1726) 30 This Deuteronomical List of abominable Names.

1887 Mivar in 1916 Cent. July 39 This is the second code,
and is called the Deuteronomical Code, because it makes
up the bulk of the book of Deuteronomy.

**Deutero nomist.** [f. as prec. + -IST.] The writer of the book of Deuteronomy, or of the parts of that book which do not consist of earlier docu-

ments.

1863 S. Davidson Introd. to O. Test. I. 370 The Deuteronomist's style is diffuse, and his language unlike that of the other writings traditionally ascribed to the same individual.
1867 Martineau tr. Evuala's Israel I. 117 The work of an author whom we may briefly call 'the Deuteronomist'.
1882-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl. III. 1792 The final compiler is not to be identified with the Deuteronomist 1888 CHEVINE Fermical 70 The Deuteronomist (if we may so for convenience term the author, or joint-authors, of the original Deuteronomy).

Hance Bantaronomi'stic 4. of the nature or

Hence Deuteronomistic a., of the nature or

Hence **Deuteronomi'stic** a., of the nature or style of the writer of Deuteronomy.

186a S. Davidson Introd. to O. Test. I. 363 Let us now compare the Deuteronomistic with the Jehovistic legislation.

1881 ROBERTSON SMITH O. T. in Yewish Ch. (1892)
425 Judges, Samuel, and Kings, in the Deuteronomistic redaction.

1882 CHEVIE Yeremiah 71 A Deuteronomistic writer composed Deut. i-iv. 40 as a link between his own and the earlier work.

**Deuteronomy** (diūtěrρ·nŏmi, diū·těrσnρmi). Also 4-5 Deutronomye, -ie, 6 Deutronome.

al. ccl. L. Deutronomye, -ie, 6 Deutronome.

f. δεύτεροs second + νόμος law, etc.: in 13th c.

OF. deutronome, F. deutéronome.

The name is taken from the words of the LXX in Deut.

xvii. 18 το δευτερονόμου τούτο, a mistranslation of the

Heb. ΠΝΙΠ ΠΙΠΠ ΠΙΣΙΟ mishněh hattöráh hazzoth

'a copy or duplicate of this law', for which the Vulgate has Deuteronomium legis kujus.]

The name or title of the fifth book of the Penta-

teuch, which contains a repetition, with parenetic comments, of the Decalogue, and most of the laws

comments, of the Decalogue, and most of the laws contained in Exodus xxi-xxiii, and xxxiv. 1388 Wyclif Prol. to Dent., In this book of Deutronomye ben contened the wordis which Moises spak to al Israel. Rubric. Here begynneth the bok of Deutronomie. 1549 Compl. Scott. (1872) 24 It is writyne in the xxviii. of deutronome, thir vordis. 1609 Bible (Douay) Dent. xvii. 18 He shal copie to him selfe the Deuteronomie of this Law in a volume. 1649 Roberts Clavis Bibl. 63 Deuteronomie... Thus denominated by the Greek, because this book containeth a Repetition of Gods Law given by Moose to Israel. cx898 Helps to Study of Bible 17 Deuteronomy consists mainly of three addresses by Moose to the people who had been born in the wilderness, and had not heard the original promulgation of the Law. 1891 Drivar Introd. Lit. O. 7est. (ed. 2) 85 Deuteronomy may be described as the prophetic re-formulation, and adaptation to new needs, of an older legislation.

b. transf.

b. transf.

2827 Southey in Q. Rev. XXXVI. 306 A fourth volume, containing her latter writings and certain new developments.. being the papers which M. Genet speaks of as a kind of Deuteronomy.

Deuteropathy (diπtero papi). [f. Deutero-+ Gr. -πάθεια suffering: cf. -PATHY.]
†1. gen. A being affected at second hand. Obs.
1647 H. More Song of Soul Notes 161/1 Deuteropathie, Δευτεροπάθεια, is a being affected at second rebound, as
I may so say. We see the sunne not so properly by sympathie as deuteropathie. Ibid. 163/2 If the air be struck aloof of, I am sensible also of that but by circulation or propagation of that impression into my eare; and this is Deuteropathy. 1650 Charleton Paradoxes 60 The body also cannot but submit to compassion and deuteropathy.

2. Med. A secondary affection, sympathetic with or consequent upon another, that is, 'where the second part suffers from the influence of the part

or consequent upon another, that is, 'where the second part suffers from the influence of the part originally affected'. Syd. Soc. Lex.

1632 Biggs New Disp. P 248 Whether or no there be a Deuteropathy or consent of the head with the part wounded, 1659 G. Starkey Helmont's Vind. 128 The Gout properly.. is an Arthritical pain affecting the joynts immediately, and some nerves sometimes by a Deuteropatheia. 12669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 88 Either by a deuteropathy.. or by an idiopathy.

Hence Deuteropathie a., of or pertaining to deuteropathy.

deuteropathy.

Deuteroscopy (diateroskopi). [f. Deutero-+ Gr. -σκοπία, σκοπιά look-out, watch, view.] +1. The second view; that which is seen upon

T.I. The second view; that which is seen upon a second view; an ulterior meaning. Obs.

z646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. iii. 9 Not attaining the deuteroscopy and second intention of the words. Consideration Paradoxes 49 Truth itself interprets this..text literally, and without enfolding any mystery or deuteroscopy. 1 to the second end, aim, or intention, a second consideration or thought.

2. 'Second sight'; clairvoyance. rare.

18as Scort Nigel Introd. Ep., The Highland seers, whom
their gift of deuteroscopy compels to witness things unmeet
for mortal eye.

Hence Deuteroscopic a., of or pertaining to

repetition, iteration, a name of the Jewish traditions. The Gr. form also occurs.] A 'tradition of the alders' among the Lewis

of the elders' among the Jews.

a 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon. (1642) 477 Those
Deuterosies, those Traditions of the Elders, and Additions
to the Law. 1650 J. Trapr Clavis Bible iii. 83 The Iews
have added their Deuteroseis.

Deutery, obs. var. of Dewtry Datura.

Deuter, before a vowel deut-, a shortened form of Deutero-, used

1. In Chemistry to distinguish the second in order of the terms of any series. Thus **Deut-**orxide, the second of the series of oxides of a metal, etc., that which comes next to the protoxide, containing the next smallest quantity of oxygen. So deut-iedide, deuto-bromide, deuto-carbonate, deuto-chloride, deuto-sulphide, etc. The prefix has sometimes been improperly used to indicate the constitution of a compound, as compared with that of the proto- or mono- compound of the with that of the proto- or mono- compound of the same series; but it is now obsolescent, being usually replaced by such prefixes as sesqui-, di-, tri-, etc., which properly indicate the constitution.

1810. Henry Elem. Chem. (1826) 1. 263 Deutoxide or Peroxide of Hydrogen. Ibid. 310 This gas.. examined by Dr. Priestly, and called by him nitrous air, a term afterwards changed to nitrous gas, then to nitric oxide, and more lately to deutoxide of asote, or deutoxide of nitrogen, which last appears to be its most appropriate title. 1822 Imison Sc. & Art II. 20 The smallest quantity of oxygen more the protoxide of the metal, the second quantity of oxygen makes the deutoxide. 1834 J. Scoffen in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 489 Binoxide, sometimes called deutoxide of copper (Cu O2). 1837 Bullock Caseaux' Midwif. 137 Precipitated by the deuto-chloride of mercury. 1864 H. Spencer Illust. Univ. Propr. 40 Later in the Earth's history, are the deutoxides, tritoxides, etc. 1864 — Biol. 1. 6 Deutoxide of nitrogen is a gas hitherto uncondensed.

2. In many terms of Biology; as Deutence-

2. In many terms of Biology; as Deutence-phalon [Gr. δγκόφαλος brain], the second of the three primary cerebral vesicles of the embryo. Hence Deutencephalic a. || Deutomala [L. māla jaw], the second pair of jaws of the Myriapoda; hence Deutoma lar a. Deuto merite [Gr. part], the second or posterior cell of a dicystid gregarine, as distinguished from the smaller anterior cell or protomerite. Deu toplasm [Gr. \*\*Adoµa\* anything formed], term applied by Reichert to the food-yolk of the mero-blastic egg, e.g. the yellow yolk of a bird's egg; also, the special form of protoplasm which composes the granules seen in the centre of the protamceba (Syd. Soc. Lex.); hence **Deuto-pla-smic**, -pla-stic a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of deutoplasm; **Deu-topla-smi-genous** a., producing deutoplasm; Deutoplasmogen, that which forms or is converted into deutoplasm.

Deutosole rous a. [σκληρόs hard], in deutosclerous tissue, Laurent's term for osseous tissue. Deutosoo'lex [σκώληξ worm], a secondary scolex, or daughter-cyst of a scolex or cystic worm; the cysticercus of the Tenie. Deutote rgite [L. tergum back], the second dorsal segment of the abdomen of insects. Deuto vum [L. ovum egg] pl. -ova, a secondary egg-cell, as contrasted with the protovum or normal and usual egg-cell; also called metovum,

or normal and usual egg-cell; also called melovum, and after-egg.

1881 Mivart Cat 358 The fore-brain, called also the deutencephalon. 1884 Sedewick tr. Claus Zool. I. 111 The contents of every egg consist...(1) Of a viscous albuminous protoplasm; and (2) of a fatty granular matter, the deutoplasm or food yolk. 1885 Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc. Apr. 224 In the young unfertilized ova a small protoplasmic and larger deutoplasmic portion are readily distinguished. 1881 Smithsonian Report 425 The development alike of excretory and deutoplasmigenous functions, at certain times of the year, of the genital glands. 1872 E. R. Lankester Adv. Science (1890) 265 The others disappear as deutoplasmogen or vitellogenous cells. 1877 Huxley Anat. Inv. Anim. vii. 383 The proper vitelline membrane bursts into two halves. and the deutovum emerges. 1881 Athensum 31 Dec. 904/2 The occurrence of a deutovum stage in the egg is recorded.

3. In some other words; as Deutosystema-tio

egg is recorded.

8. In some other words; as **Deutosystema-tic**a., of or pertaining to a secondary system; Deutebo-

1878 GURNEY Crystallogr. 72 The deutosystematic planes which bisect the angles between the [protosystematic].

Deutoxide: see DEUTO- 1.

Deutro, deutroa : see Dewtry.

|| Deutria (diūtsiă, doitsiă). Bot. [mod. Bot. L.; named in 1781 after J. Deutz of Amsterdam.]
A genus of shrubs (N.O. Saxifragacee.), natives of China and Japan, cultivated for the beauty of their white flowers. D. gracilis is a well-known spring

flowerer.

1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 444/2 Deutzia . inhabiting the north of India, China, and Japan. 1880 Miss Bird Japan.

I. 5 Deutzias with their graceful flowers. 1888 Garden in Feb. 104/2 Where Deutzias are forced there will be a fine crop of young shoots.

Deux, deux ans: see Deuce 1, Deusan.

|| Deux-temps (dö<sub>l</sub>tān). [F.; in full, valse à deux temps lit. 'two-time waltz'.] A kind of waltz, more rapid than the ordinary or trois-temps waltz,

the step consisting of two movements, a glissade and a chasse.

1860 All Year Round No. 74. 568 O golden-haired, but yet hungry heroine of a thousand deux-temps 1 1862 CALVERLEY Verses 4 Tr. 17 But oh 1 in the deuxtemps peerless, Fleet of foot, and soft of eye!

Deuxoe, deuxs(e), obs. ff. Device, Devise.

Deuzan, var. Deusan, Obs., a kind of apple. Dev, variant of Div, a demon or evil spirit in

Dev, variant of DIV, a demon or evil spirit in Persian mythology.

|| Deva (de¹-và). [Skr. dēva a god, orig. 'a bright or shining one' from \*div-to shine.] A god, a divinity; one of the good spirits of Hindu mythology.

1819 T. Hore Anast. (1820) III. x. 251 (Stanf.) A palace, a mosque, and a bath, whose architecture, achieved as if by magic, seemed worthy of the Devas. 1834 Babos II. viii.

157 (ibid.) By the Deva, who is enshrined in this temple!

1898 Max MULLER Orig. Relig. (1891) 280 When the poets of the Veda address the mountains to protect them, when they implore the rivers to yield them water, they may speak of rivers and mountains as devas, but even then, though deva would be more than bright, it would as yet be very far from anything we mean by divine. 1899 E. Arnou Lt. Asia 1. 2 The Devas knew the signs, and said, 'Buddha will go again to help the World'. 1888 Gelloner in Encycl. Bril. XXIV. 821 In the older Rig. Veda. a god is spoken of as deva, but not every deva is an asura... Asura is ethically the higher conception, deva the lower: deva is the vulgar notion of God, asura is theosophic.

attrib. and Comb. 1896 Hauc Religion of Parsis (ed. 2) 287 A vital struggle between the professors of the Deva and those of the Ahura religion. Ibid., The Deva-worshippers combated by the Zoroastrians.

Devalgate (divœ!gzh), a. rare—•. [ad. mod.

those of the Ahura religion. Ibid., The Deva-worshippers combated by the Zoroastrians.

Devalgate (divælgit), a. rare—o. [ad. mod. L. dēvalgātus, f. valgus bow-legged.]

1851-60 Mayne Expos. Lex., Devalgatus, having bowed legs; bandy-legged; devalgate. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Devall (divēl), v. Now only Sc. Forms: 5-6 deuale, 6 deuaill, dewall, 7-9 devall, 9 deval, devaul, devawl. [a. F. dévaler, OF. devaler to descend = Pr. devalar, davalar, It. divallare:—Rom. \*devallare, f. L. Dr. I. I down + vallis valley: cf. AVALE v.] Hence Devalling vbl. sb. and ppl. a. † 1. intr. To move downwards, sink, fall, descend, set (as the sun). Obs.

ciay Caxton Jason 25 b, The sonne began to deuale in to the Weste. 1281 — Myrr. II. ix. 88 He. . deualeth down into the watter. 1501 Douglas Pal. Hom. 1. vi, Thy transitorie plesance quhat auaillis? Now thair, now heir, now hie, and now deuaillis. 1597 Mortromerrie Cherrie & Slae 83, I saw an river rin.. Dewalling and falling linto that pit profound. 1632 Lithgow Trav. 1x. 392 marg., The combustious devalling of Etmes fire. Hid. x. 506 Devalling floods.

† b. To lower the body, stoop. Obs.
1513 Douglas Æneis x. vii. 58 As onwar he stowpyt, and devalyt.

† 0. To slope downwards: as a line or surface.

devalyt.

† C. To slope downwards: as a line or surface.

r632 Lithgow Trav. v. 210 This Petrean Countrey. devalling even downe to the limits of Jacob's bridge. Ibid.

viii. 365 The .. devalling faces of two hills. x645 Siege of Netweastle (1820) 14 A number of narrow devalling lanes.

† 2. trans. To lower. Obs.

1501 Douglas Pal. Hon. II. lili, And euerie wicht...

Thankand greit God, their heidis law deuaill.

8. intr. To cease, stop, leave off. mod. Sc.
a 1774 FERGUSSON Poems (1789) II. 99 (Jam.) Devall then,
Sirs, and never send For daintiths to regale a friend. 1822
GALT Sir A. Wylie II. x. 92 She ne'er devauls jeering, me
8297 SCOTT Let. 26 Apr. in Lockhart, I have not till to-day
devauled from my task. 1832 H. HALLIBURTON Ochil Idylls
20 Sair dings the rain upon the road, It dings,—an nae
devallin' o't.
Hence Devall sb. Sc., 'a stop, cessation, intermission' (Iamieson)

devallin' o't.

Hence **Deval** sb. Sc., 'a stop, cessation, intermission' (Jamieson).

1808 SIBBALD Gloss., Without devald, without ceasing.

|| **Devanagari** (dē':vāṇā gārī), a. and sb. [Skr., Hindī, Marāthī dēvanāgarī (in Bengālī devanāgar), a compound app. of Skr. dēva god + Nāgarī an earlier or a more generic appellation of the same alphabet; lit. 'Nāgarī (? town-script) of the gods'.

Nāgarā is app. the fem. adj. meaning' of the city or town, urban, urbane, refined' (sc. liģi writing, script), f. Skr. nagara city. Its application to a particular written character can be traced back to the 11th c., when Albirdnī mentions an alphabet called Nāgara, and of a derivative from it called Arāhanāgarī, i. e. 'half-Nāgarī'. The actual origin and history of the compound Dēvanāgarī has not been ascertained, any more than that of Nandīnāgarī, applied to the South-Indian form of the Nāgarī. It has been noted that the terms dēva-liģi 'writing of the gods', and nāga-liģi 'writing of the serpents', occur side by side in a list of 64 kinds of writing enumerated in the Buddhistic Lalitavistara of the 7th c.; but whether these terms have any connexion with dēva-nāgarī is unknown. The 18th c. European scholars who adopted the word, have variant forms from Bengāli or other Indian vernaculars.]

The distinctive name of the formal alphabet in which, throughout northern, western and central

which, throughout northern, western and central India, Cashmere, and Nepāl, the Sanskrit has, for some centuries, been written, as are also the verna-cular languages of those regions. Also called simply Nagari, though the latter is often used in a wider sense, to embrace various local forms taken by the same original alphabet. Used both as adj.

a wider sense, to embrace various local forms taken by the same original alphabet. Used both as adj. and absolutely as sb.

1781 SIR C. WILKIRS in Asiatic Res. (1709) I. 204 It differs but little from the Dewnagur. 1784 W. Chambers Ibid.

1. 152 It resembles neither the Devya-nagre nor any of the various characters connected with..it. 1785 SIR C. WILKIRS ibid. I. 279 In the modern Dewnagar character. 1766 SIR W. Jones Ibid. I. 232 The polished and elegant Devanágari. 1780 Ibid. I. 13 We may apply our present alphabet so.. as to equal the Dévanágar itself in precision and clearness. 1801 Colebrooke Ibid. (1803) VII. 224 Jostonste, Prácrit and Hindi books are commonly written in the Dévanágar. 1820 W. Yates Gram. Skr. Lang. vii, The character in which Sunscrit works are usually printed is called Daivin-nägüree. 1845 Stocqueler Handbb. Brit. India (1854) 55 The translation to be written. both in Persian and Deva Nagree. 1876 Times 15 May (Stanf.), His alphabet was founded on the Devanagari, which he accommodated to the needs of the Tibetan tongue. 1879 Burnell S. Indian Palzog. (ed. 2) 52 The South-Indian form of the Nagari character.. the Nandinagari is directly derived from the N. Indian Devanágar of about the eleventh century. 1886 Eggeling in Eneye. Brit. XXI. 272/2 The character.. is the so-called Devanágar of nagara ('town-script') of the gods.

Devance (d'Iva'ns), v. [a. F. devancer to arrive before, precede, outstrip, f. devant before, on the model of avancer (Advance). Became obs. early in 17th c., but has been again used by some in the 19th c.] trans. To anticipate. forestall; to get about the clear to custrip.

in 17th c., but has been again used by some in the 19th c.] trans. To anticipate. forestall; to get ahead of; to outstrip.

1485 Caxton Chas. Gi. viii. 72 Olyuer whyche sawe the stroke comyng deuaunced hym in such wyse that he gaf two euyl strokes to Fyerabras. 1598 Barckley Felic. Man. (1603) 489 In his owne conceit he lacketh so much as he seeth himselfe devaunced by another that hath more. 1615 Trade's Incr. in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) III. 203 Our neighbours (the Dutch). have devanced us so far in shipping. 1863 R. F. Burton Abeakula II. 72 So far from 'caving in', he devanced me on one occasion. 1864 — Dahome Pref. 9 Commodore Wilmot, R.N... accompanied by Capt. Luce..devanced me. 1886 Ginevra 86 My wish devanced the hour.

Catachrestic uses.

1645 J. Hall Hore Vac. 123 Tis hard to keepe these two

□ CATACHTESUC USES.

1846 J. HALL Horze Vac. 123 Tis hard to keepe these two equally ballanc't, especially those that devance. 1653 — Paradoxes 108 Some Crazy Phylosophers. have endeavoured to devance them [women] from the same Species, with men.

with men.

† **Devant, devaunt,** adv. and sb. Obs. [a. F. devant prep. and adv., before, in front, = Pr. davan, devant, Cat. devant, davant, It. davanti, f. L. dē prep., from, of + late L. abante before: see AVAUNT adv.]
A. adv. Before, in front.

as. aav. Defore, in front.

1609 HOLLAND Amm. Marcell. xxv. vi. 270 His beard..

was shagged and rough, with a sharpe peake devant.

B. 5b. Front; e. g. of the body or dress.

1411 E. E. Wills (1882) 19 A boorde clope with ij, towelles of denaunt of oo sute. 1599 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. v. ii,

Come, sir, perfume my devant.

Devant, v. Obs.: see Devaunt.

+ Devantorate. v. Obs. If De. II I + I. 2004.

\*\*The varporate, v. Obs. [f.De-II.1+L. vaporem vapour, after Evaporate.] a. trans. To bring out of the state of vapour; to condense. b. intr.

To become condensed, or deprived of vapour.

Hence † **Devapora-tion**.

1787 E. Darwin in *Phil. Trans*. LXXVIII. 49 The privation of heat may be esteemed the principal cause of devaporation. *Ibid.* 50 The deduction of a small quantity of heat from a cloud or province of vapour... will devaporate the whole. *Ibid.* 52 The air...by its expansion produces cold and devaporates.

1789 Ann. Reg. 127 The vapour.. is brought

to the summit of mountains by the atmosphere, and being there devaporated slides down between the strata. **Deva:st**, v. Now rare. [a. F. devaster (1499 in Hatzf.-Darm.), ad. L. devastare to lay waste, parties to lay waste, parties waste. DE- I. 1, 3 + vastāre to lay waste, vastus waste. Frequent in 17th c.; not recognized by Johnson, and said by Todd to be 'not now in use'; but occurring in end of 19th c.] trans. To lay waste, DEVASTATE.

DEVASTATE.

1537 St. Papers Hen. VIII, I. 553 The yere soo ferre spent, and the countrey soo devasted. 1613 Herwood Silver Age III. i, An uncouth, savage boar Devasts the fertile plains of Thessaly. a 1751 BOLINGBROKE Study of Hist. vi, The thirty years war that devasted Germany. 1887 Voice (N. Y.) 13 Jan. 5 A statute. which, in prohibiting an injurious business, devasts property previously existing. 1890 W. F. RAE Mayerove III. vii. 254 The mountain slopes have been devasted by lava.

absol. 1652 Gaule Magastrom. 6 To devast according to the prædictions of vain humane art.

†b. To waste (time, etc.). Obs. rare.

1632 Lithgow Trav. 11.44 After my returne from Padua to Venice and 24 days attendance devasted there for passage. Hence Devasted, Devasting ppl. adjs.

1632 Lithgow Trav. v. 214 Time. running all things to devasted desolation. 1659 T. Pecke Parnassi Puerp. 39 Love prudent Laws; devasting Arms neglect. 1789 [see Devaster].

Devastate (devastelt), v. [f. L. dēvastāt-ppl.

**Devastate** (de văstelt), v. [f. L. dēvastāt- ppl. stem of dēvastāre (see Devast). Used by Sir T. Herbert and in Bailey 1727, but not recognized by Johnson 1755, and app. not in common use till the 19th c.] trans. To lay waste, ravage, waste, render desolate.

desolate.

1628 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 77 Jangheer.. subjects Berar, and devastates the Decan Empire unto Kerky.

1727 BAILEY Vol. II, To Devastate, to lay waste, to spoil. [Omitted in ed. 2, 1731, and not in Folio 1730.] 1828. Todd by Devast, Not now in use. But devastate supplies its place. 1824 Macaulay Fredk. Gt. Ess. (1834) 683/2 A succession of cruel wars had devastated Europe. 1847 Empson Poems, Blight Wks. (Bohn) I. 483 We invade them impiously for gain; We devastate them unreligiously. 1874 Green North Hist. v. § 4, 241 [Black Death] devastating Europe from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Baltic. 185. 1826 Dove Logic Chr. Faith v. i, § 2, 298 Kant completely devastates the cobwebs and sophistries. 1864 Longe. In Life (1891) III. 31 Went to town, which devastated the day.

day.

Hence De vastated, De vastating ppl. adjs.

1634 SIR T. Herbert Trav. 81 Those devastating and mercilesse Infidels.

1833 SHELLEY Queen Mab IV. 112 The bloodiest scourge Of devastated earth.

1815 — Alastor 613

Thou, colossal Skeleton, that .. In thy devastating omnipotence Art king of this frail world.

2829 MACAULAY Hist.

282, V. 105 An exhausting and devastating struggle of nine years.

Devastation (devăstēl sən). [prob. a. F. devastation, n. of action f. dévaster, and L. devastare, used in 1502, but not in Cotgr. 1611; Florio, 1599 and 1611, has It devastatione, 'a wasting, spoiling, desolation, or destruction'.] The action of devastating, or condition of being devastated; laying

wastating, or condition of being devastated; laying waste; wide-spread destruction; ravages.

1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1190 The ruine and devastiation [sic] of so many... great cities. 1677 HALE Prim.

Orig. Man. II. ix. 213 The great Devastations made by the Plague... in Forein Parts. 1770 GOLDSM. Des. Vill. 395 E'en now the devastation is begun And half the business of destruction done. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udalpho xv, Over the beautiful plains of this country the devastations of war were frequently visible. 1809-10 COLERIDGE Friend (1865) 72 Devastation is incomparably an easier work than production. 1878 HUXLEY Physiogr. 188 The terrible devastation wrought by the great tidal wave which followed the earthquake at Lima.

15. Latu. (See quot, 1848.)

earthquake at Lima.

b. Law. (See quot. 1848.)

1670 BLOUNT Law Dict. s.v. Devastaverunt, The orderly payment of Debts and Legacies by Executors, so as to escape a Devastation, or charging their own Goods. 1848

WHARTON Law Lex., Devastavit, a devastation or waste of the property of a deceased person by an executor or administrator being extravagant or misapplying the assets.

**Devastative** (de văstetiv), a. [f. L. devastāt-ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE.] Having the quality

ppl. stem (see above) + -1VE.] Fraving the quality of devastating; wasting, ravaging.

180a Triads of Bardism in Southey Madoc 1. § 2 (note)

To collect power towards subduing the adverse, and the devastative. 1839 CARLYLE Chartism v. (1858) 24 Devastative, like the whithind. 1884 J. G. Pyle in Harper's Mag. Sept. 619/2 The devastative power of floods.

Devastator (devastets). [a. late L. dē-

vastātor (Cassiodorus), agent-n. from dēvastāre to devastate.] He who or that which devastates;

devastate.] The who or that which devastates, a waster, ravager.

1818 E. Blaquiere ir. Panantis Algiers vi. 136 All is to no purpose with these devastators. 1829 Landor Imag. Conv. (1846) II. 6/1 This devastator of vines and olives. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. III. 437 He marched against the devastators of the Palatinate.

| Devastavit (divæstēlvit). Law. [L. dēvastāvit has becausted and sing perf of dēnastāve; see

tāvit he has wasted, 3rd sing. perf. of dēvastāre: see DEVASTATE.] A writ that lies against an executor or administrator for waste or misapplication of the

It states that the testator's estate.

[1379 RASTELL Exp. termes lawes, Deuastanerunt bona testatoris, is when Executours wyl deliuer the legacyes that their Testatour hath geeuen, or make restytutyon for wronges done by him, or pay hys det due vpon contracts or other detes vpon specialties, whose dayes of paymentes are not yet

come, etc.] 1651 in Picton L'fool Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 176
The Sheriffe shall be solizited for a Devastavit. 1739 GILES
JACOB Law Dict. S.v., His Executor or Administrator is
made liable to a devastavit, by Stat. 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 24.
1817 W. Selwyn Law Nisi Prius (ed. 4) II. 743 A writ of
ft. Ja. having been sued out on the judgment, to which the
sheriff had returned a devastavit.

b. The offence of such waste or misapplication.

1729 GILES JACOS Law Dict. s. v., Where an executor, &c. payeth legacies before debts, and hath not sufficient to pay both, 'tis a devastavit. Also where an Executor sells the Testator's Goods at an Undervalue, it is a Devastavit. 1893 ROMER in Law Times XCV. 54/2 The rule that an executor who pays a statute-barred debt is not thereby committing a devastavit.

Devaster, rare. [f. DEVAST v. + -ER 1.] = DE-

1769 Mrs. Prozzi Fourn. France I. 127 In eight hours no trace was left either of the devasters or devasted.

[Devastion, Devastitation, Devastor,

[Devastion, Devastitation, Devastor, errors for Devastation, Devastator, in some editions and Dicts.]

† Devau'nt, v. Obs. [app. a. OF. desvanter to vaunt excessively, make one's boast, f. des., L. dis.+vanter to vaunt, boast.] To vaunt, boast. cases Surr. Northampton Priory in Prance Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot 36 To the most notable slaunder of Christs Holy Evangely, which. wee did ostentate and openly devant to keepe most exactly. [1658 quoted by Fuller Ch. Hist. vi. 320 with spelling devaunt, mod. ed. advanute.]

Deve, obs. f. Deave v. to deafen and of Dive v. † Devection. Obs. rare - 9. In. of action from

† Devection. Obs. rare - °. [n. of action from L. devehère to carry down.]

1696 Blount Glossogr., Devection, a carrying away or

Dever, obs. form of Devois, duty.

Deverhent, a. [ad. L. dēvehent-em, pr. pple. of dēvehère to carry down.] (See quot.)

1883 57d. Soc. Lex., Devehent, carrying away, efferent.

Devel (de v'l), sb. Sc. Also devvel, devle.

[Derivation unknown.] A severe or stunning blow. Hence Devel v., to strike or knock down with a stunning blow; Develler, a boxer; also 'a dextrous young fellow' (Iamieson).

trous young fellow' (Jamieson).

1786 Burns Tam Samson's Elegy iii, Death's gien the Lodge an unco devel, Tam Samson's dead. 1807 TANNA-HILL Poems 116 (Jam.) Guile soud be devel'd i' the dirt. 1816 Scott Antiq. xxv, Ae gude downright devvel will split it.

+ **Develing**, adv. Obs. Also 3 duvelunge. [f. duve, deve, Dive v. + -Ling.] Headlong, as

with a dive.

a 1225 Juliana 77 Ha beide hire & beah duuelunge adun.
a 1225 St. Marker. 20 Ant te meiden duuelunge feol dun to
be corde. c 1220 Sir Beues 648 Into his chaumber he gan
gon, and leide him deueling on pe grounde. c 1320 Arth.
4 Merl. 7762 (Mätz.) Mani threwe doun deueling riht.

**Develop** (dre löp), v. Also 7 devellop, 7-develope. [a. F. develope-r, OF. (12-13th c.) desvoleper, -volosper, -voloper, 14th c. desvelopper (whence an earlier Eng. form DISVELOP), = Pr. desvelopper volopar, -volupar, It. sviluppare 'to unwrap, to disentangle, to rid free' (Florio), f. des-, L. dis-+ disentangle, to rid tree '(Florio), f. des-, L. dis-+
the Rom. verb which appears in mod.It. as
viluppare 'to enwrap, to bundle, to folde, to roll
up, to entangle, to trusse up, to heape up', viluppo
'an enwrapping, a bundle, a fardle, a trusse, an
enfolding' (Florio).

The oldest form of the radical appears to have been
volupare; volopare; its derivation is uncertain: see also
ENVELOP.]
+1. trans. To unfold, unroll (anything folded or
volled up): to unfurl (a banner): to open out of

†1. trans. To unfold, unroll (anything folded or rolled up); to unfurl (a banner); to open out of its enfolding cover. Obs. (in general use.)

1592-1611 [see Disvisor]. 1656 BLOURT Glassogr., Developed (Fr. desvelope), unwrapped, unfolded, undone, displaied, opened. Ed. 1670 [adds] It is the proper term for spreading or displaying an Ensign in war. 1692 Coles, Developed, unfolded. 1730-6 Balley (folio), Developed, unwrapped, unfolded. 1730-6 Balley (folio), Developed, unwrapped, unfolded, opened. 1775 ASH, Developed, disentagled, disengaged, cleared from its covering. 1734 Miss Gunning Packet I. 32, I must suppose he returned to the contents of the packet in the same hurry of spirits with which he first developed them. 1814 Miss. Jane West Allicia de Lacy III. 94 The red rose banner was developed in front of the Lancasterian army. 1868 Cussans Her. xx. 265 So depicted on the Standard as to appear correct when it was developed by the wind.

15. Geom. To flatten out (a curved surface, e.g. that of a cylinder or cone) as it were by unrolling

that of a cylinder or cone) as it were by unrolling it; also, in wider sense, to change the form of (a surface) by bending. See DEVELOPABLE b. 1899 THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil. 1. 1, 2139 The process of changing the form of a surface by bending is called 'developing'. But the term 'Developable Surface' is commonly restricted to such inextensible surfaces as can developed into a plane, or, in common language, 'smoothed flat'.

+2. To lay open by removal of that which enfolds (in a fig. sense), to unveil; to unfold (a tale, the meaning of a thing); to disclose, reveal. Obs. (exc.

as passing into 3.)

1742 Pore Dunc. iv. 269 Then take him to develop, if you can, And hew the Block off, and get out the Man.

1755 Monitor No. 35 Flattering his sagacity in developing the concealed meaning.

1789 T. Jefferson Writ. (1859) II.

1754 To appeal to the nation, and to develop to it the ruin of

their finances. 1818 J. J. Henry Camp. agst. Quebec 156
The steam would search for a vent through the crevices of
the door..and develop our measures. 1837 Dickens Picku.
xvii, Nathaniel Fipkin determined that, come what might,
he would develope the state of his feelings.

+ b. To unveil or lay bare to oneself, to discover,

† b. To unveil or lay bare to oneself, to discover, detect, find out. Obs.

1770 C. Jenner Placid Man I. 53 This circumstance was of singular use to me in helping me to develope her real character. 1785 Mrs. A. M. Bennett Juvenile Indiscretions (1786) I. 172 No great penetration was required to develope the writer of this friendly billet. 1787 Ann Hilditch Rosa de Montmorien I. 74 His principles were unimpeached, because none could ever develope their real tendency. 1796

J. Moser Hermit of Cancasus I. 27 'Here,' said Ismael, 'is a recess which I hope is impossible to be developed.' 1800 tr. A. La Fontaine's Reprodate I. 153 To live amidst men whose real characters you will find it difficult, sometimes impossible, to develop. 1828 Mrs. E. Nathan Largreath I. 202 He did not possess the tact of developing in an instant the weakness of the human heart.

+ a. To unroll or open up that which enfolds.

instant the weakness of the human heart.

† C. To unroll or open up that which enfolds, covers, or conceals. Obs.

1775 Syiph I. 192 Nor will the signature contribute to develop the cloud behind which I chuse to conceal myself. bid. II. 41 If he should have .. developed the thin veil I spread over the feelings I have laboured .. to overcome. 1783 Mas. A. M. Bennett Juvenile Indiscretions (1780) III.

41 Nor is it necessary they should have the trouble of developing the obscurity of my character.

3. To unfold more fully, bring out all that is potentially contained in.

8. To unfold more fully, bring out all that is potentially contained in.

1750 WARBURTON Julium Wks. 1811 VIII. xxviii, To instruct us in the history of the human mind, and to assist us in developing its faculties, 1750 Sir J. Reynolds Disc. xv, To develope the latent excellencies... of our art. 18827 HARB Guesses (1859) 285. One may develope an idea... But one cannot add to it, least of all in another age. 1864 Bowen Logic ix. 268 To ascertain, develop, and illustrate his meaning. 1873 M. Arnold Lit. 4 Dogmav. (1876) 120 Learned religion elucidates and developes the relation of the Son to the Father. 1885 Mach. Exam. 10 July 5/3 The trade might be developed to almost any extent. 1890 Sir R. Romer in Law Timet' Rep. LXIII. 68/2 For working and developing the property to the best advantage.

1883 STEVENSON Treas. 1st. 1v. xxi, The attack would be developed from the north.

1880 Chainer Composition ix. \$ 161 A melody is rarely developed without frequent changes of key, or of harmony. 1bid. \$ 162 A fragment of melody is said to be developed when its outline is altered and expanded so as to create new interest. 1bid., Exercises. Develope by various methods the following subjects, as if portions of a Planoforte Sonata.

4. Math. To change a mathematical function or expression into another of equivalent value or received and of the sonatal set of the control of the cont

expression into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form; esp. to ex-

pand into the form of a series.

1871 E. Olney Infinit. Calc. of It is proposed to discover the law of development, when the function can be developed in the form  $y = f(x) = A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + Ex^4 + \text{etc.}$ 

5. To bring forth from a latent or elementary condition (a physical agent or condition of matter); to make manifest what already existed under some

to make manifest what already existed under some other form or condition.

1813 Sir H. Davy Agric. Chem. (1814) 66 Acids are generally developed.

1831 Brrwster Offics vii. 73 Such a white light I have succeeded in developing.

1834 Mrs. Somerville Connex. Phys. Sc. xxx. (1849) 350 The same mechanical means which develope magnetism will also destroy it.

1839 G. Bird Nal. Phil. 270 This mode of developing electricity was discovered. by Prof. Seebeck.

1844 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces 59 Heat is developed in some proportion to the disappearance of light.

1850 Tyndall Glac. I. xx.

144 We thus develop both attraction and repulsion.

D. Photogr. To bring out and render visible (the latent image produced by actinic action upon the sensitive surface); to apply to (the plate or film) the chemical treatment by which this is effected. Also absol.

absol.

1845 A/hensum 22 Feb. 203/x It is evident then, that all bodies are capable of photographic disturbance, and might be used for the production of pictures—did we know of easy methods by which the pictures might be developed. Ibid.

14 June 503/x The paper used by Mr. Fox Talbot is the iodide of silver, and the picture is developed by the action of gallic acid.

1859 JEPHSON & RENVE Brittany 48 He went to and fro to develope the plates and prepare new ones.

1861 Photogr. News Alm. in Circ. Sc. I. 160/2 The plate can be developed for hours or days.

1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 693 In order to develop the latent image, the [Daguerrectype] plate was exposed to the action of the vapour of mercury.

1873 TRISTRAM Mods Xi. 203 All our photographs. have failed, from an accident before they were developed.

1876 G. F. Chambers Astron. 710, I prefer to develope with an iron solution.

1893 Abney Photogr. i. (ed. 8) 3.

to develope with an iron solution. 1893 ABNEY Photogr. 1. (ed. 8) 3.

O. intr. for reft.
1861 Photogr. News Alm. in Circ. Sc. I. 160/1 A plate well washed. developes cleaner than one washed insufficiently.

ciently.

8. trans. To cause to grow (what exists in the germ).

8. Said of an organ or organism.

1837 Henfrey Bot. \$ 40 In the Banyan tree adventitious roots are frequently developed on the outstretched woody branches.

1863 HUNLEY Man's Place Nat. 65 In the floor of which a notochord is developed.

1866 Argult.

Reign Law II. (ed. 4) 106 They grow, or, in modern phraseology they are developed.

1876 IS Ethical sentiment tends to develop the benevolent impulses.

1878 Browning Poets Crisic 19 We need. benevolence Of nature's sunshine to develop seed So well.

b. Said of a series of organisms showing progression from a simpler or lower to a higher or

gression from a simpler or lower to a higher or more complex type; to evolve.

1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 381 He [Lamarck] supposed that all organized beings, from the lowest to the highest forms, were progressively developed from similar living microscopic particles. This may be called the theory of metamorphosis.

1857 H. MILLER Test. Rocks v. 200 The Lamarckian affirms that all our recent species of plants and animals were developed out of previously existing plants and animals of species entirely different. 1886 HAUGHTON Phys. Geog. vi. 273 Forces have been at work, developing in each great continent animal forms peculiar to itself.

7. transf. To evolve (as a product) from pre-existing materials; to cause to grow or come into active existence or operation.

existing materials; to cause to grow or come into active existence or operation.

1800 SHELLEY Witch of Allas xxxvi, In its growth It seemed to have developed no defect Of either sex.

1834 Ht. Martineau Moral 1. 5 Fresh powers... which... develop further resources.

1841-4 EMERSON Ess., Politics Wks. (Bohn) I. 242 Wild liberty developes iron conscience. Want of liberty... stupefies conscience.

1847 — Repr. Men, Napoleon ibid. I. 369 The times... and his early circumstances combined to develop this pattern democrat.

1856 Rocers Agric. 4 Prices I. xxiii. for In the hope that a new set of customers might be developed.

1868 Bain Ment. 4

Mor. Sc. Ethics (1875) 630 The situations of different ages and countries develop characteristic qualities.

1869 b. To exhibit or display in a well-formed condition or in active operation.

b. To exhibit or display in a well-formed condition or in active operation.

1834 Medwin Angler in Wales II. 180 His organ of veneration was strongly developed.

1874 Helps Soc. Press.

1876 is astonishing what ambulatory powers he can develop. 1878 Hulley Physiogr. 160 The hardest rocks of Britain are developed in the western and northern parts of the island. 1885 Manch. Exam. 6 Apr. 5/3 Indignant jurymen have recently developed a quite unusual tendency to write letters to the newspapers.

8. refl. To unfold itself, come gradually into existence or operation.

8. refl. To unfold itself, come gradually into existence or operation.
1793 W. Roberts Looker on (1794) III. No. 67. 36 This prominent part of their character began to develope itself.
1830 D'Israell Chas. I, III. ii. 16 The faculties of Charles developed themselves. 1841 Ternen Parables, Tares 56 We learn that evil. is ever to develop itself more fully. 1847
L. Hunt Jar Honey. 1860 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. vil.
iii. § 8. 130 The quiet, thoroughly defined, infinitely divided and modelled pyramid [of cloud] never develops itself. 1875
BUCKLAND Logids. 276 A serious fault had developed itself.
1879 M'CLARTHY Oun Times II. xxii. 122 Our constitutional system grows and developes itself year after year.

9. intr. (for refl.) To unfold itself, grow from a germ or rudimentary condition; to grow into a fuller,

erm or rudimentary condition; to grow into a fuller,

germ or rudimentary condition; to grow into a fuller, higher, or maturer condition.

2.843 Southev Inscriptions xxxv. How differently Did the two spirits. Develope in that awful element. 1845 J. H. Newman Ess. Develope. 1. 1. (1846) 37 An idea. .cannot develope at all except either by destroying, or modifying and incorporating with itself, existing modes of thinking and acting. 1859 Kingsley Misc., Swift 4 Pope (1860) I. 285 The man. goes on. .developing almost unconsciously. 1874 Green Short Hist. vii. § 5. 387 London developed into the general mart of Europe. 1880 M.Carthy Oun Times IV. liv. 179 It seems certainly destined to develope rather than fade. 1884 L. Malet Mrs. Lorimer 11 Such women. .do not develop very early either spiritually or mentally.

b. Of diseases: To advance from the latent stage which follows the introduction of the germs, to

which follows the introduction of the germs, to that in which the morbid action manifests itself.

1801 Law Times XCII. 131/2 The time swine fever takes to develop.

Hence Deverloped ppl. a., Deverloping vbl. sb.

Hence Deverloped ppl. a., Developing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1858 Blount Glossogr., Developed [see x above]. 1775 Ash, Developing, disentangling, disengaging, uncovering. 1859 MILL Liberty iii. (1865) 37/2 To show, that these developed human beings are of some use to the undeveloped. 1863 Photogr. News Alm. in Circ. Sc. I. 160/1 Take a sufficient quantity of the. developing solution. c1865 J. Wylde in Circ. Sc. I. 148/2 The result of developing depends. on the strength of the silver solution. 1879 Alternaum 33/2 Developing animals may at any stage in embryonic history become more or less profoundly modified. 1880 A. Wilson in Gentl.

Mag. CCXLVI. 45 It. might be ranked as a developing snail. 1883 TYNDALL in Longm. Mag. I. 32 The photographer. illuminates his developing room with light transmitted through red or yellow glass.

Developable (divelopable), a. and sb. [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE: in mod. F. developpable.]

A. adj. Capable of being developed or of developing.

veloping.

1835 R. F. Wilson in Newman's Lett. (1891) II. 139 Prin-1835 R. F. WILSON in Neuman's Lett. (1891) II. 139 Principles.. only developable under one form. 1865 WILKINS Pers. Names Bible 360 It is the nature of symbolical names used sacramentally to possess a developable significance. 1875 WHITNEY Life Lang. Xiv. 292 Instinctive gesture, developable into a complete system of expression. 1879 JEVONS in Contemp. Rev. Nov. 337 It now becomes a moving and developable moral sense.

b. Math. (a) Of a function or expression: Capable of being expanded. (b) Of a curved surface: Capable of being unfolded or flattened out; (see Develop v. 1 b).

Capable of being unfolded or flattened out: (see DEVELOP v. 1 b).

1836 tr. Lacroix Diff. 4 Int. Calc. 479 If  $f(\Delta)$  be a function of  $\Delta$  developable in a series of powers of  $\Delta$ . then [etc.]. 1840 LARDHER Geom. 247 Two developable surfaces will intersect in a right line, if the right lines, by the motion of which they are generated, coincide in any one position. 1865 Aldis Solid Geom. ix. § 146 Ruled surfaces in which consecutive generating lines lie in one plane are called developable surfaces, while all other ruled surfaces are called skew surfaces. 1866 Proctor Handbk. Stars 16 note,

In reality.. even such narrow strips of a globe are not developable, and the chord and arc of five degrees are not

ual, as they are assumed to be. **B**. sb. (Math.) A developable surface; a ruled

surface in which consecutive generators intersect.

1874 Salmon Geom. three Dimens. § 305 The locus of points where two consecutive generators of a developable intersect is a curve. which is called the cuspidal edge of that developable.

Intersect is a curve. which is called the cuspidal edge of that developable.

Developer (dive löpəi), v. [f. as prec. + -ER.]

He who or that which develops.

1833 Whenwell in Todhunter Acc. Whenwill's Writ. (1876)

II. 164 That you should think I have done any injustice to the mathematical developers. 1846 G. S. Faber Lett. Tractar. Seess. 98 A developer of the Adoration of the Host from the unestablished doctrine of Transubstantiation. 1850 MAURICE Mor. 4 Met. Philos. (ed. 2) 85 Developers of a certain set of theories about gods, men, and nature. 1804 Chicago Advance 4 Jan., The home is the great developer of individuality and character.

b. Photogr. A chemical agent by which photographs are developed.

1859 Eng. Mech. 3 Dec. 281/3 By judicious management of the developer, an over-exposed and under-exposed plate can be made to work equally well. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 323/2 The iron developer and the pyrogallic acid solution for intensifying. 1850 Abney Photogr. (ed. 6) 20 The chemical agents which are utilized in order to allow the developenent of the latent image to take place... are technically called developers, a term which, critically speaking, is a misnomer, as in the majority of cases the part they have constructed.

Deverlopist. nonce-word. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

An evolutionist.

An evolutionist.

1834 H. Strickland Travel Thoughts 12 You are a Vestiges of Creation developist, and think that a Frenchman may, by cultivation, be developed into an Englishman.

Development (dive lopment). Also 8-9 develope. [f. Develop v. + -ment, after F. dévelopment, in 15th c. desv.] The process or fact of developing; the concrete result of this process

1. A gradual unfolding, a bringing into fuller view; a fuller disclosure or working out of the details of anything, as a plan, a scheme, the plot of a novel. Also quasi-concr. that in which the fuller

tails of anything, as a plan, a scheme, the plot of a novel. Also quasi-concr. that in which the fuller unfolding is embodied or realized.

[1752 CHESTERF. Lett. cclxxvi. (1792) III. 263 A développement that must prove fatal to Regal and Papal pretensions. 1756 J. WARTON ESS. Pope I. 49 (T.) These observations on Thomson... might still be augmented by an examination and developement of the beauties in the loves of the birds, in Spring; a view of the torrid zone in Summer; [etc.]. 1759 Sterne Tr. Shandy I. xiii. (R.) A map... with many other pieces and developements of this work will be added to the end of the twentieth volume. 1766 Francis the Philanthropist I. 155 Congratulations... on the developement, so much to his honour, of this intricate and confused affair. 1853 GLADSTONE Glean. IV. v. 5 Essential to the entire development of my case.

2. Evolution or bringing out from a latent or elementary condition; the production of a natural force, energy, or new form of matter.

1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. I. 176 How slow is the developement of heat. 1863 E. V. Neale Anal. Th. 4 Nat. 214. The development discernible in nature, is only the bringing to light a new manifestation of forces already existing, with the same characters, under some other manifestation. 1863 TYNDALL Heat i. § 6. (1870) 5 Experiments which illustrate the development of heat by mechanical means.

3. The growth and unfolding of what is in the germ; the condition of that which is developed:

2. do forgans and organisms.

1796 Jefferson in Morse Amer. Geog. I. 02 The develope-

germ; the condition of that which is developed:
a. of organs and organisms.
1796 Jefferson in Morse Amer. Geog. I. 92 The developement and formation of great germs. 1813 Sir H. Davy Agric. Chem. (1814) 213 The various stages of the development and decay of their organs. 1823 Kirrs & Sr. Entomol. Let. iii, The transformations of insects. strictly, they ought rather to be termed a series of developments. 2846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 686 The latter also differ in their modes of development. 1866 Sir B. Brodie Psychol. Ing. II. i. S Watching the development of buds and flowers. 1873 Bennett & Dyrr It. Sacht' Bot. 327 As the development progresses the cells. become differentiated. 1877 HUNLEY Anat. Inv. Anim. iii. 111 The development of the sponges has been carefully investigated. 1880 HAUGHTON Phys. Geog. i. 16 Some are now in their infancy; others in the full vigour of their development.
b. Of races of plants and animals: The same as

b. Of races of plants and animals: The same as EVOLUTION; the evolutionary process and its result. Development theory or hypothesis (Biol.): the doctrine of Evolution; applied especially to that form

trine of Evolution; applied especially to that form of the doctrine taught by Lamarck (died 1829).

1844 R. Chambers Vestiges of Creation 191 (title). Hypothesis of the Development of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms. 1864. 202 The whole train of animated beings are then to be regarded as a series of advances of the principle of development, which have depended upon external physical circumstances to which the resulting animals are appropriate. 1849 H. MILIER Footpr. Creat. XIII. (1874) 243 The development visions of the Lamarckian. 1851 G. F. Richardson Introd. Geol. 306 The theory of progressive development receives no support from the facts unfolded by the history of fossil reptiles. 1866 Arcyll. Reign Law 1. (ed. 4) 23 All theories of Development have been simply attempts to suggest. the physical process by means of which, this ideal continuity of type and pattern has been preserved. 1871 Tylor Prim. Cult. 1. Its various grades may be regarded as stages of development or evolution, each the outcome of previous history. 1878 STEWART & TAIT Unseen Univ. iv. § 151. 156 Creation belongs to eternity and development to time.

c. The bringing out of the latent capabilities (of anything); the fuller expansion (of any principle

anything); the fuller expansion (of any principle or activity).

265 R. W. Dale Jew. Temp. xii. (1877) 131 A promise the final developement and fulness of which we are still waiting for. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. v. § 2. 225 A yet larger development of their powers was offered to the Commons by Edward himself. Ibid. ix. 697 A mightier and more rapid development of national energy. 1878 Lecky Eng. in 18th C. II. v. 50 The real development of Scotch industry dates from the Union of 1707. 1879 Lubbock Addr. Pol. & Edw. iv. 85 Natural science, as a study is perhaps the first in development of our powers. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Edw.. IV. 34/2 This extraordinary development of the iron manufacture.

4. Gradual advancement through progressive

manufacture.

4. Gradual advancement through progressive stages, growth from within.

1836 J. Gilbert Chr. Atonem. iv. (1852) 104 Only where those means exist. is there a development of holy character. 1845 J. H. Newman Ess. Developm. i. i. (1846) 37 The development of an idea, being the germination, growth, and perfection of some living... truth. 1866 S. Lucas Secularia of Nations proceed in a course of Development, their later manifestations being potentially present in the earliest elements. 1869 Ferenan Norm. Conq. (1876) Liv. 251 Gradual developement without any sudden change.

5. A developed or well-grown condition; a state in which anything is in vigorous life or action.

1851 G. F. Richardson Introd. Goal. 248 The genus Serpula... attained its greatest development in the oolitic seas.

1851 Mansel Proleg. Log. (1860) 18 His disciple... has carried the doctrine to its fullest development. 1870 Rolleston Anim. Life Introd. 49 The great development of the sternum whence the muscles of flight take origin. 1871 SMILES Charac. Xii. (1876) 365 The highest development of their genius. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 76 The Laches has more play and development of character.

6. The developed result or product; a developed form of some earlier and more rudimentary organism, structure, or system.

form of some earlier and more rudimentary organism, structure, or system.

1845 J. H. Newman Ess. Developm. 1. iii. (1846) 58 The butterfly is the development. of the grub. 1895 Froud Hist. Eng. (1888) I. i. 2 The last orders of Gothic architecture were the development of the first. 1891 R. W. Dale Commandm. Introd. 4 The Christian Faith may be spoken of as, in some sense, the development of Judaism. 1873 M. Arnold Lit. 4 Dogma Pref. (1876) 22 Attacking Romish developments from the Bible, which ... were evidently ... false developments. 1877 E. R. Conder Bas. Faith i. 5 Natural to man only as a development, not as an original element in his nature.

II. Technical uses.

7. a. Geom. The action of unrolling a cylindrical or conical surface, the unbending of any curved

or conical surface, the unbending of any curved surface into a plane, or of a non-plane curve into a plane curve. † b. Applied to the unrolling of a papyrus or other roll which has become rigid (obs.).

1800 J. HAYTER Herculanean & Pompeian MSS. 12 About thirty years ago, His Sicilian Majesty ordered the Developement, the Transcription, and the printing of the Volumes [rolls]. to be undertaken.

1817 (title), Herculaneum Rolls.—Correspondence Relative to a Proposition made by Dr. Sickler, of Hildburghausen, upon the Subject of their Development.

1856 HUXLEY Physiogr. xix. 333 Let the outline of the country be projected on this cone: then on unfolding the paper, it may be spread out on a flat surface; hence the method is known as that of conical development. Ibid. 336 The polar regions are not brought within Mercator's projection, for the poles are supposed, by the cylindrical development to be indefinitely distant.

C. See quots.

c. See quots.

G. See Quots.
1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Development, The process of drawing the figures which given lines on a curved surface would assume, if that surface were a flexible sheet and were spread out flat upon a plane without alteration of area and without distortion.
1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 195/t
To draw the various forms required in 'development'—that is the covering of surfaces.

To draw the various forms required in 'development'—that is the covering of surfaces.

8. Math. The process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning, and of more expanded form; the expanded form itself.

1816 tr. Lacroix Diff. 4 Int. Calc. 148 This development has been obtained by first putting x+h instead of x. 1827 Penny Cycl. VIII. 445/1 The mathematical use of an expression is frequently facilitated by employing its development.— Ibid., The usual form of development is into infinite series.

9. The action of developing a photograph; the process whereby the latent image on the exposed film is rendered visible by the chemical precipita-

film is rendered visible by the chemical precipitation of new material on the surface.

1845 Athensum 29 Mar. 312'3 If an impressed Daguerreotype plate.. be exposed to the vapour of chlorine, iodine,
or bromine.. the nascent picture is obliterated, so as to be
no longer capable of developement by the vapour of mercury.

1861 Photogr. News Alm. in Circ. Sc. I. 160/2 Add more
silver, till the development is complete. 1882 Eng. Mech.
No. 874. 383/1 The exposed plates, after development and
before fixing, should be put [etc.].

10. Mus. The unfolding of the qualities or capacities of a musical phrase or subject by modifica-

cities of a musical phrase or subject by modifica-tions of melody, harmony, tonality, rhythm, etc., esp. in a composition of elaborate form, as a sonata; the part of a movement in which this takes place. Also attrib.

1880 PARRY in Grove Dict. Mus. s.v., The most perfect types of development are to be found in Beethoven's works, Vol. III.

with whom not seldom the greater part of a movement is the constant unfolding and opening out of all the latent possibilities of some simple rhythmic figure. 4880 STAINER Composition ix, § 156 This splendid musical form [sonataform] differs...chiefly in having a Development-portion. Ibid. § 166 A figure, or rhythmic motive, or melodic phrase from any part preceding the double bar [of a movement in sonata-form] may be chosen for development. 1889 H. A. HARDING Analysis of Form 5 The Coda begins with a development of the figure taken from the 1st subject. Ibid., The development commences in C major.

11. attrib. See also 3 b.
12885 Pall Mall G. 12 Feb. 5/2 No development work has been done whatever, not a shaft has been sunk.

Hence Developmentarian, Developmentist, nonce-wds., one who holds a theory of development or evolution in biology, theology, etc.; an

ment or evolution in biology, theology, etc.; an

evolutionist.

1865 Morn. Star 2 Sept., The most curious part of the business is that some polygenists are also developmentarians. 1870 Sat. Rev. XXIX. 807 If Mr. Proctor were a developmentist, and boldly laid it down that out of elementary substances of proved identity with those of our earth.. life.. must of necessity be engendered in forms much the same as those we know. 1888 Indian Churchman 26 May 144 No loophole of escape is here left for the 'developmentarians'.

No loophole of escape is here left for the 'developmentarians'.

Developmental (dive:löpme:ntăl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining, or incidental to development; evolutionary.

Developmental discase, a disease which is associated with a stage or process in the development of the body.

1849 OWEN Parthenogenesis 8 So much of the primary developmental processes. 1859 DARWIN Orig. Species xiv.

(1873) 390 Sometimes it is only the earlier developmental stages which fail. 1864 Daily Tel. 27 July, Deaths by convulsions rose from 38 to 71.. by developmental diseases of children from 24 to 42. 1883 Birm. Weekly Post 1x Aug. 3/6 One of the diseases, so called, of the developmental class—viz., senile decay. 1884 Knowledge No. 160. 421 They are interesting from a developmental point of view. 1890 Humphry Old Age 5 A developmental or physiological death terminates the developmental or physiological death. Hence Developmentalist, nonce-wd., an evolutionist.

1963. Temple Bar Mag. V. 215 According to the develop-entalists.. the various races of men..gradually developed nemselves in the progress of ages, from lower forms of nimal life.

themselves in the progress of ages, from lower forms of animal life.

Developme ntally, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In relation or reference to development.

1849-50 Owen in Todd Cycl. Anat. IV. 873/1 The investigation. of this wast subject zootomically, developmentally, and microscopically.

1863 Huxley Man's Place Nat. iii. 148

The base of the skull may be demonstrated developmentally to be its relatively fixed part. 1874 Capernier Ment. Phys.

11. xv. (1879) 571 The retina may be developmentally regarded as a kind of off-shoot from the optic ganglion.

† Devennerate, v. Obs. - o. [ad. L. dēvenerārī to reverence, f. De- 3 + venerārī to worship.]

1633 Cockeram, Devenerate, to worship.

† Devennestate, v. Obs. rare - 1. [f. late L. dēvenustāre (Gellius) to disfigure, deform, f. Dr. 6 + venustāre to beautify, venustus beautiful: see -ATE 3.] trans. To deprive of beauty or comeli-

+ venustare to beautify, venustus beautiful: see -ATE 3.] trans. To deprive of beauty or comeliness; to disfigure, deform. 1653 WATERHOUSE Apol. Learning 245 (L.) To see what yet remains of beauty and order devenustated, and exposed to shame and dishonour.

† Dever, 16. Obs., ME. form of DEVOIB, duty.

† Devergence. Obs. rare - 0. [ad. late L. devergentia (Gellius) an inclining downward, as sloping, f. devergere, f. DE-I + vergere to incline, turn.] Downward slope, declivity.

1727 BAILEV vol. II, Devergence, a devexity or declivity, by which any thing tends or declines downward. 1753 JOHNSON, Devergence, declivity, declination. (Dict.) 1847 (CAMG, Devergence, Devergency, the same as Divergence.)

Devers, deversion, -itie: see Divers-. † Devergary. Obs. rare. [? ad. L. deversorium lodging-house, inn.] ? A lodging-house, inn, tavern: see DIVERSORY.

c 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) III. 754, I was drynchyn In synne deversarye.

Devest (diverst), v. arch. [a. OF. devester (13th c.), also desvestir (12th c. in Hatzf.), f. des., detect. L. dis. (see Dr. 6, Dr.) + vestir, mod. F. vêtir:—L. vestire to clothe. The Latin dictionaries cite a single instance of devestire to undress, from Appuleius; but in Romanic, the prediction dis. description of Pr. demostire devestire. It disserting mod L. dis. Appliency; but in Komanic, the prefix is dis-, des-; cf. Pr. desvestir, devestir, It. divestire, med.L. dis-, di-, di-vestire, from OFr. In later English the prefix is conformed to classical L. analogies as DIVEST, q.v., and devest now survives only in sense 5 (in which divest also occurs).] +1. trans. To unclothe, undress, disrobe (a person) end to prefix to real to prefix on the sense of the prefix of t

† 1. Irans. To unclothe, undress, disrobe (a person); refl. to undress oneself. Obs.

1508 Yong Diana 13 If that she was alone, deuesting her.

1509 Shaks. Hen. V, 11. iv. 78 That you deuest your selfe, and lay apart The borrowed Glories. 1604 — Oth. 11. iii. 181 Like Bride and Groome Deuesting them for Bed. 1623 Cockeram, Deuest, to vncloath one. a 1625 FLETCHER Woman's Prize1. ii, Leave it Maria: Devest you with obedient hands; to bed! 1649 Aboran 417 Whose filthy nakedness must appear When he is devested.

+b. fig. To dismantle, reduce to a defenceless state.

1652 GAULE Magastrom. 335 The City of Rome being mightily devested by the Gaules, the Senators began to deliberate, whether they should repaire their ruined walls, or flee to Vejus.

† 2. To strip (a person) of clothes, armour, etc.;

† 2. To strip (a person) of clothes, armour, etc.; to strip or deprive of anything that clothes or covers, or is fig. considered to do so. Obs.

153 S'ANYHURST Æncis I. (Arb.) 33 Troilus hee marcked running, deuested of armour. 1563 GADBURY in Wharton's Wks. Pref., Left naked, and devested of every thing. 1569 DRYDEN Hind & P. I. 187 And Aaron of his Ephod to devest. 7328 WOLLASTON Relig. Nat. v. 122 Thoughts in their naked state, devested of all words. 1809 KENDALL Trav. II. Rivii. 148 One crab devested of its shell.

3. fig. To strip (a person or thing) of from

+3. fig. To strip (a person or thing) of (from) possessions, rights, or attributes; to denude, dispos-

† 3. fig. To strip (a person or thing) of (from) possessions, rights, or attributes; to denude, dispossess, deprive; rarcly in good sense, to free, rid.

1863 SACKVILLE in Mirr. Mag., Buckingham xxix, The royall babes deuested from theyr trone. 1860 SANDERSON Serm. II. 155 We will speak of things... considered in themselves, and as they stand devested of all circumstances. 1841 MILTON Ch. Govl. II. iii. (1851) 158 With much more reason... ought the censure of the Church be quite devested and disintal'd of all jurisdiction. 1864 WARD Simp. Cobler 15 What a Cruelty it is to devest Children of that onely externall priviledge! 1864 JER. TAVLOR Dissuas. Popery II. 18 11 How to devest it from its evil appendages. 1665 — Duct. Dubit. II., it os say that God. had devested them of their rights. 1671 True Nonconf. 268 To devest Preaching of this Authority. 1686 Goad Celest. Bodies I. xviii. 117 The Aspects are not wholly devested of Influence when under the Horizon. † 4. a. To take or pluck off (the clothing of any one). b. To put off (clothing, anything worm, borne, possessed, or held); to throw off, give up, lay aside, abandon. Obs.

1866 Drant Horace To Rdr. 2 Few or none doo attempt to deuest or pluck of her vaile of hypocrisie. 1863 Donne Serm. 1xvi. 667 As those Angels doe not devest Heaven by coming, so there, Soules invest Heaven in their going. 1866 Did. iv. 33 No man that hath taken Orders can... devest his orders when he will. 21631 Ibid. i. (1634) 5 The highest cannot devest mornelity. — Poems (1650) 252 Who. made whole townes devest Their wals and bulwarks. 1873 S. C. Art of Complaisance 5 Perswading them that we have devested our own enmity. 1875 Art Contentm. ix. § 4. 224 That ugly form... by use devests its terror. 1765 Black. Store Comm. I. 370 This natural allegiance ... cannot be devested without [etc.].

† C. refl. To devest oneself of: to strip or dispossess oneself of; to put or throw off, lay down, lay aside. Obs.

sess oneself of; to put or throw off, lay down, lay aside. Obs.

1633 J. Done Hist. Septuagint 2 His Father... devested himselfe of all Authority. 1632 Hobbes Leviath. II. xxvi. 147 To be able.. to devest himselfe of all fear. 1672 Marvell. Reh. Transp. 1. 230 The same day that they took up Divinity, they devested themselves of humanity. 1700 Curios. 111 Husb. 4 Gard. 230 Salt... cannot devest it self of the Impressionit had received from Nature. 1793 Boswell Johnson an. 1783 (1816) IV. 273 The Reverend Mr. Shaw, a native of the Hebrides. devested himself of national bigotry.

5. Law. 8. To take away (a possession, right, or interest vested in any one), to alienate; to annul (any vested right), to convey away. To devest out of: the opposite of to 'vest in'.

1874 tr. Littleton's Tenures 32 a, They cannot deveste that thing in fee which hath beene vested in their house. 1613 Sir H. Finch Law (1636) 43 If a woman hauing chattels personall take a husband, the Law deuesteth the property out of her, and vesteth it in her husband onely. 1767 Blackstone Comm. II. 184 The interest, which the survivor originally had, is clearly not devested by the death of his companion. 1818 Cruse Digest (ed. 2) II. 364 Where. 1840 S. Warren 10,000 a Year 1x. in Blackw. Mag. XLVIII. 92 The estate had once been vested, and could not subsequently be de-vested by an alteration or blemish in the instrument. 1843 STEPHEN Laws Eng. (1874) II. 687 The title of any person instituted... to any benefice with cure of souls will be afterwards devested unless he shall publicly read... the 30 articles. 1848 Arnould Mar. Insur. (1866) I. 1. iii. 104 A mere pledge of the property, as a collateral security, does not devest all his insurable interest out of the property originally insured.

† b. To dispossess (a person) of any right, au-

does not devest all his insurable interest out of the property originally insured.

† b. To dispossess (a person) of any right, authority, etc., with which he is invested. Obs.

1644 H. Parker Yus Pop. 17 It invests the grantee without devesting the grantor. 1661 Cressy Reft. Oather Suprem.

4 Alleg., He [Hen. VIII] devested the Pope, and assumed to himself the power of Excommunication. 1672 in Picton L'pool Music. Rec. (1883) I. 263 Persons which beare... offices... and are not legally devested. 1880 J. MARSHALL Const. Opin. (1839) 133 The same power may devest any other individual of his lands.

Hence Devented the L. Deventing the l. St. ...

Hence Deversted ppl. a., Deversting vbl. sb.;

also Deverstment.

also Deve stment.

1603 Holland Plutarek's Mor. 1303 The devesting of trees, which.. begin to shed and lose their leaves. 1647 M. Hudson Div. Right Govt. Introd. 6 By the General devestment of the creature of all its native graces and blessings. 1660 Bovle New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxii. 164 They.. lay aside the disguise of Air, and resume the devested form of Liquors. 1672 Petry Pol. Anat. 42 The people of Ireland are all in Factions.. called English and Irish, Protestants and Papists: Though indeed the real distinction is vested and devested of the Land belonging to Papists, ann. 1641.

Devestiture, obs. var. of Divestiture.

Deve sture. rare. [a. OF. des-, devesture, -eure (14th c. in Godef.):-Rom. type \*desvestitūra, -cure (14th c. in Godef.):—Kom. type -uesvession a, f. desvestire: see DEVEST and -URE; cf. DIVESTURE.]
The action of devesting: putting off (as clothes); dispossession (of property).
1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devout Ess. 1. xiv. § 3 (R.) The
86\*

very disadvantage we have .. in the devesture of self-respects. 1798 COLEBROOKE tr. Digest Hindu Law (1801) 111. 52 Devesture of property happens three ways; by degradation, by abdication or renunciation, and by natural death. † Deve x, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. dēvex-us in-

clined or sloping downwards, pa. pple. of deventre, f. Dr. I. 1 + vehtre to carry, convey.]

A. adj. Bent or bending down, inclined or

A. adj. Bent or bending down, inclined of sloping downward.

z 1200 Pallad. on Husb. III. 020 Thai love lande devexe and inclinate. 1669 Baddily & Naylor Life T. Morton To Rdr., In his devex old age. 1727 Balley vol. II, Devex, hollow like a valley; bowed down, bending. 1775 in Ash.

B. sb. Downward slope, declivity; Devexity.
1627 May Lucan x. 47 Vpon the Westerne lands (Following the worlds deuexe) he meant to tread.

ing the worlds deuexe) he meant to tread.

Hence + Deverness.

1727 Balley vol. 11, Deverness, devexity, bendingness downwards.

† Deve'xed, ppl. a. Obs. [f. prec. + -ED.]

Bent or bowed down.

156 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 205 Yf he shalbe
by aidg or other wyse devexed or blynd.

paidg or other wyse devexed or blynd.

† Deve xion. [irreg. f. L. devex-us: see Devex.]
1727 Balley vol. II, Devexion, devexity, bendingness or shelvingness. 1775 in Asm.

† Deve xity. Obs. Also 7 di-. [ad. L. devexitās, f. devexus: see Devex and -ITY.] Downward slope or incline; concavity: see quots.
1601 Holland Pliny I. 32 No man doubteth that the water of the sea came euer in any shore so far as the deuexitie would have suffered. Did. 34 So far as the other deuexitie or fall of the earth. 1611 24 So far as the other deuexitie or fall of the earth. 1611 Coron. Devexite, deuexitie; a hollowness, bowling, bending, hanging double. 2 1618 Davies Wittes Pilgrimage (1876) 30 (D.) His haire. Doth Glossogr., Devexity, the hollowness of a valley, a bending down. 1678 in Phillips. 1775 in Asm.

† Devey n. Obs. rare. In phrase in deveyn(e, in vain.

in vain.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. (MS. B) 17 Pat he traveylle noşt in deweyne [MS. A, in veyn]. Ibid. (MS. A) 120 Pei speken in devyn [MS. B, deveyn].

\*\*peken in devyn [MS. B., deveyn].

† **De viant**, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. late L. dē-viānt-em, pr. pple. of dēviāre: see next and -ANT.]

1. Deviating; divergent.

c 1400 Rom. Rose 4789 From youre scole so devyaunt Iam. 1633 COCKERAM, Deviant, farre out of the way.

2. That diverts or causes to turn aside.

1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 121 O deviaunt fro danger, O drawer.

viaunt fro danger, O drawer.

† De viate, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. late L. deviāt-sis, pa. pple. of dēviāre to turn out of the way: see next.] Turned out of the way; remote.

150 ROLLAND Crt. Venus 1. 208 Thow art far deuiat For to conforme thy lufe to sic estait. 2538 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 196 In the way no doubt, or not farre deviat to Rages.

**Deviate**  $(d\hat{v}v|_{\ell^2}t)$ , v. [f. L. deviat- ppl. stem of deviare (Augustine and Vulgate), to turn out of the way, f. De- I. z + via way. Cf. F. devier

the way, f. De-I. 2 + via way. Cf. F. dévier (Oresme, 14th c.).]

1. intr. To turn aside from the course or track; to turn out of the way; to swerve.

1635 Quaries Embl. 11. iii. (1718) 199 Neither stand still, nor go back, nor deviate. 1675 Ogilby Brit. Pref., Some have deviated more than a whole Degree. 1748 Auson's Voy. 11. 1348 Nor did they deviate in the least from their course. 1749 Fielding Tom Youes xii. xi, Our travellers deviated into a much less frequented track. 1860 Tyndall Colac. 1. xviii. 127 We hewed our steps.. but were soon glad to deviate from the ice.

2. fig. To turn aside from a course, method, or mode of action, a rule, standard, etc.; to take a different course, diverge.

mode of action, a rule, standard, etc.; to take a different course, diverge.

a 1623 Austin Medil. (1635)8 We had not onely deviated, and like Sheepe gone astray, but were become Enemies. 1639 B. Harris Parival's 1ron Age 28 They had deviated from their duty. 1682 Dryden Mac Flecknoe 20 The rest to some faint meaning make pretence, But Shadwell never deviates into sense. 1777 Watson Philip II (1839) 165 Those who deviated, or whom he suspected of deviating, from the Catholic faith. 1834 Macaulay Ess., Milford's Greece Wks. 1866 VII. 684 By resolutely deviating from his predecessors he is often in the right. 1866 Tyndall Glac. 1. xvi. 108 Why I deviated from my original intention.

h. To digress from the subject in discourse or

b. To digress from the subject in discourse or

writing.

2638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 241, I have deviated, this was discourse at dinner, not yet ended. 1823 Byron Tran ix. xii, I am apt to grow too metaphysical. And deviate into matters rather dry.

deviate into matters rather dry.

c. To diverge or depart in opinion or practice.

1650 BARROW Euclid Pref. (1714)3 It seem'd not worth my
while to deviate. from him. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS C'test

4 Gertr. II. 79, I say nothing of sectaries: as they profess
to deviate from us, they do not belong to us.

d. Of things (usually abstract): To take a
different course, or have a different tendency; to
diverge or differ (from a standard etc.)

different course, or have a different tendency; to diverge or differ (from a standard, etc.).

1692 Bentley Boyle Lect. v. 149 If ever Dead Matter should deviate from this Motion. 1700 Junius Lett. xxxvii. 181 As far as the fact deviates from the principle, so far the practice is vicious and corrupt. 1801 STRUIT Sports & l'ast. i. ii. 33 Particulars. deviating from the present methods of taking fish. 1870 Max MÜLLER Sc. Relig. (1873) 301 Sanskrit and Greek have deviated from each other.

3. trans. To turn (any one) out of the way, turn

aside, divert, deflect, change the direction of. (lit.

aside, divert, denicet, change the direction of. (181. and fig.).

1660 WILLSFORD Scales Comm. A viij b, None shall be, deviated with doubtfull directions. 1685 Corron tr. Monlaigue xxxv. (D.), To let them deviate him from the right path. 1870 Newcomb & Holden Astron. 63 The eye-lens. receives the pencil of rays, and deviates it to the observer's eye. 1894 Pop. Sci. Monthly June, If the angle of vision in one eye be deviated even to a slight degree. we see two images.

+4. trans. To depart from. Obs. rare.

1757 Mrs. Griffeith Lett. Henry & Frances (1767) II. 222
This primitive reason is the great criterion, which may be deviated, according as reason or conscience instructs the...

Hence De viating ppl. a. 1883 Pall Mall G. 13 Sept. 11/2 Ten batteries, ten deviating points, and ten induction coils have about six times the power of one battery.

power of one battery.

Deviation (dēvi,ē<sup>1</sup>·ʃən). [n. of action from L. dēviāre to DEVIATE: cf. med. L. dēviātio, F. dēviātion (1461 in Godef. Suppl.; not in Cotgr.; in Acad. Dict. only from 1762).]

Acad. Dict. only from 1762).]

1. The action of deviating; turning aside from a path or track; swerving, deflexion.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. iv. 288 The dayes encrease or decrease according to the declination of the Sun; that is, its deviation Northward or Southward from the Acquator.

1649 Dampier Voy. I. x. 287 According as the Ship deviated from its direct course. such deviation is exprest by N. or S. 1781 Cowper Friendship 113 They manifest their whole-life through The needle's deviations too.

1831 Brewster Optics iv. 29 The angle . representing its angular change of direction, or the angle of deviation, as it is called.

+b. Astron. The deflexion of a planet's orbit from the plane of the ecliptic: attributed in the Ptolemaic astronomy to an oscillatory motion of

Course of a vessel without sufficient reason.

1809 R. LANGORO Introd. Trade 131 Deviation, a departure from the regular course of a voyage without cause, which renders the assurance irrecoverable if the ship is lost.

2. Divergence from the straight line, from the

2. Divergence from the straight line, from the mean, or standard position; variation, deflexion; the amount of this; † the declination or variation of the magnetic needle (obs.).

1675 OGILBY Bril. Pref. 3 Measuring even the smallest Deviations of the Way. 1650 LEYBOURN Curs. Math. 607 This Deviation of the Needle is called by the Mariners, the North-Easting or North-Westing of the Needle. 1898 GRENER Gunnery 375 The mean deviation on the target from the centre of the group of 10 hits being only 185 of a foot at 500 yards' range.

b. spec. The deflexion of the needle of a ship's compass, owing to the magnetism of the iron in

b. spec. The deflexion of the needle of a ship's compass, owing to the magnetism of the iron in the ship or other local cause.

1821 A. FISHER Frul. Voy. Disc. 3 An experiment. for.. ascertaining the effect of local attraction on the compasses, or, to use the term that has been lately adopted, to determine the deviation of the compass, or magnetic needle, with the ship's head brought to the different points of the compass. 1824 Nat. Philos., Navigation 11. Ixili. 30 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The deviation of the compass was first observed by Mr. Wales, the astronomer of Capt. Cook.

o. Path. Divergence of one or both of the optic axes from the normal position. Conjugate deviation: see Conjugate a. 5.

tion: see Conjugate a. 5.

3. fig. Divergence from any course, method, rule, standard, etc.; with a and pl., an instance of this.

standard, etc.; with a and pl., an instance of this. (The earliest and most frequent sense.)

1803 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1307 The obscuration or ecclipse of the sunne, the defect of the moone. be as it were the excursions, deviations out of course. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. XXVII. 151 All manner of deviation from the Law. a 1665 J. Gooddin Filled w. the Spirit (1867) 236

To walk in ways of righteousness. without any scandalous or self-allowed deviation. 1713 Stella Englishman No. 3.

18 His Ministers are responsible for all his Deviations from Justice. 1793 Trailof Fyshe Palmer 14. This trifling deviation in the spelling could not possibly be of any consequence. 1842 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces (ed. 2) 27 A deviation from the plain accepted meaning of words. 1860 Tyndall Clac. 1. xviii. 120 There was no deviation from the six-leaved type. 1891 G. Murphy Comm. Lev. v. 1 Iniquity, that is deviation from equity. 1882 Westcott & Hort Grk. N. T. Introd. § 7 Inherited deviations from the original.

†b. Formerly sometimes absol. = Deviation from

+b. Formerly sometimes absol. = Deviation from

† D. Formerly sometimes absol. = Deviation from rectitude, moral declension, or going astray.

16ag Sir S. D'Ewes Frnls. Parl. (1783) 32 He [Jas. I] had his vices and deviations.

1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (J.), Worthy persons. .inadvertently drawn into a deviation.

1831 A. KNON Rem. (1844) I. 79 A feeling.. which years of subsequent deviation did not wholly destroy.

† G. A turning aside from the subject, a digression of the graph of the stable of the stable

† G. A turing asset 150. Sion. Obs. rare.

1665 Sir T. Herrer Trav. (1677) 159 Fearing I have made too large a deviation. a 1713 Shaftess. Misc. Refl. i. Wks. 1749 III. 10 To vary.. from my propos'd Subject, and make what Deviations or Excursions I shall think fit.

**Deviative** (dēvi<sub>l</sub>ētiv), a. [f. L. dēviāt- ppl. stem + -IVE.] Causing or tending to deviation or deflexion.

1878 LOCKYER Stargazing 400 A crown-glass prism is

cemented on a flint one of sufficient angle that their deviative

**Deviator** (di vi<sub>l</sub>e təi). [a. late L. deviator (Augustine), agent n. f. deviare to Deviate.]

1. One who deviates, goes astray, digresses, etc.; see the verb.

see the verb.

1651 FULLER Abel Rediv. 220 Though Latimer was in his heedlesse youth A deviator. 1756 W. Tolderv Hist. 2 Orphans III. 48 Here we are obliged to be, in some measure, deviators. 1851 P. FAIRBAIRN tr. Hengstenberg's Revel. S. John i. 7 The deviators are quite at variance among themselves.

2. An appliance for altering the course of a balloon

balloon.
1886 Pall Mall G. 14 Sept. 8/2 Their deviator had ceased

**Deviatory** (dī viātəri), a. [f. L. type dēviā-tōri-us from dēviātor: see prec. and -onv.] Char-

acterized by deviation.

1702 6. PARKER tr. Cicero De Finibus 20 The Deviatory Motion of the Atoms.

Motion of the Atoms. **Device** (divoi's). Forms: 3-5 deuis, 4 Sc. deuiss, 4-5 deuys, Sc. dewis(e, -ys(s, -ice, -yce, 4-6 deuyse, diuis(e, dyuys(e, 4-7 deuise, devise, 5-6 deuyce, 6 Sc. devyiss, 6-7 divice, 5- device. [Here two original OF. and ME. words devis and devise have run together. The cetted form device represents phosphically MF. actual form device represents phonetically ME. devis, devis, a. OF. devis masc., 'division, partition, separation, difference, disposition, wish, desire, will' (Godefroy); 'speech, talke, discourse, a conference, or communication; deuising, conferring, or talking together; also, a deuice, inuention; distalking together; also, a deuice, inuention; disposition or appointment of '(Cotgr.); in mod.F. 'action of discoursing, conversation, talk, specification (of work to be done)'. But the form devise (when not a mere variant spelling of device: see below) represents OF. devise fem. 'division, separation, difference, heraldic device, will, testament, plan, design, wish, desire, liking, opinion conversation, conference, manner, quality, kind' (Godefroy); 'a deuice, posie, embleme, conceit, coat or cognizance borne; an inuention; a dinision; bound, meere, or marke diuiding land' (Cotgr.); in mod.F. 'action of dividing, that which divides or distinguishes, the motto of a shield, seal, etc., an adage'. The two French words correspond to an adage. The two French words correspond to Pr. devis, devisa, It. diviso, divisa, Romanic deriva. of dīvīs- ppl. stem of dīvīdēre to divide: see

Of atvis-ppl. stem of atviaere to divide: see Devise v.

The older word in ME. appears to have been devis, devys, but devise also appears from Caxton onward, and prob. earlier, at least in the phrase, to devise = F. à devise (sense 12). It is however very difficult to distinguish the two words, since devise, devyse occurs not only as the proper spelling of the repr. of OF. devise, but also, in northern and late ME., and in the 16th c., as a frequent spelling of ME. devis, mod. device. In rimes it is generally possible to separate devise = devis, device, from devise proper, but in other positions it is often impossible; nor does the sense give much help, because in OF. devis and devise partly coincided in meaning, while the English distinctions do not always agree with the French. In later times device gradually became the accepted form in all senses, except in that of 'testamentary bequest', which still remains Devise, q. v. There is also some reason to think that in the 17th c. devises (-sizès) was, in the south of England, used in the plural, when device (-sis) was written or at least pronounced in the singular: cf. house sing., houses (-siz) pl. The sense-development had to a great extent taken place before the words were adopted in English, so that here the historical and logical orders do not agreal extent taken place before the words were adopted in English, so that here the historical and logical orders do not agree.]

1. The action of devising, contriving, or planning; DEVISE v.

extent taken place before the words were adopted in Engish, so that here the historical and logical orders do not agree.]

1. The action of devising, contriving, or planning; the faculty of devising, inventive faculty; invention, ingenuity. Now arch. and rare. (orig. devis).

1. 1400 Rom. Rose 1413, I ne can the nombre telle Of stremes smale, that by devys Mirthe had don come through condys. 1513 Mone Rick. 111, Whs. 58 The deuise of some convenient pretext. 1563 Shuth Archit. Bjb, A pillour of their owne deuise. 1568 Bible (Bishops) Acts xvii. 29 Golde, siluer, or stone grauen by art and mans deuice. 1594 Spenser Amoretti xxx. That fire, which all thing melts, should harden yse; And yse, which is congeald with sencelesse cold, Should kindle fyre by wonderful devyse! 1500 Shaks. A. Y. L. 1. 1. 174 Hee's gentle. full of noble deuise. 1501 HOLLAND Pliny II. 459 As touching the deuise and invention of mony. 1612 Bible Eccles. 1x. 10 There is no worke, nor deuice, nor knowledge, nor wisedome in the graue whither thou goest. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Traz. 196 By device, tis so made to open, that [etc.]. 1885 T. Parker Historic Americans (1871) 15 Much of our social machinery. 150 of his [Franklin's] device.

18 b. The manner in which a thing is devised or

b. The manner in which a thing is devised or

The manner in which a thing as decised of framed; design. arch.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 1576 The sydes... of sotell deuyse.
1812 SHAKS. Cymb. 1. vi. 189 Tis Plate of rare deuice.
1820 Scott Lady of L. 1. xxvi, It was a lodge of ample size, but strange of structure and device.
1820 BRYANT Hidd I.
v. 136 Who knew to shape all works of rare device. a 1882 ROSSETTI Rose Mary, A chiming shower of strange device.

\*\*ROSSETTI Kose Mary, A chiming shower of strange device. † C. A contrived shape or figure. Obs.

a 1400-50 Alexander 359 pis grete god.. In a dredfull deuys, a dragons forme.

† 2. Purpose, intention. Obs. (orig. devis).

c 1320 Sir Beues 1887 To sire Beues a smot therwith A sterne strok.. Ac a failede of his diuis And in the heued smot Trenchefis. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 120 Devyce, purpose,

seria. 1548 HALL Chron. 75 b, When he had thus ordered his affaires accordyng to his device and ordre.

3. Will, pleasure, inclination, fancy, desire. In earlier use chiefly in phr. at one's (own) device [OF. à mon, ton, etc. devis]; later only in pl.; now only in phr. left to one's own devices, etc., where it is associated with sense 6. (orig. devis.).

a 1300 Cursor M. 11576 (Cott.) Pat he ne suld rise, Al at his aun deuise. 1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 11786 Hyt ys sloghenes and feyntes To take penaunce at by dyuys. c 1450 Crt. of Love xii, No sapphire of Inde, no ruby rich of price There lacked than...ne thing to my devise. 1523 Lb. Braness Froiss. I. cocxoviii. 691 They. toke a place of grounde at their deuyse, abyding their enemyes. 1553 Bk. Com. Prayer Gen. Conf., We haue folowed to much the deuyses [cd. 1607 devices] and desyres of our owne heartes. 1599 Sandys Europha Spec. (1632) 38 Loosing and knitting marriages, by devise at pleasure. 1611 Blaz. 7fer. xviii. 12 We will walk after our own deuices. 1648 Milton Ps. Ixxxi 52 Their own conceits they follow'd still, Their own devises blind. 1870 Mis. H. Wood G. Canterbury's Will xv, What would you do, if left to your own devices?

† b. Will or desire as expressed or conveyed to another; command, order, direction, appointment. Chiefly in phr. at (some one's) device. Obs. (Cf.

another; command, order, direction, appointment. Chiefly in phr. at (some one's) device. Obs. (Cf. Devise v. 3.) (ME. devis; OF. devise.)

1307 Elegy Edw. I iv, That hit he write at mi devys [rime pris]. c 1328 Coer de L. 1430 Lokes that ye doo be my devys. c 1440 floomydon yn 6 Full feyre he dyd his servyse, And servyd the quene at hyr devyse. c 1470 Henry Wallace viii. 1150 Scho graithit hir apon a gudlye wis, With gold and ger and folk at hir dewis. Ibid. x. 473 The Bruce askyt; 'Will thow do my dewyss?' 1523 Lb. Berners Froiss. I. cxlv. 173, I am natte determynedde to folowe his deuyse and ease [faire à sa devise ne à son aise]. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. II. 396 God. At his devyiss all thing in erth is done. 1535 Coverdale Dan. iv. 24 It is the very deuyce of him y is hyest of all.

4. Opinion, notion; what one thinks about

in erth is done. 1535 COVERDALE Dan. 10. 24 It is the very deuyce of him y' is hyest of all.

† 4. Opinion, notion; what one thinks about something. Sometimes it may mean 'opinion offered, advice, counsel'. Obs. (In 15th c. devis and devise. OF. devise, opinion, sentiment.)

1333 E. E. Allit. P. A. 109 Bounden bene Wyth be myryeste margarys at my deuyse bat euer I seg set with myn yen. 1393 Gower Conf. I. 278 As thou shalt here my devise, Thou might thy self the better avise. 1400 Rom. Rose 651 For certes at my devys Ther is no place in Paradys So good. 1420 Sir Amadace (Camden) xxix, Thenne iche mon sayd thayre deuise. 1430 Lyo. Hors, Shepe, 3 G. 80 Pees to profyr, as to my Devyce, Makythe no delaye. 1435 Torr. Portneal 770 Now wolle ye telle me your devyce, That how I may govern me? 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2508 As a woman war vnwyse Pus sho spird him hir deuyse. 1568 Grafron Chron. II. 395 When the Duke of Norffolk had heard fully his device, he tooke it not in good parte. 1594 2nd Pl. Contention (1843) 125, I prethe Dicke let me heare thy deuise.

† 5. Familiar conversation, talk, chat. Obs. [OF.

†5. Familiar conversation, talk, chat. Obs. [OF.

+5. Familiar conversation, talk, chat. Obs. [OF. and mod F. Aevise.]

- 1489 CANTON Blanchardyn xli. 153 Blanchardyn.. talked wyth the kynge.. his fader And as they were thus in deuyses [etc.]. 1500 Melusine lix. 348 After many playsaunt deuyses and joyfull wordes, they wesshed theire handes and sette them at dyner. 1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 11. (1586) 127 To entertaine them with familiar device, as the fashion in Fraunce and other places is. 1600-10 in Shaks. C. Praise 40 What for your businesse, news, device, foolerie and libertie, I never dealt better since I was a man.

6. Something devised or contrived for bringing about some end or result; an arrangement, plan, scheme, project, contrivance; an ingenious or clever expedient; often one of an underhand or evil character; a plot, stratagem, trick.

clever expedient; often one of an underhand or evil character; a plot, stratagem, trick.

c 1290 S. Emg. Leg. I. 381/156 'Sire,' he seide, 'mi deuis bou schalt here i-seo: þe halle ichulle furst arere.' 1494 FABVAN Chron. VII. 358 All was done according to theyr former deuyse. 1535 Coverdal Ps. xxi. 11 They. ymagined soch deuyces, as they were not able to perfourme. 1548 HALL Chron. 12 This devise so much pleased the sedicious congregation. 1bid. 48 b, This device of fortifying an armye was at this tyme fyrst invented. 1bid. 158 b, To set open the fludde gates of these devises. 1553 T. WILSON Rhet. 7 His pollicies and wittie devises in behove of the publique weal. 1568 Bible (Bishops') 2 Cor. ii. 11 We are not ignorant of his deuises [1611 deuices]. 1601 SHAKN. Twel. N. II. iii. 176 Excellent, I smell a deuice. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1638) 140 The Captaine. declared to him his whole deuise. 1788 PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr. I. 1. 104 By this happy device. .. (they) screen themselves. 1843 MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome Prel. (1864) 25 The device by which Elfleda was substituted for her young mistress.

7. concr. The result of contriving; something devised or framed by art or inventive power; an

devised or framed by art or inventive power; an invention, contrivance; esp. a mechanical contri-vance (usually of a simple character) for some

vance (usually of a simple character) for some particular purpose.

c 1335 E. E. Allit. P. A. 139, I hoped be water were a deuyse Bytwene myrbez by merez made. 1570 DEE Math. Pref. 35 He alone, with his deuises and engynes... spoyled and discomfited the whole Army. 1577 B. Googe Heresthack's Husb. 1. (1586) 41 b, The devise was, a lowe kinde of Carre with a couple of wheeles, and the Front armed with sharpe Syckles, which forced by the beast through the Corne, did cut downe al before it. 1665 Sir T. Herrettrav. (1677) 120 To remedy which they have devices like Turrets upon the tops of their Chimneys to suck in the air for refreshment. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. 1. 218/1 The devices for baling cut hay. 1884 [See Devil 16. 8].

b. Used of things non-material. 1539 More Supplic. Soulys Whs. 326/2 This exposicion is nether our deuise nor ani new founden fantasy, but a very trueth well perceived. 1587 GOLDING De Mornay Ep. Ded. 5 It is not a deuise of man as other Religions are. 1614

Br. Hall Recoll. Treat. Ep. Ded. A iij, It was a mad conceit.. That an huge Giant beares up the earth...If by this devise he had meant onely an Embleme of Kings.

8. Something artistically devised or framed; a fancifully conceived design or figure.

1399 Langl. Rich. Redeles iii. 178 In quentise of clothinge flor to queme sir pride...and iche day a newe deuyse, it dulleth my wittis. 1465 Mann. 4 Househ. Exp. 490 My master bout of Arnold gooldsmythe a dyvyse of goold for mastres Margret. 1854 Edd. Exc. 260 Quriously buylded with many pleasaunt diuises. 1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 119 The glass... curiously painted with such knots and devices as the Jews usually make for ornament. 1821 Cang Lect. Drawing 1. 21 A practice of painting, in curious devices and figures. the coffins destined for the dead. 1879 H. Phillips Notes Coins 1 The most modern [coins] present complicated and intricate devices.

9. spec. An emblematic figure or design, esp. one

H. Prillips Notes Coins 1 The most modern [coins] present complicated and intricate devices.

9. spec. An emblematic figure or design, esp. one borne or adopted by a particular person, family, etc., as a heraldic bearing, a cognizance, etc.: usually accompanied by a motto.

c1350 Will. Palerne 3222 pat i haue a god schel[d].. & wel & faire wip-inne a werwolf depeynted.. be quen pan dede comaunde to craft inen i-nowe, bat deuis him were digt er pat day eue? c1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 1272 Dido, And beryn in hise devysis for hire sake, N'ot I nat what. 1489 CAXTON Faytes of A. IV. XV. 276 They take armes att theyre owne wylle and suche a deuyse as them plaiseth, wherof som grownde.. the same upon theyre name. 1581 PRTIE Gnazzo's Civ. Conv. II. (1586) 108 b, A Carcanet of golde.. whereon.. is bravelie set forth the devise or armes of the Academie. 1603 Marston Ant. & Mel. V. Wks. 1856 I. 55, I did send for you to drawe me a devise, an Imprezza, by Sinecdoche a Mott. I wold haue you paint me for my device a good fat legge of ewe mutton. 1608 Shaks. Per. II. ii. 19 The deuice he beares vpon his shield Is a blacke Ethyope, reaching at the sunne. The word, Lux tua vita mihi. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. 1. x. 45 Shields painted with such Devises as they pleased. 1790 Pennant London 116 (R.) With the hart couchant under a tree, and other devices of Richard II. 1868 Burron Bk. Hunter (1863) 63 The devices or trade emblems of special favourites among the old printers.

b. A motto or legend borne with or in place of

b. A motto or legend borne with or in place of

D. A motio of Regular 1. Superiors and the device upon his coach to be Libertas et natale solum. 1758 ROBERTSON Hist. Scot. VII. (an. 1587), Repeating. sentences which she borrowed from some of the devices then in vogue: aut fer, aut feri [etc.]. 1851 Long. Excelsior', A banner with the strange device, 'Excelsior!'

10. A fanciful, ingenious, or witty writing or

10. A fanciful, ingenious, or witty writing or expression, a 'conceit'. Ohs. or arch.

1376 Gascoigne Notes making of verse § 1 in Steele Gl.

(Arb.) 31 By this aliquid salis, I meane some good and fine deuise, shewing the quicke capacitie of a writer. 1376

FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 342 In versifying. his devises are not darkened with mystic cloudes. the conveiaunce of his matter is manifest. 1645 Kingdom's Weekly Post 16 Dec. 76 This is the man who would have his device alwayes in his sermons, which in Oxford they then called conundrums. 1768 Beattie Minstr. 1. lii, Ballad, jest, and riddle's quaint device. 1824 Medwin Angler in Wales II. 193 Some droll and merry device.

11. Something devised or fancifully invented for

11. Something devised or fancifully invented for dramatic representation; 'a mask played by private persons,' or the like. arch. or Obs.
1388. Shaks. L. L. V. ii. 669 But I will forward with my deuice. 1590 — Mids. N. v. i. 50 The riot of the tipsie Bachanals. That is an old deuice, and it was plaid When I from Thebes came last. 1607 — Timon I. ii. 155 You haue.. entertain'd me with mine owne deuice. 1635 Shikley Coronal. (T.) Masques and devices, welcome! 1769 Burney Hist. Mus. III. iv. 273 Baltazar de Beaujoyeux. having published an account of his devises in a book. 1828 Byron Ck. Har. I. Ixvii, Devices quaint, and frolics ever new.
+12. Phrases. At device, to device [OF. à devis, à devise]: at or to one's liking or wish: perfectly.

à devise]: at or to one's liking or wish; perfectly, completely, entirely, certainly. At all device, in all respects, completely, entirely (cf. point-device)

Obs.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce IV. 264 For mynerse ay wes wont to serie Hym fullely at all deuiss. Ibid. xi. 348 The king.. wes vicht and viss And richt vorthy at all deuiss. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Clemens 628 Clement.. empleysit wele in godis serwice In althinge, at al dewise. c1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 1206 Dido (Tanner), Up on a courser.. Sit Eneas lik phebus to deuyse So was he freish arrayed in his wise. a1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 404 He is a noble prechour at device. c1350 Mirrow Salvacioum 4141 With thire Armures this knyght sight so wele at devis. c1475 Partenay 479 A litel his colour cam, vnto deuise. c1500 Melusine xxi. 126 He is moche sayre & wel shapen of membres, & hath a face to deuyse, except that one of his eyen is hyer sette than the other is. 1513 Douglas Æmis x. ix. 85 The Troiane prynce.. with his brand hym brytnys at devys, In maner of ane offerand sacryfys.

Device, obs. form of Devise v. and sb.

Deviceful, a. Now rare. [s. prec. + -PUL.]

Device, obs. form of Devise v. and sb.

Deviceful, a. Now rare. [f. prec. + -FUL.]
Full of, or characterized by, device, ingenuity or invention; ingenious, 'cunning', 'curious'.

1590 Spenser Teares of Muses 385 The devicefull matter of my song. 1596 — F. Q. v. iii. 3 To tell the glorie of the feast. The goodly service, the devicefull sights. Were worke fit for an herauld. 1606 Marston Parasitaster III. i. Ohquick, deviceful, strong-brain'd Dulcimel, Thou art too full of wit to be a wife. 1618 CHAPMAN Odyss. 1. 206 A carpet, rich and of deviceful thread. 1621 QUARLES Argalus & P. (1656) 24 The quaint Impressas their deviseful shows. 1681 H. Morr in Glanvill Sadducismus 1. Poster. (1726) 18 In his deviceful imagination.

Hence Devioefully († devisefully) adv., ingeniously, 'cunningly'; Devicefulness.

a 1631 Donne Poems (1650) 77 The Alphabet Of flowers,

how they devisefully being set And bound up, might.. Deliver errands mutely, and mutually. 1894 Liberal 17 Nov. 3/2 It was from the Germans that the Japs derived all their discipline and devicefulness.

Deviceless, a. [f. as prec. + LESS.] Without a device (in various senses: see the sb.).
1866 RUSKIN Crown Wild Olive Pref. 27 To teach that there is no device in the grave may. make the deviceless person more contented in his dulness. 1884 Traill. New Lucian 130 That coin of language which. has been worn down to an unmeaning counter, deviceless and legendless. † Devict, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. devict-us, pa. pple. of devincers to subdue, f. DE-I. 3 + vincere to conquer.] Subdued, overcome.

pple. of devineers to subdue, f. DE-I. 3 + vineers to conquer.] Subdued, overcome.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 205 A region.. where the Wandalynges were devicte. 1541 BECON News out of Heaven Early Wks. (1843) 46 Ready to be devict and overcome. 1550 Knighthood & Battle (MS. Cott. Titus, A. xxiii...) 6 For mightily what man may renne and lepe, May well devicte and saf his party kepe. [But here perhaps a verb]. Devilde, devident, etc., obs. ff. Divide, etc.

Devil (dev'l, de'vil), 5b. Forms: 1 diobul, dioful, déoful, 1-2 déofol, 2-3 deofel, 2-5 deouel, 3-5 deuel, 4-7 deuil, devel, 6-7 divel, 6- devil. Also I dioful, déoful, north. diowul, diowl divil deuil) 2 diefal (vern de(o))

6- devil. Also I díoful, déoful, north diowul, diowl, dioul, diwl, deuil), 3 diefel, Orm. de(o)-fell, 3-4 dieuel, 4 dyevel, 5 dewill, -elle, dyuell, 5-6 devell, devyl, -yll(e, deuyl(1, 5-7 deuill, 6 diuill, 6-7 diuel(1, divel(1, 8-9 dial. divul, Sc. deevil; monosyllabic 4-5 deul, dele, del, 5 dewle, dwill, dwylle, delve, 5-6 dule, 7 de'el, 8-9 Sc. deil, Exmoor doul, Lancash. dule. Plural 1 déofin, 2 deofie, deofien, defien, 2-2 deulen deil, Exmoor doul, Lancash. dule. Plural 1 déoflu, 2 deofle, deoflen, deflen, 2-3 deulen, 5 develyn; 1 north. diules, 2 deofles, deoules, deuules, deules, doules, 3 Orm. de(0)fless, 4 devles, devels, etc.; gen. pl. 1-3 déofla, 3-4 devele; dat. pl. 1 déoflum, 2 deoflan, -en. [OE. déofol, etc., corresponding to O'ris. diavel, OS. diuvil, -tal, diobol, diavol, diuvil (MDU, OHG. tiuval, tioval, tiufal (Notker), diuval, diufal (Tatian, Otfrid), MHG. tiuvel, tievel, tiufel, tiefel, Ger. teufel; ON., Icel. diofull (Sw. djefvul, Da.djævel); Goth. diabaulus, diabulus, immediately a. Gr. teufel of the side of a. Gr. διάβολος, in Jewish and Christian use 'the Devil, Satan', a specific application of διάβολος accuser, calumniator, slanderer, traducer', f. διαβdλλειν to slander, traduce, *lit.* to throw across, f. διά through, across + βάλλειν to cast. The Gr. word was adopted in L. as diabolus, whence in the mod. Romanic langs., It. diavolo, Sp. diablo, Pg. diabo, Pr. diable, F. diable; also in Slavonic, OSlav. diyavolü, diyavolü, etc. In Gothic the word was masc., as in Greek and Latin; the plural does not occur; in OHG. it was masc in the sing., occasionally in the sing.

occur; in OHG. it was masc. in the sing., occasionally neuter in the plural; in OE. usually masculine, but sometimes neuter in the sing., regularly neuter in the plural deofol, deofu; but the Northumbrian Gospel glosses have masculine forms of the plural. The Gothic word was directly from Greek; the forms in the other Teutonic langs, were partly at least from Latin, and prob. adopted more or less independently of each other. Thus ON. djöfull regularly represents an original diabults. OE. dtobul, dtoful, dtofol can also be referred to an earlier diabul, diavol (cf. 1t. diavolo), to coming, through to, from earlier ta. The OE. dto would normally give modern devemblified in 15th. c., and in mod. Sc. and some Eng. dialects, but generally shortened at an earlier or later date to dto or div. In some, especially northern, dialects, the v was early vocalized or lost, leaving various monosyllabic forms, of which mod. Sc. deil, and Lancashire dule are types. The original Greek διάβολος was the word used by the LXX to render the Heb. [ΣΨ] sātān of the O.T.; in the Old Latin version it was regularly retained as diabolus; of

LXX to render the Heb. [OV] salan of the O.T.; in the Old Latin version it was regularly retained as diabolus; but Jerome substituted Satan, which is thus the reading of the Vulgate everywhere in the Canonical books, except in Ps. cviii. (cix.) 6 (the Psalter in the Vulgate being the Gallican version from the LXX). Wyclif translating the Vulgate, has in this place 'the deuell', but elsewhere in O.T. 'Sathan'; the 16-17th c. Eng. versions have 'Satan' throughout after the Hebrew.]

1. The Devil [repr. Gr. δ διάβολος of the LXX and Naw Test]. In Javvish and Christian theology, the

New Test.]: In Jewish and Christian theology, the proper appellation of the supreme spirit of evil, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind, the foe of

proper appeliation of the supreme spirit of eval, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind, the foe of God and holiness, otherwise called Satan.

He is represented as a person, subordinate to the Creator, but possessing superhuman powers of access to and influence over men. He is the leader or prince of wicked apostate angels, and for him and them everlasting fire is prepared (Matt. xxv. 41).

Besides the name Satan, he is also called Beelzebub, Lucifer, Apollyon, the Prince of darkness, the Evil One, the Enemy of God and Man, the Arch-enemy, Arch-fiend, the Old Serpent, the Dragon; and in popular or rustic speech by many familiar terms as Old Nick, Old Simmie, Old Clootie, Old Teaser, the Old One, the Old lad, etc. (In this the original sense the word has no plural.) a 800 Corpus Gloss. 1457 (O. E. T.) Orens, hel diobul. c8ag Vesp. Hymns xiii. 4 Done dioful biswac. a 1000 Juliana 460 (Gr.) Hyre bæt deofol oncwæð. a 1000 Solomon & Sat. 122 (Gr.) Him bið þæt deofol lab. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. John viii. 44 Ge synd deofles bearn. c 1160 Hatton Gosp. Matt. 15, 5 Ba sebrohte se deofel hine on þa haljan ceastre. a 1175 Cott. Hom. 237 Al folc æde in to þes diefles muðe. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 35 To luste þe defles lore. Ibid., þa

wurhliche weden be be dieuel binom ure forme fader adam. c 1890 Moral Ode 98 in E. P. (1862) 28 Dieö com in bis middenerd burh be ealde deoftes onde. c 1890 S. Eng. Lcg. I. 62/204 Pat was be Deuel of helle. a 3210 in Wright Lyric P. xxxix. til Ichot the cherl is def, the Del hym todrawe! c 1890 Wyclif Sel. Wks. 111. 442 Pen God and be devell were weddid togedre. 1882 - Ps. cviii. [cix.] 6 Sett yo on hym a synere; and the deuell stonde at his right hande; for 1823 COVERDALE, Let Satan stonde at his right hande; for 1821 Sclan, marg. or, an aduersary; 1882 [R.V.) adversary, marg. Or Satan, or an accuser]. — Matt. xxv. 41 Euerlastynge fif, the which is maad redy to the deuyl and his angelis. — Rcr. xii. 9 And the ilke dragoun is cast doun, the greet olde serpent, that is clepid the Deuel. c 1800 Destr. Troy 4392 Pe folke... vnder daunger of be dule droupet full longe. c 1840 Myrc 364 Hyt ys a sleghbe of the del. c 1850 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7170 Oft to gydir bai did euill, And gaf occasion to be deuill. a 1835 Fisher Wks. (1876) 402 To forsake the diuel and all his works. 1871 CAMPION Hist. Irel. iv. (1633) 13 So wee say. .dile for divill. 1876 FLEMING PANDEL Epist. 277 AS mad as the divel of hell. 1877 B. GOOGE Heresback's Hunb. 1. (1386) 46 b. Where a man must deale with the Devill. 1896 Shaxs. Merch. V. 1. iii. 99 The diuell can cite Scripture for his purpose. 1604 Jas. I Consterbi. (Arth.) 100 Why do we not denie God and adore the Deuill as they doe. 1638 Sis T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 302 The Samoreen .. black as the devill, and as treacherous. a 1638 BROME. Quenes's Exch. II. iii. Wks. 1873 III. 490 He looks So damnably as if the Divel were at wyelbow. 1738 Swirt Polite Convers. 97 That would have been a Match of the Devils making. 1817 Conbert Wks.
XXXII. 150, I defy the Attorney General, and even the Devil himself, to produce from my writings any one essay, which is not written in the spirit of peace. 1838 Carrier with right orthodoxy. 1866 Trench Mirac. v. (1872) 159 All gathers up in a person, in the devi

d. fig. A baleful demon haunting or possessing

d. fig. A baleful demon haunting or possessing the spirit: a spirit of melancholy; an apparition seen in delirium tremens: see BLUE DEVIL.

3. Hence, generically, A malignant being of angelic or superhuman nature and powers; one of the host of Satan, as 'prince of the devils', supposed to have their proper abode in hell, and thence to issue forth to tempt and injure mankind; a fiend, a demon. Also, applied to the malignant or evil deities feared and worshipped by various heathen people (cf. 2 a).

a demon. Also, applied to the malignant or evil deities feared and worshipped by various heathen people (cf. 2 a).

In mediæval conception, devils (including Satan himself) were clothed with various hideous and grotesque forms; their usual appearance, however (still more or less retained in art), was derived from the satyrs of Roman mythology, or from the figure attributed to Pan, being a human form furnished with the horns, tail, and cloven foot of a goat.

Beownl/757 Wolde on heolster fleon, secan deofia zedræz.

10ii. 1680 Hit onæht zehwearf aefter deofia hryre, Denizea frean. a 1000 Crist 1531 (Cod. Exon. 30b) On pet deope dæl deofol zefeallað. c1795 Lamb. Hom. 87 Ure ifan þet beoð þa deofles beoð bisencte in to helle. c 1300 Trin. Coll.

11om. 69 Witeð 3e. in þat eche fur þat is 3arked to deuules and here fereden. 10id. 173 Hie iseð bineðen hem defen þe hem gredeliche kepeð. c1300 Opnin 1403 Alle þa þatt fellenn swa þe33 simmdenn laþe deofless. 10id. 10565 Deoffe flocc. c1300 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 37; 104 þere nis no deuel þat dorre nouþe nei3 þe come, for drede. c1380 Wyllf Scl. Wis. 111. 450 A veyn blast of a fool, and, in cas, of a devyl. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxn. 21 For alle deorke deoueles dreden hit to huyre. c1430 Hymns Virg. (1867) 121 Develyn schall com oute off helle. 1350 PALSGR. 214/2 Divell she, diablesse. a 1535 FISHER Wis. (1876) 428 Thou shalt pay thine owne debtes amongest the diuits in hell. 1563 Wister Four Scoir Thre Quest. \$70 Wis. 1883 I. 118 Ane terribill cumpany of dewlis hastalie apperand to him. 1602 Narcissus (1803) 330 The haire of the faire queene of devills. 1605 Z. Jones tr. De Loyer's Specters title-p., The Nature of Spirites, Angels, and Divels. 1632 Lithow Tran. ix. 404 The Italians swore, I was a Divell and not a man. a 1646 J. Gregory Posthuma (1649) 96 This Lilith was. a kinde of shee-divel which killed children. 1658 Fruer Acc. E. India 4 P. 1v. v. 180 The visible appearance of a Devil or Dæmon which they say is common among them. 1843 Tennyson St. Simeon Stylites 4 Scarce

form'; in ME. sometimes a man of gigantic stature or strength, a giant.

coso Lindisf. Cosp. John vi. 70 Ic iuih tuelfo zecas & of iuh an diul [Rushau. diowul] is. a rig4 O. E. Chron. an 1137 Pa fylden hi mid deoules & yuele men. c raos Lav. 17609 He... wende anan rihte in to Winchæstre swulc hit weore an hali mon, be hæðene deouel. c raoo Rom. Rose 4288 An olde vecke... The which devel, in hir enfaunce Hadde lerned of Loves arte. c rayo Henry Wallace vv. 407 At thus with wrang, thir dewillis suld bruk our land. c rsoo Melusine xxxvi. 256 Ayeynst this strong dyuell I ne may withstand. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xxix. (Percy Soc.) 136 Some develles wyll theyr husbandes bete. 1604 Shaks. Olh. v. ii. 132 Thou do'st bely her, and thou art a diuell. 1608-118 Bp. HALL Medit. 4 Vows 1. 8 6 That olde slaunder of early holiness: A young Saint, an olde Devill: sometimes young Devils have prooved olde Saints: never the contrary. 1611 Bible John vi. 70 Haue not I chosen you twelue, and one of you is a deuill? 1642 Fuller Holy 4 Prof. St. v. xvii. 426 Devils in fesh antedate hell in inventing torments. 1736 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 82 Thou Devil! said he to Susan, and hast thou betray'd me. 1867 Parkman Jesuits N. America xxii. 319 He was a savage still, but not so often a devil. b. In later use, sometimes, merely a term of

b. In later use, sometimes, merely a term of reprobation or aversion; also playfully connoting the qualities of mischievous energy, ability, cleverness, knavery, roguery, recklessness, etc., attributed to Satan.

to Satan.

1501 SHAKS. Twel. N. II. v. 226 Thou most excellent diuell of wit. 1551 Life Father Sarpi (1676) 29 An Angel in his behaviour, and a Devil .. in the Mathematicks.

1774 GOLDSM. Retal. 57 So provoking a devil was Dick. 1775 SHENDAN Rivals III. iv, An ill-tempered little devil! She'll be in a passion all her life. 1849 THACKERAY Pendemir's Ivi, A man of great talents, who knew a good deal. and was a devil to play. 1854 WARTER Last of Old Squires xvi. 151 In our forefathers' days the term devil (for instance, 'queer devil', 'rum devil') had a modified signification, intimating more of the knave than of the fool, but not without a strong dash of the humourist.

2. Applied in contempt or nity (chiefly with

c. Applied in contempt or pity (chiefly with poor): A poor wretched fellow, one in a sorry plight, a luckless wight. [So in It., Fr., etc.] 1698 T. Froger Voy. 160 The poor Devil was condemned to have his head chopped off. 1768 Sterre Sent. Journ. (1775) 36 (Montriul), I am apt to be taken. when a poor devil comes to offer his service to so poor a devil as myself. 1816 Scott Antio. xxi, 'What can we do for that puir doited deevil of a knight-baronet?' 1830 LD. Beaconspield Let. 16 Nov. in Corr. w. Sister (1886) 250 Riding the high Protestant horse, and making the poor devils of Pusequies the scapegoats. 1876 F. E. Trollope Charming Fellow I. xiii. 167 Why should he do anything... for a poor devil like me?

d. Applied also to a vicious, evil-tempered, or

the Applied also to a victous, evidentification in schievous beast.

1834 Medwin Angler in Wales II. 44 He was the fastest totter in the cantonment, but a restive devil. 1884 Bath front. 36 July 6/5 That tusker there (pointing to the large lephant). is a devil. He has killed three keepers already 5. spec. a. Printer's devil: the errand-boy in

a printing office. Sometimes the youngest apprentice is thus called. (In quot 1781 a girl or young

tice is thus called. (In quot. 1781 a girl or young woman.)

1683 Moxon Mechanic Exercises II, The Press-man sometimes has a Week-Boy to Take Sheets, as they are Printed off the Tympan: These Boys do in a Printing-House, commonly black and Dawb themselves: whence the Workmen do Jocosely call them Devils; and sometimes Spirits, and sometimes Flies. 1700 Steel Tatler No. 31 P.3 Mr. Bickerstaff's Messenger, or (as the Printers call him) Devil, going to the Press. 1794 LLOYD Dialogne Poet. W.K. 1774

Bickerstaff's Messenger, or (as the Printers call him) Devil, going to the Press. 1796 LLOYD Dialogne Poet. W.K. 1774

Li 4 And in the morning when I stir, Pop comes a Devil 'Copy Sir'. 1761 JOHNSON 20 Appr. in Bostwell, He had married a printer's devil. .. I hought a printer's devil was a creature with a black face and in rags. .. Yes, sir: but I suppose he had her face washed and put clean clothes on her. 1836 SMART S. v. Sematology, Mr. Woodfall's men, from the devil up to the reader. 1849 E. E. Napier Exeurs. S. Africa I. p. xxviii, As neither space, time, nor printers devils are under control, I must therefore content myself with the above brief. review.

b. A junior legal counsel who does professional

printers devils are under control, I must therefore content myself with the above brief..review.

b. A junior legal counsel who does professional work for his leader, usually without fee. Attorney-General's Devil, a familiar name of the Junior Counsel to the Treasury.

1849 L.D. CAMPBELL Lives Chief Yustices II. xxxiv. 437 He [Lord Mansfield] had signed and forgotten both opinions.—which were, perhaps, written by devils or deputies. 1878 Echo 14 Nov. (Farmer), Sir James Hannen, we are told, was a Devil once. 1884 Eath Yrnd. 12 July 8/1 Mr. Clarke was offered the post of 'devil' to the Attorney General, and his declining may be said to have been without precedent. 1888 Fath Mall G. 29 Dec. 3/1 It is by no means an uncommon thing for an Attorney-General's 'devil', or point and case hunter, to be offered a judgeship.

c. One employed by an author or writer to do subordinate parts of his literary work under his direction; a literary 'hack'; and generally one who does work for which another receives the credit or remuneration or both.

direction; a literary 'hack'; and generally one who does work for which another receives the credit or remuneration or both.

1888 Star 8 Aug., Certain societies, the Early English Text, Chaucer, Shakspere, etc., though large employers of 'devils', pay the highest wages. 1891 [see Devil v. 3c].

6. fig. Applied to qualities. a. The personification of evil and undesirable qualities by which a human being may be possessed or actuated. (Usually with some fig. reference to sense 2.)

1604 Shaks. Oth. II. iii. 297 It hath pleas'd the diuell drunkennesse, to giue place to the diuell wrath. 1606—

17. 4 Cr. II. iii. 237, I haue said my prayers and diuell, enuie, say Amen. 1814 v. ii. 55 How the diuell Luxury.. tickles these together. 1901 De Foe True-born Eng. 104 Ingratitude, a Devil of Black Renown. 1819 SHELLEY Cenci II. i. 45 The devil was rebuked that lives in him. 1826 SCOTT F. M. Perth xxx, The devil of sophistry, with which thou art possessed. 1842 Tennyson Walking to Mail 13 Vex'd with a morbid devil in his blood. 1825—Sailor Boy 24 A devil rises in my heart, Far worse than any death to me. 1884 H. Broadhurst in Forth. Rev. Mar. 347 The devil of short-sighted greed is powerful enough if left alone.

b. colloq. Temper, spirit, or energy that can be roused; fighting spirit; perplexing or baffling strategy of attack (as in cricket).

1823 Gentl. Mag. Nov. 434/2 They must have Devil enough.. to do gallant things. 1847 LD. G. Bentinck in Croker Papers (1884) 111. 156 That any nation was so without 'devil' in it as to have laid down and died as tamely as the Irish have. 1884 Hon. I. Blich in Lilywhitie's Cricket Ann. 5 Evans bowled steadily, but without much 'devil'.

7. Used (generally with qualifications) as the name of various animals, on account of their characteristics, e.g. Tamanian (Carcophilus ursinus); Sea

acteristics, e.g. Tasmanian devil, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania (Sarcophilus ursinus); Sea

marsupial of Tasmania (Sarcophilus ursinus); Sea Devil, the DEVIL-FIBH: cf. also SEA-.
1896 Ray Willonghby's Hist. Piscium in. 111.185 heading, Rana piscatrix, the Toad-fish or Frog-fish or Sea-Divel.
1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Iud. 286 There is a sort of Creature here...called...by the Dutch, The Devil of Negombo... because of its qualities... It hath a sharp Snout, and very sharp Teeth. 1799 Naval Chron. I. 67 The Lophius... or Sea Devil, is a genus of the branchiostegious order. 1832 Bischoff Van Dieman's Land ii. 29 The devil, or as naturalists term it 'dasyurus ursinus' is very properly named. 1857 Thoreau Maine IV. (1894) 381 'Devil [that is, Indian Devil, or cougar] lodges about here—very bad animal. 1863 Josson Australia vii. 186 Colonists in Tasmania... called it the 'devil 'from the havoc it made among their sheep and poultry.

b. A local name of the Swift (Cypselus apus);

among their sheep and poultry.

b. A local name of the Swift (Cypselus apus); formerly also of the Coot.

1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Foulque, a bird called a Coute, & because of the blackensee, is called a Dietl.
1583 SWAINSON Prov. Names Brit. Birds 95 From its impetuous flight, and its dark colour, it is called Devil (Berks). Swaing Devil (Northumb.), Skeer Devil (Devon, Somerset), Devil's screecher (Devon), Devil shricker (Craven).

c. A collector's name of a tropical shell, Cynodonta turpinellus. Ohs.

donta turbinellus. Obs.
1776 DA COSTA Elem. Conchol. 291 (Plate V, fig. 5), A Murex, The Devil.

8. A name of various instruments or mechanical

contrivances, esp. such as work with sharp teeth or spikes, or do destructive work, but also applied,

with more or less obvious allusion, to others.

with more or less obvious allusion, to others. Among these are

a. A machine used for tearing open and cleaning wool, cotton, flax, and other fibres, preparatory to spinning; also called willow, willower, willy. b. A machine used to tear up old cloth and reduce it to 'shoddy', to be worked up again into cloth; also one used to tear up linen and cotton rags, etc., for manufacture into paper. c. An instrument used for feloniously cutting and destroying the nets of fishermen at sea. d. An instrument of iron wire used by goldsmiths for holding gold to be melted in a blow-pipe flame. e. An iron grate used for fire in the open air.

1835 I. Holland Manuf. Metal, Certain implements acting with a boss and a slit block of iron, called a devil.

1836 Sin G. Head Home Tour 144 The town of Dewsbury... celebrated for ... grinding old garments into new; literally tearing in pieces fusty old rags. by a machine called a 'devil', till a substance very like the original is reproduced.

1853 MAYNEW Lond. Labour (1861) II. 30 'Shoddy'... consists of the second-hand wool manufactured by the tearing up, or rather grinding, of woollen rags by means of coarse willows, called devils. 1860 All Year Round No. 57. 160 Where the 'devil' first beats the cotton from the bale.

1867 O. W. HOLMES Guard. Angel xxv. (1891) 204 To the paper factory, where they have a horrid machine they call the devil, that tears everything to bits. 1870 Eng. Mech. 31 Dec. 1601 it machine. is called a willow, or willey, vulgarly a devil; it is used principally for opening raw cotton. 1872 Manch. Guardian 24 Sept. (Farmer), Mr. Powell's Bill contains abundant powers for suppressing the vile nuisance known as the American Devil (steam whistle or hooter). 1874 Manch. Guardian 24 Sept. (Farmer), Mr. Powell's Bill contains abundant powers for suppressing the vile nuisance known as the American Devil (steam whistle or hooter). 1872 Manch. Guardian 24 Sept. (Farmer), Mr. Powell's Bill contains abundant powers for suppressing the vile nuisance known as the American Devil

9. A name for various highly-seasoned broiled or fried dishes; also for hot ingredients.

1786 Craig Lounger No. 86 Make punch, brew negus, and season a dvil. 1788 Wolcott (P. Pindar) Peter to Tom Wks. 1812 I. 530 By Devil... I mean a Turkey's Gizzard So christen'd for its quality, by man Because so oft tis loaded with Kian. 1820 W. Irving Sketch-bk., L'Envoy (1865) 458 Another holds a curry or a devil in utter abomination. 1826 Smeaton Doings in London (Farmer), The extract of Capsicums or extract of Grains of Paradise is known in the gin-selling trade by the appellation of the Devil. 1830 G. Grippin Collegions xiii, The drumstick of a goose or turkey, grilled and highly spiced, was called a devil. 21844 Thackeray Mr. 4 Mrs. Berry ii, The devilled fowl had... no devil in it. 1848 Paddiana (ed. 2) 1. 50 Devils were his forte: he imparted a pungent relish to a gizzard or a drumstick that set the assuaging power of drink at defiance. 1889 BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms (1800) 327 Let's... have a devil and a glass of champagne.

10. The name of various forms of fireworks; also a sort of priming made by damping and bruising

10. The name of various forms of fireworks; also 'a sort of priming made by damping and bruising gunpowder' (Smyth Sailors' Word-bk.).

1742 Fielding J. Andrews III. vii, The captain... pinned a cracker or devil to the cassock. 1807 W. IRVING Salmag. (1824) 133. Like a nest of squibs and devils in a firework. 1809 Naval Chron. XXII. 203 Rockets, infernals, fire-devils. 1836 T. Hook C. Gurney vii, Four devils or wild-fires, such as we were in the habit of making at school.

11. The name given to sand-spouts or moving columns of sand in India and Eastern countries.

1838 BURNES Trav. Bokhara (ed. 2) III. 40 Whirlwinds.

11. The name given to sand-spouts or moving columns of sand in India and Eastern countries.

1835 Burnus Trav. Bokhara (ed. 2) III. 40 Whirlwinds, that raised the dust to a great height, and moved over the plain like water-spouts at sea. In India these phenomena are familiarly known by the name of devils. 1886 Burnon Arab. Nts. 1. 99 note, Devils, or pillars of sand, vertical and inclined, measuring a thousand feet high, rush over the plain. 1889 Daily News 8 July (Farner), Clouds of dust... went whirling across the common in spiral cones like desert Devils. 1893 Earl. Dunnors Pamirs I. 269 The amount of devils we saw was surprising. (Note) Common in the plains of India, where they are called by the natives Bagoola. English people in India call them 'devils'.

12. Short for devil-bolt: see 24.

1873 Plunsoul. Our Seannen, an Appeal 37 'Oh, devils are sham bolts, you know; that is, when they ought to be copper, the head and about an inch of the shaft are of copper, and the rest is iron'. Seventy-three devils were found in one ship by one of the surveyors of Lloyd's.

13. Naut. 'The seam which margins the waterways on a ship's hull' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.); 'a seam between the garboard-strake and the keel' (Funk and Wagnall).

Hence various writers derive the phrase 'the devil to pay and no pitch hot'; but this is prob. only a secondary and humorous application of 'the devil to pay': cf. 22 j.

14. A devil of a ...; a diabolical example or specimen of a ..., one (of the things in question) of a diabolical, detestable, or violently irritating kind; passing into a mere intensive, =a deuced, confounded, very violent. [So F. diable de.]

[1749 FIELDING Tom Yomes xii. vii, You don't know what

confounded, very violent. [So F. diable de.]
[1749 FIELDING Tom Jones XII. vii, You don't know who

a devil of a sellow he is.] 1767 S. Paterson Another Trav. I. 345 Running downhill at the devil of a rate. 1794 Scott Let. to Miss Rutherford 5 Sept. in Lockhart, Both within and without doors, it was a devil of a day. 1819 Byron Juan II. 31, A devil of a sea rolls in that bay. 1822 Shelley in T. L. Peacock's Whs. (1875) III. 477 A devil of a nut it is to crack. 1865 J. Wilson Noct. Ambr. Whs. 1855 I. 180 What an outlandish toozy-headed wee sunbrunt deevil of a lassie that. 1852 R. S. Sureres Sponge's Sp. Tour ii. 313 We had a devil of a run—I don't know how many miles. 1869 Trollofe Ite Knew, etc. liv. (1878) 299 Lead him the very devil of a life. 1890 Besant Demoniac v. 53 There will be a devil of a fight when the time comes.

15. predicatively: Something as bad as the devil, as bad as can be conceived, the worst that can happen or be met with. [F. c'est bien le diable, le diable est que.]

happen or be met with. [F. c'est bien le diable, le diable est que.]

1710 Brit. Apollo III. No. 60, 2/2 To quit a Yielding Mistress is the Devil. a 1735 Granville (J.), A war of profit mitigates the evil; But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the devil. 1795 Souther Bailtad of Cross Koads 7 In such a sweltering day as this A knapsack is the devil. 1827 Scott frul. 28 June, To be cross-examined by those who have seen the true thing is the devil. 1828 Scribner's Mag. XXX. 734/2 These Southern girls are the very devil. 16. Like the devil, like devils [F. comme le diable, comme tous les diables], beside the more literal sense, sometimes means: With the violence, desperation, cleverness, or other quality attributed to the devil; extremely, excessively: cf. DIABOLICALLY. So in similes, e.g. as drunk as the d., CALLY. So in similes, e.g. as drunk as the d.,

CALLY. So in similes, e.g. as drunk as the d., diabolically drunk.

1590 Shaks. Hen. V. III. vii. 162 They will eate like Wolues, and fight like Deuils. 1632 LITHGOW Trav. VIII. 345 The distressed Protestants... over whom they domineered like Divells. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' Ann. Horsem. ix. (1800) 106 My horse... pulls like the devil. 1816 Sporting Mag. XLVIII. 39 A man is said to be.. when he is very impudent, as drunk as the devil. 1847 EMERSON Refr. Men., Napoleon Wks. (Bohn) 1. 378 He disputed like a devil on these two points.

II. In imprecations, exclamations, proverbs, and phrases.

In imprecations, wishes of evil, and the like,

17. In imprecations, wishes of evil, and the like, as The devil take him, etc. (Cf. similar uses with deuce, mischief, pest, playue, pox, etc.).

c 1300 Havelok 1188 Godrich hem hatede, be deuel him hawe! c 1410 Sir Cleges 515 The styward seyd. the dewle hym Born [=burn] on a lowe! c 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 175 The dwille he hang you highe to dry! c 1500 Robin Hood & Potter lxxvii. in Child Ballads III. v. cxxi. 113/2 The deyell spede hem, bothe bodey and bon. 1513 Douglas Æncis 1. Prol. 260 A twenty devill mot fall his werk at anis. 1548 Hall Chron. 14 b, Saiying, the devill take Henry of Lancastre and the together. 1600 Shaks. A. Y. L. III. ii. 225 Nay, but the diuell take mocking: Exch. II. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 485 Now the Dee! brast crag of him. 1738 Swift Polite Corn. 120 Here take it, and the D—I do you good with it. 1749 Fielding Tom Yones vil. Xii, The devil take my father for sending me thither. 1832 TENNYSON The Goose, 'The Devil take the goose, And God forget the stranger!'

TENNYSON The Goose, forget the stranger!

18. To go to the devil: to go to ruin or perdition.

In the imperative, expressing angry impatience, and desire to be rid of the person addressed. So to wish any one at the devil, etc. [F. aller, envoyer, donner,

desire to be rid of the person addressed. So to wish any one at the devil, etc. [F. aller, envoyer, donner, être au diable.]

[c 1394] J. Malverne Contn. Higden (Rolls) IX. 33 Excanduit rex [Rich. II] et. dixit ei [comiti Arundel], Quod sit un inhi imponas. vadas ad diabolum.] c 1450 Townetey Myst. (Surt.) 10 Go to the deville, and say I bad. c 1480 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon iii. roz Lete theym go to a hundred thousand devills. 1853 T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 178 All his Superstition and Hypocrisie, either is or should be gone to the devill. 1856 Graffon Chrom. II. 367 They cursed them betwene their teeth, saiyng: Get ye into England, or to the devill. 1854 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 102 Ere they could strangle him, he sent three of them to the Devill. 1822 HAZLITT Tablet., Disagreeable People (1852) 121 Whether they are demons or angels in themselves, you wish them ... at the devil. 1823 Byron Juan x. lxvi, When a man's country's going to the devil. 1829 H. Kinosley G. Hamiyu xxxii, Tom .. having told her .. to go to the devil. 1881 W. H. Mallock Rom. 19th Cent. I. 210, I wish .. the little animal was at the devil.

† 19. A devil way (adv.): originally an impatient strengthening of A Way (a being the prep., varying with on, in, and devele the genitive pl., OE. deofla); further intensified as a twenty devil way, on aller or alther (corrupted to all the) devil way, on aller twenty devil way.

or alther (corrupted to all the) devil way, on aller twenty devil way. Obs.
c 1300 S. Eng. Leg. I. 203/124 pov worst lif and soule a deuele wei al clene i nome. c 1320 Seuyn Sag. (W.) 2208
And bad hire go, that ilche dai, On alder twenti deuel wai!
c 1365 CHAUCER L. G. W. 2171 Ariadne, A twenty develewey the wynd hym dryue. c 1366 — Reeve's T. 337 And forth he goth a [3 MSS. on, Harl. in] twenty deuel way. c 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surt.) 130 Go hens, harlottes, in twenty dewille way, Fast and belyfe! 1 bid. 176.
† b. In later times it appears to have been taken more vaguely, as an expression of impatience, and sometimes = 'in the devil's name.' Obs.
c 1366 CHAUCER Miller's Prol. 26 Tel on, a deueleway [v.r. a delewey]. — Sompn. T. 534 Lat hym go honge hymself a[Harl. on] deuel way. — Miller's T. 527. — Can. Yeom.
Prol. 4 T. 229. a 1440 Sir Degrev. 776 Go and glad thi gest, In alther [printed all the] devyl way! c 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surt.) to Sit downe in the dewille way, With thi vayn carpyng. Ibid. 18 Com downe in twenty deville way. 1a 1500 Chester Pl., Deluge 219 Come in, wife, in 20 devills waye, or els stand there without. a 1529 SKELTON Wes. I.

336 That all the worlde may say, Come downe, in the devyll way. 1530 PAISGR. 838 In the twenty devyll way, an nom du grant diable.

20. As an expression of impatience, irritation,

au grant diable.

20. As an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay, or vexation.

a. After an interrogative word, as who, what, how, where, when. [App. taken directly from Fr.; cf. 12th c. OF. comment diables! dist li rois an vis fier; diables being in the nominative (= vocative case); mod. F. que diable faire!; in ME. also what devil, about 1600 often what a devil. Also in Ger., Du., Da. and other langs.]

c1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 2694 Hypermestre, What devel have I with the knyfe to doo? c1460 York Myst. xxxi. 329 What the deuyll and his dame schall y now doo? c1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 114 What the deville is this? he has a long snowte. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur. x. xlviii, What deuylle doo ye in this Countrey? c1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon xix. 408 How the devyll dare ye thus speke? 1520 MORE Dyalogue 111. v. Wks. 214 Why, quod he, what deuill rigour could their more haue shewed? 156a J. Hewwood Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 183 When the diuell will ye come in? 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 355 Who the devill hath sente for them? 1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie III. xxiii. (Arb.) 274 What a diuell tellest thou to me of iustice? 1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. 1. ii. 6 What a diuell hast thou to do with the time of the day? 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals 1. II. 40 How a Devil will the Pope observe the Decrees of a Councel? 1560 WASHINGTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop. viii. (1851) 184 What the Devil is it to you? 1749 Fielding 1. II. 40 How a Devil will the Pope observe the Decrees of a Councel? 1510 Mons. Batte 1. 155 What the devil business had she in the store-room? 1819 Byron Juan I. c, And wonders why the devil he got heirs. a 1845 Hood Lullaby ii, What the devil makes him cry?

D. Used interjectionally, or prefixed to a predication.

c 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surt.) 67 Dwylle! what may this

cation.

cation.

c 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surt.) 67 Dwylle! what may this be? Out, harow, fulle wo is me!.. A, fy, and dewyls! whens cam he That thus shuld reyfe me my pawste. 1889 Pappe w. Hatchet Biij, She is dead: the diuell shee is. 1890 SHAKS. Com. Err. iv. iv. 130 Will you be bound for nothing, be mad good Master, cry the diuell. 1709 STEELE Tatler No. 107 P 13 The Devil! He cried out, Who can bear it? 1832 Blackw. Mag. Jan. 63/1 'The Pacha has put twelve ambasadors to death already.' 'The devil he has! and I'm sent here to make up the baker's dozen!' 1854 EMERSON Lett. 4 Soc. Aims, Comic Wks. (Bohn) III. 209 'That is W,' said the teacher. 'The Devil!' exclaimed the boy, 'is that W!'

21. Evyrossing strong negation: prefixed to a

ne has! and I'm sent here to make up the baker's dozen!

1854 EMERSON Lett. 4, Soc. Aims, Comic Wks. (Bohn) III.

200 'That is W,' said the teacher. 'The Devil!' exclaimed the boy, 'is that W?'

21. Expressing strong negation: prefixed to a substantive, as the devil a bit, the devil a penny.

1508 KENNEDIE Flyting w. Dunbar 441 The deuill a gude thou hai! 1542 UDALL Exam. Apoh. (1877) 132 The Deuill of the one chare of good werke they doen. 1579 Fulke Confut. Sanders 697' Godly images leade vs to spirituall deuotion.' The Diuel they doe. But if they did, yet not more then the ceremonies of the olde law. c1590 Marlows Faust. Wks. (Rtldg.) 90/1 The devil a penny they have left me, but a bare pension. 1601 Shaks. Twel. N.

11. iii. 159 The diu'll a Puritane that hee is, or any thing constantly. a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1811) I. 386 We have an English expression, 'The Devil he doth it, the Devil he hath it'; where the addition of Devil amounteth only to a strong denial, equivalent to, 'He doth it not, he hath it not.' 1708 MOTTEUX Rabelais (1737) V. 211 The Devil-a-Bit he'll see the better. 1710 Brit. Apollo III. No. 78. 3/1 The D—I was Sick, the D—I a Monk would be, The D—I was Well, the D—I a Monk was he. 1828 Scort F. M. Perth xxvii, The deil a man dares stir you within his bounds. 1832 Examiner 349/1 Devil another word would she speak.

22. In proverbs and proverbial phrases.
a. The devil and all: Everything right or wrong

8. The devil and all: Everything right or wrong (especially the wrong); the whole confounded lot; all or everything bad: cf. also g. below. (But sometimes a strengthened form of sense 15.)

1543 Bale Yet a Course, Baptyzed bells, bedes, organs.. the devyll and all of soche idolatrouse beggery. 1593

NASHE P. Penilesse A iij, Masse thats true: they say the Lawyers haue the deuill and all. 1606 Warner Alb. Eng. xvi. ciii, Be Lawyers, get the Diuelland all. 1608 Hicker-Ingill. Ceremony-Monger Wis. 1716 II. 507 He may get the Devil and all of Money, and a Purse as large as his Conscience. 1703 Mrs. Centlivre Love's Contriv. v, If she cou'd steal a husband, she'd have stole the Devil and all of Gallants. 1811 EARL Gower 18 Dec. in C. K. Sharpe's Corr. (1888) I. 508, I begin to fear that the rheumatism has taken possession of your right arm.. which would be the devil and all, as the vulgar would say. 1836 DICKENS O. Truist'x x, I needn't take this devil-and-all trouble to explain matters to you. explain matters to you.

b. Between the d. and the deep (formerly also

Dead) sea.

Dead) sea.

1637 Monro Exped. II. 55 (Jam.), I, with my partie, did lie on our poste, as betwirt the devill and the deep sea.

1690 W. Walker Idiomat. Anglo-Lat. 394 Between the devil and the dead sea. 1721 Kelly Sc. Prov. 58 (Jam.)

1810 Between the Deel and the deep sea; that is between two difficulties equally dangerous.

1816 [see Dell 1]. 1894

1841 H. H. Gisss Collopay on Currency 199 You must remember that he was between the devil and the deep sea.

1852 C. Black as the d., to paint the d. blacker than the sea and bindred expressions. Give the denil his

he is, and kindred expressions. Give the devil his due: see Due.

due: see Due.

156 Lode Margarite Amer. 84 Divels are not so blacke as they be painted. nor women so wayward as they seeme.
1643 Howell For. Trav. (Arb.) 65 For the Devill is not so black as he is painted, no more are these Noble Nations and Townes as they are tainted. 1654 Whitlock Zootomia 271 They use their Adversary according to the Proverb, painting the Devill blacker then he is. 1827 A. Fonblanque English and the Part of Charles X could be painted blacker than his complexion would prove.

d. When the d. is blind: at a date infinitely remote, at the Greek calends, or 'latter Lammas'.

266a Rump Songs (1874) I. 9 But when this comes to passe, say the Devil is blind. c 270a Bagford Ballads (1876) 74 For we will be Married, When the Devil is Blind. 2725 BALLEY Erasm. Collog. (1877) 216 (D.) They will bring it when the devil is blind [id fiet ad Calendas Gracas]. 2738 Swirt Polite Convers. i. (D.), Nev. I'll make you a fine present one of these days. Miss. Ay, when the Devil is blind, and his eyes are not sore yet.

6. The devil's hostility to the Cross; sometimes with a play upon 'cross' as a coin

e. The devil's hostility to the Cross; sometimes with a play upon 'cross' as a coin.

a 1599 SKELTON Bouge of Courte 365 The deuyll myghte daunce therin for any crowche. 1612 SHELTON QNIE. I. 1. vi. 44 It is a common saying—'The Devil lurks behind the Cross'. 1627 DRAYTON Agincourt 82 Ill's the precession (and foreruns much losse), Wherein men say, the Deuill beares the Crosse. 1626 MASSINGER Bashf, Lover III. i, The devil sleeps in my pocket: I have no cross To drive him from it. 1796 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 200 Leaving Room in all our Pockets for the Devil to Dance a Saraband, for we had not one Cross to keep him out.

+ £. The date of the devil is opposed to the date

† f. The date of the devil is opposed to the date our Lord; but in the devil's date is also - in

the devil's name? Obs.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. II. 81 In be Date of be deuel be Deede was a-selet. 1366 SKELTON Magny, 954 What needed that, in the devyls date? a 1369 - Sp. Parrot 439 Yet the date of ower Lord And the date of the Devyll dothe shrewdlye accord. — Bowge of Courte 375 In the devils date, What arte thou?

g. The d. (and all) to do: much ado, a world of trouble or turmoil.

trouble or turmoil.

1708 MOTTEUX Rabelais v. iii, There was the Devil and all to do. 1712 Swift Jrul. to Stella 17 Nov., This being queen Elisabeth's birthday, we have the d— and all to do among us. 1712 ARBUTHNOT John Bull III. v, Then there was the devil and all to do: spoons, plates, and dishes flew about the room like mad. 1716 Swift Phillis 39 See here again the devil to do. 21714 GOLDSM. IT. SCATTON'S Comic Rom. (1775) I. 42 Here had been the devil and all to do.

h. The devil's aversion to holy water.

1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 301 The olde Proverbe how well the Divell loveth holy water.

1778 Swift Polite Convers. 149, I love Mr. N—, as the Devil loves Holy Water. Mod. To hate ——, as the devil hates holy water.

i. As the devil looked over Lincoln.

1. As the devil looked over Lincoln.
(Popularly referred to a grotesque sculpture on the exterior of Lincoln Cathedral.)

156a J. Heywood Prov. 4 Epigr. (1867) 75 Than wold ye looke ouer me, with stomake swolne, Like as the diuel lookt ouer Lincolne. a 1665 Fuller Worthies Oxf. & Linc. Prov. (D.).

1737 Pope Hor. Epist. II. ii. 245 Yet these are wights who fondly call their own Half that the Devil o'er-looks from Lincoln town. 1738 Swift Polite Convers. 86 She looked at me, as the Devil look'd over Lincoln.

looks from Lincoln town. 1738 Swift Polite Convers. 86 She looked at me, as the Devil look'd over Lincoln.

j. The devil to pay.

Supposed to refer to the alleged bargains made by wizards, etc., with Satan, and the inevitable payment to be made to him in the end. It has also been attributed to the difficulty of 'paying' or caulking the seam called the 'devil', near a ship's keel, whence the expanded form 'the devil to pay and no pitch hot'. But there is no evidence that this is the original sense, and it has never affected the general use of the proverb.

1711 Swift Tyrul. to Stella 28 Sept. (Farmer), And then there will be the devil and all to pay. 1738 Vandr. & Cis. Prov. Husb. v. i. 93 In comes my Lady Townly here... who. has had the Devil to pay yonder. 1728 Swift Polite Convers. 179, I must be with my Wife on Tuesday, or there will be the Devil and all to pay. 1820 Byron in Moore Life & Lett. (1833) III. 63 There will be the devil to pay, and there is no saying who will or who will not be set down in his bill. 1827 Mass. Carlue Lett. 1. 172 Hadh been laid up at present, there would have been the very devil to pay. 1892 A. Birkell Ref. Yudic. xii. 272 Then, indeed—to use a colloquial expression—there would be the devil to pay.

pay.

k. To play the devil (the very d., the d. and all):
to act diabolically, do mischief, make havec or ruin to act diabolically, do mischief, make havoc or ruin.
1542 BOORDE Dyelary ix. (1870) 250 The malt worme
playeth the deuyll so fast in the heade. a 1593 GREENE
Alfhonaus; I, Burning towns, and sacking cities fair, Doth
play the devil wheresome'er he comes. 1594 SHAKS. Rich.
III, 1. iii. 338 Seeme a Saint, when most I play the deuill.
1655 JEANES Mixt. Schol. Div. 119 The word was incarnate, and shall we play the incarnate Divels? 1812 in
Col. Hawker Diary (1893) I. 35, I should have played the
devil with his pheasants. 1836 Scott Yrul. 15 Apr., A bad
report from that quarter would play the devil. 1833 MAREYAT
P. Simple xxxviii, Salt water plays the devil with a uniform.
1838 Dickens Nich. Nich. xvi., Your firm and determined
intention.. to play the very devil with everything and
everybody.

1. Sheak or talk of the d., and he will abbear.

everybody.

1. Speak or talk of the d., and he will appear.

1. Speak or talk of the d., and he will appear.

1. Speak or talk of the d., and he will appear.

1. Speak or talk of the d., and he will appear.

1. Forthwith the Devil did appear, For name him and he's always near.

1. Talk of the Devil! 1853 TRENCH Proverbs vi, To talk as little about the devil. as they can; lest he appear.

1. 1833 G. Allen Scallywag I. 10 'Talk of the devil!

Here comes Thiselton!'

m. The d. among the tailors: a row going on

m. The d. among the tailors: a row going on (see Farmer Slang Dict. s. v.); also a game, 1834 L.D. Londonderry Let. 27 May in Court Will. II' & Victoria (1861) II. iv. 98 Reports are various as to the state of the enemy's camp, but all agree that there is the devil among the tailors. 1851 Maynew Lond. Labour (1861) II. 17 A game known as the 'Devil among the tailors'... a top was set spinning on a long board, and the result depended upon the number of men, or 'tailors', knocked down by the 'devil' (top) of each player.

n. In other expressions (mostly self-explanatory). To pull the devil by the tail (F. tirer le diable par la queue);

To pull the devil by the tail (F. tirer le diable par la queue); to be in difficulties or straits. To whip the devil round the

stump (U.S.): 'to get round or dodge a difficulty or dilemma by means of a fabricated excuse or explanation' (Cent. Dict.) 1853. T. Wilson Khet. (1580) 26 Every man for himselfe, and the Devill for us all, catche that catche maie. a 1858. RIDLEY Wks. to It is also a true common proverb, that it is even sin to lie upon the devil. 1862 J. Herwoon Prov. & Epige. (1867) 60. I will not beare the diuels sacke, by saint Audry. 1863 PTITIE Guazzo Civ. Conv. 11. (1586) 79 The Proverbe, That the divell is full of knowledge, because he is olde. 1893 Pass. Morrice 74 Like will to like, quoth the Devell to the Collier. 1899 MINSHEU Dial. Sp. & Eng. (1623) 35/2 Let us not give the divell his dinner. 1631 Corga. 1880 D. xvi, They will finde that they haue but the Deuill by the foote. 1887 Congres. 2014 Back. 1. iv, Ay there you've nicked it—there's the devil upon devil. 1890 Wks. (1760) II. 104 (D.) We became as great friends as the Devil and the Earl of Kent. — Ibid. III. 245 (D.) The devil and nine-pence go with her, that's money and company, according to the.. adage. 1738 Swift Polite Conv. 182 Well, since he's gone, the Devil go with him and Sixpence; and there's Money and Company too. 1708 Motteus Rabelais IV. XXXIII. (1737) 138 There will be the Devil upon Dun. This is a worse Business than that tother Day. 1270 DE FOE Capt. Singleton i. (1840) 8 He that is shipped with the devil must sail with the devil 1738 Swift Pol. Convers. 13 It rain'd, and the Sun shone at the same time. Why, then the Devil was beating his Wife benjud the Door, with a Shoulder of Mutton. Ibid. 159, 1 beg your Pardon: but they say, the Devil made Askers. Ibid. 200 As great as Cup and Can. Ay, Miss; as great as the Devil and the Earl of Kent. 1822 Byron Werner v. i. 427 Father, do not raise The devil you cannot lay between us. a 1832 Bentham Wks. (1838-43) X. 25 So fond of spending his money on antiquities, that he was always pulling the devil by the tail. 1840 BRAIM Ingol. Leg., 1851. Dunstan', The Devil, they say, 'Tis easier at all times to rais

d. in the Horologe, etc.

III. attrib. and Comb.

III. attrib. and Comb.

23. General combinations. 8. 'devil' in apposition, as devil-god, jailor, -monk, -porter, etc. Hence as vb. to devil-porter it, to be devil-porter.

1605 Shaks. Macb. 11. iii. 19 lle Deuill-Porter it no further.

1606 Healey St. Ang. Citie of God 1v. xvi, Such a rable of divill-gods. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, 11. i. 21 That Divell Monke, Hopkins. 1625-6 Shirley Maid's Rev. v. iii, My eldest devil-sister! 1629-Wedding 111. i, Thy devil jailor May trust thee without a waiter. 1898 B. F. C. Costellos Church Catholic 13 A Devil-giant coercing hapless lives.

b. attrib. and objective genitive, as devil-hive, -master, -work; devil-conjurer, -drawer, -driver, -extractor.

-extractor.

-master, -work; devil-conjurer, -drawer, -driver, -extractor.

1338 COVERDALE Dan. ii. 27 The sorcerer, the charmer nor the deuell conjurer. 168a Hickbrishlell. Black Non-Conf. Wks. 1716 II. 42 The Pope would be a Devil-driver too. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Devil-drawer, a sorry Painter. 1727 De Foe Syst. Magic 1. ii. (1840) 51 Any sorcery or devil-work. 1749 Be. Lavington Enthus. Meth. & Papists (1820) 319 These men, who are called enchanters, devil-drivers, and prophesiers. 1823 Bentham Not Paul 321 Fear of the more skilful devil-master. 1849 Southey Comm.-Al. Bk. Ser. 11. 400 They struggled till fire issued from eyes, nostrils, and mouth of the poor devil-hive. 1886 Pall Mall G. 20 Dec. 6/2 A refusal to pay the fee charged by a 'devil extractor' for the cure of a mental disease.

C. instrumental and parasynthetic, as devil-born, -haired, -inspired, -ridden, etc.

1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 17 The Asse... is ... phrased with many epithets ... as slow ... idle, devil-haired. 1859 SOUTHEY Sir T. More II. 108 Men become priestridden or devil-ridden. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. xcv1, You tell me, doubt is devil-born. 1860 LD. Lytton Lucile II. y. Scorn and hate... are devil-born things. 1888 Catholic Press 16 June 125/1 A devil-inspired cult.

C. objective, as devil-driving, etc.
1707 J. Stevens Quevedo's Com. Wks. (1709) 327 There is a Devil ferking Priest.

24. Special combinations. Devil-bolt, a sham bolt (see 12): 'a holt with false elemens.

24. Special combinations. Devil-bolt, a sham bolt (see 12); 'a bolt with false clenches, often introduced into contract-built ships' (Smyth Sailor's troduced into contract-built ships' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.); devil-carriage, -cart, a carriage for moving heavy ordnance; † devil-cleper (obs.), one who invokes the devil, an enchanter; devil-dancer, an Indian votary, akin to the Dancing Dervishes; so devil-dancing; devil-dare a. = DANE-DEVIL; devil-dealer, one who has dealings with the devil. a sorcerer; devil-in-a-bush, a garden flower, Nigella danascena, so called 'from its horned capsules peering from a bush of finely-divided involucre' (Prior); devil-monger = devil-dealer; devil-on-both-sides, a local name of the corn crowfoot (Ranunculus arvensis), in allusion corn crowfoot (Ranunculus arvensis), in allusion to its prickly horned capsules; devil on two sticks, a wooden toy in the form of an hour-glass or double cone, which is made to spin in the air by means of a string attached to two sticks held

in the hands; devil-ahrieker, -skriker, local name of the Swift: see DEVIL 7 b; devil-tree, an apocynaceous tree (Alstonia scholaris) of India, Africa, and Australia, having a powerfully bitter bark and milky juice; devil-ward a and adv., towards or in the direction of the devil; devilwise adv., after the manner of a devil; devil-wood, Osmanthus americanus, N.O. Oleaces, a small N. American tree with wood of extraordinary toughness and heaviness; devil-worship, the worship or cult of the devil, or of a demon or malignant deity; so devil-worshipper, -worshipping; devil-wort, a plant. Also DEVIL-

or malignant deity; so devil-worshipper, -worshipping; devil-wort, a plant. Also DevilBIRD, -Dodger, -Fish, etc.

1894 Daily News 30 Nov. 7/5 The '\*devil-bolt' swindle
must have been the death of many a brave crew. 1895
J. M. Spearman Brit. Gunner 50 \*Devil Carriages, large,
limber, small. Ibid. 426 Devil carriage, 7 ft.; Sling cart,
5 ft. 6 in. 1797 Nelson in Nicolas Disp. VII. p. cxxxix,
1 want. two or three artillerymen to fix the fusees, and
a "devil-cart. 1382 Wyclif Isa. xivii. 0 The huge hardnesse of thi "deuel-cleperes. 1887 Pall Mall G. 14 Sept.
14/1 They were followed by the "devil-dancing, in which
the demoniacal possession is sought. 1857 tr. Dumas' Three
Musketeers ii. 14/2 His soldiers formed a "devil-dancing, in which
the demoniacal possession is sought. 1857 tr. Dumas' Three
Musketeers ii. 14/2 His soldiers formed a "devil-dancing which
the demoniacal possession is sought. 1857 tr. Dumas' Three
Musketeers ii. 14/2 His soldiers formed a "devil-dane legion.
1877 De For Syst. Magic 1. i. (1840) 32 The magicians were
not all sorcerers and "devil-dealers. 1767 J. Abericoushie
Ev. Man kis own Gardener Index, "Devil-in-a-bush. 1815
ELPHINSTONE Acc. Caubni/(1842) I. 05 A plant very common
about Peshawer, which much resembles that . called Devil
in the bush. 1843 Lytton Last Bar. 1. vii, Those "devilmongers can bake ye a dozen such every moment. 1866
BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant». Names Birst, "Devil-kriker
(Yorka). 1866 Treas. Bot. 45 Alstonia scholaris, called
"Devil-tree or Pali-mara about Bombay. 1837 Cariyle Fix.
Rev. (1857) I. 11. 1. iv. 250 And tended either godward or
else "devil-worship. 1797 — Syst. Magic. 1: iii. 69 To introduce Devil-worship in the world. 1879 M. Conway Demonology & Devil-lore I. 137 The "devil-worshippers of
Travancore to this day declare that the evil power approaches them in the form of a Dog. 1796 De Foe Hist.
Devil 1. xi. 353 Wormwood, storax, devil-wort, mandrake,
15 The possessive, devil's, has somewhat spenightshade.
25. The possessive, devil's, has somewhat spe-

20. The possessive, devil s, has somewhat specialized uses as expressing things supposed to belong to or be in the power of the devil; hence it is used in opposition to God's, as devil's martyr, MATINS, PATERNOSTERS; and sometimes, like DEVILISH, as an intensive qualification of that which is evil, violent, or excessive. [Cf. F. un froid de diable, un vent de tous les diables.]

diable, un vent de tous les diables.]

It is also used of natural or prehistoric works attributed to Satanic agency, as Devil's bridge, dike, punck-bowl, etc. 122. Charter in Cod. Dipl. 1V. 231 Purgh des defies lore. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 475 Foure of the deueles limes, [h]is knistes hurde this. 1230 PALSGR. 2142. Divelles worke, diablerie. 1675 BROOKS Gold. Key Wks. 1867 V. 592 Balaam... who was the devil's hackney. 1860 SCOTT Ivanhoc xx, What devil's matins are you after at this hour? 2837—57nl. 16 Mar., I had the devil's work finding them. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE Gen. Bounce xv. Farmer), His wives... yowlin', and cryin', and kickin' up the devil's delight. 1859 H. Kingsley G. Hamlyn v, We had better be as comfortable as we can this devil's night. 1863 READE Hard Cask. I. 278 (Farmer) What business have you in the Captain's cabin, kicking up the devil's delight? 1884 E. M. Beat in Gd. Words May 323/1 The newly discovered 'devil's liquor', starch.

b. Special phrases. Devil's advocate (L. advob. Special phrases. Devil's advocate (L. advo-catus diaboli), one who urges the devil's plea against the canonization of a saint, or in opposi-tion to the honouring of any one; hence, one who advocates the contrary or wrong side, or injures a cause by his advocacy; so devil's advocacy; devil's bedpost (see quots.); devil's bones, an appellation of dice; devil's cow, a black beetle; devil's darning-needle (U.S.) = devil's needle (see also c); devil's dirt, devil's dung, asafœ-tida; devil's dozen; see Dozen; devil's finger, a belemnite; devil's fingers, the star-fish; devil's mint, a succession of things hurtful or offensive, as if the devil himself were at work coining them (Forby); devil's needle, provincial name of the dragon fly; 'Devil's Own', a pet name of the 88th Foot (the Devil's Own Connaught boys); also of the Inns of Court Rifle Corps of Volunteers; devil's sheaf: see quot.; devil's tattoo: see Tattoo; devil's toe-nail, a belemnite. Also

TATTOO; devil's toe-nail, a belemnite. Also DEVIL'S-BIRD, CLAW, etc. 1760 Impostors Detected II. 128 By.. playing the true part of the "Devil's advocate. 1885 J. Bonan Maithus 1.1, 7 The father made it a point of honour to defend the Enquirer; the son played devil's advocate. 1887 R. Buchanan Heirof Linne ii, Even the Socialist party regarded him as a devil's advocate, and washed their hands of him. 1854 MAURICE Philos. First Six Cent. (ed. 2) v. 119 The claims of Proclus to canonisation in spite of our "devil-advocacy. 1892 A. Birrell. Res Yudic. iv. 108 There is just enough of .. truth in it, to make it one of the most powerful bits of devil's advocacy ever penned. 1873 Slang Dict., "Devil's bed-posts, the four of clubs. 1879 N. 4 Q. 5th Ser. XII. 472.

I have always heard the four of clubs called the devil's bedpost, and also that it is the worst turn-up one could have. 1664 ETHEREDGE Comical Revenge 11. iii (Farmer), I do not understand dice... hang the "devil's bones. 1843 Scott Nigel xxiii, A gamester, one who deals with the devil's bones. 688 R. Holme Armoury 11. 213/1 Blind Beetles... are generally known to us by the name of ... "Devils cows. 1844 Putnam's Monthly June (Bartlett), Now and then... a "devil's-darning-needle would pertinaciously hover about our heads. 1578 Lyte Dodoens 11. cxii. 304 Called... in Englishe also Assa fetida; in high Douche Teufels dreck, that is to say "Deuilles durt. 1604 Dekker Honest Wh. Wks. 1873 11. 40 The "Divels dung in thy teeth! 1799 G. SMITH Laboratory I. 237 Assafectida is sometimes called by the name of devil's dung. 1857 TROERAU Maine W. (1894) 316 On Moosehead I had seen a large "devil's needles'. 1864 MARK LEMON Yest Bk. 211 (Farmer) At a review of the volunteers... the "devil's own walked straight through 1893 Pall Mall G. 21 Jan. 2/3. 'What! what!' exclaimed his Majesty (George III. in 1803), 'all lawyers! all lawyers! Call them the Devil's Own—call them the Devil's Own—call them the Devil's Own.'... the fighting gentlemen of the long robe have been the 'Devil's Own' ever since. 1846 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) v. Introd. 25/1 Make ye the poore men your frendes of the "deuyllessheyf eyther richesses of wyckednesse. 1847 ANSTED ARC. World ix. 100 The Belemnite has... various local names (such as thunderbolt, "devil's toe-nail).

C. esp. in popular names of plants; devil's apple the thorn apple (Palatara Stranmenum).

c. esp. in popular names of plants; devil's apple, the thorn apple (Datura Stramonium); devil's apron, a popular name in the United States of species of Laminaria and other olive-brown sea-weeds with a large dilated lamina; devil's brushes, a general name for ferns in the 'Black Country' (Britt. & Holl.); devil's candlestick, (Midland Counties); devil's club, a prickly araliaceous plant, Fatua horrida, found in the northwestern U.S.; devil's coach-wheel, d. currycomb, corn crowfoot (Hants); devil's cotton, an East Indian tree, Abroma, the fibres of which are made into cordage; devil's darning-needle, Scandix Pecten Veneris; devil's ear (U.S.), a species of wake-robin (Arum); devil's fig, the prickly pear: devil's garter, the bindweed, Convolvulus sepium; devil's horn, Phallus impudicus; devil's leaf, a very virulent species of stinging nettle, Urtica urentissima, found in Timor; devil's oatmeal, d. parsley, wild chervil, Anthriscus sylvestris; devil's posy, ramsons, Allium ursinum; devil's snuff-box, the puff-ball; devil's stink-pot, Phallus impudicus. Also DEVIL's-BIT, CLAWS,

MILE.

1846 SOWERBY Brit. Bot. VI. 104 \*Devil's Apple. 1858
O. W. Holmes Aut. Breakf.-t. vii. (1883) 142 Washed upon one of the beaches in company with "devil's aprons, bladder-weeds, dead horse-shoes. 1891 Proc. R. Geog.
Soc. Feb. 78 That unpleasant plant, growing to the height of a man's chest, known as the "devil's club, and covered with fine loose barbed prickles. 1891 S. Jund Margaret (ed. 2) II. v. 66 There are berries in the woods, the scarlet "devil's ear and blue dracira. 1795 Southey Lett. fr. Spain (1808) II. 38, I saw the prickly pear, or as it is called here the "devil's fig. 1892 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 94 A nettle called daoun setan, or "devil's leaf, in Timor; the effects of which are said... to last for a year, and even to cause death. 1883 R. Turner in Gol. Words Sept. 580/2 The puff-balls are known in Scotland as 'de'il's sneeshin' mills ("devil's snuff-boxes). 1884 Cheshire Gloss., Devil's snuff-box, puff-ball, de'vil', de'vil', v. [f. Devil sb.]

**Devil** (de v'l, de vil), v. [f. Devil so.] + 1. To devil it: to play the devil, to act like the devil. Obs.

devil. Obs.

1893 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 158 In the euillest of euill functions, which is, in diuelling it simply.

† b. trans. To play the devil with, to ruin. Obs.
1893 BENLOWES Theoph. II. xv, The Serpent devil'd Eve.
C. allusive nonce-wd.

1698 VANBRUGH Prov. Wife IV. iv. 89 Lady B. The devil's hands! Let me go! Sir J. I'll devil you, you jade you!

hands! Let me go! Sir J. I'll devil you, you jade you!

2. trans. To grill with hot condiments.

1800 [see Devilled 2]. 1827 T. L. Peacock Melincourt xxiii, If the carp be not caught, let me be devilled like a biscuit after the second bottle. 1831 Terlawny Adv. Younger Son I. 291 Come Louis, devil us a biscuit. a 1845 Hood Tale of Temper vi, He. felt in his very gizzard he was devill'd1 1870 RAMSAY Remin. iv. (ed. 18) 83 One of the legs should be devilled.

legs should be deviled.

3. intr. To act as 'devil' to a lawyer or literary man; to do professional work for another without

fee, or without recognition.

1864 Athenzum No. 1921. 23/2 He devils for the counsel on both sides. 1880 Social Noics 20 Nov. 243/2 This unjust system is termed 'devilling', and those who appear in cases for which others are retained, at the sole request of the latter, are called 'devils', whilst the original holders of transferred briefs may be styled 'devilees.'. As long as briefless barristers consent to 'devil', so long will the abuse flourish, to the disadvantage of the public and the Bar. 1889 Sat. Rev. 9 Feb. 150/2 He must have chambers and a clerk, or a share of both. He must be ready and willing to 'devil'. fee, or without recognition.

b. trans. To do (work) as a 'devil'. 1887 Cornh. Mag. Jan. 62 Allowing me to devil his work for him for ten years.

c. To entrust to a 'devil' or private deputy.

1891 LEACH Southwell Minster (Camden) 22 note, Of course he 'devilled' his duties, and equally of course the 'devil' neglected them.

4. trans. To tear to pieces (rags, old cloth, etc.) with a machine called a devil. See DEVILLING 2. with a machine called a devil. See DEVILLING + Devila de. Obs. nonce-wd. after masquerade 1775 GARRICK Bon Ton 4 Coteries, Masquerades, and all be Devilades in this town.

**De vil-bird.** A name popularly given to various birds, from their appearance, flight, cry, etc.; especially a. A local English name of the

etc.; especially a. A local English name of the Swift; = DEVIL 7 b.

1885 SWAINSON Prov. Names Brit. Birds 95 It is called

Devil bird (West Riding).

b. The Brown Owl of Ceylon (Syrnium Indrani).

1849 PRIDHAM Ceylon 737 (Y.) Devil's Bird. The wild and wailing cry of this bird is considered a sure presage of death and misfortune, unless [etc.]. 1860 in Tennent Ceylon II. 167

Note, The brown owl, which, from its hideous yell, has acquired the name of the 'Devil-Bird'. 1876 Ceylon II. 145

The 'oolanna', or devil bird of the Sinhalese, whose horrid shriek at night terrifies the natives...some think it is not an owl, but a black night-raven.

C. A name of the East Indian drongo-shrikes, family Dicruridæ.

Davil-dodger. humorous. [See Dodge v.]

**Devil-dodger.** humorous. [See Dodge v.] One who tries to dodge the devil (see quot. 1893);

One who tries to dodge the devil (see quot. 1893); also, a nickname for ranting preachers, or preachers generally. So **De vil-dodging** vbl. sb. and ppl. a. 1791 LACKINGTON Mem. vi (D.), These devil-dodgers happened to be so very powerful (that is, noisy). 1861 Under the Spell III. 111 So you have taken to 'devil-dodging', sermonizing, or whatever you call it. 1886 G. ALLEN Maimie's Sake i, He has a rabid objection to the clergy—the black brigade and the devil-dodgers, he calls them. Ibid. y, A pack of trumpery superstitious devil-dodging nonsense. 1893 M. West Born Player 202 Unbiassed people who went to church in the morning and to chapel in the evening—devil-dodgers as they were coarsely called, who were determined to be right one way or another.

Devildom (de v'ldom). [f. Devil + -DOM.]

1. The dominion rule, or sway of the (or a) devil:

The dominion, rule, or sway of the (or a) devil;

1. The dominion, rule, or sway of the (or a) devil; exercise of diabolic power.

1694 S. Johnson Notes Past. Lett. Bp. Burnet 1. 5 The true Art of spelling all the Oppressions and Devildoms in the World out of the pregnant word King. 1836 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh 11. Poems 1830 VI. 73 A commination, or, at best, An exorcism against the devildom Which plainly held me. 1893 R. Kipling Many Invent. 207 It was witchcraft,—witchcraft and devildom.

2. The domain of the devil; the realm or estate of devils: the condition of devils.

of devils; the condition of devils.

2. The domain of the devil; the realm or estate of devils; the condition of devils.

1828 Coleride in Pall Mall G. 27 May (1887) 5/2 Depressed by day and wandering all night thro the Swedenborgian Devildom. 1828 Fr. A. Kemble Let. in Record of Girlhood (1878) I. viii. 226, I have been revelling in that divine devildom, 'Faust'. 1847 O. Brownson Two Brothers Wks. VI. 268 All motleydom and all devildom had broken loose. 1820 T. Wright Blue Firedrake 197 Never surely were more repulsive hags in all devildom.

Devilee'. nonce-wd. See Devil v. 3 quot. 1880.

Deviless (de'v'lies). [f. Devil + -ers : cf. F. diablesse.] A she-devil.

2 1593 Urguhart Rabelais IV. xxvii. 226 There was not Angel, Man, Devil, nor Deviless, upon the place, who would not letc.]. 1761 Sterne Tr. Skandy (1802) III. xx. 318

Though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils or devilesses. 1883 Athenzum 9 July 45/3 But a commonplace woman, with little of either the saint or the 'deviles' in her composition.

Devilet (de'v'liet). [f. Devil + -er.]

1. A little devil, in various senses.

1794 MATHLAS Purs. Lil. (1798) 135 To meet the Printer's dev'let face to face. 1841 De Quincey Homer Wks. 1862

V. 207 To the derision of all critics, compositors, pressmen, devils, and devillets. a 1845 Brahm Ingol. Leg., Traunts, And pray now what were these devilets call'd? These three little fiends so gay! c 1896 Sir R. Burnon in Lady Burton Life (1893) I. 21 We boys became perfect devilets.

2. The Swift; = Deviling 2.

1828 Wisson in Blackum. Mag. XXIV. 277 The longwinged legless black devilet, that, if it falls to the ground, cannot rise again. 1828 Souther in Q. Rev. XXXVIII.

238 The merry Dominican... continued to eat devilets on fast days.

Devil-fish. A name popularly given to various large and formidable fishes or other marine

fast days. **De vil-fish.** A name popularly given to various large and formidable fishes or other marine various large and formidable issues of other marine animals; especially a. In Great Britain, a large pediculate fish (Lophius piscatorius) also called Angler (q.v.), frog-fish, sea-devil, toad-fish. b. In U.S., a gigantic species of eagle-ray, Ceratoptera vampyrus, having expanded sides gradually passing into flappers or pectoral fins, the expanse of which contains the companion of the companio is sometimes 20 feet. Less commonly, c. The Californian grey whale. d. The piranha of Uruguay.

Californiangrey whale. d. The piranha of Uruguay.

6. The octopus, cuttle-fish, or other cephalopod.

1814 Sporting Mag. XLIV. 94 That species, called by Dr. Goldsmith the Devil Fish.

1839 T. Beale Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale 351 Enormous sting-rays, or 'devil fish'.

1950 Meric Whale 351 Enormous sting-rays, or 'devil fish'.

1951 They ['California Grey' Whale] have a variety of names annong whalemen, as..' Hard-head', 'Devil-fish'.

1861 HULME Tr. Moquin-Tandon II. Iv. i. 214 The Piranha or Devil-fish discovered by M. de Castelnau in Uruguay. When any object is thrown into the water inhabited by the Piranhas, these fish immediately attack it.

1863 Russell. Diary North & South I. 208, I heard much of the mighty devil-fish. The fish. Dossesses formidable antennæ-like horns, and a pair of huge fins, or flappers, one of which rises above the water as the creature moves below the surface.

1867 Chronicle 5 Oct. 669 The Devil Fish. This giant of the Cephaloptera is simply a monstrous Ray; and though Sea-Devil and Vampire are assigned to it as trivial names,

it.. is in no way formidable save from its enormous strength and bulk. 1883 G. L. FABER Fisheries Adriatic 185 Myliobalis aquila L... Devil fish, Sea-Devil, Toad-fish. 1885 C. F. HOLDER Marvels Anim. Life 162 [The squid] was found. to fully justify its popular name of devil-fish. 1889 Catholic News 15 June 5/5 The octopus, popularly known as 'the devil fish.

as 'the devil fish'. **De vilhead.** [see -HEAD] = DEVILHOOD.

a 1360 Life of Yesus (ed. Horstm.) 499 (Mätz.) No deuel hede I ne habbe in me. 1870 Morris Earthly Par. III w. 300 A swallowing dread, A curse made manifest is levil-head.

devil-head.

Devilhood (de v'lhud). [f. Devil + -Hood.]

The condition and estate of a devil.

16.8 WITHER Motto, Nec Habeo Wks. (1633) 521 Except the Devill, and that cursed brood Which have dependance on his Devilhood.

1880 SWINBURNE Study Shaks. iii. 173 Her imperious and dauntless devilhood.

1894 J. Brand in Chicago Advance 24 May, A downward development toward devilhood.

+ **De vilified**, ppl. a. Obs. [see -PY.] Made

into or of the nature of a devil.

1010 or of the nature of a devil.

1648 Pagitt Heresing. Ep. Ded., Unpure Familists, who blasphemously pretend to be godified like God, whereas indeed they are devillified like their Father the Devil. 1647

J. HEYDON Discov. Fairfax 2 Devils and devillified men would be glad to have any thing against him.

would be glad to have any thing against him.

So Devilifier.

1793 Regal Rambler 37 The emendator, corrector, and Devilifier. of my bank.

Devilifier (deviling) (deviling). [f. DEVIL sb. + -LING or -ING; the suffixes being here confounded.]

1. A young devil; an imp or mischievous little

creature

Creature.

[1575 G. HARVEY Letter-bk. (Camden) 98 Close to the britche like a Divelinge.] a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. Knt. of Matta v. ii, And engender young devillings. 167a R. Wild Dectar. Lib. Consc. 9 His Divelings, the Officers and Clarks of that wondrous Kitchin. 1806 Souther in Ann. Rev. IV. 540 He received the little deviling in a basket. 1849 Siz J. Stephen Eccl. Biog. (1850) I. 310 The deviling. was about twelve years old and looked exactly like any other boy.

2. A local name of the Swift; also of the Pied Wagtail (See quots)

2. A local name of the Swift; also of the Pied Wagtail. (See quots.)

a 18a5 Fordy East Ang. Voc., Devilin, the species of swallow, commonly called the swift. 18x6 Sporting Mag.

XVIII. 312 The bird called a Swift .. more commonly a Devilin. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY Hist. Brit. Birds III. 614

Black Marten, Swift, Develling. 1885 Swainson Prov. Names Brit. Birds 45 Pied Wagtail. Devil's bird or deviling (Ireland). From the constant uncanny motion of its tail. biid. 95 Swift. It is called Deviling (E. Angl., Lanc., Westm.).

3. The third or lowest vat used in the manufacture of indigo: called in French diablolin.

3. The third or lowest vat used in the manufacture of indigo; called in French diablotin.

731-7 MILLER Gard. Dict. (ed. 3) s.v. Anil, The second is call'd the Battery. And the third, which is much less than the second, is call'd the Deviling. As for the Name.. I do not see how it agrees with it; unless it be because this Vat is deeper colour'd than the others.

Devilish (dev'l<sub>1</sub>if), a. [f. DevIII+-IBH.]

1. Of persons: Having the nature or character of the devil; like a devil in character or actions.

the devil; like a devil in character or actions.

1494 FABVAN Chron. IV. Lxv. 44 By styryngeof disclaunderous and deuplysshe persones. a 1545 LATIMER Serm. (1845) 301
What marvel is it, if they call you devilish persons and heretics? 1567 TURBERV. Trag. T. (1837) 151 The divilish Queenes devise. 1604 SHAKS. Oth. II. i. 249 A diuelish knaue! 1634 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. 8 A Monster not a little esteemed of amongst these Devillish Savages. 1653
H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav. xxviii. 113 Who. censed those two divelish Monsters. 1868 BROWNING Ring 4 Bk. 1. 247
We pronounce Count Guido devilish and damnable.

2. Of things, actions, or qualities: Characteristic of the devil; worthy of or befitting the devil; diabolical; execrable.

of the devil; worthy of or befitting the devil; diabolical; execrable.

c1496 Serm. Episc. Pher. (W. de W.) Biij, Euyll fasshened garmentes, & deuyllysshe shoon & slyppers of frensmen. 1586 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 93 Whiche is moost deuylisshe synne. 1583 Edden Treat. New et had. (Arb.) 18 They make certayne deuylishe gestures lyke vnto madde men. 1633 Gouce God's Arrows iii. § 94. 360 The matchlesse, mercilesse, devilish, and damnable gun-powder-treason. 1663 F. Hawkins Youlk's Behav. 87 Tis of humane frailty to erre, but 'tis devillish to persevere in it. 1790 BURNS Tam O'Shanter 127 By some devilish cantrip slight. 1827 POLLOK Course T. 1x. 266 Indistinct and devilish whisperings.

b. Expressing the speaker's strong detestation. 1604 R. L'ESTANGE Fables CCCXXXII. (ed. 6) 245 The Develish People would keep such a Snearing and Pointing at me 1800 Mrs. Hernyr Monrtray Fam. II. 101 Hold your devilish tongue.

devilish tongue.

3. Of or belonging to the devil.

1536-34 Tindale 1 Tim. iv. 1 Gene hede vnto spretes of
erroure and dyuelysshe doctrine. 1548 Hall Chron. 135 b,
Therto by devilishe instigacion incensed and procured. 1558
BULLEYN Bh. Sicke Meer 75 b, Ingratitude [18] sprong of a
deuelishe petigree. 1864 Burron Scot Abr. 1. v. 287 So
skilled in devilish arts of magic.

4. loosely. Violent, virulent, terrible; extremely
bad: enormous excessive

4. loosely. Violent, virulent, terrible; extremely bad; enormous, excessive.

1618 Woodall Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 241 It is a divellish, deadly, coarse medicine. 1688 R. HOLME Armonry 11. 1982 2. [Lice] are devilish Biters, especially the little ones. 1738 SWIFT Polite Convers. 187 Mr. N— got the devilishest Fall in the Park To-day. 1831 FORMLANGUE Eng. number γ Administ. (1837) 11. 93 The Six Acts, hurried, with such devilish speed, through Parliament. 1849 THACKERAY Pendennis x1, She has a devilish deal more than ten thousand pound.

5. Comb.

1705 HICKERINGILI. Priest-Cr. Wks. 1716 III. 110 Such a Devilish-like Black-guard.

B. adv. = DEVILISHLY 2; excessively, exceed-

ingly, enormously: originally of things bad, but

ingly, enormously: originally of things bad, but in later use a mere coarse intensive.

1612 Rowlands Knaue of Harts 14 Because we finde.. Mony makes fooles most diuellish proud in mind. 1621

Massinger Beleeve as you list 1v. iii, The cur is divelishe hungrie. 1719 De Foe Crusoe (1840) 1. xx. 353 Taking devilish long strides. 1768 Foote Devil on 2 Sticks LWR 1790 II. 251 They are devilish rich, devilish poor, devilish ugly, devilish handsome. 1807 Byron Let. to Miss Pigot 11 Aug., I should be devilish glad to see him. 1843 Lever Y. Hinton viii, Devilish pretty girl, that she is. 1886 Stevenson Dr. Yekyll ii, I have seen devilish little of the man.

† **De vilished**, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + -ED; or (?) with the suffix -ish = -ise, -ize, as in

† Devilished, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + -ED; or (?) with the suffix -ish = -ise, -ize, as in amentish, Anientise: cf. also publish.] Demonized, possessed with a demon or 'devil'.

1601 Deacon & Walker Answ. to Darel 13 Damonisomenos. one Divellished, or one afflicted, tormented, or vext with a Divell. Ibid. 20 A man, having the spirit of an vncleane divell ... a divelished vncleane spirit. 1602 — Spirits & Divelt 39 Demoniakes, or divellished persons.

Devilishly (de v'l, ifli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a devilish manner, diabolically.

1331 Tindale Exp. 1 John (1537) 18 We synne not divellishly eagaynst the holy goost. 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. v. xi. 405 None but devils and men devilishly minded. 1830 Arnold Let. to Have 24 Dec. in Stanley Life I. vi. 236 A devil's doctrine, certainly, and devilishly applied. 1878 E. Jenkins Haverholme 47 The declaration. has a touch of the devilishly humorous about it.

2. Excessively, exceedingly: originally of things bad, but becoming at length a strong intensive.

1668 Shadwell Sullen Lovers 1v, How devillishly impertinent is this. 1687 Settle Ref. Dryden 13 The Poet lyes Divellishly if he tells you [etc]. 1762 Mas. E. Blower Go. Bateman II. 140 She's devilishly pretty. 1845 Mrs. Carlvie Lett. 1. 360, I think it devilishly well done.

Devilishness (dev'l, ifnes). [f. Devilish + Ness.] The state or quality of being devilish; diabolical or infernal character.

-NRSS.] The state or quality of being devilish; diabolical or infernal character.

1530 PALSOR, 214/2 Divellysshnesse, diablerie. 1540 ALLEN Jude's Par. Rev. 13 Very wicked and abhominable supersticions and diullyshness. 1560 MELTON Astrolog. 80 The diuellishnesse of your Diuination. 1733 Loap M. in Swift's Lett. (1766) IL 185, I have betrayed to you the devilishness of my temper. 1844 MASSON Ess., The Three Devils iii. (1856) 74 Mephistophiles's nature... complete, confirmed, irrevocable devilishness.

**Devilism** (de v'l<sub>1</sub>iz'm). [f. DEVIL sb. + -18M.]

1. A system of action or conduct proper to a devil;

1. A system of action or conduct proper to a devil; devilish quality.

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1. A system of action or conduct proper to a devil; devilish quality.

1. A system of action or conduct proper to a devil; devil meer Divilisme. 1691-8 Norris Pract. Disc. (1711) 111. 173 To the highest pitch of Impiety, to the very ridge of Devilism. 1726 De Foe Hist. Devil (1822) 203 Such a perfection of devilism as that of the Inquisition. 1830 Examiner No. 619. 113/1 The deliberate devilism of the tortures. 1892 Peyron Memorab. Yesus xvi. 451 The devilism in human nature is that which wants bread by which to live in the body, and seeks not the interests of the soul.

2. A system or cult, the object of which is the Devil; devil-worship.

1773 E. Ives Voy. Eng. to India 317 The Sanjacks..once professed Christianity, then Mahometanism, and last of all Devilism.

+ Devi-lity. Obs. In 6-7 divil(1) itie. If. Devil.

+ Devi-lity. Obs. In 6-7 divil(1)itie. [f. Devil

† Devi-11ty. Obs. In 6-7 divil(1)tie. [f. Devil.

sb. +-1Ty: formed with mocking reference to civility and divinity.] Devilism, devilry.

159 Marprel. Epil. Fiij, Whom the D. of divillitie..

affirmeth to haue beene Arch. of Creet. 1598 R. BARCKLEY

Felic. Man IV. (1603) 317 A formal kind of strangers civilitie

.which..may rather bee called Divillitie. 1601 Deacon &

WALKER Answ. to Darei 113 These are but quick-sands
wherewith you doe grauell your deepe skill of Divillitie.

1609 Br. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath. 39 [He] must
also bee his Divilitie (dev'l.air) y. [f. Devil. ch. + 1728]

**Devilise** (de v'l<sub>1</sub>əiz), v. [f. DEVIL sb. + -IZE.]

1. trans. To make a devil of; to render devilish

1. trans. To make a devil of; to render devilish in character. (Cf. canonize.)
1634 Br. Hall Rem. Wks. (1660) 13 He that should deify a Saint should wrong him as much as he that should Divellize him. 1888 Chicago Advance 12 Apr. 232 The native heathenism of the Dark Continent devilized by rum from the lands of Christendom. +2. intr. To play the devil; to act as a devil. 1647 Ward Simp. Cobler 48 The worst they [Englishmen] doe, is to keep their Kings from Divelizing, and themselves from Assing. 1780 T. Gordon Cordial for Low Spirits 69 Let loose his inclinations, and devilized with all his might. Hence Devilized ppl. a., converted into a devil, rendered devilish.

rendered devilish.

1701 FLAVEL Husb. Spirit. (1770) 282 How full of devils and devilized men is this lower world.

1726 DE FOE Hist. Devil (1822) 208 To consider human nature devilized.

1800 J. PULSSOED Loyalty to Christ 1. 238 The highest and most reputable members of society. have come through a devilized line of ancestry.

Devilkin (dewikin). [f. Devil sb. + -KIN.] A

Devilkin (dev'lkin). [f. Devil sb. + -kin.] A little devil; an imp. Also fig.

1748 Richardson Clarista (1811) VI. 14 That a Beelzebub has his devilkins to attend his call. 1833 T. Hook Widow & Marquess iii, Attendant devilkins of an inferior class, with hoofs, horns, talons and tails. 1851 D. Jerrold St. Giles xxii, Now shout, ye imps! Scream, ye devilkins... for it is done! 1893 Pall Mall Mag. II. 118 Black itching marks, left by the stings of these imperceptible little devilkins.

The following is an example of Drul on a

The following is an example of DEVIL 20 a, with what-kins of what kind, what kind of.

c 1510 Robin Hood 200 in Arb. Garner VI. 430 What devilkyns draper, sayd litell Much, Thynkyst thou to be.

Devilled (de v'ld), ppl. a. [f. Devill + -ED.]

1. Possessed or afflicted with a devil: see Devil

5b. 2 b.
c 1550 CHEKE Matt. viii. 16 In yo evening yei brought him
mani yo was develled. Ibid. viii. 28 Yeer mett him ij develds
. veri fiers men. Ibid. xv. 22 Mi doughter is veri evel develled. 1645 RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith (1845) 47
Kakos daimonizetai, she is exceedingly devilled.
2. Grilled with hot condiments.
1800 Oracle in Spir. Publ. Yrnls. (1801) IV. 253 At half
past two [1] ate a devil'd kidney. 1845 DISRAELI Sybil IV.
x, His table cleared, a devilled biscuit placed before him,
a cool bottle and a fresh glass. 1855 Mis. CASKELI North
4 S. xlii, The devilled chicken tasted like saw-dust. 1881
J. GRANT Cameronians 1. xviii. 276 An aroma of coffee and
devilled bones.

devilled bones.

3. Prepared by a devil, or unrecognized professional helper: see Devil so. 5 b, c.

1893 Athenaum 5 Aug. 182/1 We imagine that Mr. Robinson got his authors 'devilled' for him, for hardly any single brain could have extracted all this material.

Deviller (dev'l<sub>1</sub>a1). [f. Devil + -er.] a. The workman who attends to the machine called a devil' in a cotton or other factory. b. The 'devil' in a cotton or other factory. b. The name of a machine used for the shaking of rags.

1821 C. A 'devil' or literary hack.

1874 Manch. Guardian 3 Aug. 6 The term is applied to those persons who tend hard-waste breakers in cotton manufactories. The machines are termed devils, and in this district the person who tends them a deviller.

1885 Leeds Mercury 23 June 3 A rag-shaking machine called a 'deviller'.

1893 Athensem 5 Aug. 182/1 Sometimes the delver, or 'deviller'.

De vil-like, a. and adv. [See LIKE: cf. DE-

VILLY.]
A. adj. Like a devil; diabolical.
c 1470 Henry Wallace vin. 895 His dewyllyk deid he did
in to Scotland. 1610 Healey St. Aug. Citic of God iv.
xxxii, Devil-like Princes perswaded their people to their
owne vaine inventions. x728 Mss. E. Havwood Brit.
Recluse 73 With more than Devil-like cruelty. 1869 W. P.
Mackay Grace & Truth (1875) 225 What a devil-like intention!

B. adv. Like, or after the manner of a devil; diabolically

diabolically.

1688 BUNYAN Jerusalem Sinner Saved (1886) 129 Who
has..thus horribly and devil-like contemned and trampled
upon Him. 1717 L. Howel. Desiderius 104 Themselves,
Devil-like, are never the better for doing us this Mischief.

**Devilling** (de v'l<sub>1</sub>in), vbl. sb. [f. Devil v. + -ING 1.1

1. Working as a devil or hack: see DEVIL sb.

1. WOTKING AS A UCVII OF MAGE.

5 b, c; v. 3.

1880 BESANT & RICE Seamy Side xiv. 114 The young barrister was engaged in some devilling. 1883 Star 8 Aug., Devilling is the term used in the literary trade for sweating.
1894 Westm. Gaz. 7 Feb. 8/r After all, devilling at the Bar has the same consolation as fagging at school. First, you fag for others; but in the end you have other devils to fag for you.

2. Tearing to pieces by the machine called a davil

1891 Labour Commission Gloss., Devilling, the same pro-

1891 Labour Commission Gloss., Devilling, the same process as willeying.

† Devilly, devily, a. Obs. [OE. defofille, f. defof devil + -lle (-LY 1), contr. deofile, whence in ME. deofilch, later devily: rarely in ME. with second l. develly. Cf. OHG. tiufallth, MHG. tiuvellich, ON. djöfulligr.] = DEVILIBH.

c 1000 ELFRIC Hom. (Thorpe) I. 102 (Bosw.) Mid deofellicum witlungum. Ibid. I. 62 Underzeat se apostol das deoflican facn. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 103 Penne mase we fordon swa þa deofliche 3itsunge. 1481 CAXTON REYNARD (ARD). 73 Alway to mysdo and trespace. that is euyl, and a deuely lyffelem. een duuelic level. 1483 — Cato Hiv b, Certaynlyt suche thought is wycked and deuelylly. c 1485 Dieby Myst. v. ii. heading. Entreth lucyfere in a deuely a-ray. a 1638 F. GREVILLE Sidney x. (163a) 731 The devily characters of so tyrannical a deity.

† Devilly, devily, adv. Obs. [f. as prec. + LY 2.] Devilishly, diabolically, excessively (in a bad sense).

a 1300 Cursor M. 14392 (Cott.) Ful deueli [v. r. deuely)

a bad sense).

a 1300 Cursor M. 14392 (Cott.) Ful deueli [v.r. deuelly]
war þai luus thra, þair blisced lauerd for to sla. c 1400
Sonudone Bab. 265 The Dikes were so develye depe. Ouer
cowde thai nother goo nor crepe. Ibid. 2193 Ther to he
was devely stronge, His skynne was blake and harde.

Devil-may-ca're, a. Also erroneously devilme-care. [The exclamation devil may care! used
as an attribute.] Wildly reckless; careless and
rollicking

as an attribute.] Wildly reckless; careless and rollicking.

1793 Regal Rambler 95 Deel care, said Dr. Leveller, loud enough to be heard.] 1837 Dickens Pickw. xlix, He was a mighty free and easy, roving, devil-may-care sort of person. 1838 M. Porteous Souter Johnny 8 But deil-ma-care! my facts are clear.] 1838 Lytton What will he do n. ii, He.. looked allogether as devil-me-care, rakehelly, handsome, good-for-nought as ever swore at a drawer. 1861 Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf. xi. (1889) to 3 A face radiant with devilmay-care delight. 1870 Miss Broughton Red as a Rosei. 3 The salt of a racy, devil-me-care wit. 1837 W.M. Rossetti Life of Keats vi, Without any aggressive or 'devil-may-care' addenda.

Hence Devil-may-car' repress (erron con-release.

Hence Devil-may-ca reness (erron. -ca relessness); Devil-may-carrish a., -carrishness,

-0a rism, nonce-wds. 1833 Fraser's Mag. VII. 693 Similar attempts at a jaunty devil-me-carishness. 1841 Tait's Mag. VIII. 221 From

them he dates that devil-may-carism, that recklessness of the world and the world's law. 1842 LYTTON Zanoni IV. V, A devil-me-carish air. 1890 M\*\*CARTHY Fr. Rev. I. 22 The wantonness, the licence, the devil-may-careness of the Regency. 1891 Blackw. Mag. CXLIX. 510/1 There was more of Hibernian devil-may-care-lessness than of Saxon foresight.

foresight.

Devilment (dev'lment). [f. Devil v. + - Ment.]

Action befitting a devil, or of devilish character; mischief: also humorously like Deviler 4 b. 1771 Contemplative Man I. 130, I thought some Devilment or other would befal us. 1840 Thackeray Paris Sk.bk. (1860) 64 So little sign of devilment in the accomplishment of his wishes. 1843 Lever 7. Hinton xxxi, Courtship, fun, frolic, and devilment. 1886-7 Proc. Amer. Convent. on Instruct. Deaf 220 A certain amount of superfluous animal spirits—devilment I have heard it called.

2. conv. 8. A devilled dish. b. A devilish

spirits—devilment I have heard it called.

2. concr. a. A devilled dish. b. A devilish

Z. concr. 8. A devilled dish. D. A devilish device or invention.

1775 GARRICK in G. Colman's Posth. Lett. (1820) 309 Hot cakes and devilments at breakfast. 1891 Standard 20 Jan., Greek fire and fifty other molten devilments may be corustating among her chimney pots.

† Devilness, Obs. rare. [f. Devil sb. + - NESS.]
A thing diabolical or of demonic character, a

A thing diabolical or of demonic character, a demon: = DEVILRY 1.

a 1300 E. E. Pialter xcv. 5 For alle goddes of genge develnesses ere ba. a 1448 Note in R. Glonc. Chron. (MS. Coll. Arms) (1724) 415 The monekes toke holywater, and drof a way the maner deuelnesse.

Devilry (de v'lri). Also 4 dewilry, 7 deuillary. [f. DEVIL 5b. + -BY.]

†1. A demon; a demoniacal possession. (Cf. F. diablerie) Obe.

diablerie.) Obs. diablerie.) Obs.
c 1380 Wyclif Last Age of Chirche p. xxiv, Chaffare walkynge in derkenessis and myddais deuylrye bat is to seye
antecrist. 14. Prose Legends in Anglia VIII. 143 Temptyd
of be deuelry bat walkes in derkenesse. 16td. 144 Pis maner
of deuilry myghte not anoon be casten oute. c 1450 Mirour
Salvacions 2023 Florto cast out Dyvelleres he gaf the auctoritee. 1483 Cath. Angl. 98 A Devylry. demonium.
2. Magical operation performed by the supposed
help of Satan; dealing with the Devil; diabolical
art.

art.

1375 Barbour Bruce IV. 690 Throu thair gret clergy, Or ellis throu thair deuilty. C1445 Wyntoun Cron. IX. xxiv.

48 Be Wichcraft or Devilry. 1283 Stubbes Anal. Abus.

II. (1882) 5 Art magike, witchcraft, and all kind of diueltic.

1396 Dalbymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. I. 287 The king through the arte of Magik, Witchcraft, and deuilrie was consumet. 1795 Southey Joan of Arc VII. 556 Witch though she be, methinks Her devilry could neither blunt the edge Of thy good sword, or mine. 1867 Miss Braddon Kupert Godwin III. iii. 44 By what devilry did he stumble upon the truth.

upon the truth.

3. Works or operation of the devil.

3. Works or operation of the devil.

1833 TINDALE Supper of Lord Wks. (1573) 463 They be proued starke lyes and very deuelry. 1883 Satir. Poems Reform. xliv. 316 Double sonnis of Deuilrie! a 1876 G. Dawson Biog. Lect. 38 He fought for light against darkness, for God's truth against Devilry.

4. Devilish action or conduct; extreme wickedness, cruelty, or perversity; wicked mischief.

1637 Bastwick Litany 1. 19 Greater cruelty... (to say nothing of deuillary, atheisme and popery) I know no where. 1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. II. viii, What devilry soever Kings do, the Greeks must pay the piper! 1851 Helps Comp. Solit. x. (1874) 180 Finding that such is the devilry of circumstances. 1852 THACKERAY Etmond I. xiv, I took to all sorts of devilries out of despair and fury. 1870 Daily News 24 Sept., A sight of misery, chaos, disorganisation, and general devilry.

1. hunorously. Reckless indulgence in mischief, hilarity, or daring.

D. humorously. Reckless indulgence in mischief, hilarity, or daring.

1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge lxvii, A fellow... who has the daring and devilry in him of twenty fellows.

1842 S. C. Hall Ireland II. 340 The reckless 'devilry' of a former time, and the decent hilarity of the present.

1843 Lyrton Last Bar. 1. i, Too sober and studious for such men-at-arms' devilry.

1857 Miss Braddon Like & Unlike ix, What devilry has brough you here, in that get-up.

5. A system of devils; demonology.

1844 Masson Ess., The Three Devils iii. (1856) 80 The second part of Faust is devilry all through, a tissue of bewilderments and devilries.

1871 Tylon Prim. Cult. II. 230

The evil demon Aeshma Daeva. becoming the Asmodeus of the book of Tobit, afterwards to find a place in the devilry of the middle ages.

6. Devils collectively, a company of devils. (Cf. cavalry, yeomanry.)

cavalry, yeomanry.)

1832 Examiner 453/2 The carrying off of Don Juan was managed by the same identical red-and-yellow gauze winged devilry. 1856 R. A. Vaughan Mystics viii. ix, The swarming devilry that everywhere attends him.

Devil's-bird. A name popularly given to various birds. (See also DEVIL-BIRD.)

+1. The Stormy Petrel. [app. transl. Fr. oiseau

T.I. The Stormy Peters. [app. trainst. Fr. otseau du diable.] Obs.

1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 18 Upon view of this Bird (which Sea-men improperly call Devils Bird) an infallible tempest and storme in lesse then two dayes, assailes the ship. 1832 A. Wilson Amer. Ornith. II. 383 They have been called Witches, Stormy Petrels, the Devil's Birds, Mother Carey's Chickens.

2. The Yellow Hammer.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY Hist. Brit. Birds I. 445 Yellow-Hammer..Skite, Devil's-Bird.

3. The Pied Wagtail.

1885 Swainson Prov. Names Brit. Birds 44 Pied Wagtail

. Devil's bird or Deviling (Ireland). From the constant uncanny motion of its tail.

Devil's-bit. Herb. [A transl. of med.L. morsus diaboli, devil's bite, in Ger. Teufels-abbisz.]

1. A species of Scabious (Scabiosa succisa), a common meadow plant with blue flowers, having a thickish premorse root; also Devil's-bit Scabious. c 1450 Alphila (Anecd. Oxon.) 121 Morsus diaboli. ang. devell'sbitic. 1568 Turner Herbal III. 43 The devils bite is called in common Latine Morsus diaboli & succisa. 1578 Lyre Dodoeus I. kxiv. 110 Devels bit groweth in dry medowes. 1566 Suprl. & Markh. Country Farme 203 Divels-bit (so called, because it sheweth as though the middle, or the heart of the root, were gnawed or bitten by some Divell. as though the Divell did enuie the good which it bringeth vnto men by the incredible vertues that are therein). 2572–3 Graw Maat. Roots 1. i. (1682) 61 That Plant superstitiously called Devils-bit; because the end of it [i. e. the Root) seems to be bitten off. 1747 Westev Prim. Physic (1762) 78 Half a Pint of strong Decoction of Devil's bit. 1854 S. Thomson Wild Fl. III. (ed. 4) 247 The root which seems to be 'bitten' off is the natural appearance.. and.. has given rise to the appellation 'devil's bit scabious'.

2. Yellow Devil's-bit, a composite plant, A pargia autumnalis, also called Autumnal Hawk-bit, frequent in meadows in autumn.

quent in meadows in autumn.

1758 PULTNEY in Phil. Trans. L. 514 Hawkweed with bitten roots, or Yellow Devil's-bit.

1779 LIGHTFOOT Fl. Scot. (1789) I. 433.

3. Transferred in U.S. to several American plants,

having roots of similar shape, as Chamelirium luteum, the Blazing Star, N.O. Liliaceæ; Liatris spicata, the Button Snakeroot, N.O. Compositæ. Swamp D., Ptelea trifoliata, a shrub or small tree, so called from its bitterness.

tree, so called from its bitterness.

Devil's books. An appellation of Playing Cards (also called by Swift Pluto's Books).

1730 SWIFT Intelligencer No. 4 (ed. 2) 43 (Farmer) Cards are the devil's own invention, for which reason, time out of mind, they are and have been called the devil's books. 1730 — Death & Daphne 80 For cards, we know, are Pluto's books.] 1736 — Polite Convers. iii. 194 Damn your Cards, said he, they are the Devils Books. 1796 Burns True Dogs 226 They...wi' crabbit leuks Pore over the devil's pictur'd beuks. 1801 Sporting Mag. XVII. 144 They all voluntarily declared they would never more touch the Devil's Books on the Lord's Day. 1865 Thackbray Four Georges iv. (1876) 179 What hours, what nights, what health did he waste over the devil's books!

Devil's claw.

1. Naut. 2. 'A very strong kind of split hook

1. Naut. a. 'A very strong kind of split hook made to grasp a link of a chain cable, and used as a stopper' (Smyth Sailor's Wd.-bk.). b. A grapnel.

2. Conchol. A species of Scorpion shell (Pteroceras Scorpio) from the Indian Ocean.

3. Devil's claws, Herb. a. The Corn Crowfoot; b. The Bird's foot Trafoil

b. The Bird's foot Trefoil.

1878 Britten & Holland Plant-n. 148 Devil's Claws, (1) Kanunculus arvensis, so called from the dislike which farmers have for one of the worst of weeds and from the hooks which terminate each seed. Wight. (2) Lotus corniculates. Somerret.

**Devil's coach-horse.** A popular name of the large rove-beetle (Goerius olens), from the rearing and defiant attitude which it assumes when disturbed. The name is sometimes extended to

disturbed. The name is sometimes extended to other cock-tail beetles.

1840 Westwood in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. 506 Well known under the name of the Devil's coach-horse.

1850 KANAMGH Frnl. in Biog. (1891) 86 Lots of scorpions, devil's coach-horses, and large spiders.

1869 BLACKMORE Lernu D. (1889)

25 This atrocious tale of lies turned up joint by joint before her like a devil's coach-horse.

1881 W. E. Norris Mairim. Ill. iii. 51 One of those little beetles known to children as the devil's coach-horses.

Devil's dust.

1. The flock to which old cloth is reduced by the machine called a davil should.

III. iii. 51 One of those little beetles known to children as the devil's coach-horses.

Devil's dust. 1. The flock to which old cloth is reduced by the machine called a devil; shoddy. (Originally the dust made in this process.)

1840 CARLYLE Misc. (1857) IV. 239 (D.) Does it beseem thee to weave cloth of devil's dust instead of true wool? 1851 GLASTONE Let. Ld. Aberden 7 Apr., Very like the cloth made in this country from what is called devil's dust. 1852 MAYHEW Lond. Labour (1861) II. 30 The operation .. sends forth choking clouds of dry pungent dirt and floating fibres—the real and original 'devil's dust'. 1864 Atheneum No. 1925. 364/3 Made up of as much devil's dust as flax.

2. Applied rhetorically to dust or powder of devilish invention or use.

1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. I. 42 [They] were to take care... that cloth put up for sale was true cloth, of true texture and weight.. wine pure.. flour unmixed with devil's dust. 1883 H. SMART Hard Lines i. (Farmer) The snow-white walls... what a mess the devil's dust, as used by modern artillery, would make of them in these days.

† Devil's gold ring. Obs. Popular name of a destructive caterpillar. Obs. Popular name of a destructive caterpillar. Some Holland Pliny 1. 547 margin. 18512 Corora., Vrbec, the Vine-Fretter, or Devill's Gold-ring; a worm. 1803 Evellyn De la Quint. Compl. Gard. Gloss., Devils Gold Ring, in French. Lieste, a sort of a Worm or Caterpillar infesting the young shoots of Vines. 1783 AINSWORTH Lat. Dict. (Morell) 1. s. v. Devil, The devil's gold ring (a caterpillar).

1670 Ray Catalog. Pl. Angl. 88 In Sussexia rustici et agricolæ am execrantur, oddosis nominibus Hellwerd et Devils guts appellantes. 1876 Britten & Holl., Plant-n. Vol., III.

140 Devil's Guts, Cuscuta, various species, especially C. europea.

b. Transferred to the Bindweeds, Convolvulus arvensis and sepium, and the creeping Crowfoot,

arvensis and sepium, and the creeping Crowfoot, Ranunculus repens.

1879 MISS JACKSON Shropshire Wordbk.

† Devilshine. Obs. [In Ormin deofellshine, repr. OE. deofolscin, f. deofol devil + scine a phantom, in comp. magic art, illusion.] A demon; demonic power or skill: = DEVILEY I, 2.

a 1030 Liber Scintill. vii. (1889) 35 Deofulscinnu [demonia] burh gebed beoð oferswypede. c 1200 ORMIN 8110 And 3et he dide mare inch off deofellshine o life. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 204/13 All false godes so beoth deuelschine, i-wis.

Devilship (dev'lsip). [f. DEVIL 5t. + SHIP.] The office, condition, or quality of a devil.

1864 SIR E. DERING Prob. Sacr. C ijb, It were a devilship of mind to forge such report. 1873 H. MARSHALL For very Life I. v, Cleverness is an attribute of devilship as well as of Godhood.

1879 D. Manorously. As a title: cf. lordship.

Devil's milk. Herb. [tr. by Lyte of Ger. Teufelsmitch, Du. Duyvels melk.] A name given to plants with acrid milky juice.

2. The Support of Milky Herb. [tr. by Lyte of Ger. Teufelsmitch, Du. Duyvels melk.] A name given to plants with acrid milky juice.

2. The Support of Milky Juice.

2. The Sun-Spurge (Euphorbia Helioscopia) and Petty Spurge (E. Peplus).

2. The Dodoens III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 363 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 364 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 365 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 365 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 365 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 365 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 365 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 365 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 365 We may cal it after the 1876 of Ger. Appears III. XXIII. 365 We may ca

Spurge (Euphorota Ittioscopia) and Petry Spurge (E. Peplus).

1878 Lyth Dodoens III. xxxii. 363 We may cal it after the Greke Peplos, or following the Douche, Dyuels milke. 1611 FLORIO, Peplilio, Wilde-purcelaine, some take it for Diuelsmilke or Pety-spurge. 1783 Ainsworth Lat. Dict. (Morell) 1, Devil's milk (herb. Tithymatlus. 1878 Britten & Holland Plantin., Devil's milk. Euphorbia Helioscopia. Middlesex. b. The Celandine, Chelidonium majus.

1878 Britten & Holland Plantin. (Yorkshire.)

Deviltry (dev'ltri). [Corruption of Deviler: perh. after such words as harlotry, gallantry, etc.] = Deviler. (Dial. Eng. and U.S.).

a 1825 in Forby Voc. E. Anglia. 1825 J. Neal Bro. Jonathan III. 257 All sorts of bloated she things attracted by the sharp odour of his deviltry. 1827 J. F. Cooper Prairie II. 1. 3 The imps will lie for hours. brooding their deviltries. 1863 Reade Hard Cash liii, Dr. Sampson rushed in furious. 'There is some deviltry affoat.' 1276 Holland Sev. Oaks xxiii. 324 What deviltry there is in it, I don't know. 1893 Cath. News 5 Aug. 4/6 Imposture combined with a good deal of deviltry.

Devilly, var. of Devilly a. and adv. Obs.

Devin(e, -al, -or, etc., obs. ff. Divine, etc.

good deal of deviltry.

Devily, var. of Devilly a. and adv. Obs.

Devin(e, -al, -or, etc., obs. ff. Divine, etc.

† Devinct, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. devinctus obliged, devoted, greatly attached, pa. pple. of devincire to bind fast, lay under obligations, f. de (De-I. 3) + vincire to bind.] Bound, bounden.

1573 Sc. Acts Jas. V'(1814) 8: (Jam.) The said lady being obless and devint to be cairfull of his hienes preservation. 1624 R. Wilkinson Paire Serm. Ep. Ded. Aijb, His majesties euer deuoted, and now of late more deuinct and obliged Chaplaine. 1643 Sin J. Spellan Case of Affairs 21 Devinct and obliged to the person of the King.

Devious (diviss), a. [f. L. devi-us out of the way (f. de = De-I. 2 + via way) + -0Us.]

1. Lying out of the way; off the high or main road; remote, distant, retired, sequestered.

1599 H. Buttis Dyets drie Dinner Ivij, They [wild swine] pigge, in desart, streyte, craggie and devious places.

1657 Milton P. L. 111. 489 A violent cross wind. Blows them transverse ten thousand Leagues awry Into the devious Air. 1771 Mas. Griptith It. Viand's Shiptureck 250 Where I thought. to provide myself. better than in so devious and desolate a place as St. Marks. 1846 Scort Woodst. xi, Showing.. upon how many devious coasts human nature may make shipwreck. 1856 Kane Arct. Expl. I. xx. 250 These devious and untrodden ice-fields.

2. Departing from the direct way; pursuing a winding or straying course; circuitous.

2. Departing from the direct way; pursuing a winding or straying course; circuitous.

1628 May in Le Grys tr. Barclay's Argenis 181 The foes disranked fled Through deuious paths. a 1623 Austin Medii. (1635) 61 Neither had they, so devious a Journey, nor so long a time, to travell in. 1727-65 Thomson Summer 80 The wildly-devious morning-walk. 1827 Coleridge Poems, 'The Picture', Alone, I rise and trace its devious course. 1874 L. Morris To an Unknown Poet i, Along thy devious Usk's untroubled flow. 1887 Stevenson Underwoods 1. xx. 42 The river of your life I trace Up the sunchequered, devious bed To the far-distant fountain-head.

b. Of persons or moving bodies: Following a winding or erratic course; rambling, roving.

1735 Somerville Chase III. 344 But whither roves my devious Muse? 1744 Akenside Pleas. Imag. 1. 197 The long career Of devious comets. 1868 Lowell Willows v, a shoal Of devious minnows wheel from where a pike Lurks balanced.

3. fig. Deviating or swerving from the straight

3. fg. Deviating or swerving from the straight way; erring, straying, 1633 Prynne Histric-M. 1. v1. xii. (R.), Whose heart is so estranged from reason, so devious from the truth through perverse error. 1638 Cowley Love's Riddle iv, Yet still this devious Error draws me backward. 1650 Caussin's Ang. Peace 53 Those men. precipitate themselves into devious enormities, 2847 Longer. Ev. 1. iii. 143 Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and devious spirit.

4. quasi-adv. With wandering or straying course. 1788 Cower Progr. Err. 60 Seek to. lead him devious from the path of truth. 1784 — Tiroc. 309 To pitch the ball into the grounded hat, Or drive it devious with a

dext'rous pat. 2848 C. Bronte J. Eyre xxvii, I sought the Continent, and went devious through all its lands.

Continent, and went devious through all its lands.

Hence **Deviously** adv., in a devious manner or course, with deviation; **Deviousness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Deviousness, swervingness, or going out of the way. 2748 Warburton Comm. Pope's Ess. Man Wks. 1811 XI. 34 God. deviously turns the natural bias of its malignity to the advancement of human happiness. 1792 J. Whitaker Gibbon's Dccl. 4 F. 252 (R.) No words can fully expose the astonishing deviousness of such a digression as this. 1842 C. Whitehead R. Savage (1845) II. iz. 288 Money that comes deviously into a man's pocket goes crookedly out of it. 1870 Lowell Study Wind., Good word for Winder (1871) 40 A nuthatch scaling deviously the trunk of some hard-wood tree.

Devire, obs. form of Devoir.

† Devirej, obs. form of Devoir.

Devire, obs. form of DEVOIR.

† Devirginate, pa. pple. Obs. rare. [ad. I. dēvirgināt-us, pa. pple. of dēvirgināre: see next.]
Deprived of virginity, deflowered.

c 1470 Harding Chron. LXIII. XX, And for they would not be deuirgynate, They slewe theim all. 1600 Charman Muszwis III. Argt., Fair Hero, left devirginate, Weighs, and with fury wails her state.

† Devirginate, v. Obs. [f. L. dēvirgināt-ppl. stem of dēvirgināre to deprive of virginity, deflower, f. DE- I. 6 + virgin-em virgin, maid.]

deflower, f. DE-I. 6 + virgin-em virgin, maid.] trans. To deprive of virginity; to deflower, violate. Also fig. Hence Devirginated ppl. a. 153 Stubbes Anat. Abus. 1. (1879) 145 To deverginate Mayds, to deflour honest Wyues. 1624 Donne Serm. 11. 19 That Virgin Soule devirginated in the blood of Adam but restored in the blood of the Lamb. a 1639 W. Whately Prototypes 11. xxxiv. (1640) 157 Though Shechem had done the Maiden this wrong to devirginate her. 1644 GAYTON Pleas. Notes 111. viii. 120 Her devirginated Daughter. a 1680 R. Allestree Serm. (1684) II. 96 (L.) To make use of watchfulness over ourselves, that sin do not devirginate us. Devirgination. [ad. L. devirginātion-em.]

N. Allestines over ourselves, that sin do not devirginate us.

Devirgina tion. [ad. L. dēvirginātion-em, n. of action from L. dēvirgināre: see prec.] The action of devirginating; deflowering of a virgin. 1606 Holland Sueton. 192 Maidens, when they bee forced and suffer devirgination. 1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. 226. 1794 D'UREY Nt. Advent. 187 A devirgination Was justice upon this occasion. 1883 Syd. Sec. Lex., Devirgination, the loss of the signs of virginity from sexual connection.

Devirginator. rare. [a. L. agent-n. from dēvirgināre to Devirginator.] A deflowerer, ravisher. In quot. fig.
1880 R. Ellis Comment. on Catull. lxii. 32 An attack on Night, the Devirginator, the foe of sun and daylight.

Devisable (divirzābi), a. Also 6 devysable, that can be divided; in AF, that can be assigned by will; f. deviser to Devise.]

by will; f. deviser to DEVISE.]

1. Law. That can be devised or bequeathed, as

1. Law. That can be devised or bequeathed, as real property: see DEVISE v. 4.

[1292 BRITTON III. XX. § 7 Si... le tenement soit devisable par usage et custume del lu, sicum est de burgages.]

1233 Act 27 Hen. VIII., c. 10 § 1 By the common lawes... landes, tenementes and hereditamentes, be not diuisable by testamente. 1250 SWINBURNE Testaments 91 Whether corne growing on lande morgaged, bee deuiseable. 1628 COKE On Litt. 322 Tenements deuisable to another for life, or for yeares. 1725 Magens Insurances II. 369 The Shares in the capital Stock shall be transferrable and devisable. 1828 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) L. 405 Uses were devisable, although at that time lands were not. 1847 Tait's Mag. XIV. 102 Genius and talent are not devisable possessions. 1875 POSTE Gaius III. Comm. (ed. 2) 422 Land held in emphyteusis was alienable, devisable, descendible by intestacy.

2. That can be devised or contrived; contrivable. 1649 SADLER Rights of Kingdom 189 (T.) If there be no records, there is scarce devisable a legal traverse or a trial a 1677 BARROW Serm. Wks. 1686 II. 36 Exceptions or cavils devisable by curious or captious wits. 1795 Jemima II. 39 Every devisable method for obtaining her. 1889 Mss. LYNN LINTON Thro Long Night II. ix, Any folly devisable by man.

+ 3. Of deceitful contrivance, of feigned nature.

† 3. Of deceitful contrivance, of feigned nature. 75. Of decentul contrivance, of leighed fature.

7559 Milton (iv. Power Wks. 1848 II. 547 The more they will. find how false and deviseable that common saying is, which is so much relied upon.

750 Devisal (divsizăi). rare. [f. DEVISE v. + -AL. Cf. OF. devisaille device.] The act of devising;

contrivance, invention.

1854-6 Patmore Angel in Ho. 1. 11. VI. (1879) 201 If aught of your devisal prove Too hard or high to do or be. 1875.

WHITTER Life Lang. xiv. 309 Each word. has its own place, mode, and circumstances of devisal.

Deviscerate (d/vi sere't), v. rare. [f. De-II. 1+ L. viscera entrails +-arte 3] To disembowel, eviscerate. Hence Devi socrated ppl. a., Devisceration, 'the removal of the abdominal viscera'

oeration, 'the removal of the abdominal viscera' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1737 Ballex vol. II, Deviscerated, imbowelled.

Devise (divoirz), v. Forms: 4-5 deuise-n, 5-devise; also 4 deuis, -ias, 4-5 dyuyse, 4-6 deuyse, diuise, -yse, deuice, 5 dyuise, Sc. dewice, dyuys, 5-6 deuys, dewyss(e, Sc. dewyse, 6 devise, Sc. dewyiss, diwyse. [a. OF. deviser to divide, etc. = Pr. and OSp. devisar, It. divisare: -late pop.L.\*divisare, freq. of dividere to Divide which by dissimilation became devisare in Romanic.

The sense-development was far advanced before the The sense-development was far advanced before the word was taken into English; OF, had the senses, 'to divide, distribute, dispose in portions, arrange, array, dispose of, digest, order, form a plan or 37 \*

design, invent, contrive, express or make known one's plan or will', whence in later use, 'to confer, discourse, commune, talk, chat', the last the chief sense in modern French. It. divisare has in Florio, 1611, the senses 'to deuise, to invent; also, to deuide or part a sunder; to discource, to talke confer together; to blazon armes; also, to surmise,

to thinke, to seeme vnto'.]
+1. trans. To divide; to separate, part; to dis-

TI. trans. 10 divide; to separate, part; to distribute. Obs.
c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 187 In pre parties to fight his oste he did deuise. 1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 349 Pis buk. In seven partes divised es. 2a 1400 Morte Arth. 1380 The knyghte one be coursere he clevede in sondyre. Clenlyche fro be croune his corse he dyvysyde. c1400 Maundev. (Roxh.) xvii. 79 Inde es diuised in three partys. 1483 Caxton Cato E v, A waye whyche is deuysed in thre wayes.

wayes.

† b. To separate mentally, distinguish. Obs.

c 2340 Cursor M. 22929 (Fairf.) Wele can he deuise be tane
fra be tober. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 237/2 Thou hast
thought in thy corage.. how thou myghtest deuyse the
reliques of eche.

thought in thy corage.. how thou myghtest deuyse the reliques of eche.
† 2. To arrange, set in battle array. Obs.
c 1325 Coer de L. 3928 Kyng Richard.. devysyd hys hoost in the feeld. (Cf. quot. 1330 in sense 1.)
† 3. To assign, appoint, order, direct. (absol. or trans. with simple obj. or obj. clause.) Obs.
1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 9510 But he were.. In fonte stone and watyr baptysede As less cryst hab dyuysede. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 238 Per pryuely in paradys his place watz devised. 1375 Barbour Bruce vii. 265 As scho deuisit, thai haue done. c 1430 Pallad. on Husb. III. 21 Chiches sowe afore as I devysed. c 1450 Merlin 58 What wilt thow that I do, for I will do euen as thow wilte devise. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 374 He him baptysyd, And to him his name dyuysid. 1548 HALL Chron. II For.. this enterprise he devised a solempne justes to be.. at Oxforde. 1557 Montgomerie Cherrie & Slae 927 Cum on. And do as we deuyse. 1506 G. Woodcockel tr. Hist. Instine 26 h, They were forced to deuise and let out their Citty vnto strangers.

strangers.

4. Law. To assign or give by will. Now technically used only of realty, but formerly of all kinds of property that could be disposed of by will, = bequeath.

of property that could be disposed of by will, = bequeath.

[In med L. divider = testamento disponere: see Du Cange. The primary sense was literally 'to divide or distribute one's possessions', but the word had apparently passed into that of 'assign or ordain by will' before its adoption in English. Cf. quot. 1375 in sense 5 b.]

[1347 Test. Elbor. (Surtees) I. 44 (Will of Earl Warenne) Jeo devys a Isabelle de Holland ma compaigne mon anel dor.] 1395 E. E. Wills (1882) 4, I deuyse to Thomas my sone, a bed of tapicers werk. c 1422 Hoccleve Min. Poems (1802) 219 Y to thee dyuyse lewelles. iij'. a ryng brooch & a clooth. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 35 b, A man may devise by his testament hys lands and tenementes. 1647 N. Bacon Dizs. Covi. Eng. 1. Lii. (1739) 136 Richard the first devised the Crown to King John. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarista (1811) I. xix. 136 Giving up to my fathers controul the estate devised me. 1828 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) VI. 17 Persons under the age of twenty-one years are incapable of devising their lands, 1829 JARMAN Powell's Devises II. 12 Lands or goods cannot be devised to superstitious uses, within stat. 23 Hen. VIII. c. 10, by any means whatsoever. 1837 Act 7 Will. IV & 1 Vict. c. 26 \$ 33 Any person...to whom any read or personal estate shall be devised or bequeathed. a 1845 STEPHEN Laws Engl. (ed. 6) I. 500 Where a man devises lands to his heir at law. 1866 TROLLOPR Orley F. i. (ed. 4) 2 This codicil. . devised a sum of two thousand pounds to a certain Miriam Elsbech. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND Hist. Eng. Law II. 336 The modern convention which sets apart 'devise' for 'realty' and 'bequeath' for 'personalty'.

5. To order, appoint, or arrange the plan or design of; to plan, contrive, think out, frame, invent; 3.

sign of; to plan, contrive, think out, frame, invent; a. something material, as a work of art or a mechanical contrivance. (Formerly including the notion 'to construct, frame, fashion'; now expressing only the mental process of inventing or

notion 'to construct, frame, fashion'; now expressing only the mental process of inventing or contriving.)

a 1300 Curzor M. 9960 (Cott.) Suilk a hald.. neuer bes wroght wijt mans wijt, For godd him-self deuised it. c 1340 fbid. 831 (Fairf.) Pis werk.. bou salle deuise hit in bi post And borou salamon hit sal be wro3t. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. XXII. 331 Grace deuysede A cart.. to carien home peers sheues. c 1400 Rom. Rose 923 In his honde holdyng Turke bowes two, fulle wel devysed had he. 1486 Henry VII at York in Surtless Misc. (1890) 55 A convenient thing divisid wherby.. schall rayne rose water. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 710, The moost.. delicate dysshes, that can or may be deuysed for a kynge. 1548 HALL Chron. 131 b, To tel.. what engynes were devised, what harneis was provided. 15479 B. Googe Herestack's Hubb. 1. (1586) 9 b, This Court I thus devised mee selfe. Ibid. 1v. 173 Ponds for Oysters, were first devised by Sergius Orata. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1638) 187 More ingenious than his father in deuising warlike engines. 1784 COWER Task 1. 211 The artist whose ingenious thought Devised the Weatherhouse, that useful toy! 1860 TYNDALL Glac. II. XXX. 404 [An] instrument .. exceeding in accuracy any hinterto devised. 1863 Gso. ELIOT Romola I. iii, Marble inlaying and statued niches, which Giotto had devised a hundred and fifty years before. 1879 Cassell's Techs. Educ. IV. 62/2 The ingenuity with which he devised tools for .. lock-making.

b. something immaterial or abstract, or a product of the mind. (The chief current sense.)

a 1300 K. Horn 930 A writ he dude deuise, Abulf hit dude write. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce X. 300 His testament deuisithe, And ordanit how his land suld be Gouernit. 24. Lydg. Temple of Glas 927 Pi woordis so deuyse, That she on be haue compassioun. 1530 PALSGE. 523/3, I can devyse a thing wel, but I can nat penne it. 1538 STARKEY Eng-

land 1. i. 12 Meruelus gud lawys. deuysyd by man. 1868 EDEN Decades (Arb.) 49 The mynde of man. taketh pleasure in diuisynge or excogitatynge sume honest thynge. 1601 SHAKS. Jul. C. 111. i. 246 Speake all good you can deuise of Caesar. 1661 BRAMHALL JUL VINA. iv. 63 Then Pope Paschalis the second had devised a new Oath for ArchBishops. 1791 Cowper Odysts. XIV. 600 SO I. the remedy at once Devised. 1833 HT. MARTIMEAU Briery Creek v. 115 Whatever occupation might have been devised for their leisure evening hours. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq. II. iii. 105 It is impossible to devise any sanitary measures which would do all that is required. 1890 LUBBOCK Orig. Civilia. iv. (1875) 167 Having devised words for father and mother.

c. absol. or with clause: To contrive, plan

C. absol. or with clause: To contrive, plan (that . . . , how . . . , etc., or to do something).

c 2345 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1100 Wel clanner pen any crafte cowpe deuyse. c 2400 Rom. Rose 7362 At the last they devysed, That they wolde gone in tapinage. c 1400 Pallad. on Hinds. 1. 784 Dyversed wittes dyversely devyse. 2568 Grafton Chron. 11. 313 He.. devysed to set great taxes and impositions upon the people. 1508 Shaks. Merry W. Iv. iv. 27 Deuise but how you'l vse him when he comes, And let vs two deuise to bring him thether. 1667 Milton P. L. viii. 207 How suttly to detaine thee I devise. 1725 Pope Odyss. 1x. 377 Thus. I thought, devis'd, and Pallas heard my prayer. 1832 Tennyson 'Love thou thy land' x, For Nature also, cold and warm..devising long.. Matures the individual form.

† d. To design, draw. represent by art. Obs

x, ror nature also, cold and warm..devising long.. Matures the individual form.

† d. To design, draw, represent by art. Obs.

a 1400-50 Alexander 280 In pis opir drazt ware deuysid a dusan of bestis. c 1400 Destr. Troy 1678 Twenty pase vp pight all of pure cristall, Pat were shynyng full shene shalkes to deuyse. 1800 SPENSER F. Q. II. 1. 31 That deare Crosse uppon your shield devizd.

† 6. 8. refl. To plan, determine, resolve. Obs.
1303 Gower Conf. III. 248 He all hole the cite lad Right as he wolde him self devise. c 1450 St. Culhbert (Surtees) 6342 Pe seruand sees many penys Lig on the toumbe, he him deuys To stele of paim belyue.

† b. intr. To resolve or decide upon. Obs.
1348 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Pref. 18 Lyke a man that had deuised upon it afore. 1808 Barckler Felic. Man III. (1603) 161 Devising upon a man that might see this treason punished.

† c. with inf. To desion. Obs.

unished. † C. with *inf*. To design. *Obs.* 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* v. 19 Of Patient Grissel I devise to

7. trans. In a bad sense: a. To plot, scheme,

7. trans. In a bad sense: a. To plot, scheme, lay plans to bring about (evil). arch. (Const. with simple obj. or infin.)

rapo Destr. Tray 9478 To deire hym with dethe he duly deuy-et. With an arow. 1513 More in Grafton Chron. II. 788 Under pretext of her dutie to Godward, she divised to disturbe this mariage. a 1533 LD. Berners Huon Ixv. 223 These. ii. traytours deuysyd and concludy dthe deth of Huon. 1633 G. Herners Temple, Sacrifice v. For thirtie pence he did my death devise. 1791 Cowfer Iliad viii. 533 Devising ...calamity to Troy. 264 Tennyson Aylmer's Field 783 And knew not what they did, but sat Ignorant, devising their own daughter's death!

b. To contrive or make up deceifully or falsely; to feign, forge, invent. arch.

b. To contrive or make up deceitfully or falsely; to feign, forge, invent. arch.

1513 More Rich. 111, Wks. 56 Much mater was ther.. deuised to the slaunder of y lord Chamberlain. 1605 Play Stulely in Simpson Sch. Shaks. (1878) 166, I cannot tell what to do. I'll devise some scuse. 1719 Freethinker No. 100, P 2 The Eldest.. devised a monstrous Calumny to ruin his Brother. 1820 SOUTHEY Ode St. George's Day 1 The tales which fabling monks of old Devised. 1887 Bowen Virg. Emid 1v. 51 Devise fair pleas for delay.

† C. with obj. cl., or absol. To feign, pretend. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Comestaggio 208 Incouraging them, sometimes devising that the French succours were on the way, sometimes shewing the.. forces to bee greater then they were. 1609 HOLLAND Amm. Marcell. xxx. iv. 386 If thou shouldest devise [finxeric] and say, That wilfully thou hadst murthered thine owne mother. 1610—Camden's Bril. (1637) 8 He.. deviseth first that this Brutus was a Consul of Rome.

† 8. trans. (or absol.) To contrive' successfully;

Brit. (1637) 8 He.. deviseth first that this Brutus was a Consul of Rome.

† 8. trans. (or absol.) To 'contrive' successfully; to achieve, accomplish, 'manage'. Obs.

1340-70 Alex. † Dind. 670 Hercules. Divisede here...a dosain of wondrus. 1415 Hoccleve To Sir Y. Oldcastle 511 Thee hie as faste ws bat thou canst dyuyse. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 214 [He] could not devise the makyng of some Letters, in his Crosse rowe. whereas before. he wrote both fast and faire. c1520 Markowe Mass. Paris 1. viii, Could we devise To get those pedants from the King Navarre, That are tutors to him.

† 9. To prepare with skill, make ready, provide, purvey. (Also absol.) Obs.

c1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 1453 Hypsipyle, Anoon Argus his shippes gan devyse. c1400 Lamfranc's Cirurg. 87 It sufficile bat a man divise be medicyn after be complexioun mai bee. c1500 Three Kings Sons 182 The kynge was the best diviser that any man coude fynde: he devised not as a pore caitif, but as a kynge.

† 10. trans. (or absol.) To conceive, imagine; to conjecture, guess. Obs.

†10. trans. (or absol.) To conceive, imagine; to conjecture, guess. Obs.
c 1335 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1046 Also red & so ripe & rychely lived, As any dom myst device of dayntyez oute. 1340 2/2mb, 73 Ine helle bou sselt yzi mo zor3es banne me moge deuisy. c 1336 Will. Palerne 295 Makende be most loye bat man mist deuise. c 1440 Ipomydon 04 Full riche, I wot, were hyr seruice, For better myght no man devyse. 1593 Shakss. Kom. & 7M. Ini. i, 72, I do protest I neuer injur'd thee, But lou'd thee better then thou can'st deuise: Till thou shalt know the reason of my loue. 1754 Edwards Freed. Will II. v. 53 If Liberty don't consist in this, what else can be devised that it should consist in. 1814 MAD. D'Arbilay Wauderer V. 358 Little enough devizing I should ever meet with [etc.]. with [etc.]. +11. intr. (or trans. with obj. cl.) To think,

meditate, consider, deliberate. Obs.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 4938 Ses now your seluyn. And deuys of his dede as you dere think. c 1450 St. Crithbert (Surtees) 4411 He deuysed what he suld do. c 1533 LD. Berners Huon cxii. 435 Thus as ye haue harde Huon deuysyd by hymselfe at the fountayne. 1548 Hall Chron. 105 Vieuyng the cite and devisyng in what place it was best assautable. 1558-9 E. Forde Parimus 1. (1661) 34 Thus by devising what should be become of him she could enjoy no quiet nor content.

†12. trans. To consider, scan, survey, examine,

† 12. trans. To consider, scan, survey, examine, look at attentively. Obs.

21300 Sir Beius 3872 be castel ase he 3ede aboute, For to divise be toures stoute.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIX. 273 He shulde ar he did any dede deuyse wel be ende. a 2400-50 Alexander 5009 Sone as bis princes of pris bis pistyll had deuysid.

21470 HENRY Wallace III. 101 The worthi Scottis. Dewysyt the place.

1509 BARCLAY Shyp of Folys (1570)9 Beholde vnto your prince: Consider his sadnes, his honestie deuise.

† b. To perceive, discern, observe. Obs.

21300 Curror M. 9895 (Götl.) Baylis has bis castel thre,

T D. 10 perceive, discern, observe. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 9805 (Gött.) Baylis has bis castel thre, wid wallis thrinne, semly to se, As 3e sal siben here diuyse.

a 1400-50 Alexander 3053 Sone as ser Dary it deuysid, and segis his foke faile. c 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 1148 That no man youre counsel devise. 1600 Shelton Quix. IV. vii. 11. 88 We Phoebus may devise Shine thro' the rosal Gates of th' Orient bright.

† 13. To set forth in detail, recount, describe.

a 1300 Cursor M. 8090 (Cutt.) Salamon be were this deduction.

II. 88 We Phebus may devise Shine thro' the rosal Gates of th' Orient bright.

† 13. To set forth in detail, recount, describe.

a 1300 Cursor M. 8979 (Cott.) Salamon be wys. His dedes coth naman deuis. c 1300 K. Alis. 7377 N'is no nede heore armes to devyse. 1393 Gowra Conf. 1. 206 And tho began he to devise, How he the childis moder fonde. 1481 Canton Myrr. 1. iv. 16 We shal deuise to yow herafter the fourme of the world and the facyon. 1513 Douglas Emeir XIII. ix. 10 Lang war to devys. Thair hasty fair, thair revellying and deray. c 1570 Pride & Lowl. (1841) 18 And foorth they went, as I shall you devise.

† b. intr. or absol. To give an account. Obs. c 1400 Rom. Rose 888 His beaute grelly was to preyse:

But of his robe to devise I drede encombred for to be. c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode 1. c. (1869) 54 Ryght as grace dieu spak and diuised of these belles. 1601 R. Johnson Kingd. 4 Commu. (1603) 124 Hitherto have we devised of Siam and Pegu (as they stood) before the comming of the Portugals into India. 1bid. (1603) 207 Of whose originall and fortunes...it shall not bee amisse to devise.

† 14. To confer, commune, discourse, converse, talk. Obs. [So in mod. F.] a. refl. c 1477 Canton Yason 34 b, And we shall deuise us to geder of oure auentures. c 1489 — Blanchardyn xvi. 52 The proude pucelle. talked and deuysed her self sore harde and angerly wyth her maystres.

† b. intr.
c 1477 Canton Yason 51 b, Knowyng that he was moche pensit..he deuised to him of many thinges and meruailes. 1530 Palser, 514/2, I devyse, I talke or fynde comunycacion. 21530 Palser, 514/2, I devyse, I talke or fynde comunycacion. 21530 Palser, 514/2, I devyse, I talke or fynde comunycacion. 21530 Palser, 514/2, I devyse, I talke or fynde comunycacion. 21530 Palser, 514/2, I devyse, I talke or fynde comunycacion. 21530 Palser, 514/2, I devyse, I talke or fynde comunycacion. 21530 Palser, 514/2, I devyse, I talke or fynde comunycacion. 21530 Palser, 514/2, I devyse, I talke or fynde comunycacion. 21530 Palser, 514/2, I devyse, I talke or fynd

[a. OF. devise, devis (in same sense):-Romanic deviso, devisa, for L. divisus, and (late) divisa, from ppl. stem of dividere to divide, distribute, apportion, also, in med.L., edisponere testamento, to dispose by will. In med.L., divisa was in apportion, also, in med.L., = asyponere estamento, to dispose by will. In med.L., divisa was in common use = dīvīsio, originally 'division of goods by testament', 'whence also the testament itself is called dīvīsa [and dīvīsio]' (Du Cange). The same word as DEVICE sb., and formerly sometimes spelt device; the eventual victory of the form devise may be partly due to the influence of the med. I. divisa in wills, but is prob. more owing to the influence of the verb, and the close association of the sb. with it in this special sense.]

to the influence of the verb, and the close association of the sb. with it in this special sense.]

The act of devising, apportioning, or assigning, by will; a testamentary disposition of real property; the clause in a will conveying this.

'A gift by will of freehold land, or of such rights arising out of or connected with land as are by English law classed with it as real property, is called a devise. A gift by will of personal property is called a devise. A gift by will of personal property is called a bequest. (Sir F. Pollock, Land Laws (1887) v. 126) But this distinction is modern: cf. quot. 1641, and Devise v. 4.

[1188 Henry II Will in Gervase of Cant., Notum facio quod apud Waltham..feci Divisam meam de quadam parte pecuniae meæ.]

1548-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII, c. 5, § 9 Any suche person, that shall make any.. deuise by his last will in writing. 1874 tr. Littleton's Tenures 35b, He to whom such devise ys made after the death of the devisour, may enter in the tenementes. 1641 Termes de la Ley 114 Devise is where a man in his testament giveth or bequeatheth his goods or his lands to another after his decease. 1790 Case of Heirz at Law to G. Monke 12 The Devise in that Will, by Christopher to his Dutchess. 1765 Blackstone Comm. I. n. vii. 84 It does not extend to devises by will. 1837 W. Selwwn Law Nisi Prins II. 813 The devisor wrote upon a sheet of paper a devise of land, and subscribed the paper, but did not seal it. 1841 Stephen Laws Engl. (ed. 6) I. 609 The law of testamentary disposition... as it affects estates of freehold duration and tenure; or as it is commonly expressed, the law of devises. 1888 Lo. St. Leonards Handy Bk. Prop. Law xx. 151 A general devise or bequest. will pass any real or personal estate which you have power to

appoint in any manner you think proper. 1876 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. V. xxiii. 329 For the first time in our story, a devise of the Crown made before the actual vacancy took effect. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND Hist. Eng. Latu 11. 332 In the year 1182. the king made, not indeed his testament, but his division or devise (divisam suam) of a certain portion of his fortune.

β. 1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie III. xix. (Arb.) 241 No man can say its his by heritage, Nor by Legacie, or Testatours deuice. 1618 BOLTON Florus II. xx. 157 The people.. entring upon the whole estate, retained it.. by vertue of his device, and Testament. a 1626 BACON Max. 4 Uses Com. Latu xiv. (1630 58 If I devise the mannour of D.. of which at that time 1 am not seised.. this device is void.

Devised (divoival), ppl. a. [f. Devise v. +-ED.] Planned, contrived, invented, feigned, etc.: see the verb.

see the verb.

ED!.] Planned, contrived, invented, feigned, etc.: see the verb.

1552 HULOET, Deuised, cogitatus.. Deuised in thought, or purposed precisely, meditatus.. 1553 T. WILSON Rhet. (1580) 179 Allegories, and darke devised sentences. 1611 BIBLE 2 Pet. i. 16 Wee have not followed cunningly deuised fables. 1634 CANNE Necess. Separ. (1849) 82 Worthly speaketh M. Perkins.. when men set up a devised worship, they set up also a devised God. a 1850 CAHOUN IVKs. (1874) IV. 26 What is it but a cunningly devised scheme, to replenish the treasury of some of the states.

Devisee (divoi:2i). Law. [f. Devise v. + - ER.]

The person to whom property is devised by will: see Devise v. 4. (Correlative to devisor.)

1543-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII, c. 5 § 17 The right and title of the donees, feoffes, lessees, and deuisees therof. 1600 FULBECKE 2nd Pt. Parall. 33 The deuisee cannot take the goodes without the deliuerie of the executor. 1767 BLACK-STONE Comm. II. 108 If the devise be to a man and his assigns, without annexing words of perpetuity, there the devisee shall take only an estate for life. 1813 Examiner 8 Feb. 95/2 The nephew was to be heir or devisee and legatee of . the uncle's property. 1879 Poste Gaius II. Comm. (ed. 2) 227 In the language of English jurisprudence, Heir denotes a successor to real estate under a will.

Devisely, obs. var. Divisely adv.

denotes a successor to real estate under a will.

Devisely, obs. var. Divisely adv.

Devisement, rare. [a. OF. devisement, f. deviser to Devise: see-Ment.]

1. Description. (Cf. Devise v. 13.)

c 2325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 1019, I knew hit by his deuysement, In be apocalypez be apostel Iohan. As Iohan deuysed 3et sa3 I bare.

2. The act of devising or contriving; a device.

1541 Whatt Defence Wks. (1861) p. xxvi, For the inventing, for the setting forth, for the indictment, for devisement of the dilating of the matters. 1879 [S. Moses] Spirit-Identity of App. 11. § 5 Cunning devisements of curious brains.

brains.

Deviser (divoive). Also 4 Sc. dewisowr, 4-6 deuysour, 4-7 diviser, 6 deuisour, deuysar, -er, 6-7 (9) devisor. • [ME. devisour, a. AF. devisour = OF. deviseor, -eur, f. deviser to DEVISE. In mod. Eng. (exc. in a special sense: see DEVISOR) the suffix is changed into the common agent-ording are 1

In mod.Eng. (exc. in a special sense: see Devisor) the suffix is changed into the common agentending -Er.]

One who devises; a contriver, inventor, framer, forger, plotter, schemer, etc.: cf. the verb.

1523 LD. Berners Froiss. I. ccxxxi. 316 The prince of Wales was a mean bytwene them, and chefe deuysour therof.

1538 Starkey England II. iii. 80 Curyouse descanterys and deuysarys of new songys. 1571 Golding Calvin on Ps. vii. 16 Devisers of mischeefe perish through their own devises.

1577 Northerooke Dicing (1843) 116 Who was the firste deuisour of dyce playing? 1614 Raleigh Hist. World III.

24 The deviser of the mischiefe against Cyrus. 1646 Sir. T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. iii. 11 They are daily mocked into errour by subtlet devisors. 1672 Eachard Hobbe's State Nat. (1705) 11 As very a deviser, as if you had found out gun-powder or printing. 1792 Cowper Hiad IV. 398 And thou, deviser of all evil wiles! 1867 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1876) I. App. 629 The first deviser of the scheme.

† D. One who makes ready, plans, or arranges (a feast, etc.): cf. Devise v. 9. Obs.

1375 Barbour Bruce xx. 72 Devysouris of that fest till be. 1350 Three Kings Sons 182 The kynge was the best diviser that any man coude fynde.

† c. One who prepares the plans of a building, etc.; an architect. Obs.

1548 Patter Exped. Scotl. in Arb. Garner III. 76 Sir Richard Lee Knight, Devisor of the fortifications to be made. 1581 Mulcaster Positions xili. (1887) 242 What should...maryners, deuisours, architectes..do with latin. 1647 Hawren Croum Rev. 23 Devisor of the Buildings.

Devising (divoi-zin), vbl. sb. [f. Devise v. + Ing.] The action of the verb Devise; contriving, planning, invention, etc.

1400 Laufranc's Cirurg. (MS. B) 106 Aftere be devysinge

-ING I.] The action of the verb DEVISE; contriving, planning, invention, etc.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. (MS. B) 106 Aftere be devysinge of my symple wytt. 1530 Palsgr. 213/2 Devisyng, denis. 1504 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 11. viii, That in them God hath... left his intent to be accomplished by our divisinges. a 1610 Healey Theophrasius, Newsoforging (1636) 32 A devising of deeds and words at the fancy or pleasure of the Inventor. 1870 MCARTHY Own Times II. xxiii. 190 He sometimes rode in a curious little cab of his own devising. 1885 BRIDGES Nero 1. i. 2/2 The curse of life is of our own devising, Born of man's ignorance and selfishness.

† b. Conversation, talking (DEVISE v. 14). Obs. 1506 B. Young Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1v. 178 He thought... such a companie... would have passed the time in some manner of devising, and discourses, but now perceaved himselfe to be rather in a ... silent place.

C. Law. The bequeathing of real property (DE-

c. Law. The bequeathing of real property (DE-

1868 ROGERS Pol. Econ. xvii. (1876) 228 That which relates to the letting, devising, and settlement of land.

Devision, obs. form of Division.

**Devisor** (dlvəi zō1). Law. Also 6-7 -our. a. AF. devisour, = OF. deviseor, -eur, f. deviser to [a. AF. devisour, = OF. deviseor, -eur, 1. deviser to DEVISE. Formerly used in all senses of the vb., for which DEVISER is now the general form.]

for which DEVISER is now the general form.] One who devises (real property) by will; one who makes a devise. (Correlative to devisee.)

1542-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII, c 5 § 11 After the death of any such owner or deuisour which shall make any such . device by his last will in writing. 1574 [see Devise 56.].

1657 Sir H. Grimstone in Croke's Rep. 1. 476 The intent of the devisor. 1767 Blackstone Comm. 11. 379 No afterpurchased lands will pass under such devise, unless, subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devisor re-publishes his will. 1876 Digby Real Prop. viii. 351 No liability attached to the lands in the hands of the devisee for the debts of the devisor.

Davisor -Our obs forms of Draysor

Devisor, -our, obs. forms of DEVISER.

+ Devitable, a. Obs.- o [f. L. devitare Devite v. + -BLE.

2727 BAILEY vol. II, Devitable, easy to be shunned or voided.

Devitalize (dl'voi tăloiz), v. [f. De-II. r + VITALIZE.] trans. To deprive of vitality or vital qualities; to render liseless or essete.

1849 I. Taylor Layola & Jes. (1857) 359 The philosophy which is propounded to youth must be devitalized. 1865; H. MACMILLAN Footnetes Page Nat. 223 Those [persons]. being devitalized by other noxious influences, such as vitiated air, defective sewerage, bad water, or an inadequate supply of food. 1869 [see Devive]. 1876 Contemp. Rev. XXVIII. 729 This one incontestable fact of itself overthrows or devitalizes the entire doctrine. 1883 H. Drummond Nat. Law in Spir. W. (ed. 2) 86 The biologist cannot devitalise a plant or an animal and revivisy it again.

Hence Devi talized, Devitalizing ppl. adjs.;

Hence Devitalized, Devitalizing ppl. adjs.; also Devitalization, the action of devitalizing.

also Devitalization, the action of devitalizing.

1866 Reader 1 Sept. 770 Fungi. flourish on . surfaces.. which belong to devitalized beings. 1871 Sat. Rev. 1 Apr. 398/2 New preparations of concentrated food .. to meet the devitalization which seems increasing in what we suppose to be the well-nourished class of families. 1875 H. C. Woon Therap. (1879) 399 The poison exerts no destructive chemical or devitalizing influence upon the tissues. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON Dis. Mod. Life 385 Devitalized air finds its entrance into human habitations.

† Devitation. Obs. rare. [ad. L. devitation...]

em, n. of action f. devitare: see next.] Shunning, avoiding; exhortation to shun: the opposite of invitation.

invitation.

1514 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 45 If there be any here that .. will venture himselfe a guest at the Deuils Banket, maugre all devitation, let him stay and heare the Reckoning.

1623 COCKERAM, Devitation, an eschuing.

† Devite, v. Obs. rare 1. [f. L. devitare to shun, avoid, f. De-I. 3 + vitare to shun. Cf. Interest To shun.

VITE ] trans. To shun.

1540 CHALONER Erasm. Moriz Enc. R iij a, I exhorte you ... to devite or shonne the company of heretikes.

¶ nonce-use. To ask not (to do): the opposite of invite.

1831 LAMB Let. to Cary in Life & Lett. Wks. (1865) 174
I am de-vited to come on Wednesdays.

Devitrification (dlvi:trifikēl-sən). [a. mod.

F. devitrification (1803 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. devitrifier: see next.] The action or process of devitrifying; deprivation of vitreous character; esp. change (of rocks) from a glassy to a crystalline

change (of Tocks) Itum a g...., condition.

1832 G. R. Porter Porcelain & Gl. xvi. 317 heading, On the Devitrification of Glass. Ibid. 326 The devitrification was by no means perfect. 1865 Ecclesiologist XXVI. 269
The process of devitrification in ancient painted glass.
1879 RUTLEY Stud. Rocks x. 163 The development of microliths is one of the causes of devitrification in glassy rocks and in artificial glass. 1881 Jupp Volcanoes ix. 258 These glassy rocks easily undergo devitrification.

[f. De- II. 1 +

and in artificial glass. 1887 Judo Volcanoes ix. 258 These glassy rocks easily undergo 'devitrification'.

Devitrify (divitrifici), v. [f. Dr. II. I + VITRIFY; app. after F. divitrifier (1803 in Hatz.-Darm.).] trans. To deprive of vitreous qualities or properties; to cause (glass or a vitreous substance) to become opaque, hard, and crystalline in structure. Hence Devitrified ppl. a.

1832 G. R. Poater Porcelain 4 Gl. 235 Experiments made to devitrify stained glass taken from church windows. Ibid. 326 Glass, when devitrified, becomes a much more perfect conductor of heat and electricity. Ibid. xvi. heading, Power of devitrified glass to bear sudden changes of temperature. 1879 RUTLEY. Sind. Rocks x. 170 In most instances this impure or devitrified matter is opaque.

Devive, v. nonce-wd. [f. Dr. II. 1, after revive.] trans. To render lifeless, devitalize.

1869 Owen in Microsc. Yrnl. May 294 Organisms which we can devitalise and revitalise—devive and revive—many times.

Devize, obs. form of DEVISE.

Devocalize (děvou·kăləiz), v. [f. De- II. I + VOCALIZE.] trans. To make (a vowel or voice consonant) voiceless or non-sonant.

1877 Sweet Phonetics 142 [W] often becomes (bh) and even (v), which, when a voiceless consonant follows, is devocalised [to /]. 1888 — Eng. Sounds 18 The more primitive Sanskrit usage...devocalizes finally only before a pause or a breath

Hence Devocaliza tion.

1879 SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 484 Before voiceless tops there is always devocalization.

† **De vocate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. I. dēvocāt-ppl. stem of dēvocāre to call off, away, or down, f. DE- I. I, 2 + vocāre to call.]

DE-1. 1, 2+vocare to call.]

trans. To call down.
(In quot. 1570 perhaps 'to make calls or demands', if not a misprint for derogate.)

c1570 Preston Cambyses in Hazl. Dodsley IV. 188 The Commons of you do complain, From them you devocate.

1633 W. Struther True Happiness 52 Superstitious worshippers thinke by their prayers, as charmes, to devocat and draw God out of heaven.

† Devocation. Obs. [n. of action f. L. devocate.]

\*\*The see prec. and ATION 1. A calling down or

āre: see prec. and -ATION.] A calling down or

are: see prec, and -ATION. J. A Calling down. C. away.

1632 COCKERAM II, A Calling downe, deuocation. 1661
RUST Origen in Phenix (1721) I. 33 All corporeal Pleasure having something of Confusion and Disturbance in it, together with a strong magical Devocation of the Animadversion of the sense of it. 1680 HALLIWELL Niclampr. 97
(T.) To be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering devocations.

Devoid (divoid), a. Also 5-6 devoide, -voyde, 5 -vode, 6 -voyd. [Originally pa. pple. of Devoid v., short for (or collateral variant of) devoided: see next.]

of Devoid v., short for (or collateral variant of) devoided: see next.]

With of: Empty, void, destitute (of some attribute); entirely without or wanting. (Originally participial, like bereft, and, like the latter, only used predicatively, or following its substantive.)

c 1400 Rom. Rose 3723 Devoid of pride certaine she was. 1430 Lydo. Chron. Trop. 1. v. So is my meaning cleane devoyde of syn. c 1465 Pol. Rel. & L. Poemi (1866) 2 Devode of vices. 1509 Hawes Conv. Sugarers 47 Go lytell treaty-edeuoyde of eloquence. 1530 Palsor. 310/1 Devoyde, without or delyvered of a thyng, vayde. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1638) 101 He lay speechlesse, devoid of sence and motion. 1660 Boyle. New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxxiii. (1682) 126 Though it be not quite devoy'd of all body whatsoever. 1762 Falconer Shipar. III. 181 A wretch deform'd, devoid of ev'ry grace. 1865 W. G. Palgrave Arabia 1. 410 A very simple style of dress, devoid of ornament or pretension.

D. without of: Void, empty. rare.

1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. ix. 15 When I awoke, and found her place devoyd, And nought but pressed gras where she had lyen, I sorrowed all so much as earst I joyd.

† Devoid, v. Obs. or rare. Forms: 4-7 devoyde, 4-6-vode, 5-6-voyd, -vyde, 5-7-void(e), (4-5) dewoyde, 5-8-voydd, 5-8-v

place devoyd, And nought but pressed gras where she had lyen, I sorrowed all so much as earst I joyd.

† Devoid, v. Obs. or rare. Forms: 4-7 devoyde, 4-6-vode, 5-6-voyd, -vyde, 5-7-void(e, (4-5 dewoyde, 5-6-voyde, 6-wood, -woyd, -wid).

[a. OF. de., desvoidier, -vuidier, -voyder, in mod. F. devider, f. de., des-des-(L. dis-) + vuide, mod. vide, empty. Cf. med. L. disvacuāre, in same sense.]

(In 15-16th c. sometimes confused in form with Divide, 1-1. trans. To cast out, get rid of, do away with, remove, expel; to void. Obs.

[a. 2335 E. E. Allit. P. A. 15 Wyschande bat wele pat wont watz whyle deuoyde my wrange. Ibid. B. 544 De-voydynge be vylanye bat venkquyst his bewez. c. 1400 Rom. Rose 2929 Right so is al his woo fulle soone Devoided clene, a 1400-50 Alexander 4327 Auyrice & errogaunce & all we devoide. c. 1430 Liber Cocorum (1862) 45 Devoyde bo worme-etone alle bydene. c. 1438 Dieby Myst. In. 187 We xal gete yow leches, 30wer peynes to devyde. 1508 Dunbar I'ma. Mariit Wem. 166, I sall the venome devoid with a vent large, And me assuage of the swalme, that suellit wes gret. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. 45, 61, 63, 64.

† D. To destroy, annihilate. Obs.

[a. 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 908 For we schal tyne bis toun & traybely disstrye, Wyth alle bise wysez so wykke wystly deuoyde. a 1400-50 Alexander 3875 To be deuowrid & devoidid and vencuste for euire.

† C. To empty out, pour out, discharge. Obs.

[1326 Bk. Curtasye 718 in Babees Bk. (1868) 323 For a pype ber is insyde so clene, Pat water deuoydes, of seluer schene. 1513 Douglass Emist sunt. is of The Latry pepyll...gan devoid [v. v. devode], and hostit owt full cleyr Deip from thar brestis the hard sorow smart.

† 2. To vacate; to leave. Obs.

[1326 Cor. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 24,3 I am with 30w at alle tymes whan 3e to councel me calle, But for a short tyme myself I devoyde. 1525 Stewart Cron. Scot. II. 123 Or tha clud diuyde thame of that land, Tha war bait tane and fast bund fit and hand.

† C. intr. (for reft.) To go away, withdraw.

[1485 Digby Myst. v. 380 He

+3. trans. To avoid, shun; to get out of the way Obs.

of. Obs.

1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xxxv. xviii, I ful swyftly dyd
geve back ful oft, For to devoyde his great strokes unsoft.

1530 Palsgr. 515/1 It shalbe harde to devoyde this mater:
ce stroyt forte chose de euiter ceste matiere.

† 4. To empty; to make void or empty. Obs.
a 1400-50 Alexander 2038 Alexander. clekis vp be coupe
& putis in his bosom. Anopire boll was him brost & bathe
he deuoydid. c 1430 Lydo. in Turner Dom. Archit. III. 39
The canell scoured was so clene, And deuoyded into secrete

wyse.

† b. To empty, clear, rid, free (of). Obs.

\*\*c 1450 HOLLAND Howlet 519. I sal devoid the of det, Or de
in the place. \*\*c 1500 Lancelot 1022 Now help thi-self at neid,
And the dewod of euery point of dred. 1335 STEWART Cross
Scot. 111. 163 To devoid Scotland Of Inglismen. 1548 Gest
Pr. Masse 80 Howe coulde the bread and wyne serve to hys

\*\*Rote 150 Lancelot 102 Lancelot 1

purpose, yf they were utterly divoided of theyr accostumed nature?

To render void or of none effect. rare - 1. 1601 Br. W. BARLOW Defence 225 Least. the Apostles labour, by their carelesse leuitie, or carnall securitie, should bee denoyded and abased.

labour, by their carelesse leuitie, or carnall securitie, should bee deuoyded and abased.

6. To make devoid; to divest. rare. nonce-wd.
1876 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVI. 372 In any minds, so devoided of their religious sentiments.

† Hence Devoi'ded ppl. a., divested, made void.
c 1430 Lydo. Bochas 1. ii. (1544) 4 b. As a prince devoyded of all grace Against God he gan for to compasse. 1605
Imme Quernit. 1. iii. 10 Those things which are made by arte. are devoided of all sense and motion.
† Devoi'der. Obs. rare-1. [f. Devoid v. +
-ER = OF. type desvuideor, of which the fem. desvuideresse, devoyderesse, is recorded by Godefroy.]
An expeller, a driver out.

An expeller, a driver out.

14... Lyd. Temple of Glass 329 O blisful sterre...deuoider

Devoir (see below), sb. Forms: a. 3-6 dever, (4 deverre), 4-5 devere, (5 deveer, -yr, -ire, -yer, deyver, deffere, 6 debuer). B. 4-6 devor, 4-7 devour, 5 divour, 5-6 devoure, 5-7 Sc. devore, 6-7 deavour. 7. 5- devoir, 5-7 devoire, devoyr(e, devoyer, 6-7 devoier. [ME. dever, a. OF. deveir (= Pr. dever, Sp. deber, It. devere, dovere), substantive use of pres. inf. of verb:-L. debere to owe. In Eng. the stress was shifted from (dever) to (dever, dever, deavour: cf. Endeavour. In the 15th c., and esp. by Caxton, the spelling was often conformed to Parisian Fr. devoir, though even thus, the stress was still often on the first syllable, devoir being treated merely as a variant spell-**Devoir** (see below), sb. Forms: a. 3-6 dever, lable, devoir being treated merely as a variant spelling of devor, devour. Dever occurs as late as the Psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins; but the English tradition of the word died out before 1600, leaving devoir, in 16-17th c. often anglicized as devoyer, but now commonly treated as if adopted from modern French, and pronounced (dzwa r, devwo 1, de wo 1); though it would be more correct, his-

modern French, and pronounced (drywär, de'wwoll, de'wwoll; though it would be more correct, historically, to pronounce it (de'val) as in endeavour.]

1. That which one ought to do, or has to do; (one's) duty, business, appointed task. (Chiefly in phr. to do one's devoir). arch.

a. a 1300 Cursor M. 21001 (Cott.) All liueand thing on sere maners dos pair deuer [v. r. deuerre]. c 1315 Shorrham 54 And 33f hy [clerkes] douth wel hare dever Ine thysse heritage. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 71 Als knyght did his deuer [rime austere]. c 1430 Dettr. Troy 234 Do bi deuer duly as a duke nobill. c 1430 Piler. Lyf Mankode I. Ili. (1860) 25 To do alwey my deueer. 1462 Daubray in they do ryght well her devyer, and be worthey moche thanke of the Kyng.

3. 1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xiv. 136 Til he haue done his deuor and his dayes iourne. a 1470 Tiltoft (Esan'iv. (1530) 5 Doyng the devoure of myne office. 1489 (MS.) Barbota Bruce xi. 430 This stalwardly sall stand, And do thair deuour as thai aw. 1552 Abr. Hamitton Catech. (1884) 35 Do your devore and dewtie. a 1605 Montoomerie Flyting 443 Whan thae dames deuoutly had done their devore. Of that matter to make remained no more. 1606 Holland Sweton. 56 In the Cirque he brought forth to doe their devour Charioteers, Runners and Killers of savage beasts. v. a 1430 (MS.) Chaucer Man of Law's T., Head-link 38 (Ellesm.) Thanne haue ye do your deuoir atte leeste [so Hengwri, devoire Petw., deuer Corp. & Lansd., deurr Canb., deuoir Harl.] 1485 Caxtos (has. Gr. 29 He faylled not to doo gretely hys deuoyr. 1573 Satir. Poems Reform. xxxix. 236 And Drurie deulie did his ful deuoir. 1589 Greene Menaphon (Arb.) 90 Democles commanded the deathsman to doo his devoyre. 1608 L. Machin Dumbe Kright I, What devoyre Drawes you within these lists? 1683 N. O. Boilean's Lutrin 11. 16 The Rhine shall first his streams mix with the Loire, Er'e I forget the sence of my Devoire. 1738 Warbunton Dir. Legat. I. 28 Exactly perform to one another the Devoirs of Citizens. 1888 Scorr F. M. Perth viii, I think the

† 2. That which one can do, (one's) utmost or best; endeavour, effort. Chiefly in phr. to do one's devoir, to put oneself in devoir = to do what one can, to endeavour (to do something). Obs.

a. 1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. XII. 2, I have do my deuer be dowed to teche. c 1460 J. Russell. Bk. Nurture 659 in Babees Bk. (1868) 162 Pus y shalle do my devere To enforme yow. 1483-8 Plumpion Corr. 59, I shall put me in dever to fullfill your intent. 1537 T. Cumptun in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. II. 91, I have. don my debuer accordying to the teneur of hit. 1549 62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. XXII. 26 And those that doe their deuer To know the Lord shall prayse his name.

those that doe their deuer To know the Lord shall prayse his name.

B. C1400 Song Roland 498 Trist us neuer If we in this mater do not our deuour. 2451 Paston Lett. No. 114 I. 154, I. wol put me in devour for to execute your comaundements. 1502 Arnolde Chron. (1811) 240 Lerne of me and do thy besy deuor From my folke al rauen to disseuor. 1513 Monr Rich. 111, Wks. 66/2 He woold doe his vitermost deuor to set the realm in good state. 1533 — Ansso. Poysoned Bh. ibid. 1072/2 Wening that his owne deuour wer in vaine. 2664 Floiden F. iii. 22 Your deavours here are all in vain. 7. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur VII. xxiii, I am moche beholdynge vnto that knyght, that hath put soo his body in deuoyre to worshippe me and my courte. 1509 BAKLOAY Shyp of Folys (1874) II. 251 Doynge his deuoyr for the same ay to prouyde. 2534 II. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden 1844) 15 The Duke

of Bedford exhorted them to defend with all their devoire the dignitie and high reputation of King Henry. 1608 Marston Ant. 4 Mel. 11. Prol., May we be happie in our weake devoyer. 1671 Mrs. Benn Ford Marriage 1. iv, No, my Erminia, quit this vain devoir, And follow Love that may preserve us all.

† 3. Service due or rendered to any one. Obs. 1286 (MSS. after 1400) Chaucke Pars. T. P.600 (Ellesm.)

† 3. Service due or rendered to any one. Obs. c 1986 (MSS. after 1400) CHAUCER Pars. T. P 690 (Ellesm.) As Reson is and skile it is that men do hir deuoir ther as it is due [v. rr. deuoire, devoyre, deuere, deuyr]. 1500 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) II. v. 98 Yf.. she yeldeth the deuoure of maryage ayenst her wyll. 1500 MARLOWE Edw. II. v. i, To do your highness service and devoir. Berkeley would die. 1648 Chas. I in Rushw. Hist. Coll. III. (1602) I. 633 [They] shall in no wise be excused of their Service and Devoiers due of their said Lands and Possessions. 1652 RYRER ACC. E. India 9. P. 46 It may be wondred why the French did not assist us., the reality is, they offered their Devoirs, but we must equip their Ships. 1742 YOUNG N. T. N. vi. 292 Monarchs, and ministers, are aweful names; Whoever wear them, challenge our devoir.

4. A dutiful act of civility or respect: usually in

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vi. 292 Monarchs, and ministers, are aweful names; Whoever wear them, challenge our devoir.

4. A dutiful act of civility or respect; usually in pl., dutiful respects, courteous attentions, addresses; chiefly in phr. to do or pay one's devoir(s (to some one). (The current sense.)

a, β. 14... Epiph. in Tundale's Vis. 107 That he hym selfte (Herod) wold after goo Vnto the chyld and hys deyver doo. a 1825 Hood Faithless Nelly Gray iv, He went to pay her his devours, When he'd devoured his pay!

y. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werdburge 1. 655 This royall maryage was solempnysed .. Theyr fiendes, cosyns redy on enery syde To do theyr deuoyre. 1659 Dryden Wild Gallant iv. i, I beseech your ladyship instruct me where I may tender my devoirs. 1673 — Marr. à la Mode II. i, O, my dear, I was just going to pay my devoirs to you. 1576 Shadwell Virtuoso I. i, He's come to pay his devoir to you. 1574 RICHARDSON Grandison Let. 14 Oct., I am come down to pay my devoirs to Miss Byron. I hope for acceptance. 1782 European Mag. I. 248 She.. resisted the devoirs of the tender and pious Lord George Gordon. 1816 J. Scott Vis. Paris 37 In the inn-yards of our great North-road, when the passing coachmen pay their devoirs to the expectant chambermaids. 1873 Browning Red Call. No.-cap 141 When he paid devoir To Louis Quatorze as he dined in state. 1880 DISRAELI Endym. Liv, Prince Florestan paid his grave devoirs, with a gaze which seemed to search into Lady Roehampton's inmost heart.

† 5. pl. Moneys due; dues; duties. Obs.

[1360 Act 34 Edw. III. c. 18 Paiant lour custumes & autres devoirs au Roi. 1378 Act 2 Rick. II, Stat 1 c. 3 Custumes, subsides et autres devoirs de Calays.] 1508 Arnolde Chron.

(1811) 125 The said William Herris sued a plee from the courte Xpian too the court of Rome in a cause of deuors hanging bewixt oon Alis Doughtilawe of R. S. and the said William. 1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 27 § 1 The Kinges duetic called the devours or Custume of Calays. 1641 Termes de la Ley 116 b, [tr. quot. 1378] Customes and subsidies, and other

back to French originals.]
1623 COCKERAM, Denoke, to call down
Devolatilize: see DE- II. I.

† **Devoit, -vou'lt,** pa. pple. Obs. [a. Anglo-fr. devolt = F. dévolu, repr. L. dévolutus, pa. pple.

of devoluers.] = DEVOLVED.

1531 Dial. on Laws Eng. 11. xxxvi. (1638) 124 If he..present not, then the presentment is devolt [ed. 1721 devoulte] to the Patriark.

+ **Devolute**, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dēvolūt-us pa. pple. of dēvolvēre: see Devolve.] Devolved, transmitted down.

transmitted down.

1460 CANGRAVE Chron. 53 Alisaundre rejoysed the kyngdam of Babilon, that was thanne...devolute to the kyngdam of Perse.

1513 More Rich. III, Wks. 63 Ye right and title of [the crown of England].. is...deuolute & comen vnto ye most excellent prince ye lord protector. 1523 Dial. on Laws Eng. xxxi. (1638) 54 If a Title.. be once devolute to the heire in the taile. Togat R. Johnson Way to Glory 41 The monarchie of the Romans.. became devolute to Julian the apostate. [1732 St. German's Doct. & Stud. 261 Specially if the collation be devolute to the Pope.]

Devolute (de vol'int), v. rare. [f. L. devolūtppl. stem of devolvere: see Devolve.]

1. trans. To pass or transfer by devolution; to Devolve.

1. trans. To pass or transfer by devolution; to DEVOLVE.

c 1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden 1846) I. 127 At the lengthe the monarchie was devoluted to one onlie. 1548 HALL Chron. 182 The saied Crowne... should immediatly bee divoluted to the Duke of Yorke. 1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 229 The right of the Advowson was devoluted unto him. 1566 FERNE Blaz. Gentrie 31 The coat deuoluted to the bearer from his auncestours. 1891 Pall Mall G. 28 July 2/2 The House will devise means of devoluting some of its work to more leisured bodies.

2. intr. To lapse.
1893 A. KEREALY Molly & Man 24 Some dusky potentate, whose entity and powers had devoluted through the ages.

Devolution (devoliù f)n). [ad. med. L. dēvolütion-em, n. of action f. L. dēvoluère to roll down: see Devolve and -10N.]

see DEVOLVE and -10N.]

I. From the intrans. senses of the verb

1. It. Rolling down; descending or falling with rolling motion. arch.

1. It. Rolling down; descending or falling with rolling motion. arch.

1. 163 COCKERAN Devolution, a rolling downe.

1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth 1. (1723) 57 Deterrations, or the Devolution of Earth down upon the Valleys, from the Hills.

1bid. (1723) 257 This Deterration . . or Devolution of Earth and Sand from the Mountains.

2. fig. The rolling or passing on of time; descent

2. fg. The rolling or passing on of time; descent or passing on through a series of revolutions or stages, in time, order, etc.
c 1690 Jackson Creed vi. xviii, The possible devolutions or alternations of the reasonable creatures from his antecedent will to his consequent. 1691 Raleigh's Chost 157 After a long devolution of years fulfilled. 1880 C. Butler Life Grotius 1. 3 heading, Boundaries and Devolution of the Empire of Germany during the Carlovingian Dynasty. 1841 Blackw. Mag. L. 400 Everybody's price of corn must depend on this descent, or devolution as we call it, through ranges of different machinery. 1843 Ibid. LIV. 541 The 'devolution' of foreign agriculture upon lower qualities of land and consequently its permanent exaltation in price.
3. Descent by natural or due succession from one to another, of property, or fig. of qualities, etc.

ranges of different machinery. 2843 101d. LIV. 541 Ine 'devolution' of foreign agriculture upon lower qualities of land and consequently its permanent exaltation in price.

3. Descent by natural or due succession from one to another, of property, or fig. of qualities, etc. 2445 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Pref. 11 By a moste just and right deuolucion, and dyscent of inheritaunce of the crounes of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande. 1590 Swinburne Testaments 291 The legacie is lost without hope of deuolution thereof to the executors or administrators. a 1521 DONNE in Select. (1840) 130 Now for the riches themselves. he may have them by devolution from his parents. 1706 De For Jure Div. 1x. 194 If Kings by Jus Divinum wear the Crown, By nat'ral Devolution handed down. 1827 Halland Const. Hist. (1876) III. xiv. 95 The party of lord Danby. asserted a devolution of the crown on the princess of Orange. 1843 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces (ed. 6) to A force cannot originate otherwise than by devolution from some pre-existing force or forces.

4. The passing of any unexercised right to the one upon whom it devolves if allowed to lapse. 1593 Bilson Govt. Christ's Ch. 249 To loose their right. by devolution, when they neglected their time aboue sixe monethes. 1556 Bramhall Just. Vind. vi. 129 A thousand other artifices to get money. As provisions, Collations, Exemptions, Canonisations, Divolutions, Revocations. 1707 Herri Govern. 1818 Halland Mid. Ages (1872) II. 212 The popes soon assumed not only a right of decision, but of devolution; that is, of supplying the want of election. by a nomination of their own. 1878 Jerus Gallican Ch. I. Introd. 23 note, 'Devolution' signifies the lapse of a benefice to the Pope, by reason of failure on the part of the patron to present a clerk duly qualified.

† D. The passing of jurisdiction upon appeal. Obs. 1503 Bllson Govt. Christ's Ch. 11 All matters without exception pertaine to Christ's tribunal originally, and not by way of devolution. 2656 Hall (1.), The jurisdiction exercised in those court

price within the time limited by the articles.

5. The passing of the power or authority of one person or body to another.

1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 162 This devolution of power, to the people at large, includes in it a dissolution of the whole form of government established by that people. 1875 RRYCE HOLY Rom. Emp. xiv. (ed. 5) 236 The complete exclusion. of any notion of a devolution of authority from the sovereign people.

6. Biol. (opposed to Evolution): Degeneration.

1888 H. S. Carpenter in Homilel. Monthly Sept. 688 If there be e-volution, there surely is de-volution, a degradation of the species. 1892 Pop. Sc. Monthly XLI. 700 Psychical disease, the progress of which in contrast with evolution is called devolution.

II. From the transitive senses of the vb.

II. From the transitive senses of the vb.

† 7. The action of throwing down. Obs.

1663 Br. Patrick Paral. Pilgr. 303 In those submiss and devolutions of ourselves before our Lord.

8. fig. The causing of anything to descend or fall (any one); the handing (of anything) on to

a successor.

1621 SANDERSON Serm. I. 160, 2. The suspension of his judgment for his time; 3. And the devolution of it upon Jehoram. 1708 C. MATHER Magn. Chr. V. II. (1852) 255 A devolution of certain burdens on the heads of such as were treated with it. 1858 GLADSTONE Homer I. 489 A devolution of sovereignty either partial or total, by aged men upon their heirs.

9. The converse

upon their heirs.

9. The causing of authority, duties, or the like to fall upon a substitute or substitutes; esp. the

to fall upon a substitute or substitutes; esp. the delegation or leaving of portions or details of dutics to subordinate officers or committees.

1760 T. Jefferson Lett. Writ. (1893) II. 305 Disappointments which flowed from the devolution of his duties on Deputies acting without a head. 1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 189 To lighten the cares of the central Legislature by judicious devolution. 1880 GLADSTONE Sp. in Farlt. 28 Feb., The day when there may be wisely devised, and successfully carried through the House an important and effectual measure for the devolution of such portions of its powers as may be safely devolved, with the view of

lightening its duties. 1888 — in Daily News 6 Nov. 6/2
They were passed by the Grand Committees—passed by the
method of what is called devolution. 1889 G. FINDLAY
Eng. Railway 15 The management of this great service is
nothing more than a carefully arranged system of devolution combined with watchful supervision.
+ 10. Math. = EVOLUTION 4 b. Obs.
1690 LEYBOURN Curs. Math. 343 Eduction of the Lesser
Root by Devolution.

Root by Devolution.

Devolutive, a. [f. L. dēvolūt- (see DEVOLUTE) + -IVE.] Of, pertaining, or tending to devolution.

1872 JERVIS Gallican Ch. 1. Introd. 76 Whether the appel comme d'abus had a 'suspensive', or only a 'devolutive' effect.

**Devolve** (dřv<sub>e</sub>·lv), v. [ad. L. dēvolv-ěre to roll down, f. De- I. 1 + volvěre to roll.]

I. trans. 1. To roll down; to cause to descend with rolling motion; also to unroll (something rolled up), to

motion; also to unroll (something rolled up), to unfurl (a sail). arch.

c 1430 Pallad. on Husb. XI. 497 Thenne hem to the presses they devolve. 1643 Cockeram, Denoine, to role downe. 1644 Mervin in Rushw. Hist. Coll. III. (1692) I. 217 These like Straws and Chips playd in the Streams, until they are devolved in the Ocean of their deserved Ruine. 1700 Psilor Carmen Seculare 283 His Thames, With gentle course devolving fruitful Streams. 1738 Murphy Orphan of China II. II. 18 Where the Tanais Devolves his icy tribute to the sea. 1765 Battie Judgm. of Paris Iix, Who. All to the storm the unfetter'd sail devolve. 1846 Dr Quincey Syst. Heavens Wks. 111. 171 Where little England. now devolves so quietly to the sea her sweet pastoral rivulets. fig. 1610 Barrough Meth. Physick Pref. (1692) 2 Whose names are devolved and brought unto us by the succession of ages. 1830 Tennyson Character, He spake of virtue. And with. 1 alack-lustre dead-blue eye, Devolved his rounded periods.

† b. To roll over so as to cause to fall; to over-

turn, overthrow. Obs.

c 1470 Harding Chron. xcviii. iv, All his nacyon Deuolued were, and from they ryght expelled. 1608 Herwood Rape of Lucrece v. iv, They behind him will devolve the bridge.

a 1638 Cleveland Wes. (1687) 215 That pious Arch whereon the building stood, Which broke, the whole's devolv'd into a Flood.

the building stood, Which broke, the whole's devolv'd into a Flood.

† C. To roll away (from a person). Obs.

1654 GATAKER Disc. Apol. to He was solicitous to devolv and depel from himself. the note of avarice.

† d. To roll (to and fro). Obs. rare.

1725 POPE Odyss. xx. 35 Ulysses so, from side to side devolv d, In self-debate the Suitors doom resolv'd.

2. fgg. To cause to pass down by the revolution of time (into some state or condition).

1533 BELLENDEN Livy11. (1822) 145 All the soumes, quhilkis war afore devolvit in dett, war commandit to be restorit to thair creditouris.

1545 Jove Exp. Dan. xi. (R.) Thus was the worlde 47 yeris before Crystis birthe deuolued into the fourth monarchie called the Romane and last empyre. 1644 HUNTON Vind. Treat. Monarchy viii. 57 That State was then devolved into a Monarchy or or fall upon (a person).

3. fg. To cause to pass down by inheritance or legal succession (to another).

3. fig. To cause to pass to or fall upon (a person).

a. To cause to pass down by inheritance or legal succession (to another).

1538 Leland Itin. VI. 31 The Dykes Landes by Heyres generalles is devolved now to Mr. Goring and to Mr. Deringe.

1590 SWINBURNE Testaments 391 The legacie is not devolved to his executors.

1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 569 The inheritance divolved with the secutors.

1632 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 569 The inheritance divolved by marriage vinto the Maynards.

1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 20 They grew to be devolved under the House of Burgundy.

1751 Johnson Rambler No. 121 P. S Students. can seldom add more than some small particle of knowledge, to the hereditary stock devolved to them from ancient times.

† b. To cause to pass (to or into the hands of another); especially through the failure or forfeiture of the previous holders.

1579 Fenton Guicciard. L. (1590) 6 They were divolved to the sea Apostolike by the disposing of the lawes.

1632 Ponnouncing their lives, their goods.. to be confiscate and devolved unto the Emperour his cofers.

1632 Donne Serm. clv. VI. 212 By their connivence that power was devolved into a foreign prelate's hand.

1690 Locke Govt. II.

1111 (1816). 108 War..naturally devolves the command into the king's..authority.

1126 AVLIFEE Parergon 74 The Appeal operates the Effect of a Devolution; because it devolves the cause to a Superiour Judge.

† C. To cause to fall or alight (on or upon an object). Obs.

1601 HOLAND Pliny II. 460 The denomination of these

object). Obs.

object). Obs.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 460 The denomination of these criminall Judges.. being thus devolued you them, there continued. 1649 MILTON Eikon. 30 The King envying to see the peoples love devolv'd on another object. 1667 — P. L. 135 Least on my head both sin and punishment. be all Devolv'd. a 1682 Sir T. Browne Tracts 172 The last excuse devolvet the errour. upon Crossus. 1792 De Foe Shortest Way w. Dissenters Misc. 429 When our Government shall be devolv'd upon Foreigners.

d. To cause (a charge, duty, or responsibility) to fall upon (any one); esp. to throw upon or de-

d. To cause (a charge, duty, or responsibility) to fall upon (any one); esp. to throw upon or delegate to deputies duties for which the responsibility belongs to the principal. (Now a chief sense.) 1633 Br. Hall Hand Texts 316 All affaires. of the King's household. shall be devolved upon his fidelity. 1641 SMECTYMNUS Vind. ANNU. X. (1653) 42 He gives this charge not to his Chancellor or Commissary, or any other man upon whom hee had devolved his power. 1754 Hume Hist. Eng. I. xiv. 352 He was obliged to devolve on others the weight of government. 1777 ROBERTSON Hist. Amer. (1783) I. 183 The Spanish court. was extremely willing to devolve the burden of discovery upon its subjects. 1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India II. v. ii. 354 The master. becomes too weak

to resume the power which he has imprudently devolved. 1847 ADDISON Law of Contracts 1. i. § 2 (1883) 114 A mere honorary churchwarden who .. devolves all the duties of this office upon a paid colleague. 1880 C. H. PRARSON in Victorian Ker. 2 Feb. 540 Those who, because they are too busy or too ignorant to discharge the higher duties of self-government, have been glad to devolve them upon their representatives.

representatives.

† 4. To throw (a person) upon (some resource).

1536 Wilson alias Knott Direction to be observed by N. N.

ii. 17 If the true Church may erre.. we are still devolved either vpon the private Spirit.. or else vpon naturall wind judgement. a 1672 When in Gutch Coll. Cur. I. 252, I am now devolved upon that unparalleled villainy. 1675 Burthogge Causa Dei 166 He. then intirely devolves himself on Jesus Christ for it.

II. intrans.

5. To roll or flow down from (a source) and

11. intrans.

5. To roll or flow down from (a source). arch.
1630 Lord Banians 18 (L.) Streams that had in rolling currents, from the tops of the mountains, devolved into the rivers below. 1732 Pope Odyss. 1v. 34 Two youths whose semblant features prove Their blood devolving from the source of Jove. 1771 SMOLLETT Ode to Leven-Water 17 Devolving from thy parent lake, A charming maze thy waters make. 1733 W. F. Martyn Gog. Mag. II. 320 The quantities of snow which devolve from the superior parts of the mountain have sometimes proved fatal to travellers. 1847 R. CHAMBERS Traditions Edin. 188 It was a goodly sight to see the long procession devolve from the close.
6. fg. To roll or flow on to or into (some condition).

dition).

1879 FENTON Guicciard. v. (1618) 197 That the matters ... would with speed divolue to their perfection. Ibid. (1618) 299
The affaires of the Pisans .. did daily divolue into greater straits. 1678 MARVELL Growth Popery Wks. 1875 IV. 300 To raise, betwixt the King and his people, a rational jealousy of Popery and French government, till he should insensibly devolve into them. a 1859 DR QUINCRY Theban Sphinx Wks. X. 238 Four separate movements through which this impassioned tale devolves.

7. To pass to the next in natural or conventional order. 3. To pass or fall to another est through

impassioned tale devolves.

7. To pass to the next in natural or conventional order.

2. To pass to the next in natural or conventional order.

2. To pass or fall to another, esp. through the failure or forfeiture of the earlier holder.

2.1565 Harfsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 184 That it should not devolve from himself and his colleague to the court of Rome. 1638 Brit. Spec. 66 Yet does not the Supremacy devolve to the multitude, who never yet had right to Rule, or choose their Rulers. 1754 Hunse Hist. Eng. III. Ixi. 322 To him the benefit of all forfeiture devolved. 1765 Blackstone Comm. I. 22 Being then entirely abandoned by the clergy. the study and practice of it [civil law] devolved... into the hands of laymen. 1766 Burke Warren Hastings Wks. (182) II. 145 By the death of Colonel Monson, the whole power of the government of Fort William devolved to the governour and one member of the council.

b. To pass down, descend, or fall in course of succession to (on, upon) anyone.

1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. VI. XIV. 150 The Empire thus deuolued to Dioclesian. 1626 of STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 38/2 He had a Brother, who dying without Issue, his Estate devolved to Pittacus. 1689 in Somers Tracts II. 341 If a King dies, he hath a Successor, and the Right devolves upon him. a 1713 ELLWOOD Autobiog. (1765) 3 This Friendship devolving from the Parents to the Children. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 168 P 13 He died without a will, and the estate devolved to the legal heir. 1806 Sura Winter in Lond. III. 25 A considerable estate in the Cape of Good Hope, which had devolved to us through a relation of my wife's mother. 1685 Law Times LXXIX. 1751 A service of plate bequeathed by a baronet to devolve with his baronetcy.

C. To fall as a duty or responsibility on or upon

ronetcy. C. To fall as a duty or responsibility on or upon

c. 10 fall as a duty or responsibility on or upon anyone.

1768 ROBERTSON Chas. V, V. IV. 418 After Bourbon's death, the command... devolved on Philibert de Chalons. 1791 COWPER CAYSS. IV. 440 To us should double toil ensue, on whom the charge To parcel out his wealth would then devolve. 1819 J. Marshall. Const. Opin. (1830) 208 By the revolution, the duties... of government devolved upon the people of New Hampshire. 1860 TYNDALL Glac.1. xvi. 107, I knew that upon him would devolve the chief labour. 1884 Manch. Exam. 9 May 5/2 They recognise the obligation which devolves upon them.

8. Of persons: a. To have recourse to (for support); come upon as a charge. b. To fall or sink gradually, to degenerate. ? Obs.
1748 Johnson L. P., Savage Wks. III. 248 His conduct had.. wearied some..but he might..still have devolved to others whom he might have entertained with equal success, 1751 — Rambler No. 149 F 9 Multitudes are suffered by relations equally near to devolve upon the parish. 1830 J. Bee Est. on Foote Foote's Wks. p. ii, A gentleman and scholar devolving into the buffoon.. is an unseemly sight. Hence Devolving vol. 56.
1875 TRABERNE Chr. Ethics xxvii. 427 Tidings of his father's death, and the devolving of his crown and throne on himself.

Devolvement (d'vy lyměnt). [f. Devolve v.

father's death, and the devolving on himself.

Devolvement (d'v\(\rho^2\)\) lyment). [f. Devolve v. +-Ment.] The action of devolving; devolution.

1847 in Craig. 1892 Miss Broughton Mrs. Bligh xv. 336
Arrangements for the temporary devolvement of her philanthropical labours upon a fellow-worker.

Devonian (d'v\(\sigma^n\)\)inn, a. (sb.) [f. med.L. Devonia, latinized form of Devon, OE. Defena-, Defena-selv Devonshire.]

Defina-scir Devonshire.

1. Of or belonging to Devonshire.

1612 Drayton Poly-olb. 1. 284 Easely ambling downe through the Deuonian dales. 1886 Miss Braddon Just as I am ii, A younger branch of a good old Devonian family tree.

1897 — Like & Unlike xi, The hedgerows were budding in the soft Devonian air.

1898 A native or inhabitant of Devonships.

b. as sb. A native or inhabitant of Devonshire. 188s C. E. Mathews in Athensum 23 Dec. 848/1 A treas not only to Devonians, but to book lovers generally.

2. Geol. Name given to a geological formation or 'system' of rocks lying below the Carboniferous and above the Silurian formations; hence, of or pertaining to this formation and the geological period during which it was deposited.

pertaining to this formation and the geological period during which it was deposited.

The name was given in reference to the great development of these rocks as a marine formation in Devonshire. The rocks called 'Old Red Sandstone' in Scotland, West of England, and South Wales, are held to be lacustrine deposits of contemporary age, and included in the Devonian System; and the term is applied all over the world to a system of rocks having the same stratigraphical position, and containing organic remains similar to those of the Devonshire strata.

1837 Sedewick & Murchison in Trans. Geol. Soc. Ser. 11.

V. 701 We purpose therefore for the future to designate these groups [the Cornish Killas and the Devonian slates] collectively by the name Devonian system, as involving no hypothesis and being agreeable to analogy. 1846 Expos. Outline of Vestiges Nat. Hist. Creation 24. The Old Red Sandstone or Devonian System comes next. 1871 Lyell. Slud. Elem. Geol. 421 The name Devonian was given by Sir R. Murchison and Professor Sedgwick to marine fossiliferous strata which, in the South of England, occupy a similar position between the overlying coal and the underlying Silurian formation. 1893 Dawson Earth & Man v. 34. The Devonian, or, as it may be better called in America, from the wast development of its beds on the south side of Lake Erie, the Erian formation. 1893 Lyell's Slud. Elem. Geol. 418

The number of American Devonian plants has now been raised. to 160. Ibid. 419 There were no .. Rengilia during the Devonian age.

Devonia, (alvy nik), a. Geol. rare. [f. as DE-VONLAN+10]

the Devonian age.

Devonic (dlvp'nik), a. Geol. rare. [f. as DE-VONIAN + -1C.] = DEVONIAN 2.
1876 DAVIS Polaris Exp. xv. 339 The slaty overhanging layers of Devonic limestone.

**Devonite** (de voneit). Min. [f. Devon + -1TE.]
A synonym of WAVELLITE, from its having been

first discovered near Barnstaple in Devonshire.

1836 Emmons Min. 214.

Devonport: see DAVENPORT. Devonshire, v.: see DENSHIBE.

Devor, obs. form of DEVOIR.

† Devoration. Obs. [a. obs. F. devoration, -acion, ad. L. devorātion-em (in Vulgate), n. of action from devorāre to Devous.] The action of

devouring or consuming.

1528 Roy Rede me (Arb.) 94 [Poverty]. is the goulfe of devoracion And fountayne of desolacion. 1614 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 72 The decoration of the body is the deuoration of the Substance.

† Devoratory, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dēvorātēri-us (Tertull.), f. dēvorātor Devourer: see -ory.]

Of devouring or consuming quality

of devouring or consuming quality.

1647 TRAPP Comm. Matt. vi. 13 Deliver us from those devoratory evils. 1650—Comm. Pentat. III. 112 These devoratory evils, as Tertullian calleth them.

Devorce, .vors(e, obs. ff. Divorce. Devore, obs. ff. Devois, Devour. Devoste, Devot, obs. ff. Devour.

Devot, obs. var. of Divor, a sod.

| Devot, obs. var. of Divot, a sod.
| Devot, dévote: see Devote sb. \(\beta\).
| Devota. Obs. [It. and Sp., fem. of Devoto, q.v.] A female devotee, a dévote.

164 Evelyn Mem. (1879) I. 134 The church of St. Prudentia in which is a well. visited by many devotas. 1685

Evelyn Mex. Godolphin 63 This Act of those Devotas.

EVELYN Mrs. Godolphin 63 This Act of those Devotas.

† **Devotary.** Obs. [ad. med.L. dēvētārius, -āria (Du Cange), f. dēvēt- ppl. stem: see Devote v., and cf. Votaby.] A votary; a devotee.

1646 J. Gregory Notes & Obs. (1650) 50 Diana.. to whose shrine there went up a more famous.. pilgrimage of devotaries. a 1670 HACKET Cent. Serm. (1675) 149 Religious honour is done unto them by some superstitious devotaries. **Devote** (divānt), a. and sb.1 arch. [ad. L. dēvēl- us devoted, consecrated or dedicated by yow.

pa. pple. of devovere to Devote. In Eng. it appears partly as a continuation of ME. devot, -te, variant of Devout, OF. devot, devote. As a sb. it was generally superseded 1675-1725 by Devote, and when retained later is usually identified with mod. F. devote fem., and applied only to a female devote the corresponding E. devote means.

mod.F. devote fem., and applied only to a female devotee, the corresponding F. devot masc., being occasionally used of the male.]

A. ppl. a. = DEVOTED. a. with to.
1596 SHAKS. Tam. Shr. 1. i. 32 So deuote to Aristotle's Ethickes [printed checkes]. 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. (1632) 209 The places where Idols have beene worshipped are ..deuote to vitter destruction. 1613 SHERLEY Trav. Persia 4. The glory of God, to which his excellent religious mind was evermore devote. 1667 MILTON P. L. 111. 208 To destruction sacred and devote. 1747 COLLINS Passions 105 Where is thy native simple heart Devote to Virtue, Fancy, Art? 1839 BAILEY Festus (1834) 107, I am devote to study. b. without to.

b. without to.

1599 HAKLUYT Voy. I. 148 We.. as your perpetual and leuote friends. 1599 Warn. Faire Wom. 11. 750, I will be o you a husband so devote. 1621 Burton Anat. Mel. 111. i. 11. i. (1651) 417 He is thy slave, thy vassall, most devote, ffectioned, and bound in all duty.

affectioned, and bound in all duty.

B. adj. = DEVOUT.

[1225-1552: see DEVOUT a.] a 1625 Boys Wks. (1630) 124
By meditation and deuote prayer. 1631 Serm. Coron. Chai.
If, in Phenix I. 244 Trajan the Emperor was, I. Devote at home. II. Courageous in war. 1839 New Monthly Mag.
LV. 550 The deep drawn sigh—the devote interjection.

C. sb. A devotee. † a. in form devote. Obs.

1630 DAVENANT Just Italian IV. Wks. 1872 I. 252 Two
faces more allied In all devotes of view I have not seen.
1660 BLOUNT BOSCOPI 8 Sectaries, who through a Fanatique
real were become Devotes to this great Idol. 1663 J. BARGRAVE Pope Alex. VII. (1867) 71 He is a devote of the house
of Austria. 1673 Lady's Call. I. V. § 18 Those who from
great voluptuaries have turned devotes. 1771 LADY M. W.
MONTAGU Let. to Cless Mar 18 Apr., The difference between an old devote and a young beauty. 1730 Welton
Suffer. Son of Gad I. x. 255 He who seeks to do his Own
Will. has no Claim..to the Peace or Merit of a Devote.

B. in mod. F. form devot, fem. devote.
1700 W. J. Bruyn's Voy. Levant xl. 156, I. saw a great

B. in mod.F. form devot, fem. devote.

1700 W. J. Brityn's Voy. Levant xl. 156, I.. saw a great many of those Devotes pass along the Streets. 1746 Lady M. W. Montagu Let. to W. Montagu 24 Nov., I know not how to acknowledge enough my obligations to the countess; and I reckon it a great one from her who is a devote, that she never brought any priest to me. 1779 J. Adams Diary 14 Dec. Wks. 1851 III. 232 Numbers of devots upon their knees. 1808 Scott Lett. 22 Jan. (1804) I. 92 In her own character as a sort of devote. 1866 Mrs. H. Wood St. Martin's Eve xxxi. (1874) 395 Maria, poor thing, had no hand in it; she is not a devote.

1 Devote, 5b. Obs. [f. Devote v.] Act of devoting, devotion.

1599 R. Eddes Christ's Exalt. Ed. Ded., Some manifestation of a reciprocation in this devote.

16. L. devote. delvot., ppl. stem of

Devote (divout), v. [f. L. dēvāl-, ppl. stem of dēvovēre to vow, dedicate by a vow, devote, f. De-I. 2 + vovēre to vow, dedicate: cf. also the L. frequentative dēvālāre, in med.L. much used for

1. trans. To appropriate by, or as if by, a vow; to set apart or dedicate solemnly or formally; to

CONSECRATE (to).

1986 A. DAY Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 16 Yours devoted till death. 1599 H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner A iv, Love and friendship. .urgeth mee particularly to devote my selfe unto you. 1612 BIBLE Lev. xxvii. 28 No deuoted thing that a man shall deuote vnto the Lord. 1665 Sir T. Herrera Trav. (1677) 262 A chalice of gold also he devoted. 1732 LAW Serious C. iv. (ed. 2) 48 All Christians are by their Baptism devoted to God. 1808 LD. Eldon in Vestey's Rep. VII. 73 The Will. devoting the property to charity was producible. 1826 STANLEY Sinal & Pal. i. (1858) 53 Each of the thirty-six chapels was devoted to the worship of a separate sect.

53 Each of the thirty-six chapels was devoted to the worship of a separate sect.

2. To give up, addict, apply zealously or exclusively (to a pursuit, occupation, etc., or to a particular purpose); esp. refl. to devote oneself.

1604 Shaks. Oth. II. iii. 321 He hath devoted, and given by himselfe to the Contemplation. of her parts and Graces.

1703 Rowg Fair Penil. 1, Devote this day to mirth.

1708 H. Skring Two Tours Wales 72 Having devoted some days to the objects in the neighbourhood of Swansea, we left that place.

1808 M. Pattison Academ. Org. 3 Had these endowments.. been devoted to national education.

1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 672 [He] who devotes himself to some intellectual pursuit.

1894 J. T. Fowler Adamnan Introd. 66 Hill sides now devoted to pasturage.

3. To give over or consign to the powers of evil or to destruction; to doom; to invoke or pronounce a curse upon.

or to destruction; to doom; to invoke or pronounce a curse upon.

1647 Power of Keys vi. 133 The Senate..did devote or Anathematize even a whole Country or Region at once.

1718 Rowe (J.), Let her..Devote the hour when such a wretch was born.

1776 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. I. ix. 181 The hostile army was devoted with dire execrations to the gods of war and of thunder.

1821 LOCKHART Valerius II. ix. 267 May Jove devote me, if I had [etc.].

1871 B. TAYLOR Faust (1875) I. xxiii. 206 A witches' guild. They scatter, devote, and doom!

+ b. To invoke or pronounce (a curse). Obs.

1 D. AO INVOKE OF PrODOUNCE (a CHISE). Obs. 1749 FELDING Tom Sones XVI. i, A hearty curse hath been devoted on the head of that author.

Hence Devo'ting vbl. sb. 1640 or Senowicke Christ's Counsell 222 What was our baptisme but a devoting. of our selves to be faithfull to Christ? 1677 GLPIN Demonol. (1867) 434 'Sons of Belial', a name very significant, shewing...their devoting of themselves to the devil's service.

+ Devoté. Obs. [An erroneous form of DEVOTE sb.1, or of DEVOTEE, with pseudo-French spelling.]

1739 FIELDING Love Sev. Masques III. vi, We must all be proud of so elegant a devoté! 1844 Miss L. M. Hawkins Mem. I. 231 My father was a devoté of Titian.

Devoted (dřvou·ted), ppl. a. [f. Devote v. +

1. Vowed; appropriated or set apart by a vow 1. Vowed; appropriated or set apart by a vow or formally; under a vow; dedicated, consecrated. 1594 Shaks. Rich. 111, 1. ii. 35 To stop denoted charitable deeds. 1611 Herwood Gold. Age II. Wks. 1874 III. 27 All denoted To abandon men, and chuse virginity. 1623 Cockeram, Denoted, vowed. 1638 Bakert. Balsac's Lett. III. 113 A Societie of devoted persons, who continued in meditation so many houres a day. 1663 J. Spencer Prodigies (1665) 381 The Ethnick Temples and devoted places at Rome. 1829 N. Workester Aloning Sacr. iv. (1830) 16 Laying the hands on the head of the devoted sacrifice.

2. Characterized by devotion; zealously attached or addicted to a person or cause; enthusiastically loyal or faithful. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

or addicted to a person or cause; enthusiastically loyal or faithful. (Of persons, their actions, etc.) 1500 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 261 Being a devoted servant to the Prior. 1606 Marston Parasitaster 111. i, When you vow a most devoted love to one, you swear not to tender a most devoted love to another. 2777 Sheridan Sch. Scand. 1. i, Sir, your very devoted. 1888 Bryce Amer. Commun. III. xci. 348 These democratic institutions have cost the life work of thousands of devoted men.

b. with to.

D. with to.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio Ded. A ij, A Gentleman most sincerely devoted to your Honor. 1634 PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc. 13 A Gentleman of this Land wholly devoted to Puritainsme. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest i, Her heart was devoted to La Motte. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 115 Devoted as Queensberry had always been to the cause of prerogative.

3. Formally or surely consigned to evil or destruction; decomed.

3. Formally or surely consigned to evil or destruction; doomed.

1611 Blate Dest. xiii. 17 There shall cleave nought of the cursed Imarg. deuoted! thing to thine hand. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 850 These wicked Tents devoted. 1700 DRYDEN Theodore 4 Hon. 124 He cheered the dogs to follow her who fled, And vowed revenge on her devoted head. 1718 PRIOR Solomon II. 543 Round our devoted heads the billows beat. 1741 MIDDLETON Cicero II. v1. (ed. 3) 59 He leaves him. a devoted victim to Milo. 1777 PRIESTLEY Philos. Necess. 183 All your violent declamation falls upon. my devoted head. a 1868 BUCKLE Civitis. (1869) 111. i. 16 Another storm burst on the devoted land. 1864 TROLOFE Orley F. xiii, Though the heaven should fall on her devoted head.

the heaven should fall on her devoted head.

Devotedly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a devoted manner; zealously, enthusiastically.

1812 SHELLEY in Hogg Life (18,88) II. 137 Believe how devotedly and sincerely I must now remain yours.

1820 SOUTHEY Ode Portrait Bé. Heber 4 For this great end devotedly he went, Forsaking friends and kin.

1840 Miss MITFORD in L'Estrange Life III. vii. 109 Mary Duff, one of the Maries to whom Lord Byron was so devotedly attached.

1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) I. 47 He is a lover, and very devotedly in love.

Devotied neggt

Devotedly in love.

Devotedly in love.

[I. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being devoted or zealously addicted.

1668 H. More Div. Dial. 1. xii. (1713) 23, I have very much wondred at the devotedness of some Mens Spirits to the pretence of pure Mechanism in the solving of the Phænomena of the Universe. a 1714 M. Henry in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xxv. 5 To live a life of devotedness to God.

1837 Hood Nat. Tales, Fall of Leaf, [She] cherished him with all a woman's devotedness. 1872 Liddon Elem.

Relig. i. 19 This idea of religion as personal devotedness to God.

**Devotee** (devot $\bar{v}$ ). [An Eng. formation, from DEVOTE v. or a. + -EE, after words like assignee, refugee, etc., in which this suffix came historically from Fr. -é of the pa. pple. Devote may be looked upon as a re-fashioning of the sb. Devote, which was formerly used in the same sense: devote and devotee were used indifferently from c 1675 to 1725. (Cf. assign and assignee.) In early instances, writers or printers sometimes made devotée, as if a French feminine: cf. Devoré.]

1. gen. A person zealously devoted to a particular

1. gen. A person zealously devoted to a particular party, cause, pursuit, etc.; a votary.

1657-83 Evelyn Hist. Religion (1850) I. 22 Our atheistical devotees to Dame Nature.

1669 Hacket Let. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 553, I was once an ynworthy member of your Bodie, and will be euer a most affectionat deuotee vnto it. a 1670 — Abp. Williams II. § 212 (1693) 323 A great Devotee to publick and private Prayer.

1670 D'URFEY Mad. Fickle v. ii, Come, my witty Devottees of Venus.

1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. (R.) He [Edward Dyer] was esteemed by some a Rosie-crucian, and a great devotee to Dr. Job Dee.

1768 Reid Aristotle's Log. iv. § 6. 98 A devotee of Aristotle.

1686 Burton Bk. Hunter (1863) 284 As fanatical a devotee of vegetarianism.

1678 H. M. STANLEY Dark Cont. II. xiii. 377 He was a devotee to his duty.

duty.

2. spec. One zealously devoted to religion, or to

22. spec. One zealously devoted to religion, or to some form of worship or religious observance; one characterized by religious devotion, esp. of an extreme or superstitious kind.

1645 Evelyn Diary (1879) I. 208 As much trudging up and downe of devotees. 1698 Fryer Acc. E. India & P. 220

Those Vessels set out to carry Devotees to Mahomet's Tomb.

1712 Steele Spect. No. 354 P.1 You have described most sorts of Women. but I think you have never yet said anything of a Devotee. A Devotee is one of those who disparage Religion by their indiscreet and unseasonable introduction of the Mention of Virtue on all Occasions. 1748 Shollett Rod. Rand. xxv. (1812) I. 171 A set of devotees in some parts of the East Indies who never taste flesh. 1780 Harris Philol. Eng. Wks. (1841) 503 He grew older, became... from a profligate a devotee. 1852 Robertson Serm. Ser. III. xvi. 202 The highest form of religion was considered to be that exhibited by the devotee who sat in a tree until the birds had built their nests in his hair.

Hence Devotee ism, the principles or practice of

Hence Devotee ism, the principles or practice of

a devotee.

a devotee.

1888 J. Hunter in C. More Life Sir T. More Pref. 56 The spirit of religious devoteeism which appears in his work.

1852 Stone A. Ballon's Spirit Manif. vii. 93 Victims of these popular devoteeisms.

1 Devoteless, a. Obs. [f. Devote v. (? or 5b.) + -LESS.] Without devotion; undevout.

1859 W. Brough Sacr. Princ. (1659) 169 He shall do God and thee good service in these devote-lesse times.

1738 G. SMITH Curious Relat. II. 216 To. bend thy knees twice in thy Prayer, with a hundred devoteless wandring Thoughts.

Devotely, obs. form of Devoutly.

Devotement (dlvoutment). [f. Devote v. +

Devotement (divou tměnt). [f. Devote v. +

MENT.]

1. The action of devoting, or fact of being de-

1. The action of devoting, or fact of being devoted; devotion, dedication.

1:600 Shaks. Oth. II. iii. 322 He hath deuoted, and giuen vp himselfe to the Contemplation, marke, and deuotement of her parts and Graces. (So Fol. 1; Qq. and Fol. 2 denotement.) 1621 Answorn Annot. Poutat. Lev. xvii. 29 A devotement was more than a simple vow, whereof there might be redemption, but things devoted had

no redemption. a 1678 WOODHRAD Holy Living (1688) 217 A devotement and a dedication of themselves .. to God is A devotement and a dedication of themselves. to God is then made. 1749 HURD Notes on Hor. Art. of Poetry (T.), Her [Iphigenia's] devotement was the demand of Apollo. 1809 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. 1. 223 The self-denial and the self-devotement of apostles. 1827 SIR W. HAMILTON In Life I. 272 A moderate devotement of time. 1852 WAYLAND Mem. Judson (1853) I. i. 29 His own personal devotement to the missionary cause.

to the missionary cause.
+ 2. concr. Something devoted; a votive offering.

Obs. rare.
1999 Ε. King Munimenta Antiq. I. Pref. 19 Αναθήματα, consecrated devotements. inscribed with Greek Letters.

Ohs. [f. DEVOTE a. + - NESS.] † Devoteness. Obs. [f. Devote a. + - NESS.] Devoutness, devotedness.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. Hist. Ivstine Gg ja, There are two things which are desired of excellent Princes, Deuotenesse at home, valor in Warre.

**Devoter** ( $div\bar{o}u$ 'tə1). [f. Devote v. + -en  $^1$ .] † 1. A votary, a devotee. (Cf. Devotress.) Obs.

rare.
[1500 SANDYS Europh Spec. (1632) 4 Where one doth professe himselfe a Devoto or peculiar servant of our Lord; whole Townes... are the Devoti of our Ladie] Quoted 6524 by Sir M. SANDYS Ess. 196 Where one doth professe himselfe a Devoter, or peculiar Servant of our Lord, whole Towns... are Devoters of our Lady.
2. One who devotes.

1838 in Webstr; and in later Dicts.

Devoters, corrupted form of advoterer, ADULTERER. (Cf. Devotitour.)

TERER. (Cf. DEYOUTOUR.)

1500 BECON Gov. Virtue Early Wks. (1843) 450 The man that breaketh wedlock with another man's wife..let him be slain, both the devoterer [ed. 1366 advoterer] and the ad-

vouteress.

† Devote see. Obs. rare. [f. Devote sb.1 + ESS: cf. Devota, Dévote.] A female devotee. 1638 Bramhall Consect. Bôz. viii. 193 Are not Governants, and Devotesses, besides ordinary maidservants, women?.. Let themselves be Judges whether a Woman a wife, or a Woman a Governant or a Devotesse, be more properly to be ranged under the name.

Devotrian (diversion) ch. Alec 2 6

**Devotion** (d/vou jon), sh. Also 3-6 -cion, oun, -un, -opon, etc., 5-6 -tioun(e, 6 -syon. [a. OF. devocion, -cium, -tium (12th c. in Littré), mod. F. devotion = Pr. devotio, Cat. devoció, Sp.

mod. F. devotion = Pr. devotio, Cat. devoció, Sp. devocion, It. devozione, all carly ad. L. devoción—m, n. of action from devovere to devote.

The order of development of the senses in L. was (1) the action of devoting or consecrating (to good or evil) by vow, (2) the condition of being devoted (to something good), devotedness, loyalty, fealty, allegiance, (3) tin Christian use) devotion to God and his service, piety, religious zeal. Only the Christian use passed from ecclesiastical L. into the Romanic langs. in the Middle Ages, and appears (with various extensions) in ME. from OF. After the Renascence, the etymological sense 'action of devoting' appeared in It., Fr., and Eng., at first only in reference to religious matters; in the 16th c. the word was extended to secular persons and things; this is specially noticed as a novelty in French in 1578 by H. Estienne (see Hatz. Darm.). As all the senses are now in Eng., a logical arrangement without regard to history would follow the order, 8 (including 4); 5 (with 6); 1 (with 2, 3); 7.]

I. In religious use: appearing in ME. from ecclesiastical L., through OF.

1. The fact or quality of being devoted to religious observances and duties; religious devotedness or

ecclesiastical L., through OF.

1. The fact or quality of being devoted to religious observances and duties; religious devotedness or earnestness; reverence, devoutness.

a 1202 Amer. R. 368 pet oder bing is heorte beauwes, deuociun, reoufulnesse, merci... and odre swuche uertuz.

a 1200 Cursor M. 10123 heading (Gött.) Listens now wid gode deuocion. 1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 3459 When bou says praier or orison With over litel devocion. a 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) x. 40 Pai syng baire messez with grete deuocioun. c1400 Rom. Rose 5147 But unto Love I was so thralle... So that no devocioun Ne hadde I in the sermoun Of dame Resoun. 1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 195 The Sepulcher of Mahomet, which the Turkes go to visite wyth great devotion. 1600 Shaks. Ham. II. 1. 47 With Deuotions visage, And pious Action, we do sugar o're The diuell himselfe. 1710 Prideaux Orig. Tithes iv. 171 Ethelwulf took a journey of Devotion to Rome. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 195 The austere devotion which... gave to his court the aspect of a monastery. 1854 Faber Growth in Holiness xxii. (1872) 421 In theology, devotion' means a particular propension of the soul to God, whereby it devotes itself to the worship and service of God.

b. Constr. to, toward a deity, etc.

c1384 Chaucer H. Fame II. 128 In somme recompensacion Of labour and devocion That thou hast had... To Cupido. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour Hy, This good lady had grete deuocion toward this hooly man and prophete. 1685 H. More Paradif. Prophete. 144 Extravagant Devotion towards the Martyrs and their Reliques. 1858 Rock Ch. of Fathers III... 241 Nothing could be warmer than Catholic England's devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

† C. A feeling of devout reverence or awe. Obs. a 1225 Amer. R. 286 Amidde be redunge... become cumed up a deuociun & tet is wurd monie bonen. 1601 Holland Pliny I. of All is still and silent, like the fearfull horror in desert wildernesse: and as men come neerer and neerer vnto it, a secret deuotion ariseth in their hearts.

† d. A devout impulse or desir

2. Religious worship or observance; prayer and praise; divine worship. b. spec. (R. C. Ch.) Worship directed to a special object, c.g. the

Sacred Heart, Precious Blood, etc. c. An act of worship; now only in pl., worship, 'prayers'. d. A form of prayer or worship, intended for private

A form of prayer or worship, intended for private or family use.

1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 7252 For na devocyone Of prayer, ne almusdede, ne messe, May bam help. c1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1017 Dido, Ther Dido was in hire devocyoun. a1450 KH. de la Tour (1868) 137 Her saulter or other bokes of deuocion. c1470 HENRY Wallace v1. 127 Quhen sadly thai had said thar deuotione. 1493 [See DEVOTIONER]. 1248 HALL Chron. 126 The churches were seldome used for devocion. 1592 SHANS. Rom. 4 Jul. 1v. i. 41 God sheild: 1 Should disturbe Deuotion. 1644 Donng (title) Devotions upon Evangelical Occasions. 1632 LITH-GOW Truv. 1v. 143 At their devotion, they will not tollerate any women. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in 121th Ref. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 52 The Queen. 1906 god Somersett House to her devotions. 1703 Lond. Gas. No. 4671/1 To assist at an established Devotion. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 70 F 8 If they. read over so many Prayers in six or seven Books of Devotion. 1763 J. BROWN Poetry 4 Mus. xii. 211 Church Music in Italy. is considered more as a Matter of Amusement than Devotion. 1828 HAWHORNE Fr. 4 It. Yruls. (1872) I. 8 We saw several persons kneeling at their devotions. 1867 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) I. vi. 456 He sent him a splendid book of devotions. 1876 J. P. NORRIS Rudim. Theol. I. iv. 70 Devotion, by which we mean the soul's communion with God. 1879 E. WATERTON Pietas Mariana Brit. 11. 156 The Bead-Psalter. was the popular devotion to our Ladye. 1885 Cath. Dict. 393/t The special and formal devotion to the Heart of Jesus. owes its origin to a French Visitation nun.

+ d. An object of religious worship. Obs.

+ d. An object of religious worship. Obs.

† d. An object of religious worship. Obs.

(But this sense is not very certain, the meaning of the quots. being in every case doubful.)

1380 SIDNEY Arcadia (1622) 277 Dametas began to speake his loud voice, to looke big, to march vp and downe..swearing by no meane deuotions, that the walles should not keepe the coward from him. 1611 Bible Acts xvii. 21 As I passed by and beheld your deuotions [margin Or, gods that you worship; Gr. ospäanare, Vulg. simulachra, Wyclif symulacris, maumetis, Rhem. Idols). 21628 FLETCHER Double Marriage IV. iv, Churches and altars, priests, and all devotions, Tumbled together into one rude chaos.

+3. An offering made as an act of worship, an

+3. An offering made as an act of worship, an

† 3. An offering made as an act of worship, an oblation; a gift given in charity, alms. Obs. [c 1400 Berryn 134 To make hir offringis Ripte as hir devocioune was of sylvir broch and ryngis.] 1542 UDALL Erasm. Apoph. II. (1877) 325 To contribute...towardes a sacrifice.. other folkes geuing their deucoion towardes it. 1528 Bk. Com. Prayer Communion, Then shal the Churche wardens... gather the deucoion of the people. 1582 PETTIE GNAZZO'S Civ. Conv. I. (1586) 43 There commeth on a time... to crave his devotion, a poore old man. 1565 L. Owen Running Reg. 68 In the lid there is a hole, for people to put their Deuction in. 1565 Bk. Com. Prayer Communion, The alms for the peop.

4. The action of devoting or setting apart to a sacred use or purpose; solemn dedication, con-

ence sense, but connecting itself with the earlier

[A Kenascence sense, but connecting itself with the earlier religious uses.]

1500 Ord. Crysten Men (W. deW. 1506) v. vi. 408 Deuocyon is as moche to say as dedycacyon, or to be ordeyned to serue god and hym prayse. 1657-61 Hevlin Hist. Ref. n. 55 He built two Altars, the one.. by the Lord's appointment, the other.. of his own devotion. 1879 Loffic Ride in Egypt 145 Sometimes the inscription records the devotion of some town or place to a divinity.

II. In non-religious use; introduced in 16th c. from angient I through It and Ire.

II. In non-religious use; introduced in 16th c. from ancient L. through It. and Fr.

5. The quality of being devoted to a person, cause, pursuit, etc., with an attachment akin to religious devotion; earnest addiction or application; enthusiastic attachment or loyalty.

a 1530 Wolsey in Foxe A. 4 M. (1583) 990/2 For the singular deuotion, whych you beare towardes the kynge and hysaffaires. 1577 Harrison England II. v. (1877) I. 117 But vnto this also I haue no great deuotion. 1593 SHAKS. Rich. II, 1. i. 21 Hee seekes their hate with greater deuotion, then they can render it him. 1796 Leoni It. Albert's Archit, Life 5 Lewis... had a very great devotion for the Annuntiata of Florence [a church]. 1830 D'ISRAELI Chas. I, III. vi. 100 This fervid devotion to art in Charles. 1865 Miss Braddon Only a Clod I. 9 To attach themselves with slavish devotion to some brutal master.

† 8. Devoted or attached service; command, dis-

+6. Devoted or attached service; command, disposal. To be at the devotion of, at a person's devotion, etc. [F. être à la dévotion de quelqu'un, 16th c. in Littré], to be entirely devoted to him or her. Obs.

or her. Obs.

1838 in Strype Ann. Ref. I. 11. App. iv. 5 Men known to be sure at the queen's devotion. 1858 Grafton Chron. II. 1300 Considering the multitude of them which is come to his majesties devotion. 1858 MULCASTER Positions xix. (188) 80 When they had their whirling gigges under the devotion of their scourges. 1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 92 He drew all he coulde to the Catholique Kings devotion. 1633 Bincham Xenophon 94 Shipping is readie now, and at your deuotion. 1635 R. BOLTON COMP. Affl. Consc. 1:39 He stood now before them in bonds, at their mercy and devotion as they say. 1709 STEELE & Swift Tatler No. 68 F 5 A little of which (wax) he puts upon his Fore-finger, and that holds the Die in the Box at his Devotion. 1759 Robertson Hist. Scotl. I. 1. 64 The eight ecclesiaties... were entirely at the king's devotion. 1794 BURKE Pref. to Brissof's Address Wks, VII. 315 The sans culottes, or rabble. were wholly at the devotion of those incendiaries, and received their daily pay. 1839 Times 13 May in Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press (1840) I. 337 Such channels as were at the devotion of the minister.

† b. quasi-concr. Obs.
1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb Kent. (1826) 215 Such as were the devotion of the Earle.
† 7. That to which a person's action, or a thing,

T. That to which a person s action, or a thing, is devoted; object, purpose, intent. Obs.

1594 Shaks. Rich. III, iv. i. 9 Whither away? Anne. No farther then the Tower, and as I guesse, Vpon the like deuotion as your selues. 1646 J. Gargory Notes 4 Obs. (1650) 27 The devotion of the Reverse [of the Copine] is to celebrate the...victory of Augustus over all Ægypt.

8. The action of devoting or applying to a particular use or purpose.

8. The action of devoting or applying to a particular use or purpose.

1861 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 31 The devotion of a few pages to it. 1883 Pall Mall G. 13 Mar. 5/1 The devotion of half a million to the carrying out of railway construction.

† Devotionair. Obs. rare. A variant of DevotionARY with Fr. ending -aire.

a 1734 North Lives II. 105 Chief Justice Hales, a profound common lawyer, and both devotionair and moralist.

Devotional (dlvõu 5ml), a. (and sb.) [f. Devotionat chief I half I

vortion sb. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, religious devotion, or the exercise of

terized by, religious devotion, or the exercise of worship (see Devotion 1, 2).

1648 Eikom Bas. 117 Apt for that Devotional compliance and juncture of hearts, which I desire to bear in those holy Offices. 1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. 257 That high act of Religion and devotional Love which is due to him. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 364 There is another Devotional Passage, cited out of Euripides, which conteins a clear acknowledgment of One Self-existent Being. 1769 J. Gillies (title) Devotional Exercises on the New Testament. 1842 W. Spalding Italy 9 II. 181. II. 24. The devotional spirit of the older masters. 1859 (title) Devotional Helps for the Seasons of the Christian Year. 1860 FROUDE Hist. Eng. VI. 244 Contrasting the vexations of the world with the charms of devotional retirement.

2. Belonging to, or arising from, devotion or enthusiastic attachment to a person, etc. rare.

1877 Gillin Demonol. (1867) 168 Men are apt to subscribe to anything he shall say, from a blind devotional admiration of the parts wherewith he is endowed.

† B. sb. A devotional composition; a form of prayer or worship. Obs. rare.

T. 5. 50. A devotional composition; a form of prayer or worship. Obs. rare.
1659 GAUDEN Tears of Church 87 In their disputings against the Devotionals of the Church of England.
Hence Devotionalism, devotional character;
Devotionalist, one given to (religious) devotion, a devotee; Devotionality, Devotionalness, the orality of being devotional.

Devo tionalist, one given to (religious) devotion, a devotee; Devotiona Hty, Devo tionalness, the quality of being devotional.

1673 H. More App. Antid. 25 This Image was the Object of the kissing, with all the exteriour devotionalness use therein. 1736 H. Coventry Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 1. (T.) The complete image of a French devotionalist. 1829 Blackw. Mag. XXV. 600 Lord Pitsligo was of the first class of devotionalists. c 1849 Clough Poems 4 Prose Rem. (1869) I. 299 To believe that religion is, or in any way requires, devotionality, is, if not the most noxious, at least the most obstinate form of irreligion. 1850 Robertson Life 4 Lett. I. 327, 1 should fot say that devotionality was the characteristic of Channing's mind. 1859 Sat. Rev. VII. 31/2 Mr. Gladstone's particular variety of sentimental devotionalisms 1883]. Hatton in Harper's Mag. Nov. 833/1 To take in the eclecticism of Greek art, the devotionalism of the Medizeval.

Devotionally (dlv@u'jonali), adv. [f. Devotional devotional general genera

sb. + -ARY 1. ]

A. adj. Pertaining to (religious) devotion; devotional

votional.

1631 J. BURGES Answ. Rejoined App. 108 Such private devotionary prayers.

1715 M. Davies Athen. Brit. I, 219
The first Popish., Confessor., that liv'd in Private Families, and regulated their Devotionary Conduct.

1808 SOUTHEY Lett. fr. Spain 1, 264 This was a fashionable devotionary

receipt.

B. sb. A person characterized by religious devotion; = DEVOTEE 2.

1660 WATERHOUSE Arms & Arm. 116 [They] have rifled Academies, and disbanded Convents of Devotionaries. a 1670 HACKET Abp. Williams 11. (1692) 51 A crew of bawds and gamesters might have set up a standing with less prejudice than these devotionaries.

b. 400 One devoted or addicted to something:

b. gen. One devoted or addicted to something;

DEVOTEE I.

1671 True Nonconf. 26 The great Devotionaries of ease. 1671 True Nonconf. 26 The great Devotionaries of ease.

Devotionate, a. rare. [f. DEVOTION, after affectionate, compassionate, etc.: see -ATE 2.] Full of devotion, devout.

1864 Sir J. K. JAMES Tasso (1865) II. XIII. lxx, To God raised up devotionate appeal.

Devotioner. rare. [f. DEVOTION + -ER 2: cf. missioner.]

A member of a guild of devotion; a devotioner.

missioner.] A member of a gunt of develon, a devotionary.

183 Ch. Times 21 Sept. 655/4 The wives of the devotioners [Brethren of 'the devocyon of the Masse of Ihu.', at Reading, 1493] were honoured with the highest seats or pews next to the mayor's wife's seat.

Devotionist. [f. Devotion + -187.] One who formally professes or practises devotion.

a 1656 Br. Hall Solilog. 73 (f.) There are certain realous

devotionists, which abhor all set forms and fixed hours of invocation. 1676 R. Dixon Two Test. To Rdr. 12 Whining Devotionists, floating in their blind and zealous Formalities. 1755 T. Amory Mem. (1769) II. 193 Those doating devotionists of Christendom.

Devortionize, v. nonce-wd. [See -IZE.] trans. To convert to devotional use.

1894 Scott. Leader 1 Mar. 3 Another great fault is the author's tendency to devotionize everything.

† **Devotious**, a. Obs. rare. [a. F. dévotieux, in 15th c. devocieus, -eux, f. dévotion: see -ous.]
Full of devotion, devoted. Hence † **Devotiously** 

adv., † Devo tiousness.

183 in Sir J. Melvil Mem. (1735) 303 By secret and mutual Conference of devotious and discreet Instruments. 1621

LADV M. Wroth Urania 124 Our affectionate services, shall euer.. bee most deuotiouslie observing to your commands. α 1660 HAMMOND Wks. I. 234 (R.) By which 'tis clear what notion they had of εθελοθρησκεια, to wit, that of devotiousness, piety.

piety.

jet. Obs. [f. Devote a. + -18T; cf.

t Devotiousness, piety.

† Devotist. Obs. [f. Devote a. + -18T; cf. devotee.] A devotee.

\*\*Say J. Johnson Acad. Love 85 All such Devotists we enlist in the Hall of Musicke. 1675 Ogilby Brit. 52 Shaftsbury.. here King Edward 2d.. was Interv'd.. his Shrine afterwards was so visited by Devotists that the Town for a time bore his Name.

+ **Devotive**, a. and sb. Obs. rare. [f. L. dēvōt-ppl. stem: see Devote v. and -IVE.]

A. adj. Characterized by devotion; ready to

devote (himself).

z608 W. Wilkes and Memento Mag. 9 A King...so respective of publike good, and denotine to the service of God.

B. sb. A person who devotes himself, a De-

VOTEE.
1608 W. WILKES 2nd Memento Mag. 11 The holy consort

† **Devoto** (divõuto), sb. Obs. Pl. -oes, -o's, -os; also (as in It.) -i. [a. It. or Sp. devoto, devoted, devout:-L. dēvõtus; cogn. with OF. devot, F. devot, and thus with Devour and Devote a. and

. The corresp. feminine is DEVOTA.]
A person zealously devoted to religion or re-

ligious observances, or to the service of a cause,

person, etc.; a devotee.

person, etc.; a devotee.

1599 Sandys Europa Spec. (1605) A iv, Where one professeth himself a devoto or peculiar servant to [ed. 1632, of] our Lord, whole towns sometimes... are the Devoti of our Ladie. 1695 Gurnall Chr. in Arm. xv. (1669) 1631 As doubtfully... as the Devil did [speak] in his Oracles to his Devoto's. 1678 Curowart Intell. Syst. i. iii. 138 Such Devotoes to the heavenly bodies as look upon all other stars as petty deities, but the Sun as the supreme Deity. a 1694 J. Scott IVAs. (1718) II. 375 The Devotos of all religions. 1712 Arbuthnot John Bull II. ii, Which gave rise to two great parties among the wives—the Devotoes. and the Hitts.

† Devotor. [Cf. Devoter.] = prec. (for which it may be a misprint).

Thevotor. [Cl. Drvoter.] = prec. (for which it may be a misprint).

1648 Jos. Braumont Psyche ix. 123 This done: His sacred Hand He lifted up, And round about on his Devotor's dealt His bounteous blessing. [Quoted by R. as devoto's.]

† Devotory, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. type \*dē-vōtōrī-us, f. dēvōtor he who devotes: see Devote v. and -or.] Having the function of devoting: see

DEVOTE V. 3.

1653 GAULE Magastrom. 279 Thereupon the Chaldwars set up an imprecatory and devotory libell.

Devotour, corrupt f. ADULTER: see DEVOUTOUR.

\*\*Devotress.\*\* Obs. [f. Devotres: see -ress.]

A female devotee; a votaress.

\*\*x64\* Gag for Post 68 Nuns and other deuotresses. x64\*

Evelyn Chalcogr. so Aristotle mentions Daphne a certain Devotresse of Apollo. x689 J. Carlisle Fortune Hunters 35 Cruel Devotress, will you rob the World Of the but one sweet Angel they have left To add to those vast Millions are above?

The act of vowing, a vow.

\*\*paroume forth my deuouaciouns forth as I was wonte.

\*\*paroume forth my deuouaciouns forth as I was wonte.

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**Devour** (dl'oue-1), v. Also 4-6 devoure, 5
-vowre, -vowryn, -vouir, -wore, 6 devore,
-vower, -voir(e. [a. OF. devorer (stressed stem devur-, devour-) = Pr. and Sp. devorar, It. devorare,
ad. L. devorare to swallow down, f. DE-I. I + vorare to swallow, gulp.] (Formerly often with up.)

I. properly.

1. To swallow or eat up voraciously, as a beast

1. To swallow or eat up voraciously, as a beast of prey; to make a prey of, to prey upon.

cz335 Shoreham 29 He soffreth nost to be to-trede, And of bestes devoured. cz400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 55 Of Babiloyne sall a nedder comme, bat sall deuoure all be werld. cz430 Lydg. Chichev. 4 Byc. in Dodsley O. Pl. XII.

334 Wherfor Bycorn this cruel beste will us devouren at the lest. z494 Fabyan Chron. vii. 12 He. was of wylde bestes or Woluys slayne or deuouryd. z536 Mirr. Mag., 7. Cade xxi, Set aloft for vermine to deuower. z588 A. King tr. Canisins' Catech. Prayers 36 The dragon with his mouthe oppin reddy to deuoire ws. z650 Taape Comm. Pentat. 1. 70 Like enough to devour up both men and beasts. zyaa Sewel. Hist. Quakers (1795) I. II. 120 Turned as a wolf to

devour the lambs. 1869 TENNYSON Coming of Arthur 27 And ever and anon the wolf would steal The children and

devour.

absol. 1620 Shaks. Temp. III. iii. 84 Brauely the figure of this Harpie hast thou Perform'd (my Ariell): a grace it had,

this Harpie hast thou Perform'd (my Ariell): a grace it had, deuouring.

2. Of human beings: a. To eat greedily, eat up, consume or make away with, as food. b. spec. To eat like a beast, to eat ravenously or barbarously.

2. 128 WYCHE Rev. x. 9 He seide to me, Take the book, and deuoure it. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxxxix. 265 Than they wente vnto the dukes place of lancastre. that was callyd the sauoy, and ther they deuoured and destroyed alt he goodes. 1286 B. Young tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1v. 187 On Shroftuesdaie night I devoured so much, that y next daie I had no stomacke to eate anie thing at all. 1833 Hr. Martinrau Manch. Strike x. 110 To devour their meals hastily, as if their time were not their own. 1842 A. Combr. Physiol. Digestion (ed. 4) 240 We never eat more than enough. We never devour lobsters, or oysters, or salmon. b. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1621) 424 A great feeder, so that he seemed rather to devour his meat than to eat it. 1611 BIBLE Ecches. xxxi. 16 Eate as it becommeth a man. and deuoure not, lest thou be hated. 2719 DE FOE Critose II. ii. 28 The poor creatures rather devoured than ate it.

II. transf. With consume as the main notion.

II. transf. With consume as the main notion. 3. Of a person or personal agent: To consume destructively, recklessly, or wantonly; to make

destructively, recklessly, or wantonly; to make away with, waste, destroy (substance, property, or fig. its owners). Obs. exc. in bibl. language.

a 1340 Hamfold Paulter Cant. 511 Him bat deuours be pore in hidil. 1388 Wyclif Ps. xxxiv. 25 Ne sei thei, wee shal devouren hym. 1388 — Luke xv. 30 This thi sone, which deuouride his substannee with hooris. c 1386 Chaucer Reeve's T. 66 He wolde his joly blood honoure, Though that he schulde holy chirch deuoure. 1393 Lanci. P. Pl. C. xvii. 280 Lightliche bat bei leue loseles hit deuouren. c 1460 Fortescue Abs. 4 Lim. Mon. iii. (1885) 115 The reaume of Englonde. wolde be than a pray to all ober nacions bat wolde conquer, robbe, and deuour it. 1655 Stanley Hist. Philos. I. (1701) 23/1 If any one maintain not his Parents, let him be infamous, as likewise he that devours his patrimony. 1657 J. Smith Myst. Rhet. 19 So we say of some Guardians, They have devoured the Orphans, intimating the Orphans' patrimony.

b. with the sense swallow up more or less present: cf. 5.

b. with the sense swallow up more of seasons to the housis of widewis. 1546 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de w. 1531) 140 Ye. rape and deuour the almes and sustenaunce of the poore servauntes of god. 1600 Marston Ant. 4 Mel. 1. Wks. 1856 I. 11 She. Inticeth princes to devour heaven, Swallow omnipotence, out-stare dread fate. 1697 Dryden Virg. Past. 111. 6 Thou, Varlet, dost thy Master's gains devour. 1836 Hor. Surit Tin Trump. (1856) 144 Wherever Religion has been the mother of wealth the daughter has invariably devoured the parent.

+ c. To make a prey of, treat with rapine. Obs. 1530 Palson. 515/1 He hath devoured twenty maydens and wyves agaynst their wylles in his dayes. c 1540 in Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 1. 73 Seikand Christes peple to devoir. 1547 Salesburg Welsh Dict., Teisio morroym, devoure a mayden.

+ d. To despoil (a person) of (substance) by consuming it. Obs. rare—1.

suming it. Obs. rare—1.

1545 Brinklow Compl. iv. (1874) 17 Let them make good defence, that their poore neyhbors. be not deuouryd of their corne and grasse.

4. Of inanimate agencies: To consume, destroy.

A. Of inanimate agencies: To consume, destroy. Said esp. of fire, sword, pestilence, or other agencies which claim numerous victims.

c 1374 Chaucer Anel. 4 Arc. 14 This old story. That eild hath nigh devoured oute of my memory. 1388 Wyclif Joel ii. 3 Before the face of hym fijr deuourynge, and after hym brenyng flawme. 1393 Gower Conf. I. 39 So that no life shall be socoured, But with the dedely swerd devoured. 1538 Starkey England 1. ii. 46 Etyn away, dayly deuouryd and consumyd by commyn syknes and dysease. 1379 Gosson Sch. Abuse (Arb.) 39 Stir Iupiter to anger to send vs a Stroke that shal deuoure vs. 1658 Needham tr. Selden's Mare Cl. 266 The Earth did not bring forth its Fruits. but devoured very many people by famine. 1669 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 210 But the Monument. is not now to be seen, for Time has devoured it. 1667 Milton Skie And wheel on th' Earth, devouring where it rouls. 1711 Ker Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 300 Their Beings no Corruption can devour, Annihilable by sole boundless Power. 1865 Fr. A. Kemble Resid. in Georgia 60 The flames devouring the light growth. 1874 Stubas Const. Hist. I. iv. 61 Whom the sword spared famine and pestilence devoured.

III. With swallow as the main notion.

III. With swallow as the main notion.

5. Of water, the earth, etc.: To swallow up,

5. Of water, the earth, etc.: To swallow up, engulf.

1555 Edding the had seene many Culchas deuoured of whirlepoles. 1590 Shaks. Mids. N. I. i. 148
The lawes of darknesse do deuoure it vp. 1600 Marston Antonio's Rev. 1v. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 128 The very ouze, The quicksand that devours all miserie. 1614 Railfold Hist. World II. Iv. i. \$4, 135 Those that tooke the Sea, were therein deuoured ere they recoured them. 1783 Caabba Village I. Wks. 1834 II. 79 The ocean roar Whose greedy waves devour the lessening shore.

6. Of persons: a. To take in greedily and with eagerness the sense of (a book, discourse, or the like).

1581 Pettie It. Guasso's Civ. Conv. II. (1586)63 They have devoured all sortes of bookes. 15604 Sharks. Olh. I. III. 150 She'l'd come againe, and with a greedie eare Deuoure vp my discourse. 1647 Trant Comm. Epittles 530 Ministers must so devour and digest the holy Scriptures, that lete 1. 1753 A. Murriy Gray's-Inn Yourn. No. 40 P 2 Miss Vainlove devoured up these Expressions of Admiration with

a greedy Ear. 18a3 Scott Quentin D. Introd., He devoured the story of the work with which he was engaged. 1831 Brewster Newton (1855) I. i. 15 Devouring some favourite author. 1850 Kingsley Alt. Locke i. (1876) 11 Missionary tracts. how I devoured them. 1878 R. H. HUTTON Scott ii. 19 He learned Spanish and devoured Cervantes.

D. To take in eagerly with the eyes; to look upon with avidity.

1621 BURTON Anat. Mel. III. ii. III. (1676) 312/1 Drink to him with her eyes, nay drink him up, devour him, swallow him as Martial's Mammurra is remembered to have done.

1637 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. II. 645 Early Visitants, With eager Eyes devouring. The breathing Figures of Cornthian Brass. 1718 PRIOR Solomon II. 381 With an unguarded look she now devour'd My nearer face. 1870 MORRIS Earthly Par. II. III. 57 His eyes devoured her loveliness. 1891 I. ZANGWILL Backelors Club 186 The Doctor devoured her with his eyes.

C. To absorb greedily and Club.

e. To absorb greedily or selfishly.

1647-8 COTTERELL Davila's Hist. Fr. (1678) 11 The House of Guise in a manner devoured all the Chief Employments of the State.

d. To swallow or suppress within one's own

breast (chagrin, grief, etc.).

1650 TRAPP Comm. Pentat. 1. 262 To persevere in prayer, and to devour all discouragements.

1850 Prescort Perw II. 182 Devouring his chagrin as he best could.

7. Of things: a. To occupy (a person) so as to

7. Of things: a. To occupy (a person) so as to engross the attention; to absorb. (Sometimes including the notion of consuming (4) or of swallowing up (5))

1500-20 DUNBAR Poems xiv. 81 Devorit with dreme, devysing in my slummer. 1608 SHAKS. Per. 1v. iv. 25 Pericles, in sorrow all devour'd, With sighs shot through, and biggest tears o'ershower'd, Leaves Tarsus and again embarks. 1715-20 POPE F.P. Addison 41 Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen devour'd, Can taste no pleasure since his Shield was scour'd. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT Sal. Ch. Xxi. 25 She walked home with Beecher, devoured by feverish hopes and fears. 1865 M. ARNOLD Est. Crit. ii. (1875) 79 Not to hold ideas of this kind a little more easily, to be so devoured by them, to suffer them to become crotchets.

b. To absorb so as to do away with.

to suffer them to become crotchets.

b. To absorb so as to do away with.

1625 E. TILMAN in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. III. 244 The
joy of the people devoured their mourning. 1875 Helps

Ess., Pract. Wisd. 5 The large hands and feet of a dwarf
seem to have devoured his stature.

8. Phrases. + 8. To devour difficulties [F. dévorer
les difficultés]: to tackle and overcome difficulties

with points (the hand). with spirit. Obs. b. To devour the way, course, etc. [F. dévorer l'espace]; to get over the ground

with spirit. Obs. b. To devour the way, course, etc. [F. dévorer l'espace]; to get over the ground with great rapidity.

1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV, 1. i. 47 He seem'd in running, to devoure the way, Staying no longer question. 1642 Rogers Naaman 128 She will hold close to her own tacklings and devour a great deale of difficulty. 1648 Sanderson Serm. Ad Aulam xvi. \$25 (1674) 230 He that setteth forth for the goal, if he will obtain, must resolve to devour all difficulties, and to run it out. a 1661 FULER Worthies (1840) III. 150 Wat Tyler was woundly angry with Sir John Newton, Knight... for devouring his distance, and not making his approaches mannerly enough unto him. 2728 Pope Odyss. VIII. 102 None.. swifter in the race devour the way. 1772 PEGGE tr. Fitzstephen's Descr. London 38 The signal once given, they (the horses) strike, devour the course [cursum rapiunt], hurrying along with unremitting velocity. 1883 Holme Lee Loving & Serving II. xiii. 271 The strong black horse was very fresh, and devoured the road before him.

Devourable, a. [f. Devour v. + -Able: cf. 16th c. F. devor-, devourable, L. devorabilis.]

Capable of being devoured; consumable.

1603 Holland Plularch's Mor. II. 116 (L.) A clear and undebauch'd appetite renders every thing sweet and delightful to a sound body, and devourable. 1628 Hieron Whs.

1. 602 Fier burnes vp.. such as is deuourable by it. 1728 SLOANE Samaica II. 2 Any papers or other goods devourable by them are put up in chests of this wood. 1826 Blackw. Mag. XIX. 335 The editors.. seized on the devourable parts, and gave both islands a feast.

Devourer (dyour-val). Also 5 -our, -ar. [M.E. devouver. a AF devourer = OF. devourer. de-

and gave both islands a least.

Devourer (dřvane roz). Also 5 -our, -ar. [ME. devourour, a. AF. devorour = OF. devorer, devorecur (12th c. in Godef.):—dēvorātōr-em, agent-n. from dēvorāre to DEVOUR.]

1. One who devours; one who eats greedily or voracionaly.

1. One who devours; one who eats greedily or voraciously.

1382 Wyclif Matt. xi. 19 A man deuourer, or glotoun.
1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xviii. lxvi. (1495) 822 The lyon is a deuourer of meete wythout chewynge. 1399 Langl.

Rich. Redeles III. 371 Devourours of vetaile.

1555 Eden Decades 48 Men which are deuourers of mans flesshe. 1664
EVELYN Kal. Hort. (1729) 209 Earwigs. are cursed Devourers.

1796 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 219 They. move slowly, but reluctantly, towards the yawning jaws of their devourers.

1884 G. F. Braithwaite Salmonidæ of Westmorland vi. 26 It is a devourer of the spawn of salmon.

2. transf. and fig. One who or that which con-

22. transf. and fig. One who or that which consumes, destroys, swallows up, or absorbs.

2285 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1369 Hyprip., Duk Iason Thou sly [v. r. sleer] deuourere. Of tendere wemen. 2470 Henry Wallace x. 492 Thou renygat deuorar off thi blud. 1380 BARET AV. D 624 An vinsatiable reader: a deuourer of bookes. 1386 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 1.622 Achilles offering great injuries to Agamemnon. called him Devourer of the people. 1696 Gentl. Calling (1696) 82 Gaming, like a Quick Sand, swallows up a Man in a moment. Hawks, and Hounds and Horses, &c. are somewhat slower devourers. 1698 Wanley Wond. Lit. World III. xliv. § 20. 228/1 The Eye that is the devourer of such beautiful Objects. 1890 Spectator 7 June 799 The shallowest novel-devourer will find in it excitement enough.

+ Devouress. Obs. [short for devoureress, a.

The action of the verb Devoure, 138 Wyclip Toby Strenge and devouring, 250 187 N. Many times, 169 187 Occurring, ppl. a. [f. Devour viscouring of a disease that they call the great devouring of the fish he delyoured. 139 187 N. Many times, 169 187 N. M

marks for the devouring tomb.

Hence Devouring1y adv.; Devouringness.
1552 Hulder, Deudurynglye, voraciter. 1600 F. Walker
Sp. Mandeville 23 a, It was a thing of admiration, to see
how deuduringly he eat and drank. 1611 Florio, Dinovacità, deuduringnesse, greedinesse. 1827 Cambell in
Athensum 11 Mar. 173/3 My Mauritanian beauties are
devouringly fond of puppies. They gobble them up by
litters in their couscousou. 1827 Mrs. C. Praded Bond of
Wedlock I. vii. 184 His eyes fixed devouringly upon her.
Devourment (divaue ment). [I. Devour v.
+-Ment.] The action of devouring or consuming.

+-MENT.] The action of devoting of devouring.

1848 Blackw. Mag. XXIII. for His faculties of devourment were next to boundless. 184x J. T. Hewlett Parish
Clerk II. 77 Supper announced to be ready for their 'devourment is 185x Fmm 3 June 233/2 We approached the
devourment of this book with the keenest relish.

Devout (drout), a. and sh. Forms: a. 3-5
(6 Sc.) devot, 3-7 (9 arch.) devote, (4 devoste),
6 Sc. devoit, divoit, divot. B. 3- devout, 4-5
devowt(e, 4-6 devoute. [ME. devot, devout, 4-5
OF. devot, devote (12th c. in Littré), = Pr. devot,
Sp. devoto, It. divoto, ad. L. devoi-us devoted, given
up by vow, pa. pple. of devoure to Devote. up by vow, pa. pple. of  $d\bar{e}vov\bar{e}re$  to  $D\bar{e}vor\bar{e}$ . The close OF.  $\bar{o}$  became the vowel ou  $(\bar{u})$  in ME., whence the modern diphthong ou; but a form in  $\bar{o}$ , Sc. oi, was also in use: see  $D\bar{e}vor\bar{e}$  a.]

1. Devoted to divine worship or service; solemn and reverential in religious exercises; pious, reli-

1. Devoted to divine worship or service; solemn and reverential in religious exercises; pious, religious.

a. a reas Ancr. R. 376 Puruh aromaz, bet beoð swote, is understonden swotnesse of deuot heorte. c 1328 E. E. Allit. P. A. 406 Be dep deuote in hol mekenesse. c 1400 MAVNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 30 pai er deuote men and ledez pure lyf. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 567 Diuoti he wes with mony almous deid. 1549 Compl. Scot. (1872) 4 The deuot Kyng, Numa pompilius. 1651 see Devore a.]

B. 1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 369 In chyrche he was deuout ynou. 1386 WYCLIF Ex. xxxv. 29 Alle men and wymmen with a deuowt mynde offerden sifts. c 1440 Proms. Parv. 120 Devowte, devotus. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 7 A shorte orison, saide with good devouute herte. c 1521 1st Eng. Bk. Amer. (Arb.) Introd. 31/2 These people be very deuoute. 1530 PALSCR. 310/1 Devoute, holy disposed to praye, devot. 1636 Snt. BLOUNT Voy. Levant (1637) 87 All the devouter sort (which are not many) goe to Church, and say their prayers. 1722 Law Serions C. i. (ed. 2) 1 He. is the devout Man who lives no longer to his own will. but to the sole will of God. 1865 M. Arnold Ess. Crit. ix. (1875) 398 The devoutest of your fellow Christians. 1883 Froude Short Stud. IV. II. ii. 185 Keble was a representative of the devoutemind of England.

† b. gen. Devoted, religiously or reverently attached (10 a person or cause). Obs.
c 1380 WYCLIF Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 113 God wolle have oure herte devoute to him wipouten ende. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 6933 To saint cuthbert he was deuoute. 1869 Bible (Douay) Comm. 201 Isaac was...devout to God. 1869 Bible (Douay) Comm. 201 Isaac was...devout to Tool. 1869 Bible (Douay) Comm. 201 Isaac was...devout to Tool. 1869 Bible (Douay) Comm. 201 Isaac was...devout to Tool. 2609 B. HARRIS Partival's Iron Age 205 Sir Thomas Wentworth... became the most devout friend of the Church.
2. Of actions and things: Showing or expressing devotion; reverential, religious, devotional.
a. a 1340 HAMPOLE Prote Tr. 24 Deuoute prayers, feruent desires,

3. Earnest, sincere, hearty, 1888 Webster s.v., You have my devout wishes for your safety. 1880 Mrs. Lynn Linron Rebel of Family I. v., The sanctity of caste, in which she. was so devout a believer.

B. as sb. +1. A devotee. Obs. [c 1440 Gesta Rom. xcii. 419 (Add. MS.) This knyght had a good woman to wife, and a devoute to oure ladie.] 1516 R. SHELDON Miracles Antichrist 247 (T.) Not.. the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but.. his special devouts. 1675 tr. Machiavelli's Prince xv. (Rtldg. 1883) 98 One a devout, another an atheist.

another an atheist.

2. That which is devout; the devotional part.

1649 Milton Eikon. i. (1851) 344 This is the substance of his first Section, till we come to the devout of it, model'd into the form of a privat Psalter.

+ Devout, v.1 Obs. Variant of Devote v.

1605 Stow Chros. an. 1603 (R.) Hee shewed himselfe a well deuouted Christian.

1639 Drumm. of Hawth. Libratics Wks. (1711) 223 How much is Florence adebted... to Bessarion. who at his death devouted to it a library. 1653 tr. Bacon's Life & Death 15 A Man peaceable, Contemplative and much devouted to Religion.

18 Devon tement. 24v. Obs. rare. [a. OF. de-

\*\*Index 1. Second 1. Secon

ress, undevout. Hence † **Devou tlessness**.

1876 R. Curtis Truo Serm. C vj b (T.), The darts of devoutlessness, unmercifulness, and epicurisme. fly abrode. **Devoutly** (divoutli), adv. Also 4-6 deuotessee Devout a. [f. Devout a. + -Ly 2.]

1. In a devout manner; reverently, piously, religiously.

religiously.

1. In a devout manner; reverently, piously, religiously.

a. c1335 Metr. Hom. 160 And ilke day deuotely, Herd scho messe of our Lefdye. c1380 Wyclif Wkt. (1880) 319
To preye deuoteliche. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 69 326
serue 30ur Godd wele and deuotely, 1c1300 How Powman lerned Pater Noster 42 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 211 Late me here The saye devotely thy pater noster. 1888 A. King tr. Canisius' Catech. 34 Prayers... quhan thay in y name off lesus Christ, ar humblie and deuotlie desyrit, helpis mony.

B. c1336 E. E. Allit. P. B. 814 His two dere dosterez deuoutly hem haylsed. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 76 He serued Godd full deuoutely. c1480 CANTON Blanchardyn xxxvii. 137 They sholde deuoutly do baptyse hem self. 1868 Knl. of Curtesy 451 She confessed her devoutly tho, And shortely receyved the Sacrament. c1611 Donne Poems (1633) 275 Who dream'd devoutlier then most use to pray. 1786 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. II. 137 Julian most devoutly ascribes his miraculous deliverance to the protection of the Gods. 1840 Janss Woodman iv, She crossed herself devoutly.

2. Earnestly, sincerely, fervently.

1. 1602 SHAKS. Ham. III. 16 4 Tis a consummation Deuoutly to be wish'd. 1603 CAMDEN Rem. (1637) 349 His devote minde to his Lady hee devoutly, though not religiously shewed. 1795 SOUTHEY Joan of Arc 1. 219 Childhood... Listening with eager eyes and open lips Devoutly in attention. 1814 SCOTT Wev. lxvii, Let us devoutly hope that... we shall never see the scenes... that were general in Britain Sixty Years since. 1874 Monley Compromise (1880) 113 Men were then devoutly persuaded that their eternal salvation depended on their having true beliefs.

Devoutness (divoutnes). [f. as prec. +-NESS.]

**Devoutness** (divou tnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being devout; reverential spirit or

The quality of being devout; reverential spirit or character; religiousness, piety.

1377 Pol. Poems (Rolls) I. 217 Nou is devoutnes out icast.

1350 PALSGR. 213/2 Devoutnesse, devotion. a 1680 GLANVILL

Seem. 52 (T.) There are some who have a sort of devoutnes and religion in their particular complexion. 1840 CARLYLE Heroes (1858) 221 What devoutness and noblemindedness had dwelt in these rustic thoughtful peoples. 1874 MORLEY Compromise (1886) 178 Religiosity or devoutness of spirit.

Devoutour, -trour, corrupted forms of advontages of the productors.

Compromise (1886) 178 Religiosity or devoutness of spirit.

Devoutour, -trour, corrupted forms of advoutour, advoutrer, ADULTER, -ERER. (Cf. DEVOTEREIL.)

So devoutrie for advoutrie, ADULTERY.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. II. 175 Owre synne to suffre, As deuoutrie lother MSS. advoutrie and deuolrises and deme varye.

1393 Ibid. C. III. 184 And ich my-self cyuyle and symonye my felowe Wollen ryden vp-on rectours and riche men deuoutours [v. rr. deuotours, deuoutrours].

+ Devove, v. Obs. [ad. L. devovere to vow or devote, f. De- I. 2 + vovere to vow.] trans. To devote. Hence + Devoved ppl. a., devoted.

1357 Drant Horace's Epist., Julius Florus Cvj., I have againste your home comminge A long deuoued cowe Which graseth here .. And fattes her selfe for you. 1618 Bollon Florus 1. xiii. (1636) 37 Such of the Senatours, as had borne highest offices .. devove themselves, for their Country's safty, to the gods infernall. 1656 Cowley Davideis iv. 1063 'Twas his own Son. that he devov'd. 1808 J. Barlow Columb. III. 852 Receive, dread Powers (since I can slay no more). My last glad victim, this devoved gore.

Devovement: see Devouement.

+ Devow, v. Obs. [a. 16th c. F. devouer to dedicate or consecrate by a vow, f. De- I. 2, 3 + vouer to vow, after L. devovere, devotare: see Devove.]

1 trans. To dedicate or give up by a vow.

NOTE.]

1. trans. To dedicate or give up by a vow.
1379 J. STUBBES Gaping Gulf Eijj b, A deuowed enemy
to our Queene. 1600 HOLLAND Lity VIII. ix. 287 Come and
say afore me that forme of words, wherby I may devow and
betake myselfe for the legions. 1601 — Pliny xXII. v, P.
Decius... devowed and yeelded himselfe to all the divels
of hell for the safety of his armie. 1609 — Amm. Marcell.
226, I have devowed my selfe to the Roman Empire.
Vol. III.

2. To devote, give up.

1621 G. Sandys Ovid's Met. xv. (1626) 317 By Step-dames fraud, and fathers credulous Beliefe deuow'd to death. 1632 B. Jonson Magn. Lady 1. i, To the inquiry And search of which, your mathematical head Hath so devow'd itself.

3. To disavow, give up, renounce. rare.

1632 G. Flercher Christ's Vict. in Fart S. P. James I (1848) 54 There too the armies angelique devow'd Their former rage, and all to Mercy bow'd.

Hence Devow'ed ppl. a.: see in I.

Devowt(e, obs. form of Devout.

Devoyer, devoyr(e, obs. forms of Devoir.

Devu'lgarize, v. [f. De II. 1 + Vulgarize.]

trans. To free from vulgarity. Hence Devulgarizing ppl. a.

garising ppl. a.

1868 Absort in Macm. Mag. May 38/2 Shakespeare, and Plutarch's 'Lives', are very devulgarizing books.

Devulgate, -vulge, obs. fi. Divulgate, -vulge.

Devyde, obs. form of Divide.

Devyer, devyr, obs. forms of Devoir.

Devyn/a -al. -or. -our. etc., obs. ff. Divire,

Devyn(e, -al, -or, -our, etc., obs. ff. Divine, AL, -ee, etc.

Dew (div), sb. Forms: I deaw, 2 dew, 2-4 Dew (diū), sb. Forms: 1 déaw, 2 déw, 2-4 deu, deuz, 3 dew (Orm.), 4 deew, dewz, deau, 4-6 dew, deaw(e, 6 deow(e, due, 3-dew. [Common Teut.: OE. déav, OFris. daw, OS. dau, MLG. dau, Du. dauw, OHG., MHG. tou (touves), Ger. thau, tau, ON. dögg, gen. döggvar, Sw. dagg, Da. dug, Goth. \*daggwa::-OTeut. \*dauwo-, Aryan \*dhdwo-: cf. Skr. dhāw to flow, run.]

The moisture deposited in minute drops upon

1. The moisture deposited in minute drops upon any cool surface by the condensation of the vapour

1. The moisture deposited in minute drops upon any cool surface by the condensation of the vapour in the atmosphere; formed after a hot day during or towards night, and plentiful in the early morning. Formerly supposed to fall or descend softly from the heavens, whence numerous current phrases, figures, and modes of speech: cf. Dewfall.

aboc Corpus Gloss. 1752 Roscido, deawe. cbsg Vesp. Psalter cxxxiiii. 3 Swe swe deaw se astiged in munt. c 1000 Elefic Exod. xxi. 13 On morgen was \$\frac{1}{2}\$ deaw solution by fyrdwic. a 1775 Cott. Hom. 233 His sonne, mone, sterren, rien, daw, wind. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 159 be sunne drach up bene deu. c1200 Frin. Coll. Hom. 256 On be list be heouene deug. c1250 Gen. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Ex. 3325 Knewen he nost dis dewes cost. 1340 Ayrch. 0; 180te a drope of deau. be drope of be deawe. c1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 27 Weetynge of hevenly deew. 138a — Daniel iv. 30 With dewe of heuen his body was enfourmed. 1398 Travisa Barth. De P. R. VIII. xvii. (1495) 326 The more clere that the mone is in the Somer tyme the more plente of dewe is seen youn the grasse and herbes. a 2400 Minor Poems Vernon MS. 618 Softur ben watur or eny licour, Or dews plat lip on be lillie flour. Was cristes bodi. c1440 Promp. Parv. 120 Dewe, ros. 1206 DUNBAR Thu Mariit Wemen to The dew donkit the dail, and dynarit the foulis. 12440 Compl. Scot. vi. 50 The deu.. is ane humid vapour, generit in the sycond regione of the ayr. 1296 Spenser Astroph. 101 All the day it standeth full of deow. 1501 Shaks, 7ul. C. v. iii. 64 Our day is gone, Clowds, Dewes, and Dangers come. 1509 HOLLAND Amm. Marcell. XXIII. vi. 238 These pearles, within strong and bright shels of the sea-fishes, conceived... by a commixtion of deaw. 1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 372 Pearls. generated.. of the morning dew of Heaven, which in serenes falls into the gaping Shell-fish. 1748, CAVENDISH in Phil. Trans. LXXIV. 123 Homes the was falling fast, the stars began to blink. 18400 Dickens Old. C.800 xvii, She walked out into the churchyard, brushing the dew

† b. fl. ? Damp places. Obs.
1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. xv. 289 And also Marie Magdeleyne
by mores lyued and dewes.
2. fig. Something likened to dew in its operation

or effect: a. as coming with refreshing power or with gentle fall; b. as characteristic of the morning

with gentle fall; b. as characteristic of the morning of life, of early years, like the 'early dew'.

a. c1200 ORMIN 9833 All wibbutenn dzw Off Haliz Gastess frofre. 1508 FISHER W.K. (1876) 176 Make them moyst with the due of thy grace. 1559 Bk. Com. Prayer, Morning Prayer, The continual deawe of thy blessinge. 1607 SHAKS. Cor. v. vi. 23 He watered his new plants with dewes of Flattery. 1667 Milton P. L. 1v. 614 The timely dew of sleep. inclines Our eye-lids. 1738 Pore Epil. Sal. 1. 69 The gracious Dew of Pulpit Eloquence. 1819 SHELLEY Cenci Iv. 1. 178 Sleep, that healing dew of heaven. 1821 — Ginevra 115 The dew of music more divine Tempers the deep emotions. 1829 Yeowell Anc. Bril. Ck. vi. (1841) 52 Hearts baptized with the heavenly dews of the Gospel.

b. 1335 Coverdate Ps. cix. [cx.] 3 Y dewe of thy birth is of y wombe of the mornynge. 1829 Robertson Serm. Ser. 1. iii. (1866) 53 Dried up the dew of fresh morning feeling. 1839 Longr. M. Slandish 1. 18 Having the dew of his youth, and the beauty thereof.

3. transf. Applied to moisture generally, especially that which appears in minute drops on any surface or exudes from any body.

any that which appears in minute drops on any surface or exudes from any body.

a 1300 Cursor M. 17682 (Cott.) Wit a deu mi face he wette.
1366 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 139 Whom furres must fence. and dew of nappie Ale cherish. 1607 Torsell Foury.

Beasts (1658) 316 Pare his [the horse's] hinder-feet thin, untill the dew come out. 1610 Markham Mastery. 11. c. 382

Raze both the quarters of the hoofe with a drawing-knife... so deepe that you may see the dew come foorth. 1631

Widdows Nat. Philos. 56 Dew is a humor contained in the hollownesse of the members, and joyned to their substance. 1674 N. Fairfax Bulk & Selv. 126 That cold and dew and clamminess, that goes to the hatching of a snails [eggel. 1756-7 tr. Keyster's Trav. (1760) III. 210 Ballani do not feed on the gross parts of the sea-water, but as it were on the subtile dew that penetrates through the stone. 1828 SHELLEY Triumph Life 66 The fountains, whose melodious dew Out of their mossy cells for ever burst.

h. Moisture distening in the eves: tears. Hance

b. Moisture glistening in the eyes; tears. Hence

D. Moisture glistening in the eyes; tears. Hence funeral dew.

1288 Shaks, L. L. L. IV. iii. 29 The night of dew that on my cheeks downe flowes. 12612-3 Br. Hall Contempl., O. T. xx. iii, These expostulations might have fetched some dewes of pitie from the eyes. 1649 Davenant Love & Honours III. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 134 Sure I could weep, but that my eyes Have not enough of funeral dew to melt Away. 1664 Coaking Orid IV. vii, Shed no more tears! You have. Spent too much of that precious dew. 1814 Scott Ld. of Isles IV. xvi, Those poor eyes that stream'd with dew. 1847 IENNYSON Princ. VII. 120 The dew Dwelt in her eyes, and softer all her shape And rounder seem'd.

C. Perspiration, sweat.

1674 S. VINCENT Yng. Gallant's Acad. 33 Thou feelest the fat Dew of thy body... run trickling down thy sides. 1795 SOUTHEY Joan of Are VIII. 211 The dews of death Stood on his livid cheek. 1814 Scott Ld. of Isles V. xxvi, Cold on his brow breaks terror's dew. 1859 TENNYSON Enid Sto The dew of their great labour. flowing, drained their force.

A With qualifying words as Racchus' dem. the

d. With qualifying words, as Bacchus' dew, the juice of the grape, wine, or other fermented or distilled drink; Mountain-dew, a fanciful term for whisky illicitly distilled on the mountains; dew of Glenlivat, Glenlivat whisky; + dew of vitriol (ros

ntrioli).

1859 Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence iii, Sowst in Bacchus dewe. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) Dew of Vitriol, a Name given by some Chymists to a kind of Phiegm or Water drawn from that Mineral Salt, by Distillation in Balneo Mariæ, or with a gentle Heat. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. 11. 84 There remains a whitish.grey mass, which formerly was called Vitriol Calcined to Whiteness. If you distil it in a retort, and collect the product, you will have first, a water slightly acid, called Dew of Vitriol. 1822 Shelley Zucca ix, Full as a cup with the vine's burning dew. 1826 P. P. in Hone Every-day Bk. II. 610 Whiskey, or mountain dew. 1836 E. Howard R. Reefer xxxv, Then came the whiskey—the real dew. 1840 Chamb. Trnl. IX. 94 The discomfited gaugers fled. 1eaving the victorious chief in undisturbed possession of the much coveted mountain-dew. 1888 Daily News 23 May 5/7 [They] cannot compete with the dew of Glenlivat.

4. Applied with qualification to surface deposits formed on plants, etc. (as by exudation, insects, parasitic vegetation), formerly imagined to be in origin akin to dew: see Honey-Dew, MILDEW. 1863 W. Fulke Meteors (1660) 53 b. There is another kind of sweet dewess, that falleth in England, called the Meldewes.

origin akin to dew: see Honey-dew, Mildew.
1838 W. Fulke Meteors (1640) 53 b. There is another kind
of sweet dewes, that falleth in England, called the Meldewes,
which is as sweet as honey. There is also a bitter kind of
dew, that falleth upon herbs, and lyeth on them like branne
or meale. 1860 Jer. Taylou Worthy Commun. Introd. 10
It will not be impossible to find honey or wholesome dewes
upon all this variety of plants. 1821 T. Dwight Trav. II.
Jay When it first exudes, it is very sweet to the taste; and
has hence been commonly supposed to be the residuum of
a particular kind of dew, called by the farmers honey-dew.
5. attrib. and Comb. (Especially frequent in
poetical use.) 8. attrib., 'of dew,' as dew-bead,
-blob, -damp, -gem, -globe, -mist, -star, -water,
-web; 'characterized by' or 'characterizing dew',
as dew-locks, -prime, -silence, -wind. b. locative
and originative, as dew-bow, -dance, -light. C. simi-

as dew-locks, -prime, -stience, -wind. D. locative and originative, as dew-bow, -dance, -light. C. similative, 'like' or 'as dew', as dew-burning, -cold adjs. d. objective and obj. genitive, as dew-brusher, -dropping adj. \(\theta\). instrumental, as dew-be-dabbled, -bediamonded, -bespangled, -besprent, -bright, -clad, -dabbled, -drenched, -gemmed, -laden, -pearled, -sprent, -sprinkled, -wet adjs. f. parasynthetic, as demiliated adj.

-clad, dabbled, -drenched, gemmed, -laden, -pearled, -sprent, -sprinkled, -wet adjs. £. parasynthetic, as dew-lipped adj.

1832 Motherwell Poet. Wks. (1847) 85 In every "dewbead glistening sheen. 1868 Gro. Eliot Sp. Gipp. (Cent. Dict.). The dew-bead, Gem of earth and sky begotten.

1889 Stevenson Underwoods, Every fairy wheel and thread Of cobweb "dew-bediamonded. arys Thomson Hymn to Solitude 26 Just as the "dew-bent rose is born. 1852 Million Comus 540 The savoury herb Of knot-grass "dew-besprent. 1727-28 Gay Fables! 1.14 [Jod.) As forth she went at early dawn To taste the "dew-besprinkled lawn. 1873 R. Johnson in Tristram Moab 387 A lunar rainbow on the ground, or to speak more correctly a lunar "dew-bow. 1727-46 Thomson Simmer 86 Aslant the "dew-bright earth and coloured air. 1854 J. Warter Last of Old Squires v. 51 He was what the Persians call a "dew-brusher". Ten to one but the labourer met him as he was going to his work. 1850 Stenser F. O. 1. xi. 35 His bright "deaw-burning blade. 1853 Michief of Muses 33 The moisture of the "dew-clad grass. 1812 Moore Lalla R., Fire Worshippers (1842) 235 She who leans. 1818 Karts Endym. 1.683 The poppies hug "Dew-dabbled on their stalks. 1786 Coleridor Stip! Leaves Poems (1864) 265 She the "dew-damp wiped From off her brow. 1822 G. Column Br. Grins, Lady of Wreck II. xxiii, "Dew-dript evening. 1898 SHAKS. Rom. 4 Yul. 1. iv. 103 The "dew-dropping South. 1893 E Gallienne In Westmons. 16 Feb. 243 See how yonder goes, "Dew-drunk". Yon Shelley-lark. 1832 Tennyson Letes-Eaters 75 Sun-steep'd at noon, and in the moon Nightly "dew-fed. 1883 Joanna Brillie Poems 228 "Dew-gemm'd in the morning ray. 1881 SHELLEY Prometh. Univ. 432 As the dissolving warmth of daw may fold A half unfrozen "dew-globe, green and gold, And crystalline. 1603 Dhayron Somets liii, (1). Where nightingales in Arden sit and sing Amongst the dainty 88\*

\*dew-impearled flowers. 1830 Tennyson Ode to Memory ii, The dew-impearled winds of dawn. 1859 Geo. Eliot A. Bede 41 The \*dew-laden grass. 1649 Herrick Noble Numb., Star Song. Spangled with \*deaw-light. 1856 Bryant Poems. Ages v, When the \*dew-lipped spring comes on. 1830 Tennyson Adeline 47 Those \*dew-lit eyes of thine. 1648 Herrick Hesper. I. 92, Corinna's Maying, The light Hangs on the \*dew-locks of the night. 1881 Shelley Prometh. Unb. 111. iii, The \*dew-mists of my sunless sleep. 1841 Browning Pippa Passes 1. (1889) 24 The hill-side's \*dew-pearled; The lark 's on the wing. 1872 — Fifme xxxiii, Though \*dew-prime flee. 1850 Mrs. Browning Proms II. 105 Descend with sweet \*dew-silence on my mountains. 1850 Blackie Æschylis I. 13 My \*dew-sprent dreamless couch. 1884 Symonds Shaks. Predecessors vii. § 3. 263 Abroad in dew-sprent meadows. 1733 Shenstone Past. Ballad iv. 33 The sweets of a \*dew-sprinkled rose. 1821 Shelley Prometh. Unb. 11. 168 As \*dew-stars glisten, Then fade away. 1800 Trin. Coll. Hom. 151 De teares. ben cleped rein water ofer \*deu water. 1813 Hoog Queen's Wake ii. Wks. (1876) 22 And \*dew-webs round the helmets weave.

6. Special combs.: dew-beam (poetic), a ray of light reflected from a dewdrop; dew-bit (dial.), a small meal or portion of food taken in the early morning, before the regular breakfast; dew-board, a board used as a cover to keep off the dew; daw-and (see quot) daw-drink (see quot)

morning, before the regular breaktast; dew-board, a board used as a cover to keep off the dew; dew-cap (see quot.); dew-drink (see quot., and cf. dew-bit); †dew-hopper, a name for the hare (see DEUDING); †dew-pear, name of a delicate kind of pear (obs.); †dew-piece Sc. = dew-bit; dew-plant, (a) a name for the ice-plant (Mesembryanthemum), and for the sundew (Drosera); (b) a plant nourished with dew (nonce-use); dew-sinen n = DEW-BET. dew-shoe translation

bit; dew-plant, (a) a name for the ice-plant (Mesembryanthemum), and for the sundew (Drosera); (b) a plant nourished with dew (nonce-use); dew-ripen v. = DEW-BET; dew-shoe, translation of ON. döggskor (see quot.); dew-stone, 'a species of limestone, found in Nottinghamshire, which collects a large quantity of dew on its surface' (O.). 1824 SHELLEY Witch xvi, Woven from 'dew-beams while the moon yet slept. 1863 BARNES Dorset Gloss., "Dewbit, the first meal in the morning, not so substantial as a regular breakfast. Also in Berksh., Hampsh., W. Somerset Gloss. 1800 R. Warner Wesk in the shell of the tenement, with no other covering (for it was not roofed) than a 'dew-board. 1879 Proctor Pleas. Ways Sc. xvi. 364 A cylinder of tin or card, called a 'dew-cap, is made to project beyond the glass [of the relescope], and thus to act as a screen, and prevent radiation. a 1835 Forry Voc. E. Anglia, "Dewdrink, the first allowance of beer to harvest men, before they begin their day's work. 1676 SURFL & Markh. Country Farme 417 Tender or delicate peare. such as 'dew peare. 1685 SINCLAIR Satan's Invis. World (1769) 48 When I was eating my 'due piece this morning. 1869 RUSKIN O. of Air § 81 You are to divide the whole family of the herbs of the field into three great groups—Drosidæ, Carices, Gramineæ—'dew-plants, sedges, and grasses. 1884 MILLER Plant-m., Dew-plant, Mesumbryanthemum glabrum. 1803 R. W. Dickson Pract. Agric. (1807) II. 218 What is called 'dew ripen or ret the produce. 1880 STALLYBRASS IT. Grimm's Tent. Mythol. I. 387 When the godlike Sigurör strode through the ... corn, the 'dew-shoe of his seven-span sword was even with the upright ears. Note. Dêgekor, Sw. doppuko, the beel of the sword's sheath, which usually brushes the dew.

Dew (din), v. Forms: 3 dæwwenn, 4-5 dewen, [ME. dewen, in Ormin dæwwenn, implying an OE. \*\*\*deavian\* (entered by Somner) = OFris. davia (WFris. dauvia (MFG. touwen, Lo. dauvia, OHG. touwen, Eds. of the server of the s

2. ITAMS. 10 wet with or as with dew; to bedew; to moisten.

c 1200 Ormin 13848 To wattrenn & to dæwwenn swa þurrh be338ke & sallie tæress þatt herrte. a 1335 Prote Psalter vi. 6 Ich shal dewey my couertour wyth min teres. 1544 Phaer Regim. Lyfe (1560) F iij, Take a sponnefull of hote ashes, dewe them wyth good wyne. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1.

1. 48 Overflowed all the fertile plaine, As it had deawed bene with timely raine. 1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI. III. ii. 340 Giue me thy hand, That I may dew it with my mournfull teares. 1615 Crooke Rody of Man 821 To water or dew some partes that stoode need of moysture. 1680 Orway Orphan II. iv. 598 Cold sweat Dew'd all my face. 1881 W. C. Wells Ess. Dew (1866) 7 Grass after having been dewed in the evening, is never found dry until after sunrise. 1830 Herschel. Stud. Nat. Phil. II. i. (1838) 162 The cooling. of the body dewed. a 1851 Moir Castle of Time xxi, Moloch's monstrous shrines are dew'd with human blood.

b. fig. (Cf. 'bedew', 'steep' in fig. use.)

c 1510 Barclay Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) A iij, As fruitfull nutriment To dewe them in vertue, as plantes to augment. 1610 G. Fletcher Christ's Vict. xxv, While deaw'd in heavie sleepe, dead Peter lies. a 1631 Donne Serm. cv. IV. 413 But infected and dewed with these frivolous, nay pernicious apparitions and revelations. 1810 Scott Lady of L. 1. xxxi, Fairy strains of music fall, Every sense in slumber

dewing. 1865 Bushnell Vicar. Sacr. III. iii. 233 Mercy.dewing it thus with her tender mitigations. +8. To cause to descend or drop as dew; to distil,

instil Ohe

instil. Obs.

1878 FORREST Theophilus in Anglia VII. of The devill in the harte of the busshoppe did dewe His divillishe stirringis.

1891 Troub. Raigne K. Yohn II. (1611)89 The heauens dewing fauours on my head. 1893 Nashe Christ's T. (1613) to dew thy spirit plentiful into my inke.

44. intr. To become moist, to exude moisture.

1693 A. Fox Wurts' Surg. 1. viii. 24 Wounds that are thus compelled to dew, will hardly come to healing.

Hence Dewed, Dewing ppl. adjs.

1853 HULDET, Dewed or wete wyth dewe, roratus. 1893 Southwell Peter's Compl. 33 Dew'd eyes, and prostrate prayers. 1635 Swan Spec. M. (1670) 101 Which can have no existence or being, but in a dewing or distilling cloud.

1890 HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil. 11. vi. (1838) 163 The cooling of the dewed surface by radiation.

Dew, obs. or dial. pa. t. of Daw v. 1

|| Dewan (diwā'n). Also duan, diwan, dee-

ing of the dewed surface by radiation.

Dew, obs. or dial. pa. t. of DAW v. l

Dew, Dewfull, obs. ff. Due, Dueful.

waun, dewaun, dewan. [Arab. and Pers. ديوان dīwān, dīvān, Pers. formerly dēvān, the same word as Divan, of which an early sense was 'register'.

Through the application to a register of accounts, and the financial department of a state, the word has in India been individualized and applied to the minister or officer over this department.]
In India: a. The head financial minister or trea-

has in India been individualized and applied to the minister or officer over this department.]

In India: a. The head financial minister or treasurer of a state under former Mohammedan governments. b. The prime minister of a native state. c. The chief native officer of certain Government establishments, such as the Mint. d. In Bengal, a native servant in charge of the affairs of a house of business or a large domestic establishment, a steward. (Yule and Burnell.)

1690 J. Charnock, etc. MS. Lett. to Mr. Ch. Eyre at Ballassore (Y.), Fearing miscarriage of y Originall flarcuttee we have herewth Sent you a Coppy Attested by Hugly Cazee, hoping y Duan may be Sattisfied therewth. 1766 Houwell. Hist. Events 1. 74 (Y.) A Gentoo named Allum Chund, who had been many years Dewan to Soujah Khan. 1771 in Gleig Mem. W. Hastings (1841) I. 221 (Y.) Divesting him of the rank and influence he holds as Naib Duan of the Kingdom of Bengal. 1766 Blank in Phil. Trans. LXXVII. 297 Making the enquiries I wished. from his Dewan or Minister. 1804 in Owen Wellestey's Desp. 632 The English Company. has forfeited its rights as dewan and treasurer of the Empire. 1806 Wellinston 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. Isdia. v. v. (1848) IV. 226 He sent on a commission to Calcutta his dewan or treasurer. 1828 Burnes Trav. Bokhara (ed. 2) I. 235 The Hindoo Dewans of Sinde now transact the entire pecuniary concerns of the state. 1862 BEVERIDGE Hist. India 1. 1. vi. 142 Subordinate to the subabdar. was an officer, with the title of dewan or diwan, who had the superintendence of all matters of revenue and finance. 1871 MATERA Travanacore 22 Colonel Munro. acted for about three years in the capacity of Dewan, or Prime Minister.

Hence Dewan makip = next.

1769 Seir Mutagherin II. 384 (Y.) [Lord Clive] visited the Vezir. and asked that the Company should be invested with the Divanship of the Zamindari.

|| Dewani, dewanny, dewanne (diwāni). Also dūanny, dewanny, dewanne (minister, the revenue of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, conferred upon the E. I. Company by the Grea

'Alam in 1765. Also used sometimes for the territory which was the subject of that grant' (Yule and Burnell).

1763 Burke Report Affairs India Wks. XI. 141 The acquisition of the Dûanny opened a wide field for all projects of this nature. Ibid. 196 Under the jurisdiction of the Dewanny Courts. 1801 R. PATTON Asiat. Mon. 178 note, The officers of the dewanny, the revenue department. 1862 Beverioee Hist. India I. III. xii. 671 An offer of the dewannee had... been made to Clive. 1876 Grant Hist. India I. xx. 106/2 The Mogul ceded the dewannee, or collection of the revenues in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

Dew-beater. [f. Dew 5t. + Beater.]

1. One who beats or shakes off the dew in front of others in the same path; an early pioneer.

a 1670 Hacket Abt. Williams I. (1692) 57 The dewbeaters have trod the way for those that come after them. 1883 Hampshire Gioss., Deaw-bitter, a dew-beater, one who has large feet, or who turns his toes out so that he brushes the dew off the grass in walking.

2. pl. The feet. slang.

1811 in Lexicon Balatron. 1823 Scott Peveril xxxvi, First hold out your dew-beaters till I take off the darbies.

3. (See quot.)

a 1825 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Dew-beaters, coarse and thick shoes which resist the dew. 1847—78 in Halliwell.

Dew-berry (din-ber). [f. Dew st. + Berry. Cf. mod. Ger. thau-beere dew-berry. Oberdeutsch taub-ber, tauben-ber, i.e. dove-berry. The origin of the first element is thus doubtful, but it is, in English use, associated with Dew st.]

A species of blackberry or bramble-berry, the

English use, associated with Dew sh.]
A species of blackberry or bramble-berry, the name being applied both to the fruit and the shrub:

in Great Britain Rubus casius, a low-growing procumbent species, the black fruit of which has a bluish bloom; in N. America R. canadensis, re-

cumbent species, the black fruit of which has a bluish bloom; in N. America R. canadensis, resembling the British plant in its low growth and trailing habit, but differing in the fruit. In some earlier English writers, and mod. dialects, the name is applied to the Gooseberry (DAYBERRY). Shaksper's dew-berry, which is mentioned among delicate cultivated fruits, is supposed by some to have meant the gooseberry; Hanmer conjectured the raspberry. In some books dewberry is erroneously given as the cloud-berry, Rubus Chamamorus.

1378 LYTE Dadoens VI. iv. 661 The fruite is called a Dewberie, or blackberie. 1695 Moufer & Bennet Health's Improv. (1746) 304 When Mulberries cannot be gotten, Blackberries or Dewberries may supply their room. 1674 tr. Scheffer's Lapland 141 Some Dew-berries, or the Norway Berry, whose species is the same that grows on Brambles. 1750 ELLIS Mod. Husbandman IV. i. 77 (E. D. S.) Dewberry-brier. 1899 JESSE Yrnl. Nat. 116 The root of an ancient beech, its base overgrown with the dewberry. 1899 W. S. COLEMAN Woodlands (1862) 106 Dewberry, or Grey Bramble. The fruit. is generally less than that of a full-sized Blackberry; but the grains of which it is composed are usually much larger, and .covered with fine bloom. 188x Scribner's Mag. XXII. 642 Overrun with dewberry-briars. b. 1590 SHARE, Mids. N. III. i. 169 Feede him with Apricocks and Dewberries With purple Grapes, greene Figs, and Mulberries. 1652 CULPEPER Eng. Physic. (1656) 117 Goosberry Bush, called in Sussex Dewberry Bush, and in some Countries Wine-berries. 1657 W. COLES Adam in Eden clavity. 271 In some Countries of England it is called the Feaberry in others Dewberry. but most commonly the Goosberry.

Dew-blown, -bole: see next. + Dew-bolown, -bole: see next.

Dew-blown, -bole: see next.

† Dew-bolne, a. Obs. exc. dial. Also 6 -bole, 7-9-blown(e,8 -born. [f. Dew sb. + Bolne ppl. a. The second element became corrupted into -bole, The second element became corrupted into -bole, -born, -blown, and the last survives in dialects, associated with Blown puffed up.] Of cattle: Swollen with eating too freely of fresh moist grass or clover. Sometimes used subst. as the name of the affection.

1523 FITZHERB. Husb. \$ 60 Dewbolne..commeth whan a hungry beaste is put in a good pasture full of ranke grasse, he wyll eate soo moche that his sydes wyll stande as hygh as his backebone. 1587 MASCALL Govl. Cattle (1627) 33

The Dew-bole in Oxe, or Cow, or other beast.. is gotten by eating of the trifoyle grasse in a deawy morning. 1601

HOLLAND Pliny XXVIII. i, If kine or oxen were dew-blowne or otherwise puffed up. 1624 MARRHAM Cheap Husb. (1623) 98 Some of our English writers are opinioned, this Dewbolne or generall Gargill is a poysonous and violent swelling. 1730-6 Balley (folio). Dew-born, a distemper in cattle. 1884 Chest. Gloss., Dewblown, said of cows which are swelled from eating green clover.

Dew-clap, obs. erron. form of DEWLAP.

**Dew-clap**, obs. erron. form of DEWLAP. **Dew-claw** (di $\bar{u}$  kl $\bar{q}$ ). [App. f. DEW sb. +

(Perhaps referring to the fact that while the other claws come in contact with the soil, or press the grass to the ground, this only brushes the dewy surface.)]

1. The rudimentary inner toe or hallux (an-

swering to the great toe in man) sometimes present

in dogs.
In Newfoundland dogs, and St. Bernards, it is sometimes

in dogs.

In Newfoundland dogs, and St. Bernards, it is sometimes abnormally double.

1576 Tubber. Venerie 23 Some other haue taken marke by the hynder legges by the dewclawes.

1580 Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong, Herigote, dew clawes.

1581 Cotge., Controugle, the Deaw-claw, or water-claw of dogs. 1560 Lond.

Gaz. No. 2548'4 Lost... a little white Spaniel Dog. with dew Claws upon the hind Feet. c1785 G. White Let. to D. Barrington in Steborne, The bitch has a dew claw on each hind leg. The dog has none. 1854 E. Mayhew Dogs (1862) 248 The dew-claws, as they are termed, grow high upon the inner side of the leg, nearer to the foot than the elbow. 1884 Sat. Rev. 15 Nov. 626 The monks liked their dogs [St. Bernards] to have these double dew-claws, because they offered more resistance in soft, newly-fallen snow. 1883 W. H. Flower in Encycl. Brit. XV. 438'1 note, In domestic dogs a hallux is frequently developed, though often in a rudimentary condition, the phalanges and claw being suspended loosely in the skin, without direct connection with the other bones of the foot; it is called by dog-fanciers the 'dew-claw.'

2. The false hoof of deer and other ungulates, consisting of two rudimentary toes.

2. The false hoof of deer and other ungulates, consisting of two rudimentary toes. 1376 Turbern. Venerie 97 The shinne bones large, the dew clawes close in port. An hart to hunt, as any man can seake. 1611 Cotor. Les gardes d'un sanglier, the deaw-clawes or hinder-clawes of a wild Bore. 1630 [see Arature]. 1678 PHILLIPS, Deru-claw, among Hunters the Bones or little Nails behind the Foot of the Deer.

Hence Dew-clawed, †dew-clayd a., having dew-claws. (Formerly applied sometimes to the feet of bees.)

feet of bees.)

feet of bees.)

1576 TURBERV. Venerie 8 Those whiche are well ioynted and dewclawed are best to make bloudhoundes. 1609 C. BUTLER Fem. Mon. i. (1634) 8 Her rough and dew-claw'd feet, apt to take hold at the first touch, are in number six. Total Corn., Ergolt. hauing spurres; deaw-clawed. 1616 SUREL & MARKH. Country Farme 679 Round feete, strong cleys, high dewcleyd. 2647 WARD Simp. Cobler 11 note. By Brownists I mean not Independents, but dew clawd Seperatists. 1697 S. Purchas Pol. Flying Ins. 1. iii. 7 Heretater is, dew-clawed. full of joynts. 1818 Krats Endym. IV. 685 Sorrel untorn by the dew-claw'd stag.

Dew-cup. [f. Dew 3b. + Cup.]

1. The early morning allowance of beer to harvest-men.

vest-men.

1847-98 HALLIWELL s. v. Dew-drink, Called the dew-cup in Hants. 1883 in Hampsh. Gloss.

2. The plant called Lady's Mantle (Alchemilla vulgaris)

vulgars).

1799 Ess. Highl. Soc. III. 389 (Jam.) Giving them a decoction of the Dewcup and Healing leaf boiled in buttermilk. 1813 Hogo Queen's Wake ii. Wks. (1876) 21 He thought. of sleeping in the dew-cups eye. 1818—Brounie of Badsbeck II. 183 They [fairies] Il has to ... gang away an' sleep in their dew-cups. till the gloaming come on again.

Dewdrop (diā'drop). [f. Dew sb. + -Drop. Cf. Ger. thau-tropfen, Du. dauw-droppel.] One of the rounded 'drops' or globules in which dew collects on surfaces on which it is deposited.

[a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. xli. 114 Ase fele sythe ant oft as dewes dropes beth weete.] 1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. II. 114, I must go seeke some dew drops heere, And hang a pearle in euery cowslips eare. 1667 MILTON P. L. V. 746 Starrs of Morning, Dew-drops, which the Sun Impearls on every leaf, and every flouer. 1768 Cowpers Stanzas for Year 31 Dew-drops may deck the turf that hides the bones. 1810 Scott Lady of L. III. ii, The lawn Begemmed with dew-drops. 1847 TENNYSON Princ. VII. 53 When two dewdrops on the petal shake To the same sweet air. 1871 TYNDALL Fragm. Sc. (1879) I. xi. 342 The little pearly globe which we call dew-drops.

dew-drop.

transf. 4 fig. 1761 Cowper Truth 144 The silvering urchin, bending as he goes, With slip-shod heels, and dew-drop at his nose. 1807-8 W. IRVING Salmag. (1824) 161 And feel the dew-drop in my eye. 1826 Hood Wee Man xiv, On every brow a dew-drop stood. 1831 CARVILE SATI. Res. 11. vi, The heart...unvisited by any heavenly dew-drop.

Hence Dew-dropped a., covered or bespangled with dew-drops.

with dew-drops.

1756 W. Toldervy Hist. Two Orphans IV. 201 The dew-dropp'd rose. 1762 J. Warron Enthusiast Poems 82 Bladed grass perfuned with dewdropped flowers. 1811 W. R. Spencer Poems 161 How bright it's dewdropp'd tint appears I Dewe, obs. form of DUE a. and sb.

Dewe(n, obs. f. Deave v., to become deaf. Dewes: see Deus.

Dewess: see Deus.

† Dewess. rare. [a. OF. \*deuesse, dieuesse, f. deu, dieu god: see -ESS. Cf. DEESS.] A goddess. a 1400-50 Alexander 3555 All dristens and dewessis ere dute of my name.

Dewey, dewy, ME. pres. inf. of DEW v.

Deweylite (diūrilait). Min. [Named 1826 after Prof. Dewey, U.S. see -LITE.] An amorphous resinous-looking mineral of yellowish colour, consisting of a hydrated silicate of magnesium.

1836 Emmons Min. 133. 1868 Dana Min. 470.

Dew-fall (diūrigi). [f. DEW + FALL sb.: cf. Dan. dugfald.] The formation or deposition of dew; the time when this begins, in the evening.

1628 R. Tisdale Lawyer Philos. in Farr S. P. Yas. I (1848) 316 Shake off the dewfalls of the night. 1798 Cole-Rides Ribyl. Leaves Poems (1864) 115 The gentle dewfall.

1830 Sheller Witch Allas xxix, She past at dewfall to space extended. 1828 Moore Before the Eattle; Midst the dew-fall of a nation's tears. c. 1850 Whittier Call of Christian vii, Noiseless as dew-fall. 1898 Daily News 1 Mar. 5/4 The rainfall is. supplemented by . excessive dewfalls.

So Dew falling.

1868 Holme Lee B. Godfrey xix. 109 The time of the dewfalling.

Dewgard, -gar, Sc. forms of Dieugard. Obs.

Dewgard, -gar, Sc. forms of DIEUGARD. Obs. + Dew-grass (diā gras). Obs. [f. Dew sb. + Grass, suggested by L. G. Himmeldau, med. L. ros cæli, 'dew of heaven', manna.] A name given by Gerarde and other early herbalists to an esculent

Gerarde and other early herbalists to an esculent grass of Central Europe, the cultivated form of Panicum sanguirale, Manna-grass.

1897 Gerarde Herbal 1. xx. 25 The Germanes call it Himeldau, that is to say Cali ros, whereupon it was called Gramen Manna. Lobel calleth it gramen manna esculentum, for that in Germany and other parts, as Bohemia, and Italy, they use to eat the same as a kind of bread corne, and also make potage therewith as we do with oatmeale. In English it may be called manna grasse or Dew grasse; but more fitly rice-grasse. 1610 W. Folkingham Art of Survey 1. vii. 14 Panick, Amileorne, Spelt-corn, Garences, Dewgrasse, Jobs teares. 1640 Parkinson Theat. Bot. 1180 The Dew grasse is said to discusse the hardnesse of women breasts, the seede is food for small birds, and Pidgeons and Hens and for men also.

(Erroncously taken by Prior, Plant Names, for the Cock's-foot grass, Dactylis glomerala; whence in later Dictionaries and lists].

Dewice, dewis(e, obs. Sc. ff. Device, Devise. Dewid, obs. form of Divide.

Dewid, obs. form of DIVIDE.

Dewille, obs. form of DEVIL.

Dewilly (diū ili), adv. [f. DEWY+-LY<sup>2</sup>.] After

The manner of dew.

1818 Blackw. Mag. III. 32 The song Dropp'd dewily from that sweet tongue. 1878 S. MOSTYN Perplexity III. viii. 212, I will make my love fall dewily on your heart. 1887 BOWEN Virg. Ameid IV. 699 So upon saffron wings came Iris, dewily bright.

Dewiness (diā inės). [f. Dewy + - NESS.] The

quality of being dewy; fig. freshness, vigour.

1637 tr. Bacon's Life & Death (R.), A dewinesse dispersed, or. radicall in the very substance of the body.

1837 KEATS 'I Stood Tiptoe' iv, Ye ardent marigolds!.. again your dewiness he kisses.

1863 TYNDALL Heat v. § 186 (1870)

150 [This] caused a dewiness on the external surface.

1868 BROWNING Ring & Bk 1x. 242 Farewell to dewiness and prime of life!

prime of life!

Dewing, vbl. sb. [f. DEW v. +-ING 1.]

1. Deposition of dew.

13. K. Alis. 914 Theo sunne ariseth, and fallith the

dewyng; Theo nessche clay hit makith clyng. 1308
TREVISA Barth. de P. R. xi. v. (Tollem. MS.), Perof comep
a litel dewynge. Ibid. xvi. kii. (Tollem. MS.), De more
dewynge is founde, be more and be gretter be margarite is
gendrid of be dewe. 1838 JEFFERY in Ld. Cockburn Life
II. Let. cxi., After the dewing of yesterday, everything is
so fresh and fragrant.

2. A wetting with or as with dew; a gentle
sprinkling; moistening, bedewing.
14.. Hoccleve Compl. Virgin 158 They by taast of swich
dewynge, Hem oghte clothe ageyn. 1513 Douglas Æneis
vi. iii. 143 With clene watter.. Strinkland a litle dewing..
With the branche of ane happy olive thrise. 1565-73
COOPER Thesamus, Astergo, a sprinckling or dewing. 1646
RUTHERFORD Lett. II. xivii. (1881) 455 A night's dewing of
grace and sweetness. 1888 Garden 28 Jan. 65/3 An occasional dewing over with the syringe.

Dewing, pbl. a.: see Dew v.

† Dewish, a. Obs. [f. Dew 5b. + -18H.] Of
the nature of or akin to dew; moist, damp.
1589 Fleming Georg. Virg. III. 48 And dewish moone doth
new refresh the woods. 1620 MARKHAM Farrew. Husb. (1625)
117 A more moist place...which euer is vomiting wet and
dewish humours. 1636 Ridgler Pract. Physick 141 The
dew or dewish moisture.

Dewite, obs. form of Duty.

† Dewite, obs. form of Duty.

t Dewitt, De-Witt (d/wit), v. Obs. [From the surname of the two brothers John and Comelius De Witt, Dutch statesmen, opponents of William III as Stadtholder of the United Provinces, who were murdered by a mob in 1672.] trans. To

who were murdered by a mob in 1672.] trans. To kill by mob violence; to lynch.

1689 Modest Enquiry into Present Disasters (1690) 32
It's a wonder the English Nation have not in their fury De-Witted some of those men. 1690 ABP. SANCROFT Protestations, Such a fury, as may end in Dewitting us (a bloody Word, but too well understood). 1695 (title), Gallienus Redivivus; or, Murther Will Out, &c., being a true account of the De-Witting of Glencoe, Gaffney, &c. 1711 Vind. of Sacheverell 69 King William deserved to be De-Witted. 1794 in Lockhart Papers II. 162 Had Mr. Campbell himself been in town, they had certainly De-witted him. 1824 at 1835 Macaulay Hist. Eng. III. 660. 1838 Plumptar Life Ken II. xviii. 1 Men. were stirring up the people to that form of 'lynching' which was then known as 'De Witting.'

Dewlap (diū'læp). Also 6 dew lop, erron. dew-clap. [The second element Lap is OE. Læppa, pendulous piece, skirt, lappet, lobe; the first is uncertain: the equivalent Da. doglæb, Norw. doglæp, Sw. dröglæp, in which the first element is

doglap, Sw. dröglapp, in which the first element is not the word for 'dew', suggest that the original form has been altered under the influence of popu-

In the fold of loose skin which hangs from the

1. The fold of loose skin which hangs from the throat of cattle.

1388 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xviii. xiii. (MS. Bodl. 3738)
In Siria beb oxen bat haue no dewe lappis nother fresche lappes vnder prote [palearia sub gutture]. c.1430 Pallad.

on Husb. iv. 711 The kyen. Wel hered eres, and dewlappes syde [= hanging low]. c.1440 Promp. Parv. 120 Dew lappe, syde skyn' vndur a bestys throte, peleare. 1253

FITZHERS. Husb. 8 59 To cutte the dewlappe before. 1255

GOLDING Ovid's Met. vii. 155 Their dangling dew-claps with his hand he coid unfearefullie. 1259 Seenser Skeph. Cal. Feb. 74 His deuelap as lythe as lasse of Kent. 1259

GREENE Menaphon (Arb.) 74 White .. as the dangling deawlap of the silver Bull. 1621 G. Sandys Ovid's Met. II. (1620) 43 His broad-spred brest, long dangling dew-laps deck. 1872 Mivart Elem. Anal. 237 Folds of skin hang freely in some animals, as the dewlap of cattle.

b. Transferred to similar parts in other animals, as the loose skin under the throat of dogs, etc., the pendulous fleshy lobe or wattle of the turkey and

pendulous fleshy lobe or wattle of the turkey and other fowls, and humorously to pendulous folds of

other fowls, and humorously to pendulous folds of flesh about the human throat.

1500 Shaks. Mids. N. II. i. 50 When she drinkes, against her lips I bob, And on her wither'd dewlop poure the Ale.

1644 Gayton Pleasant Notes II. iii. 42 The dulapes and the jawy part of the face. 1668 Wilkins Real Char. 161

Described to have a dew-lap under the throat. Senembi, Iguana. 1650 W. Walker Idomat. Anglo-Lat. 222 Dew-laps hang down from his chaps. 1774 Gollds. Nat. Hist. (1862) I. I. iii. 267 The skin hangs loose... in a kind of dewlap.

1859 J. BROWN Rab. 4. F. (1862) 9 He [mastiff]... has the Shaksperian dewlaps shaking as he goes. 1863 Whyte Melville Gladiators I. 3 Gelert is down, torn and mangled from flank to dewlap.

7. 'A brand used in marking cattle, being a cut in the lower part of the neck' (Farmer, Americanisms, 1889).

isms, 1889).

Hence **Dew lapped**, having a dew-lap.

zazo Pallad. on Husb. 1v. 679 [699] Compact, a runcle
necke, dewlapped syde Unto the kne. 1590 SHAKS. Mids. N.

1v. i. 127 My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kinde. c.
Crooke-kneed, and dew-lapt, like Thessalian Buls. a 1732
GAY (J.), The dewlapt bull now chafes along the plain. 1806
SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) 1. 355 He is a fat, dew-lapped, velvetvoiced man. 1887 Ruskin Hortus Inclusus 11 Dew-lapped
cattle. feeding on the hillside above.

Dewle, obs. f. dule, DOLE, DOOL, grief, mourning.

Tawalams (dia les) a. [f. DEW + LESS,] De-

Dewless (dia les), a. [f. DEW + -LESS.] De-

void of or without dew.

a 1618 Sylvester Maiden's Blush 1322 Both solstices like deawless and adust. 1799 CAMPBELL Pleas. Hope 1, When the sea-wind wasts the dewless day. 1832 TENNYSON Miller's Dau. 246 On the chalk-hill the bearded grass Is dry and dewless. 1865 E. Burritt Walk to Land's End

36 What a dewless Sahara would be the walk of life without the companionship of children! **Dew-point** (diā-point). That point of atmospheric temperature at which dew begins to be denocited.

mospheric temperature at which dew begins to be deposited.

1833 N. Arnott Physics (ed. 5) II. 47 The degree of heat at which the dew begins to appear is called the dew-point, being an important particular in the meteorological report of the day. 1843 Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. II. 249 Professor Baebe described a dew-point hygrometer. 1854 Hooker Himal. Prof.s. I. 1. 4 This indicated a dew-point of 114°. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 52 When the temperature is sufficiently lowered, the dew-point is reached.

ciently lowered, the dew-point is reached.

Dew-rake (diữ rē'k). [f. Dew sb. + RAKE sb.]

A rake for the surface of grass or stubble.

1699 GAUDEN Tears of Ch. 381 Like dew-rakes and harrowes, armed with so many teeth. 1806-7 A. Young Agric. Essez (1813) I. 108, 4 dew rakes, 20s. each. 1886 Daily News 24 Sept. 7/2 Where stubble is much infested it should be brushed off with poles.. and collected as closely as possible for burning by means of 'dew rakes'. Hence Dew rake v.

1797 A. Young Agric. Suffolk 55 The stubbles are dewraked, by men drawing a long iron-toothed rake.

Dewrance, obs. form of DUBANCE.

Dewrance, are of DUBER v. Obs.

Dewre, var. of DURE v. Obs.

**Dew-ret** (diw ret), v. Also -rot, -rate. [f. Dew sb. + Ret v.] trans. To ret or macerate (flax, hemp, etc.) so as to detach the fibre from the woody

hemp, etc.) so as to detach the fibre from the woody stem, by exposure to the dew and atmospheric influence instead of by steeping in water. Hence Dew-retting vbl. sb.

1710 HILMAN Tusser Redivivus, There is a Water-retting and a Dew-retting, which last is done on a good Rawing, on aftermath of a Meadow Water. 1807 VANCOUVER Agric. Devom (1813) 208 The flax is always dew-rotted. a 1815 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Dew-retting, which is spreading the crop on the grass, and turning it now and then to receive the dew. 1846 J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) I. 274 In Dorsetshire and the neighbourhood the flax growers have generally adopted the practice of dew retting. 1840 frml. R. Agric. Soc. X. 1. 180 It takes perhaps six weeks to dew-ret hemp. 1877 N.W. Linc. Gloss., Dew-rated, said of flax, which is retted on the ground, not by steeping in water.

Dewry, obs. form of Downy.

Dews, -e, obs. form of Deuce.

Dewsant, var. Deusan Obs., a kind of apple.

**Dew-snail** (diā snēl): Obs. exc. dial. [f. Dew b. + Snail.] A slug. (So called from appearing

Dew-snail (diw:snāl): Obs. exc. dial. [f. DEW sb. + Snail.] A slug. (So called from appearing while the dew is on the herbage.)

1548 Thomas Ital. Gram., Lumaca, the dewe snayle that hath no house. 1611 COTGR., Limace, (properly) the dew Snaile, or Snaile without a shell. 1699 ROBERTS Voy. Levant 15 All the sustenance we had there was three Dew snails, and some Roots. 1743 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. Diseases of Trees, Those Animals call'd Earwigs and Dew-snails, eat the finest Fruits on the Trees. 1783 AINSWORTH Lat. Dict. (Morell) 11, Limax, A snail, a dew-snail, or slug. 1880 W. Corwwall Glost. s. v., As slippery as a dew-snail. 1888 ELWOSTHY W. Somerset Word-bk., Dew-snail, the large black slug.

† **Dewtry.** Obs. Forms: 6-7 deutroa, 7 deutro, doutro, doutry, dutra, deutery, 7-8 dewtry. [From Western Indian vernacular forms of Skr. dhattūra, DATURA: e.g. Marațhī dhutrā, dhotrā, dialectally dhutrō.] The Thomapple, Datura Stramonium, and other Indian species of the genus; a drug or drink prepared

species of the genus; a drug or drink prepared from this, employed to produce stupefaction.

1508 W. Phillits Ir. Linscholen 60 (Y.) An hearbe called Dentron, which beareth a seede, whereof bruising out the sap, they... give it to their husbands, eyther in meate or drinke, and presently therewith the Man is as though hee were halfe out of his wits. 1663 J. Davies Ir. Mandelulo's Tran. 104 A drug which... stupefies his senses.. The Indian call this herb Dontro, Doutry, or Datuna. 1678 Butler Hud. III. i. 321 Make lechers and their punks, with dewtry, Commit phantastical advowtry. 1691 SHADWELL Scourers v., Some rogue that had a mind to marry me gave me deutery last night. 1696 Ovington Voy. Suratt 235 (Y.) Mixing Dutra and Water together to drink... which will intoxicate almost to Madness. 1698 Fryer Acc. E. India 4 P. 33 They give her Dutry; when half mad she throws herself into the Fire, and they ready with great Logs keep her in his Funeral Pile. a 1711 Ken Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 192 As Indian Dames, their Consorts to abuse, Dewtry by Stealth into their Cups infuse.

Dew-worm (diū'wōim). [f. Dew sb. +

III. 192 As Indian Dames, their Consorts to abuse, Dewiry by Stealth into their Cups infuse.

Dew-worm (diā'wām). [f. Dew sb. + Worm. OE. deaw-worm, If. Dew sb. + Worm. OE. deaw-wyrm, Du. dawwworm, are known only in the sense 'ring-worm'; E. Fris. dawwurm is 'earth-worm' and 'ring-worm'; Da. dugorm' a dew-snail'.] The common earth-worm; in OE. a name of the disease ring-worm.

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. II. 122 Wiö. deaw wyrmum genim doccan obe clatan. 1599 Marston Sco. Villanie II. vii. 206 Cling'd so close, like deaw-worms in the morne. 1653 Walton Angler 92 The Dew-worm which some call the Lob-worm. 1675 Toone Diary (1825) Sa Earth. like that which dew-wormes throe up. 1829 Sporting Mag. XXIII. 222 The small dew-worm is an excellent bait. 1875 M. G. Pearse Daniel Quorm 27 Like to a dew-worm that hears you a comin' an' starts back into his hole in a minute. 1875 Stoonense Grit. Sports. 1. v. § 3, 312 The dew-worm, or large garden-worm. six to twelve inches in length.

Dewy (diù i), a. [OE. déawig, f. déaw Dew: see - T. Not recorded in ME.; prob. formed anew in Mod. Eng. (Cf. MHG. towwee, Ger. thauig, Sw. daggig).]

1. Characterized by the presence of dew, abound-

1. Characterized by the presence of dew, abounding with dew; covered or wet with dew.

a 1000 Cæduno's Exod. 344 (Gr. Gubeyste onlying deawig sceaftum. a 1532 LD. Berners Gold. Bt. M. Aurel. (1546)
Sijb, After the night cometh the dewy mornyng. 1579
Spenser Sheph. Cal. May 316 The deawie night now doth nye. 1667 Milton P. L. 1, 743 From Noon to dewy Eve. 1699 Pomper Past. Ess. Death Q. Mary 4 He found Cosmelia weeping on the dewy ground. 176a Falconer Shipur. 1. 267 Decking with countless gems the dewy lawn. 1834
HT. Martineau Demerara iv. 48 However dewy the evening, she must stand in the grass. 1893 Westim. Gaz 15 July 2/1 Water-hens were hurriedly gathering dewy slugs.

b. Affected by the influence of dew.
1735 Pope Odyss. xvii. 688 The sun obliquely sho. nis dewy ray. 179a S. Rocers Plans. Mem. 1. 215 Twilights dewy tints deceived his eye. 1795 SOUTHKY Joan of Arc VIII. 133 O'er the landscape spread The dewy light. 1833 HT. Martineau Cinnamon & P. iii. 42 The dewy radiance of a morning in paradise.

2. transf. Wet or moistened, as with dew. In Bot. Appearing as if covered with dew.

28. transf. Wet or moistened, as with dew. In Bot. Appearing as if covered with dew. 1877 B. Googe Herseback's Husb. 1. (1586) 44 b, Newe grounde for Meddowe..take such as is ritche, dewye, levell, or a little hanging. 1500 Spenser F. Q. III. ii. 34 And her faire deawy eies with kisses deare Shee ofte did bathe. 1833 Lynch Sch/Improv. ii. 40 His eye..will be clear and calm, and sometimes dewy. 1866 Miss Yonge Daisy Chain I. xxiv. (1879) 250 Pulling off the spectacles that had become very dewy.

calm, and sometimes dewy. 1896 Miss Yonge Daisy Chain
1. xxiv. (1879) 250 Pulling off the spectacles that had become very dewy.
3. Of the nature or quality of dew, dew-like, moist. c 1000 Sax. Leechd. 11. 258 Para breosta bib deawig wætung swa swa sie zespat. 1553 W. Fulke Meteors (1640) 36 b. Already resolved into dewy drops of rayne. 1593 Khaks. Rick. 111, v. iii. 283, I would these dewy teares were from the ground. 1598 Florio, Nebbiarella, a deawie exhalation, thinner then a cloud. 1638 Swan Spec. M. vi. 2 (1643) 197 Sea-water, when it is boyled, doth evaporate a dewie or waterie humour. 1650 W. Brough Sacr. Princ. (1659) 124 What is my deawy sweat to Thy bloody agony. 1794 Mrs. Radeliffe Myst. Udolpho iv, The vales below were still wrapped in dewy mist.
4. Of dew, made or consisting of dew. poetic.
1880 Keats Isabella xxiv, Ere the hot sun count His dewy rosary on the eglantine. 1821 Shelley Mysteries laxis, The buds were hung with dewy beads.
5. fig. Likened in some quality to dew, dew-like; falling gently, vanishing, as the dew. poetic. 1611 W. Sclater Key 11629) 188 Those dewingon, diary dewy Christians, whose goodnesse is dissipate as soone suer the Sunne beholds it. 1667 Milton P. L. IX. 1044 Till dewie sleep Oppress d them. a 1690 Hacket Abp. Williams (1670) 1244 Some of their Ministers that were softened with the dewy drops of his tongue. 1791 Cowper Iliad II. 41 Awaking from thy dewy slumbers. 1830 Tennyrson Ode to Memory, Strengthen me, enlighten me!.. Thou dewy dawn of memory.
6. Comb. (poetic). 8. adverbial, as dewy-bright, -dark. -fresh. -warm, etc. b. parasynthetic, as

Memory i, Strengthen me, enlighten me!.. Thou dewy dawn of memory.

6. Comb. (poetic). 8. adverbial, as dewy-bright, dark, -fresh, -warm, etc. b. parasynthetic, as dewy-eyed, -feathered, -pinioned, -swarded, etc. OE. had dlawig-feder = dewy-pinioned.

a 1000 Cedmon's Gen. 1984 (Gr.) Sang se wanna fuzel, deawig-federa. — Exod. 163. 1632 Millton Penseroso 146 Entice the dewy-festhered sleep. 1730-46 Thomson Antunm of The dewy-skirted clouds imbibe the sun. 1777 Eliz. Rives Poems 30 Dewy-pinioned twilight's shadowy reign. 1796 It. Townsend Poems 60 Some dewy-feather'd herald send. 1800 Kears Isabella xxxvii, Itseyes..all dewy bright with love. 1832 Tennyson Enone 47 Aloft the mountain lawn was dewy-dark, And dewy-dark aloft the mountain lawn was dewy-dark, And dewy-dark aloft the suntain lawn was dewy-dark. St. The fields between Are dewy-fresh. 1847 — Princ. 1. 93 Green gleam of dewy-tassell'd trees. 1864 — En. Ard. 611 November dawns and dewy-glooming downs.

Dowy, ME. inf. of DEW v.

Dewy, M.E. inf. of Dew 2.

Dewyce, -ys, -yss(e, obs. ff. Device, Devise.

Dewain, var. Drusan Obs., a kind of apple.

Dexe, dext, obs. forms of Desk.

Dexiocardia (de:ksi<sub>1</sub>okā'rdiā). Path. [a. Gr. δεξιώ-s on the right side + καρδία heart.] An anomaly of development in man in which the heart is on the right side; sometimes applied to cases in which the heart is displaced to the right side in consequence of disease

cases in which the heart is displaced to the right side in consequence of disease.

1866 T. B. Pracock Malformations of Heart 1 Transposition, Dexiocardia...when the heart is placed in a position on the right side corresponding to that which it should occupy on the left. 1875 Havden Dis. Heart 105 Hope has also noted, in a case of dexiocardia, the existence of systolic nummur, which ceased on the return of the heart to its normal position. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex.

Dexiotrope (decksi.otrōnp), a. [f. Gr. defios on or to the right +-rpomos turning.] = next.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dexiotrope, a term signifying turning or turned to the right, as the spire of some shells.

Dexiotropia (decksi.otronik), a. [f. as prec.

ing or turned to the right, as the spire of some shells.

Dexiotropic (de:ksi<sub>1</sub>otro'pik), a. [f. as prec. +-1c: cf. Gr. τροπικόs having a turning, inclined.]

Turning or turned to the right: said spec. of those 'reversed' Gastropod Molluscs in which the spire turns to the right; opposed to leiotropic.

The terms leiotropic and dexiotropic as used by Ray Lankester refer to the left and right sides of the animal, not of the spectator as is the case with dextral and sinistral. Hence dexiotropic is the opposite of dextral. 1883 RAY LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit. XVI. 661 (Mollusca) In Planorbis, which is dexiotropic (as are a few other genera or exceptional varieties of Anisopleurous Gastropods) instead of being leiotropic, the osphradium is on the left side...the whole series of unilateral organs being reversed. This is...what is found to be the case in all 'reversed' Gastropods.

† De xter, sb. Obs. rare. [app.:-OE. \*dea-

Therefore, 50. Obs. rare. [app.:-UE. deagestre, degstre, deagtan to DYE: cf. DYBSTER.] A dyer.

14. Pueritia vel Infancia Christi 569 in Horstmann Altengi. Leg. (1878) 119/2 A dyer yn hys dore he stode. Pe dexter on Jhesu dede calle: Knowst þou owte of mystere? Ibid. 613 Pe dexter toke vp a fyre-brond.

Dexter (de'ksta), a. (sb. and adv.) [a. L. dexter on the right hand or right side right a company.

on the right hand or right side, right, a comparative form from root dex- cognate with Gr. δεξιός, and Goth. taihswa, Skr. daksha, daksh-ina, from a primitive form \*dekswo-.]

and Goth. taihswa, Skr. daksha, daksh-ina, from a primitive form \*dekswo-.]

A. adj. 1. Belonging to or situated on the right side of a person, animal, or object worn on the body; right; esp. in Her. the opposite of SINISTER. The dexter side of a person, animal, shield, etc., is to the left of the spectator facing it, which is important in Heraldry: see quot. 882.

1850 Leng Armorie (1507) 64 b, Seing you call this a Bende Sinister, wherfore did you not call the other dexter bend? Because it is knowne to all. .. if it been amed a bend and no more to be a bende dexter. 1572 Bossewell. Armorie 11. 33 b, At the Dexter angle of the shielde. 1600 Dymmok Ireland (1843) 33 There was loste in the retreyte of the dexter winge of the forlorne hope, capten Boswell. 1703 Lond. Gaz. No. 4110/4 A Dexter Hand holding a Branch of Acorns. 1762 FALONER Shipur. 1. 765 The imperial trident graced her dexter hand. 1878 Browning Poets Crosise Cav, Help pressed to heart His dexter hand. 1888 Cussans Handbk. Her. 45 The right-hand side. .. [of the shield] would be towards the left of a spectator; and in a representation of a coat of arms, that part of the shield which appears on the left side is called the Dexter, and that on the right, the Sinister.

16. 1881 Marbeck Bk. of Notes 270 Aristotle in Politices, admonisheth that men which haue learned to do sinister things, ought not be compelled to doe thinges dextere.

15. 1574 Jeake Arith. (1506) 210 The dexter Figure of the

of the spectator. Obs.

1674 JEAKE Arith. (1696) 210 The dexter Figure of the Quotient shall be Primes.

+ C. Of omens: Seen or heard on the right side;

† C. Of omens: Seen or heard on the right side; hence, auspicious, favourable, propitious. Obs. 1645 Sir T. Browne Pseud Ep. 11. 17. 17. 18 Sinister and dexter respects. 1676 Hornes fliad (1677) 203 This said, an eagle dexter presently Flew over them. 1715-20 Pore Iliad XIII. 1039 On sounding wings a dexter eagle flew.

d. Belonging to the right hand; right; straightforward, fair. 1716.

a 1734 North Exam. III. 111. \$ 53 (1740) 542 The managers of these Petitions used all Manner of Arts, dexter and simister, to gain People's Hands or Marks.

† 2. = Dexterous. Obs.
1897 Lowe Chipping. (1634) 320 A man of great learning and experience, most fortunate and dexter in this operation. 1822 F. Markham Bh. War II. 1 & 6. 43 He is. more swift, more dexter, and more serviceable. 1829 Torriano, Fiero, nimble, lively, dexter either of body or mind.

B. 5b. The right (hand or side).

1834 Carv Dante, Paradise xv. 18 The horn That on the dexter of the cross extends.

C. adv. On the right side, to the right. 1835-20 Pore Odyss. xv. 184 The bird majestic flew Full dexter to the care. Hid say to the dexter cuts the

1715-20 Pope Odyss. xv. 184 The bird majestic flew Full dexter to the car. 1bid. 573 You bird that dexter cuts the aerial road, Rose ominous.

D. Comb. Dexterways, -wise, on the right side, to the right.

zō10 GUILLIM Heraldry IV., xiv. (1611) 224 Foure speares in bend garnished with Penoncels dexterwales.

\*\*The Pexterious, a. [irreg. f. L. dexter (see prec.) + -TO + -AL.] Dexterous, adroit, skilful. 1607 WALKINGTON Oft. Glass (N.), Those have most dexterical wits. 161d. 27 It is called.. the right hand of the minde, because it makes any conceit dexterical. 1644 BULWER Chiron. 10 A smirke, quick and dexterical wit. † Dexterious, a. Obs. A 17th c. variant of

DEXTEROUS.

2639 SYMMER Stir. Posic 1. iv. 15 His dexterious histrionicall acting of his part. 2644 Bulwer Chirol. 234 Which if it once grow dexterious by habituall theeving. Ibid. 179 To scrape and get by such dexterious endeavours. 2633 Cloria & Narcissus I. 248 By his dexterious valour.

Cloria & Narcissus I. 248 By his dexterious valour.

† Dexteriously, adv. Obs. [see prec.] A 17th C. variant of DEXTEROUSLY.

\*\*réor Shaks. Tovel. N. I. v. 66 Ol. Can you do it? Clo. Dexteriously, good Madona. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. xxii. \$15 [The Sophist] he calleth Left-handed, because with all his rules. he cannot form a man so Dexteriously. as loue can do. a 1635 Naunton Fragm. Reg. (Arh.) 28 To play his part well, and dexteriously. 1663 F. Hawkins Youth's Behav. 102 Dexteriously, quickly.

\*\*Dexterity\*\* (deksteriti). [ad. L. dexteritās, f. dexter: see above and -ITT. Cf. F. dexteritas, f. dexter: see above show and -ITT. Cf. F. dexterital.

1. Manual or manipulative skill, adroitness, neathandedness; hence, address in the use of the limbs

handedness: hence, address in the use of the limbs

handedness; hence, address in the use of the limbs and in bodily movements generally.

1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Pref. (R.), A prince.. of inuincible fortitude, of notable activitee, of dexteritee woonderfull.

1578 T. N. tr. Conq. W. India 279 They have great dexterite and skill in swimming. 1591 GARRARD Art Warre 2 Able to handle his Peece with due dexterite.

1563 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 107 A Chirurgian when he maketh incision.. had need to use great dexteritie. 1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc. 214 Some Turners to shew their Dexterity in Turning.. Turn long and slender Sprigs of Ivory, as small as an Hay-stalk. 1776 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. I. (1838)

I. 12 To dispute with them the prize of superior strength or dexterity. 1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 382 His dexterity at sword and pistol made him a terror to all men.

2. Mental adroitness or skill; 'readiness of expedient, quickness of contrivance, skill of management '(J.); cleverness, address, ready tact. Sometimes in a bad sense: cleverness in taking an

pedient, quickness of contrivance, skill of management '(J.); cleverness, address, ready tact. Sometimes in a bad sense: cleverness in taking an advantage, sharpness.

1557 Chron. Calais (Camden 1846) 114 (Stanf.) Expedyente that she by her greate wisdom and dexteryte do cause the kyng her sonne to write to such cardynelles as be at lyberte. c 1539 Wolsey in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. 11. 8 Aftyr your accustomable wysdom and dexteryte. 1549 Compd. Scol. (1872) 4 Comparit to the deuot Kyng, Numa pompilius. for his prudens ande dixtirite. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. 1v. v. 120 My admirable dexteritie of wit. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. vill. (1703) II. 467 The dexterity that is universally practiced in those parts. 1656 Bramhall Replic. iv. 177 Persons of great maturity of judgement, of known dexterity in the Cannon Laws. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles II. 111. 90 Al manner of Calliditie or dexteritie to cheat and deceive. 1723 Ber. Reley Alejshr. v. § 15, I admire his address and dexterity in argument. 1807-8 Syd. Smith Plymley's Lett. Wks. (1859) II. 161/1 It is not.. that the dexterity of fronch knaves. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. vii. § 6. 404 Elizabeth trusted to her dexterity to keep out of the storm.

† b. with pl. A dexterous or clever act; in bad sense, a piece of 'sharp practice'. Obs.

1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. III. 1104/2 Being acquainted with the citizens, knowing the corruptions and dexterities of them in such cases. 1641 G. Heller in Lismere Pakyrs (1888) Ser. II. 111. 29 By dextereaties I yett retayne them. 1635 R. Bolton Comf. Affl. Consc. iv. 176 In pressing the law, besides other dexterities. on reason.

† 3. Handiness, conveniency, suitableness. Obs. 1611 Convat Crudities Oration 5 He. travelleth... for the commodity of his studies, and the dexterity of his life. 1614

T. Adams Devil's Banquet 18 A full belly is not of such dexteritie for the Deuils imployment, as a full braine.

4. lit. Right-handedness; the using of the right hand in preference to the left. rare and late.

4. 1881 Lancet (O.), Dexterity appears to

sinistrous) is the more regular form; but dexterous

sinistrous) is the more regular form; but dexterous appears to prevail in 19th c. prose.]

†1. Situated on the right side or right-hand; right, as opposed to left; = Dexter I, Dextral.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ef. 17. v. 190 The dextrous and sinistrous parts of the body. 1676 Cupworn Intell. Syst.

227 The Contrarieties and Conjugations of things, such as..

Dextrous and Sinistrous, Eaven and Odd, and the like.

†2. Handy, convenient, suitable, fitting. Obs.

1650 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. xv. § 2 The Art.. is barren, that is, not dexterous to be applyed to the serious vse of businesse and occasions.

3. Deft or nimble of hand, neat-handed; hence skilful in the use of the limbs and in bodily move-

skilful in the use of the limbs and in bodily move-

skilful in the use of the limbs and in bodily movements generally.

1635-56 Cowley Davideis IV. 353 So swift, so strong, so dextrous none beside. 1650 FULLER Piegak I. 423 Though skilfull in the Mathematicall. so dexterous in the manual part. 1657 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. III. 570 The dext'rous Huntsman wounds not these afar. 1776 GIBBON Decl. 4 F. I. xviii. 483 He was a dextrous archer. 1805 SOUTHEY Thalaba III. xviii, With dexterous fingers. 1818 JAS. MILL Brit. India II. IV. 1. 13 The flagellants in India are said to be so dextrous, as to kill a man with a few strokes of the chawbuck.

4. Having mental adroitness or skill; skilful or expert in contribute or management: clever.

to kill a man with a few strokes of the chawbuck.

4. Having mental adroitness or skill; skilful or expert in contrivance or management; clever.

1622 MABBE tr. Aleman's Gnzman d'Alf. II. \* \* iva, As dextrous in Letters as disciplin'd in Armes. 1645 Fuler Holy 9, Prof. St. Iv. ix. 281 Generally the most dexterous in spirituall matters are left-handed in temporall businesse. 1672 MARVELL Rch. Transp. 1. 194 A dexterous Scholastical Disputant. azyzo Sheppield (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks. (1753) II. 25 To which, that dextrous Minister replied something haughtily. 1828 Therewall Greece IV. 433 A dexterous politician of Lysander's school. a 1843 Souther Doctor claxiv. (1862) 457 She was devout in religion, decorous in conduct. dextrous in business. 1850 Mrs. Jameson Leg. Monast. Ord. (1863) 333 Dexterous in the management of temporal affairs.

† b. In a bad sense: 'Clever', crafty, cunning. 1701 tr. Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers (1702) 154 Eusebius. was a dextrous Person which made no scruple to subscribe to Terms which he did not like. a 1713 Burnet Own Time (1823) I. 332 Ward. was a very dexterous man if not too dexterous; for his sincerity was much questioned.

5. Of things: Done with or characterized by dexterity; skilful, clever.

2162 Braum. & Fl. Bloody Brother Iv. II, He. cuts through the elements for us. In a fine dextrous line. 1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves 1. lxxxviii. 136 A dexterous Art shows cunning and industry; rather than judgment and ingenuity. 1748 Anson's Voy. II. xiv. 287 Trained to the dexterous use of their fire-arms. 2808 Svp. Smith Wks. (1859) I. 115/1 An uninterrupted series of dexterous conduct.

6. Using through the right hand in preference to the left; right-handed.

In mod. Dicts.

6. Using the right hand in preference to the left; right-handed. In mod. Dicts.

De aterously, de atrously, adv. [f. prec. +-1Y². (See also Dexteriously,)] 1. In a dexterous manner, with dexterity; adroitly, cleverly.

a. With manual dexterity.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. IV. V. 191 Many women, and some men, who though they accustome themselves unto eithen hand, do dexterously make use of neither. 1659 B. Harris Parivals Iron Age 139 And so neately, and dexterously retorted the ball. 1689 BOYLE Effects of Mot. ix. 199 A glass being dextrously inverted and shaken. 1766 GOLDSM. Vic. W. xxvii, Observing the manner in which I had disposed my books. the very dextrously displaced one of them. 1866 KANE Arct. Expl. II. xv. 163 So dexterously has this thrust to be made.

b. With mental dexterity.

books. he very dextrously displaced one of them. Log-Kanr Art. Expl. II. xv. 163 So dexterously has this thrust to be made.

b. With mental dexterity.

1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 1. viii. \$ 2 The good parts he hath he will. use. dexterously. 1648 Boyle Seraph. Love vi. (1700) 42 The Condition of Lovers. . so dexterously and delightfully described. 1699 Bentley Phal. 287 He explains very dextrously. the expression of Phalaris. 1798 Ferriar Illust. Sterne, Eng. Hist. 248 The small chasms of private history are so dextrously supplied. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 24 Dexterously accommodating his speech to the temper of his audience. 1856 Dove Logic Chr. Faith Introd. \$ 6. 23 Scepticism dextrously fights one department against the other.

2. With the right hand. rare.

1830 Blackw. Mag. XXVIII. 888 We often stand. dexterously, and sinistrously fingering the string.

Dexterousness, dextrousness. [f. as proc. +-ness.] The quality of being dexterous or adroit in mind or body; dexterity.

1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alfar. II. \*va, The modesty and dextrousness of his style. 1674 tr. Scheffer's Lapland xxvi. 124 Olaus Magnus..wonderfully extols their dextrousness herein. 1677 W. Hubbard Narrative 66 The subtlety and dexterousness of these Natives. 1866 MRs. Whitney L. Goldthwaite ix. (1873) 153 With dextrousness and pains and sacrifice.

Dextrad (de'kstrěd), adv. and a. [f. L. dextra

Dextrad (de kstræd), adv. and a. [f. L. dextra right hand + -ad suffix proposed by Barclay in sense toward.] To or toward the right side of the body;

dextrally.

1803 J. Barclay New Anatomical Nomencl. 165-6 The new terms by a change of termination, may be used adverbially. Dextrad will signify towards the dextral aspect.

1882 WILDER & GAGR Anatom. Technol. 27 Barclay proposed that the various adjective forms should be converted into adverbs by substituting for the ending -al the letters and, the Latin equivalent of the English ward. Thus dorsal, ventral, dextral, sinistral, and lateral become dorsal, ventral, dextrad, sinistrad, and laterad. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dextrad aspect.

Dextral (de kstrāl), a. [f. L. dextra right hand + -AL. Late L. has dextrālis, dextrāle as sbs.]

1. Situated on the right side of the hody: right.

1. Situated on the right side of the body; right,

as opposed to left.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. iv. v. 188 Which should hinder the Liver from enabling the dextrall parts. 1794 MATHIAS Purs. Lit. iv. 452 Throw wide that portal; let no Roman wait, But march with Priestly through the dextral

MATHIAS PAPE. LIL. IV. 452 In now wide that portal; let no Roman wait, But march with Priestly through the dextral gate.

† D. Of omens: Auspicious, favourable. Obs.

1774 Poetry in Ann. Reg. 203 No eastern meteor glar'd beneath the sky, No dextral omen.

2. Conchol. Of a gastropod shell: Having the spire or whorl ascending from left to right (i.e. of the external spectator), which is the prevalent form.

1847 CRAIG. 8. v., A dextral shell, as in mostly all univalves, has its turns or convolutions from left to right when placed in a perpendicular position.

1852 RICHARDSON Geol. viii. 241 In the first instance the shell is termed dextral; in the latter it is called sinistral or reversed. 1854 Woodward Mollusca (1856) 46 Left-handed, or reversed, varieties of spiral shells have been met with in some of the very common species, like the whelk and garden snail. Bulimus citrinus is as often sinistral as dextral. 1866 TATE Bril. Molluski iii. 45 When the aperture of the shell is on the right-hand side it is said to be dextral.

t is said to be dextrai. **Dextrality** (dekstræ liti). [f. prec. + -itv.]

1. The condition of having the right side differ-

ing from the left.

ing from the left.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1v. v. 187 If there were a determinate prepotency in the right.. wee might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differenced by dextrality. Ibid. 191 This doth but peti(ti)onarily inferre a dextrality in the heavens.

2. The use by preference of the right hand, and the light of the right hand, and the same the right hand, and the right hand, are right hand.

2. The use by preference of the right hand, and the limbs of the right side generally; right-handedness.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE PSEUL E.P. IV. V. 187 Did not institution, but Nature determine dextrailty, there would be many more Scevolaes then are delivered in story. 1881 LE CONTE Monoc. Vision 94 There is no doubt that dextrailty affects the whole side of the body.

† Dextralize, v. Obs. rare. [f. DEXTRAL a. +-IZE.] trans. To make a 'right' hand or 'right' side of; hence to use in preference to the other.

1631 BIGGS New Disp. P 196 Dextralize and prefere it before their laxatives.

Dextrally (de'kstrâli), adv. [f. DEXTRAL a. +-LY 2.] In a dextral way or direction; to the right, as opposed to the left.

right, as opposed to the left.

1881 LR CONTR Monoc. Vision 19 To rotate it on its axis outward, i.e. dextrally—or like the hands of a watch.

1882 A. Brit. 4 For. 237 The spathes...are rolled up indifferently either way—either dextrally or sinistrally—in about equal numbers.

about equal numbers. **Dextrane** (de'kstrē'n). Chem. [f. L. dextra right hand + -ANE.] An amorphous dextro-rotatory gummy substance C<sub>6</sub> H<sub>10</sub> O<sub>60</sub> found in unripe

beet-root, and formed in the lactic fermentation of

Dextrer(e, dextrier: see Destree, a war-horse. **Dextrin** (de kstrin). Chem. Also (less correctly) -ine. [a. F. dextrine, f. L. dextra right-hand: see -IN. Named by Biot and Persoz in 1833, from the optical property mentioned below.
1833, Bior & Persoz in Ann. de Chimie et de Physique
[2] lii. 72 Nous la nommons dextrine, pour la designer par
le caractère spécial que lui donne le sens et l'energie de son
pouvoir rotatoire.]

A soluble gummy substance into which starch is

converted when subjected to a high temperature, or to the action of dilute alkalis or acids, or of

or to the action of dilute alkalis or acids, or of diastase. Called also British gum, and Leiocome. It has the same chemical composition as starch, but is not coloured blue by iodine, and has the property of turning the plane of polarization 138-68 to the right; whence its name. 1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies 653 Amidin.. caused a deviation of the rays to the right, about three times as great as common sugar—a deviation which is sensibly the same with that of his [M. Biot's] dextrine. 1838 Ann. Reg. 374 List of patents, For improvements in the manufacture of dextrine. 1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 313 Dextrin is an uncrystallizable, solid, translucent substance having the aspect of gum arabic. It is employed. for the adhesive layer at the back of postage-stamps. 1870 BENTLEY Bot. 29 If starch be exposed to heat for a prolonged period it is converted into a solid gummy substance, called dextrin or British gum.

Dextro-, combining form of L. dexter, dextra,

Dextro-, combining form of L. dexter, dextra, used in the sense '(turning or turned) to the right', in physical and chemical terms, chiefly having

in physical and chemical terms, chiefly having reference to the property possessed by certain substances of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Among these are:

a. Dextrogyre(de'kstro/dzoi-1) a. [L. gyrus, Gr. γύρος circuit], gyrating or circling to the right. Dextrogyrate a. [L. gyrūd-us, pa. pple. of gyrūre to wheel round], characterized by turning the plane of polarization to the right, as a dextrogyrate crystal. Dextrogyrous a. = Dextrogreg. Dextro-rotation, rotation to the right. Dextro-rotationy a., having or producing rotation to the rotatory a., having or producing rotation to the right; dextrogyrous.

b. Dextro-compound, a chemical compound which causes dextro-rotation. Dextro-glu cose, the ordinary variety of GLUCOSE or grape-sugar,
DEXTROSE. Dextro-race mio, Dextro-tarta rio acid, the modifications of racemic and tartaric acid which cause dextro-rotation. Hence Dextro-

which cause dextro-rotation. Hence Dextro-racemate, -tartrate, the salts of these.

a. 1876 Harley Mat. Med. 366 Called mycose, because it is rather less dextrogyre than cane sugar. 1876 FOSTER Phys. II. i. 197 The solutions of both acids have a dextro-rotatory action on polarized light. 1883 Nature XXV. 283 With each electrode, diverging currents produce dextro-and converging ones lavo-rotation. 1883 Athenaum 29 Dec. 871/x The dextrorotatory and optically inactive gums. 1891 Lancet 3 Oct. 751 The dextro-rotatory tartaric acid.

b. 1833 Pharmac. 79-ml. XIII. 111 Pasteur discovered that racemic acid is a compound of two acids, one of which turns the plane of polarization of a ray of light to the right, and the other to the left; he therefore called them Dextro-racemic-acid and Levo-racemic-acid. Ibid. 112 A solution of dextro-racemate of soda and ammonia. Ibid. 377 The dextro-tratte crystallizes out. 1863-78 WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 855 Dextro-glucose occurs abundantly in sweet fruits, frequently together with cane sugar. 1873 Founce Chem. (ed. 11) 731 Dextrotataric Acid is the acid of fruits.

Dextro-rasal, a. rare. [f. L. dextrorsum (see

**Dextrorsal**, a. rare. [f. L. dextrorsum (see next) + -AL.] (See quot.)

1848 WEBSTER, Dextrorsal, rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix.

Dextrorse (dekstrors), a. [ad. L. dextrorsum, for dextrovorsum, -versum, turned to the

right.] Turned towards the right hand.
Used by botanists in two opposite senses. The earlier authors, Linnæus, the De Candolles, etc., used it as='to the right hand of the observer'; modern botanists generally use it as='to the right hand of the plant, or of a person round whom the plant might be twining', which is to the left of the external observer.)

1864 in Webster. 1880 Gray Struct. Bot. iv. \$ 2. 140
Direction of Overlapping. It may be to the right (dextrorse).

Dextrose (dekstros). Chem. [f. L. dexter, dextra (see above), with the ending of glucose: see -ose 2.] The form of Glucose which is dextrorotatory to polarized light; dextro-glucose; ordi-

rotatory to polarized light; dextro-glucose; ordinary glucose or grape-sugar.

1859 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 395 Dextrose, or right-handed glucose. 1872 Thuolenus Chem. Phys., It polarises to the right four times more intensely than dextrose sugar. 1876 M. Fostra Phys. (1879) App. 673 Dextrose is soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in æther.

Dextrous: see Dexterous.

Dey 1 (de). Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 dexe, 3 daie, 4, 8 deie, 4-5 deye, 5-9 dey, 9 dai, dei (dial.). [OE. diege, corresp. to ON. deigja, maid, female servant, house-keeper (whence Sw. deja dairy-maid):-OTeut. \*daigjôn, from ablaut-stem of the vb. (in Gothic) deigan, daig, dig-un, digan-, to knead; whence Goth. daigs, OE. ddg, ddh, dough. The primitive meaning 'kneader', 'maker of bread', appears in OE. in the first quotation; in ON. and in early ME.

we find the wider sense of 'female servant', 'woman employed in a house or farm'. Cf. also ON. bis-deigia (bis, house, household) and mod. Norw. bin-deia, sater-deia, agtar-deia. The same word, or a cognate derivative of the same root, is understood to form the second element in OE. his/dige, his/dige now Ladv. See also Dairy.]

1. A woman having charge of a dairy and things pertaining to it; in early use, also, with the more general sense, female servant, maid-servant. Still in living use in parts of Scotland.

a 1000 Ags. Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker 27/la Pristris [for pistrix] dage. a 1097 Record of Contract in Earle Land. Charters 268 Her swutchao. B Godwig se bucca hæfð geboht Leofgife þa dægean æt norðstoke. mid healfan punde æt Ælsige abbod to ecan freote. [1096 Domesday Bk. If. 180 h. [In Biseley, Worcestershire] Ibi viij inter servos & ancillas & vaccarius & daia.] c 12000 Trin. Coll. Hom. 163 He awhencô his daie mid cloðes more þan him seluen. c1205 Poem Times Edw. II. 81 in Pol. Songs (Camden) 227 And leveth thare behinde. A serjaunt and a deie that leden a sory lif. c1386 CHAUCER Nur's Pr. T. 26 She was as it were a maner deye. 14. Lal. & Fing. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 563/42 Anadrogia, a deye. lbid. 564/6 Anadrochia, a deye. 1833 in Cath. Angl. 16. in Maidment Sc. Pasquils (1868) II. 262 An old dey or dairy maid at Douglas Castle. 1721 RANSAY To Gay xvii, Dance with kiltit dees, O'er mossy plains. c1800 Lisie Lindsay in Child Ballads viii. (1802) 224/1 My father heis an old shepherd, My mither she is an old dey. lbid. To the house o'his father's milk-dey. 1863 Morton Cycl. Agric. Gloss., Dey (Perthsh.) a dairymaid. [1866 Rogers Agric. & Prices I. ii. 14 This part of the medieval farm was under the management of a deye, or dairy-woman.]

2. Extended to a man having similar duties. [1331 Act 25 Edw. III (Stat. Labourers) Stat. II. c. 1 Chescun charetter, Caruer, Chaceour des carues, Bercher, Porcher, Deye, et touz autres servantz. 1363 Act 37 Edw. III, c. 14 Bovers, vachers, berchers. Deyes, et touz autres gard

Also DAY-HOUSE, -WIFE, -WOMAN.
18a8 Scott F. M. Perth xxxii, This happened so soon as the dey-girl..was about to return.

| Dey 2 (dcl). Forms: 7 dye, dij, dei, 7-9 dey,

[a. F. dey, Turkish clo daī 'maternal uncle

also 'a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janissaries; and hence in Algiers appropriated at length to the commanding officer of that corps'.]

The titular appellation of the commanding officer of the Janissaries of Algiers, who, after having for some time shared the supreme power with the pasha or Turkish civil governor, in 1710 deposed the latter, and became sole ruler. There were also devs at Tunis in the 17th c.. and the title is found deys at Tunis in the 17th c., and the title is found

the latter, and became sole ruler. There were also deys at Tunis in the 17th c., and the title is found applied to the governor or pasha of Tripoli.

The title of dey was not lately used at Algiers: the sovereign was styled packa and effendi; the Moors called him Baba 'Father'' 'Penny Cycl. 1833).

x659 B. Harris Parinals Iron Age 294 General Blake ... set sayl for Tunnis, where he fired a castle, and nine Turkish ships in Portferino, upon the disdainful refusal of the Dye of that place, to give satisfaction. x676 Lond. Gaz. No. 102/1 The late Dey of Tripoli being fied, those People have made choice of Mustaphe Grande to succeed him. 1678 Dryden Limberham 1. i, By corrupting an Eunuch, [he] was brought into the Seraglio privately, to see the Dye's Mistress. x679-88 Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II 4 Jas. II (Camden) 91 Sent, the one to the Alcade of Alexar, the other to the Dij of Algiers. x688 Lond. Gaz. No. 2313/1. The Dey of Tunis sent his Grace the usual Present. x833 Penny Cycl. I. 320/2 An insult offered by Hassein Pacha, the last dey, to the French consul in April 1827, induced the French government to send an expedition. to take possession of Algiers. in June 1830. 1843 Ibid. XXV. 366/2 Of twenty-three deys who reigned [in Tunis], all were strangled or otherwise assassinated, with the exception of five. During these tumultuous times, the beys, who were the second officers of that state, gained the influence, and eventually the succession. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr Hist. Servia 104 Of all the Janissaries...none were more opposed to the Sultan than those at Belgrade... Already did their commanders designate themselves Dahis, after the example of the Deys of Barbary.

Dey, obs. f. Die sb. and v.

+ Thewar. Obs. [A transl. of AF. deve in Acts

Dey, obs. f. DIE sb. and v. + Dey: obs. I. Die 50. and v.

+ Dey: ar. Obs. [A transl. of AF. deye in Acts of Edward III: see Dey: 12.] A dairy man.

15.. transl. 37 Edw. III, c. 14 Oxherds, Cowherds, Shepherds, Deyars, and all other Keepers of Beasts. 1764 BURN Poor Laws 19 (citing the same act).

Deyde, obs. form of Dead, Died.

Deye, -en, ME. form of Die v., Dye v.

Doye-nettle: see DEA-NETTLE.

Deyer, obs. form of DYER.
Deyery, obs. form of DAIRY.
Deyf(fe, obs. form of DEAF.

DeyI(10, obs. form of DRAF.

Dey-house (dei-hous). Now local. Forms:
4 deyhus, 6 dayhowse, deahouse, deyhowse.
[f. Dey 1 + House.] A dairy or dairy-house.
1342-74, Roll in Scriptores tree (Surtees) App. cxli, Item
unam stabulam et unum deyhus de Petynton. a 1547 Surv.
Tykford Priory in Monast. Anglic. V. 206 On the northside
the gate is a howse called the dayhowse. 1565-73 Cooper

Thesaurus, Casearia taberna. A dayhouse where cheese is made. 1878 Lanc. Wills III. 101 Item belongyng to y' deahouse xij brasse pannes vij skelletes two ladles and a scomer. 1885 BRITON Beauties of Willsh. (E. D. S. 1870), Deyhouse, Da'us, Dayns, a dairy, or room in which the cheese is made. 1883 Core Hampsh. Gloss., Dey-hus. 1890 Glouc. Gl., Dey-house (pronounced dey'us), the dairy. Deyite, obs. form of DEITY.

Deyl, -lle, obs. ff. Dole, Dool, grief, mourning. Dayle deyll obs form of DEAL part

Deyle, deyll, obs. form of DEAL, part.

Deym, obs. form of DEEM v.

Deyn, obs. Sc. variant of DAN 1: see DEN sb.

Deyn, for deyen, obs. inf. of DIE v., DYE v.

Deyn, deyne, obs. ff. DEAN sb. 1 and 2. Deyne, obs. f. DEIGN v., var. of DAIN sb., a., v., DIGNE, a.

1500-20 DUNBAR Poems (1893) xlii. 28 To luke on me he thocht greit deyne.

Deynous, obs. form of Deignous a.

Deynt, Deynte, -tie, Deynteous, Deynteth, etc. : see DAINT-

Deype, obs. form of DEEP.

Deype, obs. form of Deep.

Deyr, deyre, obs. ff. Dear, Dere, hurt.

c 1470 Henry Wallace IV. 561 Wallace persauit his men
tuk mekill deyr.

Deyrie, -ry, obs. ff. Dairy.

Deys, obs. f. Dice: see Die sb. 1

Deys, -e, Deysie, -sy, obs. ff. Dair, Dairy.

Deyship (dē' fip). [f. Der 2 + -ship.] The
state or dignity of a Dey (of Algiers, etc.).
1704 J. Pitts Acc. Mahometans viii. (1738) 174 Succeeded
him in the Deyship. 1863 Challice Heroes, etc. Louis
XVI, II. 20 He would have sent your Deyship a he-goat.

Deyster, obs. var. of DYESTER, dyer.

Deythe, Deyver, obs. ff. Deity.

Deython, obs. pl. Daughter.

+ Dey-wife. Obs. [f. Dey 1.] A dairy woman.
1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xix. lxxiv. (1495)004 Chese...
slydeth oute bytwene the fyngres of the Deye wyfe. 1530
Palsor. 212/2 Dey wyfe, meterie. 1547 Salesbury Welsh

Dict., Hanodwraic, deywyfe.

+ Dey-woman. Obs. exc. dial. [f. Dey 1 +

\*\*Dey\*-woman. Obs. exc. dial. [f. DRY 1 + WOMAN.] A dairy woman.

1588 Shaks. L. L. L. i. ii. 136 For this Damsell I must keepe her at the Parke, shee is allowd for the Daywoman.

1588 Scott F. M. Perth xxxii, The dey or farm-woman entered with her pitchers to deliver the milk for the family. Ibid., The warder. a werred he saw the dey-woman depart.

1590 Glouc. Gloss., Day-woman, Dairymaid.

Dexincation (drzinkż! fən). [f. De- II. 1 + ZINC.] The removal or abstraction of zinc from an alloy or composition in which it is present. So De-

alloy or composition in which it is present. So **Desirate** v., **Desirated** ppl. a., **Desirating** vbl. sb.

1831 EISSLER Metall. Argentiferous Lead 277 Abstrich
from dezincation of poor lead. 1832 W. Crookes Wagner's
Chem. Technol. 183-4 Zinkiferous poor lead for de-zinking.

The de-zinking can at once begin. The total de-zinking
process, from running the poor lead into the refining process
to letting off the de-zinked lead, requires. nine hours. **Desincify, desiratify** (d'zirnkifəi), v. [f.
DE- II 1 + ZINCIFY.] trans. To separate zinc
Chiefly used in connexion with Parkes' process for

Trom an alloy of composition in which it is present. Chiefly used in connexion with Parkes' process for desilverizing lead by means of zinc. Hence Dezinkified ppl. a.; also Dezinoification. 1874 J. A. Phillips Elem. Metallurgy 586 The dezincification of the desilverised lead is effected by the aid of chloride of lead. 1891 EISSLER Metall. Argentiferous Lead 304 As only minute quantities of antimony are contained in the lead, dezincification is sufficient. 1892 W. CROOKES Wagner's Chem. Technol. 181 The pan for the de-zinkified poor lead.

**Dezymotize** (dízəi mötəiz), v. [f. De- II. 1 + Zymot-10 + -1ze.] trans. To free from disease-

germs. x884 Chr. World 3x July 578/3 Each [traveller] .. is to 'disinfect and dezymotise his own drinking water'.

Dgiahour, obs. form of GIAOUR.

Dh- is not an English combination, but, in the English spelling of East Indian words, is used to represent the Indian dental sonant-aspirate, in the Devanāgarī alphabet 😝 dha, also the lingual or cerebral sonant-aspirate &, more exactly written

dha. In earlier spelling by Europeans these sounds were commonly represented by simple d, and in the general rectification of this to dh, the latter has been erroneously extended to several words having simple \( \mathbb{Z} \) da dental or \( \mathbb{Z} \) da lingual, or to words not really Indian, apparently under the notion that an oriental appearance is given to a word by spelling it with dh. Words thus erroneously spelt with dh are dhooly, dhow, dholl, dhoney, dh(o)urra,

| Dhak (dhāk), Also dhawk, E. Ind. [Hindī dhāk.] An East Indian tree Butea frondosa, N.O. Leguminosa, growing in the jungles in many parts of India, and noted for its brilliant flowers.

[1799 Colebrooke in Life (1873) 407 Note, Butca frondosa, named Palús, or Dhác.] 1803 Невик Frnl. (1828) II. 487

The most common tree, or rather bush, in these forests, is the dhâk. 1865 Treas. Eot. 183 Dr. Hooker states that when in full flower the Dhak tree is a gorgeous sight, the masses of flowers resembling sheets of flame, their 'bright orange-red petals contrasting brilliantly against the jet-black velvety calyx.' The Dhak tree supplies the natives of India with several articles of a useful nature.

|| Dhal, var. of Dal Indian pulse.

| Dharna, dhurna (dhorna). E. Ind. Also dherna. [Hindi dharna placing, act of sitting in restraint, f. Skr. dhr to place.] A mode of extorting payment or compliance with a demand, effected by the complainant or creditor sitting at the debtor's door, and there remaining without tasting food till his demand shall be complied with; this action is called 'sitting in dharna' or 'sitting dharna', and the person on whom it is practised is said to be put in dharna'.

'put in dharnā'.

c 1993 Sir J. Shore in Asiat. Res. (1799) IV. 332 The practice called Dherna [which] may be translated Caption, or Arrest. 1824 Heber Yrnl. (1828) I. 433 To sit 'dhurna'..till the person against whom it is employed consents to the request offered. 1837 Indian Penal Code Act xiv (1860) C. 22 \$ 508 (Y.) A. sits dhurna at Z.'s door with the intention [etc.]. 1842 W. Miles tr. Hist. Hydur Naik 41 (Y.) His troops, for want of their pay, placed him in Dhurna. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India II. 175 Detaining their commanders in the sort of arrest termed dharna. 1878 MAINE Hist. Inst. 40 (Y.) The institution is .. identical with one widely diffused throughout the East, which is called by the Hindoos' Sitting dharna'.

Dhatura. dhurtoons. E. Indian forms of

Dhatura, dhutoora, E. Indian forms of

DATURA, DEWTRY.

1848 G. WYATT Revelations of Orderly (1849) 16 A gang of poisoners .. rifling some travellers to whom they had administered dhutoora. 1892 Daily News 5 Aug. 5/3 A professional dhatura poisoner.

fessional dhatura poisoner.

|| **Dhobi** (dhōbi). E. Ind. Also dhobie, dhoby.
[Hindī dhōbī, f. dhōb washing, Skr. dhāv- to wash.]

A native washerman in India. Also dhobi-man.

1860 W. H. Russell. Diary in India I. 110 The 'dhoby-man' was waiting outside, and in a few moments made his appearance—a black washerman, dressed in cotton. 1886

Yule Anglo-Ind. Gloss. 243/2 A common Hind. proverb runs. Like a dhoby's dog belonging neither to the house nor to the riverside. 1891 R. Kipling Plain Tales fr. Hills 183 Adored by every one from the dhoby to the dog-boy.

|| **Dhola** (dhōul) | Zool | [Origin malance]

boy.

|| **Dhole** (dhōul). Zool. [Origin unknown. Given by Hamilton Smith in 1827, as the name 'in various parts of the East'; but not included among the native Indian names by Blanford (Fauna of British Ind. (1888), Mammals 143), and unknown to Indian Scholars. (In Canarese, tola is the wolf: can this be, through some confusion, the source of dhole?)|

The wild dog of the Deccan in India.

1827 Col. C. H. Smith in E. Griffith Caurie's An.

Kingal II 266 The Dhole or Wild Dog of the Fast Indian

The wild dog of the Deccan in India.

1837 Col. C. H. SMITH in E. Griffith Cuvier's An.

Kingd. II. 326 The Dhole, or Wild Dog of the East Indies, is made like the Dingo, but the hairs of the tail are not bushy. It is of a uniform bright red colour, and is found in South Africa, and in various parts of the East, where it is named Dhole.

1837 T. Bell. Brit. Quadrup, in Penny Cycl. IX. 58/1 Of dogs in such a state of wildness. two very remarkable ones are the Dhole of India and the Dingo of Australia.

1866 Wood Pop. Nat. Hist. I. 89 The Kholsun, or Dhole as it is often called, of British India. Ibid. 90 The sanguinary contests between the Dholes and their prey.

their prey.

|| Dholl, = Dal, the Cajan pea, Indian pulse.

1876 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygienet. vi. (ed. 5) 253 Mr. Cornish mentions that in the Sepoy Corps, the men are much subject to diarrhea from the too great use of the 'dholl' (Cajanus indicus).

|| Dhoney, doney (dōu'ni). Also 6-7 doni, tonee, tony. [ad. Tamil, thōṇi (pronounced dōṇi):

perh. a foreign word; cf. Pers. دونی doni a yacht.

(Spelt donny by the French writer Pyrard de la Val (1610.)] A small native sailing vessel of Southern

India.

188 N. Lichefield tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind. lxi.

125 a, Coching, from whence they were minded to send the Tone which carried the pepper, laden with merchandise.

1860 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Tran. 70 Near to Zeilan, where they use flat-bottome boats, called Tune, because they have little bottome. 1850 Transfer Cerlon II. 102 (Y.)

Amongst the vessels at anchor lie the dows of the Arabs, the patamars of Malabar, the dhoneys of Coromandel. 1880 Standard 15 May 5/3 His Wardian cases will cumber the decks of Arab dhows, Coromandel dhoneys. 1894 Monthly Circ. Lloyd's Reg., Abbreviations. Dhy. Dhoney.

Dhooley, -lie, -ly, erron. fl. Doolla, a litter.

Dhoop, erron. f. DooB an Indian grass.

|| Dhoti. dhootie (dhōw'ti, dhū'ti). Also 7

| Dhoti, dhootie (dhōu ti, dhū ti). Also 7 dutee, 9 dote, dhotee, -ty, dhootie, dhooty. [Hindī dhōtī.] The loin cloth worn by Hindus; a long narrow cloth which is wound round the body, passed between the thighs, and tucked in under the waist-band behind.

under the waist-band behind.

16as in W. N. Sainsbury Cal. State Papers E. Ind. (1878)

III. 24 (Y.) Price of calicoes, duttees fixed. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON Vada Mecum I. 247 (Y.) A dotee or waist-cloth. 1845

STOCQUELER Handbk. Brit. Ind. (1854) 277 He must..leave the house with nothing on but his gombong and dhootie. 1881 Manch. Guard. 18 Jan., Shirtings, dhooties, mulls and jacconets are all very firm. 1883 F. M. Cawfood Mr. Isaacs x. 203 Clad simply in a dhoti or waist-cloth. 1891 Daily News 16 Nov. 3/1, I never remember seeing him in anything but a delicate pink silk dhotee. 1894 Longm. Mag. Dec. 213 Ordinary coolies dressed only in their dhotis' or loin-cloths.

Dhourra, dhurra, = DUBRA, Indian millet.

|| Dhow, dow (dau). Also daou, daw. [Original language unknown; now in use all round the coast of the Arabian Sea from Western India to E. Africa, also on Lake Nyanza. The Marāthī form is dāw, and the word exists in mod. Arabic as daw (Johnson 1852). See DH-.

(Johnson 1852). See DH.

If the word tawa occurring of date 1470 in Athanasius Nikitin (India in 15th c., Hakl. Soc. 1858) be, as it appears to be, the same word, it would tend to localize the word at Ormus or Hormuz in the Persian Gulf.]

A native vessel used on the Arabian Sea, generally

with a single mast, and of 150 to 200 tons burden; but the name is somewhat widely applied to all Arab vessels, and has become especially well known in connexion with the slave trade on the East coast

in connexion with the slave trade on the East coast of Africa.

1808 Naval Chron. VIII. 255 A fleet of piratical Dows.

1803 Naval Chron. VIII. 255 A fleet of piratical Dows.

1803 Ibid. IX. 216 The navigation of the Red Sea is confined to vessels which they call daons.. They carry a single square sail. 1809 C. Rev. Aug. 108 At Mocha they hired a dow. 1831 Trellawney Adv. Younger Son I. 178 On board a small and very singular craft, called a dow. 1860 Krape Travels E. Africa 117, I left .. Takaungu in a small boat, called a 'Daw' by the Suahilis.. the smallest sea-going vessel. 1862 Illustr. Melbourne Post 62 July, The boats .. captured a large number of slave shows off the eastern coast. 1865 Illustr. Melbourne Post 62 July, The boats .. captured a large number of slave shows off the eastern coast. 1865 Illustr. Melbourne Post 62 July, The boats .. defect is to drive the independent native chiefs to the Arab dhow slave trade. 1875 Bedford Sailor's Pock. Bk. vi. (ed. 2) 227 The Slave Dhows on the East Coast of Africa are specially rigged for running with the Monsoons. 1883 Bombay Gazetteer XIII. 717-8 (Y.) Dhau is a large vessel which is falling into disuse. .. Their origin is in the Red Sea. The word is used vaguely, and is applied to baghlas. 1886 Yulk. Anglo-Ind. Closs. 2431 Dhow. Dow. used on the E. African coast for craft in general; but in the mouths of Englishmen on the western seas of India it is applied specially to the old-fashioned vessel of Arab build, with a long 'grab' stem, i. e. rising at a long slope from the water, and about as long as the keel, usually with one mast and lateen-rig.

Dhurrie, durrie (dvri). [Hindi dari. See Dh-.] A kind of cotton carpet of Indian manufacture, usually made in rectangular pieces with fringes at the ends, and used for sofa-covers, curtains, and similar nurvoses.

at the ends, and used for sofa-covers, curtains, and

similar purposes.

1880 ELIOT JAMES Indian Industries iv. 19 Dhurries are made in squares, and the ends often finished off with fringe; the colours are not bright, but appear durable.

1892 COTES Two Girls on a Barge 21 Curtains to hang... and dhurries to be draped over the fresh-scented pine of the little cabins. 1bid. 22 The dhurries to be arranged esthetically on either crosswise beam.

**Di**- (di, doi) pref.<sup>1</sup>, repr. L.  $d\bar{i}$ -, reduced form of dis-, used in L. before the consonants b, d, goi di-, used in L. before the consonants b, a, g (usually), l, m, n, r, s + cons., v, and sometimes before j, as in di-būcināre, di-dūctre, di-gestio, di-gressio, di-jūdicāre, di-jungēre and dis-jungēre, di-lātāre, di-minuēre, di-missio, di-numerāre, di-rectus, di-ruptio, di-spersus, di-stinguēre, di-strictus, di-vertère. Often changed back in late L. and Romanic popular words to the full form dis-, whence dismiss, disrupt; but in mod. Eng. generally di. In OF. and ME. often varying with de-, whence defer, demission sb.2, devise, from L. differre, dīmissio, dīvīsa. This took place especially bedimissio, divisa. This took place especially before a radical beginning with s + cons., where diwas phonetically identified with dis-, and shared in the alternation of dis-:-des- (DE-6, DES-, DIS-). Thus in ME. desperse, destinct, destill, destrain, destress for dis-; and per contra dispair, dispise, dispite, dispoil, distroy for de-. For its force in composition, see DIS-: it is not, like the latter, a living prefix. The historical pronunciation in an unstressed syllable is (di-); cf. divide, diversion, diminish; but in cases where there is a parallel word in de-, as delate, dilate, it is usually pronounced (dai-) for the sake of distinction, and the present ten-(doi-) for the sake of distinction, and the present tendency is to extend (doi-) to other words, as digest, dilute, diluvium, diradiation, direct, diverge, diverse, divest. This seems due partly to analysis of the compound, partly to the influence of stressed forms as digest sb. divers, in which the i is long and diphthongal.

Di- (doi, di), pref. 2, repr. Gr. δι- for δίs twice, as in δίγαμος twice married, δίγλωττος double-tongued, bilingual, δίδραχμος worth two drachmas, δίπτυχος double-folded. Hence, 1. Entering into numerous double-folded. Hence, 1. Entering into numerous Eng. words, mostly technical, as dichronic, dicotyledon, digamma, digamy, diglot, digraph, dilemma, diphthong, diptych, distich, disyllable; also in the nomenclature of Natural History as Diadelphia, Diandria, Didelphia, Diptera: which see in their alphabetical places. So in Crystallography, as in di-tetrahedron a crystal having twice four sides or planes; so di-hexahedron, etc.

2. As a living profix need in Chemisters with the

2. As a living prefix, used in Chemistry, with the names of compounds and derivatives, in the general sense 'twice, double', but with various special ap-

a. With the names of classes of compounds, as bromide, oxide, sulphide, cyanide, acetate, chlorate, nitrate, sulphate, amide, amine, etc., expressing the presence of two atoms or combining equivalents of the element or radical, as carbon dioxide

valents of the element or radical, as carbon dioxide CO<sub>2</sub>, manganese dichloride Mn Cl<sub>2</sub>.

P In the earlier part of the 19th c. the use was different: the Latin prefix bi- was then used, where di- is now, to express two proportions of the chlorous constituent, as in bi-chloride of mercury = corrosive sublimate; while the Greek di- was used to express two proportions of the basic constituent; thus calomel, when supposed to contain two of mercury to one of chlorine, was called a di-chloride.

b. With the names of specific compounds (chiefly)

cury to one of chlorine, was called a di-chloride.

b. With the names of specific compounds (chiefly organic), indicating a body having twice the formula of a given compound; used chiefly with the names of hypothetical radicals, to indicate the free

names or nypothetical radicals, to indicate the free state of these (supposed to be that of a double molecule), as in di-allyl, dibenzyl, dicyanogen.

In diphenol, the use is less exact, since this substance has not exactly the constitution of two molecules of phenol.

C. With the name (or combining form of the name) of an element or radical, expressing the presence of two atoms or molecules of that bodly, as in dishade(a), discovery discrebus, discovery. presence of two atoms or molecules of that body, as in di-hydr(o)-, di-oxy-, di-carbon-, di- carb(o)-, di-nitr(o)-, di-ac(o)-, di-chlor(o)-, di-brom(o)-, di-iod(o)-, di-sulph(o)-, di-phosph(o)-, di-bor(o)-, di-arsen(o)-, di-ammoni(o)-, di-amm(o)-, di-amid(o)-, di-chlyl-. Used especially in organic chemistry, to indicate that two atoms or molecules of the body take the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as in dibromomethane, dichlorobensene.

d. These formations (c) are sometimes used

d. These formations (c) are sometimes used attributively or adjectively as separate words, as di-azo compounds, di-arbon series, di-phenyl group. So with other adjectives, as diacid, dihydric, diphenic.

On the preceding classes of words derivatives are formed, as diazotize, diazotype, dichromated.
 Di-, pref.<sup>3</sup>, the form of DIA- used before a vowel, as in di-acoustic, di-æresis, di-esis, di-ocese, di-optric,

Dia-, pref.1, before a vowel di-, repr. Gr. &a-, δι-, the prep. διά through, during, across, by. [orig. \*δριγα, from root of \*δρο, δύο two, and so related to δίs, \*δρίs twice (DI-2) and L. dis- a-two, asunder is, \*δρίs twice (Di-2) and L. dis-a-two, saunder (Dis-, Di-1).] Much used in Greek in composition, in the senses 'through, thorough, thoroughly, apart', as in διάδρομος running through, διάλεκτος discourse, διάμετρος measure through or crosswise, diameter, διατριβή wearing through or away, pastime, δίοπτρον a thing for looking through, a spyglass. Hence in English, in a few old words through Latin and French, or Latin only, and in many modern scientific and technical words formed directly from Greek, or on Greek analogies.

Dia-, ρτεί-, in medical terms. In Greek such phrases as διά καρώων, διά κωδειῶν, διά μίσνος, διά μόρων, διά τριῶν πεπερέων, διά τοσάρων, διά πέντε, meaning 'made or consisting of nuts, of poppyheads, of vitriol, of mulberries, of three peppers, of four or of five (ingredients)', etc., were applied to medicaments of which these ingredients were the chief constituents, the full form implied being

το inclicaments of which these ingredients were the chief constituents, the full form implied being το δια τριών πεπερέων ψάρμακον medicament made up of three peppers, etc. By the Latin physicians these phrases were treated as words, thus diachylon, diacisson, diacodion, diaglaucion, diagrydion, dia-libanon, diameliloton, diameliton, diamisyos, diamoron, diapente, diatessaron; and their was increased by many later formations of the same kind. Their grammatical character tended to be forgotten, final -ōn (Gr. -ov) being taken for -on (Gr. -ov), and then latinized as -um, e.g. diachylum, diaglaucium, dialibanum, dihæmatum (δι' αlμάτων); or a nominative was otherwise formed, as diapentes. The New Sydenham Society's Lexicon gives about eighty of these in mediæval and early modern

Several of these are given in French form by Cotgrave; many were formerly in English use, either in their mediæval-Latin form or partly anglicized. Phillips 1678-1706 has 'Dia, a Greek Preposition...set before the names of many medicinal compositions, to which that of the principal Ingredient is usually joined, by Physicians and Apothecaries, as usually joined, by Physicians and Apothecarics, as Diaprunum, Diascordium, Diascenna, etc.' Only a few, e.g. Diachtylum, survive in modern use: see also, in their alphabetical places, Diacatholicon, Diacodium, Diagrydium, Diambee, Diamoron, Diapalma, Diapreune, Diascord, Diasenna, Diatessaron, Among others, are the obsolete Diacarthami (-amy) [F. diacartami Cotgr.], a preparation of carthamy or bestard softron. Man a preparation of carthamus or bastard saffron: DiaCa. Seila, of cassia or bastard cinnamon; Diaoi BSUM [Gr. κισσῶν], of ivy leaves; Diacora: Ilion, composed of red coral; Diacyminon, diaciminon [F. diaciminon Cotgr.; Gr. κυμίνον], composed of cumin; Diagalanga [F. diagalange], made of galanga or galingale; Diamargari ton [also in OF.; Gr. μαργαρίτουν of pearls]; † Diapeni dion Obs. [med. L. ρἐπισίσοη, -um (F. penide 'a pennet, the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold') = Gr. \*πηνίδιον, dim. of πἡνη thread. (See Skeat Notes to P. Pl., E.E.T.S. 110.).] Diapho: nic(-on) [F. diaphenicum Cotgr.; Gr. φονίκον of dates]; Dia Trhodon [F. diarrodon Cotgr.; Gr. ρύδων of coses, διάρροδον (sc. κολλύριον a salve) compound of roses]; Diarhu barb, a preparation of rhucarssia, of cassia or bastard cinnamon; Diacirssum

[F. diaphenicum Cotgr.; Gr. φονείκον of dates];

Diarrhodon [F. diarrodon Cotgr.; Gr. ρύδων of roses, διάρροδον (sc. κολλύριον a salve) compound of roses];

Diarhu barb, a preparation of rhubarb;

Diatragacanth [OF. diadragant, etc. Godef.], preparation of tragacanth;

Diatrion-pipereon, -santalon, a preparation consisting of three kinds of pepper, or of sanders or sandal-wood;

Diaringiber, -inxiber, a confection of ginger.

The 17-18th c. English Dictionaries, Phillips, Bailey, Chambers, Ash, etc., give also diabo'tanum, a plaster made of herbs, diacalami nthe, diacas pravis (of capers), diaca-ryon (of walnuts), diacasto-reum, diachalcitis, diacainamo-mum, diacito'nium, diacopra gia (of goats' dung), diacorum (of acorus or calamus), diacosum (of goats' dung), diacorum (of adadamasce num (of damsons), diaglawcim (of glaucium), diake xapla (a dink for horses of six ingredients), diahy stophum, diala'cca (of gum lac), dialthæ'a (of marsh mallow), diamerates (of ordure), diamo'schum (of musk), diani'sum (of anise), dianmcum (of walnuts), diaoliba'num, diapapa'ver (of popphely), diaatyrion, diaseb's sten, diatri'bus (of three sorts of sanders), diaxyla'loes (of wood of aloes), etc. Cf. also 16as Burton Anat. Melanch. II. iv. 1. v.

1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Ep. in Ashm. (1623) 113 Use
"Diacameron. 1244 Phare. Regim. Life (1553) A viii a, A potion ... made of halfe an ounce of "diacartamy dissolved in. iii ounces of betonie. 1565-73 Cooper Thesaurus, Cnicas, an herbe called Carthamus wherof is made an notable confection named Diacartham to purge fleume. 1671 SALMON Syn. Med. III. 1xxxiii. 762 First sufficiently cleanse with "Diacassia with Turpentine. 1348 Nottingham Rec. III. 224 Duas pixides de conserves vocatis "diacitrin'. 1742 Compl. Fam. Picec 1. i. 53 Take. "Diacorallion a Dram and a half. 136a Lancland P. Pl. A. v. 101 May no Suger so swete aswagen hit wnebe, No no Diopendion [v.rr. dyapendyon, diapenydion, B. diapendion] dryve it from myn herte. 1689 Hart Anat. Ur. II. xi. 127 A certaine portion of the Elec

rion piperion. † **Dia, dya,** sò. Obs. The pharmaceutical prefix Dia-<sup>2</sup>, used as a separate word: A medical pre-

Dia-2, used as a separate word: A medical preparation or compound.

Goals' milk dia, a specific preparation of which goats' milk was the chief ingredient: see Dia.".

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xx. 173 And dryuen awey deth with dyas and dragges [v. rr. dias, drogges]. c 1430 Lyde. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 40 Drugge nor dya was none in Bury towne. 1562 BULLEYN Def. agsl. Sickness 1. Bk. Simples 22b, Eaten, either in Goates milk Dia, or Syruppe.

Diabantite (dəiābæntəit). Min. [irregularly f. Diabase (as if the latter represented Gr. διάβαs, διαβαrr-having crossed over) + -ITE. Substituted by Hawes 1875 for the Ger. name diabantachromyn.] A chlorite-like mineral occurring in diabase and giving to this rock its green colour.

myn.] A children hineral occurring in diabase and giving to this rock its green colour.

1875 Amer. Yrnl. Sc. Ser. 111. IX. 454 On Diabantite.

Diabase (doi'abe's). Min. [a. F. diabase, erroneously formed, since (according to Littré) it was meant to signify 'rock with two bases' (for which dibase would have been a proper form), and subsequently abandoned by its author, Brongniart, or Living a proper diagram. for Hauy's name diorite; but in 1842 re-introduced by Hausmann, perhaps with an intended affiliation

The name originally given by A. Brongniart to the rock afterwards called DIORITE; now applied to a fine-grained, compact, crystalline granular rock, consisting essentially of augite and a triclinic feldspar, with chloritic matter in varying amount; a variety of the class of rocks called greenstone and trap, being an altered form of basalt.

trap, being an altered form of basalt.

[1826 CLEAVELAND Min. 609 Greenstone (note), Diabase of some French mineralogists.] 1836 MACUILLIVRAY tr. Humbold's Trav. xiv. 166 They observed two large veins of gneiss in the slate, containing balls of granular diabase or greenstone. 1862 Dana Man. Geol. ix. 79 Diabase, a massive hornblende rock.. It is like diorite in composition, except that the feldspar is less abundant, and is either labradorite or oligoclase. 1883 Geinie Text-bk. Geol. 145 The main difference between diabase and basalt appears to be that the rocks included under the former name have undergone more internal alteration, in particular acquiring the 'viridite' so characteristic of them.

b. attrib., as in diabase-aphanite, a very fine-grained variety of quartz-diabase in which the separate constituents are not distinguishable by the naked eye; diabase-porphyrite, -porphyry, the dark-green antique porphyry, containing hornblende in its compact diabase-like mass; diabase-schist,

a schistose form of diabase-aphanite.

1868 Dana Min. 342 If the diabase contains distinct crystals of porphyry, it is a diabase porphyry, the green porphyry or oriental verd-antique of Greece.. being of this nature.

1879 RUTLEY Stud. Rocks 247 Diabase aphanite.. Diabase schist.

Diabase schist.

Diabasic (dəiābēl'sik), a. [f. prec. +-Ic.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diabase.

1884, Science 20 June 763/1 Limestones, well proved to be of carboniferous age, cut by diabasic eruptives.

|| Dia-basis. Obs. rare. [a. Gr. διάβασις, from διάβανειν to pass over.] A passing over.

1672 H. Mork Brief Reply 234 This Diabasis or passing of the Worship to the Prototype.

Diabaterial (dəi:ābāti-riāl), a. rare. [f. Gr. διαβατρια (sc. leoń) offerings before crossing the

διαβατήρια (sc. lepá) offerings before crossing the border, or a river (f. διαβατός to be crossed, διαβαί-

border, or a river (f. διαβατός to be crossed, διαβαίνειν to go through, cross) + -AL.] Pertaining to the crossing of a frontier or river.

1784-90 ΜΙΤΡΟΝΟ Η΄ HIST. Greece XVII. iv. (1829) III. 112 There, according to the constant practice of the Greeks.. the diabaterial or border-passing sacrifice was performed.

† Diabete. Med. Obs. [a. F. diabète (1611 in Cotgr., but prob. earlier in medical use), ad. L. diabētēs, a. Gr. διαβήτης: see next.] = next.

1541 COPLAND IT. Gnydon's Chirurg. Y iij b, Auycen graunteth in diabete the water of the clere mylke of a shepe. 1598

SYLVESTER Du Bartas II. i III. Furies (1608) 279 As opposite the Diabete. Distills vs still. 1608 HART Anal. Ur. i.i. 23 Diabete or Poldropsy, an extraordinarie fluxe of the vrine. 1647 J. BIBKENHEAD Assembly Man (1662-3) 19 Ever sick of a Diabete.

Diabetes (doiăbī tiz). Med. [a. L. diabētēs. a.

Diabetes (doiăbi tiz). Med. [a. L. diabētēs, a. Gr. διαβήτης, lit. 'a passer through; a siphon', also, in Aretæus as the name of the disease, f. δια-

βairer to pass through.]
+1. A siphon. Obs.
160 BOYLE Spring of Air (1682) 107 If a Glass Diabetes or Syringe be made of a sufficient length.
2. Med. A disease characterized by the immo-

derate discharge of urine containing glucose, and

derate discharge of urine containing glucose, and accompanied by thirst and emaciation.

Sometimes called Diabetes mellitus, to distinguish it from Diabetes instipidus which is characterized by an absence of saccharine matter. (In 18th c. usually with the or a.)

1563 Tunner Baths 7a, It is good for the flixe to the chamber pot called of the best Physicianes Diabetes, that is when a man maketh water oft and much. 1649 CULPEPPER Phys. Direct. 70 [1t] helps the Diabetes, or continual pissing. 1650 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) II. 106 The earl of Gainsborough died lately of a diabetes. 1769 ALEXANDER tr. Morgagnis Seats and Canses of Diseases II. III. 465 A certain Count, who had laboured under a diabetes. 1845 G. E. Day tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. I. 327 Rollo was. the first who proved the presence of sugar in the blood during diabetes. 1875 T. Tanner Pract. Med. (ed.7) I. 28 A temporary diabetes can occasionally be produced by the excessive consumption of sugar or starch. 1879 Khorv Princ. Med. 59 In diabetes the skin is dry and harsh.

b. transf. and fig.

1686 Goad Celest. Bodies II. viii. 273 What is the reason of this Diabetes Celestial, when the Clouds are so often dropping, and can't hold? 1839 Landon Wks. (1846) I. 375/2 Knowing your diabetes of mind.

Diabetic (diābētik), a. [a. F. diabētic-us, f. diabētes: see prec. and -IC.]

A. adj.

10 for pertaining to diabetes or its treatment.

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to diabetes or its treatment. 199 Med. Yrnl. II. 88 Dr. Lubbock began to suspect it was connected with the diabetic diathesis. 1829 J. G. Childbern Chem. Anal. 308 The sugar of diabetic urine. 1845 tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. I. 66 Diabetic sugar .. is identical in its chemical composition with sugar of grapes.

2. Affected with diabetes. 1999 Med. Yrnl. II. 200 The body of my diabetic patient. 1876 tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol. 579 This .. explains the remarkable vulnerability of the tissues of diabetic persons. 1880 MACCORMAC Antisept. Surg. 107 Some. diseased states of the body, the diabetic for instance. 16. 1831 CARINLE Sart. Res. III. v, Society, long pining, diabetic, consumptive, can be regarded as defunct.

B. 5b. One who suffers from diabetes. 1840 A. Tweedie Libr. Med. IV. 259 Exaggerated notions .. of the quantity of food which diabetics consume one pound. of rump steak at a sitting.

Diabetical (doiabirtikal), a. [f. as prec. +-AL.]

Diabetical (doiabirtikal), a. [f. as prec. +-AL.]

= DIABETIO I.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON Jud. Astrol. xxi. 458 He was affected with the Diabeticall passion. 1625 HART Anat. Ur. II. ii.

58 The Diabeticall disease, called by some a Pot-dropsic.

Also, egy. [a. F.

58 The Diabeticall disease, called by some a Pot-dropsie.

Diablerie (diableri). Also ery. [a. F. diablerie (dyableri), in 13th c. deablerie, f. diable devil + erie: see -EBY.]

1. Business belonging to or connected with the devil, or in which the devil is employed or has a hand; dealings with the devil; sorcery or conjuring in which the devil is supposed to assist; wild recklessness. devilry.

recklessness, devilry.

1751 WARBURTON in Pope's Wks. (1757) IV. 235 note, The

diablerie of witchcrast and purgatory. 1809 Q. Rev. May 347 We are no desenders of ghost seeing and diablerie. 1812 SOUTHEY Omniana I. 270 The night mare has been a fruitful source of miracles and diablery in the Romish mythology. 1852 Mss. Srowe Uncle Tom's C. xx. 211 Miss Eva.. appeared to be fascinated by her wild diablerie, as a dove is sometimes charmed by a glittering serpent. 1868 Geo. Elior Sp. Gibsy I. 59 Diablerie that pales the girls and puzzles all the boys.

2. That part of mythology which has to do with the devil or devils; devil-lore; the description or representation of devils.

2. That part of mythology which has to do with the devil or devils; devil-lore; the description or representation of devils.

\*\*\*R84\*\* Scott\*\* St. Ronan's viii, The devil, in the old stories of diableric, was always sure to start up at the elbow of any one who nursed diabolical purposes. \*\*287\*\* Lockhart Scott ix, Erskine showed Lewis Scott's version of 'Lenore' and the 'Wild Huntsman'; and ... mentioned that his friend had other specimens of the German Diablerie in his portfolio. \*\*1888\*\* T. Mozier Remin. I. x. 76 An extraordinary figure that might have stepped out of a scene of German diablerie.

3. The realm, world, or assemblage of devils. \*\*1848\*\* Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. xx. 205 She might have fancied that she had got hold of some sooty gnome from the land of Diablerie. \*\*1880\*\* Leighton Shakt. Dream 50 Out of sin's diablery We arise, the fateful three.

\*\*Dia-blerist.\* nonce-vod.\*\* [f. prec. + -IST.] A painter or drawer of pictures in which devils are represented (called in Fr. diableries).

\*\*1849\*\* Eminent Men 4: Pop. Bk. 72 Caricature after the manner of Gilray or the French Diablerists.

\*\*1849\*\* Eminent Men 4: Pop. Bk. 72 Caricature after the manner of Gilray or the French Diablerists.

\*\*1840\*\* Diablotin\*\* (diablotin). [F. diablotin, dim. of diable devil.] A little devil; an imp. \*\*1848\*\* Scott Fam. Lett. 1 Jan. (1894) I. viii. 237 A whole hive of these little diablotins. \*\*1888\*\* Emitw. xxiv, The little diablotin again thrust in his oar. \*\*1848\*\* Blackw. Mag. XXIV. 746\*\* The mischievous diablotin who had cut so principal a figure among his tormentors.

\*\*Diabolarch\*\* (doi; ac bollatk), sb. [f. Gr. διάβολος devil + -åρχός ruler.] The ruler or prince of the devils, the arch-fiend.

devil + -άρχός ruler.] The ruler or prince of the devils, the arch-fiend.

devil + -αρχος Thier.] The ruler of prince of the devils, the arch-fiend.

1845 J. Oxler Three Lett. Archbp. Canterb. 4 Confut. Diabolarchy 1.27 The universal belief not only in the existence, but in the pluripresence and prepotency of a Diabolarch, commonly called, The Devil. 1bid. 32 Such an antagonist of the Almighty as a Diabolarch of the Devil.

Diabolarchy (dai)ae blatki). [f. as prec. + Gr. -aρχία, f. dρχή rule.] The position of a diabolarch; the rule of the devil (as 'prince of the powers of the air').

1845 J. Oxler Three Lett. Archbp. Canterb. 4 Confut. Diabolarchy 1.29, I must distinguish between a devil and the devil. .as the whole error of the Diabolarchy. 1bid. 35 The dogma of a Diabolarchy could have been first revealed to the world neither by Moses nor by Christ. 1879 M. D. Conway Demond. II. 1v. xix. 212 A great deal might be plausibly said for this atmospheric diabolarchy.

Diabolepsy. nonce-wd. [f. Gr. διάβολος devil, after catalepsy, epilepsy, from Gr. -ληψία = -ληψία taking, seizure.] Diabolical seizure or possession. So Diaboleptio, one possessed with a devil.

taking, seizure.] Diabolical seizure or possession. So **Diabole ptio**, one possessed with a devil. 1886 H. Maudsley Nal. Causes 315 Neither theolepsy nor diabolepsy nor any other lepsy in the sense of possession of the individual by an external power.

Diabo'liad. [f. Gr. διάβολος, L. diabolus devil + -AD I c, after Iliad, and the like.] An epic of the devil; a tale of the devil olongs.

1777 W. Combe (title), The Diaboliad, a poem. 1838 G. S. Faber Inquiry III. v. 339 To believe all the Manichean Diaboliads ascribed to the old Paulicians and the later

Albigenses.

Diabolic (dəiăboʻlik), a. and sb. [a. F. diabolique (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. diabolicus (in Vulgate), a. Gr. διαβολικός, f. διάβολος devil.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the devil; belonging to, having to do with, or under the influence of the devil.

longing to, having to do with, or under the influence of the devil.

1399 LANGL. Rich. Redeles III. 199 Alle deabolik doeris dispise hem ichone. 1491 Caxton Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) II. 292 2/1 To knowe by what moyen his doughter myght ben preserved from this vexacyon dyabolyke. 253-4

Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 12 To vse the said Elizabeth, as a diabolike instrument, to stirre, moue, and prouoke the people of this realme. a 1555 LATIMER Serm. 4 Rem. (1845) 290 But not the church which you call catholic, which sooner might be termed diabolic. 1665 MILTON P. L. 12. 95

Doubt.. of Diabolic powr, Active within beyond the sense of brute. 1669 GALE Crt. Gentiles I. III. i. 13 Suitable to many Ecstatic Diabolic Enthusiasts. 1828 Byron Vis. 7 Indement xxxvii, Satan.. merely bent his diabolic brow An instant. 1831 CARLYLE SAT. Res. II. vii. A Hell.. without Life, though only diabolic Life, were more frightful. 1850 NEALE Hymns East. Ch. (1866) 118 Diabolic legions press thee. 1871 M. COLLINS Mrg. 4 Merch. II. ii. 48

Theories.. about lunacy and diabolic possession.

b. Pertaining to witchcraft or magic as attributed to Satanic influence.

1727 DE FOR Hist. Appar. vi. (1840) 59, I have already entered my protest against all those arts called magical and diabolic. 1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola I, His belief in some diabolic fortune favouring Tito.

C. Like or resembling the devil.

1343 CARLYLE Past 4 Pr. II. iii. (1845) 71 A.. more or less Diabolic-looking man. 1866 H. Tavucr St. Clement's Eve I. iii, Some I daily met Of aspect diabolic.

2. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; devilish, fiendish; inhumanly wicked.

iendish; inhumanly wicked.

1483 Carron Cato B. ij, Lesyng is a synne dyabolyque.

1546 Bale Eng. Volaries II. 10 (R.) Of these most hellish and diabolick frutes, holy S. Paule admonished the Romains, in the first chaptre of his Epistle. 1642 MILTON Apol.

Smect. viii. (1851) 306 He does not play the Soothsayer but the diabolick slanderer of prayers. 1871 Morley Carlyle (1878) 193 A diabolic drama of selfishness and violence. 1876 Geo. Eliot Dan. Der. III. xlviii. 363 No diabolic delight.

elight.

+B. as sb. An agent of the devil. Obs.

1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) IV. xv. 214 Of
unocacyons of the deuyll. or of paccyons with hym & with
is dyabolykes. 1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 215 Witches
.Hydro and Pyno-mantiques and other Diaboliques.

Diabolical (dəiăbe'likal), a. and sb. [f. as

prec. +-AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the devil; actuated by or proceeding from the devil; of the nature of the

proceeding from the devil; of the nature of the devil.

1303 HAWES Examp. Virt. v. 59 Be neuer taken in dyaboly-call engyne. 1248 HALL Chrom. 114b, [They] adiudged the same Jone [of Arc.] a sorceresse, and a diabolical blasphemer-esse of God. 1603 Adv. Don Sebastian in Harl. Mic. (Malh.) 11. 400 He began to suspect the same apparition to be diabolical or merely fantastical. 1651 Hobbss Govt. § Soc. xii. § 10. 175 The most ancient of all diabolical tentations. Yee shall be as Gods, knowing good and evill. 1651—Leviath. 1v. xlvi. 370 Hee was commonly thought a Magician, and his Art Diabolicall. 1796 H. HUNTER It. SI.-Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1790) I. 400 If a God... governs Nature, diabolical spirits direct and confound at least the affairs of the children of men. 1863 H. SPENCER First Princ. 1. 1. § 6 (1875) 21 That Religion is divine and Science diabolical, is a proposition... implied in many a clerical declamation.

b. Resembling a devil in outward appearance. 1752 FOOTE Taste 1. Wks. 1799 I. 9 Daubing diabolical angels for ale-houses. 1830 W. Chambers Tour Holland 34/1 An old fantastical-looking dwelling...literally covered with diabolical figures.

2. Characteristic of or befitting the devil; devilish, fiendish, atrociously wicked or malevolent.

2. Characteristic of or befitting the devil; devilish, fiendish, atrociously wicked or malevolent.

1546 Langley tr. Pol. Verg. De Invent. vii. vii. 141 b, Of al these supersticiouse sectes afore rehersed there is not one so diabolical as the sect of Mahometaines. 1664 H. More Myst. Inig. iv. 10 This Mystery... that is so horrid, and Diabolical, and so Antipodal to both the Person and Spirit of Christ. 1709 Steele & Swift Tatler No. 68. P 1 This Malevolence does not proceed from a real Disible of Virtue, but a diabolical Prejudice against it. 1789 Gouv. Morris in Sparks Life & Writ. (1833) 1. 321 To collect the various papers found in the Bastile, and then .. to write the annals of that diabolical castle. 1818 Scott Rob Roy xii, I shall never forget the diabolical ser which writhed Rashleigh's wayward features. 1888 B. M. Croker Proper Pride I. vii. 134 Such diabolical vengeance, uprooting my home and estranging my wife. 1884 A. R. Pennikotton Wicilf vi. 193 Their so-called poverty is nothing else but a diabolical lie.

† B. 16. A person possessed by a devil; one of

 $+\mathbf{B}$ . sb. A person possessed by a devil; one of diabolical character. Obs.

diabolical character. Obs.

1547 LATIMER Serm. & Rem. (1845) 426 As your naturals and diabolicals would have you to do. 1839 SOUTHEY Sir T. More I. 127 That devilish [doctrine] concerning infants, which so many divines (more filly they might be called diabolicals!) have repeated after St. Augustine. Hence Diabolica lity, diabolicalness.
1839 J. Rocers Antiphyphy. Introd. 16 Then we should see.. diabolically (daiaby likäli), adv. [f. prec. +-1.Y 2.] In a diabolical manner; devilishly, very wickedly or badly. atrociously.

+-1.7 2.] In a diabolical manner; devilishly, very wickedly or badly, atrociously.

1509 Life Sir T. More in Wordsworth Eccl. Biog. (1853)

II. 164 If onlie these odious terms maliciouslie, traiterouslie, diabollicallie were put out of the inditement. 1632 Paynne Histriom. 1. 11. Chorus (R.), So diabolically absurd, so audaciously impious, so desperately prophane. 1681 N. N. Rome's Folics 37 By'r Lady the Woman grows Diabollically Impudent. 1756 Foote Eng. fr. Paris II. Wks. 1790

L 113 You look divinely, child. But.. they have dressed you most diabolically. 1853 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1873) II. I. ii. 81 A place as diabolically wicked as it was wealthy.

(1873) II. I. II. ST A place as unaconcarry where as it was wealthy.

Diabo'licalness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality of being diabolical; devilishness; atrocity.

1737 BAILEY vol. II, Diabolicalness, devilish Nature.

1800 J. Warton Sat. Ranelagh House, I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive diabolicalness.

Di:aboli'city. nonce-wd. Diabolic quality.

1805 DE MORGAN Budget Paradoxes (1872) 294 If the Apostolicity become Diabolicity.

+ Diabo'licly, adv. Obs. rare. [-LY 2.] = DIABOLICALLY.

1683 E. Hooker Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div. 21 Sin is. autoritativly, exemplarily and Diabolicly, in public,

countenanced.

Dia bolifuge. nonce-wd. [f. L. diabolus devil + FUGE, L. fugium, after febrifuge.] Something that drives away the devil.

1875 O. W. Holmes Poet Breakf. i. xi. (1885) 279 Odor as potent as that of the angel's diabolifuge.

Diabolify (doiabp lifei), v. [f. L. diabolus devil + FY.] trans. To make a devil of; to figure as a devil.

a devil.

1647 FARINGDON Serm. 50 (L.) The Lutheran [turns] against the Calvinist, and diabolifies him. 1813 J. FORSYTH Excure. Italy 222 Dante's devils, his Minos and his Charon diabolified.

Hence Diabolification.

1893 Pall Mall Mag. II. 346/1 Apotheosis is still with us, and diabolification (if I may coin such a word).

Dia bolish, adv. nonce-wd. Humorous substitute for 'Devilish'.

1848 O. W. Holmes Aut. Breakf.-t, v. (1801) 121 The Professor said it was a diabolish good word. 1860 — Prof. Breakf.-t, xi. 251 This was a diabolish snobby question.

Diabolism (dəiˌæ·bə/liz'm). [f. Gr. διάβολ-os devil + -1SM: cf. DIABOLIZE.]

1. Action in which the devil has, or is supposed

to have, a share; dealing with the devil; sorcery,

witchcraft.

1614 JACKSON Creed III. XXX. Wks. II. 559 Diabolism or symbolizing with infernal spirits. 1762 WARBURTON Doctr. Grace II. XII, The Farce of Diabolisms and Exorcisms. 1855 SMEDLEY Occult Sciences 82 Any compact savouring of diabolism. 1879 FARRAR St. Paul (1883) 466 Ephesus was the head-quarters of diabolism and sorcery.

2. Action or conduct worthy of the devil; diabolism and sories and solid the savouring of the devil; diabolism and solid the savouring statement of the devil; diabolism and solid the savouring statement of the devil; diabolism and solid the savouring statement of the savouring s

2. Action or conduct worthy of the devil; diabolical or devilish conduct, devilry.

1681 BAXTER Answ. Dodwell Introd. Ciij, If you had rather, call it Church. Tyranny, Cruelty, or Diabolism.

1682 E. Hooker Pref. Es. Pordage's Mystic Div. 18 Speculativ Infidelitie, practicous Atheism, horrid Blasphemies, and all manner of Diabolism.

1777 T. Campbell. Surv. S. Ireland (1778) 298 A degree of diabolism, not to be found in the human heart.

1806 Gent. Mag. 1. 636/1 The mob are stimulated by harangues to new acts of diabolism.

1804 J. Parker Apost. Life III. 75 To put an end to their censure, their malice, their diabolism of spirit.

+ b. A doctrine of devils; a devilish system of belief. Obs.

1608 T. James Apol. Wyclif 66 [He] taught... [that] there

1608 T. James Apol. Wyclif 66 [He] taught .. [that] there was an equalitie of al men, and communion of al things, which is pure Anabaptisme, or Diabolisme rather.

3. Doctrine or system of opinions as to devils;

which is pure Anabaptisme, or Diabolisme rather.

3. Doctrine or system of opinions as to devils; belief in or worship of the devil.

1666 Fisher Rusticks Alarm Wks. (1679) 557 Delusion, Fanaticism, Enthusiasm, Quakerism, Diabolism. 1882 LAMB Lett. xii. To B. Barton 114, I do not know whether diabolism is part of your creed. 1874 Wood Nat. Hist. 4 Putting aside the terrors of diabolism, which are engrained in the native African mind.

4. The character or nature of a devil.

1754 Fielding J. Wild I. i, Only enough [goodness] to make him partaker of the imperfection of humanity, instead of the perfection of diabolism. 1776 T. Hartley Pref. Swedenborg's Heav. & H. (1851) & Now the very idea of diabolism carries in it a repugnance and hatred to God and goodness. 1838 Blackw. Mag. XLIII. 770 The brutal vulgar ruffian, who makes as close an approach to pure diabolism as the imperfect faculties of human nature will permit.

Diabolist (doi-182 bolist). [mod. f. fts prec. + -18T.] A professor or teacher of diabolism; a writer who deals with diablerie.

1805 Westmin. Cas. & Mar. 2/1 These. are written under

a whiter wind ucars with diabether.

1809 Westmin. Gas. 8 Mar. 2/1 These..are written un
the inspiration of the French school of Diabolists. T
school..is possessed with ideas of black magic, spirits
evil, devils become incarnate, and numerous other nig

mares of corruption.

Diabolize (doi, w boloiz), v. [f. Gr. διάβολος devil + - 1ZE. (Du Cange has diabolizāre = dæmonizāre for Gr. δαμονίζεσθαι to be possessed by a demon or 'devil'.)]

1. trans. To make a devil of, turn into a devil; to make like the devil to reader diabolical.

1. Irans. To make a devil of, turn into a devil; to make like the devil; to render diabolical.

1708 C. Mather Magn. Chr. 11. App. (1852) 216 The mixt Paganry and Popery which hitherto diabolized them. 1711 KEN Hymns Festiv. Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 296 The jealous Fears which Tyrants seize Diabolize them by degrees. 1889 Cornh. Mag. Sept. 268 The devil, only less than archangel ruined, retaining much of his former beauty, and almost all his former power, though now diabolised. 1890 Chicago Advance 24 July, Manufacturing rum to .. debauch and diabolize the .. natives of Africa.

2. To represent or figure as diabolical

diabolize the .. natives of Africa.

2. To represent or figure as diabolical.

a 1883 O. W. Holmes Yonathan Edwards in Pages fr. Old
Vol. Life 400 It is a less violence to our nature to deify
protoplasm than it is to diabolize the Deity.

3. To subject to diabolize the Deity.

1833 [see Diabolized below]. 1860 O. W. Holmes Prof.
Breakf.-t. viii. 170 There were two things .. that diabolized
my imagination,—I mean, that gave me a distinct apprehension of a formidable bodily shape.

Hence Diabolized ppl. a; Diabolization,
the action of diabolizing, or representing as a
devil.

1823 BENTHAM Not Paul 319 A man in his sound senses counterfeiting a diabolized man or a madman. 1879 M. D. Conway Demonol. II. IV. xi. 120 The diabolisation of Asteria (the fallen star) was through her daughter Hecate.

Hecate, **Diabolo cracy.** nonce-wd. [see -CRACY.] Go-

PIRROLOGIZACY. nonce-wa. [see -CRACY.] Government by the devil.

1814 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. XII. 195 Bruce has marked out a certain part of Africa as the dominion of the Devil, believing that the people there are actually under a species of diabolocracy, as much as the Jews were under a divine

government. + Dia bologue. Obs. nonce-wd. A discussion or dialogue of devils.

a 1713 Ellwood Autobiog. (1885) 260 These dialogues, shall I call them, or rather diabologues.

Diabology (dəiābo lödzi). [euphonic abbreviation of diabolology: see next.] The doctrine of the devil; devil-lore. Hence Diabological a. a 1693 (ROUHART Rabelais III. xxiiii. 191 To speak in the true Diabological Sense. *Ibid.* 192 According to the Doctrine of the said Diabology [some edd. diabology]. 1869 O. W. Holmes Med. Est. (1891) 355 Remember the theology and the diabology of the time.

and the diabology of the time.

Diabolology (del-abol plodzi). [f. Gr. διάβολος devil +-Logy, Gr. -λογία speech. See also prec.]

The doctrine of the devil as a branch of science or

study; devil-lore.
1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) VI. vi. 67 What, in diabolology, has often been called a snare.

Diabolonian (dəi:abolon:nian), a. and sb. L. diabolus, in imitation of such forms as Babylonian, Thessalonian.] Bunyan's name in the Holy War for: One of the host of Diabolus (the Devil) in his assault upon Mansoul; also, as adj.

Devil) in his assault upon Mansoul; also, as adj. Of the party of Diabolus or the Devil.

168a Bunyan Holy War Ded., When the Diabolonians were caught. 1869 Sturggon Treas. Dav. Ps. xix. 9 Till ... every corner of the town of Mansoul is clean rid of the Diabolonians who lurk therein. 1894 Eggleston in Harper's Mag. Feb. 469/t Vile diabolonians all of them.

1819 Industry of the North State of the Diabolonians all of them.

281 in Gr. διάβρωσες, δ. διά through + βρώσες eating, f. βιβρώσκειν to eat.]

Corrosion, ulceration.

τροδ in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.
 † Diabrotic, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. Gr. διαβρω τικόs able to eat through, corrosive; f. as prec.]
 A. adj. Corrosive. B. sb. A corrosive agent.

1775 in Ásh. Diacalorimeter (dəiăkælöri m/təɪ). [f. Gr. &á through + CALORIMETER.] An instrument to measure the resistance which liquids offer to the passage of heat.

1876 Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. 151.

Diacanthous (deiäkænpes), a. Bot. [f. Di-2+Gr. drawda thorn.] Having two spines.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diacanthous. in Botany, having two spines under each leaf.

† Diacatholicon. Obs. [So in OF. (Cotgr.) and med.L., repr. Gr. δια καθολικών composed of general or universal (ingredients).] Old term for a laxative electuary; so called from its manifold composition, or, according to some, from its general

position, or, according to some, from its general usefulness; hence, a universal remedy or appliance. As prescribed by Nicolaus, it was made of senna leaves, pulp of cassia and tamarinds, roots of male fern, rhubarb, and liquorice, aniseed, sweet fennel, and sugar. (Quincy). 158a in Bulleyn Bk. Simples (Blount). 16ax Burron Anat. Mel. 11. iv. 11. iii. (1676) 237/2 Solid purgers are ... Diacatholicon, Weckers Electuarie de Epithymo.. of which divers receipts are daily made. 1656 Blount Glassogr., Diacatholicon.. so called because it serves as a gentle purge for all humours. 1657 in Physical Dicl. 1665 J. Wilson Projectors 1. Dram. Wks. (1874) 236 Certainly nature and art.. could not produce such another diacatholicon that shall equally serve to all purposes,—roast, bake, boil.

|| Diacausis (dəiākō sis). Med. [Gr. bianavois burning heat: cf. next.]

urning heat: cf. next.]

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diacausis .. excessive, intense heat of body.

Diacaustic (dəiākō·stik), a. and sb. [f. Gr. διά through, across + καυστικός burning, f. καίειν to burn. Cf. F. diacaustique.]

A. adj.

1. Math. Of a surface or curve: Formed by the intersection of refracted rays of light. (Opp. to

intersection of refracted rays of light. (Opp. to calacaustic: see CAUSTIC a. 3.)

1704 J. HARRIS Lex. Techn. Pref. A iij, The Nature and Properties of Catacaustick and Diacaustick Figures.

1727-31 CHAMBERS Cycl., Diacaustic Curve, or Caustic by refraction. the curve line, which touches all the refracted rays, is called the diacaustic.

1868 Chambers' Encycl. II. 603/1

When the caustic curve is. formed by refraction, it is called the Diacaustic Curve.

12. Med. 'Formerly applied to a double convex lens or burning glass, such having been used to cauterize parts' (Mayne, Exp. Lex. 1851-60). Obs.

13. sb. 1. Math. A diacaustic curve or surface; a caustic by refraction.

B. sb. 1. Math. A diacaustic curve or surface; a caustic by refraction.

1797-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Caustics, Caustics are divided into catacaustics, and diacaustics.

1841 Penny Cycl. XIX.
356 The caustics formed by the continued intersections of refracted rays emanating from a luminous point, are called diacaustics.

1869 Tyndall Notes Lect. Light § 166 Spherical lenses have their caustic curves and surfaces (diacaustics) formed by the intersection of the refracted rays.

† 2. Med. A double convex lens used to cauterize. Obs.

terize. Obs.

Diaconous (dəi,æsinəs), a. [f. Gr. διάπεν-ος quite empty or hollow (Dia-1) + -ous.] (See quot.) 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diacenous..porous, like a sponge or

pumice stone. **Di-a cetamide.** Chem. See DI-2 2 and AGET-

AMIDE.

1866 E. FEANKLAND Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud. 373.

Dia: cetate. Chem. [f. DI-2 2 + AGETATE.] A salt with two equivalents of acetic acid (or its radical acetyl, C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>3</sub>O), as diacetate of ethylene (C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>4</sub>)".Ac<sub>2</sub>.O<sub>2</sub>. So Diacetic a.

1835 Thomson First Princ. Chem. II. 373 Diacetate of lead. 1836 Henny Elem. Chem. II. 121 A diacetate or compound of 2 atoms of base with 1 atom of acid. 1863-78

WATTS Dict. Chem. I. 24 The diacetates are produced by the action of acetate of silver on the chlorides, bromides, or iodides of the several diatomic alcohol-radicles. 1876

HARLEY Mat. Med. 133 Acetate and diacetate of lead.

Diacetin (doi; 25tin). Chem. [f. DI-2 2.] Di-

**Diacetin** (doi, æ sitin). Chem. [f. Di-22.] Diacetic glycerin; a liquid with a biting taste, formed by the action of acetic acid upon glycerin, so that two of the three hydrogen atoms are replaced by

acetyl. See Acetin.

1858 Watts tr. Gmelin's Chem. IX. 426. 1866 E. Frank-LAND Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud. 362 Acetic salts of a trincid alcohol: - Monacetin, Diacetin, Triacetin.

Vol. III.

Also **Di-a-cetonami**:ne Chem. See Di-<sup>2</sup> and ACETONAMINE. **Diaceto**:nio a. Chem. See Di-<sup>2</sup> + ACETONIC. In diacetonic alcohol, a syrupy liquid + ACETONIC. In diacetonic alcohol, a syrupy liquid  $2(CH_3) C(OH) \cdot CH_1 \cdot CO \cdot CH_3$ , obtained by the action of potassium nitrite on diacetonamine.

action of potassium nitrite on diacetonamine.

Diacetyl. Chem. See Di-2, and ACETYL.

1872 WATTS Dict. Chem. VI. 30 [He] has obtained a colourless pungent liquid, which is probably free acetyl or diacetyl

(C3H3O)2. 1883 3yd. Soc. Lex., Diacetyl carbamide

CO(NH.C2H2O)2, a product of the action of carbonyl
chloride on urea at 50°C.; it crystallises from hot alcohol in

rhombic needles.

rhombic needles.

|| **Diachænium** (dəiākī·niðm). Bot. [mod. L., f. Di- <sup>2</sup> + L. achænium Achene.] A 'fruit' or seed-vessel consisting of two mericarps resembling

seed-vessel consisting of two mericarps resembling achenes; = CREMOCARP.

1870 BENTLEY Bot. 313 Each portion of the fruit resembles the achenium, except in being inferior, hence the name diachanium has been given to this fruit.

|| Diacha: Issis. Surg. Obs. [a. Gr. διαχάλλασιs, f. διαχαλάειν to cause to open or gape.] (See quots.) Hence † Diachala: stic a. Obs.

1731 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Diachalasis, in the medicinal works of the antients, a term used to express a solution of continuity in the bones of the cranium at the sutures.

1831-60 MAYNE Expos. Lex., Diachalasis. .. a former term for the separation or opening of the cranial sutures.

1835 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diachalastic, relating to a Diachalasis.

|| Diachoresis. Med. Obs. [Gr. διαχάρησιs excretion.] (See quot.) Hence Diacharoto a.

rescretion.] (See quot.) Hence **Diachoretic** a.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Diachoretic, the act or faculty of voiding excrements.

1721 in Bailey.

1883 Syd. Soc.

Lex., Diachoretic .. promoting the excretion of faces; Lex., Diachoretic .. promoting the excretion of lexes, laxative.

Diachronic (deiăkronik), a. nonce-wd. [f. Gr.

Lasting through time, or during + χρόν-os time + -IC.]
Lasting through time, or during the existing period.

1857 Gossa Creation 87 The two creations—the extinct and the extant—or rather the prochronic and the diachronic—here units.

The extant—or rather the procuronic and the discuronic—here units.

Diachylon, -lum (dəi,æˈkil/n, -ləm), diacu-lum (dəi,æˈkil/m). Forms: a. 4-6 diaquilon, 7- diachylon, 8-diachylum (gdiaclum); β. 4-9 diaculon, 6 dyaculome, 6-diaculum. [a.med.L. diachylum, diaculon, and OF. diaculon (14th c.), diaquilon, dyachilon, diachilon (Paré, 16th c.), Liachylon (Celsius), repr. Gr. διά χυλον (a medicament) composed of juices; cf. also Gr. διάχυλον very juicy, succulent. The pronunciation with shortened penult comes through Fr. and med.L.]

Originally, the name of a kind of ointment com-

wery juicy, succulent. The pronunciation with shortened penult comes through Fr. and med.L.]
Originally, the name of a kind of ointment composed of vegetable juices; now a common name for lead-plaster, emplastrum plumbi, an adhesive plaster made by boiling together litharge (lead oxide), olive oil, and water; prepared on sheets of linen as a sticking-plaster which adheres when heated.

a. 1313 in Wardr. Acc. Edw. 11 20/15 Diaquilon Ib. 10.d. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 238 Diaquilon mad of litarge and oile and juys of mustard seed. 1541 R. COPLAND Gaydon's Formul. 5 15 Diaquilon of Rasis. 1660 Bovils New Exp. Phys. Mech. Proem 8 The Common Plaister call'd Diachylon. 1728 Bradley Fam. Dict. s. v. Plaister, Let the Grease be first well melted, add the Diachylum and Wax to it. 1660 Phil. Trans. LXXVI. 156 1 took some diachylum which had been bought at Apothecaries Hall. 1797 Burke Regic. Peace iii. Wks. VIII. 272 Half a yard Square of balmy diplomatick diachylon. 1826 Markyar Yaphet i. 4 Did a bull gore a man, Mr. Cophagus appeared with his diachylon and lint. 1842 S. Lover Handy Andy iv. Your sympathy is better than diachylon to my wounds. B. 1322 in Wardr. Acc. Edw. 11 23/20 Dyaculon 40. per lb. 1830 Palson. 790 Splette this dyaculome upon a lynen clothe. 1541 R. Copland Gaydon's Formul. Y ij b, Emplayster the place with diaculum. 1875 Skadwell. 13 The skin was rubbed from off her thumb, And she had no Diaculum. 1822 Paled Gay Poems (1866) 1. 92 Diaculum, my story says, Was not invented in those days. a 1839 Ibid. (1864) 1. 35 The skin was rubbed from off her thumb, And she had no Diaculum. 1823 Paled Gay. P. Thompson Exerc. (1842) IV. 92 Will... your druggists sell more rubbarb and diaculon?

b. Comb., as diachylum-plaster.

1899 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 249/2 Applye as then theron a Diaquilon playster. 1676. I. Coniers in Phil. Trans. XI. 118 The ends. I closed up with Diachylon Plaster. 2169 A. Montroop Faustins 1. ad fin., I. devour'd Three Yards of Diaculum Plaister instead of Pancake. 1994 A. Mont

χύμα that which is posters on, and the state of the seed of Parenchyma, especially such as occupies the space between two surfaces, as in a leaf'. Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883.

1866 Treas. Bol. 397 Diachyma, the green cellular matter of leaves.

**Diacid** (dəi<sub>l</sub>æ sid), a. Chem. [f. DI-2 2 + ACID,

Diacid (doi<sub>1</sub>æ:sid), a. Chem. [f. Di-<sup>2</sup> 2 + ACID, on the analogy of DIBABIO.] Capable of combining with two acid radicals.

Diacid alcohol, a diatomic alcohol containing two hydroxyl groups both replaceable by an acid radical. Thus ethene alcohol or glycol C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>4</sub> (OH)<sub>2</sub> is diacid, and when acted on by acetic acid may form either a mono-acetate or a di-acetate.

1866 E. Frankland Lecl. Notes for Chem. Stud. 244 The monad radicals give monacid alcohols, the dyad radicals diacid alcohols. 1877 WATTS Formas' Chem. 166 In the diacid glycol ethers, the two radicles by which the hydrogen is replaced may belong either to the same or to different acids. 1883 C. L. BLOXAM Chem. ed. 51546 The diamines

.. are capable of combining with 2 molecules of hydrochloric or any similar acid, which is implied by stating that they

are diacid.

|| **Dia clasis.** [a. Gr. διάκλασις f. διακλάειν to break in twain.] (See quots.)

2730-6 Balley (folio), *Diaclasis*, a fracture.

Lex., Diaclasis, refraction of light rays.

Lex., Diaclasis, refraction of light rays.

Hence Diaclastic.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diaclastic.. relating to Diaclasis [a method of amputation], or to Diaclasis.

Diaclasite (doi;a:klăsoit). Min. [f. Ger. diaklas (Breithaupt, 1823), f. Gr. διακλάειν to break through or assunder; on account of its easy cleavage.] A bisilicate of iron and magnesium; a brassy yellow or greenish grey mineral of the pyroxene group, orthorhombic in crystallization.

1850 DANA Min. 268.

† Diacle. Sc. Obs. [? related to DIAL; the -cle

appears to be as in receptacle, spiracle, and other reprs of L. instrumental -culum, as in gubernāculum rudder.] A small portable dial or compass; a pocket-dial.

a pocket-dial.

1488 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot. I. 83 A fare diacle.

1618 Rates & Customs Scot. in Halyburton's Ledger (Scot. Rec. Ser. 1867) 297 Diacles of wode, the dozen, xij; of bone, the dozen, xivijs.

1794 Scot. Agric. Surv., Shetland 87 (Jam.), Every boat carries one compass at least, provincially a diacle.

diacle.

|| **Diacodium** (dəiākā·diəm). Obs. Also 6 diacodion, 8-9 diacode. [med. and mod.L. diacōdion, -cōdium, in ancient L. diacōdiōn, from Gr. διὰ κωδειῶν (a preparation) made from poppy-heads: see DIA-2. Cf. also French diacodion (16th c.), diacodium (17–18th c.), diacode (adm. by Academy 1762); the last is of rare use in English. So It. diacodione (Florio 1599), now diacodio.]

A syrup prepared from poppy-heads, used chiefly as an opiate.

A syrup prepared from poppy-heads, used chiefly as an opiate.

1864-96 BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest. (1888) 51 Drinke your Diacodion at night to reconcile slepe again. 1681 tr. Willis' Rem. Mied. Wis. Vocab., Diacodium., a syrup to procure sleep, made off the tops of poppy. 1695 Congreve Love for L. 111. xiii, You had best take a little Diacodion and Cowslip-Water. 1817 W. Tavino in Monthly Mag. XLIV. 313 His favourite medicine was a diacodium, consisting of opium administered in honey. 1800 Blackw. Mag. VII. 328 [11] puts one to sleep more effectually than a double dose of diacodium. 1809 J. Togno tr. Edwards' 4 Vavasseur's Mater. Med. 232 Calming Mixture. Diacode Syrup. Hence + Diacod diate sh.: cf. opiate. Obs. 1804 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. xiv. 488 We may sometimes use Diacodiates if the Patients strength hold out. || Diacoelosis (doi:asslōu:sis). Biol. [f. Gr. da (DIA-1) + κοίλωσιs hollow, belly.] The separation of the coelome or body-cavity into several sinuses

of the coclome or body-cavity into several sinuses

of the ccelome or body-cavity into several sinuses in some Vermes, as leeches.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson Anim. Life 579. Ibid. 630 The coclome is much restricted by a growth of connective tissue, which splits it up into sinuses and channels, a process termed diacoclasis.

Diacon, -e, obs. forms of Deacon.

Diaconal (doi, e\*kônăl), a. [ad. late L. diā-conāl-is, f. diāconus Deacon: cf. F. diaconal (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] Of or belonging to a deacon (in various senses of the word).

1611 Corge. Diaconal, Diaconal; of, or belonging to a deacon. 1656 in Blount Glossogr. 1785 tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C. I. v. 176 The Matter of the Diaconal Ordination. 1863 J. M. Ludlow Sisterhoods in Gd. Words 494 A large development. of what I may call the natural diaconal functions of women. 1866 F. G. Lee Direct. Angl. (ed. 2) 3 Being about to execute a diaconal function.

Diaconate (doi, e\*kônět), sb. [ad. late L. diāconāt-us, f. diāconus Deacon: see -Ate 1. Cf. F.

conāt-us, f. diāconus DEACON: see -ATE 1. Cf. F. diaconat.

diaconat.]

1. The office or rank of deacon.

1737-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Deaconry, Diaconate, the order or ministry of a deacon or deaconess. [Not in Johnson, Todd, Richardson, Webster 1828, Craig 1847.] a 1846 Worcester cites Eclectic Rev. 1849, [title] The Diaconate and the Poor. 1829 Convergence & H. St. Paul (1862) I. xiii. 408 If. we explain these intimations by what we know of the Diaconate in the succeeding century. 1884 D. Hunter tr. Reus's Hist. Canon iii. 34 A vocation quite as special as that of the apostleship or the diaconate.

2. The time during which any one is a deacon.

1880 Sunday School Times 3 Apr. 212 During his diaconate the Rev. Thos. Gaulandet was assistant to Dr. Pierce. 1891 E. W. Gosse Gostif in Library v. 59 The English divines ...were accustomed to stupendous efforts of endurance from their very diaconate.

3. A body of deacons.

1892 Stoughton in Wesl. Meth. Mag. May 347 A depu-

289x STOUGHTON in Wesl. Meth. Mag. May 347 A deputation from our diaconate called upon him.

+ Dia conate, a. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. L. dia-con-us Deacon + -ATE 2.] Having, or managed by, deacons.

by, deacons.

a 1679 T. Goodwin Whs. IV. IV. 189 (R.), This one great diaconate church (as we may, in a parallel allusion, to that other name of presbyterial, call it).

Diaconess, -isse, obs. forms of Deaconess.

|| Diaconess. -isse, obs. forms of Deaconess.

|| Cr. διάκονικόν, neut. adj. pertaining to a deacon, f. διάκονος a servant, a Deacon.] Eccl. Antiq. and Mod. Gk. Ch. A building or room adjoining the church, where vestments, ornaments, 39\*

and other things used in the church service are

and other things used in the church service are kept; a sacristy, a vestry.

1737-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Diaconicon, Sacristy, a place adjoining to the antient churches, where the sacred vestments, with the vessels, and other ornaments of the altar, were preserved.

1794 Archaol. XI. 331 Thus, among the Greeks, is always placed the sacristy, or diaconicon.

1850 NEALE East. Ch. I. ii. ii 191 On the opposite side of the bema was the diaconicon or sacristy.

1876 in Gwilt Encycl. Archite Gloss. 2. .

† Diaconize, v. Obs. [f. Gr. διάκονος, L. diāconus Deacon + -ize. Cf. F. diaconiser conférer le diaconat.] intr. To act as deacon; to minister.

minister.

164 Bulwer Chiron. 130 The Left Hand.. in the more accomplished and plenary exhibition of this sacred rite [benediction] hath oft Diaconized unto the Right.

† Diacony. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. diātonia, a. Gr. diakovia office, etc. of a deacon. Cf. F. diakonia 'a deaconie' the place of a deacon. (Cotgr.).] The place or office of a deacon.

1636 Abr. J. Williams Holy Table (1637) 79 The very Altar it self.. hath been termed, in the ancient Councells, The Diaconie, as a place belonging (next after the Bishop) to the care and custodie of the Deacon only.

|| Diacope (doi; we kopi). [a. Gr. diakon/ cleft, gash, f. diakon-env to cut through.]

+1. Gram. and Rhet. 'A figure by which two words that naturally stand together, especially two parts of a compound word, are separated by the

parts of a compound word, are separated by the intervention of another word; tmesis' (Webster

intervention of another word; tmesis' (Webster 1864). Obs.
1366 A. Day Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 83 Tmesis or Diacope, a division of a word compound into two parts, as, What might be so ever. for, whatsoever might be, &c. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), Diastole, this figure is otherwise called Diacope, and by Ruffinianus by a Latin term Separatio.
2. Surg. (See quots.)
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Diacope, a Cutting or dividing asunder, a deep Wound, especially one made in the Scull by a sharp Instrument. 1821-60 in Mayne Expos. Lex. 1283
Syd. Soc. Lex., Diacope, a cut, incision, fissure, or longitudinal fracture. It generally signifies an oblique incision made in the cranium by a sharp instrument, without the piece being removed.

Diacopustic (doiakaustik), a. [f. DI-3 +

piece being removed.

Diacoustic (dəiākau stik), a. [f. DI-3 + Acoustic a.] Pertaining to diacoustics.

1775 in Ash: and in mod. Dicts.

Diacoustics (dəiākau stiks). [mod. f. DI-3 + Acoustics: in F. diacoustique. Cf. Dioptrics.]

A name for the science of refracted sounds. Also

A name for the science of refracted sounds. Also termed diaphonics.

1683 Phil. Trans. XIV. 473 Hearing may be divided into direct, refracted and reflex'd... which are yet nameless unstess we call them Acousticks, Diacousticks and Catacousticks. 1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn., Diacousticks or Diaphonicks is the consideration of the properties of Refracted sound, as it passes through different mediums. 1803 CAVALLO Nat. Philos. II. 309 Diacoustics, viz. of refracted cound.

Diacranteric, a. Anat. [f. Gr. &id through,

npart + rour fipes the wisdom teeth + IC.]

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diacranteric, a term applied to describe the dentition of those snakes in which the posterior teeth are separated by longer intervals than the anterior. So Diacrante rian a., in same sense.

Bo in Cent. Dict.

Boin Cent. Dict.

Boin Cent. Dict.

Biscope. Ohs. rare. In 6 dyacre. [a. F. diacre for OF. diacne, ad. L. diaconus.] A deacon.

1523 LD. Berners Frois. I. cccxiii. 779 There came. a

byshop, a dyacre, and two knightes.

byshop, a dyacre, and two knightes.

|| **Dia orisis**. Med. [mod.L. diacrisis, a. Gr. διακρίνειν to separate; spec. to mark a crisis in a fever. Cf. F. diacrise.]

a. 'A term for the act of separation or secretion.' b. 'A critical evacuation.' c. = DIAGNOSIS. Hence **Diacri** 

the act of separation or secretion. b. 'A critical evacuation.' c. = DIAGNOSIS. Hence Diagristic graphy, 'a description of the organs of secretion' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1684 tr. Bonef's Merc. Compil. vi. 200 The Fermentation causes such a diacrisis. in the mass of bloud. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Diacrisis, a separating, severing or dividing; the Faculty of discerning, Judgment. In the Art of Physick, a judging of and distinguishing Diseases with their respective Symptoms. 1721 in Balley. 1821-60 Mayne Expos. Lex., Diacrisis. . Synonymous with Diagnosis, which is the term generally used.

Diacritic (dəiäkri tik), a. and sb. [ad. Gr. διακριτικόs, that separates or distinguishes, f. δια-

A. adj. Serving to distinguish, distinctive; spec. in Gram. applied to signs or marks used to distinguish different sounds or values of the same letter

tinguish different sounds or values of the same letter or character; e.g. c, e, ctc.

[1677 Gale Crt. Gentiles III. 87 Plato in his Repub. 0, makes a Philosopher to be δργανον διακριτικόν, a diacritic or very critic instrument.] 1699 Wallis to Bβ. Lloyd in Nicolson Epist. Corr. I. 123 (f.), The Arabick ha or cha—distinguished only by the diacritick points. 1875 T. Hill True Ord. Studies 106 Printed with diacritic signs. 1892 Nation (N.Y.) 21 July 49/2 Printing 'hī snos'...' brôt,' 'twilit,' 'ëarlier,' and other diacritic novelties.

B. th Caren. A discritic sign or mark.

\*Carlier,' and other diacritic novelties.

B. sb. Gram. A diacritic sign or mark.

1866 A. J. Ellis On Palasotype in Trans. Phil. Soc. 1867

App. I. 6 Lepsius's Standard Alphabet in which. as many as two or three diacritics are applied to a single body. 1877

SWEET Phonetics 174 Even letters with accents and diacritics. being only cast for a few founts, act practically as

new letters. *Ibid.* 175 We may consider the k in sk and th simply as a diacritic written for convenience on a line with the letter it modifies. 1888 Athanson 1 Sept. 287/1 A system which requires several new types and makes constant use of

Diacritical (dəiăkritikăl), a. [f. as prec. +

1 Gram = DIAGRITIC a

1. Gram. = DIAGRITIC a. 1749 B. MARTIN (title), Lingua Britannica Reformata: or a universal English Dictionary. Universal, Etymological, Orthographical, Orthoepical, Diacritical. 1755 JOHNSON Dict. Gram. Eng. Tongue, From fin the Islandick alphabet, vis only distinguished by a diacritical point. 1840 MALCON Trav. 42/1 [In Siamese] there are thirty-four consonants... and twelve vowels, with several diacritical marks. 1867 A. J. Ellis E. E. Pronunc. I. i. 21 In quite recent days, the innovation of diacritical signs arose as in French and German.

German.

b. gen. Distinguishing, distinctive.

1857 Birch Anc. Pottery (1858) II. 343 The diacritical marks of this ware are a paste of red coralline colour, [etc.]

c. Electr. (See quot.)

1884 S. P. Thompson Dynamo-Electr. Mach. (1888) 307

This number of ampère-turns he named the diacritical number; and the current producing half-saturation he called the diacritical current.

the diacritical current.

2. Capable, or showing a capacity, of distinguish-

2. Capable, or showing a capacity, of distinguishing or discerning.

1856 ALEXANDER Life Dr. Wardlaw xix. 477 His intellect was eminently dialectic and diacritical.

24 June 837/2 Where is his diacritical power?

Hence Diacritically adv.

1800 Blackw. Mag. VII. 198 Masoretically print it, diacritically compose it.

Diactinic (doi; acktinik), a. Optics. [f. DI-3 = DIA-1 + Gr. dariv. a ray + -IC.] Having the property of transmitting the actinic rays of light.

1805 W. A. MILLER Elemen. Chem. 1. (ed. 4) 230 Rock-salt, fluor-spar, water. are almost as diactinic. as quartz. 1880 19th Cent. Mar. 539 Substances which are chemically transparent are said to be diactinic. 1880 Alkensum 11 Dec. 781/3 Experiments which prove the diactinic character of substances constructed on an open chain of carbon compounds.

So Dia ctinism, 'the condition of transparency for chemical or actinic rays' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

Diaculum, a popular variant of DIACHYLUM.

Diad, obs. form of DYAD.

Diadelph (dəi adelf). Bot. rare - °. [f. next; cf. didynam] A plant of the class Diadelphia.

rass in Webster; whence in later Dicts.

|| Diadelphia (dəi adelfiă). Bot. [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735) f. Gr. δι-, DI-2+ άδελφός brother + - τ...] The seventeenth class in the Linnæan Sexual

system, including plants with stamens normally united in two bundles. Hence **Diade lphian** a. 1762 Hudson Flora Anglica, Diadelphia. 1794 Martyn Ronssean's Bot. ix. 93 In the seventeenth class diadelphia, the filaments are united at bottom. 1808 Webster, Diadelphia includes a large number of Papilionaceous genera.

Diadelphic (doiăde lfik), a. [f. as prec. +-IC.] a. Bot. = DIADELPHOUS. b. Chem. Of a compound: Having the elements combined in two groups.

2847 CRAIG, Diadelphic, pertaining to the class Dia-delphia. 1866 E. Frankland Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud. 201 Non-nitrogenous organic compounds . 1. The mon-adelphic, or marsh-gas type. 2. The diadelphic, or methyl

Diadelphous (doiade lfos), a. Bot. [f. as prec. +-ous.] Of stamens: United by the filaments so as to form two bundles. Of plants:

Having the stamens so united.

1807 J. E. Smith Phys. Bot. 442 The plants of this section are really not diadelphous but monadelphous. 1870 Bentley Bot. (1882) 248 When the filaments unite so as to form two bundles, the stamens are termed diadelphous, as in the Pea, Milkwort and Fumitory.

Diadem (doi'ădem), sb. [a. F. dyademe (13th c. in Godef.), mod.F. diademe, ad. L. diadema, Gr. διάδημα band or fillet, esp. the regal fillet of Persian kings, adopted by Alexander of Macedon and his successors; f. διαδέειν to bind round, f. δια- across, through + δέειν to bind.]

1. A crown; an ornamental cincture or covering for the head, worn as a symbol of honour, esp. of royal dignity. (In quot. 1290, applied to the aureola or crown of a martyr. Now chiefly poetic

and rhetorical.)

crayo. S. Eng. Leg. I. 167/2125 Al round it orn a-boute is heued, ase it were a dyademe. 138a Wyclf Rev. xii. 3 And lo! a greet reed dragoun, hauynge seuene heedes. and in the heedis of him seuen diademes. 1418 Hoccleve To Sir J. Oldcastle 22 O Constantyn...O cristen Emperour...Wel was byset on thee thy diadeeme! 1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 807 In habite royall with Scepter in hande and Diademe on his head. 1608 Shaks. Ham. III. vi. 100 A vice of kings... That from a shelfe, the precious Diadem stole, And put it in his Pocket. 1788 WILKINS Bhagvat 60, I wish to behold thee with the diadem on thy head. a 1839 Praed Poems (1864) II. 433 Many a gem Fit for a Sultan's diadem.

b. spec. A band or fillet of cloth, plain or adorned with jewels, worn round the head, originally by Oriental monarchs, as a badge of royalty. (The original sense of the word in Gr. and L.)

1579-80 NORTH Plutarch (1612) 518 He had sent her his Diademe or royall band and called her by the name and title of Queene. 1656 Cowley Pind. Odes, Praise of Pindar ii. Notes, Diadems (which were used by the ancient Kings.. for the mark of Royalty). were Bindings of white Ribband about the Head, set and adorn'd with precious stones. 1776 GIBBON DEC. 4 F. I. 388 Diocletian .. ventured to assume the diadem .. It was no more than a broad white fillet set with pearls, which encircled the emperor's head. 1888 FARRAR Early Chr. II. 226 note, A diadem .. this badge of Oriental autocracy—a purple silken fillet embroidered with pearls.

C. A wreath of leaves or flowers worn round the head.

the head.

the head.

1530 PAISGR. 213/2 Diademe of laurell, laureole. 1883

Myra's Yrnl. Aug., Diadems of orange-flowers have been more worn lately.

d. Her. (See quots.)

1737-52 CHAMBERS Cycl., Diadem, in heraldry, is applied to certain circles, or rims, serving to bind or inclose the crowns of sovereign princes; and to bear the globe, and cross, or the flower-de-luces, for their crest. 1787 PORNY Elem. Heraldry Gloss., Diadem.. is now frequently used to signify the Circles, which close on the top of the Crowns of Sovereigns, and support the Mound.

2. fig. The authority or dignity symbolized by a diadem; royal or imperial dignity sovereignty:

a diadem; royal or imperial dignity, sovereignty;

a diadem; royal or imperial dignity, sovereignty; = CROWN sb. 3.

a 1300 Cursor M. 22357 (Cott.) Pan sal he fare to iursalem. and yeild up pare his diademe. a 1400-50 Alexander

2240 Don apayne be dignite, be diademe of Pers, And all be rigits of bi rewme resayue as before. 154B HALL Chron. 224

That the Erle of Richemond, should once attein to the Crowne and diademe of the realme. 160s Fulsecke Paudectes to Such things can not be seuered from the princely Diadem. 1760 Brisham Ess. I. xviii. 348 A diadem could not..raise the personal character of the Protector. 1821

Byron Mar. Fal. I. ii. 173 Old Dandolo Refused the diadem of all the Cassars.

Sha A distinction or adornment conferring plory

3. fig. A distinction or adornment conferring glory

or dignity, figured as a crown.

1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, They shall receyue
of the hande of god the crowne of glory and diademe of
honour. 1605 CAMDEN Rem. 3 One of the fairest .. Plumes
in the triumphant Diademe of the Roman Empire. 1835
J. NEAL Bro. Yonathan III. 370 The name of Yankee was
a reproach here; it was a diadem there.

a reproach here; it was a diadem there.

4. transf. Something that surmounts and adorns like a crown; a crowning ornament.

1781 Cowper Retirement 82 The crescent moon, the diadem of night, Stars countless, each in his appointed place, Fast anchored. 1817 Byron Manfred 1. 164 Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains; They crown'd him long ago On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds, With a diadem of snow. 1845-75 Mackay Seven Angels of Lyre iii, A rainbow is her diadem.

5. Short for diadem-monkey.

6. Surg. In Lat form diadems. A handage for

6. Surg. In Lat. form diadema: A bandage for he head.

1811 in HOOPER Med. Dict. the head.

the head.

1811 in HOOPER Med. Dict.

7. attrib. and Comb., as diadem-shaped adj.; diadem-lemur, a species of Indris; diademmonkey, Cercopithecus diadematus; diademspider, the garden spider, Epeira diadema.

1821 D. WILSON Preh. Ann. (1863) II. III. V. 143 Diadem, and coronet shaped ornaments. 1824 H. MILLER Sch. & Schm. (1885) 67 The large diadem spider, which spins so strong a web.

Di'adem, v. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To place a

Diradem, v. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To place a diadem upon; to adorn with or as with a diadem; to crown. Chiefly in pa. pple.: cf. next.

1368 Langl. P. Pl. A. III. 268 Dauid schal ben dyademed and daunten hem alle. 1736 Pope Epil. to Sat. II. 232 When diadem'd with rays divine. Her Priestless Muse forbids the Good to die. 1777 SIR W. Jones Turkish Ode Poems of And every stalk is diadem'd with flowers. 1826 H. H. WILSON IV. Uttara Rama Cheritra 46 Hills, whose towering peaks Are diademed with clouds. 1828 Neale Bernard de M. (1865) 13 The Judge that comes in mercy. To diadem the right.

Hence Diademed (dai ademd) ppl. a., wearing

rience Diademed (dəi'ādemd) ppl. a., wearing or adorned with a diadem; crowned.

1790 J. Williams Shrove Tuesday (1794) 9 Where Despots diadem'd and toga'd stride. 1805 Souther in Ann. Rev. III. 556 One of the three diademed princes. 1840 Carlvir Heroes iii. (1891) 79 Is he not obeyed, worshiped after hisott, as all the Tiaraed and Diademed of the world... could not be? 1892 Athensum 19 Mar. 380/1 Draped diademed bust of the empress.

Thisdamatad (dai'ādamāltād)

**Diademated** (dəi ademā ted), ppl. a. ? Obs. .L. diadēmāt-us (f. Gr. διάδημα DIADEM) + -ED.]

Wearing a diadem; diademed.

1737 Bailey vol. II, Diadémated, wearing a Diadem,
Crown or Turbant.

1763 Swinton in Phil. Trans. LIV. 99
The first of these medals presents to our view a diademated head.

1770 Ibid. LX. 84 note, Coins.. with diademated heads upon them.

# **Diade xis.** Med. Obs.—°. [a. Gr. διάδεξις, n. of action f. διαδέχεσθαι to relieve one another, succeed.] A transposition of humours in the body

succeed.] A transposition of humours in the body from one place to another.

1811 in Hooper Med. Dict. 1847 in Craig.

|| Diadoche (doi | erdőki). [a. Gr. διαδοχή succession, f. διαδέχεσθαι: see prec.] Succession; spec. in Med. (see quots.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diadoche, in the Art of Physick, the succeeding or progress of a Disease, to its change call'd Crisis. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diadoche, the exchange of one disease into another of different form or character and in a different situation. 1884 Church Q. Rev. XVIII. 258 The diadoche of early Greek scholars...was but a broken and fitful succession.

Diadochian (dəiặdōu kiān), a. [f. Gr. διάδοχ-os succeeding, successor (see prec.) +-IAN.] Belonging to the *Diadochi* or Macedonian generals among whom the empire of Alexander the Great was di-

valod after his death, or to their time.

[1855 Grore Greece XII. 362 The interests of these Diadochi
—Antigonus, Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus.] 1883. J. T.

CLARKE Rep. Invest. Assos in Papers Archaol. Inst. Amer.

Class. Ser. 1. 40 A monument of small dimensions and lavish
Diadochian ornamentation.

Diadochian ornamentation.

Diadochite (doi,æ'dőkoit). Min. [mod. f. Gr. &áðoxos (see prec.) + -trr. Named by Breithaupt in 1837, from his belief that phosphorus had succeeded arsenic in its composition.] Hydrous phosphate and sulphate of iron, of brown or yellowish colour

and resinous appearance.

1850 Dana Min. 454. 1851 Watts tr. Gmelin's Chem. V.
246 Diadochite.. Resembles iron-cinder in.. appearance.

| Diadosis (dəliæ dösis). Med. [a. Gr. διάδοσις, f. διαδιδόναι to hand over, distribute.] a. Distribution of nutritive material to the body. b. Remission or decline of a disease.

mission or decline of a disease.

1721 in Bailey. 1812 in Hooper Med. Dict.

† Di adrom, -ome. Obs. [ad. Gr. διαδρομή a running through or across, f. διά + δρομ- ablaut stem of δραμεῖν to run.] A vibration of a pendulum.

1661 Boyle Examen v. (1682) 55 In Water the Diadromes are so much more slow [than in air]. 1690 Locke Hum. Und.

11. x. § 10. 203 A Pendulum, whose Diadroms... are each equal to one Second of Time.

Discresis (dai erisis, -īerisis). Also dieresis.

[a. L. discresis, a. Gr. διαίρεσιs, n. of action f. διαιρέ-ειν to divide, separate.]

1. The division of one syllable into two, esp. by the

1. The division of one syllable into two, e.p. by the separation of a diphthong into two simple vowels. 1696 Blount Glossogr. s.v. Dieretic, The figure Diæresis, whereby one syllable is divided into two parts, as Evoluisse for Evolvisse. 1785 Johnson, Diæresis, the separation of syllables; as 22. 1289, Rosv Lat. Gram. (ed. 5) 1. 478 Diæresis, 'separation' of one vowel sound into two; e.g. Orpheis for Orpheis also the treatment of a usually consonantal v as a vowel; e.g. silvae for silvae.

b. The sign ["] marking such a division, or, more usually placed over the second of two young.

more usually, placed over the second of two vowels which otherwise make a diphthong or single sound, to indicate that they are to be pronounced sepa-

to indicate that they are to be pronounced separately.

1612 Cotor. Nnnn, Diæresis is when two points ouer a vowell diuide it from another vowell, as boue, queue.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v. Diæresis, An e, i or u Diæresis, to show that such a vowel is sounded by it self and not joyn'd with any other, so as to make a Diphthongue.

1707 C. Sharpe Grk. Tongue 16 (R.) If any two vowels are to be read as two distinct syllables, the latter is marked with a diæresis, or two dots over it; maic, boy, and aŭmvo, sleepless. 1824 J. Johnson Tybogr. II. st. 284 The diæresis [] separates two vowels, that they may not be taken for a diphthong.

2. Prosody. The division made in a line or a verse

a diphthong.

2. Prosody. The division made in a line or a verse when the end of a foot coincides with the end of a

word.

1844 ΒΕCK & FELTON tr. Munk's Metres 39 From the coincidence and disagreement of verse-series and word-series springs the idea of the diæresis and cæsura (διαίρεσις and τουή, abscission and incision.

3. Surg. Separation of parts normally united, as by a wound or burn, the lancing of an abscess, etc. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1737-32 Chambers Cycl. s. v. Diæresis, There are five manners of performing the diæresis viz. by cutting, pricking, tearing, drawing and burning. 1893 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diæresis, a division of parts from a wound, or burn; a solution of continuity, produced by mechanical means.

4. gen. (nonce-use.) Division, separation.

by mechanical means.
4. gen. (nonce-use.) Division, separation.
1856 Alexander Life Wardlaw xiii. 331 This diæresis of opinion has separated ethical writers into two sections.

Discretic (doi:ere tik), a. and sb. Also dieretic. [ad. Gr. διαιρετωδ divisible, of or by division, f. διαιρετός, vbl. adj. f. διαιρεῦν: see prec.;

cf. F. diérétique (Littré).]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or by means of diæresis

A. adf. Of, pertaining to, or by means of diæresis or division.

1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. vi. ii. 231 The others [methods], as the analytic, systatic, diæretic, etc. 1656 Blooms Glossogr., Dieretick, pertaining to a division, or the figure Diæresis. 1851-60 Mayne Expos. Lex. 269/1 Having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; escharotic, corrosive, dieretic. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dieretic.

B. sb. Med. A caustic or corrosive agent. Obs. 1221 Batter Dieretics medicines which corode and est

1721 BAILEY, Diaretics, medicines which corrode and eat. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diaretic, an old term for a caustic. Diafragma, -fragme, obs. ff. DIAPHRAGM.

Diagenesis (dəiā<sub>1</sub>dʒe nėsis). [mod. f. Gr. δια-across + γένεσιs generation, origination: GENESIS.] Transformation by dissolution and recombination of elements. Hence Diagenetic a., of or pertain-

of elements. Hence **Diagenetic** a., of or pertaining to diagenesis.

1886 T. S. Hurr Mineral Physiol. 4 Physiogr. 173 The reactions. resulting not only in the conversion of amorphous into crystalline bodies, but in the breaking up of old combinations, as well as in the union of unlike matters mechanically mingled to form new crystalline species, are instructive examples of what Gümbel has termed diagenesis. Ibid., An instructive phase in this diagenetic process is that of the gradual conversion of smaller crystalline grains or crystals into larger ones.

Diageotropic (dəiă da zī στιρ pik), α. Bot. [f. Gr. διά across + γῆ, γεο- the earth + τροπικός belonging to turning.] Characterized by diageotropism. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN Movem. Pl. 189 The rhizomes of Sparganium ramosum grow out horizontally in the soil to a considerable length, or are diageotropic. 1883 F. DARWIN in Nature XXV. 600 A diageotropic organ is one which possesses the power of growing at right angles to the line of gravitation.

possesses the power of glowing a non-possesses the power of glowing a non-possesses.

Diageotropism (doi-a<sub>1</sub>dz<sub>1</sub>ρ'tröpiz'm). Bot.

[f. prec.: see -18M.] The tendency in parts of plants to grow transversely to the earth's radius.

1880 C. & F. Darwin Movem. Pl. 5 Diageotropism, a position more or less transverse to the radius of the earth.

Diaglyph (doi-agiff). rare. [f. stem of Gr. diaglyphe (doi-agiff). The carve in intaglio, f. dia-through + γλύφειν to carve: in mod. F. diaglyphe (Hatz. -Darm.). I A sculpture or engraving in which (Hatz.-Darm.).] A sculpture or engraving in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio. Hence **Diagly phic** a., pertaining to, or

of the nature of, such sculpture.

Evelyn's name for the art is after Gr. γλυφωή (ε.. τέχνη).

[166a Evelyn Chalcogr. (1769) 16 Diaglyphice, when hollow, as in seals and intaglias. 1819 P. Nicholson Archit.

Dict. 1. 9 The Diaglyphice where the strokes [of the figures] are indented.] 1864 Webster, Diaglyphic. 1889-Century Dict., Diaglyph.

This groups has (daigon figures).

Ditagnosable (dəiğnöu zăb'l), a. [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being diagnosed.

1891 Scot. Leader 24 Sept. 6 Before it [tubercular disease] became in the individual diagnoseable.

Diagnose (dəiagnowz), v. Med. [f. next; cf. anastomose, metamorphose (immediately after F. verbs in -oser from a sb. in -ose).] trans. To make a diagnosis of (a disease), to distinguish and determine its nature from its symptoms; to recog-

nize and identify by careful observation.

1861 WYNTER Soc. Bres 339, I was enabled to diagnose the complaint at once.

1877 Roberts Handbk. Med. (ed. 3) I.
231 Articular rheumatism has also to be diagnosed from the other forms.

1889 Homeop. World 1 Nov. 497, I diagnosed chronic jaundice.

chronic jaundice.

fig. 1879 TOURGEE Fool's Err. ii. 11 Her heart had diagnosed the symptoms. 1885 Times 13 Aug. 4/1 It is not difficult for me to diagnose. the name of the 'former house-surgeon' who wrote to you.

b. absol. or intr.

1888 ATTFIELD in Standard 23 Aug. 2/2 The pharmacist. attempting to diagnose while knowing nothing about the human frame.

human frame.

Diagnosis (dɔiágnōu\*sis). Pl. -oses. [a. L. diagnosis, Gr. διάγνωσις, n. of action f. διαγιγνώσκευ to distinguish, discern, f. δια-through, thoroughly, asunder + γιγνώσκευ to learn to know, perceive. In F. diagnose in Molière: cf. prec.]

1. Med. Determination of the nature of a diseased condition identification of a discard he careful in

condition; identification of a disease by careful investigation of its symptoms and history; also, the opinion (formally stated) resulting from such in-

opinion (formally stated) resulting from such investigation.

1681 tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab., Diagnosis, dilucidation, or knowledg. 1791 P. P. Price (title) A Treatise on the Diagnosis and Prognosis of Disease. 1834 J. FORBES LEMMES DIS. Chest(ed. 4) 199 It is in the diagnosis ... of pneumonia ... that the greatest practical benefit of auscultation will be found. 1835 O. W. HOLMES Poems 274

The diagnosis was made out, They tapped the patient; so he died. 1878 BAKER Nile Tribut. 1. 8 The crows can form a pretty correct diagnosis upon the case of a sick camel. 1898 H. S. Wilson Alf. Ascents iv. 132 Then came the diagnosis—to wit a severe contusion and strain of right knee.

b. transf. and fig.

1853 H. SPENCER Princ. Psychol. (1872) II. vi. xviii. 253
Perception is essentially a diagnosis. 1868 T. G. Duff Pol.
Surv. 113 Our diagnosis of the character of a person. 1898
Spectator 1 Oct. 438/1 [Swindlers] seem to possess, in an extraordinarily high degree, the power of moral diagnosis,—of telling what are the weak spots in the mind of the ordinary man.

2. Biol. etc. Distinctive characterization in precise

2. Biol. etc. Distinctive characterization in precise terms, (of a genus, species, etc.).
1853 J. Lindler Veget. Kingd. 371 Tiliacer, Lindenblooms. Diagnosis.—Malval Exogens, with free stauners on the outside of a disk, albuminous seeds, and straight embryo. 1854 Bondam Halieut. 235 Specimens.. in a fit condition for diagnosis. 1858 Whewell Nov. Org. Renov. 23 The Diagnosis, or Scheme of the Characters, comes, in the order of philosophy, after the Classification. 1874 Jevons Priv. Science (1877) 708 This operation of discovering to which class of a system a certain specimen or case belongs, is generally called Diagnosis. 1880 Gunther Fishes to The 'Genera Piscium' contains well-defined diagnoses of 45 genera.

genera.

Diagnost (doi ăgnρst). rare - 0. [ad. Gr. διαγνωστης one who examines and decides, agent-n. from διαγιγνώσκειν: see DIAGNOSIS.] = DIAG-NOSTICIAN.

Diagnostic (dəiagnostik), a. and sb. [ad. Gr. διαγνωστικόs able to distinguish, ή διαγνωστική (sc. τέχνη) the art of distinguishing diseases, f. διαγιγνώσκειν: see DIAGNOSIS. Cf. F. diagnostique (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to diagnosis.

1635 HART Anat. Ur. 1. i. 13 Physicke diagnosticke or semioticke..teacheth vs to know the nature..of the disease

by the signes...of the same. 1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia 46
The Diagnostick and disease-discovering Part. 1775 Sir
E. Barry Observ. Wines 204 The diagnostic knowledge...
of these symptoms. 1884 E. Sheppard in Law Times 4 Oct.
373/2 The judgment and diagnostic skill of the ... medical practitioner.

2. Of value for purposes of diagnosis, discrimination, or identification; specifically characteristic, distinctive: 8. in Med.; b. in Biol.; c. gen.

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2. Of value for purposes of diagnosis, discrimination, or identification; specifically characteristic, distinctive: 8. in Med.; b. in Biol.; c. gen.

2. 1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. 4 As to the signes Diagnostick, a vitious figure of the head is known by sight. 1737
Bracken Farriery Impr. (1756) I. 306 The Diagnostick Signs of a Dog truly mad. 1883 Lancet 26 Sept. 562 The most important diagnostic signs of pleural effusion.

b. 1862 SIR H. Holland Est., Life 4 Organization 79
The teeth... so important a diagnostic mark. 1870 Oliver Elem. Bot. 11. 124 The brief characters which... distinguish these species from each other are said to be diagnostic. 1875 Buckland Lag-bh. 244 Much has been said as to the tail being a diagnostic mark between the wild and tame cat.

c. 1669 Address Yng. Gentry Eng. 17 Necessary aphorisms to regulate their own lives by, and be diagnostic of all others. 1803 Edin. Rev. I. 256 note, The self-reciving philosophy would have been a term more diagnostic. 1888 Pall Mall G. 38 Apr. 11/2 The Times cannot regard.

B. 50; sometimes in collect. bl. diagnostics.

value.

B. sb.; sometimes in collect. pl. diagnostics.

Mid Lanark election as possessing any particular diagnostic value.

B. sb.; sometimes in collect. pl. diagnostics.

1. = DIAGNOSIS I.

1. 1638 HART Anat. Ur. 1. ii. 13 Diagnosticke whose most common scope is to discerne. the sick and infirme from the whole. 1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 94. I fear the Doctor mistakes in his diagnosticks. 1753 N. Torrino Gangr. Sore Throat 10 From this Appearance of the Blood, no Diagnostic can be formed of the Disease. 1803 Med. 1711. IX. 126 The disease, the diagnostic of which he found difficult to determine. 1853 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 530 Radcliffe. had raised himself to the first practice in London chiefly by his rare skill in diagnostics.

fig. 1769 BURKE Late St. Nat. Wks. 1842 I. 89 The false diagnostick of our state physician. 1894 L. Stephen Honers in Libr. (1892) I. ix. 335 May be described as a system of religious diagnostics.

2. A distinctive symptom or characteristic, a specific trait: 8. in Med. b. Biol. and gen.

8. 1651WITTLE Primrose's Pop. Err. 225 That Physitian. having fully found out the diagnosticks, and prognosticks of a disease. 1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. (1779) II. Ivii. 158 From these diagnostics [the physician] declared that the liquidum nervolum was intimately affected. 1764 REID Inquiry vi. § 23. 194 An unusual appearance in the colour of familiar objects may be the diagnostic of a disease in the spectator. 1833 READE Chr. Johnstone 15 You have the maladies of idle minds, love, perhaps, among the rest; you blush, a diagnostic of that disorder.

b. 1646 S. BOLTON Arraignm. Err. 144 What are the Diagnosticks or marks whereby we may. discern of errour from truth. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) VII. 1x. 53 Oaths, and curses, the diagnostics (fe he rakish spirit. 1818 Blackey. Mag. II. 404 The diagnostics (fe he rakish spirit. 1818 Blackey. Mag. II. 404 The diagnostics (fe he rakish spirit. 1818 Blackey. Mag. II. 404 The diagnostics (fe or cannot point out any certain diagnostic.

Diagnosticate (doiagnosticate). 1803 Purly Mall all G. 21 Oct. 5/2 Diagno

So Diagnostication = DIAGNOSIS, 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Diagnostician (deliagnostician). [f. as prec. +-IAN.] One who is skilled in diagnosis.
1866 A. FLINT Princ. Med. (1880) 108 The mental qualifications of the skilled tacher I now mean the one who is an expert diagnostician of powers.

Diagometer. Electr. [ad. F. diagomètre, f. Gr. διάγειν to carry across, conduct + μέτρον measure. ] An instrument designed to measure the electro-conductive power of various substances.

sure.] An instrument designed to measure the electro-conductive power of various substances. 1863-72 WATTS Diet. Chem. II. 314 Diagometer, an electrical apparatus, intended for the detection of adulterations in olive oil, this oil being said to have less electric conducting power than other fixed oils. 1886 WORMELL tr. Ven Urbanitzky's Electr. in Serv. Man (1890) 109 In the construction of his diagometer, an instrument which makes use of the different conducting powers of substances for the determination of their chemical combination.

determination of their chemical combination,
† **Di'agon**, sb. Obs. [ad. mod.L. diagōnus, ad. Gr. διαγώνιος: see DIAGONAL.] = DIAGONAL sb. I. [1563 SHUTE Archit. Diva, A strike ouerthwarte the greate square from corner to corner, that line is named Diagonus.] 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diagon or Diagonal.
† **Di'agon**, v. Obs. rare. [f. prec.; cf. paragon vb.] trans. ? To join by a diagonal line.
1610 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey II. v. 55 To Rectifie the Plot: diagone alternate angles. **Diagonal** (dəi,æ'gŏnăl), α. and sb. [ad. I. diagōnālis (Vitruvius), f. Gr. διαγών-ιος from angle to angle, f. διά across + γωνία angle: see -AL I. 2. Cf. F. diagonal (13th c. in Littré).]

A. adj.

A. adi. 1. Geom. Extending, as a line, from any angular 89\*-2

point of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure to an opposite or non-adjacent angular point. (Also ap-olied to a plane extending from one edge of a solid plied to a plane extending from one edge of a solid figure to the opposite edge.) Hence gen. Extending from one corner of anything to the opposite corner.

1541 [implied in DIACONALLY]. 1563 SHUTE Archit. Civa, The diagonall line marked B. 1590 BILLINGSLEY Euclid XI. XXXIX. 354 Diagonall lines drawn from the opposite angles. 1660 BLOOME Archit. Ab, The square.. crossed with two Diagonall lines. 1833 H. J. BROOKE Introd. Crystallogr. 12 The diagonal plane of a solid.. is an imaginary plane passing through the diagonal lines of two exterior parallel planes. 1839 R. F. BURTON Centr. Afr. in Yrnl. Gog. Soc. XXIX. 156 From east to west the diagonal breadth of Mgunda Mk'hali is 140 miles.

2. More loosely: Having an oblique direction

2. More loosely: Having an oblique direction like the diagonal of a square or other parallelogram;

like the diagonal of a square or other parallelogram; lying or passing athwart; inclined at an angle other than a right angle (usually about 45°).

2656 [see 4]. 1966 Instr. 6, Reg., Cavalry (1813) 57 By the diagonal march of divisions either to front or rear. 1822 Canto Lect. Drawing vi. 390 A supposed diagonal line from the outer corner of each eye. 1832 LARDNER Pneumat. iv. 257 Every change in the position of the surface of the mercury. will be three times as great in the diagonal barometer as it would be in the vertical one. 1832 De LA BECH. Geol. Obs. 612 Diagonal arrangements of the minor parts. are very common in many sandstones. 1867 Sayth Sailor's Word-bk., Diagonal braces, knees, planks, etc. are such as cross a vessel's timbers obliquely. 1876 MATHEWS Coinage 1. 7 On some English coins of last century the milling is diagonal to the edge.

3. Marked with diagonal or oblique lines, or having some part placed diagonally or obliquely.

3. Marked with diagonal or oblique lines, or having some part placed diagonally or obliquely. Diagonal belious: a bellows (in an organ) having its sides inclined at an angle. Diagonal cloth: a twilled fabric having the ridges diagonal, i.e. running obliquely to the lists. Diagonal couching (in needlework): couching in which the stitches form a zig-zag pattern. Diagonal scale: a scale marked with equidistant parallel lines crossed at right angles by others at smaller intervals (e.g. hof the larger), and having one of the larger divisions additionally crossed by parallels obliquely placed; used for measurement of small fractions (e.g. hundredths) of the unit of length.

a 1679 Sir J. Moore Math. (1681) 244 Then taking 1 or 10 from any line of equal parts or Diagonal Scale, prick it on AD six times. 1884 Gill's Techn. Repos. VI. 199 The proposed Diagonal Pavement in the streets of London. 1876 HILES Catech. Organ. viii. (1878) 52 Afterwards diagonal or wedgeshaped bellows came into use. 1879 MoseLey Naturalist on Challenger 473 A wide patch of diagonal ornamentation upon the abdomen. 1888 CAULFEILD & SAWARD Diet. Needlework 152 Diagonal couching. . is chiefly employed in Church Work. 1883 A. E. SEATON Mar. Engineering 55 Any engine whose cylinders are not perfectly horizontal may be called Diagonal.

4. Comb., as diagonal-built a., (a boat or ship) having the outer skin consisting of two layers of

4. Comb., as diagonal-built a., (a boat or ship) having the outer skin consisting of two layers of planking making angles of about 45° with the keel in opposite directions; diagonal-planed a. (see quot. 1805-17); diagonal-wise adv. = DIAGON-

ALLY.

1665 Phil. Trans. I. 84 They may make up a Cylinder cut Diagonal wise.

1805-19 R. Jameson Char. Min. (ed. 3)

212 A crystal is said to be diagonal planed, when it has facets .. situated obliquely.

1869 R. W. Meade Naval Archil.

416 In diagonal-built boats the skin consists of two layers of planking.

B. 50.

1. Geom. A diagonal line; a straight line joining

1. Geom. A diagonal line; a straight line joining any two opposite or non-adjacent angles of a rectilineal figure (or of a solid contained by planes). [1563 Shute Archit. Cijb, A lyne ouerthwart from the one corner to the other, which line is called Dyagonalis.] 1571 DIGGES Pastom. 1v. v. Viv, Wherby the diagonal exceedeth the side pentagonal. 1663 Hosses Seven Prob. Wks. 1845 VII. 62 You pitched upon half the diagonal for your foundation. 1887 HUTTON Control Math. 1. 322 The rectangle of the two diagonals of any quadrangle inscribed in a circle. 1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. 1. vii. 33 A square Blanket, twelve feet in diagonal. 1847 Tennyson Princ. Concl. 27 Betwixt them both, to please them both, And yet to give the story as it rose, I moved as in a strange diagonal, And maybe neither pleased myself nor them. 1871 Tyndall Fragm. Sc. (1879) I. iv. 115 The short diagonal of the large Nicol [prism] was in the first instance vertical.

b. A diagonal 'line' or row of things arranged in a square or other parallelogram (e.g. of squares

in a square or other parallelogram (e.g. of squares on a chess-board).

on a chess-board).

c. A part of any structure, as a beam, plank, etc., placed diagonally.

1837 Goring & Pritchard Microgr. 112 The light stopped by the diagonals of the engiscope. 1833 Sir H. Douglas Millit. Bridges 330 The diagonals b. c, b. c, having the quality of ties.

1874 Knight Dick. Mech. I. for Diagonal, a timber brace, knee, plank, truss, etc., crossing a vessel's timbers obliquely.

2. = diagonal cloth (see A. 3): a. a soft material used for embroidery; b. a black coating for men's wear.

men's wear.

1867 Ure Cotton Manuf. (ed. 2) II. 259 A fustian, with a small cord running in an oblique direction... is called diagonal. 1898 A. Barlow Hist. Wraving Gloss. Diagonals, fancy lozenge pattern cloths. 1883 Daily News 19 Sept. 6/6 Thin meltons, diagonals, and serges. 1890 R. Braumont Coloure in Woven Design 268 Diagonals are but plainly coloured. Diagona-lity. rare. [f. prec. + ITY.] The quality of being diagonal or having an oblique position.

position.

1850 R. F. Burton Centr. Afr. in Frnl. Geog. Soc. XXIX.
290 The Katonga river.. is supposed to fall into the Nyanza

.. This diagonality may result from the compound incline produced by the northern counterslope of the mountains .. and the south-eastward depression.

Dia:gonaliee, v. rare. [f. as prec. + -1ZE.] intr. To move in a diagonal.

1884 Tennyson Becket 11. ii, His Holiness, pushed one way by the Empire and another by England, if he move at all, Heaven stay him, is fain to diagonalise. Herbert. Diagonalise! thou art a word-monger! Our Thomas never will diagonalise. [cf. Diagonal B. 1 quot. 1847.]

Diagonally (doi; 200 gonali), adv. [f. as prec. + -1 Y 2.] In a diagonal direction; so as to extend from one angle or corner to the opposite. Also: In a slanting direction or position, obliquely.

+-LY 2.] In a diagonal direction; so as to extend from one angle or corner to the opposite. Also: In a slanting direction or position, obliquely.

1541 R. Copland Guydon's Ouest. Chirney. Two longe ways that descende fro the kydnees that entre by the sydes of the bladder dyagonelly. 1553 Urquhart Rabelais I. viii. (1694) I. 29 Six hundred Ells... of blew Velvet... diagonally purled. 1794 Pennant Town Scott. in 1772, 23 The upper part being set diagonally within the lower. 1837 Goring & Pritchard Microgr. 121 A coarse piece of canvas, with the fibres running diagonally. 1843 H. Spencer Princ. Psychol. (1870) I. v. ii. 518 The diagonally opposite angle. + Diagonial, a. and sb. Obs. [f. Gr. δαγώνισς Diagonial, a. do. Obs. [f. Gr. δαγώνισς Diagonially adv.

1644 Sign T. Baowne Pseud. Epid. III. v. 115 The shortnesse being affixed unto the legs of one side, which might have been more tolerably placed upon the thwart or Diagoniall movers. Ibid. 190 Which... stands a thwart or diagonially unto the other. 1668 H. More Div. Dial. 1. xx. (1713) 44 A Quadrate whose Diagonial is commensurate to one of the Sides is a plain Contradiction. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 1. v. 728 The diameter or diagonial of a square.

Diagonic (deliagonik), a. rare. [ad. L. diagonicus (Vitruvius), a. Gr. δαγωνικός: see Diagonicus (Vitruvius), a. Gr. δαγωνικός: see Diagonicus (The Commentaion of the Sides of the sand of C.] = Diagonalia 7 Meeting together over the

Diagonic (Golago nik), a. rare. [ad. L. atagonicus (Vitruvius), a. Gr. διαγωνικόs: see Diagonal and -ic.] = Diagonal.

1592 R. D. Hypnerotomachia 7 Meeting together over the Diagonike line. 1883 J. Milne in Nature 8 Dec. 126 This particular earthquake. might therefore be called a transverse or diagonic shock.

† Diagonite. Min. [Named by Breithaupt in 1832 from its oblique crystallization.] An obsolete synonym of Brewsterite.

solete synonym of Brewsterite.

1844 Dana Min. 325.

† Dia: gony. Obs. [ad. L. diagōnius, Gr. diayanios Diagonal.] = Diagonal sb.

1650 Leybourn Curs. Math. 325 [The Proportion] of the
Hexaedron's. Side to its Basial Diagony. Ibid. 326 Their
Axes or Diagonies.

† Dia: gorize, v. Obs. rare - 1. [f. Gr. διά through + άγορά public assembly, forum, market-place + -IZE.] trans. To proclaim in the market-

1633 T. Adams Exp. 2nd Peter iii. 4. 1174 Let their pains .. be employed in weeding up those Diagoriz'd opinions. **Diagram** (doi'agræm), sb. [a. F. diagramme, or ad. L. diagramma, Gr. διάγραμμα that which is or ad. L. alagramma, Gr. οιαγραμμα that which is marked out by lines, a geometrical figure, written list, register, the gamut or scale in music, f. διαγράφειν to mark out by lines, draw, draw out, write in a register, f. δια- through + γράφειν to write.]

1. Geom. A figure composed of lines, serving to illustrate a definition or statement, or to aid in the proof of a proposition

proof of a proposition.

proof of a proposition.

Polar diagram: a spherical polygon, i.e. one traced on the surface of a sphere, whose sides are arcs joining the poles of the sides of a given spherical polygon.

1645 N. Stone Enchir. Fortif. 68 The Diagram on the Table directs for the making of it thus. 18td. 74 Diagram, a word used by the Mathematicks for any thing that is demonstrated by lines. 1734 Berkeley Analyst \$ 50 The diagrams in a geometrical demonstration. 1899 Thomson & Tait Nat. Phil. I. 1. \$ 134 Another closed or open polygon, constituting what is called the polar diagram to the given polygon.

constituting what is compolygon.

2. An illustrative figure which, without representation of an object, gives senting the exact appearance of an object, gives an outline or general scheme of it, so as to exhibit

senting the exact appearance of an object, gives an outline or general scheme of it, so as to exhibit the shape and relations of its various parts.

Hence applied to such different designs as a map of the heavens, a delineation of a crystal, a representation of microscopic forms, etc. Floral diagram (Bot.): a linear drawing showing the position and number of the parts of a flower as seen on a transverse section.

1619 Bannbridge Descr. Late Comet 16, I must entreat you to examine this following diagram. 1635 N. Carpenter Geog. Del. 1. v. 111 To set downe in a Diagram both the number and order of all the heauenly Orbs. 1737 Bradder Fam. Dict. s. v. Building, If the Workman be well skill'd in perspective more than one face may be represented in one Diagram, scenographically. 1831 Brewster Newton (1855) II. xxii. 394 A scroll, on which is drawn a remarkable diagram relative to the solar system. 1835 Thackeray Newcomes I. xvii. 155 Illustrated by diagrams the interview which he had with that professor. c 1860 Faraday Forces Nal. 175, I have shown in this diagram .. the rays of a candle. 1875 Bennett & Dyer Sachs' Bot. II. v. 534 Diagram of the flower of Liliacez. 1878 Drens Sachs' Bot. II. v. 534 Diagram of the flower of Liliacez. 1878 Com. Der. III. xlii. 226 Turning himself into a sort of diagram instead of a growth.

3. A set of lines, marks, or tracings which represent symbolically the course or results of any

action or process, or the variations which characterize it; e.g. the intensity of action or quality, the rise and fall of temperature or pressure, of the death-rate, rate of emigration, rate of exchange, the derivation and mutual relation of languages, b. A delineation used to symbolize related etc.

abstract propositions or mental processes.

Often with defining word prefixed, as indicator-diagram (in the steam-engine), acceleration-, force, velocity-dia-

ram.

1839 R. S. Robinson Naut. Steam Eng. 157 The diagram points out that the steam port was now closed. 1876 Daily News 30 Sept. 2/2 Five successive shots.. within a few feet of each other.. In small-arm parlance, the gun has made a wonderfully 'good diagram'. 1885 Watson & Burbury Math. Th. Electr. 4 Magn. I. 242 We may represent the thermoelectric powers of different metals at different temperatures by a diagram. 1893 Mistro Logic 1. ii. 64 The relations between the terms in the four forms are represented by simple diagrams known as Euler's circles.

+ 4. After Greek usage: A list, register, or enumeration; a detailed inscription; also, 'the title

† 4. After Greek usage: A list, register, or enumeration; a detailed inscription; also, 'the title of a booke' (Cockeram 1623). Obs.

1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 8 An Epitaph is.. an astrict pithie Diagram, writ.. vpon the tombe.. declaring.. the name, the age.. and time of the death of the person therein interred. 1663 STILINGEL. Orig. Sacr. III. IV. \$ 9 In only one Family.. he makes a Diagramme consisting of almost an innumerable company of men.

† 5. Mus. A musical scale, a gamut. Obs.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diagram.. in Musick is called a proportion of measures distinguished by certain notes. 1727-512 CHAMBERS Cycl. S. V., Guido Aretine improved this scale, or diagram, very greatly.

Diagram, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To represent by a diagram, make a diagram of. Hence Diagramed ppl. a., Diagraming vbl. sb.

represent by a diagram, make a diagram of. Hence Diagramed ppl. a., Diagraming vbl. sb.

1840 Carlyle Heroes i. (1872) 23 They are matters which refuse to be theoremed and diagramed. 1880 New Eng.

Irnl. Educ. 20 May 327/3 The specimens of diagraming sent us. 1884 Health Exhib. Catal. 144/1 Diagrammed results of experiments. 1884 F. V. Insis Gram. or Anal. by Diagram Pref. 3 To diagram a few easy sentences.

Diagramic (doiagrae mik), a. rare. [f. prec. sb. +-10.] Of the nature of a diagram; diagrammatic. Hence Diagra mically adv., in the manner of a diagram.

of a diagram.

1839 Tait's Mag. VI. 701 Referring our readers now to the diagramic wood-cuts. 1885 Philad. Times 18 Apr. (Cent. Dict.), The folds of her skirts hanging diagramically

(Cent. Dict.), The folds of her skirts hanging diagramically and stiffly.

Diagrammatic (doi: ăgrămæ tik), a. [f. Gr. διαγραμματ- stem of διαγραμμα DIAGRAM + -1C, after Gr. γραμματικόs.] Having the form or nature of a diagram; of or pertaining to diagrams.

1833 Sir W. Hamilton Discuss. (ed. 2) App. ii. 667 Aristotle undoubtedly had in his eye, when he discriminates the syllogistic terms, a certain diagrammatic contrast of the figures. 1bid. 671 note, The several diagrammatic figures are also each in a different position.

1824 J. Scoffern of the Jordan Scoffern in Christoff. 1cs. Sc. Chem. 305 The appended diagrammatic scheme.

2862 H. Spencer First Princ. 11. x. § 87 (1875) 268 Diagrammatic representations of births, marriages, and deaths. 1873 Geikie Gl. 1cs Age xviii. 242 Diagrammatic view of drift deposits of the basin of the Forth. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 222 This arrangement appears with quite diagrammatic regularity in .. bast.

Diagrammatically, adv. [f. prec. + -1x 2.] In the form of a diagram; with diagrammatic representation.

1825 Sig W. Hamilton Discust (ed. 2) App. ii 621 note.

In the form of a diagram; with diagrammerepresentation.

1823 Sir W. Hamilton Discuss. (ed. 2) App. ii. 671 note,
For the first syllogistic figure, the terms, without authority
from Aristotle, are diagrammatically placed upon a level.

1875 Coul. Climate 7 T. xix. 313 The variations of eccentricity.. are represented to the eye diagrammatically in
Plate iv. 1821 F. O. Bower in Yrnl. Microsc. Sc. 15 Jan.,
The tissues of the root cap are more diagrammatically
arranged.

Diagrammatize (dəiăgræ·mătəiz), v. [f. Gr. διαγραμματ- stem of διάγραμμα DIAGRAM + - IZE; cf. Gr. διαγραμμίζειν.] trans. Το put into the form

Gr. διαγραμμίζειν.] trans. To put into the form of a diagram; to exhibit in a diagram.

1884 W. James in Mind Jan. 18 It can be diagrammatised as continuous with all the other segments of the subjective stream.

1893 Altheraum 2 Dec. 773/3 There is not a single picture of a section; they have all been diagrammatized.

Diagrammeter (doiăgræ'm/tox). [f. DIAGRAM 5b. + METER.] (See quot.)

1896 Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. § 270 Holt's Diagrammeter. This instrument is specially made for measuring the ordinates of indicator-diagrams... and is used much after the manner of a parallel rule.

Diagraph (doi\*agraf), sb.¹ [f. Gr. διαγραφή diagram, description, etc. f. δια- through + γραφή writing: cf. med.L. diagraphum 'descriptio census' (Du Cange).]

writing: cf. med. I.. diagraphum 'descriptio census'
(Du Cange).]
†1. A description. Obs.
1737 in Balley vol. II.
2. = DIAGRAM 3 b. rare.
1853 SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss. App. ii. (ed. 2) 671 note,
What is indeed noticed and acknowledged .. as a variation
from 'Aristotle's diagraph'.. the Major Term is not, in any
way, placed 'nearer to' and 'further from the Middle,' for
the Second and Third Figures.

Diagraph (doi'agraf), sb.2 [a. F. diagraphe,
f. stem of Gr. diagraphe ev to mark out by lines,
draw; cf. DIAGRAM.]

1. An instrument used for drawing mechanically projections of objects, enlarged copies of maps, etc.; it consists of a pencil governed by cords and pulleys, and guided by the application of a pointer to the object to be copied.

1847 Calid, Diagraph, a certain instrument used in perspective drawing, invented by M. Gavard, Paris. 1851 Exhib. Calal. 111. 1187 Diagraphs and pantographs, for copying maps. 1876 Bartiev tr. Topinari's Authrop. 11. iii. 269 The diagraph of Gavard. Note. Instrument by the help of which drawings [of the skull] by projection are obtained.

obtained.

2. A combined protractor and scale used in

plotting

Diagraph, v. rare. [f. Gr. διαγράφειν: see next.] trans. To represent diagrammatically; = DIAGBAM v.

1889 J. M. ROBERTSON Ess. Crit. Method 54 A set of formulas supposed to describe or diagraph the dramatic

Tormulas supposed to describe of diagraph the dramatic practice of Shakspere.

Diagraphic (doiăgræfik), a. [f. Gr. διαγράφ-ειν to mark out by lines, διαγραφή marking out by lines, geometrical figure, diagram + -1c, after Gr. γραφικόs.] Of or pertaining to drawing or graphic representation. Hence also Diagra phical a. Obs., in same sense. Diagra phics, the art of

drawing.

[1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 537 The art Diagraphice, that is to say, the skill to draw and paint in box-tables.] 1633 COCKERAM, Diagraffical art, the art of painting, or caruing 1656 BLOUNT Glassogr, Diagraphick Art, the art of painting or graving. 1801 Fusell in Lect. Paint. i. (1848) 353 The diagraphic process. is the very same with the linear one we have described.

"The research wave Pharm. Also 5 gredie, 7

one we have described.

| Diagry dium. Pharm. Also 5 -gredie, 7 -gredium. [L. diagrydium (Cælius Aurelianus? 5th c.), according to Littré a corruption, through

7 5th c.), according to Littré a corruption, through association with names of drugs in dia., of Gr. δακρυδίον 'a kind of scammony', dim. of δάκρυ tax, drop. In F. diagrède.] An old name for a preparation of scammony, used in pharmacy. 1436 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 173 Wee shulde have no nede to skamonye, Turbit, euforbe, correcte, diagredie. a 1600 Customs Duties (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. No. 25697), Digredum, the pounde. vis. viijd. 1628 HART Anal. Ur. 11. xi. 127 Mingled with. powder of Diagridium. 1651 Bicos New Disp. P 106 They hide Scammony under the name of diagredium. 1741 Compl. Fam. Piece 1. 16 Take. Diagridium and Tartar-Vitriolate a Dram. 1828 Brande Man. Pharmacy 157 In some old Pharmacopæiæ. methods of correcting the acrimony of scammony are described, and to such preparations they gave the name of diagridia. Hence Diagry diate a., made with diagrydium. Also as sb.: see quots.

Hence **Diagry diate** a., made with diagrydium. Also as sb.: see quots.

1637 Phys. Dict., Diagridiates, medicines that have scammony or diagridium in their composition.

1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. 111. 99 With diagrydiate Purges. a 1734 Flover [1, ]. All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated by diagrydiates. 1755 Johnson, Diagrydiates, strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

Diaheliotropic (dəiā, hū·liotropik), a. Bot. [f. Gr. &á across + ħλιοs sun + τροπικόs pertaining to turning.] Growing or moving transversely to the direction of incident light; of or pertaining to diaheliotropism.

to turning.] Growing or moving transversely to the direction of incident light; of or pertaining to diaheliotropism.

1880 F. Darwin in Nature No. 582. 179 A diaheliotropic organ has an inherent tendency to place itself at right angles to the direction of the light. 1880 C. & F. Darwin Movem. Pl. 441 Diaheliotropic movements.

Diaheliotropism (dəiā,hāli,p'tröpiz'm). Bot. [f. as prec.: see -IBM.] A tendency in leaves and organs of plants to grow transversely to the direction of incident light.

1880 C. & F. Darwin Movem. Pl. 5 Diaheliotropism may express a position more or less transverse to the light and induced by it. 1883 F. Darwin in Nature 27 Apr. 600 The power. called Transversal Heilotropismus by A. B. Frank, we have called diaheliotropism.

Diahy'dric, a. [f. Dia-1 + Gr. võop water + -IC.] 1883 5yd. Soc. Lex., Diahydric, through water; a term applied by C. J. Williams to the percussion note obtained from an organ separated from the parietes by a layer of fluid.

Dial (doi'āl), 181 Also 5 dyale, dyel, 5-7 dyal(1, diall. [Presumably a derivative of L. dies a day, through a med. L. adj. diāl-is daily (repr. in Du Cange by diāle = diurnāle 'as much land as could be ploughed in a day', and diāliter adv. daily.) Outside Eng., however, dial is known only from a single OF, instance in Froissart, in which the dyal in clockwork is said to be 'the daily wheel (rose instance) which makes a revolution once in a the dyal in clockwork is said to be 'the daily wheel (roe journal) which makes a revolution once in a day, even as the sun makes a single turn round the earth in a natural day'. This would answer to a med.L. rota diālis: the transition from 'diurnal wheel' to 'diurnal circle' is easy. But more evidence is worted? dence is wanted.]

1. An instrument serving to tell the hour of the day, by means of the sun's shadow upon a gra-

day, by means of the sun's shadow upon a graduated surface; a SUN-DIAL.

1430 Lydo. Chron. Troy 1. v. For by the dyal the hour they gan to marke. c1440 Promp. Parv. 120 Dyale, or dyel or an horlege (dial or diholf of an horlage). 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Diall to knowe the houres by the course of the sonne, quadrant. 1535 COVERDALE 2 Kings xx. 11 The shadowe wente backe ten degrees in Achas Dyall. 1555

HULDET, Diall set vpon a chymney or wall to knowe what is a clocke by the sunne, sciotericm. 1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI, 11. v. 24 To carue out Dialls queintly, point by point, Thereby to see the Minutes how they runne. 1647 WARD Simp. Cobler 39 Where clocks will stand, and Dials have no light. 1719 Young Busiris v. i, How, like the dial's tardymoving shade, Day after day slides from us unperceived. 1720 GAY Poems (1745) I. 151 Here to sev'n streets sev'n dials count the day. 1790 Young Astrom. v. (1870) 56 A clock or watch may. be regulated by a good dial. 126 B. TAYLOR Deukalion 1. vi. 50 The Hour shall miss its place, And the shadow recede on the dial's face.

D. fig. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis I. Prol. 347 Venerable Chaucer. Hevinlie trumpat, horleige and reguleir . condit, and diall. 1284 J. Forbes Tour Mt. Blanc Introd. 11 The stately march of the glacier is yet a stage more slow, months and even years are but the units of division of its dial.

2. With qualifying words descriptive of the various forms of the sun-dial: e.g. declining, horizontal, primary, reflecting, universal, vertical (etc.) dial. 1688 R. Holme Armonry 111. 373/1 Pendant Dials which are hung by the hand . commonly called Equinoctial or Universal Dials, are most used by Sea-Men and Travellers that oft shift Latitudes. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Erect declining Dials, such as both decline and incline, or recline.

D. With various qualifying words, as night-or nocturnal dial (= MOON-DIAL), RING-DIAL, SUN-DIAL.

DIAL.

1605 CAMDEN Rem. 165 Which bare a Sunne-diall and the Sun setting. 1669 Phil. Trans. II. 435 A large Ring-Dial. having a Box with a Compass or Needle. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Moon-Dial or Lunar Dial, is that which shews the hour of the night by means of the light, or shadow, of the moon. Ibid., Nocturnal or Night-Dial, is that which shews the hours of the night. 1820 W. Inving Sketch Bk. I. 66 The neighbours could tell the lour by his movements as accurately as by a sun dial.

†3. A timepiece or chronometer of any kind; a clock or watch. Ohs. Also with qualifying words

a clock or watch. Obs. Also with qualifying words

as Clock or watch. Obs. Also with qualifying words as WATER-DIAL, etc.

1252 HULOET, Diall, clepsydra, horologium.

1260 BARET Alv. D 651 A diall measuring houres by running of the water. clepsydra.

1260 SHAKS. A. Y. L. II. vii. 20 And then he drew a diall from his poake, And. Sayes, very wisely, is ten a clocke.

1260 SHAKS. A. Y. L. II. vii. 20 And then he drew a diall from his poake, And. Sayes, very wisely, and or water Dyall.

1260 BOLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. xli.

1320 One of those accurate Dyals that go with a Pendulum.

1260 GERBIER Princ. 40 Motions. no more to be discovered, than that of the Hand of a Diall.

1260 North's Plutarch

1261 North (title), Gueuara's Diall of Princes.

1262 NORTH (title), Gueuara's Diall of Princes.

1263 NORTH (title), Gueuara's Diall of Princes.

1264 NORTH (title), Gueuara's Diall of Princes.

1265 NORTH (title), Gueuara's Diall of Princes.

1265 NORTH (title), Gueuara's Diall of Princes.

1266 SHAKKHAM Fighting

1267 Veres (1888) 245 He was the very dial of the army, by which we knew when we should fight.

1268 4. The face of a clock or watch; the surface which bears the graduations and figures marking

4. The face of a clock or watch; the surface which bears the graduations and figures marking the hours, etc. Cf. DIAL-PLATE.

1879 LANEHAM Let. (1871) 54 Too Dyallz ny vnto the battilments ar set aloft vpon too of the sidez of Cezarz toour.. to sheaw the oourz too the tooun and cuntreations. The sheaw the oourz too the tooun and cuntreations. The sheaw of a clock-dyall, lands ilvered in all respects as a clock-dial. 1750 Johnson Rambler No. 42 P B, I walk in the great hall and watch the minute hand upon the dial. 1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build, 560 The part where the dials of the clock are placed is of an octagonal form. 1824 F. J. Britten Watch & Clockm. 85 Sir Edmund Beckett advocates a concave form for the dials of public clocks.

1. fig. a 1680 Butler Rem. (1759) II, 214 The Face is the Dial of the Mind.

The Dial of the Mind.

† 5. A mariner's compass. Obs.

1532 FITZHERR. Surv. xx. 38 It is necessarie that he haue
a Dyall with hym for els...he shall nat haue perfyte knowlege whiche is Eest West Northe and Southe. 1559 W.

CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 85 Whan the nedle standeth stedfastlye in the right Line wythin the Diall, it dothe as it were poynte directlye North and South. 1591 Sylvester Du Bartas 1. iii. 986 For first inventing of the Sea-man's Diall. 1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa 1. 34 Cabo das Agulhas, or the cape of Needles, because there the needles of dialles touched with the loadstone, stand directly North. 1648 Rogers Naaman 830 The needle of the Diall set just on the North point .. shakes not.

1. Ministar. A miner's compass for underground.

b. Mining. A miner's compass for underground

surveying.

1669 E. Montagu tr. Barba's Metals, etc. (1740) 286
Having provided yourself of a Dial in a square Box. 1778
W. Pryce Min. Cornub. 207 Apply the side of the dial to the string, and take the degree the needle stands on. 1875
URE Dict. Arts 11. 18 The compass used in underground surveying is called a miner's dial, and is essentially the same instrument as the circumferentor used by the land-surveyor.

6. An external plate or face on which revolutions, pressure, etc. are indicated by an index-finger or otherwise, as in a gas-meter, telegraphic instru-

otherwise, as in a gas-meter, telegraphic instrument, steam or water-gauge, etc.

1747 Gentl. Mag. 223 Move one tooth every revolution of the wheel, thereby discovering the true distance of places by the index on the dial. 1842 Penny Cycl. XXIV. 154/1 For communication .. this object may be effected by a mechanical connection, by chains or wires, between two dials with revolving indexes or pointers. 1875 URE Dict. Arts II. 233 Let us now turn to the face of the instrument. Here we have a dial and an index, which is on the same axis as the magnetised needle.

b. With qualifying words, as tide-, wind-dial.

1792 Archwologia X. 174 This machine of Varro's may be considered as the first wind-dial at Rome.

c. slang. The human face.

1811 in Lexicon Balatronicum. 1889 Bird o' Freedom.

7 Aug. 3 (Farmer) An absinthe tumbler which caught him a nasty crack across the dial.

7 A lanidary's instrument for holding a gem.

a nasty crack across the dial.

7. A lapidary's instrument for holding a gem

while exposed to the wheel.

While exposed to the wheel.

It has markers indicating degrees in adjustment, so as to portion out the circumference of the stone in facets. x8pg Ure Dict. Arts III. 42 An important instrument called a dial, which serves to hold the stone during the cutting and polishing.

8. attrib. and Comb. 8. General, as dial-foot,

8. attrib. and Comb. 8. General, as dial-foot, -hand, -motto, -stone, -telegraph, dial-maker, -work. 1884 F. J. Britten Watch & Clockm. 87 In common watches pins falling out of the \*dial feet is a fruitful source of trouble. c:1600 Shaks. Soms. civ, Yet doth beauty, like a \*dial-hand, Steal from his figure and no pace perceived. 1899 MINSHEU S. Dict., Relagero.. a \*diall-maker. 1875 LANIER PORMS, Symphony 157 Each \*diall-maked leaf and flower-bell. 1822 LAME Elia, Decay of Baggars, The standing \*dial-mottos. 1886 Wormelltt. Von Urbanitsky's Electr. in Serv. Mans (1890) 804 Of AB C systems where a battery is employed to furnish the current, Bréguet's \*Dial Telegraph is a good example. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. \*Dialwork\* (Horology), the motion work between the dial and movement plate of a watch.

b. Special comb., as dial-less a., without a dial,

b. Special comb., as dial-less a., without a dial, b. Special comb., as dial-less a., without a dial, having no dial; dial-like a., like a dial; dial-lock, a lock furnished with dials, having hands or pointers, which must be set in a determinate way before the bolt will move; dial-moth, Tortrix gnomana (Samouelle, Entomol. Compend. 1819); dial-piece = DIAL-PLATE, dial-plane, the flat-surface of a sun-dial; dial-ring, a finger-ring in the form of a ring-dial; dial-wheel (in a watch), one of the wheels placed between the dial and pillar-plate; dial-writer, a type-writer with

one of the wheels placed between the dial and pillar-plate; dial-writer, a type-writer with a dial. Also DIAL-PLATE.

1865 Athenaum 8 July 49 The tower remained \*dial-less as before. 1851 MAYNE REID Scalp-Hunt. i. 10 Where the helianthus turns her \*dial-like face to the sun. 1859 D. Pell. Improv. Sca To Rdr., Upon a \*Dial-peece of a Clock in the Colledge Church of Glocester. 1650 Leysourn Curs. Math. 609 The number of \*Dial Plains are 25. 1703 MOXON Meck. Exerc. 310 A Dyal Plane is that Flat whereon a Dyal is intended to be projected. 1868 Chambers' Encycl. III. 531/1 A dial consists of two parts—the stile or gnomon.. and the dial-plane. 1877 W. Jones Finger-ring 453 A \*dial-ring consisting of two concentric rings moving one within the other. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. 5.v. Watchwork, The \*dial-wheel..serves to carry the hand. 1863 Pall Mall G. 5 May 6/2 The last thing in type-writers, called a '\*dial writer'.

Dial, 5b. 2 A name given in commerce to a superior kind of Kauri gum of a clear pale colour. 1893 Times 14 July 4/4 Gums, Kowrie.. Dial-pale yellowish, £11.

Dial (doi'al), v. [f. DIAL 5b.1]

1. trans. fig. To measure as with a dial; to in-

Inal (doi:al), v. [I. DIAL so. ]

1. trans. fig. To measure as with a dial; to indicate the degree of.

18 at Campbell in New Monthly Mag. I. to Experienced sensibility is like the gnomon. It measures the altitude and dials the light of inspiration. 1839 Balley Pestus (1852)

201 To teach us how to dial bliss. a 1854 Talfourd (Webster), Hours of that true time which is dialled in heaven.

2. To survey or lay out with the aid of a dial or

23. To survey or lay out with the aid of a dial or miner's or surveyor's compass.

1633 Manlove Lead Mines 164 To make inquiry, and to view the Rake, To plum and dyal.

1747 Hooson Miner's Dict. s. v. Boring, Having exactly dialed it, to the place where you would have your Shaft to come through, and laid it out at the Day upon the Surface.

1778 W. Psych Min. Cornub. 203 Most of our Mines and Adits were dialled for in this manner.

1843 Trul. R. Agric. Soc. XIV. 1. 153
To cut the gutters with the plough used by him after being dialled out.

25 To mark set the place of a dial

To mark as the plate of a dial.

1817 [see DIALLED \$91. a.]. Dialatik, obs. f. DIALECTIC sb.1

Dial-bird. [ad. Hindī dahiyāl or dahāl, the native name in Upper India.] An Indian bird (Copsichus saularis), also called Magpie-robin; (Copsichus saularis), also called Mappie-robin; hence sometimes extended to the genus Copsichus. 1738 E. Albin Nat. Hist. Birds III. 17 These Birds were brought from Bengall in the year 1734, and are called by the Natives the Dial-Bird. 2812 SMELLIE & Wood Buffon's Nat. Hist. XI. 261 The East India bird which the English that visit the coasts of Bengal term the Dial-bird. 1859 TENNENT Ceylon II. vii. vii. 254 The songster that first pours forth his salutation to the morning is the dial-bird.

Dialdane (doi; 2016 of 1. Chem. [f. Di-2 + Ald(0L+-ane.)] 'A compound, Ci, Hi; O3, formed by the condensation of two molecules of aldol, with elimination of one molecule of water'. Hence Dialdane a. in dialdanic acid.

elimination of one molecule of water'. Hence **Dialda no** a. in dialdanic acid.

1879 WATTS Dict. Chem. 3rd Suppl. 631. **Dialect** (doi ălekt). [a. F. dialecte (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. dialectus, Gr. διάλεπτος discourse, conversation, way of speaking, language of a country or district, f. διαλέγεσθαι to discourse, converse, f. δια- through, across + λέγειν to speak.]

1. Manner of speaking, language, speech; esp. a manner of speech peculiar to, or characteristic of, a particular person or class; phraseology, idiom.

1879 E. K. Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal., Neither.. must.. the common Dialect and manner of speaking [be] so corrupted

thereby, that [etc.]. 1599 NASHE Lenten Stuffe (1599) 41 By corruption of speech they false dialect and missesound it. 1638 Penil. Conf. vii. (1657) 191 Such a dialect which neither Men nor Angels understand. 1663 BUTLER Hud. 1. 193 A Babylonish Dialect, Which learned Pedants much affect. 1740 J. CLARKE Educ. Youth (ed. 3) 172 The Lawyer's Dialect would be too hard for him. 1805 FOSTER Ess. 11. v. 163 Naturalized into the theological dialect by time and use. 1831 CARLYLE Sarl. Res. III. vii. (1858) 155 Knowest thou no Prophet, even in the vesture, environment, and dialect of this age? 1857 H. RZED Lect. Eng. Poets iii. 87 They lay aside the learned dialect and reveal the unknown powers of common speech.
1852 1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M. 1. ii. 188 In her youth There is a prone and speechlesse dialect, Such as moue men. 2665 EMERSON Cond. Life, Behaviour Wks. (Bohn) II. 384 The ocular dialect needs no dictionary.
2. One of the subordinate forms or varieties of a language arising from local peculiarities of vocabu-

language arising from local peculiarities of vocabulary, pronunciation, and idiom. (In relation to modern languages usually spec. A variety of speech differing from the standard or literary 'language'; a provincial method of speech, as in 'speakers of dialect'.) Also in a wider sense applied to a par-ticular language in its relation to the family of

ticular language in its relation to the family of languages to which it belongs.

1377 HANMER Anc. Eccles. Hist. 70 Certaine Hebrue dialectes. 1614 Raleigh Hist. World 11. 406 The like changes are very familiar in the Acolic Dialect. 1635 PAGITT Christianogr. 73 The Slavon tongue is of great extent: of it there be many Dialects, as the Russe, the Polish, the Bohemick, the Illyrian. and others. 1716 Lond. Gaz. No. 5497/1 He made a Speech.. which was answered by the Doge in the Genoese Dialect. 1794 S. WILLIAMS Vermont 200 A language may be separated into several dialects in a few generations. 1841 Elphinstone Hist. Ind. 1. iv. 203 PAil, or the local dialect of Maghada, one of the ancient kingdoms on the Ganges. 1847 Halliwell Dict. Eng. Dialects (1878) 17 The Durham dialect is the same as that spoken in Northumberland. 1873 Hall In His Name viii. 71 That dialect of rustic Latin which was already passing into Italian.

1b. attrib., as dialect speech, speaker, poems, speci-

b. attrib., as dialect speech, speaker, poems, speci-

+3. = Dialectic sb.1 1. Obs.

†3. = DIALECTIC sb.1 1. Obs.

1551 T. WILSON Logike (1580) 2 b, Logike otherwise called Dialecte (for thei are bothe one) is an Arte to trie the corne from the chaffe. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles II. IV. 223 We may draw forth the force of this Platonic Argument, in Plato's own dialect thus. 1691 Wood Alh. Oxon. I. 395 He had a Tutor to teach him Grammar, and another Dialect. 1698 J. FRYER Acc. E. Ind. 4. P. 362 [They] teach Aristotle's Dialect, and the Four Figures of Syllogism.

attrib. 1761 Sterne Tr. Shandy IV. 35 The learned. .. busy in pumping her [Truth] up thro' the conduits of dialect induction.

Dialect, v.: see List of Spurious Words.]

Dialectal (deiăle ktăl), a. [f. prec. + -AL: cf. mod. F. dialectal.] Belonging to or of the nature

cf. mod.F. dialectat.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dialect.

1831 For. Q. Rev. VII. 380 We cannot consider them mere dialectal variations.

1834 H. O'Brien Round Towers Irel.

121 It was a mere dialectal distinction, appertaining to the court-language.. of the times.

1873 A. J. Ellis President's Address in Trans. Philol. Soc. 208 Their historical relations fare] considered, and their dialectal differences explained.

1880 J. E. C. Welldon in Academy 24 July 38 Dialectal peculiarities might still creep into the Homeric text.

1885 Ibid. 20 Aug. 134/2 August Corrodi's dialectal poetry is remarkable for its humour and naturalness.

Hence PMalacka-lity. dialectal quality.

Hence **Dialectality**, dialectal quality.

1864 FUNNIVALL in *Reader* 22 Oct. 514/2 The dialectality or provinciality of the prefixed k.

Dialectally, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] a. In a dialectal manner; in dialect. b. = DIALECTI-

CALLY I.

1840 G. S. FABER Regeneration 391 The two have no dialectally necessary connection. 1850 F. HALL in Nation
(N. Y.) L. 316/3 An archaism still existent dialectally.

Diralected, a. nonce-wd. [see -ED 2.] (In
comb.) Having or speaking a (specified) dialect.

1836 E. Howard R. Reefer Iv, The .. cockney-dialected
Josh.

Dialectic (dəiale ktik), sb.1 Forms: 4 dialatik, Dialectic (doiâle ktik), sb.1 Forms: 4 dialatik, 5 (dialiticus), dialetike, -yk, dyaletyque, 6 dialectik(e, 6-7 -ique, 7-9 -ick, 7- -ic. [a. OF. dialectique, -etique (12thc. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. dialectica fem. sing., ad. Gr. ἡ διαλεκτική (sc. τέχνη) the dialectic art, the art of discussion or debate, fem. sing. of διαλεκτικόs adj.: see next. The L. dialectica was also treated as a neuter ly whence the later Fing dialectical

pl., whence the later Eng. dialectics.]

1. The art of critical examination into the truth of an opinion; the investigation of truth by discussion: in earlier English use, a synonym of Logic

cussion: in earlier English use, a synonym of Logic as applied to formal rhetorical reasoning; logical argumentation or disputation.
Originally, the art of reasoning or disputation by question and answer, 'invented', according to Aristotle, by Zeno of Elea, and scientifically developed by Plato, by whom the term διαλεκτική was used in two senses, (a) the art of definition or discrimination of 'ideas', (b) the science which views the inter-relation of the ideas in the light of a single principle 'the good'; corresponding broadly to logic and metaphysic. By Aristotle the term was confined to the method of probable reasoning, as opposed to the demonstrative method of science. With the Stoics, rhetoric and dialectic formed the two branches of λογική, logic, in their application of the term; and down through the Middle Ages dialectica was the regular name of what is now called 'logic', in

which sense accordingly dialectic and dialectics were first used in English.

138a WYCLIF Bible Pref. Ep. Jerome 68 Job.. determyneth alle the lawes of dialatik, in proposicoun, assumpcoun, etc., la 1400-50 Alexander 1883 (AShm. MS.) Prestis of be lawe, Of dialiticus [v.r. dialeticus], and decre, doctours of aythir.] c 1440 CARGRAVE Life St. Kath. 1. 372 Sche lerned þan þe liberall artes seuen. The thyrde sciens call þei dialetyk... þe trewth fro þe falshed þat techeth for to know. 148s CAXTON Myrr. 1. vili. 34 The seconde science is logyke whiche is called dyaletyque. 1486 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 72 Dialectike or Logike, which is to learn the truth of al things by disputation. 1656 Stanley Hist. Philos. v. (1701) 174/2 Dialectick is the Art of Discourse, whereby we confirm or confute any thing by Questions and Answers of the Disputants. 1865 Grote Plata I. ii. 96 Zeno stands announced as the inventor of dialectic. the art of cross-examination and refutation. 1874 W. Wallace Logic of Hegel vi. 127 The Platonic philosophy first gave the free scientific, and thus at the same time the objective, form to Dialectic. 1889 FARRAR Early Chr. II. 22 He has nothing of the Pauline method of dialectic. 1889 COURTNEY Mill 27 The Platonic ideal of Dialectic. 1890 COURTNEY Mill 27 The Platonic ideal of Dialectic. 1890 COURTNEY Mill 27 The Platonic ideal of Dialectic. 1890 COURTNEY Mill 27 The Platonic ideal of Dialectic. 1890 COURTNEY Mill 27 The Platonic ideal of Dialectic. 1890 COURTNEY Mill 27 The Platonic ideal of Dialectic. 1890 COURTNEY Mill 27 The Platonic ideal of Dialectic. 1890 COURTNEY Mill 27 The Platonic ideal of Dialectic. 1800 COURTNEY Mill 27 The Platonic ideal of Dialectic. 1800 COURTNEY Mill 27 The Platonic ideal of Dialectic. 16 giving and receiving of reasons.

b. Also in pl. form **Dialectics** (cf. mathematics). b. Also in pl. form **Dialectics** (cf. mathematics).

1641 Milton Animadv. i. (1851) 192 Bishop Downam in his

Dialecticks will tell you [etc.]. 1781 Gisson Decl. 4. F. III.

lii. 263 The human faculties are fortified by the art and

practice of dialectics. 1796 Br. WATSON Apol. Bible 224

You will pardon my unskilfulness in dialectics. 1853 MARS
DEN Early Purit. 336 The dialectics of those times afford no

specimens of reasoning more acute than the examinations of

the martyrs. 1873 Dixon Two Queens III. XIV. viii. 112 If

Henry wearied of dialectics.

2. In modern Philosophy: Specifically applied

by Kant to the criticism which shows the mutually

contradictory character of the principles of science,

when they are employed to determine objects

when they are employed to determine objects beyond the limits of experience (i.e. the soul, the world, God); by Hegel (who denies that such contradictions are ultimately irreconcilable) the term is applied (a.) to the process of thought by which such contradictions are seen to merge themselves in a higher truth that comprehends them; and (b.) to the world-process, which, being in his view but the thought-process on its objective side, develops similarly by a continuous unification of

develops similarly by a continuous unification of opposites.

1798 WILLICH Elem. Critical Philos. 65, 3. Of the division of general Logic, into Analysis and Dialectic. 4. O. the division of transcendental Logic, into transcendental Analysis and Dialectic. 2819 J. RICHARDSON tr. Kant's Logic 17 It would become a dialectic, a logic of appearance.. which arises from a mere abuse of the analytic. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. Kant's Crit. Pure Reason 267 There is therefore a natural and unavoidable dialectick of pure reason.. which irresistibly adheres to human reason, and even when we have discovered its delusion, still will not cease to play tricks upon reason, and to push it continually into momentary errors. 1826 Ferrier Inst. Metaph. Iv. xvi. 134 This reduction.. could not have been effected upon any principle of psychological strategy. It is a manœuvre competent only to the dialectic of necessary truth. 1824 W. WALLACE Logic of Hegel i. 14 That dialectic is the very nature of thought.. forms one of the main lessons of logic. Ibid. vi. 126 By Dialectic is meant an indwelling tendency outwards and beyond.. Dialectic is .. the life and soul of scientific progress, the dynamic which alone gives an immanent connexion and necessity to the subject-matter of Science. 1880 J. Caird Philos. Relig. viii. 229 An idea which expresses the inner dialectic, the movement or process towards unity, which exists in and constitutes the being of the objects themselves. 1888 WATSON Philos. Kant 137 Transcendental Dialectic must. be satisfied with bringing to light the illusion in transcendent judgments, and guarding us against its deceptive influence.

Dialectic (doiălektik), a. and 18.2 [ad. L.

Dialectic (dəiăle ktik), a. and sb.2 [ad. L. dialectic-us, a. Gr. διαλεκτικός of or pertaining to discourse or discussion, f. διάλεκτος: see DIALECT. Cf. mod.F. dialectique.]

A. adj.

A. adj.

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of logical disputation; argumentative, logical.

1. 1050 B. Discolliminium 35 If I should read this Dialectique straine to my Mare. 1060 GALE Crl. Gentiles 1. 1. ii. 14
Their several Modes of Philosophizing, both Symbolic, and Dialectic. 1843 GLADSTONE Glean. V. 1xxix. 68 A more artful and constant resort to dialectic subleties. 1846 tr. F. Von Schiegel's Philos. Hist. 89 This question cannot be settled.

2. Addicted to or protising logical disputa-

2. Addicted to or practising logical disputa-

tion.
1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. 11. v. (1858) 87 Of which dialectic marauder.. the discomfiture was visibly felt as a benefit.
1838 THRLWALL Greece II. xii. 138 A metrical vehicle did not so well suit Zeno's dialectic genius.
1844 Ibid. VIII. 95 Engaged in a learned conversation with the dialectic philosopher Arisoteles.

sopher Aristoteles.

8. [f. DIALECT + -IC.] Belonging to or of the

3. [f. DIALECT + -IC.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dialect; = DIALECTAL.

1813 W. TAYLOR Eng. Synonyms (1856) 51 Is it [prodezza] a mere dialectic variation of prudenza? 1828 Whately Rhet. in Encycl. Metrop. 303/1 An indistinct, hesitating, dialectic, or otherwise faulty, delivery. 1850 H. TORRENS in Jrul. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 13 Another alphabet, dialectic of the Hebrew. 1852 D. WILSON Preh. Ann. II. IV. 185 The close dialectic affinities between Celtic Scotland and Ireland.

B. sb. 2 [The adj. used absolutely.]

A dialectic philosopher, one who pursues the dialectic method; a critical inquirer after truth; a logical disputant.

a logical disputant.

r640 G. WATTS tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. Pref. 25 As for Induction, the Dialectiques seem scarce ever to have taken it into any serious consideration. r677 GALE Crt. Gentlites II. 91 Thou callest a Dialectic one who considers the reason of every Being: for he that accurately discerneth things is a Dialectic. 1801 Moore Nature's Labels 20 As learned dialectics say, The argument most apt and ample For common use, is the example.

Diale ctical, a. (sb.) [f. as prec. +-AL.]

Dialectical, a. (sb.) [f. as prec. +-AL.]

1. = DIALECTIC a. 1.

1. 1548 GEST PP. Masse 116 Theyr argumentation is nothing dialectical. 1656 STANLEY Hist. Philos. V. (1701) 164 Speech.
Dialectical, used by such as discourse in short questions and answers. 1657 North's Plutarch Add. Lives (1676) 39 Instructed in the Rhetorical, Dialectical, and Astrological Arts. 1850 GROTE Greece 11. kvii. VIII. 460 Dialectical skill in no small degree is indispensable. 1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in Contemp. Rev. June 132 The dialectical pot in which ecclesiastical dogma had been cooked.

b. Belonging to, or of the nature of, dialectic in its later philosophical developments of meaning. 1788 Reid Aristotle's Log. v. § 1. 106 When the premises are not certain but probable only, such syllogisms are called dialectical. 1838 [F. Haywood] tr. Kant's Crit. Pure Reason 64 Universal Logic, considered as Organom, is always a Logic of Appearance, that is, is dialectical. 1874 W. WALLACE Logic Hegel vi. 128 The physical elements prove to be Dialectical. The process of meteorological action is the appearance of their Dialectic. 1877 E. CAIRD Philos. Kant 11. xviii. 633 The Cosmological argument is a nest of dialectical assumptions. 1888 Wayson Philos. Kant 289 Pure reason is always dialectical.

2. = DIALECTIC a. 2.

1876 C. M. Davies Unorth. Lond. 356, I entertained pleasant recollections from certain experiences at the Dialectical Society.

3. = DIALECTAL.

1750 HODGES 760 Prel. Disc. (T.) At that time the Hebrew and Arabick language was the same, with a small dialectical

3. - DIALECTAL.

1750 HODGES 760 Prel. Disc. (T.) At that time the Hebrew and Arabick language was the same, with a small dialectical variation only.

1847 HALLIWELL Dict. Pref. (1878) 7 Separating mere dialectical forms.

1851 Max MÜLLER Sc. Lang.

1952 Naguage, not yet Sanskrit or Greek or German, but containing the dialectical germs of all.

B. sb. = DIALECTIO sb. 1.

1859 SKELTON Replyc. 96 In your dialecticall And principles sillogisticall If ye to remembrance call.

**Diale ctically**, adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2.]

1. By means of dialectic; in dialectic fashion;

1. By means of dialectic; in dialectic fashion; argumentatively, logically.

a 1665 J. Goodwin Filled w. the Spirit (1867) 458 You may argue. dialectically or with probability. 1693 SOUTH Serm. (1718) IV. 51 He discoursed, or reasoned dialectically, 1847 GROTE Greece 1. XXXVII. (1862) III. 331 Discussed dialectically, or by reasonings expressed in general language. 1878 HUKLEY in N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 48 The most reverend prelate might dialectically hew M. Comte in pieces.

2. As regards dialect; = DIALECTALLY. 1888 G. STEPHENS Runic Mon. I. 86 A rune may dialectically vary in power, according to locality. 1884 R. S. POOLE in Encycl. Brit. XVII. 641/1 Two coins, differing dialectically in their inscriptions, were found in the Tigris.

Dialectician (doi: alekti fan). [a. F. dialectician (Rabelais, 16th c.), f. L. dialectic-us DIALECTIC a.: see -ICIAN.]

see -ICIAN.]

1. One who is skilled in dialectic; a master of

1. One who is skilled in dialectic; a master of argument or disputation; a logician.

a 1693 Unquant Rabelais III. xix. 155 According to the Dialecticians. a 1753 Edukosore Author. in Relig. xli. (R.), An art that. might help the subtile dialectician to oppose even the man he could not refute. 1791 S. Parr S. of Print. Paper (R.), The great poetical dialectician [Dryden]. 1827 Hallam Const. Hist. (1876) I. iv. 218 The terseness or lucidity which long habits of literary warfare. have given to some expert dialecticians. 1851 Longr. Gold. Leg. vi. 73 For none but a clever dialectician Can hope to become a great physician. a 1868 Bucktic Civiliz. (1869) III. v. 287 They were acute dialecticians, and rarely blundered in what is termed the formal part of logic.

2. A professed student of dialects.
1848 Clough Bothic, Lindsay the ready of speech, the Piper, the Dialectician. Who in three weeks had created a dialect new for the party. 1888 Miss Powley in Trans. Cumbld. 4 Westmid. Antig. Soc. Vl. 272 However well established [his] opinion among dialecticians may be.

Dialecticism (doiāle-ktisiz'm). [f. DIALECTIC + 18M.] The characteristic tendency or influence

+-18M.] The characteristic tendency or influence of dialect.

1888 Academy 14 Jan. 27 Dialecticism, phoneticism, ellipsis, Dialectics, sb. pl.: see DIALECTIC sb. I b.

Dialectize, v. rare. [f. DIALECT + IZE.]

trans. To make into a dialect, or make dialectal.

1883 G. STEPHENS S. Bugge's Stud. N. Mythol. 23 It has even had time to become dialectized.

Dialectology (dejălektologi). [f. Gr. dia-Sectors Dialect + -LOGY.] The study of dia-AEKTO-S DIALECT + -LOGY. ] lects; that branch of philology which treats of dialects.

1879 President's Addr. Philol. Soc. 32 Materials for the dialectology of a single province. 1888 Sweet Eng. Sounds Pref. 12 The obscure and tortuous paths of Old English dialectology.

Hence Dialecto loger, Dialecto logist, one versed in dialectology; Dialectological a., pertaining to dialectology; Dialectological a., pertaining to dialectology; Addr. Philol. Soc. 32 A dialectological introduction. 1881 Athenaum 23 Apr. 554/3 The county [Cornwall] presents to the dialectologer two varieties of an English dialect. 1883 A. M. ELLIOTT in Amer. 3rnl. Philol. IV. 400 The dialectologist must be fastidious indeed who would not be satisfied with this extraordinary mass of material.

Di-alector. rare - o. [f. DIALECT + -OR.]
1847 CRAIG, Dialector, one learned in dialects. Hence in nod. Dicts.

mod. Dicts.

Diale ctual, a. rare. [irreg. f. Dialect; cf. effect, effectual.] = Dialectal.

184 R. G. Latham Native Races Russian Emp. 256
Dialectual varieties increase as we go westwards. 1856
Kitto & Alexander Cycl. Bibl. Lit. (1863) 188/2 Dialectual varieties of produnciation. varieties of pronunciation.

Dialer, Dialing: see DIALLER, DIALLING.

Dialer, Dialing: see DIALLER, DIALLING.

Dialettke, -yk, obs. forms of DIALECTIC.

Dialist (doi'alist). [f. DIAL 5b.1+-18T.] A maker of dials; one skilled in dialling.

1632 T. STIRRUF (title), Horometria; or the Complete Dialist. 1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc. 346 Helps to a young Dyalist for his more orderly and quick making of Dyals.

1776 G. CAMPBELL Philos. R het. (1801) I. Introd., The architect, the navigator, the dialist.

ect, the navigator, the dialist. **Di-a lkalamide.** Chem. See DI-2 and ALKA-

LAMIDE.

1866 E. Frankland Lect. Notes Chem. Stud. 375 Secondary and tertiary monalkalamides, dialkalamides, and trialkalamides, are known.

|| Diallage 1 (dəi pe lädzi). Rhet. [mod.L. diallagē, a. Gr. διαλλαγή interchange, f. διαλλαγ- aorist

stem of διαλλάσσειν to interchange, f. διά through, across + άλλάσσειν to change, make other than it is, f. άλλος other.]

18, 1. AAOS other.]

A figure of speech by which arguments, after having been considered from various points of view, are all brought to bear upon one point.

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1831 Crayous from Commons 44. And when a whole diallage was rear'd, Chagringed he found that no one member cheer'd.

iound that no one member cheer d.

Diallage <sup>2</sup> (dəiˈalkdʒ). Min. [a. F. diallage, f. Gr. διαλλαγή (see prec.), named by Haiiy 1801, from its dissimilar cleavages.] A grass-green variety of pyroxene, of lamellar or foliated structure: formerly applied more widely to similar

ture: formerly applied more widely to similar minerals, such as hypersthene, bronzite, etc.

1805 R. Jahrson Char. Min. II. 605 Smaragdite, Saussure. Diallage, Hauy. 1811 PINKRETON Petral. I. 353 Metallic diallage, from Saxony. 1805 L'ESTRANGE Vachting round W. Eng. 222 Some Serpentine is permeated by vein of golden diallage. 1879 RUTLEY Stud. Rocks x. 121 Some of the so-called diallages belong rather to enstatite than to pyroxene, since the crystallisation is rhombic.

attrib. 1843 PORTLOCK Geol. 211 Hypersthene... passes into a greyish-green diallage, and, with a greenish felspar, forms the very beautiful diallage rock of those localities [Athenry]. 1855 J. D. FORBES Tour Mt. Blanc xi. 237 The boulders here seemed to be gabbro or diallage rock. Hence Diallagio (doialæ dojik), a. [F. diallagique], Diallagoid (doiae lägoid), a., containing or

gique], Diallagoid (doi; æ'lăgoid), a., containing or

rence Diallagoid (doi, e-lagoid), a., containing or resembling diallage.
1847 Craig, Diallagic. 1879 Rutley Stud. Rocks x. 125
The diallagic augite sections are broad. Ibid. x. 132 The diallagoid augite of Boricky.

Dialled (doi:ăld), ppl. a. [f. Dial. sb.1 or v. +
-ED.] Measured or marked by a dial.
1837 T. L. Pracock Melincourt III. 50 The careless hours
. Still trace upon the dialled brass The shade of their unvarying way. 1891 W. Tuckwell Tongues in Trees 145
Six hours to toil, the rest to leisure give, In them—so say the dialled hours—live.
† Di-allel. Obs.—o. [ad. Gr. διάλληλοs through one another.] (See quot.)
1656 Blount Glossogr. s.v., As parallels are lines running one by the other without meeting: 50 Diallels are lines which run one through the other, that is, do cross, intersecate, or cut. [Hence in Balley, Asu, etc.].

|| Diallelon (doi:ālī-lō·un). Logic. [mod.L. f. Gr. δι΄ ἀλλήλων through or by means of one another: see prec.] Definition in a circle, i.e. definition by means of a term which is itself defined by the defined word. fined word.

fined word.

1837-8 Sin W. Hamilton Logic xxiv. (1860) II. 17 The ancients called the circular definition by the name of Diallelon, as in this case we declare the definitum and the definiens reciprocally by each other (δι΄ ἀλλήλων).

| Diallelus (doiāli-lðs). Logic. [mod.L. f. Gr. (γρόπος) διάλληλος reasoning in a circle: see prec. (In mod.F. diallèle.)] Reasoning in a circle; i. e. endeavouring to establish a conclusion by means of a proposition which is itself dependent on the said conclusion.

the said conclusion.

1837-8 Sir W. Hamilton Logic xxvi. (1860) II. 51 The proposition which we propose to prove must not be used as a principle for its own probation. The violation of this rule is called the Orbit vet circulus in demonstrando,—diallelus, Hence Diallelous a., involving reasoning or In mod. Dicts.

Hence Dialie lons a., involving reasoning or defining in a circle. In mod. Dicts.

Dialier, dialer (doi: \*alor). [f. DIAL sb.! + -ER!] One who makes a survey of mines by the aid of a 'dial' or compass.

1747 Hooson Miner's Dict. Riij, This Roofing... if done by a skillful Dialer, and by a Dial that he is accumented with ... is certain enough. 1778 W. PRYCE Min. Cornub. 204 In the same manner the Dialier takes his second measurement.

Dial-less, Dial-like: see DIAL sb.! 8 b.

Dialling dialing (dai: \*aling). 18b. sb.! f DIAL.

Dialing, dialing (doi: Alin), vbl. sb. [f. DIAL sb.1 and v. +-ING 1.]

1. The art of constructing dials. + b. The measurement of time by a dial (obs.).

1570 DEE Math. Pref. 37 Horometrie.. in Englishe, may

be termed Dialling. 1893 FALE (title), The Art of Dialling; teaching an easie and perfect way to make all kinde of Dialls vpon any plaine platte, howsoeuer placed. 1793 MOXON Mech. Exerc. 307 These Rules of adjusting the Motion of the Shadow to the Motion of the Sun, may be called Scientifick Dyalling. 1737-53 CHAMBERS Cycl., Dialing, the art of drawing sun, moon, and star-dials, on any given plane, or on the surface of any given body. 1837 Whee Mel. Hist. Induct. Sc. (1857) I. 122 Another result of the doctrine of the sphere was Gnomonick or Dialling.

2. The use of a 'dial' or compass in underground surveving.

2. The use of a 'dial' or compass in underground surveying.

1670 Sig J. Pettus Fodina Regalis 2 He is directed toward the Shaft by a Needle touch'd with a Loadstone, the using whereof is called Dialling. 1778 W. Pavce Min. Cornub. 202 Dialling is requisite in almost every shaft.

† 3. concr. Apparatus of the nature of dials. rare.
1756 Nugert Gr. Tour 1. 258 A handsome garden, in which there is a variety of dialling.

4. attrib. and Comb., as dialling-globe (see quot.); dialling-scale, graduated lines on rulers, the edge of quadrants, etc., to facilitate the construction of dials; dialling-sphere, a variety of dialling-globe.

struction of thans; chairing-sphere, a variety of dialling-globe.

1666 Collins in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men (1841) II. 462 A dialling scheme of Mr. Foster's. 1766 Phillips (ed. Kersey, Dialling-Globe, an Instrument made of Brass or Wood, with a Plane fitted to the Horizon, and an Index particularly contrived to draw all sorts of Dials, and to give a clear demonstration of that Art. 1767 Phil. Trans. LVII. 380 A new Method of constructing Sun-Dials... without the Assistance of Dialing Scales.

Diallogists as New York New York.

Assistance of Dialing Scales. **Dialogite:** see DIALOGITE. **Dia-1lyl.** Chem. [Di-2.] a. sb. The organic radical allyl in the free state,  $C_6 H_{10} = C_3 H_5$ . See ALLYL. b. attrib. and Comb. Containing two

equivalents of allyl.

2869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 389. 2880 E. Cleminshaw tr.
Wurts' Atomic Th. 265 Free allyl or diallyl, has doubled

its molecule.

Dialogic (doiălρ'dzik), α. [ad. med.L. dialogic-us, a. Gr. διαλογικόs, f. διάλογος DIALOGUE: see
-IC. In mod.F. dialogique (18th c.)] Of, pertaining
to, or of the nature of dialogue; sharing in dialogue.
1833 ΤΗΙΚΙΨΑΙΙ in Philol. Mus. II. 560 The dialogic form
had not then become so indispensable with Plato.
1820 ΒΙΑΚΙΕ Ε΄ Ε΄ Ε΄ Ε΄ Α΄ The iambic or dialogic part
of ancient tragedy. 1836 Harper's Mag. Sept. 642 Several
dialogic personages.

Dialogical (dəiále dzikál), a. [f. as prec. +

Dialogical (dəiálo dzikăl), a. [f. as prec. + AL.] = prec.
1601 Dacon & Walker (ti/lo), Dialogicall Discourses of Spirits and Divels. 161-21 Burton Anat. Mel. 11. ii. 11. (1051) 238 That dialogicall disputation with Zacharias the Christian. 1886 E. Opper Forbid. L. Pref. of For the sake of a more vivid description, especially in the dialogical parts. Hence Dialogically, adv.
1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. vii, If you are for a cool argument are you for managing it analogically or dialogically?
Dialogism (dəiˌseˈlòdʒiz²m). [ad. L. dialogismus the rhetorical figure (see sense 1), a. Gr. διαλογισμός balancing of accounts, reasoning, conversation, debate, f. διαλογίζεσθαι to Dialogize: see -18M. In F. dialogisme (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.).]
1. Rhet. The discussion of a subject under the form of a dialogue, to the personages of which the

form of a dialogue, to the personages of which the author imputes ideas and sentiments.

author imputes ideas and sentiments.

1360 FULKE Retentive 306 (T.) His foolish dialogism is a fighting with his own shadow. [1389 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesis III. xix. (Arb.) 243 This manner of speech is by the figure Dialogismus, or the right reasoner.] 1609 R. BERNARD Faithfull Schepheard 67 Dialogisme.. is, when a question is made, and forthwith readily answered, as if two were talking together. 1659 D. Stokes Twelve Minor Proph. Pref. (L.). Enlarging what they would say.. by their dialogisms and colloquies.

2. A conversational phrase or speech; a DIA-

LOGUE, spoken or written.

1633 COCKERAM Eng. Dict. 11, A Talking together .. Dialogisme. 1647 TRAPP Comm. Matt. xxv. 37-9 Not that there shall be then any such dialogism (say divines) at the last day. 1651 Life Father Sarpi (1676) 74 Such Dialogisms as these past betwixt them. 1823 Blackw. Mag. XI. 444 Byron will never write a tragedy, though he sent ten dialogisms to the Albemarle-street Press.

3. Logic. A term introduced for a form of argument having a single premiss and a disjunctive

conclusion.

The kind of argument is as follows: 'A B is an unimaginative man; therefore either he is not a true poet, or true poets may be men without imagination.' The name implies a parallelism to the syllogism.

1880 C. S. Peirce Algebra of Logic in Amer. Irnl. Math.

III. 20 In this way any argument may be resolved into arguments, each of which has one premiss and two alternative conclusions. Such an argument, when completed, may be called a Dialogism.

Dialogist (dɔi;æ'lŏdzist). [ad. L. dialogista, ad. Gr. διαλογιστής, f. διάλογος; see Dialogue and -18T: in F. dialogiste (17th c.). See also Dialogust.]

1. One who takes part in a dialogue; one of the

Personages in an imaginary dialogue; one of the personages in an imaginary dialogue.

a 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1686 II. 114 The like doth Cicero [assert]. in the person of his Dialogists. 1761 Sterne Tr. Shandy III. xxxvii, The dialogist affirmeth, That a long nose is not without its domestic conveniences also. 1847 DE QUINCEY Millon v. Southey Wks. XII. 176 The two dialogists are introduced walking out after breakfast.

2. A writer of dialogues.

a 1660 Hammond Wks. II. 232 (R.) If we will believe the dialogist's reasonings. 1711 Shaptess. Charac. (1737) III. v. ii. 292 The Characters, or Personages, employ'd by our new orthodox Dialogists. 1839 Maginn in Fraster's Mag. XX. 271 The doctor had never read the Greek dialogist.

Dialogistic (dəiălødzi stik), a. [ad. Gr. διαλογιστικόs of or for discourse: see prec. and -Ic.] Having the nature or form of dialogue; taking

Having the nature or form of dialogue; taking part in dialogue; argumentative.

1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles II. 111. 92 In their disputes or Dialogistic ratiocinations.

1888-3 SCHAPF Encycl. Relig. Knowl. II. 1390 The form of the book [Malachi] is dialogistic,—an assertion of the prophet followed by an excuse of the people, which in turn is refuted.

Dialogistical, a. [f. prec. +-AL.] = prec.

1715 M. Davies Athen. Brit. I. 185 Two dialogistical conjurers, with their dramatick enchantments, change the scene.

scene.

Dialogi stically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

In dialogistic fashion; in manner of a dialogue.

a 1634 J. Richardson On Old Test. 449 (T.) In his prophecy he [Malachi] proceeds most dialogistically.

phecy he [Malachi] proceeds most dialogistically.

Dialogite (doi,ee lodgoit). Min. Erron. diall.

[Named by Jasche about 1817 from Gr. Bahorth
doubt, selection': see -ITE.] A rose-red carbonate
of manganese; a synonym of rhodochrosite.
1836 Emmons Min. 215 Dialogite. 1835 Shepard Min.
134 Diallogite.

134 Diallogite. **Dialogize** (dəi æ lödzəiz), v. See also DIALO-GUIZE. [mod. ad. Gr. διαλογίζεσθαι to converse, debate, f. διάλογος DIALOGUE; in F. dialogiser, 16— 17th c.: see -IZE.] intr. To converse, discuss, or carry on a dialogue (with). Hence Dialogizing

carry on a dialogue (with). Figure Discussing wbl. sb. and ppl. a.

\*\*son Deacon & Walker Spirits & Divels To Rdr. 12 This dialogizing manner of dealing. 1677 Gale Crt. Centiles II.

11. v. 402 Plato... brings in Socrates dialogising with young Alcibiades. 1689 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. 1. 254 He did not think it was their work to dialogize with any man without dores. 1884 Lowell Lett. (1844) I. 211 In them also there are dialogizing and monologizing thoughts, but not flesh and blood enough.

Dialogous (dəiˌæ-lögəs), a. rare. [f. L. dia-log-us, Gr. διάλογ-os Dialogue + -ous.] Of or belonging to dialogue; in quot. = dialogue-writ-

ing.
1737 Firlding Hist. Reg. Ded., The iniquitous surmises of a certain anonymous dialogous author.

Dialogue (doi âlog), sb. Forms: 3-7 dialoge, (4 dialoke, -logg, -log), 5-6 dyalogue, 6- dialogue, [a. F. dialoge (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. dialogue, ad. L. dialogus, Gr. διάλογος conversation, dialogue, f. διαλέγεσθαι to speak alternataly converse ap Dialogue. nately, converse: see DIALECT.]

1. A conversation carried on between two or more

1. A conversation carried on between two or more persons; a colloquy, talk together.

(The tendency is to confine it to two persons, perhaps through associating dia- with di-: cf. monologue.)

1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 109 To make with the a dislogge, I holde it bot wast. 1509 FISHER Fun. Serm. C'tess Kichmond Wks. (1876) 280 A dyalogue, that is to saye a comynycacyon betwyxt. Martha, and our sauyour Jhesu. 1509 SHAKS. Much Ado III. i. 31 Feare you not my part of the Dialogue. 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones VI. XVI. ii, A short dialogue. then passed between them. 1865 DICKENS Mul. Fr. 1. ix, Bella had closely attended to this short dialogue is the passed between them.

b. (without pl.) Verbal interchange of thought

b. (without pl.) Verbal interchange of thought between two or more persons, conversation.

2.152a Denves Introd. Fr. (in Palsgr. 1052) By way of dyalogue between the lady Mary & her servant Gyles.

1595 Shaks. John I. i. 201 In Dialogue of Complement.

1595 Hobbs Leviath. II. xxv. 133 To enter into Dispute, and Dialogue with him.

1795 Pope Odyss. xv. 532 So passed of Jessian dialogue away The night.

1896 Gro. Eliot A. Bede 87 That is the great advantage of dialogue on horse-back; it can be merged any minute into a trot or canter.

2. A literary work in the form of a conversation between two or more persons.

2. A literary work in the form of a conversation between two or more persons.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 76 bis beod sein Gregories wordes, in his dialoge. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1157 Danyel in his dialokez devysed sum tyme. 1493 Dives 4 Paup., Here endith a. dyalogue of Dives & pupper. a 1531 Pol. Rel. 4 L. Poems (1866) 15 A Dyalog betwixt the gentylman and the plowman. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. V. ii. 895 Wil you heare the Dialogue that the two Learned men haue compiled, in praise of the Owle and the Cuckow? 1791 Johnson Rambler No. 156 P.7 Tragedy was a Monody.. improved afterwards into a dialogue by the addition of another speaker. 1883 This. MILWALL Greece IV. 375 Plato, in one of his dialogues, introduces Anytus as vehemently offended with Socrates. 1882 Temperance Mirr. Mar. 63 Uncle Job's Theory, A Dialogue [between 5 persons].

b. (without pl.) Literary composition of this nature; the conversation written for and spoken by actors on the stage; hence, in recent use, style

by actors on the stage; hence, in recent use, style

by actors on the stage; hence, in recent use, style of dramatic conversation or writing.

1889 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie 1. xi. (Arb.) 41 Others who ...by maner of Dialogue, vitered the private and familiar talke of. .shepheards, heywards and such like. 1865 STANLEY Hist. Philos. v. (1701) 174/2 The Writings of Plato are by way of Dialogue. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., Smith Wks. II. 468 The diction... is too luxuriant and splendid for dialogue. 1880 LYTTON Discussed 98 Your book is very clever, but it wants dialogue. 1842 ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind. 1. 283 The plots are generally interesting; the dialogue lively. 1880 GROVE Dict. Mus. II. 531/1 [In Office comique] the dénouement is happy, and the Dialogue spoken.

+3. Such a composition set to music for two or

The state of the second of the

-writer; dialogue-wise adv., in the form

of a dialogue.

of a dialogue.

1561 Veron (title), The Hyntynge of Purgatorye to Death, made Dialogewyse. 1612 Woodall Surg. Mate Wks. (1653)

10° Explained Dialogue wise, betwirt the Authour and a Military Surgeon. 2713 Shaffers. Charac. (1737) III. 317

The form or manner of our dialogue-author. 1732 FIELDING Covent Gard. Trag. Prolegom., A Tragedy is a thing of twe acts, written dialoguewise. 1768 Foote Devil on 2 Sticks III. Wks. 1799 II. 280 A kind of circulating library, for the vending of dialogue onesis. 1783 Hist. Mist Baltimores I. 211, I will write it dialogue fashion. 1861 J. M. Neale in Lit. Churchman VII. 375/1 It is a poem written dialoguewise.

NEALE in Lit. Churchman VII. 375/1 It is a poem written dialoguewise.

Dialogue (doi: 210g), v. [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. dialoguer (1717 in Hatz.-Darm).] Hence also Di'alogued ppl. a., Di'aloguing vbl. sb.

1. intr. To hold a dialogue or conversation.
1607 Shaks. Timon II. ii. 52 Var. How dost Foole? Ape. Dost Dialogue with thy shadow? 1608 Trial of H. Cornish, etc. 28 You must not stand to Dialogue between one another. 1741 Richardson Pamela II. 45 Thus foolishly dialogued I with my Heart. 1817 Coleride Biog. Lil. (1882) 286 Those puppel-heroines for whom the showman contrives to dialogue without any skill in ventriloquism. 1852 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. I. vv. v. 426 Much semi-articulate questioning and dialoguing with Dame de Roucoulles.

b. transf. and fig.
1636 Earle Microcosm., Tobacco-seller (Arb.) 59 Where men dialogue with their noses, and their communication is smoak. 1893 Sat. Rev. 18 June 709/2 With oboe obbligato dialoguing now with sopranos, now with tenors.

+2. trans. To converse with. Obs.
1609 F. Buco Quakerism Exposed 9 To dialogue the Bishops, and call them Monsters. Ibid. 27 The Quakers dialogu'd the Bishops.

3. To express in the form of a dialogue; to furnish with dialogue.

furnish with dialogue.

furnish with dialogue.

1897 SHAKS. Lover's Compl. 132 And dialogu'd for him what he would say. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary May, Our conference grew very grave... I have not time to dialogue it. 1883 Academy 16 May 356 A tale full of human interest, brightly dialogued. 1887 Contemp. Rev. May 717 The prodigious skill of his dialogued argumentation.

Dialoguer (doi'alogo). rare. [f. prec. +-ER<sup>1</sup>.]
One who takes part in a dialogue; = DIALO-

GIST I.

1879 G. MEREDITH Egoist I. xvii. 314 A polished whisperer, a lively dialoguer, one for witty bouts.

nively dialoguer, one for witty bouts.

Dialoguist (doi: alogist). [f. Dialogue sb. +
-IST.] A writer of dialogue; = Dialogue 72.
1730 Eliz. Carert. Algarottion Newton's Philos. (1742)
11. to The Azolian Dialoguists. 1888 Pall Mall G. 3 July 11/1 The whimsical dialoguist of the Happy Islands.

Di'aloguize, v. ? Obs.: see Dialogue; [f. as prec. + -IZE.] intr. To take part in dialogue; to converse. Hence Di'aloguizing vbl. sb.
1899 Broughton's Lett. xii. 42 Euripides and Menander, Socrates and Epicurus dialoguising and conferring together. 1863 Harsner Pop. Impost. xxiii. 166 Upon questioning and Dialoguizing with the Devil. a 1619 FOTHERBY Atheom.
1. xii. § 3 (1622) 126 These interlocutorie and dialoguising dreames.

Di'al-plate. [f. Dialsb.] + Plate 1 The face.

L xii. 83 (1622) 126 These interlocutorie and dialoguising dreames.

Di-al-plate. [f. DIAL sb.1 + PLATE.] The face-plate of a dial; spec. (in Clock-making) the sheet of metal, glass, etc. on the face of which the hours, etc. are marked; = DIAL sb.1 4.

1690 Lond. Gas. No. 2603/4 A little Gold Watch with a white Enamell Dial-Plate, made in France. 1781 Cowper Conversation 380 The circle formed. Like figures drawn upon a dial-plate. 1816 J. Scott Vis. Paris (ed. 5) 63 Niches. in which different. names might be slid... in the same way as the ever-changing days of the month are slid into the dial-plates of our clocks. 1840 Cartile Heroes iii. (1858) 263 His characters are like watches with dial-plates of transparent crystal.

fig. 1829 Lytton Disouned 59 Every stroke upon the dial-plate of wit was true to the genius of the hour. 1836 Emerson Nature, Lang. Wks. (Bohn) II. 153 The visible world... is the dial plate of the invisible.

D. A graduated plate used with a lapidary's dial. 1875 Use Dict. Arts III. 42 A needle..marks by its points the divisions on the dial-plate.

Dialutic, a. Chem. [f. DI-2 + AL(LOXAN) + URIC.] In dialuric acid, C<sub>4</sub> N<sub>2</sub> H<sub>4</sub> O<sub>4</sub>, an acid obtained by hydrogenizing alloxan, which crystallizes in needles, and forms, with metals, salts called Dialutates. Hence Dialutamide, the primary amide in which the replacing radical is that of dialuric acid.

1845 G. E. Day tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. I. 60 On treating

dialuric acid.
1845 G. E. Day tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. I. 60 On treating alloxan with sulphuretted hydrogen, we obtain .. dialuric acid. 1856 Warts tr. Gmelin's Chem. X. 138 Dialurate of Potash. Deposited on mixing a potash-salt with aqueous dialuric acid. 1863-77 Warrs Dict. Chem. V. 958 Dialuric and uric acids may be regarded as tartron-ureide and tartron-diureide respectively.

Dialy- (dɔiːāli), ad. Gr. διαλυ-, stem (but not regular combining form) of διαλυ-ew to part asunder, separate, used as the first element in many botanical terms, with the sense of 'separated'. or

botanical terms, with the sense of 'separated', or

'non-united'. Synonymous terms are usually found in Apo- and Poly-. Thus **Dialycarpel** (-kāupēl) [see Carpel], 'an ovary or fruit with ununited carpels' Syd. Soc. Lex. **Dialycarpous** (-kāupos), a. carpeis Sya. Soc. Let. Disignaryous (-ka-ipəs), a. [Gr.  $\kappa a \rho \pi \delta s$  fruit], having the carpels distinct. Disignations (-petalles) a., having the petals distinct. Disignations (-fi-les) a. [Gr.  $\phi \psi \lambda \lambda \delta v$  a leaf], having the leaves distinct. So Disignaryous, Dialysta minous adjs., having the sepals, the

Dialysta minous adjs., having the sepais, the stamens, distinct.

1849 Henrrey Rudim. Bot. (1858) 100 More correctly called dialypetalous, with the petals distinct. 1859 C. Dresser Rudim. Bot. 346 It is said to be apocarpous. or dialycarpous. 1866 Treas. Bot., Dialyphyllous, the same as Polysepalous. 1883 Grav Struct. Bot. vi. § 5. 244 Dialypetalous (used by Endlicher) has the same meaning, polypetalous. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dialyphyllous, having separate leaves. Ibid., Dialyzepalous, having the sepals distinct; same as Polysepalous. Ibid., Dialyzepalous.

This Dress has a sepals of Dialyzepalous.

having separate, distinct stamens.

Dialy:sable, -zable, a. [f. DIALYSE v. + -ABLE. So F. dialysable.] Capable of separation by dialysis.

Dialysate (doi;wilezh). Chem. [f. DIALYSE + -ATE.] That portion of a mixture that remains after dialysis.

after dialysis.

after dialysis.

1867 J. ATTFIELD Chem. (1885) 811 The portion passing through the septum is termed the diffusate, the portion which does not pass through is termed the dialysate.

Dia:lysa:tor. Chem. rare. [f. DIALYSE, with L. agent-suffix -alor.] = DIALYSE, is Daily News 16 Jan. 2/3 It does not belong to the group of so-called toxalbumins, as it can withstand high temperatures, and in the dialysator passes quickly and easily through the membrane.

Dialyse as (dai:alaiz) 21 Chem. If DIALYSE.

through the membrane.

Dialyse, -ze (doi ăloiz), v. Chem. [f. DIALY-sis, after analyse.] trans. To separate the crystalloid part of a mixture from the colloid, in the process of chemical dialysis.

Process of chemical dialysis.

1867 Graham in Phil. Trans. 186 The mixed fluid to be dialysed is poured into the hoop upon the surface of the parchment-paper. Ibid. 205 The solution is the more durable the longer it has been dialysed. 1885 A. W. Blyth into the distilled water.

Hence Di alysed ppl. a., that has undergone the

Hence Di'alysed ppl. a., that has undergone the process of dialysis; dialysed iron, a soluble ferric hydroxide, prepared by dialysis, used in medicine. Di'alysing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1867 [see Dialyric 1]. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 96 Dialyzed Iron..is a clear, neutral, nearly tasteless, darked liquid, prepared by dialyzing a solution of the chloride of iron. 1884 W. G. Stevenson in Pop. Sc. Monthly XXIV. 771 Membranes possessing dialyzing power.

Dialyser, -eer (doi'aloizol). Chem. [f. Dialyse + -er l.] An apparatus for effecting dialysis; a vessel formed of parchment or animal membrane floated on water into which the crystalloids pass through the membrane, leaving the colloids behind.

floated on water into which the crystalloids pass through the membrane, leaving the colloids behind.

1861 Graham in Phil. Trans. 186 The vessel described (dialyser) is then floated in a basin containing a considerable quantity of water. 1861 N. § Q. 7 Dec., The Dialyser, invented by Thomas Graham, Esq., F.R.S., Master of the Mint, is an Apparatus for effecting Chemical Analysis by means of Liquid Diffusion. 1863—72 WATTS Dict. Chemal.

316 A sheet of this parchment stretched on a hoop of thin wood or gutta percha forms a very convenient dialyser.

1864 H. Spencer Biol. I. 20 Combined substances between which the affinity is feeble, will separate on the dialyzer.

Dialysis (doi; 2 lisis). Pl. dialyses. [a. Gr. διάλυσες separation, dissolution; f. διαλύσεν to part asunder, f. δια- through, asunder + λύσεν to loose.]

asunder, f. δια- through, asunder + λύειν to loose.] +1. Rhet. a. A statement of disjunctive proposi-

asunder, 1. oia- through, asunder + λυείν (0 1008c.]

† 1. Rhet. 8. A statement of disjunctive propositions. b. = Asyndeton. Obs.

1506 Day Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 98 Dialisis, a separation of one thing from another, both being absolved by a severall reason, in the nature of a Dilemma, as thus. If you remember it, I have said enough, if not, my words will not provoke you. 1509 Puttenham Eng. Poets III. xix. (Arb.) 230 A maner of speach [Dialisis, or the Dismember] not so figuratine as fit for argumentation, and worketh not vnlike the dilemma of the Logicians. 1823 Carb Technol. Dict., Dialysis, (Rhet.)..i.e. asyndeton, a figure of speech in which several words are put together without being connected together by a conjunction, as veni, vidi, vici.

† 2. Gram. = DI.EREBIS 1. Obs.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Dialysis, in grammar, a character, consisting of two points placed over two vowels of a word, which would otherwise make a diphthong; but are hereby parted into two syllables. As in Mosalc. 1818 E. V. BLOMFIELD IT. Matthia's Gram. (1829) p. xivili, Edamero is not a dialysis of πλωτού of strength. Obs.

1823 CRABD Technol. Dict., Dialysis. a dissolution of the strength, or a weakness of the limbs.

1823 CRABD Technol. Dict., Dialysis. a dissolution of the limbs.

4. Path. Solution of continuity.

1811 Hooper Dict., Dialysis, a solution of continuity, or destruction of parts.

5. Chem. A name given by Graham to a process

of separating the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloid by filtration through

a parchment membrane floating in water.

1861 Graham in *Phil. Trans.* 186 It may perhaps be allowed me to apply the convenient term dialysis to the method of separating by diffusion through a septum of gelatinous matter.

1864 Reader 22 Oct. 516 (heading), On

the Detection of Poisons by Dialysis. 1878 FOSTER Phys.
11. i. 194 By dialysis it may be still further purified.

comb. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 197

Place the filtered brine in a bladder or vessel of the prepared dialysis-parchment.

Dialytic (daialitik), a. [ad. Gr. &aavrika able

to dissolve, f. διάλυτος separated, dissolved, f. δια-λύειν: see DIALYSIS.]

1. Chem. Of the nature of or pertaining to chemical dialysis.

cal dialysis.

1861 Graham in Phil. Trans. 186 The most suitable of all substances for the dialytic septum appears to be the commercial material known as vegetable parchment or parchment paper. 1867 J. Attribute Chem. (1885) 813 Dialysed iron or dialytic iron. 1876 Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. Mus. 82546 Experiments on absorption and dialytic separation of gases by colloid septa.

†2. Med. 'Relating or pertaining to dialysis (sense 3); relaxing.' Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883. Obs.

3. Geol. and Min. (See quot.)

1877 A. H. Green Phys. Geol. iii. § 1. 93 Those derivative rocks, which have been formed not by the mechanical wear and tear of pre-existing rocks, but by the chemical decomposition of their constituents, are sometimes called Dialytic.

4. Math. Of or pertaining to the differentiation of equations by the process of dissolution described in the quotation.

of equations by the process of dissolution described in the quotation.

1853 SYLVESTER in Phil. Trans. CXLIII. 1. 544 Dialytic. If there be a system of functions containing in each term different combinations of the powers of the variables in number equal to the number of the functions, a resultant may be formed from these functions, by, as it were, dissolving the relations which connect together the different combinations of the powers of the variables, and treating them as simple independent quantities linearly involved in the functions. The resultant so formed is called the Dialytic Resultant of the functions supposed; and any method by which the elimination between two or more equations can be made to depend on the formation of such a resultant is called a dialytic method of elimination.

5. Dialytic telescope: a telescope in which achromatism is effected by means of two lenses separated and placed at some distance from each other.

matism is effected by means of two lenses separated and placed at some distance from each other.

1846 E. West tr. Pischel's Elem. Physics II. 136 Prof. Littrow of Vienna in 1827. proposed that the telescope should be fitted up with its proper object glass of crown glass; and that a fiint glass lens, of much smaller diameter, should be placed at a proper distance behind the former, to counteract the prismatic dispersion of the rays. The name of dialytic telescopes was given to these instruments.

Dialy tically, adv. [f. DIALYTIC+-AL+-LY.2]

By way of dialysis; by the dialytic method of elimination in mathematics.

1873 G. Salmon Higher Plane Curves 20 The actual elimination of \( \lambda \) is easily performed dialytically.

+ Dialyton. Rhet. Obs. [L., a. Gr. 70 \( \lambda \) id\( \lambda \) to you see DIALYTIC.] =

DIALYSIS I b.

DIALYSIS I b.

1657 J. SMITH Myst. Rhet. 182 Dialyton .. is all one with Asyndeton. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dialyton, a Rhetorical Figure, when several Words are put together without any Conjunction Copulative. 1721 in BAILEY.

Diamagnet (doi:amæ:gnèt). [f. DIA- pref.1 + MAONET; cf. next.] = DIAMAGNETIC 3b.

1864 in Webster. 1897 TYMALL Fragm. Sc. (1879) I. xiii. 380 Each man walking over the earth's surface is a true diamagnet.

Diamagnet.

Diamagnetic (dai ămægne tik), a. and sb. [f. Gr. &a-Dia-pref. through, across + MAGNETIC. Introduced by Faraday in 1846, first as sb., and then as adj.]
A. adj.

1. Of a body or substance: Exhibiting the phenomena of DIAMAGNETISM; the opposite of magnetic or paramagnetic.

mena of DIAMAGNETISM; the opposite of magnetic or paramagnetic.

A diamagnetic substance in the form of a bar or the like, when suspended freely and exposed to magnetic force, takes an equatorial position, i. e. at right angles to the lines of the force; a paramagnetic for magnetic substance takes an axial position, i. e. in the direction of those lines.

1846 FARADAY Exper. Res. in Electr. in Phil. Trans. I. 42 § 2348 The metals which are magnetic retain a portion of their power after the great change has been effected, or in what might be called their diamagnetic state. 1849 MRs. SomeRVILLE Connect. Phys. Sc. xxxiii. 369 Substances affected after the manner of bismuth [when suspended between the poles of an electro-magnet] are said to be diamagnetic. 1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. III. 777 The same body may appear magnetic or diamagnetic, according to the medium in which it is placed. 1893 Suppl. to Lighting 7 Jan. 9 Diamagnetic substances are those through which magnetic effects are transmitted less readily than through air.

2. Belonging or relating to diamagnetic bodies, or to diamagnetism.

2. Belonging or relating to diamagnetic bodies, or to diamagnetism.

1846 FARDDAY Exper. Res. Electr. in Phil. Trans. I. 26

§ 2270, As I have called air, glass, water, etc. diamagnetics (2149), so I will distinguish these lines by the term diamagnetic relative to the lines called magnetic curves.

1851 H. MAYO Pop. Superst. (ed. 2) 190 Od-force, which its discoverer now holds to be the same with the diamagnetic influence. 1855 H. Spencer Princ. Psychol. (1872) I. 1. iv. 69 Altering the direction of diamagnetic polarity in metals.

1846 FARDDAY Exper. Res. Electr. in Phil. Trans. I. 2

§ 2149 By a diamagnetic, I mean a body through which lines of magnetic force are passing, and which by their action does not assume the usual magnetic state of iron or loadstone. Ibid. 3 § 2152 A piece of this glass, about two inches square and 0-5 of an inch thick, having flat and

polished edges, was placed as a diamagnetic between the poles. 1871 TYNDALL Fragm. Sc. (1879) I. xiii. 375 The body used to excite this diamagnetic.

Diamagnetically, adv. [f. prec. + -AL + -LY 2.] In the manner of a diamagnetic body, or

-LY 2.] In the manner of a diamagnetic body, or of diamagnetism. Also fig.

1830 GROVE COTP. Phys. Forces (ed. 2) 88 Their optic axis points diamagnetically or transversely to the lines of magnetic force. 1871 Tylon Prim. Cult. II. 388 The influence of the divine Sun.. still subsists as a mechanical force, acting diamagnetically to adjust the axis of the church and turn the body of the worshipper.

Diamagnetism (doi: mæ gnetiz'm). [f. DIA-1 + MAGNETISM, after diamagnetic.] a. The phenomena exhibited by a class of bodies, which, when freely suspended and acted on by magnetism, take up a position transverse to that of the magnetic axis, i.e. lie (approximately) east and west; the force to which these phenomena are attributed; the quality of being diamagnetic. b. That branch of the science of magnetism which treats of dia-

the quality of being diamagnetic. b. That branch of the science of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic bodies and phenomena.

1850 W. Gregory Lett. Anim. Magnetism p. xv, He does indeed propose to include under the general term Magnetism two forms of it; viz. Paramagnetism . and Diamagnetism 1854 J. Scoffenn in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 273 The. beginning of the science of diamagnetism usty be regarded as a force distinct from magnetism. 1877 Le Conte. Elem. Geol. (1879) 184 Apparent diamagnetism of cleaved slates under certain conditions.

The magnetize of the properties of the propertie

Diama:gneto:meter. [f. DIAMAGNET(ISM)

+ Gr. µérpov, after magnetometer.] An instrument for measuring diamagnetic force.

1886 Wormell tr. Von Urbanitzky's Elect. in Serv. Man (1890) 180 Weber constructed an instrument, the diamagnetometer, by means of which he measured the magnetometer obsenuth.

Diamagnetic moment amount of the server of the ser

moment of bismuth.

Diamand(e, -mant, -maund(e, etc., obs. ff.

Diamantiferous (dei: amentiferes), a. [f. after mod. F. diamantifere, f. F. diamant Diamond: see -FEROUS.] Diamond-producing.

1898 in Academy 14 Sept., The diamantiferous sands of the valleys. 1880 CLERKE in Fraser's Mag. 822 The diamantiferous districts of Brazil.

mantiferous districts of Brazil.

Diamantine (dəiămæntin), a. and sb. [a. F. diamantin (16th c. in Littré), f. diamant DIAMOND: see -INE.]

A. adj.

1. Consisting of, or of the nature of, diamond;

1. Consisting of, or of the nature of, diamond; containing or producing diamonds.

1605 Timbe Oversit. 1. xii. 49 That he might reduce the more pure and ethereall mercury... into a christalline and dyamantine substance. 1676 Phil. Trans. XI. 755 Ironhooks, with which they fetch out the Diamantin-oar. 1837 MONTGOMENY Pelican Isl. 1x. 149 Day after day he pierced the dark abyss. Till he had reach'd its diamantine floor.

12. Hard as diamond, adamantine. Obs.

1505 Svivester Du Barias I. iv. (1641) 35/2 Destinies hard Diamantine Rock. a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. Poems Wks.

(1711) 29 Doors of eternity, With diamantine barrs.

13. sb.

1. A preparation of adamantine or crystallized 1. A preparation of adamantine or crystallized boron, used as a polishing powder for steel work.

1884 F. J. Britten Watch & Clockm. 86 A name may be removed from an enamel dial by gently rubbing it with a little fine diamantine on the point of the finger.

1892 Bar, a preparation of crystallized boron much esteemed as a polishing powder for steel work.

2. A fabric with diamond-shaped pattern.

1892 Earst Anglian 21 Feb. (in Queen 19 May 1883), Corderetts, diamantines, chiveretts.

† Diamber. Pharm. Obs. Also diambre, diamber. [a. F. diambre, in med.L. diambra: see DIA-2 and Amber.] An old stomachic and cordial containing ambergris, musk, and other aromatics.

1593-68 Warde tr. Alexis Secr. 10a, He made her also eate the confection of Diambre. 1608 MIDDLETON Mad World III. ii, Mixed in a stone or glass mortar with the spirit of diamber.

Diamesogamous (deliamėsogamos). a. Bot.

Diamesogamous (dei amesogamos), a. Bot. | Fig. 2 | Forest |

Plants which require external aid to bring their reproductive elements together are termed 'Diamesogamæ'.]

Diametarily, erroneous f. Diametrally.

Diameter (doi, æ'm/tol). Also 4-6 diametre.

[a. OF. dia-, dyametre (13th c. in Littré; mod.F. diamètre), ad. L. diametrus, -os, a. Gr. διάμετρος (sc. γραμμή line) diagonal of a parallelogram, diameter of a circle, f. διά through, across + μέτρον measure.]

1. Geom. A straight line passing through the centre of a circle (or sphere), and terminated at Vol. III.

each end by its circumference (or surface). Hence each end by its circumference (or surface). Hence extended to a chord of any conic (or of a quadric surface) passing through the centre; and further, to a line passing through the middle points of a system of parallel chords (or through the centres of mean distances of their points of intersection with the curve), in a curve of any order. b. The DIAGONAL of a parallelogram. (obs.) c. gen. A line passing from side to side of any body through the centre.

DIAGONAL of a parallelogram. (abs.) C. gen. A line passing from side to side of any body through the centre.

397 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 71 pe dyameter [of] a figure [is] be lengest even lyne bat is devysed berynne, take who bat may. 1521 Record Pathn. Knowl. 1. Def., And all the lines that bee drawen crosse the circle, and goe by the centre, are named diameters. 1551 — Cast. Knowl. (1556) 18 Euery right lyne that passeth from side to syde in a globe, and toucheth the centre, is aptely called a diameter. 2638 N. Carrenter Geog. Del. I. v. 110 All the Diameters of the world concurre, and cut one the other in the Center. 2668 Rarrow Euclid: Def. xxvi, In a parallelogram, when a diameter. 1151 drawn. 1726—7 Swiff Gulliver II. iv. 120, I paced the diameter and circumference several times. 1776 Hutton Math. Dict. s.v., Diameter. of any Curve, is a right line which divides two other parallel right lines, in such manner that, in each of them, all the segments or ordinates on one side, between the diameter and different points of the curve, are equal to all those on the other side. This is Newton's sense of a Diameter. But, according to some, a diameter is that line, whether right or curved, which bisects all the parallels drawn from one point to another of a curve. 1821 R. Knox Cloquet's Anat. 35 The Thorax... is measured by means of certain ideal lines, named its diameters, which pass from the sternum to the vertebral column, or from one side to the other. All the diameters are greater below than above. 1885 Leudessoner Cremonás Proj. Geom. 217 If any number of parallel chords of a conic be drawn, the locus of their middle points is a straight line. This straight line is termed the diameter of the chords which it bisects.

† d. fig. ? Central line, axis. Obs.

2130 Lyde. Baladae our Ladie (R.). O stedfast diameter of duracion That fewe feres any time might thou finde For none to him was founden halfe so kinde.

2. The transverse measurement of any geometrical figure or body; the length of a straight line drawn f

from side to side through the centre, esp. of a chicle or body of circular, spherical, or cylindrical form; width; thickness.

\*\*c 1391\*\* Chaucer Astrol. II. § 38 Let this pyn be no lengere than a quarter of the diametre of thi compas. 1357\*\* Records Whetsi. iv. b, A Gonne of size inches diameter in the mouthe. a 1635\*\* Corbet Poems 192\*\* The just proportion. Of the diameter and circumference. 1703\*\* Moxon Mech. Exerc. 273\*\* A Chimny, whose Diameter between the Jambs is eight feet. 1774\*\* Goldsin. Nat. Hist. (1776) VIII. 106\*\* (A wasp) boring a hole. not much wider than the diameter of its own body. 182=6.]. Smith Panorama Sc. § Art I. 312\*\* The power and the weight will balance each other, when the power bears the same proportion to the weight that the diameter of the axis bears to the diameter of the wheel. 1868\*\* Lockwer Elem. Astron. ii. (1879) 39\*\* The diameter of the Sun is 853,380 miles. † b. ellipt. with numeral expressions: = of (such a) diameter, or = in diameter (4 a). Obs.

1663\*\* Gerbier Counsel 69\*\* Balls twelve inches Diameter. 1728\*\* Lady M. W. Montagu Let. to Ciess Bristol 10 Apr., The dome... is said to be one hundred and thirteen feet diameter. 1835\*\* J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 191\*\* Some... were not more than 3\frac{1}{2}\$ inches diameter.

C. Geom. The length of the diagonal of a parallelogram. (obs.) † d. Arith. A number that is the square root of the sum of the squares of the two factors of a Diametral number (and hence the parameter) by the diagonal of a rectangle

two factors of a DIAMETRAL number (and hence may be represented by the diagonal of a rectangle se sides are proportional to these factors, the rectangle itself representing the 'diametral num-

1557 RECORDE Whetst. Dj, 17 is the diameter to that diametralle number 120 [=8×15]. Ibid., 5 is the diameter of that platte forme.

e. Arch. The transverse measurement of a

e. Arch. The transverse measurement of a column at its base, taken as a unit of measurement for the proportions of an order.

1604 Drayton Owle 609 Of Columnes the Diameters doth tell. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s. v., Diameter of a Column, is its thickness just above the base. From this the module is taken, which measures all the other parts of the column. Diameter of the Diminution, is that taken from the top of the shaft. Diameter of the Swelling, is that taken at the height of one-third from the base. 1843-76 Gwill Archit. III. 1. § 2536 Vitruvius in this order [the Tuscan] forms the columns six diameters high, and makes their diminution one quarter of the diameter. 1850 Lettich Miller's Anc. Art § 54 The columns in the temple of Ephesus were eight diameters high.

1. As a unit of linear measurement of the mag-

f. As a unit of linear measurement of the magnifying power of a lens or microscope. (Cf. also

quot. 1665 in 4 a.)

1896 EMERSON Eng. Traits, First Vitit Wks. (Bohn) II.

3 His microscopes, magnifying two thousand diameters.

g. Whole extent from side to side or from end

réoz Shaks. Ham. iv. i. 41 [Slander], whose whisper o'er the world's diameter, As level as the cannon to his blank, Transports his poison'd shot. c réas Howell Lett. 1. xxxviii. 261, I have traversed the Diameter of France more

† 3. The diametrical or direct opposite; contrariety, contradiction. Also ellipt. = in diameter 4 b. Obs.

1579 J. Stubbes Gaping Gulf Av, What a diameter of religion were it for vs dwelling among Christians, to admit

from ouer sea, the sons of men in mariage? r66r GLANVILL Vanity of Dogmatizing 76, I shall not undertake to maintain the Paradox, that stands diameter to this almost Catholic opinion.

4. Phrases. In diameter.

8. lit. in sense 2 (with

numerals, etc.): In measurement across through the centre; in width or thickness. (Formerly also in

centre; in width of thickness. (Politicity sales of the diameter.)
1577 Dre Relat. Spir. 1. (1659) 356 A trunk of fire, which ... seemeth to be 4 foot over in the Diameter. 1668 Phil. Trans. I. 60 It would magnifie but 600 times in Diameter. 21719 Addison Italy (I.), The bay of Naples. lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter. 1858 House Veg. Kingd. 110 The fruit hangs from the tree [baobab] by a stalk two feet long and an inch in diameter.

†b. Diametrically, directly (with words denoting our contrariety): in direct opposition.

The Diametrically, directly (with words denoting opposition or contrariety); in direct opposition. [After Gr. ἐκ διαμέτρου ἀντικεῖσθαι to lie diametrically opposite.] (Usually fig.) Also (in lit. sense) by a diameter. Obs. (Cf. DIAMETRICAL 2, 2 b.) 1543 Traherron Vigo's Chirurg. vi. i. 181 By flebothomie on the contrary syde by a diameter. 1598 B. Jonson Ev. Man in Hum. 1v. vii, To come to a publike schoole... it was opposite (in diameter) to my humour. 1643 Millton Divorce 11. xxi. (1851) 122 To hinder... those deep and serious regresses of nature.. is in diameter against both nature and institution. 1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. 1. § 3 To stand in diameter and swords point with them. Ibid. 1. § 51 It is not worthy to stand in diameter with Heaven.
† c. In a diameter: in a direct line, directly. Obs. (Cf. DIAMETRICALLY 3.)
21681 J. Lacy Sir H. Buffoon 1. Dram. Wks. (1875) 228 Deriving our pedigree in a diameter from the best blood of Europe.

Hence Dia metered a., of a (specified) diameter.

Deriving our pedigree in a diameter from the best blood of Europe.

Hence Dia metered a., of a (specified) diameter. 1707 SLOANE Jamaica I. 57 A two or three inch long diameter'd broad woody pedestal. Ibid. 63 A foot diameter'd, large, broad, roundish root.

† Dia meterly, adv. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] = DIAMETRICALLY 2 b.

1603 FLORIO Montaigne III. ix. (1632) 560 Libertie and idlenesse... are qualities diameterly contrary to that mysterie. 1633 Anss Agst. Cerem. II. 518 So diameterly contrary to it.

† Dia meter-wise, adv. Obs. = prec. 1630 Anss Agst. Cerem. II. 518 So diameterly contrary to it.

† Dia meter-wise, adv. Obs. = prec. 1630 Anss Agst. Cerem. II. 518 So diameterly contrary to it.

† Dia meter-wise, adv. Obs. = prec. 1630 Anss Agst. Cerem. II. 518 So diameterly contrary to it.

† Diameteral (dei, e. mittal), a. and sb. [a. OF. dyametral (14th c. in Godef. Suppl.; mod. F. diametral), ad. med. L. diametralis, a. and sb. [a. OF. dyametral (14th c. in Godef. Suppl.; mod. F. diametral tral), ad. med. L. diameters, of the nature of or constituting a diameter.

Diametral plane: (a) Geom. a plane passing through the centre of a sphere or other solid; (b) Cryst. a plane passing through two of the axes of a crystal (see DIAMETRIC 1). 1555 EDEN Decades 6 An other Ilande. whose Diametral syde extendynge frome the Easte to the weste, they indged to bee a hundreth and fyftie myle. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLK Barthol. Anat. II. iii. 90 The Diametral wideness of the lower Belly. 1676 MOXON Print Lett. 46 Through this Circle draw a.. Diametral line. 1831 HERSCHEL Astron. Bill. 151 In the orthographic projection, every point of the hemisphere is referred to its diametral plane or base. 1865 W. S. Aldis Elem. Solid Geom. vi. (1886) 85 The locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords of a surface is called the diametral surface of the system. 1877 HUXLEY Anal. Inv. Anim. iii. 162 The diametral folds of the oral aperture. 1881 MAXWELL Elect. 4 Magn. I. 12 A diameter of an ellipsoid and its conjugate diamet

†2. Arith. Diametral number: one that is the

product of two factors the sum of whose squares is a square. (Cf. DIAMETER 2 d.) Obs.
Thus 3<sup>2</sup>+4<sup>2</sup>=5<sup>2</sup>; then 3×4=12 is a diametral number.
1557 RECORDE Whetst. C iv b. 1674 JRAKE Arith. (1666)
179 Diametral numbers. are produced as Oblongs, by multiplying their proper parts together. Itid. 181 All Diametral Numbers do set forth a Plain Rectangled Triangle, having all 3 Sides known.

all 3 Sides known.

† 3. = DIAMETRICAL 2. Obs.
1638 Donne Serm. lxxii. 726 There is not so direct and Diametrall a contrariety between the Nature of any Sinne and God, as betweene him and Pride. 1641 LD. J. Digny Sp. in Ho. Com. 21 Apr. 11, I see the best Lawyers in diametrall opposition. 1666 Sancrort Lex Ignea 22 Your own Oppositions direct and Diametral to God. 1768 Life Sir Barth. Sapkull I. 56 The genius of pleasure is a diametral contradiction to the spirit of trade and commerce.

† B. sb. Obs.

1 A diametral line diameter.

+ B. sb. Obs.

1. A diametral line, diameter.

1648 SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrrus iii. 56 The incession or local motion of animals is made.. by decussative diametrals, Quincunciall Lines and angles. 1676 Moxon Print Lett. 47 Through the Diametral c, d, draw another Diametral line.

2. A diametral number: see A. 2.

1674 JEAKE Arith. (1696) 184 II 540, or 432, etc. be Diametrals, then 54,000 and 43,300 be the like.

**Dia metrally**, adv. [f. prec. +-LY <sup>2</sup>.]

1. In the way of a diameter; in a line passing

1. In the way of a chamere, in a through the centre.

[1426 Bk. St. Albans, Her. Fivb, The lawiste parte extendys to the lawist parte of the shelde dyametralit[er],]
1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesia II. (Arb.) III Querthwart and dyametrally from one side of the circle to the other. a 1548 Mede View Apoc. Whs. v. 917 Which Beasts are here said to be 'in the midst of the Throne' and 'round about the 40\*

Throne', that is, diametrally placed round about the Throne. 188a Proctor in *Longm. Mag*. Dec. 193 Meteoric streamers extending apparently diametrally from the sun.

+2. Directly, in a straight line. Obs. (Cf. Dia-

METRAL I b.)

1604 E. G. D'Acosta's Hist. Indies 1. 6 When as the roundnesse of the earth opposeth itselfe diametrally betwirt her [the moon] and the sunne. 1616 MARLOWE Faust. iv. 73 Let thy left eye be diametrally [Q. 1604 diametarily] fixed on my right heel.

73 Let thy let eye be uninerally [Q. 1604 thankeln'ly fixed on my right heel.

+ 3. a. lit. = DIAMETRICALLY 2 a. Obs.
1253 FULKE Meteors (1640) 376 The center. of the Raynelow is Diametrally opposite to the center [of the Sun].
1254 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. III. I. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1254 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. III. I. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1254 Blundevil. Exerc. III. I. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1254 Blundevil. Exerc. III. I. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1254 Blundevil. Exerc. III. I. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1254 Blundevil. Exerc. 101. I. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1254 Blundevil. Exerc. 101. I. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1254 Blundevil. Exerc. 101. I. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1254 Blundevil. Exerc. 101. I. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1255 Blundevill. Exerc. 101. I. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1256 Blundevill. Exerc. 101. I. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1256 Blundevill. Exerc. 101. I. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1256 Blundevill. I. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1256 Blundevill. I. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1256 Blundevill. I. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1257 Blundevill. I. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1257 Blundevill. I. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1257 Blundevill. II. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1257 Blundevill. II. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1257 Blundevill. II. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
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1257 Blundevill. II. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1257 Blundevill. II. xv.(ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is]
1257 Blundevill.

Diametric (dɔiametrik), a. [ad. Gr. διαμε-τρικόs, f. διάμετρος DIAMETER: see -IC.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of a diameter;

diametral.

1868 Dana Min. Introd. (1880) 20 By a diametric plane or section...is meant a plane passing through any two of the crystallographic axes.

2. Of opposition or the like: — DIAMETRICAL 2, 180s H. MARTIN Helen of Glearess IV. 51 She is...the diametric reverse of her sister Lady Clavington. 1886 J. A. ALDIS in Academy 3 July 2/2 The diametric, the irreconcilable, discord between James Hinton and 'Church teaching'. Diametrical (dəiăme trikăl), a. [f. as prec.

+-AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a diameter; passing through or along a diameter; diametral.

meter; passing through of along a diameter; diametral.

1553 EDBN Treat. Newe Ind. Ep. to Rdr. (Arb.) to They were .. antipodes, walking feete to feete one agaynste the other, almost as directly as a diametrical lyne. 1615 Mark. Ham Pleas. Princes, Angling iii. (1635) 16 He should have knowledge in proportions of all sorts, whether Circular, square, or Diametricall. 1730 A. Gordon Maffei's Amphilik. 291 The diametrical Passage following cross-ways. 1864 H. Spencer Hilmstr. Univ. Progr. 282 A current proceeding in a diametrical direction from the equator to the centre.

2. Of opposition or the like: Direct, entire, complete (like that of two points on a circle at opposite ends of a diameter: cf. DIAMETER 4 b). Usually fig. 1613 Jackson Creed 11. 221 The Diametricall opposition betwist the spirit of God and the Spirit of the Papacie. 1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. 111. xx. 207 The East and West Indies. whose names speak them at diametricall opposition. 1753 Smollett Ct. Fathom (1784) 29/1 Advice improperly administered generally acts in diametrical opposition to the purpose for which it is supposed to be given. 1874 H. R. Revnolds John Bapt. 10. \$1. 247 The diametrical difference between the Taimud and Christianity.

+ b. Directly or completely opposed, either in

metrical difference between the Talmud and Christianity.

† b. Directly or completely opposed, either in nature or result. Obs.

1647 SALTMARSH Sparkl. Glory (1847) 117 When Christians are under several forms and administrations, and these diametrical, or opposite to each other. 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals 1. 11. 55 The two profest diametrical Enemies of those virtues. a 1734 NORTH Exem. 1. ii. § 31 (1740) 46 The Revolution was very quick and diametrical.

† C. quasi-adv. = DIAMETRIOALLY 2. Obs.

1853 J. Chetwind Dead Speaking 16 Such diametrical opposite effects. from the same cause.

Diama-trically. adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2.]

2. In the way of direct or complete opposition. Usually with opposite, opposed, contrary: Directly, exactly, entirely, completely. (Cf. prec. 2.) a. lit.

exactly, entirely, completely. (Cf. prec. 2.) a. list. of physical opposition.

cr645 Howell Lest. (1650] I. 1. xxvii. 44 Two white keenpointed rocks, that lie under water diametrically opposed.
1736 tr. Gregory's Astron. I 13 This Planet will not always
attend the Sun, but sometimes be diametrically opposite to
ti. 1870 R. M. Fergusson Electr. 32 These points are not
diametrically opposite each other.

b. fig. (The usual sense.)
1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 10 Vice cannot consist
with virtue, because it is diametrically opposite. 1673
CLARENDON Ess. Tracts (1737) 241 That men of equal learning ... integrity and ... piety, should differ so diametrically
from each other. 1799 J. Robertson Agric. Perst 397 it is diametrically contrary to the genius of the British constitution. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. I. 118 That the positions
of England and Spain toward the papacy would be diametrically changed. 1872 MINTO Eng. Pross List. 1. 15 Two
kinds of emotion... diametrically antagonistic.

+ 3. Directly, in an exact line (with); in the way
of complete agreement. Obs. rare.

of complete agreement. Obs. rare.

1661 Sir H. l'ane's Politics 6 My Judgement runs diametrically with his.

† **Diamictonic** (doi: miktρ mik), a. and sb. Min. Obs. [f. Gr. \*διαμωτός, vbl. adj. from διαμγνύναι to mix up (cf. μωτός, f. μιγνύναι); after plutonic, etc.] Applied by Pinkerton to a 'domain' or division of minerals consisting of various substances intimately combined. b. as sb. A mineral belonging to this 'domain'.

various substances intimately combined. D. as so. A mineral belonging to this 'domain'.

1811 PINKERTON Petral. I. Introd., The remaining six domains, derived from circumstances or accidences, are..

8. The Diamictonic, or rocks in which the substances are so completely mingled, that it is difficult. to pronounce which preponderates.

1814 Edin. Rev. XXIII. 73 The gross error which led to the foundation of the eighth Domain, or the Diamictonic as it is entitled. Ibid. 74 Forming an essential character in a system of Diamictonics.

Thiamida (dai ămaid). Chem. [f. Dr. 2 +

[f. D1-2 + Diamide (dəi aməid). Chem. AMIDE.] An amide formed on the type of two molecules of Ammonia, the hydrogen of which is replaced partly or wholly by one or more acid radicals.

1866 E. Frankland *Lect. Notes Chem. Stud.* 374 The diamides may be regarded as derived from two molecules of ammonia.

Diami'do., Chem. [Di-2+Amido.] Having two atoms of hydrogen replaced by two of the radical Amidogen NH<sub>2</sub>, as Diamido-bernzene Laurent Amittogen IV II.2, 85 Diamido-be nzene C<sub>6</sub> H<sub>4</sub> (NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, 1860 Friswell in Soc. of Arts 446 We have thus produced diamidobenzene.

Diami'dogen. Chem. See DI-2 and AMI-

1887 Attenuum 9 July 57/2 The preparation of a n compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. He [Curtius] ter it hydrazine or diamidogen. It has the composition pressed by the formula N2H4.

Diamine (doi amoin). Chem. [f. DI-2 + AMINE.] An amine, or compound derived from two molecules of ammonia the hydrogen of which is replaced partly or wholly by one or more basic radicals, as *Ethene-diamine*  $\begin{bmatrix} NH_2 \\ NH_2 \end{bmatrix}$   $C_2H_4$ .

1866 E. FRANKLAND Lect. Notes Chem. Stud. 367 The diamines are formed by the coupling together two atoms of nitrogen in two molecules of ammonia. 1869 Roscos Elem. Chem. 362 Ethylene diamines are volatile bases obtained by acting with ammonia on ethylene dibromide.

by acting with ammonia on ethylene dibromide.

Diammo-, Diammonio-, Chem. See DI-2 2,

AMMO-, AMMONIO-,

1873 WATTS Fownes' Chem. (ed. 11) 424 The Diammonioplatinous and Tetrammonio-platinic Compounds. Ibid.,
These tetrammonio-platinous compounds may also be regarded as salts of diammoplatoso-diammonium.

The sweard (dai-mand) 4 dai-mand), th. Forms:

Diamond (doi amond, doi mond), sb. Forms:
a. 4-5 dia-, dyamawnte, 4-6 -maunt, 5-6 dyamant, 5-7 diamant; β. 4-5 dia-, dya-, -maund(e, -mawnde, -mounde, -mownde, 4-6 -mand(e, 5 dyamonde, -mount, -monthe, deamond(e, 5-6 dyamont(e, diamonde, 5-7 dyamond, 6 diamont, -munde, 6- diamond; γ. 7 dimond, 8 di mond. [ME. diamant, -aunt, a. OF. diamant (= Pr. diaman, Cat. diamant, It. diamanto, OHG. demant), ad. late L. diama, diamant-em (med.Gr. διαμάντε), an alteration of L. adamas, -antem, or perh. of its popular variant adimant-em (whence Pr. adiman, aziman, ayman, OFr. aimant), app. under the influence of the numerous technical words beginning with the prefix DIA-, Gr. δια-Diamond (dəi ămənd, dəi mənd), sb. Forms:

app. under the influence of the numerous technical words beginning with the prefix DIA-, Gr. δια-. The differentiation of form in late L. was probably connected with the double signification acquired by adamas of 'diamond' and 'loadstone' (see Adamant); for, in all the languages, diamant with its cognates was at length restricted to the gem, as aimant was in F. to the loadstone. In English the dyamannd and adamasnd are distinguished from and opposed to each other ε τρο in Maundevile, ed. 1839, xiv. 161, ed. Roxb. Soc. xvii. 80; but adamant long retained the double sense of late L. adamas: thus Sherwood, 1623, has 'An Adamant stone, (F.) aimant, diamant, calamite, pierre marinière.' See Adamant.

The a of the middle syllable has tended to disappear since the 16th c., as shown by the spelling di'mond, dimond. Sheridan and other early orthoepists recognize the dissyllabic pronunciation, but most recent authorities reckon three syllables. In Shakspere the word is more frequently a trisyllable; but it is very generally dissyllabic in Pope, Thomson, Young, Cowper, Keats, and Tennyson.]

I. 1. A very hard and brilliant precious stone, consisting of pure carbon crystallized in regular octahedrons and allied forms (in the native state usually with convex surfaces), and either colourless

usually with convex surfaces), and either colourless or variously tinted. It is the most brilliant and valuable of precious stones, and the hardest substance known.

Stance Known.

Diamonds are commonly cut in three forms, called TABLE,
Rose, and Brilliant: see these words. Plate diamond,
point diamond, scratch diamond: see quots. 1854, 1880,

1883.

a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. v. 25 A burde in a bour ase beryl so bryht, Ase diamaunde the dere in day when he is dyht. c 1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1289 Of fyne Rubyes and of dyamauntz [r.r. dyamauntis, diamantz]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Men fyndez dyamaundes gude and hard apon he roche of he adamaund in he see. c 1475 Syr. love Degre 844 in Ritson Romances III. 180 Wyth dyamondes set and rubyes bryght. 1301 Bury Wills (Camden) 87 A ryng w'a dyamond therin. 1853 Eden Treat. Newe Ind. Table (Arb.) 12 Of the Adamant stone, otherwise called the Dia-

mant. 1593 SHARE. 3 Hen. VI. 111. i. 63 My Crowne is in my heart, not on my head: Not deck'd with Diamonds, and Indian stones. 1697—Timon 111. vi. 131 One day he gives vs Diamonds, next day stones. 1673 RAY JOHNEL. Low C. 127 Diamants and other pretious Stones. 2797—66 THOMSON Summer 142 The lively diamond drinks thy purest rays. 1734 Pope Ess. Man IV. 10 Deep with dimonds in the flaming mine. 1750 D. Jeffried Diamonds 4 Pearlt 58 The manufacture of Table and Rose Diamonds. 1833 N. Arnort Physics (ed. 5) II. 1. 189 Diamond has nearly the greatest light-bending power of any known substances, and hence comes in part its brilliancy as a jewel. 2854 J. Scoffen in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 9 The operation of scratching on glass may be conducted. with a variety of diamond, known as the scratch diamond, sold by this name on purpose. 1861 C. W. King Ant. Gems (1866) 71 The diamond. has the peculiarity of becoming phosphorescent in the dark after long exposure to the rays of the sun. 1880 Birdwood Indiam Arts 11. 30 When the natural crystal is so perfect and clear that it requires only to have its natural facets polished... jewellers call [it] a point diamond. 283 M. F. Heddle. jewellers call [it] a point diamond. 283 M. F. Heddle. Jewellers call [it] a point diamond. 283 M. F. Heddle. 381/2 The cleavage of certain of the African diamonds is so eminent that even the heat of the hand causes some of them to fall in pieces. Such diamonds, generally octahedra, may be recognized by a peculiar watery lustre; they are called plate diamonds.

† b. As a substance of extreme hardness; = ADAMANT. Obs.
c 1400 Rom. Rose 4385 Herte as hard as dyamaunt, Stedefast, and nought pliaunt. 1890 Spenser F. Q. 1. vi. 4 As rock of Diamond stedfast evermore. 1864 MILTON Apol. Smect. ii, Zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in complete diamond, ascends his fiery chariot. 1865 Hobbus Lib. Necess. 4 Chance (1841) 304 Laid down upon the hardest body that could be, supposing it an anvil of diamant. 1867 MILTON P. L. vi. 364 On each wing Uriel and Raphael his vaunting foe, Though huge, and in a Rock of Diamond Armd, Vanquish'd.
C. Her. In blazoning by precious stones, the name for the tinctuze sable or black.
1872 BOSSEWELL Armorie II. 55 b, The field is parted per

1872 BOSEWELL Armorie II. 55 b, The field is parted per pale Nebule, Carboncle and Diamonde. 1766-87 Ponny

ter. 19.

2. transf. Applied (usually with distinguishing epithet) to other crystalline minerals, resembling

22. transf. Applied (usually with distinguishing epithet) to other crystalline minerals, resembling the diamond in brilliancy; as Bristol diamond, Cornish diamond (see Bristol, Cornish), Matura diamond, Quebec diamond (see quots.).

1898 Nashr in Arber's Garner I. 501 If one wear Cornish diamonds on his toes. 1806 Holland Camden's Brit. 1.

230 St. Vincent's rock so full of Diamants that a man may fill whole strikes or bushels of them. 1865 Hooke Microgr. 95 Strizi of Crystal, or like the small Diamants I observ'd in certain Flints. 1802 R. Brookes Gazetteer (ed. 12), Piseck. Bohemian diamonds are found here. 1886 S. M. Burnham Precions Stones 319 The variety [of ziroon] obtained from Matura, Ceylon, where it is called 'Matura diamond,' is often sold in the bezars of India for the genuine diamond. 1816, 350 Rock Crystal. is recognized by various names, as Bristol, Welsh, Irish, Cornish, and California diamonds. 1890 G. F. Kunz Gems N. Amer. 262 Small, doubly terminated crystals [of rock-crystal] found in the Limestone of the Levis and Hudson River formations, and locally called Quebec diamonds.

3. fig. Something very precious; a thing or person of great worth, or (in mod. use) a person of very brilliant attainments. (Cf. 7.)

c 1440 York Myst. xxv. 518 Hayll! Dyamaunde with drewry dight. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 183 The diamonde moost precyous to mankynde, thy swete sone Jesus. 1597 1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass. III. 1. 1043, I will bestowe upon them the precious stons of my witt, a diamonde of invention. 1652 Relig. Wotton. 20 His second son, Walter Devereux. was indeed a dyamond of the time, and both of an hardy and delicate temper and mixture. 1888 Froude Eng. in W. Ind. 112 There are many diamonds, and diamonds of the first water, among the Americans as among ourselves.

b. Something that shines like a diamond; a glittering particle or point.

b. Something that shines like a diamond; a glittering particle or point.

2824 Scorr Ld. of Isles iv. xiii, Each puny wave in diamonds roll'd O'er the calm deep. 2862 SHIRLEY Nugg Crit.

1.75 The grass is ... covered with minute diamonds of white frost, which sparkle keenly in the winter light.

4. A tool consisting of a small diamond set in a handle, used for cutting glass; called distinctively glazier's diamond or cutting diamond.

269 Lond. Gaz. No. 3331/4 [He] took with him a valuable Glasier's Diamond 1816 Phil. Trans. 266 Having procured a common glazier's diamond.

2832 J. Murray Diamond 37 Points are those minute fragments which are set in what are called glazier's cutting diamonds.

5. A diamond-shaped figure, i.e. a plane figure of the form of a section of an octahedral diamond; a rhomb (or a square) placed with its diagonals

a rhomb (or a square) placed with its diagonals vertical and horizontal; a lozenge. (In early use, a solid body of octahedral or rhombohedral

a solid body of octahedral or rhomboneural form.)

1496 in Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot. I. 203 Item for a waw of irre, to be dyamondis for guncast, xxv. s. Ibid. 310 Item, giffin to Johne Smyth, for hedis to xij speris, and dyamandis to xxiiij justing speris xvj s. 1651 T. Rund Euclid 11 Rombus, or a Diamond, is a figure having four equal sides, but is not right angled. 1831 Brewstra Nat. Magic xi. (1833) 289 The rows were placed so that the flowers formed what are called diamonds. 1848 S. C. HALL Irriand II. 462 'The Diamond', a term frequently used in the Northern Counties, to indicate an assemblage of buildings which, taken together, are diamond-shaped. 1858 KENNAN in Century Mag. XXXVIII. 167/2 Convicts in long gray overcoats with yellow diamonds on their backs. Mod. (Mercantile

Letter) 'We send you Bill of Lading of a bales Wool, mark L in a diamond.'

b. spec. A figure of this form printed upon a playing-card; a card of the suit marked with such

paying the control of the statement when statement that night that the king of diamonds was sick. 1596 Florio Quadri, squares, those that we call diamonds or picts upon playing cards. 1586 COTION Gamester in Singer Hist. Cards 340 The ace of diamonds. 1710 Brit. Apollo III. No. 71. 2/2 The Nine of Diamonds is .. call'd the Curse of Scotland. 1718-14 Pope Rapk Lock III. 75 Clubs, Diamonds, Hearts, in wild disorder seen. 1800 Pared To Yulia 78 As if eternity were laid Upon a diamond, or a spade. 1870 Hardy & Ware Mod. Hoyle 150 Single Besique is composed of a Knave of Diamonds and a Queen of Spades laid upon the table .. together. This scores 40.

C. A kind of stitch in fancy needlework. 1888 CAULFELLD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework 152 Diamond, a stitch used in Macramel lace to vary the design .. There are three ways of making Diamonds; The Single .. The Double .. and the Treble.

d. The square figure formed by the four bases

d. The square figure formed by the four bases in the game of base-ball; also, by extension, applied

d. The square figure formed by the four bases in the game of base-ball; also, by extension, applied to the whole field. (U.S.)

1894 Boston (Mass.) Frnl. 25 Feb. 3/7 Rulers of the Diamond. The National Base Ball League.

6. Printing. The second smallest standard size of roman or italic type, a size smaller than 'pearl', but larger than 'brilliant'. Also attrib. [ad. Du. diamant: so named by its introducer Voskens.]

This lies is a specimen of the type called Diamond.

1778 Mores Dissert. Eng. Typog. Founders 26 Minion, Nonpareil, Pearl, Ruby and Diamond, so named from their smallness and fancied prettiness. 1808 C. Stower Printer's Gram. 43 Diamond is only pearl face upon a smaller body, and seldom used. 1844 J. Jonnson Typogr. II. v. 83, 1809 CARLYLE Misc. (1857) II. 6 The very diamond edition of which might fill whole libraries. 1843 Penny Cycl. XXV. 455/2 Diamond. . is the smallest type used in this country. Ibid. 456 The Dutch were the first in Europe to cut Diamond the type for a Diamond Bible. . is several thousand pounds. 1889 H. Frowne in Pall Mall G. 26 Nov. 4/3 We specially cast the type for the book [the 'Finger Prayer-Book'], which is printed, you will see, in 'diamond' and 'brilliant'.

II. 7. Phrases. 8. Black diamond: (a) a diamond of a black or dark brown colour, esp. a rough diamond as used by lapidaries, etc.; (b) pl. a name

diamond as used by lapidaries, etc.; (b) pl. a name playfully given to coal, as consisting, like the diamond, of carbon. b. Rough diamond: a diamond in its natural state, before it is cut and polished; hence fig. a person of high intrinsic worth, but rude and unpolished in manners. c. Diamond cut diamond:

fig. a person of high intrinsic worth, but rude and unpolished in manners. c. Diamond cut diamond: an equal match in sharpness (of wit, cunning, etc.).

a. 1763 W. Lewis Comm. Philos. Techn. 321 A black diamond cut and set in a ring. 1849 T. MILLER in Gabarni in London 43 (Farmer) Were he even trusted with the favourite horse and gig to fetch a sack of black diamonds from the wharf. 1860 Emerson Cond. Life, Power (1861) 53 Coal. . We may well call it black diamonds. Every basket is power and civilization. 1867 Iral. Soc. Arts XV. 349 The boring machine. is composed of a steel ring set with black diamonds.

b. 1644 FLETCHER Wife for Month IV. ii, She is very honest, And will be hard to cut as a rough diamond. 1685 BOTLE Effects of Mot. Suppl. 148 Having at the Diamond-Mine purchased. . a rough Diamond. 1700 DRYDEN Pref. Fables (Globe) 503 Chaucer, I confess, is a rough diamond is esteemed equal to that of a similar rough diamond of double weight. 1890 T. KEYWORTH in Cassell's Fam. Mag. Dec. 49 He was a rough-looking man, and somebody called him a rough diamonds.

C. 1668 FORD Lower's Mel. I. iii, We're caught in our own toils. Diamonds cut diamonds. 1645 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. IV. XI. 203 Then Gods diamonds often cut one another. 21700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Diamond cut Diamond, bit the Biter. 1863 Reade Hard Cash XXV, He felt. . sure his employer would outwit him if he could; and resolved it should be diamond cut diamond. 1803 J. Winson Columbus Xi. 256 In the game of diamond-cut-diamond, it is not always just to single out a single victim for condemnation.

III. attrib. Made or consisting of diamond, as diamond lens. diamond stone (= sense I).

III. attrib. and Comb.

8. attrib. Made or consisting of diamond, as diamond lens, diamond stone (= sense I).

1533 Eden Treat. New Ind. (Arb.) 14 masg. The diamond stone. 1617 MINSHRU Ductor in Ling., A Diamond or Picke at Cards, because he is picked and sharpe pointed as the Diamond stone. 1771 ELIZ. GRIFFITH Lady Burton III. 270 The diamond eyes of the Indian idol. 1827 Goring in Q. 7rnl. Sc. 4 Arts XXII. 280 note, Diamond lenses I conceive to constitute the ultimatum of the perfection of single microscopes. 1830 OPtics 39 (Libr. Useful Knowl.)

Mr. Pritchard finished the first diamond microscope in 1826.

1831 J. Murray Diamond 39 If the power of the glass lense 24, that of the diamond would be 64. 1841 Longe. Elected Knight v, A lance that was ... sharper than diamond-stone.

† b. Hard or indestructible as diamond, adamantine. (Cf. I b.) Obs.

† b. Hard or indestructible as diamond, adamantine. (Cf. 1 b.) Obs.

1580 North Plutarch (1656) 800 Those strong diamond chains with which Dionysius the elder made his boast that he left his tyranny chained to his son. 1586 T. B. La Primank. Fr. Acad. 1. 224 Making men hir slaves, and chaining them .. with diamond chains. 1633 P. FLETCHER Purple 1sl. III. X. With such a diamond knot he often souls can binde. 1659 B. HARRIS Parival's 1rm Age 101 To trye if luck would turn, and whether Fortune would be alwayes fixed with a Diamant-Nayle.

† C. ? Brilliant, shining. Obs.

1579 G. HARVEY Letter-bk. (Camden) 81 Delicate pictures... of most beautifull and diamond wenches. 1583 STUBBES

Anat. Abus. 1. (1879) 63 To heare their dirtie dregs ript vp and cast in their diamond faces.

Anat. Abus. 1. (1879) 63 To heare their dirtie dregs ript vp and cast in their diamond faces.

9. attrib. Set or furnished with a diamond or diamonds, as diamond button, clasp, ring, signet.
1648 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. 111. xxii. 213 Some hold it unhappy to be married with a diamond ring. 1717 Lavy
M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cless. of Mar 1 Apr., This smock.
. is closed at the neck with a diamond button. 1827 E.
TURELL in Gill's Techn. Repos. 1. 105 Diamond turning: tools. 1827 Carlyte Fr. Rev. 11. vii, Consider that unutterable business of the Diamond Necklace. Astonished Europe rings with the mystery for ten months. 1830 Clerks in Frastr's Mag. 810 The diamond clasp which fastened the imperial mantle of Charlemagne. 1891 Lavy Times XC.
183/1 Two diamond rings which he wished to dispose of.
10. attrib. or adj. 8. Of the shape of a diamond (see 5); lozenge-shaped, rhombic; forming a design consisting of figures of this shape, as diamond couching, fret, netting, pattern, work; having a head or end of this shape, as diamond dibber, nail.
1528 Barret Theor. Warres 111. ii. 77 The nearest. vnto the square of men, is the Diamant battell. 1663 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 1. 481 A larg diomond hatchment with canterbury and Juxon impaled. 1667 PIRMATT City H. C. Build. 160 A Diamond Figure, whose sides are parallel, but not at right Angles. 1840 Plany Cycl. XVIII 215 s.v. Planting, The diamond-dibber, a pointed plate of steel with a short iron handle. 1840 DICKENS Barn. Rudge i, Its windows were old diamond-pane lattices. 1858 Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Diamond fret, a species of checker work in which. . a diamond . is interlaced by the prolongations of the diamond-sail, a nail having a rhombal head. Ibid., Diamond-work (Masonry), reticulated work formed by courses of lozenge-shaped stones, very common in ancient masonry. 1888 Caultelle & Saward Dict. Needlework 152 Diamond couching [is) one of the Flat Couchings used in Church Work. Ibid. 339 Fancy Diamond Netting is worked in three different ways.

b. Having a surface hew

formed by low square-based pyramids placed close together.

1917 BERKELEY 9rnl. Tour Italy 27 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 551 Church of the Carmelites...in the front a little diamond work. 1870 A. BEAZELEY Specif. Flamboro' Lightho., The Gallery-course is to be .. cast with a neat diamond pattern as shewn, to give a safe foot-hold.

as shewn, to give a safe foot-hold.

11. General combs. 2. attributive. Of or relating to diamonds, as diamond-bort (see Bort),
-broker, -carat, -factory, -merchant, -trade; containing or producing diamonds, as diamond-bed,
-conglomerate, -deposit, -gravel, -mine. b. objective and obj. genitive, as diamond-bearing adj.,
-digging, -polisher, -producing adj., -seeker, -setter,
-splitter. C. instrumental, as diamond-paved, parasynthetic, as diamond-headed, -paned, -shaped, -tiled adis.

parasynthetic, as diamond-headed, -paned, -shaped, -tiled adjs.

a 16:18 Sylvester Woodman's Bear lxxiii, Diamond-headed darts. 16:28 in Archaeologia (1883) XLVII. 392 Dyamond boart and divers other materialls for the Cutting and finishing of our Armes in a Dyamond. 16:32 Litticow Trav. 111. 83 The goodliest plot, the Diamond sparke, and the Honny spot of all Candy. 16:32 Diamond-mine [see 7 b]. 1702 Phil. Trans. XXV. 15:48 Such a Diamond-like Sand. 18:28 Keats Hyperion 1. 200 Diamond-paved lustrous long arcades. 18:33 Willis Pencillings I. xiv. 10:8 The diamond-shaped stones of the roof. 18:43 Tennyson Vision of Sin ii, Till the fountain spouted, showering wide Sleet of diamond-drift and pearly hail. 18:63 I. WILLIAMS Baptistery 1. 11. (18:4) 79 Writ. With a diamond-poined pen, On a plate of adamant. 18:71 M. COLLINS Mry. 4 Merch. II. x. 300 Casements diamond-paned. 18:76 J. B. CURREY in Yrnit. Soc. Arts XXIV. 375 The diamond-bearing soil. Ibid. 377 Keen-faced diamond brokers. 18:80 CLERKE in Fraser's Mag. 8:8 It is said there were diamond-poineds in 19:73. Ibid. 8:17 The conditions of diamond-digging. 18:33 Archaeologia XLVII. 396 Tavernier, a diamond merchant and jeweller, who visited Persia in .. 1664.

12. Special combs.: diamond-bird, an Australian shrike of the genus Pardalotus, esp. P. punclatus, so called from the spots on its plumage; diamond-borer, d. boring machine = diamond-drill(b); diamond boron, an impure form obtained in octahedral crystals nearly as hard and brilliant as the diamond: diamond-braker =

obtained in octahedral crystals nearly as hard and brilliant as the diamond; diamond-breaker = diamond-mortar; diamond-broaching, broached hewn-work done with a diamond-hammer; diamond cement cement used in setting diamonds: mond cement, cement used in setting diamonds; diamond-crossing, a crossing on a railway where two lines of rails intersect obliquely without communicating (see DIAMOND-POINT 2); diamond-drill, (a) a drill armed with one or more diamonds used for boring hard substances; (b) a drill for boring rocks, having a head set with rough diamonds, a diamond-borer; diamond-dust = diamond-facilles; diamond-facilles; diamond-facilles; diamond-facilles. powder; diamond-flooides, the ice-plant, Mesem-bryanthemum crystallinum; diamond-field [cf. coal-field], a tract of country yielding diamonds from its surface strata; diamond file, fish (see quots.); diamond-hammer, a mason's hammer having one face furnished with pyramidal pick points for fine-dressing a surface on stone; diamond hitch, a method of fastening ropes in packing heavy loads; diamond-knot (Naul.), a kind of

ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope; diamond-mill (see quot.); diamond-mortar, a steel mortar used for crushing diamonds for the steel mortar used for crusning diamonds for the purposes of the lapidary; diamond-plaice, a local name (in Sussex) for the common plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*), from its lozenge-shaped spots; diamond-plough, (a) a diamond-pointed instrument for engraving upon glass; (b) a small plough having a mould-board and share of a diamond or rhomboidal shape (Knight); diamond-powder, the powder produced by grinding or crushing dia-monds; diamond rattlesnake, a rattlesnake (Crotalus adamanteus) having diamond-shaped markings; diamond-spot, collector's name for a moth (Botys tetragonalis); diamond-tool, a metal-turning tool whose cutting edge is formed by facets; diamond wedding [after silver w., golden w.], a fanciful name for the celebration of the 60th (or according to some, the 75th) anniversary of the wedding-day; diamond-weevil = Diamondwedding - day; diamond - weevil = Diamond

BEETLE; diamond-wheel, a metal wheel used with

a fanciful name for the celebration of the both (or according to some, the 75th) anniversary of the wedding-day; diamond-weevil = DIAMOND-BERTLE; diamond-wheel, a metal wheel used with diamond-powder and oil in grinding diamonds or other hard gems. See also DIAMOND-BACK, etc. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 179/2 s. v. Piprina, Pardalotus pennetatus. Mr. Caley states that this species is called biamond-bird. 1872 UNE Dict. Arts 1. 415, No species. is more widely and generally distributed than the spotted Diamond-bird. 1872 UNE Dict. Arts 1. 415, In soft strata it is somewhat difficult to obtain a core by the \*diamond borer. 1867 Syral. Soc. Arts XX. 426 \*Diamond Boring Machine. 1873 UNE Dict. Arts 1. 412 The Diamond Boring Machine. 1873 UNE Dict. Arts 1. 412 The Diamond Boring Machine. 1875 UNE Dict. Arts 1. 412 The Diamond Boring Machine. 1875 UNE Dict. Arts 1. 422 The Diamond Boring Machine. 1875 UNE Dict. Arts 1. 423 The Diamond Boring Machine. 1875 UNE Dict. Chem. 1. 628 Adamastine or \*Diamond Boring with facility, and some crystals are nearly as hard as diamond itself. 1280 J. C. Bauce in Archaologia XLVI. 105, I have most frequently found the \*diamond-broaching in camps which have been repaired by Severus. 1284 G. W. Cox Cycl. Com. Things 117 A \*Diamond cement. used by Armenian jewellers in setting diamonds, is composed of gum mastic and isinglass dissolved in spirits of wine. 1281 E. MATHESON Aid Bk. Engineer. Enterp. 252 Where a siding crosses a main road without connecting it, what is known as a \*diamond crossing is used. 1894 Morning Post 20 Feb. 3/4 Major Marindin strongly recommends. that there should be no diamond crossing worse than one to eight. 1849 E. TURRELL in Gills Techn. Report. 1 129 Pierced by very fine \*diamond drills. 1887 E. MATHESON Aid Bk. Engineer. Enterprize 307 Diamond Grills. will pierce the hardest known rocks. 1844-87 G. Bird. Maring Post 20 Feb. 3/4 Major Marindin strongly recommends. that there should be no diamond crossing worse than one to eight. 1849 E. Turnell, 1967 G. Bird. 1871

1. trans. To furnish or bedeck with diamonds.

1. trans. To furnish or bedeck with diamonds.

1751 H. WALPOLE Lett. H. Mann (1891) II. 241 He plays, dresses, diamonds himself, even to distinct shoe-buckles for

2. fig. To adorn as with diamonds. (Cf. impearl.)
1839 Balley Festus xvi. (1852) 211 Wreathed round with
flowers and diamonded with dew. 1843 JAMES A. Neil III.
xvi. The tears rolled over the long lashes, and diamonded
her cheek. 1878 Lowell Lett. (1894) II. 216 Just as we
got there, it cleared, and all the thickets.. were rainbowed
and diamonded by the sun.

b. To make glittering like a diamond.
1839 Balley Festus xiii. (1852) 157 The first ray Perched
on his [a bard's] pen, and diamonded its way.

3. nonce-use. To call or name (diamonds).
1839 Tennyson Idylls, Elaine 503 'Advance and take
your prize The diamond'; but he answer'd, 'diamond me
No diamonds! for God's love, a little air'.

10\*—2

40\*-2

Hence Diamonding vbl. sb., adornment with or

as with diamonds; brilliant ornamentation.

c 1818 Keats Notes on Millon in Ld. Houghton Life (1848) I. 277 The light and shade, the sort of black brightness, the ebon diamonding. of the following lines. a 1821 — Castle Builder, Their glassy diamonding on Turkish floor.

Diamond-back, a. and sb. [Short for next.] A. adj. = Diamond-backed, having the back marked with one or more lozenge-shaped figures.

B. sb. a. The Diamond-back Moth (see quots.).

b. The Diamond-backed Turtle.

b. The Diamond-backed Turtle.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE Entomol. Compend. 436 The testaceous Diamond-back, Tortrix trapesaua.

1891 Miss E. A. Ormeron in Frail. R. Agric. Soc. 30 Sept. 599 The pale patterns along these edges form diamond-shaped marks, whence the English name 'diamond-back moth'. Ibid. 611 These showed unmistakable signs of diamond-back caterillar ravage.

1892 Lippincott's Mag. Jan., The diamond-back [turtle] is undeniably and unspeakably ugly.

Diamond-backed, a. [f. DIAMOND sb. + BAORED 1.] Having the back marked with lozenge-shaped figures.

shaped figures.

Diamond-backed turtle or terrapin, the fresh-water tortoise of the Atlantic coast of N. America, Malactemmys palustris.

palustris.

1895 Daily News 14 Jan. 5/3 Diamond backed terrapin are the newest pets of fashionable folk in the States. They are chiefly adopted by artists at present, but are to be found in some boudoirs as well as studios.

Diamond-beetle. A South American beetle Curculio (Entimus) imperialis, of which the elytra are studded with brilliant sparkling points; also applied to other species of Curculio, and (with qualifications) to other beetles with splendid mark-

qualifications) to other beautiful ings.

1866 G. Shaw Gen. Zool. VI. 1. 65 The most brilliant and beautiful is the Curculio imperialis... commonly known by the name of the Diamond Beetle. 1839 J. O. Westwood Mod. Classif. Insects. 1. 340 The various species of diamond beetles surpassing (in their colours) the majority of Coleoperous insects. 1866 W. S. Dallas Anim. Kingd. 219 Few insects can boast of greater magnificence than the well-known Diamond-beetle of Brazil. 1866 G. Bennert Nat. in Australia of green and gold tints (Chrysolopus spectabilis).

This amond-cut. a. and sb.

Diamond-cut, a. and sb.

A. adj. 1. Cut into the shape of a diamond or rhomb.

rnomo.

1637 Bursar's Bk. Gonville & Caius Coll. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 194 Paveing the chappell with stones diamond cut. c1710 C. FIENNES Diary (1888) 238

Yo windows. are all diamond Cut round the Edges.

2. Cut with facets like a diamond; cut in relief

in the form of a low square-based pyramid, pointed

in the form of a low square-based pyramid, pointed or truncated.

Diamond-cut glass, thick glass cut into grooves or channels of V-shaped section crossing one another obliquely so as to leave pyramid-shaped projections; a common style of ornamentation in cut glass.

1703 Lond. Gas. No. 39734 A Diamond cut Steel-headed Cane. 1717 BERKELEY Fral. Tour Italy Wks. 1871 IV. 541 Well-built streets, all hewn stone, diamond-cut, rustic. + B. sb. Obs.

1691 tr. Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks 27 A magnificent Structure, all of hewn Stone of a Diamond-Cut. 1698 FRYER ACC. E. India 4 P. 214 If it be very fair and cut Diamond-Cut. The second sort of Ruby is White...which also is of good esteem, if cut of a Diamond-Cut.

Diamond-cutter. A lapidary who cuts and

**Diamond-cutter.** A lapidary who cuts and polishes diamonds. So **Diamond-cutting** sb., the

polishes diamonds. So Di amond-outting sb., the art of the diamond-cutter.

1722 Lond. Gas. No. 6100/4 Moses Langley... Diamond Cutter. 1823 Line Techn. Repos. I. 4 The diamond-cutter seats himself in front of his work-board. 1872 Years Growth Comm. 213 The art of diamond-cutting introduced by Jews driven from Lisbon to Amsterdam.

Diamonded, a. [f. Diamond sb. or v. +-ED.]

1. Adorned with or wearing diamonds.

1860 Emerson Cond. Life, Behaviour (1861) 111 As when, in Paris, the chief of the police enters a ballroom, so many diamonded pretenders shrink, and make themselves as inconspicuous as they can. 1885 A. J. C. Hare Russia iii. 143 Diamonded saddle-cloths and trappings.

D. fig. Adorned as with diamonded night. 1831 I. WILSON Unimore. 1. 26 Dew-diamonded daises. 1860 LD. Lytton Unimore. 1. 26 Dew-diamonded daises. 1860 LD. Lytton Lucile 1. iv. § 6 The scarp'd ravaged mountains. Were alive with the diamonded shy salamander.

2. Marked or furnished with lozenge-shaped figures or parts; having the figure of a diamond.

2. Marked or furnished with lozenge-shaped figures or parts; having the figure of a diamond. 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. v. vi. 382 Break a stone... or lop a bough... and one shall behold the grain thereof... diamonded or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge. 1840 Krats Eve St. Agnes xxiv, A casement high and triple-arch'd... And diamonded with panes of quaint device. 1880 Dorothy 35 Came through the diamonded panes. † 3. fig. ? Endowed with the characteristics of the diamond; brilliant and keen. Obs.

1641 J. Jackson True Evang. T. 11. 138 These pointed and diamonded speeches, which doe indeed leave a sting... in the mind of the pious Auditor.

Diamondiferous, a. [f. Diamond+-(1)Ferous, in imitation of diamantiferous, F. diamantifere, from med. L. diamant-em.] Diamond-producing.

1870 Echo 14 Oct., Those who have rushed to the diamondiferous region [of S. Africa]. 1870 Daily News 21 Dec., A new diamondiferous track had been discovered. 1877

W. Thomson Voy. Challenger II. vi. 116 Sufficient diamondiferous country is already known to provide many years' employment for a large population. 1885 Times 20 Apr. 4/4 Filled. with a blue diamondiferous mud.

20 Apr. 4/4 Filled. with a blue diamondiferous mud.

Diamondize, v. [f. DIAMOND 50. + -1ZE.]

1. trans. To bedeck with, or as with, diamonds.

1599 B. Jonson Ev. Man out of Hum. 111. iv, Modellizing, or enamelling, or rather diamondizing of your subject. 1863

Outdo Held in Bondage (1870) 52 Diamondized old ladies.

2. To convert into diamond.

1893 E. L. Rexpord in Barrows Parl. Relig. I. 516 The diamondizing of soot.

Diamond-point. [f. DIAMOND sb. + POINT sb.]

1. A stylus tipped with a fragment of diamond,

1. A stylus upped with a fragment of disaster, used in engraving, etc.

1874 Knight Dict. Mech. I. 698/1 Wilson Lowry introduced the diamond-point into engraver's ruling-machines.

1881 Every Man his own Mechanic § 569 The diamond point... is used for roughing very small and delicate work that will not bear the gouge.

2. Railways. Usually in pl. The set of points at a diamond crossing, where two lines of rails interest obliquely without communicating, forming a

sect obliquely without communicating, forming a diamond or rhombic figure; in sing. one of the diamond or rhombic figure; in sing. one of the acute angles formed by two rails at such a crossing.

1881 Daily News 15 Sept. 3/2 lt [a train] had to pass over a diamond point. 1890 Morning Post 24 Oct. 6/7 A North British mineral train, while crossing a set of diamond points, ran off the line. 1894 Westm. Caz. 24 July 5/2 On reaching the diamond point the guard's van next the engine jumped the metals.

8. attrib., as diamond-point chisel, a chisel having the corners ground off obliquely.

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. s. v. Chisel.

Diamond-snake. A name given to various snakes or serpents having diamond-shaped markings, esp. & a large Australian serpent, Morelia spilotes; b. a venomous Tasmanian serpent, Hop-

snakes or serpents having diamond-shaped markings, esp. a. a large Australian serpent, Morelia spilotes; b. a venomous Tasmanian serpent, Morelia spilotes; b. a venomous Tasmanian serpent, Hoplocephalus superbus.

1814 Sporting Mag. XLIV. 93 A snake of the diamond species was lately killed at St. George's River. New South Wales. 1847 Leichhard Yrul. iii. 78 Charley killed a diamond snake, larger than any he had ever seen before. 1850 J. B. Cluttersuck Port Phillip iii. 43 The diamond snake is that most dreaded by the natives. 1863 Wood Nat. Hist. 117 It is called the Diamond snake on account of the pattern of its colours... arranged so as to produce a series of diamonds along its back. 1884 Miss C. C. Hopley Snakes 43 The Diamond snake. on the mainland is the harmless Python molurus, and in Tasmania the venomous Hoplocephalus superbus, with very broad scales.

Diamond-spar. Min. [ad. Ger. demantspath (Klaproth 1786), so called from its extreme hardness.] (See quot.).

1804 R. Jameson Min. I. 93. 1807 J. Murray Syst. Chem. III. 593 The Diamond spar, which has been distinguished from corundum, appears to be a variety of it.

Diamond-wise, adv. [see-wise.] In the manner or form of a diamond or lozenge.

1530 PALSGR. 790 Dyamant wyse, lyke or in maner of a dyamant. 1888 N. Licherlelle tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind. 1842 L. India 4 P. 158 His Effigies..upon it Escutcheon, or Diamond-wise.

Diamond-work: see DIAMOND 10.

+ Diamond-work: see DIAMOND 10.

+ Diamond-work: see DIAMOND 10.

Thamong. Pharm. Also 5 diameron. [L. diamorōn, a. Gr. διά μόρον 'made from black mulberries.'] A preparation of syrup and mulberry juice, used as a gargle for a sore throat. c 1600 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 218 pan make him a gargarisme wip a decocioun. wip be which be distempered perwip diameron. bid. 262 pan pou muste make consumynge pingis as diameron & sappa michum. 1647 Wasp Simp. Cobler 10 [It] will be found a farre better Diamoron for the Gargarismes this Age wants.

| Diamorphosis (daiāmō: 16xis. -matōa·sis)

|| **Diamorphosis** (dəiámē ıfðsis, -melfe sis). | Diamorphosis (deiámō 16/818, -mριfōu sis).

Biol. [mod. L., a. Gr. διαμύρφωσις, n. of action f. διαμορφό-ειν to form, shape, f. δια- through, thoroughly, asunder (see DIA-1) + μορφή form.]

1. 'The building up of a body to its proper form' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

12. erroneously for DIMORPHISM.
1861 H. C. Wood in Quart. Frnl. of Micr. Sc. I. No. 3, 157 (title) On the Diamorphosis of Lyngbya, Schizogonium, and Prasiola.

**Diamyl.** Chem. [Di- $^2$ .] A. sb. The organic radical ANL in the free state,  $C_{10}H_{22}=C_5H_{11}\cdot C_5H_{11}$ . B. attrib. and Comb. Containing two equivalents

B. attrib. and Comb. Containing two equivalents of amyl, as diamylantiline.

1850 Daubeny Atom. Th. viii. (ed. 2) 241 Diamylaniline, where 2 atoms [of hydrogen] are replaced by amyle and 1 by aniline.

1850 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 333 Diamyl. is obtained by acting on amyl iodide with sodium.

Dia mylene. Chem. See Di-2 and Amylene.

† Dian. Obs. Also 6 diana. [a. F. diane (16th c. in Littré), Sp. diana, a beating of the drum at day-break, It. diana 'a kind of march sounded by trumpetters in a morning to their sounded by trumpetters in a morning to their generall and captaine' (Florio 1598), f. dia day. Cf. L. quoti-diānus, etc.] A trumpet call or drumroll at early morn. Also attrib., as dian-sounding.

1591 GARRARD Art Warre 29 Even until the Diana be sounded through all the Campe. 1652 URQUHART Jewel

Wks. (1834) 180, I warn them with the first sound of the trumpet.. but if, after this Diansounding [etc.]. a 1678 MARVELL Appleton House 292 Poems 208 The bee through these known allies hums Beating the dian with its drums.

Diana (dsi;ænå, dsi;ānå, anglicized 4— Dian (dsi;ænå, dsi;ānå), anglicized 4— Dian (dsi;āna), alko 2, 6 Diana (Dwena Deen)

(doi an). Also 3-6 Diane, 6 Dyane, Dean. [a. L. Diana in F. diane, whence Eng. Diane, Dian, retained as a poetic form.]

1. An ancient Italian female divinity, the moongoddess, patroness of virginity and of hunting; subsequently regarded as identical with the Greek Artemis, and so with Oriental deities, which were identified with the latter, e.g. the Artemis or Diana

identified with the latter, e.g. the Artemis or Diana of the Ephesians.

c 1205 LAV. 1145 A wismonnes liche, Diana [c 1275 Diane] wes inhaten. 1282 Wyclif Acts xix. 24 Makinge siluerene housis to Dian. a 1400-50 Alexander 2293 To Dyanas temple. 1208 Dunbar Roldyn Targe 76 Dyane the goddesse chaste of woddis grene. 1250 Shaks. Mids. N. i. i. 80 Or on Dianaes Altar to protest For aie, austerity, and single life. Ibid. iv. i. 78 Dians bud or [e-der] Cupids slower, Hath such force and blessed power. 1791 Cowper Odyss. Iv. 153 Dian, goddess of the golden bow.

b. poet. The moon personified as a goddess. 1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. viii. xvii. (1495) 328 The mone is callyd Dyana, goddes of wodes and of groues. 1560 Shirley Audromana. Iv. v. Pale-sac'd Dian maketh haste to hide Her borrow'd glory in some neighbring cloud. 1818 Byron Ch. Har. Iv. xxvii, Meek Dian's crest Floats through the azure air.

the azure air.

+ C. Alluding to Acts xix. 24: Source of gain.

1640 SOMMER Antig. Canterb. 237 So loth were they to
forgo their Diana. 1681 J. HOUGHTON Coll. Husb. 4 Trade
28 April, No. 353 They. are prohibiting our wollen manufactures which is our Diana.

d. attrib. or adj. Virgin, unsullied.

1870 J. Orton Andes 4 Amazons ix. (1876) 144 Snow of
Dian purity.

2. In early Chemistry a name for silver.

(By the astro-alchemists also called Luga from the 'silver'

23. In early Chemistry a name for silver.

(By the astro-alchemists also called Luna, from the 'silver' light of the moon: cf. the other planetary names of the metals Sol, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Yupiter, and Saturn, i.e. gold, quicksilver, copper, iron, tin, and lead.)

Hence Tree of Diana, Arbor Diana: the dendritic amalgam precipitated by mercury from a solution of nitrate of silver.

amalgam precipitated by mercury from a solution of silver.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diana's Tree ... whereby a Mixture of Silver, Quick-silver and Spirit of Nitre may be Crystallized in shape of a Tree, with little Balls at the end of its Branches representing Fruit.

1798 G. Gregory (Econ. Nature (1804) II. 247 note, Diana's tree, from the whim of the alchemists .. who appropriated silver to the Moon, or Diana.

1849 J. R. Jackson Minerals 287 A pretty metallic vegetation in glass jars:..called the Tree of Diana.

3. Diana monkey, Cercopithecus Diana, a large

African monkey, so named from a crescent-shaped

African monkey, so named from a crescent-snaped white marking on its forehead.

1812 SMELLIE & Wood Buffon's Nat. Hist. X. 190 This monkey..is the same animal that Linnæus has called Diana.

1860 Wood Illustr. Nat. Hist. I. 49 The most conspicuous feature in the Diana Monkey is the long and sharply pointed heard. beard.
[Dianatic, misprint in Phillips (ed. Kersey) 1706

for Dianoetic. See List of Spurious Words.]

† Diander. Bot. Obs. [ad. F. diandre, mod.L. diandrus, f. as next.] A plant bearing

flowers with two stamens. 1828 in Webster.

|| Diandria (dəi m ndriă). Bot. [mod.L. (Linneus, 1735), f. Gr. type \*δίωνδροs, mod.L. diandrus δι- twice, + ἀνδρ-, stem of ἀνήρ, man, male: see Monandria, Polyandria.] The second class in the sexual system of Linnæus, comprising all plants

the sexual system of Linnæus, comprising as prohaving two stamens.

1753 Chambers Cycl. Swept. s.v. Diandria. of this class of
plants are the jessamine, phillerea, olive, rosemary, etc.
Hence Dia ndrian a., of or pertaining to the class
Diandria: 1888 in Wesster.

Diandrous (dei mendres), a. Also 8 -ious.
[f. mod.L. diandrus (see prec. and Monandrous).]

1. Bot. Belonging to the class Diandria; twotamened.

stamened.

1770 Gray Lett. Wks. 1884 III. 383 Sage-tea.. is a polydynamious plant, take my word; though your Linnaeus would persuade us it is merely diandrious. 1806 J. Galfing Brit. Bot. 38 Bromus.. flor. lanceolate, nerved, furrowed, diandrous. 1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Botl. 229 Irregular diandrous or didynamous stamens.

2. Zool. Having two male mates.

1885 C. Trotter in Academy 6 June 395/3 He also records a polyandrous, or rather diandrous, species among the birds. † Dianemetic, a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. Gr. διανεμητικός distributive, f. διανέμειν to distribute.] = DISTRIBUTIVE.

DISTRIBUTIVE.

1675 R. Burthogge Causa Dei 72 In Distributive (or as Aristotle calls it, Dianemetic) Justice.

Dianite (dai ănait). Min. Name given by Von Kobel in 1860 to a variety of COLUMBITE, supposed to contain a new metal called by him Dianium.

1861 Amer. Irul. Sc. Ser. II. XXXI. 360.

Dianize, v. nonce-wd. [f. DIANA + -IZE.] intr.
To 'moon' (with an allusion to the myth of Endy-

mion).

1834 Medwin Angler in Wales II. 49 If our Endymion had been Dianizing, I should not have been surprised.

Dianodal (dəiānōu dāl), a. Math. [f. Dia-1 + Node + -al.] Passing through nodes. Dianodal

curve or surface: one passing through the nodes of

a given curve or surface: one passing through the nodes of a given curve or surface.

1870 CANLEY in Proc. Lond. Math. Soc. III. 199 The ninth node of the Sextic may be any point whatever on the dianodal curve.

Dianoetic (dəiăno etik), a. and sb. [ad. Gr. διανοητικός of or pertaining to thinking, f. διανοητός, vbl. adj. from διανοέ-εσθαι to think, subst. the process of thought, f. δια- through, thoroughly

the process of thought, f. &a-through, thoroughly + νοέ-ειν to think, suppose.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to thought; employing thought and reasoning; intellectual.

1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles II. 11. 02 Dianoetic Philosophie, which is the assent to conclusions by discourse from first principes. 1732 BERKELEY Alciphr. VII. § 34 A Dianoetic Academy, or seminary for free-thinkers. 1893 SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss. (1852) 4 The dianoetic or discursive faculty ... the faculty of relations or comparison. 1885 J. MARTINEAU Types Eth. Th. II. II. iii. § 1. 518 The theories of the dianoetic moralists.

B. 64 Matala (Sanata)

noetic moralists.

B. sb. Metaph. (See quot.)
1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph. (1877) II. xxxviii. 350,
I would employ the word noetic... to express all those cognitions that originate in the mind itself, dianoetic to denote the operations of the Discursive, Elaborative, or Comparative Faculty.

+ Dianoe tical, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

† Dianoetical, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

= prec. adj.
1570 Der. Math. Pref. 2 The Mercurial fruite of Dianoeticall discourse. 1588 Frances Lawiers Log. 11. ix. 97 The disposition dianoeticall is when one axiome by reason is inferred of another. 1682 H. More Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.
253 As if the one were Noematical, the other Dianoetical.
Dianoetically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dianoetic manner; by or with the reasoning faculty; intellectually.
1822 T. Taytor Apuleius 365 The Demiurgus .. is said to energize dianoetically, and to reason.
Dianoialogy (doi: anoline lodgi). Metaph. [f. Gr. &avoa intelligence, understanding, thinking + Logy. The analogically regular form would be dianaeology.] Term proposed by Sir W. Hamilton for: That portion of logic which deals with dianoetic or demonstrative propositions. So also Dianoialogical a. Di anoialo gical a.
1846 Sir W. Hamilton Dissert. in Reid's Wks. 770.

Dianome (doi anom). Math. [f. Gr. διανομή distribution: so called as having nodes of determination nate distribution.] A surface, generally a quartic surface, having all its nodes, if in excess of the number which can be arbitrarily assumed, situated on a surface, called dianodal, which is determined

by the arbitrary points.
1874 Salmon Analyt. Geom. of three Dimens. (ed. 3) 507. || **Dianthus** (doi,æn) ν s). Bot. [f. Gr. Διός of Jupiter + άνθος flower (Linnæus).] A genus of caryophyllaceous flowering plants, which includes the pinks and carnations; a flower of this kind.

the pinks and carnations; a flower of this kind. Hence **Dia** nathine, name of an aniline dye.

1849 Florist 289 The three florists species of Dianthus, the Carnation, Picotee, and Pink.

1869 RUSKIN O. of Air § 84
Later in the year, the dianthus .. seems to scatter, in multitudinous families, its crimson stars far and wide. 1866

Sunday Times 5 Aug. 7/1 Another new colour. . called Dianthine .. extracted from gas tar. The shades range from a
deep purple to a brilliant rose.

† Dia ntre, -ter, int. Obs. [a. F. diantre
(16th c. in Littré), euphemism for diable.] Devil!

1751 Female Foundling I. 151 Dianter! what Strength
you have, when you please! Ibid. I. 181 Diantre, you have
been prudent.

| Dianter | Phases | Phases | Interest | Int

been prudent.

|| Diapa:lma. Pharm. [med. or mod.L. f. DIA-2+L. palma palm: in F. diapalme.] A desiccating or detersive plaster composed originally of palm oil, litharge, and sulphate of zinc, now of white wax, emplastrum simplex, and sulphate of

zinc.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. iv. iv. 186 We as highly conceive of the practice in Diapalma, that is in the making of that plaister, to stirre it with the stick of a Palme. 1660 BOVLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxii. 176 We stopt the mouth of the Glass with a flat piece of Diapalma, provided for the purpose. 1741 Compl. Fam. Piece 1. 1. 30 Take of Diapalma melted down very thin, with Oil of Chamomile 1 Ounce. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Diapase. Anglicized form of DIAPASON, used by the poets.

Diapase. Anglicized form of DIAPASON, used by the poets.

1591 Spenser Tears of Muses 549 Melodious measures, With which I. make a tunefull Diapase of pleasures. 1647 H. More Song of Soul 1. 11. xv, From this same universal Diapase Each harmony is framd. 1652 Benlows Theoph. vi. lxv, On the trembling cords his swift hand strayes, And clos'd all with full Diapaze. 1830 Mrs. Whitney Odd or Event 1xvi. 255 The ceaseless soft crush of the waterfall kept up its gentle diapase.

Diapasm (dəi'āpæz'm). Obs. or arch. [ad. L. diapasma, a. Gr. διάπασμα, f. διαπάσσ-εν to sprinkle over. In mod. F. diabasme.] A scented powder

over. In mod. F. diapasme.] A scented powder

over. In mod. F. diapasme.] A scented powder for sprinkling over the person.

1599 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. v. ii, There's an excellent diapasm in a chain, too, if you like. 1657 G. Starkey Helmont's Vind. 121 Chymistry is larger then to be totally comprehended by the Art of Medicine, for by it are prepared Diapasmes. [1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diapasma, a Pomander or Perfume.] 1863 SALA Capt. Dangerous I. i. 21 She had an exquisitely neat and quick hand for..

confecting of diapasms, po nders, and other sweet

Diapason (dəiăpē1.zən), sb. Also 4-5 dyapa-Diapason (doiāpē¹zən), sō. Also 4-5 dyapason)e, 6 dio-, dyopason, 7 diapason. [a. L. diapāsōn, a. Gr. διαπάσῶν, or divisim διὰ πασῶν (sc. χορδῶν), more fully ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία, the concord through, or at the interval of, all the notes of the scale, f. διὰ through + πασῶν, genit. pl. fem. of πᾶs all. Cf. ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων the interval of a fourth, ἡ διὰ πέντε of a fifth, etc. Cf. also F. diapason (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), whence, in 16-12th c. accented by poets diapason but also F. anapuss (12th c. in Tiatz. Darin.), whence, in 16-17th c., accented by poets dia pason, but already before 1600 with stress on penult.]

+1. The interval of an octave; the consonance of the highest and lowest notes of the musical scale.

the highest and lowest notes of the musical scale. Spoken of by early musicians as 'a Consonance of eight sounds and seuen Interuals' (Dowland) in reference to the intermediate notes of the diatonic scale: cf. sense 3.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. XIX. CXXVI. (1495) 926 Musyk hath names of nombres as it faryth in Dyatesseron Dyapente and in Dyapasone and in other Consonanciis and accordes. 1413 [see Diaferner I.] 1399 Hawes Past. Plans. XVI. ii, The lady excellent, Played on base organs expedient, Accordyng well unto dyopason, Dyapenthe, and eke dyetescron. 1636 Bacon Sylva § 183 It discovereth the true Coincidence of Tones into Diapasons, which is the return of the same Sound. 1789 HAWKINS Johnson 376 note, Answering to the unison, the diapente, the diatessaron, and the diapason, the sweetest concords in musick.

† b. In ancient music, in names of compound

to the unison, the diapente, the diatessaron, and the diapason, the sweetest concords in musick.

† b. In ancient music, in names of compound intervals, as diapason-diapente, an octave and a fifth, a twelfth: so diapason-diatessaron, diapason-ditone, etc.; cf. Chambers Cycl. (1727-51) s.v. [1564 HOLDER Treat. Harmony v. (1731) 84 These are the mean Rations comprehended in the Ration of 6 to 2, by which Diapason cum Diapente, or a 12th, is divided into the aforesaid Intervals.] 1727-52 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v., The diapason-diapente is a symphony made when the voice proceeds from the 1st to the 12th tone. The word is properly a term in the Greek music: we should now call it a twelfth. [1880 STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms, Diapason cum diapente, the interval of a 12th. Diapason cum diapesta consonte interval of an 11th.]

†c. A part in music that produces such a conson-

TC. A part in music that produces such a consonance; an air or bass sounding in exact concord, i.e. in octaves. Chiefly fig. Obs.

1593 SHAKS. Lucr. 1132 So I at each sad strain will strain a tear, And with deep groans the diapason bear. 1740 Dyer Ruins Rome 355 While winds and tempests sweep his various lyre How sweet thy diapason. 1814 Scott Ld. of Isles 1. i, The diapason of the Deep. 1844 Longr. Arsenal at Springfield vii, I hear. in tones of thunder the diapason of the cannonade.

† 2. fig. Complete concord, harmony, or agreement. Obs.

1501 GERENE Maidens Dreame xxiii. Her sorrows and

ment. Obs.

1591 Greene Maidens Dreame xxiii, Her sorrows and her tears did well accord; Their diapason was in self-same cord.

16a1 Burron Anat. Mel. III. i. II. iii, A true correspondence, perfect amity, a diapason of vows and wishes... as between David and Jonathan. 11630 MILTON At a Solemn Music 23 Their great Lord, whose love their motion swayed In perfect diapason. 1647 H. More Song of Soul. I. I. Ivi, In her there stun'd a just Diapason. 1710 D'URFEY Pills (1872) I. 343 Contentment .. tunes the Diapason of our souls.

our souls.

8. More or less vaguely extended, with the idea of 'all the tones or notes', to: a. The combination of parts or notes in a harmonious whole, properly in concord. b. A melodious succession of notes, in concord. b. A melodious succession of notes, a melody, a strain; now esp. a swelling sound, as of a grand burst of harmony: perhaps in this sense also associated with the organ-stop (sense 7). o.
The whole range of tones or notes in the scale; the

The whole range of tones or notes in the scale; the compass of a voice or instrument.

a. 1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Hon. 1. xli, Fresche ladyis sang ... Concordis sweit, divers entoned reportis ... Diapason of many sindrie sortis. 1580 Lyuy Euphues (Arb.) 387 In Musicke there are many discords, before there can be framed a Diapason. 1601 Holland Pliny I. 14 Thus are composed seuen tunes; which harmonie they call Diapason, that is to say, the Generalitie, or whole state of consent and concord, which is perfect musicke. 1604 R. Cawdery Table Alfsh. Diapason, a Concord in Musicke of all parts. 1898 H. M. Stanley Dark Cont. II. vii. 197 A deep and melodious diapason of musical voices chanting the farewell song.

dious diapason of musical voices chanting the farewell song.

b. 1599 Marston Sco. Villanie III. xi. 228 When some pleasing Diapason flies From out the belly of a sweete touched Lute. 1646 Crashaw Music's Dnel Poems 92 A full-mouth'd diapason swallows all. 1776 Sir J. Hawkins Hist. Music IV. 1. x. 148 When all the stops are drawn, and the registers open... we hear that full and complete harmony... which ... is what the ancient writers mean to express by the term Diapason. 1804 J. Grahame Sabbath 66 The organ... swells into a diapason full. 1860 C. Sangster Into the Silent Land 139 Tune the lyre T odiapasons worthy of the theme. 1880 Ouda Moths II. 263 His voice, is rising in its wonderful diapason clearer and clearer.

c. 1887 Dayden St. Cecilia's Day 15 From Harmony to Harmony Through all the compass of the Notes it ran, The Diapason closing full in Man. 1748 Thomson Cast. Indol. 1. xli, Who up the lofty diapason [of an Aeolian harp] roll Such sweet, such sad, such solemn airs divine? c.1800 K. White To my Lyre iii, No hand, thy diapason o'er, Well skilled, I throw with sweep sublime. 2806 Moore Vis. Philos. 27 To him who traced upon his typic lyre The diapason of man's mingled frame.

4. transf. and fig. 8. A rich, full, deep outburst of sound.

1589 GREENE Menaphon (Arb.) 82 The Diapason of thy threates. 1596 NASHE Saffron Walden 115 By your leave

they said vnto him (in a thundring yeoman vshers diapason). 1840 BARHAM Ingol. Leg., St. Nicholas, Full many an Aldermanic nose Rolled its loud diapason after dinner.

Aldermanic nose Rolled its loud diapason after dinner.

b. Entire compass, range, reach, scope.

1851 Helrs Comp. Solit. viii. (1874) 141 In marriage the whole diapason of joy and sorrow is sounded. 1888 Daily News 23 Apr. 6/4 Those who run up to the topmost note of the diapason of dress. 1893 Joid. 9 June 5/8 Not. above the diapason of this Protectionist Chamber of Deputies.

5 A rule or scale employed by modern of survival.

5. A rule or scale employed by makers of musical

5. A rule or scale employed by makers of musical instruments in tuning.

1727-52 CHAMBERS Cycl., Diapason, among musical instrument-makers, is a kind of rule, or scale, whereby they adjust the pipes of their organs, and cut the holes of their flutes.. There is a particular kind of diapason for trumpets.. there is another for sackbuts and serpents.. The bell-founders have likewise a diapason, or scale. 1826 in Webster.

6. A fixed standard of musical pitch; as in Fr. diapason normal. Also fix.

6. A fixed standard of musical pitch; as in Fr. diapason normal. Also fig.

1875 HAMERTON Intell. Life x. v. 392 Tuning his whole mind to the given diapason, as a tuner tunes a piano. 1876 tr. Blaserna's Theory Sound iv. 70 An international commission fixed as the normal pitch (usually called the diapason, normal) a tuning fork giving 435 vibrations per second.

7. The name of the two principal foundationstops in an organ, the Open Diapason, and the Closed or Stopped Diapason, so called because they extend through the whole compass of the instrument; also the name of other stops, e.g. Violin Diapason.

Diapason.

123 Organ Specif. Barking in Grove Dict. Mus. II. 888/1

Diapason, containing length of x foot or more. 1623 Organ

Specif. Worcester Cathedrai, 2 open diapasons of mettall

CC fa ut, a pipe of 10 foot long. 1791 HUDDESPORD Salmag.

12 When the vast Organ's breathing frame Echoes the voice
of loud acclaim, And the deep diapason's sound Thunders
the vaulted iles around. 1876 HILES Cateck. Organ ix.

(1878) 67 Violin Diapason, a. manual stop, with a crisp,
pungent tone, very like that of the Gamba. 1880 E. J.

HOPKINS in Grove Dict. Mus. II. 507/1 The second Open
Diapason had.. stopped pipes and 'helpers'.

8. attrib.

8. attrib. Scot. vi. 37 In accordis of mesure of diapason prolations. 1633-16 W. Browns Brit. Past. 1. iv, And lastly, throwes His Period in a Diapazon Close. 1851 A. A. Watts Evening ii, The echoes of its convent bell.. With soft and diapason swell. 1886 E. J. Hopkins in Grove Dict. Mus. II. 594/2 The larger open diapason pipes. † Diapa'son, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.]

1. To resound sonorously. (intr. and trans.) 1608 Herwood Rape Lucrece 1. i, What diapasons more in Tarquins name Than in a subjects? 1611 — Golden 1858 III. Whs. 1874 III. 48 Th' amazed sounds Of martiall thunder (Diapason'd deep).

2. intr. To maintain accord with.
257 Wither Fidelia Juyenilia (1633) 479 In their chime, 8. attrib.

167. WITHER Fidelia Juvenilia (1633) 479 In their chime, Their motions Diapason with the time.

Diaped (dai aped). Geom. [as if ad. Gr. \*διά-πεδον, f. διά through + πεδ · in πέδον ground, πεδίον plain, ἐπίπεδον plane.] The line in which any two non-contiguous planes of a polyhedron intersect. In mod. Dicts.

| Diapedesis (dəi apidi sis). Path. [mod.L.,

Il Diapedesis (dəi¤pidi\*sis). Path. [mod.L., a. Gr. διαπήδησιs, f. διαπηδά-ειν to ooze through, f. δια-through + πηδά-ειν to leap, throb. In mod.F. diapidise (Paré 16th c.)] The oozing of blood through the unruptured walls of the blood-vessels. 1685 Hart Anat. Ur. 11. iv. 68 Such an excretion of bloud .. is .. called Diapedesis: that is, as much as a streining through, 1634. T. Johnson Parey's Chirung. 11. i. (1678) 216 That solution of Continuity .. which is generated by sweating out and transcolation, [is termed] Diapedesis. 1866 A. Flint Princ. Med. (1880) 27 When the red blood corpuscles are pressed through the unruptured vascular wall, it is denominated hemorrhage by diapedesis. So Diapede to a., pertaining to or of the nature of diapedesis. In mod. Dicts. + Diapente (dəiāpents). Obs. [= OF. diapents (Godef.), a. L. diapents, Gr. δια πέντε, in sense 1 short for η δια πέντε χορδών συμφωνία the harmony through five strings or notes; in sense 2 for το δια πέντε φάρμακον the medicament composed of five (ingredients): see Dia-2.]

1. In ancient and mediæval Music: The consonance or interval of a fifth.

ance or interval of a fifth.

ance or interval of a fifth.

1398 [see Diapason 1]. 1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton) v. i.
(1859) 72 The fayre dyapente, the swete Dyapason. 1579
Twyne Phisicke agst. Fort. 11. xcvii. 290 a, By what tunes
of numbers Diapente, or Diapason consisteth .. a deafe man
may vnderstande. 1609 Douland Ornsith Microl. 18 Diapente, is a Consonance of fine Voyces, and 4. Internals ..
Or it is the leaping of one Voyce to another by a fift, consisting of three Tones, and a semitone. 1694 Phil. Trans.
XVIII. 70 A Diapente added to a Diatessaron makes a
Diapason. 1767 [see Diapason 1]. 1876 Hiles Catech.
Organ ix. (1878) 60.

2. In old Pharmacy: A medicine composed of
five incredients.

five ingredients.

Originally, an electuary formed by adding ivory shavings

Originally, an electuary formed by adding ivory shavings to the Diatessaron.

15:10 MARKHAM Masterp. 1. xcvii. 192 This word Diapente is as much as to say, a composition of fine simples. 15:14

- Cheap Husb. 1. i. (1668) 7 Give him... 2 spoonfuls of Diapente .. which is called Horse-Mitridate. 15:78 PHILLIPS, Diapente, also a Composition consisting of five ingredients, viz. Myrrh, Gentian, Birthwort, Ivory and Bay-berries... it is given by Farriers to Horses that want purging. 1721-1800 in Balley.

b. transf. A beverage composed of five ingre-

dients; punch.

1698 Faver Ac. E. India & P. 157 That enervating Liquor called Paunch (which is Indostan for Five) from Five Ingredients; as the Physicians name their Composition Diapente. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diapente, also, a kind of strong Water, made of five several Simples. 1711 1800 in Balley. 1741 Lining in Phil. Trans. XLII. 497 The Punch, or Diapente. is made thus: Take Water 2 Pounds, Sugar 14 Ounce, recent Juice of Limes 24 Ounces, Rum 34 Ounces.

Thanas (doi: 2001). 5b. Forms: 4-6 diapre,

The Punch, or Diapente...is made thus: Take Water a Pounds, Sugar 14 Ounce, recent Juice of Limes 24 Ounces, Rum 34 Ounces.

Diaper (doi apal), sb. Forms: 4-6 diapre, dyapre, 5 dyapere, 6 dyoper, diaper, [ME. a. OF. dyaper, (7 dipar, dibar), 6- diaper. [ME. a. OF. dyaper, diapre, orig. diaspre (Godef.), Pr. diaspre, diaspre, diaspre, diaspre, diaspres adj., diaspres, diasprum (c 1023), sb. (Du Cange); in Byzantine Gr. diaσπροs adj., f. dia- (DIA-1) + doπpos white.

Early French references mention diaspre 'que fu fais en Costantinoble and 'dyaspre d'Antioch', and associate it with other fabrics of Byzantine or Levantine origin. Thus, the Roman de la Rose 1. 21193 (Meon III. 294) has 'Cendaux, molequins arrabis, Indes, vermaux, jaunes et bis, Samis, diapres, camelos'. The word occurs in mediaeval Greek, e959, in Constantine Porphyrogenitus De Ceremoniis Aulx Byzant. (Bonn 1829-40, p. 528) where the iμάτιον or robe used in the investment of a Rector is described as biaσπρον. On the analogy of διάλευκο, δίασπροκ may mean 'white at intervals, white interspersed with other colour'; though the sense might also be 'thoroughly' or 'pure white.' In OF., diaspre' isoften described as bianc. (The II., Sp., and Pg. diaspre' isoften described as bianc. (The III., Sp., and Pg. diaspre' isoften described as bianc. (The III., Sp., and Pg. diaspre' isoften described as bianc and the provides of the colour'; though the sense might also be 'thoroughly' or 'pure white.' In OF., diaspre' isoften described as bianc. (The III., Sp., and Pg. diaspre' isoften described as bianc and provides the the name was perhaps derived from Ypres in Flanders has no etymological or historical basis.)]

I. 1. The name of a textile fabric; now, and since

up the two. A gratuitous guess that the name was perhaps derived from Ypres in Flanders has no etymological or historical basis.)]

I. 1. The name of a textile fabric; now, and since the 15th c., applied to a linen fabric (or an inferior fabric of 'union' or cotton) woven with a small and simple pattern, formed by the different directions of the thread, with the different reflexions of light from its surface, and consisting of lines crossing diamond-wise, with the spaces variously filled up by parallel lines, a central leaf or dot, etc. In earlier times, esp. in OFr. and med.L., the name was applied to a richer and more costly fabric, apparently of silk, woven or flowered over the surface with gold thread. See Francisque Michel, Recherches sur les Etoffes de Soie, d'Or et d'Argent (Paris 1852) 1. 236-244.

a 1350 Syr Degarre 800 In a diapre clothed the was. 13.. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. xlvi. 200 Til a Nonnerie bei came; But I knowe not be name: Per was mony a derworpe dame In Dyapre dere. 1466 Mann. & Househ. Exp. 364 Paid for xi. Flemyshe stykes of fyne dyapere. xxvij. vj.d. 1500 ARNOLDE Chrom. (1811) 244 A borde cloth of dyaper, a towell of dyaper. 1813 Bh. Kerrynge in Babess Bh. 268 Couer thy cupborde and thyn ewery with the towell of dyaper. 1213 BRADSHAW St. Werburge 1. 1667 The tables were couered with clothes of Dyaper Rychely enlarged with syluer and with golde. 1852-3 Inv. Ch. Goods Staff. in Ann. Litchfield IV. 50 One vestement of red sylke, one vestement of lynen dyoper. 1893 Spenska Muiopolmos 364 Nor anie weauer, which his worke doth boast In dieper, in damaske, or in lyne. 1632 COKERAM, Diaper, a fine kinde of Linnin, not wouen after the common fashion, but in certaine workes. 1604 Will in Ripon Ch. Acts 364 One suite of damaske and another of diaper for his table. 1668 Vestry Bhs. (Surtees) 198 For Dyaper for a Communion table cloth and napkin, 121. 6d. 137 12 Lond. Gas. No 6020/4 Diapers, Damasks, Huckabacks. 1840 BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Yackd. Rheims, A napkin. Of the best white diaper fringed w

2. A towel, napkin, or cloth of this material; a baby's napkin or 'clout'.

1506 Shaks. Tam. Shrew 1. i. 57 Let one attend him vvith a siluer Bason Full of Rose-water, and bestrew'd with Flowers, Another beare the Ewer: the third a Diaper. 1837 HT. Marnikau Soc. Amer. II. 125 Table and bedlinen, diapers, blankets. 1839 J. M. Duncan Lect. Dis. Women ix. (ed. 4) 54.

II. 3. The geometrical or conventional pattern or design forming the ground of this fabric. 1830 Edin. Encycl. VI. 686 A design of that intermediate kind of ornamental work which is called diaper. 1838 BECK Draper's Dict. 97 Some of the diapers are very curious. One of them consists of a series of castles; in each are two men holding hawks; the size of each diaper being about six inches, and the date the fourteenth century.

4. A pattern or design of the same kind, or more

inches, and the date the fourteenth century.

4. A pattern or design of the same kind, or more florid, in colour, gilding, or low relief, used to decorate a flat surface, as a panel, wall, etc.

1851 TURNER Dom. Archit. I. vi. 305 There are still some remains of good distemper diaper on the walls.

1863 Sin G.G. Scott Westm. Abbey (ed. 2) 61 The glass... is decorated on its face with gold diaper.

1864 Altenaum 17 Nov. 645/2 The diaper, composed of a raised pattern, decorating the background.

1864 Pall Mall G. 11 Sept. 5/1 The ground is most beautifully carved in a minute hexagonal diaper.

diaper.

b. Heraldry. A similar style of ornamentation, in painting or low relief, used to cover the surface of a shield and form the ground on which the

bearing is charged. See DIAPRE.

1634 PEACHAM Gendl. Exert. III. 159 Some charge their Scotcheons.. with diaper as the French. 1888 CUSSANS Handbh. Her. v. 81 To represent the Diaper by a slightly darker tint of the same tincture as that on which it is laid.

c. fig. Applied to the floral variegation of the surface of the ground.

1600 Maids Metam. 11. in Bullen O. Pl. I. 118 This grassie bed, With summers gawdie dyaper bespred.

III. 5. attrib. 8. Of or made of diaper (see 1). (In quot. 1497 perh. for F. diaper, diapered.)
1497 Old City Acc. Bk. in Archael. Yeal. XLIII, Itm a table cloth diaper. 1538 Bury Wills (1850) 134. Adveper towell of vij yarde longe. 1599 Nottingham Rec. IV. 250 Halfe a dosen of diaper napkins.. one diaper table cloathe. 1604 Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 140 A poulpit clothe of silke, one owld dipar tablecloth. 1676 Lond. Gas. No. 1124/4 One Damask and two Diaper Table Cloaths, three dozen of Diaper Napkins. 1812. J. Swyrth Pract. Customs (1821) 130 Diaper Tabling, of the manufacture of the kingdom of the United Netherlands. 1863 Miss Bandon Y. Marchmont I. ii. 30 Her brown-stuff frock and scanty diaper pinafore.

b. Having a pattern of this kind, diapered: as

b. Having a pattern of this kind, diapered; as

b. Having a pattern of this kind, diapered; as diaper-work, -pattern, -couching.

180 Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV (1830) 131 Table clothes off dyaper werk ij. 1602 CAREW Cornwall (1811) 303 Two moor stones. somewhat curiously hewed, with diaper work. 1769 De Foe's Tour Gl. Brit. 1. 392 Both of them were curiously wrought by Diaper-work Carvings. 1838 Archaol. XXVII. 421 What the older Diaper-work was—a small regular pattern—we may gather from its appearance as borrowed in Heraldry. 1859 TURNER Dom. Archit. III. ii. 29 The spandrel of the arch is carved with a sort of diaper pattern. 1874 PARKER Illustr. Goth. Archit. I. v. 175 The surface of the wall is often covered with flat foliage, arranged in small squares called diaper-work. 1876 GWILT Archit. Gloss. 1231 Diaper Work, the face of stone worked into squares or lozenges, with a leaf therein; as over arches and between bands. 1886 CUSKIN PETERTIA SAWARD Dict. Needlework 153 Diaper couching, a variety of couching used in Church Work. 1896 RUSKIN Preterita I. 335 The diaper pattern of the red and white marbles.

Diaper (doi apal), v. [prob. a. F. diaprer, OF.

Diaper (doi apon), v. [prob. a. F. diaprer, OF. diasprer, f. diapre, diaspre: see prec. sb.]

1. trans. To diversify the surface or ground of (anything) with a small uniform pattern; now spec. with one consisting of or based upon a diamond-

(anything) with a small uniform pattern; now spec. with one consisting of or based upon a diamond-shaped reticulation.

c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Eugenia 711 And cled hyr wele...
In clath, dyopret of gold fyne. c1366 Chaucer Knt.'s T.
1300 Coured in clooth of gold dyapered weel. c1400 Rom. Rose 934 And it [the bow] was peynted wel and thwiten, And over-al diapred and writen With ladies and with bacheleres. 1c1475 Sqr. Iowa Degre 744 With damaske white, and asure blewe, Wel dyapred with lyllyes newe. 1680 Morden Gog. Rect. (1685) 150 Excellent Artists in Diapring Linnen-Cloaths. 1643-76 Gwill Archit. § 302 The practice of diapering the walls, whereof an instance occurs in Westminster Abbey.

2. transf. and fig. To adorn with diversely coloured details; to variegate. 1593 Greene Ufst. Conrtier, Fragrante flowres that diapred this valley. 1603 Florio Montaigne 11. xii. (1632) 300 The wheelings... of the celestiall bodies diapred in colours. 1613 W. Browne Brit. Past. 1. i, The rayes Wherewith the sunne doth diaper the seas. 1665 Sir T. Herbert Trans. 1617 1386 Souch flowers as Nature usually diapers the Earth with. 1865 SALA Seven Sons I. ix. 209 Tall chimneys, from whose tops smoke curled and diapered the woolland distance. 1865 Carlete Fredk. Gl. 1K. xx. v. 07 Six coffecups, very pretty, well diapered, and tricked-out with all the little embellishments which increase their value.

3. intr. To do diaper-work; to flourish.
1373 Art of Limming 8 How to florishe or diaper with a pensel over silver or goulde. Ibid. (1588) 8 If thou wilt diaper upon silver, take Cerius with a pensell and draw or florish what thou wilt over thy silver. 1634 Pracham Gentl. Krert. 1 xiv. 46 If you Diaper upon folds, let your worke be broken.

Diapered (doi:āpold), ppl. a. [f. prec. +-ED: = F. diapré. OF. diaspré.]

Diapered (doi áposd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED: = F. diapré, OF. diaspré.]

1. Having the surface or ground diversified and adorned with a diaper or fret-work pattern.

1. Having the surface or ground diversified and adorned with a diaper or fret-work pattern.

1a 1400 Morte Arth. 3252 A duches dere worthily dyghte in dyaperde wedis. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 233 All clothed in clothes dyapred of red selk all wrought with gold. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diaperd or Diaperd, diversified with flourishes or sundry figures, whence we call Cloth that is so diversified, Diaper. 2664 Power Erg. Philos. 1. 50 The backside of a . . sweet Brier Leaf, looks diaper'd most excellently with silver. 1871 B. TANLOR Faust (1875) II. III. 211 Bind ye in precious diapered stuffs. 1873 FERGUSON in Tristram Moab 371 The same diapered brick-wall that is now seen. 1881 Every Mas his own Mechanic \$ 798 A blue, green, or scarlet ground with a fleur-de-lys, or cross, or small diapered pattern.

b. Heraldry: see DIAPER 5b. 4 b.

1610 GUILLIM Heraldry 1. v. (1660) 31 That Field or bordure is properly said to be diapered, which being fretted all over, hath something quick or dead, appearing within the Frets. 1864 BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop. xix. 303 The seal of Jaspar Tudor also has the field of the seal itself diapered with the Planta Genita.

c. transf. and fig.

1895 SPENSER Epithal, 51 And let the ground .. Be strewd with fragrant flowers all along, And diapred lyke the discolored mead. 1597 Piler. Parnass. III. 305, I like this grassie diapred greene earth. 1658 R. MASON in Bukner's Anthropomet. Let. to Author, Any vegitable on the diaper'd earth. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN Poems (1859) 426 Our diapered canopy, the deep of the sky.

Diapering, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + ING l.]

1. The production of a diaper pattern; the covering of a surface with such a pattern.

1606 PEACHAM Art of Drawing 34 Diapering. is.. a light

1. The production of a diaper pattern; the covering of a surface with such a pattern.

1606 Peacham Art of Drawing 34 Diapering..is..a light tracing or running over with your pen your other work when you have quite done (I mean folds shadowing and all); it chiefly serveth to counterfeit cloth of Gold, Silver, Damask-brancht, Velvet, Chamlet, &c., with what branch you list. 1884 Beck Draper Dict. 97 The application of diapering to linen cannot definitely be traced. 1883 Cussans Handbk. Her. 18 Diapering was a device much practised

by the Mediaval armorists.. This was usually effected by covering the shield with a number of small squares, or lozenges, and filling them with a variety of simple figures.

2. A diaper pattern; diaper-work collectively.

1875 FORTNUM Majolica viii. 72 Covered with the most elegant arabesque diapering of foliage and flowers intertwined.

1882 CUSSAMS Handblk. Her. 81 Diapering being merely a fanciful embellishment, does not.. enter into the Blazon of a Coat of Arms.

+ Diaperv. sh Ohe If Diaperv.

Blazon of a Coat of Arms.

† **Diapery, diapry,** sb. Obs. [f. DIAPER, after collective nouns in -ERY; in sense I perh. ad. OF. diapere, diapere' diapered (stuff)'.]

OF. diaspre, diapre 'diapered (stuff)'.]

1. = DIAPER sb. 1.
c 1460 J. Russell Bk. Nurture 193 Cover by cuppeborde
of thy ewery with the towelle of diapery.
2. Diaper-work; fig. variegated face (of the earth).
1633 EARL MANCH. Al Mondo (1636) 119 The little Ree, so
soone as flowers spring, goes abroad, views the gay Diapery.
† Diapery, diapry, a. Obs. [f. DIAPER sb. +
1']: cf. papery, wintry.] Of the nature of diaper
or diaper-work; chequered with various colouring.
1598 Sylvester Du Bartas II. i. Handiecrafts 654 The
diapry mansions where man-kinde doth trade Were built in
six dayes. Ibid. II. ii. Colonies 428 They lie neerer the
diapry verges Of tear-bridge Tigris swallow-swifter surges.
† Diaphanal, a. and sb. Obs. rare. [f. mod. L.
and Romanic stem diaphan- (see DIAPHANE) +-LL.]
A. adj. = DIAPHANOUS.

A. adj. = DIAPHANOUS.

A. adj. = DIAPHANOUS.

x607 B. Jonson Entertainment to K. & Q. at Theobalds
(22 May), Divers diaphanal glasses filled with several waters, that shewed like. stones of orient and transparent hues.

z 1645 W. Browne Love Poems Wiks. (1869) II. 276 By thy chaster fire will all Be so wrought diaphanals.

B. sb. A diaphanous or transparent body.
x635 Shirley Court Secret 1. i, If you find Within that great diaphanal [the Soul] an atom Look black as guilty.

Diaphane (doi: ā[2]in), a. and sb. [a. F. diaphane
(14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); cf. Pr. diafan, It., Sp., Pg. diafano, med. and mod.L. diaphan-us; f. Gr. diaphane or transparent, f. dia-through +-pavns showing, appearing, from paireur to show, cause to appear.]

† A. adj. = DIAPHANOUS, transparent. Obs.
x56x Edd. - Diaphane or transparent bodyes. 1594 Carew Huarte's Exam. Wits vi. (1596) 77
Some haue colours, and some are diaphane and transparant.
x804 Ann. Reg. 270\* A new manufacture of stuffs, with transparent figures, which he calls Diaphane Stuffs.

B. sb. 1. A transparent body or substance; a transparent.

B. 5b. 1. A transparent body or substance; a transparency.

[1877] HALE Prim. Orig. Man. IV. ii. 296 Frequently both in the Language of the Holy Scripture, and of divers of the ancient Heathen Authors, the whole Diaphanum of the Air and Ather is in one common appellation called Heaven; which is the denomination here given to this Expansium.] 1840 Mrs. Browning Drama of Exile Poems (1889) I. 100 Through the crystal diaphane.

2. A silk stuff: see quot.
1844 [See A.] 1888 CAULFELLD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework 133 Diaphane, a woven silk stuff, having transparent coloured figures.

† Diaphaned, ppl. a. Obs. [repr. F. diaphane, pa. pple. of diaphaner to make transparent (Cotgr.).] Made diaphanous; transparent.

Diaphaneity (dei] 22 (En Pitt). Also 7 - iety.

Diaphaneity (doi,æ:fanf'iti). Also γ -iety. [mod. f. Gr. διαφανής, stem διαφανε-, transparent, or Staphareta transparency: see -ITY. Perhaps originating in a med. or mod.L. \*diapharetiās. Occurring in F. (diapharetité) in 14th c. (Hatz.-Darm.); in Eng. late in 17th c., an earlier synonym being DIAPHANITY. The corresponding form of the adj. is diaphaneous.] The quality of being

the adj. is diaphaneous.] The quality of being freely pervious to light; transparency.

1666 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxxvii. 311 The Diaphaneity of the Air. 1661 — Examen vii. (1682) 83 The difficulty of explaining the Diaphaneity of glass or crystal.

1662 Merrett tr. Nert's Art of Glass xxxvi, Until the Seagreen lose it's transparencie and diaphaneitie. 1671 Phil. Trans. VI. 3046 The different Diaphaneities of the Humors of the Eye. 1676 Hobbes Decam. ix. 121 The Causes of Diaphaniety and Refraction. 1825 New Monthly Mag. XIII. 206 The diaphaneity of the material. 1837 Whewell. Hist. Induct. Sc. (1857) II. 399 The diaphaneity of bodies is very distinct from their power of transmitting heat.

Diaphaneous, obs. var. Diaphanous.

† Diaphanic, a. Obs. [irreg. f. Gr. διαφανήs, or f. Romanic stem diaphan- (see Diaphane) + -10.]

= DIAPHANOUS.

= DIAPHANOUS.

1614 RALEIGH Hist. World 1. i. § 6 Vast, open, subtile, dia-

phanick, or transparent body.

| Diaphanie (dia fanz). [mod.F. diaphanie, f. diaphane: see DIAPHANE.] The name given to a process for the imitation of painted or stained

glass.

1859 Ecclesiol. XX. 122 A French invention called Diaphanie—a transparent coloured paper.. intended to be
applied to plain glass. 1860 Eng. Mech. 3 Dec. 289/1, I have
..decorated a window in diaphanie. 1874 (title), Designs
for Windows to be executed in Diaphanie.

for Windows to be executed in Diaphanie.

† **Diapha nity**. Obs. [ad. obs. F. diaphanitie. Palissy, 16th c.) = Sp. diafanidad, It. diafanida, f. F. diaphane, It. diafan-o, med.L. diaphan-us: see DIAPHANE and -ITY.] = DIAPHANEITY.

1477 NORTON Ord. Alch. iii. in Ashm. (1652) 42 A goodly stone glittering with perspecuitie, Being of wonderfull and excellent Diaphanitie. 1877 DEE Relat. Spir. 1. (1659) 9 The

Stone was of his natural Diaphanitie. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. i. 55 If it be made hot in a crusible. .it will grow dim, and abate its diaphanity. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 55 It was like a thin horn something diaphanous. which diaphanity might perchance hinder the appearance both of

Diaphanometer. [f. Gr. διαφανής transparent, or rather its med.L. and Romanic adaptation diaphano-+-METER, Gr. μέτρον measure.] Α

tion diaphano-+-METER, Gr. μέτρον measure.] A measurer of transparency; spec. an instrument for measuring the transparency of the atmosphere. 1780 Tillock's Philos. Mag. III. 377 (Article) Description of M. de Saussure's Diaphanometer. The diaphanometer is .. designed to show the greatness of the evaporation existing in any limited part of the atmosphere which surrounds us. The measure of transparency .. is founded on the proportion of the distances at which determined objects cease to be visible. 1807 T. YOUNG Lect. Nat. Phil. 4 Mech. Arts II. 74. 1827 J. P. NICHOL Cycl. Phys. Sc.

Diaphanoscope (doi:a\*tāno:skō\*ap). [f. as prec. + Gr. -σκοπ-os observing.]

prec. + Gr. - σκοπ-os observing.]
†1. A contrivance for viewing transparent positive

photographs. Obs. 1368 Chambers' Encycl. III. 538/1 Diapha'noscope, a dark box constructed for exhibiting transparent photographs.

2. An instrument used in obstetrical surgery for the examination of internal organs through the translucent walls of the abdomen when internally

the examination of internal organs through the translucent walls of the abdomen when internally illuminated by electricity. Hence Diaphano'soopy, the clinical use of the diaphanoscope.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diaphanoscopy, a term applied by Lazarewitch to the exploration of the genital organs by means of an electric light introduced into the vagina in a glass tube.

Diaphanous (doi; & fanos), a. Also 7 diaphaneous. [f. med. L. diaphaneous (see Diaphane) + .008. The form diaphaneous more closely represented the Gr.: cf. Diaphaneous. Permitting the free passage of light and vision; perfectly transparent; pellucid.

1614 Ralekom Hist. World 1. i. § 7 Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent, or cleauing to a Diaphanous body. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 4 In hell there shall be nothing diaphanous, perspicuous, clear. c. 1645 Howell. Lett. I. I. xxix, To transmute Dust and Sand to such a diaphanous pellucid dainty body as you see a Crystal-Glasse is. 1666 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 10 The diaphaneous texture of the particles in the vitrioline solution. 1680 Boyle. Scept. Chem. v. 367 The one substance is Opacous, and the other somewhat Diaphanous. 1794 Martyn Rousseau's Bot. xxxii. 500 The fructifications are in a diaphanous membrane. 1833 Penny Cycl. I. 450/2 The crystals of the amethyst vary from diaphanous to translucent. 1868 Duncan Insect World ii. 50 The wings are whitish, not diaphanous. 1895 The Lady 31 Jan. 133 With this was worn a diaphanous white picture hat caught up with . white ribbons.

Hence Diaphanously adv., in a diaphanous manner, transparently; Diaphanousnus, the property of a diaphanous Body. The Lady 10 Japhanously, perspicuously, no less clearly. .than the Sun Beams upon a Wall of Crystall. 1700 T. Fuller Pharm. Extemp. 220 As here order'd 'twill be diaphanously clear. 1702 Baphanetric (daipæifme-trik), a. [mod. f. Gr. &a-apart (Dia-1) + daph touch + METBIC.] Relating to the measurement of the comparative tactile sensibility of parts.

Diaphemetric compasses with a graduated scale, used for

tactile sensibility of parts.

Diaphemetric compasses, 'an instrument, consisting of a pair of compasses with a graduated scale, used for the same purpose as the ÆSTHESIOMETER.' (Syd. Soc. Lex.) 18. in DUNGLISON.

Diaphonic (dəiafρnik), α. [f. as Diaphon-Y Also Diaphonical.

1. Of or pertaining to diaphony: see DIAPHONY 2.

1822 New Monthly Mag. VI. 201 To give a concert with
a full orchestra upon the diaphonic principle.
2. = DIACOUSTIC.

1775 Ash, Diaphonic. 1846 Worcester, Diaphonic, Dia-

Diaphonics. ? Obs. [f. as pl. of prec.: see

It. as pt. of prec.; see ICS.] = DIACOUSTICS.

1683 Phil. Trans. XIV. 473 Three parts of our Doctrine of Acousticks; which are yet nameless, unless we call them Acousticks, Diacousticks, and Catacousticks, or (in another sense, but to as good purpose) Phonicks, Diaphonicks, and Cataphonicks.

1704 J. HARRIS Lex. Techn., Diacousticks, or Diaphonicks, is the consideration of the properties of Refracted sound, as it passes through different mediums.

† Diaphonist. Obs. rare = °. [f. next + -18T.] 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diaphonist, he that makes divers sounds.

vounds. **Diaphony** (dəi<sub>l</sub>æ'főni). *Mus*. [ad. late L. *dia-*phōnia dissonance, discord, a. Gr. diapavía discord,

phonia dissonance, discord, a. Gr. diapavia discord, f. diapavis dissonant, f. dia-apart + paveiv to sound. Cf. F. diaphonie, 18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.] +1. In etymol. sense: Discord. Obs.— o 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diaphony, a divers sound, a discord. 2. In mediæval music (as usually understood): The most primitive form of harmony, in which the parts proceeded by parallel motion in fourths, fifths, and octaves: the same as Organum.

But some suppose it to have meant a system in which the parts were sung responsively at these intervals. 1834 A. Merrick Albrechtsberger's Theoret. Wks. 154 note. 1871 Q. Rev. No. 261. 158 We might add no harmony, for

the diaphony employed...is to our ears most terrible discord. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in Grove Dict. Mus. I. 391 The supposed first form of harmony, which was called Diaphony, or Organum. 1882 MACFARREN Counterp. i. 1 Diaphony. may have meant alternation or response... the parts... were sung in succession and not together.

| Diaphoresis (doi:aforfsis). Med. [L. diaharsis and the state of the parts of the par

| Diaphoresis (dòi:áforī·sis). Med. [L. diaphorēsis, a. Gr. διαφόρησιs a sweat, perspiration, f.
διαφορεῖν to carry off, spec. to throw off by perspiration, f. δια- through + φορεῖν to carry.] Perspiration;
especially, that produced by artificial means.
1681 tr. Willis Rem. Med. Wes. Vocab., Diaphoresis,
evaporation, as by sweating. 1710 T. FULLER Pharm.
Extemp. 101 This sort of Cure by a Diaphoresis is not always
certain. 1718 Quincy Compl. Disp. 03 In the Height of
Fevers..it is very effectual... to forward a Diaphoresis. 1876
Barnolow Mat. Med. (1879) 53 When active diaphoresis
is the object to be accomplished, the patient must be well
enveloped in blankets.

Diaphoretic (dɔiːáforetik), a. and sb. Med.
[ad. L. diaphorēticus, a. Gr. διαφοσητικός promoting

[ad. L. diaphorēticus, a. Gr. διαφορητικόs promoting perspiration, f. διαφόρησιs: see prec. So F. diaphoque, in 14th c. diaforetique in Hatz.-Darm.]

perspiration, L. okapopydsi; see prec. So F. Atapho-retique, in 14th c. diaforetique in Hatz.-Darm.]

A. adj. Having the property of inducing or promoting perspiration; sudorific.

1563 T. Gale Antidot. i.v. 3 The simples Diaphoretik are these. 1631 H. Shirley Mart. Souldier III. iv. in Bullen O. Pl. I. 219 Diophoratick Medicines to expell Ill vapours from the noble parts by sweate. 1660 MORDEN Geog. Rect. (1685) 253 Baths and Hot Springs that are very Diaphoretick. 1725 Bradley Fam. Dict. s.v. Antimony, To prepare Diaphoretick Antimony. 1883-4 Med. Ann. 44/1 It is diuretic but not diaphoretic.

B. sb. A medicinal agent having this property. 1696 Ridgley Pract. Physick 19 Then diaphoreticks at first, and colder diureticks. 1672 Phil. Trans. VII. 4029 He commends Spirit of Hartshorn, as an excellent Diaphoretick. 1732 Arbuthnor Rules of Dict. 273 Diaphoreticks or Promoters of Perspiration. 1877 ROBERTS Handble Med. (ed. 3) I. 35 The only diaphoretic that is of much practical value is some form of bath which promotes perspiration.

† Diaphoretical, a. Obs. [f. as prec. +-AL.]

= DIAPHORETIC a.

= DIAPHORETIC α.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 341 The ashes of a goats horn incorporat into an vnguent with oile of myrtles, keeps those from diaphoretical sweats who are anointed therwith. 1602

IMME Quersit. II. viii. 141 Why it should be diaphoretical, that is to say, apt to prouoke sweates. 1637 W. Collett Adam in Eden 329 By its dryness and diaphoretical quality.

Diaphoric (dəiāifyrik), α. Math. [f. Gr. διάφορος different + -10.] Of or pertaining to difference; in diaphoric function, a function of the differences of variables

of variables.

of variables.

1883 CAVLEY in Camb. Phil. Trans. XIII. 12 The function
.is a function of the differences of the variables.. Any such
function is said to be 'diaphoric': and it is easy to see that
taking for the variables any inverts whatever, a diaphoric
function is always curtate.

1893 LLOYD TANNER in Proc.
Lond. Math. Soc. XXIV. 264.

Diaphorite (dai, & forait). Min. [f. Gr. didpopos different, diaphopd difference, distinction +
-ITE.] + a. A name formerly used for an altered
rhodonite related to allagite. b. A name given
by Zepharovich to the orthorhombic form of by Zepharovich to the orthorhombic form of

Dy Explanation 1.

1868 DANA Min. Index, Diaphorite, v. Allagite. 1872
Amer. Tral. Sc. Ser. III. I. 381 He retains the original name for the monoclinic species, and gives the name diaphorite to

the orthorhombic.

Diaphragm (dəi afræm), sb. Also 7- agme. [ad. L. diaphragma, a. Gr. διάφραγμα, the midriff, primarily 'partition-wall, barrier', f. δια- through, apart + φράγμα fence, f. φράσσειν to fence in, hedge round. Long used in L. form. Cf. F. diaphragme, in 13-14th c. diaffragme (Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. Anat. The septum or partition, partly muscular, partly tendinous, which in mammals divides the thoracic from the abdominal cavity; the midriff.

the midriff.

the midriff.

Its action is important in respiration, and it is also concerned in laughter, sneezing, and hiccough; hence to move the diaphragm, to excite laughter.

1308 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. VII. 14195) 269 Diafragma is a skynne that departyth and is sette bitwene the bowels and the spirytuall membres. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.

161 Pis diafragma departib be spirituals from be guttis.

162 Pis diafragma departib be spirituals from be guttis.

163 Pis Carlon Spira \$607 It is true that they [Insecta] have (some of them) Diaphragm and an Intestine. 1630 GAULE Holy Madn. 203 It still moues my Diaphragme, what once mou'd the Spleene of Cyrus. 1638 BOULE Hay.

163 Notion Nat. 236 Divers of the Solid Parts, as the Heart and Lungs, the Diaphragma. 2767 Gooch Treat. Wounds I. 369 The Diaphragm is a muscle of the greatest importance in respiration. 1872 DARWIN Emotions viii. 202 The sound of laughter is produced by a deep inspiration, followed by short, interrupted spasmodic contractions of the chest, and especially of the diaphragm. 1875 BLARE Zool. 1 Inspiration is performed chiefly by the aid of the diaphragm.

II. Transferred uses.

2. generally. Applied to anything natural or artificial which in its nature or function resembles the diaphragm of the animal body, or similarly serves

as a partition.

1560 BOYLE New. Exp. Phys. Mech. xxiv. 192 Certain
Diaphragmes, consisting of the coats of the bubbles.

1860 M. HOPKINS Hawaii 27 That this fiery bottom was only a

roof or diaphragm, of no great thickness, the upper and solidified portion of the incandescent matter of the volcano. 1891 Pall Mall G. 21 Aug. 6/2 A real advance in cartography was made when Dicararch of Messena (300-300 B.c.) introduced the parallel of Rhodes. This 'diaphragm' was intersected at right angles by parallel lines representing meridians.

3. a. Zool. A septum or partition separating the successive chambers of certain shells. Also applied

to the operculum of a gastropod,

1665 Horr Microgr. 111 These shells which are thus spirallied and separated with Diaphragmes, were some kind of Nautili. 1788 Woodward Fossils ().), Parted into numerous cells by means of diaphragms. 1828 Genkie Hist. Boulder v. 68 The same thin diaphragms..marked the successive stages of the animal's growth. 1880 A. R. WALLACK Isl. Life v. 76 Some .. which close the mouth of the shell with a diaphragm of secreted mucus.

b. Bot. A septum or partition consisting of one

b. Bot. A septum or partition consisting of one or more layers of cells, occurring in the tissues of plants; a transverse partition in a stem or leaf.

1665 Hooke Microgr. 115 Not to consist of abundance of long pores separated with Diaphragms, as Cork does.

1874 Cooke Fungi 35 The mouth being for some time closed by a veil, or diaphragm, which ultimately disappears.

1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 217 The airpassages in the internodes, petioles, and leaves of most Monocotyledons... the internodes and petioles or conical leaves of the Marsiliaceæ, the leaves of the Isoeteæ, etc., are partitioned by diaphragms. Ibid. 219 The one-layered diaphragms... in the leaf of Pistia.

4. Mech. A thin lamina or plate serving as a partition, or for some specific purpose; sometimes

partition, or for some specific purpose; sometimes transferred to other appliances by which such pur-

4. Mech. A thin lamina or plate serving as a partition, or for some specific purpose; sometimes transferred to other appliances by which such purpose is effected: e.g.

a. A thin plate or disk used as a partition, especially in a tube or pipe; in optical instruments, an opaque plate or disk pierced with a circular hole to cut off marginal beams of light.

1663 Hooke Microgr. Pref., The Ray... passes also perpendicularly through the Glass diaphragme. 1669 Bovie Costin. New Exp. 11. (1682) 19. A Diaphragma of Midriff of Tin whose edges are so polished on both sides that [etc.]. 1682 Weekly Mem. Ingen. 250 Two tin pipes, with a diaphragm pierced in the middle, and stopped with a sucker. 1773 Phil. Trans. LXIII. 203 Several diaphragms of pasteboard.. to be applied to the object-glass externally. 1800 Ibid. XC. 557 A diaphragm, whose aperture was an inch, was then put over the object-glass of the transit telescope. 1850 Chubs Locks & Keys 33. In a line with the plane of the plate, or diaphragm of the lock. 1878 HUKLEY Phys. ix. 229

To have what is termed a diaphragm (that is an opaque plate with a hole in the centre) in the path of the rays. 12867 TNDALL Glac. I. xxvii. 207 The clouds. had, during the night, thrown vast diaphragms across the sky. 1867 A. J. Ellis E. E. Pronunc. 1. iii. 161 The lips which form a variable diaphragm. 1878 FOSTER Phys. 111. ii. 397

The iris serving as a diaphragm.

b. The porous cup of a voltaic cell. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON Electr. 136 Taking 14 for diaphragm or porous cell. 1883 Warson & Burbusy Math. Th. Electr. 4 Magn. I. 234 The hydrogen H2 does not as in that case remain free. It passes through the diaphragm and displaces an equivalent of copper in the sulphate of copper.

c. A membrane stretched in or on a frame; a vibrating membrane or disk in an acoustic instrument; the vibrating disk of a telephone.

1853 KANE Grimell Exp. 1. (1850) 483 The kayack itself is a mere diaphragm of skin, stretched on a wooden frame. 1853 KANE Grimell Exp. 1. (1855) 283 The kayack itself is a mere dia

5. attrib., as diaphragm current, eyepiece, nerve, plate, etc.

plate, etc.

1667 R. Lower in Phil. Trans. II. 546 A dog, whose Diaphragme-nerves are cut. 1859 F. A. Griffiths Artill. Man.
(1862) 89 One inch in length for diaphragm shells. 1883.

Syd. Soc. Lex., Diaphragm currents, electric currents
caused by forcing a liquid through a porous diaphragm.

Hence || Diaphragma igia, Diaphragmata igia [Gr. άλγος, -αλγια pain], pain in the diaphragm; || Diaphragmatitis, -mitis, inflammation of the

diaphragmati ti., - mr ti., illiaminton of the diaphragm; Diaphragmatocele, hernia of the diaphragm (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

1833-6 Topp Cycl. Anat. II. 6/2 The diaphragm is subject to attacks of inflammation..termed diaphragmitis. 1834-67

C. A. Harris Dict. Med. Terminol., Diaphragmalgia, Diaphragmatocele. 1857 Dunglison Med. Lex. 293 Diaphragmatalgia, Diaphragmatics. 15id., The essential symptoms of diaphragmitis.

Di'aphragm, v. [f. prec.] trans. To fit or act upon with a diaphragm. To diaphragm down, in Offics: to reduce the field of vision of (a lens, etc.) by means of an opaque diaphragm with a

central aperture (see prec. sb. 4 a).

1879 H. Grubs in Proc. R. Dubl. Soc. 181 Even after shutting one eye and diaphragming the other down.

1894 Bril.

7rnl. Photogr. XLI. 1 fboth [lenses] are diaphragmed down to the same aperture.

Diaphra gmal, a. [f. DIAPHRAGM + -AL.] Of the nature of a diaphragm; diaphragmatic.
1800 Darwin's Expr. Emotions (ed. 2) iii. 85 note, The diaphragmate (dei afrægmætik), a. [mod.

f. Gr. διαφραγματ-, stem of διάφραγμα DIAPHEAGM: see -10. Cf. F. diaphragmatique (Paré 16th c.)] Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; of the nature

Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; of the nature of a diaphragm.

1636 BLOUNT Glossogr. a.v. Vein, Diaphragmatick veins, the midriff veins. 1735 Spay in Phil. Trans. XLIX. 478 The diaphragmatic upper mouth of the stomach. 1836 Blackw. Mag. XXXIX. 167 The diaphragmatic convulsion which, in the expressive language of our nation, is called a gustaw. 1876 Foster Phys. 11, ii. § 1. 259 That movement in the lower part of the chest and abdomen so characteristic of male breathing, which is called diaphragmatic. 1881 Minart Cat 462 A complete diaphragmatic partition.

Diaphragmatically, adv. [f. prec. +-1.1] +-1.4 - ] In a diaphragmatic manner; by means of the diaphragm.

1888 Cassells Fam. Mag. Dec. 14/1 The important point in breathing is to do so diaphragmatically and not clavicularly.

Diaphragmed, ppl. a. [f. DIAPHRAGM v. or sb. + -ED.] Furnished with a diaphragm or diaphragms.

1665 HOOKE Microgr. 114 The pores .. were they diaphragm'd, like those of Cork, would afford us .. ten times

Diaphysis (dəi<sub>l</sub>æ·fisis). [ad. Gr. διάφυσις a growing through, also a point of separation, f. δια-through, apart + φύειν to produce, bring forth.]

through, apart + φύειν to produce, bring forth.]

1. Anat. 'The shaft of a long bone, as distinct from the extremities' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1831 R. Knox Cloquet's Anat. 11 Their extremities are enlarged, and their middle part, which is named body or diaphysis, is contracted. 1890 W. J. WALSHAM Surgery (ed. 3) 111. 184 Twenty-one years of age, the period at which nearly all the epiphyses have united with their diaphyses. 1891 Lancet 3 Oct. 768 When amputation is done in the diaphysis the bone keeps on growing from its upper epiphysis.

physis.
2. Bot. 'A præternatural extension of the centre of the flower, or of an inflorescence' (Treas. Bot.

Hence Diaphy sial a., of or pertaining to the diaphysis. In mod. Dicts.

diaphysis. In mod. Dicts.

|| Diaplasis (doi, æ plásis). Surg. [mod.L., a. Gr. διάπλασιε a putting into shape, setting of a limb, f. διαπλάσσειν to form, mould.] (See quots.)

1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn., Diaplasis, is the setting of a Limb which was out of joynt. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey)
1857 Dunglison Med. Lex. 232 In French surgery... Diaplasis and Anaplasis mean also, restoration to the original form—as in fractures, etc. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

+ Diaplastic, a. and sb. Obs. [f. same etymon as prec.: see Plastic]

† Diapla stic, a. and sb. Obs. [I. same etymon as prec.: see Plastic.]

1711 Balley, Diaplasticks in Pharmacy\ medicines which are good for a Limb out of joint. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

|| Diapnoe. Med. Obs. [mod.L., a. Gr. διαπ
both in Galen, perspiration.] An insensible perspiration, or gentle moisture on the skin.

1681 tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab., Diapnoe, a
breathing forth. 1706 Phillips, Diaphoresis or Diapnoe.

Hence Diapno genous, Diapnoio adjs., producing a moderate perspiration.

Hence **Diapno genous**, **Diapno io** adjs., producing a moderate perspiration.

1857 Dunglison Med. Lex. 699 The perspiratory fluid is secreted by an appropriate glandular apparatus termed by Breschet, diapnogenous.

Diapophysis (doiapofisis). Anat. Pl.-physes.

[f. Gr. δια through, apart + ἀπόφυσις offshoot, Apophysis.] A term applied by Owen to a pair of exogenous segments of the typical vertebra, forming lateral processes of the neural arch.

of exogenous segments of the typical vertebra, forming lateral processes of the neural arch.

In the cervical vertebræ of man and other mammals it is represented by the posterior part of the ring enclosing the vertebral artery; in the dorsal vertebræ by the transverse process; in the lumbar and sacral vertebræ by short processes of the centrum (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1834 Owen Skeleton in Circ. Sc. Organ, Nat. I. 168 The neural arch. also sometimes includes a pair of bones, called 'diapophyses'. 1878 Mivarr Elem. Anat. vi. (1873) 220 We may thus distinguish two series of paraxial parts on each side, one made up of tubercular processes (or diapophyses) and ribs, and the other made up of capitular processes (or parapophyses) and ribs.

Hence Diapophy sial a., of or belonging to a diapophysis.

diapophysis.

1834 Owen in Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat. I. 206 The bones...
manifest more of their diapophysial character than their
homotypes do in the occipital segment.

|| Diaporesis (doi:aporisis). Rhet. [mod.L.,

a. Gr. διαπόρησιs a being at a loss, doubting.] A rhetorical figure, in which the speaker professes to be at a loss, which of two or more courses, state-

ments, etc., to adopt.

x676 PHILLIPS, Diaporesis, a doubting, a Rhetorical figure, in which there seems to be a doubt proposed to the audience before whom the Oration is made. [So in later Dicts.] 1844 J. W. Gibbs Philol. Studies (1857) 215 Aporia. called also diaporesis. The Latin term is addubitatio.

\* Dis porous, a. Obs. rare. [f. Gr. δta-through + -ποροs passing through, f. πόρος passage, pore: cf. εύπορος easy to pass through.] Having the quality of penetrating or passing through.

r68e EVELYN Nem. 24 Mar., A discourse of . the difficulty of finding any red colour effectual to penetrate glass . . that the most diaporous, as blue, yellow, &c., did not enter into the substance of what was ordinarily painted, more than very shallow . . other reds and whites not at all beyond the

superfices. **Diapositive** (dəiăpφ'zitiv). *Photogr*. [f. Gr. &a- through + Positive.] A transparent positive photographic picture, such as those used as lantern

1803 Voice (N. Y.) 30 Nov., An ordinary negative.. is first made, then placed in contact with another sensitive (dry) plate and a diapositive made from it.

† Diapre, a. Her. Obs. [a. F. diapre dia-

+ Diapre, a. Her. Obs. [a. F. diapre diapered.] = DIAPERED I b.

1562 Leigh Armorie (1597) 93 The field Geules, a Frette engrailed Ermine. If this Fret be of mo peeces then ye here see, then altereth it from the same name, & is blazed dyapre. 1596 Febras Blazs. Gentrie: 1. 10 A coat-armour Diapre may be charged with any thing, either quick or dead; but plants, fruits, leaues, or flowres, be aptest to occupy such coates. 2727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Diapre or Diapered, in heraldry, a dividing of a field into planes, or compartments, in the manner of fret-work; and filling the same with variety of figures.

† Diapribe, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. F. diapr-er to DIAPER +-IZE.] = DIAPER v.

1666 LISLE Du Bartas, Noe 116 The diaprized ridges [marges diapres] And faire endented banks of Tegil bursting bridges. [Cf. DIAPERV a., second quot.]

† Diaprune. Obs. Also diaprunum. [ad.

ing bridges. [Cf. DIAPERY a., second quot.]

† **Diaprune.** Obs. Also diaprunum. [ad. med.L. diaprūnum, f. DIA-2 + L. prūnum plum. In F. diaprūn (1700 in Hatz.-Darm.) formerly diaprunum.] 'An electuary made of damask prunes and divers other simples, good to cool the body in hot burning feavers' (Physical Dict. 1657). 1635 HART Anal. Ur. II. i. 55 They had purged him.. with Diaprunum. 1639 J. W. tr. Guibert's Char. Physic I. 23 Mixe with it two drammes of diaprunes. Diapry, sb. and a.: see DIAPERY.

† **Diapsalm**. Obs. In 4 diasalm, 8 diapsalma. [a. L. diapsalma (Jerome), a. Gr. διά-μαλμα, used by the LXX in the Psalms for the Heb. Selah.] (See quots.)

ψαλμα, used by the LXX in the Psaims for the Heb. Selah.] (See quots.) 1388 Wyclif Ps. Prol. iii, The deuyseoun of salmys that ben clepid diasalmys ben in noumbre of seuenti and flue. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diapsalma, a Pause or change of Note in Singing. [1877 Jennings & Lowe Ps. Introd. 28 Διάψαλμα then means probably a musical interlude, per-haps of a forte character.].
1 Diapsalma and La Grange Paul.

| Diapye sis. Path. [mod.L., a. Gr. διαπύησις, f. διαπνέι to suppurate.] Suppuration. Hence Diapye tic a. and sb., Diapye tical a.

r637 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. 600 Both of them [greater and lesser Basilicum] are Diapyetical. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diapyeticks, Medicines that cause Swellings to suppurate or run with Matter, or that ripen and break Sores. 1883 53rd. Sec. Lex., Diapyesis.

Diaquilon, obs. form of DIACHYLON.

Diarch (dsi'aik), a. Bot. [f. Gr. & twice + dpx/f. beginning, origin.] Proceeding from two distinct points of origin: said of the primary xylem (or

wood) of the root.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner. 362 Its xylem is in the great majority of cases... diametrally diarch. 1bid. 363 Triarch and tetrarch bundles sometimes occur in thick roots of species, which are usually diarch. 1887 HILLHOUSE Strasburger's Pract. Bot. 188 The roots of .. ferns are generally diarch.

generally diarch.

Diarchy (doi'aiki). [f. Gr. &-twice + -apxia
rule: cf. μοναρχία rule of one; f. dpx6s chief.]

A government by two rulers.

1835 THIRLWALL Greece I. viii. 318 A diarchy. though less usual than a monarchy, was not a very rare form of government.

**Diaria**, obs. form of Diarrhæa.

Diaria, obs. form of Diarrhega.

Diarial (dəi,ē°riāl), a. [f. L. diāri-um Diary sb. +-AL.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, a diary.

1845 W. L. ALEXANDER Mem. J. Watson Pref. 6 A series of detached notes and diarial jottings. 1885 G. MEREDITH Diana I. i. 2 The diarial record. 1888 A. G. Draper in Amer. Ann. Deaf Apr. 124 Letters and diarial extracts.

Diarian (dəi,ē°riān), a. and sb. [f. as prec. +

Diarian (doi, e<sup>3</sup> riān), a. and sb. [1. as prec. +
-AN.] A. adj. Of or pertaining to a diary or
journal: † journalistic (obs.).

1774 (title) The Diarian Repository or Mathematical Register, containing a complete collection of all the Mathematical Questions, published in the Ladies' Diary, from
1704 to 1760. 1785 CRABBE Newspaper Wks. 1834 II. 137
Diarian sages greet their brother sage.

1794 Wolcort
(P. Pindar) Rovul, for Oliver Wks. 11. 392 His strength in
fields diarian dares he try?

18 ch. The author or writer of a diary. As iour

B. sb. The author or writer of a diary; † a jour-

nalist. rare.

1800 Morn. Her. in Spirit Publ. Yrnis. (1801) IV. 148
A Diarian lan article is so signed!.

Diarinness. nonce-wd. [f. DIARY sb. + -NESS.]
The quality characteristic of a diary.

1801 Murray's Mag. Sept. 464 The 'diariness' of his writing makes us regret that.. he should have sought publication.

Diarist (dai arist). [f. DIARY sb. + -18T.] One

who keeps a diary; the author of a diary.

1818 in Todd. 1826 Scott Rev. Pepys' Mem. (1840) 107
The characters of the two diarists were essentially different.
1824 Lowell. Jenl. in Italy Prose Wks. 1890 I. 121 The
English language...can show but one sincere diarist, Pepys.

plary.

1836 Sat. Rev. II. 36/2 In these volumes, he [T. Moore] is only a remarkably dull diarist.

Diaristic (doiaristik), a. [f. prec. + -1C.] Of the style of a diarist; of the nature of a diary.

1834 Manch. Even. News 2 Apr., Lady Brassey's diaristic account of her visit to Egypt after the war. 1891 Murray's Mag. Oct. 676 His letters and diaristic fragments.

Diarise (doi'aroiz), v. [f. Diary 50. + -12E.] intr.

To write a record of events in a diary. Hence Di'arising vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1837 Moore Diary 6-31 Mar. V. 161 [I] have not had time to diarize, so must record by wholesale what I remember. 1832 Lockhart in Croker Papers (1834) 111. xxviii.

295, I had to spare Tories about as often as Whigs the castigation of diarizing Malagrowther. 1834 Fraser's Mag. XLIX. 43 Where is the man who, when he diarizes frankly and fairly, does not write himself vain?

Diarrhosa (doiari'à). Also 4-5 diaria, 6-diarrhea. [a. L. diarrhea, a. Gr. diarpota a flowing through, diarrheas, f. diappé-eu to flow through.]

I. A disorder consisting in the too frequent evacuation of too fluid fæces, sometimes attended with

cuation of too fluid fæces, sometimes attended with

1. A disorder consisting in the too frequent evacuation of too fluid fæces, sometimes attended with griping pains.

In 17th c. usually with the, in 18th with a, now (in literary and educated use) without article.

1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. vii. li. (1495) 265 Diaria is a symple flyxe of the wombe. 1344 Pmaer Regim. Lyfe (1545) H vii) b, The sayde fluxe is named diarrhea. 1364 Sir. W. Cect. in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. 11. 291 The Quenes Majesty fell perillosly sick on Saturday last, the accident cam to that which they call diarrhea. 1369 R. Andross tr. Alexie' Secr. 1v. 1. 12 To remedie the diseases called Dissinteria and Diarrhea. 1368 Sylvester Du Bartas. II. i. Furies, The diarrhea and the burning-fever In Sommer-season doo their fell endeavour. 1668 Rowland Monfel's Theat. Int. 1104 They stay also the Dyarrhea. Lill and drive out all Belly-worms. 1273 POPE Let. 10 Gay (1735) I. 323 To wait for the next cold Day to throw her into a Diarrhea. 1373 Arbuthnor Rules of Diet 269 A cholera Morbus, or incurable Diarrheas. 1800 Med. (1803) 525 The term diarrhea is used to denote morbid frequency of intestinal dejections which are, also, liquid or morbidly soft, and often otherwise altered in character.

21trib. 1890 B. A. Whitelegge Hygine & Public Health xii, The diarrhea death-rate. Density of buildings upon an area increases the tendency to diarrhea mortality.

2. transf. An excessive flow (of words, etc.). 1698 F. B. Modest Censure 15 This sort of Medicaments hath cured his Pen of the Diarrhaa. 2199 H. Walpolk Mem. Geo. 111. (1845) II. ii. 47 He.. was troubled with a diarrhea of words. 1883 Contemp. Rev. Dec. 937 We allude.. to the diarrhea of emendations.

Diarrheaal (doiātrīāl), a. [f. prec. + AL.] Of or pertaining to diarrhea.

Diarrhosal (dəiğrī ăl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.]

Of or pertaining to diarrhoea.

1631 Biggs New Diss. P 248 The diarrheal porraceous flux. 1871 Daily News 16 Aug., Diarrheal infection. 1882 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene xviii. (ed. 6) 479 Diarrheal and dysenteric evacuations. 1890 B. A. WHITELEGGE Hygiene xii. 303 High temperature of the air has long been observed to be associated with high diarrhoeal mortality.

Diarrhosic (doiarrik), a. [f. as prec. + -10.]
Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diarrhoea.

1876 Wagner's Gen. Pathol. (ed. 6) 86. 1894 Daily News
25 July 5/4 It is in diarrhoeic complaints that the increase
was most marked.

Diarrhostic, -rhetic (doiăre tik, -rī tik), a. [f. Diarrhostic, in loose imitation of Gr. verbal adjec-

DIARRHŒA, in loose imitation of Gr. verbal adjectives in -τικόs. (The actual verbal adj. from διαρρέ-ειν is διάρρυτ-ος, which would have given diarrhytic.] = DIARRHŒIO.

Also confused with diarrtic.

1856 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diarrhoetick, that hath a Lask or loosness in the belly without inflammation. ατητς Arbuthnot (J.), Millet is diarrhœtick, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys. 1863 5/μc. Joc. Lex., Diarrhetic, Diarrhetic, same as Diarrhæic.

Diarrhrodial (dəiˌaɪþrōuˈdiāl), a. Anat. [f. Di- pref.3 (Gr. δια-) + Arthronial.] Pertaining to or characterized by diarthrosis.

Diarthrodial cartilares: the cartilages which cover the

to or characterized by distribrosis.

\*Distribution of bones of Control of the cartilages which cover the joint-ends of bones of Cones.

\*1830 R. Knox Béclard's Anat. 285 The distribrodial cartilages... have disappeared. 1845 Tond & Bowman Phys. Anat. I. 88 The bones entering into the composition of distribrodial joints. 1876 QUAIN Elem. Anat. (ed. 8) I. 132 Certain forms of distribrodial joint have received special names.

Diarthrosis (doi, alprousis). Anat. [f. Di-pref. 3 (Gr. δια-) + dpθρωσιs ARTHROSIS, articula-tion.] The general term for all forms of articula-tion which admit of the motion of one bone upon

tion which admit of the motion of one bone upon another; free arthrosis.

1578 Banister Hist. Man 3b, Not under the kynde of Diarthrosis, but Synarthrosis: for asmuch as the mouying of these bones is most obscure.

1634 T. Johnson Parry's Chirurg. XVI. XXXV. (1678) 365 The wrist... consisting of a composure of eight bones knit to the whole cubit by Diarthrosis.

1636 Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrus iii. 59 The Diarthrosis or motive Articulation.

1830 R. Knox Béclard's Anat. 283 The rotatory diarthrosis... is that which allows only motions of rotation.

1842 E. WILSON Anat. Vade M. (ed. 2) 29 Diarthrosis is the movable articulation which constitutes by far the greater number of the joints of the body.

Diary (dol'ari), 5b. [ad. L. diāri-um daily allowance, also (later) a journal, diary, f. die-s day: in form, a subst. use of the neuter of diārius adj. (see next), which, however, is not recorded in

(see next), which, however, is not recorded in ancient L. See -ABIUM, -ARY 1 B. 2.]

1. A daily record of events or transactions, a journal; specifically, a daily record of matters affecting the writer personally, or which come under

fecting the writer personally, or which come under his personal observation.

1582 WM. FLERTWOOD in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. II. 288
Thus most humbly I send unto yo' good Lo. this last weeks Diarye. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. II. ii. § 11. 14 It is .. an vse well received in enterprises memorable. 10 keepe Dyaries of that which passeth continually. 1614 Answ. to Printed Bh. 14 A diary.. of the Parliament held 1 Hen. 4. 1625-68 HAYLIN Commogr. Introd. (1674) 17/2 A Diary or Journal, as the name imports, containing the Actions of each day. 1677 PLOT Oxfordsh. 228 Diaries of wind and weather, and of the various qualifications of the air. 1684 PRIER (title), A Relation or Diary of the Siege of Vienna. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Mass. I. ii. 213 Goffe kept a journal or diary. 1791-1833 D'Isaakli Cur. Lit., Diari: 3, We converse with the absent by letters, and with ourselves by diaries. 1803 Med. Yrnl. X. 305 As I kept no diary during the prevalence of the influenza, I send what I can recollect. 1889 JESSOF Coming of Friars iii. 130 In the thirteenth century men never kept diaries or journals... attrib. 1891 Pall Mall G. 25 Apr. 2/3 The plaintiff gave peculiar diary accounts of about fifty meetings with the defendant.

2. A book prepared for keeping a daily record, having means the season with painted detect.

defendant.

2. A book prepared for keeping a daily record, or having spaces with printed dates for daily memoranda and jottings; also, applied to calendars containing daily memoranda on matters of

memoranda and jottings; also, applied to calendars containing daily memoranda on matters of importance to people generally, or to members of a particular profession, occupation, or pursuit. A diary in this sense may vary in size from a folio volume, large enough to hold a detailed daily record in sense 1, to a small pocket-book with daily spaces only for the briefest notes, or merely with printed memoranda for daily reference. 1605 B. Jonson Voltone IV. 1, This is my diary. Wherin I note my actions of the day. 1612 Howell. For. Trav. (Arb.) 20 He must alwayes have a Diary; or, Almanac. 1806 W. Rosson (title), A Perpetual Diary; or, Almanac. 1806 W. Rosson (title), The Persian Diary; or, Reflection's Oriental Gift of Daily Counsel. 1879 Print. Trades Frnl. xxviii. 7 The left hand pages form a perpetual poetical diary. 1bid. xxiii. 6 The diary before us. is a stout quarto. 1883 Whitaker's Alm. 456 The English Citizen's Diary... showing the days when certain Official Duties are to be performed; also the days when Inland Revenue Licences expire and must be renewed.

† 3. Short for diary fever: see DIARY a. 1. Obs. 1639 Honn & Ros. Gate Lang. Unl. xxii. § 310 A diary is of one daies continuance, and runs not beyond that time. 1657 G. Starkey Helmont's Vind. 164 The disease at the first taking in hand was but a plain Diary. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. vi. 155 Hippocrates..thought that all Fevers, Diaries excepted, have their rise from choler.

Diary (doi ări), a. [ad. med. L. diāri-us daily, f. dies day: cf. F. diaire ('fievre ephemere ou diaire') 16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.]

1. Lasting for one day; ephemeral.

|| Diaschisma (dəiāski zmā). Mus. Also in 8 in anglicized form diaschism. [a. Gr. διάσχισμα,

a. In ancient Greek music, a small interval equal to about half a DIESIS.
 b. In modern music, an interval equal to about half a DIESIS.
 b. In modern music, an interval equal to the difference of the common comma (80:81) and the enharmonic diesis (125:

128), or to 10 schismas.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp. s.v., The octave contains 61 Diaschisms nearly. 1280 STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms. Diaschisma (Gk.), an approximate half of a limma.

† Diascord. Pharm. Obs. Usually in L. form.

diascordium. [medical L. diascordium (also mod.F.), for diascordion, from Gr. διὰ σκορδίων (a preparation) of σκόρδιον scordium, a strong-smelling plant mentioned by Dioscorides, 'perhaps water-germander Teucrium Scordium': see DIA-2.] A medicine made of the dried leaves of Teucrium

A medicine made of the dried leaves of Teucrium Scordium, and many other herbs.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. II. x. § 8 (1873) 140 Except it be treacle.. diascordium.. and a few more. 1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia 121 What think you Sir of your what-sha' come Water and Diascord, sure it could not be amisse. 1797 J. DOWNING Disorders Horned Cattle 50 The diascordium has its share in accomplishing the cure. 1830 Scott Abbot xxvi, With their sirups, and their julaps, and diascordium, and mithridate, and my Lady What-shall-call'um's powder. † Diasema. Pharm. Obs. Also 6-7 diasene. [medical L., f. DIA- 2+ SENNA. Also a. F. diasène, diasenne (Paré, 16th c.).] A purgative electuary of Vol. III,

which senna formed the base: the confection of

1556 TURNER Baths to Let the patient be purged with electuarye lenitiuo or diasene. 1651 BURTON Anat. Mel. II. v. 1. iv. (1651) 388 Polypody, Sene, Diasene, Hamech, Cassia. 1657 Physical Dict., Diasena, a purging electuary,

good against quartan agues.

Diaskenast (deiaskiu æst). Also diascenast, -scevast. [ad. Gr. διασκευαστής reviser of a poem, interpolator, f. διασκευάζειν, f. διά through + σκευάζειν to make ready.] A reviser; used esp. in refer-

Get to make ready.] A reviser; used esp. in reference to old recensions of Greek writings.

1831 CAMPBILL in New Monthly Mag. IV. 195 They gave the world materials which were capable of being moulded by future diaseevasts into grand and interesting poems.

1871 tr. Lange's Comm. Jer. 244 The oversight of a diaskeust who added this verse of the prophecy against Elam as a postscript. 1886 Athenaum 30 Jan. 162/3 He has taken upon himself... the part of a diasceusast, stringing together a number of 'older lays'.

So || Diaskou asis [Gr. διασκεύασιs], revision (of a literary work). recension.

So || Diasket asis [Gr. διασκεύασιs], revision (of a literary work), recension.

1886 Eggeling in Encycl. Brit. XXI. 281 The authorship of this work [Mahâbhārata] is aptly attributed to Vyāsa, 'the arranger', the personification of Indian diaskeuasis.

† Dia: Spor. Obs. Also 6-7 diasprie. [ad. med. L. diasprium, It., Sp., Pg. diaspro jasper.] = JASPER.

1584 HESTER Secv. Phiorav. L. Ixv., 87 The other stone was of Diasper, but bright and through shinying with certaine white vaines.

1598 R. D. Hypnerotomachia 53 b, Not of Marble, but of rare and hard Diasper of the East.

1638 Sir T. Hersbert Trav. (ed. 2) 108 Agats, Cornelians, Diaspries, Calcedons.

spries, Calcedons.

|| **Diaspora** (dəiˌæ·spŏrǎ). [a. Gr. διασπορά dispersion, f. διασπείρ-ειν to disperse, f. διά through + σπείρειν to sow, scatter.]

The Dispersion; i.e. (among the Hellenistic Jews) the whole body of Lawr bining dispersed among the

the whole body of Jews living dispersed among the Gentiles after the Captivity (John vii. 35); (among the early Jewish Christians) the body of Jewish Christians outside of Palestine (Jas. i. 1, 1 Pet. i. 1).

Christians outside of Palestine (Jas. i. 1, 1 Pet. i. 1). Hence transf.: see quots.
(Originating in Deut. xxviii. 25 (Septuagint), τοη διασπορά εν πάσαις βασιλείας τῆς γῆς thou shalt be a diaspora (or dispersion) in all kingdoms of the earth.)
1876 C. M. Davies Unorth. Lond. 153 (The Moravian body's] extensive diaspora work (as it is termed) of evangelizing among the National Protestant Churches on the content. 1881 tr. Wellhausen in Encycl. Brit. XIII. 420/15. V. Israel, As a consequence of the revolutionary changes which had taken place in the conditions of the whole East, the Jewish dispersion (diaspora) began vigorously to spread. 1885 Encycl. Brit. XVIII. 760 s. v. Prilo, The development of Judaism in the diaspora differed in important points from that in Palestine. 1889 Edin. Rev. No. 345. 66 The mental horizon of the Jews of the Diaspora was being enlarged.

Diaspore (doi ispoes). Min. [mod. f. Gr. διασπορά scattering, dispersion: see prec. So called

ειασπορά scattering, dispersion: see prec. So called by Haüy, 1801, from its strong decrepitation when heated.] Native hydrate of aluminium, an orthorhombic, massive, or sometimes stalactitic mineral, varying in colour from white to violet, commonly

associated with corundum in crystalline rocks.

1805 Davy in Phil. Trans. XCV. 161 The diaspore.. is supposed to be a compound of alumine and water. 1873 Founts' Chem. (ed. 11) 371 The monohydrate is found native, as diaspore.

Diasporometer (dei,æ:sporρmitel). [mod. f. Gr. διασπορά dispersion (see above) + -(0) METER.] An instrument for measuring the dispersion of rays of light.

of light.

1807 T. Young Lect. Nat. Phil. II. 282 His [Rochon's] diasporometer is a compound prism.

Diasprie, var. Diasper, Obs., jasper.

Diastaltic (deiästæltik), a. [f. Gr. διασταλτικός serving to distinguish, in Music able to expand or exalt the mind', f. διαστέλλειν to separate the service of the s rate, put asunder, f. διάαρατι + στέλλειν to set, place, dispatch, send. Cf. F. diastaltique.]

1. In ancient Greek music: a. Dilated, extended: applied to certain intervals. b. Applied to a style

applied to certain intervals. b. Applied to a style of melody fitted to expand or exalt the mind. 1773 Burney Hisl. Mus. (1789) I. v. 61 Melopozia was divided into three kinds.. the second, Diastaltic or that which was capable of exhiliarating.

2. Phys. 'A term applied by Marshall Hall to the actions termed reflex, inasmuch as they take place through the spinal cord' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Diastaltic nervous system, term for the spinal nervous system.

system.
[Diastaltic appears to be here taken as = transmissive.]
1852 M. HALL (title), Synopsis of the Diastaltic Nervous
System. 1855 GARROD Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 238 A reduction
and final abolition of the diastaltic function of the spinal
cord. 1879 Cornh. Mag. June 700 Is there anything in
your essay about our diastaltic nerves?

Diastase (doi astāle nerves and Gr. diastase, ad. Gr. diaracs separation: see next.

1833 PAYEN ET PERSOZ Ann. Chim. et Phys. LIII. 76
Cette singulière propriété de séparation nous a determinés à donner à la substance qui la possède le nom de diastasse qui exprime précisément ce fait.]

A nitrogranus forment formed in a saed or had

exprime precisement ce fait.]

A nitrogenous ferment formed in a seed or bud
(e.g. in barley and potatoes) during germination,
and having the property of converting starch into

It is obtained as a white amorphous substance, of unknown analysis (Watts Dict. Chem.). It is found throughout the vegetable kingdom, in the infusoria, and in various secretions, etc., in the higher animals (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1838 T. Thousson Chem. Org. Bodies 66 Diastase... is a name given by MM. Payen and Persoz, to a substance which they extracted from malted barley. 1846 J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed. 4) 1. 19 During the germination, some of the elements... in the grain form a fresh compound, which acts as a ferment. This compound is called... diastase, the effect of which is... to turn all the starch... first, into gum, and then into sugar. 1863—72 WATTS Dict. Chem.

II. 319 Neither potatoes nor cereals contain diastase before germination. 1894 Lancet 3 Nov. 1045 An extremely active poison, delicate, resembling the diastases or venoms.

Hence Diastasis (doi; 12 Taylor 1874 TIC. 1886 W. Jaco Chem. Wheat 128 The bacteria cause more or less change in albuminoids, but exert no diastasic action.

|| Diastasis (doi; 12 Taylor 1874 TIC. 1874 TIC. 2007 TIC. 1874 TIC. 2007 TIC. 2

of bones without fracture, slight dislocation; also, separation of the fractured ends of a bone.

1741 MONRO Anat. Bones (ed. 2) 39 A Diastasis, or other violent Separation of such disjoined Pieces of a Bone.

1883 in 5yd. Sec. Lex.

Diastatie (doiăstætik), a. [ad. Gr. διαστατικόs separative, f. διά apart + στατικόs causing to stand, f. root στα- stand.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diastase.

1881 ATKINSON in Nature No. 622, 510 The opinion that the diastatic property is connected with the degree of solubility of the albuminoid matter. 1883 Athensum 10 Nov. 606/3 Lacquer contains... a peculiar diastatic body containing

Hence Diasta tically adv., after the manner of

Hence Diasta tically adv., after the manner of diastase.

1882 tr. Thausing's Beer 201 (Cent. Dict.) The diastatically acting albuminous substances.

† Diasta tical, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. as prec. +

-AL.] Characterized by transplantation.

1636 S. Boulton (titte), Medicina Magica, tamen Physica:
Magical, but Natural Physick; or, a Methodical Tractate of Diastatical Physick; containing the general Cures of all Infirmities, by way of Transplantation.

Diastatite (doi; e'stătoit). Min. [mod. f. Gr. Diágrar-os divided, separated + -ITE.] A black variety of Hornblende, so called (by Breithaupt 1822) as differing in the form of its crystals.

variety of Hornblende, so caned (by Dienmann. 1832) as differing in the form of its crystals. 1850 Dana Min. 273.

Diastem (doi astem). [ad. Gr. διάστημα: see next. Cf. F. diastème (1732 Trévoux).] In ancient Greek music, an interval; esp. an interval forming challed dorme of the scale.

Greek music, an interval; esp. an interval forming a single degree of the scale.

1604 Holder Treat. Harmony vi. 110 Diastem signifies an Interval or Space; System, a Conjunction or Composition of Intervals. So that, generally speaking, an Octave, or any other System, might be truly call'd a Diastem. Tho... strictly, by a Diastem they understood only an Incomposit Degree. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. Diastem, Diastema, in music, a name the antients gave to a simple interval; in contradistinction to a compound interval, which they called a system.

|| Diastema (dəiăsti·mă). Pl. diastemata. [L

1. Mus. = prec.
1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xix. cxxxi. (1495) 941 Dyastema is couenable space of two voyces other of mo accordynge. 1727-51 [see prec.].
2. Zool. and Anat. An interval or space between

2. Zool. and Anat. An interval or space between two consecutive teeth, or two kinds of teeth, occurring in most mammals except man.

1844 OWEN in Orr's Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat. I. 235 A long diastema is not. peculiar to the horse. Ibid. 298 In all the apes and monkeys of the Old World. the same number and kinds of teeth are present as in man; the first deviation being the disproportionate size of the canines and the concomitant break or 'diastema' in the dental series for the reception of their crowns when the mouth is shut. 1871. DARWIN DESC. Man II. xix. 324 Canine teeth which project above the others, with traces of a diastema or open space for the reception of the opposite canines.

Diastramatic (doi: 35ttime: tik). a. rare. ? Obs.

for the reception of the opposite canines.

Diastematic (doi:āstimæ tik), a. rare.? Obs.
[ad. Gr. διαστηματικ-όs separated by intervals: see prec. and -ic.] Characterized by intervals: see prec. and -ic.] Characterized by intervals: 1798 Hors. Let in Monthly Rev. XXVI. 288 Ask Aristoxenus [etc.] in what the difference consists between speaking and singing; they tell you. That the one is a continuous motion; the other diastematic. That the continuous is the motion of the voice in discourse; the diastematic, in singing.

Diaster (doi:as:stal). Biol. Also dy. [mod. f. Gr. δι-, Dr. 2 twice + doτήρ star.] The double star of chromatin filaments which forms the penultimate stage in the division of a single cell-

ultimate stage in the division of a single cell-

nucleus into two.

188s J. T. Cunningham in *Iral. Microst. Soc.* Jan. 43

The threads travel towards the poles, forming a dyaster (note, This term I take from Klein in his Atlas of Histology, 1880).

1885 E. R. Lankester in Encycl. Brit. XIX. 833

A polar star is seen at each end of the nucleus-spindle, and is not to be confused with the diaster.

Hence Dia stral a.

rience Dia Strai a.

2804 Alkenzum 24 Nov. 719/3 As to the spindle fibres..

during the diastral stage of the division they [etc.].

Diastimeter. [irreg. f. Gr. &áaraass interval, distance + -METER.]

An instrument for measuring

distances.

1851 Official Catal. Exhib. III. 1115 Improved diastimeter for the use of the army.

|| Diastole (dəi a stoli). [med.L., a. Gr. διαστολή a putting asunder, separation, expansion, dilatation, f. διαστέλλειν, f. διά asunder (Dia-1) + στέλλειν to put, place, send, etc. Cf. F. diastole (14th c. in Hatz. Darm.).1

Hatz. Darm.).]

1. Phys. The dilatation or relaxation of the heart or an artery (or other pulsating organ in some lower animals), rhythmically alternating with the

lower animals), rhythmically alternating with the systole or contraction, the two together constituting the pulse. (Formerly sometimes applied also to the dilatation of the lungs in inspiration.)

1278 Banister Hist. Man vil. 93 Diastole [is] when the hart in his dilatation receiveth in of spirit. 1615 Daniel. Oneen's Arcadia Poet. Wks. (1717) 187 The Systole and Dyastole of your Pulse Do shew your Passions most hysterical. 1656 Boyle New Exf. Phys. Mech. Digress. 350
The Systole and Diastole of the Heart and Lungs, being very far from Synchronical. a 1711 Ken Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 79 His Heart a sudden gentle opning feels. It seem'd no more by Systole compress'd, But in a fix Diastole at rest. 1835 Kirby Hab. 4 Inst. Anim. I. v. 174
Nutrition seems carried on by a kind of systole and diastole, the sea water being alternately absorbed and rejected by the tubes composing the substance of the sponge. 1880 of HUKLBY Crayfish ii. 74 When the systole is over the diastole follows.

follows.

fig. 1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. 11. iii, As in longdrawn Systole and longdrawn Diastole, must the period of Faith alternate with the period of Denial. 1849 Ds QUINCEY Eng. Mail-toach Wks. 1862 IV. 208 The great respirations, ebb and flood, systole and diastole, of the national intercourse. 1873 Gzo. Eliot Middlem. Ixiii, There must be a systole and diastole in all inquiry.

2. Gr. and Lat. Prosody. The lengthening of a

2. Gr. and Lat. Prosady. The lengthening of a syllable naturally short.

1380 Sernser To Master G. H. Wks. (Globe) App. ii. 709/1

Heaven being used shorte as one sillable, when it is in verse stretched out with a Diastole, is like a lame dogge that holdes up one legge, 1657 J. Shitth Myst. Rhet. 177. 1704

J. Harris Lex. Techn., Diastole... Tis also the making long a Syllable which is naturally short.

3. Gr. Gram. A mark (originally semicircular) used to indicate separation of words; still occasionally used, in the form of a comma, to distinguish δ,τι, δ,τε, neut. of δστις, δστε, from δτι (that), δτε

(when).

1704 J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.

1833 E. Robinson tr. Buttman's Grk. Gram. 45 From the comma must be distinguished the Diastole or Hypodiastole—which serves more clearly to separate some short words connected with enclicies, in order that they may not be confounded with other

similar words.

Diastolic (dəiāstφ'lik), a. Phys. and Med. [f. prec. + -1c.] Of or pertaining to diastole.

a 1693 Urquinar Rabelais 111. iv, By its [the hearts] agitation of Diastolick and Systolick motions. 1861 T. Grahma Pract. Med. 365 A second or diastolic sound, synchronous with the diastole of the heart. 1877 Huxley Anat. Int. Anim. ii. 77 This systolic and diastolic movement usually occurs at a fixed point in the protoplasm.

ment usually occurs at a fixed point in the protoplasm.

Diastral: see Diaster.

Diastrophism (doi; estrofizm). Geol. [f. Gr. διαστροφή distortion, dislocation, διάστροφος twisted, distorted, f. διαστρέφειν to turn different ways, twist about, f. διά (Dia-1) + στρέφειν to turn: see -IBM, and cf. catastrophism.]

A general term for the action of the forces which have disturbed and dislocated the earth's crust, and reduced the general term for the section of the forces which have disturbed and dislocated the earth's crust, and reduced the general term for the section of the forces which have disturbed and dislocated the earth's crust, and reduced the general term for the section of the forces which have disturbed and dislocated the earth's crust, and reduced the general term for the section of the forces which have disturbed and dislocated the earth's crust, and reduced the general term for the section of the forces which have disturbed and dislocated the earth's crust, and the section of the sect

and produced the greater inequalities of its surface. Hence **Diastrophio** (doiăstrpfik), of or pertaining to diastrophism. (Also, otherwise employed in

to diastrophism. (Also, otherwise employed in quot. 1881.)

1881.)

1882. J. Milne in Nature XXV. 126 Other [earthquake shocks] again are compounded of direct and transverse motions, and might therefore be called diastrophic. 1890 G. K. Gilbert Lake Bonneville i. 3 note (Funk) It is convenient also to divide diastrophism into orogeny. and epeirogeny. 1893. W. Powell. Physiogr. Processes, in Nat. Geogr. Monogr. I. 1. 23 Regions sink and regions rise and the upheaval and subsidence may be called diastrophism, and we have diastrophic processes.

and we have distrophic processes.

Diastyle (doi astoil), a. and sb. Arch. Also 6-8 in L. and Gr. form diastylos. [mod. ad. L. diastylos, Gr. διάστῦλος 'having a space between the columna'; also ad. Gr. διαστύλιον the intercolumnar space; f. διά through + στῦλος pillar.]

A. adj. Of a colonnade or building: Having the intervals between the columns each of three (or four) diameters (in the Doric order, of 2\frac{1}{4}). B. sb. Such a colonnade or building, or such an interval

Such a colonnade or building, or such an interval between columns.

1263 Shute Archit. Fja, Diastylos, whose .. distaunce between the .2. pillers ought to be .3. Diameters or .4. at your furdest. 1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn., Diastyle, is a sort of Edifice, where the Pillars stand at such a distance one from another, that three Diameters of their thickness are allow'd for Intercolumniation. 1725 Henney tr. Monifaucon's Antio. 1849 (ed. 2) 18 The ancient Colonnade. is a Diastylos of sixteen fluted Columns. 1843-76 Gwill Archit. § 2605 The ancient names.. of the different intercolumniations.. are the pycnostyle.. the systyle.. the sustyle.. and the arxostyle. 2856 M. Larener Archit. Instructor 358 A colonnade. is designated.. as.. pycnostyle when the space between the columns is a diameter and a half of the column, systyle when it is two diameters.. diastyle when three.

Diagram (doi'àsāim). Rhet. [ad. Gr. blooup-

systyle when it is two diameters... diastyle when three. **Diasyrm** (dɔi'āsɔ̄ɪm). Rhet. [ad. Gr. διασυρμός, Latinized diasyrmus, disparagement, ridicule,

the rhetorical figure expressing this, f. διασύρειν to disparage, ridicule, f. διά through, apart + σύρειν to drag.] A figure of rhetoric expressing disparagement or ridicule.

1678 PHILLIPS, Diasyrmus (Grk.), a figure in Rhetorick, in which we elevate any person or thing by way of derision.
1757 W. Dood Beauties Shaks. I. 97 (Jod.) We have a beautiful passage in Richard the Third (act 1, sc. i) on this topick in that fine diasyrm he speaks on himself.

Diat(a, obs. form of DIET.

+ Diata-chie. a. Obs. [ad. Gr. διατακτικός]

† **Diata ctic**, a. Obs. [ad. Gr. διατακτικόs distinguishing, distinctive, f. διατάσσειν to dispose severally, appoint, ordain, f. διά apart + τάσσειν to set in order.] Of or pertaining to order or arrangement, spec. as exercised by the Church; ordaining.

set in order.] Of or pertaining to order or arrangement, spec. as exercised by the Church; ordaining. Also † Diata-ordical a. in same sense.

1646 S. Bolton Arraigem. Err. 284 The Diatactick power. Ibid., The severall branches laid down by Holy and learned men, viz. Dogmaticall, Diatacticall and Critical. The first hath relation to Doctrine; the second to Order; the third to Censure. 1673 T. Forrespers in Wodrow Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot. (1829) II. u. iz. 253 All power or jurisdiction in its assemblies either diatactic, critic, or dogmatic. 1688 Renwick Serm., etc. (1776) 538 The diatactick power, whereby the courts of Christ are to discern the circumstances of the worship of God as to time, place, etc.

|| Diatessaron (doiăte-săron). Also 5-6 dya-, 5-7 diatessaron, 6 diathesaron. [a. Of. diatessaron (Godfi.), a. L. diatessaron, Gr. δια τεσσάρων through or composed of four.]

† 1. In Greek and mediæval music: The interval of a fourth. (Cf. Diapason, Diapente.) Obs.

1308 [see Diapason 1]. 1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 72 Ofte amonges other, the lusty Dyatesseron felle in they songes. 1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 37 Mony smal birdis... singand... in accordis of mesure of diapason prolations, tripla ande dyatesseron. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 107 The Concords in Musick... the Fourth which they call Diatesseron. 1694 Phil. Trans. XVIII. 70 A Diapente added to a Diatessaron makes a Diapason. 1857 Maurice Mor. 4 Met. Philos. III.

§ 27. 183 The circle... the diatessaron in music, and the like are certain stable forms.

† 2. In old Pharmacy, a medicine composed of four ingredients: see unot. 1882. Obs. [Dia-2]

v. § 27. 183 The circle. the diatessaron in music, and the like are certain stable forms.

†2. In old Pharmacy, a medicine composed of four ingredients: see quot. 1883. Obs. [DIA-2.] c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 264 He shal holde in his moub tiriacum diatesseron. 1877 Frampton Yoyful News (1580) 119 a (Stanf.) The triacle Diathesaron. 1698 Fryer Acc. E. India § P. 157 That enervating Liquor called Paunch.. from Five Ingredients; as the Physicians name their Composition Diafente; or from Four things, Diatesseron. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diatessaron, old name for a medicine of gentian and Aristolochia rotunda roots, laurel berries, and myrth, made into a confection with honey and extract of juniper; anciently used as alexipharmic.

3. A harmony of the four Gospels. From the title of the earliest work of the kind, the 2nd century Εύαγγέλου διά τεσσάρου, i.e. 'gospel made up of four', of Tatian.

1803 T. Thirkiwall (title), Diatessaron; or the History of our Lord Jesus. 1803 R. Wanner (title), The English Diatessaron; or the History of Christ, from the compounded Texts of the Four Evangelists. 1831 MacAullay Ess., Boswell's Johnson (1854) 174/2 Who would lose, in the confusion of a Diatessaron, the peculiar charm which belongs to the narrative of the disciple whom Jesus loved? 1887 Dict. Chr. Biog. IV. s. v. Tatianus, Tatan's Diatessaron found acceptance in the West as well as in the East.

Hence + Diatessarial a. Obs., belonging to a diatessaron (sense 1).

Hence † **Diatesta Tell** a. Cos., Delonging to a diatessaron (sense 1).

1501 Douglas Pal. Hom. 1. xli, Proportionis fine with sound celestiall, Duplat, triplat, diatesseriall. **Diathermacy.** [ad. F. diathermasie (Melloni, 1841), ad. Gr. διαθερμασία a warming through, f. διά through + θερμασία heat. This Eng. form, which would regularly have been diathermary, is conformed to words in -ACY.] The quality of being diathermic. = DIATHERMANCY 2.

conformed to words in -AOT.] The quality of being diathermic; = DIATHERMANOY 2.

1857 W. A. MILLER Elem. Chem. I. (ed. 4) 296 Scarcely superior to pure water in diathermacy. 1870 MATT. WILLIAMS Fuel of Sun § 113 Any degree of diathermacy permitting radiation to take place... across the flame. 1877 WATTS Dicl. Chem. V. 61 [see DIATHERMIC]. + **Disthermal** (doiăpō:1măl), a. Ohs. [f. Gr. διά through (DIA-1) + THERMAL (Gr. θερμ-ός warm, θέρμ-η, θερμ-όγ heat): rendering F. diathermane; see next.] = DIATHERMIC, DIATHERMANOUS.

1835 FARADAY tr. Melloni in L. 4 E. Phil. Mag. VII. 475 (title), On the Immediate transmission of Calorific Rays through Diathermal Bodies.

Diathermancy (doiăpō: mănsi). Physics. [ad. F. diathermansie, formed by Melloni, 1833, from Gr. διά through + θέρμανσις heating, f. θερμαίνειν to heat. The French ending follows the analogy of paralysie for Gr. παράλνσις. The Eng. ending

heat. The French ending follows the analogy of paralysie for Gr. παράλυσις. The Eng. ending simulates the -ncy of transparency, buoyancy. Melloni's original term was diathermaneitt, from diathermane adj. (Ann. Chim. et Phys. 1833, LIII. 59, LV. 396, Phil. Mag. 1835 VII. 476); the latter was, according to him, if διά+θερμαίνω, in imitation of diaphane, f. διά+θερμαίνω to show.' But the analogy was not exact: diaphane is not derived from διά and φαίνω, only from the same root; and in θεριαίνω, -αίνω does not belong to the root, but is a verbal suffix, the stem being θερμ.. Diathermane was first rendered in Eng. diathermal, but after 1837 generally diathermanous. To express the notion of 'coloration ou teinte calorifique', Melloni introduced diathermansie, f. Gr. διά +θέρμανοις heating (Ann. Chim. et Phys. LV. 377). But the distinction between diathermaneité and diathermansie appears not to have been generally appreciated; in the Eng.

translation of Melloni's paper in Taylor's Scientific Memoirs, 1837, I. 72, diathermancy is used for both F. words, and English writers generally have used it in the sense of Melloni's diathermanétié. For these and other reasons, Melloni afterwards (Comptex Rendus, 1841, XIII. 875) abandoned his original terms, and gave a new nomenclature: viz. diahermanei edi, instead of diathermanei diathermanei (ad. Gr. Scaleppaoria) in place of diathermanetité; and thermochrose for diathermanei e colouring or tint of heat', with corresponding adj. thermochrotyne. But, though some English writers have thence used diathermic and diathermacy, most have continued to employ diathermanous and diathermaney, the latter in the sense not of Melloni's diathermaniste, but of his diathermanetité or diathermasie. 1 h. orige. The property, possessed by radiant heat,

+ 1. orig. The property, possessed by radiant heat, of being composed of rays of different refrangibilities, varying in rate or degree of transmission through diathermic substances; THERMOCHEOSY;

through diathermic substances; THERMOCHROSY; also called heat-colour. Obs.
[1833 Mellon in Ann. Chim. et Phys. LV. 377 Les rayons calorifiques... possèdent, pour ainsi dire, la diathermansie propre à chaque substance qu'ils ont traversée. (Note) Je prends diathermansie comme l'équivalent de coloration ou teinte calorifique.) 1833 transl. in Taylor's Scientific Mem. 1. 61 The calorific rays... possess (if we may use the term) the diathermancy peculiar to each of the substances through which they have passed. (Note) I employ the word diathermancy as the equivalent of calorific coloration or calorific tinst. — Ibid. 69 They diminish the quantity of heat transmitted by the glass without altering its diathermancy [diathermansie].

2. Now: The property of being diathermic of diathermanous; perviousness to radiant heat; = DIATHERMANEITY.

DIATHERMANEITY.

DIATHERMANEITY.

[1823 MELLONI in Ann. Chim. et Phys. LV. 396 Les couleurs introduites dans un milieu diaphane diminuent toujours plus ou moins sa diathermanefté.] 1823 transl. in Taylor's Scientific Mem. I. 72 The colours introduced into a diaphanous medium always diminish its diathermancy in a greater or less degree. 1843 A. SMER Sources Phys. Sc. 194 The extent to which interposed bodies allow radiation is called the extent of diathermancy. 1827 WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc. (ed. 3) II. 399 Their power of transmitting heat, which has been called diathermancy. 1863 TYNALL Heat it. 295 Diathermancy bears the same relation to radiant heat that transparency does to light. 1893 Brit. Med. 77nl. 1 Apr. 684/1 Perhaps the diathermancy is the most striking feature of mountain climates, as it affords an explanation of the great solar temperatures which prevail during the day.. and of the great nocturnal radiation.

Diathermaneity. rare. [ad. F. diather-

of the great nocturnal radiation.

Diathermaneity. rare. [ad. F. diathermaneite, f. diathermane, with the ending of diaphaneited Diaphaneite.] The quality of being diathermanous; = prec. 2, and Diathermanete.

1835 Faraday tr. Melloni in L. 4 E. Phil. Mag. VII. 476 According to the diathermaneity (diathermaneite) of the substance of which the plate consists. 1837 tr. Melloni in Taylor's Scient. Mem. 69 Variations produced in the diathermaneity [diathermaneity] of white glass. 1841 J. Scorfeen in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 276 The transmissibility of heat (diathermaneity) of various lamines. 1837 WATTS Dict. Chem. V. 67 [see Diatherman. Obs. [a. F. diathermansisme (Larousse), f. diathermane.] = Diathermansmane Mancy.

BANCY.

1838 LARDNER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil. 372 (Title of section).

Diathermanous (daiăpā mānas), a. [f. F. diathermane (Melloni 1833) + -008. For history of the Fr. word see Diathermanou.]

Having the property of freely transmitting radiant heat; pervious to heat-rays; = DIATHERMIC. (Corresp. to transparent or diaphanous in relation

(Corresp. to transparent or diaphanous in relation to light.)
1834 E. Turner Elem. Chem. 107 Melloni has..introduced a distinct name diathermanous, to denote free permeability to heat. 1834 J. Scoppen in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 103 We have transcalent and non-transcalent substances—otherwise called diathermanous and a-diathermanous. 1838 LARDNER Handbk. Hydrost., etc. 371 The only substance found to be perfectly diathermanous was rock salt. Plates of this crystal transmit nearly all the heat which enters them.. Certain media which are nearly opaque are highly diathermanous, while others which are highly transparent are nearly athermanous. 1894 Harrwig Aerial W. vi. 75 The great diathermanous power of dry air. 1883 O. J. Loode in Nature XXIII. 265 The ice, being less diathermanous than the vapour, will get heated first.

† Diathermant, a. Obs. [f. Diathermancy,

vapour, will get heated first.
† **Diathermant**, a. Obs. [f. Diathermancy, after transparent, buoyant, etc.] = prec.
1871 J. C. Ward Nat. Phil. 179 Rock-salt. may be said to be transparent to heat, or as it is called diathermant. **Diathermic** (doiāþō·mik), a. [ad. F. diathermique (f. Gr. διά through + θέρμ-η, θερμ-δν heat: see -IC), substituted by Melloni for his earlier term diathermane: see Diathermancy.]

earlier term diathermane: see DIATHERMANCY.]
= DIATHERMANOUS.
1840 T. THOMSON Heat & Electr. (ed. 2) 132 To bodies which transmit heat well, Melloni has given the name of diathermic or transcaloric bodies. 1867 W. A. MILLER Elem. Chem. (ed. 4) 1. 296 A solution of alum is equally diathermic with a solution of rock salt. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILE Molec. Sc. I. 1. ii. 37 Bi-sulphide of carbon... of all liquids is the most diathermic. 1877 WATTS Dict. Chem. V. 61 Bodies which... afford a more or less free passage to rays of heat, are called by Melloni diathermic; while those which... entirely obstruct the passage of radiant heat, are called adiathermacy; the corresponding properties... being called diathermacy and adiathermaneity.

Thiathermometer. [f. Gr. &a through +

**Diathermo meter.** [f. Gr. διά through + θερμ-όν heat + μέτρον measure.] (See quot.)

2883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diathermometer, an instrument de-igned to measure the thermal resistance of a body by regis-ering the amount of transmitted heat.

Diathermous, a. [f. Gr. & d through + stem of θερμός hot + -0Us.] = DIATHERMIC.

1843 A. SMEE Sources Phys. Sc. 194 As a specimen of a diathermous body, air is a capital example. 1885 MrGre in Amer. Srnl. Sc. 3rd Ser. XXIX. 390 The solar accession of the east half of the assumed ice-stream will be freely dissipated through the diathermous forenoon atmosphere.

This the wife of grows [f. DIATMENSIS & A. 10]

Diathe sic, a. rare. [f. Diathes-18 + -10.]

DIATHES-18 + -1C.]

Med. A permanent (hereditary or acquired) condition of the body which renders it liable to certain special diseases or affections; a constitutional predisposition or tendency.

1682 tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Whs. Vocah. Diathesis, the affection or disposition. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Diathesis, a term used by some writers in the same sense with constitution.

1789 A. Crawroan in Med. Commun. II. 349 The... barytes is...calculated to correct the scrophulous diathesis. 1879 FARRA St. Paul I. 490 The epileptic diathesis which was the qualification of the Pythonesses of Delphi. 1885 F. Warner Phys. Expression xvi. 275 The tendencies in the development of a child or adult may be studied by determining the diathesis, as it is called.

10. fig.

1651 Biggs New Disp. P 236 An exotick Diathesis of corruption. 1867 Maine Anc. Law ix. (1876) 340 Enormous influence on the intellectual diathesis of the modern world.

1874 Biackie Self-Cutt. 90 Practically, there is no surer test of a man's moral diathesis than the capacity of prayer.

1877 F. Hall Eng. Adj. in able 173 Helpless slaves of what a metaphysician might call the sequacious diathesis.

Hence Diathesias tion, 'the rendering general or systemic of an originally local disease; as the development into pysemia of a simple abscess'.

development into pysemia of a simple abscess'. Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883.

Diathetic (doiăpetik), a. [f. DIATHESIS, on Greek analogies: cf. antithesis, antithetic: see-THETIC.] Of, pertaining to, or arising from dia-

thesis: constitutional. thesis; Constitutional.

1866 Flint Princ. Med. (1880) 92 Diseases... involving a constitutional predisposition, or diathesis, are sometimes distinguished as diathetic diseases. 1880 J. Edmunds in Med. Temp. 57ml. July 184 Diathetic conditions need... appropriate medical treatment.

propriate medical treatment.

Hence **Diathetically** adv., in a diathetic manner,

Hence **Disthetically** adv., in a disthetic manner, constitutionally.

1883 E. C. Mann Psychol. Med. 346 They are related to each other nutritionally and disthetically. **Distom** (doi sit/m). [ad. mod. L. Distoma, f. Gr. διάτομ-οs cut through, cut in half, f. διατίμνειν to cut through.] A member of the genus Distoma, or, in a wider sense, of the Distomaces, an order of microscopic unicellular Algæ, with silicified cellwalls, and the power of locomotion, on which account they were formerly placed by many naturalists count they were formerly placed by many naturalists in the Animal kingdom. They exist in immense numbers at the bottom of the sea, as well as in fresh water; and their siliceous remains form extensive

numbers at the bottom of the sea, as well as in Iresh water; and their siliceous remains form extensive fossil deposits in many localities.

The genus Diatoma is distinguished by having the frustules, or individual cells, connected by their alternate angles so as to form a kind of zig-zag chain: hence the name.

1845 Grav Lett. (1893) 332 Then the low, minute forms and Confervæ come .. ending with diatoms, transitions to corallines through sponge, etc. 1853 W. Smith British Diatomacem 25 During the healthy life of the Diatom the process of self-division is being continually repeated. 1858 C. P. Smyth Astron. Exper. Transiff 6 The countless milions of diatomes that go to make a feast for the medusæ. 1866 Dana Man. Geol. 974 Microscopic siliceous shields of the infusoria called diatoms, which are now regarded as plants. 1865 Gosse Land 9. Sea (1874) 158 The name Diatoma.

has reference to the readiness with which the strings or chains in which most of the forms are aggregated may be separated.] 1888 VINES Sachi Bol. 260 The movements of Diatoms are not altogether dissimilar to those of Desmids, and even the silicification of the cell-wall. is found, though to a smaller extent, in Clasterium and other Desmids.

attrib. 1880 Carpenter in 19th Cent. No. 38. 605 Their exquisitely sculptured cases, accumulating on the bottom, form a siliceous 'Diatom-ooze', which takes the place in higher latitudes of the white calcareous mud resulting from the disintegration of foraminiferal shells. 1893 A. H. S. Landon Hairy Ainu 74 Beds of lignite, coal of inferior quality, and diatom earth.

Diatomaceous (dei:at/mēi fes), a. [f. mod.L. Diatomaces (f. Diatoma) + -OUB: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] a. Of or pertaining to the order Dia-

-ACROUS.] a. Of or pertaining to the order Diatomacew, containing the Diatoms and their allies. b. Geol. Consisting or formed of the fossil remains of diatoms, as in diatomaceous earth, deposits, etc. 1847 J. D. Hooker in Brit. Assoc. Rept. II. 83 (Paper) On the Diatomaceous Vegetation of the Antarctic Ocean. 1853 (Kane Grimeell Exp. xiviii. (1850) 455 Filled with slimy diatomaceous deposits the individual diatoms run into a sort of opal. 1863 (2assell's Fam. Mag. 507/1 The best diatomaceous earth is the 'Kieselguhr' of Hanover, which serves for the preparation of dynamite.

So Diatoma coean, a member of the Diatomacew;

preparation of dynamite.
So **Diatoma cean**, a member of the *Diatomaces*;
= next. In mod. Dicts.

Disto mean. [f. mod.L. Diatome.w (f. Diatoma) + -An.] A diatomaceous plant, a diatom. 1833 HENFER Ray Society's Bot. 4 Physiol. Mem. 260 Every Diatomean is formed by a siliceous shield and a soft substance therein contained.

substance therein contained. **Diatomic** (dəiāto mik), a. Chem. [f. Di-² twice + άτομ-ος ΑτοΜ+-ic.] Consisting of, or having, two atoms; specifically applied to compounds containing two replaceable atoms of hydrogen;

containing two replaceable atoms of hydrogen; sometimes used as = divalent.

1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. xxxiv. heading, Diatomic acids, resulting from the oxidation of the glycols. Ibid. 417 It.. is monobasic but diatomic. 1869 Eng. Mech. 12 Nov. 198/3 Elements. classified as.. diatomic or bivalent, having two attractions, as sulphur. 1880 Clemenshaw Wurts' Atom. Th. 119 note, The term diatomic molecules clearly and correctly expresses molecules formed of two atoms.

Di:atomiferous, a. [f. mod.L. Diatoma Diatom + -ferous.] Producing or yielding diatoms.

In mod. Dicts.

Diatomin (daiaertmin). [f. as prec. + -18.]

In mod. Dicts.

Diatomin (dsi,ætŏmin). [f. as prec. + -1N.]
The yellowish-brown or buff-coloured pigment, which colours diatoms and the brown algæ.

1888 VINES Sachs' Bot. 260 [In Diatoms] the green colouring matter is concealed, as in the chlorophyll-granules of the Fucaceæ, by a buff-coloured substance, Diatomin or Phycoxanthin.

Diatomiset (doi: nut\*mint).

Distomist (dəi<sub>l</sub>æ tŏmist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

One who studies diatoms.

1881 Frnl. Quekett Microsc. Club No. 46. 191, I should like the attention of Diatomists to be drawn. towards the elucidation of the true sexual generation in these plants.

Diatomite (doi; extomoit). [f. as prec. + -ITE.]

Diatomaceous or infusorial earth.

1887 Sci. Amer. 12 Mar. 161/1 The fossil meal, diatomite, or infusorial earth of the English.

or infusorial earth of the English.

Diatomous (doi, art dones), a. Min. [f. Gr. διάτομ-ος cut through (see Diatom) + -0us.] 'Having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage'.

1847 in Craig; and in later Dicts.

Diatonic (doi at ρ nik), a. [a. F. diatonique (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. diatonic-us, a. Gr. διατονικός, f. διάτονος, f. διά through, at the interval

1. The name of that genus or scale of ancient Greek music (the others being CHROMATIO and EN-HARMONIC) in which the interval of a tone was used, the tetrachord being divided into two whole tones and a semitone (as in each half of the modern

tones and a semitone (as in each half of the modern diatonic scale).

1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1252 Before his time, al Musicke was either Diatonique or Chromatique. 1694 HOLDER Treat. Harm. (1731) 102 The Diatonick had two Colours; it was Molle and Syntonum. 1763 J. Brown Poetry & Mus. v. 64 In the ancient Diatonic Scale..one Semitone and two whole Tones are ordained to succeed each other invariably.

2. In modern music, denoting the scale which in any key recogned to but the notes proper to that key

any key proceeds by the notes proper to that key without chromatic alteration; hence, applied to melodies and harmonies constructed from

Scale.

[1897 Morley Introd. Mas. Annot., Diatonicum is that which is now in vse.] 1694 Holder Treat. Harm. (1731) 114 In Diatonic Music there is but one sort of Hemitone... whose Ration is 16 to 15. 1796 Switt It cannot rain but it pours, He sings. with equal facility in the chromatick, inharmonick, and diatonick stile. 1774 Burney Hist. Mus. (ed. 2) I. ii. 23 In modern music the Genera are but two: Diatonic and Chromatic. 1848 RIMBAULT First Bk. Piano 91 Diatonic, the natural scale; ascending by notes, containing five tones and two semitones. 1856 Constock & Hoblyn Nat. Philos. (ed. 6) 234 What is called the gamut, or diatonic scale. 1876 MACPAREN Harmony (ed. 2) ii. 39 The word Diatonic,—rendered through the tones by etymologists—must have been intended to signify through the wnin-flected motes. 1879 G. MEREDITH Egoist xxi. (1889) 198 Crossjay's voice ran up and down a diatonic scale.

b. fig. Of a normal or natural sort; free from fancies or crotchets.

b. fig. Of a normal or natural sort; free from fancies or crotchets.

1871 Contemp. Rev. XVI. 649 The healthy diatonic nature of Mr. Hutton's chief preferences in literature.

Hence † Diatonical a. Obs. = DIATONIC; Diatonically adv., in a diatonic manner.

1877 Morkey Introd. Mus. Annot., This diuision is false in the diatonicall kind of musicke. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. sv. Diatonic, The diapente is a simple concord; yet, if considered diatonically, it contains four terms. 1774 Burney Hist. Mus. I. iv. 57 Taking...two or more perfect chords of the same kind diatonically.

Diatory, obs. form of DIETARY.

Diatribe (doi: ātroib), sb. Formerly also in L. form diatriba. [a. F. diatribe (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. diatriba a learned discussion, a school, a. Gr. διατριβή a wearing away (of time), school, a. Gr. διατριβή a wearing away (of time), employment, study, and (in Plato) discourse, f. διατρίβ-ειν to rub through or away. The senses in F. and Eng. exactly correspond.]

1. A discourse, disquisition, critical dissertation.

1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 246 b, I heare the sounde of an Argument from the Popish Diatriba. 1643 R. BAILLIE Lett. 4 Trals. (1841) II. 65 Some parergetick Diatribes of that matter. 1672 Medi's Wks. Gen. Pref. A, That excellent Diatriba upon S. Mark i. 15. 1683 Lond. Gas. No. 1820/4 The constant Communicant; a Diatribe,

proving that Constancy in receiving the Lords Supper is the indispensable Duty of every Christian. 1703 J. Quick Dec. Wife's Sister Lett., Possibly this poor Diatribe may contribute something thereunto. 1876 Kirsp & Sr. Entomol. (1828) II. xxiv. 397, I shall conclude this diatribe upon the noises of insects. 1875 Lowell Senser Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 273 A diatribe on the subject of descriptive poetry.

2. In modern use: A dissertation or discourse

directed against some person or work; a bitter and

directed against some person or work; a bitter and violent criticism; an invective.

1804 Scott Lel. Ellis in Lockhart Life xiii, One must always regret so very serious a consequence of a diatribe.
1839 CUNINGHAM Brit. Paist. II. 122 On the appearance of this bitter diatribe in 1797. 1830 KINGSLEY All. Locke xxviii, A rambling, bitter diatribe on the wrongs and sufferings of the labourers. 1834 Thackeray Newcomes II. 293 Breaking out into fierce diatribes. 1877 Morley Carlyle Crit. Misc. Ser. I. (1878) 201 The famous diatribe against Jesuitism in the Latter-Day Pamphlets.

Hence Di'atribe v. intr., to utter a diatribe; to inveigh bitterly.

inveigh bitterly.

1893 National Observer 6 May 630/1 Why diatribe against the tradesmen of Liskeard?

Diatribist. [f. prec. +-187.] One who writes or utters a diatribe; † the writer of a critical dissertation.

a 1660 HAMMOND Wks. II. IV. 134 (R.) The same I desire may introduce my address to this distribist. 1676 Cunworst Intell Syst. 1. iv. 190 Against a modern Distribist.

Diatrion: see DIA-2.

| Distypo sis. Rhet. [L., a. Gr. διατύπωσις vivid description, f. διατυπό-ειν to form or represent

respectively.] (See quot.)

1657 J. Smith Myst. Rhet. 251 Diatyposis.. A figure when a thing is so described by mere words, that it may seem to be set. before our eyes. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey).

Diaulic (doi, of lik), a. [f. Gr. δίαυλος (see next) + -10.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, the diaulos or double course.

1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. Aristophanes I. 225 Come they hus arm'd to the diaulic course.

|| Disulos (dɔi,ō·lρs). Grec. Antiq. [Gr. δίαυλος double pipe, channel, or course, f. δι- (DI-2) +

αὐλός pipe.]
1. A double course, in which the racers turned

1. A double course, in which the racers turned round a goal and returned to the starting point.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Diaulon, a kind of Race among the Ancients, two furlongs in length, at the end of which they return'd back along the same Course. a 1859 DE QUINCEY Post. Wks. (1891) I. 165 Eight days for the diaulos of the journey. 1884 R. C. Jebb in Encycl. Brit.

XVII. 766 (Olympia) Beside the foot-race in which the course was traversed once only, there were now the diaulos or double course and the long foot-race.

2. An encient Creek musical instrument: the

or double course and the long 1001-race.

2. An ancient Greek musical instrument; the double flute.

double flute.

Dia rial, a. rare. [f. Gr. &- (DI-2) twice
+ AXIAL.] Having two (optic) axes; = BIAXIAL.

1843 J. PERRIRA Lect. Polarized Light 60 Another kind
.. is called by mineralogists prismatic, or diaxial mica.

| Diaxon (doi; eksýn), a. Zool. [mod. f. Gr. &&- (DI-2) + dfor axis.] Of sponge spicules:
Having two axes.

Having two axes.

1886 Von Lendenfeld in Proc. Zool. Soc. (1886) 560 When one of the rays of this tri-act spicule becomes rudimentary, Diaxonia can theoretically be produced. It is, however, advantageous to consider the diaxon spicules as part of the

Diaseuctic (dəiaziū ktik), a. [ad. Gr. διαζενκ This disjunctive, f. διαζευγρόναι to disjoin, f. διά apart + ζευγρόναι (stem ζευγγ) to join.] Disjunctive; applied, in ancient Greek Music, to the interval of a tone separating disjunct tetrachords; also to the tetrachords (= DISJUNCT). So || Diameter Disjunctive |

Source | Gr. διάζευξις |

The separation of two tetrachords |

The separatio

reauxis [Gr. &d(eufis], the separation of two tetrachords by a tone.

1658 Wallis in Phil. Trans. XX. 250 The Difference of which, is La mi. Which is, what the Greeks call, the Diazeuctick Tone: which doth Dis-join two Fourths. and, being added to either of them, doth make a Fifth 1760 lbid. Ll. 709 The position of the diazeuctic tone.

1874 Chappell Hist. Music I. 129 At the base of each Octave was a 'diazeuctic', or Major tone.

1880 STAIMER & BARRETT Dick. Mus. Terms. Diazeucis.

Diazingiber, -zinziber: see DIA-2.

Diazo- (doi, 200. Chem. [f. DI-2 + Azo-] A formative of the names of compounds derived from

Diago- (dsi,2°20). Chem. [f. Di-2+ Azo-.] A formative of the names of compounds derived from the aromatic hydrocarbons, which contain two atoms of nitrogen combined in a peculiar way with phenyl (C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>3</sub>), as diazo-benzene, diazo-naphthaline, diazo-amido-benzene, etc. Also used attributively, as in diazo compounds, derivatives, reaction.

1873 Fowner Chem. (ed. 11) 797 Whereby they were converted into diazotoluenes. 1878 Law Reports 20 Ch. Div. 367 Naphthylamine is converted into its diazo compound by the action of nitrous acid. 1880 Firstwath. In Soc. Arts 3 rml. 446 The diazobenzene formed at once attacks the free aniline salt. 1880 Atheranum 13 Nov. 6452 Action of Diazonaphthalin on Salicylic Acid. 1890 Lancet 23 Aug. 413/1 The so-called diazo reaction of wrine. A bright or carmine red colouration denotes the diazo action.

Colouration denotes the class screen.

Hence **Dia rotype**.

\*\*Roy Art Yrm!. Feb. 54 The Diazotype process, a method of photographic dyeing and printing.

|| **Diasoma** (dɔiāzōu'mā). [L. diazōma space between the seats in a theatre, a. Gr. διάζωμα girdle, partition, or diaphragm, lobby in a theatre, f. διά 41\* - 2

through, over + \( \widetilde{\pi} \au \) that which is girded, f. \( \widetilde{\pi} \) wire to gird round. \( \)

1. In the ancient Greek theatre: A semicircular

L. In the ancient Greek theatre: A semicircular passage through the auditorium, parallel to its outer border, and cutting the radial flights of steps at right angles at a point about half way up. 2706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Diasoma, a Girdle or Wastebelt; also a broad Footstep on the Stairs of an Amphitheater. 2800 T. S. Hughes Trav. Sixily I. xi. 335 (Stanf.) It is of small dimensions, containing only one diazoma or corridor.

† 2. Anat. The diaphragm or midriff. Obs.

τος Phill. The diaphragm of midth. Cos. 1706 Phill. Fig. (c. Kersey), Diazoma. in Anatomy the same with the Diaphragm or Midriff. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diazoma, an old name. for the diaphragm.

| Diazoma, an old name. for the diaphragm.
| Diazoma ter. [a. Gr. δια(ωστήρ the twelfth vertebra in the back, f. διά through, over + ζωστήρ

vertebra in the back, 1. Old inrough, over + wormp girdle, belt, f. farrival to gird.] (See quots.)

1811 Hooper Med. Dict., Diazoster, a name of the twelfth vertebra of the back. 1833 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diazoster, old name for the twelfth vertebra of the spinal column; because a belt girding the body is usually placed over it (Gorræus).

Diasotize (doi; 20 Zoiz), v. Chem. [f. DI-2 + Azote + -IZE: cf. azotize.] trans. To convert into a diazo compound. Hence Dia zotized ppl. a. 1830 M'Gowan tr. Republish's Org. Chem. 261 The con-

1830 M GOWAN IT. Bernthsen's Org. Chem. 361 The conversion of amido- into diazo-compounds is termed diazotizing. 1830 Nature 28 July. The number of amidogen groups which have been diazotized can be determined. 1830 Thorre Dict. Appl. Chem. 1. 247 Flavophenin... prepared by the action of diazotised benzidine (one molecule) on two molecules of salicyclic acid in alkaline solution.

cules of salicyclic acid in alkaline solution.

Dib, sb.¹ dial. [A variant of DIP sb.: cf. DIB
v.¹] A dip; a small hollow in the ground.

1847-96 HALLIWILL, Dib, a valley. North. 1869 Lonsdale
Gloss., Dib, a dip. 1876 F. K. Robinson Whitby Gloss.,
Dib, a slight concavity on the ground's surface.

2. Comb. Dibboard, the dip or inclination of a
seam of coal. Northumbld. Gloss. 1892.

Dib, sb² Generally in pl. dibs. [Dibs, found
in the 18th c., was prob. a familiar shortening of
dibstones, mentioned by Locke. Prob. a deriv. of
DIB v.²: cf. the names DABBERS, and (dial.) dabs,
applied to a similar game, f. DAB v.]

DIB v.2: cf. the names DABBERS, and (dial.) dabs, applied to a similar game, f. DAB v.]

1. pl. A game played by children with pebbles or the knuckle-bones of sheep; also the name of the pebbles or bones so used; see ASTRAGAL, CHECKSTONES, COCKAL.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio). Dibbs, a play among children.

1810 E. D. CLARKE Trav. I. 177 This game is called 'Dibbs' by the English.

1867 H. KINGSLEY Sitecte of S. xiii, His dibbs and agate taws.

1838 Berksh. Gloss., Dibs, a game played with the small knuckle bones taken from legs of mutton; these bones are themselves called dibs.

1890 J. D. ROBERTSON Gloucestersh. Gloss., Dibs, pebbles.

2. A counter used in playing at cards, etc. as a substitute for money.

3. pl. A slang term for money.

a substitute for money.

3. pl. A slang term for money.

1812 H. & J. Smith Rej. Addr., G. Barravell, Make nunky surrender his dibs. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Dibbs, a galley term for ready money. 1868 Miss Braddon Run to Earth III. ix, 'You are the individual what comes down with the dibbs.' 1883 Brsant Garden Fair II. iii, To make other beggars do the work and to pocket the dib yourself.

4. = DIBBLE. (In various Eng. dialects.)

1891 Leicestersh. Gloss., Dib, Dibber or Dibble, a pointed instrument often made of a broken spade-handle, for making holes for seeds.

instrument often made of a proken speak-manus, in moles for seeds.

Dib, sb.3 A local Sc. var. of Dub, a puddle.

18st Galt Ann. of Parish 312 (Jam.) The dibs were full, the roads foul. 18st — Arrsh. Legatees 100 (Jam.) He kens the loan from the crown of the causeway, as well as the duck does the midden from the adle dib.

Dib, v.1 Obs. exc. dial. [App. an onomatopoeic modification of Dip v., expressing the duller sound caused by broader contact. Cf. Dib sb.1] trans.

Dip v.

= DIP v.

c 1328 Metr. Hom. 121 Jesus . . bad thaim dib thair cuppes alle, And ber tiffe bern best in halle. c 1370 Durham Deposit. (Surtees) 100 Dib the shirt in the water, and so hang it upon a hedge all that night. 1280 Barer Atv. D 653 To Dibbe or dippe. 1617 MINSHEU Ductor, To Dibbe, vi. to Dippe. 1868 ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss., Dib, To dip.

Dib, v.2 [A derivative form from DAB v.1, ex-Dib, v.2 [A derivative form from DAB v.1, expressing an action of the same kind but weaker or lighter: cf. the forms sip, snip, tip, and the reduplicating element in bibble-babble, tittle-tattle, pit-pat, zig-zag, which expresses a weakened phase of the notion expressed by the radical.

Sense 3 is also expressed by DAP, another derived form form dab, in which the consonant is lightened; also by Dop. Here there may also be association with DIP.]

1. trans. To dab lightly or finely: cf. DAB v.1 2.
1609 Ev. Woman in Hum. 1. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV. Mistris that face wants a fresh Glosse. Prethee, dib it in well, Bos.
2. intr. To tap or pat lightly: cf. DAB v.1 I d.
1869 BLACKMORE Lorna D. x, It is a fine sight to behold... the way that they dib with their bills.
3. intr. To fish by letting the bait (usually a natural insect) dip and bob lightly on the water;

EDAP v. I, DIBBLE v.2.

BAUTAI INSECT) (II) and BOD lightly On the water; = DAP v. I, DIBBLE v.<sup>2</sup> 2.

x681 CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m. iv. § 8 (1689) 37 Put one on the point of a Dub-fly Hook, and dib with it, or dib with the Ash-fly. x8sy Mirror II. 118/1 It is customary to dib for them, or to use a fly. x680 Boy's own Bk. 265 House-crickets are also good, to dib with, for chub. Ibid. 277 The hawthorn-fly..is used to dib in a river for Trout.

4. To dibble.

Known in actual use only in mod. dial., but implied in DIBBER, DIBBING-STICK: see also DIBBLE.

1891 EVANS Leicestersh. Gloss., Dib and Dibble vb., to use a 'dibble'. Dibble is the commonest form, both of the sb. and w.

Hence **Di** bbing vbl. sb.; **Di** bbing-stick, a dibble. Hence **Di'bling** voll. sb.; **Di'bling-stick**, a dibble.

1682 Chetham Angler's Vade-m. xxxiii. § 1 (1689) 174

Angling with a natural Fly (called dibbing, dapeing or dibbing). Ibid. § 2. 174 Dibbing is always performed on the very surface..or permitting the Bait to sink for 2 inches.

1833 BOWLKER Angling 27 The natural flies best adapted for dibbing or bobbing at the bush. 1863 H. C. PENNELL Angler Nat. 154 A natural caterpillar, cockchafer, or grasshopper, used with a short line by dibbing over the bushes.

1886 Chesh. Gloss., Dibbin-stick, a stick used for planting cabbages, etc. or making holes for sowing seed.

Dibar obe form of Diaper.

cabbages, etc. or making holes for sowing seed.

Dibar, obs. form of DIAPER.

Dibasic (doibē¹sik), a. Chem. [f. D1-² +
BASE sb.¹+-IC.] Having two bases, or two atoms
of a base. Dibasic acid: one which contains
two atoms of displaceable hydrogen. See BIBASIC.
1868 Chambers' Encycl. X. 46a/2 When an acid admits of
the displacement of two atoms of hydrogen, it is termed
dibasic. 1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. (1874) 365 The acids...
of the second series are dibasic. 1880 CLEMENSHAW Wurtz'
Alom. The. 204 Oxygen and sulphur, the 'dibasic' character
of which was demonstrated by Kekulé.
Hence Dibasi'city, dibasic quality.
1880 CLEMENSHAW Wurtz' Alom. The. 179 The dibasicity
of tartaric acid.

Dibb, var. of DIB.

Dibb, var. of Dib.

Dibber (di bo1). [f. Dib v.² (sense 4) + -ER¹.]

1. An instrument for dibbling; a dibble; especially, an implement having a series of dibbles or teeth for making a number of holes at once.

1736 Pegge Keniicisma, Dibble, I think they call it dibber in Kent. 1783 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts I. 112, I. ploughed the land very deep, dressed the ground down, and planted with hand-dibbers. 1797 A. Young Agric. Suffolk 48 A man. with a dibber of iron, the handle about three feet long, in each hand, strikes two rows of holes. 1847 RAYNBIRD in 97rtl. R. Agric. Soc. VIII. 1. 215 By using a drop-drill, or a larger dibber for making the holes. 1848 Toid. IX. II. 548 Five cut sets [of hops] should be planted to make a hill, which should be put in with a dibber around the stick.

the stick.

2. Mining. The pointed end of an iron bar used

for making holes. U.S.

1871 W. Morgans Man. Mining Tools 158 The pointed ends of bars are often slightly bent, to facilitate getting a pinch and levering in certain positions. The end is called a 'dibber', for making holes.

**Dibbin, dibben.** Obs. or dial. +1. In the leather trade: Part of a hide; perh.

†1. In the leather trade: Part of a hide; perh. the shank. Obs.

1603-4 Act 1 Jas. I, c. 22 § 35 The Neckes, Wombes, and Dibbins, or other peeces of Offall cut of from the saide Backes or Buts of Leather.

2. dial. (See quot.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, Dibben, a fillet of veal. Devon.

Dibble (dib'l), sb. Forms: 5 debylle, 6 dybbil, 6-7 dibbe, 6- dibble. [In form belonging app. to DIB v.2 (sense 4), -LE being instrumental as in beetle, or diminutive: cf. dibber, dibbing-stick in same sense. Dibble is however evidenced much earlier than DIB v.2, which leaves the nature of their relation doubtful.]

An instrument used to make holes in the ground

An instrument used to make holes in the ground for seeds, bulbs, or young plants. In its simplest form, a stout pointed cylindrical stick with or without a handle; but it may also have a cross bar or projection for the foot (foot-dibble), or be forked at the point, or furnished with several points to make a number of holes at once

bar or projection for the foot (foot-dibble), or be forked at the point, or furnished with several points to make a number of holes at once.

caso Nominale in Wr. Wülcker 713 Hoc subterrarium, a debylle. 1483 Cath. Angl. 02 A Debylle, pattinacum, subterratorium. 1503 Hyll. Art Garden. 128 With your forked dibble, put vnder the head, loose it so in the earth, that [etc.]. 1870 Levins Manif. 124/42 A dybbil. 1573 Tusser Husb. (1889) 107 Through cunning with dible, rake, mattock, and spade, By line and by leauell, trim garden is made. 1511 Shaks. Wint. T. IV. IV. 100 He not put The Dible in earth, to set one slip of them. 1504 Ray S. 4 E. C. Words 64 A Dibble, an instrument to make holes in the ground with for setting beans, pease or the like. 1727 Braden Fam. Dict. s. V. Dibble, There is a Dibble of a modern Invention with several Teeth, the Body of it is made of a light Wood, and the Teeth of a Wood that is somewhat harder. 1818 Krats Endym. 11. 123 In sowing time ne'er would I dibble take, Or drop a seed. 1859 R. F. Burton Centr. Afr. in Yrnl. Geog. Soc. XXIX. 397 The people use a msaha or dibble, or drop a seed. 1859 R. F. Burton Centr. Afr. in Yrnl. Geog. Soc. XXIX. 397 The people use a msaha or dibble, a chisel-shaped bit of iron, with a socket to receive a wooden handle. 1861 DRLAMER Fl. Gard. 48 To plant them with the trowel or dibble. + b. ? A moustache. Obs. Stang.

1614 B. Jonson Earth. Fair 11. iii, Neuer tuske, nor twirle your dibble, good Iordane.

Dibble (divbl), v.! [f. DIBBLE 5b.]

1. trans. To make a hole in (the soil) with or as with a dibble; to sow or plant by this means. To dibble in (into): to put in or plant by this means. To dibble in (into): to put in or plant by this means. To dibble in (into): to put in or plant by this means. To dibble in (into): to put in or plant by this means. To dibble in (into): to put in or plant by this means. 1847 Compan with roote deepe dibled at helgats. 1791 Compan Yardley Oak 26 A skipping deer, With pointed hoof dibbling the glebe. 1799 A woman employed. d

it was dibbled thick... by the tiny hoofs of sheep. 1855 M. Arnold Balder Dead III. 312 The soft strewn snow Under the trees is dibbled thick with holes. 1872 BAKER Nile Tribut. iv. 54 The seeds of the dhurra are dibbled in

about three feet apart.

transf. 1883 Sir E. Beckett in Knowl. 31 Aug. 140/2
The printer's passion for dibbling in a comma between every

two adjectives.

2. intr. To use or work with a dibble; to bore

2. intr. To use or work with a dibble; to bore holes in the soil.

Mod. He was dibbling in his garden.

Hence Di'bbled ppl. a.; Di'bbling vol. sb.; also in Comb., as dibbling-machine.

1795 Hull Advertiser to Oct. 3/3 If Dibbling, instead of Broadcast, was wholly practised, it would produce a saving.

1832 Veg. Subst. Food 38 Depositing the seed in holes... at regular intervals... is called drilling, or dibbling. 1846 I. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric. II. 210 It appears... that drilling with the hoe is much preferable to dibbling. Ibid. There was... one quarter more of produce from the drilled crop than from the dibbled. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Dibbling-machine, one used for making holes in rows for potato sets, for beans, or other things which are planted isolated in rows.

**Dibble** (di·b'l), v.<sup>2</sup> [Perhaps a derived form from DABBLE with lighter vowel: but cf. DIB

1. intr. = DABBLE v. 2.

1. intr. = DABBLE v. 2.
réas Drayton Poly-olb. xxv. (1748) 366 And near to them
you see the lesser dibbling teale.
2. = DIB v. 2 3, DAP v. 1.
rés8 R. Franck North. Mem. (1821) 60 Dibble lightly on
the surface of the water. rés6 Cotton Angler (T.), This
stone-fly..we dape or dibble with, as with the drake. ré8r
CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m. vii. § 2 (1688) 75 When you
angle at ground in a clear Water, or dibble with natural
Flies. r833 Fraser's Mag. VII. 54 He.. bobs and dibbles
till he hooks his prey.
Hence Di'bbling vbl. sb.
r656 COTTON Angler II. v. 295 This way of fishing we call

Dibble-dabble. colloq. or dial. [Reduplication of Dabble, the form expressing repetition with alternation of intensity, as in bibble-babble, tittle-tattle, ug-sag, etc.] lit. An irregular course of dabbling or splashing; fig. rubbish; also, uproar with violence.

of dabbling or splashing; fig. rubbish; also, uproar with violence.

c 1550 Bale K. Johan (Camden) 7 They are but dyble dable I marvell ye can abyd such byble bable. 1767 CTESS. COWPER in Mrs. Delany's Life 4 Corr. Ser. 11. (1862) I. 90 It turned out such a dibble-dabble... We have had March weather before March came. 1885 JAMESON, Dibble-dabble, uproar, accompanied with violence. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Dibble dabble, rubbish. North.

Dibble (dibbls). [f. DIBBLE v.1+-ER 1.]

1. One who dibbles.

1790-4 A. HUNTER Georg. Ess. (1804) II. 356 One dibbler generally undertakes the business of one gang. 1797 A. Young Agric. Suffolk 40 note, A one-horse roll to level the flag, or furrow, for the dibblers.

2. An agricultural implement used in dibbling; a machine dibble.

a machine dibble.

1847 Illustr. Lond. News 24 July 58/t For the best horse seed-dibbler, £ 15. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech. I. 699/t Dibblers [figured]. 1884 Athenaum 6 Dec. 736/2 Drills, seed planters and dibblers. and dibblers.

3. A species of opossum: see quot.

1850 A. White Pop. Hist. Mammalia 166 The Antechinus apicalis of Mr. Gray, which is called the 'Dibbler' at King George's Sound.

eorge's Sound. Dibbler, dial. f. Doubler, large plate.

Dibbler, dial. f. DOUBLER, large plate.

Dibe ngo. Chem. See Di-2 and Benzo.

Dibe ngol. Chem. A synonym of Benzile

C<sub>14</sub> H<sub>10</sub> O<sub>2</sub>, as having the formula of two molecules
of the radical Benzoul. Also in Comb.

Dibe ngyl. Chem. [f. Di-2 + Benzyl.] An
argumatic hydrographon crystallizing in large colouraromatic hydrocarbon crystallizing in large colour-

aromatic hydrocarbon crystallizing in large colour-less prisms, having the formula of two molecules of the radical benzyl. Also in Comb. and attrib., as dihensyl-methane, dibenzyl ketone. 1873 Founce' Chem. (ed. 11) 763. **Dib-hole.** Mining. [app. f. dib, variant of DUB + HOLE.] The hole at the bottom of the shaft, which receives the drainage of a mine, in order to its being numbed to the surface: also called

to its being pumped to the surface; also called No. 1883 Pall Mall G. 2 Oct. 8/2 As the cage was being brought up the rope broke.. The cage was precipitated into the dibhole and the scaffolding smashed. 1892 Daily News 11 Jan. 3/6 Examining the dib hole at the bottom of the pit shaft.

Diblastula (deiblæ stiúlă). Embryol. [f. D1-2 + mod.L. blastula Blastule.] That stage of the embryo of multicellular animals at which it consists of a vesicle inclosed by a double layer of

cells; = GASTRULA.

1890 E. R. LANKESTER Adv. Science 348 The term 'diblastula' has more recently been adopted in England for the 'gastrula' of Hackel.

Dibrach (dəi bræk). rare. [ad. L. dibrachys, ad. Gr. δίβραχυς of two short syllables, f. δι- two + βραχύς short.] In Gr. and L. prosody: A foot consisting of two short syllables; a pyrrhic. In mod. Dicts.

Dibranch (dəi bræŋk). Zool. [ad. F. di-branche(s, f. Gr. δι- (DI-2) + βράγχια gills of fishes.] A dibranchiate cephalopod; see next. x8γγ Le Conte Elem. Gool. II. (18γ9) 305 If we divide all known Cephalopods into Dibranchs (two-gilled) and Tetra-branchs (four-gilled). The naked or Dibranchs are decidedly higher in organization.

higher in organization.

Dibranchiate (doibrse hkiřt), a. and sb. Zool.

[f. mod.L. dibranchiāta, f. as prec.: see -ATE 2.]

A. adj. Belonging to the Dibranchiata, an order of cephalopods having two branchiæ or gills. B. sb. A cephalopod belonging to this order.

1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. I. 520/1 The Dibranchiate Order of Cephalopods. Ibid. 528/2 The. suckers with which the .. arms of the Dibranchiates are provided. 1875 Blake Zool. 244 In the dibranchiate Cephalopods, the animal is swimming.

So **Dibra nchious** a., 'having two branchiæ or

gills.' Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883.

Dibromide (deibroumeid, -mid). Chem. [f. DI-2 + BROMIDE.] A compound of two atoms of bromine with a dyad element or a radical, as ethine

stoleme with a dyad element of a radical, as stitled dibromide C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub> Br<sub>2</sub>.

1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 362 Ethylene diamines. . obtained by acting with ammonia on ethylene dibromide. 1873 Forumes' Chem. (ed. 11) 560 Ethine unites with bromine, forming a dibromide.

forming a dibromide.

Dibromo-, before a vowel dibrom-. Chem.

[f. D1-2 + Bromo-] A combining element, expressing the presence in a compound of two atoms of bromine, which have replaced two of hydrogen, as dibromaldehyde CH Br<sub>2</sub>·CHO.

1873 Fownes' Chem. (ed. 11) 680 Dibromacetic Acid is obtained by the further action of bromine upon bromacetic acid. Ibid. 759 Dibromobenzene exhibits two modifications. 1880 CLEMENSHAW Warts' Atom. Th. 285 Dibromopropyl alcohol. which is the result of the direct action of bromine upon allyl alcohol.

Dibs (plural): see DIB 5b.2

Dibstones, 5b. pl. [See DIB 5b.2] The names of a children's game: the same as dibs or dabstones.

stones.

1698 LOCKE Educ. § 152, I have seen little Girls exercise whole Hours together and take abundance of Pains to be expert at Dibstones as they call it. 1775 Asn, Dibstone, a play among children, a little stone to be thrown at another stone. Addison.

Dibutyl, Dibutyro-. Chem. See DI-2 and Runyi

Dibutyl, Dibutyro. Chem. See DI-2 and BUTYL.

† Dica cious, a. Obs.—° [f. L. dicāx, dicācitalking sharply + -0US.] Pert of speech, saucy.

\*\*1830 ΜΑΝΝΟΚ Τεκα. Κπουλ., Dicacious, talkative, pert. Hence † Dica ciousness.

\*\*1737 ΒΑΙLEV VO. II, Dicaciousness, talkativeness.

Dicacity (dikæˈsiti). Obs. or arch. [f. L. dicāx, dicāc-em, sarcastic (f. dic-stem of dīcēre to say, speak) + -1TY.] A jesting or mocking habit of speech; raillery, banter; pertness. (Sometimes after L. dīcēre: Talkativeness, babbling.)

\*\*1830 BACON Confer. Pleasure (1870) 8 Vespasian, a man exceedinglie giuen to the humor of dicacitie and iesting.

\*\*1831 HEWOOD Dial. iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 185 His quicke dicacitie Wood evermore be taunting my voractice. a 1670 HACKET Abs. Williams II. (1692) 133 Lucilius, a centurion, in Tacitus Annal. lib., had a scornful name given him by the military dicacity of his own company. 1751 BYROM Enthusiasm Poems 1773 II. 23 To remit the freedom of inquiry. for their dicacity. 1840 New Monthly Mag. LX.

\*\*55 Between human eloquence, and the dicacity of the parrot... there is all the difference in the world.

† Dicæarch. Obs. rare—°. In 7 dica... [f. Gr. δίκαι-os just + -apxos ruler.] (See quot.) So also † Dicæarchy. Dicearchy(dicæarchia) justgovern.

also † Dicmarchy.

1696 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dicearchy (dicearchia), just government. Dicearch (dicearchus), a just Prince. 1698 PHILLIPS, Dicearch.

ment. Dicearch (dicearchus), a just Prince. 1698 PHILLIPS, Dicearch.

Dicearch.

Dicearch.

Dicearch.

Jicearch.

Jicear

1884 F. J. LLOYD Science Agric.

Dicarbo-, before a vowel dicarb-. Chem. [See DI-2 and CARBO-.] In composition: Containing two atoms or equivalents of carbon.
1881 Nature XXIII. 243 The acid.. was probably identical with dicarbopyridenic acid.

Dicarbon (daikā ubýn), a. Chem. [DI-2.]
Containing or derived from two atoms of carbon, as the dicarbon series of hydrocarbons.
1885 Roscoe Elem. Chem. xxx, Dicarbon or Ethyl series. The starting point of this important series is common alcohol or spirits of wine C<sub>1</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O.

Dicarbonata (daikā ubýn) (Chem. See Dr. 2)

Dicarbonate (dəikā ıbonět). Chem. See DI-2

Dica rpellary, a. Bot. [f. DI-2 + CARPEL-LARY.] Having or consisting of two carpels. 1876 HARLEY Mat. Med. 501 Distinguished by a dicar-pellary fruit.

Dicast (di'kæst). Gr. Antiq. Also dikast. [ad. Gr. δικαστής judge, juryman, agent-noun f. δικάζ-ειν to judge, pass judgement on, f. δίκη right, justice, judgement, trial.] One of the 6000 citizens chosen annually in ancient Athens to try cases in

chosen annually in ancient Athens to try cases in the several law-courts, where their functions combined those of the modern judge and jury.

[1708 MOTIEUX Rabelais v. xi. (1737) 46 The Statues of their Dicastes.] 1882 T. MITCHELL Aristoph. I. p. cxlv, Nearly one-third of the population of Athens were, in part, supported by their attendance upon the courts of law in the quality of dicasts, an office something between the judge and juryman of modern times. 1873 Symonds Grk. Poets Ser. I. i. (1877) 30 The whole Athenian nation as dikasts and ecclesiasts, were interested in Rhetoric. 1874 Mahaffy Sec. Life Greece viii. 215 The contemptible old dicast in the Wasps. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 215 This art acts upon dicasts and ecclesiasts and bodies of men.

Dicastery (dikæ:stěri). Also dikastery. [ad.

dicasts and ecclesiasts and bodies of men.

Dicastery (dikæ'stěri). Also dikastery. [ad. Gr. δικαστήμον a court of justice.]
One of the courts of justice in which the dicasts sat; the court or body of dicasts.

[1696] J. Ηλεκινότον Οιζανία 147 (Jod.) The dicasterion ... in Athens... the comitia of that commonwealth. 1822

T. ΜΙΤCHELL Ατίστορλ. [1. 179 The very essence of the Athenian democracy... was centered in its Dicasteria, or courts of justice.] 1846 Grotz Greece 1.xii. 1. 304 It was unlawful to put to death any person, even under formal sentence by the dicastery. 1866 Friton Anc. 4 Mod. Gr. II. v. 197 The people in the country... were as likely to be drawn into the senate and dicasteries, as the people... of the town.

Dicastic (dikæ'stik), a. Also dikastic. [ad. Gr. δικαστικ-ός of or for law or trials: see Dicast.]
Of or belonging to a dicast or dicasts.

Gr. δικαστικ-ός of or for law or trials: see DICAST.]
Of or belonging to a dicast or dicasts.

1849 Groth Greece 11. xlvi. V. 484 The archon .. retained only the power of .. presiding over the dikastic assembly by whom peremptory verdict was pronounced. 1874 MAHAFFY Soc. Life Greece vi. 176 The wrangling and dicastic habit of his countrymen. 1884 (2. Rev. Oct. 348 Citizens each furnished with his dicastic badge and staff.

Dicatalectic (doi:kætăle:ktik), a. Pros. [ad. Gr. δικαταληπτικ-ός: see Di-2 and CATALECTIC.]
Of a verse: Doubly catalectic; wanting a syllable both in the middle and at the end as e.g. the dac-

Of a verse: Doubly catalectic; wanting a synthologoup to both in the middle and at the end, as e.g. the dactylic pentameter.

In mod. Dicts.

† Dicartion. Obs. rare = 0. [ad. L. dicātiōn-em formal declaration, n. of action f. dicāreto proclaim.]

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dication, a vowing, submitting, promising, or dedicating.

Dicayue, obs. form of DECEIVE.

Dice (dois), sb., plural of DIE sb., q.v.

In reference to gaming, dice is of much more frequent occurrence than the singular die; it also enters largely into combination: as

Dice-cogging, -gsspeller, -maker; dice-board, a board upon which dice are thrown; dice-coal (see quot.); dice-headed a., having a cubical boss or stud (of nails used for strengthening doors, etc.); dioe holes (see quot.); dioe-man, a sharper who cheats with dice; dioe-shot = die-shot (see DIE); dice-top, a top of polygonal form with numbers marked on its faces, a teetotum. Also

DIE); dloe-top, a top of polygonal form with numbers marked on its faces, a teetotum. Also DIGE-BOX, -PLAY, etc.

1844 THIRLWALL Greece VIII. 453 Mummius...had as little eye for them as any of his men, who made "dice-boards of the finest master-pieces of painting. 1845 Brande, "Dicecod, a species of coal easily splitting into cubical fragments. 1858 THACKERAY Esmond 1. xiii, I played a "dice-cogging scoundrel in Alsatia for his ears. 1850 LATMER Serm. at Stamford Wks. 1. 269 Among so great a number of gospellers, some are card-gospellers, some are face-gospellers; some are pot-gospellers; all are not good. 1497 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot. 1. 357 V° 3et nalis "dis hedit to Dunbar. 1893 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 74, 100 dicheaded nailes pro ostio. 1888 CAULFEILD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework 153° Dice Holes. a stitch. used in Honiton. ..lace. 1830 PALSGR. 212/a Dice maker, dessier. 1714 Mandeville Fad. Bees (1725) I. 81 Card and dice-makers. are the immediate ministers to a legion of vices. 1871 Echo 14 Mar., "Dicemen and thimble-rigs were scattered here and there, making a fine harvest. 1988 LUCAR Collog. Arie Shooting App. 57 Chaine shot. "dice shot. 1668 J. White Rich Cab. (ed. 4) 124 Square pieces of iron, called dice-shot. 1894 MARSE-LYNE Sharps & Flast 257 That well-known device, the "dice-top or teetotum".

Dice (dois), v. [f. Dice sb. pl.]

1. intr. To play or gamble with dice.

1240 Promp. Parv. 121 Dycyn, or pley wythe dycys, aleo. 1839 Presentin. Juries in Surtees Misc. (1890) 32 Latt no manservauntes dysse nor carde in ther howsses, 1848 LATMER Ploughers (Arb.) 25 Thei hauke, thei hunt, thei card, thei dyce. 1856 Shars. 1 Hen. IV. 11. iii. 18, I was... vertuous enough, swore little, dic on aboue seuen times a weeke. 1647 R. STAPYLTON Juvenal 253 If th'old man dice, th' heire in long coats will doe The like. 1855 MacAculay Hist. Eng. IV. 97 The Dick Talbot who had diced and revelled with Grammont.

b. trans. To lose or throw away by dicing; to gamble away. Also fig.

gamble away. Also fig.

1549 [see Dicting-House]. 1618 N. Field Amends for Ladies 1. i. in Hazl. Dodsley XI. 94 Have I to dice my patrimony away? 1871 Tom Taylon Jeanne Darc II. i, How cheerily a king and kingdom May be diced, danced, and fiddled to the dogs! 1881 Blackie Lay Serm. i. 79

The conscript boy, torn from his father.. to dice away his sweet young life in a cause with which he has no concern.

C. trans. To bring by dice-play (into, out of, etc.).

1843 MACAULAY Ess., Addison (1889) 721 When he diced himself into a spunging house.

2. To cut into dice or cubes: esp. in cookery.

1c 1390 Forme of Cury in Warner's Culin. Antig. 5 Take Funges [mushrooms], and pare hem clene, and dyce hem. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 121 Dycyn, as men do brede, or other lyke, quadro. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALD Eng. Househpr. (1778) 95 Make a ragoo of oysters and sweetbreads diced.

3. To mark or ornament with a pattern of cubes or squares; to chequer; spec. 8. Needlework. (See quot. 1808-80.) D. Bookhinding. To ornament (leather) with a pattern consisting of squares or

quot. 1808-80.) b. *Bookbinding*. To ornament (leather) with a pattern consisting of squares or

(leather) with a pattern consisting of squares or diamonds: see DICED ppl. a. 2.

1888 J. Clayton in Phil. Trans. XVIII. 126 The young Ones [snakes] have no Rattles. but they may be known. being very regularly diced or checker'd, black and gray on the backs. 1808-80 Jamieson, Dice, 1. Properly, to sew a kind of waved pattern near the border of a garment. 2. To weave in figures resembling dice. + 42. To mark with spots or pips, like dice. Obs. 1864 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 8 The Butter Fly. The eye is large and globular, diced or bespeck'd here and there with black spots.

Dice, obs. Sc. f. Dais, pew or seat in a church.

Dice, obs. Sc. f. DAIS, pew or seat in a church.
Dice, adv. Naut.: see DYCE.
Dice-box. The box from which dice are thrown in gaming, usually of the form of a double truncated cone.

cated cone.

1552 HULDET, Dice boxe, fimum, fritillum. 1617 MINSHEU
Ductor, A Dice box.. a saucer, porringer, or some other
such like dish, out of which they cast the dice. 1713 ADDISON
Guardian No. 120 F 1 Thumping the table with a dice-box.
1764 Cowper Task IV. 221 What was an hourglass once,
Becomes a dicebox. 1833 HT. MARTHEAU Three Ages ii.
47 Charles and the Duke of Ormond were rattling the dicebox. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 50 Welcome at the
palace when the bottle or the dicebox was going round.

b. Used typically for dice-play, dicing, gaming.
1857 MAURICE E.S. St. John xi. 179 The only resources
left for either are the dice-box and the bottle. 1859 MaCAULAY Life Pitt, Fox, a man of pleasure, ruined by the
dice-box and the turf.

C. attrib. Of the form of a dice-box. Dice-box

C. attrib. Of the form of a dice-box. Dice-box insulator, a hollow porcelain insulator of this shape for supporting a telegraph wire, which passes through the axis.

1841 W. Spalding Italy & It. Isl. I. 206 A smaller lake... backed by a range of rocks and a rude dice-box tower. 1895 W. Preece (in Letter, The 'dice-box' insulator was invented by the late Mr. C. P. Walker; it was used on the South-Eastern Railway.

Diced (doist), ppl. a. [f. DICE v. +-ED 1.]

1. Formed or cut into dice or cubes; see DICE v. 2.

1871 J. Webster Metallogr. xvii. 246, I have by me very many sorts of these squared or diced golden Marchasites.

1741 Compl. Fam. Piece 1. ii. (ed. 3) 147 Make Sauce with some of the Liquor, Mushrooms, diced Lemon, etc.

2. Marked or ornamented with figures of cubes or squares; chequered; see DICE v. 3.

squares; chequered; see DICE v. 3.
1725 RAMSAY Gentl. Sheph. 1. ii, He kaims his hair . And spreads his garters diced beneath his knee. 1880 W. SMITH Catal. No. 6, 4 vols, royal 8vo, diced call. 1893 W. F. CLAY Catal. 16, 4to, diced russia, neatly rebacked.

Dicellate (deise let), a. [f. Gr. δίπελλα, a two-pronged hoe + -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Two-pronged: said of sponge-spicules.

spec. of sponge-spicules.

|| **Dicentra** (doise utră). Bot. [mod.L., f. Gr. δικεντρος, f. δι- two + κίντρον sharp point, spur.]

A genus of plants (N.O. Fumariaceæ) having drooping heart-shaped flowers; the species are natives of North America and Eastern and Central Asia, and several are in cultivation in the flower-

natives of North America and Eastern and Central Asia, and several are in cultivation in the flower-garden, esp. D. spectabilis (also called Dielytra). 1866 in Treas. Bol. 1883 Century Mag. Sept. 756/a The beautifully divided leaves of the dicentra. 1884 E. P. Ros in Harper's Mag. May 932/t Clumps of bloodroot, hepaticas, dicentras, dog-tooth violets, and lilies-of-the-valley.

Dicephalous (doise-făləs), a. [f. Gr. δικέφαλ-οτ (f. δτ., DI-2+κεφαλή head) +-0US. In mod.F. dicephale.] Having two heads, two-headed. 1808 Edin. Rev. XII. 487 A dicephalous monster.

Dice-play. [f. DIGE 3b. pl.] The action or practice of playing with dice; the game of dice. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 120 Dyce play, aleatura. 1851 Robinson kt. Mords Utop. (Arb.) 84 Dice-playe, and suche other folishe and pernicious games they know not. 1877 Nokthbrookk. Dicing Introd. 2 If a man can dice-play. 1860 LUTON Sivojila 94 To get greedie gain by diuellish and detestable Diceplaye. 1606 Holland Sueton. 60 For giving himselfe much to dice play.

† b. fig. Trickery, deceit, sleight. Obs.
14 iv 17 kuβeiq των ανθρώπων.]

So Dice-playing.
1501 Robinson kt. Mord's Utop. (Arb.) 19 The Poete likeneth .the life of man to a diceplaying or a game at the tables. 1606 Holland Sueton. 70 The rumour that ran of his diceplaying.

Dice-player. [See prec.] One who plays or

Dice-player. [See prec.] One who plays or gambles with dice; a dicer.

1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. vi. 73 lakke be iogeloure... And danyel be dys-playere.

183 We doe viterly forbid all bishops... to keepe companie

with dice players. 1660 Jer. Taylor Duct. Dubit. 11. 471 (L.) A common gamester or dice-player may call himself Christian, but indeed he is not.

Dicer (dei sal). Forms: 5-6 dyser, dyser, 6

dysour, disar, dysor, disear, desard, 6-diser. [f. Dige v. (or sh.) + -ER l. The suffix was sometimes changed to AFr. -OUR, and -AR.] One who plays changed to AFr. -OUR, and -AR.] One who plays or gambles with dice; a person addicted to dicing. 2408 Nottingham Rec. II. 62 Rogerus Mokyngton est communis hospitator, contra Assisam, scilicet, [hospitat] dysers. c 2460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 242 Thise dysers and thise hullars, Thise cokkers and thise bollars. 2500-200 DUNBAR Poems xxxiv. 71 Ane dysour said. The Devill mot stik him with a knyfe, Bot he kest vy fair syisis thre. 2532 ELYOT Gov. 1. xxvi, Suche a reproche, to be sayde that they had made aliaunce with disars. 2600 SHAKS. Ham. III. iv. 5 Such an Act, That. Makes marriage vowes As false as Dicers Oathes. 2654 GATAKER Disc. Apol. 3 The better Dicer, the wors man. 2827 DE QUINCEY Revolt Tartars Wks. 1862 IV. 130 Upon the hazard of a dicer's throw. 1844. J. T. Hewlett Parsons & W. xix, A deep drinker, and a dicer. Dicerate (doi's cr.A), a. [f. Gr. δίκερας, δίκερατ-doulle horn.] 'Having two horns'. Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883.

Lex. 1883.

Diogrous (dai seras), a. Entom. rare. [irreg. (for dicerote) f. Gr. δίκερως two-horned, f. δι- two + κέρας horn.] Having two 'horns', antennæ, or

1836 Kirby & Spence Introd. Entom. IV. 316 Dicerous, insects that have two antennas.

Dicese, dicesse, obs. forms of Decease.

**Dicetyl** (dəisi til). Chem. [See Di-2.] The free form of the hydrocarbon radical CETYL, q.v.

+ Dich. Obs. rare. A corrupt or erroneous word, having apparently the sense do it:

1607 Shaks. Timon 1. ii. 73 Much good dich thy good heart. 1630 R. Yohnson's Kingd. & Commu. 87 So mich God dich you with your sustenancelesse sauce. [Cf. 1548 UDALL tr. Eram. Apoph. (1877) 112 Biddyng much good do it him.]

do it him.]

Dich, obs. form of Dirch. Dichasial (dəikēl-ziǎl), a. Bot. [f. next + -AL.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dicha-

sum.

1876 J. H. Balfour in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 124/1 In the natural order *Caryophyllacez*, the dichasial cymose form of inflorescence is very general.

|| **Dichasium** (doikē'ziŏm). *Bot.* Pl. -ia. [mod.L., f. Gr. &[xaaus division.] A form of dichasian consensative but not really of cycles. mose inflorescence, apparently but not really dicho-tomous, in which the main axis produces a pair of lateral axes, each of which similarly produces a pair,

tomous, in which the main axis produces a pair of lateral axes, each of which similarly produces a pair, and so on; a biparous cyme.

1878 Bennett & Dyer Sachi Bot. 158 False dichotomies of this kind, which occur abundantly in the inflorescences of Phanerogams, are termed by Schimper Dichasia. Ibid. 521 The dichasium easily passes, in the first or a succeeding order of lateral axes, into a sympodial mode of development. 1876 J. H. Balfour in Encycl. Brit. 1V. 124/1 In some members of the tribe Caryophyllaces the inflorescence has the form of a contracted dichasium.

|| Dichastiasis (doikæståsis). [mod. f. Gr. δίχα asunder, apart + στάσιε standing.] 'Spontaneous subdivision' (Webster 1864).

2 1864 Webster cites Dama. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Dichastic (doikæstik), a. [mod. f. Gr. διχάστος divided, f. διχάζ-ευν to divide: see -10.] 'Capable of subdividing spontaneously' (Webster 1864).

2 1864 Webster cites Dama. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dichastic, capable of undergoing dichastasis.

Diche (n., obs. forms of Ditch.

Dichlamydeous (doiklämidös), a. Bot. [f.

Diche(n, obs. forms of Ditch.

Dichlamydeous (dsiklămirdiss), a. Bot. [f. mod. Bot.L. dichlamydeæ, f. Gr. δι- two + χλαμύς, χλαμυδ- cloak: see-zous.] Having both the floral envelopes (calyx and corolla); having a double perianth. Also said of a plant bearing such flowers.

1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. Introd. 26 If the corolla is present, a plant is said to be dichlamydeous.

1836 C. Allen in Nature 17 Aug. 373 Our English species have no true petals; but some exotic forms are truly dichlamydeous.

Dichlor-, dichloro-. Chem. [f. Di-2 + Chi.OR(0)-.] A formative element in names of compounds formed by the substitution of two atoms of chlorine for hydrogen atoms, as dichloracetic

compounds formed by the substitution of two atoms of chlorine for hydrogen atoms, as dichloracetic acid, dichlorhydrin: see CHLOR- and CHLORO-. 1873 Forunes' Chem. (ed. 11) 627 Dichlorhydrin is treated with potash, it gives up a molecule of hydrochloric acid lbid. 639 Dichloracetic acid is produced by the action of chlorine and iodine on boiling acetic acid. 1bid. 750 Of dichlorobenzene, two modifications are known. 1876 HARLEY Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 346 Allyl-chloroform is unstable, and breaks up into hydrochloric acid and dichlorallylene.

Thichlorida (dishloratid) rid). Chem. [f. Dr. 2

Dichloride (daikloeraid, -rid). Chem. [f. DI-2+ CHLORIDE.] A compound of two atoms of chlorine with an element or radical, as mercury dichloride Hg Cla.

dichloride Hg Cl<sub>2</sub>.
† Formerly, a compound of chlorine with two atoms of another body: see D1. 2 a P.
1823 T. THOMSON First Princ. Chem. II. 44 Dichloride of antimony. 1826 Henry Elem. Chem. II. 75. 1854 J.
Scoffenn in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 508 Dichloride of gold remains. c1865 Lethers in Circ. Sc. I. 120/1 A solution of dichloride of copper. 1873 Forumes' Chem. (ed. 11) 437 The dichloride is produced, together with the trichloride.

Dicho-, a. Gr. διχο-, combining form of adv. δίχα in two, asunder, apart, as in διχοτομία cutting

in two. A first element in several scientific words, with the meaning, 'asunder, separately, in two parts or halves'

Darks or marves. (The a is short in Greek, so that the usual English pronuntiation is not etymological.)

Dichoga mic, a. Bot. = DICHOGAMOUS.

In mod. Dicts.

In mod. Dicts.

Dichogamous (dəikρ'găməs), a. Bot. [mod. f. Gr. type \*διχύγαμος (f. διχο-, Dicho-, asunder, separately + -γαμος wedded, married, γάμ-ος wedding) + -ous.] Said of those hermaphrodite plants in which the stamens and pistils (or analogous organs) become mature at different times, so that

m which the stamens and pistis (or analogous organs) become mature at different times, so that self-fertilization is impossible.

1859 Darwin Orig. Spec.iv. (1873) 78 These so-named dichogamous plants have in fact separated sexes, and must habitually be crossed. 1852 Vinas Sachs' Bot. 906 Insects are the main agents in the conveyance of the pollen to the stigma of other flowers of dichogamous Phanerogams. Whether the Algæ named above and some Muscineæ are dichogamous is doubtful. 1894 Drummon Ascent Man vi. 303 The subtle alliance with Space in Dioccious flowers; with Time in Dichogamous species.

Dichogamy (doikogāmi). Bot. [mod. f. Gr. type \*διχογαμία, n. of state from \*διχόγαμος: see prec. and -γ: in mod. Ger. and F. dichogamie.]

The condition of being dichogamous, i. e. in which the stamens and pistils (or analogous organs) of a hermaphrodite plant mature at different times.

1862 Darwin in Life 4 Lett. (1887) III. 303 What old C. K. Sprengel called dichogamy and which is so frequent in truly hermaphrodite groups. 1852 Vines Sachs' Bot. 906 One of the simplest and commonest means for ensuring cross-fertilisation is Dichogamy, i.e. the arrangement by which the two kinds of reproductive organs, when contiguous, are mature at different times.

Dicho pterous, a. Entom. [f. Dicho-+ Gr.

at different times.

Dichorpterous, a. Entom. [f. Dicho+ Gr.

πτερ-όν wing + -ous.] 'Having cut or emarginate
wings' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

Dichord (dəi kρ̄id). [ad. Gr. δίχορδος twostringed, f. δι- two + χορδή string (of a lyre),
chord.] a. An instrument having two strings. b.

chord.] a. An instrument having two strings. b. An instrument having two strings to each note. (Stainer & Barrett Dict. Mus. Terms.)

1829 Pantologia, Dichord, in music, the name given to the two-stringed lyre, said to have been invented by the Egyptian Mercury.

Dichoree (doi:kori). Pros. [a. F. dichorle (1736 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. dichore-us, a. Gr. & Jopeios, f. & ., Dr. 2 + xopeios: see Choree.]

A metrical foot consisting of two chorees or trochees.

The Incident trochees.

1801 D. IRVING Elem. Composition x. (1828) 109 Its music consisted in the dichoree with which it is terminated.

1805 R. C. Jebs Edipus Tyrannus p. Ixxxi, When the ionic consisted in the dichoree consistency. In the constant of th

Dichostasy (dikρ stăsi). nonce-wd. [ad. Gr. διχοτασία a standing apart, dissension, f. διχο, Dicho-t στάσ-ις standing.] A standing separate. c 1859 Bp. Short Sp. in Academy 30 July (1890) 86 His orders are irregular. and his Church system—he would not say schism—but dichostasy.
Dicho-tomal, a. [f. as Dicho-tomous +-AL.]
Of or pertaining to dichotomy.
In mod. Dicts.
Dichotomal (delicatemile)

Dichotomic (dəikətə mik), a. [mod. f. as Di-CHOTOM-OUS + -IC: in F. dichotomique.] Relating

CHOTOM-OUS + -IC: in F. dichotomique.] Relating to or involving dichotomy; dichotomous.

1873 Brit. Q. Rev. Jan. 301 The Scriptural representation is as often dichotomic as it is trichotomic. The dichotomic must be radically and essentially wrong. 1881 LINCOLN II. Tronssean & Pidoux, Treat. Therapeutics I. 378 The followers of Brown and Broussais, after a long struggle with the arguments which were ruining their dichotomic doctrine, were at last forced to recognies special diseases. 1888-2 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl. III. 2231 A decidedly dichotomic expression, as I Pet. ii. 11, where the soul is regarded simply according to her spiritual determination as the bearer of the divine life-principle.

Dichoto mically, adv. [f. prec. + -AL + -LY 2.] Dichotomously.

1880 GUNTHER Fishes 40 Branched rays are dichotomically split. **Dichotomist** (deikρtŏmist). [f. Dichotom-γ+-18τ.] One who dichotomizes, or classifies by

dichotomy.

dichotomy.

cross Marlowe Massacre Paris 1. viii, He that will be a flat dichotomist. Is in your judgment thought a learned man. 1897 Morley Introd. Mus. Pref., The booke, although... not such as may in every point satisfie the curiositie of Dichotomistes. cross Jackson Creed v. i, Curious dichotomists never allotting more than two branches to one stock. 1888 W. Ocle tr. Aristotie's Paris Anim. 13 Privative terms... which are not available to the dichotomist.

Hence Dichotomy.

Hence **Dicho:tomi:stic** a., pertaining to a dichotomist, or to dichotomy.

1847 Buck tr. *Hagenback's Hist. Doctr.* II. 248 Most writers adopted the dichotomistic principle, according to which man consists of body and soul. **Dichotomization** (doikptomoizzi on). [f. Dichotomize + -ATION.] The action of dichotomizing, or condition of being dichotomized: in quot. of the moon (see Dichotomized 2).

1867 G. F. Chambers Astron. 1. v. 68 A discrepancy... between the first, or last, appearance of the dichotomisation.

**Dichotomize** (deik $\rho$ tŏmeiz), v. [f. Gr. διχότο $\mu$ -os (see Dichotomous) + -ize.]

1. trans. To divide into two parts or sections; esp. in reference to classification: cf. DICHOTOMY 1 a. esp. in reference to classification: cf. DICHOTOMY 1 a. r608-rs. Bp. Hall. Epist. 1. v. That great citie might well be dichotomized into cloysters and hospitals. r639 Fuller Holy War IV. i. (1647) 166 Not a city of note. . which was not dichotomized into the sect of the Guelfes. . and Gibellines. 1678 Cubworth Intell. Syst. 1. iii. 130 The Four forementioned Forms of Atheism may be again Dichotomized . into such as [etc.]. 1886 St. Yames's Mag. Oct. 367 So far as they were concerned the University was dichotomized in 'Christ Church men' and 'squibs'.

† b. lossely. To divide (into several parts). Obs.

† b. lossely. To divide (into several parts). Obs. (In first quot. humorously as a blunder.)

1631 T. Powell. Tom All Trades 144 Then dicotomize the whole portion of his wife into several shares. 1650 CHARLETON Paradoxes 56 They againe dichotomize. the influxive spirit into the naturall, vitall, and animall. 1667 Decay Chr. Piety ix. P 10 When they came to be dichotomiz'd, and canton'd out into curious serial notions.

2. intr. (for ref.) To divide or become divided into two continuously; spec. used of the branching of a stem, root, leaf-vein, etc.: see DICHOTOMUS 2, DICHOTOMUS 2.

DICHOTOMY 3.

1836 [see Dichotomizing below]. 1846 DANA Zooph. (1848)

553 Stem dichotomizing and bearing .. nearly simple erect
branchlets. 1875 BENNETT & DYER Sachi Bol. II. iv. 406

The roots of Lycopodiacese are .. the only ones known to
dichotomise. 1884 M. Bools in 57ml. Educ. 1 Sept. 342

Elements which .. tend to dichotomize into pairs of evils.

Hence Dicho tomising vol. sb. and ppl. a.; Di-

Hence Dicho tomixing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; Dicho tomixer, one who dichotomizes.

1606 Breton Sidney's Ourania, He has no fine Dichotomizing Wit. 1618 Br. MOUNTAGU Diatribas 393 These two great Dichotomisers, being at odds with all others, and with themselves. 1639 FULER Holy War v. xv. (1647) 253 The Turks, who in the dichotomizing of the world fall under the Northern part. 1838 Kirsh Hab. 4 Inst. Anim. II. xiii. 11 Surrounded by dichotomizing articulated organs. 1831 G. Busk in Yrnl. Microsc. Soc. Jan. 5 Numerous, long, sparsely dichotomising, biserial branches.

Dicho tomixed, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Divided into two branches: see prec. 1834 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner 6: Stellate hairs. with 3-4 rays once or twice dichotomised. 1896 Clerke Stud. Homer iv. 87 Beyond the rising-places of the sun, where one branch of his dichotomised Ethiopians dwelt.

2. Astron. Said of the moon in the phase at which exactly half her disk appears illuminated (the 'half-moon').

which exactly half her disk appears illuminated (the 'half-moon').

1797-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Dichotomy, She appears dichotomized at least for the space of a whole hour: in which time any moment may be taken for the true point of the dichotomy, as well as any other.

1834 Nat. Philos., Hist.

Astron. vi. 241 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The difficulty of determining exactly the instant at which the moon is dichotomized.

1866 Airst Pop. Astron. v. (1868) 167 Observation of the place of the moon when it is 'dichotomized'.

Dichotomous (daiko tomas), a. [f. L. dichotomos, -mus, a. Gr. &xóroµos cut in half, equally divided: see Dicho- and -ous. Cf. F. dichotome (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Divided or dividing into two; characterized by dichotomy.

†1. Astron. = DICHOTOMIZED 2; of the form of

†1. Astron. = DICHOTOMIZED 2; of the form of a half-moon. Obs. 1690 LEYBOUR Curs. Math. 448 Mercury.. in its greatest digression from the Sun.. appears Dichotomous.

digression from the Sun. appears Dichotomous.

2. Bot., etc. Dividing into two equal branches; esp. so branched that each successive axis divides into two; relating to, or of the nature of, such

into two; relating to, or of the nature of, such branching.

1758 Sir J. Hill Hist. Anim. 23 (Jod.) The short, dichotomous, horned monoculus. 1753 Ellis in Phil. Trans.

XLVIII. 116 These stretch out into many regular dichotomous branches. 1794 Martyn Roussean i Bol. xvii. 226 The Lesser Centaury...is distinguished by its dichotomous stalk. 1842 E. Wilson Anat. Vade M. 262 The division of arteries is usually dichotomous. 1879 Oliver Elem. Bol. 11. 185 Common Mistletoe.. a dichotomous parasitical shrub, with opposite leathery leaves. 1882 Vines Sacki Bol. 170 Dichotomous branching is very common among Thallophytes, especially Algæ and the lower Hepaticæ.

3. Logic, etc. Of classification: Involving division (of a class or group) into two (lower groups); proceeding by dichotomy; dichotomic.

1838 Sir W. Hamilton Logic xxv. (1866) II. 30 The division may be not only dichotomous but polytomous, as for example,—angles are right, or acute, or obtuse. 1864 Reader 3 Sept. 304/2 The unities or molecules.. are either isovoluminous or in what I have called dichotomous ratio.

Dichotomously, adv. [f. prec. + LV 2] In

Dicho tomously, adv. [f. prec. +-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a dichotomous manner; by division into twos or

a dichotomous manner; by division and two or pairs: see prec.

1806 J. Galfine Brit. Bot. § 102 Stem herbaceous, dichotomously panicled. 1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 530 Branches. dichotomously subdivided. 1866 A. Flunt Princ. Med. (1880) 160 A bronchus, after it enters a lobule. divides dichotomously once or twice and terminates in the alwolar passages. 1870 H. Macmillan Bible Teach. vii. 143 The dichotomously-veined leaves, representing the cryptogamia.

Dichotomy (doike tomi). [ad. Gr. διχοτομία a cutting in two, f. διχότομ-os (see Dichotomous): cf. F. dichotomie (1754 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Division of a whole into two parts. a. spec.

in Logic, etc.: Division of a class or genus into two lower mutually exclusive classes or genera; binary

1630 Healey St. Aug. Citie of God 303 This Trichotomy ... doth not contradict the other Dichotomy that includeth all in action and contemplation. 1732 WATTS Logic 1. vi. § 8 Some .. have disturbed the Order of Nature .. by an Affectation of Dichotomies, Trichotomies, Sevens, Twelves, &c. Let the Nature of the Subject, considered together with the Design which you have in view, always determine the Number of Parts into which you divide it. 1864 Bowen Logic iv. 97 Convenience often requires what Logicians call division by dichotomy, in which a Genus is divided into two Species having Contradictory Marks. 1877 E. CAIRD Philas. Kant II. vi. 302 The whole sphere of reality may be divided in relation to any predicate .. in what is called dichotomy by contradiction, e.g. that 'everything must either be red or not red'.

18. D. gen. Division into two.

divided in relation to any predicate .. in what is called dichotomy by contradiction, e.g. that 'everything must either be red or not red'.

D. gen. Division into two.

1836 Fratty Clavis Myst. xxi. 277 Whose day after a ramisticall dichotomy being divided into forenoone and afternoone. 1868 Wilkins Real Char. II. vii. § 3. 190 The way of Dichotomy or Bipartition being the most natural and easie kind of Division. 1868 Contemp. Rev. Apr. 598 Popular theology is rather founded on the dichotomy of man into body and soul, than on the Christian trichotomy of body, soul, and spirit.

2. Astron. That phase of the moon (or of an inferior planet) at which exactly half the disk appears illuminated; the 'half-moon'.

1868 Goad Celest. Badies I. xv. 81 This Quadrate or Quartile in its Dichotomy, as the Greeks call it. 1797 Encycl. Brit. II. 419/1 Aristarchus. gave a method of determining the distance of the sun by the moon's dichotomy. 1878 Newcoms Pop Astron. 551 Dichotomy, the aspect of a planet when half illuminated.

3. Bot., Zool., etc. A form of branching in which each successive axis divides into two; repeated bifurcation: see DIOHOTOMOUS 2.

1797 SLOANE Jamaica I. 264 From the middle of the leaves rise one or two stalks... always divided into two, or observing a Dichotomy. 1838 Kirsy Hab. § Inst. Anim. II. xiii.

13 The last [Encrinus] seems to differ... in the dichotomies and length of the arms. 1836 Gray Struct. Bot. iii. § 3. 47 note. Dichotomy or forbing, the division of an apex into two. 1838 Vines Sachs Bot. 169 Dichotomy... never produces structures... dissimilar to the producing structure; the divisions of a root produced by dichotomy are both roots, those of a leaf-bearing shoot both leaf-bearing shoots... dichotomy hence always falls under the conception of branching in the ... narrower sense. Ibid. 464.

Dichotorisme (di:kottralitin). Zool. [f. Dichotherisme (di:kottralitin). Zool. [f. Dichotherisme (di:kottralitin). Zool. [f. Dichotherisme]

Dichotrisme (di:ko/troi,rn). Zool. [f. Dichotromous trident: see TRIENE.] A dichotomous trizene; a three-forked sponge spicule, having each fork dividing into two.

1887 Sollas in Encycl. Brit. XXII. 417/1 The arms of a trizene may bifurcate (dichotrisme) once, twice, or oftener, or they may trifurcate.

Dichro-. [f. Gr. δίχρο-os: see next.] In combination = Dichroic.

1889 I. Remsen Inorg. Chem. 709 Co(NHs)s Cl3+H2O which is known as dichro-cobaltic chloride.

which is known as dichro-cobaltic chloride. **Dichroic** (doikrō-ik), a. [ad. Gr. δίχροος, -ως two-coloured (f. δε- two + χρως colour, complexion) + -τc.] Having or showing two colours; spec. applied to doubly-refracting crystals that exhibit different colours when viewed in different directions; or to solutions that show essentially different colours

in different degrees of concentration.

a 1864 Dama cited in Webster. 1878 Gunney Crystallogr.

112 Tourmaline is strongly dichroic.

Dichroiscope: see Dichroscope.

Dichroism (dəiˈkroˌizˈm). [mod. f. Gr. δίχροος,
-ως two-coloured (see Dichroic) + -18M. In F.

dichroixmal The quality of being dichrois. dichroisme.] The quality of being dichroic; spec. as exhibited by certain crystals and solutions: see

prec.
1819 Brewster in Phil. Trans. 17 This dichroism, as it may be called .. so far as I know, has never been observed in any other minerals than iolite and mica. 1843 Rep. Brit. Assoc. 14 The dichroism of a solution of stramonium in wither. 1884 Chamb. 7 rnl. 15 Nov. 731/2 This stone [sapphire] possesses the singular property known as dichroism—that is, it shines with two colors, blue and red. Hance The hand the color of the property.

Hence Dichroi stie, a. = DICHROITIC.

In mod. Dicts.

Dichroite (doi:krojoit). Min. [mod. f. Gr. δίχροσ (see Dichroic) + -ite. In F. dichroite (1809 Cordier).] A synonym of Iolite, from its

(1809 Cordier).] A synonym of IOLITE, from its often exhibiting dichroism.

1810 Nicholson's Yrnl. XXVII. 231 Description of the Dichroit, a new Species of Mineral.

1831 Brewster Optics of the Dichroit, a new Species of Mineral.

1831 Brewster Optics of the Same change of the Same of Michroite.

1831 Sat. Rev. 23 Apr. 518/1 The great of the Same of dichroite.

1831 Sat. Rev. 23 Apr. 518/1 The great from one point of view, rich blue from another, and straw-colour from another, is perhaps the most entertaining object. b. Comb.

b. Comb.

1875 Dawson Dawn of Life vi. 145 The gneiss... is chiefly grey and very silicious, containing dichroite, and ... known as dichroitegneiss.

Dichroitic (dəikro<sub>1</sub>i'tik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.]
Of, or of the nature of dichroite; characterized by

Of, or of the nature of dichroite; characterized by dichroism; dichroic.

1831 Brewster Newton (1855) I. viii. 190 The relation of the colours of dichroitic crystals to their axes of double refraction.

1832 J. D. Forres Town Mt. Blanc xi. 248 By transmitted light it is dichroitic—brown orange in one direction and bright green in another.

1851 Tyndall Floating-Matter of Air 95 The dichroitic action which produces the colours of the sky.

Dichromate (doikrōu mðt). Chem. [f. Dī-".]
A double Chromate (q.v.), as potassium dichromate
K2 · Cr O4 · Cr O3 · (Also bichromate.)
2664 in Webster. 1876 Harley Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 71
Potassic dichromate. 2683 Athensum 27 Oct. 538/1 [He]
recommends potassium dichromate as an exceedingly useful disinfecting agent.

Hence Dichromated ppl. a., treated with a dichromate.

1890 ABNEY Treat. Photogr. (ed. 6) 178 The insolubility of ichromated gelatine.

Dichromatic (deikromætik), a. [f. Gr. δι-two + χρωματικόs of or relating to colour, f. χρώμα colour.] Having or showing two colours; spec. of

two + χρωματικόs of or relating to colour, f. χρωμα colour.] Having or showing two colours; spec. of animals: Presenting, in different individuals, two different colours or systems of coloration.

1847 Craig, Dicromatic. 1864 in Webster. 1884 Cours Key to N. A. Birds (ed. 2) 504 Plumage dichromatic in some cases; i. e. some individuals of the same species normally mottled gray, while others are reddish. 1889 G. A. Berry Dis. Eye xi. 340 Why in the case of the partially colour-blind the absence of the perception of two complementary hues should leave the individual only a dichromatic spectrum.

So Dichromatism, the quality or fact of being dichromatic.

1884 Cours Key to N. A. Birds (ed. 2) 656 Remarkable differences of plumage in many cases, constituting dichromatism, or permanent normal difference in color.

Dichromic (dəikrōa·mik), a. [f. Gr. δίχρωμ-ος two-coloured (see Dichromatio) + -IC.]

two-coloured (see Diohromatio) + 10.]

1. Relating to or including (only) two colours; applied, in connexion with the theory of three primary colour-sensations, to the vision of colour-blind persons including only two of these.

1824 Fraser's Mag. L. 559 Such Dichromic visionaries must lose a great deal. The harmonies of colour cannot touch them. 1881 Lx Contre Monoc. Vision 63 Herschel regarded normal vision as trichromic, but the vision of Dalton as dichromic, the red being wanting.

2. Exhibiting in different positions or circumstances two different colours; Dichroll.

1827 Miller & McLeon Elem. Chem. 1. (ed. 6) 179 In dichromic media, or solutions which, under certain circumstances, appear to the unaided eye to transmit light of one tint, and, under certain other circumstances, to transmit light of different tint.

1836 Dichronous (doi kronos), a. [f. late L. dichronus, a. Cir. Dixpor-os of two prosodic quantities, either

Dichronous (dəi'kr/δαəs), a. [f. late L. dichron25, a. (r. δίχρον-ος of two prosodic quantities, either
long or short (f. δι-, DI-2+ χρόνος time) +-ουs.]

1. Gr. and Lat. Prosody. Having two times or
quantities; sometimes short and sometimes long.
In mod. Dicts.

2. Bot. 'Having two periods of growth in the
year'. Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883.

Dichroous (dəi'kro₁əs), a. [f. Gr. δίχρο-ος
two-coloured +-ουs.] Of two colours; dichromatic; dichroic.

two-coloured + -0US.] Of two colours; dichromatic; dichroic.

1864 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

Dichroscope (dəiˈkroˌskōap). Also dichroiscope, dichrosscope. [f. Gr. ðixpo-os two-coloured + -voor-os observing.
(The etymologically regular form is dichroscope, but dichroscope is more convenient.)]

Aninstrumentfor observing or testing the dichroism of crystals, etc. Hence Dichroscopio a., of or pertaining to a dichroscope.

of crystals, etc. Hence **Diohrosco pic** a., of or pertaining to a dichroscope.

1837 Nichol. Cycl. Phys. Sc. (1860) 582 Dichroscopic lens, or dichroscope.

1836 Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kens. § 3460 Dichroscope.

1836 Pack. Sci. Appar. S. Kens. § 3460 Dichroscope.

1830 Pack. Sci. Appar. S. Kens. § 3460 Dichroscope.

1830 Pack. Sci. Sci. May 273 The ruby. when examined by the dichroscope, exhibited two tints.

1830 Pack. R. Geog. Sci. May 273 The ruby. when examined by means of the dichroscope, it will show two images of the same hue, or of different hues.

Diohrofal. tism. erron. ff. Dugrotal. Type.

Dichrotal, -tism, erron. ff. Dickotal, -TISM.

Dicht, etc., Sc. forms of Dight, etc.

† Di cible, sb. Philos. Obs. [ad. med.L. dicibilis (Du Cange), f. dicire to say: see BLE.] That which is capable of being said; a notion or idea

which is capable of being said; a notion or idea expressible in words.

1056 STANLEY Hist. Philos. viii. xviii. 40 Dicible is that which consisteth according to rationall phantasy. Ibid., Dicibles are notions, that is, νοήματα, but not meerly and simply notions. being ready for expression, they are called dicibles, and pertain to the enunciative faculty of the

**Dicing** (daising), vbl. sb. [f. Dice v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action or practice of playing or gambling

1. The action of practice of playing or gambling with dice; dice-play.

1468 How wise man laught Son 60 in Harl. E. P. P. I. 1712

Dysyng I the forbede. 1533 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 25 Any open... place for common bowling, dising, carding, closhe, tenys, or other unlawfull games. 1550 Konker Epigr. 669

Diceynge hath brought many wealthye menne to care, a 1648 Lo. Herrer Life (1886) 79 The exercises I wholly condemn, are dicing and carding. 1708 Mrs. Centilityer Busic Body II. i, These young fellows think old men get estates for nothing but them to squander away in dicing. 1861 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 47 Severer penalties awaited drunkenness, dissipation, or dicing.

2. Book-binding. A method of ornamenting leather in squares or diamonds: see DICR v. 3 b.

Done originally by ruling with a blunt awl or edging-tool; the effect is imitated by pressure or stamping with a block.

3. attrib. and Comb. (in sense 1), as dicing-board,

3. attrib. and Comb. (in sense 1), as dicing-board, -box, -chamber, -money, -table.

1571 Wills 4 Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 366 A round dyssenge table. 1586 T. B. La Frimand. Fr. Acad. 1. 128 [Thou] dost set downe as it were on a dicing boord in the hazard of one houre, both thy kingdome and life. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 11. (1625) 44 It was in an Inne. in a dicing Chamber. a 1634 RANDOLPH Muses' Looking Gl. 1. iv. A niggard churl Hoarding up dicing moneys for his son. 1655 Maq. Workester Cent. Inv. \$ 90 A most dexterous Dicing Box.. that with a knock.. the four good Dice are fastened, and it looseneth four false Dice.

Dicing. 1961. a. [f. as Drec. + ING 2] Playing

Dicing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + ING 2.] Playing

with dice.

1884 H. D. Traill Coleridge iii. 54 The skeleton ship, with the dicing demons on its deck [Anc. Mar. III. xii.]

† Dicing-house. Obs. [f. Dicing vbl. sb.]

A house for dice-play; a gambling-house.

1549 Latimer 6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 161 Dysynge howses also. where yong Gentlemenne dyse away their thrifte. 1555 Act 2-3 Phil. 4 M. c. 9 Evry Licence. for the having. of any Bowling-Allies, Dicing-houses, or other unlawful Games. 1649 Milton Ethon. iii. (1851) 357 The spawn and shiprack of Taverns and Dicing Houses. 1666 Jer. Taylor Duct. Dubit. 11. 470 (L.) The public peace cannot be kept where public dicing-houses are permitted.

Dicion, var. Dittion, Obs., dominion.

Dick (dik). sb.1 [A playful alteration of Ric-

Dick (dik), sb. 1 [A playful alteration of Ric-contraction of Norman Fr. and Anglo-Norman Ricard, L. Ricardus = Richard.]

Contraction of Norman Fr. and Anglo-Norman Ricard, L. Ricardus = Richard.]

1. A familiar pet-form of the common Christian name Richard. Hence generically (like Jack) = fellow, lad, man, especially with alliterating adjectives, as desperate, dainty, dapper, dirty.

Tom, Dick, and Harry: any three (or more) representatives of the populace taken at random.

1553 T. WILSON Rhet. (1580) 192 Desperate Dickes borowes now and then against the owners will all that ever he hath.

1583 STUDLEY Agamemion I, Whom with the dint of glittering sword Achilles durst not harme, Although his rash and desperat dickes the froward Knight did arme.

1583 STUDLEY Agamemion I, Whom with the dint of glittering sword Achilles durst not harme, Although his rash and desperat dickes the froward Knight did arme.

1584 STARS. L. L. V. II. 464 Some Dick That smiles his cheeke in yeares, and knowes the trick To make my Lady laugh.

1589 Marprel. Epit. E, The desperat Dicks, which you ... affirm to be good bishops.

1592 GREERE Wist. Conviter in Harl. Mits. (Malh.) II. 227 A braue dapper Dicke, quaintly attired in veluet and sattin.

1882 GALT Sir. A. Wylie II.

1811-75 He's a gone dick, a dead man.

1864 Standard 13 Dec.

1822 Review Stang Dict. (Farmer), [He] replied, 'Oh yes, in the reign of queen dick, which, on inquiry we found to be synonymous with 'Never', or 'Tib's eve'.

1892 Daily News

17 Nov. 2/4 The only bears still extant are the Tom, Dick, and Harry of the Bourses.

1893 D. Rarely applied to a female.

and Harry of the Bourses.

b. Rarely applied to a female.

1814 Watch-house II. i, It's all over wi' you, madam; ye're a gone dick: ye hear he's confessing.

2. dial. or local. (See quots.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, Dick, a kind of hard cheese. Suffolk.

1883 Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss., Dick, plain pudding. If with treacle sauce, treacle dick. Mod. 'Spotted dick,' currant or raisin pudding.

8. slang. A riding whip.

1873 Slang Dick., Dick, a riding whip; gold-headed dick, one so ornamented.

1891 FARMER Slang, Dick, 2. (coachman's) a riding whip.

4. Phr. and Comb. (dial. or local.) Dick-a-dilver, the periwinkle. Dick-a-Tuesday, a will-o'-

ver, the periwinkle. Dick-a-Tuesday, a will-o'the-wisp. Dick-ass, a jack-ass. Dick-dunnoch, a local name of the hedge-sparrow. Long-tailed Dick,

local name of the hedge-sparrow. Long-tailed Dick, the long-tailed titmouse.

1636 Sampson Vow Breaker (N.), Ghosts, hobgoblins, Will-with-wispe, or Dick-a-Tuesday. a 1825 Foray Voc. E. Anglia, Dick-a-dilver, the herb periwinkle...lt is so called from its rooting (delving) at every joint, and spreading itself far and wide. 1832 Col. P. Hawker Diary (1892) II. 47 Found in the garden the nest of a 'long-tailed Dick', with 3 eggs. 1847-78 Halliwell, Dickass, a jack-ass. North. Did., Dick-a-twesday, the ignis fatuus.

Dick, 5b.2 dial. [Perh., like prec., merely an arbitrary application of the proper name Dick.

arbitrary application of the proper name Dick; but a possible connexion with Du. dek 'covering, cover, horse-cloth' has been suggested. Cf. DICKY

zó. III.] A leather apron.

z847-78 HALLIWELL, Dick, a leather apron and bib, worn by poor children in the North. z883 Almondbry & Hudderzfeld Gloss., Dick, a kind of apron such as worn by shoemakers, especially a leather one, which was called a 'leather dick'. z888 Sheffeld Gloss., Dick, a leather apron for children.

Dick, sb.3 dial. [Cf. DIKE and DITCH.] a. A ditch. b. The bank of a ditch; a dike.

1736 PEGGE Kenticiums, Dick, a ditch. 1787 MARSHALL E. Norfolk, Gloss., Dick, a ditch. 1893 Field 25 Feb. 295/1 Most fences should be on banks with 'dicks' where the ground requires them.

Dick, sb.4 slang. Abbreviation of dictionary; nence, 'Fine language, long words' (Slang Dict.

Dict.).

1860 HALIBURTON (Sam Slick) Season Ticket xii. (Farmer', Ah, now you are talking 'DIC.', exclaimed Peabody, and I can't follow you. 1873 Stang Dict. s.v., A man who uses fine words without much judgment is said to have 'swallowed the dick'.

the dick'.

Dick, sb.5 slang. [Short for declaration: cf.DAVY for affidavit.] In phr. To take one's dick =:
to take one's declaration.
1861 D. Cook P. Foster's Dan. xxvi. (Farmer), I'd take
my dying dick he hasn't got a writ in his pocket. 1876

VATES Wrecked in Port I. x I'll take my dick I heard old Osborne say so!

¶ To this (in the commercial sense of 'declaration' as to the value of goods) is perhaps to be referred the vulgar phrase Up to dick: as adj, up to the proper standard, excellent, 'proper'; as adv.

the proper standard, excellent, 'proper'; as adv. properly, suitably, fittingly.

(It has however been referred by some to Dick sb.4) 1871 Daily News 7 Sept., The capital of the West is up to dick in the matter of lunches. 1877 J. Greenwood Blue Blanket (Farmer), 'Ain't that up to dick, my biffin?' 1877 Punch to Sept. 111/1.

† Dicken. Obs. or dial. Some water-bird. 1879 J. Jones Preserv. Bodie & Soule 1. xiv. 26 Snipe, Godwipe, Dicken, Poppel, Bitter, Hearon white and gray.

Dickens (di'kenz). slang or colloq. Also 7-8 dickins, 8-9 dickins, 9 dickings.

[App. substituted for 'devil', as having the same initial sound. It has been suggested to be worn down from devil-kin or Dickin, dim. of Dick (cf. Wilkin, Watkin, Yankin or Pickon, dim. of Dick (cf. Wilkin, Watkin, Yankin or Jickon, dim. of Dickens as a surname was probably also already in existence.]

The deuce, the devil. 8. The dickens! (formerly also a dickens!) an interjectional exclamation ex-

The deuce, the devil. a. The dickens! (formerly also a dickens!) an interjectional exclamation expressing astonishment, impatience, irritation, etc.; usually with interrogative words, as what, where, how, why, etc. (Cf. Deuce, Devil.)

1598 Shaks. Merry W. III. ii. 19, I cannot tell what (the dickens) his name is. 1600 Herwood i Edw. IV, III. We 1874 I. 40 What the dickens? is it loue that makes ye prate to me so fondly? 1676 D'Urfey Mad. Fickle II. i, Oh have I found you at last? I wonder where the Dickins you ramble! 1687 Concreve Old Bach. II. i, What, a dickens, does he mean by a trivial sum? 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. Prov. Husb. iv. i, 72 The dickens! has the Rogue of a Count play'd us another Trick then? 1794 Wolcott (P. Pindar). Husb. iv. i, 72 The dickens! has the Rogue of a Count play'd us another Trick then? 1794 Wolcott (P. Pindar) do or say? 1842 S. C. Hall Ireland II. 402 Why the dickons don't you let us serve them all out at once?

b. in imprecations, as the dickens take you!; also in phr. 10 go to the dickens, to go to ruin or

D. in imprecations, as the dickens take you!; also in phr. to go to the dickens, to go to ruin or perdition; to play the dickens, to cause mischief or havoc.

1633 URQUHART Rabelais I. Prol., Hearken joltheads... or dickens take ye. 1656 BLOWN Glossopr., Dickins, a corruption of Devilkins, i. little Devils; as tis usually said, the Dickens take you. 1712 SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. 3 June P4 He (the lion) would roar, and tear, and play the dickens. 1831 MOORE Summer Fete 822 Like those Goths who played the dickens With Rome and all her sacred chickens. 1865 SALA Dutch Pict. xiii. 199 They played the very dickens with Doctor Pantologos. 1877 BLACK Green Past. xlii. (1878) 336 Business went to the dickens.

C. as a strong negative (= DEVIL 21).

1842 S. Lover Handy Andy xxiii, The dickings a mind he minded the market. 1884 Illustr. Lond. News Christm. No. 10/3 'The dickens you are', thought Fred.

Dickensian (dike'nziān), a. Of or pertaining to the English novelist Charles Dickens (died 1870), or his style. So Dickenseque (Dickenseque), Dickensish, Dickensy (Dicken), adjs.

1870), or his style. So **Diokense aque** (Diokenseque), Di'okensish, Di'okensy (Diokeny), adjs. (All more or less nonce-wds.)

1856 Sal. Rev. II. 196/1 A Dickenesque description of an execution. 1880 Athenaum 25 Sept. 399/2 The Dickenesque portion.. is poor beside its prototype. 1881 tbid. 19 Mar. 390/3 He fløret Hartel has a touch of Dickens in his style.. he observes with a Dickensian eye. 1885 tbid. 17 Oct. 503 His is a Dickenesque manner, but he has not the local knowledge nor humour of his master. 1886 Century Mag. XXXII. 937 My ideas of London were..preeminently Dickeny. 1890 Spectator 30 Aug. 287 Disraeli never de scended even into Dickensish depths of human nature. 1892 hbid. 16 Jan. 93/2 The quiet old city has, of course, personal as well as literary Dickensian associations. 1892 KATE D. WIGGIN in Atlantic Monthly May 616 It would be so delightful and Dickensy to talk...with a licensed victualer by the name of Martha Huggins.

Dicker (dirka), 18.1 Forms: a. 4-5 dyker, 5-6 dyoker, 6 deker, diker, -ar, dickar, dikkar,

5-6 dycker, 6 deker, diker, -ar, dickar, dikkar, 7 dickar, 6- dicker. β. 6- dacre, daker, (6 daiker, dakir, 8 dakker). [The form dicker, ME. dyker, etc., with the latinized forms dicora, dikera, dicra, etc., with the latinized forms dicora, dikera, dicra, point to an OE. \*dicor, corresponding to MLG. dêker, MHG. decher, techer, mod.G. decher, LG. diekr (Westphal.), dêkr (Pomerania), Icel. dekr, Da. deger, Sw. däcker; all evidently from a WGer. \*decura, \*decora, ad. L. decuria, a company or parcel of ten: cf. OE. sicor for L. securis. This WGer. form must be the source of the med.L. decora decara. dicara ducara (In Canaca) and of decora, decara, dicara, dacora (Du Cange), and of the OF. dacre, dakere, and corresp. med.L. dacra,

the OF. dacre, dakere, and corresp. med. L. dacra, darum, whence the Sc. and northern forms in \(\theta\).

The word has been used from ancient times in the reckoning of skins or hides; a letter of the Roman Emperor Valerian (A.D. 253-260) preserved by Trebellius Pollio, directs Zozimion, procurator of Syria, to furnish to Claudius, among other supplies, 'pellium tentoriarum decurias triginta', i. e. o dickers of skins for tents. Kluge points out that the early adoption of the Latin word by the Germans is explained by the tribute of skins which the latter had to pay to the Romans (Tacitus Ann. iv. 72), as well as by the fact that skins formed a leading item in the frontier trade between the Romans and the northern barbarians, as they have in the traffic between white men and the Indians in North America in modern times (see Dicker v.).]

The number of ten; half a score; being the customary unit of exchange in dealing in certain articles,

tomary unit of exchange in dealing in certain articles,

esp. hides or skins; hence a package or lot of (ten)

esp. hides or skins; hence a package or lot of (ten) hides.

Its use in the skin trade appears to be the only one in continental languages; in English it has been extended to some other goods; the dicker (dicra or dacra) of iron in Domesday is generally held to have been ten rods, each sufficient to make two horse-shoes.

a. [1086 Domesday I. If. 162 a, T. R. E. reddebat civitas de Glowecestre... xxxvi. di cras ferri. 1278 Placita in Curiis Magnat. Anglis, Per iij diker' de coriis bovinis.] 1266-1397 Assisa de Pond. et Mensur. (Stat. Realm I. 205). Item Last Coriorum ex xx Dykeres, et quodlibet Dacre constat ex x coreiis. Item Dacre Cirotecarum ex x paribus. PDacre evero ferrorum equorum [viginti] ferris. Transl. ex Lib. Horvo. Lond. If. 123 A Last of Leather doth consist of Twenty Diker, and every Diker consistent of Ten Skins. And a Diker of Gloves consistent of Ten Pair of Gloves. Item a Diker of Horse-shoes doth consist of [Ten v. r. twenty] Shoes. 1428 Will of Tanner (Someste Hot.) gdyer de Rigges et neckes. 1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 384 Payinge for the custome of euery dyker jd. 1266 / 1276 in Dillon Calais & Pole (1892) 81 A dycker of hydes tanned, ten hydes a dyker. 1533 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 14 § 1 Two persons. nombre all suche lether by the hide, accomptinge ten hides to the deker. 1532 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 14 § 1 Two persons. nombre all suche lether by the hide, accomptinge ten hides to the deker. 1523 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 14 § 1 Two diker of knives. 1529 in Walley Bristol Wills (1886) 227 Fower diker of Rawe leather. 1670 BLUTH Aug. Transl. Scale of Customs (1821) 51 Bracelets, or necklaces, of Glass. The Gross to contain 12 Bundles or Dickers, and each Bundle or Dicker being 10 Necklaces. 1838 P. Kelly Universal Cambist II. Index. Dicker, or dacre of leather, 10 hides; of necklaces, 10 bundles, each bundle ten necklaces.

B. (1286 in Rogers Afric. 4 Prices II. 455/3 (Iron & Steel). c. 1200 Fleta II. xii. § 4 (Jam.) Item lastus coriorum consistit ex decim dakris, & quodlibet dacrum ex viginti ferris.

'heap'. Obs.

heap'. Obs.

1580 Sidney Arcadia III. (1622) 303 Behold, said Pas, a whole dicker of wit.

1596 Nashe Saffron Walden 2 Such a huge dicker of Dickes in a heape altogether.

1602 Narcissus (1893) 686 On my love kisses I heape a dicker.

1612 Brathwait Engl. Intelligencer 1, Newes, Althea, I have a whole dicker of newes for thee.

1613 But if the Dean foresee that 'tis a very vendible Book, he .. sends up for a whole Dicker of 'em to retaile.

1614 Dicker (di'kai), sb. 2 U.S. [f. Dicker v.] The againing.

action or practice of dickering; barter; petty pargaining.

1883 J. F. Coder Pioneer xiv. (1869) 61/1 You have sold your betterments. Was it cash or dicker? 1886 Whittier Panorama 270 Selfish thrift and party held the scales For peddling dicker, not for honest sales. 1888 N. V. Weekly Times 28 Mar. Farmer Amer., Considering the advisability of making a dicker with his old political opponents.

Dicker, v. U.S. [? f. DICKER sb.! Quotation 1848 refers to the barter traffic on the Indian frontier in N. America. As skins have always formed a chief item in that trade, it has been suggested with much probability that the verb arose, in the sense 'to deal by the dicker, to deal in skins', among the traders with the Indians, and has thence extended in U. S. to trade by barter generally. If this be the fact, it is interesting that a word which passed from Latin into Germanic in special connexion with dealing in skins, and which has ever since in Europe been associated with this trade (see Dicker sb!), should, in America, through similar dealings between a civilized and uncivilized race, have received another development of use.]

intr. To trade by barter or exchange; to truck; to bargain in a petty way, to haggle. b. trans.

intr. To trade by barter or exchange; to truck; to bargain in a petty way, to haggle. b. trans. To barter, exchange. Hence Di'ckering vbl. sb.; also Di'ckerer, one who dickers.

1843 J. T. Headley Lett. fr. Italy xx. 99, I had acquired quite a reputation in dickering with the thieving Italian landlords and vetturini. 1843 J. F. Coopen Oak Openings (Bartlett), The white men who penetrated to the semi-wilds [of the West] were always ready to dicker and to swap. 1864 Sal. in Daily Tel. 7 July, The required needle was dickered for the egg, and the Yankee was going away. 1888 Bayce Amer. Commu. II. 111. Ixiii. 457 By a process of dickering (i.e. bargaining by way of barter). a list is settled on which the high contracting parties agree. 1891 Goldw. SMITH Canadian Onestion, Government, in the persons of the Parliamentary heads of departments, is on the stump, or dickering for votes. 2891 Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch 2 Apr., Bargains that would do credit to London East End dickerers.

Dickinsonite (di kinsənəlit). Min. [Named 1878 after the Rev. J. Dickinson: see -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of manganese, calcium, and sodium,

urous pnospnate or manganese, calcium, and sodium, usually micaceous in structure and green in colour. 1878 Amer. Irnl. Sc. Ser. 111. XVI. 115 Distinct crystals of dickinsonite are not often found.

Dicky, dickey (di'ki', sb. collog., slang, and dial. Also dickie. [The senses here included may belong to two or more words of distinct origin. Some of them are avidently applications of Dickey. may belong to two or more words of distinct origin.

Some of them are evidently applications of Dicky,
dim. of Dick (cf. Tommy, Willy, Bobby, etc.);
another group is probably closely related to Dick
sb.2; of others the relationship is obscure.

Many other applications of 'dicky' may be found in the
dialect and slang dictionaries.]

I. As applied to persons.

1. Naut. (See quot.)
1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Dickey, an officer acting in

II. As a name applied to animals.

II. As a name applied to animals.

2. A donkey; properly, a he-ass.

First noted in East Anglia and Essex, now widely known.
1793 Gentl. Mag. II. 1083 A Donky, or a Dicky. An ass.
Essex and Suffolk. 1818 Moore Fudge Fam. Paris II. 25
When gravely sitting Upon my dickey. a 1825 Foren Voc.
E. Anglia, Dicky-ass, a male ass; the female being usually called a Jenny ass, or a Betty ass. 1876 E. FitzGerald
Lett. (1889) I. 388 About Sancho's stolen Dicky.
attrib. 1801 Bloomfield Rural T., Richard & Kate
(1802) 8 Time to begin the Dicky Races, More fam'd for
laughter than for speed. 1883 Jessop's in 19th Cent. Oct. 602
Ridin' in a dickey cart's enow for him and me.

3. A small bird (also DICRY-BIRD). 8. A tame
(cared) bird. b. dial. The hedge-spatrow.

3. A small bird (also DICKY-BIRD). 8. A tame (caged) bird. b. dial. The hedge-sparrow. 18gs Florist Nov., There was. dicky's cage on its old nail. 1868 Daily Tel. 29 May, We should not like to trust a canary bird near the picture. Mr. Radford's monk would surely spring from the canvas... and crunch the dickey to splinters. 1898 Cumbld. Gloss., Dickey, the hedge-sparrow, Accentor modularis. 1881 Black Beautiful Wretch xviii. (Farmer). 'The dicky-laggers are after them too.' 'The what?' 'The bird-catchers, Miss.' 1888 Swainson Prov. Names Birds 29 Hedge Sparrow... Dickie (Lancashire).. Blue dickie (Renfrew). 1888 Sheffield Gloss., Dickydunock, the hedge-sparrow. 1888 Sheffield Gloss., Dickydunock, the hedge-sparrow.

III. As a name of articles of clothing: cf. DICK 5b.2

DICK sb.2

DICK sb.2

+4. An under petticoat. Obs.
1753 Songs Costume (Percy Soc.) 231 With fringes of knotting your Dickey cabod [? cabob], On slippers of velvet, set gold a-la-daube. 1787 Minor 1. 09 Of all her splendid apparel not a wreck remained...save her flannel dicky. 1800 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Ld. Auckland? Tri. Wks. 1812 IV.
311 The hips ashamed forsooth to wear a dicky. 1847-78

HALLIWELL, Dicky, a woman's under-petticoat.

+5. A worn-out shirt. (Obs. slang.)
1761 G. Parker View of Society 1. 82 note (Farmer), Dickey, cant for a worn-out shirt.

6. A detached shirt-front.
1811 Lex. Balatronicum, Dickey, a sham shirt. 1843

cant for a worn-out shirt.

6. A detached shirt-front.

1871 Lex. Balatronicum, Dickey, a sham shirt. 1843
THACKERAY Crit. Rev. Wks. 1886 XXIII. 29 If not a shirtcollar at least a false collar, or by possibility a dicky. 1848

— Bk. Snobs xxvii, Wretched Beaux.. who sport a lace
dickey. 1886 BARING-GOULD Court Reyal I. vi. 87 Paper
collars, cuffs, and dickies. 1889 J. M. BARRIE Window in
Thrums iii, 'Come awa doon .. an' put on a clean dickey.'

7. A shirt collar. (New England.)

1828 HOLLAND Titcomb's Lett. iii. 36 A beautiful cravat,
sustaining a faultless dicky. 1864 Lowell Biglow P. Poems
1800 II. 283. 1864 THOREAU Cafe Cod vi. (1894) 130 Cockles
.. looking...like a flaring dickey made of sand-paper. 1887
M. E. WILKINS Humble Romance, etc. (1891) 50 David Emmens, arrayed in his best clothes, with his stiff white dickey.

8. A covering worn to protect the dress or upper
part of it during work, etc.; variously applied (according to time and place) to 8. A leather apron or
pinafore. b. A child's bib. c. A 'slop' or loose
over-jacket of coarse linen coming down to the waist,
worn by workmen in the north. d. An oil-skin suit.
1847—8 HALLIWELL, Dicky. a common leather apron 1879
Cumbld. Gloss. Suppl., Dicky, a short upper garment of
coarse linen till lately worn by working men. 1883 Miss C.
GARNETT in Sunday Mag. Dec. 751/2 To the office.. we
walked to be arrayed in our dickies.

IV. In other applications.

9. The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits.
(Also dicky-box.) b. A seat at the back of a
carriage for servants, etc., or of a mail-coach for
the guard.

1801 GABRIELLI Myst. Husb. IV. 260 The farmer..came

(Also dicky-box.) b. A seat at the back of a carriage for servants, etc., or of a mail-coach for the guard.

1801 CABRIELLI Myst. Husb. IV. 260 The farmer..came down upon the dicky in front of the chaise, to save a horse.

1803 Times 17 Jan., Hammer-cloths, except on state occasions, are quite out of date, and the dicky-box is following their example. 1803 Lit. Jyrnl. in Spirit Publ. Jyrnls. (1804) VIII. 5 The style which has changed a tub into a chariot, and a coach-box into a dicky. 1806 Suru Wint. in Lond. (ed. 3) II. 210 She.. ventured to introduce a plain black leather chair for the driver, which was called a dicky. 1812 Ann. Reg. 131 The guard travelled by the side of the coachman on the box, and on returning to the dickey he discovered the robbery. 1833 Byron Juan XIII. xivii, The valet mounts the dickey. 1837 DICKENS Pickw. xivi, A hackney cabriolet. three people were squeezed into it besides the driver, who sat..in his own particular little dickey at the side. 1862 SALA Seven Sons I. iv. 72 He had seen him ... in the dickey of a phaeton. 1886 Ruskin Praiterita I. vi. 185 We carried our courier behind us in the dickey with Anne.

10. Comb.: dioky-box (see 9 a); dioky-daisy (local), a nursery name for the common daisy (Bellis perennis), also applied to other wild flowers; dioky dilver, a local name of the periwinkle (Britten & Holl.) = dick-a-dilver (DICK sh.); Dicky Sam [understood to be a corruption of Dick o'Sam's, an example of the Lancashire form of patronymic], a nickname for a Liverpool man. 1870 Athensum 10 Sept., We cannot even guess why a Liverpool man is called a Dickey Sam. 1884 Book Lore Dec. 27 (Farmer), The natives of Liverpool call themselves, or are called by others, Dicky Sams.

1870 Athensum 10 Sept., We cannot even guess why a Liverpool man is called a Dickey Sam.

1883 Book Lore Dec. 27 (Farmer), The natives of Liverpool call themselves, or are called by others, Dicky Sams.

1891 Book Lore State Production of the periwinder of the cannot even guess why a Liverpool man is called a Dic

dinner is all dickey. 2883 Standard 8 Jan. 2/4 Without doubt Iroquois has been very dickey' on his pins. 2889 D. C. Muran Danger. Catsfaw 24 The very honester tradesman. must run the risk of meeting very dicky people now and then. 1894 Sir J. D. Astley My Life I. 312 Poor 'Curly' was uncommon dicky for several days from concusion of the brain.

D. All dicky with: 'all up' or 'all over' with. 'All dicky with: 'all up' or 'all over' with.'

The ducky with: all up of all over with.

28 to Morning Post 26 June in Spirit Pub. Yenls. (1811)

XIV. 278 At one time he thought it was all dicky with Sir Francis. a 1845 BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Bros. Birchington xi, 'Tis all dickey with poor Father Dick—he's no more! 1880

Miss. Para Adam & Eve xxxvi. 490 'Ah, poor old Zebedee!

. 'tis all dickey with he.'

C. Comb., as dicky-legged.
1894 Sir J. D. Astley My Life II. 2 The trainer of some dicky-legged racer.

C. Comb., as dicky-legged.

1894 SIR J. D. ASTLEY My Life II. 2 The trainer of some dicky-legged racer.

Dicky-bird, dickey-bird. colloq. [DICKY 3.] In nursery and familiar speech: A little bird, such as a sparrow, robin, or canary-bird.

21845 BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Knight & Lady, On tree-top and spray The dear little dickey-birds carol away. 18548

R. S. Surters Sponge's S. & Tour lev, Others take guns and pop at all the little dickey-birds that come in their way.

21866 KINGSLEY in Life (1879) II. 41 Gladly would I throw up history, to think of nothing but dicky-birds. 1886 J. K. Jerome Idle Thoughts 121 We do not sigh over dead dicky-birds with the bailiffs in the house.

D. Applied dial. to particular birds: see quots., and cf. DICKY 5b. 3.

1879 Cumbid. Closs. Suppl., Dicky-bird, a general name for a canary. 1885 Swinson Prov. Names Birds 188 Oyster Catcher (Hamatopus astrilegus). Dickie bird (Norfolk).

|| Diclesium (doikli ziöm). Bot. [mod. L., f. Gr. &-twice (DI-2) + κλησιs a shutting up, closing.] A dry indehiscent fruit consisting of an achene enclosed within the indurated base of the adherent perianth.

perianth.

PETIBITI.

1837 HENFREY Bol. I. ii. 140 The Diclesium only differs from the utriculus in having the indurated perianth adherent to the carpel, and forming part of the shell (Mirabilis, Salsola).

Diclinic (dəikli nik), a. Cryst. [f. Gr. &- two + kkir-ew to incline + -10.] Having the lateral axes at right angles to each other, but both oblique to the

vertical axis: applied to a hypothetical system of crystals. Also **Dictinate** a.

1864 Webster cites Dana. **Dictinism** (doi'kliniz'm). Bot. [mod. f. as next + 18M: in F. dictinisme.] The condition of being Dictinus.

1884 VINES Sacks' Bot. 920 The arrangements..manifested in polygamy, diclinism, dichogamy, dimorphism..are different means for promoting the cross-fertilisation of individuals belonging to the same species.

**Diclinous** (dei klines), a. Bot. [f. F. dicline (1793 in Hatz.-Darm.) or Bot.L. Diclines pl. (Jus-

(1793 in Hatz.-Darm.) or Bot.L. Dictimes pl. (Juspieci 1779), f. Gr. δι- twice, double (DI-2) + κλίνη bed, couch: see -008.
 (A. L. de Jussieu gave the name Dictimes irregulares to the 15th class of his arrangement of the Natural Orders.)] Having the stamens and pistils on separate flowers, either on the same plant (monacious), or on separate plants (diactious). Also said of the flowers (= uni-arrangle)

Sexual).

1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. Introd. 27 Even Ranunculaceæ contain hermaphrodite and diclinous genera.

1876 DARWIN Cross-Fertil. x. 409 All plants which have not since been greatly modified, would tend still to be both diclinous and anemophilous.

1880 GRAY Struct. Bot. vi. § 7. 270 The flowers in all Gymnosperms are diclinous, either dioccious or monecious.

Dicoccous (doike kes), a. Bot. [f. Di-2+Gr. kokk-os grain + -ous.] 'Splitting into two cocci' (Treas. Bot.): see Coccus 2.

1819 Pantologia s. v., Dicoccous, or two-grained capsule.
1870 Bentiev Bot. (ed. 2) 208 The fruit is described as dicoccous. 1878 Masters Henfrey's Bot. 266 Bruniaceæ differ
in their dicoccous fruit.

Dicolious (daisi lias), a. [f. DI-2+Gr. κοιλί-α

Discolious (dəisɨrliəs), a. [f. DI-²+Gr. κοιλί-a a hollow +-0US.] Having two cavities.

1836-9 Todd Cycl. Anat. II. 631/2 The diccolious heart of Hunter. exists at a very early period of the developement of the Mammiferous embryo.

Diccolous (dəisɨrləs), a. [f. DI-²+Gr. κοίλ-οs hollow, κοίλη a hollow +-ous.] = prec.; spec. Of a vertebra: Cupped or hollowed at each end.

1864 Wrbster cites Owen.

Dicolic (dəiköulik), a. Gr. Rhet. and Pros.
[f. Gr. δίκωλος (f. δι- twice + κώλον limb, clause) +-1C.] Consisting of two cola: see Colon² I.

1885 T. D. Goodell in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass. XVI. 85
The first two lines. resemble the two cola of a Greek dicolic line.

line.

Dicondylian (dəikəndi·liăn), a. Zool. [f. Gr. δικόνδυλ-os double-knuckled (cf. Condyle) + -ian.]

Of a skull: Having two occipital condyles.

1883 W. H. Flower in Encycl. Brit. XV. 370/2 The Amphibia are the only air-breathing Vertebrala which, like mammals, have a dicondylian skull.

Dicotyledon (dəi·kətili-dən). Bot. [f. mod. Bot. L. dicotylièdones (plural), f. Gr. δι- twice + κοτυληδών cup-shaped hollow or cavity: see Cotyledon.

(The term Dicotyledones was employed by Ray, but its practical introduction into botanical classification dates from Jussieu 1779.)]
Vol. III.

A flowering plant having two cotyledons or seed-lobes: the Dicotyledons (in Bot.Lat. Dicotyledones)

constitute one of the great classes of flowering plants, characterized by an exogenous mode of growth (hence also called Exogens), and usually by having the parts of the flower in fives or fours, and the veins of the leaves reticulated.

[1703 Ray Methodus Plant. (ed. 2) 1 Floriferas dividemus in Dicotyledones, quarum semina sata binis foliis anomalis, Seminalibus dicitis, que Cotyledonum usum præstant, è terra exeunt.] 1727 Balley vol. II, Dicotyledon (with Botanists), a Term used of Plants, which spring with two Seed Leaves opposite to each other, as the generality of Plants have. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. Introd. 15 Two great divisions. Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIII. 157 In his 'Genera Plantarum' Jussieu divided the vegetable kingdom into classes, subclasses, orders, and genera... hence his classes Acotyledons, Monocotyledons, and Dicotyledons. 1875 Bennett & Dyer Sach' Bot. II. v. 564 In the great majority of Dicotyledons the parts of the flower are arranged in whorls... the whorls are usually pentamerous, less often tetramerous.

Dicotyledonary (doi:kptilirdonari), a. rare.

Dicotyledonary (dəi:kptilidonari), a. rare.

[f. prec. +-ARY 2.] = next.

1870 in Eng. Mech. 11 Mar. 629/2 The seeds have .. four or more cotyledons instead of the usual dicotyledonary

Dicotyledonous (dəi:kptilī-dŏnəs), a. [f. as

Dicotyledonous (doi:kotilī-donos), a. [f. as prec. + -018.] Having two cotyledons; belonging to the class of Dicotyledons.

1794 Martyn Ronsseau's Bol. xiii. 131 The body of the seed does not split into two lobes, but continues entire. Such plants are called moncotyledonous, the others dicatyledonous.

1845 Lindley Sch. Bot. (1858) i. 19 If the embryo has two cotyledons it is called dicotyledonous, as in the Bean.

1856 Miss Peart Folwer. Pl. 1. 13 Dicotyledonous plants have a distinct deposition of pith, cellular tissue, spiral vessels, wood, and bark. 1872 H. MacMillan True Vine iii.

87 Its dicotyledonous seed expands in germinating into two lobes. 1873 Oliver Elem. Bot. 1. iv. 46 The Buttercup is dicotyledonous. . the character expressed by this term (the possession of a pair of cotyledons, or, more strictly, the simple fact that the first leaves of the plant are opposite).

1870 Bentley Bot. 30 In the inner bark or liber of Dicotyledonous stems. 1876 Pace Adv. Textbh. Gool. ix. 185 The reticulated venation of a dicotyledonous leaf.

Dicrotal (doikrōu-tǎl), a. [f. as next + -AL.]

Dicrotal (dəikroutăl), a. [f. as next + -AL.]

2067 J. Marshall Phys. II. 237 A subsidiary wave occurs after the principal one, producing the phenomena named dichrotism or the dichrotal pulse.

Dicrotic (deikrotik), a. Phys. and Path. [f. Gr. δίκροτ-os double-beating (f. δί- twice + κρότ-os rattling noise, beat) + -IC: in mod.F. dicrote, med. or mod.L. dicrotus.]

rattling noise, beat) +-IO: in mod.F. dicrote, med. or mod.L. dicrotus.]

Of the pulse (or a sphygmographic tracing of its motion): Exhibiting a double beat or wave for each beat of the heart; applied esp. to a pathological pulse in which the secondary wave which follows the primary is more marked than usual. (Etymologically 'dicrotic' might be applied to any double-beating pulse, whether the secondary wave occurs in the rise or in the fall of the main wave; it is, in use, restricted to the latter case, the former being called Anaccort.)

[1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dicrotus, a Pulse that beats twice. (So in Balley; in Ash dicrotos). 1741 Jas. Nihell. Crises of the Pulse; The Pulsus Dicrotus of the Ancients, which in English may be properly called the Rebounding Pulse.] 1811 HOORE Med. Dict., Dicrotic, a term given to a pulse in which the artery rebounds after striking, so as to convey the sensation of a double pulsation. 1828 Good Stud. Med. II. 26 When .. we come to a distinction between the free and dilated pulse.. the quick and the frequent.. the dicrotic, coturnising, and inciduous.. proposed by Solano, as mere subvarieties of the rebounding, or redoubling. 1827 DUNCLISON Med. Dict. 172 Pulse, dicrotic.. that in which the finger is struck twice at each pulsation, once lightly, the other time more strongly. 265 New Syd. Soc. Vear. bl. Med. 11 On the other hand, increase in the heart's force.. makes the pulse dicrotic. 1875 New Syd. 140 Some of his sphygmographic tracings are markedly dicrotic.

D. Of or pertaining to a dicrotic pulse or tracing, as a dicrotic notch, or wave.

1865 New Syd. Soc. Retraspect Med. 149 The correspondence between the depth of the dicrotic notch and the severity of the pyrexia. 1876 Footer Phys. 1. iv. 8, 1.37 The dicrotic wave occurring towards the end of the descent. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dicrotic wave, a secondary wave which follows more or less quickly the primary wave of the pulse in sphygmographic tracings.

Dicrotism (doi/kr/tiz'm). [f. as prec.+-18M.]

The condition of bei

Dicrotism (dəi'krötiz'm). [f. as prec.+-18M.] The condition of being dicrotic.

1864 New Syd. Soc. Yearbh. 121 Duchek... contends that dicrotism of the pulse is in no way dependent on the heart or great vessels.

1867 J. Marshall Phys. II. 236 When the pulse is very accurately examined, a subsidiary wave occurs after the principal one, producing the phenomena named dichrotism.

1873 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 139 Decided therapeutic doses of digitalis. produce great reduction and sometimes dicrotism of the pulse.

Dicrotous (dəi'krötəs), a. [f. F. dicrote, Gr. bikoor-os (see Digrotic) + ous.] = Dicrotio.

δίκροτ-ος (see DICROTIC) + -0US.] = DICROTIC, Gr. 186η New Syd. Soc. Retraspect Med. 165 At the one extreme. Ites the paralytic pulse, at the other the fully developed dicrotous pulse. 187η Roberts Handbk. Med. (ed. 3) II. 21 The aortic wave prominent, the pulse is called dicrotous. **Dict** (dikt), sb. Obs. or arch. [ad. L. dictum, a saying, a word, f. dicère to say: cf. also OF. dict,

var. spelling of dit. (OE. had diht from same source.)] A saying or maxim.

1388 Wyclif Prol. x. 34 Grostede declarith wel this in his dicte. 1460 CAPGRAVE Chron. 153 Robert Grostede..mad eke a noble book thei clepe his Dictes. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 2 The saynges or dictis of the philosophers. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 112/1 He had in his dictes grete obscurete and profoundnes. a 1566 Calisto & Mel. in Hazl. Dodsley I. 53 According to their dicts rehearsed. 1860 Reade Cloister & H. xxxvi, The old dict was true after all. Dict, v. Obs. or arch. [I. L. dictare to DICTATE.] trans. To put into words; to dictate.

a 1666 Bacon Max. & Uses Com. Law Pref. (1636) 4 The concordance between the lawes penn'd, and as it were dicted verbatim. 1648 R. Baillis Lett. 796, I have dicted already my primiel lesson. I hope to dict before June a little compend of the chief controversies. 1866 READE Cloister & H. Ixii, Dict to me just what you would say to him.

Dictam, -amen, -amne, obs. ff. Dittany.

Dicta, pl. of DICTUM.

Dictam, -amen, -amne, obs. ff. DITTANY.

Dictamen. ? Obs. [a. late and med.L. dictamen, pl. dictamina, saying, precept, decree, f. dictare to prescribe, dictate.] Dictate, pronouncement.

1626 C. More Life Sir T. More (1828) 131 The true dictamen of his conscience. 1628 CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot. Answ. Pref. § 27 All Protestants according to the Dictamen of their Religion should doe so. 1628 Urquhart Jewel Wks. (1834) 276 He will regulate his conscience by the .. true dictamen of reason. 1787 HAWKINS Johnson 67 All the world knows that the Essay of Man was composed from the dictamen of Lord Bolingbroke. 1826 Blackw. Mag. XX. 223 The business of the echo... to repeat the dictamina of his master.

† Dictament. Obs. [ad. assumed L. \*dictā-

† **Dictament.** Obs. [ad. assumed L. \*dictā-

† Dictament. Obs. [ad. assumed L. \*dictāment-um, f. dictāre to pronounce, Digtate: see prec. and \*\*MENT.] a. Diction. b. A dictate.

a 1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks. (1846) I. 8 We translait according to the barbarousnes of thair Latine and dictament. 1644 Dicta Nat. Bodies 1. xviii. 17645 198 Sense is not easily quieted with such Metaphysicall contemplations, that seem to repugne against her dictaments. 1652 tr. Cassandra 11. 95 To follow the Dictaments of an Inclination that already began to be powerfull.

Dictate (diktet), sb. [ad. L. dictāt-um 'thing dictated', subst. use of neuter pa. pple. of dictāre to dictate (see next); in Lat. usually in pl. dictāta things dictated, lessons, rules, precepts, dictates.]

† 1. That which is orally expressed or uttered in order to be written down; a dictated utterance.

1617 MINSHEU Ductor in Ling., Dictates or lessons which the master enditeth for his schollers to write. 1621 Burton Anat. Mel. Democr. to Rdr. (1651) 12 Six or seven Amanuenses to write out his dictates. 1651 tr. Emilianne's Obs. Journ. Naples 21 They are not made to Write, that is, to take Dictates. 1807 Crabbe Library 74 Skill and power to take Dictates. 1807 Crabbe Library 74 Skill and power to send, The heart's warm dictates to the distant friend. 1826 (title). Dictates, or Selections in Prose and Verse for dictating as exercises in Orthography.

† D. The action of dictating; DICTATION. Obs. 1642 Jer. Taylor Episcopacie xxiii. 122 Many were actually there long after S. Pauls dictates of the Epistie. 1678 Lively Orac. ii. § 41 Said to have wrote by dictat from him, as Mark did from Sain Peter.

† 2. An authoritative utterance or pronouncement; a DICTUM. Obs. 1652-77 FELTHAM Resolives 1. xxiii. 41 It was the Philosophers dictate. 1651 C. Cartweight Cert. Relig. 1. 164

2627-77 FELTHAM Resolves I. xxii. 41 It was the Philosophers dictate. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig. 1. 164 According to the late Roman dictates. 1728 Newton Chronol. Amended 19 This gives a beginning to Oracles in Greece: and by their dictates the Worship of the Dead is every where introduced.

creece: and by their dictates the resempt a current saying, a maxim. Obs.

\*\*régo Hobbes De Corp. Pol. 37 This Rule is very well known and expressed in this Old Dictate, Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris. 1888 Sta T. Browns Chr. Mor.

\*\*Il according to old dictates, no man can be said to be happy before death [etc.].

\*\*3. An authoritative direction delivered in words; an order given by one in authority.

3. An authoritative direction delivered in words; an order given by one in authority.

1618 Donne Serm. cxxxiii. V. 387 A faithful executing of his commission and speaking according to his Dictate.

1621 BAXIER Inf. Bapt. 42 Themselves give us but their Magisteriall Dictates.

1721 Johnson Rambler No. 95 P. 9. 1 could not receive such dictates without horror.

1876 Mozlev Univ. Serm. i. 12 They speak at the dictate of a higher power, whose word is law.

1886 D. Often applied to the authoritative words or monitions of a written law, of scripture or revelation, and to those attributed to or derived from

tion, and to those attributed to or derived from inspiration, conscience, reason, nature, experience, self-interest, and other ruling or actuating prin-

sell-interest, and other ruling or actuating principles.

1394 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. vii. (1597) 60 The lawes of well doing are the dictates of right reason. 1644 Bulwer Chiron.

137 He might have followed the dictate of his owne Genius. 1656 Bramhall Replic. i. 56 Contrary to the dictate of his conscience. 1698 Bentley Boyle Lect. Serm. ix. 315 He should constantly adhere to the dictates of Reason and Nature. 1761 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. II. xliv. 659 Every man will obey the dictates of his interest. 1798 Malthus Popul. (1817) I. 19 Pursuing the dictate of nature in an early attachment to one woman. 1874 Carpenter Ment. Phys. 1. vi. § 1 (1879) 238 He seems to have followed the dictates of his artistic feelings.

Dictate (dikt&t, dikt&t), v. [f. L. dictāt-ppl. stem of dictāre to say often, pronounce, prescribe, dictate, freq. of dictate is now usual in England, though unrecognized by the dictionaries, with the exception of 422

Cassell's Encyclopadic, 1884. The poets from G. Herbert to Byron and Shelley have only dictate.]

1. trans. To put into words which are to be

1. trans. To put into words which are to be written down; to utter, pronounce, or read aloud to a person (something which he is to write).

\*\*sib Brinsley Lnd. Lit. 151 You are to dictate, or deliuer vnto them word by word, the English of the sentence. \*\*s65\*\*
Brammall. Jnst Vind. vi. 130 A book. not penned, but dictated by such as know right well the most secret Cabales, and Intriques of the Conclave. \*\*ay83 Mrs. Williams in Bosuvell's Johnson (1831) I. 240 He dictated them while Bathurst wrote. \*\*1853 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1873) II. v. 262 He [Cicero] used to dictate his thoughts to his scribes. \*\*1856 Sir B. Brodie Psychol. Inq. I. iv. 126 During his last illness... he dictated an account of some scientific observations.

servations.
b. absol. (the object being left out) To practise

b. absol. (the object being left out) To practise or use dictation.

1532 Dec Comp. Rehears. (Chetham Soc.) 7, I did also dictate upon every proposition beside the first exposition.

1633 G. Herbert Temple, Poste ii, Whether I sing, Or say, or dictate, this is my delight. 1655 Milton P. L. ix. 23 My Celestial Patroness who ... dictates to me slumbring. 1724. Swift Drapier's Lett. Wks. 1755 V. II. 91 My custom is ... to dictate to a prentice, who can write in a feigned hand.

1871 B. Taylor Faust (1875) I. iv. 78 Yet in thy writing as unwearied be, As did the Holy Ghost dictate to the.

2. trans. To prescribe (a course or object of action); to lay down authoritatively; to order, or command in express terms: 8. of persons.

Not now used of prescribing medicine, as in quot. 1637.

or command in express terms: a. of persons.

Not now used of prescribing medicine, as in quot. 1637.
1637 Shirley Gamester III. i, Your learned physician dictates ambergrease. 1690 C. Hopkins Crt. Prosp. i. 14 He meditates, and dictates Europe's Fate. 1743 Warrs Logic

II. v. § 6 God can dictate nothing but what is worthy of himself. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 196 P 6 He will. dictate axioms to posterity. 1782 Gibson Dect. § F. II. xxxiv. 264 They dictated the conditions of peace. 1838

THIRLWALL Greece V. xliv. 355 Thus both were decreed.

on the terms dictated by Philip. 1891 Speaker 2 May 532/2

The Socialist no longer thinks of dictating to society what it ought to be.

b. of things that have acknowledged authority,

of things that have acknowledged authority,

b of things that have acknowledged authority, or that determine action.

\*\*sas Burron Anat. Mel. III. iv. 1. ii. (1676) 394/2 Our own conscience doth dictate so much unto us. \*\*165x\* Hobbes Leviath.\* II. xxx. 185 The same Law, that dictateth to men ... what they ought to do. \*\*1766 Goldsm. Vic. IV. xxxi, I find his present prosecution dictated by tyranny, cowardice, and revenge. \*\*178x\* Cowren Truth 513\* Of all that Wisdom dictates, this the drift. \*\*179x\* Burke Corr.\* (1844) III. 304 Wisdom and religion dictate that we should follow events. \*\*278\* S. Rocers Words by Mrs. Siddoms 47 Her prudence dictates what her pride disdained. \*\*1819 Shelley Cenci\* v. ii. 96 Which your suspicions dictate to this slave. \*\*278\* Huxley Physiogr. Pref., It appeared to me to be plainly dictated by common sense.

\*\*3. intr.\*\* To use or practise dictation; to láy down the law, give orders.

3. intr. To use or practise dictation; to lay down the law, give orders.

1631 Hobbes Govl. 4. Soc. vii. § 8. 125 We have seen how Subjects, nature dictating, have oblig'd themselves. to obey the Supreme Power. 1728 Pore Dunc. 11. 377 To cavil, censure, dictate, right or wrong. 1753 Young Centauri iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 176 Did this poor, pallid, scarce-animated mass dictate in the cabinet of pleasure? 1807-8W. Inving Salmag. (1824) 55 He is the oracle of the family, dictates to his sisters on every occasion. 1892 Geo. Eliot Middlem. ix, A woman dictates before marriage in order that she may have an appetite for submission afterwards.

† 4. trans. To express, indicate. Obs. rare.

1638 Sir T. Hebbert Trav. (ed. 2) 95 A letter. dictating nothing save hypocrisic and submission. Ibid. 182 Left them with a frowne, dictating their base carriage and my impatience.

patience.
Hence Dictated ppl. a., Dictating vbl. sb. and

Hence Dictated ppl. a., Dictating voi. 30. and ppl. a.

1611 Cotgr., Dicté, dictated, indicted. 1631 Star Chamber Cares (Camden) 5 S' Arthur denyed the dictating of the letter. 1709 Steele & Swift Tatler No. 71 P9 You rival your Correspondent Lewis le Grand, and his dictating Academy. 1815 Scott Gny M. xxxix, He'll write to my dictating three nights in the week without sleep. 1830 Westim. Rev. XII. 3 Under the controlling and dictating power of truth and nature. 1874 Tyrkhitt Sketching Club 47, I have worked very hard, and by strict dictated method.

Dictation (diktē<sup>1</sup>-[5n). [ad. late L. dictātionem, n. of action from dictāre to Dictate.] The action of dictating.

Dictation (Gikle')3n). [ad. late L. dictation-em, n. of action from dictate to Dictate.] The action of dictating.

1. The pronouncing of words in order to their being written down.

1727 Balley vol. II, Dictation, a pronouncing or dictating of any Thing to another Man to be written by him.

1724 Johnson Dec. in Boswell, Dictation... would be performed as speedily as an amanuensis could write.

1825 H. Rogers Introd. Burke's Wks. (1842) I. 8 Sketches, either actually written by himself or at his dictation.

1826 Free.

1837 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) I. 12, I will write out the charm from your dictation.

1876 Dickers E. Drood iv, My style became traceable in the dictation-exercises of Miss Brobity's pupils.

1826 Westm. Gas. 23 Feb. 6/3 A dictation cylinder will contain from 1,000 to 1,200 words.

2. Authoritative utterance or prescription.

3. Authoritative utterance or prescription.

4. Authoritative utterance or prescription.

4. Authoritative utterance or prescription.

4. Authoritative utterance o

ship.

1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. I. 188 It would have probably been unsafe for the crown to attempt dictation or repression. 1858 /hid. III. xiii. 88 The proud English nobles had now for

the first time to.. submit to the dictation of a lay peer. 1861 MAY Const. Hist. (1863) II. x. 220 No sooner has the dictation of any journal. become too pronounced, than [etc.].

3. Something dictated.
1841 MYERS Cath. 7h. 111. § 32. 116 Had they been the very dictations of the Almighty.

Dictational, a. rare. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of

or belonging to dictation.

1885 G. W. Cable in Century Mag. XXIX. 409 The popular mind.. has retreated from its uncomfortable dictational attitude.

Dictative (diktativ, diktativ), a. [f. DICTATE v.

by dictating or saying what must be done.

1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 684 Not striving to force attention with a dictative authority.

1833 J. F. Cooper Pioneer xxiii, Such other dictative mandates as

Dictator (diktēltə). [a. L. dictātor, agent-n. from dictāre to Dictate. Cf. F. dictateur.]

1. A ruler or governor whose word is law an absolute ruler of a state.

a. orig. The appellation of a chief magistrate invested with absolute autho-

absolute ruler of a state. 8. orig. The appellation of a chief magistrate invested with absolute authority, elected in seasons of emergency by the Romans, and by other Italian states.

1397 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) II. 273 After consuls, tribunes plebis and dictatores rulede the comounte. 1470-85 Maldow Arthur v. i, The Emperour Lucyus whiche was called at that tyme Dictatour or procurour of the publyke wele of Rome. 1550 Greene Upst. Courtier, Was he not called to be dictator from the plough? 1607 Shaks. Cor. II. ii. 30 Unthen Dictator. 1804 whim fight. 1621 Burron Anat. Mel. II. III. iv, As in old Rome, when the Dictator was created, all inferiour magistracies ceased. 1723-8 Bolingbook (On Parties 164 A Dictator was a Tyrant for six Months. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 11 Our people. have long ago superseded the barbarous device of dictator and Caesar by the manly arts of self-government.

1. A person exercising similar authority in a mediæval or modern state; esp. one who attains to such a position in a republic. Also transf.

1. 133 To him their great Dictator, whose attempt Alfrist against mankind so well had thiri'd. 1840 Penny Cycl.

1. XVII. 227 After some changes in the government, Doctor Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia became dictator (of Paraguay). 1863 Kinglanke Crimea (1876) I. xiv. 235 Numbers in France. .. would have been heartily glad to see the Republic crushed by some able dictator.

2. A person exercising absolute authority of any kind or in any sphere; one who authoritatively prescribes a course of action or dictates what is to

kind or in any sphere; one who authoritatively prescribes a course of action or dictates what is to

be done.

1605 BACON Adv. Learm. 1. iv. § 12 The overmuch credit that hath been given unto authors in sciences, in making them dictators.

1605 B. Jonson Staple of N. 111. ii, Say that you were the emperor of pleasures, The great dictator of fashions, for all Europe. a 1654 SELDEN Table-1. (Art.) 4 He. .was usually stiled the great dictator of learning of the English nation. 1700 TVREELI Hist. Eng. II. 803 Arbitrators, who are sometimes called Assessors, sometimes Dictators of Amends. 1700 SWIFT Mod. Educ. Wks. 1755 II. 13. 34 The dictators of behaviour, dress, and politeness. 1875 STUBBS Const. Hist. III. xxi. 525 The medieval church of England stood before the self-willed dictator (Henry VIII). 1806 F. LAWLEY Pref. to Racing Life Ld. G. C. Bentinck 7, I inquired who was now the Dictator of the Turf.

3. One who dictates to a writer.

I inquired who was now the Dictator of the Turf.

8. One who dictates to a writer.

1517 Minsheu, Ductor in Ling., A Dictator, or inditer.

1722 Bailey, Dictator, he that tells another what to write.

1873 J. Raine Lett. fr. N. Registers Pref. 18 Marks of interest which delineate to a certain extent both the dictator and his amanuensis.

1883 Athenaum 16 June 759/1 Reminiscences... dictated to a scribe and checked here and there by reference to documents in the dictator's possession.

and .. served under the dictatorate of Cassar,

Dictatorial (diktātō-riāl), a. [f. L. dictā-tōri-us of or belonging to a dictator + AL. So mod.F. dictatorial (adm. by Academy 1835).]

1. Of, pertaining, or proper to a dictator.

1. Top W. Worton Hist. Rome vii. 118 The whole Dictatorial Power within the City.

1. Top He [Cassar] was created Dictator .. and by his Dictatorial power declared himself Consul.

1. Top Ann. Reg.

1. Pref., The late metamorphosis of the [French] Republic into a dictatorial or military government.

1. Star Byrron Ch. Har.

1. Lxxiv, Thou didst lay down With an atoning smile ...

1. Later and the McAullay Hist. Eng. 1. 542

A captain who has been entrusted with dictatorial power.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of dictation; inclined to dictate or prescribe the actions of others:

clined to dictate or prescribe the actions of others;

cilined to dictate or prescribe the actions of others; imperious; overbearing in tone.

a 1704 T. Brown Sat. Persius Wks. 1730 I. 53 A dictatorial youth does envy draw. 1724 Swift Drapier's Lett. Wks. 1841 II. 26 By violent measures, and a dictatorial behaviour. 1748 Richardson Claritsa (1811) VI. 107 Sally was laying out the law, and prating away in her usual dictatorial manner. 1818 Miss Mitrord in L'Estrange Life (1870) II. 36 He is ... very learned, very dictatorial, very knock-me-down. 1873 Black Pr. Thule xxiv. 389 The dictatorial enunciation of his opinions,

Dictatorialism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] A dictatorial practice, mode of action, or system.

1863 MISS BRADDON Eleanor's Viet. I. v. 99 Under the sheltering dictatorialism of a paternal government. 1863 MISS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char. ii. 60 The ostentations moralising and sententious dictatorialism of Jaques.

Dictatorialism of process of the process of the

**Dictato rially**, adv. [f. as prec. +-LY 2.] In a dictatorial manner; imperiously; with the tone

a dictatorial manner; imperiously; with the tone or manner of authority.

a 1997 H. Walfolk Mem. Geo. II (1847) II. viii. 277 Lord Hardwicke still took the lead very dictatorially. 1832 Examiner 538/x Why should the state dictatorially step in and forbid the transaction? 1836 Mrs. Forrester Roy. 4 V. I. 13 'You will come to-morrow', repeats Netta dictatorially.

Dictatorialness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Dic-

A spirit of arrogance and contemptuous dictatorial quality or manner; imperiousness.

1876 Geo. Eliot Let. 29 Oct. in Cross Life III. 204
A spirit of arrogance and contemptuous dictatorialness tobservable. 1880 MRs. Ferthesstonhaugh A. Dering I. i.
18 'You never spoke to any one else!'.. adds Mary, with sisterly dictatorialness. 1888 Times 25 Dec. 3/2 The Cabinet crisis in Bulgaria has been brought about through the dictatorialness of M. Stambouloff.

crisis in Bulgaria has been brought about through the dictatorialness of M. Stambouloff.

† Dictatorian, a. Obs. [f. L. dictātōri-uss of or belonging to a dictator +-AN.] Of, proper to, or characteristic of, a dictator.

c: 643 Contra-Replicant's Compl. 19 A kind of a dictatorian power is to be allowed to her. 1659 J. Harrington Lawgring II. iii. (1700) 415 Samuel, distinguishing to perfection between Dictatorian and Royal Power. 2709 L. MILBOURNE Melius Inq. 6 Took all the power into his own hand, govern d in the dictatorian way. 1711 Dennis Reflect. on 'Ess. Criticism' 2 While this little Author struts and affects the Dictatorian Air.

Dictatorily (di'ktătərili), adv. [f. Dictatori A. +-LY 2] = Dictatorian Sunday Noon (Globe) c. 383
They must also be so very dictatorily wise. 1867 Hares Guesses 226 An academy will lay down laws dictatorily. 1800 J. C. Jeffer Y. Vraille II. viii. 203 Ordering his 'daddee' about so dictatorily.

† Dictatoring, vbl. sb. Obs. rare. [f. Dictator +-Ing 1: cl. tailoring, soldiering.] Acting as dictator.

as dictator.

as dictator.

1644 J. Goodwin Danger Fighting agst. God 48 Diametrally bent against all dictatoring, and law-giving by men.

Dicta-tor-like, a. and adv.

A. adj. Like or befitting a dictator.

1642 R. Brooke Eng. Episc. 34 If they only took a Dictatorlike power. 1644 J. Goodwin Danger Fighting agst.

God 47 Any ambitious or Dictator-like designe. 1680 HICKERINGILL Wis. (1716) I. 267 A Style and Language more Magisterical, Dictator-like.

B. adv. Like or after the manner of a dictator.

1251 MULCASTER Positions xlv. (1887) 293, I do not herein take vpon me dictatorlike to pronounce peremptorily. 1646 Sir T. Browne Perend. Ep. To Rdr. A vja, Nor have wea Dictator-like obtruded our conceptions.

Dictatorship (dikt2\*to1fip). [See -8HIP.]

1. The office or dignity of a dictator.

1266 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 176 Bicanse he would

Dictatorship (diktēl təlfip). [See -8HIP.]

1. The office or dignity of a dictator.

1. The law is a dictatorship.

2. Dackes tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy I. 129 If any one were made Dictatour, he got most honour by it, that layd downe his Dictatourship sconest. 1665 Manley Grotins'

Low C. Warres 167 They advised him [Leicester] also to a too hasty. hope of the Dictatorship, after the Example of the Prince of Aurange. 1796 H. Hunter tr. St. Pierre's Sind. Nat. (1790) 1. 331 Attilius-Regulus, who was called from the plough to the Dictatorship. 1835 Alison Hist. Europe III. xv. § 50, 223 A dictatorship is the last step in the despair of nations. 1838 Arnold Hist. Rome I. 446 A dictatorship is the most natural government for seasons of extraordinary peril, when there appears a man fit to wield it.

2. Absolute authority in any sphere.

26. Dryden (I.), This is that perpetual dictatorship which

23. Absolute authority in any sphere.
16. DRYDEN (J.), This is that perpetual dictatorship which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. 1741
WATTS Improv. Mind 1. v. § 0 Where an author .. assumes an air of sovereignty and dictatorship. 1869 Daily Netus 22 Dec., The whole movement was an attempt to set up an illegal dictatorship in the Church. 1892 LOUNDSBURY Stud. Chancer III. vii. 100 His [Dryden's] literary dictatorship .. remained unshaken.
111. viii. 100 His [Dryden's] literary dictatorship .. attrib. 1839 Times 4 July, The House..rejected the first, or dictatorship clause of the bill.

112. Thicks hours the Order agree. In 6 course.

The tauthous of the bill.

OF. dictatorie, -urie (Bersuire's transl. of Livy, 14th c. in Godef.), f. L. dictator.] Dictatorship.

1833 Bellenden Livy II. (1822) 151 The Faderis... thocht expedient to gif the empire and dictatoury to ane man of mair soft ingine.

Dictatory (di'ktătəri), a. [ad. L. dictātōri-us, f. dictātōr-em Dictator. Cf. OF. dictatoire, Sp.

f. dictator-em Dictator. Cf. OF. dictatoire, Sp. dictatorio.] = DICTATORIAL.

1644 Milton Areop. (Arb.) 40 Our English.. will not easily finde servile letters a now to spell such a dictatorie presumption.

1833 New Monthly Mag. IX. 52/2 The three dictatory nations, to whom Europe must bow. 1863 M. Lemon Wait for End xviii. (1866) 223 A solemn dictatory letter.

1872 DE MORGAN Budget of Paradoxes 378 When he obtrudes his office in a dictatory manner.

Dictatross (diktā-itrēs). [f. DICTATOR+-E88. Cf. next.] A female dictator. lit. and fig.

1784 R. BAGE Barham Downs II. 1 Vanity was the universal dictatress. 1809 Byron Bards & Rev. ii. Earth's chief dictatress, ocean's lovely queen. 1809 Scott Napoleon lxvi, Paris.. the dictatress. of taste.. to .. Europe. 1874 Heller Ivan De Biron v. vi. 290 She was a dictatress in all matters that related to the dress, scenery, and general arrangements.

Dictatrix (diktērtriks'. [a. L. dictātrix, fem. of dictātor: see -TRIX. In F. dictatrice.] A female dictator: = prec.

x6x3 COCKERAN, Dictatrix, a woman commanding things to be don. x6x7 Jer. Taylor Lib. Proph. Ep. Ded. 42 The Church of Rome which is the great dictatrix of dogmaticall resolutions. x789 BENTHAM Wks. (1838-43) X. 206 A Dictatrix on the seas. x8x8 Lytron Caxtons 1.11. ix, Mrs. Primmins... housekeeper, and tyrannical dictatrix of the whole establishment.

= DICTATORSHIP.

1. = DICTATORSHIP.

1553 GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices II. (1558) 84 The other who in the dictature had been secretarie. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 1. vil. 8 29. 40 What strange resolution it was in Lucius Scylla, to resign his Dictature. 1640 G. WATTS tr. Bacom's Adv. Learn. Pref. 10 Autors, who have usurp't a kind of Dictature in Sciences. c1830 L. Hunt Blue-Stocking Revels II. 152, I can't see. why love should await dear good Harriet's dictature! 1867 Contemp. Rev. VI. 413 A temporal dictature took the place of the former ... combination of the spiritual and temporal powers. 1879 Brown. ING Aristoph. Apol. 101 Choosing the rule of few, but wise and good, Rather than mob-dictature.

2. A collective body of dictators.

and good, Rather than mob-dictature.

2. A collective body of dictators.

1759 State Papers in Ann. Reg. 203/2 An imperial decree of commission was carried to the dictature against that resolution.

1855 M. Bridges Pop. Mod. Hist. 435 Nine individuals were chosen out of it to form a Dictature.

+ Dictary. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. dicterium a witty saying, bon-mot, in sense associated with L. dictum, but in form like Gr. δεικτήριον a place for showing a pulpit.] A witty saying.

for showing, a pulpit.] A witty saying.

1623 Burron Anat. Mel. III. ii. v. v. 550 In a publike auditory.. I did heap up all the dicteries I could against women, but now recant.

Dictical, var. form of DEICTICAL, Obs.

Diction (di'kʃən). [a. F. diction (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. diction-em saying, diction, mode of expression; in late L., a word; n. of action from dictre to say.

Apparently not in English Dictionaries before Johnson.]

Apparently not in English Dictionaries before Johnson.]

† 1. A word. Obs.

1548 UDALL Erasm. Apophih. 1. (1877) 136 Two sondrie wordes, albeit by reason of the figure called Symalophe, it seemeth in maner no more but one diction. 1549 Compl. Scot. Prol. 17 The quhilkis culd nocht be translatit in oure Scottis langage, as . pretours, tribuns, and mony whir romane dictions. 1658 GAULE Magastrom. Liv a, Dictions, syllables, letters, numbers. 1697 tr. Burgersdicius his Logick 1. xxv. 99 In Dictions are first to be consider'd their Etymology and Conjugation, and then their Synonymy and Homonymy, and Acception Words.

† 2. A phrase, locution, mode of speech. Obs. a 1660 Hammond Wks. 1. 425 (R.) We are not wont to require the dictions of the New Testament. to be tryed by Attical heathen Greek writers. 1709 Strelle Tatler No. 62 Pr. Am easy Flow of Words, without being distracted (as we often are who read much) in the choice of Dictions and Phrases.

+3. Expression of ideas in words; speech; verbal

description. Obs.
(In Shakspere in an intentionally Euphuistic passage.)
1881 SIDNEY Apol. Postris (Art.) 68 Now, for the out-side
of it. which is words, or ... Diction. 1602 SHAKS. Have.
v. ii. 123 To make true diction of him, his semblable is his
mirror.

of it. . which is process.

V. ii. 123 To make true diction of him, his semblable is nis mirror.

4. The manner in which anything is expressed in words; choice or selection of words and phrases; wording; verbal style: a. of writings.

1700 DRYDEN Fables Pref. (Globe) 496 The first beauty of an Epick poem consists in diction, that is, in the choice of words and harmony of numbers. 1709 Pore Let. to Cromwell 7 May, It would be very kind in you to observe any deficiencies in the diction or numbers [of my translation]. 1791 Boswell. 170/May.01 (1816) I. 201 Sir Thomas Brown.

was remarkably fond of Anglo-Latin diction. 1827-48 HARE Guesses Ser. II. (1873) 368 Almost all fancy the diction makes the poet. 1868 STANLEY Westm. Abb. iii. 195 A grace and accuracy of diction worthy of the scholarship for which the exilled chief. was renowned. 1880 L. STEPHEN Pope iii. 69 It is, I think, impossible to maintain that the diction of poetry should be simply that of common life.

b. of speech or oratory.

It is, I think, impossible to maintain that the diction of poetry should be simply that of common life.

b. of speech or oratory.

1748 J. Mason Elocut. 5 Elocution: By which they always meant, what we call, Diction; which consists in suiting our Words to our Ideas, and the Stile to the Subject. 1750 Johnson Rambler No. 27 P 8 The celebrated orator renowned equally for the elegance of his diction, and the acuteness of his wit. 1853 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 111. 134 Tyrconnel .. with his usual energy of diction, invoked on himself all the vengeance of heaven if the report was not a cursed, a blasted, a confounded lie. 1886 Ruskin Praterita I. vii. 208 My mother .. resolved that I should learn absolute accuracy of diction and precision of accent in prose.

Dictionarial, a. rare. [f. med. L. dictionarium Dictionary + - al. I. 3.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dictionary; lexicographical. 1750 Brawes Lex Mercat. (1752) p. viii, As every subject is placed by itself the chain of reading is not broke through, as it is in the dictionarial and some other methods. + Dictionarian. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. +-AN.] The maker of a dictionary; a lexicographer.

1846 Worcester cites Dr. Dawson. + Dictionarist. Obs. rare. [f. next + -1ST.] The maker of a dictionary.

1657 Collins Def. Bp. Ely II. vi. 238 One of the Dictionarists aforenamed [viz. Budæus, Crispinus] quotes the place.

Dictionary (di'ksənări). [ad. med.L. dictionarium or dictionarius (sc. liber) lit. 'a repertory of dictionēs, phrases or words' (see Diction) in F. dictionnaire (R. Estienne 1539), It. dizionario, Sp. dictionario.

1. A book dealing with the individual words of a language (or certain specified classes of them), so as to set forth their orthography, pronunciation, signification, and use, their synonyms, derivation, and history, or at least some of these facts: for

convenience of reference, the words are arranged in some stated order, now, in most languages, alphabetical; and in larger dictionaries the information given is illustrated by quotations from literature; a word-book, vocabulary, or lexicon.

Dictionaries proper are of two kinds: those in which the meanings of the words of one language or dialect are given in another (or, in a polygiot dictionary, in two or more languages), and those in which the words of a language are treated and illustrated in this language itself. The former were the earlier.

Many of Figure as used crazes by Joannes de Garlandia, a native of Figure as used crazes by Joannes de Garlandia, a native of Figure as used crazes by Joannes de Garlandia, a native of Figure as the title of a collection of Latin vocables, arrangual, as the title of a collection of Latin vocables, arrangual, as the title of a collection of Latin vocables, arrangual, so the title of a collection of Latin vocables, arrangual, as the title of a collection of Latin petroselinum, dictamnus, ysopus, celidonia, feniculas, petroselinum, et viola; et a latere crescit urtica, carduus, et saliunca.

In the following century Peter Berchorius (died Paris, 1562) wrote a Dictionarium merale utrica, tenturia, consisting of moralizations on the chief words of the Vulgate Consisting of moralizations on the chief words of the Vulgate for the use of students in theology. In 1538 Sir Thomas Elistonarium, and the petrose of the Water, Byrdes about the house, as cockes, hennes, etc., of Bees, Flies, and others, etc., In 1530 R. Estienne published his Dictionarie for young eigeniners' in English and Latin subschedible in 1547 conward; in the right and parts of the petrose of the petrose of the petrose of the petrose of the

ence on any subject or branch of knowledge, the items of which are arranged in alphabetical order; an alphabetical encyclopædia: as a Dictionary of Architecture, Biography, Geography, of the Bible, of Christian Antiquities, of Dates, etc.

'Here the essential sense 'word-book' is supplanted by the accidental one of 'reference book in alphabetical order' arising out of the alphabetical arrangement used in modern word-books.)

the accidental one of 'reterence book in alphabetical order arising out of the alphabetical arrangement used in modern word-books.)

1631 Massinger Emp. East 1. ii, I have composed a dictionary, in which He is instructed how, when, and to whom, To be proud or humble. 1712 Addison-Spect. No. 499 P 2 The story.. which I have since found related in my historical dictionary. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 299 Minutize ought to be collected by annalists, or in some kind of dictionaries where one might find them at need.

1. fig. A person or thing regarded as a repository of knowledge, convenient for consultation.

1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) I. Pref. 7 A system may be considered as a dictionary in the study of nature. 1837 Embrson Addr., Amer. Schol. Wks. (Bohn) II. 181 Life is our dictionary. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Emp. II. 180 Burnet was eminently qualified to be of use as a living dictionary of British affairs. 1893 Sklous Trav. S. E. Africa 359 Mr. Edwards is a perfect walking dictionary concerning all matters connected with sport and travel in the interior of South Africa.

3. attrib. and Comb., as dictionary English, order, phraseology, word; dictionary-nucker, -making, -writer, -writing; dictionary-tutored, adj.; dictionary-monger, one who deals much with dictionaries; dictionary-proof a., proof against the informing influence of a dictionary.

ing, -writer, -writing; dictionary-tutorea, ad].; dictionary-monger, one who deals much with dictionaries; dictionary-proof a., proof against the informing influence of a dictionary.

1632 J. Hayward tr Biondi's Eromena Aiv, I would not be taken for rather mistaken) for a Dictionary-tutred Linguist. 1668 Wilkings Real Chap. Ded. A iij, This Work of Dictionary-making, for the polishing of their Language. 1797 Swift Gulliver IV. Xii. Wks. 1833 XI. 355 Writers of travels, like dictionary-makers, are sunk into oblivion by the weight and bulk of those who come last, and therefore lie uppermost. 1742 Arbuthnor & Pope, etc., Note on Duncind IV. 231 The first [Suidas] a dictionary-writer, a collector of impertinent facts and barbarous words. 1759 Goldban. Politic Learn. ii, Dictionary writing was at that time much in fashion. 1860 Oracle in Spirit Pub. Yrals. (1807) X. 43 The dictionary-monger in the Blind Bargain. 1838 Miss Mittfoam in L'Estrange Life (1870) II. 27 After the fashion of certain dictionary-mongers who ring the changes upon two words. 2819 Sporting Mag. V. 122 Grose. was even dictionary-proof. 1830 GALT Lawrie T. VII. iii. (1849) 318 Miss Beeny was an endless woman with her dictionary prhaseology. 1831 CARVILE Sart. Res. 1. iv, He... calls many things by their mere dictionary names. 1828 R. S. Surrees Ask Mamma i. I His fine dictionary words and laboured expletives. 1880 GART WHITE Every-Day Eng. 100 Trying to speak dictionary English. 1883 Freeman in Longm. Mag. I. 97 Did anybody, even a dictionary-maker, really fancy that the last three letters of 'honour'? Hence Dictioner. Mag. L. 317 Battling, grammarless and dictionaryless, with a work in a strange idiom.

Dictioneer. One who makes it his business to criticize diction or style in language. (contemptuous.) 1824 Fraser's Mag. L. 317 Battling, grammarless and dictionaryless, with a work in a strange idiom.

Dictioneer. One who makes it his business to criticize diction or style in language. (contemptuous.) 1824 Fraser's Mag. L. 317 Battling, grammarles

OF dicteor, diteor, author, dictator, arbiter:-L. dictator-em: see DICTATOR.] (?) A spokesman. ?a 1400 Morte Arth. 712 Syr Mordrede .. Salle be thy dictour, my dere, to doo whatte the lykes.

| Dictum (di ktom). Pl. dicta, dictums. [L. dictum thing said, saying, word, f. dict-us, pa. pple. of dictre to say.] A saying or utterance: sometimes used with emphasis upon the fact that it is a mere saying; but oftener with the implication of a few saying; but oftener with the implica-

it is a mere saying; but oftener with the implication of a formal pronouncement claiming or carrying some authority. (In the latter case probably transferred from the legal use in b.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dictum (Lat.) a Word, a Saying, a Proverb; an Order or Command. 1787 Sir J. Hawkins Life of Yohnson 542 This dictum carries the more weight with it, as it comes from a man whose sentiments, respecting sectaries, may be inferred from the following passage. 1787 Gentl. Mag. Nov. 94/17 The above quoted sentence is a dictum of Johnson's after reading these several opinions. 1809 Edin. Rev. XIV. 452 He concludes his remarks, or rather dicta upon this topic, with the following passage. 1801 Craid Lect. Drawing vii. 365 We will not take for our guide the dictum of any professor in the art. 1808 Comes Const. Man ii. (1835) 66 The collective dicta of the highest minds illuminated by the greatest knowledge. 1861 Const Life at Naples II. 148 His dictums were not regarded with the same awe to which he had been used. 1874 Helps Social Press. viii. 104, I will.. allow Milverton's dicta to pass unquestioned.

b. In Law, An expression of opinion by a judge on matter of law, which is not the formal resolution or determination of a court.

on matter of law, which is not the formal resolution or determination of a court.

1776 Burrow Reports IV. 2204 He intimated that long contrary Usage ought to go a great way towards over turning any old Dictum. 1827 Jarman Powell's Devises II. 62 Against these authorities may be adduced the solitary dictum of Lord Rosslyn, who, in Walker v. Denns doubted whether there was any equity between the real and personal representatives. Ibid. 290 The doctrine appears to rest solely on the dicta of the Lords Commissioners. 1863 H. Cox Instit. 1. ix. 215 The dicta of judges concerning privilege of Parliament have been very conflicting. 1862 Law Irnt. Notes of Cases XXVII. 4/2 The

statement in Maure v. Harrison that he is so entitled is a dictum only, and cannot be supported.

o. A thing that is generally said; a current

o. A thing that is generally said; a current saying; a maxim or saw.

1836 Syd. SMITH Wks. (1852) II. 110/2 Of all false and foolish dicta, the most trite and the most absurd is that which asserts that the Judge is counsel for the prisoner.

1848 Mill. Pol. Econ. v. xi. § 5 The popular dictum, that people understand their own interests better. than government does, or can be expected to do. 1859 — Liberty ii. 52

The dictum that truth always triumphs. 1871 BLACKIE

Four Phases i. 36 The famous dictum that 'the natural state of man is a war of all men against all men.

4 d. In old I wight has tatament in a model and

+d. In old Logic, the statement in a modal pro-

position.

1697 tr. Burgersdicius his Logich 1. xxviii. 113 Modal
Enunciation consists of a Dictum and Mood: The Dictum
of which is as it were the Subject, and the Mood the Predicate...'It is necessary that God be good': that is, Deum
esse bonnnt; the Dictum is, that God be good' the Mode,

of which is as it were the Subject, and the Mood the Predicate... It is necessary that God be good': that is, Deum

ssee bonum; the Dictum is, that God be good': that Mode,

Necessary.

e. In some historical and other phrases:

Dictum of Kenitworth, an award made in 1266 between

King Henry III and the barons who had taken arms against

him. Dictum of Aristotle, dictum de omni et (de) nullo i.e.

concerning every and none', the name given by the Schoolmen to the canon of direct syllogism, given by Aristotle

(Aéyouse δε το κατά παντός κατηγορείσθαι .. καὶ το κατά μη
δε ὸς, ΑΝ.-Pr. I.i): see quots. Obiter dictum: see OBITER.

1570 BLOUNT Law Dict. s.v., Dictum de Kenelworth was

an Edict or Award between Henry III and all those Barons

...who had been in Armes against him. 1697 tr. Burgers
dicius his Logich II. viii. 32 If the Dictum of All and None

be Paraphrastically propounded. 1761 HUME Hist. Eng.

(1763) I. 233 Knights and esquires, says the dictum of

Kenelworth, who were robbers, if they have no land, shall

pay the half of their goods. 1827 Whately Logic 38 The

object of Aristotle's dictum is precisely analogous. 1843

MILL Logic I. v. § 3 These views. . are the basis of the cele
brated dictum de omni et mullo. 1864 Bowen Logic vii. 187

The famous Dictum of Aristotle, usually called the Dictum

de omni et mullo, that whatever is predicated (affirmed or

denied) universally of any Class (i.e. of any whole), may be

also predicated of any part of that Class.

Dictyogen (di ktia/dzen, diktoi/ô/dzen). Bot. [I.

Dictyogen (di ktio<sub>1</sub>dzen, diktoi b<sub>1</sub>dzen). Bot. [f. Gr. bkrvo-v net + \gamma\_vevys born, produced: see -gen\]. Formed to match Endogen, Exogen, and other terms of the same classification.]

name applied by Lindley to those plants which have a monocotyledonous embryo, and re-ticulated leaf-veins (in the latter respect resembling

the Dicotyledons).

1846 Lindley Veg. Kingdom 4 The separation by me of Endogens into 1. Endogens proper, and 2. Dictyogens.
1855 — in Circ. Sc., Botany 184 Dictyogens are Endogens, but with the peculiarity that the root is exactly like Exogens without concentric circles, and the leaves fall off the stem by a clean fracture, just as in that class.

1857 BERKELEY Cryptog. Bot. § 39. 52 Dictyogens are supposed to approach Exogens in their leaves and in the arrangement of their tissues, but their embryo and the development of their wood are distinctly monocotyledonous.

1860 J. Darby Bot. Southern States 600 Dictyogens, monocotyledonous plants, with net-veined leaves, as smilax and trillium.

Hence Dictyogenous a., belonging to this group of plants. the Dicotyledons).

**Dicyan-, dicyano-.** Chem. [f. Di-2 + Cyan(o-.] Combined with two equivalents of the

CYAN(0-.] Combined with two equivalents of the radical cyanogen, CN, replacing two of hydrogen, chlorine, etc. (See CYAN-2.)

Dicyanide (deisoi anoid). Chem. [f. DI-2+CYANIDE.] A compound containing two equivalents of cyanogen (CN) united to an element or dyad radical, as mercuric dicyanide Hg (CN)<sub>7</sub>.

1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. 11. 221 Dicyanide and tricyanide of iron have not yet been obtained in very definite form.

Dicyanagem Chem. See Dic. 2 and Cyanyanide and tricyanide and tricyanide of the company of th

anide of iron have not yet been obtained in very definite form. **Dicya nogen.** Chem. See DI-<sup>2</sup> and CYANOGEN. Cyanogen in the free form. **Dicycle** (doi'sik<sup>1</sup>). [f. DI-<sup>2</sup> + Gr. κύκλος wheel, CYCLE. (A more regularly formed word than the hybrid bicycle.)] The name given to a form of velocipede in which the two wheels are parallel to each other, instead of being in the same line as in a bicycle.

a Dicycle.

[1870 Belgravia Feb. 441 Bicycle should be either dicycle ... or birota.] 1887 Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz. Jan. 14/1 They will exhibit. a new tricycle, a new bicycle, and a dicycle on the lines of the 'Otto'. 1892 Cycl. Tour. Club Handbk. 49 'Otto' and other Dicycles, same rate as Tricycles.

Hence Dicyclist, one who rides a dicycle.

1887 Bicycling News 11 June 145/1.

Dicynodont (deisi nodent), sb. and a. Paleont. [mod. f. Gr. &- two + ww- dog + & ovr- tooth.] A fossil reptile characterized by the absence of all teeth except two long canines in the upper jaw. b. adj. Having this character.

U. ag. naving this character.

The typical genus is Dicynodon, order Dicynodontia.
1854 Owen in Circ. Sc. (c 1865) II. 97/2, I have called them 'Dicynodonts', from their dentition being reduced to one long and large canine tooth on each side of the upper jaw.
1876 PAGE Adv. Text-Bk. Geol. xvi. 292 The Dicynodont reptiles from the red sandstones of South Africa.

Hence Dingwoodontian

dont reptiles from the red sanostones of South Alica.

Hence **Dicynodontian** a.

1873 Huxkey Critiques & Addresses ix. 213 The supposition that the Dinosaurian, Crocodilian, Dicynodontian, and Plesiosaurian types were suddenly created at the end of the Fermian epoch may be dismissed. 1875 BLAKE Zool. 162

The evidences of this most singular dicynodontian family of reptiles have hitherto been found only in South Africa.

Did, past tense of Do v., q.v.
|| Didache (di'dākī). English form of Gr. διδαχή τεaching, first word of the title Διδαχή τῶν δώδεκα ἀποστόλων Teaching of the twelve apostles, the name of a Christian treatise of the beginning of

the name of a Christian treatise of the beginning of the second century. Hence **Di dachist**, **Didacho**: **1788**, Schaff in Yrnl. Soc. Bibl. Lit. June & Dec. 3 The great interest and significance of the Didache consists in filling the gap between the Apostolic age and the Church of the second century. Ibid. 6 The Didachographer seems also to have some slight acquaintance with Luke and Acts and some epistles of Paul. 1888 Dublin Rev. Jan. 147 This would give about A.D. 120, as the latest date at which the Didache could have been published. 1895 F. H. Chark Lord's Prayer in Early Church, Against this correction either of the text of the Didache or of the Didachis's report of his original. **Didachic** (didæ'ktik). a. and sb. [mod. ad. Gr.

Didactic (didæ'ktik), a. and sb. [mod. ad. Gr. Diagram (the kink), a. and 30. [mod. ad. 61. διδακτικ-ός apt at teaching, f. διδακτικ to teach. Cf. F. didactique (1554 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

A. adj. Having the character or manner of a

Cf. F. didactique (1554 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

A. adj. Having the character or manner of a teacher or instructor; characterized by giving instruction; having the giving of instruction as its aim or object; instructive, preceptive.

1638 R. Fannck North. Mem. (1821) 54 Must I be didactick to initiate this art? 1661 Worthington To Hartlib xvi. (T), Finding in himself a great promptness in such didactic work.

1796 J. Warton Ess. Pope (1782) I. iii. 101 A poem of that species, for which our author's genius was particularly turned, the didactic and the moral. 1824 Dibdin Libr. Comp. 682 The dullest of all possible didactic and moral poetry. 1839 Mackintosh Eth. Philos. Wks. 1846 I. 59 A permanent foundation of his (Hobbes') fame remains in his admirable style, which seems to be the very perfection of didactic language. 1878 Bosw. Smith Carthage 130 Polybius. is too didactic—seldom adorning a tale but always ready to point a moral. 1878 R. W. Dale Lect. Preach. viii. (ed. 2) 226, I do not mean that sermons addressed to Christian people should be simply didactic.

2018 A. Murphy Gray S-Inm Frail. No. 90 76 Both (Eloquence and Poetry). have occasionally strengthened themselves with Insertions of the Didactic.

B. 5b. +1. A didactic author or treatise. Obs. 1644 Milton Educ. Wks. (1847) 98/2 To search what many modern Januas and Didactics. have projected, my inclination leads me not. 1838 SOUTHEY Doctor III. 162 Acknowledged in the oldest didactics upon this subject.

2. pl. Didactics [see -ICS]: The science or art of teaching.

of teaching.

of teaching.

1846 Workester cites Biblical Repos.

1846 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh 1. Poems 1890 VI. 38 Didactics, driven Against the heels of what the master said.

1860 EMERSON Cond. Life, Consid. Wks. (Bohn) II. 412 Life is rather a subject of wonder, than of didactics.

1881 J. G. Firch Lett. Teach. ii. 36 The art of teaching, or Didactics as we may for convenience call it, falls under two heads.

may for convenience call it, falls under two heads.

Didactical, a. rare. [f. as prec, +-AL.] Of instructive nature or tendency; = DIDACTIC.

1604 R. CAMDREY Table Alph., Didacticall, full of doctrine or instruction. 1649 Roberts Clavis Bibl. 382 Amongst the Didacticall or Doctrinall Books. 1711 J. Greenwood Eng. Gram. 325 Never any man labour'd more at the didactical Art, or the Art of teaching than he did.

Hence Didactically, didactic quality.

1837 Carlyle Misc. (1872) I. 230 For a like reason of didacticality. Wieland could affect me nothing.

Didactically (didæktikäli), adv. [f. DIDACTICAL+-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a didactic manner; in the form or with the purpose of giving instruction.

TIOAL + -LY \*.] In a didactic manner; in the form or with the purpose of giving instruction.

a 15a5 Bp. Andrewes Answ. Call. Perron 50 (L.) Books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or didactically. 18sa-56 Dp Quincer Confess: (1862) 226, I will give it not didactically but wrapped up. 1868 GLADSTONE Juv. Mundi xi. (1870) 436 He might have done this didactically, or by way of narrative.

Thidactician (didækti [an]. [f. DIDACTIO +

PIE might have done this didactically, or by way of narrative.

Didactician (didækti [an). [f. DIDACTIO +
-IAN: cf. tactician, etc.] One who follows a didactic method, a didactic writer; one who writes
with the aim of instructing.

1875 STEDMAN Victorian Poets (1887) 100 He [M. Arnold]
thus becomes a better prose-writer than a mere didactician
ever could be.

Didacticism (didæ'ktisiz'm). [f. DIDACTIO

Didacticism (didæ'ktisiz'm). [f. DIDACTIC a.+-18M.] The practice or quality of being didactic or aiming at the conveyance of instruction. 1841 CARLYLE in Froude Life in Lond. (1884) I. viii. 223 Harriet Martineau full of didacticism. a 1849 Pos Longillow Wks. 1864 III. 365 Didacticism is the prevalent tone of his song. 1888 Spectator 28 July 1036/1 The hardly veiled didacticism of novels like those of Miss Edgeworth. Didacticity (didæktistit). rare-1. [f. DIDACTIO a.+-ITY.] Didactic quality. 1837-48 HARE Guesses Ser. 11. (1874) 362 The German professors, of whose uninterrupted didacticity their literature bears too many marks.

Didactive (didæktiv), a. [irreg. f. Gr. &.

Didactive (didæktiv), a. [irreg. f. Gr. δι-δακτ-όs taught, or that can be taught + -IVE: after words from L. like act-ive.] = DIDACTIO.

1711 SHAFTESB. Charac. (1737) I. 258 The way of form and method, the didactive or preceptive manner. 1768 Misc. in Ann. Reg. 168/2 Either drily didactive. or triftingly volatile.

1821 Blackw. Mag. X. 330 So enchanted was the didactive muse with the verses. 1821 LAMB Elia Ser. 1. Old & New Schm., He is under the restraint of a formal or didactive hypocrisy in company, as a clergyman is under a moral one.

Didactyl, -yle (doidæktil), a. Zool. [f. D1-2 + Gr. δάκτυλ-οs finger: cf. Gr. διδάκτυλ-οs of two fingers.] Having two fingers, toes, or claws.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE Entomol. Compend. 157 Didactyl. claws. 1826 Kirby & Sr. Entomol. (1828) III. xxxx. 676 The

generality of insects have a didactyle or tridactyle hand or foot. 1832 DANA Crust. 1. 600 This last pair [of legs] being didactyle. 1834 OWEN in Circ. Sc. (c 1865) II. 74/2 The toes in the didactyle ostrich have respectively four and five phalanges. 1836 A. WINCHELL Walks in Geol. Field 256 The bovine foot. its didactyl structure.

Didactylous (dəidæ'ktiləs), a. Zool. [f. as

prec. +-0U8.] = prec.

1838 in Webster. 1870 Rolleston Anim. Life Introd. 51
The foot is reduced to the didactylous condition. 1875
BLAKE Zool. 207 The palps are large, terminated by a didactylous hand, or chela.

Didal(1, obs. ff. DIDLE.

Didapper (dei'dæ:per). Forms: 5 dydopper, 6-7 dydopper, 7 didopper, dydapper, dy-dapper, 6-9 diedapper, 6- didapper. [A reduced form of DIVE-DAPPER, in same sense.]

per, 6-9 diedapper, 6- didapper. [A reduced form of DIVE-DAPPER, in same sense.]

1. A small diving water-fowl; = DABCHICK.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 121/1 Dydoppar, watyr byrde. 156573 COOPER Thetaurns, Collimbris, the birde called a Douker, or Didapper. 1591 Precivals. 54. Dict., Somorgujo, ducking, diuing, a diedapper. 1592 Precivals. 54. Dict., Somorgujo, ducking, diuing, a diedapper. 1593 Precivals. 54. Dict., Somorgujo, ducking, diuing, a diedapper. 1593 Precivals. 54. Dict., Somorgujo, ducking, diuing, a diedapper, 1592 Precivals. 159. Dict., 1503 Burton Amat. Med. 1. ii. 11. i. (1651) 67 All fenny Fowl. as Ducks. Didappers, Waterhens. 1698 R. I-ESTRANGE Collog. Erasm. (1711) 11 One while up, and another while down, like a Didapper. 1837 Wheelwright It. Aristophanes II. 142 Daws, chickens, coots, wrens, ducks and didappers. 1898 Swainson Prov. Names Birds 216 From its diving propensities this bird little grebe] is called Diver (Renfrew); Diedapper (Dorset, Hants, Norfolk); Divedapper, or Divedop (Lincolnshire); Divy duck (Norfolk); Divedapper, or Divedop (Lincolnshi

the very next day, with .. a laced coat upon his back, and money in his pocket.

Didascalic (didæskæ·lik), a. [ad. L. didascalic·us, a. Gr. διδασκαλικός fit for teaching, instructive, f. διδάσκαλος teacher, f. διδάσκειν to teach.]

Of the nature of a teacher or of instruction; didactic; pertaining to a teacher. Hence Didascalics sb. pl.: = DIDACTICS.

1609 R. BARNERD Faithf. Sheph. 42 This of some is called the Didascalike or Doctrinall part of a Sermon. 1638 A. Symson in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xxxii. II. 94 This is a Didascalic Psalm, wherein David teacheth sinners to repent by his doctrine. 1718 PRIOR Solomon Pref., Under what species it may be comprehended, whether didascalic or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics. 1813 T. Bussy (title, Lucretius' Nature of Things, a Didascalic Poem. 1833 Lytton England & Eng. 1v. iv, They have no toleration for the didascalic affectations in which academicians delight. 1866 Elgin & Cathedral Guide 1. 110 The didascalic power of the drama.

So Dida scalar a., of or pertaining to a teacher,

didactic; nonce-wd.

a 1846 Worcester cites Bulwer for Didascalar. a 1873
LYTTON Ken. Chillingly ix, Give off chaffing.. said Bob, lowering the didascular intonations of his voice.

Dida scaly. Gr. Antiq. [mod. ad. Gr. διδασκαλία instruction, teaching; in pl. as in quot. So mod. F. didascalie.] In pl. The Catalogues of the ancient Greek Dramas, with their writers, dates, the ancient Greek Dramas, with their writers, dates, etc., such as were compiled by Aristotle and others. 1831 T. L. Peacock Crotchet Castle vi. 1887) 79 Did not they give to melopoeia, choregraphy, and the sundry forms of didascalies [printed -ics], the precedence of all other matters, civil and military? 1849 Grove Greece 11. kvii. (1863) VI. 26 The first, second and third [tetralogies] are specified in the Didaskalies or Theatrical Records.

Didder (di'dai), v. Now only dial. Forms: 4 diddir, 5 didir, dyder, dedir, -ur, 6 dydder, 7- didder. See also DITHER. [Found in the titch c. released to DADDER: the form

related to DADDER and DODDER; the form

7- didder. See also DITHER. [Found in the 14th c. related to DADDER and DODDER; the form in all being frequentative as in totter, flutter, etc. It is not certain whether they belong to an ablaut stem did, dad, dod (dud), or whether they are entirely onomatopeic, didder e.g. being a natural imitation of tremulous motion, and dadder, dudder, dodder, variations expressing clumsier or heavier forms of it. Didder is chiefly northern; DITHER, which appears later, is also midl. and southern, the ther arising out of der as in father, mother, kither, etc.] intr. To tremble, quake, shake, shiver.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes 264 Cald [frigns]. Pat makis wrechis ful chel to diddir. c 1420 Avovo. Arth. xxv, Dyntus gerut him to dedur. c 1440 Vort Myst. xxviii. 2 My flesshe dyderis & daris for doute of my dede. c 1460 Tomacley Myst. (Surtees) 28, I dase and I dedir For ferd of that taylle. c 1550 Hye Way to Spyttil Hous 118 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 28 Boyes, gyrles, and luskysh strong knaues, Dydderyng and dadderyng, leaning on their staues. a 1693 URQUHART Rabelais 111. xx. 167 Diddering and shivering his Chaps, as Apes use to do. 1783 Answorth Lat. Dict. (Morell) 1, To didder (shiver with cold), algeo. 1790 Mrs. Wheeler Westmid. Dial. (1821) 34, I quite didderd for fear. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss., Didder, to shiver, to tremble. Hence Di'ddering vol. sb. and ppl. a. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 121/1 Dyderynge for colde, frigitus. 1687 A. Lovell tr. Bergerac's Com. Hist. i. 18 By his extraordinary chattering and diddering, one half of his Teeth drop out. 1795 Hutroo Bran New Wark (E. D. S.) 344 Het knocking knees, and diddering teeth melted my heart. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss., Didderin's girse, quaking grass.

Diddest, rare f. didst, 2nd sing. pa. t. of Do v. **Diddle** (did'l), v. 1 colloq. or dial. [app. a parallel form to DIDDER, the formative suffixes -LE and -ER being somewhat akin in their force, though the former is more strictly diminutival. Cf. DADDLE, DAIDLE; there are evident analogies both of form and sense between didder, dadder, diddle, daddle.] †1. intr. To walk unsteadily, as a child; to toddle; = DADDLE. Obs.

1632 QUARLES Div. Fancies I. iv. (1660) 3 And when his forward strength began to bloom, To see him diddle up and down the Room!

2. intr. To move from side to side by jerks; to

20. 1111. 10 more hand shake, quiver.

1786 Burns Ep. to Major Logan iii, Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle; Lang may your elbuck jink and diddle, a 1810 Tannahill. Poems (1846) 60 You. wi your clarion, flute, an fiddle, Will gar their southern heart-strings diddle. 1835 D. Werster in Harp Renfreusk. Ser. II. (1873) 154 Wi fiddling and diddling and dancing The house was in

Wi fiddling and diddling and dancing The house was in perfect uproar.

3. trans. To jerk from side to side.

1803 STEVENSON Catriona 173 A fiddler diddling his elbock at the chimney side.

Diddle, v.<sup>2</sup> [app. onomatopæic, representing the effect of singing, without uttering connected words. Dialectally deedle and doodle are used to be similar series. To single without in a similar sense.] trans. To sing without distinct utterance of words.

1706 E. Ward Hud. Rediv. I. vi. 3 So all sung diff'rent Tunes and Graces, Such as they us'd to lull and diddle To froward Infants in the Cradle.

froward Infants in the Cradle.

Diddle (di d'1), v.3 colloq. [A recent word, cf

Diddle (d1'd'1), v.o. cottoq. [A recent word, or obscure origin.

It is possible that sense I was transferred from DIDDLE v.', and was the source of the name DIDDLEs, and that sense 2 was a back-formation from that word. Sense 2 might however, as far as form and meaning go, be related to OE. didrian, dydrian to deceive, delude (cf. what is said of the suffixes \*\* and -le, under DIDDLE v.'); but there is an interval of eight or nine centuries between the known occurrences of the words. It is worthy of note also that doolle occurs in the sense 'to befool', and that doolle sb. 'simpleton, noodle' goes back to cioo.]

1. 'To waste time in the merest trifling' (Forby a 1825). Hence To diddle away: to trifle away

1. To waste time in the merest trining (Fordy a 1825). Hence To diddle away: to trifle away (time), to waste in a trifling manner.

1836 Scott Yrnl. (1890) I. 250 A day diddled away, and nothing to show for it! 1839 Ibid. 17 Feb., I was at the Court, where there was little to do, but it diddled away my time till two.

2. trans. 8. To cheat or swindle; to victimize;

2. trans. 8. To cheat or swindle; to victimize; to 'do'. b. To do for, undo, ruin; to kill.

1806 SURR Winter in Lond. II. 127 That flashy captain ... may lay all London under contribution. but he can't diddle me. 1809 European Mag. LX. 10 We shall soon find our selves completely diddled and undone. 1810 W. B. RHODES Bomb. Fur. iv. (1822) 22 O Fusbos, Fusbos, I am diddled quite [He dies]. 1817 LADY GRANVILLE Letters (1894) I. II. He. exclaimed, 'Then you are diddled I' Think of the effect of this slang upon incroyable ears! 1823 BYRON Yuan XI. XVII, Poor Tom was .. Full flash, all fancy, until fairly diddled. 1829 Markyat F. Mildmay xvii, I suppose we diddled at least a hundred men. 1829 SALA Tw. round Clock (1861) 145 The labourer .. invariably finds himself at the end of the week victimised, or, to use a more expressive, though not so genteel a term, diddled, to a heart-rending extent. 1839 Public Opinion 12 July 42 He may diddle his tradesmen.

extens. 1079 Funite Opinion 12 July 42 He may diddle his tradesmen.

b. To diddle out of: to do out of, swindle out of. 1889 Scott Fril. 27 Mar., I am diddled out of a day all the same. 1833 Lamb Lett. (1838) II. 285 What a cheap book is the last Hogarth you sent me! I am pleased now that Hunt diddled me out of the old one. 1886 A. GRIFFITHS Paufer Peer i, You were robbed, euchred, diddled out of fifty thousand pounds.

Hence Di'ddling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

a 1849 Por Diddling Wks. 1864 IV. 268 Diddling, rightly considered, is a compound, of which the ingredients are minuteness, interest, perseverance, ingenuity, audacity, nonchalance, originality, impertinence and grin. 1804 Westm. Gas. 10 May 2/3 No Interference with the Diddling of the Public.

Diddle, sb. slang and vulgar. [Three different

1. The sound of the fiddle; cf. next.

1. The sound of the fiddle; cf. next.

1806 J. Train Post. Reveries (Jam.), In their ears it is a diddle Like the sounding of a fiddle.

2. A swindle, a deception.

1804 Punch 5 Sept. 110 (Farmer) And something whispered me—in diction chaste—It's all a diddle!

2. A slang name for gin and in U.S. for liquor

me—in diction chaste—It's all a diddle!

3. A slang name for gin, and in U.S. for liquor generally. Hence diddle-cove (slang), a keeper

generally. Hence diddle-cove (slang), a keeper of a gin or spirit shop.

2700 Street Robberies Consider'd, Diddle, Geneva. 1728 New Cant Dict., Diddle, the Cant Word for Geneva. 1828 MAYNEW Pawed with Gold III. i. 252 (Farmer) And there's a first-rate 'diddle-cove' keeps a gin-shop there.

Diddle- in comb. [Connected with DIDDLE v.!, v.3] Diddle-daddle, 'stuff and nonsense', 'fiddle-faddle': cf. tittle-tattle. Diddle-doe, a name for the shrub Empetrum rubrum in the Falkland Islands. Diddle-diddle, used to denote the sound of a fiddle, or the action of playing it. the sound of a fiddle, or the action of playing it. Diddledum (in 6 -dome), used contemptuously

for, or in reference to, something trifling.

1553 SKELTON Garl. Lawrel 741 What blunderar is yonder, that playth didil diddil He fyndith fals mesuris out of his fonds fiddill.

2509 BRETON Dreams Strange Effects 17

When thou findest a foole for thy diet, feede him with a Dish of Diddledomes, for I have done with thee. c1670 (title of song), 'Diddle-diddle, or the kind country lovers.' 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary Sept., Mrs. Thrale. Come, let us have done now with all this diddle-daddle. 1797 CANNING, etc. in Anti-Yacobin No. 5. 19 Reason, philosophy, 'fiddle-dum diddledum'. 18. Nursery Rime, Hey! diddle diddle! The cat and the fiddle. 1847 Sir J. C. Ross Voy. S. Seas II. 249 A roaring fire of 'diddle'-dee' ready to cook our supper. 1893 Times 27 May 14/1 The open country [Falkland Islands] is clothed with short scrub called diddle-dee (Empetrum rubrum).

Diddler (di'dlə1). [Of obscure origin.
Found first in the name of 'Jeremy Diddler', the chief character in Kenney's farce, 'Raising the Wind', brought out in 1803. The name was of course intended to be contemptuous and ludicrous, and it seems probable that it was formed on DIDDLE n's sense 1, or on the first element of the earlier diddle-daddle, diddle-dum (see DIDDLE-); it is also probable that Jeremy Diddler's characteristic methods of 'raising the wind', by continually borrowing small sums which he does not pay back, and otherwise sponging upon people, gave rise to the current sense of the verb (DIDDLE n's sense 2), of which 'diddler' is now naturally viewed as the agent-noun.]
A mean swindler or cheat: one who diddles recole

ean swindler or cheat; one who diddles people

A mean swindler or cheat; one who diddles people out of what belongs to them.

1803 J. Kenney Raising Wind 1. i, in Inchbald's Coll. Farres (1815) I. 113 Oh, it's Mr. Diddler trying to joke himself into credit at the bar. Ibid. 114. I wasn't born two hundred miles north of Lunnun, to be done by Mr. Diddler, I know. Ibid. 116 [Diddler loquitur] This it is to carry on trade without a capital. Once I paid my way. but thou art now, Jerry Diddler, little better than a vagabond. a 1849 POD Diddling Wks. 1864 IV. 268 Your diddler is guided by self-interest. 1863 HOLLAND Lett. Yourses iii. 48, I think you are a diddler and a make-believe.

Dide, obs. f. DEED. died (see DIE 11). did (see

you are a diddler and a make-beneve.

Dide, obs. f. DEED, died (see DIE v.), did (see

+ **Di-decahe dral**, a. Crystal. Obs. [f. F. diddcadre (Haüy) + -AL: see DI- pref.<sup>2</sup> I.] Having the form of a ten-sided prism with five-sided bases, making twenty faces in all. 1803-17 R. JAMESON Char. Min. (ed. 3) 204 Di-decahedral felsnar.

felspar. **Didelphian** (doide lhān), a. Zool. [f. mod.L. Didelphia (F. Didelphes, Cuvier 1795), f. Gr. δι., DI-2 twice + δελφύs womb: see -AN.] Belonging to the subclass Didelphia of the class Mammalia, characterized by a double uterus and vagina, and comprising the single order of Marsupials. So Dide'lphio, Dide'lphio, Dide'lphio, Dide'lphio, adjs., in same sense; Didelph, Dide'lphid, an animal of the subclass Didelphia, or of the family Didelphids. (opossums); Dide lphoid a., double, as the uterus

(opossums); Dide 1 phoid a., double, as the uterus in the Didelphia.

1847 ANSTED Ana. World ix. 107 Insectivorous didelphine animals like the opossum. 1847 CRAIG, Didelphoid. [1851 RICHARDSON Geol. viii. 314 The didelphia have special bones, called Marsupial, for supporting the pouch.] 1873 MIVART Elem. Anal. 17 Didelphous mammals.

Didimist: see DIDYMIST.

Diding (doi doin), a. Zool. [f. mod.L. didus the dodo + -INE.] Belonging to the family Dididus of birds, akin to the dodo.

1885 C. F. Holder Marvels Anim. Life 138 On the island of Rodriguez lived a didine bird, the Pezophaps solitarius

of Leguat.

Di-diu rnal, a. [f. Di-2 twice + DIURNAL.]

Occurring twice a day.

1854 Woodward Mollusca (1856) 32 Some water-breathers
require only .. a di-diurnal visit from the tide.

Didle (dsi'd'l), 5b. local. Also 5-8 didal(1, 9
dydle. [Derivation unascertained: see the vb.]

dydle. [Derivation unascertained: see the vb.] A sharp triangular spade, used for clearing out ditches and water-courses; also a metal scoop or dredge fixed to the end of a long pole, used for a similar purpose. Hence Didle-man, a didler.

1490 Chamberl. Acc. in Kirkpatrick Relig. Orders Norwich (1845) 316 Paid to the dialamen and other labourers, for carrying the muck out of the said ditch [of Norwich Castle].

1573 Tusser Husb. (1878) 38 A didall and crome for draining of ditches. 1688 R. Holme Armoury Int. 244/1 A Didall and Crome to drain Ditches. 1710 Hilman Tusser Redivious, Didal, a triangular spade, as sharp as a knife, excellent to bank ditches, where the earth is light and pestered with a sedgy weed. 1787 in Gross Provinc. Gloss. 1883 G. C. Davies Norfolk Broads xx. (1884) 148 We have ice 'dydles'. They are large nets made of wire, at the end of a pole, with which we can scoop the broken pieces of ice up.

a pole, with which we can scorp and size up.

Didle (dai'd'l), v. local. Also dydle. [Cf. prec. A suggestion is that didle is worn down from dike-delve.]

A suggestion is that didle is worn down from dike-delve.]

8. trans. To clean out the bed of (a river or ditch). b. intr. To work with a didle or didling scoop. Hence Didling vbl. sb., Didler.

1803 W. Tavlor in Robberds Mem. I. 471 The older theology of the reformers is so gone by.. that I should despair of the patience to didle in their mud for pearl-muscles. a 1885 Forst Voc. E. Anglia, Didle, to clean the bottom of a river.

1833 Municip. Corp. 1st Rept. App. v. 2465 The Surveyor of Didlers for Norwich! superintends the persons employed in cleansing the river.

1843 Ann. Reg. 105 Mosron Cycl. Agric. Gloss., Didle (Norf., Suff.), to clean the bottom of a river with a didling scoop.

1863 W. Whitz East. Eng. I. 81, I. saw only a man who appeared to be hoeing the river bottom. He. was the dydler.

1883 G. C. Davies Norfolk Broads xv. (1884) 112 The dykes are kept clear, and the channel of the river deepened, by 'dydling'.

.. At the end of a long pole is a metal scoop, in the shape of a ring, with a network.. attached. This is plunged into the river, and scraped along the bottom to the side, where it is lifted out and the semi-liquid mud poured on to the rond. Ibid. xvii. 124 The reach had been dydled out. † **Dido!**. Obs. [Skeat suggests 'a tale of Dido', an old story.] ? An old story, a thrice-told tale.

1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. XIII. 172 'It is but a dido', quod his doctour, 'a dysoures tale'. [C. has the v.rr. a dydo, a dico, a dede, abido.]

dico, a dede, abido.]

Dido <sup>2</sup> (doi do). U.S. slang. [Origin uncertain.]

A prank, a caper; a disturbance, 'row', 'shindy';
esp. in phr. to cut (up) didoes.

1843-4 HALIBURDON Sam Slick in Eng. (Bartlett),
Them Italian singers recitin' their jabber.. and cuttin'
didoes at a private concert. 1851 New York Tribune
to Apr. (Farmer Amer.), We should have had just the same
didoes cut up by the chivalry. 1869 Mss. Stowe Oldtows
Folks 106 They will be a consultin' together, and cuttin' up
didos. 1893 Q. [Couch] Delectable Ducky 271 What a dido
he do kick up, to be sure.

+ Di-do:decahe dral, a. Crystal. Obs. [f. F. didod/cardrs (Hauy) + -AL: see DI- pref. 1.]
Having the form of a twelve-sided prism, with six planes in each base, or twenty-four faces in all.

1805-17 R. Jameson Char. Min. (ed. 3) 204 Di-dodecahedral asparagus-stone. is a six-sided prism, truncated on the lateral edges, and acuminated on the extremities with six planes.

**Didonia** (dəidō niă). *Math.* [From the story of Dido, who bargained for as much land as could

Didonia (dəidōaniā). Math. [From the story of Dido, who bargained for as much land as could be covered with a hide, and cut the hide into a long narrow strip so as to inclose a large space.] (See quot.) Hence Didonian a.

1873 Tart Quaternions (ed. 2) 191 If we give the name of 'Didonia' to the curve. which, on a given surface and with a given perimeter, contains the greatest area, then for such a Didonian curve [etc.].

Didopper, obs. form of DIDAPPEE, dabchick.

Didrachm (dəi'dræm). Also 6 didragme, didramme, 6-7 didrachme, didram. [ad. L. didrachma or didrachmo, Gr. δίδραχμον a double drachma; f. δε., DI-2 + δραχμή DRACHMA. Cf. mod.F. didrachme.] An ancient Greek silver coin, of the value of two drachmæ: see DRACHMA.

1548 UDALL, etc., Eraim. Par. Matt. xvii. 24 Doth your master (quoth they) pay a Didram for trybute? 1558 N. T. (Rhem.) Matt. xvii. 24 Your maister doth he not pay the didrachmes? 1569 JER. TAYLOR Gf. Examp. III. xiv. 45 A Sicle or didrachme the fourth part of an ounce of Silver. 1656 BLOWR Clossogr., Didram... an ancient coyn... of our money, it values 154. 1850 rossinson Archael. Græca v. xxvi. 550, 2 drachmæ or didrachm = 15. 31d. 1879 H. PHILLIPS. Notes Coins & A didrachm of Velia in Lucania presents on the reverse a lion destroying a stag.

Didrachmal (dəidræ'kmāl), a. [f. prec. +-AL.]

Didrachmal (dəidrækmal), a. [f. prec. +-AL.] of the weight of two drachmæ: applied to the stater, a gold coin.

1772 RAPER in Phil. Trans. LXI. 466 The didrachmal gold of Philip and Alexander is about 4 grains heavier than

in the in the interval of the coronal strains and of the interval of the inter

Disp. 307 Its seed brayed and drunk in passum .. diduces its passages.

Diduce, -ment, obs. (erron.) ff. Deduce, -ment.

† Diduct, v. Obs. [f. L. diduct- ppl. stem of diductre: see prec.] = DIDUCE I.

1676 Grew Anat. Leaves I. iv. (1682) 155 The lesser Threds, being so far diducted, as sometimes to stand at Right-Angles with the greater.

† Diduction. Obs. [ad. L. diduction-em, n. of action f. diductre: see DIDUCE and -TION.]

1. Drawing or pulling apart, separation.

1. Drawing or pulling apart, separation.

2. 1640 BULWER Pathomyed. n. ii. 107 This Diduction of the Lips. 1661 BOYLE Spring of Air III. iv. (1682) 70 The strings .. must draw as forcibly as those within the bladder so as to hinder the diduction of the sides.

2. Dilatation, expansion.

Strings... hinder the diduction of the sides.

2. Dilatation, expansion.

1634 JACKSON Creed viii. xxv, By a gentle diduction or dilatation, of that sense which was included in the Apostles' Creed.

1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. 214 The 1260 days being but the Diduction of those larger measures of three times and a half or of forty two months in more numerous

Diductively, obs. (erron.) f. DEDUCTIVELY.

Didymate (didim?), a. Zool. and Bot. [f. mod.L. didym-us, a. Gr. δίδυμ-os twin + -ATE.]

Paired, twinned; = DIDYMOUS. So Didymated a. 1843 HUMPHEYS Brit. Moths I. 70 Near the apex is a faint didymated brown spot. 1876 HARLEY Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 365 The stems are sometimes r inch in length, and the spherical heads h inch in diameter and didymate.

| Didymis. Anat. Obs. Pl. -es. [f. Gr. δί-δυμοι testicles, orig. 'twins'.] = EPIDIDYMIS.
[ε 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 169 þoru3 þis dindimi goiþarterijs and veynes to þe ballokis] 1543 TRAHERON Vigos.
Chirurg. 10 The didymes ben thin skynnes, which compasse the stones, and holde them hangyng. 1547 Boorde Brev. Health coexxii. 104 Of this Siphac the two dydymes be ingendred the which doth discend to the Stones. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Didymis, a synonym of Epididymis.
† Didymist. Obs. In 7 Didimist. [f. Didymus, Gr. Δίουμος twin, surname of the apostle Thomas.
\*\*1887: cf. John xx. 24-27.] A doubter, scentic.

123, 07. Also ploy twin, surfame of the aposite Holmas, +18T: cf. John xx. 24-27.] A doubter, sceptic. 1607 R. C. tr. Estienne's World of Wonders Ep. Ded., Those Didymists, who will beleeve nothing except the senses say Amen. 1621 R. H. Arraignm. Whole Creature x. § 3. 87 If any bee a doubtfull Didimist in this poinct, or a disputefull Scepticke. Johd. xii. § 4. 134 Didimists, Sceptecks, or Athists.

Sceptecks, or Athists

Didymite 1 (di dimait). = prec.

1822 Blackw. Mag. XI. 465 His Lordship is a Dydimite in politics and religion.. he must put forth his finger to touch, ere he be convinced.

Didymite 2. Min. Also erron. didrimite.

[Named 1843 from Gr. δίδυμ-os twin, being thought to be one of two minerals containing calcium carbonate in combination with silica.] A micaceous schist found in the Tyrol, nearly allied to Mus-

2863-78 Watts Dict. Chem. II. 321 Didrimite or Didymite. 1868 Dana Min. 311.

Didymium (didi miŏm). Chem. [mod. f. Gr. δίδυμ-os twin, with ending -1UM used with new metals. The name referred to its close association ('twin-brotherhood') with lanthanium previously discovered, both metals being found asso-ciated with cerium.] A rare metal, discovered by Mosander in 1841; found only in association with

Mosander in 1841; found only in association with cerium and lanthanium. Symbol Di.

1843 Chemical Gas. I. 4 Mosander, the discoverer of lanthanium, has found that these metals are always mixed with a third new element (didymium), from which at present it is impossible to separate them. 1867 W. A. MILLER Elem. Chem. 1. (ed. 4) 166 Small quantities of didymium in solutions of lanthanium and cerium. 189a Daily News 11 Feb. 3,6 A method of separating cerium from didymium.

Didymous (di dimps), a. Bot. and Zool. [f. mod. L. didym-us, a. Gr. didyn-os twin + -008. In mod. F. didyme.] Growing in pairs, paired, twin. 1794 MARTYN ROUSSEAN'S Bot. XXXI. 483 The outer ones Inectaries] being. didymous or twinned. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 171 Araliacex. anthers didymous.

|| Didynamia (diding mia) Bot. [mod. L. (Linnæus, 1735) f. Gr. &-, Di-2 twice, two + divaus power, strength; fancifully referring to the superior length of two of the stamens.] The fourteenth class in the Linnæan Sexual System of plants, containing those with four stamens in pairs of uncontaining those with four stamens in pairs of un-equal length, and comprehending the Natural Orders Labiatæ, Scrophulariaceæ, and other smaller

groups.

Hence Di dynam, a plant of this class; Didynamian a., Didynamio a., of or pertaining to the class Didynamia; didynamous.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp. s.v., Didynamia...of this class of plants are thyme, lavender, basil, etc. 1794 MARTYN Rousseau's Bot. is. 91 The fourteenth class, didynamia, signifying that two of the stamens are stronger than the others. 1826 Webster, Didynam... Didynamian. 1826 Ocilvie, Didynamic.

Didynamous (doidinamos, did-), a. Bot. [f. as prec. + -ous.] Of stamens: Arranged in two

as prec. + -ous.] Of stamens: Arranged in two pairs of unequal length. Also of a flower or

pairs of unequal length. Also of a flower or plant: Having four stamens thus arranged; belonging to the Linnæan class Didynamia.

1794 Maryn Roussan's Bot. xxii. 314 The corolla.. personate with four didynamous stamens.

1837 Mentry Nat.

Syst. Bot. 202 Globularines, stamens 4... somewhat didynamous.

1857 Henrrey Bot. 355 Orobanchaces.. Flowers monopetalous, didynamous. bid. 357 A general resemblance exists between the..other didynamous monopetalous Orders.

Didynamy (deidi nămi, did-). Bot. [f. prec. cf. autonomous, autonomy.] Didynamous condition or structure.

condition or structure.

1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 234 The didynamy of Acanthaceæ is frequently different from that of Scrophularineæ in the posterior pair of stamens being the longest.

Die (dəi), sb.1 Pl. dice (dəis), dies (dəiz).

Forms: 4-5 dee, 6-8 dye, dy, 6- die. Plur.

4 des, 4-5 dees, deys, dys, 4-6 dyse, dyce, 5-6 dis(e, (dysse, 6 dyyss), 5- dice; also 5-6 dyes, 5- dies. Also Sing. 4-5 dyse, 5-6 dyce, 5-7 dice; Plur. 4-5 dyces, 5 dises, dices, dycys. [Early ME. dē, dee, pl. dēs, dees, a. OF. de (nom. sing. and obl. pl. 12-14th c. dez), mod. F. de, pl. dés = Pr. dat, datz, Cat. dau, Sp., It. dado; in form:

-L. datum, subst. use of datus, -um 'given', pa. pple. of dare to give. It is inferred that, in late pop. L., datum was taken in the sense 'that which is given or decreed (sc. by lot or fortune)', and was so applied to the dice by which this was determined. Latinized mediæval forms from It. and Fr. were Latinized mediæval forms from It. and Fr. were

In late OF. the form dey occurs in 14th c.; and dez was sometimes used in sing. down to 17th c.: cf. the 14-17th c. Eng. use of dice as sing. The remarkable point in the history of the Eng. word is the change of de, des, to dy, dys, dyse, dyce, dice), in the ME. period. The oldest Chaucer MSS., Harl., Ellesm., Hengwrt, have dees, which also survived as late as 1484 in Caxton, but dys occurs in the other Chaucer MSS, and in rime in the Bodleian MS. of Kyng. Alisaunder, part of which is in the Auchinleck MS., attributed to the middle of the 14th c. Before 1500, dy, dys seem to have completely passed from the into the felass, the fortunes of which they have since shared. As in fence, the plural's retains its original breath sound, probably because these words were not felt as ordinary plurals, but as collective words; cf. the orig. plural truce, where the collective sense has now passed into a singular. This pronunciation is indicated in later spelling by ce: cf. the umlaut plurals lice, mice, advice, dwice, defence, in all which ce represents a phonetic and original s. In the newer senses where the plural is not collective, a form (daiz) of the ordinary type has arisen; cf. the non-collective later plural pennics.]

I. With plural dice.

 With plural dice.
 A small cube of ivory, bone, or other material, having its faces marked with spots numbering from one to six, used in games of chance by being thrown from a box or the hand, the chance being decided by the number on the face of the die that turns

by the number on the face of the die that turns uppermost. b. pl. The game played with these; esp. in phr. at (the) dice.

a. singular. dee, dye, dy, die.

1393 Gower Conf. II. 209 The chaunce is cast upon a dee, But yet full oft a man may see [etc.]. c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode 1. cv. (1860) 56 Nouth so gret as a as in a dee.

1870 Levins Manip. 96/41 A dye, alca. 1880 Pappe w. Hatchet (1844) 23 Hee'le cogge the die. 1870 B Jonson Alch. II. i, You shall no more deale with the hollow die, Or the fraile card. 1896 Stanley Hitt. Philos. viii. 85 So to cast the dy that it may chance right. 1680 COTTON Gamester in Singer Hitt. Cards 336 He puts one dye into the box. 1795 Mss. Centilive Gamester. I. i, To teach you the management of the die. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., Butler Wks. II. 101 To throw a dye, or play at cards. 1888 HAZLIT Table-1. II. vii. 156 Dependent on the turn of a die, on the tossing up of a halfpenny. 1838 De Morgan Ess. Probab. 14 The real probability that Good throws with a die shall give exactly 1000 aces. 1878 F. HALL Exempl. False Philol. 68 The cast of a die is absolutely impossible of prediction.

β. plural. des, dees, deys, dys, dyse, dyce, dise. dice.

B. plural. des, dees, deys, dys, dyse, dyce, dise, dice.

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 11392 Somme pleide wyb des and tables.

1340 Ayenb. 45 Pe gemenes of des, and of tables.

1340 Ayenb. 45 Pe gemenes of des, and of tables.

1340 Ayenb. 45 Pe gemenes of des, and of tables.

1340 Ayenb. 45 Pe gemenes of des, and of tables.

1350 Ayenb. 45 Pe gemenes of des, and of tables.

1360 Chaucer Pard. T. 5 They daunce and pleyen at dees fo Harl., Heng.; Camb. deis, Petw. dys, Corp. dyse, Lansd. dise] bothe day and nyght.

1387 Thelian Light (Rolls) VII. 75 Pleyenge wip dees of gold.

1400 Clapo Destr. Troy 1622 (MS. a 1500) The draghtes, the dyse, and ober dregh gaumes.

1474 Caxton Chesse 127 In his lift hand thre dyse.

1479 Earl Rivers (Caxton) Dictes 100 His maistre pleyed gladly atte dise.

1479 in Eng. Gilds (1870)

1470 The towne clerke to fynde theym Dice.

1481-90 Howard Househ. Bls. (Roxb.) 327 For a bale of dysse.

1482 Caxton Fables of Avian (1889) 21 Whiche doo no thynge but playe with dees and cardes.

1493 Age 11 Hen. VII., c. 2 § 5 The Tenys, Closshe, Dise, Cardes, Bowles.

1500 The Tenys, Closshe, Dise, Cardes, Bowles.

1501 The Tenys, Closshe, Dise, Cardes, Bowles.

1502 The Tenys, Closshe, Dise, Cardes, Bowles.

1503 The Tenys, Closshe, Dise, Cardes, Bowles.

1504 The Tenys, Closshe, Dise, Cardes, Bowles.

1505 The Tenys, Closshe, Dise, Cardes, Bowles.

1506 The Tenys, Closshe Dise, Cardes, Bowles.

1507 The Tenys, Closshe Dise, Cardes, Bowles.

1508 The Tenys, Closshe Dise, Cardes, Bowles.

1509 The Tenys, Closshe Dise, Cardes, Bowles.

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1500 The Tenys, Closshe Dise, Cardes, Bowles.

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1505 The Tenys, Closshe Dise, Cardes, Bowles.

1506 The Tenys, Closshe Dise, Cardes, Bowles.

1507 The Tenys, Closshe Dise, Cardes, Bowles.

1508 The Tenys, Closshe Dise, Cardes, Bow

dice, and lewdness.

7. singular dice, plural dices: cf. obs. F. sing. des.

1388 Act 12 Rich. II, c. 6 § 1 Les... jeues appellez coytes
dyces, gettre de pere. c. 2435 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 666 Hic
talus, dyse. c. 2440 Promp. Parv. 121/1 Dycyn, or pley
wythe dycys, aleo. c. 2450 Bk. Curtasye 228 in Babees Bk.
306 Ne at the dyces with him to play. 1474 CANTON Chesse
132 He caste thre dyse and on eche dyse was a sise. 1483
Cath. Angl. 99/1 A Dice, taxillus, alea. 1554 Huloet,
Dice or die, alea, talus, thessera. 1577 GALE Crt. Centiles
111. 100 Amongst the Grecians rußeus signifies a Dice. .. the
cast of a Dice was most casual and incertain. 1752 Mrs.
E. Heywoop Hist. Betry Thoughtless IV. 202 Protesting
never to touch a card or throw a dice again.

2. In figurative and allusive use: thus sometimes

In figurative and allusive use; thus sometimes

2. In figurative and allusive use; thus sometimes = Hazard, chance, luck.

1348 HALL Chrom., Hen. V 56 b, When kyng Henry perceived that the dice ranne not to his purpose, he abstained from the assaulte. 1350 Spenser F. Q. i. ii. 36 His harder fortune was to fall Under my speare; such is the dye of warre. 1354 Shaks. Rick. II, v. iv. 10, I haue set my life vpon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the Dye. 1676 D'URFEY Mad. Fickle Iv., The uncertain Dice of Fate thus far runs well. 1693 Dennis Imp. Crit. ii. 8 If that was his design, the Author has turn'd the Dice upon him, I gad. 1748 Young Nt. Th. vi. 37 When. th' important dye Of life and death spun doubtful, ere it fell, And turn'd up life. 1844 Disnakul Comingsby vi. vi. The immensity of the stake which he was hazarding on a most uncertain die. 1871 Morkey Voltaire (1886) 169 France and Austria were both playing with cogged dice.

b. Phrases. † (a) To make dice of (a person's) bones: see quot. 1646. † (b) To set (put) the dice upon (any one): see quot. 1598. (c) The die is cast: the decisive step is taken; the course of

action is irrevocably decided. (d) Upon a or the

action is irrevocably decided. (d) Upon a or the die: depending upon a chance or contingency, in a critical position, at stake; so to set upon the die. (e) In the dice: liable to turn up, as a contingent possibility (cf. on the cards, CARD sh.<sup>2</sup> 2 e). (f) In comparisons: as smooth, true, straight as a die.

a. 1591 R. Turnbull. Exp. St. James 103 They will make dice of their bones, but they will have the extremite of them. 1681 Burton Annt. Mel. III. III. III. (1676) 268/1 We will not relent. till we have confounded him and his, made dice of his bones, as they say, see him rot in prison. 1646 J. Cooke Vind. Law 22 We say proverbially 'make dice of his bones,' the meaning whereof is, that if a prisoner die in execution, after the Crowner has viewed his body, the creditor hath dice delivered him at the Crowne Office as having all that he is likely to have.

b. 1598 Florio, Stancheggiare. to set the dice upon one, to tyrannize ouer one. 1658 Whole Duty Man xii. § 6. 94. Thou. takest this opportunity to set the dice upon him. 1669 Bernler Phal. Introd. 2 He will put the Dice upon his Readers, as often as he can.

c. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. A iij b, Is the die cast, must At this one throw all thou hast gaind be lost? 1730 OZELL Vertol's Rom. Rep. II. xiii. 287 Cassar... throwshimself into the River... saying... It is done: The Die is thrown. 1879 G. MEREDITH Egoist xxvii. (1889) 262 The die is cast—I cannot go back.

d. 1659 D. Pell Impr. Sen 230 To recover her young when they are upon a dye. Ibid. 303 Ah poor soul... It will not now bee granted thee, when thou art upon thy dye. 1831 Byroon Sardan. II. i. 139 But here is more upon the die.

e. 1838 Dr. Quincey Greece under Rom. Wks. VIII. 317 It is hardly 'in the dice' that any downright novelty of fact should remain in reversion for this nineteenth century.

f. 1530 Palsga. 630 Make this borde as smothe as a dyce, comme vng dez. 1600 HAKLUYI Voy. (1810) III. 256 Goodly fields...as plaine and smoothe as any die. 21710 C. Fiennes Diary (1888) 151 Ye tide was out a

8. A small cubical segment formed by cutting anything down. + Also, a small cubical bullet (cf. die-shot

anything down. T Also, a small cubical buniet (cir. die-shot).

?cz3go Form of Cury in Warner Antiq. Culin. 6 Take the noumbles of a calf, swyne, or of shepe, parboile hem, and skerne [Rerue] hem to dyce. 2496 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.

L 395 For cutting of viijin and ix dis of irne to the pellokis. 1349 Priviry Conneil Acts (1890) II. 350 Dyce of yron. imi'; shott of stone, va. a 1688 F. Greville Sidney (1652) 139

Wounded... with a square die out of a field-piece. 2769

Mrs. Raffald Eng. House-kpr. (1778) 141 Dish them up... with turnips and carrots cut in dice. 1889 B. Whitsy Awakening M. Fensuick II. 166 She hacked her buttered toast into dice.

7. with dice in singular.

14... Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord. (1790) 466 Take fresshe braune of a bore sothen, and cut hit in grete dices. c 1480

Liber Cocrown (1862) 38 Square as dises bou shalt hit make.
1857 Recorde Whetst. R ij, I haue a dice of Brasse of .64 vnces of Troye weighte.

† b. With negative: never a dyse = not a bit, not in the least. Obs.

not in the least. Obs.
c 1400 Destr. Troy 808 Pai.. shall.. neuer dere hym a dyse.
II. with plural dies.

11. with plural dies.

4. A cubical block; in Arch. a cubical or square block of stone forming part of a building; spec. the cubical portion of a pedestal, between the base and cornice; = DADO I. † b. A square tablet.

1664 EVELYN IT. Freart's Archit. 123 The Italians call it the Zoccolo, Pillow or Die (because of its Cubique and solid figure). 1726 LEONI Albert's Archit. I. 13/1 A kind of little Wall, which we shall call the Plinth, others perhaps may call it the Dye. 1730 A. Gordon Maffer's Amphilh.

240 Some Plinths, or rather Dyes, seen upon the second Cornish. Ibid. 265 Marble, cut thin in small square Dyes. 1738 Arrs (J.), Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or dies. 1832 GELL Pompeiana I. vi. 105 These figures stand. upon little square plinths or dies. 1854 E. DE WARKEN IT. De Saulcy's Dead Sea II. 224 The coping. is composed, first, of a cube, or die, measuring nearly six yards on each side.

5. An engraved stamp used for impressing a design

5. An engraved stamp used for impressing a design or figure upon some softer material, as in coining

or figure upon some softer material, as in coining money, striking a medal, embossing paper, etc.

Often used in pairs, which may be dissimilar, for impressing unlike designs on opposite sides of the thing stamped (as in coining), or corresponding, one in relief and one countersunk (as in an embossing stamp).

1699 in M. Smith Mem. Secret Service App. 10 To bring or send to him some Deys... to coin some Mill'd Money.

1794 Swirt Consid. Wood's Coinage Wks. 1761 III. 164
There have been such variety of dyes made use of by Mr.

Wood in stamping his money. 1797 T. JEFFERSON Writ.

(1859) II. 123 The workman.. brought me... the medal in gold, twenty-three in copper, and the dye. 1866 T. Morrall.

Needle-making 16 Making sail and packing needles... by means of dies fixed in a stamp, after the manner of making buttons. 2879 H. PHILLIPS Addit. Notes Coins 1 The portrait is reduced.. to the size it is to occupy on the die. 1879 guttons. 2879 th. PHILLIPS Addit. Notes coins 1 The portrait is reduced.. to the size it is to occupy on the die. 1870 steel welded in a larger block of iron, the impression of the intended work cut in its face.

6. The name of various mechanical appliances:

1960. 20 Occupants. 20 Occ

of the name of various mechanical appliantees:

sprc. B. One of two or more pieces (fitted in a stock) to
form a segment of a hollow screw for cutting the thread
of a screw or bolt. b. The bed-piece serving as a support
for metal from which a piece is to be punched, and having
an opening through which the piece is driven. C. Forging.

A device consisting of two parts which act together to give to the piece swaged between them the desired form. d. Brick-making. A mouth-piece or opening through which the clay is forced, serving to mould it into the required form. e. A part of the apparatus used in crushing ore: see quot. 1881. f. Shoe-making, etc. A shaped knife for cutting out blanks of any required shape and size: cf. Dir v.<sup>3</sup>
1812-6 J. Smith Panorama Sc. 4: Art I. 39 The best outside screws are.. cut with what are called stocks or dies. 1833 HOLLAND Manuf. Metal II. 197 The interstices are then filled by the insertion of the hardened steel dies. 1856 Farmer's Mag. Nov. 406 (Brick-making) The mouthpiece or die is about half-an-inch deeper and half an inch broader than the stream of clay after it passes through the moulding rollers to the cutting apparatus. a 1875 Chamberlain in Urbict. Arts I. 529, As soon as it has... forced the clay of one box through the die... the plunger returns and empties [the other] box of clay through a die on the opposite side. 1885 RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Die, a piece of hard iron, placed in a mortar to receive the blow of a stamp, or in a pan to receive the friction of the muller. Between the die and the stamp or muller the ore is crushed. 1883 Harfer's Mag. LXX. 282 By means of 'dies', or sole-shaped knives, in a die-machine, required shapes, sizes, and widths are cut out. Before the use of dies, soles were 'rounded out' by hand.. Steam-power and revolving die-block [were] applied in 1857.

7. Sc. 'A toy, a gewgaw' (Jamieson).

(Also in nursery language die-die. Identity with this word is doubtful.)

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1808 JAMIESON, Die, a toy, a gewgaw, Loth.

1816 Scott Astig. xxi, 'The bits o' weans wad up.. and toddle to the door, to pu' in the auld Blue-Gown that mends a' their bonny dies.'

1816 — Old Mort. x, 'Ye hae seen the last o' me, and o' this bonny die too', said Jenny, holding between her finger and thumb a splendid silver dollar.

8. attrib. and Comb., as die-like, -shaped adjs.; die-block, -machine (see 6 f); † die-bone, the cuboid bone of the tarsus; † die-shot, shot of cubical form, dice-shot; die-sinker, an engraver of dies for stamping (see 5); so die-sinking; die-stake: see quot. 1874; die-stock, the stock or handle for holding the dies used in cutting screws (see 6 a); die-wise a. and adv., in the manner of a die, in a cubical form. See also the compounds of Dice. of DICE.

(see 6 a); die-wise a. and adv., in the manner of a die, in a cubical form. See also the compounds of DICE.

1634 T. Johnson Parry's Chirwrg. 234 It is knit by Synarthrosis to the "Die-bone. 1873 URE Dict. Arts II. 29 This must.. be left to the experience of the "die-forger. 1688 R. Holme Armony III. 378/1 A.. "Die-like figure four square every way; a square solid. 1875 URE Dict. Arts II. 20 The very cross-grained, or highly crystalline steel.. acquires fissures under the "die-press. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 148 A huge "die-shaped mass of stone. 1582 Styward Mart. Discipl. II. 143 Such as haue "die shot.. contrarie to the Cannons & lawes of the field. 1812 Chrom. in Ann. Reg. 317/2 Employed by .. "dve sinkers and ornamental engravers. 1829 Daily News 3 July 2/7 Medallists and diesinkers have been very busy.. in view of the Royal wedding. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. I. 502 s. v. Coining-press, The lower die is on what is termed the "die-stake, and gives the reverse impression. 1863 SMILES Indust. Biogr. 238 He.. seems to have directed his attention to screw-making.. and [made] a pair of very satisfactory "die-stocks. 1874 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Schn. 128 In "die wise or cubically. 1702 THORESEY in Phil. Trans. XXV. 1864 The heads not Diewise, as the large Nalls now are, but perfectly flat.

Die, \$b.2 slang. [f. Die v.] Only in phr. To make a die (of ii) = to die.

1611 COTGE., Fontr aux taupes, to turne vp the heeles; goe feed wormes, make a dy. 1bid., Tircr les chausses, to kicke vp the heeles; to make a die of it! Why, he's as old as the Hills. 1883 Century Mag. XXVI. 238/2, 'I believe you're trying to make a die of it! Why, he's as old as the Hills. 1883 Century Mag. XXVI. 238/2, 'I believe you're trying to make a die of it! Why, he's as old as the Hills. 1883 Century Mag. XXVI. 238/2, 'I believe you're trying to make a die of it! Why, he's as old as the Hills. 1883 Century Mag. XXVI. 238/2, 'I believe you're trying to make a die of it! Why, he's a little of the down of the dead, dayed, deade, deade, deade, deyde, 4-5 de Orns. acia, acja, OS. aoian, OHG. towwan, MHG. towwen; these represent an OTeut. strong verb of the 6th ablaut class \*daw-j-an, pa. t. dôw, pa. pple. dawan-, the strong inflexions being retained in ON. (dó-:-\*dów, dáinn:-\*dawans). In the other langs, and in Eng. a regular weak verb. No instance of the word is known in OE. literature (its stance of the word is known in OE. literature (its sense being expressed by steorfan, sweltan, or the periphrastic wesan dead, pa. t. wes dead: see DEAD I d) hence it is generally held to have been early lost in OE. (as in Gothic, and as subsequently in all the continental WGer. langs.), and re-adopted in late OE. or early ME. from Norse; but some think that the facts point rather to the preservation of an OE. diegan, digan, in some dialect; the word appears to have been in general use from the 12th c., even in the s.w. dialects (see Napier in Hist. Holy Rood, E.E.T.S., 1894). The ME. dēzen, dīghen came regularly down to 1500 as deye, which

was retained in the North as dey, de, dee (still current from Lancashire to Scotland); but in standard English deghe was in 14th c. (in conformity with the common phonetic history of OE. eh, eah, eah, as in dye, eye, fly, high, lie, nigh, thigh, etc.) narrowed to dize, dighe, whence the later dye, die.

The oldest text of Cursor M. (Cotton) has only dey; in the later texts this is frequently altered to dighe, dye, when not in rime, in the late Trinity MS. sometimes even in rime, with change of text. Chaucer used both dey and dye, the C. T. (Ellesm. MS.) contains in the rimes 22 examples of deye and 50 of dye. Both forms are also used in the Wy-clifite version, and both occur in Caxton's works.

The stem daw. appears also in Gothic in the ppl. a. dauße, DEATH; also in afdojan (:-afdovjan), pa. pple. afdaud-(:-afdovid-) vexed, worried. (The relationship of Gothic divand, wadivanet, etc. is uncertain.) The simple verb has shown a notable tendency to die out, and leave its place to be taken by derivatives: thus in Gothic daußnan to die.)

I. Of man and sentient beings. \* literally.

1. intr. To lose life, cease to live, suffer death; to expire.

The proper word for this, and more especially for the

The proper word for this, and more especially for the cessation of life by disease or natural decay (to which it is often restricted dialectally), but also used of all modes of death, as 'to die in battle', 'at the stake', 'at the hands of

a. Forms dez-e(n, dey-e(n, deiz-e(n, deiz-e(n, dei-e(n, day, de, dee. (After 1500, north. Eng. and Sc.)

c. 1134 Holy Road (1804) 14 Forpan & ic nu dezen sceal.
craos Lav. 28893 Pe alde king dezede. Ibid. 31796 Al folc
gon to dezen. a 1883 Ancr. R. 108 Me schal er deien.
Ibid. 110 He bolede sundri pine, & deizede. craos S. Eng.
Leg. 1.62/311 Heo deide þane þridde day. a 2300 Carror M.
24139 (Edin). Latte vs deien samin [Cott. dei, Fair/, deyel.
13. Ibid. 16762+119(Cott.) Him was not geue. plas, War-on
he mizt dee hayre. but deed heze in þe air. 13. Ibid. 1123
(Gött.) Pat heo dede suld neuer dei, Til he suld se crist self wit
ei [Trin. MS. deze, eze]. 13. Sir Benus 2135 Pat emperune
1340 (His wif confortede him & saide. 1375 Barbour
Bruce 1.430 Hys fadyr. deyt tharfor in my presoun. cr380
Sir Ferumb. 5738 Ech man schal rysen on such aray As he
dayeb ynne. cr380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 296 Crist deyede
to destrie þis heresye & alle his martyrs aftir deyeden. 138a

- Rom. xiv. 8 Where we deien, we deien to the Lord. cr386
CHAUCER Prioress T. 82 And eek hire for to preye To been
oure help and socour when we deye. cr400 Destr. Troy gar
All dropet the dule as he degh wold. Ibid. 9531 The buerne
deghet. a 1430 Sir Amadace (Camden) Ixii, Thenne sone
aftur the kinge deet. cr440 Promp. Parv. 117 Deyyn,
morior. cr460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 40 It gars me
quake for ferd to dee. cr470 Hunry Wallace II. 127 Than
wist he nocht of no help, bot to de. 1483 CAXTON Gold.
Leg. 1421 Hys fader and moder deyden. cr480 - Sonnes
of Aymon iii. 79 Noble knyghtes deyeng full myserably
vpon the erthe. a 1300 Nutbronn Maid xxiv. in Arnolds's Chron. (1811) 202, I [shal] dey sone after ye be gone.
1828 Lyndesay Monarche 6114 Neuer to de agane. a 1609
MontGomerne Somn. lix. 5 To see Sa many lovers, but redemption, dee. a 1800 W. Douglas Song, For bonnie Annie
Lawrie, I'd lay me down and dee. 1801 E. Waugh Birtle
Carter's Tale 11 Yo desarven a comfortable sattlement i'th
top shop when yo dee'n.

B. Forms di3-e(n, dy-e(n, di-e(n, dye, dy, die.
c a. Forms dez-e(n, dey-e(n, deiz-e(n, dei-e(n,

B. Forms di3-e(n, dy-e(n, di-e(n, dye, dy, die. c 1330 R. Brunne Chrow. Wace (Rolls) 14306 He was so wounded, he most dye. 13... Cursor M. 7959-60 (Gott.) For bu sal witt bat i sal noght lye pe son of barsabe he sal die Cott. lei, dei, Fairf, legh, deeph, Trin. 1yze, diyel. 13... Guy Warw. (A.) 630 Felice said to Gij, bou dost folie patow wilt for mi loue dye. 13... E. E. Allit. P. A. 306 pa3 for tune dyd your flesch to dyze. 13... Song of Vesterday 87 in E. E. P. (1862) 135 A mon pat nou parteb and dis frime wys). 1388 Wyclif Rev. xiv. 13 Blessid the deede men, that dien in the Lord. c 1386 Chaucra Miller's T. 627 And for the smert he wende for to dye, As he were wood for wo he gan to crye. a 1400-50 Altxander 1260 (Ashm. MS.) To do as drijten wald deme & dyi [MS. D. dye] all togedire. 1477 Sir J. Pastron in Paston Lett. No. 806 III. 207 Yf I dyghe ny the Cyte of London. 1483 Cath. Angl. 99 To Die, mori. 1533 Lb. Berners Froits. I. cocxv. 485 To dye in prison. 1533 T. Wilson Rhet. (1567) 19 b, Undoubtedly, the lawier neuer dieth a begger. 1536 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 3Thys yere this kynge Henry the thirde dyde. 1633 EARL MANCH. Al Mondo (1636) 142 He that will live when he dyes, must dye while hee lives. 1633 A. Staffond Fem. Glory (1869) 147 Her armes express the Crosse whereon He dide. 1631 Hobbes Leviath. 11. xix. 90 Not onely Monarchs, but also whole Assemblies dy. 1607 Milton P. L. vii. 544 In the day thou eat'st, thou dist. 1869 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth (1732) 28 The Shell-fish. . live and dye there. 1712 POPE Spect. No. 48 P6 Little Spirits that are born and die with us. 1727-38 Gay Fables I. xxvii. 50 So groaned and dyd. 1728 Newton Chronol. Amended 37 Some of these Archons might dye before the end of the ten years. 1759 Johnson in Boswell Life (1847) 211 It matters not how a man dies, but how he lives. 1807 Woodsw. White Doe vii. 315 At length, thus faintly, faintly tied To earth, she was set free, and died. 1847 Tennyson Princ. vi Song 4 She must weep or she will die.

b. Const. To die of a malad

b. Const. To die of a malady, hunger, old age, or the like; by violence, the sword, his own hand; from a wound, inattention, etc.; through neglect; on or upon the cross, the scaffold, at the stake, in battle; for a cause, object, reason, or purpose, for the sake of one; formerly also with a disease, the sword, etc.; on his enemies (i.e. falling dead above them). In earlier use the prepositions were em-

them). In earlier use the prepositions were employed less strictly.

cross Ormin 8656 Sibbenn shule witt anan Off hunngerr dezenn babe. crazo R. Brunne Chross. Wace (Rolls) 850 Of his burbe his moder deide. crayo Carron M. App. ii. 887 (B. M. Add. MS.) No womman. dien ne schal of hure childe. crass Destr. Trop 6528 All bat met hym. dyet of his dynttes.

1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour D v, Yf they etc of that fruyte they shold deye of it. 1580 BARRT Alv. D 643 To die of the plague. 1590 SARRS, Midt. N. 11. i. 130 She being mortall, of that boy did die. 1597—2 Hen. IV Epil. 31 Falstaffe shall dye of a Sweat. 168-9 E. BODVILE in Halton Corr. (1878) 17 Like to diy of the small pox. 1716 ADDISON Drummer v. i, The wound of which he dy'd. 1796 BURNS Lett. Mr. Cunningham 7 July, If I die not of disease, I must perish with hunger. 1892 Du MAURIER Peter Ibbetson 247 I thought I must die of sheer grief.
1388 WCLIF Ezek. v. 12 The thridde part of thee shal die bi pestilence. a 1631 DONNE Poems (1650) 10 We can dye by it, if not live by love. 1643 DENHAM COOPET'S H. 315 DISdains to dye By common hands. 1683 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 95 A Calfe that Dyed, as they thought by Witchcraft.

craft,

1340 Cursor M. 26847 (Fairf.) Oft man deys borou [Cott.

of] an wounde. 138a WycLir N'sum. xvi. 20 If thurg vsid deeth

of men thei dien. Ibid. xxiii. 20 Dye my soule thurg the

deeth of rigtwise men. Mtod. If the child had died through

of men thei dien. Ibid. xxiii. 10 Dye my soule thurg the deeth of rightwise men. Mod. If the child had died through neglect.

13. Cursor M. 17153 (Cott.), I haf. ded on bis rode tre. Ibid. 9039 (Gott.) God pat dide apon be rode. Capon Destr. Troy 427 Whan Criste on the crosse for our care deghit. 1675 Brooks Gold. Key Wks., 1867 V. 90 He that died on the cross was long a dying. 1860 T. Kell. Hymm., We sing the praise. Of him who died upon the cross.

2 1300 Cursor M. 16762+89 (Cott.) When bou deed for drede. C1300 Havelok 840, I wene that we deye mone For hunger. C1380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 8 Redy to dye for cristin mennus soulis. C1480 CAXTON Blanchardry vii. 27 keading, The whiche deyde for sorowe. 1858 Hulder, Dye for the loue of a womanne, Perirr feminam. 1853. T. WILSON Rhet. (1580) 177, I can not chappe these textes in Scripture, if I should die for it. 1850 Baret Akr. D 643 Willing to die for ones safetie. 1851 PRTITE Guazzo Civ. Com. III. (1586) 129, I should die for verie shame. 1899 HAKLUYT Voy, II. 1. 73 Shortly after they all die for hunger and cold. 1600 SHAKS. A. V. L. IV. i 108 Men haue died from time to time, and wormes haue eaten them, but not for loue. 1654 Whittick Zootomia 121 Though he dye for it, he cannot think of it. 1653 H. VAUGHAN Silex Scint. 1. Ded. (1888) 15 My God! I thou that didst dye for me. 1713 STRELE Guardian No. 17 P. 7 But child. . can you see your mother die for hunger. 1832 Tennyson May Queen 21 They say he's dying all for love. Mod. To die for one's opinions. 1838 WYCLIP Yer. xvi. 4 With dethes of siknyngus thei shul die. 1806 CHAUCER Monk's T. 711 The place in which he schulde dye With boydekyns. 1400 Destr. Troy 8273 Thow dowles shall dye with dynt of my hond. 2 1612 DONNE Buedawros (1644) 52 Annibal. . dyed with poyson which he alwaies carryed in a ring. 2 45674 Moon Life 1848 B His grandmother Penelopie. died with grief. 1592 E. WALKER Epictetus' Mor. xvi., To dye with Thirst and Hunger.

Hunger.

1591 SHAKS. Two Gent. 11. iv. 114 He die on him that saies so but your selfe. 1712-14 Pope Rape Lock v. 78 Nor fear'd the Chief th'unequal fight to try, Who sought no more than on his foe to die.

more than on his foe to die.

6. To die in a state or condition.

a 1300 Cursor M. 25850 (Cott.) Qua bat dees in dedli sin sal duell in bale. 1388 Wyclif Yer. xxxi. 30 Eche in his wickednesse shal die. 1549 Compl. Scot. iii. 25 Cleopatra vas lyike to dee in melancolie. 1554 Houser, Dye in great debte, Relinquere debitum. 1703 MAUNDRELL Journ. Yerus. (1732) Lett. ii. 3 To dye in the Romish Communion. 1784 Cowper Tivoc. 150 Would die at last in comfort, peace, and joy. Mod. He died in poverty and neglect.

d. To die poor, a beggar, a martyr, a millionaire,

etc.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 108 Heo ouh for to deien martir in hire
messise. 1293 Gower Conf. II. 55 Lo, thus she deiede a
wofull maide. 1553 [see 1 \beta]. 1691 MILTON P. R. III. 422
But so dyd Impenitent. 1683 SALMON Doron Med. I. 17 They
dye(as it were) laughing. 1981 Cowrer Retirement 14 Having
lived a trifler, died a man. 1843 Tennyson Vision of Sin iv.
144 Yet we will not die forlorn. 1883 Century Mag. XXV.
765/1 Her old friend had died a bankrupt. 1294 WOLSELEY
Marlborough I. 1246 He was every inch a sailor, and died
an Admiral.

2 To die a (specified) death: to die by or suffer

an Admiral.

2. To die a (specified) death: to die by or suffer a particular death.

Death prob. represents the OE. diabe instrumental, in déape swellan, L. morte mori: it was in ME. also preceded by various prepositions, on, in, a, o, of, by, with; but is now generally treated as a cognate object. In die a death, a was prob. originally the preposition=om, o (see quots. c 1200, c 1366) but came to be treated as the indefinite article.

was prob. originally the preposition=on, o (see quots. c 1200, c 1386) but came to be treated as the indefinite article.

a. with instrumental case, or equivalent preposition.

[c 900 Elfred's Laws 1, 13 in Thorpe I. 48 (Bosw.) He sceal deape sweltan. a 1375 Cott. Hom. 221 Pu scealt deabe sweltan. a 1375 Cott. Hom. 221 Pu scealt deabe sweltan. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 181 Pu shalt a debe sweltan. 232. Cursor M. 650 Cott.) O [Fairf. Wit. Gott. Of, Trin. On] duble ded pan sal 3ee dei. 1388 Wcclif. Gen. ii. 71 In what euer day sotheli thow etist there of, with deth thow shalt die [1388 Thou schalt die by deeth [Vulg. morte morierins]. — Judg. xiii. 22 Bi deeth die we [Vulg. morte morierins]. for we han seen the Lord. — Ezek. xxviii. 10 In deeth of vncircumcydid men, thou shalt die. 1386 Chaucer Melib. P 660 Bettre ii ist odye of [50 S.MSS.; Harl. on, Petw. a] bitter deeth. c 1450 Merlin 52, I known out what deth this fole shall on dye. c 1477 Caxron Jason 14 If I dye not of bodily deth I shal dye of spirituel deth. 1483 — G. de la Tour G v. Your sone deyd this nyght of a good dethe. c 2500 Melsin 247 To deye of an euyl deth. 1685-6 Purchas Pilgrims II. 1041 He died of his naturall death.

b. without preposition.

naturall death.
b. without preposition.
13. Sir Benes 241, I ne reche, what deb he dige, Sibbe he be cold.
13. Sir Benes 241, I ne reche, what deb he dige, Sibbe he be cold.
13. Cursor M. 952 (Gött.) And siben dobil dede to dei [Cott., Pairf. wit, Trin. on doubel deb]. Ibid. 10917 (Gött.) He þat first na dede mint die [Cott. na ded moght drei].
12460 Townsley Myst. (Surtees) 6 Thou shalle dye a dulfulle dede. 21533 L.D BERNERS HAMM CEXY. 453 He wolde cause the emperour to dye an yll dethe. 1233 Coverdale Nisw. xxiii. 10 My soule die y death of y righteous, and my ende be as the ende of these. 1298 SNAKS. Merry W.
17. ii, 158 He shall dye a Fleas death. 1608 WARNER Alb.
Eng. 1X. xlv. (1612) 212 But twentie two a naturall death did

die. 1610 SHAKS. Temp. 1. i. 72, I would faine dye a dry death. 1611 BIBLE John xviii. 32 Signifying what death he should die. 1687 SETTLE Ref. Dryden 85 I le die a thousand deaths before I le do so or so. 1832 TENNYSON Miller's Dau. xii, Love dispell'd the fear That I should die an early death.

c. To die the death: to suffer death, to be put

Defore I le do so or so. 1832 Tennyson Miller's Dau. xii. Love dispell'd the fear That I should die an early death.

C. To die the death: to suffer death, to be put to death.

Dr. Johnson (Shaks. (1765) I. 311) says "die the death" seems to be a solemn phrase for death inflicted by law."

1533 Coverdale Judg. xiii. 22 We must dye the death, because we haue sene God [Wyclip Bi deeth die welgen level in the level in the

face death.

1383 Wyclif i Cor. xv. 31 Ech day I deie for 30ure glorie, britheren. 1536-34 TINDALE ibid., By oure reioysinge which I have in Christ Iesu oure Lorde, I dye dayly. 1633 [see : β].

\*\* transf. and fig.

5. Theol. To suffer spiritual death; 'To perish

o. 1 Medi. 10 suner spiritual death; 10 perish everlastingly' (J.): cf. Death 5.

1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 8159 pai salle ay deghand lyf, and lyfand dyghe, And ever-mare payns of ded bus dryghe.
138a Woctur Ezek. xviii. 4 The soule that shal synne, the ilk shal die. 155a Bk. Com. Prayer Burial of Dead, And whosoever liveth, and believeth in him, shall not die eternally. 1657 Hakewill. Apol. (1650) 512 So long as God shall liue, so long shall the damned die.

To die unto: to cease to be under the power or influence of; to become dead unto: cf. Rom. vi. 2. 1648 Westm. Assembly's Shorter Catech. Q. 35 Sanctification. whereby we. are enabled more and more to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

7. To suffer pains identified with those of death;

sin, and live unto righteousness.

7. To suffer pains identified with those of death; (often hyperbolical) to languish, pine away with passion; to be consumed with longing desire; to die for, to desire keenly or excessively.

1591 Lyly Endym. 1. iv, The lady that he delights in, and dotes on every day, and dies for ten thousand times a day.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. 33a, He saw him swallow downe a bitte that he dyde for.

1590 SHAKS, Much. Ado III. ii. 69. And in despight of all, dies for him. 1610 — Temp. III. ii. 69. And much lesse take What I shall die to want. a 2631 DONNE Poems (1650) 14 Deare, I die As often as from thee I goe.

1711 Addison Spect. No. 86 ? 2 Nothing is more common than for lovers to ... languish, despair, and dye in dumb show.

1823 Tennyson Eletatore 141-8, I die with my delight. I would be dying evermore, So dying ever, Eleanore. Mod. collog. I am dying for a drink.

1 To be dying to do (something): to long greatly.

1790 Paino Celia to Damon 8 That durst not tell me, what I dy'd to hear.

1711 Steele Spect. No. 254 ? 3 She dies to see what demure and serious Airs Wedlock has given you.

1760 MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary May, Mrs. Bowdler has long been dying to come to the point.

1795 Ind. 17 July, Miss P.—, who was. dying with impatience to know. everything about me.

1823 L. Hunt Sir R. Esher (1850) 83 The secret was dying to escape him.

1833 G. Allen Scallywag I.

1806 Shaks. Tam. Shr. III. ii. 242 Went they not quickly.

by laughing.

1506 SHARS. Tam. Shr. III. ii. 243 Went they not quickly, I should die with laughing.

1606 — Tr. & Cr. I. iii. 176 At this sport Sir Valour dies; cries... giue me ribs of Steele, I shall split all In pleasure of my Spleene.

1778 MAD.

D'Arblay Diary 23 Aug., An account he gave us.. would have made you die with laughing. 1796 JANE AUSTEN Pride & Pref. vi. (1813) 194, I was ready to die of laughter.

II. Of non-sentient objects, substances, quali-

ties, actions.

8. Of plants, flowers, or organized matter: To lose vegetative life; to cease to be subject to vital forces; to pass into a state of mortification or de-

forces; to pass into a state of mortification or decomposition.

138a Wyclif i Cor. xv. 36 That thing that thou sowist, is not quykenyd, no but it deie first. cr430 Pallad. on Hutb.

11. 642 Thai wol multiplie There as all other treen and herbes deye. 1513 Douglas Keneis Ix. vii. 149 Lyke as the purpour flour.. Dwynis away, as it doith faid or de. 1573 Tusser Hutb. (1878) 85 Good quickset bie, Old gatherd will die. 1599 Shaks. Hen. V, v. ii. 42 Her Vine.. Vnpruned, dyes. 1507 Torsell Fourf. Beasts (1658) 477 The same part of his tail which is beneath the knot will die after such binding, and never have any sense in it again. 1707 Curios. in Hutb. 4 Gard. 62 The Plant, grown dry and withered.. must dy. c 1820 Sheller Autumn 2 The pale flowers are dying. 1855 Tennyson Mand vi. 1. 6 The shining daffodils die. 1869 Huxley Phys. i. (ed. 3) 22 Individual cells of the epidermis and of the epithelium are incessantly dying and being cast off.

b. Said of the heart: To cease to beat; to

b. Said of the heart: To cease to beat; to

sink as in swooning.

1612 BIBLE 1 Sam. xxv. 37 His heart died within him, and he became as a stone. 1712 Swollert Humph. Cl. 26 June P18 My heart seemed to die within me. 1795 Souther Joan of Arc 1.290 It might be seen. by the deadly paleness which ensued, How her heart died within her.

9. fig. Of substances: To lose force, strength, or active qualities, to become 'dead', flat, vapid,

or inactive.

tota Webster White Devil IV. i, Best wine, Dying, ma strongest vinegar. 1823 P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.

Plaster is said to die when it loses is strength.

10. Of actions, institutions, states, or qualities: To come to an end, pass out of existence; to go out, as a candle or fire; to pass out of memory, to

out, as a candle or fire; to pass out of memory, to be utterly forgotten.

a raso Lossong in Cott. Hom. 211 Dine pinen buruwen me. from bene dead det neuer ne deied. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 7 (Matr.) Dedes hat wolde deie, storye kepeb hem euermore. c raso Pallad, on Husb. 1. 600 As cornes that wol under growe her eye, That but thou lete hem oute, the sight wol die. 1548 HALL Chron., Edv. IV, 240 In whose person died the very surname of Plantagenet. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. 11. (1586) 110 The coles that are made of the Pine tree.. die not so sast as the other. 1580 Baret Alv. D 643 Loue viterly dieth, or decaieth. 1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, 11. vi. 1 Heere burnes my Candle out; I, heere it dies. 1599 — Much Ado v. i. 301 So dies my reuenge. 1710 Par. DEAUX O'rig. Tilhes v. 237 But he dying the same year he published them [Laws], they also dyed with him. 1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 26 P. 5 When I look upon the Tombs of the great, every Emotion of Envy dies in me. 1880 SHELLEY Old Liberty ix. 13 Art, which cannot die. 1847 Tennyson Princ. III. 189 Speak, and let the topic die. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 7 A fragile and secondary good which the world is very willing to let die. 1892 Du Maurier Peter Ibbetson 247 It is good that my secret must die with me.

b. Sometimes more directly fig. from I.

b. Sometimes more directly fig. from I.

1504 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. xvi. (1617) so All these controuersies might have dyed, the very day they were first brought footh. 1506 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV. 1. iii. 74 What euer Harry Percie then had said. May reasonably dye, and neuer rise To do him wrong. 1601 — Twel. N. 1. i. 3 The appetite may sicken, and so dye. 1610 — Temp. II. i. 216

Thou let'st thy fortune sleepe: die rather.

11. To pass gradually away (esp. out of hearing or sight) by becoming fainter; and fainter: to fade

sight) by becoming fainter and fainter; to fade

away.

[1581 PETTIR Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 11. (1586) 58 b, The fault of some, who suffer the last letters to die betweene their teeth.]

1704 POPE Windsor For. 266, I hear sweet music die along the grove. 1715-90- Iliad II. 126 Fainter murmurs dy'd upon the ear. 1826 DISRAELI Viv. Grey v. xii, The words died on Vivian's lips. 1832 TENNYSON Miller's D. 74.

1 watch'd the little circles die. 1859 — Elaine 323 The living smile Died from his lips.

living smile Died from his lips.

12. To pass by dying (into something else); to change (into something) at death or termination.

1633 EARL MANCH. Al Mondo (1636) 27 The brightest dayes into dark nights, but rise againe a mornings. 1645 BP. HALL Remedy Discontents 20 The day dyes into night.

1744 Young Nt. Th. vi. 697 The world of matter, with its various forms, All dies into new life. 1755. — Centaur ii. 87 He that lives in the kingdom of Sense shall die into the kingdom of Sorrow. 1784 Cowper Task II. 96 The rivers die into offensive pools. 1843 Tennyson Day-Dream 188 The twilight died into the dark.

15. Archit. To merce into, lose itself by passing

b. Archit. To merge into, lose itself by passing into; to terminate gradually in or against. Cf. 13 c. 1665 J. Webb Stone-Heng (1725) 88 A Parapet...is let into, or made to die against the Columns. 1850 Jephson Brittany xviii. 201 The mouldings of the arches die into the pillars. 1870 F. R. Wilson Ch. Lindisf. 116 There is a staircase turret which dies into the tower.

III. With adverbs, forming compound verbs.18. Die away. a. To pass away from life gra-

13. Die away. a. To pass away from life gradually; to faint or swoon away.

1707 Curios. in Husb. & Gard. 62 We see several Plants grow dry, and dy away. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 3 F7. She fainted and died away at the sight. 1713 — Cato. IV. i, I die away with horror at the thought. 1725 Pope Odyss. wiv. 401 Oh! had he.. in his friend's embraces dy'd away!

1821 Sheller Prometh. Unb. II. ii. 21 Droops dying away
On its mate's music-panting bosom. 1853 R. W. Browne Grk. Classical Lit. (1857) 138 My feeble pulse forgot to play, I fainted, sank, and died away.

b. To diminish gradually in force or activity and so come to an end; to fade away, cease or dis-

and so come to an end; to fade away, cease or disappear gradually.

1680 Hacke Collect. Voy. (1690) II. 15 The wind in the mean time dying away, I was becalmed.

1706 A. Bedford Temple Mus. ix. 172 The Voices. seem to die away.

1718 Steele Spect. No. 42 P 2 Thus groundless Stories die away.

1728 S. Rogers Pleas. Mem. 11. 91 At his feet the thunder dies away.

1827 Diskaell Venetia 111. vii, The day died away, and still he was wanting.

1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast

xxv. 81 The breeze died away at night.

1860 Tyndall

Glac. 1. xxiv. 175 The direct shock of each avalanche had died away.

died away.

C. Archit. and Carpentry. To pass or merge gradually into the adjacent structure. Cf. 12 b.

1869 Sir E. J. Reed Ship-build. v. 76 To be 2 feet deep amidships and to extend across until they die away with rise of floor. 1893 Fereuson in Tristram Land of Moob 373 The arch must have died away against the towers.

† d. trans. To cause to die or come to an end.

1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) VIII. 33 By little and little, in such a gradual sensible death . . God dies away in us, as I may say, all human satisfaction, in order to subdue his poor creatures to himself.

14. Die back. Said of the recent shoot of a plant: To die from the apex back to the woody or peren-

no the from the apex back to the woody of pereinnial part.

Cf. die down; herbaceous plants die down to the ground, tender shoots die back to the old wood.

1850 Beck's Florist Nov. 265 The shrub..will in a manner prune itself, or at least those shoots that require removing will die back, and there will be only the dead wood to cut away.

15. Die down. S. To subside gradually into a

10. Die down. 8. To subside gradually into a dead or inactive state; to die away.

1834 Keble in Lyra Apost. (1849) 58 The deep knell dying down. 1839 Tennyson Elaine 179 Laughter dying down as the great knight Approach'd them. 1874 Green Short Hist. vi. § 1. 267 The war died down into mere massacre and brigandage. 1894 Antiquary May 222 The tin trade of Cornwall died down. Mod. The fire was left to die down of itself.

b. Of plants: To die down to the ground, while

b. Of plants: To die down to the ground, while the underground stem and roots survive.

1895 Home Garden 40 To secure perfect blooms [of Crocus], the foliage must be left to die down of its own accord. Mod. This Polygonum attains a height of ten feet, and yet dies down entirely in the winter.

16. Die off. a. To go off, be removed or carried off, one after another, by death.

1697 DAMPIER Voy. I. 113 It is usual with sick men coming from the Sea Air to dye off as soon as ever they come within the view of the Land. 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela (1742) III. 292 A Gentleman's Friends may die off. 1807 SOUTHEY Espritla's Lett. III. 100 The Russian soldiers. . sickened and died off like rotten sheep. 1840 DICKENS Barn. Rudge vii, Accustomed to wish with great emphasis that the whole race of women could but die off. 1853 BUCKEL Civilis. I. xi. 649 That generation having died off. Mod. If the cattle and other stock are not sold off, they will die off. The cuttings in the frames damped off, the plants in the greenhouse died off.

b. transf. Of sounds, etc.: To die away, to pass away.

b. transf. Of sounds, etc.: To die away, to pass away.

1722 DE FOE Plague (1884) 10 This Rumour died off again. 1805 FLINDERS in Phil. Trans. XCVI. 245 On the wind dying off .. it descended quickly to 30 inches. 1876 BROWNING La Sasista 45 If the harsh throes of the prelude die not off into the swell. 1886 SIR F. H. DOVLE Reminiscences 175 So the debate died off.

17. Die out. a. Of a family or race (of animals or plants): To be (gradually) extinguished by death; to become extinct.

1865 SEELEY Exce Homo iv. (1866) 38 His house soon dies out. 1866 Mrs. Carlvie Left. III. 306 So sad that one's family should die out. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) III. 163 Barbarous nations when they are introduced by Europeans to vice die out. 1887 F. B. Zincke Hist. Wherstead 173 They never bore any more fruit, and gradually died out.

b. To go out, or come to an end (gradually); to pass away or become extinct by degrees.

They never bore any more fruit, and gradually died out.

b. To go out, or come to an end (gradually); to pass away or become extinct by degrees.

1833 Kane Grinnell Exp. xxvii. (1856) 219 The lard-lamp died out in the course of the night. 1839 Freeman Gen. Sketch xii. § 21. 232 In England villainage was on the whole dying out. 1883 Truth 11 June 936/2 Public interest had flagged and gradually died out. 1889 Altensum? May 603/3 To tell how the religions of Greece and Rome died out. 1803 Du MAURER Peter Ibbetson 43 The last red streak dies out of the wet west.

† 18. Die up. To die off entirely, to perish. Obs. a 1300 Cursor M. 4703 (Cott.) Pan deid be bestes vp biden, Thoru be hunger pat was sa kene. c 1340 Ibid. 4831 (Trin.) be folke dezeb vp al by dene. 1475 Bk. Noblesse (1860) 42 His peple died up by gret mortalite of pestilence. 1963-87 Foxe A. § M. (1596) 76/1 Most part of the husbandmen. died up with the famine and pestilence.

1703 T. N. City § C. Purchaser 213 The Sheathing-nail ought not to go through the Plank. and the Head must be well clasped, or died, so as it may sink into the Wood. 1885 Harper's Mag. LXX. 282 Every machine-made shoe also has an 'inner sole' died out or moulded, to correspond in shape with the 'outer sole'.

Die, obs. form of DYE v. and sb.

Die, obs. form of Dye v. and sb.

Die Away, a. [from the verbal phr. to die away, a. [from the verbal phr. to die away; see Die v. 1 13.] That dies away or has the air of dying away; languishing.

1800 MARIAN MOORE Lascelles II. 196 If I thought you liked that die-away Miss. 1832 Examiner 229/2 He sang a die-away love-ditty. 1840-1 S. WAREN 10,000 a Fear I.

124 The die-away manner in which she moved her head.

1871 G. MEREDITH H. Richmond xxv. (1889) 227 The Margravine groaned impatiently at talk of such a die-away sort.

|| **Dieb** (dib). Zool. [a. Arab. فيب مُرَّةً فيب also in some districts 'jackal', = Heb. 38) ze'ēb A species of Wild Dog or Jackal (Canis

wolf.] A species of Wild Dog or Jackal (Canis anthus) found in Northern Africa.

1809 FISCHER Synopsis Mammal. 181 'Dieb' of the Arabs.
1809 FISCHER Synopsis Mammal. 181 'Dieb' of the Arabs.
1809 GRAY Cat. Carnivora in Brit. Mus.
180.

Die-back, 3b. [from the phrase to die back: see
DIE v. 1 14.] The fact of dying back; the term
for a disease affecting orange-trees in Florida, etc.,
in which the tree dies from the top downward.
1806 in S. Fallows Suppl. Dict.

Diecious, etc., var. DIECIOUS, etc.

|| Diectasis (doi:ektăsis). Pros. [a. Gr. δίκragis a stretching: see DI-3 and ECTABIS.]

Lengthening by the interpolation of a syllable.
1804 Athenzum 29 Dec. 884/1 From the scientific point of
view there is ... not a word to be said in favour of such
grammatical monsters as sing and spanage. But it is perfectly
easy to see how they arose from a misunderstanding of the
'Epic diectasis.'

Diedapper, obs. f. DIDAPPER, dabchick.

Diedapper, obs. f. DIDAPPER, dabchick.

Diedral, var. DIHEDRAL.

+ Diegematical, a. Obs. [f. Gr. διηγημα-τικ-όs descriptive + -AL.] Of the nature of a nar-rative or description; descriptive.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU Invocation Saints 184 That which he [Nazianzen] hath is diegematicall, not by way of conclusion, or of approphation.

Transfer in the strength and the strength in the strength in

ration, narrative; in a speech, the statement of the case, f. Buyylouat to describe, narrate.] A narrative' a statement of the case.

1800 R. Taylor (titte), The Diegesis, being a Discovery of the Origin, Evidences, and Early History of Christianity, + Diego (dyègo). Obs. [Sp. Diego, the Christian name James, being that of the patron saint of Spain see also Don Diego s. v. Don.]

1. A name for a Spaniard: cf. DAGO. (Also attrib.) cr611 J. Taylor (Water P.) Langh & Be Fat, Wks. (1630) 72/1 Next followes one, whose lines aloft doe raise Don Coriat, chiefe Diego of our daies. To praise thy booke, or thee, he knowes not whether, It makes him study to praise both, or neither. 1659 Dayenant Play House to Let 111. Dram. Wks. 1873 1V. 55 The Diegos well board to rummage their hold. 1667 Dryden Sir Martin Mar-all II. ii. This hungry Diego roque. 1669 M. CLIFFORD Notes Dryden (N.), That were as Diego said of the poor of his parish, All the parish.

2. A Spanish sword, or one of the same sort. 1709 STELLE Tatler No. 30 P 40 Insulted by a Bully with a long Diego. 1867 SWYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Diego, a very strong and heavy sword.

3. Name of a variety of pear. 1664 EVELVIN Kal. Hort. (1720) 21 Pears.. Bing's Pear, Bishop's Pear (baking', Diego [etc.].

Die-hard, sb. and a. [from the phrase to die hard. 2012 11. 2]

Die-hard, sb. and a. [from the phrase to die hard: see DIE v. 13.]

A. adj. That dies hard, resisting to the last.

B. sb. One that dies hard; save an appallation of

A. adj. That dies hard, resisting to the last.

B. sb. One that dies hard; spec. an appellation of the 57th Regiment of Foot in the British Army.
1844 W. H. MAXWELL Sports 4 Adv. Scotl. x. (1855) 100
The Die-hards (57th regiment). 1835 J. W. Cole Brit. Gen. Penins. War I. v. 200 note. 1871 Standard 28 Jan., Ducrot, who is a good die-hard general of brigade. 1871 Daily News I Feb., Some 20,000 die-hards are determined to get up into that keep and hold out for a spell longer. 1802 W. R. LLUELLYN in Diet. Nat. Biog. XXIX. 87: At Albuera the 57th occupied a position as important as it was deadly. 'Die hard' 57th, 'Said Inglis,' die hard'! They obeyed, and the regiment is known as the 'Die-hards' to this day.

Dieidism (doi,3i'diz'm). Biol. [f. Gr. &t. two + ele-os form + -18M.] The condition of having two different forms at different stages of life.

1874 Lubbock Orig. & Met. Ins. iv. 80 Those cases in which animals or plants pass through a succession of different forms might be distinguished by the name of dieidism or polyeidism.

Dielectric (doi, le ktrik), sb. and a. [f. Di-pref. 3 = Gr. δι-, δια- through + ELECTRIC.]

A. sb. A substance or medium through or across which electric force acts without conduction; a non-

which electric force acts without conduction; a non-conductor; an insulating medium.

1837 Faraday in Phil. Trans. (1838) I. 25 The particular action described occurs in the shell-lac. as well as in the dielectric used within the apparatus.

1838 — Exp. Res. (1839) 364 My view that electric induction is an action of the contiguous particles of the insulating medium or dielectric. Note. I use the word dielectric to express that substance through or across which the electric forces are acting. (Dec. 1838.) 1831 Maxwell. Electr. 4 Magn. I. 462 The resistance of the greater number of dielectrics diminishes as the temperature rises. 1895 Warson & Burdury Math. Th. Electr. 4 Magn. I. 184 The dielectric, in Faraday's language, has inductive capacity. It is less for air and the permanent gases than for any solid dielectrics, and rather less for vacuum than for air.

B. adj.

1. Having the property of transmitting electric

1. Having the property of transmitting electric

1. Having the property of transmitting electric effects without conduction; non-conducting. 1871 Altenaum to June 723 He supposes. that the sheaths of the muscular fibres are dielectric. 1885 WATSON & BURBUR Math. Th. Electr. 4 Magn. 1. 75 Such a medium, considered as transmitting these electrical effects without conduction, is called a Dielectric medium, and the action which takes place through it is called. Induction.

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2. Relating to a dielectric medium, or to the

2. Relating to a dielectric medium, or to the transmission of electricity without conduction.

1853 ATKINSON IT. Ganoi's Physics (1886) 685 The action is .analogous to that of the pole of a magnet on a piece of soft iron; and Faraday called it dielectric polarisation.

1881 MACFARLANE in Nature No. 620. 465 By the dielectric strength of a substance I mean the ratio of the difference of potential required to pass a spark through air under the same conditions. 1881 Athensum 5 Feb. 201/2 [A paper on] 'Dielectric Capacity of Liquids', by Dr. Hopkinson.

Dielectric Capacity of Liquids', by Dr. Hopkinson.

Dielectric annner; by dielectric action.

1881 Athensum 16 Apr. 520/3 On the Internal Forces of Magnetized and Dielectrically Polarized Bodies.

Diem [L. =day], in phr. per diem: see PRB.

|| Diencephalon (doi:ense falon). Anat. [mod. L., f. Gr. δι., δια- through (DI-3) + ἐγκιφαλον brain: see ENCEPHALON. Representing Ger. zwischenhirn.] The middle brain; that division of the brain between the mesencephalon and prosencephalon; also called Deutencephalon or Thalamcephalon; also called *Deutencephalon* or *Thalamencephalon*. Hence **Diencepha'lic** a., pertaining

to the diencephalon.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diencephalon.

Dieng, obs. form of dying: see DIE v.

+ Diennial, a. Obs. rare - . = BIENNIAL.

1896 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diensial, of or pertaining to two

Diep(e, obs. form of DEEP.

Diep (e, obs. form of DEEP.

Dier (daira). rare. Also 6 dyer. [f. DIE v.1 + -ER.1] One who dies; one who suffers, or is liable to, death.

1370 Piththy Note to Papists (1862), Many sundry deaths doo bring the dyers endles shame. 1638 Suckling Brenorall 1.1, Dead, as I live; Well, goe thy wayes, for a quiet drinker and dier. 1887 JESSOFF in 19th Cent. Dec. 839 (1 suppose I am a dier', she said..' I used to think I should never die'.

Dier, obs. form of DEAR, DEER, DYER.

never die'.

Dier, obs. form of DEAR, DEER, DYEB.

Dieresis, dieretic, var. Dieresis, -Etic.

| Dieg (doi'z). The Latin word for 'day'; used in certain phrases.

a. Dies irw, 'day of wrath', the first words, and hence the name, of a Latin hymn on the Last Judgement ascribed to Thomas of Celano (c 1250).

b. Dies non (short for dies non juridicus), in Law, a day on which no legal business is transacted, or which is not reckoned in counting days for some particular purpose. Also in other legal phrases: see quot. 1848.

1507-71 Cowell Interpr., Dies. A legal day, and that is of two sorts, 1. Dies Yuridicus, and a. Dies non Yuridicis.

Dies Juridici are all dayes. given in Term to the Parties in Court. Dies non Yuridici are all Sundayes in the year; besides, in the several Terms particular dayes. 1805 Scott Last Minstr. vi. xxx, And far the echoing aisles prolong The awful burthen of the song,—Dies ira, dies illa, Solvet seclum in favilla. 1825 Hone Every-day Bk. I. 156 A Sunday. is a dies non, or no day in law. 1848 Wharton Law Lex., Dies amoris (the day of love), the appearance day of the Term on the fourth day, or guardo die post. It was the day given by the favour and indulgence of the court to the defendant for his appearance, when all parties appeared in court, and had their appearance recorded by the proper officer. Dies datus, the day of respite given to a defendant. ... Dies juridicus, a court day. ... 260 Theckeray Round. Papers (1863) 156

The idea (dies ira!) of discovery must haunt many a man. 1889, Ruskin Praterita II. 213 Men have been curiously judging themselves by always calling the day they expected, 'Dies Irae', instead of 'Dies Amoris'.

| Diesis (da'esis). Pl. dieses (-iz). [a. L. diesis, Gr. Sieous a quarter-tone, lit. a sending through or apart, f. Sitéva to send through, f. Saa through + lévat to send.]

1. Mus. a. In ancient Greek music, a name given

through + lévat to send.]

1. Mus. a. In ancient Greek music, a name given to several different intervals smaller than a tone; esp. the Pythagorean semitone, equal to the different intervals. ence between two major tones and a perfect fourth (ratio 243:256). b. In modern music, the interval equal to the difference between three major thirds and an octave, or between the chromatic and diatonic semitones (ratio 125:128); usually called

tonic semitones (ratio 125:128); usually called enharmonic diesis.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. XIX. CXXXI. (1495) 941 Diesis is the space and doynge of melodye and chaungynge out of one sowne in to a nother. 1597 Morley Introd. Mus. Annot., Diesis is the halfe of the lesse halfe note. 1694 HOLDER Harmony (1731) 121 The Ditone, made by these two Degrees, is too much by a Diesis (128 to 125). A 1734 NORTH Lives (1826) II. 210 He makes great ado about dividing tones major, tones minor, dieses and commas. 1267 MACFAREN Harmony i. 8 The effect of the Enharmonic diesis is employed by no means rarely in. musical performances.

2. Printing. The sign \$\dphi\$, usually called 'double dagger'.

2. Printing. The sign ‡, usually called 'double dagger'.

[Formerly used to denote a diesis in Music: cf. 1727-51

CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v., 'The chromatic, or double diesis, denoted by a double cross.' In French, the sign of the 'sharp' § is called ditse.]

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Diesis ... among Printers it is taken for a Mark, otherwise call'd a Double-dagger ‡.

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. I. 701/1 Diesis (Printing), the double dagger (t), a reference-mark.

Diet (doi-et), sb.! Forms: 3-6 diete, (5 diat, dyette, 5-6 dyete, diette), 5-8 dyet, (6 diot, dyot, dyat, dieat, dyeat), 5- diet. [a. OF. diete (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), = Sp., Pg., and It. dieta, ad. L. diæta (in med. L. diēta), a. Gr. blaura 'mode

of life'. (Supposed to be connected with Gaest to live: see Meyer Gr. Gram. § 261.)]

† 1. Course of life; way of living or thinking. Of the same diet, of a different diet, both of a diet, i.e. sort or kind.
c 1400 Beryn 1431 Ech day our diete Shall be mery & solase, & this shall be for-gete. 1267 Triall Treas. (1850) 31 Behold howe a lie can please some folkes diet! 1612-§ Br. Hall. Contempl., O. T. x. ii, Either this was the Sonne himselfe, or else one. of the same diet. bid. xiv. vi, Worldly mindes think no man can bee of any other then their owne dyet. 1618 — Serm. v. 104 Francis of Assise and he were both of a diet. a 1626 — Rem. Whs. (1660) 255 The minds of men may be of a different diet.
2. esp. Customary course of living as to food: way of feeding.
c 1386 Chaucer Pard. T. 188 He wolde been the moore kepe; Bot as it come, welcum was meit and sleip. 1831 Ellivor Gov. I. xiii, He wyll. - enquire what skyll he hath in feedyng, called diete, and kepyng of his hauke from all sickenes. 1635 N. Carpenter Goog. Del. II. xv. 259 Scarcity inuites the mountaine dwellers to a more sparing and wholesome diet. 1774 J. Bryant Mythol. II. 261 He brought mankind from their foul and savage way of feeding to a more mild and rational diet. 1838 Prescort Ferd. 4 1s. 1871. 23 Dec. (1873) I. vii. 162 A meat diet is far from satisfying.
3. Prescribed course of food, restricted in kind or satisfying.

3. Prescribed course of food, restricted in kind or

limited in quantity, esp. for medical or penal reasons; regimen. Hence to put to a diet (F. mettre à la diète), to keep or take diet (F. observer une

a la diete), 10 keep of lake diet (F. Ooserver une diète).

c1386 Chaucer Num's Pr. T. 18 No deyntee morsel passed thurgh hir throte. Attempree diete was al hir phisik. c1400 Lanylanc's Cirury, 2p be firste tretis is of gouernaunce & diete of men hat ben woundid. c1440 Gesta Rem. xix. 334 (Add. MS.), There was a man-sleer taken, and put into prison, and put to his diete. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 2 § 1 He to be sette. in Stokkis by the space of yi daies with like diete as is before reherced. a1533 LD. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) M vij b, The ydeotte kepeth diete from bookes and resteth on his meate. 1591 SHARS. Two Gent. II. i. 25 To fast, like one that takes diet. 1603 — Meas. for M. II. i. 116 Past cure of the thing you wot of, valesse they kept very good diet. 1653 MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improvem. (1746) 68, I define Diet.. to be an orderly and due Course observed in the Use of bodily Nourishments. a1735 Arbuthnot John, Bull Postscr. Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 166 He.. by Diet, Purging, Vomiting, and Bleeding, tried to bring them to equal Bulk. 1741 Johnson L. P., Morim, To preach diet and abstinence to his patients. 1841 ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind. I. 455 They rely most on diet and regimen, and next, on external applications.

4. Food; the provisions or victuals in daily use, viewed as a collective whole, especially in relation to their quality and effects.

+ b. Board. Obs. exc. Hist.

the Court.

† D. Board. Obs., exc. Hist.

1458 Rolls of Parlt. 203 The said Prince shall sojorne and be at diettex with the Kyng. 1596 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV. III.

118. 84 You owe Money here besides, Sir John, for your Dyet. 1500s — Ham. 1. i. 20 Young Fortinbras. Hath... Shark'd vp a List of Lawlesse Resolutes, For Foode and Diet. 1501-1501. Day Here many of the merchants. have their lodging and diet as in a College. 1792 Chipman Amer. Law Rep. (1871) 27 The bond was taken for the prisoner's... diet and to secure the gaoler's fees. 1878 Shmfson Sch. Shaks.

1. 74 The king... gave him 3,000 ducats more, besides the daily expenses of his lodging and diet.

† 6. Allowance for the expenses of living. Obs. a 1483 Liber Niger in Housel. Ord. 24 This must cause her comyn diette to be the more for the high estate of her proper person. 1523 Act 27 Hen. VIII., c. 27 Suche like diettes, rewardes, profites and commodities. For their attendance ypon the saide Chauncellour. 21540 Br. Bonner in Wyalts Poems Pref. (1854) 41 If he were a good husband, the diets of iiij marks would find his house. ... after a far other sort than it is kept. 1552 Sir R. Monyson Lett. to Cecil Jan. 20 (Reed. Off.) 15 my land so increast sirs my cummyng out. ... that men do thynke I may serue the Kyng without my dyettes? 1651 Honbers Leviath. 11. xxiv. 236 Common-488

wealths can endure no diet; seeing their expense is not limited by their own appetite, but by external accidents. [1883] R. W. Dixon Hist. Ch. Eng. (1893) III. xix. 338 The allowances of the ambassador, or, as they were called, his diets, were ever unpaid.]

7. Comb., as diet-bag, -list, -money; also diet-

bread, special bread prepared for invalids or persons under dietetic regimen; diet-kitchen (see quot.); + diet-pot, a pot by which to measure diet-drink; + diet-wood (see quot.). Also DIET-

quot.); † diet-pot, a pot by which to measure diet-drink; † diet-wood (see quot.). Also DIET-BOOK, -DRINK.

1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 166 Heaps of plants by some physicians are ordered to stuff "diet-bags withal 1617 Collins Def. Bp. Ely 11. 12. 357 To feede them with such dirt for "diet-bread. 1884 Miss Mittorn Village Ser. 1. (1863) 223 Drinking her green tea, eating her diet-bread, begging her gowns. 1880 Webster Suppl., "Diet-kitchen, a charitable establishment which provides proper food for the helpless poor. 1886 Kane Arci. Expl. 1. i. 19 A very moderate supply of liquors. made up the "diet-list. 1819 Sir T. Boleyn in Ellis Org. Lett. Ser. 1. I. 161 Send me such "dyett-money as shall best please your Grace. 1853 Sir R. Moryson Lett. to Cecil Jan. 7, I mervayl my dieat mony cummith not. 1727 A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Ind. I. vii. 74 Allow them as much Diet money as their own Soldiers receive. 1618 WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 23 The "Dyet Pot is not alone to be used in cases of dyet drink. 1858 TURNER Herbal 111. 34 Guiacum ... Some call it the "Diet woode because they that kepe a diet for the French poxe... most commonly drinke the broth of this woode.

Diet (dai et), 1802 [ad. meals. dieta in same senses, or a. F. diete in sense 5 (Cotgr. 1611): cf. also It. dieta "a parliament or generall assembly of estates' (Florio, 1598), Sp. dieta the (Germanic) diet.

Med L. dieta he have in the sense of day's iourney." day's deta.

diet. Med. L. dièta had the various senses 'day's journey', 'day's work', 'day's wage', 'space of a day', as well as that of 'assembly, meeting of councillors, diet of the empire'. The same senses, more or less, are (or have been) expressed by Ger. tag, and F. journée day. Dièta has therefore been viewed as a simple derivative of L. dies day, distinct from diæta, Gr δίαιτα, Diet sb. ¹. But it seems more likely that one or other of the senses developed from diæta was associated with dies, and led to the application of the word to other uses arising directly from dies. One of the senses given by Du Cange is 'the ordinary course of the church': this seems naturally transferred from δίαιτα, diæta, in the sense 'ordinary or prescribed course of life', which might be understood to mean 'daily office', and so lead to the use of diēta for other daily courses, duties, or occasions.] + 1. A day's journey; 'an excursion, a journey'

use of dieta for other daily courses, duties, or occasions.]
+1. A day's journey; 'an excursion, a journey'
[Jamieson). Obs. chiefly Sc. (So F. journée.)
[c 1390 Fleta IV. XXVIII. § 13 (Du Cange) Omnis rationabilis dieta constat ex 20 miliaribus.) c 1440 Gesta Rom. xix. 67
(Harl. MS.) Also how many daies journeys. .. This terme or this dyet, is not ellis but the terme of thi lyfe. c 1363
Lindesay (Pitscottie) Chrom. Scot. (1814) 212 (Jam.) Sum of the conspiratouris, who hard tell of the kingis dyett, followed fast to Leith eftir him. 1509 SKRNE Reg. Maj. 143 Twa or thrie gude men of the Gilde sall travell with him for twa dyets. a 1651 CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk (1678) 248 (Jam.)
The king..prayeth him to waken up all men to attend his coming.. for his diet would be sooner perhaps than was looked for.

The king..prayeth him to waken up all men to attend his coming .for his diet would be sooner perhaps than was looked for.

† 2. A day's work. Sc. Obs. (So F. journée.)

149. A day's work. Sc. Obs. (So F. journée.)

149. Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot. 1. 246 Item, to Thome Red and Jhone of Schipe, for vj diet at the wod, vj s.

8. Sc. A day fixed for a particular meeting or assembly; an appointed date or time. b. spec. The day on which a party in a civil or criminal process is cited to appear in court. More fully Diet of appearance, compearance. (So OF. journée.)

1565 Satir. Poems Reform. xivii. 80 Gif he cumis nocht thair, I wald we tuke, To keip oure dyet, Maister Dauid Makgill. 1640-1 Kirkcudbr. War Comm. Min. Bb. (1855)

93 To compeir befoire the said Committe of Estaites .. and that to anie day or diet the said Commissares or Collectores shall pleis to charge thame to. 1692 WILL III. Instr. to Sir T. Livingston 16 Jan. (Highland Pa., Maitl. Cl. 1845)

Those who have not taken the benefit of our indemnity within the diet prefixt by our proclamation. 1708 J. Chamberlavne Sc. Gt. Brit. II. II. vi. (1743) 391 Having obtained a Dyet, i. e. a set day for his publick trial. 1752 LOUTHIAN Form of Process (ed. 2) p All the Diets of Court are peremptory. 18to Act 50 Ge. 111, c. 112 § 27 In actions at present requiring two diets of appearance against persons within Scotland, there shall be only one diet of twenty-seven days. 1823 Symson Descr. Galloway 26 (Jam.) A market for good fat kine [is] kept on the Friday. this market being ruled by the dyets of the nolt-market of Wigton.

† C. Date, day of date. Obs.

1588 A King tr. Canisins' Casech. 9 To raise [=erase] the diet off an instrumente.

4. Sc. A session or sitting of a court or other body on an appointed day: a single session of any

4. Sc. A session or sitting of a court or other body

4. Sc. A session or sitting of a court or other body on an appointed day; a single session of any assembly occupying a day or part of one. 1587 Sc. Acts Tas. VI(1590) § 82 Called. before the justice or his deputes at iustice aires, or particular diettes. 1637 GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem. 111. i. 13 At the diets of weekly and ordinary preaching. 1634 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) p. xxi, I attendit many dayes and dyetts, and in end... a decreit was gifine thereupon. 1834 Phenie Millar II. 21 He's put on his Sabbath day claes... and sat out the haill diet. 1854 H. MILLER Sch. 5. Schm. iii. (1857) 48, I began to dole out to them by the hour and the diet, long extempore biographies. 1876 Grant Burgh Sch. Scotl. III. 17. 147 In the week preceding, the classes shall be tried at two different diets by examiners appointed by the town Council. 1894 CROCKETT Raiders 25 Who met statedly for their diets of worship at Springholm.

b. To call the diet: to call the parties to an action in court on the appointed day. To desert

b. To call the diet: to call the parties to an action in court on the appointed day. To desert the diet : see DESERT v. 4.

1753 Scots Mag. Sept. 469/1 The diet was deserted as to Cameron. 1850 Blackie Aschylus I. 217 Herald, proclaim the diet, and command The people to attention. 1853 Daily News 28 Dec. 5/4 Outlawry is a sentence pronounced in the Supreme Criminal Court of Scotland in the absence of the accused at the calling of the diet, that is, the day on which he is summoned to appear and stand his trial.

5. A meeting by formal appointment for conference or transaction of national or international

pusiness; a conference, congress, convention. (In later use generally influenced by b.) (So OF.

inter use generally innuenced by b.) (So Or. journée.)

c 1430 Holland Howlat 280 Thai counsall the Pape to writ in this wyss To the Athile Empriour... To adress to writ in this wyss. To the Athile Empriour... To adress to that dyet, to deme his awyss. 147s in Rymer State Papers 717 It is Appointed... that the Twenty fourth Day of September next comeyng, at the Towne of Alnewyke, shall be kept a Dyet, by the grete Commissioners of both Landes, for Reforming of the said Wrongs and Injuries. 1444 Fabvan Chrom. vii. 453 A daye of dyet was atwene the two kynges [of England and France] appoyntyd. Ibid. 611 After Easter was a daye of diot holden bytwene Grauenynge and Calays, for the matyers touchynge the kynge and the duke of Burgoyne. 1598 Hakluyt Poy. I. 156 There was demaunded in the first dyet or conuention holden at Dordract, a recompense at the handes of the sayd English ambassadors. 1500 Holland Livy XXXV. XXV. 902 The Achæans... published a Diet and generall Counsell at Sicyone. 1899 Frouden Carear xiv. 209 A diet of chiefs was held under Cæsar's presidency.

b. 150c. Applied to the regular meeting of the estates of a realm or confederation; hence also collectively to the estates or representatives so

collectively to the estates or representatives so meeting (cf. Congress). The English name (from meeting (cf. CONGERSS). The English name (from end of the 16th c.) of the former Reichstag of the (German) Roman Empire, and of the federal or national assemblies of Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, etc.; later of the Bundestag of the Germanic Confederation (1815-66); applied also to the existing Reichstag or Imperial Parliament of the Austro-Hungarian and German Empires, and the Landag or local parliament of their

Germanic Confederation (1815-66); applied also to the existing Reichstag or Imperial Parliament of the Austro-Hungarian and German Empires, and the Landtag or local parliament of their constituent states, and sometimes to the parliamentary assemblies of other states of Eastern Europe, of Japan, etc.

1965 T. Starleton Fortr. Faith 140 a, They have had diets and assembles in Germany by the force and procurement of the Catholike Emperours. 1365 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 632 In Switzerland. if any greate matter fall out, that is common to all the leagues, they hold their general councell, called a Journey, or a Diet. 1612 Spress Hist. Gl. Brit. 1x. vii. § 48 At an assembly or dyet, where the greatest Princes and States of the Empire were in person. 1656 Blourn Glossopr. Diet (dietal) in Germany it is the same thing as a Parliament in England, a great Assembly or Council of the States and Princes of the Empire. 1699 Devoen Hind § Paather II. 407 Thus would your Polish Diet disagree, And end, as it began, in narrchy. 1696 Lond. Gaz. No. 337/2 Several Deputies from the Palatinates in Lithuania... seem very desirous of a Dyet on Horseback. 1700 STELE Tatter No. 21 P 10 To assist at the Diet of the States of Hungary. 1795-7 Keysler's Trav. (1760) IV. 422 Possibly a few of the most powerful princes might find their account in the dissolution of the diet. 1814 K. Klaprotk's Trav. 65 The Poles assembled at the diet held in 1573 for the election of a new sovereign. 1838 Penny Cycl. XI. 1094 The tree colleges formed the diet of the empire, whose ordinary meetings were formed the diet of the empire, whose ordinary meetings were formed the diet of the empire. whose ordinary meetings were formed the diet of the empire. Whose ordinary meetings have formed the diet of the empire. Whose ordinary meetings have formed the diet of the empire. Sept. 1612 Sept. 1614 Sept

diete DIET sb.1: cf. med.L. diætāre to live according to a certain plan (a 1087 in Du Cange), f.

I. trans.

1. To feed, esp. in a particular way, or with specified kinds of food; to put (a person) to a specified

1. To feed, esp. in a particular way, or with specified kinds of food; to put (a person) to a specified diet.

1361 LANGL. P. Pl. A. VII. 255 And 3if bou direte be bus I dar legge bobe myn Eres. Pat Fisyk schal his Forred hod, for his foode sulle. crisco Lanfrance Ctivary. 30 Voide him a litil and diete him with colden meis and stipik. 1483 Cath. Angl. 93 To Diet, dietare. 1532 Covendals Ecclus. 2xxvii. 24, He that dyeteth him self temperally prolongeth his life. 1533 STANYHUNEST Enesis III. (Arb.) 91 My self I dieted with sloas. 1653 Mourer & Bennet Health's Improv. (1746) 65 He that taught Abel how to diet Sheep. 1659 MILTON P. L. IX. 803 Dieted by thee I grow mature In knowledge as the Gods who all things know. 1748 FIELDING J. Andrews II. xvii. He diets them with all the dainty food of holiness. 1866 Emerson Cond. Life, Constid. Wks. (Bohn) II. 429 It makes no difference, in looking back five years, how you have been dieted and dressed.

† D. (predicated of the food). Obs. 2638 Sir T. Herbert Trize. (ed. 2) 17 Dead Whales, Seales, Pengwins, grease or raw Puddings diet them.

C. fig. 1608 Warner Alb. Eng. Epit. (1612) 375 Only his golden thoughts would not be worser Dioted than with a Diademe. 1611 SHAKS. Cymb. III. iv. 183 Thou art all the comfort The Gods will diet me with. 1670 Eachard Cont. Chryp 6 You diet him with nothing but with rules and exceptions. 1816 COLERIDOR Lay Serm. 327 That vast company. whose heads and hearts are dieted at the two public ordinaries of literature, the circulating libraries, and the periodical press. 2. To fix, prescribe, or regulate the food of (a person, etc.) in nature or quantity, for a purpose. 2. 54cc. as a regimen of health.

craso Lanfrance Cirurg. 213, I dietide him as a man pat hadde a fever agn. 1533 Ballenbank Livy v. (1823) Confert that the sick man has sufferit himself to be diet fra metis and drinkis. 1530 SHARS. Com. Err. v. i. 199, I will attend my husband, be his nurse, Diet his sicknesse. 1641 Milton Animandv. (1851) 188 You are not dieted, now you love sp

5. To take one's ordinary food, or meals; to feed (011).

1566 Drank Horace Sal. iii. Div. Haste thou a frende that dyets harde? 1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa 1.23 Where the Canons live togither, they go each man to diet at his owne house. 1647 Fuller Good Th. in Worse T. (1841) 118 At what ordinary, or rather extraordinary do they diet? a 1734 North Lives I. 102 He kept no house in town, but ordinarily dieted in the Temple. 1791 Cowper Iliad xxiv. 522 Neither worm, which diets on the brave In battle fall'n, hath eaten him, or taint Invaded. 1843 Carlyle Past 4 Pr. 11. Xv. (1843) 150 Those four-and-twenty young bloods dieted all that day with the Lord Abbot.

b. To board (with a person, at, in a house, etc.). 1583 L. Alderssey in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 181 There we lay and dieted of free cost. 1617 Morvson Itin. 1. 111. i. 205 They were to diet at the Carriers charge. 1665 J. Hammond Leak 4 R. (1844) 15 To dyet and quarter in another mans house. 1703 Tropressy Diary 1. 411 We lodged and dieted with him at Mr. Lamplugh's. 1802 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 370/2 A young man.. who dieted and lodged in the house, has been apprehended on suspicion.

6. To regulate oneself as to diet; to eat according to prescribed rules, i.e. as to the kind of food, the quantity and time of eating, and the like.

to prescribed rules, i.e. as to the kind of food, the quantity and time of eating, and the like.

1650 STANLEY Hist. Philos. 1x. (1701) 348/2 He first taught Wrestlers.. to diet with flesh.

1740 Westlers Acct. School 5 They diet thus: Breakfast, Milk-porridge and Watergruel, by Turns. 1893 Strand Mag. VI. 215/1 She dieted as carefully as if she had been a dyspeptic in ruins. Hence Dieted ppl. a., subjected to a regimen of diet.

of diet.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 1. ii. § 3 There will bee seldome

1706 BACON Adv. Learn. 1. ii. § 3 There will bee seldome

1706 Thisicke in a sound or well dieted bodie.

1707 MOUPET & BENNET Health's Impr. (1746) 75 Idle Heads

1708 Heads these addle Proverbs; z. Dieted Bodies are but

1708 Bridges to Physicians Minds.

Bridges to Physicians Minds.

Dietal (doi; it il), a. [f. med. L. diēta DIET sb. 2

+ -AL.] Of or belonging to a diet.

2885 Lowe Bismarck II. App. B. 568 Until the putting in
execution of the consequent Dietal decree, this port [is] to
be made use of by the ships of war of both Powers.

Dietarian (dei, ětě rišn), a. and sb. rare - o.

[f. as next + -AN.] (See quot.)

1880 Webster Suppl., Dietarian, one who lives in accordance with prescribed rules for diet; dieter.

**Dietary** (dəi etari), sb. and a. Also 5 diatorie. [ad. L. diatāri-us, in med.L. diētāri-us adj. and sb., also diētārium sb., in various applications, f. L. diæta, diēta: see DIET sb.1 and 2, and -ARY.]

1. A course of diet prescribed or marked out;

A. sb.

1. A course of diet prescribed or marked out; a book or treatise prescribing such a course.

2430 A Diatorie in Babees Bk. (1868) 54 To be rulid bi bis diatorie do bi diligence, For it techib good diete & good gouernaunce. 1548 Boord (1868) 54 To be rulid bi bis diatorie do bi diligence, For it techib good diete & good gouernaunce. 1548 Boord (1870) 231 Here foloweth the dyetary or the regyment of helth. 1570 Levins Manije. 104/1 A Dietarie, dietarium. 1860-1 FLO. Nicht-ingale Nursing 52 Careful observation of the sick is the only clue to the best dietary.

3. An allowance and regulation of food, as for the inmates of a hospital, workhouse, or prison.

1836 Dickens O. Twist ii, Do I understand that he asked for more, after he had eaten the supperallotted by the dietary? 1861 Wynter Soc. Bees 202 It is clear, then, that the prevalent sea-dietary is a degrading dietary; it is deficient in the albumen, the soluble phosphates... necessary to sustain vigorous life. 1884 Daily News 19 Dec. 3/3 The introduction of fish dinners into the workhouse dietaries appears... to have been eminently successful.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to diet, of the nature of a diet. b. Of or belonging to a dietary.

1614 W. B. Philosopher's Banguet (ed. 2) 19 There are dietary times and hours. 1635 Moupeat & Benner Health's Improv. (1746) 71 Albeit there lived no dietary physicians before the Flood. 1844 Dispare lived no dietary theysicians before the Flood. 1844 Dispare lived no dietary theysicians before the Flood. 1844 Dispare (ed. 2) 19 There are dietary times and hours. 1635 Moupeat & Benner Health's Improve. (1746) 71 Albeit there lived no dietary physicians before the Flood. 1844 Dispare lived no dietary physicians before the Flood. 1844 Dispare of the family. 1859 Hawrhorne Our Old Home (1879) 208 The ancient fishing-ponds... of vast dietary importance to the family. 1859 Hawrhorne Our Old Home (1879) 208 The ancient fishing-ponds... of vast dietary importance to the family. 1850 Hawrhorne Our Old Home (1879) 208 The ancient

1634 Epistle Christian Brother 25 (Jam.) It is a dietbooke, wherein the sinnes of everie day are written.

2. A book in which a course of diet is laid down.
1631 WITTIE tr. Primrost's Pop. Err. III. 130 Lessius..in his Eloquent Diet-booke, hath so endeavoured to mete out every mans course of Diet, that he would have twelve ounces to be a sufficient quantitie of meat for any man.

Diet-drink. [f. Diet sb. 1+ Drink.] A drink prescribed and prepared for medicinal purposes.
1600 Rowlands Let. Humours Blood vi. 76 We gaue the Brewers Diet-drinke a wipe. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 317
As for the diet drink made of cow milk. I have written already in my treatise of herbs. 1693 Oliver in Phil. Trans. XVII. 909 A pleasant.. 30ft Water.. which the Country People use in Fevers as their ordinary Diet-drink. 1744 Berkeley Siris § 9 The leaves and tender tops of pine and fir are.. used for diet drinks. 1844-57 G. Bird Urin. Deposits 455 The host of apozems, diuretic decoctions, and diet-drinks, in which renal stimulants abound. 1854-67 C. A. Harris Dict. Med. Termisol. 214 Diet Drink, a decoction of sarsaparilla and mezereon. The Lisbon diet drink, or compound decoction of sarsaparilla, which it resembles, is the most celebrated.

Dieter. [f. Diet v. + -EB l.] now rare. 8.

Dieter. [f. Diet v. + -er l.] now rare. 8.
One who regulates the diet of himself or others.
†b. A feeder. Obs.
1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. 111. (1286) 122 The best dyeter of horses, that ever I knewe in England. 1603 H. Crosse Vertue's Commu. (1878) 147 He that feedeth but of one dish, liueth longer... then those accidentall dieters... that glutte themselues with euerie kinde artificially compounded. 1611 Shaks. Cymb. 1v. ii. 31 As Iuno had bin sicke, And he her Dieter. 1617 Markham Caval. 111. 25 In his daies of rest..let him be his own dieter.

Dietetic (dsi, ětertik), a. and sb. Also 6 dia-, 7-8 diæ. [ad. L. dietētic-us, as. Gr. διατητικό or for diet, f. δίαιτα DIRT sb.1; in F. dietētique.]
A. adj. Of or pertaining to diet, or to the regu-

or for diet, f. Siaira DIST sb.1; in F. dietetique.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to diet, or to the regulation of the kind and quantity of food to be eaten, especially as a branch of medical science.

1879 J. Jones Preserv. Bodie & Soule 1. xxxiii. 64 Tutors ought to have the knowledge of the Diatetike part of Phiscick. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. xxi. 562 A diætetick regiment extends to divers things. 1799 W. Tooks View Russian Emp. 11. 282 Not so salutary and dietetic is the command which enjoins abstinence from all manner of food. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 180 The dietetic treatment of disease is destined to be the great work of the tuture. 1874 McCarny Linley Rockford ix. (1878) 90, I think... I would rather dine with a gourmand than with a dietetic reformer.

B. 5b. [In sense 1, repr. L. diætēticus, the adj.

B. so. [In sense 1, repr. L. diætēticus, the adj. used abs.; in 2 repr. Gr. ἡ διαιτητική (sc. τέχνη) the dietetic art, in mod.L. diætētica, F. dittētique (Paré

16th c.): see -108.] 1. One who studies dietetics.

1. One who studies dietetics.

1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr. Linnaus on Travelling Misc.

Tracts (1762) 23 The curious diatetic, whose business it is to inquire into the various ways of living.

2. Dietetics, less usually dietetic: The part of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.

1541 R. COPLAND Galyen's Terap. 2 A j b, The parties of the art of Medycyne (y\* is to wyt dyetityke, pharmaceutyke, and cyrungery). can not be seperated one fro the other.

1730 Pope Iliad III. 208 Celsus says expressly that the disetetic was long after invented.

1799 European Mag.

247 Dietetics. . comprise the doctrine of health. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 283 He must go through a course of dietetics. 1881 Med. Temp, Fran. X.LIX. 23 The former is a question of dietetics, the latter of therapeutics.

a question of distetics, the latter of therapeutics.

† **Diete tical**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

Of or pertaining to dietetics; = **DIETETIC** a.

1600 Venner Via Recta (1650) 295 Divers necessary Dieteticall observations. 1606 Sir T. Browne Pescul. Ep. 1. x.

11 Caracalla.. received no other counsell then to refraine cold drinke, which was but a dieteticall caution. 1800 T. Beddie and directical. 1818 LAND Etia Ser. 1. Chimney-Sweepers, Palates..not uninstructed in dietetical elegancies.

Dietetically adm. [f. prec. + LY.] In

Diete tically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the way of diet or dietetics.

a 1846 N. Amer. Rev. cited in Workester. 1852 Fraser's Mag. XLVI. 96 Fish were formerly much used in medicine as well as dietetically.

a 1846 N. Amer. Rev. cited in Worcester. 1856 Fracer's Mag. XLVI. 36 Fish were formerly much used in medicine as well as dietetically.

Dietetics, sb. pl.: see Dietetic sb.

Dietetist. rare-0. [f. Dietetic 10 + -18T.]

'A term applied to one who treats disease by a systematic course of diet.' Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883.

a 1846 in Dunglison (Worc.).

Diethene- (doi;e'pin). Chem. [See DI-2.] Combined with two equivalents of Ethene (C2 H4), as diethene-diamine. Hence Diethenic a., as in diethenic alcohol (C2 H4)2 H2 O3.

1873 Frownes' Chem. (ed. 11) 621 The first products of this reaction are diethenic alcohol.. and water. 1877 Watts Ibid. (ed. 12) II. 172, 224.

Diethyl (doi;e'pil). Chem. [f. DI-2 + ETHYL.]

1. as sb. A name for the group C4 H10 (butyl hydride or butane), considered as a double molecule of the radical ethyl.

1877 Watts Frownes' Chem. (ed. 12) II. 47 Normal Butane, Diethyl, or Methyl-propyl, occurs in natural petroleum, and in the distillation-products of Cannel and Boghead coal.

2. in Comb. Denoting two equivalents of the monad radical ethyl (C2 H6), replacing two atoms of hydrogen in a compound, as diethylamine NH(C2 H6)2, diethyl carbinol COH · H· (C2 H6)2.

1850 Daubeny Atom. Th. viii. (ed. 2) 247 Diethylamine, NH(C2 H6)2, diethyl carbinol COH · H· (C2 H6)2.

1860 Roscox Elem. Chem. (1874) 330 A hydrocarbon called diethyl or butyl hydride. Ibid. 350 Acetal is isomeric with diethyl glycol. 1877 Watts Frownes' Chem. (ed. 12) II. 218

Diethylamine behaves with cyanic acid like ammonia and ethylamine, giving rise to diethyl-urae. CH4 (C1+8)2 N2O.

1861 Boston Fral. Chem. Dec. 137/2 The monethyl and diethyl phosphines have been prepared.

Dietic (doi;etik), a. and sb. [f. Diet sb.] +-10: cf. med. L. diēticus keeping a daily course.]

diethyl phosphines have been prepared.

Dietic (doi,e-tik), a. and sb. [f. Diet sb.1 +
-10: cf. med.L. dieticus keeping a daily course.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to diet; = DIETETIC a.
1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit. III. Dies. Physick 39 Whence came the Dietick and Gymnastick Physick. 1bid. 52 This regular Dietick Branch of the most natural kind of Physick. 1779 Sir E. Barrev Observ. Wines 35 The best dietic rules for preserving health. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dietic diseases, diseases caused by inattention to wholesome rules of diet.
+ B. sb. A dietetic article or application. Obs.
1639 Gaudem Tears Church 397 If it be not drawn away by .. gentle dieticks or healing applications. — Slight Healers of Public Hurts (1660) 28.

Dietical. a. [f. as Drec. +-AL.]

Healirs of Public Hurts (1660) 28.

Die tical, a. [f. as prec. +-AL.]
+1. = DIRTETIO, DIETETICAL. Obs.
1634 R. H. Salernes Regim. Pref. 3 Some violent Disease, which they might happily have prevented by Dieticall Observations. 1646 FERRAND Love Melancholy 237 (T.) The three fountains of physick, namely, dietical, chirurgical, and pharmaceutical. 1657 G. STARKEY Helmont's Vind. Ep. to Rdr., 1..oppose your Diseticall prescriptions.
+2. [after med.L.: see DIRTIC.] Obs.
1636 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dietical (dieticus), keeping from day to day, regular.

steps Blount Glossogr., Dietical (dieticus), keeping from day to day, regular.

8. [f. Diet sb.\*] Pertaining to the Germanic Diet. 1884 Tait's Mag. XXI. 451 The Lichtenstein, sovereign and subject at once; octopartite possessor of a vote dietical. Dietie, obs. form of DEITY.

Dietine (doi étin). [a. F. dietine lit. 'little diet', spec. the Polish provincial diet, f. diète DIET sb.\*2: see -INE.] A subordinate diet; in Polish Hist., a provincial diet which elected deputies for the national diet: called in Polish seimik.

Hist., a provincial diet which elected deputies for the national diet; called in Polish sejmik.

1669 Lond. Gaz. No. 412/1 The King has given Power to the Dietine [printed ive] of Cracovie to Assemble themselves within 4 Leagues of this place. 1753 Scots Mag. Jan. 3/1 The nuncios of a general diet of Poland were chosen in August last, when disputes ran very high in some dietines. 1773 Gentl. Mag. XLIII. 245 The dietine of Lenczy was still more unruly, for there more than thirty of the Members were cut to pieces. 1800 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag. VIII. 599 This order is governed by a descending oligarchy, the over-ruling synod or diet deputing assessors to the subordinate synods or dietines. 1897 LECKY Eng. in 18th C. V. xx. 545 All the Dietines ratified the new Constitution.

Constitution.

Dieting (doi étin), vbl. sb. [f. DIET v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb DIET: a. Subjection to a diet or regimen. b. Taking of daily food, feeding (rare). † C. concr. Food (obs.).

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirving. 61 Norissche hym with dyetynge bat fattyth hym. Ibid. 72 Of dietynge of men bat ben wounded. 1599 T. M[ouver] Silkwormes 74 The dieting of these my spinning bands. 1641 MILTON Ck. Govt. 1. i. Those maiden dietings and set prescriptions of baths and odours. c 1899 SHLLEN in Dowden Life II. 256 How delicate the imagination becomes by dieting with antiquity day after day.

Dietist (doi:etist). [f. DIET sb.1 + -18T.] One who professes or practises dietetics or some theory

of diet.

1607 WALKINGTON Oft. Glass 16 Reasonable appetite, the Cynosura of the wiser dietist. 1653 Mouvet & Bennet Health's Improv. (1746) 227 Not lately devised by our Country Pudding-wrights, or curious Sauce-makers, as . foolish Dietists have imagined. 1845 F. PACET Mill. Mahv. 181 Mr. Clemmalive .. an inexorable dietist on the water-gruel system at the Union work-house.

Dieti-tian. rare. [prop. dietician, f. DIET sb.1, after physician, politician, etc.] = prec.

1846 WORCESTER, Dietitian, one skilled in diet; a dietist. On. Rev.

On. Rev.

Dietrichite (dī trikəit). Min. [Named 1878 after Dietrich, a German chemist.] A fibrous alum

containing zinc and other bases.

288a DANA Min. App. iii. 38.

Diety, obs. form of DEITY.

1888 DANA Min. App. iii. 38.

Diety, obs. form of DEITY.

† Dieugard(e). Obs. Also 5 dugarde, 5-6 Sc.
dewgar(d, 7 due gard. [French (in full Dieu
vous garde, in OF. dieu vous gard), 'God keep
(you)!'] The salutation 'God preserve you!'; a
polite or formal salutation; a spoken salutation or
word of recognition, as contrasted with a mere
'beck' or nod.

c 1380 Antecrist in Todd 3 Treat. Wyclif (1851) 149 Ne
wij beckus ne wij dugardes as ypocritis usen.

c 1470
HENRY Wallace vi. 132 He salust thaim, as it war bot
in scorn; 'Dewgar, gud day, bone Senjhour, and gud
morn!' 1865 Jewel. Def. Apol. (1611) 172 In the end you
conclude, A becke is as good as a Dieugard. 1858 H.
CHARTERIS Pref. to Lyndesny's Warkis 44 ib, He cummis
to the King, and efter greit dewgard & salutationis, he
makis him as thocht he war [etc.]. 1298 Florio Epist.
Ded., So in your studies to attend, as your least becke may
be his dieugarde. 1600 J. Melvill. Diary (1842) 263 The
cheiff commanders mak sic dewgard and curtessie. 1605
CHAPMAN All Fooles Plays 1873 I. 168 Their winckes, their
beckes, due gard, their treads a' the toe. a 1656 Br. HALL
Wks. IX. 278 (D.) His master Harding could not produce
... any vow anciently required or undertaken, whether by
beck or Dieu-gard.

Dieve, orton. form of Dieve v.
Dieve, orton. form of Dieve v.
Dieve, obs. (? dial.) form of Dive v.

Dieve, erron. form of Drave v. to deafen. Diew, obs. form of Due. Die-wise, -work: see Die sb.1

Die-wise, -work: see DIE sh!

Dif, prefix of L. origin, being the assimilated form of dis- before f, as in dif-ferre, dif-fūsio. In Romanic it became def-, which in OF. was subsequently reduced to de-; this occasionally appears in Eng., as defer from L. differre, OF. defferer, mod.F. defferer, defy from L. type diffidare, It. diffidare, disfidare, OF. desf-, deft-, defier, mod.F. defier. Usually, however, the Latin form of the prefix is used in Eng.: cf. differ, difficult, diffidence, diffuse. For its force, see DIS-: it is not, like the latter. a living suffix.

latter, a living suffix.

Difalt, Difame, Difence: see Der.

Diffame, -famation, etc., etymol. form of DEFAME, -FAMATION, etc., generally obsolete, but still occasionally used.

1894 R. Bridges Feast of Bacchus IV. 1263 Diffame my own daughter.

wn daughter. **Diffarreation** (difæri<sub>l</sub>ē<sup>l.</sup>[ən). *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. diffarcation-em, f. DIF- + farreum a spelt-cake: see Confarration.] An ancient Roman mode of dissolution of marriage, the undoing of

The ceremony of confarreation.

1633 COCKERAM, Diffarreation, a sacrifice done betwixt a man and his wife at a discordenent.

1787-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v., Diffarreation was properly the dissolving of marriages contracted by confarreation, which were those of the pontifices. Festus says it was performed with a wheaten cake.

Diffaute, Diffeature, Diffence, -ens(e, dif-

fend(e, etc.: see DEF..

Differ (di fai), v. Also 6 dyffer (defer), 6-7 differre. [a. F. differer (in Froissart 14th c.), ad. L. differ-re to carry or bear apart, spread abroad, distract, protract, delay, defer; also intr. to tend apart or diversely in nature or character, to differ. The verb was used with both senses in F. in 14th c., and has continued to be so used till the present day. In has continued to be so used the transitive sense day. In English, it was taken first in the transitive sense, with stress difer (cf. confer, refer, prefer), which led at length to the transitive senses being written defer: see Defer v.<sup>1</sup>; the intrans. use, being closely related in sense to different, difference, apparently followed these words in stressing the first syllable. (Offer, suffer, which have the same stress, have a distinct form in French and Romanic.) And one transitive use, closely associated with the intrans., and with different, difference, has gone with these. In this way L. differre, F. differer, ME. differre, has been split into the two verbs defer to put off, and has been split into the two verbs defer to put off, and differ to make or be unlike. The pr. pple. differing occurs in Chaucer's Boethius; but instances of the verb in the form differ are rare before 1500.]

[1. The earlier form of Defer v.1 in all senses.]

2. trans. To put apart or separate from each other in qualities; to make unlike, dissimilar,

different, or distinct; to cause to vary; to distinguish, differentiate. Now unusual.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1233 30ur manars fra all othere mens mekill ere defirred. 1566 Leigh Armorie (1597) 32 b. This is not vnlike the other Crosse. The pyke which it hath to pitch into the ground, onely differeth it. 1603 Sir C. Heydon Jud. Astrol. v. 158 Homo, and Brutum. differ the whole kind. 1633 Earl Manch. Al Mondo (1636) 120 Why is the winter harder to the Grashopper than to the Ant? Prudencie in one, and imprudencie in the other differs them. 1658 R. Robinson Christ all 44 Garments. differ one sex from another. 1713 J. Petityer in Phil. Trans. XXVIII. 213 Its glaucus Leaves and pale Flowers, differ it from the yellow Split. 1818 Cause Digest (ed. 2) IV. 510 That differed it from the cases wherein the Court had gone some lengths. 1867 Busheell. Mor. Uses Dark Th. 36 All which differs the landscape in beauty from mere wild forest.

+ b. Her. To distinguish by the addition of a

+b. Her. To distinguish by the addition of a DIFFERENCE. Obs.

1566 FERNE Blas. Gentrie 98 Til then it was permissive for eche brother to differ his coat after his fancye.

3. intr. To have contrary or diverse bearings, tendencies, or qualities; to be not the same; to be unlike, distinct, or various, in nature, form, or qualities, or in some specified respect: two (or more) things are said to differ (absolutely, or from each

ties, or in some specified respect: two (or more) things are said to differ (absolutely, or from each other), one thing differs from another.

1374 [see Differing fpl. a. 1]. a 1400-50 Alexander 4617 Bot we pat. has a fre will Differin so in our fraunches fer fira youre kynde. 1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 234 This differeth from that other, as. the rose differeth from the budde. 1536-34 Thiolals 1 Cor. 2v. 4: 10 ne starre differth from another in glory. a 1568 Ascham Scholem. 11. (Arb.) 130 These differe one from an other. 1570 Levins Manip. 17/29 To Defer, differre, discrepare. 1500 Shaks. A. Y. L. 1. 1: 10 Call you that keeping for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the stalling of an Oxe? 1651 Hobbss. Leviath. 1: xv. 79 The same man, in divers times, differs from himselfe. 1689-90 TEMILE Misc., 1904. Discontents Wks. 1720 I. 270 Tis hard to find any point wherein they differ. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) III. 234 It (the fox). differs still more from the dog in its strong offensive smell. 1883 H. J. BROOKE Introd. Crystallogr. 98 Which individual forms... will be found to differ from each other in the measurement of some of their angles. 1847 Helfs Friends in (1851) I. 28 Even the leaves of the same tree are said to differ, each one from all the rest. 1859-74 Tennyson Merlin 4 Viview 812 Men at most differ as Heaven and earth, But women, worst and best, as Heaven and Hell. 1873 Jowett Plate (ed. 2) IV. 32 Man is not man in that he resembles [brutes], but in that he differs from them.

4. intr. To be at variance; to hold different opinions concerning any matter; to disagree. Const. with; also from (esp. when followed by in, as in muot. 1843).

with; also from (esp. when followed by in, as in

with; also from (esp. when followed by in, as in quot. 1843).

1853 Winger Four Scoir Thre Quest. Wks. 1888 I. 135 Sen 3e. differris fra ws..tweching the said day of the moneth. 1847 Clarendon Hist. Reb. III. (1843) 70/1 A latitude that honest and wise men may safely and profitably differ [in]. 1853 Walton Angler ii. 42 The question has been debated among many great Clerks, and they seem to differ about it. 1716 Addison Freeholder (J.). To irritate those who differ with you in their sentiments. 1735-8 Bolingbroke On Parties 81 To think They [the Tories]. had only differ'd with the Whigs about the Degree of Oppression..in order to sanctify Resistance. 1749 Fielding Tom Tomes III. v, Many people differed from Square and Thwackum, in judging [etc.]. 1791 Burke Corr. (1844) III. 351, I can never for a moment differ from you and your brother in sentiment. 1869 W. Gifford in Smiles Mem. 79chn Murray I. 158, I differ with him totally. 1833 J. H. Newsan Lett. (1891) I. 465 To unite with those who differ with us. 1843 Ibid. II. 430 She may... differ from me in opinion. 1869 Sir J. T. Coleridor Mem. Keble (ed.) 186, I differed with him in the conclusion he drew. 1885 Law Reb. 10 App. Cases 370 The appellant and respondents differ as to when the gate was erected.

+ b. To express or give vent to disagreement or

as to when the gate was erected.

+ b. To express or give vent to disagreement or difference of opinion; to dispute; to have a difference, to quarrel (with). Obs.

1635 BACON Ess., Unity in Relig. (Arb.) 429 A man..shall sometimes heare Ignorant Men differ, and know well. that those which so differ, meane one thing. 1709 HEARNE Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 245 As they went out of Town they happen'd to differ. a 1718 ROWE (J.), Here uncontroll'd you may in judgment sit; We'll never differ with a crowded pit. 1737 BRACKEN Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 118 As to his Size, I would have him full Fifteen Hands, nay, I would not differ for his being Sixteen, provided he was strong in proportion.

C. trans. To cause disagreement between; to set at variance. Sc.

set at variance. Sc.
1814 Saxon & Gael I. 79 (Jam.) If Maister Angis and her mak it up, I'se ne'er be the man to differ them.

Differ, sb. Sc. and dial. [f. DIFFER v.] = DIF-FRRENCE sb.

FERENCE sb.

1637 P. Forbes Eubulus 94 (Jam.) No such material points are in differ betwixt vs. 1639 Declar. Tunnults Sc. 340 The generall assembly .. would remove any doubt and differ which might arise. 1796 Burns Addr. to Unco Guid iii, Cast a moment's fair regard, What maks the mighty differ. 1842 S. Loven Handy Andy ix, But I'll pay you the differ out of my wage. 1873 Lowell Lett. (1894) II. 94 So far as I understood your 'differ' with your electors I thought you were right. 1893 STEVENSON Catriona 94 Either come to an agreement, or come to a differ.

Differ, obs. form of DEFER v.1 and 2.

Difference (différens), sb. Also 4 differense, 4-6 differens, defference, 5 deference, 5-6 dyfference, -ens, 6 difference, difference, difference. [a. F. différence, OF. also -ance (12th c. in Hatz.

Darm.), ad. L. differentia, abstr. sb. f. different-em:

see DIFFERENT and -ENCE.]

1. The condition, quality, or fact of being different, or not the same in quality or in essence; dissimilarity, distinction, diversity; the relation of non-agreement or non-identity between two or more

terent, or not the same in quality or in essence; dissimilarity, distinction, diversity; the relation of non-agreement or non-identity between two or more things, disagreement.

1340 Ayend. 210 Zuyche difference is betulelne be rearde of be bene and be deucoioun of be herte. C1470 Henry Wallace iv. 7 The changing cours quhilk makis gret deference. 1335 Coverdalle 2 Chrons. xiv. 11 Lorde, it is no difference with yt, to helpe by fewe or by many. 1611 Shaks. Wint. T.

1. i. 4 You shall see. great difference betwixt our Bohemia, and your Sicilia. 1609 Bunner 30 Art. xxv. (1700) 266 In all this Diversity there is no real difference. 1734 Pope Ess.

Man Iv. 56 All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. 1739 Hure Human Nat. 1. v. (1874) I. 323 Difference is of two kinds as oppos'd either to identity or resemblance. 1844 MACAULAY Athenian Orators Misc. Writ. 1860 I. 135 If he miss the mark, it makes no difference whether he have taken aim too high or too low. 1844 Emrsson Lect. Yng. Amer. Wks. (Bohn) II. 298 Difference of opinion is the one crime which kings never forgive. 1847 Tennyson Princ. VII. 162 Not like to like, but like in difference. 1851 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. I. Pref. to ed. 2. 15 Not so much by the resemblance of his works to what has been done before, as by their difference from it.

1 Various obs. and archaic constructions.
1856 TINDALE Doctr. Treat. (1848) 389 Note the difference of the law and of the gospel. 1859 North Guenará: Diall Pr. 150 a/2 There is a greate difference to teache the chyldren of Prynces, and to teache the chyldren of the people. 161d. 210 b) There is great difference from the cares and sorowes of women, to that of men. 1671 H. M. tr. Colloy. Erasmus 354 There is agreate difference from the cares and sorowes of women, to that of men. 1671 H. M. tr. Colloy. Erasmus 354 There is also another difference of divine and humane laws. 1778 Miss Bunny Evelina III. Let me observe the difference of his behaviour. 10 that of Sir Clement Willoughby. 1792 Elwina I. 6 The difference with us is

disputation.

2. Math. The quantity by which one quantity differs from another; the remainder left after sub-tracting one quantity from another. b. spec. The increment produced in a function of a variable by

increment produced in a function of a variable by increasing the variable by unity.

ASCENSIONAL DESCENSIONAL difference: see these words.

\$\tilde{c}\$ 1391 CHAUCER Astrol. 11. \( \frac{6}{4} \) The diff[e]rense be-twen 1 and 2.. is 1. 1539 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 103 Subtract the lesser time, from oute of the greater, and the difference turn into degrees, and mi. of the Equinoctial. 1593 FALE Dialling 19 Which you shall find least subtract that from the greater, and that which remaineth keep, (for it shall be called the difference kept). 1719 DE FOE Crusos 1. xvi. (1858) 204 The difference of that price was by no means worth saving. 1774 M. MACKENSIE Maritime Surv. iii. 13 The greater the Difference of Latitude of the two Places is. 1807 J. Brinkley (fille), An Investigation of the General Term of an important Series in the Inverse Method of Finite Difference. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies Metr. Syst. III. (1871) 115 The difference between them was but of about half an ounce. 1807 HUTTON Course Math. I. 12 note, If the difference of two numbers be added to the less, it must manifestly make up a sum equal to the greater. 1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 487 s. V. Difference, It is a very wide branch of pure mathematics which must be considered under this term, namely, the method or calculus of differences. 1bid. 488 The symbol [\Delta^{1}a] is called the \$\text{m}^{10}\$ difference of a.

C. \$pec. The amount of increase or decrease in the price of stacking the price of teachers.

c. spec. The amount of increase or decrease in

c. spec. The amount of increase or decrease in the price of stocks or shares between certain dates; in phrase to pay (etc.) the difference.

1717 Mrs. Centliver Bold Stroke for Wife iv. i, Hark ye, Gabriel, you'll pay the difference of that stock we transacter of to ther day. 1814 Stock Exchange Laid Open 11 Every man must either take, deliver, or pay his difference. 1889, Pall Mall G. 31 Mar. 8/2 He had paid all his 'differences' previous to his departure. 1887 Daily News 12 Oct. 2/2
The differences to be met and liquidated are enormous.

d. phy. To salit the difference to divide the

d. phr. To split the difference: to divide the difference equally between the two parties so that they meet half-way; to come to a compromise by

they meet half-way; to come to a compromise by equal mutual concession.

a 1778 Pitt Sp. (1806) I. 85 The common course, when parties disagreed, was what the vulgar phrase called 'to split the difference'. 1789 Generous Attachment I. 213 My Aunt, coming in, began to split the difference, by seriously advising me to think of neither. 1846 Whately Rhei. Addit. (ed. ?) 23 The result will usually be, after much debate, something of what is popularly called 'splitting the difference. 1889 Pall Mall C. 9 June 3/1 A Cabinet of Compromise is of necessity a Cabinet of Split the Difference.

3. A diversity or disagreement of opinion, sentiment or purpose; hence, a dispute or quarrel caused by such disagreement: used in various shades of intensity from a simple estrangement or dispute to open hostility. + In difference, in dispute (obs.).

1387 TERVISA Higden (Rolls) III. 423 (Mätz.) Touching be cause berof is no different bytwene us. 1484 CARTON Higgs.

11. xviii, The ape., made theyr dyfference to be acorded.
1856 Aurelio & Isab. (1668) Av. We cast lottes betwene us, by the which our difference shall finishe. 1856 SHAKS.

Merch. V. IV. i. 171 Are you acquainted with the difference.
That holds this present question in the Court? 1666 G.

W[OODCOCKE] Ir. Hist. Ivitine 40 b, They encountred in battell, in which difference. they were ouercome. 1641 J.

JACKSON True Evang. T. 1. 41 Who was the chiefe. remaines in some difference. 1658 NEEDHAM IT. Selden's Marc Cl. 1 In the year 1508, there began certain slight differences, which concluded in a notable..war. 2774 GOLDSM. Gretias Hist.

I. 253 With full power to concert all matters in difference. 1791 Boswell Johnson (1831) IV. 229 In the course of this year there was a difference between him and his friend Mr. Strahan. 2849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 143 He had never, he said, in his life, had any difference with Tyrconnel, and he trusted that no difference would now arise. 1631 Lects Mercury 17 May 5/1 The speedy. settlement of trade differences.

+ b. phr. To be (etc.) at difference: to have a

+b. phr. To be (etc.) at difference: to have a controversy, be at variance; to quarrel.

1538 LD. Berners Froiss. (1812) II. 349 The duke of Bretayne was in great difference with the realme of Fraunce.

1607 SHARS. Cor. v. iii. 201 Thou hast set thy mercy, & thy Honor At difference. 1621 SHUTE Sarah & Hagar (1649)

170 We. are at such deadly differences amongst our selves.

1624 WHITLOCK Zootomia 391 He is doubtlesse his own best. Friend, that is oft at difference with himselfe, for his miscarriages. 1677 YARRANTON Eng. Improv. 53. I fear their neighbouring Gentlemen will fall at Difference. 1737 WHISTON Josephus Hist. 1. xi. § 1 The great men were mightily at difference one with another.

4. A mark, device, or characteristic feature, which distinguishes one thing or set of things from another.

distinguishes one thing or set of things from another.

distinguishes one thing or set of things from another. Now rare or Obs. exc. as in b and c.

1482 Caxton Myrr. II. xiii. 94 Pictagoras.. by his grete entendement fonde the poyntes and the difference of musque. 1533 Douglas Æneis x vii. 87 Markyt 30u swa with sic rude differens, That by hys keyll 3e may be knaw fra thens. 1600 Shaks. Ham. v. ii. 12 An absolute gentleman, full of most excellent differences. 1631 Weever Anc. Fin. Mon. 149 The foure Deacons, for a difference from the Priests, carried a round wreath of white cloth. 1842 Tennyson Two Voices 41 Will one beam be less intense, When thy peculiar difference Is cancell'd in the world of sense?

of arms, to distinguish a junior member or branch of a family from the chief line. b. Her. An alteration of or addition to a coat

of a family from the chief line.

c 1450 Holland Howlat 600 He bure the said Dowglass armis with a different.

1480 Caxton Faytes of A. IV. xv. 275
The hed of the lordship bereth the playne armes without difference and thoo that are of his linage they putte therund of dynerse dyfferences. 1564-78 BULLENN Dial. agst. Pest (1888)

My name is Mendax, a yonger brother linially descended of an auncient house. We give three Whetstones in Gules with no difference. 1600 Shaks. Ham. IV. v. 183 Ther's Rew for you, and heere's some for me. Oh you must weare your Rew with a difference. 1610 GULLIM Heraldry I. vi. (1611)

22 The sonne of an Emperour cannot beare a difference of higher esteeme during the life of his father. 1864 Boursal. Heraldry Hist. 4 Pob. xiv. 137 When the Heir succeeds, he inherits the Arms of his Father without any Difference. 1882 Cussans Handbk. Heraldry X. (ed. 3) 150 Devices called Marks of Difference. In the early days of Heraldry, Differences were effected by a variety of arbitrary arrangements—such as changing the tinctures of the Coat.

C. Logic. A quality, mark, or characteristic, that

DIMERENCES WERE ENCIRCULARY ATTAINGEMENTS—Such as changing the tinctures of the Coat.

C. Logic. A quality, mark, or characteristic, that distinguishes a thing from all others in the same class; the attribute by which a species is distinguished from other species of the same genus; more fully specific difference: = DIPFERENTIA.

1531 T. WILSON Logike (1567) 30 a, When the propertie or difference is graunted, then the kinde straight followeth.
1656 Horden Lib. Necess. Wks. 1841 V. 371 He requires in a definition so exactly the genus and the difference. 1697 J. SERGEANT Solid Philos. 387 Not by the old beaten way of Genus and Difference. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., The difference of a Body is impenetrable Extension, and the difference of a Body is impenetrable Extension, and the difference of a Body is impenetrable Extension, and the difference of a Body is impenetrable Extension, and the difference of a Body is impenetrable Extension, and the difference of a Body is impenetrable Extension, and the difference, and the difference, and the difference, of the property of the property of the first production of generality and particularity introduce;—genus, species, difference, individual, accident. 1866 ABr. Thomson Laws 7%. § 69. 112 The difference, or that mark or marks by which the species is distinguished from the rest of its genus.

† d. transf. A division, class, or kind. Obs.

from the rest of its genus.

† d. transf. A division, class, or kind. Obs.

† d. transf. A division, class, or kind. Obs.

† 1520 Dewks Introd. Fr. in Palegr. 920 There ben two
dyfference of perspectyves. 1541 R. Copland Galyen's

Terap. 2 Aiv. The flowing of humours is dyuyded in two
dyfferences. 1550 Holland Camden's Brit. (1637) 34 (D.)

There bee of times three differences: the first from the
creation of man to the Floud or Deluge . the second from
the Floud to the first Olympias. 1658 Wilkins Real Char.

441 The several Species are to be learned, belonging to each
Difference. a 1682 Sir T. Browne Tracts (1684) 36 The
Sycamore...is properly but one kind or difference of Acer.

5. A discrimination or distinction viewed as conceived by the subject rather than as existing in the

5. A discrimination or distinction viewed as conceived by the subject rather than as existing in the objects. Now only in phr. to make a difference: to distinguish, discriminate, act or treat differently.

138a Wyclif 1 Esdras iv. 39 To taken persones and differences is not anent it (truth). 1393 Gower Conf. 111. 101 making of comparison There may no difference be Betwen a drunken man and me. 1483 CANTON Gold.

Leg. 427/1 He vysyted the seek folke without dyfference.

1598 Shaks. Merry W. 11. i. 57 I shall thinke the worse of fat men, as long as I haue an eye to make difference of mens liking. 1511 Bible Lev. xi. 47 To make a difference between the violeane and the cleane. 1568 STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr. 11. iii. § 2 To make them more capable of putting a difference between truth and falshood. 1716 Addison Freeholder (J.), Our constitution does not only

make a difference between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between such as are more or less criminal. 1819 SHELLEY CERCI V. iv. 82 No difference has been made by God or man ... Twixt good or evil, as regarded me.

6. attrib. and Comb., as difference-engine, a machine for calculating arithmetical differences:

machine for calculating arithmetical differences; difference-equation, one expressing a relation between functions and their differences (sense 2 b);

between functions and their differences (sense 2 b); difference-tone, see TONE 5b.

1876 Catal. Sci. App. S. Kors. § 23 The mode in which the Difference Engine calculates tables is, by the continual repetition of the simultaneous addition of several columns of figures to other columns, in the manner more particularly described below, and printing the result.

Difference, v. [f. DIFFERENCE 5b.: cf. F. differencier, in Cotgr. 1611.]

† 1. intr. To be different, to differ. Obs. rare.

c 1450 Mirour Salvacious 3026 So differences fire werldly for thilk purgatoriale. 1474 CANTON Chesse 72 The ryght lawe of nature defferenceth ofte tymes fro custom. 1483—Cold. Leg. 347 b/2 They difference as moche as is bitween not to synne and to do well.

† 2. trans. To make (something) different from what it was (or from what it is in another case); to change, alter, vary. Obs. rare.

what it was (or from what it is in another case); to change, alter, vary. Obs. rare.

1481 Caxton Myrr. It xxi. 111 In the londe of Samarye is a wel that chaungeth and differenceth his colour four tymes in the yere. 1572 Bossewell. Armorie 8, I wil not here speake how well thys Lyon is differenced. 1593 Nashe Christ's 7.7 2b, God shall reply.. Thou hast so differenced and diuorced thy selfe from thy creation, that I know thee not for my creature. 1675 Evelvn Terra (1720) 11 How far Principles might be.. differenced by Alteration and Condensation.

b. Her. To make an alteration in or addition to (a coat of arms) for the purpose of distinguishing members or branches of the same family.

1708 J. Chambeellanke St. Gt. Brid. II. 11. (1743) 379 The king at arms. has power to give and difference arms. c 1710 C. Fiennes Diary (1888) of Like Mullets that they have in an Eschuteon to difference the third son from the first and second in a family. 1888 Cussans Handble. Heraldry x. (ed. 3) 152 The third son differences his paternal coat with a Mullet. The Arms of the sixth son are differenced by a Fleur-delys. Itid. 153 All the members of the Royal Family—the Sovereign excepted—difference their Arms with a silver Label of three points, charged with some distinguishing mark, specially assigned to them by the crown.

3. To make different, cause or constitute a difference in, differentiate, distinguish (from something else). Usually redicated of a quelity or attribute.

ence in, differentiate, distinguish (from something else). Usually predicated of a quality or attribute:

else). Usually predicated of a quality or attribute; frequently in passive.

1508 Barrer Theor. Warres v. i. 124 The artillery is deuided and differenced into greatnesse or Sizes royall, and into lesser sizes. 1627-77 Feltham Resolves 1. xxv. 45 This differenceth a wise man and a fool. 1628 Prynne Lovelockes 17 A desire of singularitie, or differencing our selues from others. 21698 Locke Cond. Underst. § 31 Every individual has something that differences it from another. 21710 C. Fiennes Diary (1888) 223 They have Little or noe wood and noe Coale web differences it from Darbyshire. 1821 Trench Study of Words vi. (1869) 221 Synonyms. differenced not by etymology. but only by usage. 1871 Tylon Prim. Cult. 11. 300 That theologic change which differences the Jew of the Rabbinical books from the Jew of the Pentateuch. 1888 M. Burgows Cinque Ports vi. 162 The .. corporation. was differenced off from all others by its military service, its special functions, etc.

4. To perceive or mark the difference in or between; to make a distinction between, discriminate,

tween; to make a distinction between, discriminate, distinguish (in the mind, or in speech). Const.

distinguish (in the mind, or in speech). Const. from. (Now rare.)

1370-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) 131 One called it Dorobrina, differencing it from Canterbury(which hetermeth Doroborni). c1611 Chapman Iliad v. 130 From thy knowing mind. I have remov'd those erring mists.. That thou may'st difference Gods from men. 1646 Fuller Wounded Consc. (1841) 291 Thus these two kinds of repentance may be differenced and distinguished. 1755 S. Walker Serm. viii, He is known and differenced from never-so-many, who presume, without Title, to be of equal Birth with him. 1878 Gladstone Prim. Homer 149 The Nestor of the Odyssey is carefully differenced from the Nestor of the Iliad, yet in just proportion to the altered circumstances.

+ b. intr. or absol. To perceive or mark the difference, distinguish (between). Obs.

1646 S. Bolton Arraignm. Err. 166 You cannot difference between false and true. 1647 Tharp Comm. Matt. xix. 20 Aristotle. differencing between age and youth, makes it a property of young men to think they know all things. 1686 Case of Doubting Conscience 65 St. Paul saith, that he that doubteth or differenceth, is damned or condemmed, if he eat.

5 Math. 8 To take or calculate the difference.

be eat.
5. Math. a. To take or calculate the difference of. + b. To take the differential of; = DIFFERENCE

of. † b. To take the differential of; = DIFFERENTIATE v. 4 (obs.).

1670 Newton in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men (1841) II. 307
I thank you for your intimation about the limits of equations and differencing their homogeneal terms. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Differential calculus. is a method of differencing quantities; that is, of finding a differential, or infinitely small quantity, which, taken an infinite number of times, is equal to a given quantity. 1788 Howard Cycl. I. 242 To difference quantities that mutually divide each other.

Hence Differenced ppl. a.; † Differencer, one who or that which differences or distinguishes.

1638-48 G. Daniel Eclog. II. 252 Shall looke at Glorie... with a differenced Light To those, who liveing saw that falme more bright. 1633 D. Rocens Treat. Sacraments I. 81 Circumcision... to be the Differencer of all other Nations from the Jewes.

+Difference, a. Obs., representing L. deferens: see Deferent B. 2.
1308 Travisa Barth. De P. R. viii. xi. (1495) 317 The cercle that hyghte Difference is the cercle of a planete and highte Difference. for it beryth the cercle Epiciclis.

cercle that hyghte Difference is the cercle of a planete and highte Difference. for it beryth the cercle Epiciclis.

Differencing (di 'ferensin'), vbl., sb. [f. prec. vb. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb to DIFFER-ENCE (in various senses).

1610 GUILLIM Heraldry I. i. (1660) 4 Names were instituted for differencing of each person from other severally.

1659 FULLER App. Inj. Innoc. (1840) 617 Writers of civil dissentions are sometimes necessitated, for differencing of parties, to use those terms they do not approve. 1809-10 Colenide Friend (1866) 340 The mechanism of the understanding, the whole functions of which consist in individualization, in outlines and differencings by quantity, quality, and relation. 1865 Edim. Rev. Apr. 330 Differencing is. a far more important part of Scottish than of English heraldry.

Differencing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That differences or makes a difference; distinguishing, differentiating; discriminating: see the verb.

1653 J. Pawson Vind. Free Grace 42 Differencing grace.

1657 BAXTER Acc. Pres. Th. 5 Augustine who rose up against Pelagius. in defence of differencing free grace.

1656 W. SECKER Nonsuch Prof. 16 Differencing mercy calls for differencing duy. 1768 Phil. Trans. LIX. 409 There is in each [Chinese] character a distinctive or differencing conditions which qualify the rule.

Hence Differencingly adv.

21640 W. FENNER Christ's Alarm (1650) 28 To preach differencingly, to distinguish between the precious and the vile.

+ Differency. Obs. [ad. L. differentia DIF-

vile.

† Differency. Obs. [ad. L. differentia DIF-FERENCE: see -ENCY.] = DIFFERENCE sb.

1607 SHAKE. Cor. v. iv. 11 There is differency between a Grub & a Butterfly; yet your Butterfly was a Grub. 1640 SIR E. DERING Proper Sacrifice (1644) 21 The differencie of Editions. 1707 Lond. Gas. No. 4333/1 All Jealousies and Differencies being removed. 1812 HENRY Camp. agst. Quebec 3 Many differencies of style corrected.

Thiffarent (different). a. (15). adv.) [a. F. dif-

Different (differencies of style corrected.

Different (different), a. (16., adv.) [a. F. different (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. different-em differing, different, pr. pple. of differ-re trans. to bear or carry asunder, etc., intr. to tend asunder, have opposite bearings, DIFFER.]

A adi.

1. Having characters or qualities which diverge from one another; having unlike or distinguishing attributes; not of the same kind; not alike; of other

1. Having characters or qualities which diverge from one another; having unlike or distinguishing attributes; not of the same kind; not alike; of other nature, form, or quality.

\*\*c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.\*\* 00 To heele bobe be ulcus and be festre wib medicyns different bat longen to bem bobe. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 1 Largely and in many different maners. \*\*c 1500 Sc. Poem Her.\*\* 43 in O. Elis. Acad., etc. 95 The fader the hole, the eldest son deffere[nt, quhiche a labelle; a cressent the secound. 1881 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1. (1886) 21 b, Persons different in state and condition. 1607 Shaks. Lear IV. iii. 37 Mate and mate could not beget Such different issues. 1652 Hobbes Leviath. 1. xv. 79 Appetite, and Aversions. .in different tempers. are different. 1712 Steele Spect. No. 114 P 4 Their Manners are very widely different. 1802 MAR. Edgeworth Moral T. (1816) I. viii. 50 With what different eyes different molecular arrangements. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 29 Principles as widely different as benevolence and self-love. 1887 Ruskin Praterita II. 248 We both enjoyed the same scenes, though in different ways.

D. Const. from: also to, than (†against, †with). The usual construction is now with from; that with to (after unlike, distinular to) is found in writers of all ages, and is frequent colloquially, but is by many considered incorrect. The construction with than (after other than), is found in Fuller, Addison, Steele, De Foe, Richardson, Goldsmith, Miss Burney, Coleridge, Southey, De Quincey, Carlyle, Thackeray, Newman, Trench, and Dasent, among others: see F. Hall Mod. English iii. 82.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 125 b, His lyght is moche different and vnlyke to the lyght of the holy goost. 1588 R. Parke tr. Mendoza's Hist. China 257 If.. they could write any other language that were different vnto theirs. [Ibid. 271, 291.] 1590 Shaks. Com. Err. V. i. 46 This weeke he hath beene. much different from the manhe was. 1603 Dekker, &c. Grissil (1841) 72 Oh, my dear Grissil, how much differe

2. In a weaker sense, used as a synonym for other as denying identity, but without any implication of dissimilarity; not the same, not identical, distinct. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath*. 11. xxvi. 138 Civill, and Naturall Law are not different kinds, but different parts of Law. 1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 35 P 3 At different times he appears as serious as a Judge, and as jocular as a Merry-Andrew 1800 PALEN Nat. Theol. v. § 2 (1819) 52 To different persons, and in different stages of science. 1860 Tyndall Glac. 1. i. 3 Some. .. may be split with different facility in different directions. 1867 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) I. App. 717 Eadwig King of the Churls is quite a different person from Eadwig the Ætheling. 1868 Lockyre Elem. Astron. iii. (1879) 145 The daily motion of the Earth is very different in different parts. Mod. I suspect this is a different coin from the other, though, being both new sovereigns of this year, they are quite indistinguishable.

3. Comb., as different-minded, -coloured.
1680 ALLEN Peace & Unity 13 If this .. will not reconcile the different-minded to our judgement. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 455 We may have different heights.. or wear different-coloured clothes. 1831 BREWSTER Offics x. 91 The different-coloured spaces of the spectrum.

B. 5b.

† 1. A disagreement, dispute; = DIFFERENCE

B. sb.

†1. A disagreement, dispute; = DIFFERENCE
sb. 3. Obs. rare. [OF. different, written by the
Academy differend.]
1483 CAXTON Cato Ciij b, The whych deuyll myght not
synde the manere for to.. brynge them to dyscencion and
dyfferente. 1484 - Fables of Æsop iv. vi, Whan a lygnage
or kyndred is in dyfferent or in dyuysyon. Ibid. v. x, We
praye the that thow vouchesauf to accorde our dyferent so
that pees be made betwene vs. 1606 G. W[00DCOCKE] tr.
Hist. Ivitus Li ij a, Whereupon arose cruell differents betweene the Genooise and the Venetians.
2. That which is different; a contrary or opposite. rare.

site. rare.

1581 LAMBARDE Eiren. IV. Epil. (1602) 589 To shew things by their contraries and differents. 1890 J. H. STIELING Philos. 4 Theol. iii. 49 The fairest harmony results from differents.

C. as adv. = Differently. Now only in uneducated use.

educated use.

1744 SARAH FIELDING David Simple I. 253, I spent my Infancy...very different from what most Children do. 1775 MAD. D'Arblay Early Diary (1889) II. 131 He pronounces English quite different from other foreigners. 1803 tr. Lebrun's Mons. Botte III. 9 They had ... acted perfectly different from those parties who [etc.]. 1863 KINGSLEY Water Bab. viii. 374 'Oh dear, iI was but a little chap in Vendale again..how different I would go on !'

Different, obs. form of DEFERENT.

| **Differentia** (differențiă). Pl. -im(-i<sub>1</sub>i). Logic. I. = difference. diversity; a species.] The attri-

| Differentia (diferențiă). Pl. -iso (-i<sub>t</sub>ī). Logic. [L. = difference, diversity; a species.] The attribute by which a species is distinguished from all other species of the same genus; a distinguishing mark or characteristic; = DIFFERENCE sb. 4 C. 1887 WHATELY Logic ii. 1 § 4 (ed. 2) 62 Either the material part [of their essence] which is called the Genus, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called Differentia, or in common discourse, characteristic. 1850 KINGSLEY TENRYSON Misc. I. 218 This deep, simple faith in the divineness of Nature.. which, in our eyes, is Mr. Tennyson's differentia. 1851 MANSEL Proleg. Logica i. (1860) 54 The concept whiteness, as a species of colour, is capable of definition by its optical differentia. 1889 A. LANG Introd. Romilly's Verandah N. G. 17 To be inconsistent and incoherent and self-contradictory is the very differentia and characteristic of myth. 1889 R. L. Ottley in Lux Mundi (1890) xii, 476 To arrive at the true differentia of Christian morals.

**Differentiable** (diférensiăb'l), a. rare. [f. med.L. differentiā-re differentiate: see -BLE.] Cap-

med.L. differentia-re differentiate: see -BLE.] Capable of being differentiated.

1863 E. V. Neale Anal. Th. 4 Nat. 219 So as to produce a new differentiable material from the crash of ancient integrations. 1867 H. Spencer Princ. Biol. II. vii. § 206.

209 Undeniable proof that they [the tissues] are easily differentiable. Mod. (Math.) All functions of a variable are differentiable, but not all are integrable.

Differential (differential), a. and sb. [ad. med. or mod.L. differential-is, f. differential (Dict. Trev. 1732).] A adj.

1. Of or relating to difference or diversity; exhibiting or depending on a difference or distinction; esp. in Comm. used of duties or charges which difference according to circumstances.

sp. in Comm. used of duties or charges which differ according to circumstances.

1647 H. More Song of Soul 1. 11. xii, This be understood of differentiall profunditie. 1841 Myres Cath. Th. 111. xxiv. 90 This testimony does not decide. the differential amount of sacredness between Substantial Divinity and Literal Infallibility. 1845 McCulloch Taxatiom 11. v. (1852) 222 To reduce the present differential or prohibitory duties on the sugar of foreign countries. 1868 Rocers Pol. Econ. xiv. (1876) 5 Differential duties in favour of colonial timber. 1894 Jessorp Rand. Roam. ii. 60 They compounded for murder according to a differential tariff.

2. Constituting a specific difference or differentia; distinguishing, distinctive, special. 1695 GAULE Magastrom. 77 Any quality of sympathy or antipathy (which doe follow naturally the specifick or differential forms). 1733 Cheyne Eng. Malady 11. xi. § 1 (1734) 227 The great differential Marks of the Distemper will appear. 1895 De Quincey Carliste on Pope Wks. XIII. 24 Every case in the law courts. presents some one differential feature peculiar to itself. 1893 F. Hall in Nation (N.Y.) LVII. 449/3 One of the differential peculiarities of a highly important division of the Hindus. of olden times.

b. Relating to specific differences. Differential

a highly important division of the Hindus of olden times.

b. Relating to specific differences. Differential diagnosis: the distinguishing between two similar species of disease, or of animals or plants.

1893 B. Meadows Clin. Observ. 29 Any system of specific treatment governed by differential diagnosis. 1877 ROBERTS Handble. Med. I. 19 in others the diagnosis has to be more or less differential. 1893 in Syd. Sec. Lex.

3. Math. Relating to infinitesimal differences (see

8. Math. Relating to infinitesimal differences (see B. 1).

Differential calculus: a method of calculation invented by Leibnitz in 1677, which treats of the infinitesimal differences between consecutive values of continuously varying quantities, and of their rates of change as measured by such differences. (Newton's method of Fluxions was another way of treating the same subject.) Differential coefficient: a function expressing the rate of change, or the relation between consecutive values, of a varying quantity: see Coefficient 8.2 c. Differential equation: an equation involving differentials (see B. 1).

1702 RALPHSON Math. Dict. sv. Fluxions, A different way... passes... in France under the Name of Leibnitz's Differential Calculus, or Calculus of Differences, 1706 H. Ditton Instit. Fluxions 17 The Fundamental Principles (of Fluxions). appear to be more accurate, clear, and convincing than those of the Differential Calculus. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s. v., Mr. Leibnitz.. calls it differential calculus, as considering the infinitely small quantities... as the differences of the quantities; and, accordingly, expressing them by the letter d prefixed: as the differential of x by dx. 1763 W. Emerson Meth. Increments 75 A differential equation. 1808 Edin. Rev. Jan. 256 The general methods of integrating the differential equations above mentioned. 1816 tr. Lacroix's Diff. 3 Int. Calculus 4 The limit of the ratio of the increments, or the differential coefficient, will be obtained. 1819 G. Pracock (1164), Comparative view of the fluxional and differential Calculus. 1825 Macaulay Ess., Mackintosk's Hist. Rev. (1854) 321/1 We submit that a wooden spoon of our day would not be justified in calling Galileo and Napier blockheads, because they never heard of the differential calculus.

4. Physics and Mech. Relating to, depending on, or exhibiting the differentialers, or other measurable

or exhibiting the difference of two (or more) motions, pressures, temperatures, or other measurable physical qualities: a. of physical actions or effects. Differential tone (in Acoustics) = difference-tone:

see Tone sb.

1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) I. 406 Weight is made by the differential, not the absolute pressure of ether. 1868 Lockver Elem. Astron. 318 As the Sun's distance is so great compared with the diameter of the Earth, the differential effect of the Sun's action is small. 1873 B. Stewart Conserv. Energy iv. § 136. 97 Wherever in the universe there is a differential motion, that is to say, a motion of one part of it towards or from another. 1877 LE Content Elem. Gool. 1. (1879) 55 The centre of the glacier moved faster than the margins. This differential motion is the capital discovery in relation to the motion of glaciers. 1880 E. J. Payne in Grove Dict. Mns. 1. 726 Two notes. sounded together. generate a third. tone, whose vibrational numbers. These tones Helmholtz calls differential tones.

b. of instruments or mechanical contrivances:

b. of instruments or mechanical contrivances:

b. of instruments or mechanical contrivances:
e. g.,
Differential gear, gearing: a combination of toothed
wheels communicating a motion depending on the difference
of their diameters or of the number of their teeth. Differential pulley: a pulley having a block with two rigidly
connected wheels or sheaves of different diameters, the
chain or rope unwinding from one as it winds on the other.
Differential screw: a screw having two threads of different pitch, one of which unwinds as the other winds.
Differential thermometer: a thermometer consisting of
two air-bulbs connected by a bent tube partly filled with a
liquid, the position of the column of liquid indicating the
difference of temperature between the two bulbs. Differential winding: the method of winding two insulated wires
side by side in an electric coil, through which currents pass
in opposite directions.

1804 J. Leslie Heat of The instrument most essential in
this research. was the differential thermometer. 1834 Mech.
Mag. XXI. 3 Saxton's differential pulley. Ibid. 6 The
'locomotive differential pulley' can never be made to
answer the expectations of the inventor. 1881 MAXWELL
Electr. 4 Magn. 1. 433 The differential galvanometer, an
instrument in which there are two coils, the currents in
which are independent of each other. 1884 MINCHIN Statics
(ed. 3) I. 188 A Differential Wheel and Axle is sometimes
employed. 1888 Encycl. Brit. XXIII. 559 In 1877 Mr.
James Starley, it is believed without any knowledge of the
same differential gear for tricycles.

B. 3b.

1 Math. a. (In the differential and integral cal-

1. Math. a. (In the differential and integral calculus) The infinitesimal difference between consecutive values of a continuously varying quantity (corresponding to a MOMENT or FLUXION in Newton's method); either of the two quantities (usually considered to be infinitesimal) whose ratio consti-

considered to be infinitesimal) whose ratio constitutes a differential coefficient.

1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn. s. v. Fluxion, This Method is much...shorter than...the French one with the Differential d multiplied into the Flowing Quantity, to denote the Fluxion. 1730-6 Balley (folio), Differential of any quantity, is the fluxion of that quantity. 1768 Howard Cycl. 1.

1244 Multiply the differential of [each] factor into the other factor, the sum of the two [products] is the differential sought. 1819 G. Peacock View Fluxional 4 Diff. Calc. 25 The Differential is but the measure of the rate of increase. 1880 Buckingham Elem. Diff. 4 Int. Calc. (ed. 2) 42 The function which Leibniz terms differential and which Newton designates as a 'fluxion' is the concrete symbol which represents the rate of change in the variable. + b. A logarithmic tangent. Obs.

+ b. A logarithmic tangent. Obs.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Differential, in the doctrine of logarithms. Kepler calls the logarithms of tangents, differentiales; which we usually call artificial tangents. 1845

CAYLEY Wks. I. 145 Logarithmic differential.

2. Biol. A distinction or distinctive characteristic

of structure: opp. to equivalent.

1883 A. Hyart in Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci. XXXII.
338 During their subsequent history, characteristics are

divisible into two categories: those which become morphological equivalents and are essentially similar in distinct series, and those which are essentially different in distinct series and may be classed as morphological differentials.

3. Comm. A differential charge: see A. I. 1890 Spectator 20 Sept. 383 The morality of American Railway Companies as regards... differentials and commissions.

sions.

Differentialize, v. [f. prec. + -IZE.] trans. To make differential; to differentiate.

1868 Sat. Rev. XIV. 601/1 Words..more or less modified or, as some philosophers would say, differentialized in magning.

Differentially (difére n[ăli), adv. [f. as prec. +

-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a differential manner.

1. Distinctively, specially, by way of difference:

1. Distinctively, specially, by way of difference: see DIFFERENTIAL A. 2.

1644 J. STRICKLAND in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xlvi. 7

God is said to be in heaven differentially, so as he is not anywhere else. 1646 Sta T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vt. xxviii.

(R.) When biting serpents are mentioned in the Scripture they are not differentially set down from such as mischief by stings. 1846 Dr. Quincey Antigone of Sophacles Wks. XIV. 207 These persons will . wish to know . what there is differentially interesting in a Grecian tragedy, as contrasted with one of Shakspere's or of Schiller's. 1880 STUBBS Med. 4 Mod. Hist. ix. (1886) 210, I will. state next what sorts of rights, forces, and ideas I consider, mark differentially the three periods at which I have been looking.

2. In relation to the difference of two measurable quantities; in two different directions: see DIF-

quantities; in two different directions: see DIF-

quantities; in two different directions: see DIFFERENTIAL A. 4.

1863 H. Spencer First Princ. x. (L.), Whether .. everything is explicable on the hypothesis of universal pressure,
whence what we call tension results differentially from
inequalities of pressure in opposite directions. 1883 Nature
XXVII. 275 The magnets. being in both these patterns of
lamp wound differentially. 1893 Closs. Electrical Terms
in Lightning 7 Jan. (Suppl.), Differentially-wound dynamo
machine, a compound-wound machine in which currents
flow in opposite directions in the coils on the field magnets:

Differentiant (differentially. Math. Also
differentiant [f. pr. ppl. stem of med.L. differentia-re or F. differentier: see next and -ANT.]
A rational integral function of elements a, b, c, . . ,
which elements multiplied by binomial coefficients
are the coefficients in a binary quantic, which re-

are the coefficients in a binary quantic, which remains unchanged when for them are substituted the

mains inchanged when for them are substituted the elements of the new quantic obtained by putting x + hy for x in the original quantic (Sylvester). 1876 Sylvester in Phil. Mag. March, I propose to give a systematic developement of the Calculus of Invariants, taking a differentiant as the primordial germ or unit.

Differentiate (differentiaty, f. differentia Difference: of E. differentiar, f. differentia Difference:

cf. F. differentier, -encier.]

1. trans. To make or render different; to con-

cf. F. differentier, -encier.]

1. trans. To make or render different; to constitute the difference in or between; to distinguish. 1833 De Quincey Autobiog. Sk. Wks. I. 199 note, Genius differentiates a man from all other men. 1872 Years Techn. Hist. Comm. 22 The use of fire... constitutes one of the great distinctions by which man is differentiated from the lower animals. 1874 L. Stephen Hours in Libr. (1893) II.

18. His language...is sufficiently differentiated from prose by the mould into which it is run.

2. Biol., etc. To make different in the process of growth or development; to make unlike by modification, esp. for a special function or purpose; to specialize. (Chiefly used in passive.)

1838 Huxley Oceanic Hydrosoa (Ray Soc.) 22 The substance of the spermarium. becomes differentiated into minute, clear, spherical vesicles. 1865 Seeley Lect. & Ess. i. 15 We have heard.. of the power which all organisms possess of differentiating special organs to meet special needs. 1871 Darwin Dece. Man II. xx. 365 The power of sexual selection in differentiating the tribes. 1874 H. R. Reynolds John Bapt. iii. § 1. 127 The office of priest.. is ultimately differentiated from that of the prophet and the prince. 1874 Carrenter Ment. Phys. 1. ii. § 43 'Protoplasm' or living jelly, which is not yet differentiated into 'organs'. 1885 J. Ball in Jral. Linn. Soc. XXIII. 26 A very long period of.. isolation during which a large number of separate species, and not a few genera, have been differentiated. 1893 F. Hall in Nation (N.Y.) LVII. 229/A As being distinctly differentiated from practizer, it [practitioner] has.. unquestionable utility.

b. intr. (for reft.) To become differentiated or specialized.

specialized.

specialized.

1874 Lewes in Contemp. Rev. Oct. 692 Nebulæ which differentiate into a solar system.

1884 Bowrs & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 155 Their walls become thickened as they differentiate from the meristem.

3. trans. To observe, note, or ascertain the difference in or between; to discriminate between, distringuish.

ference in or between; to discriminate between, distinguish.

1876 G. F. Chambers Astron. 915 Differentiate, to fix the position of one celestial object by comparing it with another. 1878 Miss Braddon Open Verd. xxxv. 239 Typhus and typhoid, which two fatal diseases. Jenner was just then seeking to differentiate. 1880 R. C. Daysdale in Med. Temp. Yrnl. Oct. 3, I have known some difficulty in differentiating such attacks from those of epilepsy.

b. intr. To recognize the difference.

1891 J. Jastrow in Educat. Rev. I. 258 One important use of child study is to differentiate between functions that in the adult have become merged.

4. Math. To obtain the differential or the differential coefficient of.

1816 tr. Lacroix's Diff. 4 Int. Calculus 18 The differential coefficient being a new function. may itself be differential coefficient being a new function. may itself be differential coefficient.

tiated. 1882 Minchin Unipl. Kinemat. 229 Differentiate this equation first with respect to  $\xi$  and then with respect

tiated. 1884 MINCHIN Unit. Rinemal. 229 Differentiate this equation first with respect to \$\tilde{\epsilon}\$ and then with respect to \$\tilde{\epsilon}\$. Hence **Differe ntiated** ppl. a., **Differe ntiating** vol. sb. and ppl. a.; also **Differe ntiator**, he who or that which differentiates.

1851 H. Macmillan Foots. Page Nat. 203 In the fungi, however, there is little or nothing of this specializing or differentiating process. Their entire structure is uniform. 1864 H. Spencer Illust. Univ. Progr. 3 Each of these differentiated divisions. begins itself to exhibit some contrast of parts. 1871 Tyndall Fragm. Sc. (1879) I. xz. 490 The differentiating influence of 'environment' on two minds of similar natural cast. 1888 R. F. Littledal in Academy 7 July 6/1 No impression of conscious imitation. but only that of differentiated heredity. Mod. (Math.) The result can be obtained by differentiating. **Differentiation** (differentiating. **Differentiation** of differentiating, or condition of being differentiated (see prec. 1, 2); any change

being differentiated (see prec. 1, 2); any change by which like things become unlike, or something homogeneous becomes heterogeneous; spec. in Biol., etc., the process, or the result of the process,

homogeneous becomes heterogeneous; spec. in Biol., etc., the process, or the result of the process, by which in the course of growth or development a part, organ, etc. is modified into a special form, or for a special function; specialization; also the gradual production of differences between the descendants of the same ancestral types.

1855 H. Spencer Princ. Psychol. (1870) I. I. iii. 49 In the rudimentary nervous system, there is no such structural differentiation. 1863 E. V. Neale Anal. Th. 6, Nat. 217

The differentiation of a diffused material substance into the opposite forms of suns and planets. 1865 Gosse Land 4, Sea (1874) 213 The lower the rank of an organism. the less of differentiation we find, the less of specialty in the assignment of function to organ. 1875 Darwin Desc. Man I. ii. 61 He [the naturalist] justly considers the differentiation and specialisation of organs as the test of perfection. 1874 Sweet Eng. Sounds 23 The Roman alphabet has been further enriched by the differentiation of various forms of the same letter, of which the present distinction between m and v, i and j, are instances. 1875 Lyell Princ. Geol. II. II. IIII. 480 We cannot so easily account for the differentiation of the Papuan and the Malay races. 1880 A. R. WALLACE Isl. Lyfe 278 Long continued isolation would often lead to the differentiation of species.

2. The action of noting or ascertaining a difference (see prec. 3); discrimination, distinction. a 1866 When well in Macm. Mag. XLV. 142 Men rush. to differentiation on the slightest provocation. 1875 G. H. Lewes Prob. of Life 4 Mind Ser. I. II. V. IV. 504 The logical distinctions represent real differentiations, but not distinct existents. 1876 Bartholow Mat. Med. (1879) 114 A careful differentiation of the causes.

3. Math. The operation of obtaining a differential or differential coefficient.

distinct existents. 1876 Bartholow Mal. Med. (1879) 114
A careful differentiation of the causes.
3. Math. The operation of obtaining a differential or differential coefficient.
1800 Woodhouse in Phil. Trans. XCII. 123 note, Processes of evolution, differentiation, integration, &c. are much more easily performed with the former expression. 1876 tr. Lacroix's Diff. 9 Int. Calculus 21 The principles of differentiation having been deduced. 1885 Warson & Burbury Math. Th. Electr. 4 Magn. I. 31 Performing the differentiations and substituting, we get letc.]

† Differentio-differential, a. Math. Obs. 1797-52 thandress Cycl. Differentio-differential Calculus is a method of differencing differential quantities. the same, in effect, with the differential, adv. [f. Different a. +-Ly 2.] In a different manner, or to a different degree; diversely.

208 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. II. viii. (1495) 35 Not alle lyke but defferently. c1400 Lamfranc's Cirurg. 124 Wounded in be heed differentliche. 1450-1230 Myrr. our Ladye 292 To the sonne ys sayde, Christeleyson dyferentely from them, for he ys not only god wyth them, but also man. 1618 Boltono Florus IV. viii. 205 And now his Navie wasted up and down. O how differently from his Father! hee rooted out the Cilicians, but this man stirred Pyrats to take his part. a 1622 R. HAWKINS Hawkins! Voyages (1878) 124 Those. have recounted this mysterie differently to that which is written. 1651 Honses Leviath. L iv. 17 When we conceive the same things differently now then formerly. 1713 Berkeley Guardian No. 70 Ps Philosophers judge of most things very differently from the vulgar. 1770 MAD. D'Arblany Early Diary to Jam. (1886) I. 64 How very differently of being different maning of them. 1665 J. Sergeant Sure-footing 182 Reason acts much differently now then formerly. 1713 Berkeley Guardian No. 70 Ps Philosophers judge of most things very differently from the vulgar. 1770 MAD. D'Arblany Early Diary to Jam. (1886) I. 64 How very differently got Design different exity Ball III. 135 He seems to

they include differentness, contact, separation, remoteness.

Differing, vbl. sb. [f. Differ v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb Differ, q.v.; difference.
1828 MRS. E. NATHAN Langreath I. 151 You must excuse
so material a differing in our opinions.

† 2. Her. = DIFFERENCE 3b. 4b. Obs.
1252 WRLEY Armorie 7 Another matter..to be reformed,
is the maner of differings.

† 3. A disagreement; = DIFFERENCE 5b. 3.
1866 R. Coke Power & Subj. 266 [To] decide our differings
in Church and State. 1690 W. WALKER Idiomal. Anglo
Lat. 220 Hence grow great differings (magne discordie).
1700 CHANDLER Eff. agat. Bigotry 16 Their little Differings
should not occasion the abating of their mutual Love.

**Differing**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That differs: see the verb.

1. in gen. sense: = DIFFEBENT a. Very common in 17th and early 18th c.; now rare or Obs.

1. in gen. sense: = DIFFEBENT a. Very common in 17th and early 18th c.; now rare or Obs.

1. 13th Achaucer Beach. v. Pr. v. 13th Dyuerse and differing substances. 1508 Manwood Lawes Forest x. § 7 (1615) 79/1 An especiall manner of proceeding. which is differing from the proceeding [etc.]. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. t. iv. § 2 (1873) 28 Whose writings were in a differing style and form. c. 163g J. Howell. Lett. II. xii, Which makes me to be offered in the neighbouring Snow lately fallen. 1708 Formes § Qual., Very differing from that pure whitenesse to be observed in the neighbouring Snow lately fallen. 1708 Pope Sappho 43 Turtles and doves of diff 'ring hues unite. 1719 DE FOE Crusoe II. xii. (1858) 547 A differing name from that which our Portuguese pilot gave it. 2763 Sir W. Jones Caissa Poems (1777) 128 A polish'd board, with differing colours gracd. 1802 H. Martin Helen of Glemoss II. 126, I was so changed by dress. as to appear. essentially differing to what I had ever been.

2. Disagreeing in opinion or statement; discre-

Caista Foems (1777) 120 A pousit board, with uniering colours grac'd. 180s H. Marin Helen of Gleerost II. 126, I was so changed by dress. as to appear. essentially differing to what I had ever been.

2. Disagreeing in opinion or statement; discrepant, discordant.

1581 Sidney Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 31 Hauing much a-doe to accord differing writers. 1677 W. Hubbard Narrative 68
There are differing accounts about the manner of his taking and by whom. 1889 Marinau Stud. Chr. 280 The differing voices of the intellect and the soul.

† 3. At variance, disputing, quarrelling. Obs.

1501 CHAPMAN Hiad Ix. 543 Then sent they the chief priests of Gods with offer'd gifts t' atone His differing fury.

1700 DRYDEN Pal. 4 Arc. Ded. to Duchess Ormond 152
Odaughter of the Rose, whose cheeks unite The differing titles of the Red and White.

† Differingly, adv. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]
In a differing manner, differently.

1502 Warner Alb. Eng. (1612) 364 More diffringly and doubtingly than of the other sixe. 1666 Boyle Orig. Formes & Qual. (1667) 27 Each organ of Sense. may be it selfe differingly affected by external Objects. 1688 — Final Causes Nat. Things ii. 58 Organs of sight that are very differingly framed and placed. 1691 — Hist. Air xix. (1692) 163
These differingly colour'd sorts of Vittiol.

† Differrence. Obs. [f. differ, obs. form of DEFER v.1 + -ENCE] The action of deferring or putting off, delay.

1556 Crossracquell Let. Willock in Keith Hist. Ch. Scotl. App. 198 The hail warld may se that it is bot differrence.

putting off, delay.

1559 CROSHAGUELL Let. Willock in Keith Hist. Ch. Scotl.
App. 198 The hail warld may se that it is bot difference
that ye desyre, and not to haif the mater at ane perfyte tryall.

Diffet, obs. var. DIVOT, a sod.

† Diffibulate, v. Obs. rare - o. [f. ppl. stem
of L. diffibulāre, f. dif-, DIS-+ fībula clasp, buckle,
FIBULA.] To unclasp, unbuckle.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diffibulate, to unbutton, open or
ungird.

ungird.

† Diffica oity, Obs. rare • [ad. med.L. difficācitās, f. difficāx difficult (Catholicon).] Difficulty.
1656 Bloont Glossogr., Difficacit, hardness or difficulty.

| Difficile, -il (difi-sil, diffisil), a. Obs. (exc. as
Fr.) [a. late OF. difficile (15th c. in Littré), ad. L.
difficil-is, f. dif-, Dis- + facilis able to be done,
easy. Cf. Pr. difficil, Sp. dificil, It. difficile.] The
opposite of facile. opposite of facile.

†1. Not easy, hard to do or accomplish, trouble-some; = DIFFICULT a. 1 a, b (q.v. for constructions). Obs.

tions). Obs.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 143 It is a difficile thing to a man to be long in helth. 1489 CAXTON Faytes of A. 1.

2 39, Al thinges seme dyfficyle to the dysciple. 1500-150 Dumbar's Poems (1893) 300 Thocht luve be grene in gud curage, And be difficill till asswage. 1533 Bellenber Livy II. (1822) 205 The Romanis . finalie wan the difficillest and maist strate parte of the said montane. 1566 Painter Pal. Pleas. 1. 45 b, To adventure anye hard and difficile exploit. 1573 New Custom II. ii. in Hazl. Dodstey III. 30 No matter so difficile for man to find out. 1561 Burler of No. Mart. Mel. II. i. v. ii. 302 They. make it most dangerous and difficile to cured. 1563 Burler Hud. 1. i. 53 That Latine was no more difficile Than to a Blackbird tis to whistle. 1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1577) 88 Hope oft fancies that to be facile in the attainment, which reason in the event shews difficile.

† 2. Hard to understand; = DIFFICULT a. I c. 1546 Joyg in Gardiner Declar. Art. Toye (1546) p. xv.

in the event shews difficile.

† 2. Hard to understand; = DIFFIGULT a. I c.
c 1346 Jovr in Gardiner Declar. Art. Joye (1546) p. xv.
Isai prophecied of Christ that..he shoulde not be darke and
dyffycyle or harde in his doctrine. 1353 Apr. Hamilton
Catech. (1884) 46 Ane exposition of difficil & obscuire placis.
1637 GILLESPIR Eng. Pop. Cerem. III. viii. 136 If the matter
be doubtfull and difficille.

|| 3. Of persons: Hard to persuade or satisfy; unaccommodating, making difficulties; awkward,
troublesome to deal with; = DIFFICULT a. 3.

In modern use as nonce-wd. from French (diffisi).
1336 in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. App. lxxvi. 183 The Kings
highnes.. wold not shew himself very difficile. 1628 Bacon
Hen. VII, Wks. (Bohn) 448 This cardinal.. finding the pope
difficile in granting thereof. 1633 J. Done Hists. Septuagint 146 Some race of Women are deficile and troublesome.
1835 CAROLINE FOR Mem. Old Friends (1882) 301 The most
difficile and bizarre body in Christendom. 1881 MALLOCK
Romance 19th Cent. 1. 248 No jealousy.. made her in the
least cold or difficile
† Difficilely, 1119, adv. Obs. [f. DIFFICIL(E
+ 1172.] In a difficult manner; with difficulty.
1613 SHERLEY Trav. Persia 99 Princes difficilly speak
of peace while they feele themselues able to make warres.

Difficileness (diffis line). 162 occ shows (I-

Difficileness (diffisiles). [f. prec. + -NESS.]
The quality of being 'difficile'; see above. (In

modern use from DIFFIGILE 3.)

1607-12 BACON Ess., Goodness (Arb.) 204 A Crosnes, or frowardnes, or aptnes to oppose, or difficilenes. 1632 Little

GOW Trav. VIII. 373 Doubting of his passage, and the difficilnesse of the Countrey. 1836 R. A. King Shadowed Life III. iii. 58 In love .. with her person, her pleasantness, her fortune .. and last, though not least, her difficileness.

Diffici litate, v. rare or Obs. [f. L. difficil-is

difficult: cf. DIFFICULTATE.] trans. To render difficult: the opposite of facilitate.

1511 Corga., Difficulter, to difficultate, or difficilitate; to make difficult.

1640 QUARLES Enchirid. 1. lexviii, The boldnesse of their resolution will disadvantage the assaylants, and difficilitate their design.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devent Ess. 1. xx. §4 (R.) The inordinateness of our love difficilitateth this duty.

his duty.

† **Difficul**, a. Obs. Also 5 deffykel, 6 difficull.

?a. OldLat. difficul (cited by Nonius from Varro): the Eng. word may however have been deduced from difficulty, or pronounced after the latter, instead of with sibilant c as in difficile.] = next. Hence + Difficulty adv. Obs.

stead of with sibilant c as in difficile.] = next. Hence † Difficully adv. Obs.
c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 99 Olde woundys which hat beh deffykel to be consowdyde. 1528 HULDET, Difficull reason, obscuratio, obscurum argumentum. Diffuse or difficult, obscurus. Itid., Difficultye, difficile. c 1638 Howell Lett. (1650) II. 112 Certain .. words .. accounted the difficults in all the whole Castilian language.

Difficult (difikibit), a. Also 5 dyficulte, 5-6 difficulte. Comp. difficulter, sup. difficultest (now rare). [An English formation, of which the ending -cult is not etymologically regular: cf. L. difficil-it, F. difficile. It has been regarded as deduced from the sb. difficult-y; and it may have arisen under the joint influence of difficul (see prec.) and difficulty. It appeared earlier than the adoption of difficile from French, which it has also outlived.]

1. Not easy; requiring effort or labour; occasioning or attended with trouble; troublesome, hard. a. of actions, etc.: Hard to do, perform, carry out, or practise. Often with inf. subject. 1526 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 1. (1504) 42 Good beginnings in all great matters are alwaies the difficultest part of them. 1598 HAKLUY Voy. I. 212 (R.) Things difficulte [they] haue made facile. 1600 J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa 11. 149 Necromancers. their arte is exceeding difficult. 1608 D. T. Ess. Pol. & Mor. 10 b, How difficults a thing it is, to love, and to be wise, and both at once. 1666 Boyle Orig. Formes & Qual., The greatest and difficultest Changes. 1676-7 Markell. Corr. cclxxv. (1872-5) II. 504 It is much difficulter for you to have obtained an injunction, than to retain it. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 172 P14 Vittue is sufficiently difficult with any circumstances. 1799 Kirkwan Geol. Ess. 10 [Their] difficult solubility in water. 1866 Motley Netherl. (1868) I. i. 1 It is difficult to imagine a more universal disaster. 1876 Mozley Unio. Serm. ix. (1877) 195 Generosity to an equal is more difficult than generosity to an inferior.

b. of the object of an action. Co

(now usually act., less freq. pass.), or with of or in before a noun expressing the action; also with the action contextually implied (= hard to pass, the action contextually implied (=hard to pass, reach, produce, construct, or otherwise deal with.)

1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. on To consowde olde woundes whiche hat ben difficult [MS. B. deffykel] to be consowded. Ibid. to 5p echeke be constreyned and difficulte of mevynge. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. x. iv, If apparaunce Of the cause . Be hard and difficulte in the utteraunce. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. III. xxxvii. 233 The thing ... is strange, and the naturall cause difficult to imagine. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) VII. xvii. 1203 A river very difficult, as well in regard to its banks as to the marshes on the sides of it. 1749 Fielding Tom Yones vii. vi, The real sentiments of ladies were very difficult to be understood. 1793 Smeatom Edystome L. Ded. 4 A plain and simple building, that has nevertheless been acknowledged to be, in itself. curious, difficult, and useful. 1814 Wordsw. Excursion v. 492 Knowledge... is difficult to gain. 1850 M\*COSH Div. Govt. ii. (1874) 29 This is a difficult question to answer. 1860 TYDALL Glac. I. viii. 58 In some places I found the crevasses difficult. 1870 Yarts Nat. Hist. Comm. 89 Markets are so difficult of access.

C. Hard to understand; perplexing, puzzling,

c. Hard to understand; perplexing, puzzling,

obscure.

1556 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) G vj., If youre difficulte speakinge overcome me. 1612 Brinsley Lud. Lit. 46 The difficultest things in their Authours. 1662 Boyle Style of Script. (1668) 53 Leaving out all such difficulter matters. 1828 Buckle Crivilia. (1869) II. v. 217 Butler, one of the most difficult of our poets. 1885 Bible (R.V.) Yer. xxxiii. 3 Great things, and difficult, which thou knowest not.

2. Of persons. arch. 8. Hard to please or satisfy;

to get on with; unaccommodating, exact-

not easy to get on with; unaccommodating, exacting, fastidious.

1389 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie 1. xii. (Arb.) 44 To make him ambitious of honour, lealous and difficult in his worships.
1663 Hearth Flagellum or O. Cromwell (ed. 2) 7 Being in his own nature of a difficult disposition. and one that would have due distances observed towards him. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) III. 32 Children were early accustomed not to be nice or difficult in their eating. 1773 Goldsm. Stoops to Cong. 1. i, I'll. look out for some less difficult admirer. 1885 Thackeran Neuroomes II. 87 My temper is difficult. 1889 Lowell Walton Lit. Ess. (1891)81 He [Cotton] also wrote verses which the difficult Wordsworth could praise. b. Hard to induce or persuade: unwilling. re-

also wrote verses which the difficult Wordsworth could praise.
b. Hard to induce or persuade; unwilling, reluctant, obstinate, stubborn.
a 1502 in Arnolde Chron. (1811) 81 That such persones which were difficulte [frinted difficultie] ageynst the sayd ordre be callid afore my Lorde Mayr and Aldirmen to be reformed bit heir wise exortacions. c 1503 HOWELL Lett. 1. vi. 8, I attended him also with the Note of your Extra-

ordinaries, wherein I find him something difficult and dilatory yet. 1691 RAY Creation L. (1701) 56 In particular I am difficult to believe, that [etc.]. 1749 FIRLDING Tom Yones xiv. ii. Lady Bellaston will be as difficult to believe any thing against one who [etc.]. 1891 L. Keith The Halletts I. xiii. 248 Sir Robert had been rather a difficult husband—that is to say, he had occasionally taken his own way. + Difficult, sb. Obs. rare. [f. DIFFICULT a.]

Difficulty.

Difficulty.

1709 tr. Sir J. Spelman's Alfred Gt. 95 What Difficult Elfred had to recover the Land. Ibid. 118 bis, 120.

Difficult, v. Now local. [a. obs. F. difficulter to make difficult, f. med.L. difficultäre, f. difficultäs.] difficulty: see DIFFICULTATE, DIFFICILITATE.]
+1. trans. To render difficult, impede (an action,

etc.). To render difficult, impede (an action, etc.). The opposite of to facilitate. Obs.

a 1608 [see Difficulting below]. 1678 Temple Let. to Ld. Treasurer Wks. 1731 II. 506 Those which intended to difficult or delay the Ratification with France. a 1698 Ibid. II. 484 (L.), Having desisted from their pretensions, which had difficulted the peace. 1818 Todd s. Difficultate, The late lord chancellor Thurlow was fond of using the verb difficult; as, he difficulted the matter; but he was pronounced unjustifiable in this usage.

2. To put in a difficulty, bring into difficulties, perplex, embarrass (a person). Usually pass. (Sc. and U.S.)

perplex, emdatrass (a person). Usually pass. (Sc. and U.S.)

1686 [see Difficulting below]. 1713 Wodrow Corr. (1843)

1.464. I would be difficulted to read the King of France 'the most Christian king' to my people. 1718 Ibid. II. 410 How far the alterations. may straiten and difficult some ministers who have formerly sworn the oath. 1782 J. Brown Address who have formerly sworn the oath. 1782 J. Brown Address in Students (1858) 62 If you be difficulted how to act. 1813 J. Ballantyne in Lockhart Ballantyne-kumbug Handled (1839) 29 This business has always been. difficulted by all its capital. being lent the printing-office. 1848 Bush Resurrection 51 (Bartlett) We are not difficulted at all on the score of the relation which the new plant bears to the old. 1865 W. E. Ayroun N. Sinclair I. 155 The poor lads might be difficulted to find meal for their porridge. Hence Difficulting vbl. 3b. and ppl. a.

a 1668 Sir F. Verr Comm. 119 Lest. [this] might give the enemy an alarm, to the difficulting of the enterprise. 1666 Renwick Serm. xviii. (1776) 212 There is not a case that can put Him to a non-plus or difficulting extremity. + Difficultare to render difficult, f. difficult-ās difficulty.] trans. To make difficult: = prec. 1.

med.L. difficult-āre to render difficult, f. difficult-ās difficulty.] trans. To make difficult: = prec. 1.
1611 Cotgs., Difficulter, to difficultate or difficilitate.
1820 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) IV. 161 The circumstances which facilitated or difficultated (if I may make such a word for the nonce) the introduction of Christianity.

Difficultly (dirfikbltli), adv. [f. Difficult a. +-LY 2. Formerly very frequent in literary use; now rather avoided, and in speech rarely used; in sense 1, 'with difficulty' is usually substituted.]

1. In a difficult manner, not easily, hardly; with difficulty.

in sense I, 'with difficulty' is usually substituted.]

1. In a difficult manner, not easily, hardly; with difficulty.

1558 in Strype Ann. Ref. I. App. iv. 4 Ireland .. will be very difficulty stayed in their obedience. 1644 Scott Vox Cooli 6 Our posterity will difficultly beleve it. 1646 S. Bolton Arraigam. Err. 47 Castles, and forts, and strong holds, they are hardly conquered, difficultly overcome. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. J. (1655): I He. was none of the gracefullest of Orators, for his words came difficultly from him. a 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1716 I. 5 A possession of trifles. difficultly acquired and easily lost. 1685 Boyle Effects of Mot. vi. 66 The Mountain Carpathus. said to be much more steep and difficultly accessible than any of the Alps. 1718 Pridaux Connect. O. 4 N. T. 11. IV. 219 Gorgias difficultly escaping fled to Marisa. 1784 J. Krir Dict. Chem. 97 The vapours. are very elastic, and difficultly condensable. a 1843 Southey Doctor ccxii. (1862) 594 Diseases. difficultly distinguishable by their symptoms. 1875 Ruskin Fors Clavig. V. 37 No. 50 The difficultly reconcileable merits of old times and new things. 1879 Rutley Study Rocks x. 87 Labradorite fuses readily... anorthite is more difficulty fusible.

b. In a way hard to understand; obscurely. 1582 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 11. (1586) 62 It is a thing as blame worthie to speake dissolutelie, as to speake difficultie. 1875 A. J. Swinbounke Picture Logic is. 58 Things seem to me to be put so difficultly in books.

C. To a difficult degree; so as to be difficult of access, passage, etc. 1872 C. King Mountain. Sierra Nev. iv. 88 We found the

access, passage, etc.

10 a united access, passage, etc.

1872 C. King Mountain. Sierra Nev. iv. 88 We found the ice-angle difficultly steep; but made our way successfully

1872 C. King Mountain, Sierra Nev. iv. 88 We found the ice-angle difficulty steep; but made our way successfully along its edge.

d. In a difficult position; in a condition of embarrassment. (Cf. Difficulty 2 c.)

1886 P. O. Hutchinson Diary T. Hutchinson II. 430

These unfortunate people were very difficultly placed.

† 2. Unwillingly, reluctantly. Obs.

1851 Robinson It. More's Utop. II. (Arb.) 99. I knowe howe difficultile and hardelye I meselfe would have beleved. 1614

Lodge Seneca 2 Hath... either... denied, or promised but difficultily. with strained and reproachful words. 1677

OTWAY Cheats of Scapin II. i, How easily a miser swallows a load, and how difficulty he disgorges a grain.

† Difficultness. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. +

NESS.] The quality of being difficult; difficulty.

1850 P. WHITEHORNE IT. Macchiavelli's Arte of Warre (1573) 70 b Such difficultnesse is necessarie. 1850 Frampton Dial. Yron & Steele 170 It toke away the difficultnesse of the swallowing downe. 1644 Digst Two Treatizes (1645)

II. 77 The difficultnesse of this subject...would not allow us that liberty.

Difficulty (difikblti). Also 4-6 dyff., te, 5-6-10e, -tye, 6-7 -tie. [ad. L. difficultās, -tālem (f. dif-, Dis- + facultas Faculty), perh. immed. through OF. or AF. difficult!

In OF, the word is as yet recorded only of 15th c.; it may have been in earlier use in Anglo-Fr.; but the English word, which was common before 1400, may have been formed directly from L., on the type of the many existing words in -ts corresponding to L. words in -tss, e.g. porrett, purett.]

1. The quality, fact, or condition of being diffi-cult; the character of an action that requires labour or effort; hardness to be accomplished; the oppo-

or effort; hardness to be accomplished; the opposite of ease or facility.

138 Wyclif Num. xx. 19 No difficulte shal be in the prijs. 1396 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xii. ii. (1495) 409 Yf. the Egle hath thre byrdes, she throwyth oute one of her neste for dyffyculte of fedyng. crago St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7969 His sonn with grete difficulte Gart his fader monke to be. 1513 More in Grafton Caron. (1568) II. 786 He speedily without any difficultie. brought the matter to a good conclusion. 1669 MILTON P. L. II. 449 If aught.. in the shape Of difficulty or danger could deterre Me. 1719 De FOB Crusoe (1840) I. viii. 139, I had no great difficulty to cut it down. 1759 Robertson Hist. Scot. I. II. 134 Nor was this reconcilement a matter of difficulty. 1707 Junius Lett. xli. 208, I have been deterred by the difficulty of the task. 1797 Mrs. Rancliffe Italian i, She walked with difficulty. 1860 Tyndall Glac. II. x. 283 The difficulty of thus directing a chain over crevasses and ridges. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2). 26 Scottes has no difficulty in showing that virtue is a good.

b. Said of the object of an action (the nature of which is contextually implied: cf. DIFFICULT

1 b).
1747 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. V. 103 The Length and Difficulty of the Bay. Mod. The steepness and difficulty of the direct path. A route of considerable difficulty.

C. The quality of being hard to understand;

C. The quality of being hard to understand; perplexing character, obscurity.

1530 More Supplic. Soulys Wks. 321/1 Because that of the difficultie of his [St. Paul's] writing thei catch sometime some matter of contencion. 1644 MILTON Educ. Wks. (1847) 100/1 If the language be difficult. it is not a difficulty above their years. 1866 FARREN O'FIE, Lang. i. 21 The difficulty and obscurity of the phrase.

2. with a and pl. A particular instance of this quality; that which is difficult. a. A thing hard to do or overcome: a hindrance to action.

2. with a and pl. A particular instance of this quality; that which is difficult. a. A thing hard to do or overcome; a hindrance to action.

a 1619 Daniel Fineral Poem (R.), Nor how by mastering difficulties so.. He bravely came to disappoint his foe. a 1716 South (J.). They mistake difficulties for impossibilities. 1775 Burke Corr. (1844) II. 53, I see, indeed, many, many difficulties in the way. 1836 Froude Hist. Eng. (1838) I. ii. 130 As difficulties gathered round him, he encountered them with the increasing magnificence of his schemes. 1880 Giking Phys. Gog. iv. 232 A difficulty may sometimes be felt in understanding how [etc.]. 1893 Westm. Gaz. 13 Feb. 1/2 To parade difficulties is the delight of the pedant; to grapple with them is the task of the statesman. Mod. The children, I admit, are a difficulty.

b. Something hard to understand; a perplexing or obscure point or question.

c 1386 Chaucre Frier's T. Prol. 8 Ye han her touchid... In scole matier gret difficulte. a 1500 Chester Pl. (1892) 118 Discussing this difficulty. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 29 There is no cause for anye man by reason of a few difficulties, to dispaire to attaine to the true vnderstandinge of the Scriptures. 1698 R. L'Estrange Fables No. 494 (1708) I. 540 When People have been Beating their Brains about a Difficulty, and find they can make Nothing on't. 1770 Brattle Ess. Truth II. 1 § 1 (R.), Let us see, then, whether... we can make any discovery preparatory to the solution of this difficulty. a 1843 J. H. Newman Par. Serm., Chr. Myst. (1868) 1. 211 Difficulties in revelation are especially given to prove the reality of our faith.

c. An embarrassment of affairs; a condition in this distinction, co-operation, or progress is difficult; a trouble: often shec. a pecuniary embarrassment.

which action, co-operation, or progress is difficult; a trouble; often spec. a pecuniary embarrassment.

a trouble; often spec. a pecuniary embarrassment. (Usually in pl.)

1705 Addison Italy (J.), They lie under some difficulties, by reason of the emperour's displeasure, who has forbidden their manufactures. a 1715 Burnet Own Times 1. 346 The king was under no difficulties by anything they had done.

1831 Fa. A. Krmble Frnl. in Rec. Girthood (1878) III. 68

Mr Brunton. is in 'difficulties' (civilized plural for debt.

1861 Smiles Engineers II. 142 A serious difficulty occurred between him and his wife on this very point, which ended in a separation. 1885 Law Times LXXIX. 173/2 In Dec. 1867 the company fell into difficulties. 1886 Tip Cat xix.

254 Come to me if you. are in any difficulty or trouble.

3. Reluctance, unwillingness (see DIFFICULT a.

2 b); demur, objection. Obs. exc. in phr. to make a difficulty or difficulties, now associated with 2a; formerly + to make difficulty, i.e. to show reluctance.

2 a; formerly † to make difficulty, i.e. to show reluctance.
1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 795 The Protector made great difficultie to come to them. 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V, 70 b, To obeye us without opposicion, contradiccion or difficultee. 21608 SIR F. VERE Comm. 119 Her Majesty.. with some difficulty (as her manner was) granted the men to be levied. 1687 T. SMITH in Magd. Coll. (034. Hists. Soc.) 18 Hee making severall difficultyes. 1769 ROBERTSON Chas. V. II. v. 95 This she granted with some difficulty. 1769 GOLDSMITH Rom. Hist. (1786) II. 355 Apollonius.. made no difficulty of coming from Greece to Rome. 1873 TRISTRAM Moab xiii. 239 They.. never made any difficulties or demands.

demands.

Diffidation (difidē<sup>1</sup>.[ən). Hist. Instit. [ad. med.L. diffīdātiōn-em (Du Cange), n. of action from med.L. diffīdāre to distrust, f. dif-, DIs++-fīdāre to trust, keep faith: see DEFY v.1] The undoing of relations of faith, allegiance, or amity; declaration of hostilities; = DEFIANCE I.

1731 CHANDLER IT. Limbork's Hist. Inquis. II. 24 Diffidation declares Hereticks to be enemies of their Country and the Empire.. When any one is declared an Heretick by

the Sentence of the Judge, any Man . . may seize, plunder, and kill him. 1807 Coxe Hist. Ho. Austria (Bohn) I. xxx. 454 They sent a . . letter of diffidation, in which they renounced their allegiance. 1818 HALLAM Mid. Ages (187a) II. 58 The ceremony of diffidation, or solemn defiance of an enemy. 1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. I. 81, The evils attendant on the right of diffidation or private warfare (Fekdereckt). 1887 SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. § Eng. II. i. 27 According to modern principles, the Subject's allegiance is indefeasible. but the primeval legislation of the Teutons permitted to the vassal . . the right of diffidation—he might undo his faith.

THERAL (Aliceital)

permitted to the vassal... the right of dimension—he might undo his faith.

Diffide (difei'd), v. Now rare. [f. L. diffidere to distrust, be distrustful, f. dif-, Dis-+ fidere to trust. Cf. Defy v.l sense 7.] intr. To want faith or confidence; to have or feel distrust; to diffide in (+of), to distrust. (The opposite of confide.)

1232 Bonner Let. in Burnet Hist. Ref. II. 180, I diffided in the justness of the matter. cas65 Lindersay (Pitscottie)

Chrow. Scot. (1728) 55 Never diffiding of good fortune. 1606

J. Hynd Eliasto Libidinoso 30, I. wish thee not to diffide. 1604 Fisher in F. White Refl. Fisher 115 Not to seeme to diffide. of your Maiesties indgement. 1607 Denvem Encid

Xt. 636 If in your arms thus early you diffide. a 1806

C. J. Fox Reign James II. (1808) 32 With regard to facts remote. wise men generally diffide in their own judgment. 1820 J. Donovan Catech. Council of Trent (1855) 517 And diffiding entirely in ourselves, we shall seek refuge... in the mercy of God. 1825 R. W. Hamilton Pop. Educ. 1. 7 We speak not now of certain affirmed calculations. We diffide in them.

† D. with clause. Obs.

dunde in them.

† b. with clause. Obs.

1649 H. More Cupid's Conflict lxxvii, To. . diffide Whether
our reasons eye be clear enough. a 1713 ELLwoon Autotor (1885) 257 Which of us can now diffide That God will
us defend?

us defend?

† C. trans. To distrust, doubt. Obs.

1678 R. BARCIAY Apol. Quakers ii. § 14. 62 So would I not have any reject or diffied the Certainty of that Unerring Spirit. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 779 Alwaies fluctuating about them [Incorporeals] and diffiding them. 1686 Honneck Crucif. Yesus xxii. 658 How basely hast thou diffiedd this providence!

Hence Diffi ding vbl. sb., distrusting.

1657 G. STARKEY Helmont's Vind. 149 It is a great diffiding in God's mercy.

+ The Rec. 1540.

1657 G. STARKEY Helmont's Vind. 149 It is a great diffiding in God's mercy.

† Diffide lity. Obs. rare-1. [f. dif-, DIS- + FIDELITY, after infidelity.] Disbelief, unbelief.
1659 FULLER App. Inj. Innoc. 1. 61 Parcel-Diffidelity in matters of such nature, I am sure is no sin.

Diffidence (di'fidens). [ad. L. diffidentia want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, f. diffidentem, pr. pple. of diffid-ère to distrust: see DIFFIDE and -ENCE. Cf. obs. F. diffidence, -ance, 16-17th c. in Godef.] (The opposite of Confidence, insgiving, doubt. Now rare or Obs.
1. Want of confidence or faith; mistrust, distrust, misgiving, doubt. Now rare or Obs.
1. 156 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 94 Bycause we put diffedence or mistrust in God. 1548 HALL Chron., Edw. IV., 208b, King Edward beyng. in diffidence of reysyng any army. departed. 1595 Shaks. Yoka 1. i. 65 Thou dost shame thy mother, And wound her honor with this diffidence. 1614 Bp. HALL Recoll. Treat. 684 Away with these weake diffidences. 1614 T. Jackson Comment. Creede 11. 251 Distrust or diffidence to Gods promises. 1641 J. Shute Sarah & Hagar (1640) 33 Diffidence in the promise of God. 1649 Milton Eikon. xii. (1851) 436 Hee had brought the Parlament into so just a diffidence of him, as that they durst not leave the Public Armes at his disposal. 1712 Pope Let. to Steele 15 July, Sickness. 1800 Pamela (1742) IV. 271 Since that Time, I have always had some Diffidences about her. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India II. v. v. 549 A diffidence. of his judgment or his virtue. 1823 Lingard Hist. Eng. VI. 65 His former refusal. proceeded. from diffidence in the sincerity of his ally. 1828 Emerson Addr., Lit. Ethics Wks. (Bohn) II. 206 The diffidence of markind in the soul has crept over the American mind.

2. Distrust of oneself; want of confidence in one's

2. Distrust of oneself; want of confidence in one's own ability, worth, or fitness; modesty, shyness of

own ability, worth, or fitness; modesty, shyness of disposition.

17631 Hobbes Levialh. 1. vi. 25 Constant Despayre, Diffidence of our selves. a 1683 Sidney Disc. Cont. iii. \$40(1704)

394 Every one ought to enter into a just diffidence of himself.] 1709 Pore Ess. Crit. 567 Speak, tho' sure, with seeming diffidence. 1798 Ferriar Illustr. Sterne: i. 12 The diffidence for Erasmus prevented him from assuming that title. 1841 Macaulay Ess., W. Hastings (1854) 646/t With great diffidence we give it as our opinion. 1865 Trollope Orley F. xxxii. (ed. 4) 229 She had aid aside whatever diffidence may have afflicted her earlier years, and now was able to speak out her mind.

† Diffidency. Obs. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

= Diffidency Obsterv. Casar's Comm. 6 So doth diffidence wait ypon indirect and perfidious designements. 1864 Edmonds Obsterv. Casar's Comm. 6 So doth diffidence wait ypon indirect and perfidious designements. 1864 F. Bragge Disc. Parables xiii. 450 He.. prays with great diffidency, and distrust of prevailing. 1874 Richardson Clarissa (1811) III. is 3 All diffidences, like night-fogs before the sun, disperse at her approach.

Diffident (diffident), a. [ad. L. diffident-em, pr. pple. of diffidere to mistrust; see Diffident-em, pr. P. (The opposite of Confident). diffident. 21618

1862 F. Bragge Diffidente. mistrustful. diffident. 21618

nistrustful (of).

1598 Florio, Diffidinte, mistrustful, diffident. a 1618
RALEIGH Mahomet (1637) 207 In the constancie of his people he was somewhat diffident. a 1621 Donne Serm. xii. 114
A fainting and a diffident Spirit. 1667 Milton P. L.

VIII. 562 Be not diffident Of Wisdom, she deserts thee not, if thou Dismiss her not, when most thou needst her nigh. 1692 Ray Creation 1. (1704) 159, I am somewhat diffident of the truth of those Stories. 1724 WATTS Relig. 7804. (1780) 131 A feeble man and diffident had need to pray daily, Lord, lead us not into temptation. 1805 H. MARTIN Helen of Glenross III. 330 Had I been more diffident in its effects, I had not trusted..to it. 1873 SYMONDS Grk. Poets v. 141 The English are not musicians, and are diffident in general of the artist class.

2. Wanting in self-confidence; distrustful of oneself; not confident in disposition; timid, shy,

self; not confident in disposition; timid, shy,

2. Wanting in self-conneence; distrustiul of one-self; not confident in disposition; timid, shy, modest, bashful. (The usual current sense.)

[1648 Eikon Bas, xi. (1824) 88, I am not so diffident of My selfe, as brutishly to submit to any men's dictates.] 1713 Addison Cato III. i, Let us appear nor rash nor diffident. 1788 MAD. D'Arblav Lett. 3 Jan., He [Dr. Johnson] never attacked the unassuming, nor meant to terrify the diffident. 1838 W. Inving Neustead Abbry Crayon Misc. (1863) 362 She was shy and diffident 1838 B. M. Croker Proper Pride I. ii. 42 She little knew that the apparently diffident young man was the life and soul of his mess.

Diffidently (difidentli), adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2.]

In a diffident manner, with distrust or self-distrust. (1) 1613 State Triats, C'tess of Essex (1816) II. 831 He found it to be uncertainly and diffidently set down. 1730-6 Ballev (folio), Diffidently, distrustfully, suspiciously. 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela (1742) III. 160, I looked, I suppose, a little diffidently. 1836 Emerson Eng. Traits, Manners Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 Don't creep about diffidently; make up your mind. + Diffidentlmeass. Obs. rare - 0. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] = DIFFIDENCE.

1737 in Ballev vol. II. 1775 in Ash.

Diffie, obs. form of DEFY.

+ Diffind, v. Obs. rare - 0. [ad. L. diffind-Fre to cleave asunder, f. dif-, Dis-+findere to cleave arrays in Ash.

Diffine, -itlon, etc., obs. ff. DEFINE, etc.

to cleave asunder, f. dif., DIS. + findtre to cleave.]
1727 BAILEY vol. II, To Diffind, to cut or cleave asunder.
1775 in Ash.

Diffine, -ition, etc., obs. ff. Define, etc.
+ Diffinish, -isse, v. Obs.: see Definish.
+ Diffission. Obs. rare - o. [ad. L. diffission-em, n. of action f. diffindtre to cleave asunder.]
1727 BAILEY vol. II, Diffission, a cleaving asunder.
+ Diffixed, pa. pple. Obs. rare - o. [f. dif., DIS.- L. fixus, Fixed.]
1727 BAILEY vol. II, Diffised, loosened, unfastened.
+ Diffiate, v. Obs. [f. L. diffiat-ppl. stem of diffiare to blow apart, disperse by blowing, f. dif., DIS.-+flare to blow.] trans. To blow apart or away, 1620 Venner Via Recta (1650) 311 Thereby..vaporous and rheumatick superfluities are discussed and diffiated.
+ Diffiation. Obs. [n. of action f. L. diffiare, diffiat-: see prec. Cf. obs. F. diffiation Cotgr.]
Blowing asunder, or dispersing by blowing.
1268 SKEVNE The Peet (1860) 18 Purgation is perfitit.. be.. fasting, and diffiation. 1874 Newron Health Mag. 76 Convenient refrigeration and diffiation of vapoures. 1650 Venner Via Recta (1650) 301 Hindering the diffiation and dissipation of vaporous fumes.

b. In early Chemistry: see quot. 1706.
1662 J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Oriat, 247 A substance scarce capable of diffation or blowing away. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) Diffation.. a Term us'd by some Chymists, when Spirits raised by heat, are blown with a kind of Bellows, into the opposite Camera or Arch of the Furnace, and there found congealed. 1763 W. Lewis Commerc. Phil. Techn. 211 Diffiation of the antimonial metal.

Diffioryssh, var. of Defilourish v. Obs.

Diffiuan (di fluien). Also diffiuan. Chem.
[mod.f.L. diffuer to flow away, dissolve + -AN I. 2.] A chemical compound, obtained, as a loose white very soluble powder of bitter saline taste, by the action of heat on a solution of alloxanic acid.

1847 Turner's Elem. Chem. (ed. 8) 787 Diffuan, this compound is found in the liquid which has deposited the

the action of heat on a solution of alloxanic acid.

1847 Turner's Elem. Chem. (ed. 8) 787 Diffuan, this compound is found in the liquid which has deposited the leucoturic acid. 1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. 1. 138 s. v. Alloxanic Acid, An aqueous solution of alloxanic acid is decomposed by boiling, carbonic anhydride being abundantly evolved, and two new bodies formed, one of which. diffuan, remains in solution, but may be precipitated by alcohol. Ibid. II. 322 Diffluan.

Diffluence (di-fluens). [f. DIFFLUENT, or its L. source: see-ENGE. Cf. mod.F. diffluence.]

1. The action or fact of flowing apart or abroad; dispersion by flowing. Also fig.

1633 FLETCHER Purple Isl. VIII. xvi, Their violence 'Fore danger spent with lavish diffluence, Was none, or weak in time of greatest exigence. 1636 BLOWN Glossogr., Diffluence, Pagan Idol. I. 202 Such a confluence and diffluence make, he supposes, the four heads mentioned by Moses. 1853 READE Chr. Yohnstone x. 128 The loose, lawless diffluence of motion that goes by that name [dancing].

2. Dissolution into a liquid state; deliquescence; spec. in Biol. the peculiar mode of dissolution or disintegration of Infusoria, called by Dujardin 'molecular effusion'.

1887-0 Topp Cycl. Anat. IV. 712/1 Softening may vary

disintegration of Infusoria, called by Dujardin 'molecular effusion'.

1847-9 Todd Cycl. Anat. IV. 712/1 Softening may vary from simple flabbiness to a state approaching diffluence.

1861 J. R. Greene Man. Anim. Kingd., Calcnt. 52 Such amceboid particles occasionally become detached by the method denominated 'diffluence'.

+ Diffluency. Obs. rare-1. [f. as prec.: see -ENOY.] Diffluent condition; quality of flowing out is all directions fluidity.

-ENCY.] Diffluent condition; quality of flowing out in all directions, fluidity.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. i. 50 Ice is only water congealed by the frigidity of the ayre, whereby it acquireth no new forme, but rather a consistence, or determination of its diffluency.

Diffuent (diffuent), a. [ad. L. diffuent-em, pr. pple. of diffuerer to flow apart or away, f. dif-, Dis- I + fuere to flow. Cf. mod.F. diffuent.] Characterized by flowing apart or abroad; fluid; delignment. Also fig.

Characterized by flowing apart or abroad; fluid; deliquescent. Also fig.

a 1618 SYLVESTER Tobacco Battered 626 Yet over-moist [Brain], againe Makes it [Memory] so laxe, so diffluent and thin, That nothing can be firmly fixt therein. 1648 ANNE BRADSTREET Poems (1678) 33 What's diffluent I do consolidate. 1647 TRAPF COMM. Luke xvii. 8 A loose, discinct, and diffluent mind is unfit to serve God. 1811 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. LXV. 228 Speech is confluent, rather than diffluent. 1851-9 OWEN in Man. Sc. Eng. 365 Their soft organic substance is commonly diffluent. 1880 GRAY in Nat. Sc. 4 Relig. 14 A formless, apparently diffluent and structureless mass.

+ Diffluous. a. Obs. rare - . [f. L. diffluous

+ Diffinous, a. Obs. rare - o. [f. L. diffu-us flowing assunder, overflowing (f. difflu-ere: see Diffluent) +-ous.] = Diffluent.
1727 BAILEY vol. II, Diffluous, flowing forth, abroad or several Ways.

several Ways. + **Diffiu xive,** a. Obs. rare - 1. [f. L. difflux-

Type Baltey vol. 11, Diffuons, nowing torta, and a several Ways.

+ Diffu xive, a. Obs. rare - 1. [f. L. diffux-ppl. stem of diffuëre (see DIFFLUENT) + -IVE.]

That flows in different or all directions.

1653 H. Morr Antid. Ath. III. ix. (1712) 166 What the Wind, join'd with no statick power but loose and diffuxive, can do in shaking houses.

+ Diffo'de, v. Obs. rare. [ad. med.L. diffod-ère [Joannes de Janua Cathol.) to dig out, f. L. dif-, DIS- I + fodère to dig. (Thence OF. desfouir, defouir to dig out.)] trans. To dig out, excavate.

1657 TOMLINSON Renon's Disp. or When a ditch is diffoded in the earth. 1657 Physical Dict., Diffoded, digged, as a hole or ditch is digged in the earth.

+ Difform (difform), a. Obs. Also 6 dyfforme. [ad. med. or mod.L. difform-is dissimilar in form, f. dif-, DIS-4) + forma shape.]

1. Of diverse forms; differing in form.

1543 RECORDE Judic. Ur. 14 b. The dyfforme facyon of the urinall. 1548 — Urin. Physick ix. (1651) 68 Other difform contents there be also. 1660 Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxxvi. 300 The difform consistence... of the Air at several distances from us. 1673 Newton in Phil. Trans. VII. 5087 A confused Mixture of difform qualities. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentilies v. 38 The pleasures of the multitude are difforme and repugnant to each other.

2. Without symmetry or regularity of parts; not uniform; of irregular form.

1644 Digsv Nat. Bodies 1. xvii. (1658) 193 What a difform net with a strange variety of mashes wou'd this be? 1693 Phil. Trans. XIII. 1929 A difform or Papilionaccous Flower. 1707 S. CLARKE 37d & 4th Defence (1712) 7 If the Parts be dissimilar, then the Substance is difform or Heterogeneous. 1845 Whitehall iv. 19 A huge difform or Heterogeneous. 1845 Whitehall iv. 19 A huge difform mass of steel and adamant.

+ Difform, v. Obs. rare. Also 5 defourme.

[a. OF. difformer (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. med.L.

† **Difform**, v. Obs. rare. Also 5 defourme. [a. OF. difformer (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. med.L. difformare, f. med.L. difformis: see prec.] To bring out of conformity or agreement: the op-

To bring out of conformity or agreement: the opposite of CONFORM v. 2.

1380 WYCLIP Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 150 Hereinne shulde ech man sue Crist. and sif he be contrarie herto, he synneh, difformed [v.r. defourmyd] fro Cristis wille.

Difform(e, -ourme, etc., obs. fi. Deform, etc. + Difformed, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. as DIFFORM a. + -ED.] Diversely or irregularly shaped.

1665 Werrs Stone-Heng (1725) 145 Tumuli were. set about . with petty and difformed Blocks of broken Craggs.

† Difformity (diffrmiti). Obs. [a. F. difformit (1520 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. difformitäs, f. difformis differing in form: see DIFFORM a.]

f. difformis differing in form: see DIFFORM a.]

1. Difference or diversity of form; want of uni-

1. Difference or diversity of form; want of uniformity between things.

1. Difference or diversity of form; want of uniformity between things.

1. Sign Palsgr. Introd. 18 To avoyde all maner difformyte.

1. 1860 Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong, Absurdit!, difformitie, vnlikenesse. c 1630 Jackson Creed iv. 11. v. Wks. III. 273

This difformity was most apparent in their works. . 601

cestitute of all good works most of them were not, but only of uniformity in working. 1646 Jer. Taylor Extemp. Prayer CT., There must (thus) needs be infinite difformity in the publick worship. 1748 Hartley Observ. Man. 1. 1.

17 The Difformity of Texture. 1857 Webs Intellectualism Locke vii. 126 Locke . . resolves all knowledge into a perception of the 'conformity' or 'difformity' of Ideas.

2. Divergence in form from, want of conformity with or to (a standard).

1. 1565 T. Stapleron Fortr. Faith 138b (T.), In respect of uniformity with the primitive church, as of difformity. 1640

P. Du Moulin Lett. Fr. Prot. to Scotchm. Covt. 4 Among all the reformed Churches. . there is neither deformity not difformity in that point. 1641 Maisternon Serm. 7 To judge of their conformity or difformity thereunto. 1645 Sir. T. Browns Pseud. Ep. 1. xi. 48 They. . doe tacitely desire in them a difformitie from the primitive rule. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles IV. 45 In their conformitie to... or difformitie from. the perfect measure of morals.

† Difformness. Obs. rare. [f. Difform a.+

† Difformness. Obs. rare. [f. DIFFORM a. +

NESS.] = prec.
1548 Records Urin. Physick xi. 70/1 The difformenes [ed. 1551 difforments] and disagreing of the partes of it together.
Difforse, obs. f. Deforec v. (sense 4).
c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodera 559 Theodorus... Our childe difforsit & it [be barne] gat.
Diffound obs. form of Diffound.

Diffound, obs. form of DIFFUND.

Diffra'ct, a. Bot. [ad. L. diffract-us broken in pieces: see next.] Of lichens: 'Broken into areolæ with distinct interspaces.' Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883. Vol. III.

Diffract (difrækt), v. [f. L. diffract-, ppl. stem of diffring-tre to break in pieces, shatter, f. dif-, D18- I + frangère to break.] trans. To break in pieces, break up; in Optics, To deflect and break up (a beam of light) at the edge of an open and the body or through a proper parties of life.

and break up (a beam of light) at the edge of an opaque body or through a narrow aperture or slit; to affect with DIFFRACTION. Also fig. 1803 Young in Phil. Trens. XCIV. 2 These fringes were the joint effects of the portions of light passing on each side of the slip of card, and infected, or rather diffracted, into the shadow. 1839 CARLYLE Chartism i. (1858) 7 It is . for some obscure distorted image of right that he contends; an obscure image diffracted, exaggerated, in the wonderfullest way.

Hence Diffracted, Diffracting ppl. adjs. 1849 H. Rogers Ess. (1860) III. 222 The diffracted appearance of various parts. 1873 TYNDALL Lect. Light ii. 92 The diffracting particles were becoming smaller. 1876 J. MARTINEAU Hours Th. (1877) 292 The devout [mind] ascends beyond all diffracted or intercepted rays to the primal light that flings them.

Diffraction (difræckson). [ad. mod.L. diffrac-

Diffraction (difræksen). [ad. mod.L. diffraction-em (Grimaldi 1665), n. of action from diffringère: see prec. So F. diffraction 1666 in Hatz.-Darm.]

1. Optics. The breaking up of a beam of light (in the case of monochromatic light) into a series of light and dark spaces or bands, or (in that of white or other composite light) of coloured spectra, due to interference of the rays when deflected from their straight course at the edge of an opaque body or through a narrow aperture or slit. (These phenomena were formerly denoted by the name Inflexion; cf. also Deplexion 5.)

1671 Phil. Trans. VI. 3068 Light is propagated .. also by diffraction. when the parts of Light, separated by a manifold dissection, do in the same medium proceed in different ways. 1803 Young bid. XCIV. 13 The observations on the effects of diffraction and interference. 1830 Herschel Stud. Nal. Phil. III. ii. (1838) 252 The diffraction or infection of light, discovered by Grimaldi, a Jesuit of Bologna. 1855 H. Spencer Princ. Psyck. (1872) II. vi. xi. 138 Only on the theory of undulations can. diffraction be accounted for. 1866 TYNDALL Glac. 1. xxii. 154 All the hues produced by diffraction were exhibited in the utmost splendour. 1878 J. D. Stelle Physics 126 If we hold a small needle close to one eye and look toward the sun we see several needles. This is caused by diffraction.

b. Acoustics. An analogous phenomenon occuring the second of the second

b. Acoustics. An analogous phenomenon occurring in the case of sound-waves passing round the

corner of a large body, as a house

2. In etymol. sense: Breaking in pieces, breakage. nonce-use. ge. nonce-use.
1835 COLERIDGE Aids Refl. (1848) I. 286 There being.. no lets in proof of the contrary, that would not prove equally cell the cessation of the eye on the removal or diffraction

of the eye-glass.

weil the cessation of the eye on the removal or diffraction of the eye-glass.

3. attrib. (in sense 1), as diffraction band, fringe, spectrum, etc.; diffraction grating, a plate of glass or polished metal ruled with very close equidistant parallel lines, producing a spectrum by diffraction of the transmitted or reflected light.

1863-72WATTS Dict. Chem. III. 608 Barton's buttons, which are metallic buttons having very fine lines engraved on their surfaces. exhibit magnificent diffraction spectra. 2867 G.
F. Chambers Astron. x. iii. (1877) 847 A diffraction grating.
1868 Lockyea Guillemin's Heavens (ed. 3) 496 Observing the image of a large star out of focus. If. the diffraction rings are not circular, the screws of the cell should be carefully loosened [etc.] 1873 Tyndal Lett. Light ii. 91 The streetlamps... looked at through the meshes of a handkerchief, show diffraction phenomena. 1890 C. A. Young Elem. Astron. vi. § 193 The essential part of the apparatus [spectroscope] is either a prism or train of prisms, or else a diffraction 'grating'.

Diffractive (difræ'ktiv), a. [f. L. diffract-

Diffractive (difræ ktiv), a. [f. L. diffract-ppl. stem (see DIFFRACT v.) + -IVE. In mod.F. diffractif, -ive.] Tending to difract.
1839 CARLYLE Misc., Voltaire (1872) II. 120 Through whatever dim, besmoked and strangely diffractive media it may shine.

Hence Diffra ctively adv., in a diffractive

Hence **Diffractively** adv., in a diffractive manner; by diffraction.

1883 W. B. CARPENTER in Encycl. Brit. XVL 268/2 s. v. Microscope, A marked distinction between .. objectives of low or moderate power .. worked dioptrically, and those of high power. worked diffractively.

[Diffranchise, -ment, erron. f. DISFRANCHISE, -MENT. See List of Spurious Words.]

Diffrangible (diffre nd3/b<sup>1</sup>), a. rare - °. [f. L. diffring-re, changed to diffrang-re + -BLE.]

Capable of being diffracted. Hence **Diffrangible** Milty. capacity of being diffracted.

Capable of being diffracted. Hence Diffrangibility, capacity of being diffracted.

1880 C. A. Young Sawiii. 98 The refrangibility of a ray and its diffrangibility, if we may coin the word, both depend upon the number of pulsations per second with which it reaches the diffracting or refracting surface.

+ Diffu'de, v. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. L. diffund-tre (perf. diffuid) to pour forth: see DIFFUSE.]

1. trans. To pour away.

1. trans. and intr. = DIFFUSE v. 1.

1628 Sig. T. Harbert Tran. 125 The clouds... sometimes breake, and.. diffude to some purpose. Ibid. 343 The benevolent heaven daily diffudes a gentle shower.

8. trans. To dissolve, liquely.
1657 TOMLINSON Remous Disp. 74 Fatness, marrow..which with little heat [are] diffuded.

Diffugient (difix dgient), ppl. a. rare-1. [ad. L. diffugient-em, pr. pple. of diffugere to flee in different directions, disperse, f. dif-, Dis- I + fugere to flee.] Fleeing away, dispersing.
1860 THACKERAY Round. Papers (1861) 102 To-morrow the diffugient snows will give place to Spring.
+ Diffugous, a. Obs. rare-0. [f. L. dif-, dis-+fug-us fleeing (in refugus, etc.): cf. prec.]
1797 BAILEY vol. II, Diffugous, that flieth divers Ways.
+ Diffund. v. Obs. Also 5-6 diffound(e. [a. OF. diffond-re, fundre (15th c. in Godef.) to shed, pour out, diffuse, ad. L. diffundere, f. dif-, Dis- I + fundere to pour.] trans. To pour out or abroad, to diffuse. to diffuse.

to diffuse.

1447 BORENHAM Sepritys (Roxb.) 257 For the kynde of lyht ys.. That.. It dyffoundyth the self wyth owte inquynacyoun. 1533 BELLENDEN Livy II. (1822) 156 It diffoundis the blude be quhilk we lief. throw all the vanis. 1534 J. Jones Nat. Beginning Grow. Things 8 It is the mouinge of the harte diffunded or spreade by the arteries.

Diffusable: see DIFFUSIBLE.

Diffusate (difiū 22t). Chem. [f. DIFFUSE v. + -ATE!] The amount of salt diffused in a solution: the crystalloid portion of a mixney which

tion; the crystalloid portion of a mixure which passes through the membrane in the process of

tion; the crystalloid portion of a mixure which passes through the membrane in the process of chemical dialysis.

1850 Graham in Phill. Trans. CXL. 806 The diffusate or quantity of acid diffused was determined by precipitating the liquid. 1863-78 WATTS Dict. Chem. III. 706 The amount of salt diffused, called the diffusion-product, or diffusate, is ascertained letc. 1 1867 J. ATTRIELD Chem. (1883) 811 The portion passing through the septum is termed the diffusate, the portion which does not pass through is termed the dialysate.

Diffuse (diffus), a. Also 5-6 dyf., 5-7 dec. [ad. L. diffus.us, pa. pple. of diffundire: see DIFFUND. Cf. F. diffus, use (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) perh. the immediate source; also It. diffuso.]

1. †1. Confused, distracted, perplexed; indistinct, vague, obscure, doubtful, uncertain. Obs.

[This sense (as if 'poured forth in divers contrary directions'), is not recorded in ancient L., but is found in all the Romanic langs.: thus, It. diffuso, defused, confused, scatted (Florio), Sp. difuso, defused, out of order (Minsheu), obs. F. diffus, disorderedly (Cotgr.).

2 1400 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 93 This matere is dyffuse and obscure. 1413 Pilgr. Sovie (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 82 I have nat translated worde for word. Decause of some thynges that were diffuse and in some place ouer derk. 1404 FABVAN Chrow. 213 Whan he had longe whyle lyen at the siege of a castel. and sawe it was defuse to wynne by strength. Ibid. vii. ccxxviii. 257 The pope gaue such a defuse sentence in this mater y he lyste y stryfe vndetermyned. a 1850 Skelton P. Searrowe 806 It is dyfuse to fynde The sentence of his mynde. 1850 Dial. Secretary 4 Jealowsy iii. (Collier), A mater to me doubtfull and diffuse. 1872 Skelton P. Searrowe 806 It is dyfuse to fynde The sentence of his mynde. 1850 Dial. Secretary 4 Jealowsy iii. (Collier), a mater to me doubtfull and diffuse. 1872 Rose well as the reverse of confined or concentrated.

2 1712 Ken Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 319 Our Empire o're the Universe diffuse. 2737 Whiston Jo

Phys. viii. 188 They are not only diffuse, but they are subjective sensations.

† b. fig. Having a wide range, extensive. Obs.
1843 Milton Divorce To Parl. Eng., Men. of eminent spirit and breeding, joined with a diffuse and various knowledge of divine and human things.

6. Bot. 'Applied to panicles and stems which spread and branch indeterminately, but chiefly horizontally' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

1775 H. Rose Elem. Bot. 71 A panicle is said to be diffuse when the partial footstalks diverge. 1861 Miss Pratt Flower. P. IV. 132 Diffuse Toad-flax. 1870 Honger Stud. Flora 18 Fumaria officinalis. diffuse.

d. Path. Applied to diseases which widely affect the body or organ, in contradistinction to

affect the body or organ, in contradistinction to

affect the body or organ, in contradistinction to those which are circumscribed.

1807-86 S. Cooper First Lines Surg. (ed. 5) 57 To some cases.. the name of diffuse inflammation in the cellular membrane has been lately applied. 1874 Roosa Dis. Ear (ed. 2) 120 Diffuse inflammation of the external auditory canal. 1877 Encesses Surg. I. 14 Tendency to crysipelas, pyzemia, and low and diffuse inflammations generally.

6. Embryol. Applied to a form of non-deciduate placenta in which the villi are scattered.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life 367 The non-deciduate placenta is either diffuse, when the villi are scattered... or cotyledonary, when they are aggregated into patches.

8. Of a style of writing or speech: Using many words to convey the sense; extended, wordy, ver-

words to convey the sense; extended, wordy, verbose: the opposite of concise or condensed.

1748 GRAY Let. Poems (1775) 146 [This] is no commendation of the English tongue, which is too diffuse, and daily grows more and more enervate. 183 POTT Chirurg. Whs. II. 194 Some parts of them will appear prolix and diffuse. 1815 JANE AUSTEN Emma I. vii, Too strong and concise, not diffuse enough for a woman. 1848 H. Rocens Introd. Burke's Whs. 47 His style is always full. and in many places even diffuse. 1868 Pref. to Digby's Voy. Medit. 22 Digby, who as a writer is always diffuse, dwells upon the wonder.

Diffuse (difiū'z), v. Also 6-7 defuse. [f. L. diffus., ppl. stem of diffundère to pour out or away: see DIFFUND. Cf. F. diffuser (15th c. in Hatz-

Darm.]

I. +1. trans. To pour out as a fluid with wide

dispersion of its molecules; to shed. Obs.

1908 Florio, Diffordere, to defuse, to shed. Obs.

1908 Florio, Diffordere, to defuse, to shed. 1610 Shaks.

Temp. IV. i. 79 Who, with thy saffron wings, vpon my flowres Diffusest hony drops, refreshing showres.

1874 W. Tirwhyr tr. Balsac's Lett. 400 A place whereon Heaven defuseth all its Graces.

1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827)

1. Pref. 4 [This] diffuses great light over the history of those nations.

2. To pour or send forth as from a centre of dispersion; to spread abroad over a surface, or through a space or region; to spread widely, shed abroad, disperse, disseminate. a. (material things, or phy-

a space or region; to spread widely, shed abroad, disperse, disseminate. 8. (material things, or physical forces or qualities).

1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. ii. 4 The .. veneme. Their blood .. infected hath, Being diffused through the senceless tronck. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 312 The vitall vertue in them. is... spred and defused throughout the whole body. 1627 MAY Lucan 12. (1621) 606 Those trees no shadow can diffuse. 1654 Warren Unbelievers 95 The Head diffuseth nerves to the several members. 1659 Gale Crt. Gentilet 1. I. v. 27 The Phenicians. began to diffuse themselves throughout the whole of the Midland Sea. 1711 POPE Temp. Fame 308 From pole to pole the winds diffuse the sound. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 190 fo Diffuse thy riches among thy friends. 1791 HABILTON Berthollet's Dyeing II. n. iii. ii. 142 Hot water in which cow's dung has been diffused. 1815 SKELLEY Demon World 227 Ten thousand spheres diffuse Their lustre through its adamantine gates. 1866 Thynall Glac. 11. vii. 260 The colours of the sky are due to minute particles diffused through the atmosphere.

b. (immaterial or abstract things). 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 31 The charite of God is diffused & spred in our hertes. 1566 Branhall Replic. vi. 279 The true Catholick Church, diffused over the World. 1689 Shadwell Bury F. ii. His fame is diffus'd throughout he town. 1814 D'Israel (purrels Auth. (1867) 363 Diffusing a more general taste for the science of botany. 1839 JAMES Louis XIV, III. 114 A general rumour began to diffuse itself through the court. 1832 Masson Ess. i. (1856) 32 A heartless man does not diffuse geniality and kindness around him, as Goethe did.

c. fig. The reverse of collect or concentrate; to dissipate.

dissipate.

dissipate.

168-11 BP. HALL Medit. & Vous 1. § 79 The one gathers the powers of the soule together...the other diffuses them.

1752 JOHNSON Rambler No. 190 P 9 Determined to avoid a close union...and to diffuse himself in a larger circle.

1887 Ruskin Praterita II. 274 He diffused himself in serene scholarship till too late.

3. To extend or spread out (the body or limbs) freely; in pa. pple., Extended or spread out. arch. and poetic.

and poetic.

and poetic.

1671 MILTON Samson 118 See how he lies at random, carelessly diffused. 1706 WATTS Horz Lyr. (1779) 284 Beneath your sacred shade diffused we lay. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD Miseries Hum. Life (1826) II. XXXIII, After having. diffused yourself on the sopha. 1815 SHELLEY Alastor 636 His limbs did rest, Diffused and motionless, on the smooth brink Of that obscurest chasm.

## Dink Of that obscurest chasm.

4. intr. (for reft.) To be or become diffused, to spread abroad (lit. and fig.).

a 1633 [see Diffusing below]. 1700 S. Parker Six Philos.

Ess. 51 It (the Chimist's Fire) does not merely sustain it self, but propagates too, and diffuses upon the ruins of its neighbours. a 1711 Ken Hymnarium Poet. Whs. 1721 II. 12 Love.. Will all diffuse in Extacy. 1785 Eugenius II. 192 In several other parts.. the same benevolent spirit and moral improvement are diffusing. 1814 Souther Roderick xxi, The silver cloud diffusing slowly past.

5. Physics. 2. trans. To cause (gases or liquids) to intermingle by diffusion; to disperse by diffusion. b. intr. Said of fluids: To intermingle or interpenetrate each other by diffusion; to pass by diffusion. See Diffusion 5.

sion. b. intr. Said of fluids: To intermingle or interpenetrate each other by diffusion; to pass by diffusion. See DIFFUSION 5.

a. 1808 DALTON New Syst. Chem. Philos. I. 150 Gases always intermingle and diffuse themselves amongst each other, if exposed ever so carefully. Phil. 151 how the equal measures of different gases are thus diffused. 1831 T. Graham in L. 4. E. Phil. Mag. (1833) II. 179 The ascent of the water in the tube, when hydrogen is diffused, forms a striking experiment. 1849 — in Phil. Trans. (1830) 5 The phial was filled up with the solution to be diffused.

b. 1831 Graham in L. 4. E. Phil. Mag. (1833) III. 189 The air does not diffuse out against so strong a pressure. 1849 — in Phil. Trans. (1850) 4 The carbonic acid found in the upper bottle, and which had diffused into it from the lower. 1854 [bid. 178 Water appears to diffuse four times more rapidly than alcohol. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiens (ed. 3) 127 Every gas diffuses at a certain rate.

II. † 6. trans. To distract, perplex, disorder, render confused or indistinct. Obs. (Cf. DIFFUSE a. 1; and see also DIFFUSED 1.)

1605 SHAKS. Lear 1. iv. 2 If but as well [1st Folio will] I other accents borrow, That can my speech defuse.

Hence Diffursing ppl. a.

a 1633 Gouge Comm. Heb. i. 9 The Spirit is as Oyl, of a diffusing nature. 1839 Poor Nellie (1888) 286 She had told her, with diffusing circles of surprise.

Diffused (difiū zd, poet. -ed), ppl. a. Also 6-7 defused. [f. Diffuse v. + -rd].]

I. + 1. Confused, distracted, disordered, obscure. [Cf. Diffuse v. t. 6].

1535 Coverdale Isa. xxxiii. 19 So diffused a language, that it maye not be understonde. 1591 Greene Farrew. Folly Ciij b, I have seene an English gentleman so defused in his sutes, his doublet being for the weare of Castile, his hose for Venice, his hat for France. 1594 Shaks. Rick. III, 1 ii. 78 Defus'd infection of man. 1599 — Hen. V, v. ii. 61 Sterne Lookes, defus'd Attyre, And euery thing that seemes vn-naturall. 1568 Armin Nest Ninn. (182) 6 The whole lumpe of this defused chaios. 1614 Bp. Hall Recoll. Treat. 455 There is no divine word (as Tertullian speaketh...) so dissolute and defused, that onely the words may be defended, and not the true meaning of the wordes set downe.

II. 2. Spread abroad, widespread; dispersed over a large area; † covering a wide range of subjects (obs.).

subjects (obs.).

subjects (obs.).

1610 HEALRY St. Aug. Citie of God xvi. ii. (1620) 541 Christ.. in whose houses, that is, in whose Churches, the diffused Nations shall inhabite. For laphet is diffused.

1644 Digay Nat. Bodies (1645) 11. 123 Able to exempt themselves from defused powers. 1690 Bentley Phal. Introd.

15 Galen, with all his vast and diffused Learning. a 1715 Bunner Oun Time (1760) I. 81 He had a most diffused love to all mankind. 1849 Mrs. Somerville Connect. Phys. Sc. xxxvii. 413 The diffused light of myriads of stars. 1888 VINES Sachs' Bot. 748 Within two hours in direct sunlight, within six hours in diffused daylight.

† 3. = DIFFUSE a. 3. Obs.

1879 Lyly Euphues (Arb.) 64 In pleadinge [there ought to be]... a difficulte enteraunce, and a defused [1636 diffused] determination.

**Diffusedly** (difiū·zėdli), adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2.]

Diffusedly (difiū'zèdli), aav. [1. prec. ¬-ы--]
In a diffused manner.

I. † 1. Confusedly, obscurely; disorderly. Obs.
[See Diffuse a. 1.]
1567 Maplet Gr. Forest 16 In this stone is .. seene .. the verie forme of a Tode, with bespotted and coloured feete, but those vglye and defusedly. 1568 Parke tr. Mendoza's Hist. China 395 Whose memorie doth remain vnto this day amongst the .. people, although diffusedly. a 1663 Fletcher Nice Valour III. iii, Goe not so diffusedly.

II. 2. With diffusion or spreading abroad; dispersedly: with interpenetration.

II. 2. With diffusion or spreading abroad; dispersedly; with interpenetration.

1591 PERCIVALL S.P. Dict., Difusamente, diffusedly. 2612
COTCR., Ca & la, diffusedly, scatteringly. 21713 KEN
Hymnotheo Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 303 Till from thy powerful
Word to rude dull Mass, Life energetick should diffus'dly
pass. 1813 T. Bussy Lucretius IV. 101 Each, widely scattered, and diffusedly, flies. 1884 Pall Mall G. 13 Sept. 5/1
The heavy metals. are present, though far more diffusedly.

† b. In the wider or extended sense. Obs.

a 1642 Bp. Mountagu Acts & Mon. 100 Taking Iudah
either restrainedly, for the Tribe... or diffusedly, for the
nation.

either restrainedly, for the Tribe... or diffusedly, for the nation.

+3. Diffusely; with much fullness or prolixity of language; at large. Obs.

1594 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. Cont. (ed. 7) A iv, As Monte Regio wrote diffusedly, and at large, so Copernicus wrote of the same briefly. 1644 T. Wright Passions v. iv. 218 Of this more diffusedly in my third booke. 1730 A. Gordon Maffei's Amphith. 193 Those who have diffusedly wrote on Amphitheatres. 1803 Ann. Reg. 104 [They] have also diffusedly written on Brasil. 1817 J. LAWRENCE in Monthly Mag. XLVII. 38 Many.. will descant most ably, diffusedly, and elegantly, upon the superstructure.

Diffusedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being diffused.

† 1. Confusedness, perplexity, obscurity. Obs. 1611 COTGR., Obscurité, obscurité. diffusednesse.

2. The quality of being widely dispersed.
2. The quality of being widely dispersed.
4. 1681-a Bovle New Ext. Jet Nocilinca 46 A conjecture I had made about the great diffusedness of the Nociliucal Matter. 1747 Edwards Canons Cril. xxii. (1765) 211 It is the diffusedness, or extent of her infection which is here described.

Diffusely (diffuse manner.

which is here described. **Diffusely** (difi $\bar{u}$ -sli), adv. [f. DIFFUSE a. + LY 2.] In a diffuse manner. + 1. Confusedly, obscurely. Obs. 1515 BARCLAY Excloses II. (1570) Biv b, Diffusely thon speakest to ynderstande.

2. In a diffused or widespread manner; with wide

dispersion.

Gispersion.

1553 HUJET, Diffuselye, diffuse. 1718 Rowe tr. Lucan
VI. 936 (Seager), Pleas'd that her magic fame diffusely flies.

2 1839 LANDOR Wks. (1846) I. 464 The sun colours the sky
most deeply and most diffusely when he hath sunk below
the horizon. 1870 HOOKER Stud. Flora 189 Centaurea
calcitrapa. diffusely branched. 1874 Lommel's Light 12
The light is diffusely reflected from their surface.

8 In Transport world week-peaker considerable. 5-11.

The light is diffusely reflected from their surface.

3. In many words, verbosely, copiously; fully, at large: the opposite of concisely.

2386 WYCLIF Serm. cxvii. Sel. Wks. I. 301 It sufficide to Mathew to telle .. biginnynge at Abraham. But Luk.. tellip more diffuseli how man stiep up to God, from Adam to be Trinite. 166a GLANVILL Lux Orient. xi. (R.), These places have been more diffusely urged in a late discourse to this purpose. 1763 H. BLAR Lect. xviii. (R.), A sentiment, which, expressed diffusely, will barely be admitted to be just, expressed concisely, will be admired as spirited. 1833 HALLAM Hist. Lit. iv. iii. 8 106 That great branch of ethics.. has been so diffusely handled by the casuists.. that Grotius deserves. credit for the brevity with which he has laid down the simple principles.

Diffuseness (diffuse): [f. as prec. +-NESS.]

The quality of being diffuse; esp. in speech or literary style, the opposite of conciseness.

1797 Monthly Mag. III. 46 He.. spreads out his conceptions with tedious diffuseness. 1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. III. 283 People dreaded their violence and their diffuseness. 1895 Jowstir Plate (ed. 2) V. 23 The apology for delay and diffuseness which occurs not unfrequently in the Republic. 1892 Speaker 22 Oct. 305/2 Notes...written with intolerable diffuseness, dullness, and obscurity.

Diffuser (difiz 221). [f. DIFFUSE v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which diffuses or spreads abroad.

abroad.

abroad.

a 1679 T. Goodwin Wks. V. 1. 19 (R.) The Holy Ghost.

being the author and diffuser of them into our hearts.

1681 MANNINGHAM Disc. conc. Truth 32 (T.) Diffusers of secular learning.

1797 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. XXII. 545 The diffusers, not the inventors, of their unprincipled principles.

1807 SOUTHEY Esprielle's Lett. III. 96 Women. become the most useful diffusers of their own faith. 1893 Arena (Boston) Nov. 707 Promoter of purity, diffuser of sweetness and light.

2. spec. A contrivance for diffusing air, light, heat etc.

2. spec. A contrivance for diffusing air, light, heat, etc.

1884 Health Exhib. Catal. 114/1 Patent Inlets and Air Diffusers for Buildings.

1892 Truth 10 Dec. 1242/1 The burners were shaded with the new bead ray diffusers.

1894 Harper's Mag. July 216/2 Patents have been granted for 'diffusers', whereby the lightning is to be distributed over a larger area than, presumably, it could find unassisted.

Diffusibility (diffuzibi-liti). [f. DIFFUSIBLE +-1TY.] Capacity of being diffused; esp. in Physics, as a measurable quality of gases or fluids.

1813 J. Thomson Lect. Inflam. 489 On account of their greater diffusibility in the atmosphere.

1849 [see DIFFUSIBLE]. 1851 GRAHAM in Phil. Trans. 183 Low diffusibility is not the only property which the bodies. possess in common. 1883 Forth. Rev. 1 Oct. 598 Influenza. is remarkable for its amazing diffusibility.

Diffusible (diffuzibl'1), a. Also -able. [f.

Diffusible (difiūzibl), a. Also -able. [f. L. diffūs- ppl. stem of diffundère to pour out, DIFFUSE + -IBLE: so in mod.F.] Capable of being diffused; spec. in Physics, having the capacity, as a fluid, of spreading itself between the molecules of a contiguous fluid.

1786 CLARK in Med. Commun. I. 64 note, The infection. being of an exceedingly diffusable nature. 1794 J. Hutton Philos. Light, etc. 151 The moveable or diffusible heat in bodies, by which we are made to feel. 1821 PINKERTON Petral. II. 425 It is not diffusible in cold water. 1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 65 The volatile oil of Cajeputi is... a highly diffusable stimulant. 1849 GRAHAMIN Phil. Trans. (1850) 1 A diffusiblity like that of gases, if it exists in liquids, should afford means for the separation and decomposition even of unequally diffusible substances. 1864 H. Spencer Biol. I. 19 Hydrochloric acid is seven times as diffusible as sulphate of magnesia.

ulphate of magnesia.

Hence **Diffu sibleness** = DIFFUSIBILITY.

1847 CRAIG, *Diffusibleness*, diffusibility.

† Diffusile, a. Obs. rare—°. [ad. L. diffusil-is diffusive, f. diffus-ppl. stem of diffundere to DIF-PUSE.] = DIFFUSIBLE.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, Diffusile, spreading.

Diffusi meter = next.

Diffusio meter. [f. L. diffusio diffusion + METEB.] An apparatus for measuring the rate of diffusion of gases.

1866 Graham in Phil. Trans. CLVI. 399 The diffusiometer, consisting of a plain glass tube. closed at the upper end by a thin plate of stucco, and open below. 1879 Nature XXI. 191 The diffusiometer which I have constructed.

Diffusion (difi#30n). Also 6 defusion. [ad. L. diffusion-em, n. of action from diffunders to pour out: see DIFFUND. Also in mod.F. (1610 in

thatz. Darm.)]
+1. The action of pouring or shedding forth;
outpouring, effusion. Obs.
c 1374 [see 4]. 1666 Bacon Sylva § 268 The Diffusion of Species Visible. a 1631 Donne in Select. (1840) 49 Diffusion of y' Holy Ghost.
The action of spreading abroad; the condition of Jusing widely enread: dispersion through a space

2. The action of spreading abroad; the condition of being widely spread; dispersion through a space or over a surface; wide and general distribution.

1891 Dranton Harmonie of Church, Song of Faithfull, He stood aloft and compassed the land, and of the nations doth defusion make. [Cf. Habakkuk iii. 6.] 1892 Howell.

For. Trav. (Arb.) 46 The bloud gathering up by an unequall diffusion into the upper parts. 1853 Phil. Trans. I. So A Medium..much less disposed to assist the diffusion of Cold. 1797-1803 Foster in Life & Corr. (1846) I. 166 A stream spread into listless diffusion. 1821 Cana Let. Drawing iii. 168 To the painter..the diffusion of light..is of high importance. 1842 Bischoff Woollen Mannf. II. 261 The propagation and diffusion of that breed of sheep.

18. The condition of branching out on all sides.

261 The propagation and diffusion of that breed of sheep.

b. The condition of branching out on all sides.

a 168a Sir T. Browne Tracts (1684) 34 This diffusion and spreading of its Branches. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 414

P 5 A Tree in all its Luxuriancy and Diffusion of Boughs.

c. quasi-concr. That which is extended, a diffused extension or extent. rare.

a 1696 Scarburgh Euclid (1705) 2 Space is an Infinite, and Unmoveable Diffusion every way. 1750 Jounson Rambler No. 36 P in The Sea is...an immense diffusion of waters.

No. 36 P 11 The Sea is...an immense diffusion of waters.

† d. In diffusion: in distribution among the members of a body generally; = DIFFUSIVELY b; cf. DIFFUSIVE 3. Obs.

1543 Jer. TAYLOR Epize. (R.), And therefore the determination of councils pertains to all, and is handled by all, not in diffusion but in representation.

3. fig. Spreading abroad, dispersion, dissemination (of abstract things, as knowledge).

1750 JOHNSON Ramblex No. 101 P 2 The writer..receives little advantage from the diffusion of his name. 1752 Hume Est. & Treat. (1777) I. 224 The universal diffusion of learning among a people. 1834 J. Bowring Minor Morals, Story Persuverance 146 This diffusion of enjoyment. 1868 SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Ing. II. 1. 14 The effect which the general diffusion of knowledge produces on society. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. § 2. 467 The rapid diffusion of the new doctrines in France. 1875 GLADSTOR Glean. VI. xlv. 133 There is a wider diffusion of taste among the many.

4. Of speech or writing: Diffuseness; prolixity, conjousness of language.

copiousness of language.
In quot. 1374 (which stands quite alone in point of date) the sense is rather 'use of diffuseness, copious outpouring'

of speech.

c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus III. 247 (296) Nere it that I wilne as now tabregge Diffusioun of speche, I coude almost A thousand olde stories thee alegge. 1779-81 Johnson L. P., Akenside, The reader wanders through the gay diffusion, sometimes amazed, and sometimes delighted. 1782 V. KNOX Ess. (2819) I. Niv. 244 Attributing to the former [Demostenes] conciseness, and to the latter [Tully] diffusion. 1792 Boswell Johnson an. 1772 (1816) II. 184, I love his knowledge, his genius, his diffusion, and affluence of conversation. 1870 Lowell Study Wind. 278 The power of diffusion without being diffuse would seem to be the highest merit of narration.

narration.

5. Physics. The permeation of a gas or liquid between the molecules of another fluid placed in contact with it; the spontaneous molecular mixing or interpenetration of two fluids without chemical

contact with it; the spontaneous molecular mixing or interpenetration of two fluids without chemical combination.

1808 DALTON New Syst. Chem. Philos. I. 101 The diffusion of gases through each other is effected by means of the repulsion belonging to the homogeneous particles. 1831 T. GRAHAM L. 4 E. Phil. Mag. (1833) II. 175 (On the Law of the Diffusion of Gases.) The diffusion or spontaneous intermixture of two gases in contact is effected by an interchange in position of indefinitely minute volumes of the gases. These replacing volumes of the gases may be named equivalent volumes of diffusion. 1803-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 323 Diffusion...takes place both when the fluids are in immediate contact, and when they are separated by porous membranes or other partitions. 1898 A. H. Green Coal i. 11 A portion of the carbonic acid is dissipated by diffusion. 1888 VINES Sacks' Bot. 718 The sugar is the migratory product which takes part in the diffusion; the starch-grains are the temporarily stationary product.

6. altrib. and Comb. (chiefly sense 5), as diffusionapparatus, -bulb, -cell, -circle, -coefficient, -instrument, -phial, -tube, -volume.

1831 GRAHAM in L. 4 E. Phil. Mag. (1833) II. 178 A simple instrument which I shall call a Diffusion-tube was constructed. Ibid. 179 When such a diffusion tube was constructed. Ibid. 179 When such a diffusion by exchange of air for hydrogen instantly commenced, through the minute pores of the stucco. Ibid. 186 The first time a diffusion-bulb is tried, it generally gives the diffusion of pure water. 1858 — Elem. Chem. II. 612 Another method of determining the diffusion-coefficient of a salt has been devised by Jolly. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Meck., Diffusionapparatus, a mode of extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water. 1878 Fostus Phys. III. ii. 399 If the object be. removed farther away from the lens, the rays . will be brought to a focus in front of the screen, and, subsequently diverging, will fall upon the screen as a circular patch composed of a

phragm. **Diffusionist.** [f. Diffusion + -ist.] One

who adheres to a theory of diffusion; also attrib.

1893 Attensum 25 Nov. 736/3 The most strenuous advocate of the diffusionist theory [of folk-tales].

Diffusive (difuxiv), a. Also 7 defusive. [f. L diffusi-ppl. stem of diffusiers to DIFFUSE+-IVE.

Cf. F. diffusif, -ive, found 15-16th c., but app. unused in 17-18th c. (Hatz.-Darm.)]

used in 17-18th c. (Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. Having the quality of diffusing (trans.); dispensing or shedding widely or bountifully.

1614 T. Adams in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. cxxxiii. 2
Christ's grace is so diffusive of itself, that it conveys holiness to us.

1641 MILTON Ch. Govl. ii. (1851) 104 So diffusive of knowledge and charity.

1648 Boyle Serach. Love xiii. (1700) 77 It is his [the sun's] Nature to be diffusive of his Light.

1700 Daydon Fables Ded., Diffusive of the goods which they enjoy'd.

1714 Berkeley Serm. 1 Tim. i. 2

1748 R. Blair Grave 611 The big-swoln inundation, Of mischief more diffusive of such an extent of moral good.

2. Having the quality of diffusing itself or of being diffused; tending to be widely dispersed of distributed; characterized by diffusion.

18. lit. of material things, or physical qualities, etc.; spec. in

distributed; characterized by diffusion. 2. lit. of material things, or physical qualities, etc.; spec. in Physics (cf. DIFFUSION 5).

a 1521 Donne in Select. (1840) 89 So are these spices, and incense, and spikenard, of a diffusive and spreading nature, and breathe even over the walls of the garden. a 1526 Bp. Hall Rem. Wks. (1660) 187 Leaven hath... a diffusive faculty. 1632 Lond. Gaz. No. 1856/5 Cherished.. by the diffusive beams of the Sun. 1684. T. Burnet Th. Earth 1. 26 All liquid bodies are diffusive. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 411 P. 1 Our Sight... may be considered as a more delicate and diffusive kind of Touch. 1727 Thomson Britansia 144 Far as the sun rolls the diffusive day. c1750 Shenstone Ruin'd Abbey 197 His less ning flock in snowy groups diffusive scud the vale. 1821 Graham in Phil. Trans. CXLI. 48 The diffusive relation of the two bases. 1866 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 31 This important property is called the diffusive power of gases.

b. fg. of immaterial or abstract things.

1634 Habington Castara (Arb.) 100 A common courtier. hath his love so diffusive among the beauties, that man is not considerable. 1679 Gale. Crt. Gentiles 1v. 190 Democratie hath a diffusive facultie, as it takes in the concernes and interests of each individual. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. III. 43 The diffusive circle of his benevolence was circumscribed only by the limits of the human race. 1832 Tensyson 'Yon ask me why' iv, The strength of some diffusive thought Hath time and space to work and spread. 1871 SMILES Charac. iii. (1876) 71 The good character is diffusive in its influence.

† 3. Of a body of people: As consisting of members in their individual capacity. The 'diffusive

bers in their individual capacity. The 'diffusive body' is contrasted, by the notion of individually diffused or distributed action, with the 'collective body', and, by that of universal participation, with a 'representative body'. The action of the 'diffusive body' is that in which every member of the body shares directly. (Common in 17th c.) Obs.

1642 Answ. to Printed Bk. 11 The election of the diffusive, not of any representative body. 1647 Jer. Taxlor Lib. Proph. ix. 161 The incompetency of the Church in its diffusive Capacity to be Judge of Controversies. 1649 Diages Uniany. Taking Arms iii. 66 If actions of this nature were unwarrantable in the diffusive body, they are so in the representative. 1660 Fuller Mixt Contempl. 1. (1841) 259 The diffusive nation was never more careful in their elections. 1650 T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. p. Ixxii, His Majesty and all his People, both representative and diffusive. a 1694 Tillotson Serm. (1743) I. 259 They are not agreed. where this infallibility is seated; whether in the pope. or a council...or in the diffusive body of Christians. 1718 Hickes & NELSON J. Kettlewolf III. x. 212 That the Supreme Power was Fundamentally in the whole Body Diffusive of the People.

4. Prolix in diction or speech; = DIFFUSE a. 3. (Sometimes in good sense: Coopious, full.)

4. Prolix in diction or speech; = DIFFURE a. 3. (Sometimes in good sense: Copious, full.)

1699 Bunner 39 Art. Pref. (1700) 2 The heaviness. of Stile, and the diffusive length of them, disgusted me. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) VIII. xviii. viii. 57 Polybius. generally is diffusive enough. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. V. 257, I have.. been unavoidably, and I am afraid tiresomely, diffusive. 1874 L. Stephen Hours in Lib. (1832) I. i. 34 He is less diffusive and more pointed than usual. + 5. Bot. = DIFFUSE a. 2 c. Obs.

1795 WATSON in Phil. Trans. XLIX. 815 The rigid leaved Bell-flowers, with a diffusive panicle and patulous flowers. + 6. Difficult to understand, obscure: = DIFFUSE a. 1. Obs.

2709 STRYPE Ann. Ref. I. xxii. 266 Whereas Turcopolie was so diffusive a name as not worthy the pains of pro

Diffusively (difiu sivli), adv. [f. prec. +-LY2.]

Diffusively (difiū sivli), adv. [f. prec. +-LY².] In a diffusive manner or condition; see the adj.

1628 T. Spencer Logick 54 It is diffusiuely good, in as much as it is fit. to bestow good vpon others.

1677 Hale Prim. Orig. Man. II. vii. 198 Whether the primitive ... Animals... were diffusively created over the habitable or dry Ground as Vegetables were.

1710 Managers' Pro 4. Con 67 May the Influence of good Examples... be... diffusively prevailing.

1723 J. Allen Serm. St. Mary's Oxford.

18 So diffusively hath this doctrine descended to posterity.

1787 HAWKINS Johnson 129 Rhapsodically and diffusively eloquent.

1816 Chrom. in Ann. Reg. 543 It branches more diffusively, 1868 Gladstone Juo. Mandi iii. (1869) 75 Probably Thracians existed diffusively, like Pelasgians, among the Greeks.

1869 Mrs. Somerville Molec. Sc. 1. iii. 110 The particles of the crystals unite diffusively with the water.

water. + b. In, or with respect to, the individual mem-

the water.

+ b. In, or with respect to, the individual members; individually, severally; cf. DIFFUSIVE 3. Obs. 1644 Narr. Beginnings 4 Causes War 19 The Subjects of the Kingdome of England diffusively considered cannot take up Armes against the King, and how then can their Representatives assembled in Parliament? 1644 Br. Maxmell. Preng. Chr. Kings ii. 25 The people all and every one, diffusively, collectively, representatively. 1710 Bentley One, diffusively, collectively, representatively. 1710 Bentley One, diffusively, 63 fth. Christian name.

Diffusiveness (difiū sivnès). [f. as prec. + NESS.] The quality or condition of being diffusiveness of this Sinne. 1648 Boyle Seraph. Love iii. (1700) 19 Those. Excellences, which the Diffusiveness of his Goodness, makes him pleased to communicate. 1702 Addission. Dial. Medals iii. 154 The first fault. that I shall find with a modern legend, is its diffusiveness. 1832 Grahma in L. 4 E. Phil. Mag. (1833) II. 356 A certain proportion of each of the mixed gases... corresponding to its individual diffusiveness. 1834 Hallam Mid. Agex viii. note xi, An Essay... written with remarkable perspicuity and freedom from diffusiveness. 1884 W.H. Ridden in Harper's Mag. June 68/12 The natural buoyancy and diffusiveness of smoke.

Diffusive the Christian of the Physics. [f. DIFFU-

Diffusivity (difiūsiviti). Physics. [f. DIFFUSIVE+-ITY. Cf. activity, conductivity.] Diffusive quality; capacity of diffusion (as a measurable quality of liquids, gases, heat, etc.); —DIFFUSI-

BILITY.

1876 TAIT Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc. xi. 280 We may speak of the diffusivity of one substance in solution in another.

1881 EVERETT Deschanel's Nat. Philos. xxxv. 413 'Diffusivity' (to use the name recently coined by Sir Wm. Thomson) measures the tendency to equalization of temperature.

1882 Nature XXVI. 567 'Diffusivity', that is .. conductivity divided by thermal capacity of unit volume.

Diffusor, var. of DIFFUSER.

Diffusion: see DIFFUAN.

Diffoil (doi foil), a. nonce-wd. [f. DI-2, after trefail. etc.] (See quot.)

trefoil, etc.] (See quot.)
1860 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. vi. iii. 20 The elementary structure of all important trees may, I think .. be resolved

into three principal forms: three-leaved..four-leaved..and five-leaved.. Or, in well-known terms, trefoil, quatrefoil, cingfoil. The simplest arrangement..in which the buds are nearly opposite in position..cannot, I believe, constitute a separate class. If it did, it might be called difoil.

Dify (e), obs. form of DEFY.

Dig (dig), v. Forms: 4-6 dygge(n, 4-7 digge, (5 degge), 6-dig. Pa.t. and pple. digged (4-ide, 5 dygged, deggyd, deghit); also dug (pa. t. 8-, pa. pple. 6-; in 7 dugg). [Found since 14th c.; prob. a. F. diguer, according to Darmesteter properly 'creuser la terre', to dig or hollow out the ground, by extension = 'piquer' to prick or prod, as now used in Normandy; also, in the Manège, diguer un cheval to dig the spur into a horse; related to F. digue dike, also to F. digun, digut, iron prongs for catching fish and shell-fish, digonner 'to dig, or pricke (Norm.)' Cotgr. Cf. also Da. digu dike, ditch, trench, vb. to raise a dike.

Dig cannot be derived from, or in any way directly related to, OE. die dike, ditch, and diciau to dike, embank, from which it differs both in vowel and final consonant; but if the French derivation be correct, it goes back through F. to the same Teutonic root. It is properly a weak verb, pa. t. and pple. diggad, but in 16th c. received a strong pa. pple. dug, analogous to stuck, which since 18th c. has also been used as pa. t.]

1. 'To work in making holes or turning the ground' (J.); to make an excavation; to work with a spade or other tool similarly employed.

1. Locally the word was, and in some cases still is, the technical term for working with a mattock as distinguished from a spade, the latter being 'graving' or 'delving'. Cf. quots. 1530, 1691; also 1611, 1888 in sense 4.

1. 1300 Orleo 239 in Ritson Met. Rom. II. 238 Now he most bothe digge and wrote, Er he have his file of rote. 1380 Wyctus Jerms. Sci. Wks. I. 90 Digge about he vyne rotis. 1897 TRUSH. His challed long digged in the ground about the river. 1509 Bookses win Ray N.C. Words, s.v. Dig, In Yorkshire, t

b. Said of animals: to excavate the ground with

snout or claws.

SHOUL OF CLAWS.

1388 WYCLIF Isa. XXXIV. 15 There an irchoun hadde dichis. and diggide aboute [138s dalf, deluede]. 1535 COVERDALE Ibid., There shall the hedghogge buylde, digge. and bringe forth his yonge ones. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) VIII. 122 They [ants] dug deeper and deeper to deposite their eggs.

their eggs.

c. fig. with allusion to the general sense; also

c. fig. with allusion to the general sense; also C. fig. with allusion to the general sense; also spec. to study hard and closely at a subject (U.S.).

1789 Trifer No. 43. 549 Youths who never digged for the rich ore of knowledge thro' the pages of the Rambler.

1800 SOUTHEY Thalaba IV. XV, 'Tis a well of living waters, whose inexhaustible bounties all might drink, But few dig deep enough.

1827-8 Harvard Reg. 303 Here the sunken eye and sallow countenance bespoke the man who dug sixteen hours per diem.

1805 Louisa M. Alcort Little Women II. xii. 165 Laurie 'dug' to some purpose that year.

2. With various prepositional constructions: To penetrate or make one's way into or through some-

2. With various prepositional constructions: To penetrate or make one's way into or through something by digging; to make an excavation or loosen the soil under anything.

1535 COVERDALE Exck. viii. 8 Thou sonne off man, dygge thorow the wall. 1580 BARET Alv. D. 697 To digge winder an hill, suffoders montem. 1611 BIBLE Job xxiv. 16 In the darke they digge through houses. 1628 Hobbus Thucyd. (1822) 76 They united themselves by digging through the common walls between house and house. 1705 Addison Trav. (J.), The Italians have often dug into lands described in old authors, as the places where statues or obelisks stood, and seldom failed of success. 1822 Examinar 709/2 He seemed to dig into his subject. 1826 Gosse Land 6 Sea (1874) 5 The little boat ploughed and dug through the green and foaming waves. 1877 Holderness Gloss., Diginal, trans.

3. To penetrate and excavate or turn up (the ground, or any surface) with a spade or similar

tool.

c 1340 Cursor M. 6747 (Trin.) Peof hous breking or diggyng ground If mon him smyte [etc.]. 1380 WYCLIF Ezek, viii. 8 Sone of man, dig the wal; and whanne Y hadde thur; diggide the wal, o dore aperide. 2608 SHAKS. Per. I. iv. 5 Who digs hills because they do aspire. 2609 DRYDEN Emeid vi. (R.), A ray nous vulture... still for the growing liver digg d his breast.

b. Said of an animal penetrating and turning up

b. Said of an animal pendential (the ground) with its snout, etc.

1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. XVIII. cii. (1495) 847 The molle hathe a snowte.. and dyggeth therwith the erthe and castyth vpp that he dyggyth. 1697 Davoen Virz. Georg.

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11. 398 The bristled Boar.. New grinds his arming Tusks, and digs the Ground.
4. spec. To break up and turn over (the soil) with a

A. spec. To break up and turn over(the soil) with a mattock, spade, or the like, as an operation of tillage. (See sense I as to technical use in quot. 1888.)

1388 WYCLIF Isa. v. 6 It [a vineyard] schal not be kit, and it schal not be diggid, and berris and thornes schulen growe vp on it. 1858 [see Digging vbl. zb. 1]. 1850 BARET Alv.

D. 607 That the ground should be dug three foote deepe. 1618 BIBLE Isa. vil. 25 And on all hilles that shalbe digged with the mattocke. 1715 DESAGULIERS Fires Improv. 114
Suppos'd to have been digged four Inches deep. 1858 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk., Dig. v.t., to work ground with a mattock. Ground is never said to be dug with a spade. 1859 H. H. ROMILLY Verandah in N. Gwinea 200 The first moon is spent in digging the ground.

† b. To till (a plant) by this operation. Obs. 1856 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 54 We. sholde not onely dygge our vyne wele by compuncyon. 1877 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. It. (1380) 83 The plants of a yeere. must bee discretely digged and dounged. 1626 Bacon Sylva 6 602 The Vines. are.. so much digged and dressed, that their Sap spendeth into the Grapes.

† c. with logether. Obs.
1398 TREVISA Barth. de P. R. XIII. XXIX. (Tollem. MS.), On his rigge pouder and erbe is gaderid, and so digged to gederes, pat herbes and smale tren and busches growepheron, so bat be gret fische semep an ylonde.

5. To make (a hole, hollow place, mine, etc.) by the use of a mattock, spade, or the like; to form by digging: to hollow out: to everywete.

5. To make (a hole, hollow place, mine, etc.) by the use of a mattock, spade, or the like; to form by digging; to hollow out; to excavate.

1397 Trevish Higden (Rolls) I. 150 (Mätz.) Some diggeleaues and dennes. 1388 Wyclir Num. xx.18 The pit which the princes diggiden [1388 delucden, doluen]. 2400 Destr.

1709 11363 Pai droppe in the dike bai deghit have for vs. 21430 Lydg. Mine. Poems 113 (Mätz.) To here hys dyrge do, and se hys pet deggyd. 1535 Coverdale Gen. xxi. 30, I haue dygged this well. 1593-80 North Plutarch, Lucullus 50 (Wright Bible Word-bk.) So did Xerres. .cause. .a channell to be digged there to passe his shippes through. 1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. 1V. 11. Then get thee gone, and digge my graue thy selfe. 1506 Proc. agst. Late Trailors 7 To digge a certain mine under the sayd House of Parliament. 1653 Holcroft Procopius 11. ix. 49 Anciently there was no passage through, but in time a way was digd through it. 1697 W. Dampier Voy. I. 85 In working their Canoas hollow, they cannot dig them so neat and thin (with stone hatchets).

1612 123 Making a Canoa. Then again they turn her, and dig the inside. 1796 H. Hunter tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1790) I. 2 The child, who, with a shell, had dug a hole in the sand, to hold the water of the Ocean. 1853 Sir. H. Douglas Millt. Bridges (ed. 3) 17 Torrents. dig for themselves beds approaching to that form. 1864 H. Answorth Yohn Law I. iv. (1881) 91 He. is ever digging mines under our feet.

6. To obtain or extract by excavation; to exhume, uneath; = dig out or up (13, 14). Const. from,

unearth; = dig out or up (13, 14). Const. from,

6. To obtain or extract by excavation; to exhume, unearth; = dig out or up (13, 14). Const. from, out of:

c 1350 Will. Palerne 2243 Dat werkmen forto worche ne wonne pidere sone, Stiffy wib strong tol ston stiffy to digge. 2397 Theyrsa Higden (Rolls) 1. 271 (Mätz.) In Gallia beb many good quarers and noble for to digge stoon. 1565-73. Cooper Theraurus, Argilletum..a place where clay is digged. x601 HOLLAND Pliny XVIII. XVII. (Wright Bible Word-bh.), This same toad must be digged out of the ground againe. x602 HOLLAND Pliny XVIII. XVII. (Wright Bible Word-bh.), This same toad must be digged out of the ground againe. x606 Shaks. Temp. II. 11, 172, 1 with my long nayles will digge thee pig-nuts. a 1661 FULLER Worthies, Wales. (R.), Metalls elsewhere are digged..out of the bowells of the land. 1663 Gerbier Counsel D iv a, Chalk.. is daily digged here at home. 1658 Cunworn Intell. Syst. 681 To declare out of what Quarry the Stones were dugg. 1682 R. Burton Curios. (1684) 30 Rocks out of which the Tinn is digged. 1756 Leon. Albertis Archil. 1. 31 We are.. not to make our Bricks of Earth fresh dug, but to dig it in the Autumn. 1837 W. Irving Capt. Bonnevilla II. 221 The Indians.. come to it in the summer time to dig the camash root. Mod. The cottagers were busy digging their potatoes. b. To dig a badger.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To Dig a Badger (in the Hunter's Language) is to raise or dislodge him. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1865 Lonadale Gloss, Dig, to start a badger.

† 7. To put and cover up (in the ground, etc.) by digging or delving; to bury. Cf. dig in, II b. 1830 PALSGR. 516/1, I wyll dygge this dogge in to the grounde somwhere for feare of stynkyng. 1607 Torsell. Serpents (1658) 1997 All the Winter time they dig themselves into the earth. 1647 Trape Comm. Malt. v. 15 Such idle servants as .. dig their talents into the earth.

8. To thrust, plunge, or force (something) in or into. 1853 T. Wilson Rhet. 107 As though a sworde were ofte

Servants as .. dig their talents into the earth.

8. To thrust, plunge, or force (something) in or into.
1553 T. Wilson Rhet. 107 As though a sworde were ofte
digged and thrust twise or thrise in one place of the bodie.
1832 L. Hunt Sir R. Esker (1850) 258 Delighting, as he
went over the noble Lord, to dig his knuckles in his back.
1860 TYNDALL Glac. 1. xi. 77 We... dug our feet firmly into
the snow. 1883 F. M. Peard Contrad. i, He dug his hands
into his pockets, and lounged off. 1893 SELOUS Trav. S. E.
Africa 37, I dug my spurs into my horse's ribs.

9. To spur (a horse) vigorously [= F. diguer un
chenal]: to thrust, stab. prod: to give (any one)

9. To spur (a horse) vigorously [= F. diguer un cheval]; to thrust, stab, prod; to give (any one) a sharp thrust or nudge (in the ribs, etc.).

1530 Palsgr. 516/1, I dygge my horse in the sydes with my spores. 1521 Robinson tr. More's Utof. (Arb.) 102 You shoulde haue sene children. digge and pushe theire mothers under the sides. 1875 Tennyson Q. Mary II. iii, Gamble thyself at once out of my sight, or I will dig thee with my dagger. 1881 Mrs. P. O'Donoghus Ladies on Horseback 68, I dug him with my spur, and sent him at it. 1889 Farmer Americanisms, To dig a man in the ribs, is to give him a thrust or blow in the side.

III. In comb. with adverbs.

FARMER AMER AMER AMERICAN STREET AND ALL RESIDENCE TO BOTH AND ALL ROSE TO BY BOTH AND ALL ROSE R.V.] thyn alters. 1580 BARET All.

D. 688 To digge downe, defodio. a 1619 FOTHERBY Atheom.
11. vii. § 4 (1622) 268 Wicked Citizens.. doe overthrow their owne Cities, and digge downe their Walls.

b. To lower or remove by digging or excavating.
1591 SPENSER Virg. Gnat 46 Mount Athos.. was digged downe. 1778 Bp. Lowith Transl. Isa. (ed. 12) Notes 313
She ordered the precipices to be digged down.

She ordered the precipiess to be digged down.

11. Dig in. † 8. trans. To pierce, stab, penetrate. Obs. (Cf. 9.) b. To put in and cover up by digging. (Cf. dig into in 7.)

1330 PALSGR. 516/1, He hath dygged hym in nat withstandyng his almayne ryvettes. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIV. 402/2 The dung...may be dug in without fermentation for most kitchen-garden crops.

c. To cause to penetrate, to drive in deeply. (Cf. 8.)

Cf. 8.)

1885 Sat. Rev. 6 June 765/2 [Dæmons]. laughing with glee if the..rider cursed or dug in the spurs.

12. Dig off. trans. To cut off by digging. rare.
1525 STANLEY Hist. Philas. 1. (1701) 46/1 He attempted to dig the Isthmus off from the Continent.

dig the Isthmus off from the Continent.

13. Dig out. 8. trans. To take out, thrust out, extract or remove by excavation. (Cf. 6.)

1388 WYCLIF Job iii. 21 As men diggynge .. out [1386 deluende out] tresour. 1556 TINDALE Gal. iv. 15 Ye wolde have digged [1534 plucked] out youre awne eyes, and haue geven them to me. 1580 BARET Alv. D 697 To digge out ones eies, elidere alicui oculos. 1657 Milton P. L. 1. 695 Son had his .. crew Op'nd into the Hill a spacious wound And digd out ribs of Gold. 1772 HUTTON Bridges 94 The sand having been previously digged out for that purpose. 1847-76 HALLIWELL, Dig out, to unearth the badger.

Ag. 1864 R. B. KIMBALL Was he successful? II. xi. 259 It was their habit to go over their lessons together, after Chellis had 'dug out' his.

b. To excavate, to form by excavation. Cf. DUG-OUT (canoe).

b. To excavate, to form by excavation. C. DUG-OUT (cance).

1748 Relat. Earthg. Lima Pref. 9 These usually were Caves, or Hollows dug-out in the Mountains.

c. intr. To depart, elope. (U. S. collog.).

1884 S. L. CLEMENS (Mark Twain) Adv. Hucklebury Finn (Farmer Amer.), Then I jumped in a canoe, and dug out for our place.. as hard as I could go. 1888 Detroit Free Press 21 July (Farmer Amer.), She dug out last night with a teamster.

our place... as hard as I could go. 1888 Detroit Free Press 21 July (Farmer Amer.), She dug out last night with a teamster.

14. Dig np. a. trans. To take or get out of the ground, etc., by digging or excavating; to exhume, disinter, unearth. To dig up the hatchet, to renew strife: see HATCHET. (Cf. 6.)

c 2400 MAUNDEV. (1830) ix. 107 He [John the Baptist] was .. buryed at Samarie. And there let Julianus Apostata dyggen him vp. c 1485 Seven Sag. (P.) 1136, I se a gras of grete solas, Were hyt dyggyd uppe by the rote. Of many thyngs hit myght be bote. 1533 COVERDALE 750 iii. 21 Those that dygge vp treasure. 1585 SHAKS. Tit. A. v. i. 135 Oft haue I dig'd vp dead men from their graues. 1695 Woodwan Nat. Hist. Earth 11. (1723) 81 There are dig'd up Trees. .. in some Northern Islands, in which there are at this Day growing no Trees at all. 1736-7 Swiff Guilliver 11. vii. 160 Huge bones and skulls, casually dug up in several parts of the kingdom. 1826 Glenw Gard. Everyday Bk. 267/1 Jernsalem Artichokes, Dig them up if it be not done already. 1889 FARMER Amer., To dig up the hatchet, a phrase decidedly Indian in origin. This (the hatchet) was buried to signify the putting away of strife; and digging up the hatchet, meant a renewal of warfare. 161. 1818 LE Prov. xvi. 27 An vngodly man diggeth vp euill: and in his lips there is a burning fire. 1861 BRIGHT 159. India 19 Mar., A Committee to dig up all the particulars of our supposed perils.

D. To excavate, break up or open by digging. 1831 ROBINSON IT. More's Utop. 11. (Arb.) 73 Kyng Utopus...caused..xv..myles space of vplandyshe grounde... to be cut and dygged vp and so brought the sea rounde aboute the land. 1893 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI. 1. iii. 27 If I digg'd vp thy forefathers Graues, And hung their rotten Coffins vp in Chaynes. 1895 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 132 The English government would be unable to equip a fleet without digging up the cellars of London in order to collect the nitrous particles from the walls.

C. To break up and loosen the soil of, by digging: said esp

c. To break up and loosen the soil of, by digging: said esp. of a place not previously or recently dug.

1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. VI. 109 Dikeres & delucres digged vp he balkes. a 1698 TEMPLE (J., You cannot dig up your garden too often. 1999 J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth 247 He directs the moss to be delved or dug up with spades. 1889 BOLDREWOOD Robberry under Arms (1890) 7 He dug up a little garden in front.

Hence Digged (digd), Digging ppl. adjs. c 1394 P. Pl. Crede 504 Pat was be dygginge devel hat dreccheb men ofte. 1852 HULOST, Dygged, fossitius. 1816 SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farms 302 In a well husbanded and digd ground. 1617 Janua Ling. 170 Souldiers. lie in digged trenches.

Die. sb. 1 Also o (Sc.) deg. [f. prec. vb.]

digged trenches.

Dig, sb.\(^1\) Also 9 (Sc.) deg. [f. prec. vb.]

1. An act of digging; the plunging or thrusting (of a spade, or the like) into the ground.

1887 Pall Mall G. 15 Oct. 11/1 The price which is obtained for the excavated sand... just meets the expense of the dig out. 1894 Contemp. Rev. Jan. 66 At each 'dig' four sets of forks are thrust into the ground.

2. A definite depth or quantity to be dug out.

1800 Pails News & Sept. 6/4 For every 'dig' age, is to be

1800 Daily News 4 Sept. 6/4 For every 'dig' 30s. is to be paid to the gang. The 'dig' is to be 9 ft. measured from where the crane plumbs in the hatchway.

Neet the crane plumbs in the natrock, pick-axe, etc. 15/4-91 Ray N. C. Words, Dig, a Mattock. 1877 Holderness Glass., Dig, a mattock; a navvy's pick. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dig, an instrument used for stubbing up roots more commonly called a stub-dig. 'As straight as a dig' is a common proverbial expression.

4. A thrust, a sharp poke, as with the elbow, fist, or other part of the body.

1819 Moore Tom Crib's Mem. 51 While ribbers rung from each resounding frame, And divers digs, and many a ponderous pell. 1833 Galt R. Gilhaise I. 127 (Jam.) Winterton, when he lay down, gave him a deg with his elbow, and swore at him to be quiet. 1843 J. T. Hewlett College Life exxxi. (Stratm.) Brunt gave him a hard dig in the ribs. 1856 Tyndall Glac. 1. xvi. 117 A vigorous dig of leg and hatchet into the snow was sufficient to check the motion.

of leg and hatchet into the snow was sufficient to check the motion.

b. fig. (Cf. hit sb.)

1840 Hood Miss Kilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball iii, Thus Tories like to worry the Whigs. Giving them lashes, thrashes and digs. 1884 Pall Mall G. 15 Mar. 1/2 The Opposition... caring absolutely for nothing except how to get a dig at the fellows who are in. 1887 E. J. Goodman Too Curions ix, This, of course, was a sly dig at Frank.

5. A diligent or plodding student. (U.S. Students' slang.)

1849 Let. to Yng. Man 14 The treadmill..might be a useful appendage to a college, not as a punishment, but as a recreation for digs. 1851 N. Y. Lit. World 11 Oct. (Bartlett) There goes the dig... How like a parson he eyes his book 1 1894 N. Y. Weekly Witness 12 Dec. 2/2 The student who earnestly pursues his scholastic studies is held to be a scrub, or grind, or dig.

Dig, 5th 2 Obs. exc. dial. A duck.

c 1450 Liber Cocorum (1862) 9 Dandon for wylde digges, swannus, and piggus. 1 a 1500 Chester Pl., Deluge 189 Heare are doves, diggs, drakes, Redshankes, runninge through the lakes. 1611 Cotch., Anette, a Ducke, or Dig. 1616 Inventory in Earwaker Powllery, 6c., Sandback (1890) 135 Three Digs and a Drake. 1884 Cheshire Gloss., Dig, a duck.

b. Comb., as dig-bird, Lancash., a young duck

a duck
b. Comb., as dig-bird, Lancash., a young duck
(Halliwell); dig-meat, duckweed (Chesh. Gloss.).

Digallic (deigwelik), a. Chem. [f. Di-2 +
Gallic In Digallic acid, which has the composition of two molecules of gallic acid, minus

position of two molecules of gallic acid, minus one equivalent of water.

1877 WATTS Founts' Chem. (ed. 12) II. 547 Gallotannic Acid, Digallic Acid or Tannin. occurs in large quantity in nut-galls. and many other plants.

Digamist (di gămist). [f. as DIGAMY + -IST.]

A man or woman who has married a second time.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Digamist, one that marries after his first wives death. a 1660 HAMMOND Wks. I.

597 (R.) The digamist, or he that hath had two wives successively, one after another. 1706 HEANE Collect, 9 Nov., I can say no more of this Bp. than y' in complyance wth ye Fashion of ye Age he is a digamist. 1869 LECKY Europ. Mor. (1877) II. 327 'Digamists', according to Origen, are saved in the name of Christ, but are by no means crowned by him.

† b. = BIGAMIST. Obs. (So F. digame. Cotor.)

† b. = BIGAMIST. Obs. (So F. digame, Cotgr.).

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Digamist, one that hath had two
Wives together

x656 BLOURT Glossogr., Digamist, one that hath had two Wives together.

† Digamite. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = prec. 1616 T. Godwin Moses & Aaron (1655) 238 Persons marrying after such divorcements, were reputed digamites, that is, to have two husbands or two wives. 1674-81 BLOURT Glossogr., Digamist or Digamite.

Digamma (deigremä). [a. L. digamma, Gr. δίγαμμα the digamma, f. δι twice + γάμμα the letter gamma: so called by the grammarians of the first century, from its shape f or F, resembling two gammas (Γ) set one above the other.]

The sixth letter of the original Greek alphabet, corresponding to the Semitic waw or new, which was

corresponding to the Semitic waw or waw, which was afterwards disused, the sound expressed by it having

afterwards disused, the sound expressed by it having been gradually lost from the literary language. It was a consonant, probably equivalent to English w; in the Italian alphabets derived from Greek, it appears to have passed through the power of consonantal v, to that of f, its value in the Roman alphabet: see F. It was lost in lonic and Attic before the date of the earliest known monuments, but it occurs in inscriptions in all the other dialects down to late times, and it was also retained in the literary remains of Æolic, whence the appellation Æolic digamma or Letter. Though not written in classical Greek, it can be restored on linguistic and metrical grounds in the Homeric and other ancient forms of Greek words, as fépov, work, Δift dative of Zevs, etc.

on linguistic and metrical grounds in the Homeric and other ancient forms of Greek words, as fépyor, work, Aif dative of Zeis, etc.

[1525 HULDET, F letter among the latines is called Digamma. 1565-73 Cooper Thesaurus, Digamma, the letter F. Cicero useth it for his maner of Formium beginning with F.] 168M. LISTER FOURT. PAIR (1699) 50 (Stanford) His new invented Letter the Digamma, which he instituted or borrowed from the Eolique to express V Consonant. 1727-181 CHAMBERS Cycl. 8.v., This letter F is derived to us from the Romans, who borrowed it from the Rollians; among whom it is called digamma, or double gamma, as resembling two I's, one over the other. 1744 Pope Dunc. 17. 218 Tow ring o'er your Alphabet, like Saul, Stands our Digamma, and o'ertops them all. 1814 JAMBEON Hermes Scyth. 1. 17. 41 It has been thought that the Aeolic digamma approached nearly to the sound of W. 1845 Stoddard in Encycl. Metrop. (1847) 1. 94/1 The Eolic digamma is described by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, in the 1st book of his Antiquities. 1857 Birch Anc. Pottery (1858) 11. 17 The use of the digamma. is continued on Doric vases both of this [the second year of the 94th Olympiad] and even of a later age.

Digammate (doige=met), a. [ad. mod.L. digammāt-us, f. digamma: see -ATE 2.] = next.

1864 in Webster.

1864 in Webster

1864 in Webster.

Digammated (deige-meted), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ATE 3 + -ED.]

1. Spelt with or having the digamma.
1803 Edin. Rev. July 315 The conjunction 188, and,... is a digammated word. 1805 VALPY Grh. Gram. (1818) 151 A

short Syllable is often made long when the next word begins with a digammated vowel. 1863 J. Hadley Ess. (1873) iv. 56 It is more than forty years since Richard Payne Knight published in 1820 his famous digammated Iliad. 1882. R. C. Jebb Life Bentley 152 The number of digammated roots in Homer is between thirty and forty.

2. Formed with a figure like the digamma, as the digammated cross, a phallic symbol.

+ Digammated ross, a phallic symbol.

+ Diga: mmic, a. Obs. [f. DIGAMMA + -IC.] Of or belonging to a digamma.

1817 G. S. Faber Eight Diss. (1845) I. 134 The Anakim or (with the digammic prefix) Fanakim.

Digamous (di games), a. [f. L. digam-us, a. Gr. δίγαμος that has been married twice (f. δ.-, Di-2

twice + γάμος marriage) + -ous.]

1. Married a second time; that contracts a second marriage after the death of the first spouse; of the

nature of digamy.

1864 in Webster. 1868 Milman St. Paul's xi. 302 A digamous Bishop could hardly be more odious to Elizabeth.

2. Bot. = ANDBOGYNOUS.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Digamous, having both sexes on the ame flower-cluster.

Digamy (di gămi). [ad. L. digamia, a. Gr. δίγαμα a marrying twice, f. δίγαμ-os: see Diga-Mous and -Y.]

1. Digamous condition or state; second marriage; 1. Digamous condition or state; second marriage; re-marriage after the death of the first spouse.

1638 Pagitt Christianogr. App. 17 The ordinary Priests marry once, Digamy is forbidden them. 1672 Cave Prim. Chr. 11. v. (1673) 83 Three sorts of Digamy or Second Marriages. 1673-2 Comber Comp. Temple (1702) 220 Digamy, as well as Marrying after a Divorce while the former Wife lives, are forbid under the Gospel. 1755 Johnson, Digamy, second marriage; marriage to a second wife after the death of the first: as bigamy, having two wives at once. 1869 Lecky Europ. Mor. II. v. 346 Digamy, or second marriage, is described by Athanagoras as 'a decent adultery'.

+ 2. = Bigamy 1: having two wives at the same

= BIGAMY 1; having two wives at the same time. Obs.

time. Obs. 1638 Sir T. Herrer Trav. (ed. 2) 39 The Antick Romans, who .. so hated Digamy (both in enjoying two wives at one time, and being twice married). 1761-66 Balley, Digamy, a being married to two Wives at the same Time.

a being married to two wives at the same 1 lime.

Digastric (deigne strik), a. and sb. Anat. [ad. mod.L. digastric-us, f. Gr. δι-, DI-2 + γαστηρ, γαστρ- belly: cf. Gastric. In F. digastrique 'haning two bellies' Cotgr. 1611.].

1. Having two parts swelling like bellies; spec. applied to muscles having two fleshy bellies with an intervening tendinous part, as that of the lower

jaw; see B.

1781 BAILEY, Digastric, that has a double belly.

1782 BAILEY, Digastric, that has a double belly.

1792 Monro Anat. Bones 102 Where the digastric Muscle of the lower Jaw has its Origin.

1872 HUXLEY Phys. vii. 175 There are muscles which are fleshy at each end and have a tendon in the middle. Such muscles are called digastric or two-bellied.

are muscles which are fleshy at each end and have a tendon in the middle. Such muscles are called digastric or two-bellied.

2. Of or pertaining to the digastric muscle of the lower jaw: see B.

1831 R. Knox Cloquet's Anat. 53 On the inside of, and behind, the mastoid process, is a longitudinal depression named the Digastric Groove, on account of its giving attachment to the muscle of that name. 1840 J. ELIIS Anat. 82 The digastric nerve, the largest of the three branches of the portio dura... is distributed by many filaments to the under surface of the posterior belly of the digastric. 1845 E. WILSON Anat. Vade M. (ed. 2) 49 Upon the inner side of the root of the mastoid process is the digastric fossa.

B. sb. (Also in L. form digastricus.) A muscle of the lower jaw, thick and fleshy at its extremities, thin and tendinous at its middle.

It arises from the back part of the skull, and is inserted into the mandible. Its action is to depress the lower jaw, or to raise the hyoid bone and carry it backwards or forwards as in deglutition. (Syd. Soc. Lex.)

1656 Phillips, Digastric, a double-bellied Muscle, which ending in. the Chin, draws it downward. 1746 J. Pansons Hum. Physiognomy i. 30 It serves... to assist the Digastric in opening the Jaws. 1872 Mivart Elem. Anat. 286 The digastric is a muscle with two fleshy bellies, with a median tendon. 1881 Athensum 9 Apr. 4961 On the Tendinous Intersection of the Digastric.

Digaeneous (doi/d3 iniss), a. [f. Gr. 817845] of double or doubtful sex (f. 8t-. DI-2 + 76vos, 76ve-

Intersection of the Digastric.

Digeneous (doi<sub>1</sub>dzi nies), a. [f. Gr. διγενήs of double or doubtful sex (f. δι-, DI-<sup>2</sup> + γένος, γενε-kind, race, sex) + -008.]

1. Of two sexes, bisexual. Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883.

2. Of or pertaining to the Digenea, a division of the trematode worms or flukes.

Digenesis (dəi dagenesis). Biol. [mod.L., f. Gr. α., Di-2 + γένεσις generation.] Successive generation by two different processes, as sexual and asexual.

and asexual.

1876 Beneden's Anim. Parasites 102 This phenomenon has been known by the name of alternate generation; we have called it digenesis. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Digenetic (doi:dg/ne\*tik), a. [f. as prec. + Gr. -γενετικόs, f. γένεσιs.] Relating to or characterized by digenesis.

ness Syd. Soc. Lex., Digenetic worms, parasitic worms which at different periods of life have different forms. 1890 E. R. LANKESTER Adv. Science 265 Whether the female... belonged to a parthenogenetic or digenetic brood. 1bid. 266 In Artemia salina parthenogenetic alternate with digenetic broods.

Digenite (di dg/noit). Min. [mod.f. Gr. δι-γενής of doubtful sex or kind + -ITE.] A variety

Digenite (did3/noit). Min. [mod.t. Gr. otγενής of doubtful sex or kind + -ITE.] A variety
of CHALCOCITE or copper-glance.
1850 Dana Min. 509. 1863-72 Watts Dict. Chem. II. 323.
Digenous (did3/nos), a. [irreg. f. Gr. δι- two
+ γένος kind, race + -0US.] Of two sexes, bisexual.
1884 Sedowick tr. Claus' Zool. I. 97 The digenous or
sexual reproduction depends upon the production of two
kinds of germinal cells, the combined action of which is
necessary for the development of a new organism.

Hence Digeny, digenous reproduction.
1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

† Diger, v. Obs. rare. [a. F. diger-er (14th c.
in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. diger-ere to DIGEST.]

trans. = DIGEST v.
1543 R. Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirups., A pyt wherin
the nourysshynge blode commynge fro the lyuer is dygered.
1597 Lowe Chirups. (1634) 103 Such things as have the
virtue to discusse, diger, and dry lightly, and not humect.
† Digerate, v. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -ATE3.]

trans. To digest. Hence Digerating ppl. a.
1634 T. Johnson Parey's Chirups. vviii. xvii. (1678) 426

They must be strengthened with hot and digerating things.
† Digerent, a. and sb. Obs. rare. [ad. L. digerent-em, pres. ppl. of diger-ère to DIGEST.]

A adi. Directing.

A. and 30. Cos. rare. [ad. L. digerent-em, pres. ppl. of diger-ère to DIGEST.]

A. adj. Digesting.

147 Norton Ord. Alch. v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 But our cheefe Digestine [printed - ure] for our intent, Is virtuall heate of the matter digerent. 1753 Johnson, Digerent, adj., that which has the power of digesting, or causing digestion.

B. sb. A medicine or agent that promotes digestion or suppuration.

B. sb. A medicine or agent that promotes digestion or suppuration.

1731 BAILEY, Digerents (with Physicians) Medicines which digest or ripen. 1854-67 C. A. Harris Dict. Med. Terminol. 215 Digerents... medicines which promote the secretion of proper pus in wounds and ulcers.

Digest (doi'dgest), sb. Also 5 dy-, 7 dis-. [ad. L. digesta' matters digested', a name given to various collections of writings arranged and distributed under heads; n. pl. of digest-us, pa. ppl. of digertee: see Digest v. The appearance of the senses in English, does not correspond in order to the original development.]

original development.]

1. A digested collection of statements or information; a methodically arranged compendium or summary of literary, historical, legal, scientific, or

summary of literary, historical, legal, scientific, or other written matter.

1555 Brahma Address to Reader in Lydgate's Chron.

Trop. The verye trouthe therof is not to be had in theyr dygestes. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. xv. § 1. 58 The Disposition.. of that Knowledge.. consistent in a good Digest of Common Places. 1780 T. Jefferson Writ. (1859)

111. 14 This is a very elegant digest of whatever is known of the Greeks. 1885 Macaulay Ess., Millon (1854) I. 3/1 His digest of scriptural texts. 1844 H. MILLER Sch. § Schm. (1858) 313 Those popular digests of geological science which are now so common.

2. Law. An abstract, or collection in condensed form, of same body of law. systematically arranged.

2. Law. An abstract, or collection in condensed form, of same body of law, systematically arranged. a 1626 Bacon (title) An Offer to King James, of a Digest to be made of the Laws of England. 1628 Nepotham tr. Selden's Mare Cl. 38 The Digests of the Jewish Law. 1681 W. Robertson Phrassol. Gen. (1693) 471 Digests, gathered out of the 37 civilians. 1724 A. Colling Gr. Chr. Relig. 14 A Digest or System of Laws for the Government of the Church. 1765 Blackstone Comm. 1. 66 Out of these three laws... king Edward the confessor extracted one uniform law or digest of laws. 1729 J. Wilson in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev. (1853) IV. 388 A digest of the laws of the United States. 1828 Causes Digest (ed. 2) I. 126 Lord Chief Baron Comyn, in his Digest, states the case in Dyer as having decided that (etc.). 1869 Rawlinson Anc. Hist. 357 The code of the Twelve Tables. was a most valuable digest of the early Roman law.

D. 1962. The body of Roman laws compiled from the earlier jurists by order of the Emperor Justinian.

the earlier jurists by order of the Emperor Justinian.

the earlier jurists by order of the Emperor Justinian. (The earliest use in English.)

1387 Trevia Higden (Rolls) III. 255 Iustinianus.. made and restored pe lawes of digest. 1530 Palsgr. 213/2 Digest, a boke in lawe, digeste. 1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 427 The lawes and constitutions of princes. founde either in the Code, in the booke of Digestes, or Pandectes. 1660 Burney Kepl. Adopov (1661) 715 All they read in the Pandects. 1650 Burney Kepl. Adopov (1661) 715 All they read in the Pandects. 1682 Digests and Codes in the Statute and common Law-books. 1845 Grange Roman Law in Encycl. Metrop. 762/1 Notes on the laws of the Twelve Tables according to the order of the Institutes and the first part of the Digest. 1888 STUBS Med. 4 Mod. Hist. xiii. (1886) 306 If you take any well-drawn case of litigation in the middle ages...you will find that its citations from the Code and Digest are at least as numerous as from the Decretum.

4.3. = DIGESTION. Obs.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. ii. (MS. Bodl. 3738)

\*\*A := DIGESTION. Obs.

1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. XVII. ii. (MS. Bodl. 3738)
Yf a plante shall be durable: it nedyth that it haue humour
wi good dygest and fatty. So plantes y haue humour
wilythoult good digestion wydre sone in grete colde. 1608
CAREW Cornwall 29 b, Some giue meate, but leaue it no
disgest, Some tickle him, but are from pleasing farre.

† Digest, ppl. a. Obs. Also 6 Sc. de-. [ad.
L. digest-us, pa. ppl. of digerère to DIGEST.]
1. as pa. pple. and adj. Digested.
1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. XVII. lxxiv. (1495) 648
Grene frute and rawe and not dygest greue bodies and
make them swell. 1430 Lvpc. Min. Pacms. (1840) 105 (Mätz.)
Whan Phebus entrith in the Ariete, Digest humoures upward doon hem dresse. 1460-70 Bk. Quintessence 6 Take
be beste horse dounge pat may be had pat is weel digest.
2. adj. Composed, settled, grave. Sc.
1500-20 DURBAR Poeme x. 30 Sing In haly kirk, with mynd
degest. 1bid. xxiv. 3 Quhair no thing ferme is nor degest.

1513 Douglas *Eneis* XII. i. 45 Kyng Latyn the with sad and degest mynd To hym answeris. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 67 With gracis graue, and gesture maist digest. a 1605 Montcomerie *Misc. Poems* l. 21 Sa grave, sa gracious, and digest.

cious, and digest.

Digest (di<sub>1</sub>dge'st, doi-), v. Forms: a. 5-6 degest(e, 5- digest, (6 dejest, dygest, Sc. degeist).

\$5.5 desgest(e, 6-7(9 dial.) disgest, 7 disjest. [f. L. digest, -ppl. stem of diger-the to carry asunder, separate, divide, distribute, dissolve, digest, f. di-edis-(Di-1) apart, asunder + gertre to carry. Cf. OF. digester (15th c. in Godef.). A parallel form with the prefix as dis- was frequent in the 16th and 17th c. (and is still dial.); in earlier times, the French modifications des-, de-, are found.]

C. (and is still dial.); in earlier times, the French modifications des-, de-, are found.]

† 1. trans. To divide and dispose, to distribute.

a. 1578 BANISTER Hist. Man v. 71 Two Nerues... are digested into the bottome of the ventricle. 1820 Mirr. Mag. 763 (T.), I did digest my bands in battell-ray. c 1871. Chapman Hiad xv. 187 All these digested thus In fit place by the mighty son of royal Peleus. 1860 FULLER Pisgak III. xi. 341 That Jerusalem was digested and methodized into severall streets is most certain. 1873 tr. Machiavelli's Prince xii. (Ridg. 1833) 84 They changed their militia into horse, which, being digested into troops [etc.].

β. 1879 FENTON Guicciard. III. (1890) 116 Afore this nanie could be disgested into order and point.

† b. To disperse, dissipate. Obs.

a. 1813 BRADSHAW St. Werburge 1. 1264 Some of his louers to degest. a 1847 HENRY VIII in Lancham's Let. Pref. (1871) 149 Company me thynkes then best, All thoughtes to degest. 21847 HENRY VIII in Lancham's Let. Pref. (1871) 149 Company me thynkes then best, All thoughtes fancys to deiest. 1848 Compl. Scol. Prol. 9 The quhilkis humours nocht beand degeistit, mycht be occasione to dul their spreit. 1772 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s. v. Bath, It does by insensible transpiration digest and dissipate superfluous humours.

by insensible transpiration ungest and humours.

6. 1565 Satir. Poems Reform. i. 25 Some means that may this greves disgest. 1604 T. WRIGHT Passions v. ii. 160 Musicke... [to] rectifie the blood and spirits, and consequently disgest melancholy.

2. To dispose methodically or according to a rectified to reduce into a systematic form, usually

2. To dispose methodically or according to a system; to reduce into a systematic form, usually with condensation; to classify.

a. 1482 Monk of Everham (Art.) 28 He told thees thynges the whiche here after be digestly and wreten. 1562 Act 5 Elis. c. 4 § 1 The Substance of .. the said Laws .. shall be digested and reduceed into one sole Law and Statute. 1668 HALE Pref. to Rolle's Abridgen. 8 The Civil Law is digested into general Heads. 1704 Swift Mech. Operat. Spirit Misc. (1711) 275, I have had no manner of Time to digest it into Order, or correct the Stile. 1791 Boswell. Johnson an. 1738, The debates in Parliament, which were brought home and digested by Guthrie. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const. xix. § 1. 301 Every government is bound to digest the whole law into a code. 1875 E. White Life in Christ 1. xiii. (1876) 152 To digest these testimonies into definite forms.

forms.

8. 1376 GASCOIGNE Steele Gl. (Arb.) 68 A strange deuise, and sure my Lord wil laugh To see it so desgested in degrees. 1676 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 358 Purposely to disgest some notes for the press.

grees. 1676 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 358 Purposely to disgest some notes for the press.

3. To settle and arrange methodically in the mind; to consider, think or ponder over.

a. c1450 Henryson Test. Cres. (R.), Than thus proceeded Saturne & the Mone Whan they the mater ripely did degest. c1470 Henry Wallace viii. 1230 Wer or pes, quhat so yow likis best, Lat your hye witt and gud consaill degest. 1548 HALL Cron. 20 When the kyng had long digested and studied on this matter. 1614 Br. HALL Recoll. Treat. 934 When he had somwhat digested his thoughts, and considered. 1793 Smeaton Edystone L. § 130 I digested a plan for the keeping our accounts and correspondence. 1885 Pressort Philip II. II. II. ii. 261 The regent was busy in digesting the plan of compromise.

B. 1494 Fabyan Chron. vi. cevii. 221 Whanne kynge Henry had well desgested in his mynde the wrongful trouble that he.. hadde put the duke vnto. 1637 Herwood Royal King I. Wks. 1874 VI. II Come to horse, And, as we ride, our farther plots disgest.

4. To prepare (food) in the stomach and intestines

4. To prepare (food) in the stomach and intestines for assimilation by the system; see DIGESTION I.
a. 1483 Cath. Angl. 99/2 To Digeste, digerere. 1546
Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1537) 192, XII baskettes of breedes that they coude not eate and digest. 1580 LVIV Exphues (Arb.) 468, I digested the Pill which had almost choakt me. 1661 LOVELL Hist. Anim. 4 Mim. Introd., The skinne.. even of rosted pigge. can hardly be well digested of a strong stomach. 1769 Mrs. Plozzi Jowrn. France 1. 7 The cattle.. cannot digest tobacco. 1843 A. Combe Physiol. Digestion (ed. 4) 363 To diminish the food to such a quantity as the system requires and the stomach can digest.
β. α 1536 TINDALE Wks. 234 (R.) That thy stomack shall disgeste the meate that thou puttest into it. 1593 NASHE P. Penilesse (ed. 2) τοα, It is..a hard matter to digest stall meates at Sea. 1600 RowLands Let. Humours Blood vi. 75 Blowne drinke is odious, what man can disiest it? 1681 W. Robertson Phraseol. Gen. (1693) 482 To disgest or digest what one eats. 1877 N. W. Linc. Closs., Disgest, to digest. 1893 Northumbld. Gloss., Disgest. b. absol. 4. To prepare (food) in the stomach and intestines

D. absol.

1530 PALSGR. 516/1 He maye boldely eate well, for he dygesteth well. c 153a Dwrs Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 1054 A body. may nat degeste without holding that met. 1567 MILTON P. L. v. 412 Every lower facultie . . whereby they hear, see, smell. digest, assimilate. 1707 FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch 85 Fishes and Birds want a Diaphragm, and yet Digest well. 1840 CLOGH Amours de Voy. 11. 30 Each has to eat for himself, digest for himself.

C. Applied to the action of insectivorous plants. 1875 Darwin Insectiv. Pl. xiii. 211 Mrs. Treat . . informs me that several leaves caught successively three insects each, but most of them were not able to digest the third fly. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 100 The power .

of digesting animal substance and absorbing it as nourishment..known in the case of the peculiarly-formed leaves of ment. known in the case of the pecunary-tormed leaves of Droseraceze.

d. intr. (for refl.) Of the food: To undergo

digestion.

1874 Hyll. Conject. Weather iv, Weathers over olde are to be refused in eating in that they.. smally nourish and hardly disgest. 1886 Marlower 1st Pt. Tamburt. Iv. iv, Fall to, and never may your meat digest. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1. i. 30 My Blood circulates, my Meat digests. without any intention of mind to assist their actings. 1844-6 Parmore Angel in H. I. 1x. Prol. iii, The best [fare], Wanting this natural condiment. will not digest.

e. trans. To cause or promote the digestion of

best [fare], Wanting this natural condiment.. will not digest.

6. trans. To cause or promote the digestion of (food).

1609 MIDDLETON Five Gallants II. iii, It comes like cheese after a great feast, to disgest the rest. c 1645 HOWELL Lett. (1650) II. 76 French wines may be said but to pickle meat in the stomach; but this is the wine that disgests. 2725 Pope Odyst. IX. 400 Drain this goblet, potent to digest.

† I To digest the stomach: to promote the action of the stomach in digestion. Cf. Defy v.2 1 b. c 1460 J. Russell Bl. Nurture 947 Youre souerayne aftir mete his stomak to digest yef he wille take a slepe hym self bere for to rest. 1506 Sir J. Smythe in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 91 Drynckinge wynes dyvers tymes to disgest and comforte my stomacke.

5. fig. and transf. (from the digestion of food). 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 341 He maketh suche to love learning.. as before coulde by no meanes digest it. 1601 Shaks. 3ul. C. 1. ii. 305 This Rudenesse is a Sawce to his good Wit Which giues men stomacke to disgest his words. 1674 Bp. Hall Recoll. Trant. 994 The fire digests the rawnesse of the night. 1691 Ray Creation 1. (1704) 61 This Opinion, I say, I can hardly digest. 1835 I. Taylor Spir. Despot. v. 221 The Church. had made great progress in digesting those arrogant principles. 1886 Spectators Nov. 621/2 The Hapsburgs. have not digested Bosnia completely yet. intr. 1614 Bp. Hall Recoll. Treat. 440 Passions must have leasure to digest.

6. To bear without resistance; to brook, endure, put up with; to 'swallow, stomach'.

2. 1533 T. Wilson Rhel. (1580) 175 Beeping greeved with a

As leasure to digest.

6. To bear without resistance; to brook, endure, put up with; to 'swallow, stomach'.

a. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 175 Beeyng greeved with a matter, we saie commonly we cannot digest it. 1588 Shaks.

L. L. L. V. ii. 289 It can neuer be, They will digest this harsh indignitie. a 1645 Rowlands Terrible Battell 33 Can you so ill digest to heare your crimes? 1651 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 11. xxxix. (1739) 173 The publick danger was such, as might well have digested an extraordinary undertaking. 1798 H. Walfole Remin. in Lett. (1857) I. ix. p. cxl, He... could not digest total dependence on a capricious. grandmother. 1809 W. Irving Knickerb. v. v. (1849) 283 This wanton attack. is too much even for me to digest [1837 Carlvle Fr. Rev. II. it. vi. (1848) 119 The forty thousand. have to. digest their spleen, or reabsorb it into the blood. β. 1550 Wyrley Armoric 48 Too great abusage, which he not digested. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1638) 247 Mahomet could not well disgest the losse he had so lately received. a 1661 Fuller Worthies. 1. 1662) 179 His quick and strong Appetite, could disgest any thing but an Injury.

b. To get over the effects of. arch.
1576 M. Hanner tr. Anc. Eccles. Hist. (1585) 156 Of the phisicians, some not able to digest that wonderfull noysome stinch were slaine. 1580 Lvily Euphuse (Arb.) 251 In this sort they refreshed themselves 3 or 4 daies, wntil they had digested y seas, and recovered again their healths. 1598 Barckley Felix. Man (1631) 377 When hee hath disgested com any evills, and come to bee seven yeeres old. 1647 CLARNDON Hist. Reb. vii. (1703) II. 317 He had not yet disgested this late deposal from the Lieutenancy of Ireland. 1834 Coleridoz Table-t. 12 Jan., I never can digest the loss of most of Origen's works.

7. To comprehend and assimilate mentally; to obtain mental nourishment from.

To comprehend and assimilate mentally; to

of most of Origen's works.

7. To comprehend and assimilate mentally; to obtain mental nourishment from.

a. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer Collect and. Sund. Advent, Read, marke, learne, and inwardly digeste them. a 1528 H. Smith Wks. (1867) II. 81. Record when you are gone, and you shall see the great power of God, what he is able to do for you by one sentence of this book, if ye digest it well. 1654 Honses Leviakh. II. xxvi. 147 Memory to retain, digest and apply. 1738 Berkeley Alciphr. 11. \$ 14. This new philosophy seems difficult to digest. 1828 Honses Fr. & It. Truis. I. 265 Having had as many pictures as I could digest. 1866 R. Chambers Ess. Ser. 1. 149 He likes to digest what he reads. 1879 Froude Caxar ix. 94 It might be that they would digest their lesson after all. B. 1833 Golding Catvin on Deut. vi. 33 Mee thinkes this is harde, and as for that, I cannot digest it. 1597 J. Payre Royal Exch. 43 Hartilie wishinge maryed folkes no less to mark and disgest, then to reade the words of the Apostle. 1647 Digges Unlawy. Taking Arms § 1. 8 By these generalls throughly disgested, and rightly applied, we shall be able to rule particular decisions.

† 8. To mature, or bring to a state of perfection, especially by the action of heat. Also fig. Obs.
1607 Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr. 1. iv. 176 There wanteth the heate of the Nurse that doth digest and concockt the milke to make it sweet. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 37 They are ever Temperate Heats that Disgest and Mature. a 1652 J. Smith Scl. Disc. i. 11 An inward beauty. which cannot be known but only then when it is digested into life and practice. 1665 Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind. 360 They [muskmelons] are better digested there by the heat of the Sunthan these with us. 1700 H. Wanney in Peprs Diary VI. 233 A love and respect for his person which time. . does digest into a habit. a 1708 Bevernors Priv. Th. 1. (1720) 52 God. having digested the Conditions to be performed by us, into Promises to be fullfilled by Himself.

b. intr. (for reft.).

b. intr. (for reft.).

1736 Leoni Alberti's Archit. I. 31 We are .. not to make our Bricks of Earth fresh dug, but to dig it in the Autumn, and leave it to digest all Winter.

18. trans. To mature (a tumour), to cause to

suppurate; also absol. to promote healthy suppuration. Obs.

2552 TURNER Herbal I. (1568) B vij a, Marrysh mallowe soden in wyne.. maketh rype or digesteth. 1563 T. Gale Antidol. 11. 43 It doeth digest ann maturate tumours. 1610 Markham Mastery. II. claxiii. 498 The garden rue disgesteth, and mightily comforteth all inflammations. 1612 Woodle I. 507 The object of the which Medicine doth speedily digest and suppurate a Bubo. 1767 Gooch Treat. Wounds I. 159 The contused parts in a wound must separate and be digested off.

† b. intr. (for refl.) To suppurate. Obs. 1713 Chreselden Anat. IV. i. (1726) 202, I. tied the artery alone. and it digested off in a week's time. 1723 BRACKEN Farriery Impr. (1756) I. 185 Try such Things as will bring the Matter to suppurate or digest. 1754-64 SMELLIE Midwif. III. 295 The swelling subsided, the lacerated parts digested. 10. trans. To prepare by boiling or application of heat; to dissolve by the aid of heat and moisture. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme 334 After it bath and the contraction of the contraction of

of heat; to dissolve by the aid of heat and moisture.

1616 Surpl. & Markh. Country Farme 334 After it hath beene the second time digged and dunged, or marled, you must let it rest and digest his dung and marle. 1727 Pope's Art of Sinking 80 Th' almighty chemist. Digests his lightening, and distils his rain. 1791 Hamilton Berthollet's Dyeing II. 11. 11. 148 Powdered indigo digested in alcohol gave a yellow tincture. 1805 C. HATCHETT in Phil. Trans. XCV. 218 Some deal saw-dust was digested with the nitric acid until it was completely dissolved. 1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies 94 Digest the bark in alcohol, evaporate the alcoholic solution to dryness.

b. intr. (for reft.) To dissolve in gentle heat. 1578 Lyte Dodoens III. 10. 307 Putting the Scammonie to boyle, or digest in a Quince. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 206/1 Put then this oyle in a glasse... Close the glasse verye well, and let it ther digeste, as long as pleaseth you. 1652 Culpepper Eng. Phys. (1809) 382 Let them stand to digest twelve or fourteen days. 1799 C. SMITH Laboratory I. 133 Afterwards set it in bal marize to digest for a fortnight. 1895 Manchester Weekly Times 26 April Suppl. 7/4 Put your orange extract. in some equally warm place, and let it 'digest' for at least six months.

Digesting the digest well of the digest' for at least six months.

Digestant (didge stant). [f. Digest v. +

I. DIGEST v. +

-ANT<sup>1</sup>.] A thing taken to promote digestion.

1875 H. C. Wood Therap, (1879) 607 Digestants. In this class are put a few remedies which are used to aid the stomach in dissolving the various articles of food.

1883

Syd. Soc. Lex., Digestants.. such are pepsin, hydrochloric acid, and lactic acid.

† Digestation. rare - o. [f. DIGEST v.: see

-ATION.] = DIGESTION.

1727 BAILEY, vol. II, Digestation, a digesting, ordering or disposing.

or disposing.

† Dige stative, a. rare. [f. Digest: see -ive.]

Having the power to digest; = Digestive.

1657 Tomlinson Renow's Disp. 92 Made milde and tractable by a digestative heat.

Digested (didge sted, doi-), ppl. a. [f. Digest

1. Disposed in or reduced to order.

1. Disposed in or reduced to order.

1598 Florio, Digesto, digested, disgiested.. disposed..

ordred. 1628 Sparrow Bk. Com. Prayer (1661) 36 David's Psalms which are digested forms of Prayers. 1798 J. Chamberlayse St. Gt. Brit. II. III. x. (1743) 438 The college has.. a well digested library. 1790 Bratson Nav. 4 Mil. Mem. I. 381 A most absurd, ill-digested scheme. 1836 Embeson Nat., Prospects Wks. (Bohn) II. 170 We learn to prefer imperfect theories.. which contain glimpess of truth, to digested systems which have no one valuable suggestion.

2. Disposed, conditioned.

2. Disposed, conditioned, refor Tourneur Rev. Trag. in Dodsley O. Pl. IV. 309 Conjuring me.. To seek some strange digested fellow forth Of ill contented nature. 1672 Sir T. Browne Lett. Friend \$27 To live at the rate of the old world. may afford no better digested death than a more moderate period.

3. Of food: That has undergone the process of Digestion. Usually in comb. as well-digested, half-digested, tetc.

1611 Cotor., Digert, disgested, concocted, digested. 1878 McNab Bot. iv. (1883) of The digested matter is..absorbed.

4. Matured, ripe.

1657 Jer. Taylor Disc. Friendship (Trench), Splendid fires, aromatic spices, rich wines, and well-digested fruits. a 1734 Wodrow Analecta 11. 305 The most digested and distinct Master of the Scriptures that ever I met with. 1812 Chalmers Let. in Life (1851) I. 305 The most digested and digested acquaintance with the objects of my study. 1861 Emerson Soc. 4 Solit., Old Age Wks. (Bohn) III. 135 What to the youth is only a guess or a hope, is in the veteran a digested statute.

+ 5. Concocted, condensed. Obs.

1666 Worlings Syst. Agric. (1681) 292 From which coagulated digested digested statute.

† 5. Concocted, condensed. Cos.

1669 Worlinge Syst. Agric. (1681) 202 From which coaguted or digested moisture winds are usually generated

lated or digested moisture winds are usually generated **Digestedly** (didge stedli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a digested or well-arranged manner. 1608 Bp. Hall. Epist. Ep. Ded., We doe... expresse our selues no whit lesse easily, somewhat more digestedly. 1672 Mede's Wks. App. Author's Life 69 (R.) Studiedly and digestedly to give the people the true nature of it. 1687 H. More Answ. Psychop. (1689) 138, I having writ. so digestedly and coherently...touching this subject.

Digester (didgestar, doi-). Also 7 -or. [f. Digest v. + - RR.] He who or that which digests. + 1. That which distributes, disperses, or dissi-† 1. That which distributes, disperses, or disperses (humours). Obs., 1598 Lyte Dodoens I lxxiii. 109 All the Scabiouses are.. digesters and diuiders of grosse humors.

2. One who analyses, arranges, and reduces to order, a mass of information; the maker of a

digest.

1677 CARY Chronol. 1. 11. 1. viii. 66 Varro a learned Digester of Antiquities.

1794 MATHIAS Purs. Lit. (1798) 432, I would recommend to. the new Digester of our Laws, not to be too subtle in the process.

1862 MAURICE Mor. & Met.

Philos. IV. iv. § 44. 130 To come into direct contact with facts, instead of receiving them at second hand through digesters and generalizers. 1885 G. W. HEMMING in Law Q. Rev. 297 The Digester should revise every catch-word o. Rev. 297 The Digester should be in the Reports.

3. That which digests or promotes the digestion agent or organ.

3. That which digests or promotes the digestion of food; a digestive agent or organ.

1614 W. B. Philosopher's Banquet (ed. 2) 83 Galingale... is a Digester of meats. a1698 TEMPLE []. Rice is.. a great restorer of health, and a great digester. 1731-7 Miller Gard. Dict. (ed. 3) s.v. Viscum, The Stomachs of these Birds are too powerful Digesters to suffer any Seeds to pass intire through the Intestines. 1744 BERKLEY Siris 8 97 Its great virtues as a digester and deobstruent.

b. A person or animal that digests its food (well or ill); fig. one who digests mentally.

1713 STERLE Guardian No. 60 P. 1 The generality of readers must.. be allowed to be notable digesters. 1bid. No. 142 P 3 As great princes keep their taster, so I perceive you keep your digester. 1723 ABRUTHNOT []. People that are bilious and fat.. are great eaters and ill digesters.

4. A strong close vessel in which bones or other substances may be subjected to the action of water or other liquid at a temperature and pressure above

or other liquid at a temperature and pressure above those of the boiling point, so as to be dissolved.

In its original form called from its inventor, Papin's

In its original form called from its inventor, rapin's Digester.

1081 D. Papin (title), A New Digester, or Engine for softening Bones.

1082 D. Papin (title), A New Digester, or Engine for softening Bones.

1083 EVELYN Diary 12 Apr., I went to a supper which was all dressed, both fish and flesh, in Monsieur Papin's digestors, by which the hardest bones of beef itself, and mutton, were made as soft as cheese.

1084 J. Keill. Anim. Secretion 122 The Jelly extracted by Papin's Digester out of dry and solid Bones.

1085 Papin's Digester out of dry and solid Bones.

1086 Papin's LXXIII. 412 A cast-iron vessel, which I could close at one end, like a digester.

1086 Papin's Like I said water may be made red hot.

1088 Pall Mall G. 4 May 10/2 The vessel which contained the explosive used at the Admiralty Offices. was what is known as a digester or stock pot, such as is used in kitchens.

1086 D. An apparatus in which the carcases of beasts unfit for food are by the action of heat dissolved

unfit for food are by the action of heat dissolved into their proximate elements, tallow, gelatine,

earthy phosphates, etc.

1874 Knight Dict. Mech. I. 702/2.

1892 Daily News
26 Oct. 3/5 Animals and carcases should be removed in ..

enclosed vans, the animals at once slaughtered .. and the
carcases destroyed in a digester.

C. An apparatus whereby substances are dissolved by chemical action instead of by heat and

**Digestibility** (didge stibiliti). [f. DIGESTIBLE +-ITY. Cf. F. digestibilité.] The quality of being digestible.

ungestione.

1740 Cheyne Regimen ii. (R.), The digestibility and easy dissolution of it [meat] is obstructed.

1851 Fraser's Mag. XLIII. 269 Certain fish were held in repute for their digestibility.

1876 FOSTER Phys. II. i. (1870) 277 The digestibility of any food is determined chiefly by mechanical conditions.

Digestible (didge stibl, doi-). Also 5-9 -able.
[a. F. digestible (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. digestibilis, f. digest-ppl. stem of digerère to DIGEST.]

digestibilis, f. digest-ppl. stem of digerère to DIGEST.]

1. Capable of being digested or assimilated.

1. Capable of being digested or assimilated.

1. Capable of greet norissyng and digestible.

1. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner I, Of a lash and yet grosse substance, not very digestible.

1. San W. B. Philosopher's Banquet (ed. 2) 30 It is found more .. digestable.

1. San Blackw. Mag. XIX. 660 They can digest anything digestable.

1. San Blackw. Blackw

c 1470 HENRY Wallace III. 2 In joyows Julii, quhen the flouris suete, Degesteable, engenered throu the heet, Baith erbe and froyte.

+ 2. That causes or promotes digestion (of food).

1521 Blogs New Disp. 1 205 By the vigour of the digestible, esurine, and depascent ferment.

+ 3. To be digested or prepared by the action of

heat. Obs.

1477 NORTON Ord. Alch. v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 Nethles heate of the digestible thinge, Helpeth digestion and her

eate of the digestible minge, respect to the digestible form.

Hence Dige stibleness, quality of being digest-

ible; Digertibly adv., in a digestible form.

166a H. Stubbe Ind. Nectar iii. 30 Its dissolving by the least fire. .argues its facile digestibleness. 1879 G. MEREDITH Egoist I. Prel. 3 To give us those interminable milepost piles of matter in essence, in chosen samples, digestibly.

† Digertic, a. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. Digest v.

+ -1C.] = DIGESTIVE.

1797 GOOWIN Enquirer II. vi. 244 A wise man .. would exercise his digestic powers. 1799 E. Du Bois Piece of Family Biog. II. 99 In search of one who made more use of his digestic powers.

of his 'digestic powers'.

Digesting, vbl. sb. [f. Digest v.+-ING 1.]
The action of the verb Digest in various senses.

1540 ELVOT Image Gov. (1556) 72 b, The concoctynge and digistyng of that, which the bodie receiveth. 1663 Stillingst. Orig. Sacr. 1. v. § 5 Scaliger. hath taken so much pains in digesting of them. 1805 W. Saunders Min. Waters 350, I tried to redissolve this substance. by long boiling and digesting. 1823 LAME Elia Ser. 11. Poor Relation, After the digesting of this affront.

b. attrib.

b. attrib.

1981 MULCASTER Positions XXXII. (1887) 116 Exercise...
maketh the naturall heat strong against digesting time.

**Digersting**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That digests.

That digests.

160. Timme Quersit. I. vii. 32 The flower of salt .. is of a sharpe qualitie and much digesting. 1799 G. SMITH Laboratory I. 371 Give a digesting fire for three days. 1809 GRECOR in Phil. Trans. XCIX. 108 The process of solution is.accelerated by a digesting heat.

Hence Digestingly adv...

1885 G. Meredith Diana III. ii. 48 They rose from table at ten. digestingly refreshed.

Digestion (didge-styon, doi-). Also a. 4-5 digestioun, 5 degestyon, 5 dy-. B. 6-7 (9 did.) disgestion. [a. F. digestion (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. digestion-em, digestion, arrangement, n. of action f. digerère (pa. pple. digest-) to DICEST.

1. The physiological process whereby the nutritive part of the food consumed is, in the stomach and intestines, rendered fit to be assimilated by the

intestines, rendered fit to be assimilated by the system.

c 1386 Chaucer Sqr.'s T. 330 The Norice of digestioun the sleepe. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 169 Pat be mete miste abide in be stomak for to make digestion. 1503 T. Wilson Rhcl. 37 Heavinesse and care hinder digestion. 1503 Spenser F. Q. 11. ix. 31 The Kitchin Clerke, that hight Digestion, Did order all th' Achates in seemely wise. 1503 Shaks. Rich. 17. iii. 236 Things sweet to tast, proue in digestion sowre. 1667 Milton P. L. v. 4 His sleep Was Aerie light, from pure digestion bred. 1704 F. Fuller Mad. Gymn. (1711) 156, I don't believe Digestion is perform'd by Putrefaction. 1834 McMurrin Cavier's Anim. Kingd. 279 Insects vary infinitely as to the form of the organs of the mouth, and those of digestion. 1866 Emerson Cond. Life, Fate Wks. (Bohn) II. 312 In certain men, digestion and sex absorb the vital force. 1891 R. Ellis Catullus xxiii, Who can wonder?

In all is health, digestion, Pure and vigorous. 1878 Masque Poets 47 Is it trouble of conscience or morbid digestion?

b. The analogous process in insectivorous plants. 1875 Darwin Insectiv. Pl. vi. 8; It becomes an interesting inquiry, whether they [Drosera]. have the power of digestion. 1876 McNab Bot. iv. (1883) 96 The insects. are... covered with a secretion containing an acid, and a substance closely resembling pepsine, and a true process of digestion goes on similar to the digestion in the stomach of an animal.

† c. In old Physiology. First, second, and third digestion: see Concoortion 1 b. Also fig. Obs. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. v. xxxix. (1495) 154 The lyuer drawyth in to his holownes the woos of the fyrst degestyon. 1614 W. B. Philosopher's Bauquet (ed. 2) 22 The act digestively is finished in the third digestion. 1614 BP. HALL Recoll. Treat. 440 To choose the season for counsell... and that season is, after the first digestion of sorrow. 1658–9 Burlon's Diary (1828) IV. 207 If there be an error... of the first digestion, it is incurable.

d. fig.

an error...of the first digestion, it is incommon to fig.

d. fig.
c 1399 Marlowe Massacre Paris II. vi. (version in Dyce),
Hote enough to worke Thy just degestione with extreament
shame. 1614 Ralking Hist. World v. ii. § 3.589 If no
other state gave the Romans something to trouble their
disgestion.

e. Slow, easy, hard of digestion: slow, easy,
hard to be digested. So of hard (etc.) digestion:
of a Also fig.

hard to be digested. So of hard (etc.) digestion: cf. 4. Also fig.

1533 ELYOT Cast. Helthe II. xiii. (1539) 31 b, It is slowe of digestion. 1599 H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner M viij b, Oyster. somewhat hard of degestion. 1633 HOLFROFT Proceptins II. 64 Their laws hard of disgestion, and their commands intollerable. 1699 BURNET 39 Art. ix. (1700) 116 A Doctrine that seems to be of hard digestion to a great many. ax715 — Own Time (1766) I. 448 These conditions were not of an easy digestion. 1732 ABBUTHNOT Rules of Diet 252 Flesh roasted, not so easy of Digestion as boil'd. 1761 HUME Hist. Eng. II. xxxi. 200 These points were of hard digestion with the princess. 1838 Penny Cycl. X. 343 MUCUS. is deemed both nutritious and of easy digestion. 1863-72 WATTS Diet. Chem. II. 327 Raw flesh is generally regarded as more difficult of digestion than boiled or roast meat.

regarded as more difficult of digestion than boiled or roast meat.

2. The power or faculty of digesting food.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. v. xlvi. (1495) 163 In wynter is grete appetyte and stronge degestyon. c 1430

A Diatorie in Babes Bh. (1868) 54 Cleer eir & walking makib good digestioun. 1431 Elvor Gov. III. xxii, A man hauing due concoction and digestion as is expedient. 1480 NASHE Anat. Absurd. 34 Our disgestion would be better, if our dishes were fewer. a 2710 South in Talter No. 205 P 5 Every Morsel to a satisfied Hunger, is only a new Labour to a tired Digestion. 1846 G. E. Day tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. II. 41 Indications of a morbid digestion. 1861 Flo. Nightingale Nursing ii. 27 Weakness of digestion depends upon habits.

3. fig. The action of digesting, or obtaining mental nourishment from (books, etc.).

3. fg. The action of digesting, or obtaining mental nourishment from (books, etc.).

a 1610 Healey Epictetus' Man. Ixis. (1636) 90 Effectes following the due disgestion of verball precepts. a 1661 Fuller Worthies III. 205 He had a great appetite to learning, and a quick digestion. 1830-40 W. Irving Wolfert's K. (1855) 57 Glencoe supplied me with books, and I devoured them with appetite, if not digestion.

4. The action of putting up with or bearing without resistance; brooking, endurance. ! Obs. 1633 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. iv. 9 Having received so bold an answer. found it very rude, and hard of digestion of one wrong provokes a second.

5. Chem. † a. The operation of matering or preparing a substance by the action of gentle heat; concoction, maturation, condensation, coagulation; also susceptibility to this operation, and concr. the condition resulting from it. Obs.

1477 Norton Ord. Alch. v. in Ashm. (1652) 61 Then of divers degrees and of divers digestion, Colours will arise

towards perfection. 1953 W. FULKE Meteors (1640) 67 Brasse, latine, and such like ... differ in digestion: the Copper being purest, is of best digestion. 1bid. 68 Iron ... also being of too extreame digestion, passing all other metals in hardnes. 1504 PLAT Froull-No. 1. 32 It [clay] should seeme to differ onely in digestion from marle. 1606 Bacon Sylva § 327 We conceive. that a perfect good Concoction, or Disgestion, or Maturation of some Metalls, will produce Gold. 1641 FRENCH Distill. i. (1651) 10 Digestion, is a concocting, or maturation of crude things by an easie, and gentle heat. 1669 WORLIDGE Syst. Agric. (1681) 203 Their digestion or coagulation is more in some than in others. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1v. ii. 307 The latter [Minerals] seem to be Concretions and Digestions in the Bowels of the Earth.

b. The operation of exposing a substance to the

Bowels of the Earth.

b. The operation of exposing a substance to the action of a liquid with the aid of heat, for the purpose of extracting the soluble constituents.

1510 B. Jonson Alch. 11. iii, [I put the ingredients] in a Bolt's-head nipp'd to digestion. 1650 BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxii. 164 In our Digestions and Distillations. 1757 A. COOPER Distiller 1. v. (1760) 32 A Vessel for Digestion, called by chemists a pelican or circulatory Vessel. 1807 T. Thomson Chem. (ed. 3) II. 366 The digestion was continued till the solution was complete. 1833 Imison Sc. 4 Art 11. 19 When a solid substance.. is left for a certain time in a fluid, and the mixture is kept exposed to a slow degree of heat, the process is called digestion. 1868 ROYLE, etc. Man. Materia Medica (ed. 5) 10 Digestion is similar to Maceration, but the action is promoted by a heat from 90° to 100°.

† 8. Surg. The process of maturing an ulcer or

tion, but the action is promoted by a heat from 90° to 100°. + 8. Surg. The process of maturing an ulcer or wound; disposition to healthy suppuration. Obs. 1676 Wiseman Chirurg. Treat. 111, I shewed him that by Digestion the remaining fleshy body. would come away. 1689 Moyle Sea Chyrurg. 11. 10. 24 Prepar your fomentation to help on digestion. 1748 Hartley Observ. Man 1. ii. 126 Lacerations are never cured without coming to Digestion. 1830 S. Cooper Dict. Pract. Surg. (ed. 6) 374 By the digestion of a wound or ulcer, the old Surgeons meant bringing it into a state, in which it formed healthy pus. + 7. fg. The process of maturing (plans) by careful consideration and deliberation. Obs.

1671 TEMPLE Ess., Constit. of Empire Wks. 1731 1.86 The Digestion of their Counsels is made in a Senate consisting of Forty Counsellors. + 8. The action of methodizing and reducing to order. Obs.

† 8. The action of methodizing and reducing to order. Obs.

1533 T. Wilson Rhet. 106 Digestion is an ordely placying of thynges, partying every matter severally.

† b. The result of this process, a digested condition; a methodical arrangement; a Digest. Obs. 1613 Chapman Reverge Bussy D'Ambbis v, The chaos of eternal night (To which the whole digestion of the world Is now returning). 1668 Halle Pref. to Rolle's Abridge. 7 Every Student.. may easily Form unto himself a general Digestion of the Law. 1734 Farro (title), Royal Universal British Grammar and Vocabulary, being a digestion of the entire English Language into its proper parts of speech.

Digestive (did 2e stiv, doi-), a. and sb. Also 6-7 dis-. [a. F. digestif, -ive (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. digestivus, f. digest-ppl. stem of digerère to Digest; see -ive.]

Add.

DIGEST: see -IVE.]

A. adj.

1. Having the function of digesting food; engaged

1. Having the function of digesting food; engaged in or pertaining to digestion.

c 1532 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 1053 The sayd vegetable (the soul) hath in her four vertues.. the atractyve or appetityve, the retentyve, the digestyve, and expulsive. 1610 Makkham Masterf. 1. vi. 16 The vertue digestiue whereby it concocteth and digestieth. 1728 N. Rossnson Th. Physick 253 To.. raise the digestive Powers to their natural Standard. 1837 M. Donovan Dom. Econ. II. 23 Resting on a couch, until the digestive organs have recovered the fatigue. 1841-71 T. R. Jones Anim. Kingd. (ed. 4) 109 The digestive cavity .. is exceedingly short.

b. in reference to plants.

1893 DARWIN Instectiv. Pl. xiii. 301 Experiments... on the digestive power of Drosera. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 100 According to this digestive function these organs may be termed Digestive glands.

2. Promoting or aiding digestion; digestible. 1828 Payrel Salena's Regim. Qij. Through the digestive heate of the night. 1616 B. Jonson Epigr. ci, Digestive cheese, and fruit there sure will be. 1725 Badley Fam. Dict. 8.v. May blossom, As to the medicinal Vertues of this Plant; it.. is digestive. 1760-72 tr. Yhan 4 Ullou's Voy. (ed. 3) I. 90 These waters are very light and digestive, and ...good to create an appetite. 1863-74 WATTS Dict. Chem.

11. 329 Digestive 2alt. Syn. with Chloride of Potassium. 1883 Times 18 May 6/1 The most digestive and nutritious bread.

3. Pertaining to or promoting chemical digestion.

bread.

3. Pertaining to or promoting chemical digestion.

1631 Blocs New Disp. p. 287 Wanting its digestive ferment.

2 1631 BOYLE Hist. Air (1632) 210 We removed the ... receiver, and put it on the digestive furnace.

1790 BC SELIT LABORATORY I. 131 TO submit their contents to a digestive warmth.

1790 G. SMITH Laboratory I. 131 TO submit their contents to a digestive heat.

4. Promoting healthy suppuration in a wound or placer. 28 digestive intents. 182

ulcer; as digestive ointment: see B 2. +5. Characterized by bearing without resistance

or in silence. Obs.

1608 Haywoon Sallust's Jugurth iii, Adherbal was .. no couldier, of a frolicke disposition, disgistive of injuries.

+ 6. That tends to methodize and reduce to order. r662 DRYDEN Astrua Redux 89 To business ripened by digestive thought, His future rule is into method brought. B. sb.

1. A medicine or substance promoting digestion

of food.

c 1366 CHAUCER Nun's Pr. T. 141 A Day or two ye schul
have digestives Of wormes, or ye take your laxatives. 146070 Bk. Quintessence 14 And so I seie of medicyns comforta-

tyues, digestyues, laxatyues, restriktyues, and alle obere. 1612 Enchyr. Med. 97 Wee leaue our digestiues... and proceede to other medicines. 1700 Daypen Fables, Cock & Fox 189 These digestives prepare you for your purge. 1883. In Syd. Soc. Lex., Digestives.

2. A substance which promotes healthy suppuration in a wound or ulcer: directive ointment (Inc.)

2. A substance which promotes healthy suppuration in a wound or ulcer; digestive ointment (Unguentum terebinhing compositum).

1543 Traheron Vigo's Chirurg. (1586) 436 In Chirurgerie a digestive is taken for that that prepareth the mattier to mundification. 1588 Hester Sec. Phiorax. 1. xi. 91 You shall dresse it with a disgestive vntill it be mundified. 1643 J. Steer tr. Exp. Chyrurg. xv. 62, I applyed this following digestive with soft plegets upon the incisions. 1737 Braken Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 240 The Wound requires a strong Digestive. 1767 Gooch Treat. Wounds I. 136 Linnen cloth, spread with the common Digestive. 1854-67 C. A. Harris Dict. Med. Terminol., Digestives, in Surgery, substances which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promote suppuration.

which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promote suppuration.

+ 3. An agent of chemical digestion. Obs. rare.

147 Norton Ord. Alck. v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 But our cheefe Digestiue [printed -ure] for our intent, Is virtuall heate of the matter digerent.

Digestively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a digestive manner; in a way that promotes digestion; with regard to digestion.

1614 W. B. Philosopher's Banquet (ed. 2) 22 The act digestively is finished in the third digestion.

1857 W. COLLINS Dead Secret (1861) 34 Digestively considered. even the fairest and youngest of us is an Apparatus. 1888 Pall Mall G. 6 May 4/2 Round the garden, groups pose themselves digestively.

Digestiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The

Dige stiveness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality of being digestive or of aiding digestion.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Digestiveness, digestive Faculty.

1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in Forth. Rev. Mar. 362 May not this superiority. be due.. to the exteeme digestiveness of the St. Moritz air?

† **Dige stly**, adv. Sc. Obs. Also de-. [f. Digest a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] Maturely, deliberately, com-

DIGEST a. + -LY 2.] Maturely, deliberately, composedly.

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis IX. v. 48 Alethes .. Onto thir wordis digestly maid ansueris.

1526 BELLENDEN Cron. Scot. (1821)

1. 49 Quhen thir oratouris had sene and degeistlie considerit this regioun.

1544 Sc. Acts Mary (1814) 449 (Jam.), My .. lordis of parliament suld avise degestlie quhat is to be done herein.

1666 Sc. Acts Jas. VI 1814) 312 (Jam.) For sindrie theris sene and profitable caussis digestlie considerit.

† Digestment. Obs. rare -1. [f. DIGEST v. + -MENT.] The action or process of digesting; methodical disposition or arrangement.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey iv. Concl. 88 Compose in computable digestment all the Tenants with their Tenements and Rents in particular.

Digestor, var. form of DIGESTER.

† Digestory, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. diges-

† Dige story, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. digestöri-us, f. digest- ppl. stem of digerère to DIGEST:

tôri-us, f. dīgest- ppl. stem of uigerer.

A. adj. = Digestive.

1612 Woodall Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 270 Digestion is simple maturation, whereby things uncocted in artificial digestory heat.. is digested.

B. sb. A vessel or organ of digestion.

1675 Evelvn Terra (1729) 43 Of all Waters, that which descends from Heaven we find to be the richest.. as having been already meteorized, and circulated in that great Digestory. 1768-74 TOKER Lt. Nat. (1852) I. 475 The whole human body, together with all its viscera, yea, chylopoietic digestories.

† Dige sture. Obs. Also 6-7 dis-. [f. L. digest- ppl. stem (see prec.) + -URE: cf. gesture.] The process or faculty of digesting.

The process or faculty of digesting.

1. = DIGESTION 1, 2.

1. 1265 J. HALLE Hist. Expost. 21 A sanguine man is he that hathe a good disgesture. 1891 HARINGTON Orl. Fur. XXXI. lviii. (1634) 234 To make him drink beyond all good disgesture. 1615 LATHAM Falconry (1633) 41 At that time of the yeere, old food is more drie and hard of digesture. 1674 R. GODFREY Inj. 4 Ab. Physic 128 Having contracted a Disease through catching Cold and want of Digesture. 21700 G. HARVEY (J.), Meals of easy digesture.

2. The putting up with or brooking of anything unpleasant; = DIGESTION 4.

1266 PAINTER Pal. Pleas. II. 146 b, The lords... will thincke it straunge, and receive the same with ill digesture. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS Dolarny's Prim. (1880) 92 He already can The calmie lines with faire digesture brooke.

Diggshbe (dighb), a. [f. DIG v. + -ABLE.]

Diggable (digab'l), a. [f. Dig v. + -ABLE.]
Capable of being digged.

1553 HULDET, Diggable or which may be digged, fossilis.
1847 CRAIG, Diggable, that may be digged.

**Digger** (diggar). [f. Dig v. + -RR.] One who or that which digs.

1. One who excavates or turns up the earth with 1. One who excavates or turns up the earth with a mattock, spade, or other tool; also an animal that turns up the earth. With adverb, as digger-up. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 118/1 Deluar or dyggar, fostor. 1583 J. B. tr. Viret's Sch. Beastes B vi, The Connies... are such continuall diggers and scrapers, that they. cleave a sunder and make hollow the stones and rockes. 1608 Capt. J. Smith Let. in Virginia (1624) III. 72 Send... gardiners, fisher men, blacksmiths... and diggers vp of trees, roots, well provided. 1650 R. STAPYLTON Strada's Low C. Warres x. 2 Prince Alexander... sometimes visiting the Diggers, sometimes the Miners. 1793 Lond. Gas. No. 6188/8 B. P. Gardiner, Digger, and Builder. 1793 JOHNSON Rambler 1. Treasures are thrown up by the ploughnan and the digger. 1895 Blackw. Mag. Apr. 623 The digger-up of primeval bones.

2. spec. a. A miner, especially one who works surface or shallow deposits.

1521-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 8 § 1 That no person or persons... shall labour, dig, or wash any tin in any of the said tin workes, called Streme workes, wnlesse the saide digger, owner or wassher, shall make... sufficient hatches and ties in the ende of their buddels and cordes [etc.]. 1570 DEE Math. Pref. 36 For... Miners, Diggers for Mettalls... any man may easily perceaue... the great aide of Geometric. a 1665 IULLER Worthies, Wales (R.), Fresh aire... whereby the candle in the mine is daily kept burning, and the diggers recruited constantly with a sufficiency of breath. 1661 BOYLE Style of Script. Ep. Ded. (1675) 6 As a homely digger may shew a man a rich mine.

15. std. One who digs or searches for gold in a

b. esp. One who digs or searches for gold in a

gold-field.

1853 VALIANT Let. in M°Combie Hist. Victoria xvi. (1858)

248 It caused the diggers... to pause in their headlong career.

1856 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 Like
diggers in California 'prospecting for a placer' that will
pay. 1869 R. B. SMYTH Goldfields Victoria 609 Digger...
applied formerly to all persons who searched for gold; and
now generally restricted to those who seek for gold in the
shallow alluviums. 1875 Speciator (Melbourne) 19 June 79/2
The rough digger of the primitive era.

C. One of a tribe or class of N. American Indians

who subject shiefly on rocted dug from the ground.

C. One of a tribe or class of N. American Indians who subsist chiefly on roots dug from the ground.

1837 W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville II. 209 Sometimes the Diggers aspire to nobler game, and succeed in entrapping the antelope. 1848 Blackw. Mag. LXIV. 132 They came upon a band of miserable Indians, who, from the fact of their subsisting chiefly on roots, are called the Diggers. 1883 B. Harte Carquines Woods vii. 154 note, Diggers, a local name for a peaceful tribe of Indians inhabiting Northern California, who live on roots and herbs.

attrib. 1865 Tylor Early Hist. Man. vii. 185 The miserable 'Digger Indians', of North America. 1875 F. Parkman in N. Amer. Rev. CXX. 43 The abject 'Digger' hordes of Nevada. 1883 B. Harte Flip v, Ye might do it to please that digger squaw.

in N. Amer. Rev. CXX. 43 The abject. Digger hordes of Nevada. 188a B. Harte Flip v, Ye might do it to please that digger squaw.

d. Eng. Hist. A section of the Levellers in 1649, who adopted communistic principles as to the land, in accordance with which they began to dig and plant the commons.

1649 [Information, dated 16 April, in Clarke Pa. (Camd. Soc. 1844) II. 211 One Everard and two more .. all living att Cobham, came to St. George's Hill in Surrey, and began to digge on that side the Hill next to Campe Close, and sowed the ground with parsenipps, and carretts, and beans]. Ibid. 215 (Dec.) To his Excellency the Lord Fairfax.. the Brotherly Request of those that are called Diggers, sheweth, That whereas we have begun to digg upon the Commons for a livelihood, first, for the righteous law of Creation that gives the earth freely to one as well as another. Ibid. 221 [The Digger's Song] You noble Diggers all, stand up now, stand up now. The wast land to maintain, seeing Cavaliers by name, Your digging does disdaine, and persons all defame, Stand up now, Diggers all. 1650 NEEDHAM Case Commu. 70 There is a new Faction started up out of ours [Levellers], known by the name of Diggers; who ... have framed a new plea for a Returne of all men and Tuguria, that like the old Parthians. and other wild Barbarians, we might renounce Townes and Cities, live as Rovers, and enjoy all in common. a 1676 WHITELOCKE Memorials (1852) III.

17. 1894 C. H. FIETH in Clarke Pa. II. 222 note, Three of the Diggers, were brought before the Court at Kingston for trespass in digging upon St. George's Hill, and infringing the rights of Mr. Drake, the Lord of the Manor.

3. An instrument for digging, a digging tool; also the digging part of a machine. Also in various

3. An instrument for digging, a digging tool; also the digging part of a machine. Also in various

also the digging part of a machine. Also in various combs. as hop-digger, potato-digger, exceptions as the state of the st

4. A division of Hymenopterous insects, also called Digger-wasps.

1847 CARPENTER Zool. § 603 The Crabronids, Labrids, Bembecids, Sphegids, Sciolids, Mutilids...may be termed from their peculiar habits... Fostores or Diggers; and they are commonly known as Sand and Wood. Wasps. 1871 E. F. STAVELEY Bril. Insects 203 The second division of the predacious stinging Hymenoptera, known as Fossores, or diggers, consists of the Sand-wasps and Wood-wasps.

5. slang. 2. A spur. b. A finger-nail. c. A card of the spade suit; big-digger, the ace of spades (Farmer Slang).

(Farmer Slang).

1789 G. Parker Life's Painter 173 s.v. (Farmer). 1812

Lex Balatronicum s.v. (Farmer). 1889 MATSELL Vocabutum s.v. (Farmer). 1881 N. Y. Slang Dict. (Farmer), 'I
will fix my diggers in your dial-plate and turn it up with red.'

6. Comb., as digger-pine, a N. American species
of pine, Pinus sabiniana; digger-wasp (see

sense 4).

1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. 1X. 123 The digger-wasps... catch locusts... and bury them in their nests for their newly hatched young.

Diggeress (diggres). [f. DIGGER + - ESS.] A female digger; a digger's wife.

1864 Rogers New Rush II. 36 I'm tired of being a diggress.

**Digging** (di giŋ), vbl. sb. [f. Die v. +-ING <sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of the verb to Die, in various senses;

an instance of this.

1552 HULDET, Dygginge and deluinge of a ground to bring it eftsones in temper, repastinatio. 1651 JER. TAYLOR Holy Dying i. \$ 2 (L.) Let us not project long designs, crafty plots, and diggings so deep that the intrigues of a design shall never be unfolded. 1663 GERBIER Counsel 25 In the

digging of the foundations. 1725 Bradley Fam. Dict. a.v. Yew Tree, This first digging is to be done always in March. 1738 Labelye Short Acc. Piers Westm. Br. 27. After the digging the Pit. was finished. 1891 Law Times XCII. 106/2 He was only paid for his digging.

b. with an adverb.

106/2 He was only paid for his digging.

b. with an adverb.

1573 BARET Alw. D. 687 A digging vnder, an undermining, suffostio.

1874 Cobbett Addr. Bristol Wks. XXXII. 47 A digging and rooting up of all corruptions.

1890 Daily News 4 Sept. 6/4 All digging down work should be paid for at the rate of 1e per hour extra.

2. fig. The action of studying hard. U.S.

1887-8 Harvard Reg. 312, I find my eyes in doleful case, By digging until midnight.

1873 W. MATHEWS Getting on xv. 244 Men of genius have seldom revealed to us how much of their fame was due to hard digging.

3. concr. The materials dug out.

1850 in Boys Sandwich (1792) 737, iij laborers may carry his diggins away. a 1636 BACON Impeachm. Waste (L.), He shall have the seasonable loopings; so he shall have seasonable diggings of an open mine.

4. A place where digging is carried on, an excavation; in pl. (sometimes treated as a sing.) applied to mines, and especially to the gold-fields of California and Australia. Also with prefixed word, as gold-diggings, river-diggings, surface-diggings, etc. Dry- or wet-diggings (see quot. 1889).

fornia and Australia. Also with prefixed word, as gold-diggings, river-diggings, surface-diggings, etc. Dry- or wet-diggings (see quot. 1889).

1338 Leland Itin. 1: 30 n the South side of Welleden... ys a goodly quarre of Stone, wher appere great Diggyns. 1633 Bogan Mirth Chr. Life 122 The earth... yields a smell wholesome to the digger in the diggings. 1712 J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening 206 The Wall... of one Foot thick, from the Bottom of the Digging, to the Level of the Ground above. 1762 De Foe's Tour Gl. Brit. 1. 39 At Norton, near Wulpit, King Henry VIII. was induced to dig for Gold. He was disappointed, but the Diggings are visible at this Day. 1835 C. F. Hoffman Winter in Far West xxv. (Bartlett) Mr. —... has lately struck a lead.. We are now, you observe, among his diggings. 1839 Marryat Diary Amer. Ser. I. II. 62 The diggings as they term the places where the lead is found... were about sixteen miles distant. 1849 Illustr. Lond. News 17 Nov. 225/1 Letter from the Gold Diggings. 1838 Ears Gold Col. Australia 138 The diggings are on a creek called Araluen Creek. 1837 Borth-Murk California 120 (Bartlett) The principal diggings near Haugtown were surface diggings, but, with the exception of river diggings, every kind of mining was seen in full force. 1839 Farmer Americanisms, Wet-diggings and Drydiggings are terms in gold districts, for mines near rivers or on the higher lands as the case may be. 1839 Botthewood Miner's Right vii. 71 It was a goldfield and a diggings in far-away Australia.

5. colloq. in pl. Lodgings, quarters.
1838 J. C. Neat. Charcoal Sketches II. 119 (Farmer), I reckon it's about time we should go to out giggings. 1844 Dickens Mart. Chus. xxi. She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realises what is being done in these diggings? 1884 Chamb. Yrul. 87, I returned to my diggings. 1893 J. K. Jerome Three men in Boat 187 We took out the hamper.. and started off to look for diggings.

6. attrib. and Comb., as digging-machine, -spade, -spur, -stick; digging-life, life at the gold-di

-spur, -stuk; digging-life, life at the gold-diggings.

1739 De For Crusoe (1840) II. vi. 125 A digging spade.

1839 Cornwallis New World I. 120 Shafts were sunk, windlasses erected, and the whole paraphernalia of digging life called into requisition. 1865 Lubbock Preh. Timus 338 The digging-sticks are made of a young mangrove tree. 1874 Knight Dict. Mech. I. 702/2 Dieging mackine (Agric.), a spading-machine for loosening and turning the soil. 1875 A. SMITH New Hist. Aberdeenk. II. 1120 The next experiment was with the 'digger'... formed by taking the mould-board off the plough and putting on the digging breasts.

† Dighel, a. Forms: I diezel, diezol, dfzel, 3 dizel. [OE. diezel, -ol (:-OTeut. \*daugolo-), found beside déagol (:-daugolo-), = OHG. taugal, tougal (daugal, dougal) dark, secret: cf. tougan, dougan concealed, secret.] Secret, obscure.

Beowulf 2719 Hie dyzel lond warizeas. a 1200 Be Domes Dage (1876) 40 Pat hit ne sy dazcus pet pet dihle wes. Ibid. 135 Dizle zebancas. a 1250 Oul 4 Night. 2 Ich was... In one swipe dizle hale. c 1275 LAY. 26935 Hii comen in one wode...in one dale deope, dizle bi-halues [c1305 dizle hibhelues].

Hence Dighelliche, digheliche (also dihlice, dizeliche, dieliche) adv., secretly; Dighelness (dizelnesse, dihelness), secrecy; also Dighenlich a. [cf. OHG. tougan], secret; Dighenliche

Nich a. [cf. OHG. tougun], secret; Dighenliche adv., secretly.
c803 ÆLFRED Oros. II. i. § 5 Purh Godes diezelnessa. Ibid.
v. xxi, He weard diezellice cristen. c961 ÆTHELWOLD Rule
St. Benet (1885) 134 Swa dihlice wuniende. c1000 Ags. Gosp.
Matt. xiii. 35 Ic bodize dizelnesse. a 1200 Winteney Rule
St. Benet xxvii. (1888) 67 Hi3 scullan oft dihlice eade
witan.. sændan. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 191 He seched
forte påt he open fint, and digeliche smuhnd per inne.
c1200 Ormin 5501 Full wel tunnderrstanndenn Off all be
boc in Godess hus Pe deope dishellness. c1205 LAV. 415
Assaracus hit redde mid digenliche runen. Ibid. 13339
Ford riht faren we him to, digelliche & stille. a 1225 St.
Marker. to To understonden so derne ping ant so derf, of
godes dihelnesse. c1275 LAV. 6550 Digenliche [1205 dugeliche] hine bi-witte, and his name deorne.
Dighere, obs. form of Dyer.

Dight (doit), v. Now arch. and dial. Forms:

Dight (doit), v. Now arch. and dial. Forms: I diht-an, 2-3 diht-en, 3-4 digt-e(n, (4 dyghte, digt, digth, 4-5 dyht, digte), 4-6 dighte (5 dyte, dyth, 5-7 dite, 6 dyght), 4- dight (6-Sc. dicht, 8-9 north. dial. deeght, deet). Pa. t. I dihte, dihtode, 2-4 dihte, digte, 4 digted, -id, 4-5 digt, dygt, 4- dight (6-Sc. dichtit).

Pa. pple. I (ze)diht, dihted, 3-4 (i)diht, 3-dight, (7 dighted, 6-Sc. dichtit). [OE. dihtan, ad. L. dictare to dictate, compose in language, appoint, prescribe, order, in med.L. to write, comappoint, prescribe, order, in med.L. to write, compose a speech, letter, etc.: see DICTATE v. Parallel forms are OHG. distôn, tistôn, tictôn, thicôn to write, compose, MIIG. tisten, dichten, to write, compose, invent, contrive, mod.G. dichten to compose verses or poetry, MLG. dichten to compose, institute, contrive, set (oneself), LG. dichten, digten to versify, invent, contrive, think out, MDu. dichten to compose (in writing), contrive institute prepare to compose (in writing), contrive, institute, prepare, mod. Du. dichten to invent, compose, versify; also Icel. dikta to compose or write in Latin, to write a romance, to romance, lie, Sw. dikta to feign, fable, Da. digte to make poems (from Ger.). The mutual relations of the OE., OHG., and Norse words are not quite clear; but the difference of formation between OE. diktan:-\*diktjan, and OHG. tikton v:-\*diktjan, indicates that they are independent adoptions of the Latin, although the change of d to t shows that the word is old in

change of d to t shows that the word is old in German. The Norseword must be of later adoption: if it were old, the expected form would be \*ddtta: From the senses of literary dictation and composition in which it was originally used, this verb received in ME. an extraordinary sense-development, so as to be one of the most widely used words in the language. Special representatives of these ME. senses, survive dialectally, esp. in the north; the modern literary language knows the pa. pple. dight, which after being nearly obsolete in the 18th c., has been largely taken up again by poets and romantic writers of the 19th c. in senses 10, 14. (In MHG. dichter had also a much senses 10, 14. (In MHG. dichten had also a much greater development of meaning than in mod. German.)]

I. To dictate, appoint, ordain, order, dispose of, deal with, treat.

+1. trans. To dictate, give directions to, direct. Obs. (Only in OE.)

cross Agr. Gosp. Matt. xxviii. 16 Da ferdon þa endlufun leorning-enihtas on þone munt, þær se hælynd heom dihte. cross ÆLFRIC Gen. xvi. 3 Abram þa dyde swa swa him dyhte Sarai. Ibid. xxxix. 23 Drihten þær . dihte him hwæt he don sceolde. cross — On O. Test. (in Sweet A. S. Reader 60) Moyses awrat., swa swa him God silf dihte on heora sunderspræge.

don Sceouse. Close 4 Color of Mynos wolden to deep dight. Class Extended and order of Mynos wolden and to deep was dight. 2340 Ayenb. 7 He made be wordle an ordaynede (v.r. digte] 1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 1370 Chaucer Troylus IV. 1160 (1188) Ther as be dom of Mynos wolde it dyghte. a 1490 Philistill of Susan 267, 1 and ecolifolich dampned, and to dep dight. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 60 A luge is seid for he ditip right to be peple. 14. E. E. Misc. (Warton Club) 12 A dreedfulle payne is for me dygte. 1368 Will of Willyson (Somerset Ho.), Consyderyng yt death to euery man is dight. [1808 Scorr Marm. 1. vi, The golden legend bore aright, 'Who checks at me, to death is dight.'] + 3. To order, keep in order, manage, govern, rule. Obs.

rule. Obs.
c 2005 LAY. 6848 Wel wes bisse londe idiht. Ibid. 7220 He makede þane kalender þe dihteð þane moneð & þe 3er. Ibid. 10201 Pa setten heo biscopes þan folken to dihten. c 2330 Hali Meid. 7 Deð hire in to drecchunge to dihten hus & hinen. 2037 R. Glouce. (1724) 424 Kyng Henry & hys wyf. So wel dyzte Engelond, þat yt was wyde ytold. c 1400 St. Alexius (Laud 622) 28 Religious þat her lijf willen disth. ?a 2500 Chester Pl., Balaam & Balak 397 A Childe.. in Bethlem shall be borne, That shall be Duke to dight and deale, and rule the folke of Israell. 1522 World & Child in Hazl. Dodsley I. 274 Christ rose upon the third day.. That all shall deem and dight.

†4. To deal with, treat, handle, use (in some

†4. To deal with, treat, handle, use (in some manner); often to maltreat, abuse. Obs. c105 Lav. 11000 Hu he mihte dihten Ælene his dohter. c105 Lav. 11000 Hu he mihte dihten Ælene his dohter. c105 Lav. 11000 Hu he mihte dihten Ælene his dohter. c105 Lav. 11000 Hu he wid the to-day a soueniht. a 1300 Cursor M. 21447 (Gott.) Sai me hu hu wile him dight, If by the be dempt to be wid right. 1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 742 What mercy mayst bou aske... Whan bou hus my sone hast dyghte? c1400 Lanframe's Cirurg. 2300 Doughe fynger ne be but a hitil lyme gitt bou muste have good kunnyng and good witt for to digte it wel. c1450 Mirour Sailuacioum 1758 Two stronge 300ge men. Dight Helyodore with thaire whippes til he als dede thare laye. 1513 Douglass Æncis vi. viii. 51 How euir wes ony suffirit the so to dycht? 1863 B. Googe Æglogs (Arb.) 115 Acteon worlull wyght, In what a manner, all to torne, his cruell Dogs him dyght. 1650 B. Discolliminium 53, I feare also at length some or other will come and dight us to purpose.

† b. spec. To have to do with sexually. Obs.

ner win come and dight us to purpose.

† b. spec. To have to do with sexually. Obs.
21386 CHAUCER Wife's Prol. 338 Al my walkynge out by 12186 CHAUCER Wife's Prol. 338 Al my walkynge out by 12186 Was for tespye wenches bat he dighte. Ibid. 767 tech hir lectoour dighte hire al the nyght. 27386 — Massole's T. 208. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. II. 27 In hus dronkesse a day hus doubtres he [Lot] dighte And lay by hem be.

+5. To dispose, place, put, remove. Obs.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 148 Cubeb now youre myste, How
3e mow bis stones best to be schip dyste. #1300 Curwor M.

PIGHT.

17312 (Cott.) Quy Blame 3e me .. for I a man in graf dist, In a toumb bet was myn awen? 1340 Ayenb. 210 Alle bostes ulessiiche and wordleliche me ssel diste uram be herte bet wyle god bidde. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 270 Whan he was to bedde dight. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 6612 On be pament bai it dyght. Ibid. 7138 Pe thrid in tughall bai bain dyght. 1338 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 524 The deid corpis in tha flang; And syne kest on the muldis on the clay, The grene erd syne, and dycht the laif away.

† b. fig. To put into a specified state or condition; esp. in to dight to death, to put to death, kill, slay (see also 2). Obs.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1266 Disten dekenes to debe, dungen doun clerkkes. c 1340 Curror M. 18043 (Trin.) Pat dede from deb to lif he dist. 1393 Gower Conf. II. 125 Thorow hem many on to deth were dyght. 1450 Lybeaus Disc. 1719 To dethe they wyll her dyghte. c 1470 Henry Wallaca vs. 68 Your selff sone syne to dede thai think to dycht. 1359-80 North Plutarch (1676) 13 Bold Theseus to cruel death him dight. 1366 J. Hooker Girald. Irel. in Holinshed II. 179/2 The earle would haue... dighted the lord gouernour and all the garisons to greater troubles. 1664 Floddar F. viii. 78 For unto death till we be dight I promise here to take thy part. 1817 Scorr Harold the Dauntless vi. vi, Still in the posture as to death when dight. † G. With inverted construction: To cause, bring about, inflict (death). Obs.

†6. With inverted construction: To cause, bring about, inflict (death). Obs.

1307 Elegy Edw. I, i, A stounde herkneth to my song, Of duel that Deth hath disht us newe. c1306 Will. Palerne 151 Hire deth was neig digt. c1400 Destr. Troy 9558 Mychedole is vs dight to-day. a1400 Cov. Myst. 265 On of 300 is bezy my dethe here to dyth. c1475 Partmay 3444 Yff atwists his handis he hym haue myght, He wold make hym ende, And shameuous deth dight!

II. To compose, construct, make, do.

†6. To compose, (with words): to set down in

+6. To compose (with words); to set down in

+6. To compose (With Wolfer),
writing. Obs.
c 1000 Riffer Life Oswold in Sweet A. S. Reader (1879)
τος Nu cward se halga Beda, δe δas boc zedihte. c 1205 LAV.
3150 He letten writen a writ & wel hit lette dihten. c 1275
10id. 2056 Nis hit in none boke idiht Pat euere her were
soch fiht. c 1483 Hamphole's Psatter Metr. Pref. 48 Whos
wol it write, I rede hym rygth, wryte on warly lyne be lyne,
And make no more ben here is dygth. a 1440 Sir Degrev.
153 A lettre has he dyght.
† 7. To compose, put together, frame, construct,
make. Obs.

make. Obs.

a 1173 Cotti Hom. 233 He alle 3esceop, and all dihte wioute swince. c 1200 Tris. Coll. Hom. 25 Ure fader in heuene feide be lemes to ure licame.. and swo displiche hit al dihte, but on elche feinge is hem onsene. c 1205 Lay. 23532 Walles heo gunnen rihten, ba 3æten heo gunnen dihten. a 1300 Curror M. 1665 (Cott.) A schippe be-houes be to dight. Ibid. 12383 (Cott.) Plogh and haru cuth he dight. c 1340 Ibid. 23216 (Trin.) No more.. ben peynted fire.. bat on a wal bi mon were digt. c 1400 Maundey. (1839) vi. 70 The place.. is fulle well dyghte of Marble. c 1400 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 509 Nygh thi bestes dight A fire in colde. 1607 Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr. 1. ii. 72 Hee dight himselfe a triple crowne.

† b. To perform, do. Obs. c 2005 Lay. 15513 Fulle preo nihten heore craftes heo dihten. c 1460 Play Sacram. 849 Alas yt euer thys dede was dyght. 1596 Spenser F. Q. v. ii. 18 Curst the hand which did that vengeance on him dight.

III. To put in order, array, dress, direct, prepare, make ready, or proper.

pare, make ready, or proper.

+ 8. To put or place in order, to set in array, to

pare, make ready, or proper.

† 8. To put or place in order, to set in array, to arrange. Obs.

cisos Lav. 20503 Howel sculde dihten britti busend chihten. Ibid. 2733 Ph pas ferde wes al idiht, ba wes hit dai-liht. cisos R. Brunne Chron. (1870) 2 A hede, bat ve to werre can dight. 1275 Barbour Bruce II. 565 His men in hybe gert be dycht. I sizos Merline 1784 in Furniv. Percy Folio I. 477 All they can out ryde, & dighten them without fayle to give Sir Vortiger battayle. [1821 JOANNA BAILLIS Met. Leg., Wallace Lin, Were with their leader dight.]

9. To equip, fit out, furnish (with what is needed). In later use blending with sense 10: which see as to the modern use of the pa.pple in romantic language.

cisos Lav. 15104 Ele scip he dihte mid breo hundred cnifhiten. a 1300 Cursor M. 2807 (Edin), Wit tresori his schip was diht. cisos R Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 617 Do dight a schip wip sail & ore Ryght as bou a marchaund wore. 1660 Caperave Chron. 33 Nyne hundred cartis dith with hokis of yrun. 1470-85 Malory Arthur II. xv. Heentryd in to a chambyt that was merueillously wel dyste and rychely. 1555 Abs. Parker Ps. Ii. 149 Wyth sacrince of calfe and cow, they shall thyne aulters dyght. 1590 Seenser F. Q. I. iv. 6 The hall. With rich array and costly arras dight. 1805 Scott Last Minstr. I. vi, Why do these steeds stand ready dight? 16id.v.xxvii, In Sir William's armour dight, Stolen by his Page, while slept the knight.

† b. With inverse constr.: To fit (some equipment) to or upon. (Cf. 10 b.) Obs. or arch.

ciaps Ranf Collear 677 With Dosouris to the duris dicht. 1871 P. H. Waddell Ps. xlv. 3 Dicht yer swurd ontil yer the.

10. To clothe, dress, array, deck, adorn (lii. and fix.). + To dight naked. to undress. strip.

10. To clothe, dress, array, deck, adorn (lit. and fig.). † To dight naked, to undress, strip.

In this sense the papple. dight is used by Sir Walter Scott, and in later poetic and romantic language: it appears to be often taken as an archaic form of decked.

1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 87 Clensed of fule sinnes, and dift mid loolesnesse. a 1300 Cursor M. 24552 (Edin.), Pan alcodem. Wit losep nam plat cors to dift. c 1330 King of Tarz & 38 The soudan difte him naked anon. c 1340 Cursor M. 2449 (Fairf.), Pai dight ham in plat tide wip hors skynnys and camel hide. 1368 Wycilf Isa xl. 19 A worchere in siluer schal digte it with platis of siluer. a 1450 Knt. de La Tour (1868) 69 The thinge that she dite so her selff with 1330 PALSCA. 516's A foule woman rychly dyght semeth fayre by candell lyght. 1370 Spenser Sheph. Cal. Jan. 22 Thy sommer prowde with Daffadillies dight. 1396 — F. Q. Vol. III.

IV. X. 38 Damzels in soft linnen dight. 1600 Holland Livy II. vi. 48 Dight [decoratus] in our roiall ensignes and ornaments. 1622 MILTON L'Allegro 62 The clouds in thousand liveries dight. 1632 — Penservoe 150 Storied windows richly dight Casting a dim religious light. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Dowry IV. i, To see a young, fair, handsome beauty unhandsomely dighted and incongruently accoutred. 1653 BUTLER Hud. 1. iii. 928 Just so the proud insulting Lass Array'd and dighted Hudibras. 1808 Scort Marm. VI. Introd. iii, But, O! what maskers richly dight. 1827 Wordow. 1845 BARHAN Ingol. Leg., Wedding-day, There stand the village maids dight in white. 1889 Bowen Viry. Askeid III. 517 Orion, in golden panoply dight.

b. With inverse constr.: To put on (armour, apparel. etc.). (A Spenserian use.)
1590 SPENBER F. Q. I. vii. 8 Ere he could his armour on him dight. 1500 — Muiopotmas 91 His shinie wings. he did about him dight. 1591 — M. Hubberd 1270 Tho on his head his dreadful hat he dight. 1654 Gayron Pleas. Notes II. vi. 59 She straightway dight her robes.

† C. To dress (a wound); to attend to as a surgeon or 'leech'. Obs.

1340 Cursor M. 14064 (Fairf.), Ho hir oynement me bott & digt bar-wip my fote & shank. 1464 Marm. 4 Housch. Exp. 246 To Watkyn the Kynggys horseleche, ffor dytynge my masterys horseses iij.s. iiij.d. 1467 Ibid. 433 My wyffe payd to a schorgon, fore dytenge of heme wane he was horte, xij.d. 1590 Spir. Remedies in Halliwell Nugue Poet. 64 My... woundys... bene... depe... Her smertyng wylle nat suffre me to slepe, Tylle a leche with dewte have theme dyght. 1833 BELLENDEN Livy II. (1822) 136 He deceissit sone eftir that his wound wes dicht.

d. 1001 Allend's Leaguer II. ii, Straight we shall

have theme dyght. 1833 BELLENDEN Livy II. (1822) 136
He decessit sone eitir that his wound wes dicht.
d. ironically. To dirty, befoul. dial.
1622 Marmon Holland's Leaguer I. ii, Straight we shall fall lnto a lake that will foully dight us. 1674 Ray N. C.
Words 14 To Dight: Cheshire to foule or dirty one. 1863
Lonsdale Closs., Deet, to dirty. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss.
2.v., Thy han's is strange an dighted up wi' dirt.
† 11. To make ready, get ready (a person): chiefly reft. to make oneself ready, prepare, set, or address oneself (to do something). Obs.
c 1805 Lay. 12429 Seobs heo heom dihten to bi-wiren þa dich mid cnihten. 2 1300 Curror M. 11179 (Cott.), Ioseph dight him for to ga To bethlesm. 1375 Cantic. de Creatione in Anglia 1. 303 etc., Eue digte here to childyng. c 1400
Destr. Troy 8636 The dethe of þat Duke he dight hym to venge. c 1425 Seven Sag. (P.) 289 Lat dyght messangers pare Aftir hym for to fare. a 1830 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht. 1830 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht. 1830 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht. 1830 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht. 1830 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht. 1830 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht. 1830 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht. 1830 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht. 1830 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht. 1830 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht. 1830 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht. 1830 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht. 1830 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht. 1830 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht. 1830 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht. 1830 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht. 1830 Christis Kirke Gr. ii, To dans thir damysellis thame dicht. 1830 Christis Ki

†12. reft. To direct oneself or one's way; to make one's way, repair, go. Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 10551 (Gött.), Quen bis angel away was disht, Tua men her cam were clad in quiht. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chrom. (1810) 113 Siben (he) dight him to Scotland. c 1386 Chaucer Mond's Prol. 26 And out at dore anon I moot me dighte. 1430 Lyoc. Chrom. Trop IV. xxix, Towarde Troye your way was not dyght. c 1430 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 788 To be currok hai paim dyght. 1396 Srusser F. Q. IV. i. 16 They both uprose and to their wales them dight. Ibid. v. iv. 43 She fiercely towards him her self gan dight.

† 18. trans. To direct, address, proffer, offer. Obs. rare.

a 1300 Cursor M. 13000 (Cott.) Ful fair seruis symon him

Cos. rare.

a 1300 Cursor M. 13000 (Cott.) Ful fair seruis symon him dight, Als was to suilk a lauerding right. 1393 Gower Conf. II. 173 Goddes. To whom ful great honour they dighten. 1368 T. Howell Arb. Amitis (1879) 46 Hir wylling helpe she dightes.

14. To prepare, make ready for use or for a purpose; a. in general sense. (Revived in poetic and companies we

14. To prepare, make ready for use or for a purpose; a. in general sense. (Revived in poetic and romantic use.)

a 1325 Pross Pealter Song of Simeon, For myn egen segen byn helbe, De which bou digted to-fore be face of alle folkes. c 1340 Cursor M. 13767 (Fairf.), Der-in was angels wont to lift and bat ilk water digt. c 1400 Rom. Ross 4240 A nyght His instrumentis wolde he dight, For to blowe & make sowne. c 1430 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 1123 Grounden shelles dight With flour of lyme. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 123/2 Dyhtyn', paro, preparo. 1476 Plumpton Corr. 36 As for the cloth of my ladies, Hen. Cloughe putt it to shereman to dight. 1530 Lanc. Wills II. 11 My yarne y is sponne, to dyght it and make in cloth. 1590 Spenser F. (). II. xi. 2 Alma. to her guestes doth bounteous banket dight. 1590 Daleywelle tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 1. 04 Thay take the hail meklewame of ane slain ox, thay turne and dicht it, thay fill it partile with water partile with flesche. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj. 127 And gif they dicht, or prepair the flesh not well, they sall restore the skaith to the awner of the beast. 1613 Braum. & Fl. Coxcomb IV. iii, Have a care you dight things handsomely. 1821 Joanna Raille Met. Leg., Elder Tree xxv, To dight him for earth or heaven. 1871 B. TAYLOR Faust (1875) II. v. 1. 272 Haste and let the meal be dighted Neath the garden's blooming trees. 1887 MORRIS Odyss. IV. 768 This Queen of the many wooers dight sthe wedding for us then.

In specific senses: † b. To prepare or mix (a portion or medicine). Ohe

In specific senses: † b. To prepare, make ready (food, a meal); to cook; to prepare or mix (a potion or medicine). Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 24308 (Cott.) Pai did him dight a bitter drink,..of gall of aissil graid. c 13200 R. BRUNNE Medit. 49 be soper was dyst as y herd sey. c 1400 Munnev. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 For pai hafe lytill wode, pai dight paire mete with dung of bester dried at be sonne. 14.. Noble Bh. Cookry (Napier 1882) 96 To dight a pik in sauce. 1489 Corpus Christi Coll. Contract in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 259 His mete to be dyght in the kechyn at there costis. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 68/1 She slewe a paske lambe..and dighted and sette it to fore hym. 1535 COVERDALE Gen. XXV. 29 And Jacob dight a meace of meate. — I Esdras i, 12 As for the thank offeringes & the other, they

dight them in kettels & pottes. 1361 HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth. 20 Chap it smal and dight it lyke a thycke potage. 2156 KINGESHYLL Godly Advise (1380) 2 The fine cooke men dight the rude morsell with some conceite of their cunning. 2721 KELLY Sc. Prov. 12 (Jam.) A friend's dinner is soon dight.

C. To repair, put to rights, put in order (what is out of order). Now dial.

is out of order). Now dial.

a 1300 Curror M. 19755 (Cott.) 'Rise', he said, 'bi bedd bou dight'. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2570 With in thre days all hale dyght. 1850 Vestry Bts. (Surtees) 121 Item paid to Thomas Sim for dighting the leads, iiii d. [1877] N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dight up, to repair, put in order. 'I mun hev these yates an stowps dighted up afore th' steward comes'.'

d. To polish or burnish up so as to fit for use;

mun nev these yates an stowps dighted up afore th' steward comes: ]

d. To polish or burnish up so as to fit for use; to cleanse from rust, or the like. Obs. or diad.

a 1400 CHAUCER Rom. Rose 941 Arowis... shaven wel and dight. c 1500 Debate Carp. Tools, Halliwell Nugae Poet.

15, I schalle rube, with all my myght, My mayster tolys for to dyght. 1513 Douglas Exeis viii. vii. 133 Ane part polyst, burnyst weill and dycht. 1523 23 Christ's Coll. Audit. Bh. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 206 Item payd .. for dyghtyng the egle and candyllstykkes xd. 1523 Coverdal. Audit. Bh. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 206 Item payd .. for dyghtyng the egle and candyllstykkes xd. 1523 Coverdal. Audit. Baruch vi. 22 Excepte some body dight off their rust, they wil geue no shyne. 15236 Bellenden Corn. Scol. (1821) I. Proheme p. xii, And dois the saule fra all corruption dicht. a 1503 Montoomeris Misc. Poems xii. 34 All curageous knichtis Againis the day dichtis The breist plate that bright is To feght with thair fone. 1504-91 Ray N. C. Words 1400 To Deeght, Extergree, mundare. 21774 Fergusson Poems (1789) II. 69 (Jam.), Wi mason's chissel dichted neat. 1825-86 Jameson a. v., The act of smoothing a piece of wood by means of a plane is called 'dichting a deal'.

e. To winnow, so as to separate the clean corn from the chaff and other refuse. Sc. and north. dial. c 1611 Chapman Iliad v. 498 And as, in sacred floors of barns, upon corn-winnowers flies The chaff, driven with an opposite wind, when yellow Ceres dites. 1618 — Hetiod II. 343 To dight the sacred gift of Ceres' hand, In some place windy, on a well-plan'd floor. 1619 Moverth Househ. Bks. 91 For threshing and dighting v bushells and a peck of wheat. 1766 Burns Addr. Unco Guid, heading, The cleanest corn that e'er was dight May hae some pyles o' caff in 1801 Jo. Hoog Poems to (Jam.) That it was lawful, just, an' right Wi' windasses folk's corn to dight. 1808 R. Andress on Mort. Vii, A new-fangled machine for dighting the corn frae the chaff. 1898 Cumbled. Gloss.

dial.

1681 COLVIL Whirs Supplic. (1751) 120 With his hanker-chief he dights off Tears from his eyes. 1724 Ransay Teast.

Misc. (1733) I. 8 He dighted his gab, and he pri'd her mou'.
1738 — Anacreontic on Love 21, I.. Dighted his face, his handies thow'd. a 1803 Donglas Trag. viii. in Child Ballads (1882) I. 102/1 She's taen out her handkerchief, .. And aye she dighted her father's bloody wounds. 1816 Scott. Old Mark. 11, Morton. underwent a rebuke for not dighting his shune'. 1830 Galt Lawrie T. VII. iii. (1849) 327 She may dight her neb and flee up. 1896 Cumbid. Gloss., Deet, deeght, to wipe or make clean. 1898 Northumbid. Gloss. Mod. Sc. Dicht the table before you set anything on it. Take a cloth and dicht it up.

† 15. To 'dress' in husbandry (vines, land, etc.); to cultivate, till, or attend to (plants, crops, etc.).

† 15. To 'dress' in husbandry (vines, land, etc.); to cultivate, till, or attend to (plants, crops, etc.).

\*\*z400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 103 þe whilk telez þe land and dightez vynes. \*\*c 1430 Pallad. on Husb. 11. 81 Yf the vyne is dight with mannes hond. \*\*1496 Drives φ Paup. (W. de W.) 111. xiv. 149/2 Yf corn or grasse be in the felde & sholde be lorne but it were dyght & gadred, it is lefull in the holy dayes to saue it. 1532 HERVET \*\*Carophon's Househ. (1768) 78 The ground that is well tylled and dyght, wyll coste moche more money. 1857 Maple To. Forest 40 Its groweth in waterie places and those softlye dighted and banked about.

\*\*ELSC. To. life prime (Ap. exponence year by the state of the s

¶16. To lift, raise. (An erroneous use by

TIG. To lift, raise. (An erroneous use by Spenser.)

1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. viii 18 With which his hideous club aloft he dights.

Hence † Dight, dighted, ppl. a. Obs.

1488 It. Secrets Secret., Priv. Priv. 165 Put her ynne of he forsayd dightyd hony thre Rotes.

1535 Coverdal Secret., Priv. Priv. 165 Put her ynne of he forsayd dightyd hony thre Rotes.

1535 Yer. xxxvii. 21 To be geuen him a cake of bred, and els no dighte meate. 1559 Wills † Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 310 Eight dight calife skinnes v.

Dight, sb. dial. In Sc. dight. [f. Dight v.]

A wipe, a rub in order to clean or dry: see Dight v.

A wipe, a rub in order to clean or dry: see DIGHT v.

1887 in Donaldson Suppl. Yamicson. 1889 J. M. Barrie Window in Thrums iii, 'For mercy's sake, mother', said Leeby, 'gie yer face a dicht, an' put on a clean mutch'.

b. (See quot.)

1890 Glouc. Gloss., Dight, 'a dight of a body', a proud thing: of a woman.

† Dight, auto. Obs. rare. Properly, fitly.

a 1800 Lord Randal 66 (Child Ballads 1864 II. 25) The birdie sat on the crap o' a tree, And I wat it sang fu' dight.

Dighter (doi:101). Obs. exc. dial. [OE. dihtere, f. dihtan to dictate, etc.: see DIGHT. Corresp. to MHG. tihtære, tihter, writer, poet, Ger. dichter poet.] One who dights, in various senses of the verb: a. A composer, author, director, ruler, prepoet.] One who dights, in various senses of the verb: a. A composer, author, director, ruler, preparer; a winnower. b. A winnowing machine. a 1000 St. Guthlac Prol. (Goodw. 4) Ic write swa me ba dihteras sædon be his lif..cubon. c 1000 Alfrac Gloss. in Wr. Wilcker 140/21 Commentator, expositor, dihtere. 1340 Ayenb. 100 Efterward zejbe bet he ys usder, he is distere and gouernour and porueyour to his mayné. c 1337 Therrytes in Hazl. Dodsley I. 422 David Doughty, dighter of dates. 458

1898 FLORIO, Prestatore, a prouider, a dighter, a vsurer. C 1611 CHAPMAN Iliad v. 499 The chaff ... Which all the diters' feet, legs, arms, their heads and shoulders whites 1805 A. SCOTT Poems, Dighting of Barley 69 (Jam.) The floating atoms did appear, To dab the dighters over. 1892 Northumbld. Glass., Dighter, a winnower of corn. Also a winnowing machine.

Dighting (daitin), vbl. sb. [f. Dight v.]

1. The action of the verb Dight, in various

1. The action of the verb DIGHT, in various senses: putting in order, arraying, dressing, preparing, repairing; winnowing (of corn); wiping. 1340 Ayend. 24 Pe distinge of his house. Ibid. 47 Levedi of uaire distinge. crass Love Bonavent. Mirr. xv. (Gibbs MS.) 38 Pere is no bodyly mete so lykynge to me as bat is of hyre dyghtynge. 1450 Churchw. Acc. Walberswick, Suffolk (Nichols 1797) 188 For dityng of the belles. 1458 Churchw. Acc. Walberswick, Suffolk (Nichols 1797) 188 For dityng of the belles. 1458 Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew 1, East Cheap in Brit. Mag. XXXI. 249 Item, paied to a laborer for dightyng of the Churchawe, iij4. 1454 Mann. 4 Honseh. Exp. Eng. 274 To Wyllyam Hore for dytynge of a gowne of my ladyis, xiiji. d. 1535 Covendale Exel. xxi. 1x1 He hath put his swearde to y dightinge. 1267 Maplet Gr. Forest Introd., Things...of Natures tempering and dighting. 1671 FLORIO, Accordic, a dighting, a making fit or readle. a 1774 Fracusson Farmer's Ingle Poems (1845) 35 When..lusty lassies at the dightin tire.

2. concr. (pl.) + a. That with which something is dighted; fittings. Obs. b. The winnowings or siftings of corn; refuse in general. dial. 1368 Florio, Corredi, ornaments, equipage..furnitures, or dightings. 1768 Ross Helenors 35 Had my father sought the warld round, Till he the very dightings of tha found. 1808 Jamieson s. v., 1. Refuse, of whatever kind. 2. The refuse of corn, after sifting, given to horses or cattle. + Dightly, adv. Obs. [f. DiGHT ppl. a. + -LY2]. In a well-equipped manner, fitly. c 1633 T. Adams Pract. Whs. (1861) I. 27 (D.) Grounds full stocked, houses dightly furnished, purses richly stuffed.

Digit (didgit), sb. [ad. L. digit-us finger.]

1. One of the five terminal divisions of the hand or foot; a finger or toe. a. In ordinary language, a finger. Now only humorous or affected.

1644 Bulwer Chirol. A iij b, Where every Digit dictates senses: putting in order, arraying, dressing, pre-

or loot; a linger of toe. 28. In ordinary language, a finger. Now only humorous or affected.

1644 Bulwer Chirol. A iij b, Where every Digit dictates and doth reach Unto our sense a mouth-excelling speech. 1677 W. Hubbard Narrative Poster. to They had dismembred one hand of all its digits. 1864 Sala in Daily Tel. 21 Nov., Why should they spoil their pretty digits with thimble and housewife?

thimble and housewife?

b. Zool. and Comp. Anat. (The proper term.)

1800 Med. Yrnl. VIII. 283 We find among reptiles, all the
combinations of digits, from five to one, taken between two
pairs of hands or claws. 1854 Owen Skeleton in Circ. Sc.,
Organ. Nat. I. 219 In the marine chelonia the digits of both
limbs are elongated. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 17 In
the foot the fifth or outer digit is never present. 1881
MINVANT Cat 285 The special organ of touch is the skin,
above all the skin of the muzzle, tongue, and digits.

2. The breadth of a finger used as a measure;
a finger's breadth, three-quarters of an inch. Sometimes used as = an inch.

a finger's breadth, three-quarters of an inch. Sometimes used as = an inch.

The Roman digitus was h of the foot (per) =0.728 of an inch, or 18.5 millimeters.

a 1633 Austin Medit. (1635) 108 The Inch (or digit.) the Palme, the Foote. are (all) Measures, which wee carry in our Bodie. 1638 N. Carpenter Geog. Del. I. viii. 193 A cubit contains, according to Heron, a Foot and halfe, or 24 Digits. 1649 G. Danket Trinarch, Hen. V. ccliv. Tis. farre beyond our Skill To measure out by Digits, Harrie's fame. 1669 Bovie Cont. New. Exp. II. (1682) 5 When. the Mercury in the Tube... descends to the height of 29 Digits (I take Digits for Inches throughout all this Tract). 1807 Robinson Archaol. Graca III. xx. 321 A certain round plate three or four digits (or between two and three inches) thick. 1864. H. Spences Illust. Univ. Propy. 161 The Egyptian cubit ... was divided into digits, which were finger-breadths.

3. Arith. Each of the numerals below ten (originally counted on the fingers), expressed in the Arabic notation by one figure; any of the nine, or

ginally counted on the fingers), expressed in the Arabic notation by one figure; any of the nine, or (including the cipher, o) ten Arabic figures.

1398 Taxusa Barth. De P. R. Arabic figures.

1398 Taxusa Barth. De P. R. Arabic figures.

1398 Taxusa Barth. De P. R. Arabic figures.

1498 Textusa Barth. De P. R. Arix. exxiii. (1495) 932 Eche symple nombre byneth ten is Digitus: and ten is the fyrst Articulus.] expander of nombur. Oone is a digit, Anoper is an Articul, & pe toper a Composyt. 1548 Records Gr. Artes (1575) 53

A Digit is any number vnder to. 1568 Six T. Browne Pasud. Ep. 1v. iv. 186 On the left [hand] they accounted their digits and articulate numbers unto an hundred, on the right hand hundreds & thousands. 1594 Jeake Arith. (1656) 5

Integers are ... divided into Digits, Articles, and mixt numbers. 1788 PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist. v. xxxvi. 264 The nine digits in Arithmetic. 1827 HUTTON CONTSE Math. I. 4 The Numbers in Arithmetic are expressed by the .. ten digits, or Arabic numeral figures. 1893 Sir R. Ball Story of Sun 56

The seven... may be in error by one or even two digits. attrib. 1513 Jackson Creed. 1. 91 Three from foure, or one digite number from the next vnto it.

4. Astron. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; used in expressing the magnitude of an celipse.

the sun or moon; used in expressing the magnitude of an cclipse.

1591 NASHE Prognostication, Wheras the Sun is darkned but by digits, and that vpon y's outh points. 1687 Dayden Hind 4 P. II. 609 We.. Can calculate how long the clipse endurd, Who interpos'd, what digits were obscur'd. 1706 Heanne Collect. 2 May, Ye Sun.. was darkned 10 digits \$\frac{1}{2}\$. 1854 Moselley Astron. xlv. (ed. 4) 147 The usual method. is to divide the whole diameter of the disc into twelve equal parts called digits. 1879 Proctor Rough Ways (1880) 9 The ring was about a digit in breadth.

† 5. Geom. A degree of a circle, or of angular measure. Obs. rare.

1653 Gataker Vind. Annot. Jer. 35 By their Calculation it was but eleven digits, and one fourth, which I conceiv to be fifteen minutes. a digit consisting of sixty minutes.

† Digit, v. Obs. rare. [f. prec. sb.: cf. L. digito monstrare to point out with the finger.] trans. To point at with the finger; to point out,

indicate.

1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves 1. XXVIII. 48, I shall never care to be digited, with a That is he. 1708 Brit. Apollo No. 107. 2/2 A most Pathetic Emblem this, To Digit out the Surest

Digital (didzităl), a. and sb. [ad. L. digitalis of or belonging to the finger, f. digit-us a finger, DIGIT. Cf. F. digital (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to a finger, or to the fingers or digits.

1656 BLOWN Glossogr., Digital, pertaining to a finger.

1783 Anat. Dial. v. (ed. 2) 285 At the ends of the fingers these digital arteries. unite.

1803-25 SVD. SMITH Ess. (ed. Beeton) 77 Here are 160 hours employed in the mere digital process of turning over leaves!

1840 G. ELLIS Anat. 410

The digital nerves of the superficial branch of the ulnar are two. 1874 Athensum 30 May, A lady, with an unparalleed degree of digital dexterity.

2. Resembling a digit or finger or the hollow impression made by one: applied in Anat. to various

pression made by one: applied in Anat. to various

pression made by one: applied in Anna. to various parts or organs.

Dieital cavity, the posterior corner of the lateral ventricle of the brain. Digital fossa, a pit-like depression on the thigh-bone, where five muscles are inserted: see quot. 1855. Digital impressions: see quot. 1832.

1832 R. KNOX Cloquet's Anal. 428 The Digital Cavity or Posterior Horn is entirely lined by medullary substance. 1855 HOLDEN Hum. Osteol. (1878) 195 Behind the neck of the femur, and beneath the projecting angle of the trochanter major, is a deep excavation called the digital fossa. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Digital impressions, the grooves on the inner surface of the cranial bones which correspond to the convolutions of the brain; so called from their shape.

3. Having digits; hence digital-footed.

convolutions of the brain; so called from their shape.

3. Having digits; hence digital-footed.

1833 Sir C. Bell. Hand (1834) 98 There are some very rare instances of a horse having digital extremities. 1887 Sir S. Ferguson Ogham Inscript. 188 The digital feet unite these .. examples with other symbolisms. Here also are found digital-footed equine figures.

B. sb. + 1. = Digit sb. 3. Obs.

c 1430 Art Nombrynge (E. E. T. S.) 1 Another digitalle is a nombre with in 10.

2. A finger (humorous).

23. A finger (hunterous).

2. A finger (hunterous).

28. A finger (hunterous).

39. A finger (hunterous).

30. A finger (hunterous).

30. A finger (hunterous).

30. A finger (hunterous).

30. A finger (hunterous).

31. A finger (hunterous).

32. A finger (hunterous).

33. A finger (hunterous).

34. A finger (hunterous).

35. A finger (hunterous).

36. A finger (hunterous).

36. A finger (hunterous).

37. A finger (hunterous).

38. A finger (hunterous).

38. A finger (hunterous).

38. A finger (hunterous).

38. A finger (hunterous).

39. A finger (hunterous).

49. A finger (hunterous).

40. A finger (hunterou

ix, Who wear. paste rings upon unwashed digitals.

3. A key played with the finger in a musical in-

3. A key played with the finger in a musical instrument, as a piano or organ.

1898 W. H. Stook Sci. Basis Music v. 62 Colin Brown's Natural Fingerboard. The digitals consist of three separate sets.. The first, second, fourth, and fifth tones of the scale are played by the white digitals.

Digitalia, Chem.: see DIGITALIN.

Digitalic (didzitæ'lik), a. [f. DIGITAL-18 + -10.] Of or pertaining to digitalis; in digitalic acid, an acid obtained from the leaves of the fox-player grystallizing in white acicular prisms.

acid, an acid obtained from the leaves of the fox-glove, crystallizing in white acicular prisms.

1838 Hogo Ves. Kingd. cxiv. 566 M. Morin, of Geneva, has also discovered in the leaves [of the Fox-glove] two acids; one fixed, which he calls digitalic acid, the other volatile, and called antirrhinic acid. 1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 328 Digitalic acid crystallises in needles.

Digitaliform (-tæ'lifpim), a. Bot. [f. L. digitalis (see below) + -FORM.] Of the form of the corolla of the fox-glove, 'like campanulate, but longer and irregular'.

1830 C. Dresser Rudim. Bot. 313 Digitaliform... when a corolla which is somewhat campanulate is contracted near the base, and has one oblique limb. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Digitaliform, finger or glove-shaped.

Digitalin (didjitalin). Chem. [f. Digital-18 + -IN.] The substance or substances extracted from

Digitalin (di'dzitălin). Chem. [f. DIGITAL-18 +-IN.] The substance or substances extracted from the leaves of the fox-glove, as its active principle. Originally supposed to be an alkaloid, and hence named digitalia, digitaline, but now known not to contain nitrogen. There is reason to think, however, that different bodies are included under the name.

1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 406/1 An extractive substance.

1838 T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies 283 Digitalina has not yet been obtained in an isolated state.] 1879 WATTS Dict. Chem. VI. 545 The more soluble (so-called German) digitalin is obtained from the seeds, the less soluble or crystallised variety from the leaves of the foxglove.

1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 134 Crystallizable digitalin occurs in. needle-shaped crystalls, and possesses an intense and persistent bitter taste. 1881 Standard 30 Dec. 2/5 He asked for five grains of pure digitalin, the active principle of foxglove.

Hence Digitalinio (-lirnik) a., in Digitalinia

Hence **Digitalinio** (·li·nik) a., in *Digitalinic* acid, 'an acid obtained by boiling insoluble digitalin with soda' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

talin with soda' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

| Digitalis (didzitē'ilis). [mod.L., from L. digitālis of or pertaining to the fingers; the plant was so named by Fuchs 1542, in allusion to the German name Fingerhut, i.e. thimble.]

1. Bot. A genus of plants of the N.O. Scrophulariaceæ, included the foxglove (D. purpurea).

[1568 Turner Herbal III. 16 It is named of some in Latine, Digitalis.] 1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. (1720) 200 Sow divers Annuals...as double Marigold, Digitalis, Delphinium. 1791 E. Darwin Bot. Gard. (1799) II. 108 Assumes bright Digitalis' dress and air.

attrib. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex. s. v. Digitalis tinctura, Five parts of pounded digitalis leaves.

2. A medicine prepared from the fox-glove.
1799 Med. Yrnl. I. 57 A frequent cause of the failure of digitalis may be attributed to the careless mode of preparing it for us. 1800 Ibid. IV. 532 He has taken the tincture of Digitalis. 1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 496 Digitalis has the power of reducing in a remarkable degree the heart's action.

Digitally (dirdgităli), adv. [f. DIGITAL a. + -LY 2.] By means of or with respect to the fingers. 1838 Fraser's Mag. V. 433 The present paper.. is not by the same hand that indited the other. We have had nothing to do, digitally speaking, with either. 1845 Ford Hand-Obt. Spain 83 The ancient contemptuous 'fig of Spain'... is digitally represented by inserting the head of the thumb between the fore and middle fingers.

† Digitary, a. Obs. [f. L. digit-us DIGIT: see -ARY.] Of or pertaining to the fingers.
1767 A. CAMPBELL Lexiph. (1774) 38 A pruriginous..eruption of pustules in the digitary interstices.

Digitate (dirdgit2t), a. (sb.) [ad. L. digitāt-us having fingers or toes, f. digit-us finger.]

1. Zool. Of quadrupeds: Having separate or divided digits or toes.
1867 Lovell. Hist. Anim. 4 Min. Introd. Solipeds and

1. Zool. Of quadrupeds: Having separate or divided digits or toes.

1651 LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd., Solipeds and bisules usually being greater than the digitate. 1835-6 Tond Cycl. Anat. 1. 470/2 The characters of the Carnivora as distinct from the rest of the digitate animals.

2. Divided into parts resembling fingers: spec.

2. Bot. Of leaves, etc.: Having deep radiating divisions; now usually applied to compound leaves consisting of a number of leaflets all springing from one point, as in the horse-chestnut. (Hence in Comb., as digitate-pinnate.) b. Zool. Having, or consisting of, finger-like processes or divisions.

Como., as digitate-primate.) D. Zool. Flaving, or consisting of, finger-like processes or divisions. 1788 J. Lee Introd. Bot. III. vi. (ed. 4) 201 The Folioles of which the digitate Leaf consists. 1888 Stark Elem. Nat. Hist. II. 373 Wings. cleft or digitate. 1879 Hooker Stud. Flora 423 Spikes digitate, spikelets minute—Cynodon. 1880 Gray Struct. Bot. iii. § 4. 101 Palmate or Digitate Leaves... in which the leaflets all stand on the summit of the petiole.

in which the leaflets all stand on the summit of the petiole.

+ B. as sb. A digitate quadruped (see A. 1). Obs.

1661 LOVELL Hist. Anim. 4 Min. Introd., Oviparous digitates, having diverse toes, and bringing forth eggs.

Digitate (dirdgite!t), v. [f. L. digit-us + -ATE 3; cf. DIGIT v.]

+ 1. trans. To point at with the finger; fig. to point out indicate. Obs. 1992.

† 1. trans. To point at with the finger; fig. to point out, indicate. Obs. rare.

1858 J. Rosinson Eudoxa viii. 46 The supine resting on Water onely by retention of Air. doth digitate a reason.

2. intr. To become divided into finger-like parts.

1796 Stedman Surinam II. xix. 68 These again diverge or digitate in long broad leaves.

1840 G. Ellis Anal. 39 Processes of it. cross or digitate with the white bundles.

3. trans. To express with the fingers. (nonce-use.)

1843 New Monthly Mag. VII. 498 They talk with their fingers and digitate quotations from Shakspeare.

Digitated (didgiteted), a. [f. L. digitāt-us Digitate a.+ xid.]

Digitated (divdziteted), a. [f. L. digitāt-us DIGITATE a. + -ED.]

1. Zool. and Bot. = DIGITATE a. 1846 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. vi. 298 Animals multifidous, or such as are digitated or have severall divisions in their feete. 1853 Chambers Cycl. Supp. s.v. Leaf, Digitated Leaf, expresses a compound one, formed of a number of simple foliola, placed regularly on a common petiole. 1839-47 Tood Cycl. Anat. 111. 95/2 The structure alluded to is a digitated extension of the whole substance of the upper part of the iris. 1840 F. D. Bennett Whaling Voy. Il. 146 The bones of the arms coincide with those of digitated quadrupeds. 1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. xviii. (1879) 403 The bread-fruit, conspicuous from its. deeply digitated leaf.

2. Having divisions for the toes.

2. Having divisions for the toes.

Digitately (divdzite/tli), adv. [f. DIGITATE a. +-LY 2.] In a digitate manner.

1846 Dana Zooph. (1848) 619 Branches compressed, digitated leaf. 24 Vis. Called and 1844 Called 204 Called

1846 DANA Zooph. (1848) 619 Branches compressed, digitately subdivided. 1888 BAKER in Fred. Bot. XI. 70 The leaves are simple or digitately trifoliolate.

Digitation (didgit? Jan). [f. DIGITATE v. or a.: see -ATION. Cf. F. digitation Cotgr.]

41. A touching, or pointing, with the finger. Obs.

1658 Phillips Digitation, a pointing with the fingers.
1668 R. Holms Armonry II. 387/1 Digitation... is a bare or simple touching of a thing.

2. The condition of being digitate; division into

2. The condition of being digitate; division into fingers or finger-like processes.

[1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Digitation, the form of the fingers of both hands joyned together, or the manner of their so joyning. Cotgr. 1721-1800 in Balley! 1847 Cranc, Digitation, division into fingers, or finger-like processes, as exhibited by several of the muscles. in their coalescence on the ribs.

3. concr. (Zool. and Bot.) One of a number of finger-like processes or digitate divisions.

1709 BLAIR in Phil. Trans. XXVII. 114 Where the Ligaments cease, they become... at their upper extremiles half round, and sometimes form'd into Digitations. 1808 BINGLEY ANIM. Biog. (1813) I. 17 Sometimes, as in the Bats, the digitations of the anterior feet are greatly elongated. 1837 QUAIN Elem. Anal. (ed. 4) 350 Its anterior border presents eight or nine fleshy points or digitations. 1856-8 W. CLARK Van der Hoven's 2001. 1393 Wings...cloven, with fringed digitations.

digitations.

Digitato-(didzitē to), comb. form of DIGITATE a.; in Digitato-palmate a., shaped like a hand with finger-like divisions; Digitato-pinnate a., Bot. having finger-like divisions bearing pinnate leaflets.

1846 DANA Zooph. (1848) 527 Apex often digitato-palmate.

Digiti- (di'dziti), combining form of L. digitus finger (see Dioir sb.). Di'gitiform a., finger-like, digitate. Di:gitine rvate, Di:gitine rved, Di:gitine rve

leaf radiating from the top of the leaf-stalk. Distilpartite, Capable, (1848) 433 The branchlets above nearly simple, digitiform. 1849-58 Tono Cycl. Anat. IV. 218/11 The mouth. is surrounded by six little digitiform processes. 1865 Treas. Bot., Digitinerved, when the ribs of a leaf radiate from the top of the petiole. 1870 Bentley Bot. 156 When there are more than 5 lobes of a similar character, it is sometimes termed digitipartite. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Digitinervate, Digitinervous. Ibid., Digitipinante, term applied to leaves the petiole of which terminates in secondary petioles bearing leaflets, either pinnate or digitate, forming doubly compound leaves.

Digitigrade (dirdzitigrēlid), a. and sb. Zool. [a. F. digitigrade, in mod.L. digitigrada (Cuvier 1817), f. L. digit-us (Digit) + -gradus, going, walking.]

1817), f. L. digit-us (DIGIT) + -gradus, going, walking.]

A. adj. Walking on the toes; spec. in Zool. belonging to the tribe Digitigrada of Carnivora (in Cuvier's classification); also said of the feet, or walk, of such an animal. (Opp. to Plantigrade).

1833 Penny Cycl. I. 4 The legs also are completely digitigrade; that is to say, the heel is elevated, and does not come into contact with the surface. Digitigrade animals, which tread only upon the toes. have much longer legs whan plantigrade animals.

1839 47 Tool Cycl. Anal. III. 450/2 The feathered tribe traverse the surface of the earth as digitigrade bipeds.

1835 Kirsu Hab. 4 Inst. Anim. II. xvii. 212 Digitigrades ... consist of the feline, canine, and several other tribes.

1835 Kirsu Hab. 4 Inst. Anim. II. xvii. 212 Digitigrades ... Consist of the feline, canine, and several other tribes.

1837 E. D. Core Origin of Fittest 376 The groove of the astragalus deepens coincidently with the increase of digitigradism.

1837 E. D. Core Origin of Fittest 376 The groove of the astragalus deepens coincidently with the increase of digitigradism.

astragalus deepens coincidently with the increase of digitigradism.

Digitin. Chem. [f. DIGITALIS +-IN: differentiated from digitalin.] A crystalline substance obtained from digitalis.

A crystalline substance obtained consisting of digitalin and digitin.

Digitize (di'd3itaiz), v. rare. [f. DIGIT +-IZE.] trans. To manipulate or treat in some way with the fingers: to finger; to point at or count with the fingers. Hence Digitizer.

a 1704 T. Brown Wts. (1760) II. 211 (D.), None but the devil, besides yourself, could have digitized a pen after so currilous a manner. 1730-6 Balley (folio), Digitize, to point to with the finger. 1767 G. Canning Poems Pref. 3 Your mere mechanical Digitizers of verses. 1823 Hong Anc. Myst. 266 The sempstresses, who were very nicely digitising and pleating turnovers.

Digito-, shortened from digitalis: the basis of the names of a series of chemical substances derived from digitalis or fox-glove: see quots.

the names of a series of chemical substances derived from digitalis or fox-glove: see quots. 1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 330 Digitoteic acid, a kind of fatty acid contained in the leaves of Digitalis purpurea. 1875 H. G. Wood Therap. (1879) 135 Digitonin is asserted to form the bulk of the soluble digitalin of commerce, and to be the same as saponin, the active principle of soap-bark. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Digito genin, a crystallisable substance, obtained by the action of dilute acids on Digitoresin. Digitorin, a fat obtained from digitalis leaves. It is a combination of glycerin with digitoleic acid. Digitorin, a white amorphous substance. is said to form a large part of the soluble digitalis of commerce. Digitorxin. is highly poisonous. It forms colourless crystals. Digitores in, obtained, along with glucose and Digitonein, on boiling Digitonin with dilute acids.

+ Digitaria dia A.a. p. Ohr. [ad. L. digladiāri f.

† **Digla'diate**, v. Obs. [ad. L. dīgladiāri f. di-, dis- asunder, in different directions + gladius a sword: cf. gladiātor.] intr. To 'cross swords'; to contend, dispute.

to contend, dispute. a 1556 HALES Gold. Rem. (1688) 56 Mutual Pasquils and Satyrs against each others lives, wherein digladiating like Eschines and Demosthenes, they reciprocally lay open each others filthiness to the view and scorn of the world.

Digladiation (daiglædiē<sup>1</sup>·ʃən). Now rare or arch. Also 7 de-. [noun of action f. L. dīgladiārī: see DIGLADIATE.]

1. Fighting or fencing with swords; hand-to-hand

1. Fighting of lencing with swords; manu-to-manufight.

1. Fighting of lencing with swords; manu-to-manufight.

1. Fighting of lencing with swords; large from the lencing of lencing with swords with lencing with l

2. fig. Strife or bickering of words; wrangling, contention, disputation.

1590 R. Bruce Serm. i. Bijb, Gif they had keeped the Apostles words. all this digladiatioun, strife and contention appearandly had not fallen out. a 1619 FOTHERRY Altheom.

1. v. § 3 (1622) 34 Their contentions and digladiations grew to be so notorious, as made them all ridiculous. 1698 to be so notorious, as made them all ridiculous. 1698 J. EDWARDS Remarkable Texts 211 A Christian, whose religion forbids all foolish bickerings and degladiations about mean and inconsiderable matters. 1819 M°CRIE Medville II. xi. 304 Scholastic wrangling and digladiation. 1879 M. PATTISON Millon ix. 107 In these literary digladiations readers are always ready to side with a new writer.

Digla diator. Obs. or arch. [agent-n. f. L. digladiārī, on analogy of GLADIATOR.] A com-

batant; one who contends or disputes.

1803 Monthly Mag. XVI. 225 Those polemical digladiators, who .. divided and convulsed all literary institu-

**Diglot, diglott** (dai gl $\rho$ t), a. and sb. [ad. Gr. biγλωττ-ος speaking two languages, f. δι-, δι-, δι-+ γλώττα, Attic for γλώσσα, tongue, language.]
Using or containing two languages, bilingual; expressed or written in two languages; also as δι-A diglot book or version (cf. polyglot). So Di-glottic a. (in quot., Speaking two languages); Diglottism, the use of two languages, or of words

Di glottism, the use of two languages, or of words derived from two languages.

1863 in Smith's Dict. Bible III. 1557 The conquests of Alexander and of Rome had made men diglottic to an extent which has no parallel in history. 1871 EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue § 78 Words run much in couples, the one being English the other French.. In the following.. there are two of these diglottisms in a single line. 'Trouthe and honour, fredom and curteisye'. 1883 Rept. Brit. & For. Bible Soc. App. B 361 The other edition [of the Breton N. T.] is in diglot form with the Revised Ostervald New Testament. 1890 Academy 8 Nov. 424/1 Of the Bibles, &c., printed in more than one language.. there are 21 English diglotts', 12 French, and 6 German.

Diglute, obs. f. Deglute, to swallow.

Diglute, obs. f. DEGLUTE, to swallow.

Diglyceric, -glyceride, -glycerol, -glycerol, -glycerile, Chem.: see Di-<sup>2</sup> 2 d, and GLYCERIC, etc. 1873 Fownes' Chem. (ed. 11) 626 Diglycelic Acid is also called Paramalic Acid. 1881 Nature XXIII. 245 Diglycollic acid... obtained by the action of sodium hydrate on diglycollamic acid.

called Paramalic Acid. 1881 Nature XXIII. 245 Digly-collic acid. obtained by the action of sodium hydrate on diglycollamic acid.

Diglyph (doirglif). Arch. [mod. ad. Gr. δί-γλυφ-ος doubly indented, f. δι- twice + γλύφεν to carve; cf. F. diglyphe (Littré).] An ornament consisting of a projecting face or tablet with two vertical grooves or channels. (Cf. Triglyph. 1737-51 Chambers Cycl., Diglyph, a kind of imperfect triglyph, console, or the like, with only two chanels, or engravings, instead of three. 1833 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 384 Diglyph, a tablet with two engravings or channels. 1834 E. de Warren tr. De Saulcy's Round Dead Saa II. 254 These metopes are divided from each other by triglyphs, which may be called more correctly diglyphs, as they only bear two flutes and two drops.

† Dignation (dignā'-jən). Obs. [a. OF. dignation, -acion, ad. L. dignātiōn-em, n. of action f. dignāre, -ārī to think worthy, delgn.]

The action of deeming or treating any one as worthy, the conferring of dignity or honour; favour shown or honour conferred; condescension: chiefly said of the gracious action of a superior.

c 1450 tr. De Imitatione III. liv, For bou takist not bis wib bin owne boust... but onely by dignacion of be most hie grace, & of godly beholdyng. 1366 Pilgr. Perf. W. de W. 1531) 201 b. This werke is the effecte of his hye dignacion, power and goodnes. 1649 Jrs. Tavlos Gi. Exemp. 1. § 2. 25. Elizabeth... wondering at the dignation and favour done to her. 1659 Hammond On Ps. viii. Paraphr. 44 The magnifying of God's wonderfull goodnesse... and his dignations to mankind. a 1703 Burkitt On N. T. Rom. vi. 19 The great dignation and gracious condescension of Christ. 1737 Stackhouse Hist. Bible (1767) IV. vi. v. 207 A great favour and dignation done her.

† Digne, a. Obs. Also a. 4 dingne, dyngne, 5 dign, dynge, 5-6 dygne, 6 Sc. ding, dynge.

† **Digne**, a. Obs. Also a. 4 dingne, dyngne, 5 dign, dynge, 5-6 dygne, 6 Sc. ding, dyng. β. 4-5 deyn(e. [ME. digne, a. F. digne (11th c. in Hatz-Darm.), early ad. L. dignus worthy. The form deyn might represent an OF. \*dein, inherited form of dignus: but cf. DAIN a.]

1. Of high worth or desert; worthy, honourable, excellent (in nature, station, or estimation; cf.

1. Of high worth or desert; worthy, honourable, excellent (in nature, station, or estimation; cf. DIGNITY 1, 2).

1397 R. GLOUG. (1724) 132 Pe digne sege ywys...bat at London now ys.

1340 Ayenb. 109 Pe bri uerste benes of pe pater noster. byeth pe hejeste and be dingneste. a 1400-30 Alexander 882 Darius be deyne [Dubl. MS. digne] Empereure. Ibid. 1958, I, sir Dari, pe deyne [Dubl. MS. digne] Empereure. Ibid. 1958, I, sir Dari, pe deyne [Dubl. MS. digne] and derfe Emperoure. c 1440 Ore Myst. xviii. 1 Beholde my discipulis bat deyne is and dere. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour ii. 5 It is an higher and more digne thinge forto praise and thanke God. 1513 Douglas Æneis xiii. ix. 67 Of conquerouris and soueran pryncis dyng [rime kyng]. 1525 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 367 With diamontis ding, and margretis mony one. 1578 Ps. cvi. in Scot. Poems 16th C. II. 107 Declair. Thy nobill actes and digne remembrance.

2. Worthy, deserving. Const. of (to), or inf.
a 1375 Foseph Arim. 252 Cum bou hider, Iosaphe; for bou art lugget clene, And art digne ber-to. 12386 Chaucer Pars. T. P 715 Hem bat 3euen chirches to hem bat ben not digne. c 1430 Lydg. Bockas IV. ix. (1544) 105 a, To write also hys triumphes digne of glorye. c 1450 Merlin 583 Ye be full digne to resceyve the ordre of chiualrie. a 1555 Lyndssay Tragadie 86 In France. I did Actis ding of Remembrance. 1643 PRIVNE Open. G. Scale 6 The state of the Church is come unto this, that she is not digne to be governed But of ill Bishops.
3. Befitting, becoming, appropriate, fit. Const. to, unto, of, for.
c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 1738 Lucretia, Hyre cuntinaunce is to here herte digne. c 1336 — Man of Law's T. 680 O Domegyld, I haue non englisch digne Vyto by malice and by tyrannye. c 1450 Pallad. on Husb. Xi. 7 Lande lene, or fatte, or drie, is for it digne. 1504 Arkynson tr. De Imitatione III. liv, Gyue dygne & moost large graces to the hye goodnes of god. 1549 Chaloner Erasmus on Folly

K ij a, All the worlde .. offreth me .. farre dearer and more digne sacrifices, than theirs are.

4. Having a great opinion of one's own worth; proud, haughty, disdainful; esp. in phr. as digne as ditch-water (cf. 'stinking with pride'), as digne as the devil. Cf. DAIN a.

as the devil. Cf. DAIN a.

1340-70 Alisaunder 313 be menne of bat marche... were so ding of beir deede, dedain bat they had bat any gome under God gouern hem sholde. c 1366 CHAUCER Prol. 517 He (the Parson) was nat to synful man despitous Ne of his speche daungerous ne digne. c 1364 - Rever's T. 44 She was as digne [Harl. Lansd. deyne] as water in a dich, as ful of hoker and of bismare. c 1394 P. Pl. Crede 335 For wib be princes of pride be prechours dwellen; bei ben digne as be devel bat droppeb fro heuene. Ibid. 375 Per is more pryue pride in prechours hertes ban ber lefte in Lucyfer er he were lowe fallen; bey ben digne as dich water.

†Di:gnely, adv. Obs. Also 4-li, 4-5-liohe, lyche, 6-lie. [f. prec.+-LY².]

1. Worthily, honourably; befittingly, deservingly, condignly.

condignly.

condignly.

c1315 Shoreham 32 Thou hest of served dygnelyche The pyne of helle vere. 1340 Ayesb. 20 Pet hou nere nazi digneliche y-digt be sarife and by vorbenchinge. c1366 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 62 Pei wolen sitte wih lordis and ladies at he mete ful dignely. c1400 Test. Love 1. (1561) 287 b/1 The name of Goddes dignely ye mow beare. 2513 Douglas Aineis II. Prol. 7 Bot sen I follow the poete principall .. God grant me grace him dingly to ensew. 1557 Drant Horace Epist. A vj. When mortall man cannot reforme Nor dignely plage the cryme.

2. Haughtily, scornfully.
c1374 Chaucra Tropius II. 975 [1024] Touchynge pi lettre ... I wot thow nylt it digneliche endite.
† Digne\*888. Obs. [a. AFr. \*dignesse, f. digne worthy + -esse repr. I. -itia: cf. bassesse, richesse, vilesse, etc.] Worthiness, dignity; haughtiness. 1399 Langl. Rich. Redeles III. 127 Swiche fireshe floodis beth freet in to chambris, And ffor her dignesse en-dauntid of dullisshe nollis.

Dignification (diegnifikēl-sen). Now rare.

Dignification (dignifikēt fən). Now rare. [ad. med. L. dignification-em, n. of action from dignificare: cf. obs. F. dignificacion (Godef.).] The action of dignifying, or fact of being dignified; conferring of dignified

The action of dignitying, or fact of being dignified; conferring of dignity.

1577 Dee Relat. Spir. 1. (1659) 63 In respect of thy dignification. I say with the (e) Hallelujah. a 1612 Donne Budwaroro (1644) 57 Humane nature after the first fall, till the restitution and dignification thereof by Christ. 1633 Walton Angler 13 Where a noble and ancient Descent and such merits meet in any man, it is a double dignification of that person. c 1981 in Boswell Yokason 4 June an. 1781 To demean themselves with ... equanimity..upon their ... dignification and exaltation.

Dignified (di gnifoid), ppl. a. [f. DIGNIFY +

1. Invested with dignity; exalted.

1. Invested with dignity; exalted.

1763 J. Brown Poetry & Mus. vi. 100 We shall see the Bards Character rising again in its dignified State.

1762 Coweer Charity 2 Fairest and foremost of the train that wait On man's most dignified and happiest state.

1762 Holding a position of dignity; ranking as a dignitary (esp. ecclesiastical). Obs.

1769-8 Marvell. Corr. xc. Ws. 1872-5 II. 240 It hath bin.. mov'd to raise 100,000ti.. upon the dignifyd Clergy. 1718 E. Cooke Voy. S. Sca 336 To the Cathedral belong.. five dignify'd Priests, being the Dean, Arch. Deacon, School. Master, Chanter, and Treasurer. 1736 Aviltye Parregos. 6 Abbots are stiled dignify'd Clerks, as having some Dignity in the Church. 1866 Mus. Gaskell Right at Last 30 My father was the son of a dignified clergyman.

1878. Marked by dignity of manner, style, or appearance; characterized by lofty self-respect without haughtiness; stately, 1861e, majestic.

1818. J. S. Buckmister (Webster, 1828) To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet dignified. 1840 Carivie Herose v. (1831) 147 A Pulpit, environed with all manner of complex dignified appurtenances and furtherances. 1833 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1873) II. II. Xiii. 293 The general character of the oratory was dignified and graceful. 1835 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 447 His State papers... are models of terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence. 1874 L. Stephen Hours in Library (1892) I. viii. 291 A man of dignified appearance. 1878 Bosw. Smith Carthage 262 Silence, mournful... but dignified, was observed in the public streets.

1818 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 481 The same littleness of mind which made.. Boniface dignifiedly incommunicative to all without badges or titles. 1868 Browning Ring 4 Bk. III. 391 Whereon did Pietro. sally forth dignifiedly into the square. 1885 Century Mag. XXX. 384 Verona is dignifiedly disagreeable.

1819 Dignified (dignificial). [f. DIGNIFY + -ER 1] One who dignifies! one who confers dignified.

disagreeable.

Dignifier (di'gnifoiat). [f. DIGNIFY + -EB 1.]
One who dignifies; one who confers dignity.

1618 R. Shelldon Serm. St. Martin's of God the Dignifier, the Sanctifier, and Beautifier of the sacrifice.

1741 RICHARDSON Pamela (1742) II. 284 The vilest lowest Taste in his sordid Dignifier.

Dignify (di'gnifoi), v. [a. OF. dignefier, dignifier, ad. med. L. dignificare, f. dign-us worthy + -ficare: see -FV.]

1. trans. To make worthy or illustrious; to confer dignity or honour upon: to ennoble, honour.

dignity or honour upon; to ennoble, honour.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 210 Illumyned & dignyfyed of Chryst. 1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV, 1. i. 22 Such a Day...

Came not, till now, to dignifie the Times Since Cæsars Fortunes. c 1600 — Sonn. lxxxiv, He that writes of you, if he can tell That you are you, so dignifies his story. 1607 MILTON P. L. 1X. 940 Us his prime Creatures, dignifid so high, Sec over 45\* - 2

all his Works. 1732 POPE Hor. Sat. 11. ii. 141 No Turbots dignify my boards. 1824 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 357 As accent dignifies the syllable on which it is laid, and makes it more distinguished by the ear than the rest. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor. Introd. 16 There arose to dignify the struggle the moral principle which all this time it had wanted.

b. To render majestic or stately.
1749 SMOLLETT Gil Bl. XI. V, He would write as well as he speaks, if, in order to dignify his style, he did not affect expressions which render it stiff and obscure. c 1790 COWER On Millow's P. L. 1. 689 How an act or image, vulgar and ordinary in itself, may be dignified by mere force of diction. 1791 — Odyss. XXIII. 181 Then Pallas... dignified his form With added amplitude.

c. In lighter use: To represent as worthy (by implication, as worthier than it is); to give a high-

implication, as worthier than it is); to give a high-

implication, as worthier than it is); to give a highsounding name or title to.

[1666 Shars. Tr. 4 Cr. 1v. v. 103 Yet giues he not till
indgment guide his bounty, Nor dignifies an impaire thought
with breath. 1665 Glanvill Sceptis Sci. 80 'Tis usual for
men to dignifie what they have bestowed pains upon.
1756 H. Waltole Lett. H. Mann (1834) II. caxxii. 374 You
will think my letters are absolute jest and story books unless
you. dignify them with the title of Walpoliana. 1791-1863
D'Israell Cur. Lit. (1839) III. 341 The science of books,
for so bibliography is sometimes dignified. Mod. A school
dignified with the name of a college.

† 2. To invest with a dignity or honour; to exalt
in rank; to confer a title of honour upon. ? Obs.
1265-87 Foxe A. 4 M. (1596) 5/2 Emperors in ancient
time haue dignified them in titles. 1660 Blourt Boscobel
II. (1680) 21 The Earl of Southampton.. now with much
merit dignifyed with the great office of Lord High Treasurer. 1727 W. Mather Yng. Man's Comp. 105 Nor
ought Sons of the Nobility to be Dignified.. with less
than the Title of Honourable, as being their due by BirthRight.

than the little of Holosumber Right.

Hence Di'gnifying vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu. for The Grand-Seignior never nameth us with dignifying titles. 1639 Lb.

Digsv, etc. Lett. conc. Relig. (1657) 81 Those dignifying circumstances.. belong onely to such doctrines [etc.]. Ibid.

22 That seal, with those quarterings and dignifyings wherewith you blazon it.

(11 milesorist) a. [f. DIGNITARY

vith you blazon it. **Dignitarial** (dignite rial), a. [f. DIGNITARY

\*\*Dignitarial (dignite\*riāl), a. [f. Dignitary.
1885 Ch. Times 20 Feb. 135/3 The perversity of the dignitarial mind was curiously exemplified.

\*\*Dignitary (dignitări), sb. (a.) Also 7 -ory.

[f. L. dignitās or Eng. Dignity + -ABY: cf., for the sense, prebendary, for the form, L. voluntārius voluntary, from voluntās: so F. dignitaire sb. (1752)

10 Tryvay ]

in Trevoux).]

A. sb. One invested with a dignity; a personage

A. sb. One invested with a dignity; a personage holding high rank or office, esp. ecclesiastical.

1678-3 Marvell Reh. Transp. 1. 282 There was a gentleman of your robe, a Dignitory of Lincoln. a 1745 Swift (J.), If there be any dignitaries, whose preferments are... not liable to the accusation of superfluity. 1756-7 tr. Keysler's Tran. (1760) I. 15 Princes, bishops, counts, rich dignitaries, abbots. 1815 W. H. Ireland Scribbleomania 248 A very high ecclesiastical dignitary. 1836 Irving Astoria I. 100 The captain... paid a visit to the governor. This dignitary proved to be an old sailor, by the name of John Young. 1851 D. Wilson Preh. Ann. (1863) II. IV. ii. 266 It represents three dignitaries, probably priests.

B. adi. Of, belonging to, or invested with

B. adj. Of, belonging to, or invested with a dignity (esp. ecclesiastical).

1715 M. DAVIES Ath. Brit. I. 163 The most eminent Dignitary Churchmen.

1723 NEAL Hist. Purit. II. 143 They complimented the Roman Catholick priests with their dignitary titles.

complimented the Roman Catholick prices with the interpretation of the Ancient Roble Family of Marmyun . also their Dignitorial Tenures and the services of London, Oxford, &c.

Dignity (digniti). Forms: 3-4 dignete, 3-6 -ite, 4 dyng-, dignete, 4-5 dignitee, ytee, 4-6 dy-, dignyte, 6-7 dignite, 7-dignity. [a. OF. dignite, F. dignite, 12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. dignitât-em merit, worth, f. dignus worthy: see -ity. Cf. also Dainty, a. OF. deintié, the inherited form of dignitâtem.]

dignitatem merit, worth, f. dignus worthy: see ITY. Cf. also Dainty, a. Of. deintid, the inherited form of dignitatem.]

1. The quality of being worthy or honourable; worthiness, worth, nobleness, excellence.

a 1233 Ancr. R. 140 Nis nout edeen of hwuche dignite heo (the soul) is, ne hu hehi is hire cunde. c 1230 Hali Meid. 5 Of se muche dignete, and swuch wurdschipe. c 1303 CHAUCER Gentitesse 5 For vn-to vertue longeth dignytee. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXD.) vi. 18 A name of grete dignitee and of grete worschepe. 1552 Abb. Hamilton Catech. (1884) so Of the preeminens and excellent dignitiee of the Pater noster. 1602 Shaks. Ham. 1. v. 48 From me, whose low was of that dignity. That it went hand in hand even with the Vow I made to her in Marriage. 1657 Austen Fruit Trees 1. 11 The dignity and value of Fruit trees. 1787 T. Jerpesson Writ. (1859) II. 05, I recollect no work of any dignity which has been lately published. 1795 Wordsow. Yew-tree Seat. True dignity abides with him alone Who, in the silent hour of inward thought, Can still suspect, and still revere himself, In lowliness of heart. 1836 Sin H. Taylon Statesman xv. 107 It is of the essence of real dignity to be self-sustained, and no man's dignity can be asserted without being impaired. 1874 Blackie Self-Cult. 75 The real dignity of a man lies not in what he has, but in what he is.

† b. The quality of being worthy of something; desert, merit. Obs. rare.

1248 R. Hutten Sum of divinitis E 5 a, Fayth leaneth onelye ypon mercy, not of our dygnytye. 1677 Gale Crt. Gentiles iv. 154 To suppose that God should fetch the

commun rule of his giving or not giving grace, from mans dignitie or indignitie.

2. Honourable or high estate, position, or esti-

dignitie or indignitie.

2. Honourable or high estate, position, or estimation; honour; degree of estimation, rank.

c 1830 Hali Meid. 15 Eadi meiden, understond in hu heh dignete be minte of meidenhad halt te. 1340 Ayenb. 215 Pere ssolle be greate lhordes and be greate lheuedyes uoryete... hare dingnete, and hare hegnesse. 1390 Rolls Parl. III. 424/1 Ve renounsed and cessed of the State of Kyng, and of Lordeshipp and of all the Dignite and Wirsshipp that longed therto. c 1400 Rom. Rose 7682 I... have pouste To shryve folk of most dignyte. 1538 STARKEY England I. iv. 139 Gyuyng somewhat to the dygnyte of presthode. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. vi. (1617) 12 Stones, though in dignitie of nature inferior to plants. 1612 SHAKS. Winl. T. v. 1. 183 His Sonne, who ha's (His Dignitie, and Dutie both cast off) Fled from his Father, from his Hopes, and with A Shepheards Daughter. 1712 Swirer Lett. (1767) III. 177, I fear I shall be sometimes forced to stoop beneath my dignity, and send to the ale-house for a dinner. 1751 HARRIS Hermes (1841) 119 There is no kind of subject, having its foundation in nature, that is below the dignity of a philosophical inquiry. 1766 HAN. MORE Florio 78 Small habits well pursued betimes, May reach the dignity of crimes. 1891 Law Times XCII. 124/1 The post of Irish Chancellor has increased rather than diminished in dignity since the Union.

fig. 1542 COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg. Hj b, May the herte. . sustayne dysease longe? Answere. No, for his great dygnyte. 1656 Kidoliev Pract. Physick 215 Consider the dignity of the part affected, so that the heart must not be tryed by vehement remedies.

b. collect. Persons of high estate or rank (cf. 116 per 16 per 17 per 16 per 16 per 16 per 16 per 17 per 16 per 16 per 18 per 16 per 16 per 16 per 16 per 17 per 17 per 16 per 16 per 16 per 17 per 16 per 16 per 16 per 16 per 16 per 16 pe

b. collect. Persons of high estate or rank (cf.

the quality).

1548 W. Patten Exped. Scotl. Pref. in Arb. Garner III.

173 My Lord's Grace, my Lord of Warwick, the other estates of the Council there, with the rest of the dignity of the army did.. tarry.. at Berwick. 1793 Burke Corr. (1844)

IV. 149, I cannot see the dignity of a great kingdom, and, with its dignity, all its virtue, imprisoned or exiled, without great pain.

with its dignity, all its virtue, imprisoned or exhed, without great pain.

attrib. 1833 MARRYAT P. Simple xxxi, A dignity ball is a ball given by the most consequential of their coloured people [in Barbadoes].

3. An honourable office, rank, or title; a high

people (in Barbadoes).

3. An honourable office, rank, or title; a high official or titular position.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 72/54 Bischop him made.. seint Edward pe king, And a-leng him in his dignete. c 12300 R. Brunne Chron. Wacc (Rolls) 15112 Seint Gregore tok pe dignete, And was pope brytty 3er. 1530 Caxton's Chron. Eng. ccxxxiv 1.28 Tho that were chose to bisshoppes sees and dignytees. 1548 Hall Chron., Edw. IV. 208 Edward duke of Yorke, which.. had untrewly usurped the Croune and Imperial dignitie of this realme. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 123 He procured the Dignity of General to be taken away from the duke of Frithland. 1736 Aviiffe Parergon 98 By a Dignity, we understand that Promotion or Preferment, to which any Jurisdiction is annex'd. 1782 CIBBON Decl. 4 F. III. 231 He.. distributed the civil and military dignities among his favourites and followers. 1844 Lingard Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1858) I. i. 18 The dignity of Roman prefect. 1884 L'pool Mercury 3 Mar. 5/1 Her Majesty has conferred the dignity of a viscountcy upon Sir Henry B. W. Brand.

b. transf. A person holding a high office or position; a dignitary.

c 1430 Holland Howlat 690 Denys and digniteis. 1598 Florio Ep. Ded., That I. may.. entertaine so high, if not deities yet dignities. 1618 IBBLE Yude 8 These filthy dreamers.. speake euill of dignities. 1656 Hevlin Surv. France 93 There is.. in this Church a Dean 7 Dignities and 50 Canons. 1667 Milton P. L. I. 359 Godlike shapes and forms.. Princely Dignities, And Powers that earst in Heaven sat on Thrones. 2665 Kingsley Herrwi., i, Thou art very like to lose thy tongue by talking such ribaldry of dignities.

4. Nobility or befitting elevation of aspect, manner, or style; becoming or fit stateliness, gravity. (Cf.

or style; becoming or fit stateliness, gravity. (Cf. DIGNIFIED 2.)
1667 MILTON P. L. VIII. 489 Grace was in all her steps...
In every gesture dignitie and love. 1785 POPE Odyss. VI.
73 A dignity of dress adorns the Great. 1755 FIRLDING
Amelia I. viii, He uttered this... with great majesty, or, as he
called it, dignity. 1811 SVD. SMITH Wks. (1859) I. 205/1
All establishments die of dignity. They are too proud to
hink themselves ill, and to take a little physic. 1853 J. H.
NEWMAN Hist. Sk. (1873) II. II. i. 248 He preserved in his
domestic arrangements the dignity of a literary and public
man. 1844 J. S. C. ABBOTT Napoleon (1855) II. XXX. 557 He
opposed the effect of these instructions with such silent
dignity as to command general respect. 1878 B. Taylor
Denkalion II. iv. 77 So much of dignity in ruin lives.
b. Rhet.

D. Rhet.
 1838 Webster, Dignity, in oratory, one of the three arts of elecution, consisting in the right use of tropes and

**5**. Astrol. A situation of a planet in which its

5. Astrol. A situation of a planet in which its influence is heightened, either by its position in the zodiac, or by its aspects with other planets.

2330 CHAUCER Astrol. Table of Contents, Tables of dignetes of planetes. Itial. It \$4 The lord of the assendent ... whereas he is in his dignite and conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes. 1632 Massinger City Madam II. it, Saturn out of all dignities .. and Venus in the south angle elevated above him. 1647 LLIV Chr. Astrol. vi. 49 Almuten, of any house is that Planet who hath most dignities in the Signe ascending or descending upon the Cusp of any house. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Astrology, Dignities are the Advantages a Planet has upon account of its being in a particular place of the Zodiack, or in such a Station with other Planets, etc. by which means its Influences and Virtue are encreas'd. 1839 Bailey Festus (1872) 121 Ye planetary sons of light! Your aspects, dignities, ascendances.

+ 6. The term for a 'company' of canons. Ohe.

ascendances. †6. The term for a 'company' of canons. Obs. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F vij a, A Dignyte of chanonys.

† 7. Alg. = POWEB. Obs.
1715 Phil. Trans. XXIX. 211 Mr. Newton introduced
the Fract, Surd, Negative and Indefinitive Indices of

the Fract, Surd, Negative and Indefinitive Indices of Dignities.

8. [Erroneous or fantastic rendering of Gr. Afiwua 'honour, worth, dignity', also 'first principle, axiom'.] A self-evident theorem, an axiom. The Sur T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. vii. 25 These Sciences [mathematics], concluding from dignities and principles knowne by themselves, they receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much lesse from bare and peremptory asseverations.

+ Di gnorate, v. Ohs. rare—o. [f. L. dīgnorāre, quoted in the same sense from Paul. ex Fest.] 16a3 COCKERAM, Dignorate, to marke a beast. 16g6 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dignorate, to mark, as men do beasts, to know

† **Digno sce**, v. Obs. [ad. L. dignoscère to recognize apart, distinguish, f. di-, dis-, DI-1 + (g)noscère to know.]

To distinguish, discern. a. trans.

(g) noscore to know.]

To disinguish, discern. 8. trans.

a 1639 Sportiswood Hist. Ch. Scot. iv. (1677) 200 All the Painters and Writers were called for dignoscing the letters and draughts. 1645 Liberty of Conuc. 16 The true worshippers of God cannot be certainly and infallibly dignosced from the false worshippers. 1671 True Nonconf. 301 The consideration... whereupon the right dignoscing of such deeds doth mostly depend, is oftentimes most difficult.

b. intr. To discern; to decide.
1641 Sc. Acts Chas. I (1870) V. 344 Who shall have pouer to dignose and take cognitione whither the same falles within the said act of pacificatione. 1676 W. Row Contn. Blair's Autobiog. xii. (1648) 539 A committee appointed to dignose upon the supplication.

Hence + Digno solble a., discernible; + Digno soltive a., having the quality of discerning.
1671 True Nonconf. 180 As dignoscible by .. these characters, as the night is by darkness. 1674 [Z. Cawdrey! Catholicon 22 That dignoscitive power.. whereby their spiritual sense discerns betwint good and evil.

+ Digno te. v. Obs. rare - 1. [f. L. \*dīgnōt]
ppl. stem of dīgnōscere.] = DIGNOSCE.
1657 TOMLINSON Renow's Dist. Pref., Every Simple.. may be dignoted in its nature and quality.

+ Digno tion. Obs. [a. of action f. dīgnōt-ppl. stem of L. dīgnōscère: see DIGNOSCE and -ION.]
The action of distinguishing or discerning; a distinguishing mark or sign.
1878 Banister Hist. Man 1. 10 The dignotion of sauors.

tinguishing mark or sign.

1878 Banister Hist. Man 1. 10 The dignotion of sauors.
1857 Tomlinson Renow's Disp. 42 That this dignotion may be certain.
1858 Sig T. Browne Pseud. Ep. v. xxii. 327
Temperamentall dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent

+ **Dignous**, a. Obs. [f. L. dign-us worthy + -0us.] Worthy, honourable.

1630 T. Westcote Devon. 170 A dignous family of this diocese. Ibid. (1845) 314 The ancient and dignous family of Coffin.

of Coffin.

Digoneutic (dəigoniūtik), a. Entom. [f. Gr. δι-, twice + γονεύ-ειν to beget, of which the vbl. adj. would be \*γονευτ-οs.] Producing two broods in a year; double-brooded. Hence Digoneutism,

a year; double-brooded. Hence **Digoneu tism**, the condition of being digoneutic. 1889 S. H. Scudder in Nature XXXIX. 319 Capt. Elwes.. fails to make a distinction between the successive seasonal forms of a digoneutic butterfly. **Digonous** (digonos, doi-), a. Bot. [ad. mod. L. digon-us, f. Gr. δt-, twice + -γωνοs angled: cf. τρίγονοs three-cornered.] Having two angles. 1788 Jas. Lee Introd. Bot. III. iv. (ed. 4) 181 Digonous, Trigonous, Tetragonous..having two, three, four..Angles. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.
+ Digraduation. Obs. var. of Degraduation!

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex. + Digraduation. Obs. var. of Degraduation 1:

cf. also Disgraduate vo.

1577 Hanner Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1619) 218 But Eusebius...

1577 wrote unto Alexander that he should revoke the deprivation and digraduation past.

Digram. A proposed synonym of Digraph.

Digram. A proposed synonym of DIGRAPH.

1864 in Webster.

Digraph (doi'graf). [f. Gr. δι- twice, Dr- ², +
γραφή writing, etc.] A group of two letters expressing a simple sound of speech.

a 1988 T. Sheridam (L.), All improper diphthongs, or, as
I have called them, digraphs, are changed into the single
vowels which they stand for. 1812 J. C. Hoshouse Yourney
Albania App. 1061 If these combinations of vowels had
been distinguished in writing only. their name would have
been digraphs, and not dightongs. 1873 Early Philol. Eng.
Tongue § 103 He would therefore recognise the consonantal
digraphs ch, gh...sh, th, wh, ng, as alphabetic characters.

1877 Sweet Phonetics 174 If .. we exclude new letters.. we
are obliged to fall back on digraphs.

Digraphic (doigræfik), a. [f. prec. + -10:
after Gr. γραμιός, pertaining to writing, graphic.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a digraph.

1873-4 Sweet Hist. Eng. Sounds 23 Cases of the arbitrary
use of consonants as digraphic modifiers also occur.

2. Written in two different characters or alphabets.
1880 Scribner's Mag. June 205 This was a bilingual (or
digraphic, as both inscriptions are in the same language),
published by De Vogué. 1893 Times 5 Feb. 12/3 The Digraphic Copybook, Longhand and Shorthand.

Digrave, obs. or dial. var. of Dikk-GBAVE.

graphic Copybook, Longhand and Shorthand.

Digrave, obs. or dial. var. of DIKE-GBAVE.

1721-1800 BAILEY, Digrave, Dikegrave, an Officer who
takes Care of Banks and Ditches.

Digress (digres, doi-), v. Also 6-7 disgress.

[f. L. digress-ppl. stem of digred to go aside,
depart, f. di-, DIS- I + grad to step, walk, go.]

1. intr. To go aside or depart from the course or

1. intr. To go aside or depart from the course or track; to diverge, deviate, swerve.

1528 HULDER, Digresse or go a little out of the pathe, digredior. 1588 N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda Cong. E. Ind. 65 b, It was not unpossible but that they might somewhat digresse from their right course. 1503 Derres Grissil (Shaks. Soc.) 22, I must disgress from this bias, and leave you. 1649 Alcoran 86 God. punisheth them that digresse from the right path. 1750 Johnson Rambler No. 25 P II Frighted from digressing into new tracts of learning. 1885 Lamb Elia Ser. II. Superannuated man, I find myself in Bond Street. I digress into Solo, to explore a bookstall.

† D. Astron. Cf. Digression 3. Obs.

1501 HOLLAND Pliny I. 12 Shee (Venus) beginnes to digresse in latitude and to diminish her motion from the morn rising; but to be retrograde, and withall to digresse in altitude from the euening station.

† 2. fig. To depart or deviate (from a course, mode of action, rule, standard, etc.); to diverge. Obs.

† 2. fig. To depart or deviate (from a course, mode of action, rule, standard, etc.); to diverge. Obs. 1571 GOLDING Calvin on Ps. 1xi. 16 As the other translation agreeth very well, I would not digresse from it. 1592 SHAKS. Rom. † Yul. 111. iii. 127 Thy Noble shape, is but a forme of waxe, Digressing from the Valour of a man. 1503 HOLLAND Plutarth's Mor. 25 Digresse good sir from such lewed songs. 1581 USSHER in Gutch Coll. Cur. I. 39 The subjects rebelled, and digressed from their allegiance. † 3. To diverge from the right path, to transcress. Ohs.

gress. Obs.

gress. UDs.

1541-93 [see Digressing below]. 1640 G. Watts tr.

1562-93 [see Digressing below]. 1640 G. Watts tr.

1562 Macon's Adv. Learn. vii. iii. (R.), So man, while he aspired to be like God in knowledge, digressed and fell.

† b. trans, To transgress. Obs.

1592 Writey Armorie 56 Faire points of honor I would not discresse.

not disgresse.
4. intr. To deviate from the subject in discourse

4. intr. To deviate from the subject in discourse or writing. (Now the most frequent sense.)

1530 Palsga. 516/1, I dygresse from my mater and talke of a thyng that nothlynge belongeth therunto. 1555 Eden Decades 8 To returne to the matter from which we have digressed. 1597 Morley Introd. Mus. 74 Let vs come againe to our example from which wee have much disgressed. 1568 Burner Rights Princes viii. 29.2, I shall not digress to give any account of these. 1793 Swift Modest Proposal, I have too long digressed, and therefore shall return to my subject. 1753 Johnson Rambler No. 200 F 10 While we were conversing upon such subjects... he frequently digressed into directions to the servant. 1813 W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev. I. 374 Mr. P. digresses on the subject of parliamentary reform. 1865 Farrar Fam. Speech iii. (1873) 99, I will not here digress into the interesting question as to the origin of writing.

Hence Digressing vbl. sb. and ppl. a., Digressingly adv.

Hence Digressing vbl. sb. and ppl. a., Digressingly adv.

1529 More Comf. agst. Trib. n. Wks. 1200/1 Were it properly perteining to ye present matter, or sumwhat disgressing therfro. 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII. (Bolton Stat. 17th. (1021) 218) Albeit that upon any disloyaltie or disgressing contrary to the duety of a subject. 1593 SHAKS. Rich. II. v. iii. 66 This deadly blot, in thy digressing sonne. 1864 Q. Rev. CXVI. 168 The sarcophagus on which appears the incident we have thus digressingly analysed.

† Digress, sb. Obs. [ad. L. digress-us departure, f. ppl. stem of digredi: see DIGRESSION 2.

1598 YONG Diana 76. I thee espie Talking with other

DIGRESSION 2.

1598 YONG Diana 76, I thee espie Talking with other Shepherdesses, All is of feastes and brauerie, Who daunceth best, and like digresses. 1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. XI. X. § 43 Nor let any censure this a digress from my history. 1679 HARBY Key Script. 1.9, I am driven. here. to a brief Digress.

Digresser (digressi, doi-). [f. DIGRESS V. + -ER 1.] One who digresses.

1654 BAXTER (title), Reduction of a Digresser or Mr. Baxter's reply to Kendall's Digression. 1824 Scott St. Roman's xiv, Who, though somewhat of a digresser himself, made little allowance for the excursions of others.

Digression (digre 'son, doi-). Also 5-7 dis-

Digression (digre [an, doi-). Also 5-7 dis., 5-8 de. [a. OF. digressiun, digressiun (12th c.), mod.F. digression, ad. L. digression-em, n. of action from digredi: see DIGRESS v.]

1. The action of digressing, or turning aside from a path or track; swerving, deviation. (Now somewhat rare in lit. sense.)

what rare in lit. sense.)

1538 Hulost, Digression, digressio. 1670 Cotton Espernon 1. Iv. 144 By this little digression into Gascony, the Duke had an opportunity... to re-inforce himself with some particular Servants of his. 1673 Ray Journ. Low C. Rome 379 We made a digression to S. Marino. 1883 J. D. Hunter Captiv. N. Amer. 86 This digression up the Kansas was undertaken [etc.].

† b. fig. Moral deviation or going astray. Obs. 1300 Hawes Past. Pleas. 1. xxi, Nature... More stronger had her operacion Then she had nowe in her digression 1588 Shaks. L. L. 1. ii. 121, I may example my digression by some mighty president. 1593 — Lucr. 202 Then my digression is so vile, so base, That it will liue engrauen in my face.

† c. Deviation from rule. Obs.
1505 Crooke Body of Man 209 Monsters Aristotle calleth Excursions and Digressions of Nature.

2. Departure or deviation from the subject in discourse or writing; an instance of this. (The

discourse or writing; an instance of this. (The earliest and most frequent sense.)

carriest and most frequent sense.)

c 1374 (FANUER Trop'lus 1.87 (143) It were a long disgression

Fro my maters. 1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy 1. i, I wyll no
longer make disgression. 1444 FABVAN Chron. IV. lxix. 49,
I woll retourne my style to Octauis, from whom I haue
made a longe degression. a 1535 More De quat. Noviss.
Wks. 99 Which thyng I might proue. sauing that the
degression would be ouer long. 1681 Three Quest. Answ.
conc. Fourth Commandm. 6 But this, by way of disgression. 1675 Essex Papers (Camden) I. 206, I begg ye
Excellencies pardon for this degression.

1751 JOHNSON

Rambler No. 147 P7 Without .. any power of starting into gay digressions. 1813 Scorr Rokeby 1. x, [He] started from the theme, to range In loose digression wild and strange. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant Salten Ck. xiii, Breaking off now and then into a momentary digression.

3. Astron. and Physics. Deviation from a particular line or from the reconstruction of the started and provided in the started a

cular line, or from the mean position; deflexion; e.g. of the sun from the equator, or of an inferior

e.g. of the sun from the equator, or of an inferior planet from the sun (= ELONGATION 1).

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ef. VI. iv. 288 This digression [of the Sun] is not equall, but neare the Equinoxiall intersections, it is right and greater, near the Solstices, more oblique and lesser. 1795 C. Purshall. Mech. Macrocosm 122 Their Degression, or Departure North, and South, are sometimes Greater, and sometimes Less, than that of the Sun. 1726 Interpret of Astron. I. 116 These lesser Bodies may be lessen'd till that digression or those mutual attractions be less than any given ones. 1837 Brewster Magnel. 215 The needle having arrived at the limit of its western digression. 1847 Craic, Digression, in Astronomy, the apparent distance of the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, from the sun.

the sun.

Digressional (digre fənăl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.]

Of or pertaining to digression; characterized by

digression.

1785 WARTON Notes on Milton's Yuvenile Poems (T.), Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's digressional ornaments.

1787 HEADLEY ON Daniel's Poems (R.), He seems fearful of supplying its [his subject's] defects by digressional embellishments.

1842 DE QUINCEY Homer Wks. VI. 326 He adds a short digressional history of the fortunate shot.

Digressionary (digre fanari), a. [f. as prec. + ARY.] Of the nature of a digression.

1741 Betterion's Eng. Stage 4 A. short digressionary History of the Fate and Fortunes of the most considerable Actresses.

1820 Lever Davenport Dunn i, All this is, however, purely digressionary.

Digressive (digressiv, dai-), a. [ad. L. digressiv-us, f. digress-ppl. stem of digredi: see Digress v. and -tve.]

1. Characterized by digressing; diverging from

DIGRESS V. and -IVE.]

1. Characterized by digressing; diverging from the way or the subject; given to digression; of the nature of, or marked by, digression.

c 1611 Charman Hiad XIV. 105 These digressive things Are such as you may well endure. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' Vind. Answ. § 2. 30 We will not make digressive excursions into new controversies. 1651 BAXTER Inf. Bast. Apol. 15, I came not to satisfie the people... by digressive discourses... but to dispute with him. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD Firmale Spectator (1748) III. 310 But all this... is digressive of the subject I sat down to write upon. 1793 H. BLAIR Lect. 39 (Seagar) Pindar is perpetually digressive and fills up his poems with fables of the gods and heroes. 1874 T. HARDY Far from Madding Crowd I. XXVI. 285 That remark seems somewhat digressive.

† 2. That turns any one out of his way. Obs. rare. c 1511 Chapman Hiad X. Argt., Then with digressive wiles

CTOIL CHAPMAN Iliad x. Argt., Then with digressive wiles ney use their force on Rhesus' life.

+ 2. That turns any one out of his way. Obs. rare. c1611 Chapman Iliad x. Argt., Then with digressive wiles they use their force on Rhesus' life.

Hence Digre ssively adv., in a digressive manner; Digre ssiveness, the quality of being digressive. 1731-1800 Baliky. Digressively, by way of Digression. 1768 Woman of Honor IV. 92 An example, which you will hardly think digressively introduced. 1877 H. A. Page De Quincy II. xix. 163 If it is to blame for not a little of his digressiveness, still it imparts to everything he does a bouquet. 1879 FARRAR St. Paul II. App. 611 The digressiveness becomes more diffuse.

|| Digue. [F. digue, in OF. also dique, a. Flem. dijk, Dike q.v.] = Dike. (In reference to Holland, Flanders, or France. Now only used for local colouring.)

1832 Ln. Berners Froiss. 4 b/1 With the fyrste flodde they came before the Digues of Holande [pr. Dignes; hence Grafton Chron. II. 210 dignesse]. 2645 City Alarum 100 Opposing a Digue to stop the torrent. 1673 Tramle Obs. United Prov. Wks. 1731 I. 31 I. Zealand they absolutely gave over the working at their Digues. 1702 Dennis Monument xvi. 8 Whose stately Tow'rs Are to the Storms of Arbitrary Pow'r, What its Digues are to the Tempestuous Main. 1896 Athenzum 22 May 686/1 Girls gossiping on the digue of stone which defends the place against the sea.

Digunt, rare obs. var. of Disguer.

|| Digunt, Carlot of the Chapter of Disguer. 2002 Dennis Monument xvi. (doid. 21 in ia). Bot. [mod.L. (Linneus 1804) f Cr. L. Dr. 2 Leanway woman vii a + abetr.

| Digynia (dəidgi niā). Bot. [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735) f. Gr. &-, Dr. 2 + γυνή woman, wife + abstr. ending -ια, -iα.] The second Order in many classes of the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having two sicili.

of the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having two pistils.

176 in Hudson Flora Anglica. 1704 Marth Roussean's Bot. x. 99. 1868 Carpenter Veg. Phys. § 458 One portion of the class Pentandria, order Digynia, corresponds with the Natural Order Umbelliferae.

Hence Digyn, a plant of the order Digynia; Digynian, Digynious adjs., belonging to the order Digynia; Digynious (doi'dginos) a., having two pistils.

order Digymus; Drgynous (der agmes) a., naving two pistils.

1806 J. Galpine Brit. Bot. 390 Carex Digynous; spikes filiform. 1838 Webster, Digyn. Ibid., Digymian. 1847 CRAIG, Digymians. 1850 Comstock Introd. Bot. (ed. 21) 470 (Gloss.) Digymous, having two styles.

Dihedral (doihi drāl), a. Cryst. Also diedral. [f. next + -AL: cf. F. dièdre in same sense.]

1 Having or contained by two planes.

1. Having or contained by two planes or plane faces. Dihedral angle, the inclination of two planes which meet at an edge. Dihedral summit, a summit (of a crystal) terminating in a dihedral angle.

1799 G. SMITH Laboratory I. 2 Terminating in dihedral pyramids. 1808 Thomson in Phil. Trans. XCVIII. 60 Oxalate of potash... crystallizes in flat rhomboids..terminated by dihedral summits.

1806 HENRY Elem. Chem. I.

38 Variations of temperature produce a .. difference in .. a crystal of carbonate of lime. As the temperature increases, the obtuse dihedral angles diminish .. so that its form approaches that of a cube . 186-79 Warrs Dict. Chem. II. 124 [In the rhombic dodecahedron] The dihedral angles formed by the meeting of the faces are all equal to 120°.

28. Math. Of the nature of a dihedron. 1893 HARKNESS & MORLEY Theory of Functions 29 A simple dihedral configuration. 1893 Forsyth Functions of a Complex Variable 625 Functions which are unaltered for the dihedral group of substitutions.

18 Thibadana (Aribidala) Math. Freed 6 Co. 2

Dihedron (deihi dron). Math. [mod. f. Gr. &δισ- twice + εδρα seat, hase: cf. tetrahedron.] In the geometrical theory of groups, the portion of two superposed planes bounded by (or contained within

two superposed planes bounded by (or contained within) a regular polygon.

According to Klein, the six regular solids are dihedron adicder), tetrahedron, octahedron, cube or hexahedron, ikosahedron, pentagon-dodecahedron.

[1828 Webster, Dihedron, a figure with two sides.]

1826 G. G. Morrice tr. F. Klein's Lect. on Ikosahedron 3 We can denote this latter by considering the portion of the plane limited by the sides of the n-gon to be doubled, as a regular solid—a dihedron, as we will say: only that this solid, contrary to the elementary notion of such, encloses no space.

|| Dihe lios. Astr. Also dihelium (in mod. Dicts. dihely). [mod.L. f. Gr. &- & & through + \$\partial{n}\text{Also} Sun.] (See quot.)

1727-52 Chambers Cycl., Dihelius, in the elliptical astronomy, a name which Kepler gives to that ordinate of the ellipsis, which passes through the focus, wherein the sun is supposed to be placed.

Dihe ptyl. Chem.: see Di-2 and Heptyl.

Dihexagonal (doi:hekse: gonăl), a. Cryst.

[f. Di-2 + Hexagonal.] Having twelve angles, of which the first, third, fifth, ... eleventh, are equal to one another, and the second, fourth, sixth, ... twelfth, also equal to one another, but those of the one set not equal to those of the other: as ... twelfth, also equal to one another, but those of the one set not equal to those of the other; as a dihexagonal pyramid or prism. See also quot.

a dihexagonal pyramid or prism. See also quot. 1864.

1864. Webster, Dihexagonal, consisting of two hexagonal parts united; thus, a dihexagonal pyramid is composed of two hexagonal pyramids placed base to base. 1895 Storn-Maskelyne Crystallog. 141 Symmetry of a form dihexagonal livid. 277 Two dihexagonal quoins form the vertices of the pyramids, and are composed by edges S and X alternating with each other, adjacent edges representing dihedral angles of different magnitude. 10id. 278 The dihexagonal prism or hexagonal diprism.

† Di-hexahe dral, a. Cryst. Obs. [f. as next + -AL.] Having twice six faces: see quot. 1805-17 R. Jameson Char. Min. (ed. 3) 203 Di-hexahedral (di-hexaèdre), when it is a six-sided prism, having three planes on the extremities. [204] Example, Di-hexahedral felspar (feldspath di-hexaèdre), which is a broad six-sided prism, bevelled on the extremities, the bevelling planes set on two opposite lateral edges, and on each of the extremities, one of the angles, formed by the meeting of the bevelling planes with the lateral edges, and on which they are set, truncated.

Di-hexahe dron. Cryst. [f. Di-2+ Hexa-

Di-hexahe dron. Cryst. [f. Di-2+HEXA-HEDRON.] A six-sided prism with trihedral summits, making twelve faces in all. Also sometimes,

a double hexagonal pyramid.

1888 Amer. Naturalist XXII. 247 Dihexahedra of quartz and various rare minerals are noted in them [trap dikes in

Dihoti, var. of Dioti, wherefore.

Dinoti, var. of Diori, wherefore.

† Dittende. Obs. rare-1. [early ME., subst. use of pr. pple. of dihten, OE. dihtan to rule: see Dight.] Ruler, disposer.

craso Trin. Coll. Hom. 123 Almihti god . shuppende and wealdende . and dihtende of alle shafte.

Dihydric (deihei drik), a. Chem. [f. Di-2+ Hydric.] Applied to a compound of two atoms of hydrogen with an acid radical; denoting dibasic acids regarded as salts of hydrogen. as dihydric.

of hydrogen with an acid radical; denoting dibasic acids regarded as salts of hydrogen, as dihydric sulphate = sulphuric acid H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

1876 HARLEY Mat. Mad. 187 It. is readily soluble in water acidulated with an excess of citric acid, when the acid or magnesic dihydric citrate is formed.

Dihydrite (doihoi droit). Min. [f. Gr. &., DI-2 + V&op, v&p- water + -ITE.] A variety of pseudomalachite or native phosphate of copper, containing two equivalents of water.

1868 DANA Min. 568.

Dihydro, dihydr. Chem. [f. DI-2 + HYDR(0)-] Having two atoms of hydrogen in combination.

1873 Fownes Chem. (ed. 11) 334 Dihydro-tetrasodic car-

1873 Fownes' Chem. (ed. 11) 334 Dihydro-tetrasodic onate may be regarded as a compound of the neutral

Dihydrobromide, -chloride, -iodide. Chem.

See DI-2 and HYDROBROMIDE, etc.

1873 Founces Chem. (ed. 11) 559 The dihydrobromides and dihydriodides have the same composition as the dibromides of the olefines.

promides of the olefines.

Dihydro xyl, a. Chem. See DI-2 and Hy-

DROXYL.
1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 72 The dihydroxyle quinia is physiologically inert.
Diiamb (doi,piæmb). Pros. Also in L. form diiambus (in 8 dijambus). [ad. L. di-iambus, Gr. ditaußos a double iambus, f. di-, Di-2+ laußos iambus.] A metrical foot consisting of two iambs. 1753 CHANBERS Cycl. Supp., Dijambus... is compounded of two iambics, as severitas. 1844 BECK & Felton tr. Munk's Metres to Feet of six times... — — Diiambus,

**Di-iodide** (dəi,əi-ödəid). Chem. [f. Di-2 + IODIDE.] A compound of two atoms of iodine with a dyad element or radical, as mercuric di-io-

dide, Hg L<sub>2</sub>.

1873 Founes' Chem. (ed. 11) 227 The di-iodide melts at 110°.

1881 Athensum 9 Apr. 496/1 On the Co-efficients of Expansion of the Diodide of Lead (Pb1<sub>2</sub>).

22 2006 Chem. [f. DI- 2 + IoD(0)-.]

Expansion of the Diiodide of Lead (Pb I<sub>2</sub>). **Di.iodo-, di-iod-.** Chem. [f. DI-2+ IoD(0)-.]

Having two atoms of iodine replacing two of hydrogen, as di-iodomethane CH<sub>2</sub> I<sub>2</sub>.

1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 417 Prepared by the action of caustic potash on di-bromo or di-iodo-salicylic acid. 1877 WATTS Founts: Chem. II. 68 Di-iodomethane. crystallises in colourless shining laminæ of specific gravity 3:34. **Di-isopentyl, di-isopropyl.** Chem. See DI-2 and Iso.

and Iso-

Diject, obs. erron. form of Deject v.

The t, obs. erron. form of Defect v. † Diju'dicant. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dījūdicāntem, pr. pple. of dījūdicāre: see next.] One who judges, determines, or decides.

1601 GLANVILL Scepsis Sci. xxvii. 226 If great Philosophers doubt of many things, which popular dijudicants hold as certain as their Creeds. 1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. II. 496 He. did altogether disapprove the streightness and sloath of elder dijudicants.

Dijudicate (dəi|dzū'diket), v. Now rare. [f. L. dījūdicāt-, ps. ppl. stem of dījūdicāre to indos

L. dījūdicāt-, pa. ppl. stem of dījūdicāre to judge, determine, f. dī- apart (DI-1) + jūdicāre to judge.] a. intr. To judge or pass judgement between contending parties or in contested matters; to deter-

tending parties or in contested matters; to determine, decide.

1607 WALKINGTON Opt. Glass 3 The.. touchstone of true wisdome which dijudicates not according to external semblances. 1641 Brathwart Eng. Intelligencer 11, It being solely in your powers to dijudicate of his necessity. 1656 in Blount Glossogr. 1676 W. Hubbard Happiness of People 5 Dijudicating of the time and season.

10. trans. To judge of; to pronounce judgement on, decide formally or authoritatively. 1666 J. Smith Old Age (ed. 2) 41 To dijudicate them as they are in themselves, and to discern them as they differ from all other. 1865 Pushy Eirenicon 32 [tr. Bossnet] The matter being dijudicated.

Hence Dijudicating vol. 56.

matter being dijudicated.

Hence Diju dicating vbl. sb.

a r656 Hales Gold. Rem. 260 (T.) The church of Rome...
commends unto us the authority of the church in dijudicating of scriptures.

Dijudication. Now rare. [ad. L. dijūdicā-

tion-em deciding, n. of action from dijudicare: see

prec.]

1. The action of judging (between matters); judicial distinction, discernment, discrimination.

cial distinction, discernment, discrimination.

1549 GRINDAL Rem. (1843) 198 Speaking of the dijudication of the sacraments. 1653 H. MORE Conject. Cabbal. (1713)

134 Because Dijudication implies a Duality in the Object, it is called Auaspore. 1668 Howe Pless. Righteons (1825)

76 Surely heaven will not render the Soul less capable of dijudication. 1704 J. HARRIS Lex. Techn., Diacrisis, is a distinction and dijudication of Diseases and Symptoms.

1835 C. HODGE Comm. Rom. xiv. 392 The former. means the faculty of discrimination. dijudication, judgment.

2. The pronouncing of a judgement; authoritative decision.

2. The pronouncing of a judgement; authoritative decision.

1618 BYFIELD Exfos. Coloss. i. 20 Discretion or dijudication of the cause. 1651 J. ROCKET Christian Subj. xi. (1658)
123 He likewise assumes to himselfe the power of Dijudication in all causes. 1677 GALE Crl. Gentiles IV. 204 Plato adds. the beginning and end of this controversie ought to be brought to the people, but the examen and dijudication to the three chief Magistrates.

† Dijudicative, a. [f. L. ppl. stem dijudicāt-(see above) + -IVE.] Determinative, decisive.

1659 STANLEY Hist. Philos. III. II. 100 To number all things reference have—that is to dijudicative reason.

† Dijunge. v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dījungēre to

things reference have—that is to dijudicative reason.

† **Dijunge**, v. Obs. rare. [ad. I. dijungëre to disjoin, f. di- apart (Dt-1) + jungëre to Join.]

trans. To disjoin, divide, separate.

1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) I. 474 The.. line of separation dijunging the province of organism from the rest of the mechanism territory.

Dik, obs. form of Dike.

1 Dik (divike) I. W. African pame 1. In dika.

|| Dika (dəi kă). [W. African name.] In dika-bread, a vegetable substance somewhat resembling

bread, a vegetable substance somewhat resembling cocoa, prepared from the fruit of a West African species of mango-tree (Mangifera gabonensis). Dika-fat, -oil, the fatty substance of dika-bread. 1859 Pharmac. Inl. Ser. II. I. 308 Mr. P. L. Simmonds introduced to the notice of the meeting a specimen of Dika bread from Gaboon, on the West Coast of Africa. 1863-72 Watts Dict. Chem. II. 330 The fruit, which is about as large as a swan's egg, contains a white almond having an agreeable taste. These almonds, when coarsely bruised and warm-pressed, form dika-bread, which has a grey colour, with white spots, smells like roasted cocoa and roasted flour. and is greasy to the touch. Dika-bread contains a large quantity of fat. 1888 W. T. Baannt Anim. 4 Veget. Fats 330 Dika oil, oba oil, or wild mango oil is obtained from ... a tree indigenous to the west coast of Africa. Di'Lage. dy'Lage. Also 7 dicage, dyckage.

Dikage, dykage. Also 7 dicage, dyckage. [f. Dike + -AGE.] The work of diking.

1634 (title), Boke of Accounts of the Participants of the Dyckage of Haitfield chace (in I. Tuckett Catal. MSS. Apr. (1868) 54). 1635 in Stonehous Axholme (1839) 91 The dicage and draynage of the Levell of Hatfield Chase.

|| Diramali (dikămā li). E. Ind. Also decamalee. [Marāthī dikāmālī.] The native name of a resinous gum which exudes from the ends of young shoots of Gardenia lucida, a rubiaceous shrub of India.

India.

1848 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Decamalee-gum..obtained from the Gardenia lucida of Roxburgh. 1866 Treas. Bot. Decamalee or Dikamali. 1873 H. Drury Usefuil Plants Ind. 224 A fragrant resin, known. as Dikamali resin is procured from the tree, which is said to be useful in hospitals. 1879 F. Pollok Sport. Brit. Burmah I. 247 Boil the powdered Gallnut in the oil, then add the dikkamalay, and when it is melted, strain.

Boil the powdered Gainnut in the on, then and the shallay, and when it is inclted, strain.

Dike, dyke (doik), sb. Forms: 1-3 die, 3-5 dik, 4 dick, 4-7 dyk, 4-9 dike, dyke, (6 dyik, dycke, 7 dicke, deeke, 7-9 deek, 8 (dial.) dick. [OE. dic masc. and (esp. in later use) fem., ditch, trench, cognate with OS., OFris. dik masc., mound, dam, MDu. dijc mound, dam, ditch, pool, Du. dijk dam; MLG. dtk, LG. dik, diek dam, MHG. tich dam; MLG. dtk, LG. dtk, diek dam, MHG. ttch pond, fishpond, Ger. teich pond, also (from LG.) detch embankment; Icel. dtk, dtki neut. ditch, ich pond, Sw. dike ditch, Da. dige dam, embankment, formerly also 'ditch'. The application thus varies between 'ditch, dug out place', and 'mound formed by throwing up the earth', and may include both. The OE. dtc has given ditch as well as dike, and the conditions under which the two forms severally have arises are not closer of Tyronic Commissions. forms severally have arisen are not clear: cf. LIKE. The spelling dyke is very frequent, but not etymological.]

I. +1. An excavation narrow in proportion to its length, a long and narrow hollow dug out of the ground; a DITCH, trench, or fosse. Obs.

Used from ancient times as the boundary of lands or fields, as the fence of an enclosure, as the defence or part of the defences of a camp, castle, town, or other entrenched place. In such excavations water usually gathers or flows: hence

n such excavations water usually gathers or flows: hence, sense 2.

847 Charter in Sweet O. E. T 434 Donne on Sone dic, & sense 2.

847 Charter in Sweet O. E. T 434 Donne on Sone dic, & sense Sone wez fordealf. c 900 Buda's Hist. 1. v. (1890) 32, & hit begyrde and zefæstnade mid dice and mid eoro-walle from sæ to sæ. tost O. E. Chron. 7, May, And dulfon ba ane mycele dic. c 1305 Lav. 15472 Pa be dic wes idoluen, & allunge ideoped, Pa bi-gunnen heo wal a þere dic [1275 a þan dich] ouer al. a 1300 Cursor H., 9899 (Cott.) A dipe dik [v. rr. dick, diche] þar es a-bute [þe castel] Dughtlili wroght wit-vten dute. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 5829 Til he [Severus] dide make an ouerthwert dik, Bitwyxte to sees a ful gret strik. c 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 11 If þe blynde lede þe blynde boþe fallen in þe dyke. c 1470 Henry Wallace 11. 125 Atour the dike thai seid on athir side, Schott doun the wall. 1232 Goodly Prymer Ps. vii. 15 He is fallen into the dyke which he made. 1573 TUSSER Husb. To Rdr. (1878) 12 Here we see, Things severall be, And there no dike, But champion like. 1575 Churchyard Chipper (1817) 85 The cheef capitaine Manneryng had his deathes wounde, and fell doune in the dike before the gate.

2. Such a hollow dug out to hold or conduct water; a DITCH.

water; a DITCH.

water; a Ditoh.

Cf. February fill-dike: see February 2.
c 893 K. Æifred Oros. II. iv. § 7 Ymbutan pone weall is se mesta dic, on beem is iernende se ungefoglecesta stream.
c 1400 Destr. Troy 1566 With depe dikes and derke doubull of water. 1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 38 The fresche deu, quhilk of befor hed maid dikis and dailis verray donc. 1594 Plat Yewell-ho. II. 60 Syr Edward Hobbie. hath stored certeine dikes in the Ile of Sheppey, with sundrie kindes of Sea-fish, into which dikes by sluces, he doth let in..change of sea-water. 1634-5 Berreton Trav. (1844) 43 An invention well deserving to be put in practice in England over all moats or dykes. a 1687 C. Cotton Poet. Wks. (1765) 108 In Dike lie, Drown'd like a Puppy. 1693 Eveluw De la Quint. Compl. Gard. II. 184, I made. some little dikes or water-courses about a foot deep. to receive the mischievous waters. 1699 Druden Virg. Georg. 1. 441 Whole sheets descend of slucy Rain, The Dykes are fill'd. 1791 Cotting-ham Inclus. Act. 28 Division drains or dikes and ditches. 1881 CLARE VIII. Minstr. I. 90 Some rushy dyke to jump, or bank to climb. 1873 G. C. Davies Mount. 4 Mere vi. 49 A heron sailed majestically away from a dyke.
b. Extended to any water-course or channel, in-

b. Extended to any water course or channel, including those of natural formation. On the

D. Extended to any water-course or channel, meluding those of natural formation. On the Humber, a navigable channel, as Goole Dike, Doncaster Dike, etc. (A local use.)

1616 Subpl. & Markh. Country Farme 335 The water may have a descent or falling away into some Brooke, River, or other Dike. 1728 Pore Dunc. 11. 261 Thames, The King of dykes! 1823 Phillips Rivers Yorksh. viii. 216 Dikes. in the low marshy grounds, the ditches, and even canals, becks, and rivers are so called. 1883 Huddersfield Closs., Dike ... a watercourse or stream, as Rushfield Dyke, Fenay Bridge Dyke, Denby Dyke, all fast-flowing water. 1883 Sheffield Closs., Dike or dyke, a river or collection of water. The Don or Dun at Wadsley is often called 't' owd dyke.' 1893 Spectator 12 Aug. 213 Our sluggish East Anglian rivers, widening into 'broad's and 'dykes'.

3. A small pond or pool. dial.
1788 Marshall Yorksh. Gloss., Dike. also a puddle or small pool of water. 1847-78 Halliwell, Dyke, 2. A small pond. 1877 Holderness Gloss., Dike. a ditch; in Niorth Holderness, a pond. 1889 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dyke, a natural lakelet, mere, or pond—as Shawn Dyke formerly on Brumby Common.

4.4 Any hollow dug in the ground: a pit. caye.

Brumby Common.

+4. Any hollow dug in the ground; a pit, cave, or den. Obs.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 281 Twen heuone hil and helle dik. a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter ix. 31 He waytes in hidell as leon in his dyke. Ibid. cxlviii. 7 Draguns ere..cumand out of

baire diks. 1413 Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483) 1. xv. 11 He wyl me caste in to helle dyke. c1440 Promp. Parv. 121/1 Dyke, fossa, fovea, antrum. c1478 Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 799/36-29 Hec fossa, fovia, cavea, antra, a dyke.

II. An embankment, wall, causeway.

'A bank formed by throwing the earth out of

5. 'A bank formed by throwing the earth out of the ditch' (Bosworth).

The early existence of this sense in Eng. is doubtful: probably all the OE. quotations for which it is assumed in Bosworth-Toller, belong to 1.

1439 Neuminster Cartul. (1878) 263 An olde casten dike. 1333 Coverdalle 18a. xxix. 3, I will laye sege to the rounde aboute and graue vp dykes agaynst ye. 1595 Dalraymfle Leslie's Hist. Scot. 1v. (1895) I. 203 The dyk betuene Abircorne and clyd mouth.. be a noble capitane called Grames was.. douncastne.. fra quhome.. it is 3it called Grames was.. douncastne.. fra quhome.. it is 3it called Grames Dyke. 1832 Phillips Rivers Vorksh. viii. 215 Earthworks... constructed for defence.. Such are the dike at Flamborough [etc.]. 1892 Northumbla. Closs., There are many earth-works of ancient date which are commonly called dikes. One such is known as the Black-dyke.. there are also several Grime's dikes, or Graham's dikes on the Borders.

6. A wall or fence. + a. The wall of a city, a fortification. Obs.

o. A want of tence. Tax. The want of a city, a fortification. Obs.

cigoo Destr. Troy 1533 Sone he raght vpon rowme, rid vp be dykis, Serchit vp the soile bere be Citie was. cigoo Melayne 125 And sythen bou birne vp house and dyke. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. (1858) I. 13 Syne forcit it with fowseis mony one, And dowbill dykes that stalwart wer of stone.

b. A low wall or fence of turf or stone serving

b. A low wall or fence of turf or stone serving as a division or enclosure.

Now the regular sense in Scotland. Dry-stone dyke, a wall constructed of stones without mortar, as usual on the northern moors; fail dyke, one made of sods or turf cut in squares.

1435 WYNTOUN Cron. VIII. XXXVII. 112 The mwde wall dykis bai kest all downe. 1430 Henry Wallace III. 133 A maner dyk off stanys thai had maid. 1258 Q. KENNEDIE Compend. Tractive in Wodr. Soc. Misc. (1844) I. 145 The dyik or closure of the wyne-rard. 1509 Vestry Bis. (Surtees) 280 For mending of the church dicke iiijd. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 434 She. climbed up and got over the dyke in to the yaird. 1774 Pennant Tour Scotl. in 1772. 91 It was well defended by four ditches and five dikes. bid. 182 A great dike of loose stones. 1808 Home Hist. Reb. v, He came to a dry stone dyke that was in his way. 1889 J. M. Barrie Window in Thrums xv, Clods of earth toppled from the garden dyke into the ditch.

C. In some dialects applied to a hedge, or a fence of any kind.

c. In some dialects applied to a nedge, or a sence of any kind.

1867-8 Durham Depos. (Surtees) 84 That she should teir a cheffe and a neckurcheffe of a dycke.

1898 Cumbld. Gloss., Dyke, dsyke, a hedge.

1892 Northumbld. Gloss., Dike, dyke, a fence..applied alike to a hedge, a ditch, an earthen, or a stone wall when used as a fence. A dike stower is a hedge stake.

7. A ridge, embankment, long mound, or dam, thrown up to resist the encroachments of the sea, or to prevent low-lying lands from being flooded by seas rivers or streams.

or to prevent low-lying lands from being flooded by seas, rivers, or streams.

Such are the dikes of Holland, and of the English coasts round the Humber and Wash.

[1337-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 5 § 2 The walles, dyches, bankes ... and other defenses by the costes of the sea.]

1638-56 Cowley Davideis iv. 904 The main Channel of an high-swoln Flood, In vain by Dikes and broken works withstood. 1648 Howell. For. Trav. (Arb.) 73 Seeing their Dikes and draynings in the Netherlands. 1703 Maundbell 70urs. Jerus. (1732) 20 A large Dike thirty yards over at top. 1756 Nucent Gr. Tour I. 156 The land here is lower than the waters; for which reason they have the strongest dams or dykes in the whole country. 1766 Gibson Decl. 4 F. I. xxiv. 705 The camp of Carche was protected by the lofty dykes of the river. 1832 tr. Sismondi's Ital. Ref. 1. 1774 (Soldsman, 1774 Goldsman, 1774 Goldsman, 1774 Goldsman, 1774 Goldsman, 1774 Goldsman, 1775 Ital. 1775 Ital. 1776 (Soldsman, 1776) Brand Newcastle II. 679 note, Query, Why are staiths, in the common language of the keelmen, called dikes?

1838 E. Mackenzie Hist. Northumbid. II. 425 A pier or dike run out at the north entrance at Blyth Harbour.

d. A raised causeway.

A pier or dike run out at the north entrance at Blyth Harbour.

d. A raised causeway.

1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. xxii. (1482) 21 Two other weyes this belyn made in bossyng thurghout the land that one is callyd fosse and that other fosse dyke. 1774 Goldsh. Nat. Hist. (1862) I. vi. v. 480 This dike, or causey, is sometimes ten, and sometimes twelve feet thick, at the foundation. 1843 PRESCOTT Mexico III. viii. (1864) 187 The Spaniards came on the great dike or causeway. 1892 Northumbld. Gloss., Dikes were also frequently trackways.

8. fig. A barrier, obstacle, or obstruction.

1770 Junius Lett. xxxvi. 171 Gain a decisive victory..or. perish bravely.. behind the last dike of the prerogative.

1821 Byron Junius Lett. xxxvi. 171 Gain a decisive victory..or. perish bravely.. behind the last dike of the prerogative.

1822 Byron Junius Lett. txxvi. 171 Gain a decisive victory..or. perish bravely.. behind the last dike of the prerogative.

1823 Byron Junius Lett. txxvi. 171 Gain a decisive victory..or. perish bravely.. the dyke of despotism had not bulged and gaped. 1825 Morley Dutch Rep. II. i. (1866) 128 A solid, substantial dyke against the arbitrary power which was for ever chafing and fretting to destroy its barriers.

9. Mining (Northumb.). A fissure in a stratum, filled up with deposited or intrusive rock; a fault. 1789 Brand Newcastle II. 670 Dikes are the largest kind of fissures..a crack..of the solid strata.. From the matter. between the two sides of the.. dike, it is denominated a claydike, stone-dike, etc. 1892 Northumbld. Gloss., Slip dikes usually contain fragments of the adjacent strata. When the kie [= fault] interrupts the working of a seam of coal, it is called a down-cast dike if the continuation of the seam lies at a lower level, and an upcast dike, if it is continued at a higher level.

b. Hence, in Geol. A mass of mineral matter, usually igneous rock, filling up a fissure in the original strata, and sometimes rising from these like a mound or wall, when they have been worn

like a mound or wall, when they have been worn down by denudation.

1802 PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Th. 67 Whin..exists..in reins (called in Scotland dykes) traversing the strata.

1843 PORTLOCK Geol. 114 A trap dike of considerable size...cuts through the chalk.

1843 DARWIN Vop. Nat. xii. (1852) 267 Shattered and baked rocks, traversed by innumerable dykes of greenstone.

1855 Livinostonic Zambesi ix. 185 A dyke of black basaltic rock crosses the river.

1875 Lyrul Princ.

1860 Livinostonic Zambesi ix. 185 A dyke of black basaltic rock crosses the river.

1875 Lyrul Princ.

1860 Livinostonic Zambesi ix. 185 A dyke of black basaltic rock crosses the river.

1875 Lyrul Princ.

1862 Livinostonic Zambesi ix. 185 A dyke of black basaltic rock crosses the river.

1875 Lyrul Princ.

1862 Livinostonic Jamese in the strata..are intersected by veins or dikes of compact lava.

1863 DAWSON Acadian Geol. iii.

25 Near the edge of the upland, it (the soil) passes into a gray or bluish gray clay called 'blue dike', or, from the circumstance of its containing many vegetable fragments and fibres, 'corky dike'.

10. attrib. and Comb., as dike-back, bottom, delver, -road, -side; dike-hopper, the wheatear; dike-

ing many vegetable fragments and nores, 'corky dike'.

10. attrib. and Comb., as dike-back, -bottom, -delver, -road, -side; dike-hopper, the wheatear; dike-louper (Sc.), a person or animal (e.g. an ox or sheep) that leaps over fences; fig. a transgressor of the laws of morality; † dike-row, a row of trees bordering a field; dike-seam, a seam or bed of coal worked nearly on end (dial.).

a 1400-30 Alexander 712 Pat doune he drafe to be depest of the dyke bothom. 1330 Lindson. 1264 Papringo 992 Now dyke lowparis dois in the kirk resort. 1664 Spelman Gloss. s. v. Theuckium, Arbores crescentes circa agros pro clausura eorum. Volgo dicimus Dike rowes. a 1810 Tannamill. Barrochan Yean Poems (1846) 117 Around the peat-stacks, and alangst the dyke-backs. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. VII. 72, I request you to have the dyke roads on the island well ascertained and known. 1847-98 Halliwell. Dike-cam, a ditch bank. North. 1823 Meanderings of Mem. I. 15 Dyke-cloistered Taddington, of cold intense. 15td. 1. 57 The dikeside watch when Midnight-feeders stray. 1876 Whithy Gloss., Diker or Dike-delver, a ditcher; a digger of drains.

Dike, dyke 'doik', v. Also 4 (Sc.) dik. [f.

digger of drains.

Dike, dyke '(doik'), v. Also 4 (Sc.) dik. [f. DIKE sb. OE. had dician; but the ME. and modern

verb is prob. a new formation.]

1. intr. To make a dike, ditch, or excavation;

1. intr. To make a dike, ditch, or excavation; to dig.

[c 900 Bmda's Hist. 1. ix. § 3 (1890) 46 Par Seuerus se casere in het dician and eorpwall zewyrcan.] 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 552, I dyke and I delue, I do þat treuthe hoteth. c 1386 Chaucer Prol. 538 He wolde. dyke and delue, For cristes sake, for euery poure wight. 14... Voc. in Wr.-Wilcker 579(43 Effodio, to dyke, or delve. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 121/t Dyken, or make adyke, fosso. 1483 CANTON Fables of Misop 2b, He sente hym... to dyke and delve in the erthe. c 1330 2 b, He sente hym... to dyke and delve in the erthe. c 1330 2 b, He sente hym... to dyke and delve in the erthe. c 1330 2 b, He sente hym... to dyke and delve in the erthe. c 1330 2 b, He sente hym... to dyke and delve in the erthe. c 1330 2 b, He sente hym... to dyke and delve in the erthe. c 1330 2 b, He sente hym... to dyke and delve in the erthe. c 1330 2 b, He sente hym... to dyke and delve in the erthe. c 1330 1 b, 12 4 4 5 cowde. dyke, hedge, and mylke a cowe. 1573 Tusser Husb. xxiii. (1878) 6 i When frost will not suffer to dike and to hedge. 1390 5 k Historia 1 b, 12 4 k c 10 4 k l m 1 b, 12 4 k c 10 4 k l m 1 b, 12 4 k l

3. trans. To provide with a dike or dikes, in various senses. a. To surround with dikes or trenches; to entrench.

trenches; to entrench.

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 272 Now dos Edward dike
Berwik brode and long, Als bei bad him pike, and scorned
him in ber song. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce XVII. 271 [He] ger
dik thame so stalwardly. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXL) ix. 35 It
es wele walled all aboute and dyked [fermes entour ad bons
fosses]. 1513 DOUGLAS Æncis VI. iv. 6 Ane dirk, and profound caue .. Quhilk wes weil dekkit [ed. 1553 dykit] and
closit for the nanis With ane foule laik. 2538 LELAND Itin.
1. 38 A praty Pile or Castelet wel dikid, now usid for a
Prison. 1525 WATERMAN Fardle Facions Pref. 8 [They].
diked in themselues.

b. To enclose with an earthen or stone wall. Sc.
c 1575 BALFOUR Practicks (1754) 145 [Jam.) And dike and

c 1375 BALFOUR Practicks (1754) 145 (Jam.) And dike and park the samin surelie and keip thame sikkerlie. 1774 PENNANT Tour Scotl. in 1772. 336 A fortress diked round

c. To defend with a dike or embankment against

c. To defend with a dike or embankment against the sea or river; in quot. 1813 absol.

a 1689 Pettry Pol. Arith. i. (1691) 14 In the Marshes, Impassible ground Diked and Trenched. 1808 J. Barlow Columb. 1v. 592 Quay the calm ports and dike the lawns lawe. 1813 Scort Let. to Miss J. Baillite 10 Jan. in Lockhart, I have been...dyking against the river. 1866 Marsh Eng. Lang. 50 The low lands, subject to overflow by the German Ocean...were not diked.

3. To clean out, scout (a ditch or water-course).

1810 Presentm. Twries in Surfess Miss. (1800) 21 All water-

3. To clean out, secont a dictor or water-course, sign Presentim. Furies in Surfees Misc. (1890) 31 All water-sewers... be dykid and scoried. 158a Act 5 Elia.c. 13 § 7 The Heyes, Fences, Dikes or Hedges... shall from Time to Time be diked, scoured, repaired and kept low.

4. To place (flax or hemp) in a dike or water-

course to steep.

1799 A. Young Line, Agric, 164 Pull it the beginning of August.. Bind and dyke it! leave it in about ten days.

August. Bind and dyke it: leave it in about ten days.

Diked, dyked (doikt), ppl. a. [f. Dike+-kD.]

Furnished with a dike or dikes.

1830 Westm. Rev. XIII. 173 Dyked marsh owes its formation to a natural phenomenon which appears to have been in operation for ages on the upper shores of the bay of Fundy. 1834 S. E. Dawson Handbe. Dom. Canada 67

The dyked meadow-lands of the Acadians.

Dike-grave. Also 7 -greave, 8- digrave.

[a. MDu. dijcgrave, mod.Du. dijkgraaf, f. dijk dike + graaf count, earl.] a. In Holland, an officer whose function it is to take charge of the dikes or

sea-walls. b. In England (esp. Lincolnshire), an officer who has charge of the drains, sluices, and sea-banks of a district under the Court of Sewers; = DIRE-REEVE. Now only dial. (di grave). 1852 Court-voll Settrington in Yorksh. Archaol. 7rnl. X. 75 Milo Herkey et Johannes Holden electi sunt in officiis le dyke graues de anno sequente. 1853 Kirton-in-Lindeep Fine Roll in N. W. Linc. Gloss., Of John Slater and William Ellys, dikegreaues, for not executing their office, viijf. c1648 Howsell. Lett. 1. i. 5 The chief Dike-Grave here, is one of the greatest Officers of Trust in all the Province. 1679 MANVELL Poems, Char. Holland 49 Some small dyke-grave, unperceiv'd, invades The pow'r. 1721 Netv Gen. Atlast 119 The Dykegrave and his Assistants meet to take care of the Dykes, Sluices, Banks, and Channels.. in the Rhineland. 1721 BAILEY, Digrave, Dikergrave, an Officer who takes care of Banks and Ditches. 1889 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dykegrave, Dykereve, a manorial or parochial officer, whose duty it is to superintend the dykes.

Diker, dyker (doi'kat). Also 5 dikar, dycare. [OE. dlcere, dlkere, f. dlc-ian to dike, to ditch; in ME. perh. formed anew from DIKE v.]

1. A man who constructs or works at dikes. 8.

1. A man who constructs or works at dikes. a.

1. A man who constructs or works at dikes. a. One who digs ditches or trenches.

2000 ELFRIG Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker 149/16 Fassor, dikere.

1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. VI. 109 Dikeres and delucres digged up be balkes. 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) 1. xlvi. 372/1 Labourers, delucrs and dykers. ben full poore comonly.

1387 FLEMING Contn. Holinsthed III. 1541/2 They knew not the order of Romneie marsh works. for they were onelie good dikers and hodmen. 1723 Thoresey in Phil. Trans.

XXXII. 344 When the Labourers or Dikers first discovered the lettes...it might be about the Depth of 8 or 10 Foot.

1865 Kingsley Herru. (1866) II. ix. 153 Their .. weapons were found at times by delvers and dykers for centuries after.

b. One who builds enclosure walls (of earth or

b. One who builds enclosure walls (of earth or

b. One who builds enclosure walls (of earth or dry stone). Sc.

1497 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot. I. 33a The dikaris of the park of Falkland. 1864 Cornh. Mag. Nov. 613 Dry-stone dykers, as well as masons, have twenty-four shillings per week. 1884 J. Tarr in Un. Presbyterian Mag. Apr. 156 He was to meat the dykers while bigging the fold dyke.

c. One who constructs embankments.

1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks. (Roxb.) 510 Payd to Prynce, the dyker, for the dykyng off ij. rodde in the old parke of a pond ther, viij.s.

2. A local name of the hedge-sparrow.

189a Northumbld. Gloss., Diker, a hedge sparrow.

26. A local name of the nedge-sparrow.

27. A local name of the nedge-sparrow.

28. A local name of the nedge-sparrow.

29. A local name of the nedge-sparrow.

20. Dirke-roeve, dyke-. [f. Dirks sb. + Reeve: perhaps an alteration of dire-grave, -greave, by identifying its final part with the Eng. reeve, as in port-reeve.] An officer appointed or approved by the Commissioners of Sewers, to take charge of the drains, sluices, and sea-banks of a district of fen

drains, sluices, and sea-banks of a district of fen or marsh-land in England.

1665 Act 16 & 17 Charles II, c. 11 § 7 Summes of Money.. by the said Dykereeves and Surveyours of Sewers or any of them expended in and about the takeing, repairing and amending of any such Breach or Breaches, Goole or Gooles, Overflowing or Overflowings of waters. 1786 Laure of Sewers 180 The Dyke-Reeves, Officers, or other Inhabitants there may set down the Slough of such Drains. 1848 Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. os § 3 To appoint one or more competent person or persons, being an occupier of sewable lands.. to act as dykereeve within each of such sub-districts. 1883 Notice 19 Oct. (Worle View of Sewers, Weston-super-Mare), Owing to the violence of the Gale on the 17th, a Special View of the Dyke Reeves was held, and your Work..was found to require repairing. 1894 Minute-bk. Court of Sewers, Waspentake of Mauley & c., Dec. 17 Being occupiers of not less than ten acres of sewable land in the Messingham District...they are hereby appointed to act as dykereeves within the said district.

† Dikesmowler, dyke-. [f. Dike sb.] An

district.

† Dikesmowler, dyke-. [f. Dike sb.] An obsolete name of the hedge-sparrow.

1611 COTGR., Mari cocu, an Hedge-sparrow, Dikesmowler, Dunnecke. [1847 in HALLIWELL. 1883 in SWAINSON Prov. Names Brit. Birds.]

Dike-warden. [f. Dike + Warden: cf. waywarden.] = Dike-Grave.

1890 Saintsbury Ess. 253 Seithenyn, the drunken prince and dyke-warden.

1890 SAINTSBURY Ess. 253 Seithenyn, the drunken prince and dyke-warden.

Diking, dyking (doi-kin), vbl. sb. [OE. dlcung, f. dlc-ian to DIKE: see -ING 1.]

1. The action of making a dike; the construction of dikes (in various senses of the sb.).

2 2000 ÆLFRIC Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker 149/15 Fossio, dicung. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. VI. 250 Eche a wyght wrougte or in dykynge or in deluynge. 1486 Nottingham Rec. III. 246 For dykyng at the Cheynybrigg Close. 1286 Customs of Pale (Dillon 1892) 82 To minishe everie yere je unto the time that his betterings of such dikenge be owte or Run uppe. 1569 Nottingham Rec. IV. 135 For dykyng the gret dyke in Westcroft. 1641 Bust Farms. Bls. (Surtees) 120 Two dayes. dykinge aboute it. 1776 Laws of Sewers 188 Keep the Rivers thereof with sufficient Dyking, Scouring [etc.]. 1830 N.S. Wheraton Yrnl. 464 Much of the land. reclaimed from the marsh by ditching and dykeing. 1865 Carlyle Fredt. Gr. VI. Xv. viii. 223 Upon this Dollart itself there is now to be diking tried. 1884 Manch. Exam. 6 Sept. 5/2 The land. wants draining, and dyking.

2. Work consisting of dikes.

1436 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 153 Defens off herth and dikyng. 1883 Calk. Angl. 100/1 A Dikynge, fossatus. 1522 MS. Acc. St. Yokn's Hosp., Canterb., Paled for castyng of xxi roddis of dykyng.

3. Comb. diking-boots, stout boots, reaching up to the thigh, used in ditching; diking-mitten, a

to the thigh, used in ditching; diking-mitten, a

glove used by a diker.

1800 Bzwick Mem. (1882) 13 Equipt with an apron, an old dyking-mitten and a sharpened sickle, to set off among the

whin bushes. 1877 Holderness Gloss., Dikin-breats, used for wading in the water and mud when diking.

Dikkar, obs. form of Dicker sb.\(^1\) + Dila ocerate, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dilacerātss torn asunder, pa. pple. of dilacerāre: see next.]

Rent asunder, torn: used as pple. and adj.

1500 Warner Alb. Eng. Epit. (1612) 368 England .. dilacerate and infested. by the Danes. 1508 Middleron Trick to catch Oldone 1. i, What may a stranger expect from thee but vulsera dilacerate, as the poet says, dilacerate dealing the followers (District of the dilacerate), v. Also 7 de.

[f. ppl. stem of L. dilacerāre (f. di-, dis- asunder (Di-1) + lacerāre to tear, lacerate); also delacerāre, whence the formerly frequent variant delacerate.] whence the formerly frequent variant delacerate.]

(DI-1) + laceràre to tear, lacerate); also delaceràre, whence the formerly frequent variant delacerate.] trans. To tear asunder, tear in pieces. Also fig. a. 1604 R. Cawdrey Table Alph., Dilacerate, to rent in sunder. 1618 Hist. Perkin Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 80 You. know how the house of York hath been dilacerated and torn in pieces by the cruel hand of tyrants and home-bred wolves. 1624 Sin T. Herbert Tran. 38 Their eares are extended and dilacerated very much. 1630 Descr. Future Hist. Europe Pref. 2 The Church is dilacerated, the Commonwealth disjoynted. 1708 Mottreux Rabelais IV. Iii. (1737) 211 All were dilacerated and spoil'd. 1828 T. Tavion Apaleius 11. Shall we first dilacerate this man? 1848 J. A. Carlvie it. Dante's Inferno (1849) 334 See how I dilacerate myself.

B. 1624 T. Scott Vox Cali Ded. 5 The Match long since prophetically delacerated. 1649 R. Baron Cyprian Acad. 15 Acteons dogs: greedy to delacerate his limbes instead of the innocent beast he persued.

Hence Dila coerated ppl. a. 1650 A. B. Mutat. Polemo To Rdr. 2 My poor dilacerated Countrey. 1668 H. Mose Div. Dial. IV. xxxiii. 1713) 385 The dilacerated Empire of Rome.

Dilaceration (1419 in Halzí), al. L. dilaceration-em, n. of action from dilacerāre: see prec.]

1. The action of rending asunder or tearing (parts of the body, etc.); the condition of being torn or rent.

2. 1634 T. Johnson tr. Parey's Chirarg. Xi. i. (1678) 278

or rent.

1. The action of rending asunder or tearing (parts of the body, etc.); the condition of being torn or rent.

2. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. Parry's Chirurg. xi. i. (1678) 278 Wounds.. by Gunshot.. are accompanied with contusion, dilaceration, [etc.] 1646 Sir T. Browne Psend. Ep. 111. xvi. 146 Conceiving a dilaceration of the .. belly of the viper. 1723 Arbuthnot Rules of Diet 366 Dilaceration of the nerveous Fibres. 1808 B. Montaque tr. Bacon's Wisd. Ancients Wks. (Bohn 1860) 259 The riddles of Sphinx. Ancients Wks. (Bohn 1860) 259 The riddles of Sphinx. have two conditions annexed. dilaceration to those who do not solve them, and empire to those that do. 1838 New Monthly Mag. LIV. 403 His right-hand nails.. threatened instant dilaceration.

162. 1845 Jove Exp. Dan. xi. CC ij b, Many dilaceracions & divisions. 1650 Halber St. Aug. Citie of God 731 His nobles .. after his death making... a dilaceration of his monarchy. 1808 Lamb Char. Dram. Writ., Ford Wks. 531/a This dilaceration of the spirit and exenteration of the inmost mind.

2. 1844 T. Scott Vox Cali 58 God himselfe hath. Confirmed the breach and delaceration of the [Spanish] Match. 1778 Balley vol. II, Delaceration, a tearing in pieces. 1735 in Johnson. 1803 in Syd. Soc. Lex., Delaceration.

2. 1859 J. Dental Surgery, used 'to describe a condition of tooth resulting from displacement of the calcified portion from the tissues which are instrumental in its production, the development being continued after the normal position of the calcified part has been lost' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). 1899 J. Tomss Dental Surgery, 164 The crown and the fang being joined at an angle, presenting that peculiarity of conformation which has been denominated dilaceration. 1876 T. Bryant Pract. Surg. I. 562 Dilaceration is due to a shifting of the forming tooth on its base.

11. Dilactic (doller ktik), a. Chem. [f. Di-2 2 + LACTIC.] In Dilactic acid. Formula C6 H<sub>10</sub> 6. 2(C<sub>3</sub> H<sub>4</sub> O). O<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>. Its salts are Dilaceration. (So. Caled because it contains two equivalents of lactyl. (So. 744 O)

mole, hedgehog, etc. **Dilamination** (deilæminē<sup>1</sup>·ʃən). *Bot.* [n. of

action from L. dīlāmināre to split in two, f. di-,

action from L. aitaminare to split in two, f. di-, dis-, asunder + lāmina thin plate, layer.] Separation into laminæ, or splitting off of a lamina.

1849 Balffour Man. Bot. 184 A process of dilamination, or chorization.

1875 Ibid. (ed. 5) 371 Parts of the flower are often increased by a process of deduplication, unlining, dilamination, or chorization, i. e. the separation of a lamina from organs already formed.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dilamination, the separation into layers of parts originally continuous.

† **Dila niate,** v. Obs. [f. L. dilaniāt- ppl. stem

† Dila miate, v. Obs. [1. L. dilanial-ppl. stem of dilaniare to tear in pieces, f. di- apart + laniare to tear.] trans. To rend or tear in pieces. Hence Dila miated ppl. a.

1538 W. Oversure Let. to Crumwel in Strype Eccl. Mem.

1. xxix. 206 There be many perverse men, which do dilaniate the flock of Christ. 1597 1st Pl. Return fr. Parnass. III. i. 965, I have restored thy dylaniated back... to those prittic clothes wherin thou now walkest. 1644 Howell Misc. (Mall.) V. 451 Rather than they would

dilaniate the intrails of their own mother, fair Italy.. they met halfway. 1653 W. SCLATER Fun. Serm. (1654) 8 Being dilaniated, and rent in his body.

† Dilaniation. Obs. [n. of action f. prec.: cf. L. laniation. em tearing.]

The action of tearing

cf. L. laniātion-em tearing.] The action of tearing or rending in pieces.

1959 J. Sanford tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes 11 b, The dilaniation of Bacchus. a 1856 Br. Hall Wits. (1837-9) VI. 248 (D.) To challenge and provoke the furious lions to his dilaniation. 1860 Secr. Hist. Chas. II 4 Yas. II 32 The scars of his cruel dilaniations.

† Dila pidate, ppl. a. Obs. or arch. Also 7 delapidat. [ad. L. aīlapidāt-us, pa. pple. of aīlapidāre: see next.] = DILAPIDATED. (Chiefly as

pa. pple.)

pa. pple.)

1830 [see next 2]. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. (ed. 2) 114

It was taken An. 1622, and by them delapidat and depopulated. 1865 Kingsley Herew. (1866) I. i. 29 The keep even in Leland's time. somewhat dilapidate.

Dilapidate (dilæpide't), v. Also 7-9 de
[ad. L. dīlapidāre lit. 'to scatter as if throwing stones', to throw away, destroy, f. di-, dis- asunder +lapidāre to throw stones, f. lapid-em stone. Taken in Eng. in a more literal sense than was usual in L.]

Leans To bring (a building) into a state of

in Eng. in a more literal sense than was usual in L.]

1. trans. To bring (a building) into a state of decay or of partial ruin. Also fig.

1. trans. To bring (a building) into a state of decay or of partial ruin. Also fig.

1. T. Herbert Trav. 216 A ruined Chappell. built by the Spaniard, and delapidated by the Dutch. 1706 Sibbald Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot. I. 111 It has been sadly dilapidated of late, to obtain stones to build a house. 1824 W. IRVING T. Trav. I. 14 The whole side was dilapidated, and seemed like the wing of a house shut up. 1824 Lowell. Yrnl. Italy Prose Wks. 1850 I. 208 His whole figure suddenly dilapidates itself, assuming a tremble of professional weakness.

denly dilapidates itself, assuming a tremote of processional weakness.

2. fig. To waste, squander (a benefice or estate).

1590 in Row Hist. Kirk (Maitland) 408 All quho have dilapidat benefices... to the prejudice of the Kirk. 1542 FULLER HOLY & Prof. St. III. vi. 168 Those who by overbuilding their houses have dilapidated their lands. a 1711 KENSERM. Serm. Wiss. 1638 150 Nothing... more certainly dilapidates their estates... than the surfeits of intemperance. 1844 Lingard Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1853 1. vi. 234 note, Having dilapidated the revenues.

absol. 1652 H. Wharton Def. Pluralities 150 (T.) Many pluralists. do neither dilapidate, nor neglect alms.

3. intr. To become dilapidated; to fall into ruin. decay, or disrepair.

pluralists...do neither dilapidate, nor neglect aims.

3. intr. To become dilapidated; to fall into ruin, decay, or disrepair.

1712 PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch.-wardens (ed. 4) 25 [Charged] with the supervisal...of...the... House, to see that [it] be [not] permitted to dilapidate and fall into decay.

1775 JOHNSON JOHNSON L. P., BLEIN, The church of Elgin...

1823 DE QUINCEY Pope Wks. IX. 30

To find one's fortune dilapidating by changes so rapid.

1824 Hence Dila pidating ppl. a.

1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., Dyer, In the neighbourhood of dilapidating Edifices. 1805 WHITAKER Hist. Craven 500

HOW... are our dilapidating churches to be rebuilt? 1884

H. MILLER Sch. 4 Schm. (1838) 220 Thirty years... [have) exerted their dilapidating effects on [the obelisks].

Dilapidated (dilæ: pide'téd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + ED].] Fallen into ruin or disrepair; ruined, impaired, broken down. [itt. and fig.)

a 1806 Bp. HORSLEY Serm. XXXV. (R.), The inconvenience of succeeding to dilapidated houses. 1817 Sir J. Newrork in Parl. Deb. 1884 The danger was to be apprehended from the dilapidated state of the finances. 1805 Dickens Mul. Fr. II. i, A dilapidated old country villa. 1874 RUSKIN For Clav. IV. XXXVII. 2 A large and dilapidated pair of woman's shoes.

Dilapidation (dilæ:pide/i-fon). Also 5-9 de-.

**Dilapidation** (dilæ:pid&) fən). Also 5–9 de-. [ad. L. dīlapidātion em a squandering, n. of action f. dīlapidāre: see DILAPIDATE v.]

1. The action of dilapidating or expending waste-

1. The action of dilapidating or expending wastefully; wasteful expenditure, squandering.

2160 FORTESCUE Abs. 4 Lim. Mon. x, Sellynge off a kynges livelod, is propirly callid delapidacion off his crowne.

1604 R. CAWDREY Table Alph., Dilapidation, wastefull spending, or suffering to goe to decay. 1682 Burnet Rights Princes Pref. 24 Against the Dilapidations of the Revenues of the Church. 1798 Malthus Popul. (1878) 427 The dilapidation of the national resources. 1818 Hallam Mid. Ages viii. 111. (1855) III. 160 The dilapidation which had taken place in the royal demesnes.

2. The action of bringing (a building, etc.) into ruin, decay, or disrepair.

place in the royal demesnes.

2. The action of bringing (a building, etc.) into ruin, decay, or disrepair.

1830 W. IRVING Sketch Bk. I. 272 Subject to the dilapidations of time and the caprice of fashion. 1836 Act 49-50 Vict. c. 29. § 1 (3) The crofter shall not. persistently injure the holding by the dilapidation of buildings.

3. Law. The action of pulling down, allowing to fall into a state of disrepair, or in any way impairing ecclesiastical property belonging to an incumbency.

12425 Wyntoun Crom. IX. XX. 116 Ane auld abbote swaput downe For opyn dilapidatione. 1212 Colet Serm. to Conuccacion A vij a, Suynge for tithes, for offrynge, for mortuaries, for delapidations, by the right and title of the churche. 1813 Overbury Charac., Ordinary Widdow Wks. (1856) 140 A churchman she dare not venture upon; for she hath heard widowes complain of dilapidations. 1968 Blackstone Comm. III. 92 Dilapidations. are a kind of ecclesiastical waste, either voluntary, by pulling down; or permissive, by suffering the chancel, parsonage-house, and other buildings. to decay. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches 237 Experience in the valuation of dilapidations.

1853 Lanc. Wills (1857) II. 263, I thinke my successors

cannot .. requyer any dylapidacions ffor Seston. 1868
MILMAN S.I. Pawl's 317 Considerable sums as dilapidations for the repair of the body of the church.

attrib. 1772 Ann. Reg. 145 His Lordship .. will lay out the dilapidation sum.. in building a house for the see.

4. The action of falling into decay; the condition of being in ruins or in disrepair. (lit. and fig.)

1858 Sir T. Herrer Trav. (ed. 2) 219 The Calyph pittied her delapidations, and .. begun to reare her up againe, and builded [etc.]. 1884 Goodman Winter Evening Confert. L. (L.), By keeping a strict account of incomes and expences, a man might easily preserve an estate from dilapidation. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 507 The works .. are in such a state of delapidation. 1860 Mrs. Harver Cruize Claymors xi. 303 In striking contrast to the wretched delapidation of the Holy Sepulchre. 1861 F. Hall. in Irnd. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 14 An edifice now lying in littered dilapidation.

5. The falling of stones or masses of rock from mountains or cliffs by natural agency.

1794 Sullivan View Nat. II. 165 In the course of time they shall be exposed from the dilapidations of the mountain. 1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) I. 61 The dilapidation taking place on the east, has caused an opening .. into the heart of the mountain. 1875 Keatinge Trav. (1817) I. 61 The dilapidation.

b. concr. A mass or collection of stone which has fallen from a mountain or height; debris.

1816 Keatinge Trav. (1812) I. 66 Masses of dilapidation.

The rocks have been suffering from dilapidation.

b. concr. A mass or collection of stone which has fallen from a mountain or height; debris.

1816 Kratinge Trav. (1817) I. 68 Masses of dilapidation of various sizes. Ibid. II. 48 The whole tract is covered with reduced dilapidation, either hornstone, trapp, or basalt.

Dilapidator (dilæpidetat). [agent-n., in L. form, from dilapidates: see Dilapidator v. and -or. Cf. F. dilapidateur (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.] One who dilapidates or brings into a ruinous condition; one who allows a building to fall into disrepair.

1698 H. Wharton Def. Pharalities 156 (T.) You shall seldom see a non-resident, but he is also a dilapidator. 1699 Bp. of Lincoln Adv. Clergy 33 Dilapidators many times die insolvent and so leave the whole Burden of the Repair upon the Successour. 1812 Sir R. Wilson Priv. Diary I. 39, I only allowed myself to become a purchaser and not a dilapidator. 1890 Tablet 24 May 813 Power to restrain both builders and dilapidators within reasonable limits.

Dilapse, var. of Delapse v., to slip down. 1876 Kratinge Trav. (1817) I. 149 A round hill, one side of which has dilapsed nearly perpendicularly.

Dilash, var. of Delabsh v. Obs., to let off. 188-8 Hist. Janes VI (1804) 209 He cawait dilashe sum cannons in face of the fyre, to terifie the people to approach.

Dilatability (deile table litti. di-). [f. next:

Dilatability (dəilə tăbi liti, di-). [f. next:

Dilatability (dəile¹-tăbi-lĭti, di-). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being dilatable, capacity of being dilated.

1691 Ray Creation 1. (1714) 28 We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or extensiveness of the throats... of serpents. 1773 Phil. Trans. LXIII. 435 Substances that. differed in their dilatability. 1664 Henry Elem. Chem. I. 1.38 The law of the dilatability of gases by heat has already been stated. 1875 Caolt. Climale & T. vii. 116 Taking the dilatability of sea water to be the same as that of fresh.

Dilatable (dəilə¹-tăb¹-l, di-), a. [f. DILATE v. +-ABLE. Cf. F. dilatable (Cotgr. 1611).] Capable of being dilated, widened out, extended, or enlarged; expansible.

1610 Haley St. Aug. Citic of God x1. v. (1620) 391 They

larged; expansible.

1850 HEALEY St. Aug. Citie of God XI. v. (1620) 391 They will neither make God's essence dilatable nor limitable.

1851 BOYLE Hist. Air i. (1692) 1 That thin..compressible and dilatable Body in which we breath. 1982 A. Monxe Compar. Anat. (ed. 3) 28 Owls.. have the pupil very dilatable.

1851 HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil. III. v. 319 Of the several forms of natural bodies, gases and vapours are observed to be most dilatable.

Hence Dilatableness.

2727 BAILEY vol. II., Dilatableness, capableness of being widened.

† Dilatable, a. Obs., erroneous f. Delitable

† Dilatable, a. Obs., erroneous f. Delitable (also diletabil, dilitable, etc.).

c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsk. 57 A lyf bat may noght be chaungyd, a kyngdome ay lastand dilatable.

Dilatancy (doil21-tánst, di-). [f. next: see -ANCY.] The property of dilating or expanding; spec. that of expanding in bulk with change of shape, exhibited by granular masses, and due to the increase of space between their rigid particles when their rosettion is changed.

the increase of space between their rigid particles when their position is changed.

1885 O. Reynolds in Proc. Bril. Assoc. 896 (title) On the Dilatancy of Media composed of Rigid Particles in Contact.

1864, A very fundamental property of granular masses. To this property he [O. Reynolds] gave the name of dilatancy. It is exhibited in any arrangement of particles where change of bulk is dependent upon change of shape. 1886 Sat. Rev. 28 Aug. 295 Owens College had at that time only begun to display its 'dilatancy', if we may make bold to use a term recently applied by one of its professors to a force which he claims to have discovered in the physical world.

dilâtânt-em (or a. F. dilatant) pr. pple. of L. dīlâtânt-em (or a. F. dilatant) pr. pple. of L. dīlâtānt (F. dilater) to DILATE: see -ANT.]

A. adj. Dilating appendic

A. adj. Dilating, expanding; expansive.

1841 Fraser's Mag. XXIII. 216 My mind had greatly the advantage of my body; this being small, mean, and unseemly, that capacious, lively, and dilatant. 1883 O. Reynolds in Proc. Brit. Asso. 897 When the dilatant material, such as shot or sand, is bounded by smooth surfaces, the layer of grains adjacent to the surface is in a condition differing from that of the grains within the mass.

B. sb. a. A substance having the property of dilating or expanding. b. A surgical instrument used for dilating, a dilatator.

+ Di·latate, v. Obs. [f. L. dīlātāt- ppl. stem of dīlātāre: see DILATE v.2] = DILATE v.2, 1523 Jackson Creed II. 259 Such pleasant objects as might dilatate the heart and spirites.

Dilatate (doi'lřít't), ppl. a. Zool. [ad. L. dī-lātāt-ur, pa. pple. of dīlātāre to Dilate.] Dilated. 1846 Dana Zooph. (1845) 134 Sparingly dilatate at each

extremity. **Dilatation** (deiletel fen). [a. OF. dilatacion, ation (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. dilatasione, Sp. dilatacion, ad. L. dilātātion-em, n. of action f. dīlātā-re to Dilate v.2]

Sp. dilatacion, ad. L. dilātātiön-em, n. of action f. dīlātā-re to DILATE v.2]

1. The action or process of dilating; the condition of being dilated; widening out, expansion, enlargement. (Chiefly in Physics and Physiol.)

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 66 And if þat þe blood go out of arterie þou schalt knowe it bi construccion and dilatacion of þe same arterie. 1250 COGAN Haven Health ccxiiii (1636) 290 By blowing of the winde or dilatation of the ayre. 1650 BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. i. 28 It appears not that any compression of the Air preceded its spontaneous Dilatation of Expansion of its elf. 1659 — Efects of Mot. ix. 708 The dilatation of metals. by Heat. 1732 ABRUTHNOT Rules of Diet 380 There may be a Dropsy. by a Dilatation of the serous Vessels. 1826 HENRY Elem. Chem. I. 80 The expansion or dilatation of bodies . . is an almost universal effect of an increase of temperature. 1849 Mrs. Somkrylle Commect. Phys. Sc. xvii. 156 Alternate condensations and dilatations of the strata. 1871 W. A. HAMMOND Dis. Nerv. Syst. 46 The emotions of shame, of anger, and others, cause the face to become red from dilatation of the blood vessels.

fig. 1659 STANLEY Hist. Philos. XIII. (1701) 500/2 Pleasure . is produced with a kind of dilatation and exaltation of the solur. 1766 KAMES Elem. Crit. (1833) 221 We feel a gradual dilatation of mind. 1877 Waxall Hugo's Misserables iv. xlix. 33 There is a dilatation of thought peculiar to the vicinity of a tomb.

b. concr. A dilated form, formation, or portion of any structure.

D. concr. A dilated form, formation, or portion of any structure.

1833 Thirlyall in Philol. Museum II. 163 Memnon is only a dilatation of Menon. 1854 Woodward Mollusca II. 164 A similar contractile dilatation exists at the end of the foot. 1857 Bernelley Cryptog. 801. § 73 The only semblance of a root is a little dilatation of the base. 1861 Hulme tr. Moquin-Tandon II. 1. 43 This dilatation divides the digestive canal into three parts.

2. The spreading abroad, extension, expansion (of immaterial or abstract things). arck.

1. 353 Dilatacion, and stablisshement of christen feith. 1850 Bp. Carleton Yurisd. 174 For preservation and dilatation of peace and iustice. 1866 Sir J. Temple Irisk Rebellion throughout the whole kingdom. 1839 CDL. Wiseman Cath. 4 Angl. Ch. Ess. (1853) II. 322 To the end of the world, room will be left for the dilatation of religion.

3. The action or practice of dilating upon a sub-

the world, room will be left for the dilatation of religion.

3. The action or practice of dilating upon a subject in speech or writing; amplification, enlargement, diffuse treatment.

c136 Chaucer Man of Law's T. 134 What needeth gretter dilatacion? c1440 Cargarye Life St. Kath. 11. 2278 But this dilatacyon. longeth not to this lyf present. 1609 Bacon Adv. Learn. 11. vii. § 5. 28 God [is] Holy in the description or dilatation of his workes. 1645 Gaule Cars Consc. (1640)4, resolue against all such dilatations in this Epitome. 1779 Johnson L. P., Dryden Wks. II. 428 Little more than a dilatation of the praise given it by Pope. 1873 Lowell Among my Books Ser. 11. 285, I have spoken of Spenser's fondness for dilatation as respects thoughts and images.

Hence Dilata tional a., of or pertaining to a dilatation.

latation.

18181101.
1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 539 The first dilatational bands of the external cortex. 1895 Story-Maskelyne Crystallogr. 1. 11 The dilatational changes resulting from variation of temperature in a crystal.

Dilatative (doil-l'ativ, doi-l'ativ), a. [f. L.

Dilatative (doil2-tativ, doi-12/etiv), a. [f. L. dilătăt-, ppl. stem of dilatăre + -IVE.] Of the nature of or tending to dilatation.

1787-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Dilatation, A new impetus is impressed thereon, from the dilatative cause.

1740 STACK in Phil. Trans. XLI. 429 Therefore the dilatative Effort of the Layers increases with the Layers in a greater Proportion than these Layers.

Dilatator (doi-12/2-12). [a. L. dilătător, agent-

n. from dilata-re to DILATE. In F. dilatateur (Cotgr. 1611). When treated as Latin, the stress is on the third syllable.] a. Anat. A muscle which dilates or expands a part; also attrib. b. Surgery. An instrument for dilating or distending an opening.

An instrument for dilating or distending an opening. (Also DILATER, and less correctly DILATOR.)

\*\*str Cotcr. Dilatater, a dilatator, inlarger, widener; extender. 1878 Bell Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat. 571 In the Reptilia these are replaced by a constrictor and a dilatator muscle. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dilata'tor, a widener. Applied to certain muscles whose office is to widen or dilate the parts on which they act; also applied to instruments for opening or enlarging the entrances to cavities or passages.

\*\*Dilatatory\*\* (doilē!\*\*tātori). Surg.\*\* Also in Lat. form -orium. [ad. F. dilatatoire (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. or mod. L. dīlātātōrium (see quot. 1731), f. L. dīlātāt-, ppl. stem of dīlātā-re to dilate.]

An instrument for dilating a part or organ.

\*\*1511 Cotcr., Dilatatoire, a dilatatorie or inlarger; an Instrument wherewith Chirurgions open those partes that by sicknesse, or other accident, are too much closed. 1856 in Biount Glossog. 1706 Phillips Dilatatory or Dilater. 1731-1800 Balley, Dilatatorium (with Surgeons) an instrument to open any part, as the mouth, womb or fundament. 1823 Crabs Techn. Dict., Dilatatorium (Surg.), a surgical instrument to of dilating the mouth; also for pulling barbed irons out of a wound. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dilatatorium,

† **Dila-te**, v. 1 Obs. Also 4 deleate, 5 dylate, 5-6 de-. [a. F. dilater to defer, delay, temporize, ad med.L. dīlātāre to defer, delay, put off, protract, freq. of differre to DEFEE: cl. DILATORY. The sense 'prolong' comes so near 'enlarge', 'expand', or 'set forth at length', in DILATEV.2, 'expand', or 'set forth at length', in DILATEV.2, 'here the true years were published the of se that the two verbs were probably not thought of as

\*expand', or 'set forth at length', in DILATE v.2, that the two verbs were probably not thought of as distinct words.]

1. trans. To delay, defer.
1399 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 14 To give ous pes, which longe hath be deleated. 1485 CAXTON Chas. Gt. 45 Thou oughtest to dylate the vengeaunce tyll the furour be passed. C1485 Digby Myst. 11. 497 To delate yt any lenger yt ys not best. 1365 J. HEWMON Spider 4 F. lii. 19 Without more time delated. 1574 HELLOWES Guenara's Fam. Ep. (1577) 158 Sometimes the sorrowful sutor doth more feele a rough word they speake, then the iustice they dilate. 1383 T. HOWELL Deuties (1879) 213 Some. with delayes the matter will delate. 1560 SHELTON Quit. II. IV. 12 120 Why dost thou with these so many untoward breathings delate the making of mine end happy?

2. To extend in time, protract, prolong, lengthen. 1480 CAXTON Faytes of A. 11. vi. 103 The cas happed that the battaylle was somewhat dylated. 1250 BELL Surv. Popery 11. 11. v. 168 These houres are sometimes dilated. 1636 OSBORN Adv. Son (1673) 146 A. way to dilate a remembrance beyond the banks of Forgetfulness.

Hence Dilated ppl. a., Dilating vbl. 16.
1290-10 Act 1 Hen. VIII. c. 4, Preamb., Delatyng of so longe tyme. 1255 J. Herwoon Spider 4 F. XXXV. 10 Without more delated delaie. a 1657 R. Loveday Lett. (1663) 165 Your dilate (di-, doilē't), v.2 Also 6-7 delate.

[a. F. dilate-r (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. dīlātāre to spread out, amplify, extend, widen, f. dī-, dis- (DIB-1) + lāt-us broad, wide.]

1. trans. To make wider or larger: to increase

[A. F. dialer (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. dialare to spread out, amplify, extend, widen, f. dī-, dis- (DIS-1) + lāt-us broad, wide.]

1. trans. To make wider or larger; to increase the width of, widen; to expand, amplify, enlarge.

1288 Paynel Salerne's Regim. Y b, Lekes delate the matrice.

1282 Eden Decades 261 Al thynges...are dilated by heate.

1293 Twyne Phisicke agri. Fort. II. Ep. Ded.

161 a, I might dilate this discourse with a thousand argumentes.

1624 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. III. xxi. 162 It is enforced to dilate and hold open the jawes. 1629 Potter Antio. Greece III. xxi. (1715) 135 The sails were contracted, dilated, or chang'd from one side to another.

1794 Smollett Regiche IV. v, While the deep groan Dilates thy labring breast?

1825-6 Tood Cycl. Anat. I. 403/2, Haller found... the bladder so dilated that it was capable of containing twenty pounds of water.

1824 Herschell Siud. Nat. Phil.

11. vii. 193 Heat dilates matter with an irresistible force.

1. fig.

1. w. J. Pelmitatione III. liv, Dilate bin herte, & resceyue bis holy inspiracion wib all maner desir.

1. safe Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 275 b, Holy charite. dilateth & spredeth the herte of man or woman.

1625 F. Markham Bk. Hom.

11. ii. 47 Another sort, who haue dilated and made excellent their bloods, by the great happiness of their fortunate Issues and Noble Matches or Mariages.

1704 Hearne Duct.

1714. (1714) I. 139 The Reader may take Eachard's Roman History as being... proper to dilate the Student's knowledge in Roman Affairs. 1871 Farrar Will. Hist. v. 193 As we have seen, it [Christianity] dilates our whole being.

1. ref.

1829 Taverner Erasm. Prov. (1552) 60 We be therefore

have seen, it [Christianity] quates our whole sound. C. reft.

1539 TAVERNER Erasm. Prov. (1552) 60 We be therefore warned that we dylate not our selues beyond our condition and state. 1653 Wharton Disc. Comets Wks. (1683) 149 There at first appeared a small Comet, afterward it mounted and dilated it self on high. 1715 Leoni Palladio's Archit. (1742) I. 5 Copper is. very pliable, and dilates it self into very thin Leaves. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 379 Will he not dilate and elevate himself in the fulness of vain pomp and senseless pride?

†2. To spread abroad; to extend, diffuse, or disperse through a wide space or region. lit. and

fig. Obs.

1430 Instr. Ambass. in Rymer Foedera (1710) X. 725 Christen Feith and beleue had. be dilated through the World. 1530 Caxton's Chron. Eng. 111. 20b/t In al this tyme the Empyre of Rome was not dylated passynge 12 myle. 2548-77 Vicary Anat. ii. (1888) 21 This Artere. is more obedient to be delated abrode through at the lunges. 1549 Compl. Scotl. Epist. 1 The immortal gloir. is abundantly dilatit athort al cuntreis. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. xii. 53 Bowes and braunches which did broad dilate Their clasping armes. 1664 Evelyn Sylva (1679) 4 The tree being of a kind apt to dilate its roots. 2719 J. T. PHILIPS IT. 34 Conferences 348 This Juncture. favourable for dilating the Knowledge of Christ among these Nations. b. reft.

Nations.
b. reft.
1660 R. Coke Power & Subj. 258 The curing of this Gangrene so dilating it self both in Church, Court and State.
1702 Echard Eccl. Hist. (1710) 246 The joy of which preferment .. dilated itself through all the Roman empire.
3. intr. (for reft.) To become wider or larger; to spread out, widen, enlarge, expand.
1636 G. Sandys Paraphr. Pr. 107 And Naphtali, which borders on Old Jordan, where his stream dilates.
1641 WILKING MALk. Magick II. v. (1648) 182 Shall be like the fins of a fish to contract and dilate.
1642 The subject of the young rogues dilated at the savour.
1649 Miss Mulock Ogilvies ii, Her eye dilating and her cheek glowing.
1873 B. Strawart Heat
132 When a body increases in temperature it also expands in volume or dilates.
1879 Harlan Eyesight ii. 10 The pupil has the property of contracting and dilating.
16. fig. To expand itself; † to have full scope.

pupil has the property of contracting and dilating.

b. fig. To expand itself; +to have full scope.

1651 N. Bacon Disc. Goot. Eng. 11. xiii. (1739) 73 The

Duke of Gloucester was of such noble parts, that they could
hardly dilate in any work inferior to the Government of
a Kingdom. 1847 H. Rocers Ess. I. v. 260 These flimsy
objections dilate into monstrous dimensions. 1863 Draper

Intell. Devel. Europe iii. (1865) 66 A false inference like this
soon dilated into a general doctrine.

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†4. trans. To relate, describe, or set forth at

†4. trans. To relate, describe, or set forth at length; to enlarge or expatiate upon. Obs.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 190 It nedeth nought that I dilate The pris which preised is algate. c 1460 CARGRAYE Chrom. I It plesed me.. to gader a schort remembrance of elde stories, that whanne I loke upon hem. I can sone dilate the circumstaunses. a 1533 Frith Disput. Purgat. Prol. (1829) 94 Rastell hath enterprised to dilate this matter, and hath divided it into three Dialogues. 1622 LTHGOW Trav. viii. 246 Having met with some of their Brethren.. and delated to them their deathes. c 1790 Cowper Comm. Millon's P. L. II. 1024-33 It is.. a common thing with poets to touch slightly beforehand, a subject which they mean to dilate in the sequel. 1801 Gov. Morras in Sparks Life 4 Writ. (1832) III. 150, I dare give only hints; it would be presumptuous to dilate them.

5. intr. To discourse or write at large; to enlarge, expatiate. Const. + of (obs.), on, upon.

widened, expanded, and so perh. short for dilated.]

= DILATED, widely extended or expanded.

127 RIFLEY Comp. Alch. XI. in Ashm. (1652) 182 With
mykyll more Lycour dylate. 1603 B. Jonson Sejanus I. ii,
Instructed With so dilate and absolute a power. 1614 W. B.
Philosopher's Banquet (ed. 2) 12 A minde so delate and
ample. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. II. vii. 187 The Seas
possibly more dilate and extended. 1803 W. TAYLOR in Ann.
Rev. I. 307 Who narrates with dilate diffusion. 1883 FENN
Elis Childr. III. III. ii. 180 Her dilate and frightened eyes
softened with tears.

† DILATE v. 2] =
DILATATION 3.

1893 MARKHAM Sir R. Grinville (Arb.) 58 Thanks hardie
Midleton for thy dilate.

DILATE V. 2

DILATE V. 2

ED 1.] Widened, expanded, distended, diffused,
etc.: see the verb.

1 Lago tr. De Imilatione III. Ivi. pat bou wip a dilated here

etc.: see the verb.

c 1430 tr. De Imitatione III. Ivi, Pat bou wib a dilated herte mowe renne be way of my commandementes. 1665 Shaks. 7r. 4 Cr. II. iii. 261 A shore confines Thy spacious and dilated parts. 1651 STANLEY Poems 29 In an elms dilated shade. 1657 Milton P. L. Iv. 986 Satan allarm'd Collecting all his might dilated stood. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 264 The dilated Urethra was very thin. 1859 TENNYSON Emid 1445 Then there flutter'd in, Half-bold, half-frighted, with dilated eyes, A tribe of women. 1865 Kingsley Herem. x. (1866) 157 His dilated nostril.

† D. Enlarged upon. Obs.

1509 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1682) 74 Exercise true wisdome; in discerning wisely betwitt true and false reports; first... and last [considering] the nature and by-past life of the dilated person.

dilated person.

† C. Cryst. (See quot.) Obs.

\*\*Rog-17 R. JAMESON Char. Min. 215 Dilated, the name given to a variety of dodecahedral calcareous spar, in which the bases of the extreme pentagons are in some degree enlarged by the inclination of the lateral planes.

d. Her. 'Opened or extended. Applied to a Pair of Compasses, Barnacles, etc.' Cussans, 1882.

Hence Dila tedly adv., in a dilated manner, with

Hence **Dila-tedly** adv., in a dilated manner, with dilatation; diffusely.

1627 Feltham Resolves xxi. (ed. 1) 64 His... aberrations, wherein he hath dilatedly tumbled himselfe.

1 **Dila-tement.** Obs. rare. [f. DILATE v.² +

1833 Nashe Christ's T. (1673) 86 Euen in this dilatement against Ambition, the diuel seekes to set in a foote of affected

against Ambition, the diuel seekes to set in a 1000e vi auction applaises. **Dilater** (doilē<sup>1</sup>·tə1). [f. DILATE v.² + -ER¹. Now mostly supplanted by the less correctly formed DILATOR¹.] One who or that which dilates.

1605 Shelton Commend. Verses in Verstegan Dec. Intell., Thy labours shew thy will to dignifie The first dilaters of thy famous Nation. 1649 BP. HALL Chr. Moder. (ed. Ward) 38/1 Away, then, ye cruel torturers of opinions, dilaters of errors, delators of your brethren.

b. spec. A surgical instrument used to dilate a part; = DILATOR sb.¹ a. '

1634 T. Johnson Parry's Chirurg. 464 A dilater made for to open the mouth and teeth. 1668 R. L'Estrange Vis. Cuev. (1708) 28 In the tail of these, came the Surgeons, laden with Pincers.. Dilaters, Scissers. 1706 Phillips (ed.

Kersey), Dilatatory, or Dilater, a Surgeon's dilating Instrument, hollow on the inside, to draw barbed Iron, &c. out of a Wound: Also an Instrument with which the Mouth of the Womb may be dilated. 723-1800 BALLEY, Dilater, C. Anat. A muscle which dilates or expands a part; = DILATATOB a, DILATOB 50.1 b, 1683 SNAFE Anat. Horze IV. xiv. (1686) 171 Of the Dilaters or those that widen the Chest there are four pair.

Dilater, obs. form of DELATOB, accuser.

Dilating (doil2-tin), vbl. sb. [f. DLATE v.2+1NG 1.] The action of the verb DILATE, in various senses; enlargement, expansion.

1533 MORE Comf. agst. Trib. 11. Wks. 1213/2 Among other (tokens) the comyng in of the Jewes, and ye dilating of christendome againe. 1533 — Confut. Tindale ibid. 648/2 For now in dylating and declaring of hys conclusion, he addeth one thinge. 1595 J. HOOKER Girald. Irel. in Holinsted II. 36/1 Doo grant that you for the dilating of Gods church. doe enter to possesse that land. 1657 J. SMITH Myst. Rhet. 114 Paradiastole is a dilating or enlarging of a matter by interpretation. 1703 MANDRELL Journ. Jerne. (1732) 12 Where the waters by dilating were become shallower. 1795 MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary Sept., A few memorandums for my own dilating upon at our meeting.

Dilating, 191. a. [f. DILATE v.2 + -ING 2.] That dilates or expands: see the verb.

1281 T. Howell. Deuises (1870) 192 In my delating brains, a thousand thoughts were fed. 1893 Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift 4 With such a dilatinge narration. 1644 Dicay Nat. Bodies I. (1645) 207 foill those capacities which the dilating heat hath made. 1805 SOUTHEY Madoc in W. iv, Through the broken cloud, Appeared the bright dilating blue of heaven. 2848 BANAM Halient. 248 A dilating crest which grows red at the nuptial season.

Hence Dilatingly adv.

heaven. 1254 DALPING.

Hence Dilatingly adv.

1891 G. MEREDITH One of our Conq. II. vi. 150 The colonel eyed Mrs. Blathenoy dilatingly.

† Dilation 1. Obs. Also 5-6 de-, dy-. [a. OF. dilation (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), mod. F. dilation, It. dilatione, ad. L. dilātion-em; n. of action differre. dilāt- to defer, delay, put off: cf. Disconditions.

tion, It. dilaxione, ad. L. dīlātiān-em, n. of action from differre, dīlāt- to defer, delay, put off: cf. DI-LATE v. 1] Delay, procrastination, postponement.

14. Lydg. Temple of Glas 877 Bebe not astoneid of no wilfulnes, Ne nouşt dispeired of bis dilacioun. 1430 — Chron.

1707 III. xxx, Without abode or longe delacyon. 1bid. IV. xxxiv, I wyll nowe make no dylacyon. 1538 LATINER Serm.

Lord's Pray, iv. 31 The Angels. . whiche doe the will and pleasure of God without dilation. 1538 Parsons Chr. Exerc.

II. V. 350 So the matter by delation came to no effect. 1697

Br. HALL Heaven 1906 Earth 6 5 Some desperate debters, whom, after long dilations of payments. . we altogether let goe for disability. 1665 J. Webs Stone Heng (1725) 160 The Dilation that attended the ultimate Appeal.

Dilation 2 (dəilə 1910, di-). [Improperly f. DI-LATE v. 2, which does not contain the verbal suffixate, but a stem -late from L. lāt-us broad, so that the etymologically correct formation is dilatation.

the etymologically correct formation is dilatation. (Cf. coercion, dispution for disputation, etc.).]

(Cf. coercion, dispution for disputation, etc.).]

1. = DILATATION I.

1. 1898 FLORIO, Dilatione, a dilation, enlarging or ouerspreading. [But 1621 corrects to Dilatations a dilating, Dilations a delaying.] 1803 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 76 The dilations of the arteries. 1625 CROOKE Body of Mass 641 The dilation is the cause of deepe and base voyces. 1796 Souther Lett. fr. 37ain (1799) 125 The beauty of its dilation and contraction. 1847 Tennyson Princ. vi. 172 At first her eye with slow dilation roll'd Dry flame. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 27 Transverse dilation of the thorax.

186. 1847 H. Mone Poems 203 The soul .. a sure fixation And centrall depth it hath, and free dilation. 1789 J. FRERE in Microcosm No. 25 P 8 The mind perceives a sensible dilation of its faculties. 1823 LAMB Elia Ser. 11. Child Angel, Those natural dilations of the youthful spirit. † 2. = DILATATION 2. Obs.

2. 1621 DONNE in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xc. 14 A prayer not only of appropriation to ourselves .. but of a charitable dilation and extension to others.

3. = DILATATION 3.

a 1631 Donne in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xc. 14 A prayer not only of appropriation to ourselves... but of a charitable dilation and extension to others.

3. = DILATATION 3.

\*\*r605 BACON Adv. Learn. II. vii. § 6. 28 In the description or dilation of his works. 1633 Cocream II., A Speaking at large, Dilation. 1774 Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry III. xxxix. 377 By needless dilations, and the affectations of circumlocution. 1831 AGN. STRICKLAND Queens Scot. II. 193 Frivolous terms and dilations cut away.

Dilation 3, obs. var. of Delation, accusation.

Dilative (dailē'tiv), a. [f. DILATE v.2 + 1VE.]

1. Having the property of dilating or expanding (trans. and intr.) = DILATATIVE.

1634 T. Johnson Parry's Chirmyz. III. i. (1678) 52 The Vital (faculty) is divided into the dilative and contractive faculty of the heart and arteries. 1671 Grew Anal. Plants. I. ii. § 4 A Body Porous, Dilative and Pliable. 1808 Coleride Lit. Rem. (1836) II. 408 The...astringent power, comparatively uncounteracted by the dilative. Ibid. 411 The dilative force. † 2. Serving to diffuse (the food). Obs.

1538 Paynel. Salerm's Regim. P. Drinkynge delatiue is moste conuenient after the fyrst digestion regularlye. 1509 Cogan Haven Health coxv. (1636) 233 If any of these three uses of drinke be omitted, the drinke delative may be best spared. 1600 Venner Via Recta (1650) 275 This drinking of Wine or Beer between meales. may well be termed both dilutive and dilative. 1634 H. R. Salerm's Regim. 90 Regularly, conuenient drinke dilatiue, or permixtiue, ought to be Wine, Ale, Beere, Perry, or such like.

Dilatometer (dail/ty/mfta). [f. Dilate v.2 + (0) Meters.] An instrument for determining the dilatometer (dail/ty/mfta).

1838 Nature No. 639. 290 The numerous determinations of the expansion of water by heat. Experimenters...have used two methods—the hydrostatic and the dilatometer. 1833 Syd. Soc. Lex., Alcoholic dilatometer, an instrument in 1600.

vented by Silvermann to determine the quantity of alcohol in a liquid, founded on the principle that water in passing from o °C. to 100° C. .. expands 0466 of its volume, and alcohol...1252.

Dilator (deile ter), sb.1 [f. DILATE v.2: an irregular formation, the regular types being Di-LATER from Eng. dilate, and DILATATOR from L. dilātāre.] One who or that which dilates: spec.

a. Surg. An instrument used to dilate or distend an opening, passage, or organ; = DILATATOR b,

DILATER D.

[1634-1706: see DILATER b.] 1688 R. HOLME Armoury III.

420/2 The Dilator is an Instrument to open or stretch out a
thing to its breadth. 1830 S. Coopen Dict. Pract. Surg.

(ed. 6) s.v. Urethra, With respect to dilators, as they are
called .. their use is far from being much approved by the
best modern surgeons. 1864 T. Holmes Syst. Surg. (1870)

1V. 063 The stricture being now fairly split, the dilator
should be rotated.

b. Anat. A muscle or nerve which dilates or
widens a part. Dilatator of Dilatater C. Also

widens a part; = DILATATOR a, DILATER c. Also

altrio.

[1683: see DILATER C.] a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The dilators of the nose are too strong in cholerick people. 1809 Med.

772. XVII. 407 The radiating (or dilator) muscle of the Iris. 1844 J. G. WILKINSON Swedenborg's Amim. Kingd. II.

i. 3 The muscles of the nose are three pair; two pair of dilator, and one pair of constrictors. 1876 FOSTER Phys. II.

i. \$2. 210 It acts energetically as a dilator-nerve.

+ **Dilator**, our, a. and sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Obs. Forms: 5-8 dilatour, 6 delatour, 8 dilator, delator. [a. F. dilatoire adj. 'dilatory', formerly also sb. 'delay', ad. L. dilatorius, dilatorium, dilatory, delaying, f. dilat- ppl. stem of differre: see Defer v.1, Dilate v.1 For the form of the word

cf. declarator.]
A. adj. (Sc. Law.) DILATORY; delaying, causing

cf. declarator.]

A. adj. (Sc. Law.) DILATORY; delaying, causing delay.

1503 Sc. Acts Jas. IV (1507) § 65 There salbe na exception dilatour admitted against that summounds. Ibid. § 95 Vpon dilatour or peremptour exception. 1509 SKEME Reg. Maj.

104 Gif the partie defendand will not vse any exception or defence dilatour. 1728 J. LOUTHLAN Form of Process (ed. 2)

267 All his Defences, both dilator and peremptor, which the Sheriff shall either advise in Court, or allow [etc.].

B. sb. (Sc. Law.) A delay; a cause of delay, a dilatory plea; = DILATORY sb.

1473 Treaty w. Scotl. in Rymer Foedera (1710) XI. 780 Withoutyn any dilatour or delais. 1283 SEMPIL Leg. Bb. Andrews Life 104 Ballates (1872) 205 Bot Doctor Patrick still replyed, With trickis and delatouris he denyed. 1773 Wodrow Corr. (1843) II. 328, I scarce mention the unaccountable dilatours of settling vacancies. 1718 Ibid. II. 381 This was reckoned a delator, and opposed. 1728 J. Louthlan Form of Process (ed. 2) 97 All these Objections, properly called Dilators, must be first proponed. 1888 Ramsay Scotl. In 1816 C. I. ii. 41 He is said to have excelled in what was called proponing dilators.

Dilator, obs. form of Delatore, accuser.

Dilatorily (di-lätorili), adv. [f. Dilatory a.]

+-Ly 2.] In a dilatory manner; delayingly.

1700 Tyrrell Hist. Eng. II. 873 The Prelates answered him dilatorily. 1785 Johnson in Boswell Life (1848) 665/1, I wrote in my usual way, dilatorily and hastily, unwilling to work, and working with vigour and haste. 1849 Lowell Lett.

1. 167, I remain very sincerely (and dilatorily) Your friend.

Dilatoriness (di-lätarines). Forms: see Dilatory: tendency to procrastination or delay.

Dilatoriness (di'laterines). Forms: see Di-LATORY. [f. next + - NESS.] The quality of being dilatory; tendency to procrastination or delay. 1642 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. III. (1662) I. 610 Lest his Majesty should think it a delatoriness in the Parliament to return an Answer. 2667 WATERHOUSE Fire Lond. 95 The sluggards dilatoriness is upon men; and they will sit still a little longer. 1718 Free-Hinker No. 56. 4 The Holy See proceeded with its usual dilatoriness in that Affair. 1845 Scott Frnl. 7 Dec., Letters. lying on my desk like snakes, hissing at me for my dilatoriness. 1862 M. PATTISON Ess. (1889) I. 38 His delay in setting out was due to pure procrastination and dilatoriness.

Dilatory (di lăteri), a.1 and sb. Forms: 6-7

Dilatory (di'lătəri), a.1 and sb. Forms: 6-7 dilatorie, 7- dilatory, (8 erron. dilitary). Also 6-7 delatorie, (6 delaterye, deletary), 7 delatory. [ad. L. āfiāfōri-us, f. dīlātōr-em a delayer, agent-n. from differre, dīlāt- to Defer, delay: see DILATE p.1 Cf. F. dilatoire (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Tending to cause delay; made for the purpose of gaining time or deferring decision or action. 18th Lambarde Eiren. IV. xxi. (1588) 622 It was very Dilatorie for the Justices of Peace, to take those Wages, at the handes of the Shirife. 1852 NASHE P. Penilesse (ed. 2) 9 a. For his delaterye excusse. 1613 SHARS. Hen. VIII, 11. v. 237, I abhorre This dilatory sloth and trickes of Rome. 1653 FULLER Ch. Hist. VIII. ii. \$46 Dilatory letters excusing themselves from coming thither. 1671 SHADWELL Humourists v. Wks. 1720 I. 202, I will .. make no hesitation or dilatory scruple. 1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 1787 4 By long deliberation and dilatory projects they may both be lost. 1860 MOTLEY Netherl. (1868) I. iii. 80 The policy of England Continued to be expectant and dilatory.

b. Law. Dilatory plea, a plea put in for the sake

b. Law. Inlatory piea, a piea piea in the of delay. Dilatory exception: see Exception sb. 4 a. Dilatory defence (in Sc. Law): see quot. [1598 Britton ii. xvii. § 1 Par exceptionis dilatories.] 1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 14 § 5 None essoin... or other dilatorie ple for the defendant shall be admitted. 1621 Rich Honest. Age (1844) 21 They.. do seeke for nothing more then to checke the course of justice by their delatory pleas. 1678 Hickes in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. ii. IV. 49 At last all the di-

latory exceptions being answered, the Jury was impanelled and the witnesses sworn. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. III. 301 Dilatory pleas are such as tend merely to delay or put off the suit, by questioning the propriety of the remedy, rather than by denying the injury. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot., Dilatory Defence is a plea offered by a defender for eliding the conclusions of the action, without entering on the merits of the cause. 1880 Muirhead Gains iv. § 20 Those [Exceptions] are dilatory that are available only for a time, such as that of an agreement not to sue say for five years. 2 Given to or characterized by delay: slow

as that of an agreement not to sue say for five years.

2. Given to or characterized by delay; slow, tardy.

3. Of persons, their characters, habits, etc. 1604 Shaks. Oth. 11. iii. 379 Wit depends on dilatory time. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 89 P I Women of dilatory Tempers, who are for spinning out the Time of Courtship. 1742 Young N. Th. i. 413 Poor dilatory man. 1781 Cowper Lett. 25 Aug., The most dilatory of all people. 1838 Third-wall Greece III. xix. 160 They are as prompt, as you are dilatory.

1864 Pae Eustace 38 You shall have no longer cause to think me dilatory.

1868 Doyle Serash. Love xii. (1700) 64 Being press'd to

b. Of actions.

1648 Boyle Seraph. Love xii. (1700) 64 Being press'd to give an account of such a Dilatory way of proceeding. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 144 P 11 But between dilatory payment and bankruptcy there is a great distance. 1843 Presscott Mexico vi. v. (1864) 369 Cortez was not content to wait patiently the effects of a dilatory blockade. 1879 Froude Caesar xxii. 386 His political advisers were impatient of these dilatory movements.

B. sb. Law. A means of procuring delay; a dilatory plea: see A. 1 b.

B. sb. Law. A means of procuring delay; a dilatory plea; see A. 1 b.

1263-87 Foxe A. 4 M. (1684) II. 22 Shifting off the matter by subtil dilatories and frivolous cavilling about the law.

1288 ABP. SANDYS Serm. (1841) 226 Delatories and shiftings off wear out many a just cause, and beggar many a poor man. 1681 Trial of S. Colledge 16 You ought not to have helps to plead dilatories. a 1734 NORTH Lives (1826) I. 30 Criminals of that sort. should defend upon plain truth, which they know best, without any dilatories, arts or evasions.

1848 Wharton Law Lex. s.v. Dilatory Pleas, No man shall be permitted to plead two dilatories at separate times.

† Dila tory, a.<sup>2</sup> Obs. rare. [A bad formation for dilatatory, f. DILATE v.] Used for dilating,

1691 MULLINEUX in Phil. Trans. XVII. 822 The Chyrurion...inserted his Dilatory Instrument.

gion.. inserted his Dilatory Instrument.

|| **Dilature**. Sc. Obs. [A variant of dilatour, DILATOR? Assimilated in spelling to L. dilātūra, delaying, delay, f. dilāt- ppl. stem of L. differre: see DILATE v. ] = DILATORY sh.

\*1558 LYNDESAY Monarche 5766 Throw Delaturis [v. r. delatouris] full of dissait, Quhilk mony one gart beg thare mait.
1714 Let. in Lockhart Papers I. 439 The Court tricked them with dilatures till the .. opportunity was past.

Dilay, var. of DELAY.

Dilay(e, obs. form of DELAY.

Dilao, Sc. form of DULSE.

† **Dilao** 1. Obs. Also dildoe. A word of obscure origin. used in the refrains of ballads.

Tildo 1. Obs. Also dildoe. A word of obscure origin, used in the refrains of ballads.

Also, a name of the penis or phallus, or a figure thereof; the lingam of Hindoo worship; formerly, also, a contemptuous or reviling appellation of a man or lad; and appapplied to a cylindrical or 'sausage' curl.

1610 B. Jonson Alch. v. iii, Here I find. The seeling fill'd with poesies of the candle: And Madame, with a Dildo, writ of the walls. 1611 Shaks. Wint. T. iv. iv. 195 He has the prettiest Loue-songs for Maids. with such delicate burthens of Dildo's and Fadings. a 1627 Middle. 1612 He has the prettiest Loue-songs for Maids. with such delicate burthens of Dildo's and Fadings. a 1627 Middle. 1628 Ford Maid. ii, What, has he got a singing in his head now? Now's out of work he falls to making dildoes. 1628 Ford Fancies Iv. i, This page a milk-livered dildoe. 1629 Ford Fancies Iv. i, This page a milk-livered dildoe. 1629 Ford Fancies Iv. i, This page a milk-livered dildoe. 1629 Ford Fancies Iv. i, This page a milk-livered dildoe. 1629 Ford Fancies Iv. i, This page a milk-livered dildoe. 1629 Ford Fancies Iv. i, This page a milk-livered dildoe. 1629 Ford Fancies Iv. i, This page a milk-livered dildoe. 1629 Ford Fancies Iv. i, This page a milk-livered dildoe. 1629 Ford Fancies Iv. i, This page a milk-livered dildoe. 1629 Ford Fancies Iv. i, This page a milk-livered dildoe, what we bake, and what we brew. 1629 Torrino, Bacillo. a simple gull, a shallow pate, also a dilldoe, or pillie-cock. 1667 R. W. Conf. Charac. To Rdr. (1860) 70 thou faint-hearted dildo. 1688 R. Holme Armonry II. 463/2 A Campaign Wig hath Knots or Bobs (or a Dildo on each side) with a curled Forehead. 1698 Freer Acc. E. I sadia 179 Under the Banyan Tree, an Altar with a Dildo in the middle being erected, they offer Rice.

b. Comb. dildo-glass, a cylindrical glass; ? a test-tube.

test-tube.

cross Flercher Nice Valour III. i, Whoever lives to see me Dead, gentlemen, shall find me all mummy, Good to fill galipots, and long dido-glasses.

† Dido 2. Obs. [prob. the same word as prec., from its cylindrical form like a 'dildo-glass'.] A tree or shrub of the genus Cereus (N.O. Cacara). tacese). Also Dildo-tree, Dildo-bush, Dildo Pear Tree.

Tree.

1506 Phil. Trans. XIX. 206 The Dildoe-tree is the same with the Cereus or Torch-Plant. 1507 Dampier Voy. I. 81 Barren Islands without any Tree, only some Dildoe-bushes growing on them. 15id. 101 The Dildoe-tree is a green prickly shrub, that grows about 100 r12 foot high, without either Leaf or Fruit. It is as big as a mans Leg, from the root to the top, and it is full of sharp prickles, growing in thick rows. 1700 W. King Transactioneer 11 The Toddy-Tree, the Sower-Sop, the Bonavists, and the Dildoe. 1756 P. Browns Nat. Ilist. Jamaica (1789) 238 The larger erect Indian Fig. or Dildo Pear Tree.

† Dile ct. ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dilect-us beloved', pa. pple. of diligere to esteem highly, to love (see Diligent).] Beloved.

151 J. T. in Bradshaw St. Werburge Prol. ii, A virgin resplendent Dilect of our lorde.

Dilectacion, obs. form of Delectation.

Dilectacion, obs. form of DELECTATION.

† Dilection (dile ksən). Obs. Also 5-6 dy-, 6 de-. [a. F. dilection (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. dilection-em love (of God, etc.) (Tertullian, Vulgate), n. of action from diligere to select to oneself from others, to esteem highly, hold dear, love; f. di-, dis- (DIS- I) + legère to gather, cull, choose.]

1. Love, affection: almost always, spiritual or Christian love, or the love of God to man or of

man to God: cf. CHARITY I.

man to God; cf. CHABITY I.

1888 WYCLIF Rev. Prol., lon, the apostil and euangelist of oure Lord lhesu Crist, chosen and loued, in so gret loue of dileccioun is had.

2 1800 HOCCLEVE De Reg. Princ. 851 Frenship, adieu; farewele, dileccioun.

2 1801 Jay His despyples... to hym had dyleccyon. 2 1800 Wyse Chyld & Enip. Adrian (1860) 15 They were by dyleccion all of one hart and of one wyll. 1623 Favine They. 1601 Hom. 1x. vi. 399 In token of love and Brotherly dilection. 1683 E. Hooker Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div. 56 This dilection, love, charitie towards God, and towards His Image, man.

2. The action of choosing, choice (of that on which one's desire or affection is set); esp. in Theol.

= ELECTION 2.

= ELECTION 3.

= ELECTION 3.

c 1450 Henryson Mor. Fab. 62 And when the saul Giues consent vnto delection, The wicked thought beginnes for to breird In deadly sinne. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 12.

We are adjured by our election, selection, dilection, to be merciful. 1655 Jeanes Fuls. Christ 51 Christ is the only begotten son of God, not by dilection, but by eternall generation.

¶ 3. Used by Carlyle to render Ger. liebden as a sittle of bonour. title of honour

title of honour.

1864 Carlyle Fredk. Gl. (1865) IV. xi. v. 81 These things
We expect from your Dilection, as Kurfürst of Brandenburg.

1865 Ibid. VII. xvii. iv. (1873) 37 [I] apprise your
dilection, though under deepest secrecy.

Dilemma (dilemå, doi-), sb. Also β. 6-7
(after French) dilemme (dylem). [a. L. dilemma, a. Gr. δίλημμα double proposition, f. δι.,
twice (DI-2) + λημμα assumption, premiss: see
IRMMA.]

LEMMA.]
1. In Ahetoric. A form of argument involving an adversary in the choice of two (or, loosely, more) alternatives, either of which is (or appears) equally unfavourable to him. (The alternatives are commonly spoken of as the 'horns' of the dilemma.) Hence in Logic, A hypothetical syllogism having a conjunctive or 'conditional' major premiss and

monly spoken of as the 'norms' of the dilemma.) Hence in Logic, A hypothetical syllogism having a conjunctive or 'conditional' major premiss and a disjunctive minor (or, one premiss conjunctive and the other disjunctive). Very different views have been taken by different logicians as to what syllogisms are properly dilemmas; several of the arguments commonly so called being considered by some writers to be only ordinary conjunctive syllogisms, constructive or destructive. See Fowler, Deductive Logic, v. § 4. 1553 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 36 They are. excommunicated .. wth a dilemma made concerninge the .. Mayor's. perplexitie. 1553 T. WILSON Logike (1380) 34 b, Dilemma, otherwise. . called a horned argument, is when the reason consistent of repugnant members, so that what so ever you graunt, you fall into the snare. 1628 BACON Hem. VII, Wks. (Bohn) 377 A dilemma, that bishop Morton .. used, to raise up the benevolence to higher rates; and some called it his fork, and some his crotch. ... 'That if they met with any that were sparing, they should tell them, that they must needs have, because they laid up: and if they were spenders, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living.' 1638 CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot. I. ii. § 154 Thus haue we cast off your dilemma, and broken both the hornes of it. 1677 GAIR Crt. Gentiles II. IV. Proem 11 A Dilemma is an argumentation from two members, whereof both are attended with incommoditie. 1725 WATTS Logic III. ii. § 6 A Dilemma becomes faulty or ineffectual... when it may be retorted with equal force upon him who utters it. 1837-8 Sir W. HAMILTON Logic xviii. (1866) I. 351 An hypothetico-disjunctive syllogism is called the dilemma or horned syllogism. Ibid. 352 If the disjunction. has only two members, the syllogism is then called a dilemma in the strict and proper signification. If... three... members, it is called trilemma, etc. 1843 ABP. Thomson Laws Th. § 100 (1860) 203 The Dilemma is a complex argument, partaking both of the conditiona

(or, lossely, several) alternatives, which are or appear equally unfavourable; a position of doubt or perplexity, a 'fix'.

1590 Reene Neuer too late (1600) 19 Every motion was intangled with a dilemma:. the loue of Francesco gaue such fierce assaults to the bulwarke of her affection. the feare of her Fathers displeasure. draue her to meditate thus. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. 19. 19. 19 perplexity, and doubtful dilemma. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. 19. 18 53 He is reduced to this doleful Dilemma; either voluntarily, by resigning, to depose himself; or violently, by detrusion, to be deposed by others. 1796 Mosse Amer. Cog. II. 297 Kosciusko was. reduced to the unpleasant dilemma of being obliged either to kill the father or give up the daughter. 1841-44 Embrson Ess., Experience Wks. (Bohn) I. 189 In the dilemma of a swimmer among drowning men, who all catch at him. 1888 Bryck Amer. Commu. II. liii. 332 They

were .. in the dilemma of either violating the Constitution or losing a golden opportunity.

3. Comb. as dilemma-making.
1895 Westm. Gas. 16 Apr. 3/3 Dilemma-making is at best a somewhat puerile. form of dialectic.

Dilemma, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.]

1. trans. To place in a dilemma; pa. pple. = in a dilemma or 'fix'.
1695 S. H. Gold. Law 44 Both sides are Dilemma'd, and stand postur'd like Lots wife. 1696 Fayer Acc. E. India 4 P. 235 Now we were dilemma'd, not knowing what to wish. a 1849 Poe Marginalia Wks. 1864 III. 485 Like a novelhero dilemma'd, I made up my mind to be guided by circumstances.

stances. + 2. intr. To be in a dilemma; to hesitate or be

in doubt between two alternatives. Obs. rare.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE Answ. Diss. 39 He runs away with the 'act, for Granted'; Dilemma's upon it, and so leaves the Matter.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE Answ. Dies. 39 He runs away with the Fact, for Granted; Dilemma's upon it, and so leaves the Matter.

Dilemmatic (di-, doilemæ'tik), a. [f. Gr. δίλημματ- stem of δίλημμα (see prec.) + -10.] Of the nature of, or relating to, a dilemma.

1837-8 Sir W. Hamilton Logic xiii. (1860) I. 241 Dilemmatic judgments are those in which a condition is found, both in the subject and in the predicate. Ibid. xv. (1860) I.

201 The Hypothetico-disjunctive or Dilemmatic Syllogism.

1867 Arwater Elem. Logic yo Dilemmatic Judgements involve a combination of the conditional and disjunctive.

1870 Jevons Elem. Logic xix. 163 Dilemmatic arguments are. more often fallacious than not. 1891 Welton Manual Logic IV. V. 447 The peculiar feature of a dilemmatic argument is the choice of alternatives which it thus offers.

† Dilemmatical, a. Obs. [f. as prec. +-AL.] = prec. Hence Dilemmatically adv.

1659 Baxter Key Cath. xlv. 316 The Jesuites.. went Dilemmatically to work, thinking to make sure which way ever things went, to effect their ends. 1661 K. W. Conf. Charac. Good-old cause (1860) 60 And bring upon us a dilemmatical confusion. 1677 Gilpin Damonol. (1867) 342 These were perplexing, entangling temptations. They were dilemmatical, such as might ensnare, either in the doing or refusal.

Dilemmist. rare. [f. DILEMMA + -18T.] One who bases his position upon a dilemma; used as the name of a Buddhist school of philosophy.

1858 Appleton's Amer. Cycl. IV. 70/2 [The philosophic school] of the Vaibhāshikas, or dilemmists, who maintain the necessity of immediate contact with the object to be known. † Dileriate, a. Obs. rare. [Erron. for delirate, a. 1689 Movie Sta Chyrner, III. xi. 117 Before the Feaver comes to its height, usually men are dileriate.

Dilettant (di-létont), a. and sb. [A partially Anglicized adaptation of next: cf. F. dilettante; also adjutant, confidant, etc.] = next.

A. adj.

also adjutant, confidant, etc.] = next.

1831 CARLYLE Sterling II. vii. (1872) 160 Sterling returned from Italy filled with .. great store of artistic, serious, dilettant and other speculation for the time.

B. sb.

B. sb.

1875 HAMERTON [ntell. Life III. v. 100 If the essence of dilettantism is to be contented with imperfect attainment, I fear
that all educated people must be considered dilettants.
1888 Eng. [Ilustr. Mag. Jan. 316 Teach by salutary smarts,
These dilettants to understand That Learning is the first of
Arts. 1891 F. M. WILSON Prim. on Browning 34 Browning
draws a sharp line between the dilettant and the artist.

mays a sharp line between the dilettant and the artist.

| Dilettante (diletærnti, It. drlet,tarnte). Pl. dilettanti (-tī), rarely -es. [It. dilettante 'a lover of music or painting', f. dilettare:—L. dēlectāre to delight: see Delect, etc. So mod.F. dilettante, 1878 in Dict. Acad.]

1. A lover of the fine arts; originally, one who cultivates them for the love of them rather than professionally, and so = amateur as opposed to professional; but in later use generally applied more or less depreciatively to one who interests himself

2. attrib. a. In apposition, as dilettante musician, etc. = amateur.

1774 J. Collier Mus. Trav. (1775) 4 That great Dilettante performer on the harp. 1789 Mad. D'Arblav Lett. 27 Oct., A Dilettante purchaser may yet be found. 1806-7 J. Beresford Miseries Hum. Life (1826) xv. iii, You are almost entirely reduced to Dilletanti Musicians. 1816 T. L. Peacock Headlong Hall iii, Sir Patrick O'Prism, a dilettante painter of high renown. 2821 CRaig Lect. Drawing v. 252 Suited for the dilettante artist. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 57 The dilettante believer is indeed not a strong spirit, but the weakest.

b. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dilettante (in the shades of meaning the word has passed through).

dilettante (in the shades of meaning the word has passed through).

1753 SMOLLET Ct. Fathom xxxii, He sometimes held forth upon painting, like a member of the Dilettanti club.

1774 J. Coller Mus. Trav. (1775) 58 He ordered his servant to bring in his Dilettante ring and wig. 1794 MATHIAS Purs. Lit. (1908) 386 The dilettante spirit which too frequently prevails in Dr. Warton's comments. 1840 Carlvile Hernes vi. (1891) 198 To us it is no dilettante work, no sleek officiality; it is aheer rough death and earnest. a 1847 Mrs. Sherwood Lady of Manor II. xiii. 151, I will have a dilettante play, or concert, or some such thing, got up. 1868 M. Pattison Academ. Org. v. 148 A dilettante fastidiousness, an aimless inertia.

Hence Dilettante v., Dilettantise v., to play the dilettante (also to dilettante it); Dilettanting

the dilettante (also to dilettante it) : Diletta nting ppl. a.; Diletta ntedom, the world of dilettanti;

the dilettante (also to dilettante ii); Diletta nting ppl. a.; Diletta ntedom, the world of dilettanti; Diletta nteship, the condition of a dilettante; 1833 Jamss Gissy v, In the elegant charlatanism of dilettanteship. 1837 Blackw. Mag. X. LII. 515 To go on dilettanteing it in the grossness of the moral atmosphere of the Continental cities. 1843 Tail's Mag. X. 346 Shooting partridges and dilettantizing at legislation. 1839 Pall Mall G.

1 Jan. 5/2 The favourite actress of dilettantedom. 1830 Spectator 11 Oct. 495 The Shakespeare temptation remains as strong as ever with the dilettanting world.

Dilettantish, a. Also-teish. [f.prec. +-18H.] Savouring of the nature or quality of a dilettante. 1871 Gao. Eliot Middlem. xix, You are dilettantish and amateurish. 1838 H. Jamss Portr. Lady xxiii, It made people idle and dilettantish, and second-rate; there was nothing tonic in an Italian life. 1839 Nation (N. Y.) 16 Feb. 120/3 It presents .. a dilettantish 'appreciation' of Dante.

Dilettantism. Also dilettantisme, adm. by Acad. in 1878.] The practice or method of a dilettante; the quality or character of dilettanti. 1809 Han. Mone Calebs I. 119 (Jod.) She..extolled the air with all the phrases, cant and rapture of dilettantism. 1830 Carlvie in Froude Life (1832) II. 90 The sin of this age is dilettantism: the Whigs and all 'moderate Tories' are dilettanti. 1849 ROBERTSON Serm. Ser. 1. xii. 182 Virtue no longer means manhood: it is simply dilettantism. 1850 Shillery Nuga Crit. 1. 1859 Robertson Serm. Ser. 1. xii. 182 Virtue no longer means manhood: it is simply dilettantism. 1850 Carlvie in Froude Life (1832) II. 90 The sin of this age is dilettantism: 1849 ROBERTSON Serm. Ser. 1. xii. 182 Virtue no longer means manhood: it is simply dilettantism. 1850 Carlvie in Froude Life (1832) II. 90 The sin of this age is dilettantism: 1854 Times 23 Feb. 4/4 To prevent their falling into an attitude of indifference or dilettantism.

Diletta ntist, a. [f. prec.; see -IST.] Char-

acterized by dilettantism.

1859 Sat. Rev. VIII. 226/1 Nothing more than the playthings of dilettantist philanthropy. 1887 Ibid. 10 Sept. 345 Difficult branches of science were dealt with in this same dilettantist spirit. 1889 J. M. Robertson Ess. towards Crit. Meth. 3 It is become, as it were, parasitic and dilettantist, a pedant habit of tasting and relishing and objecting.

and dilettantist, a pecuni main to main objecting.

Dilful, obs. form of Doleful a.

c 1430 Anturs of Arth. xiii, Lo! hou dilful dethe hase thi Dame dyste! 'a 1500 Chester Pl. (1843) I. 69 But that I do this dilfull dede The Lord will not quite me in my nede.

† Dilghe, dilie, v. Obs. Forms: I dilgian, 3 dillahenn (Orm.), dilie. [OE. dilegian, dilgian = OLG. diligön (MLG. del(l)igen, delgen, diligen, LG. delgen, dilgen, Du. delgen; OHG. tilon, dilon, tiligön, MHG. tillen, tiligen, tilgen, Ger. tilgen; supposed to be ad. L. delere to blot out, erase.]

trans. To destroy, blot out, erase; also fig.

supposed to be ad. L. dēlēre to blot out, erase.]

trans. To destroy, blot out, erase; also fig.

c807 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. liv. 82 Swa se writere,
gif he ne dilegað öxt he ær wrat. . 5xt bið ösah undilegod
öxt he ær wrat. c200 ORMIN 4083 To ben Fullhtnedd, to
dillshenn sinne. Ibid. 5301 Forr swa to owennkenn Crisstenndom, And Cristess lashess dillshenn. 12. Hymn of St.
Godric (Ritson), Dilie min sinne, rix in mine mod.

Diligat, obs. Sc. form of DELICATE.

Diligence¹ (di'lidgens). In 5-6 dily-, dyly-,
deli-, delygence, -ens. [a. F. diligence (13-14th
c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. diligentia, f. diligentem DILIGENT: see -ENCE. Cf. Pr. and Sp. diligencia, It. diligenza.] The quality of being
diligent.

1. Constant and earnest effort to accomplish what

Constant and earnest effort to accomplish what

1. Constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken; persistent application and endeavour; industry, assiduity.

c1374 CHAUCER Troplus III. 86 (135) With all my wit and all my deligence. 1393 GOWER Conf. II. 37 As for thy diligence, Whiche every mannes conscience By reson shulde reule and kepe. c245 WYNTOUN Cron. v1. iv. 74 To mak defens For hys Land wyth diligens. 1577 B. GOOGE Heresback's Husb. iv. (1580) 190 By the careful toile and diligence of the Bee. 1644 MILTON Educ. Wks. (1847) 98/1 The extraordinary pains and diligence which you have used in this matter. a2718 Prent Tracts Wks. 1736 I. 98 Diligence is a discreet and understanding Application of one's self to Business. 1718 Frethinker No. 89 P 9 Manage Business with Regularity and Diligence. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 85 P 1 Many writers. have laid out their diligence upon the consideration of those distempers. 1871 E F. Burr Ad Fidem viii. 130 Patient diligence the only sure key to Divine treasures.

† b. Assiduity in service; persistent endeavour to please; officiousness. Obs.

1493 Petronilla 142 (Pynson) To do servise with humble diligence Unto thy fader. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems Ivil. 3 Sum be service and diligence. 1593 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI, v. iii. 9 This speedy and quicke appearance argues proofe Of your accustom'd diligence to me. 1671 Milton P. R. II. 387 Why shouldst thou, then, obtrude this diligence In vain, where no acceptance it can find? 1674 PLAYFORD Skill Mus. 1. xi. 41 Which sort of People we should endeavour to please with all diligence.

† C. with a and pl.: An act of diligence; pl. labours, exertions, diligent efforts. Obs.

1434 Hen. VI in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. III. I. 79 By whos notable. Isbours and diligences it hath liked our Lord to shewe us his grete fauour. 1549 Coverdale, etc. Erasm. Par. Phil. II. 9 All them. that with their dilygences helpe forewarde the businesse of the gospell. 1600 E. BLOUNT it. Constaggio 314 Not suffering his men to discharge one volley. To that it seemed unto him a vaine diligence. 1652 J. Wadsworth tr. Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain 23 Whilest the Lord High Constable was making all these diligences, the Cardinal stole secretly out of Valladolid.

† d. One in whom the quality is personified; a

+d. One in whom the quality is personified; a

†d. One in whom the quality is personified; a diligent person. (nonce-use.)

16x0 Shaks. Temp. v. i. 241 Ar. Was't well done? Pr. Brauely (my diligence); thou shalt be free.

†e. Phrases. To put diligence, to do one's diligence, to do one's diligence, to do one's utmost endeavour, to exert oneself. To report one's diligence, to report what one has done, to report progress. Obs. or arch.

1336 Chaucer Metib. P 27 Whan thou hast forgoon thy freend, do diligence to gete another freend. c 1336 — Manciple's T. 37 And nyght and day did eure his diligence Hir for to plese. 1336 Eng. Gilds (1870) 4 Pe same maistres & breperen shul do her diligence trewly to redresse it. 1477 EAR RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 128, I shal put my peyn and dyligence to distroye the. 1481 CAXTON Myrr. 1. vi. 30 They [kynges] doo their diligence to lerne such clergye & science. 1330 BARCLAY Shyp of Folys (1570) 6 Neuer wise man loued.. To have great riches put ouer great diligence. 1330 CAMMER 2 Tim. iv. 9 Do thy diligence, that thou mayest come shortly vnto me. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 208 That they be carefull to correct what they can, and report their diligence to the nixt Assemblie. 1650 W. Walker Idiomat. Anglo-Lat. 143, I will doe my diligence.

that thou mayest come shortly vnto me. 1627-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 208 That they be carefull to correct what they can, and report their diligence to the nixt Assemblie. 1620 W. WALKER Idiomat. Anglo-Lat. 143, I will doe my diligence.

† 2. Speed, dispatch, haste. Obs.
1400 CANTON Enerdos xxvi. 95 Yf thou departe not with all diligence thou shalt soone see the see alle couered with vesselles of werre commynge ayenst the. 1548 HALL Chrom. 37 This phisician dyd not long lynger. but with good diligens repaired to the quene. 1605 Shaks. Lear 1. v. 4. If your Dilligence be not speedy, I shall be there afore you. 1632 J. HAVWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 21 Posting on with such diligence that by darke night hee reached [etc.]. 1703 ROWE UJSS. IV. 1415 With thy swiftest Diligence return. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. III. 41 His rival. 16ed before him with the diligence of fear.

† b. A 'company' of messengers. Obs. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F vj b, A Diligens of Messangeris.

† 3. Careful attention, heedfulness, caution. To do or have diligence, to take care, take heed, beware; to take care of or about a thing, to look after it carefully. Obs.
1340 Ayenb. 238 Peruore hi ssolle do greate payne and grat diligence wel to loki hare chastete. 1388 Wyclif 17mm. ii. 5 If ony man kan not gouerne his hous, how schal he haue diligence for the chirche of God. 21400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 141 It is necessarie bat a surgian have more diligence in pe woundis of be face. 1483 CANTON Calo By b, Thou oughtest to take dyligence and cure of thy werkes. 1335 Coverabale Prov. iv. 23 Kepe thine hert with all diligence. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. III. (1586) 152 To keepe your Bacon any long time, you must use greater deligence in the salting and drying of it. 1587 MASCAL Goot. Cattle, Horses (1627) 100 A horse doth aske a greater deligence to be meated and kept. then other cattell. 1665 Hooke Microgr. 17 Moscovy-glass. with care and diligence may be slit into pieces. exceeding thin. 1795 Souther Yoan of Arc viii, Thou wilt guard them with due diligence a

4. Law. The attention and care due from a person

4. Law. The attention and care due from a person in a given situation; spec. that incumbent upon the parties to a contract.

1622 MALYNES ANC. Law Merch. 407 The diligences which are requisite to bee done herein, are.. to be observed accordingly. 1782 Six W. Jones Ess. Bailments 16. 1848 WHARTON Law Lex. 8.v., The common law recognizes three degrees of diligence. (1) Common or ordinary. (2) High or great, which is extraordinary diligence. (3) Low or slight, which is that which persons of less than common prudence, or indeed of any prudence at all, take of their own concerns. 1872 Poste Gains 477 The opposite of Negligence, admits of an infinite variety of gradations. 1812, 480 If the interests of the parties are not identical, the Roman law, at least, requires extraordinary diligence.

5. Sc. Law. 8. The process of law by which persons, lands, or effects are attached on execution,

persons, lands, or effects are attached on execution, or in security for debt. b. The warrant issued by

the production of documents.

188 in Calderwood Hist. Kirk (1843) II. 426 The persons addebted for payment of the same being at the horne, and no further diligence used for obteaning of payment.

1752 J. LOUTHAN Form of Process (ed. 2) 37 Therefore, necessary it is for the Complainers to have our Warrant and Diligence for summoning the said C.D. to compear 46\* - 2

before Our Lords Justice-General. 1754 ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 12 In our supreme courts of Session and Exchequer, not only process, but execution of diligence, runs in the name of the Sovereign. 1897 Scort Yrnl. 13 Oct., Mr. Abud. has given the most positive orders to take out diligence against me for his debt of 1500L. 1858 POLSON LAW & L. 197 Witnesses are brought into Court upon a diligence.

Diligence 2 (di'lidgens; Fr. diligans). [mod. F.: a particular use of diligence, DILIGENCE! sense 2, also in Ger. and Du.; It. diligensa, Sp. diligencia.]

Diligence <sup>2</sup> (di lidzens; Fr. dilizans). [mod. F.: a particular use of diligence, DILIGENCE <sup>1</sup> sense 2, also in Ger. and Du.; It. diligenza, Sp. diligenzia.] A public stage-coach. (Now used only in reference to France or other continental countries.)
1744 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. (1893) II. 170 Travelled from Paris to Lyons in the diligence. 1795 Nucent Gr. Tour France IV. 19 The Diligence is a kind of stage coach so called from its expedition, and differs from the carosse or ordinary stage-coach, in little else but in moving with greater velocity. It is used chiefly in travelling from Paris to Lyons, and from Paris to Brussels. 1815 M. Birkheek Journ. through France 17 From Rouen to Louviers we travelled by diligence. 1838 J. L. Stephens Trav. Greeze, 2tc. 62/1 We mounted a drosky and rode to the office of the diligence, which was situated in the Podolsk, or lower town. 1883 S. C. HALL Retrospect II. 207 When travelling.. on the top of a Diligence, Turner sketched, on the back of a letter, Heidelberg.

† b. Formerly used also in Great Britain. Obs. 1748 SMOLLETT Rod. Rand. xi, I shall make my lord very merry with our adventures in the diligence. [Satirically: it was a wagon.] 1776 Wesley Wks. (1830) IV. 90, I set out for Bedford in the diligence. 1777 SHERIDAN SCh. Scand. 1., Her guardian caught her just stepping into the York Diligence with her dancing-master. 1780 MAD. D'Arblad Lett. 9 June, If .. possible to send me a line by the diligence to Brighton. 1783 Sir J. E. Smith in Mem. (1832) I. 55 We went in the diligence to Dumbarton. 1797 Papers on Reform of Posts App. ii. 3 The Diligence that sets out from Bath.. on Monday atternoon, will deliver a letter on Tuesday morning. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 379 The interests of large classes had been unfavourably affected by the establishment of the new diligences. (Cf. COACH sb. 1 c.)

c. Used for the passengers of a 'Diligence'.

(Cf. COACH sb. I c.)
1887 RUSKIN Praterita II. 400 The hour when the diligence dined.

d. attrib.

1861 Sat. Rev. 14 Dec. 607 Continuous diligence journey of three days and nights required to reach Madrid. 1866 Miss THACKERAY Village on Cliff in Cornh. Mag. 527, Catherine... looked out through the diligence windows at

MISS THACKERAY Village on Cliff in Cornh. Mag. 527, Catherine... looked out through the diligence windows at the château.

† Di'ligency. Obs. [ad. L. diligentia: sce DILIGENCE! and -ENCY.] = DILIGENCE!

1494 FABYAN Chron. VI. clxxviii. 175 He caused the sayd Charlys... to be norysshed & broughte vp with moost dylygensi. 1556 J. Herwoon Spider & F. lxxx. 53 Lack of this somers dayes diligentsie, May make me fast two dayes in winter. 1619 W. SCLATER Exp. 1 Thess. (1630) 102 Meanes, with more diligency attended. 1672 Mrs. Alleine Life Jos. Alleine vi. (1838) 60 With greater ardency, diligency, and courage.

Diligent (di'lidzent), a. (adv.) Also 5-6 deligent. [a. F. diligent (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. diligent-em attentive, assiduous, careful, in origin pr. pple. of diligere to value or esteem highly, love, choose, affect, take delight in (doing); cf. Pr. diligent, Sp. and It. diligente.]

1. Of persons: 'Constant in application, persevering in endeavour, assiduous', industrious; 'not idle, not negligent, not lazy.' J.

1340 Ayenb. 32 Uolk... bet by diligent ine bet hi byep yhyealde to done. 1336 Chaucer Sompn. T. 268 Oure covent To pray for yow is ay so diligent. 12430 Syr Gener.

1152 Thei wer diligent in here seruice. 1250-20 Dubbar Poems xc. 7 To fast and pray... We synfull folk sulde be more deligent. 1235 Coverdale Prov. xiii. 4 The soule of the diligent shal haue plenty. 1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. (1,580) 14 b, A painetull and diligent Bayliffe. 1583 HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior 53 Philopon is diligentest, and honestest of all. 1674 PLAYFORD Skill Mus. III. 38 He that will be diligent to know... the true allowances. 1771 Burke Corr. (1844) I. 351 Though he is not very active in the House, few are more diligent attenders. 1849 MAGALLAY Hitt. Eng. I. 427 Comforts and luxuries... now unknown... may be within the reach of every diligent and thrifty working man. 1877 Mrs. Olliphant Makers Flor. iz. 224 He was a diligent student, working day and night.

2. Of actions, etc.: Constantly or steadily applied;

assiduc

plied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous.

c1330 Lydo. Min. Poems 89 (Mātz.) Al these thynges, Founde of olde tyme by diligent travaile. ?a 1500 Wycket (1828): Not in yddle lyunynge, but in diligente labourynge. 1703 Dampier Voy. III. Pref. Aivb, Things... worthy of our Diligentest Search and Inquiry. 1847 Longe. Ev. II, Silent awhile were its treadles, at rest was its diligent shuttle. 1889 Bowen Virg. Æneid 1. 455 Artist's cunning, and workman's diligent hand.

†3. Attentive, observant, heedful, careful. (Of persons and their actions, etc.) Obs.

c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 199 Men moun be delyuerid of manye greet sijknessis if her leche is kunnynge & diligent aboute hem. ?c1460 Sir R. Ros La Belle Dame sans Mercy 112 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) Si In his langage not gretely dyligente. 1535 Coverdale 760 xiii. 5, I haue geuen diligente are vnto the. a 1553 Somerset in Foxe A. M. (1563) 370 b, It maie appere vnto vs mete, more diligenter hede to be taken. 1593 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. III. i. (1611) 85 For lacke of diligent obseruing the difference. 1697 DAMPIER Voy. I. 73 A very diligent and observing person. 1701 SWIFT Contests Nobles & Commons iii, That exact and diligent writer Dionysius Halicarnasseus. 1756 Burke

Subl. & B. v. iv, On a very diligent examination of my own mind .. I do not find that .. any such picture is formed.

† b. Attentive to others; assiduous in service.

1566 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 264 All my children to be delegent and obbedient to hir as becummithe them. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 105 Not like a waiting woman, but like a diligent Squire. 1689 SHADWELL Bury F. 1. i, He will be diligent and fawning.

† B. adv. = DILIGENTLY. Obs.

1479 Eng. Gilds 443 So that..they may the better, sewrer, and more diligenter, execute..their said Officez. 1556 LAUDER Tractate 228 Quhilk suld be taucht most deligent be faithfull Pastors. 1550 SPRINGE F. Q. 1. iii. 9 He wayted diligent, With humble service to her will prepard.

† Di'ligent, v. Obs. rare. [ad. F. diligent-cr to execute with diligence (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. diligent DILIGENT.] trans. To bestow diligence upon; to work at diligently.

1545 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde (1634) Iv. vi. 197 Be (the earth). neuer so well diligented and picked, yet alwayes therein will remaine.. seeds of vulcoked for weeds.

Diligently (di'lidzentli), adv. [f. DILIGENT a. +-LY 2.] In a diligent manner; with diligence.

8. With steady application; assiduously, industriously; not idly or lazily; † with dispatch.

1340 Ayenb. 208 Huo bet zech diligentliche. 1388 Wyclip 2 Chron. xix. 11 Takith coumfort and doith diligently, and the Lord schal ben with 30u in goodis. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 128 If he be pouer to laboure dylygently. 1530 TINDALE Answ. to More I. xxvi. Wks. (1573) 287/2 The Jewes studyed the scripture the deligenterly. c. 1540 BOODER The boke for to Lerne Cij b, They.. serue god the holy dayes.. more dylygentlyer, than to do theyr worke. 1568 GRAFTON Chron. II. 822 That all thinges.. shoulde be spedily and diligently wowne dutie diligently. 1752 BOODER The boke for to Lerne Cij b, They.. serue god the holy dayes.. more dylygentlyer than to do theyr worke. 1568 GRAFTON Chron. II. 822 That all thinges.. shoulde be spedily and diligently with

† **Di**·ligentness. Obs. rare = °. [f. as prec. + NRSS.] The quality of being diligent; diligent argidults.

+ NESS.] The quality of being diligent; diligence, assiduity.

1530 PALSGE. 212/2 Delygentnesse, diligence. 1380 BARET Alv. Q 15 Diligentnesse, lustinesse, quicknesse, Impigritas. 1727 BAILEY VOI. II, Diligentness, diligence.

Dilirious, -ium, obs. erron. ff. Delieious,

Dilituric (doilitiū rik), a. Chem. [f. DI-22 + LITH-IC + URIC.] In dilituric acid, C<sub>4</sub> H<sub>3</sub>(NO<sub>3</sub>) N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, a substitution product of urea, crystallizing in colourless square prisms and laminæ. Its salts are Diliturates.

1879 Warrs Dict. Chem. II. 966 Dilituric acid is tribasic.

1870 The diliturates have a white or yellow colour, and are remarkably stable.

remarkably stable.

Diliuer(e, obs. forms of Deliver.

Dill (dil), sb. 1 [OE. dili, dile, (dil) dyle masc.

OLG. dilli, MDu. and Du. dille f., OHG. tilli,

MHG. tille m. and f., Ger. dill m., dille f., Dan.

dild, Sw. dill. Ulterior derivation unknown.]

1. An umbellierous annual plant, Anethum granulers with vallous deverse parties of the South

veolens, with yellow flowers, a native of the South of Europe, Egypt, India, South Africa, etc., cultivated in herb gardens in England and other

vectors, with yellow howers, a native of the South of Europe, Egypt, India, South Africa, etc., cultivated in herb gardens in England and other countries, for its carminative fruits or 'seeds'. Also called Anrt.

a 700 Epinal [& a800 Erf.] Closs. 21 Anetum dil. a800 Corpus Gloss. 159 Anetum dill. c 1000 Agr. Gosp. Matt. xxiii. 23 Wa eow, boceras. 26 be teodiad mintan and dile and cymyn. c 1000 Sax. Leethd. II. 20 Wij heafod eee genim diles blostman. a 1387 Sinon. Barthol. (Aneed. Oxon.) 10 Anetum, dile vel dille. c 1430 Pallad. on Husb. IV. 167 Nowe sette in places colde, senvey and dyle. 1578 Lvtre Dodoens II. xc. 270 They sowe Dill in al gardens, amongst wortes, and Pot herbes. 1550 SPINSER F. Q. III. ii. 49 Had gathered rew, and savine, and the flowre Of camphora, and calamint, and dill. 1612 DAATON Poly-olb. xiii. 218 The wonder-working Dill. Which curious women use in many anice disease. 1627 DRAYTON Agincourt, etc., Nymphidia 127 Therewith her Veruayne and her Dill, That hindreth Witches of their will. 1778 Bp. Lowrn Transl. Isaiah xxviii. 25 Doth not he then scatter the dill, and cast abroad the cummin? 1794 MARTYN Rousseau's Bot. v. 57 Some, as fennel, dill. have yellow flowers. 1855 SINGLETON Virgil I. 11 The bloom of scented dill.

2. Applied locally to other umbelliferous plants; also to some species of vetch; see quots. 1686 Raquirics 27 Do you sow hereabout the Gore.

2. Applied locally to other umbelliferous plants; also to some species of vetch; see quots.

2.180 Enguiries 2/2 Do you sow hereabout the Gore-Vetch. Dills or Lentils? 1789 W. Marshall Glouc. Gloss., Dill, errum hirsutum, two-seeded tare; which has been cultivated (on the Cotswold Hills) time immemorial, principally for hay. 1847-78 Halliwell, Dill, hedge parsley. Var. dial. 1881 Leicester Gloss., Dills, tare; vetch (Vicia sativa). 1884 Cheshire Gloss., Dills, Vetches. 'Dills and wuts' are often sown to be cut as green meat for horses.

3. attrib. and Comb., as dill-flower, -fruit, -seed; † dill-nut (dil-note), an old name of the Earth-nut, Bunium (also, by confusion of 'pig-nut' and 'sow-

bread', taken in the herbals as Cyclamen); Gillwater, a carminative draught prepared from dill; dill weed, a name in U.S. for May weed, Anthemis Cotula.

mis Cotula.

a 1450 Alphita (Anecd. Oxon.) 134 Panis porcinus, ciclamen, malum terre, dilnote uel erthenote. a 1500 Laud MS. 553 in Cocksyne Sax. Leechd. III. 321 Ciclamum, eorpenote or dillnote or slyte or halywort. Pis herbe hath leues ylich to fenel & whyte floures & a small stalk & he groweth in wodes & medes. 1586 W. Webbe Eng. Poetrie (Arb.) 78 And dyll flowres most sweete that sauoureth also. 1641 February Distill. ii. (1651) 49 Adde to them... of Dill-seed bruised two ounces. 1858 Hoog Veg. Kingd. 377 The carminative draught known as Dill water 1860 All Year Round No. 52. 48 The dill-water stands upon the shelf.

† Dill, sb. 2 Obs. Rogues' Cant. [Variant of, or error for. Dell 2] A cirl. wench.

error for, DELL <sup>2</sup>.] A girl, wench.

a 1627 MIDDLETON Spanish Gipsy 1v. i, Who loves not his dill, let him die at the gallows.

Dill, sb.3 Naut. The space underneath the

cabin floor in a wooden fishing vessel, into which the bilge-water drains.

188s Standard 11 Mar. 3/4 The lad was placed in the ill, a place at the bottom of the vessel, full of bilge water. Dill sb.4, obs. form of Dole, grief, mourning.

c 1430 Anturs of Arth. xv, I in dungun, and dill, is done
for to duelle. a 1765 Sir Cavoline iv. in Child Ballads III.
xi, 58/4 Great dill to him was dight.

for to duelle. a 1765 Sir Cavoline iv. in Child Ballads III. lxi. 58/t Great dill to him was dight.

Dill sb.6, erron. f. dilse, DULSE, a sea-weed. 1867 in Sayth Sailor's Word-bk.

† Dill, a. north. dial. Obs. Also 4 dil, dille, deille, dylle. [Perh. early form of DULL a. q.v.]. Sluggish, slow, stupid, dull.

c 1300 ORMIN 3714 Mannkinn batt wass stunnt & dill, & skillles swa summ asse. a 1300 Cursor M. 17225 (Cott.) Bot i bat es sa dedli dill, Me spedis ai me-self to-spill. Ibid. 2728 Yong man [is] idel, and ald man dill. 13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 679 Hymself to onsware he is not dyle. 13. Gaw. 6 fr. Knt. 1523 3e demen me to dille your dalyaunce to herken. a 1400 Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS. ix. (1367) 91 All be dedes bay couthe doo bat derfe ware and dill. c 1440 York Myst. xxvii. 149 So wel away! That euer I did bat dede so dill.

† Dill, v. 1 Obs. Also 4 dil, dyle. [a. ON. dylja (pa. t. duldi, dulöi, pa. pple. duldr, dulöör), Sw. dölja, Da. dölge to conceal, hide, keep close, disguise: cf. ON. dul concealment, dulr silent, close, dul-secret.]

dul- secret.]
1. trans. To conceal, hide, keep secret.

dul- secret.]

1. trans. To conceal, hide, keep secret.

2300 Cursor M. 202 (Cott.) Iuus wit ber gret vnschill
Wend his vprisyng to dill. Ibid. 1081 His broiber ded
sua wend he dil, Bot he moght nourvuar it hil. Ibid. 4247
And ioseph lette he wist it noght; He wist and dild it, als
be wis. Ibid. 13031 Naman aght it thol ne dill. [Fairf.
dyle.] Ibid. 21363 Pe right rode bai wend to dil [Fairf.
dille] Vte of be cristen men skil.
2. intr. To conceal oneself, to hide.
2200 cursor M. 2920 (Cott.) Fra him for-soth sal nan cun
dil [v. rr. stele, wipdrawe].

Dill, v.? north. dial. [Related to DILL a.: cf.
DULL v.; also ON. dilla intr. to trill, to lull.]
trans. To soothe, assuage, lull, quiet down.
c 1450 Henryson Robin & Ma. v, My dule in dern bot
gif thow dill Doutles bot dreid I de. c 1450 Towneley Myst.
xv. 80 (Surtees) 136 My son? alas, for care! who may my
doyllys dyll? 1642 R. Baillie Lett. & Trais. (1841) I. 310
The noise of the Queen's Voyage to France is dilled down.
1820 J. Struthers Brit. Minstrel II. 80 The word dill
means simply to soothe or assuage. 1841 S. Judd Margaret
140 (Bartlett) This medecine. It'll dill fevers, dry up sores
..kill worms. 1853 Robinson Whithy Gloss. Dill, to ease
pain, to lull, as something 'to dill the toothache'. 1875
Lanc. Gloss., Dill, to lull or soothe a child. 'thee dill that
chylt an' git it asleep'.

b. absol. To benumb, cause dullness.
c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4034 With baim be seke man
fete he hilde For bare be varalisy first dilde.

chyit an git it asleep.

b. absol. To benumb, cause dullness.

c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4034 With paim be seke man fete he hilde For bare be paralisy first dilde.

† Dill, v.3 Obs. [Origin uncertain.] trans. To trim, deck, dress up. (Also absol.)

1548 Hooper Declar. 10 Commandm. x.Wks. (Parker Soc.)
377 Other sort... are a-dilling and burling of their hair a longer time than a godly woman.. is in apparelling of three or four young infants. 1594 WILLOBIR Arisa xx. 1. (1635) 38

No maruell well, though you have thriv'd That so can decke, that so can dill. 1616 J. Lane Cont. Sgr.'s T. xi. 160 The vanities of thother knightes and ladies; The fickell pompe of dilld-vp whifflinge babies.

|| Dillenia (dili nia). Bot. [mod.L. after Dillenius, professor of botany at Oxford 1728-1747.]

A genus of plants, typical of the N.O. Dilleniace, natives of India and the Eastern peninsula, consisting of lofty forest trees with handsome flowers. Hence Dillenia coous a., of or belonging to the

Hence **Dillenia occus** a., of or belonging to the natural order *Dilleniaces*. **Dilleniad**, a member

natural order Dilleniaces. Dilleniad, a member of this natural order.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Dillenia, .. a genus of plants.
1807 J. E. SMITH Phys. Bol. 377 Dillenia, with its beautiful blossoms and fruit, serves to immortalize two of the most meritorious among botanists. 1827 Penary Cycl. VIII. 407 Dilleniaceous plants are distinguished .. from Magnoliaces by their want of stipules. 1866 Treas. Bol. 1. 408 The species of this genus of dilleniads are handsome lofty trees inhabiting dense forests in India.

† Dilli-darling. Obs. rare. [First element app. identical with DILLING.] A term of endearment: a darling. So Dilli-minion.

[These terms translate F. dorelot and bedault, both of which Cotgr. renders 'dilling'.]

a 1693 URQUHART Rabelais III. xiv. 114 As if I had been a .neat dillidarling Minion, like Adonis. Ibid. III. xviii. 146 My dainty Fedle-darling, my gentiel Dilli-minion.

Dilligrout. Obs. exc. Hist. Also dille-, dille-, dilly-. [Derivation unknown.

In the recent form of the word, the second element is appears to be only a 17th c. mis-reading of the Anglo-French del girinst or geroun of unknown meaning. Cf. Testa de Neville (Recd.), Debet facere ferculum [quendam] quod vocatur [del] girunt. 1304 Lib. de Antig. Leg. p. lxxix. Ferculum pro domino Rege quod vocatur mees de geroun.] A kind of pottage, of which a mess was offered to the Kings of England on their coronation-day, by the lord of the manor of Addington in Surrey, being the 'service' by which that manor was held. (In Domesday the manor is held by Tezelin the King's cook.)

(In Domesday the manor is held by Tezelin the King's cook.)

1663 St. George's Day (1685) 10 Thomas Leigh Esquire was brought up to the Table with a Mess of Pottage called Diterout, by reason of his Tenure of the Manor of Addington.

1670 BLOUNT Anc. Tenures 1. 1797 Ceremonies Coronations 49 Then follows the Mess of Pottage, or Gruel, called Ditlegrout.

1778 Eng. Gazetteer (ed. 2) s. v. Addington, The Ld. of this manor, in the R. of Henr. III. held it by this service, viz to make his Majesty a mess of pottage in an earthen pot in the K's kitchen at his coronation, called Dilligrout.

1880 BURTON Reign Q. Anne I. i. 51.

Dilling (di'lin). Obs. exc. dial. [Of doubtful etymology: it has been variously conjectured to be connected with DILL v.², or ON. dilla to trill, to lull, or to be a modification of derling, DARLING. Further evidence is wanted.] A term of endear-

Further evidence is wanted.] A term of endearment, sometimes equivalent to darling, sometimes,

ment, sometimes equivalent to darling, sometimes, the youngest of a family, the last born. In modern dialects applied to the weakling of a litter.

[1547 SALESBURY Welth Dict., Dillin Mignyon.] 1584 B. R. Herodotins 106 After this there befell unto him another mischiefe that sate as neere his skirtes as the death of his dilling. 1608 FLORIO, Mignone, a minion, a fauorit, a dilling, a minikin, a darling. 1607 Marston What you Will II. I, Sunne, Moone, and seauen Starres make thee the dilling of Fortune. 1611 Corren, Besot, a dilling, or swill-pough; the last, or yongest child one hath. 1612 Drayton Poly-olb. ii. 26 The youngest and the last. Saint Hellen's name doth beare, the dilling of her mother. 1617 Drayton's II. 1618 Drayton one borne his father being very old. he is loved more than the rest. 2 1639 WhATELY Prototypes II. xxvi. (1640) 76 For Joseph and Benjamin. 1674 RAY S. 4 E. C. Words 64 A Dilling; a Darling or best-beloved child. 1890 Robertson Glow. Gloss., Dilling pig or dolly pig, the weakly pig of a litter.

Dillisk, -esk, -osk, dills, Irish and Sc. names of Dulse.

of DULSE.

Dill-nut: see under DILL sb.1

Dill-nut: see under DILL sb. 1
† **Di·llue**, v. Mining. Obs. Also 8 dilleugh, 7-8 erron. dilve. [a. Cornish dyllo to send forth, emit, let out, liberate, discharge (Williams) = Welsh dillwng to let go, liberate. (The final o in the Cornish was very close, hence the Eng. spelling ue.)] trans. To finish the dressing of (tin-ore) by shaking it in a fine sieve in water. Hence **Dilluer**,

ing it in a fine sieve in water. Hence Dilluer, Dilluing-sieve.

1671 in Phil. Trans. VI. 2110 We. dilue [printed dilve] it (i. e. by putting it into a Canvass Sieve, which holds water, and in a large Tub of water lustily shake it) so that the filth gets over the rim of the Sieve, leaving the Black Tin behind.

1721 Balley, Dillving, a word used in the dressing Tin Ore.

1776 W. Pavcz Min. Cornub. 223 The latter [waste] will run or fly over, and is called dilleughing smalls or pitworks. Ibid. 319 Dillueing. (Dilleugh, To let go, let fly, send away. Dylry, id. Cornish.) A method of washing or finishing the dressing of Tin in very fine hair sieves, called Dillueing sieves, or Dilluers.

Dill weed: see under DILL sb. 1

Dill we dil [i]. I Abbreviation of DILIGENCE 2.

**Dilly** <sup>1</sup> (di·li). [Abbreviation of DILIGENCE <sup>2</sup>.] + 1. A familiar term for the diligence or public

†1. A familiar term for the diligence or public stage-coach of former days. Obs.

176 Mackenzie Lounger No. 54 P 5 A coach with eight insides, besides two boys and their governor in the dilly.

1798 J.W. Frere Loves of the Triangles (Anti-Yacobin) 179 So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides The Derby dilly, carrying Three Insides. 1812 E. Lysaght Poems 39 Some to avoid mad care's approaches Fly off in dillies, or mail-coaches. 1818 Moore Frage Fam. Parix x. 35, Beginning gay, desperate, dashing down-hilly; And ending as dull as a six-inside Dilly! 1894 Sir J. D. Astley Fifty Years of my Life 1.03 This always swung at the side of the 'dilly' (Note, i.e. diligence].

†2. A kind of vehicle, private or plying for hire. Obs.

1794 W. Felton Carriages (1801) II. App. 14 The price of a simple Dilly or Chair Box caned or ruled with springs is five guineas. 1823 Markyat P. Simple (1803) 47 We sallied forth, and found all sorts of vehicles ready to take us to the fair. We got into one which they called a dilly. 1840—Por Yack xi, Dillies. plied at the Elephant and Castle.

8. Applied dialectally to various carts, trucks, and other wheeled vehicles, used in agriculture and industrial operations.

and other wheeled vehicles, used in agriculture and industrial operations.

1850 Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. XI. II. 727 Crops of vegetables.. which they carry to the Bristol market in their 'dillies' as their light platform carts are called. 1863 Morton Cycl. Agric. Gloss., Dilly (West. Eng.), a frame on wheels for carrying teazles and other light matters. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dilly, a vehicle used for removing manure. 1888 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk. 194 Dilly, A cask on wheels for carrying liquids; a water-cart. Also a low fourwheeled truck on which mowing-machines and other implements are drawn. 1892 Northumbld. Gloss., The old

engine on the Wylam railway was.. called.. 'the Wylam dilly'. The counter-balance mounted upon two pairs of tramwheels, by means of which the empty tubs in a pit are carried up an incline, is called a dilly.

Di'lly 2. colloq. or dial. A call to ducks; hence,

a nursery name for a duck (also dilly-duck).

Nursery Song' Mrs. Bond', John Ostler, go fetch me a duckling or two; Cry, dilly, dilly, dilly, dilly, come and be killed. a 1845 Hood Drowning Ducks xiv, The tenants... Had found the way to Pick a dilly. 1880 BLACKMORE Mary Anericy 1. xviii. 283 The sweetness and culture of tame dilly-ducks. 1838 Berksh. Gloss., Dill or Dilly, Call for ducks.

Di·lly  $^3$ . A familiar shortening of DAFFO-

DILLY.

1898 BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n., Dilly, an abbreviation of daffodilly. Derby. White Dillies, i.e. white daffodillies, Narcissus poeticus. Lanc.

Di-lly 4. [Shortened from Sapodilla, the name used by Catesby Nat. Hist. Carolina II. 87:] In Wild Dilly, a small sapotaceous tree, Minusops Sieberi, found in the W. Indies and on the Florida

keys, and yielding a very hard wood.

1895 SARGENT Sièva N. America V. 183 Wild Dilly, discovered on the Bahamas by Mark Catesby. Catesby calls it 'Sanpodillo Tree'.

billy-bag. Also simply dilli, dilly. Australia. [dilli native name in Queensland.] An Australian native-made bag or basket, plaited of rushes or bark. Hence Dillyful.

rushes or bark. Hence Dillyful.

1847 LEICHHARDT frnt. iii. 90 In their 'dillis' (small baskets) were several roots or tubers. Ibid. 91 Dillis neatly worked of Koorajone bark. 1885 Mrs. C. Praed Austratian Life 34, I learned too at the camp to plait dilly-bags. 1889 — Romance of Station 75 A fresh dillyful of live crabs. 1890 BOLDEEWOOD Colonial Reformer xvii. 210 May-boy came forward dangling a small dilly-bag. 1893 Mrs. C. Praed Outlaw 4 Lawmaker I. 103 The dilly-bag, which had been plaited by the gins, smelled atrociously.

Dilly-dally (di li,dæli), v. [A varied reduplication of Dally v. with the same alternation as in

cation of DALLY v., with the same alternation as in sig-sag, shilly-shally, etc., expressing see-saw action.] intr. To act with trifling vacillation or indecision; to go on dallying with a thing without advancing; to loiter in vacillation, to

trifle.

(Prob. in colloquial use as early as 1600: cf. the sb.)

1741 RICHARDSON Pamela (1824) I. 100 What you do, sir, do; don't stand dilly-dallying. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH Belitada (1832) I. xvii. 320, I. knew she'd dilly dally with Clary till he would turn upon his heel and leave her. 1871 SPURGRON Serm. XXIII. 598 Every man. who dilly-dallies with salvation and runs risks with his soul. 1883 STEVENSON Treasure 121, IV. xvi, There is no time to dilly-dally in our work.

Hence Di'lly-da'llying vbl. sb. and ppl. a.;

Hence Di'lly-da'llying vbl. sb. and tpl. a.;
Di'lly-da'llier.

1879 Mrs. L. B. WALFORD Consins III. 214 Mind you I'll have no dilly-dallying this time. 1880 Webb Goethe's Fanst Prel. for Theatre 14 Don't say you're not in time to show it I'lhe dillydallier ne'er will be. 1881 Durham Univ. 3rnl. 17 Dec. 133 Half-hearted, dilly-dallying work.

Di'lly-da'lly, sb., a., adv. [f. the vb.]

+ A. sb. Dilly-dallying, trifling hesitancy. Also the name of a game. Obs.

a 1610 Babington Comf. Notes, Gen. xxiv. 57 Such dilly dally is fitter for heathens that know not God, than for sober Christians. 1698 E. Wahn Trip Jamaica Wks. 1717 II. 156 The chief sports we had on board, to pass the tedious hours, were Hob, Spie the Market, Shove the Slipper, Dilly-Dally.

hours, were Hob, Spie the Market, Shove the Slipper, Dilly-Dally.

B. adj. (dial.). C. adv. (nonce-use.)

2749 FIELDING Tom Yones XVIII. XII, If I had suffered her to stand shill I shall I, dilly dally, you might not have had that honour yet awhile. 2888 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk. 194 Dilly-dally, undecided; shilly-shally. 2893 (O. [Couca) Delectable Duchy 440 Of all the dilly-dallyin men I must say, John, you'm the dilly-dalliest.

† Dillydown. Obs. rare. Cf. DILLI-DABLING,

DILLING.

c 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 115 A pratty child is he
...A dylly downe, perde, To gar a man laghe.

Dillyful: see DILLY-BAG.

Dilmond, var. f. DINMONT.

Dilnote, obs. f. dill-nut: see DILL sb.1 3.

Dilogical (dəilρ dzikăl), a. [f. Gr. δίλογος doubtful, διλογία repetition + -ΙΟ + -ΑL, after logi-

doubtful, διλογία repetition + -10 + -AL, after logical.] Having a double meaning; equivocal.
c 1633 T. Adams Wks. (1861-2) I. 10 (D.) In such spurious,
enigmatical, dilogical terms as the devil gave his oracles.

Dilogy (di-lŏdʒi, doi-lŏdʒi). Rhet. [ad. L.
dilogia ambiguity, a. Gr. διλογία, f. δίλογος, f. δεtwice + -λογος speaking. In mod. F. dilogia.]

1. The use of an ambiguous or equivocal expres-

1. The use of an ambiguous or equivocal expression; the word or expression so used.

1556 Bloom Glossogr., Dilogy, a doubtful speech, which may signifie or be construed two ways.

1832 J. C. HARE in Philol. Museum I. 460 A double meaning or dilogy is the saying only one thing, but having two things in view.

2. Repetition of a word or phrase, in the same context. In recent Dicts.

† Diloricate, v. Obs. rare-o. [f. L. dīlō-rīcāt-, ppl. stem of dīlōrīcāre to tear apart or open (one's dress, etc.), f. dī- (dis-) apart + lōrīca leathem

CUITASS.]
1633 COCKERAM, Diloricate, to rip. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr.,
Diloricate, to undo, cut or rip a coat that is sewed.

Dilse, Sc. form of DULSE.

+ Dilu cid, a. Obs. [ad. L. dīlūcid-us clear, bright, f. dīlūcēre to be clear, f. dī-, dis- apart (DIS-1) + lūcēre to shine, be light.]

(Dis-1) + tweet to snine, be light.

1. lit. Clear to the sight; pure, bright. rare.
1. 1050 Bulwer Anthropomet. vii. (1653) 133 Eares...soft and
delicate, aspersed with the dilucid colour of Roses.

2. Clear to the understanding; lucid, plain,

manifest.

2. Clear to the understanding; lucid, plain, manifest.

a 1649 Jackson Creed x. xiii, His illustrations out of scripture are far more dilucide. 1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. vin. iii. (R.), An ambiguous, or not so perspicuous and dilucide description of laws. 1671 True Nonconf. 224 A dilucide and thlo brough knowledge.

† Dilucidate, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. tīlūcidātus, pa. pple. of dilūcidāte to make clear, to explain, f. dīlūcid-us: see prec.] Made clear or lucid; = prec. Hence † Dilucidateness.

1651 Bicgs New Disp. P 207 Very often more dilucidate in their abstracted part. 1729 Balley vol. II, Dilucidateness. clearness, plainness.

† Dilucidate, v. Obs. Also 6-7 de-. [f. L. dīlūcidāt- ppl. stem of dīlūcidāre: see prec.] trans. To make clear or plain; to elucidate.

1838 St. Papers Hen. VIII, I. 576 Such annotacions. as shall douteles delucidate and cleare the same. 1622 Cotga., Dilucider, to cleere, dilucidate, explain, manifest. 1638 Sin T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 95 Till time might delucidate his innocency. 1765 Sterne Tr. Shandy III. xxxviii, He has.. examined every part of it dialectically villucidating it with all the light which. the collision of his own natural parts could strike. 1764 T. Phillips Life Reg. Pole (1767) I. 43 His conscience was interested in having the lawfuness of it dilucidaten.

A 1666 Hammond Wes. II. III. 6 (R.) For the dilucidating

\*\*S<sup>L</sup>: Dilucidator.

\*\*a 2660 Hammond Wks. II. III. 6 (R.) For the dilucidating of obscurities in ancient story. 1689 (title), The Dilucidator, or Reflections upon modern transactions, by way of Letters from a person at Amsterdam to his friend in London. 1789 Dilucidated account of the life of Pope.

† Dilucida tion. Obs. [ad. L. dīlūcidātion-em, n. of action from dīlūcidāre to DILUCIDATE.] The

n. of action from allucidare to DILUCIDATE.] The action of making lucid or clear; a clearing up; explanation, elucidation.

1615 CROOKE Body of Man 608 It remaineth that wee proceede vnto the dilucidation of some difficult questions concerning the Eares. 1657 TOMINSON Remou's Disp. 502 It needs no further dilucidation. a 1651 HOLYDAY Funenal 121 AS Marcellus Donatus observed in his Dilucidations trive. 1744 WARBURTON WE. (1811) XI. 277 A full dilucidation of my four propositions.

dation of my four propositions.
† **Dilucidity.** Obs. [f. DILUCID: see -ITY.]
The quality of being dilucid; clearness, lucidity.
1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1190 Together with plainnesse, and diluciditie, beliefe was so turned and altered.

nesse, and diluciditie, beliefe was so turned and altered.

† **Dilucidly**, adv. Obs. [f. DILUCID + -LY 2.]
Lucidly; clearly, plainly.

\*\*reg8 Med E E. to Hartlib Wks. (1672) IV. 869 If I have not expressed myself so dilucidly as I should, I pray help it. 1677 CARY Chronol. II. II. Concl. 270 Provided that he.. do first Dilucidely answer those Objections.

\*\*Diludge\*, obs. var. of Deluge.

\*\*Diludge\*, obs. var.

the like; spec., in medicine, making this are all of the body.

1731 Arbuthnot On Aliments v. (R.), There is no real diluent but water; every fluid is diluent as it contains water in it. 1757 Johnstone in Phil. Trans. L. 546 To drink plentifully of thin broths, and other soft diluent liquors. 1833 E. FITZGERALD Lett. (1889) 1. 20 None of the washy, diluent effects of green vegetables. 1884 H. W. BERCHER in CAr. World Pulpit XXV. 234 As men mix strong wines with diluent water.

2. That has the property of dissolving; solvent.

1. That has the property of dissolven. A rule much more diluent of all certainty.

1. The bight dilutes dissolven or makes more

1. That which dilutes, dissolves, or makes more

1. That which dilutes, dissolves, or makes more fluid; a diluting agent; a solvent.

1775 Sir E. Barry Observ. Wines 302 This is the universal diluent.

1826 ABERNETHY Surg. Wis. I. 31 The pancreatic juice has been considered as an useful and necessary diluent.

1826 R. A. Vaughan Mystics (1860) I. 215 A chemist might call the former the sublimate, the latter the diluent, of the Actual. 1826 Mozter Ess. II. 382 (Arg. Design) They are dissolved as soon as they enter this strong diluent.

2. spec. A substance which increases the proportion of water in the blood and other bodily fluids.

fluids.

1721 BAILEY, Diluents .. medicines serving to thin the blood.

1732 Arbuthnot Rules of Diet 270 Diluents, as Water, Whey, Tea.

1782 J. C. Smyth in Med. Commun.

1. 77 Warm diluents were. all that were necessary for the cure.

1863 FLO. Nightingale Nursing 53 The patient requires diluents for quite other purposes than quenching the thirst.

1879 H. C. Wood Therap. (1870) 588 A diluent is an indifferent substance which is absorbed and in its passage through the body simply dilutes the various fluids of the organism as well as the excretions.

1811 1842 (di. dillight) body of Ind I dilighter.

**Dilute** (di-, dəil''ū't), ppl. a. [ad. L. dīlūt-us diluted, weak, thin, pa. pple. f. dīlūčre to dissolve, dilute, f. dī-, dīs- (DIS- 1) + lučre to wash.]

1. Weakened in consistency or strength by the addition of water or of anything having a like effect; watered down.

effect; watered down.

1568 Phillips, s.v. Dilution, Wine dilute signifieth wine that is mingled with water. c 1698 Locke Cond. Underst.

1545 A large dose of dilute tea. 1757 A. Cooper Distiller.

1. xvi. (1760) 70 The Wash should be made dilute or thin.

1843 Sir C. Scudamore Med. Visit Grafenberg 22 In the most dilute urine, I found the evidence of saline matter.

10. spec. of a chemical substance.

1800 Henry Epit. Chem. (1808) 118 Weigh the dilute acid employed. 1816 Accum Chem. Tests (1818) 176 Soluble in dilute nitric and acctic acid.

20 One of dilute sulphuric acid.

20 Of a weakened or weaker colour (as in an infusion to which water is added); washed-out.

One of dilute sulphuric acid.

C. Of a weakened or weaker colour (as in an infusion to which water is added); washed-out.

1665 Phil. Trans. I. 106 After a while it [matter].. grows dilute and pale. 1728 Pemberton Newton's Philos. 346 The yellow which preceded this was at first pretty good, but soon grew dilute. 1796 Withering Brit. Plants IV. 262 Gills fixed, dilute green... or whitish towards the edges. 1815. Prichard Phys. Hist. Mankind (1836) I. 221 A much lighter, or more dilute shade. 1860 Tyndall. Glac. 1. xviii. 128 And permit the sun to shed a ghastly dilute light.

2. fig. Weak, enfeebled, poor, paltry. Obs. (exc. as directly fig. from 1).

1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. xxv. § 12. 125 The more you recede from the Scriptures... the more weake and dilute are your positions. a 1631 Donne Serm. Hosea ii. 19 (1634) 22 How pallid, and faint, and dilute a thing all the honours of this world are. 1664 H. Mork Myst. Iniq. 208 It were a dilute business for the Apostle to describe Antichrist onely by the bare denial of Jesus his being the Christ. 1728 WOLLASTON Relig. Nat. viii. 166 The relation between the children of these children grows more remote and dilute, and in time wears out. 1814 Monthly Mag. XXXVII. 333 Many a work of art distilled to its essential beauties would keep, which putrifies in its dilute state.

Dilute (di-, doil'ut'), v. [f. L. dilut- ppl. stem of dilute: see prec. Cf. F. diluter.]

1. trans. To dissolve or make liquid by the addition of water, esp. to make thinner or weaker by this means, to water down; to reduce the strength of (a fluid) by admixture.

1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort. (1729) 207 Diluting it with a

of (a fluid) by admixture.

1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort. (1729) 207 Diluting it with a Portion of Water. 1712 BLACKMORE Creation VI. (R.), By constant weeping mix their watery store With the chyle's current, and dilute it more. 1792 COWPER Visiad IX. 251 Replenish it with wine Diluted less. 1793 HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing I. 1. 1. i. 5 Sulphuric acid diluted with a very large quantity of water. 1793 G. SMITH Laboratory I. 270 Lay on it muscle-shell gold or silver, diluted with size. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. I. 294 Dilute one part of calcined bones in four parts of water. 1829 M. DONONAN Dom. Econ. I. 373 A small quantity of brandy, diluted with much water. 1825 Emerson Eng. Traits, Result Wks. (Bohn) II. 123 In bad seasons, the porridge was diluted. 1867 W. W. SMYTH Coal & Coal-mining 23 An adequate amount of ventilation to dilute and render harmless noxious gases.

† b. Med. To treat with diluents. Obs.
1793 II. 275 Full power.. to pill.. dilute.. and poultice, all persons.

2. To weaken the brilliancy of (colour); to make

2. To weaken the brilliancy of (colour); to make

2. To weaken the brilliancy of (colour); to make of a faint or washed-out hue.

2665 Hooke Microgr. 69 Saline refracting bodies which do dilute the colour of the one, do deepen that of the other. Ibid. 71 There are other Blues, which.. will not be diluted by grinding. a 1727 Newton (I.), The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be diluted and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. 1794 Hour in Phil. Trans. LXXXV. 3 Which by diluting the image formed in the focus.. makes that image appear far less bright.

3. fig. To weaken, take away the strength or force of: generally with obvious reference to the literal sense.

literal sense.

literal sense.
c 1555 HARPSTIBLD Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 124 These arguments the adversaries went about to dilute and solve. 1810 Syd. Shith Ess., Fem. Educ. (1869) 199 Can there be any reason why she should be diluted and enfeebled down to a mere culler of simples? 1831 BREWSTER Netwood (1855) I. x. 225 The second dissertation .. in which he dilutes the objections made against the theory. 1853 H. COLERIDE North. Worthies Adv. 16 The Author finds .. nothing which he is resolved to Dilute into no meaning. a 1833 ROBERTSON Serm. Ser. III. i. (1872) 2 That unreal religion of excitement which diluted the earnestness of real religion in the enjoyment of listening.
4. intr. (for refl.) To suffer dilution; to become dissolved: to become attenuated.

A. intr. (for reft.) To suffer dilution; to become dissolved; to become attenuated.

1764 REID Inquiry vi. 22 Wks. I. 191/1 The colours of the stone and of the cement begin to dilute into one another.

Diluted (di-, dəiliū'tèd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

Weakened by the addition of water or other attenuating admixture, watered down; reduced in strength, colour, or characteristic quality.

1681 tr. Willis' Rept. Med. Wks. Vocab., Diluted, rinsed or washed. 1783 Mason Art of Painting 672 (R.) The social circle, the diluted bowl. 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem.

II. 103 Pour diluted nitric acid over sugar. 1837 Babbage Bridgew. Treat. vii. 90 A denser central nucleus surrounded by a more diluted light. 1847 Emerson Poems, Bacchus Wks. (Bohn) I. 469 We buy diluted wine.

16. 1831 Carlyle Sart. Res. II. x, Almost like diluted madness. 1837 Emerson Addr., Amer. Schol. Wks. (Bohn) II. 180 The rough, spontaneous conversation of men they clergymen do not hear, but only a mincing and diluted speech. 1865 Lecky Ration. (1878) I. 259 A diluted and rationalistic Catholicism.

Dilutedly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a diluted or weakened manner or form.

luted or weakened manner or form,
a1846 Worcester cites Med. Frnl. 1870 C. B. CLARKE

n Macm. Mag. Nov. 50/1 An article..describing the same hing, somewhat dilutedly.

† **Dilutement.** Obs. rare-1. [f. Dilute v.

+-MENT.] = DILUTION.

1807 SOUTHEY Rem. H. K. White (1819) I. 12 As if there were not enough of the leaven of disquietude in our natures, without inoculating it with this dilutement—this vaccine virus of envy.

without inoculating it with this dilutement—this vaccine views of envy.

Diluteness. [f. DILUTE a. +-NESS.] Dilute quality; fluidity; thinness.

1668 WILKINS Real Char. III. xii. (R.), What that diluteness is which .. is more .. proper to F than Q. I understand not. 1827 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. LXXXII. 89 His style diffuses a sort of milk and water, which is perspicuous from diluteness, not from transparency. 1834 J. M. Good Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 103 The .. fluid may be secreted .. merely in a state of morbid diluteness.

Diluteness.

Diluter (di-, dəiliā tə1). Also 8 -or. [f. DILUTE 

NAIV. 11. 633 Chaff is so valuable a diluter of com.

Diluting (dil<sup>1</sup>ū\*tiŋ), vbl. sb. [f. Dilute v. +
-ING <sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb Dilute. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1665 Hooke Microgr. 58 From the composition and dilutings of these two. 1732 Arbuthnot Rules of Diet 252

Mere diluting dissolves and carries off Salts.

Diluting, ppl. a. [-ING <sup>2</sup>.] That dilutes.

1732 Arbuthnot Rules of Diet 276 Diluting things are cooling, as Whey, Water, Milk. 1989 W. Buchan Dom. Med. (1790) 159 Drinking plentifully of diluting liquors; as water-gruel, or oatmeal-tea, clear whey, barley-water, balm-tea, apple-tea. 1863 J. Hannah Relat. Die. § Hum. Elem. Holy Script. iii. 85 A diluting exposition. c 1865 Lethery in Circ. Sc. 1. 116/t The diluting gases are marsh gas, hydrogen, and carbonic oxide .. important constituents of common gas.

common gas.

Dilution (di-, deil'ū fan). [n. of action f. L. dīūt- ppl. stem of dīlutre to DILUTE: so in mod.F., adm. by Acad. 1878.]

Dilution (di., dail!ū[an]. [n. of action f. L. dīlūt- ppl. stem of dīlūtre to DILUTE; so in mod. F., adm. by Acad. 1878.]

1. The action of diluting; a making thin, fluid, or weaker by the admixture of water or other reducing substance; watering down.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 111. xxi. 161 Water.. serving for refrigeration, dilution of solid aliment.. in the stomacke. 1656 Blount Glossopy. Dilution.. a washing, or clensing, a purging or clearing. 1731 Arbeuthnor Aliments v. (R.), Opposite to dilution is coagulation, or thickning. 1676 Huxley Physiogy. 106 The activity of the oxygen being tempered by dilution with nitrogen.

16. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 220 The Protestant dilution of the theological spirit. 1885 Spurgeon Treas.

16. Dav. Ps. CXXVI. 3 Strange dilution and defilement of Scriptural language!

2. Dilute condition.

1805 W. Saunders Min. Waters 386 Owing to the state of very great dilution in which the earthy salt existed in this solution. 1807 Faranay Exp. Res. No. 41. 226 Equal quantities.. in the same state of dilution.

3. A thing in a dilute state, that which is diluted.

1806 Emerson Soc. 4 Solit., Old Age Wks. (Bohn) III.

131 Tobacco, coffee, alcohol.. strychnine, are weak dilutions: the surest poison is time. 1874 L. Stephen Hours in Library (1892) II. i. 18 A feeble dilution of the most watery kind of popular teaching.

151 Dilutionist. [f. prec. + -IST.] In homecopathy, an advocate of the use of attenuated drugs.

A dilutionist is said to be 'high' or 'low' as he prescribes a more or less extreme dilution of medicine.

1832 J. ELLIS Pers. Exper. Physician 11 Dr. Gray was a low dilutionist. I called on Dr. Edward Bayard, who

a more or less extreme dilution of medicine.

189a J. ELLIS Pers. Exper. Physician 11 Dr. Gray was
a low dilutionist... I called on Dr. Edward Bayard, who
was a high dilutionist.

Dilutive (di., doil'u'tiv), a. rare. [f. L. dīlūtppl. stem of dīlutre to DILUTE: see -IVE.] Having

ppl. stem of attacer to Dillute; see -ivk.] Flaving the property of diluting, tending to dilute.

réso Venner Via Recta viii. 184 They wholly betwixt dinner and supper abstaine from drinke, excepting onely a Dilutium (di-, doill'ū-tom). Med. [L.;='that which is diluted', neuter pa. pple. of dilutere to Dilute.] A dilution; a solution.

DILUTE.] A dilution; a solution.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Dilutum, an Infusion.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Dilutum, an Infusion.

1750 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Dilutum, an Infusion.

1750 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Dilutum, an Infusion.

1751 Philutum, Dilutum, and Infusion.

1751 Philutum, and Infusion.

1751 Philutum, and Infusion.

1751 Philutum, and It. dilutum: cf. Pr. dilutui, dulivi, Sp. and It. dilutuio.

1752 See Deluge, Dilutum, and Infusion.

1753 Philutum, and Infusion.

1755 (Harl.) God dreinte all be world at be dilute. [So Petw. & Lansd.; 3 MSS. diluge, Selden dilivio.]

1751 Philutum, [dillituid], a. [ad. L. dilutuid] is of

Diluvial (dil'ā viăl), a. [ad. L. diluviāl-is of a deluge or flood, f. dīluvi-um a washing away of the earth, flood (f. dīluĕre to wash in pieces, dissolve): see -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to a deluge or flood, esp. to the Flood as recorded in Genesis.

1696 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diluvial, of or belonging to the Deluge or great Flood. 1831 Fraser's Mag. IV. 161 The 'Asiatic style of oratory' with all its tawdry tinsel.. its diluvial verhiage. 1865 Tylon Early Hist. Man xi. 322 The formation of diluvial traditions. 1866 J. B. Rose Virgil

167 We have the diluvial theory of the Arkites in respect to many of these mounds, that they are mimic Mount Ararats.

2. Geol. a. Applied to the theory which explained certain geological phenomena by reference to a general deluge, or to periods of catastrophic action of water.

general deluge, or to periods of catastrophic action of water.

1816 Keatinge Trav. I. 85 The diluvial wash has worn it into deep valleys. 1823 W. Buckland Reliq. Dilav. 2, I have felt myself fully justified in applying the epithet dilwrial to the results of this great convulsion. 1820 Lyrl. Princ. Geol. I. 31 This doctrine .. conceded both that fossil bodies were organic, and that the diluvial theory could not account for them. 1839 Murchison Silsv. Syst. I. xxix. 536 The earliest theory, usually called the 'diluvial', supposed that these blocks had been forced into their present positions by one or more tremendous inundations, passing over a subsoil which had been dry land. 1829 Darwin Orig. Spec. iv. (1873) 76 Modern geology has almost banished such views as the excavation of a great valley by a single diluvial wave. 1833 Dr. Buckland, the originator of the term diluvium, and the most famous champion of diluvial causes.

D. Of or pertaining to the diluvium or driftformation of early geologists; now generally called the Glacial Drift. Diluvial clay, the boulder clay. (For the connexion of a and been Diluvium.) 1823 W. Buckland Reliq. Dilaw. 38 The diluvial gravel both of England and Germany. 1821 D. Miller O. R. Sandat. vii. (ed. 2) 143 A deep wooded ravine cut through a thick bed of red diluvial clay. 1821 D. Wilson Prek. Ann. (1863) I. i. 27 The closing epoch of Geology, which embraces the diluvial formations. 1832 Phillips Rivers Yorkik. 289 Clay, gravel, and sand, with large boulders scattered here and there, which were till lately termed diluvial deposits.

Diluvialist. [f. prec. + -18T.] Geol. One who explains certain geological features by the hypothesis of a universal deluge, or of an extraordinary movement of the waters.

hypothesis of a universal deluge, or of an extraordinary movement of the waters.

1838 Penny Cycl. XI. 129/1 The fanciful diluvialists, who followed in the wake of Woodward. 1851 RICHARDSON Geol. ii. 45 The diluvialist, still retaining his floating icebergs as the most efficient agents in the transport of drift and erratic blocks to regions distant. 1876 Pace Adv. Text-bk. Geol. vi. 113 Battles of opinion. between Cosmognists, Diluvialists, and Fossilists. 1889 Athensum 31 Dec. 806/3 Would have delighted the heart of Murchison and the older school of diluvialists.

Diluvian (dilluvian), a. Also 8-9 dec. [f. L. diluvi-um flood + -AN: see DILUVIAL.] Of or pertaining to a deluge; esp. of the Noachian Flood.

Flood.

réss Evelyn Diary 28 Aug., From the calculation of coincidence with the diluvian period. 1696 Whiston Tk. Earth 11. (1722) 202 The Diluvian matter from two Comets' Atmosphere contained in it a great quantity of .. stony particles. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser Prel. 3 Of the Diluvian Ark, mentioned Gen. 6. 2766 Pennant Zool. (1768) 1. 41 Remains which fossilists distinguish by the title of diluvian. 1799 Kirwan Geol. Ess. 87 A shock so violent and universal as that which pervaded the globe during the diluvian revolution. 1823 W. Buckland Relig. Diluv. 39 Scattered by the violence of the diluvian waters. 1828 Lytton Str. Story II. 235 On the surface of uplands undulating like diluvian billows fixed into stone in the midst of their stormy swell.

their stormy swell.

Hence **Dilu vianism**, a theory which attributes

Hence **Dilu vianism**, a theory which attributes certain phenomena to a universal deluge.

1816 G. S. Faber Orig. Pagan Idol. I. 272 The cosmogony of the Virginians seems also to be mingled with diluvianism.

1883 WHITNEY in Encycl. Brit. XVIII. 765/2 Linguistics philology has been . created . out of the crude observations and wild deductions of earlier times, as truly as themistry out of alchemy, or geology out of diluvianism.

† **Dilu viate**, v. Obs. In 6 de-. [f. ppl. stem of L. diluviāre to flood, inundate, f. diluviūm flood.] intr. To flow in a deluge or flood. In out said of the deluge of the northern berbarians

quot, said of the deluge of the northern barbarians which overflowed the Roman Empire.

1509 SANDYS Europa Soc. (1632) 187 Those septentrionall inundations...have...wildly deluviated over all the South.

nundations...nave...wildly deluviated over all the South. **Diluvia tion.** rare. [n. of action f. prec.]

The action of a flood, inundation.

1816 Kratinge Trav. (1817) VII. 37 The ravines...having the appearance of being more the effect of atmospherical tilluviation.

Diluvie, var. of Diluvy, Obs.

Diluvie, var. of Diluvy, Obs.
Diluvion. ? Obs. rare. [ad. L. āīluviōn-em inundation, flood, f. dīlučre: see next and cf. Alluvion.] = Diluvium.

18. Buckland is cited by Worcester 1846.

|| Diluvium (dillūviōm). [a. L. dīluvium flood, inundation, deluge, f. dīlučre to wash to pieces, wash away, dissolve by water: see Diluvia.]

A term applied to superficial deposits which appear to the hore been formed by the ordinary slow. not to have been formed by the ordinary slow operations of water, but to be due to some extraordinary action on a vast scale; such were at first attributed to the Noachian or Universal deluge, whence the name; the chief of these deposits were those of the Northern Drift or Boulder formation at the close of the Tertiary Period, to which the name continued to be applied after the theory of name continued to be applied after the theory of their origin was given up; it is now generally 'applied to all masses apparently the result of powerful aqueous agency'. 1819 J. Hodoson in Raine Mem. (1857) I. 265 The cliffs are very white, excepting where they are tarnished by dilu-

vium falling from the tops of the cliffs. 1843 W. BUCKLAND Relig. Dilux. 2 The word diluvium... I apply to those extensive and general deposits of superficial loam and gravel, which appear to have been produced by the last great convulsion that has affected our planet. 1832 De LA BECHE Geol. Man. 183 The old transported gravel, or diluvium of Prof. Buckland. 1839 Murchison Silux. 5941. 1. xxxvii. 509 'Diluvium' as used by Elie de Beaumont and the modern foreign geologists, means precisely what I term drift. 1849 Mrs. Somerville Connect. Phys. Sc. x. 87 Strata containing marine diluvia...must have been formed at the bottom of the ocean. 286s J. Taylor in Macm. Mag. Sept. 330 Tusks and teeth in a bed of diluvium... immediately incumbent on stratified beds of lias. 1873 Griki Gl. Ice Age xxvii. 369 Ancient alluvium or diluvium overlying moraine-profonde. 1874 Lyell. Students' Gool. xi. (ed. 3) 145 The term 'diluvium' was for a time the popular name of the boulder formation, because it was referred by many to the deluge of Noah, while others retained the name as expressive of their opinion that a series of diluvial waves raised by hurricanes...or by earthquakes... had swept over the continents, carrying with them vast masses of mud and heavy stones.

\*\*Diluyy.\*\* Obs. Forms: 4-5 deluuy(e, diluuy, 4-6 di-, dyluuye, -ie. [ad. L. diluvi-um deluge: see prec. and cf. Diluve.] = Deluge 5b. a 1338 Proue Paulter xly[i] 4 Pe deluuy (mispr. deluuh) gladeb be hous of heuen, be almystful halwed Noe and his. 1388 WYCLIF 2 Pet. ii. 5 Bringynge in the diluuye, or greet food, to the world of vnpitouse men. c 1393 Chaucer Scogan 14 Du causist bis deluuye of pestelence. c 1400 Maudbew. (Roxh) xiv. 100 pit three sonnes of Noe after be diluuy parted amanges pam all be erthe. 1346 Bale Eng. Volaries I. (1550) 9 b, Suche vnspeakable fylthynesse.. as brought ypon them the great dyluuye or vnyuersall flod. Dilve: see Dillue.

Dilyte, Dilyuer(e, obs. ff. Delight, Deliver.

Dim (dim), a. and sb. Forms: 1- dim; also 3-4 dime, 4 dyme, 4-6 dym, dymme, 5 dimm, 6 dymbe, 6-7 dimme, 7 dimn, dimb. [OE. dim(m = OFris. dim, ON. dimm-r. Cf. OHG. timber (MHG. timber, timmer, mod.Swiss. dial. timmer) 'dim, obscure, dark', which may represent an OTeut. \*dim-ro- and contain the same root. Not known outside Teutonic.]

1. Of a light, or an illuminated object: Faintly luminous, not clear; somewhat dark, obscure, shadowy, gloomy. The opposite of bright or clear.

a 1000 Cadmon's Sal. 455 (Gr.) Drihten sealed him dimne and deorche deales scuwan. a 1000 Boeth. Metr. ii. 11 On bis dimme hol. bid. xii. 16 Sio dimme niht. c 1250 Gen. of Ex. 286 Eueriko on 5at helden wid him, 50 wurben mirc, and swart, and dim. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 472 Dryf our bis dymme water. 1367 Travisa Highers (Rolls) III. 467 Whan be day is dym and clowdy. 1398 Travisa Barth. De P. R. x. v. (1495) 377 The flamme yeuyth dymme and derke lighte. 1208 Fisher Whs. (1876) 68 O dymbe cloude. 1349 Compl. Scot. vi. 38 Fayr dyana, the lantern of the nycht, be cam dym ande pail. 1562 Mirro Penserous 160 Storied windows richly dight, Casting a dim religious light. 1738 Berkeley Alciphr. vi. § 31 A light, dimmer indeed, or clearer, according to the place. c 1750 Shenstone Elegies iv. 1 Through the dim veil of evining's dusky shade. 1840 SHELLEY Witch All. xii. 2 Her beauty made The bright world dim. 1860 Tyndall. Glac. 1. ii. 16 The oftener light is reflected the dimmer it becomes.

b. fig. esp. of qualities usually clear or bright. 1. Of a light, or an illuminated object: Faintly

is reflected the dimmer it becomes.

b. fig. esp. of qualities usually clear or bright.

a 1000 Cadmon's Gen. 685 (Gr.) Hio speon hine on oa dimman dæd.

c 1328 Metr. Hom. 111 That.. did awai his dedes dim, And mad an hali man of him. c 1400 Rom. Rose 5353 Love is .. whilom dymme, & whilom clere. 1661-98

SOUTH 12 Serm. III. 287 Man's. Understanding must now be contented with the poor, dimn Light of Faith. 1817-8

SHELLEY Ros. 4 Hel. 602 Public hope grew pale and dim. 1874 MORLEY Compromise (1886) 36 The old hopes have grown pale, the old fears dim.

2. Not clear to the sight: observed by an inter-

grown pale, the old tears cum.

2. Not clear to the sight; obscured by an intervening imperfectly transparent medium, by distance, or by blurring of the surface; scarcely visible, in-

or by blurring of the surface; scarcely visible, indistinct, faint; misty, hazy.

c 1000 Martyrology (E. E. T. S.) 46 Seo byrgen is bewrigen mid dimmum stanum ond yfellicum. 163a Sanderson Serm. 436 Dimme and confused and scarce legible. 1654 Hobbes Levialk. 1. ii. 5 At a great distance of place, that which wee look at appears dimme. 1654 Fuller Two Serm. 58 Civilized Pagans. 14Ave scowred over the dimme inscription of the Morall Law that it appeared plaine unto them. 1818 Shelley Engan. Hills 19 The dim low line before Of a dark and distant shore Still recedes. 1826 Strakey Sirai 4 Pal. i. (1838) 69 One more glimpse of Egypt dim in the distance. b. fig. Not clear to the mind or understanding; obscure, faint.

obscure, faint.

ODSCURE, ISINI.

c 1350 Leg. Rood (1871) 93 Vnto me es bis mater dym.
c 1440 Promp. Parv. 121 Dymme, or harde to vndyrstonde,
misticus. 1557 Fleming Contn. Holinshed III. 1965/2 Like
to be buried in the dimme booke of obliuion. 1881 Lams
Ellia Ser. 1. Old & New Schoolm., I have most dim apprehensions of the four great monarchies. 1836 Kings.ex
Lett. (1878) I. 33 There were dim workings of a mighty
spirit within. 1871 R. Ellis Catullus lxviii. 52 (50) A
memory dim.

nemory dim.
3. Of colour: Not bright; dull, faint; dusky or

dark; justreless.

a 1850 Ord & Night. 577 Thu art dim, an of fule howe. 1838 Coverd. Lam. iv. 1 O, how is the golde become so dymme? 1563 W. Fulke Neteors (1640) 36 For the Raynebow is more dimme, and of purple colour. 1811 SHAMS, Wint. 7. IV. iv. 10 Violets dim, But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes. 1788 Young Love Fame v. (1757) 127 Others, with curious arts, dim charms revive. 1887 STEVENSON Underwoods 1. iii. 5 All retired and shady spots Where prosper dim forget-me-nots.

4. Not seeing clearly, having the eyesight dulled

4. Not seeing clearly, having the eyesight dulled and indistinct.

a 1200 Bestiary 60 Siden his flist is al unstrong, and his eyen dimme. a 1200 Cursor M. 3570 (Cott.) De freli fax [biginnes] to fal of him, And be sight to wax well dim. c1422 HOCLEVE Learn to Die 328 Myn yen been al dymme and dirke. 1533 COVERDALE Eccl. xii. 3 The sight of the wyndowes shal waxe dymme. 1577 Test. 12 Patriarchs (1604) 17 Jacob. somewhat dim for age. 1636 Massinces Gl. Dk. Florence III. i, I am dim, sir; But he's sharpsighted. 1766 FORDYCE Serm. Yng. Wom. (1767) II. viii. 8 Unheeded by the dim inattentive eye. 1843 TENNYSON Two Voices 151 Whose eyes are dim with glorious tears.
b. fig. Not clearly apprehending; dull of apprehension.

prenension.

a 1799 J. Rocers Serm. (J.), The understanding is dim, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truth.

1731 FIELDING Grub Str. Of. Introd., Men's sense is dimmer than their eyes. 1896 B. Tavton Deukalion I. iv. 3 Teach your dim desire A form whereby to know itself and seek.

5. transf. Of sound, and esp. of the voice: Individual files.

your dim desire A form whereby to know itself and seek.

5. transf. Of sound, and esp. of the voice: Indistinct, faint.

c 1385 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1575 He herde a murmurynge Ful lowe and dym. 1398 Travisa Barth. De P. R. V. xxi, (1495) 128 They that have grete tongues have dymme voyce.

c 1450 St. Cuthbrit (Surtees) 3672 His speche was bathe short and dym. 1795 Souther Vit. Maid of Orleast 1.

124 The damp earth gave A dim sound as they pass'd. 1827 Shelley Marianne's Dream 40 She then did hear The sound as of a dim low clanging.

B. sb. Dimness; obscurity; dusk.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 755 The day vp droghe & the dym voidet. c 2430 Hymns Virg. (1867) 53 He ligtney his folk in dym. 1509 Parl. Desylles xciii, Quod Symeon, 'he lyghneth his folke in dym Where as derkenes shedeth theyr states'. 1853 Heavysege Saul (1860) 87 To sit were pleasant, in the dim.

b. Dimness of vision.

1726 Law Chr. Perfect. i. 30 Further than the Dim of Eyes of Flesh can carry our Views.

† C. adv. Dimly, faintly, indistinctly. Obs.

1393 Gower Conf. II. 1803 He herde a vois, which cried dimme. 1821 Shelley Adonais liv, That Light. Which. Burns bright or dim, as each are mirrors of The fire.

D. Comb. 8. adverbial, as dim-broading, -col-

D. Comb. a. adverbial, as dim-brooding, -coloured, -discovered, -gleaming, -grey, -lighted, -lit (-litten), -remembered, -seen, yellow, etc. b. parasynthetic, as dim-browed, -eyed, -lettered, -sheeted, DIM-SIGHTED.

DIM-SIGHTED.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. I. IV. iv. 166 The whole Future is there, and Destiny \*dim-brooding. 1776 Mickle tr. Camoens' Lusiad 43 And night, ascending from the \*dimbrow'd east. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXb.) xvii. 79 Pai er mare 'dymme coloured ban þe cristall. 1746 COLLINS Ode to Evening x, Hamlets brown, and \*dim-discover'd spires. 1667-49 FELTHAM RESOLVES I. xvi. 302 The ghessive interpretations of \*dim-ey'd man. 1849 CARLYLE Misc. (1857) I. 273 The public is a dim-eyed animal. 1840 CLOUGH Early Poems v. 11 Through the \*dim-lit inter-space. 1870 MORRIS Earthly Par. II. III. 9 After the weary tossing of the night And close \*dim-litten chamber. 1887 Mora Dead Eagle ii, Down, whirling . to the \*dim-seen plain. 1859 TENNYSON Enid 600 Fair head in the \*dim-yellow light.

Dim. v. ff. Dim. a.; OE. had the compounds

TENNYSON Enid 600 Fair head in the \*dim-yellow light.

Dim, v. [f. Dim a.: OE. had the compounds adimmian, fordimmian, ON. the intr. dimma to become dim; the simple vb. is found from 13th c.]

1. intr. To grow or become dim; to lose brightness or clearness. lit. and fig.

a 1300 Christ on Cross 7 in E. E. P. (1862) 20 His fair lere falowip and dimmip is siste. a 1300 Cursor M. 23603 (Cott.), Mani flurs. bat neuermar sal dime ne duine. c 1400 Destr. 7roy 9932 The day ouerdrogh, dymmet the skewis. 1607 Brewere Lingua 1. viii, Suddenly mine eyes began to dim. ?c 1710 ? E. WARD Welth-monster 28 My Lady's Beauty, the divine, Would dim, without the Muses shine. 1814 Byron Lara 1. xii, The lone light Dimm'd in the lamp. 1897 B. TAYLOR Faust (1875) II. Iv. ii. 350 The near horizon dims.

Byron Lara I. xi, The lone light Dimm'd in the lamp. 1871 B. Taylor Faust (1875) II. IV. ii, 250 The near horizon dims.

2. trans. To make dim, obscure, or dull; to render less clear, or distinct; to becloud (the eyes).

[c888 K. Elfred Botth. xiv. § 4 Deah heora mod. sie adimmad.] a 1300 E. E. Ptaller lxviii. 24 Dimmed be pair eghen, pat pai ne se. c 1400 Song Roland 380 Dew diskid adoun and dynmyd the floures. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 121

Dynmyn, or make dynme, obscuro. 1830 Palsor. 516/2, I dynme the coloure or beautye of a thyng. Se howe these torches have dynmed this gylting. 1893 Dayles Immort.

Soul xxxi. viii. (1714) 100 As Lightning, or the Sun-beams dim the Sight. 1793 Johnson Rambler No. 184 pt. IT he writer of essays ... seldom... dims his eyes with the perusal of antiquated volumes. 1800 W. Irving Sketch Bk. I. 202 The light streamed through windows dimmed with armorial bearings. 1836 Landor Pericles § Asp. II. 393 The mirror is too close to our eyes, and our own breath dims it. b. fig.

1836 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, It dynmeth or maketh derke theyr lytell holynesse. 1659 B. Harris Parivals Irva Age 109 Forced the Conquerours to retreat, and in some sort, dimmed their Triumph. 1840 Kingsley Lett. (1878) I. 49 My natural feelings of the just and the beautiful have been dimmed by neglect. 1851 D. G. Mirchell Fresh (Clean. 275 Its quaint houses. are dimmed to memory by the fresher recollections of that beautiful river.

† Dim. Obs. Abbreviation of L. dimidium half. 1217 Charksu. Ac. Crossombe (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 6 Hath

+ Dim. Obs. Abbreviation of L. dimidium half. 1 January Cos. Addreviation of L. dimidium half. 1477 Churchw. Acc. Croscombe (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 6 Half in his hands of the Cherche lede one cwt, dim, iiij h. 1634-4 Brergton Trav. (1844) 22 Adorned with stones a yard and dim, high. Ibid. 180 A vault or gallery about one yd. or one yd. and dim, wide. dim. high. 10ta. 180 A value or gamery about one ye. 61 only yd. and dim. wide.

Dim., dimin. (Mus.), abbrev. of Diminuendo.

Dim, obs. form of DEEM v.

Dimagnesic, a. Chem.: see DI-2 2 d.

1876 HARLEY Mat. Mat. 66 Dimagnesic pyro-phosphate.

Dimagnetite (deimæ gnéteit). Min. [f. Dr. 2 twice + MAGNETITE.] A mineral consisting mainly of ferroso-ferric oxide, occurring in rhombic prisms,

of ferroso-ferric oxide, occurring in rhombic prisms, regarded by Dana as a pseudomorph of magnetite after lievrite (Watts).

1853 Amer. Frnl. Sc. Ser. 11. XIII. 392 Dimagnetite. 1868
DANA Min. (1880) 151 Dimagnetite of Shepard..appears to be a magnetite pseudomorph.

† Dimane, v. Ohs. Also 6 dimaine, -mayne. [ad. L. dīmānā-re to flow different ways, spread abroad, f. dī-, dis- apart + mānāre to flow.] intr.

To flow forth fram: to spring, originate, or derive To flow forth from; to spring, originate, or derive

To flow forth from; to spring, originate, or derive its origin from.

1510 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey Ep. Ded. 1 Merits dimayning from the sacred Source of true Nobility. Ibid.

1. vi. 12 Springs dimayning from thicke sand. gather mudde to 1543 W. BALL Cavest for Subject 8 Motion and Feeling dimane from the Braine. 1563 HAWKE Killing it M. 10 By the Right of Warre, and by the consent of the people, which two Titles dimane also from the Divine providence.

Dimanganous, a. Chem. See DI-2 2 d.

1881 WAITS Dict. Chem. 3rd Suppl. II. 1600 An anhydrous dimanganous phosphate, Mn2 (PO, H)2.

Dimaris (di măris). Logic. The mnemonic term designating the third mood of the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss

figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a particular affirmative (i), the minor a universal is a particular affirmative (i), the minor a universal affirmative (a), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (i). Formerly called drimatis, dimatis. The initial d indicates that the mood can be reduced to Darii by (m) transposition of the premisses, and (s) simple conversion of the conclusion.

1827 Whately Logic ii. 111. § 4. 1864 Bowen Logic vii. 200. 1897 Welton Logic II. v. iii. § 137. 403 Dimaris, An example is 'Some parallelograms are squares; all squares are regular figures; therefore, some regular figures are parallelograms'.

Dimastigate (doimæ'stigh), a. Zool. [f. Di-2 twice + Gr. μαστιγ-(μάστιξ) whip + -ATE 2 2: cf. L. mastigātus whipped.] Having two flagella; biflagellate; applied to those flagellate Infusoria (Dimastiga) which have two flagella.

Dimatis, earlier form of Dimaris.

Dimber, a. Rogues' Cant. Pretty.

1671 R. Head Eng. Rogue 1. v. (1874) 48 (Farmer). 2698 (Coles, Dimber (canting) pretty. 2 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. (Crew. Dimber, canting) pretty. 2 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. (1700 Dimber, pertty. Dimber, mort, a pretty Wench. 1837 DISRAELI Venetia 1. xiv., 'Tis a dimber cove', whispered one of the younger men to a companion. Ibid. Tip me the clank like a dimber mort.

Hence Dimber-damber, a captain of thieves or vagrants.

vagrants.

1871 R. Head Eng. Rogns 1. v. (1874) 48 (Farmer).

1834 H. Aissworth Rookwood 11. v. (Farmer), Dick Turpin must be one of us. He shall be our Dimber Damber.

1830 Daily News 1 Feb. 4/7.

Dimble (dimb'l). Obs. exc. dial. [Of uncertain origin, possibly a deriv. or comb. of DIM, gloom or obscurity being a usual attribute; connexion with DINGLE is also possible. The midland districts (e. g. Leicester, Derby, Warwick, Shropsh.) retain the word, usually in the form dumble, occasionally drumble.]

retain the word, usually in the form dumble, occasionally drumble.]

A deep and shady dell or hollow, a dingle.

1389 R. Roshson Gold. Mirr. (Chetham Soc.) 5 Eccho..

That liues in woodes, And rocky ragged tours, and Dales with Dymbles deep. 1612 Davron Poly-olb. ii. 27 Satyres that in shades and gloomy dimbles dwell. 1622 livid. xxviii. (1748) 378 Dimbles hid from day. 1627 B. Jonson Sacheph. 11. vii, Within a gloomy dimble, she doth dwell Downe in a pitt, ore-growne with brakes and briars. 1879 Miss Jackson Shroph. Word-bk. Dumblehole; also Drumble, a rough wooded dip in the ground; a dingle. 1885 Leicester Gloss., Dimble, a dingle, dell.

Dime (doim), 3b. Forms: 4-5 dyme, (5 desciples, deeme, deeme, deeme, 6-9 dime. [a. OF. dime, dime:—L. decima tithe, tenth part, fem. of decimus tenth.]

mus tenth.]

Attention 1. A tenth part, a tithe paid to the church or to a temporal ruler. Obs. or Hist.

1377 Langle P. Pl. B. xv. 526 Take her landes, 3e lordes, and let hem lyue by dymes. c. 2280 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 418 Pat pari3schens shulden drawe fro personns offeringis & dymes. 1399 Pol. Poems (Rolls) I. 412 His purvyours toke, withoute preiere at a parliament, a poundage... and a fifteneth and a dyme eke. c. 1460 Fortscue Abs. & Lim. Mon. xii. (1885) 139 Owre commons... give to thair kynge, at somme tymes quinsimes and dessimes [MS. Digby 145 dismes.] 1494 FABVAN Chrom. vi. cxlviii. 134 That he myght leuy certayne dymys to wage therwith souldyours. 1500 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) II. xvii. 131 He fasted, he payed the demes, he gaue almesse. 1552-89 Foxe A. 4 M. (1684) I. 799/2 The Cardinal sued a Pardon from Rome, to be freed from all Disms, due to the King by the Church of Winchester. 1560 North Plularck (1676) 404 Now Sylla consecrating the dismes of all his goods unto Hercules [etc.] a 1618 RALEIGH Rem. 50 In his forty ninth year he had a disme and a fifteenth granted him freely. 1659 Howell Lexicon Fr. Prov. 27 From all tymes it was ordained to pay dimes or tithes unto the Lord. 1884 L. OLIPHANT Hai/a (1887) 133 The dime.. has heretofore been the share of the government.

15. fg. A 'tithe' of war, a tenth man sacrificed.

government.

b. fig. A 'tithe' of war, a tenth man sacrificed.
1666 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. 11. ii. 19 Euery tythe soule mongst many thousand dismes, Hath bin as deere as Helen.

2. A silver coin of the United States of America, of the value of 10 cents, or 10 of a dollar.

1766 Ord. Continent. Congress U.S. 8 Aug., Mills, Cents, Dimes Dollars. 1809 Kendall Trav. I. xviii. 193 Dimes or tenth parts are mentioned by writers, but never enter into accounts. 1821 T. JEFFERSON Autobiog. Writ. 1892 I. 75 The division into dimes, cents and mills is now..well understood. 1872 O.W. Holmes Poet Breakf.-t. xii. (1885) 320 Not bad, my bargain! Price one dime. 1893 Boston (Mass.) 5/rnl. 1 Apr. 6/3 The so-called middle-classes.. the people who are accustomed to count their nickels and dimes as well as their dollars.

D. attrib. Costing a dime; as in dime novel, applied especially to a chean sensational novel.

b. attrib. Costing a dime; as in dime novel, applied especially to a cheap sensational novel: cf. penny dreadful, shilling shocker.

1879 H. George Progr. 4 Pov. x. ii. (1881) 443 The boy who reads dime novels wants to be a pirate. 1881 Century Mag. XXV. 212/1 You are as bad as a dime novel. 1892 Daily News 20 Mar. 2/5 The nuisance of 'dime shows' as they are called in America.

† Dime, v. Obs. rare. Also 5 dyme, 7 disme. [a. F. dime-r, OF. dismer, diesmer=Pr. desmar, Sp. dezmar, Pg. desimar, It. decimare:—L. decimare to take a tithe, (later) to pay tithes, f. decima: see Drec.] trans. & To take a tenth part of to see prec.] trans. a. To take a tenth part of, to tithe. b. To divide into tenths.

tithe. D. To divide into tenths.

1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 64 b/s He shall taske and dyme
your corn and sheues. 1510 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey
11. iv. 52 Disme or deuide each foote of the Rule...into deci-

mals or Tenths.

Hence + D1-mable (in 5 dym(e)able) a., tithable.

1489 Plumpton Corr. for It is not the Kyngs mynd to ses
no dymeable land, and we have no suit land, but it is dym-

Dime, obs. form of DIW a. and v.

Dime, obs. form of DIM a, and v.

Dimediate, obs. form of DIMIDIATE.

† Dimense, sb. Obs. [ad. med.L. dimens-um
q.v. below.] A space measured out, an extent.
rész Lithgow Trav. x. 426 Having compassed all Europe,
our Resolution, was to borrow a larger dimmense [1682 dimense] of ground in Afficke.

mensel of ground in Affricke.  $\dagger$  **Dimense,** v. Obs. [f. L. dimens-ppl. stem of dimetiri to measure out, f. di-, dis- (DIS-I) + metiri to measure.] trans. To measure out. a x642 Br. MOUNTAGU Acts  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mon. (1642) 217 It sufficeth some, to have things delivered unto them in a generality, which others must have dimensed out unto them. peece after necessity.

after peece. **Dimension** (dimension), sb. Also 5-6 dy-,-sioun,-cion,-cyon, 6-7 dimention, 7 demension, -tion. [a. F. dimension (1425 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. dimension-em, n. of action from dimetiri (ppl. stem dimens-): see prec.]

†1. The action of measuring, measurement. Obs. 1888 EDEN Decades 243 Accordynge to the ordinarie accoumpte and dimension which the pylotes and cosmographers doo make. 1889 GREENE Menaphon (Arb.) 80 Things infinite, I see, Brooke no dimension. 1698 STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 183/2 If a Man pursue it [geometry] not only for Mechanical Dimension, but that he may by the help thereof ascend [etc]. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 97 Taking such dimensions as would enable me to make an accurate model. of the rock.

† b. Mus. The division of a longer note into shorter notes constituting 'time' or rhythm; pl. The action of measuring, measurement. Obs.

\* The division of a longer note in the shorter notes, constituting 'time' or rhythm; pl. 'measures', measured strains. Obs.

1597 Morley Introd. Mus. 13 Phi. What call they time? Ma. The dimension of the Breefe by semibrecues. 1635 Brathwalt Aread. Pr. 1. 165 Harmonious reports in these Musicall dimensions.

1897 MORLEY Introd. Mus. 13 Phi. What call they time? Ma. The dimension of the Breefe by semibreeues. 1635 Brathwalt Arcad. Pr. 1. 165 Harmonious reports in these Musicall dimensions.

2. Measurable or spatial extent of any kind, as length, breadth, thickness, area, volume; measurement, measure, magnitude, size. (Now commonly in plural: cf. proportions.) Also fig. Magnitude, extent, degree (of an abstract thing).

1899 More Dyaloge 11. Wks. 188/1 Though thei be not cyrcumscribed in place, for lack of bodily dymencion and measuring, yet are .. angels .. diffinitively so placed where thei be for the time. 1896 Davies Orchestra xcv, Whose quick eyes doe explore The just dimension both of earth and heaven. 1815 J. Stephens Salyr. Ess. 202 Confounding (like a bad Logician) the forme and the dimention. 1863 Hobbes Leviath. 111. xxxiv. 208 Whatsoever has dimension, is Body. 1860 Barrow Euclid 1. xxxv. Schol., The dimension of any Parallelogram is found out by this Theorem. 1863 Grebier Counsel 6 He will never rightly describe the dimensions of solid Bodies. his Circles will seem Ovals in Breadth, and his Ovals Circles. 1667 Milton P. L. 11. 803 A dark Illimitable Ocean without bound, Without dimension, where length, breadth, and highth, And time and place are lost. a 1745 Swift (J.). My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the dimensions of the room. 1756 Burke Subl. & B. 11. vii, Greatness of dimension is a powerful cause of the sublime. 1772 Hist. Rochester 44 Emerson Refr. Men, Shaks. Wks. (Bohn) I. 360 That imagination which dilates the closet he writes in to the world's dimension. 1803 Law Times XCV. 104/2 Posts of the dimensions of this great Preparation vastly exceeding the difficulties. 1664 Hale Contempl. 1. 106 The Afflictions of his Soul... were of a higher Dimension in the Garden. 1889 Pall Mall G. 17 Oct. 2/3 That passion for athletics which in Oxford has now almost reached the dimensions of a mania.

+ b. transf. Extension in time, duration.

almost reached the dimensions of a mania.

† b. transf. Extension in time, duration.

1603 Br. Andrewes Serm. II. 170 The cross.. is more prolixa, a death of dimensions, a death long in dying. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. IV. ii. 308 We have no reason to imagin that the sixth day was of any other dimension than the seventh day.

3. Math. a. Geom. A mode of linear measure-

ment, magnitude, or extension, in a particular direction; usually as co-existing with similar measurements or extensions in other directions.

The three dimensions of a body, or of ordinary space, are length, breadth, and thickness (or depth); a surface has only two dimensions (length and breadth); a line only one (length). Here the notion of measurement or magnitude is commonly lost, and the word denotes merely a particular mode of spatial extension. Modern mathematicians have speculated as to the possibility of more than three dimensions of space.

1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 107 Ther is no body parfit withouten thre dymensions, that is breede, lengthe, and depnesse. 1430 Art of Nombryng (E.E.T.S.) 14 Alyne hathe but one dymensioun that is to sey after the lengthe... a superficialle thynge hathe .2. dimensions, hat is to sey lengthe and breede. 1535 N. Careenter Geog. Del. 11. ii. 14 These two Dimensions are length and breadth, whereof enery plaine figure consists. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nal. I. 100 All physical magnitude must have three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness. 1858 Wiewell Hist. Sci. Ideas 11. viii. \$\frac{9}{2} 4-5 (L.) Time is conceived as a quantity of one dimension. Indeed the analogy between time, and space of one dimension. Indeed the analogy between time, and space of one dimension. 15 of Strewart & This viii. \$200. 221 Suppose our (essentially three-dimensional) matter to be the mere skin or boundary of an Unseen whose matter has four dimensions.

b. Alg. Since the product of two, or of three, quantities, each denoting a length (i.e. a magnitude of one dimension), represents an area or a volume (i.e. a magnitude of two, or of three, dimensions), such products themselves are said to be of so many dimensions; and generally, the number of dimensions of a product is the number of the (unknown or variable) quantities contained in it as factors Alg. Since the product of two, or of three known or constant quantities being reckoned of no dimensions); any power of a quantity being of the dimensions denoted by its index. (Thus  $x^3$ ,  $x^3y$ , xyz are each of three dimensions.) The dimensions an expression or equation are those of the term of highest dimensions in it. (The number of dimensions corresponds to the degree of a quantity or

of highest dimensions in it. (The number of dimensions corresponds to the degree of a quantity or equation: see Degree 3b. 13.)

1827 Records Whetst. Hij, The nomber that doeth amounte thereof(3×3×3) hath gotten 3. dimensiones, whiche properly belongeth to a bodie, or sound forme. And therfore is it called a Cube, or Cubike nomber. 1890 Levsourn Curs. Math. 334 Every Power hath so many Dimensions as the Letters wherewith it is written. 1900 W. Jones Syn. Palmar. Matheteos 40 The Quantity produc'd by the Multiplication of Two, Three, etc. Quantities, is said to be of Two, Three, etc. Dimensions. 1806 Hutton Course Math. 1, 100 To find the Greatest Common Measure of the Terms of a Fraction. Range the quantities according to the dimensions of some letters. 21865 in Circ. Sc. 1. 476/1 When the equations are ... of two dimensions.

† 4. Measurable form or frame; pl. material parts, as of the human body; 'proportions'. Obs.
1896 Shaks. Merch. V. III. 1. 62 Hath not a Iew hands, organs, dementions, sences, affections, passions? 1801—Twel. N. 1. v. 280, I. know him noble. And in dimension, and the shape of nature, A gracious person. 1804—Lear. Ii. 7 My dimensions are as well compact, My minde as generous, and my shape as true. 1804 W. WOOD New Eng. Prays. 1. viii, The Humbird is ... no bigger than a Hornet, yet hath all the dimensions of a Bird, as bill, and wings, with quills, spider-like legges, small clawes. 1807 MILTON P. L. 1. 793 In thir own dimensions like themselves The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim In close recess and secret conclave sat.

Ris. 1853 A. WILSON 74s. I 162 The Younger having all the Dimensions of a Courtier. 1866 WATERHOUSE Arms & Arms. & Nations, whose polity had all the dimensions of order in it. 5. Comb., as dimension-work, masonry built of 'dimension-stones'. (Chiefly U.S.)

sions or size; dimension-work, masonry built of 'dimension-stones'. (Chiefly U.S.)

1864 THORRAU Cape Cod vii. (1894) 156 Houses built of what is called 'dimension timber', imported from Maine, all ready to be set up. 1874 Knicht Dict. Meck., Dimension Lumber, lumber sawed to specific sizes to order.

**Dimension**, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To measure or space out; to reduce to measure-

1754 H. WALPOLE Lett. I. 335 (D.), I propose to break and nliven it by compartments in colours, according to the en-losed sketch, which you must adjust and dimension.

Dime'nsionable, a. nonce-wd. [f. prec. +
-ABLE: cf. companionable.] Capable of being
measured; having dimensions.
1884 E. A. Abbott Flatland II. xix. 87 Some yet more
spacious Space, some more dimensionable Dimensionality.

Dimensional (dime nfanal), a. [f. DIMENSION

Dimensional (dimenjonal), a. [I. DIMENSION 5b. +-AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to dimension or magnitude.
1816 Kratinge Trav. (1817) I. 66 note, About the same relative situation and dimensional proportion. 1888 J. T. Guilck in Linn. Soc. Yral. XX. 234 If structural or dimensional characters are not correlated.

2. Geom. Of or relating to (a specified number of) dimensions: see DIMENSION 3 a.
1875 Cayley in Phil. Trans. CLXV. 675 Coordinates of

point in (s+1)-dimensional space. 1880 Academy 30 Oct. 314 Four-dimensional space may be built up with .. ikosateirahedroids. 1882 Minchin Unipl. Kinemat. 116 Thegeneral, or three dimensional, motion of a rigid body. 1883 American VII. 75 We can, I think, conceive of space as being two or even one dimensional.

Hence Dimensiona lity, the condition of having (a particular number of) dimensions; dimensional

quality.

1875 CAYLEY in Phil. Trans. CLXV. 675 The notion of density is dependent on the dimensionality of the element of volume d w. 1884 E. A. Abbort Flatland II. xxii. 101 A race of rebels who shall refuse to be confined to limited

† Dimensionate, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. dimen-

† Dimensionate, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. dimensionate, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. dimension-em Dimension + -ATE 3 7.] trans. To give or lay down the dimensions of.

14. Harl. MS. 2261 lf. 217 b, In whiche bookes he dimencionate the worlde clerely with his contentes.

Dimensioned (dimension), ppl. a. [f. DIMENSION + -ED 2.] † a. Having material 'dimension' or extension (cf. DIMENSION sb. 2, 4). Obs. b. Having a particular dimension or measurement. c. Geom. Having (a specified number of) dimensions: see DIMENSION sb. 3 a.

1533 TINDALE Supper of Lord in More's Answ. Poysoned Bk. Wks. (1557) 1092/1 Inuisible wyth al hys dymencioned body vnder the forme of breade transubstanciated into it. 1728 Pore Odyss. xix. 276 A mantle purple-tinged, and radiant vest, Dimensioned equal to his size. 1888 Procrowduced in this singly dimensioned world, the world itself... would be finite. 1884 E. A. Alsebart Flatitand 86 Look down. upon this land of Three Dimensions, and see the inside of every three-dimensioned house.

Dimensionless, a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

1. a. Without dimension or physical extension. b. Of no (appreciable) magnitude; extremely manta.

1. a. Without dimension or physical extension.
b. Of no (appreciable) magnitude; extremely minute. C. Without dimensions: see DIMENSION 3 a. 1667 MILTON P. L. XI. 17 TO Heav'n thir prayers Flew up. 1617 MILTON P. L. XI. 17 TO Heav'n thir prayers Flew up. 1618 WARBURTON W. KI. (1811) IX. ii. 34 As the Earth is but a point compared to the orb of Saturn, so the orb of Saturn itself grows dimensionless when compared to that vast extent of space which the stellar-solar Systems possess. 18ag COLERIDGE Aids Reft. App. C. (1858) I. 394 If we assume the time as excluded, the line vanishes, and we leave space dimensionless. 1800 J. H. STRILING Gifford Lect. viii. 150 With our scales and weights... and measuring-rods, we do but deceive ourselves: what is, is dimensionless: the truth is not in time; space is all too short for a ladder to the Throne.

2. Measureless, immense, boundless, vast. 1813 Hoog in New Monthly Mag. (1836) XLVI. 446 Here, in these almost dimensionless regions, nature is seen on a large scale. a 1839 GALT Demon of Desting III. (1840) 28 As if man were not but an atom thing In the dimensionless, the Universe.

† **Dimensions**, a. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. Also tious. [f. Dimension: see -1008. Cf. pretentious, religious, suspicious.] Having (great) dimension or gious, suspicious.] Having (great) unaction grous, suspicious, extensive.

1632 Lithgow Trav. x. 507 The generall computation of which dimensious spaces. amounteth to [ctc.].

† Dimensity. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. dimens-us, after immensity.] Dimension, magnitude.

c:1645 Howell Lett. (1655) IV. xliv, If of the smallest starts in sky We know not the dimensity.

Thimansive (dimensiv), a. Now rare or Obs.

Dimensive (dimensiv), a. Now rare or Obs.

[f. L. dimens- ppl. stem (see DIMENSE v.) +-IVE.]

+ 1. Having, or related to, physical dimension or

† 1. Having, or related to, physical dimension or extension is pace. Obs.

1863-87 FORE A. 4 M. (1596) 210/1 In heaven the existence of his bodie is dimensive. 1896 Bell. Surv. Popery III.

1. 434 When the unequall dimensive quantities are placed togither. 1694 R. Burthooge Reason 105 Matter is... the first subject of dimensive spacious Quantity.

† 2. Serving to measure or trace out the dimensions of something. ? Obs.

1898 Davies Immort. Soul IV. VI. (1714) 35 All Bodies have their measure and their space. But who can draw the Soul's dimensive Lines? 1610 Histrio-m. 1. 43 The very state of Peace shall seeme to shine In every figure or dimensive lyne.

lyne.
3. Of or belonging to dimension or magnitude;

3. Of or belonging to dimension or magnitude; dimensional. rare.

1845 STOCQUEER Handbk. Brit. India (1854) 129 A few of the streets in the European town are of great dimensions; ... the Chowringhee Road... is nearly two miles long, and in average width not less than eighty feet.. The Dhurrumtollah is nearly equal, in dimensive character, to this.

Hence † Dimensively adv., † Dimensiveness.

1601 Dercon & Walker Spirits † Divelt 55 Neither spirites nor diuels (they being no corporal substances stretched out by Dimensions...) may truely be said to be in a place comensuratuelie, or dimensiuelie. Ibid. 89 It ariseth. from the finitenesse, and dimensiuenesse of the angelicall nature.

|| Dimension... Dis. [med. L. dimensum measured quantity, measure, sb. use of pa. pple. of dimetivi to measure out: see DIMENSE v.] A measured portion; a fixed allowance; — DIMENSE v.

portion; a fixed allowance; = DIMENSE sb.

1630 B. Jonson New Inn III. i, You are to blame to use the poor dumb Christians So cruelly, defraud 'em of their dimensum. Yonder's the colonel's horse... the devil a bit He has got, since he came in yet! 1633 Lightfoor Glean.

26 The dimensum of their diet in the Wildernesse.

† Dimensuration. Obs. [n. of action f. L. type \*dīmensūrāre, f. dī-+ mensūrāre to measure, after dimetiri, dimensus, f. di-+ metiri, mensus to measure.] Measuring out or off, measurement. 1593 NORDEN Spec. Brit., M'sex 1. Prepar. 15 Such an expected geographicall description.. doeth require dimensuration betweene enery station. 1677 PLOT Oxfordsh. To Rdr. Bij, As true as actual dimensuration.. could direct me to put them.

put them.
So + Dime nsurable a., capable of being measured; † Dimensurated ppl. a., measured; † Dimensurator, an instrument for taking measure-

mensurator, an instrument for taking measurements. (All obs. and rare.)

1660 STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 404/1 The point by fluxion makes a Line, the Line... a Superficies, the Superficies... a Body, three ways dimensurable. 1679 Colley Brit. Pref. 3 Dimensurators or Measuring Instruments. 1bid. (1698) I Shewing the dimensurated miles and furlongs answerably.

Dimeran (dimeran). Entom. [f mod.l. dimera, neuter pl. of dimerus (see Dimerous) + -AN.]

A member of the division Dimera of hemipterous insects having the term two incincted.

insects, having the tarsi two-jointed.

1847 in Craig.

Dimercur-, -mercuro-, -mercury. Chem.

Dimercur-, -mercuro-, -mercury. Chem. [DI-22.] Used in comb. and attrib. to express the presence of two equivalents of mercury. Thus dimercurammorulum Hg2H1. N2, an ammoniacal mercury base in which half the hydrogen in ammonium is replaced by two atoms of divalent mercury.

1873 Founcs Chem. (ed. 11) 347 A brown precipitate... consisting of dimercurammonium iodide. 1881 Nature XXIV. 467 Dimercury methylene iodide CH2 (Hg I)2 is obtained by exposing methylene iodide with an excess of mercury to the action of light.

Dimerism (dimeriz'm). [f. mod.L. dimerus + .18M.] Dimerous condition or constitution; in Bot. the arrangement of floral organs two in a whorl: see next.

Bot. the arrangement of floral organs two in a whorl: see next.

Dimerous (dimeros), a. [f. mod.L. dimer-us (F. dimero), f. Gr. διμερής bipartite (f. δι- twice + μέρος part) + -ous.] Consisting of two parts or divisions: spec. a. Entom. Having two joints: applied to the tarsus of an insect. b. Bot. Of a flower: Having two divisions or members in each puborl. (Often written a progress).

flower: Having two divisions or members in each whorl. (Often written 2-merous.) Of a leaf: Consisting of two leaflets (rare).

1836 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. xivii. (1828) IV. 387 Tarsi mostly trimerous, rarely dimerous.

1845 Lindley Sch. Bot. viii. (1858) 129 Flowers dimerous.

1859 Student II. 12 Polymerous leaves may be dimerous, trimerous, etc. according to their number of meriphylls.

1873 Oliver Elem. Bot. II. 174
Observe the dimerous symmetry of Enchanter's Nightshade (Circxa), the parts of the flower being in twos.

1858 Vines Sachs' Bot. 646 True tetramerous flowers are allied.. to those with dimerous whorls.

1861 Dineta-lio, a. Chem. [f. Di-2 2 d: cf. diacid, dibasic.] Containing two equivalents of a metal.

1861 ODLING Manual of Chem. I. 338 We have monometallic, dimetallic and trimetallic compounds, represented respectively by the formulæ MH<sub>3</sub>ASO<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>3</sub>HAsO<sub>4</sub>, and M<sub>3</sub>ASO<sub>4</sub>. Of dimetallic or neutral, and trimetallic or basic arsenates, those of the alkali-metals are alone soluble in

Dimeter (dimital). Prosody. [a. L. dimetrus sb., dimeter, -metrus adj., a. Gr. δίμετρος of two measures, f. δι- twice + μέτρον measure.] A verse consisting of two measures, i.e. either two feet or

consisting of two measures, i.e. either two feet or four feet.

1569 Puttenmam Eng. Possie II. (Arb.) 143 In the dimeter, made of two sillables entier. Extrêame desire. 1625 B. Jonson Staple of N. IV. Whs. (Rildg.) 399/1 When he comes forth With dimeters, and trimeters, tetrameters, Pentameters, hexameters, catalectics ... What is all this, but canting? 1775 Tyrwhitt Ess. Lang. 4 Versif. Chancer III. 3 7 in Chancer's Wks., The Octosyllable Metre.. was in reality the antient Dimeter lambic. 1837-39 Hallam Hist. Lit. (1847) I. 30 The line of eight syllables, or dimeter iambic. 1882 Goodwin Gk. Gram. 317 In most kinds of verse, a monometer consists of one foot, a dimeter of two feet.

**Dimethyl** (doine-bil). Chem. [See DI-2 2 and

Dimethyl (doime pil). Chem. [See DI-2 2 and METHYL.]

1. as sb. A name of Ethane (C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>6</sub>), regarded as two molecules of the radical methyl (CH<sub>3</sub>).

1873 Fownes' Chem. (ed. 11) 568 A colourless gaseous mixture containing ethane or dimethyl. 1877 WATTS Fownes' Chem. II. 47 Ethane. This compound ... may also be regarded as dimethyl, or as ethyl hydride.

2. attrib. and in Comb. denoting an organic compound in which two equivalents of methyl take the place of two of hydrogen, as dimethyl ketone = Acetone CO(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, dimethylaniline, H<sub>3</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, one of the aniline bases, dimethyl-benzene C<sub>6</sub> H<sub>4</sub> (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, dimethyl-ethyl carbinol = tertiary pentyl alcohol, C·OH·(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. (C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>5</sub>).

1269 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 330 The secondary propyl alcohol or dimethyl carbinol boils at 84°. 1877 WATTS Fownes' Chem. II. 428 Dimethyl-benzene or Kylene. 1880 Faiswell in Soc. Arts Yral. 444 The dimethyl compound resulting from the use of two molecules of the alcoholic compound.

Dimetient (doims fight), a. and sb. [ad, L.

Dimetient (dəimī sient), a. and sb. [ad. L.

dimetient (delmi') lent), a. and sb. [ad. L. dimetient-em, pr. pple. of dimetirī to measure out: see DIMENSE.]

A. adj.

+1. That measures across through the centre: dimetient line = DIAMMETER. Obs.

1501 HOLLAND Pliny I. 15 The dimetient line, or diameter, taketh a third part of the circumference, and little lesse than a seuenth part. 1503 — Plutarch's Mor. 1045 That the Diameter or Dimetient line of the earth is triple to that Vol. III.

of the moone. 1729 SHELVOCKE Artillery IV. 264 The Orifice of the Chamber, whose Dimetient Line is exactly is of the whole Diameter.

2. Math. That expresses the dimension. 1842 DE MORGAN Diff. 4 Int. Calculus 323 Usually x<sup>a</sup> is the dimetient function of Algebra; we must come to the consideration of transcendental quantities before we find a function which is not of the same order as x<sup>a</sup>, for some value or other of a; and then between x<sup>a</sup> and x<sup>a+k</sup> may be found an infinite number of functions, higher in dimension than the first, and lower than the second, however small k may be.

† B. sb. (Short for dimetient line). = DIAMETER. [1870 BILLINGSLEV Euclid vi. xxiv. 172 In every parallelogramme, the parallelogrammes about the dimeciens are lyke vnto the whole.] 1871 DIGGES Panson. I. Elem. B ij b, A Right line drawne through the Centre vnto the Circumference of both sides, is named his Diameter or Dimetient. 1650 Leysounn Curs. Math. 328 The Dimetient of a Sphere.

Dimetric (daime trik), a. Crystallography. [f. Gr. de., dis twice + \(\mu \text{tr} \text{Tot}\) measure + -10: cf. METBIO.] Applied to a system of crystals having three axes at right angles, the two lateral axes being equal to each other but unequal to the vertical axis; = TETRAGONAL.

1866 DANA Min. Litted, 21. The names Monometric. Di.

being equal to each other but unequal to the vertical axis; = TETRAGONAL.

1868 DANA Min. Introd. 21 The names Monometric, Dimetric, and Trimetric, used in former editions of this work, have been set aside. The names want precision, the hexagonal system being as much dimetric as the tetragonal. Ibid. 24 Tetragonal System (also called Quadratic, Pyramidal, Monodimetric, Dimetric). 1873 Founces Chem. (ed. 11) 279 The dimetric are also very symmetrical, about three axes at right angles to each other.

Dimication (dimikē¹ [эп). Now rare. [ad. L. dimicātion-em, n. of action f. dimicāre to fight.] Fighting: strife. contention.

L. dimicātiōn-em, n. of action t. dimicare to ngnl. j. Fighting; strife, contention.

1632 COCKERAM, Dimication, a battell. 1650 S. CLARKE Eccl. Hist. 1. (1654) 66 In the dimication which arose about Arius. 1660 Fisher Rusticks Alarm Wiss. (1679) 229 In thy meer demi-digested demications against them. 1884 Times 28 July 6 In such a continual dimication.. the defeated impersonations of error will be found fighting as briskly as ever they did to-morrow.

So † Dirmicate v., to fight, contend; Dimicatory a. (affected or humorous), relating to fighting or fencing.

or fencing.

or sencing.

1657 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. 314 When Snailes are about to dimicate with Serpents. 1858 Sat. Rev. 2 Apr. 400/1 For matters dimicatory.

Dimiceries, var. Dimissabiles Obs.

Dimidiate (dimidiër, doi-), a. [ad. L. dimidiätus, pa. pple. of dimidiare to halve, t. dimidiatum half, f. dis-, dis- asunder + medius mid, medium middle.]

1. Divided into halves; halved, half. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) I. 475 The dimidiate platform of your staircase. 1825 Land Elia Ser. 11. Pop. Fallacies, He. allows his hero a sort of dimidiate preminence:— Bully Dawson kicked by half the town, and half the town kicked by Bully Dawson is 2847 Sir W. Hamilton Let. to A. De Morgan 43 Dimidiate quantification. 1854 Hooker Himal. Frails. I. iii. 61 When the tree is dimidiate, one half the green, the other the red shades of colour.

2. Bot. and Zool. 22. Of an organ: Having one part much smaller than the other, so as to appear

part much smaller than the other, so as to appear to be wanting. b. Split in two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses. c. Zool. Relating to the lateral halves of an organism: applied to her-maphrodites having one side male and the other

maphrodites having one side male and the other female.

1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 322 The dimidiate calyptra.

1846 DANA Zoofd. (1848) 432 Dimidiate, a tubular calicle bisected vertically nearly to its base. 1853 OWEN Comp. Anat. 18 (L.) Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one-sided or dimidiate hermaphroditism. 1863 Berkeley Brit. Mosses Gloss. 312 Dimidiate, the same with cucullate. 1880 Gray Struct. Bot. vi. § 6. 255 The anther of Gomphrena is completely unilocular by abortion of the companion cell. Thus losing one half, it is said to be dimidiate, or halved.

3. Comb. in botanical terms, as dimidiate-cordate, said of a dimidiate leaf (see 2 a) of which the full-prown part is cordate; so dimidiate-oblong, obo-

grown part is cordate; so dimidiate-oblong, -obovoid. (Sometimes written dimidiato-cordate, etc.)

void. (Sometimes written dimidiato-cordate, etc.:

1866 Treas. Bot., Dimidiato-cordate, when the larger half
of a dimidiate leaf is cordate. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora

1829 Eughorbia peptis... leaves dimidiate-cordate. 1bid. 435

Letersia oryzoides... Spikelet dimidiate-oblong.

Dimidiate (dimidie't, doi-), v. [f. ppl. stem
of L. dimidiare: see prec.]

1. trans. To divide into halves; to halve; to

reduce to the half

1. trans. To divide into halves; to halve; to reduce to the half.

1. 1633 COCKERAN, Dimediate, to part into two parts.

1. 1633 COCKERAN, Dimediate, to part into two parts.

1. 1633 COCKERAN, Dimediate, as the complete with the complete service, to make the complete service, not mutilated, as 'twere by forked tongues 1788 S. PARR Wis. (1828) VII. 412, I hope he had a complete service, not mutilated and dimidiated, as it was for poor Johnson at the Abbey.

2. Her. To cut in half; to represent only half of (a bearing), esp. in one half of a shield party per pale: see DIMIDIATED, DIMIDIATION. Hence Dimidiating voll. sb.

1. 1864 BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. 4 Pop. xiv. \$ 1 (ed. 3) 146

mi diating vbl. sb.

1864 Bourell. Heraldry Hist. 4, Pop. xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 146
This was styled Impaling by Dimidiation or Dimidiating.
1880 WARREN Book-plates xii. 128. 1893 E. Howlett in
Reliquary July 160 The arms of the Cinque Ports, England
dimidiating azure thee ships' hulls in pale or.

Dimi diated, ppl. a. [f. prec. +-ED.] Halved;
divided into halves, or having only one half shown

or represented; spec. in Her. of a bearing or coat

or represented; spec. in Her. of a bearing or coat of arms. (Cf. Dimidlation, Demi B. I.)

1572 Bossrwell Armorie 11. 42 Sundrie wayes they [Lions] are borne in armes .. Dimidiated, Parted, Couped. 1647 A. Ross Myst. Poet. iv. (1675) 98 In respect of her [the moon's] corniculated, dimidiated, and plenary aspect. 1753 Sir J. Hill Hist. Anim. 52 (Jod.) The dytiscus with twenty dimidiated strize on the extended wings. 1864 BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop. xxxii. (ed. 3) 467 Or, a dimidiated eagle to the sinister sa. 1892 Proc. Soc. Antiguaries XIV. 279 The arms of France and Burgundy are shown dimidiated.

Dimidiation (dimi:diē! fan,dai-). [ad. L. dīmidiation-em, n. of action from dimidiare to halve: see DIMIDIATE a.] The action from aiminiators to naive: see billing halved; spec. in Her. the combination or 'marshalling' of two coats of arms by placing side by side the dexter half of one and the sinister half

'marshalling' of two coats of arms by placing side by side the dexter half of one and the sinister half of the other; an early form of impalement.

c 1425 Craft Nombrynge (E. E. T. S.) 5 Per ben .7... partes of pis craft. The first is called addiction, pe seconde ... subtraccion. The thryd is called duplacion. The 4... dimydiction. 1628 Phillips, Dimidiation, a dividing in the midst, a cutting into two halves. 1780 J. Edmondson Heraldry 173 This method of impaling arms by dimidiation hath been for some time laid aside in England. 1847 Parker Gloss. Bril. Her. 113 Dimidiation, the dexter half of the husband's arms being joined to the sinister half of the wife's. 1888 Cusans Handble. Her. xii. (ed. 3) 164 Marshalling by Dimidiation was, towards the close of the Fourteenth Century, superseded by Impalement.

Diminiance, obs. form of DEMI-LANGE.

Diminiem, var. DIMINUE v. Obs., to diminish.

Diminicion, obs. form of DIMINUTION.

Diminish (diminif), v. Also 5-6 y for i, sahe for sh; 5-6 deminish(e, 6 Sc. diminiss, dininuse. [Formed under the joint influence of the earlier DIMINUE, F. diminuer, L. diminuère, and MINISH, earlier menusen, OF. menuizer, L. type \*minitiare\* to cut small, having the prefix of the one with the suffix of the other. Ancient L. had diminuère to break into small pieces, dash to pieces, and deminuère to make smaller, lessen reduce in size. In late L. and Romanic. dash to pieces, and deminutere to make smaller, lessen, reduce in size. In late L. and Romanic the di-derivative supplanted the de-form; hence the modern derivatives of L. deminutere all have dimin-.]

I. trans. 1. To make (or cause to appear) less or smaller;

I. trans.

1. To make (or cause to appear) less or smaller; to lessen; to reduce in magnitude or degree. (The opposite of enlarge, increase, augment, magnify, 1447 in Eliis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. 1. 61 Yl your forces be not here alwayes soe strongly mayntayned & continued without being deminished your Irish enimies. . will rise agayne 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 4 Perauenture it diminysshed they payne in hell. 1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. IV. (1586) 162 It greatly deminisheth the substance of them. 1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa II. 169 The whole towne is diminished into one streete. 1612 Brinsley Lud. Lit. xxiv. (1627) 268 Whatsoever may diminish his estimation and authority. 1642 Wilkins Math. Magick I. xii. (1648) 85 The weight must. be diminished in the same proportion. 1790 Paley Horw Paul. Rom. i. 12 What diminishes very much the suspicion of fraud. 1880 Geikie Phys. Geog. ii. 98. 53 The ascent of warm air must necessarily diminish atmospheric pressure.

† b. To clip, sweat, etc. (coin). Obs.
1868 Grapton Chron. II. 126 There should be no deceyt used by diminishing or clipping y's same. 1698 Luttrell.

† D. To clip, Sweat, etc. (coin). Obs.
1868 Grapton Chron. II. 126 There should be no deceyt used by diminishing our coin.

† 2. To break in pieces, break small. Obs. rare. [class. L. diminuère.]
1607 Torsell Foury. Beasts (1658) 491 In Rhetia . they hold betwirt the fighting of Rams a stick, or bat of Corntree, which in a bout or two they utterly diminish and bruise in pieces.

3. To lessen in importance, estimation, or power; to put down, degrade, humiliate; to detract from, disparage, belittle. arch. (See also Diminished put down, degrade, humiliate; to detract from, disparage, belittle. arch. (See also Diminished put hat have been removed by him. 1667 Milton P. L. vii. 612 While impiously they thought Thee to diminish, and from thee withdraw The number of thy worshipper. 1712 Stella Scott F. M. Perth viii, You would have accused me of diminishing your honour. 1880 Miss Broughton Scc. Th. i. vi, She

+4. To take away (a part) from something, so as to make it less; hence gen. to take away, sub-

as to make it less; hence gen. to take away, subtract, remove. Obs.

1504 Atkynson tr. De Imitatione IV. ix, Take from our hertis...all that may...dimynyshe vs from thy eternall loue. a 1533 Frith Disput. Purgat. 181 Neither add any thing nor diminish. 1548 Hall Chrom., Edw. IV. 217 The... love between them, washed awaie and diminished all suspicion. 1576 Fleming Panost. Effit. 24 Thus much was diminished from the state of the empyre. 1500 Shaks. Temp. 111. iii. 64 Your swords... may as well Wound the loud windes... as diminish One dowle that's in my plumbe. 1612 Bible Deut. iv. 2 Ye shall not adde vnto the word which I command you, neither shall you diminish ought from it. a 1507 Hayward (J.), Nothing was diminished from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke.

+ b. absol. To abate, subtract. Obs. † b. absol. To abate, subtract. Obs.

1668 STILLINGTL. Orig. Sacr. II. vii. § 6 That we should not add to nor diminish from Gods commands. 1762 Goldsm.

Cit. W. cv, Nothing.. should be admitted to diminish from the real majesty of the ceremony. 1846 R. H. FROUDE Rem.

(1838) I. 74 His command.. will no more diminish from the sum of our pleasures than [etc.].

† 5. To deprive (a person) in part, to curtail of.

1858 Br. Cox in Strype Ann. Ref. I. vi. 98 If now then the builders.. be diminished of their wages. 1609 BIBLE

(Douay) Ps. xxxiii. 11 They that seeke after our Lord shal not be diminished of any good. 1768 Goldsm. Cit. W. Iii, The whole circle seemed diminished of their former importance.

6. Arch. To make (a thing) such that its successive parts in any direction are continuously less and

sive parts in any direction are continuously less and

less; to cause to taper or progressively decrease in size, as a tapering column: see DIMINUTION 9.

1624 Worron Archit. (1672) 22 They [pillars] are all diminished. from one third part of the whole Shaft. 1797 Monthly Mag. 111. 221 The sides form the arch joints of the bridge, and are diminished, so as to tend towards the centre of the circle.

7. Mus. + a. To reduce in loudness, make gradually account of DIMINULARIAN Of the care.

dually softer: cf. Diminuendo. Obs. b. To lessen (an interval) by a semitone: see Diminished 4. 1674 Playford Skill Mus. 1. xi. 43 It will work a better effect to Tune the Voice diminishing it, rather than In-

creasing it.
II. intr.

8. To become less or smaller; to lessen, decrease. 8. To become less or smaller; to lessen, decrease, 1550 Caxton's Chron. Eng. 11. 11/2 Kyng Goffars people encreased dayly and his dyminished. 1265 EARL BEDFORD in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. II. 21/2 As their force dimenesshede so dyd her Grace increace. 1700 DRYDEN Fables Pref. (Globe) 495 What judgment I had increases rather than diminishes. 1728 FORE Odyss. XIV. 284 Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye. 1860 TYNDALL Glac. 1. ii. 16 The sound ... diminished in bulk, while the quicksilver increased in weight. D. Arch. To have its dimensions successively smaller in the some direction: to taper.

b. Arch. To have its dimensions successively smaller in the same direction; to taper.

1715 Leon Palladio's Archit. (1742) I. 12 In the diminishing of them it must be observed, that by how much longer they are, by so much the less they must diminish.

Diminishable (diminishb), a. [f. prec. +

-ABLE.] Capable of being diminished or lessened.

Hence Diminishableness.

1788 Kirwan in Phil. Trans. LXXII. 223 Phlogisticated air, after it has been purified from phlogiston. is again diminishable by phlogistic processes. 1864 Spectator 20 Aug.

1881 Are years' sentence. being thus at best diminishable by ... one year and three weeks. 1873 Vettch Lucretius 33 The absolute diminishableness of the Sum of matter.

Diminishable (diminishableness of the Sum of matter.

Diminished (diminist), ppl. a. [f. as prec.

1. Made smaller, lessened: see the verb. († In quot. 1607, Lowered in condition, weakened, wasted, emaciated.)

emaciated.)

2607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 532 For the encouraging of a feeble and diminished horse Eumelius reporteth the flesh of swine.. mingled in wine and given to drink, to be exceeding good. 1742 YOUNG Nt. Th. ix. 173; How swift I mount! Diminish'd Earth recedes. 21850 CALHOUN Wks. (1874) VI. 140 Rays of sovereignty.. to be reflected back, not in diminished, but increased splendor.

2. Lowered in importance, estimation, or power the property of t

2. Lowered in importance, estimation, or power (see DIMINISH v. 3); now only in phr. from Milton. 1667 MILTON P. L. IV. 35 O thou [sun]... at whose sight all the Starrs Hide their diminisht heads. 1698 CONGREVE Birth of Muse 110 She feels... the Shame, Of Honours lost, and her diminish'd Name. 1840 E. E. NAPIER SCENES & Sports For. Lands I. p. xxxv, Crest-fallen and dejected... [they] hide... their diminished heads.
3. Arch., etc. (See quots.)
1726 Leoni Alberti's Archit. I. 53/2 The imperfect, or diminish'd Arch... is not a compleat Semi-circle, but a determinate part less. 1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 584
Diminished Bar, in joinery, the bar of a sash that is thin-nest on the inner edge. 1876 GWILT Archit., Gloss, Diminished Column, a column whereof the upper diameter is less than the lower.
4. Muss. 8. Of an interval: Less by a chromatic

4. Mus. a. Of an interval: Less by a chromatic

4. Mus. a. Of an interval: Less by a chromatic semitone than a perfect, or than a minor, interval of the same name: opp. to augmented. Diminished triad, a triad containing a diminished (instead of a perfect) fifth. b. Diminished subject, a subject repeated in diminution (see DIMINUTION 5 a).

1737-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Diminished interval, in music, is. an interval which is short of its just quantity by a lesser semitone. 1753 Ibid. Supp. a.v. Interval., A Table of Musical Intervals. Diminished Fourth. Diminished Fifth. Diminished Seventh. 1853 Browning Toccata of Galuppis vii, Those lesser thirds so plaintive, sixths diminished, sign on sigh. 1880 C. H. H. Parky in Grove Dict. Mus. I. 448 The diminished seventh. is a semitone less than the ordinary minor seventh.

Diminished. 100 per 100 p

Dimi'nisher. rare. [f. as prec. +-ER 1.] One

who or that which diminishes or lessens.

\*\*Tor When Merver Mirr. Mart. Avij, This paynted wethercocke, Arts diminisher, With cowardize beginneth to empeach me. 1637 CLARKE Serm. 241 (L.) The diminisher of
regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority.

\*\*Diminishing\*, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DIMINISH; lessening,

diminution.

1533 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 782 Thinges..

1540 redoundyng to the diminishyng of his honor.

1550 R.

1550 R.

1560 MILTON Eikon. x, That their liberties and rights were

the impairing and diminishing of his regal power. 1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola III. xii, The one end of her life seemed to her to be the diminishing of sorrow.

2. Arch. Tapering; = DIMINUTION 9. ? Obs. 1863 SHUTE Archit. Ciija, How to close and finish the diminishing of the pillors. 1853-39 I. Jones in Leoni Palladio's Archit. (1742) II. 46 The diminishing of the Pillors. 1976 G. SEMPLE Building in Water 142 In every Course to make a two Inch set off.. will preserve the diminishing of the Piler.

Diminishing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING 2.]

1. That diminishes or lessens: a. That makes less. b. That grows less.
1665 Hooke Microgr. 3 [It] may by .? some convenient Diminishing.Glasses, be made vanish into a scarce visible Speck. 1973 SMEATON Edystome L. Introd. 4 The building is carried up.. by diminishing stories, to the height of 115 feet. 1816 KEATINGE Trav. (1817) II. 210 If they could read through a diminishing stories, to the height of 115 feet. 1816 KEATINGE Trav. (1817) II. 210 If they could read through a diminishing stories, to the height of 115 feet. 1816 KEATINGE Trav. (1817) II. 210 If they could read through a diminishing glass. 1894 Nature 26 July 291 The diminishing speed of the earth's rotation.

† 2. Disparaging, depreciative. Obs.
1675 EVELYN Mem. (1857) II. 105 The Lords accused the Commons for their... provoking, and diminishing expressions. 1705 STANHOFE Paragher. III. 50 The Lords accused the Commons of their... provoking, and diminishing expressions. 181 false and diminishing Reflections.

3. Arch., Ship-building, etc. Thinning or tapering off gradually.

3. Arch., Ship-building, etc. Thinning or tapering off gradually.

1867 Shyth Sailor's Word-bk., Diminishing stuff, in ship-building, the planking wrought under the wales, where it is thinned progressively to the thickness of the bottom plank. 1866 R. W. Meade Naval Archit. 354. 1876 Gwilt Archit., Gloss., Diminishing Rule, a board cut with a concave edge, so as to ascertain the swell of a column, and to try its curvature. Diminishing Scale, a scale of gradation used in finding the different points for drawing the spiral curve of the lonic volute. 1882 Worc. Exhib. Catal. iii. 5 Four diminishing joints.

Diminishingly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a diminishing manner or degree; decreasingly.

ingly.
1827 Examiner 262/1 The light. is spread diminishingly over the picture. 1873 Contemp. Rev. XXI. 449 Most powerful and varied in man, diminishingly so in the lower

animals.

†2. Disparagingly, depreciatively. Obs.

1672 Mede's Wks., Life 7 Some... were induc'd to speak

somewhat diminishingly, and below the worth of his

[Mede's] Clavis and Commentary upon the Apocalyrs.

1707 Norsis Treat. Humility vi. 289 To lessen and vilify

himself, and speak very diminishingly..of his own worth.

Diminishment. Now rare. Also 6 de-

[f. DMINISH v. + - MENT. App. obsolete before 1700; used again in 19th c., but not common.] 1700; used again in 19th c., but not common.] The action or process of diminishing (trans. and intr.); diminution, lessening, decrease, abatement. 1546 Bale Eng. Votaries II. (1550) 94 h. All is to demynyshment of a kynges power. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. I. xiii. 35 His diune majestie. the offence of diminishment wherof is an unpardonable crime. 1662 J. Chandler Van Helmont's Oriat. Pref. to Rdr., A pure, everlasting. Light, which will illustrate all things, without dammage and diminishment. 1837 Lockhart Scott xliv, He received us.. with little perceptible diminishment in the sprightliness of his manner. 1893 G. D. Leslie Lett. to Marco xxvi. 171 A diminishment in their numbers.

Diminitif, -Ive, obs. forms of DIMINUTIVE.

Diminitif, -Ive, obs. forms of DIMINUTIVE.

Diminuate, v. nonce-vvd. [f. L. di-, dēminuēre to lessen + -ATE 3: cf. next.] intr. To use a diminutive word or expression. (Cf. DIMINUENT.)

283 M. Collins Midnight to Midn. viii. 174 'You are a little wild. 'A little! you diminuate!'

† Diminuation. Obs. rare. [a. OF. diminuate]

vacion (1488 in Godef.), f. diminuer to DIMINISH.] = DIMINUTION.

= DIMINUTION.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 28 My tresor.. may not be mynisshed for noo thing that I yeue.. but thou maist departe with noon of thyn withoute dymynuacion.

† Diminue, v. Obs. Forms: 4 dymynue, 6
-ew, diminew, Sc. dimunue. [a. F. diminue-r
(1308 in Godef. Suppl.), ad. L. diminue-re to lessen, DIMINISH. Cf. Pr. diminuar, also with other conjugational suffixes, Pr., Sp., and Pg. diminuir, Cat. disminuir, It. diminuire. In all the Romanic langs, the prefix is di-, which was also the common med.L. spelling, but ancient L. had dēminuēre to lessen, diminish, dīminuēre to break

deminuere to lessen, diminish, diminuere to break into small pieces; cf. DIMINISH.] = DIMINISH v. (in various senses). In first quot. intr. to speak disparagingly; cf. DIMINISH v. 3.

1388 WYCLIF Ezek. XXXV. 13 3e. han dymynued [gloss or spoken yuel] ageins me [1388 deprauyd agens me, Vulg. derogastis]. 1513 Douglas Eneis i. Pol. 74 Nor na reproche diminew thi guid name. 1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 56 God almychty. mittigatis, augmentis, or dimunueis. .the. operations of the planetis. 1585 Skeyne The Peet (1860) 16 Rather depart riche nor leife pure, or diminew their fortune only wayis.

|| Diminuendo (diminuje ndo). Mus. diminuendo (diminishe ndo). Mus. [11. diminuendo lessening, diminishing, pr. pple. of diminuire to diminish: see prec.] A musical direction indicating a gradual decrease in force or loudness of tone (abbrev. dim., dimin.); as sb. a gradual decrease in force of tone, or a passage where this occurs. Also transf. and fig. (Opp.

to CRESCENDO.)

1775 'J. COLLIER' Mus. Trav. (ed. 3) 65, I stood still some time to observe the diminuendo and crescendo.

1789-18a6 [see CRESCENDO]. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN Ro. Lynne 11. iii. 70

'Ah!' this from Dicky Blake, diminuendo. 1891 Daily News 26 Oct. 3/3 A similar trimming .. on a smaller scale, edged .. the bodice, and was repeated in a further diminu-endo round the neck.

endo round the neck. † **Dimi'nuent**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dī-, dē-minuent-em, pr. pple. of dī-, dēminuēre to DIMIN-18H.] Diminishing; lessening the force of anything

thing.

1608 W. SCLATER Comm. Malachy (1650) 38 When the Scripture speaks of spirituall Sacrifices, it useth a Terme diminuent. 1647 SANDERSON Serm. II. 221 Such kind of limiting and diminuent terms. 2637—Serm. Pref. (1681) 16 The Comparative degree (Accordateowerspow) in such kind of speaking being usually taken for a Diminuent terms.

Diminuse, obs. Sc. form of DIMINISH.

† Diminute, a. Obs. Also 5-6 de. [ad. L. dī-, dēminūt-us, pa. pple. of dī-, dēminūt-e to DIMINISH.] Diminished, lessened; abated; incomplete. defective.

DIMINISH.] Diminished, lessened; abated; incomplete, defective.

Diminished; conversion (Logic), conversio per accidens, in which the converse asserts less than the convertend, as in 'All the natives were slaves: Some slaves were natives.'

c 1450 Henryson Fables Prol. 41 (Jam. Suppl.) Gif that ye find ocht. Be diminute, or yit superfluous. c 1475 Partenay 5680 He and his land shold be disherite, Exle and deminute by his dedes smart. 1533 More Apol. viii. Wks. 861/2 That hee neuer wrote that sermon himselfe, but that some of hys audience. ... dydde wryte it dyminute, and mangled for lacke of good remembraunce. 1557 Records Whetst. Aiv b, If the parters make lesse than the whole nomber. .then is that nomber called Diminute, or Defectiue. As .8. hath these partes .1. 2. 4. whiche make but .7. 1651-3 Jer. Taylor Serm. for Year 1. xiv. 304 Affix prices made diminute and lessened to such proportions and abatements. 1731 CHANDLER tr. Limborch's Hist. Inquis. II. 32 He who confesses an heretical Action or Word, but denies the wicked Intention..is.. to be delivered over as a diminute, impenitent, and negative Heretick.

D. Diminutive, minute.

impenitent, and negative Heretick.
b. Diminutive, minute.
26xx Sir A. Gorges (T.), The first seeds of things are little and diminute.

Diminute, v. rare. [f. L. dī-, dēminūt- ppl. stem of dī-, dēminuēre to DIMINISH.] trans. To

stern of di-, deminuère to DIMINISH.] trans. 10 lessen; to belittle; = DIMINISH v. 3.

1256 ROLLAND C-t. Venus III. 905, I imploir. 3e not deiect the dignitie nor gloir, Spul3e, nor reif, diminute nor deploir Into na sort thes deifeit Goddes. 1283, J. C. Morison in Macm. Mag. 200 The repugnant task of diminuting our hero has been forced upon us.

† Diminutely, adv. Obs. [f. DIMINUTE a. + LY 2.] In a diminished manner or form; incompletely.

LY 2.] In a diminished manner or form; incompletely.

1521 St. Papers Hen. VIII, I. 79, I never rehersydde Your Graces letters, diminutely, or fully, but by the Kyngis expresse commaundement. 1559 BANTER Kep Cath. XX. 95 Sciences diminutely and insufficiently delivered by their authors. 1842 Fraser's Mag. XXIV. 25 He could.. make even Old Hal diminutely to sing 'to sing small'.

Diminution (diminiü-jon). Forms: 4-6 diminucion (also with y for t), diminicion, 7 deminution, 6-diminution. [a. AF. diminuciun (a 1300), F. diminution = Pr. diminutio, Sp. diminucion, Pg. diminuicio, It. diminution-em, n. of action from deminucire to lessen. Classical L. analogies would give the form deminution: see DIMINISH, DIMINUE.]

1. The action of diminishing or making less; the process of diminishing or becoming less; reduction

process of diminishing or becoming less; reduction

process of diminishing or becoming less; reduction in magnitude or degree; lessening, decrease.

1274 Chaucer Troylus III. 1286(1335) To encree or maken dyminucion of funlangage. 1493 Act II Hen. VII, c. 2 § 6
Dymynucion of punysshment... shalbe had for women greate with child. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. III. xi. (16x1) 120 Change by addition or diminution. 1617 Moryson Itis. II. III. i. 213
The remainder can hardly beare such deminution, as all Armies are subject vnto. 1688 Burner Rights Princes viii. 315 Rather than consent to the least diminution of that Right. 169x T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent. p. cvii. Enlargements or Diminutions of Wharfs or Banks. 171x Additions of Wharfs or Banks. 171x Additions of Wharfs or Banks. 171x Additions of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

b. Apparent lessening, as by distance. ? Obs. 161x Shaks. Cymb. 1. Iii. 18 To looke yoon him, till the diminution Of space, had pointed him sharpe as my Needle. 1667 MILTON P. L. vii. 369 From human sight So farr remote, with diminution seen.

† 2. Representation of something as less than it

mote, with diminution seen.

† 2. Representation of something as less than it is; extenuation. b. as a Rhel. figure. Obs.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Symne 12416 3yt per ys an enchesun Ys kallede 'dymynucyun', On englys hyt ys to mene To make by synne lytyl to seme. 1286 A. Day Eng. Secretary 11. (1625) 03 Example. for diminution, might be this.. these I must confesse are injuries to some, but unto me they are trifles. 1659 O. WALKER Oralory 75 Gradation is by Oratours most-what observed, and the weightiest word said last: or, in diminutions, the contrary.

+3. Lessening of honour or reputation; deroga-

said last: or, in diminutions, the contrary.

† 3. Lessening of honour or reputation; derogation, depreciation, belittling. Obs.

1366 A. Day Eng. Secretary I. (1625) 9 What approbations, diminutions, insinuations. 1899 Life Sir T. More in Wordsw. Eccl. Biog. (1883) 11. 181 Under pardon of those saints. for 1 intend not the diminution of their glorious deaths. 1646

FULLER Wounded Consc. (1841) 351 A diminution to the majesty of God. 1648 Eikon Bas. 49, I shall not much regard the worlds opinion or diminution of me. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 468 P 4 Thinking nothing a Diminution to me, but what argues a Depravity of my Will. 21734 North Lives (1816) 11. 176 All that appeared .. of diminution to the reputation .. which his Lordship .. had acquired.

+4. Partial deprivation, curtailment, abatement. 1548 HALL Chrom., Hen. V, 70 b, That we suffre harme or diminicion in person, estate, worship, or goodes. 1661 BRAMMALL Fust Vind. iv. 78 Untill it came to sentence of death, ard diminution of member. 1679 BANTER Cath. Theol. II. 1. 20 Had this been any injury or diminution to the rest?

5. Mus. 8. The repetition of a subject (in contrapuntal writing) in notes of half or a quarter the length of the original: opp. to auementation.

length of the original: opp. to augmentation. † b. (quot. 1614) The condition of being diminished (of an interval): see DIMINISHED 4 (obs.

rare).

1897 Morley Introd. Mus. 24 Diminution is a certaine lessening or decreasing of the essential value of the notes and rests. 1609 Douland Ornith Microl. 48 Diminution.. is the varying of Notes of the first quantity.. or it is a certain cutting off of the measure. 1614 T. RAVENSCROFT (Iitle), A briefe Discourse of the true but neglected Vse of characterizing the Degrees by their perfection, imperfection and diminution, in measurable Musicke. 1869 OUSELEY Counstry. 2v. 104 [In] imitation by diminution. the consequent substitutes notes of smaller value for those proposed by the antecedent.

be = DIFFERENCE.

1610 GUILLIM Heraldry I. viii. (1660) 43 Diminution is a blemishing or defacing of some particular point... of the Escocheon, by reason of the imposition of some stain and colour thereupon. 1789 PORNY Her. Gloss., Diminution, word sometimes used instead of Difference. 1830 Rosson Brit. Herald III. Gloss., Diminution of Arms, an expression sometimes used ... instead of differences, or, as the French call them, brisures ... from the Latin diminutiones, lessenings, as showing a family to be less than the chief.

† 7. Gram. The formation of a diminutive word from a primitive. Obs. rare.

from a primitive. Obs. rare.

a 1637 B. Jonson Eng. Gram. xi, The common affection of nouns is diminution. .. The diminution of substantives hath these four divers terminations: El. Et. Ock.. Ing.. Diminution of adjectives is in this one end, ish.

8. Law. An omission in the record of a case sent

8. Law. An omission in the record of a case sent up by an inferior court to a superior, in proceedings for reversal of judgement.

[1630 Core Bh. of Entries 242 a/2 (marg.) Le def. alledge diminution en le Here. fac. seisinam. Ibid. 251 b/1 (marg.) Diminution alledge per le def. en les proclamations. 1052 Nr. U. Jones Reports, Weever v. Fullon 2 Car. 1 (1075) 140 Car apres in nullo est Erratum plede, neque le Plaintiff neque le Defendant poient alledge diminution, car per le joinder ils allowe recorde.] 1059 Grimston tr. Croke's Repts. (1683) 11. 597, Johns v. Bowen, 18 Jas. I, After the Record certified, the plaintiff in the Writ of Error alledges Diminution for want of an Original, which was certified and entered. 2708 Termes de la Ley 248, Diminution, is when the Plaintiff or Defendant in a Writ of Error alledges... that part of the Record remains in the Inferiour Court not certifyed, and prays that it be certifyed by Certiorari. 1848 in Wharton Law Lex.

9. Arch. The gradual decrease in diameter of the shaft of a column, etc.; the tapering of a

9. Arch. The gradual decrease in diameter of the shaft of a column, etc.; the tapering of a column or other part of a building; also, the amount of this tapering in the whole length.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Diminution... in Architecture, the lessening of a Pillar by little and little from the Base to the Top. 1726 Leon Alberti's Archit. II. 20/1 The diameter of the lower diminution. 1727-52 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v., The Gothic architects... observe neither diminution nor swelling; their columns are perfectly cylindrical. 1766 ENTICK London IV. 356 [The] turret... ends with a fine diminution. 1822-76 Gwill Archit. III. i. 809 The diminution or tapering form given to a column... sometimes commences from the foot of the shaft, sometimes from a quarter or one third of its height. Ibid. 814 Vitruvius in this order (the Tuscan) forms the columns six diameters high, and makes their diminution one quarter of the diameter.

Diminutival (diministraivivil), a. (sb.) Gram. [f. L. diminutivus DIMINUTIVE + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive. b. as sb. A diminutival suffix.

sb. A diminutival suffix.

266 T. H. KEY Philol. Essays x. 213 The Latin...forming contemptuous terms for men, by means of a diminutival suffix. 2672 Rosy Lat. Gram. 111. vii. § 862 Adjectives, chiefly diminutival. 1880 EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue (ed. 3) § 317 In -kin ... a widely prevalent diminutival.

Diminutive (diminiativ), a. and sb. Also Also Adjectives, and a st. Also Adjectives (ed. 3) [adjective].

Diminutive (diminiativ), a. and sb. Also 4 diminitif (-yf, etc.), 6-7 diminitive, 6 demynutyve. [a. F. diminuif, -ive (14th c. in Godef. Suppl.), ad. L. dī., dēminuif, -ive (14th c. in Godef. Suppl.), ad. L. dī., dēminuifv.us, f. dī., dēminutus, pa. pple. of dī., dēminuere to lessen. The sb. use is found in Eng. earlier than the adj.] A. adj.

1. Gram. Expressing diminution; denoting something little: usually applied to derivatives or affixes expressing something small of the kind denoted by the primitive word. (Opp. to augmentative.)

1380 North Plularch (1676) 5 Where they honoured this old woman [Hecalel, calling her by a diminutive Name, Hecalena. 1659 O. Walker Oratory 32 Verbal nouns... some of them being augmentative, some diminutive. 1755 Johnson Pref. to Dict., Diminutive adjectives in -ich, as greenish. 1756 Burs. Subl. 4 B. III. xiii, In most languages the objects of love are spoken of under diminutive epithets. 1876 Mason Eng. Gram. § 313 The diminutive sense easily passes into that of depreciation, as in worldling, groundling. +2. Making less or smaller; tending to diminitive distribution. +2. Making less or smaller; tending to dimi-

nution. Obs.

1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles IV. 266 God.. cannot fal under any mutation either.. augmentative or diminutive. 1711
SHAPTESS. Charac. (1737) III. III. III. 175 Any thing diminutive either of their inward Freedom or national Liberty.

+ 3. Representing or describing something as less

† 8. Representing or describing something as less than it is; disparaging, depreciative. Obs.

1663 GLANVILL Lux Ortent. ii. (1682) 9. A diminutive and disparaging apprehension of the infinite. . Goodness of God.

1737 WATERIAND Eucharist 443 The Death of Christ. . a federal Rite.. appears to be too low and too diminutive a Name for it. 1791 Paine Rights of Man (ed. 4) 122 A scene so new. . that the name of a Revolution is diminutive of its character, and it rises into a Regeneration of man.

4. Characterized by diminution; hence, of less size or degree than the ordinary; small, little. In later use, generally, a more forcible expression for 'small': = minute, tiny. (Usually in reference to physical size)

= minute, tiny. (Usually in reference

'small': = minute, tiny. (Usually in reference to physical size.)

1608 Marston Ant. 4 Mel. II. Wks. 1856 I. 19 Balurdo cals for your diminutive attendance. 1605 Shaks. Macb. IV. ii. 10 The poore Wren (the most diminutiue of Birds). 1603 Cockeran, Diminutive, Ittle. 1628 Brathwart Eng. Intelligencer II. Our Progenitours esteemed diminutive Cottages as Kingdomes. 1718 It. Pomet's Hist. Drugs I. 146 A diminutive Pine, which grows not above the Height of a Man. 1725 Swift Grav Let. Poems (1775) 108 Last post I received a very diminutive letter. 1888 Jas. Mill. Brit. India II. IV. viii. 283 The summer. passed in unavailing movements and diminutive attempts. 1831 Brimley Ess. 120 (Wordsw.) We. know that children are not diminutive angels. 1870 E. Peacock Raff Skirl. III. 24 Small, almost diminutive, in stature. B. sb.

B. sb.

1. Gram. A diminutive word or term (see A. 1); a derivative denoting something small of the kind.

1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. xcvi. (Tollem. MS.), Of Lens, lentis, comeb 'Lenticula,' be diminity berof.

1530 PALSCR. 303 Adjectives whiche be demynutyves in signyfication. 1530 Prectivall. Sp. Dict. Bij, Diminutiues end commonly in ito, itlo. 1678 Cupworth Intell. Syst. 264 The word Saudonov. is not a diminitive. but an adjective substantiv'd. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 135 P. i Cicero... calls those small Pretenders to Wisdom... certain Minute Philosophers, using a Diminutive even of the Word Little. 1864 Tennyson Aylmer's Field 539 In babyisms and dear diminutives Scatter'd all over the vocabulary Of such a love. 1894 J. T. Fowler Adamnan Introd. 80 His name, Adamnan, is a diminutive of Adam.

2. Her. One of the smaller ordinaries corresponding in form and position to the larger, but of less

ing in form and position to the larger, but of less

width.

[1486 Bk. St. Albans, Her. Civb, This cros [croslet] is not so oft borne in armys by him selfe.. neuer the lees mony tymys hit is borne in dimynutiuys, that is to say in littyll crossis crossit.] 1878 Bossewell Armorie II. 22 b, The Barrulet is a Diminutive thereof, and is but the fourth parte of the Barre. 1766 Porny Her. iv. (1787) 60 The Pale.. Its Diminutives are the Pallet, which is the half of the Pale, and the Endorse, which is the fourth part of a Pale. 1888 Cussans Handbk. Her. iv. 57 The diminutives of the Bend are the Bendlet, or Garter, which is half the width of the Bend; the Cost, or Cotice, which is half the Bendlet; and the Riband, half of the Cost. Ibid. 72 All the Ordinaries (but not their diminutives) may be charged.

8. A diminutive thing or person. 8. A small

3. A diminutive thing or person. a. A small variety or form of something; a 'miniature'. + b. Something very small (obs.). + c. In dimi-

† b. Something very small (obs.). † c. In diminutive: on a small scale, in miniature (obs.).

2606 Shaks. Tr. † Cr. v. i. 38 How the poore world is pestred with such water-flies, diminutiues of Nature. —

Ant. † Cl. 1v. xii. 37 Most monster-like be shewne For poor'st Diminitiues, for Dolts. 262-79 FELTHAM Resolves 1. XXXIII. 57 All families are but diminutives of a Court. 1628 Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrus iii, In what deminutives the plastick principle lodgeth is exemplified in seeds. a 1629 COTTON (J.) Sim. . Was then a knave, but in diminutive type Mod. Gulliver's Trav. 46 A reflection . which I often found myself justified in bringing home to these diminutives. 1842 C. Whitzehead R. Savage (1845) I. xi. 145 The diminutive tells me he believes he has wronged you. 1853 Kang Grimnell Exp. xix. (1856) 150 A stimulus, acting constantly, like the diminutive of a strong cup of coffee.

† 4. Something that diminishes or lessens; spec.

†4. Something that diminishes or lessens; spec. in Med. A medicine that abates the violence of a

disease. Obs.

1608 WARNER Alb. Eng. x. liv. (1612) 242 If his Fames Diminutiue in any thing we finde. 1601 BURTON Anat. Mel. IV. v. l. vi, When you have used all good meanes and helpe of alteratives, averters, diminitives.

Diminutively (diminitivili), adv. [f. prec. 1927] In a diminutive manner or degree.

+-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a diminutive manner or degree.

1. In the way of diminution; so as to represent anything as small, or as less than it is; + extenu-

anything as small, or as less than it is; † extenuatingly, disparagingly, depreciatively (obs.).

1613 F. Robarts Revenue of Gospel 125 They will cheerfully. say, It was but fiue pounds. It comes but once a yeare, I hope to recouer it by the grace of God. Thus diminutuely and hopefully men mention any great charge, suitable to their owne humors. 1663 BAXTER Divine Life 175 Thinking diminutively of God's love and mercy. 176 MAD. D'ABRLAY Diary July, I began to think less diminutively of that [room]. 1824 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 256 When I say, 'There were few men with him'; I speak diminutively, and mean to represent them as inconsiderable: whereas, when I say, 'There were a few men with him'; I evidently intend to make the most of them.

2. In a smaller or minute degree.
1750 tr. Leonardus's Mirr. Slones 218 Prassius. has all the Virtues of the Emerald, tho 'diminutively.

Diminutiveness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The

Diminutiveness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality or condition of being diminutive. 1737 Baller vol. II., Diminutiveness, littleness. 1750-1 Student II. 225 (T.) While he stood on tip-toes thrumming his bass-viol, the diminutiveness of his figure was totally

eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument. 1830 Miss Mitpond Villagr Ser. IV. (1863) 199 Next to names simple in themselves, those which fall easily into diminutiveness seem to me most desirable. Lizzy, Bessy, Sophy, Fanny—the prettiest of all! 1894 Daily News 15 Oct. 6/4 In keeping with the universal neatness and diminutiveness.

Diminutize, v. rare. [f. Diminute a. +-1ze.] trans. To turn (a word) into a diminutive form. In recent Dicts.

In recent Dicts.

† **Dimi 88**, v. Obs. [f. cl. L. dīmiss- ppl. stem of dīmittēre to send away, dismiss: cf. DIMIT, DISMISS, and DIS- pref.] = DISMISS v. 1843 GRAFTON Contn. Harding (1812) 507 Charles did dimisse y young man. 1846 LANGLEN Pol. Verg. De Invent. v. 1104. When Masse is ended the deacon turning to the people sayeth, Ite missa est, which wordes are borrowed of the rytes of the Paganes, and signifieth that then the companye may be dimissed. 1645 STANLEN Hist. Philos. III. (1701) 99/2 Thezetetus disputing of Knowledge, he dimist. 1779 SHELVOCKE APVILLETY v. 390 It is shot easily from a large Bow, for if it be violently dimissed, the Fire of it will be extinguished.

† Dirmissarios, sb. pl. Obs. Also 5 dismys-

extinguished.

+ Di'missaries, sb. pl. Obs. Also 5 dismyssaries, 6 dimiceries, demisaris. [? f. L. dēmissus, hanging down, descending + -ARY: cf. emissary.]

1 esticles.

1494 Fabyan Chron. VII. 357 Some malicious dysposed persones, in despyte... kut of his hode and his dismyssaries. 1546

Balk Eng. Votaries I. (1550) 50 b, Chosen, as stoned horses are.. by their outye dimecries. 1559 T. Underdown Order agst. 1bis O iij b, He... cut of his Demisaris. 1597 Stany-Hubst Descr. Irel. in Holistaked VI. 68 For default of other stuffe, they pawne.. the nailes of their fingers and toes, their dimissaries.

dimissaries.

† **Dimission** (deimi fen). Obs. [ad. L. dīmission-em, n. of action from dīmittēre to send away, dismiss, etc.]

sidn-em, n. of action from dimittère to send away, dismiss, etc.]

1. The action of giving up or relinquishing; resignation, abdication; = Demission 2 1.

1494 Fabyan Chron. vii. 548, I swere... that I shall neuer repugne to this resygnacion, dymyssyon or yeldynge vp. 1568 Q. Eliz. Let. 8 June in Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots App. 31 She... was... compelled to make a dimission of her crown.

2. Conveyance by lease; = Demiss sb. 1.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 9. \$ 2 All maner of leasses dymyssions made. Ibid. c. 33 \$ 17 Any graunte or lesse made by ... lettrer patentes of dimission.

3. Sending away, dismission, dismissal, discharge. 1530 in Froude Hist. Eng. (1856) II. 82 Under sureties ... that he should appear the first day of the next term... and then day by day until his dimission. a 1555 Bradford in Coverdale Lett. Mart. (1564) 307 It is. a deliuerance from bondage and prison, a dimission from warre. 1523 Br. Hall. Hard Texts 620 This common dimission of your wives. 1726 Lediand Life Marthorough 1. 106 The King... sent him a Dimission of all his Employs, and forbid him the Court. 1823 Souther Hist. Penins. War I. 44 Whosoever ... left the University without a letter of dimission.

Dimissorial (dimissory letter: see next, sense 2. 1885 Catholic Dict. s.v., Abbots may not give dimissorials to seculars.

Dimissory (dimissori). a. (5b). Also 7 di-

Dimissory (dimisori), a. (sb.) Also 7 dimissory, 7-8 demissory. [ad. L. dimissori-us (in litteræ dīmissōriæ a dimissory letter), f. dīmissoppl. stem of dīmittēre to send away, dismiss: see

ppl. stem of dimittère to send away, dismiss: see -ORY. (Also DISMISSORY: cf. DIS- pref.)] † 1. Pertaining to dismission or leave-taking; dismissory; valedictory. Obs. in gen. sense. (In quot. 1650, fig. from 2.)
1252 Marbeck Bk. of Notes 305 In witnes where I give vnto thee this Bill of divorcement and dimissorie Epistle, being an instrument of libertie according to y law of Moses. 1650 Bp. Prideaux Euchol. (1650) 101 (T.) Old Simeon's craving his letters demissory. a 1656 Userer Ann. (1658) 431 The Original of that Petaroth or dimissary Lecture, after which the people were dismissed.
2. Eccl. Dimissory letter (usually in pl. letters dimissory): a. In the ancient church, a letter from a bishop dismissing a clergyman from one diocese

a bishop dismissing a clergyman from one diocese and recommending him to another. b. A letter from a bishop, the superior of a religious order, etc., authorizing the bearer as a candidate for ordination.

ordination.

163 Stubbes Arat. Abus. II. (1882) 91 If he. haue letters dimissorie from one bishop to another. a 1632-1708 [see Demissory]. 1672 Cave Prim. Chr. III. iii. (1673) 310 Letters Dimissory whereby Leave was given to persons going into another Diocese (if ordained) to be admitted and incorporated into the Clergy of that Church. 1726 ArLIFFE Parerg. 128 A Bishop of another Diocess ought neither to ordain nor admit a Clerk. without letters Dimissory. 1818 C. SIMEON Let. in Mem. xx. (1847) 497 Letters dimissory for a young man who has distinguished himself. 1819 Southey in Q. Rev. XXII. 73 The abbot was cautioned not to receive a member of any other known monastery without dimissory letters from his superior.

† B. sb. (pl.) = Letters dimissory: see prec. Obs. 1380 Antecrist in Todd 3 Treat. Wrilf (1851) 147 Bitytle and by dymyssories. 1619 Brent tr. Sarpi's Comm. Trent (1676) 465 In respect of the dimisories of Bishops. 1728 tr. Dupin's Eacl. Hist. I. v. II. 69 The Dimissories were given to the Laity and Clergy, who went out of one Diocese. to live in another.

† Dimit, v. Obs. [In Branch I, ad. L. dimitti-

+ **Dimit**, v. Obs. [In Branch I, ad. L. dimitter to send apart, away, or forth, to dismiss, release, put away, let go, lay down (office), renounce, forsake, f. di-, dis- asunder + mittere to send, let go. A doublet (more etymologically formed) of

DISMIT, DISMISS: cf. also DEMIT v.2, and DIMISS, In Branch II, a variant of DEMIT v.1]

I. 1. trans. To send away, let go, dismiss: =

DEMIT 0.2 1.

1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Acts v. 26 So were they contented upon this punishement to dimitte them. 1563-87 Foxe A. 8 M. (1596) 941/2 Thus Frith. was freely dimitted out of the stockes, and set at libertie. a 1639 Stottiswood Hist. Ch. Scotl. 11. (1677) 50 The Pope. did. dimit the Scottish Commissioners... with great promises of favour.

2. To lay aside, give up, resign, abdicate: =

2. To lay aside, give up, resign, abdicate: = DEMIT v.2 3.

1563 N. Winger Four Scoir Thre Quest. xxvii. Wks.
1888 I. 93 Salamon... commanding ws naways to dimit the law of our mother, quhilk is the Kirk. 1637-59 Row Hist.

Kirk (1842) 40 That these who have pluralitie of benefices be compelled to dimit all except one. 1678 Trans. Crt.

Spain II. 134 It behoved him instantly to dimit his charge of Inquisitour General.

3. To compare the local demise. = DEMIT 22.4

of Inquisitour General.

3. To convey by lense, demise: = DEMIT v.<sup>2</sup> 4.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 9 That noe persone. haue auctorite... to dymytte or lette to ferme... any londes or tenementis within the lordship. 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 39 Power and auctoritie... to couenant dimit let or set to ferme... any of the landes. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj. 122 He may dimit the land destroied and not inhabite, vntill he be of power to big it againe.

4. intr. Of a river: To empty itself, debouch.

15. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown Suppl. Decis. (1826)

293 The public river of Tweed... which dimits in the sea.

II. 5. trans. To send. put. or let down. cause

b. fig. To abase, let down: = DEMIT v.1 2.
1855 GURNALL Chr. in Arm. verse xi. 183/2 He was a man
of rare humble spirit, that.. could so dimit and humble
himself in his adresse to Christ.

Dimity (dimiti). Forms: 5 demyt. 6 dimite. representation of course linzie-wolzie' (bid. 1611) = med.L. dimitum (12th c. in Durante Carson of dauble three dimitum (12th c. in Durante Carson of dauble three dimitum (12th c. in Durante Carson of Carson of dauble three de dimitum (12th c. in Durante Carson of Carson of dauble three de dimitum (12th c. in Durante Carson of Carson (ibid. 1611) = med.L. dimitum (12th c. in Du Cange), ad. Gr. δίμτος of double thread, sb. dimity, f. δι-, δίς twice + μίτος thread of the warp. It is not certain how the final -y arose: could it represent It. pl. dimiti? Cf. the plural in Du Cange's quot.: 'amita, dimitaque, et trimita', explained to mean fabrics woven with one, two, or three threads respectively. The relation to these of the Persian word دمياطي dimyāṭī, explained as 'a

kind of cotton cloth, dimity', which has the form of a derivative of aderivative of could could be derivated and could be supported by the could be

A stout cotton fabric, woven with raised stripes or fancy figures; usually employed undyed for beds and bedroom hangings, and sometimes for

beds and bedroom hangings, and sometimes for garments.

1240 in E. Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture, Lincolnsh. 182
A vestment of white demyt for lenten and vigils. 1870
CAMPION in Hakluyt Voy. (1599) II. 1. 127 We do vse to buy many of their silke quilts, and of their Scamato and Dimite, that the poore people make in that towne [Sciol. 1632
LITHGOW Tray. VIII. 358 A hundred Camels loaden with Silkes, Dimmeties, and other Commodities. 1636 DAVENANT Witts (1673) 171 A Book wrapt up in Sea-green Dimmity. C7310 C. FIEMNES Diary (1888) 236 A half bedstead as the new mode, dimity with fine shades of worstead works well made up. 1743 FIRLDING Jon. Wild I. x, His waistcoat was a white dimity, richly embroidered with yellow silk. 1819 BYRON Juan I. xii, Her morning dress was dimity. 1879 E. Garrett House by Works I. 97 Else.. washed the pretty dimities oftener than even Los thought necessary. 1880 Birdwood Inal. Arts II. 76 Fustians, dimities and vermilions from cotton-wool had been made in London and in Manchester from 1641.

b. attrib. Made of dimity.

In Manchester from 1641.

b. attrib. Made of dimity.
1639 MAYNE City Match 1. iv, Thy dimity breeches. 1768
Gentl. Mag. 204 Put on a dimitty waistcoat. 1886 Miss
MULOCK J. Halifax 114 Some sort of white dimity gown
that she wore. 1867 Mas. Carlie Lett. III. 79 In our
white dimity beds. 1876 Miss Braddon J. Haggard's
Dau. I. 108 The dimity window curtains.

Third Lett. (divadi) adu. In a divaluation (company)

**Dimly** (dimli), adv. In 3 dimluker (compar.), 4-5 dymly. [repr. OE. type \*dimlice, from dimlic adj. dim, obscure: cf -Lv 2.] In a dim manner; in or with a dim light; obscurely; somewhat

in or with a dim light; obscurely; somewhat darkly; faintly, indistinctly.

a 1383 Aucr. R. 210 Heo wolden .. iõe deoses seruise dimluker bemen.

13... E. E. Allii. P. C. 375 Dymly bisosten, pat pat penaunce plesed him. a 1400-50 Alexander 718 Pan Anec .. Dryvez up a dede voyce, and dymly he spekes.

1338 Starkey England II. iii. 206 As Sayn Poule sayth dymely, hyt ys the pedagoge of Chryst. 1667 MILTON P. L. V. 157 To us invisible or dimly seen In these thy lowest works. 1712 Addison Speci. No. 268 HAWTHORNE Fr. 4 II. Yrmls. II. 49 The figures looked dimly down like gods out of a mysterious sky. 1891 R, ELLIS Catullus lxvi. 49 Perish who earth's hid veins first labourd dimly to quarry. 1885 Spectator 8 Aug. 1041/1

This was dimly felt at the time and has been more distinctly recognised since.
b. Comb., as dimly-labouring, -lit.
1863 I. WILLIAMS Baptistery II. XXIII. (1874) 75 Like the dimly-labouring moon. 1880 Outda Moths XVIII, Dimly-lit chambers.

**Dimmed** (dimd), ppl. a. [f. DIM v. + -KD ].]

chambers.

Dimmed (dimd), ppl. a. [f. DIM v. + -ED l.]
Rendered dim.

1500 Spenser F. Q. 1. ii. 45 Her eyelids blew And dimmed sight. At last she up gan lift. 1594 Ord. Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz. (1847) 654 Being.. not any clearer enlightened, than by the dimmed glimpse of nature. a 1605 Montomer Misc. Poems xi. 25 Quhen my dimmit sight greucleir. 1845 Darwin Voy. Nat. ii. (1879) 20 The scene by the dimmed light of the noon was most desolate. 1863 Geo. Elior Romola 1. iii, The somewhat dimmed glory of their original gilding.

Hence Dimmediags.

1610 Barrocce Meth. Physick v. ix. (1639) 367 Such as hath not the whitish colour inclining to dimmednesse.

Dimmen, v. rare. [f. Dim a. + -En b.] intr.

To grow dim. Hence Dimmening ppl. a. 1828-30 W. Taxlor Surv. Germ. Poetry 1. 301 Scenery.. on which his dimmening eyes are preparing to close for ever.

Dimmer (dimal), sb. [f. Dim v. + -ER l.] One who or that which dims.

1822 Blackw. Mag. XI. 594 A dimmer to the daylights.

1833 Blackw. Mag. XI. 594 A dimmer to the daylights.

1843 I. J. H. Newman Idea of University, To remove the original dimmer of the mind's eye.

Dimmer (dimal), v. nonce-wd. [f. Dim v. + -ER b.] To appear dimly, faintly, or indistinctly.

1853 R. Kipling Barrack-r. Ballads 123 As the shape of a corpse dimmers up through deep water.

Dimmety, obs. form of Dimity.

Dimming (dimin), vbl. sb. [f. Dim v. + -ING l.]

The action of the verb Dim. a. v.

Dimmety, obs. form of DIMITY.

Dimming (di min), vbl. sb. [f. DIM v. + -ING l.]

The action of the verb DIM, q. v.

13. Corr de L. 697 Be the dyminyng off the more, Men
myghte see, where Richard fore. c1435 Torr. Portugal
512 Yt Drew nere-hande nyght By dymmynge of the Day
1524 HULDET, Dymminge of the syght, caligatio. 1534
SHAKS. Rich. III, II. ii. 102 All of vs haue cause To waile
the dimming of our shining Starre.

Dimming, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That
dims: see the verb.
1734 R. ERSKINE in R. Palmer Bh. of Praise 307 My
Lord will break the dimming glass And show His glory
face to face. 1816 J. WILSON City of Plague II. ii. 183 The
driving blast—the dimming rains. 1875 WHITNEY Life
Lang. iv. 66 The specific quality of which [vowels] is due
to a dimming action along the whole mouth.

Dimmish (di mif), a. [f. DIM a. + -IBH.] Some-

Dimmish (di'mif), a. [f. DIM a. +-ISH.] Some-

what dim. what dim.

7683 Thyon Way to Health 96 Its flame is not clear..but
of a dimmish Brimstone colour. 1724 Swift Stella's Birthday 42 My eyes are somewhat dimish grown. 1826 Blackw.

Mag. XX. 899 Our eyes have got rather dimmish.

Mag. XX. 899 Our eyes have got rather dimmish.

Dimmit (di mit). s. w. dial. Also 8 dimmet.

[f. Dim a.] Dusk, twilight.

1746 Exmoor Scolding (E. D. S.) 42 In the Desk o' tha

Yeaveling, just in tha Dinmet. Ibid. Gloss., Dimmet ...

the Dusk of the Evening ... the evening twilight. 1859

CAPEN Ball. 4 Songs 132, I, with my arms, in the dimmit
of day, Will snare the bold son of the sea. 1879 G. MacDONALD P. Faber 11I. xiv. 237 He likes his little ones to
tell their fancies in the dimmits about the nursery fire.

tell their fancies in the dimmits about the nursery fire. **Dimmy** (di'mi), a. [f. DIM a. + - Y: cf. blacky, bluey.] Having dimness; more or less dim.

1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy 1. vi, The derkenesse of the dymmy night. 1580 Sidney Arcadia IV. (1622) 441 You dimmie clouds. 1588 Bentley Mon. Matrones 181 Dazeled with the dimmie and darke mists of Sathan. 1594 Carew Tasso (1881) 119 The dimmy ayre now cleerer growes. 1853 SINGLETON Virgil I. 98 If she (the moon) shall have clipped The darksome ether with a dimmy horn. **Dimn, dimne,** obs. ff. DIM a. and v. **Dimness** (dimness.) [OE. dimnts, dymnys, f. dim DIM +-NESS.] The quality of being dim; want

dim DIM + -NESS.] The quality of being dim; want of clearness, brightness, or distinctness; dullness of

of clearness, brightness, or distinctness; dullness of vision or perception, dimsightedness.

2828 Vesp. Psalter xcvi[i]. 2 Wolcen & dimnis in ymbhwyrfte. c 1000 Sax. Leechd. I. 200 Wije eagena dymnysse, genim dysse sylfan wyrte leaf. a 1300 E. E. Psalter xvii. 10 Dimnes under his fete. 1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. XIII. XX. (1405) 450 Abyssus that is depnesse of water hath of hymself dympnesse and depnesse. 1872 Bossewell. Armorie 11. 67 b, The Eagle in age hath darkenes, and dymnes of eyne. 1633 G. Herbert Temple, Sonne 8 A sonne. 18 fruitfulf flame Chasing the fathers dimnesse. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 155 P 3 In proof of the dimness of our internal Light. 1775 S. J. Pratt Liberal Opin. (1783) IV. 3 Tumbling into the ditch, which my dimness prevented me from seeing. 1863 Geo. Elitor Romola 1. v, The once splendid patch of carpet. had long been worn to dimness. 1887 Morris Odyss. VII. 42 Round about him still She shed that holy dimness.

Dimond, obs. form of DIAMOND.

Dimond, obs. form of DIAMOND.

Dimonosyllabio, a. nonce-wd. [see Di-2.]

Consisting of two monosyllables.

1844 Whewell in Todhunter Acc. Whewell's Wks. (1876)

II. 322 Dimonosyllabic endings.

Dimorph (dai mpsi). [mod. f. Gr. δίμορφ-ο of two forms: cf. mod. F. dimorphe adj.] One of the two forms in which a dimorphous substance the two forms in which a dimorphous substance exists; as 'aragonite and calcite are dimorphs.'

Dimorphic (dəimρ·1sik), a. [mod. f. Gr. δίμορφ-ος of two forms (f. δι-, δίς twice + μορφή form)
+-1c.] Existing or occurring in two distinct forms;
exhibiting dimorphism. a. Bot. Occurring in two

distinct forms in the same plant or species, as the submerged and floating leaves in water-plants, disk and ray florets in *Composite*, and (spec.) flowers or plants having stamens and pistils of different relative lengths. b. Zool. Of individuals of the same species (or of the same colony of polyps): Occurring in two forms differing in structure, size, markings, ctc., according to sex, scason, or function. c. Chem. and Min. Occurring in two distinct

c. Chem. and Min. Occurring in two distinct crystalline forms not derivable from one another.

1850 Darwin Orig. Spec. ii. (1878) 36 The two forms of an allied dimorphic species. c. 2865 J. Wyldr in Circ. Sc. I. 311/2 Some bodies have two different forms, or are dimorphic, under different circumstances. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 209 Primula. Flowers usually dimorphic, having long styles with anthers deep in the tube or the reverse. Ibid. 319 Attriplex patula. sub-sp. hastata. seeds dimorphic, larger brown rough, smaller black smooth. 1878 Bell. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat. 123 When the persons of a colony are dimorphic, those which are the more developed are... functionally sexual, while the others are sterile. 1888 ROLLESTON & Jackson Anim. Life 238 The Medusa and Hydroid polype are dimorphic forms. The worker bee is a dimorphic female.

Dimorphism (doimôufic'm). Imod. f. Gr. &i-

Dimorphism (dəimρ'ıfız'm). [mod. f. Gr. δί-μορφ-os of two forms (see prec.) + -18M.] The con-dition of being DIMORPHIC. 8. Cryst. The pro-

dition of being DIMORPHIC. 8. Cryst. The property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms, not derivable from each other.

1832 Johnston Progr. Chem. in Rep. Brit. Assoc. (1835) 432 The different causes to which, under different circumstances, dimorphism may be traced. 1850 Daubeny Atom. 7th. iv. (ed. 2) 123 A familiar instance of dimorphism is exhibited in the case of carbonate of lime, which. is found, sometimes in the form of calcareous spar, sometimes in that of arragonite. 1851 Richardson God. v. 78 Dimorphism is a law which, though previously known, has been confirmed by the discoveries of Mitscherlich.

b. Biol. The occurrence of two distinct forms of flowers, leaves, or other parts on the same plant or

flowers, leaves, or other parts on the same plant or in the same species; or of two forms distinct in structure, size, colouring, etc. among animals of the

structure, size, colouring, etc. among animals of the same species.

1859 DARWIN Orig. Spec. ii. (1878) 35 There are... cases of dimorphism and trimorphism, both with animals and plants. Thus... the females of certain. butterflies... regularly appear under two or even three conspicuously distinct forms. 1873 BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot. III. vi. 809 Another contrivance for. mutual fertilisation. Dimorphism (or Heterostylism). In one individual the flowers all have a long style and short filaments, while in another individual all the flowers have a short style and long filaments. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life 238 The phrase sexual dimorphism is used to denote the differences other than the usual anatomical characters which separate the two sexes. In (Lepidoptera) the individuals of broods appearing at different times of the year often differ from one another... In this case the phrase seasonal dimorphism is employed.

C. Philol. The existence, in one language, of a word under two different forms, or of two words

word under two different forms, or of two words of the same ultimate derivation (doublets).

1877 F. A. March Anglo-Sax. Gram. 28 Where it [bifuncation] is produced by a foreign word coming into English in different ways, it has been called dimorphism: ration,

Dimorphite (deimorfait). Min. [mod. f. Gr. δίμορφ-ος of two forms + -rrs.] A sulphide of arsenic occurring in very small orange-coloured crystals of two different forms. Also called Dio rphine.

1852 SHEPARD *Min.* 351 Dimorphine. 1868 Dana *Min.* 28 imorphite.

Dimorphous (deimρ·1fes), a. [f. Gr. δίμορφ-os of two forms + -ous.] = DIMORPHIO. (Mostly in Chem. and Min.)

Chem. and Min.)

1832 Johnston Progr. Chem. in Rep. Brit. Assoc. (1835)
432 Sulphur and carbon therefore possess two forms, or they are dimorphous.

1830 Daubeny Atom. Th. iv. (ed. 2)
123 Bodies... capable of assuming two distinct crystalline forms... according to the circumstances under which they had been brought into the solid condition... are termed dimorphous.

1849 Mas. Somerville Molec. Sc. 1. i. 16
The diamond crystallizes in octohedrons, while graphite... crystallizes in six-sided plates:...and thus carbon possesses the property of being dimorphous.

1849 Lubbock Wild Flowers ii. 35 The majority of species of the genus Primula appear to be dimorphous.

The dimove, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dimovē-re to move away, remove.] trans. To remove.

1540 R. WISDOME in Strype Eccl. Mem. 1. App. cxv. 320
You wil not dimove that evil wel placed. 1768 Trifler
No. 25 P 3. 323 It dimoves every discruciating pain from the stomach.

stomach.

Dimp, v. rare. [app. shortened from DIMPLE v.] trans. To dimple, or mark with dimples.

1821 CLARE Vill. Minstr. I. 132 Rain-drops how they dimp'd the brook. Ibid. II. 123 Ere yet a hailstone pattering comes, Or dimps the pool the rainy squall.

Dimple (dimp'l), sb. Also 5 dympull. [Evidenced only from 15th c., and app. not common till late in the 16th: origin uncertain. Its form answers to OHG. dumphilo, MHG. tumpfel, tümpfel, mod.G. dümpfel, tümpel pool, but connexion is not historically made out. It has also been collated with dimble, and conjectured to be a nasalized with dimble, and conjectured to be a nasalized deriv. of dip, or a dim. of dint with consonantal change, l

1. A small hollow or dent, permanent or evancescent, formed in the surface of some plump part of the human body, esp. in the cheeks in the act of smiling, and regarded as a pleasing feature.

c 1900 Destr. Troy 3060 Hir chyn full choise was. With a dympull full derne, daynté to se. 1988 GREENE Pandosto (1607) 19 Shee hath dimples in her cheekes. 1898 FLORIO, Pozzette, dimples, pits, or little holes in womens cheekes. 1818 SHAKS. Wint. T. 11. iii. 101 The Valley, The pretty dimples of his Chin, and Cheeke. 1832 MILTON L'Allegro 30 Wreathèd Smiles, Such as hang on Hebe's cheek, And love to live in dimple sleek. 1844 MAD. D'ARBLAY Diarry 4 Oct., Three letters in her hand, and three thousand dimples in her cheek and chin! 1873 BYSON Giaour (Orig. Draft) ii. Whs. (1846) 63/1 note, Like dimples upon Ocean's cheek. 1890 EMESSON 50c. 45 50lit., Dom. Life Whs. (Bohn) III. 42 Parents, studious of the witchcraft of curls and dimples and broken words.

b. The action of dimpling.
1713 STEELE Gnardian No. 29 7 6 The dimple is practised to give a grace to the features, and is frequently made a bait to entangle a gazing lover.

2. transf. Any slight surface depression or indentation resembling the preceding, as a dip in the surface of land or a ripple on the water.

1632 LITHGOW Trav. vi. 278 Whereon (say they) Elias oft slept, and .. that the hollow dimples of the stone was onely made by the impression of his body. 1664 POWER Exp. Philos. 1. 3 Not absolute perforations, but onley dimples in their crustaceous Tunica Cornea. 1796 WITHERING Brit. Plants IV. 82 Upper part [of fungus] convex, with or without a dimple in the centre. 1802 SUTHEY Thalaba XI. XXXVIII, The gentle waters gently part In dimples round the prow. 1815 Gnide to Watering Places 20 In a dimple of the hill. 1868 A. STERRY Lasy Minstr. 80 Sweet little dimples of the Merrily dancing.

3. Como.

1874 MRS. WHITNRY We Girls ix. 184 Her dimple-cleft and placid chin. 1892 A. STERRY Lasy Minstr. 80 Sweet little dimple-cheek—Merrily dancing.

little dimple-cheek—Merrily dancing.

Dimple, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. trans. To mark with, or as with, dimples.
1. trans. To mark with, or as with, dimples.
1. trans. To mark with, or as with, dimples.
1. twill laugh, And dimple my thinne cheeke With capring joy. 1697 Dayden Eneid vii. 43 With whirlpools dimpl'd.
1796 Southey Ball. Donica, No little wave Dimpled the water's edge. 1830 Tennyson Litian 16 The lightning laughters dimple The baby-roses in her cheeks. 1847-8 H.
MILLER First Impr. vi. (1857) 102 Here the surface is dimpled by unreckoned hollows: there fretted by uncounted mounds. 1891 B. Harte First Fam. Tasajara xiii, Leaden rain..dimpling like shot the sluggish pools of the flood.
2. intr. To break into dimples or ripples, to form dimples, to ripple.

rain..dimpling like shot the sluggish pools of the nood.

2. intr. To break into dimples or ripples, to form dimples, to ripple.

a 1700 Dryden (I.), Smiling eddies dimpled on the main. 1735 Pore Prol. Sal. 316 As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. 1766 Goldsh. Cit. W. cxiv, She is then permitted to dimple and smile, when the dimples and smiles begin to forsake her. 1809 Wordsh. Prelude v. 1652 A lordly river. Dimpling along in silent majesty. 1854. A lordly river. Dimpling along in silent majesty. 1854. Thackeray Eng. Hum. ii. (1876) 181 Checks dimpling with smiles. 1864 Tennyson Aylmer's F. 149 Low knolls That dimpling died into each other.

Dimpled, ppl. a. [f. DIMPLE 18. or v. + -ED.]

Marked with or as with dimples.

a 1577 Gascoigne Whs. (1587) 67 That dimpled chin wherein delight did dwell. 1899 H. Buttes Dycts drie Dinner Cvb, Choise. Right Quinces: small: dimpled of dawked. 1606 Shaks. Ant. 4 Cl. II. ii. 207 Pretty Dimpled Boys, like smiling Cupids. 1634 MILTON Comus 119 By dimpled brook and fountain-brim. 1753 Hogarh Anal. 1870 B. Tavlor Deukalion I. iii. 30 Beyond the dark blue, dimpled sea, Lie sands and palms.

Dimplement. rare. [f. DIMPLE v. + -MENT.]

The fact or condition of being dimpled; a dimpling.

pling.
1856 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh 1. 39 And view the ground's most gentle dimplement. 186a — False Step iv, Where the smile in its dimplement was.

Dimpler. nonce-wd. [f. DIMPLE v. + -ER 1.]

One who 'dimples' or forms dimples.

1713 STEELE Guardian No. 29 P 5 We may range the several kinds of laughers under the following heads: The Dimplers. The Smilers. The Laughers. The Grinners. The Horse-laughers.

**Dimpling**, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +-ING 1.] The ction of the verb DIMPLE (usually in intr.

Scnse).

1602 Beaumont Hermaphrodite Wks. (Rtldg.) II. 700/1
She prais'd the pretty dimpling of his skin. 1791 Goldsm.
Prol. Craddock's Zobeide 5 While botanists all cold to smiles and dimpling, Forsake the fair, and patiently—go simpling. 1820 W. Irving Sketch Bk., Spectre Bridegroom I. 338 A soft dimpling of the cheek.

Dimpling, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dimples; that forms or breaks into dimples.
1732 Somerville Chase v. 407 Ev'ry .. hollow Rock, that o'er the dimpling Flood Nods pendant. 1795 Mad. D'Arellay Let. 18 June, When I look at my dear baby, and see its dimpling smiles. 1824 W. Irving T. Trav. I. 295
A trim, well made, tempting girl, with a roguish dimpling face. 1844 Faber Sir Lancelot (1857) 7 With .. dimpling globes of nuphar netted o'er.

Dimply (dimpli), a. [f. DIMPLE 5b. +-Y.] Full

globes of nuphar netted o'er.

Dimply (di mpli), a. [f. DIMPLE sb. + -Y.] Full of or characterized by dimples.
1736-46 Thomson Winter 83 The wanderers of heaven.. flutter round the dimply pool. 1727 Philips Ode to Miss Pulleney Dimply damsel, sweetly smiling. a 1790 T. Warton Triumph of 1sis Poet. Wks. (1802) 1. 5 The smooth surface of the dimply flood. 1884. Illustr. Sydney News 26 Aug. 15/2 Aunt Flo's face grew dimply.

Dimps. dial. Also 9 dumps. [?deriv. of DIM, or dial. variant of dumps, DUMP sb.] Dusk, twilight.

twilight.

1693 R. Lyde (of Topsham, Devon) Retaking of Ship in Arb. Garner VII. 450, I got no nearer than a mile from the bar, in the dimps [dusk] of the night. 1886 Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk., Dumps, twilight; same as Dimmet. Hence Dimpsy a. dial., dusky, as 'It's getting a bit dimpsy.' (Devonsh.)

Dim-sighted, a. Having dim sight (lit. and fig.)

Dim-sighted, a. Having dim sight (lit. and fg.).

1561 T. Norron Calvin's Inst. 1. 11 b, Olde men. or they whose eyes are dimm sighted. 1679 Bedlor Popish Plat Ai b, They are very dim-sighted that cannot see through such Impostures. 1775 Adair Amer. Ind. 220 Our dim-sighted politicians. 1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge xxix, Mr. Chester was not the kind of man to be .. dim-sighted to Mr. Willet's motives. 1887 Spectator 20 Aug. 1116 When the dog gets old and dim-sighted.

Hence Dimai ghtedness.

1662 Hickernsqill. Wks. (1716) I. 278 It may seem cross to us .. through our short and dimsightedness. 1823-96

DE Quincey Confess. (1862) 120 If a veil interposes between the dim-sightedness of man and his future calamities.

† Dimurriate. Chem. Obs. [DI-2 2 a ¶.]

the dim-sightedness of man and his future calamities.

† **Dimu riate**. Chem. Obs. [DI-2 2a ¶.]

The old name for a (supposed) compound of one atom of hydrochloric acid with two of a base.

1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies 228 When we dissolve cinchonina in muriatic acid we always obtain a dimuriate ... This is obviously 2 atoms of cinchonina to 1 atom of muriatic acid.

Dimyary (di miǎri), a. and sb. Zool. [f. mod. L. dimyārius (Dimyāria name of group), f. Gr. δι- twice + μῦ-s muscle (lit. 'mouse'): see -ARY 1.]

A. adj. Double-muscled: said of those bivalve molluses which have two adductor muscles for closing the shell. Also Dimyarian (dimi<sub>l</sub>ēo riǎn)

a. B. sb. A dimyary bivalve.

1835 Todd Cycl. Anat. I. 712/2 Shells which have belonged to dimyary mollusks. 1854 Woodward Mollusca (1856) 26 The cytherea and other dimyaries. 1866 TATE Brit. Mollusks ii. 18 The freshwater Conchifera are all dimyarian bivalves.

dimyarian bivalves. **Din** (din), sb. Forms: 1-5 dyne, 1-7 dyn, 3 dune (ii), 3-7 dine, 3-din (also 4 deone, dene, 5-6 dynne, 5-7 dinne, 7 deane, dynn, dinn). [OE. dyne (:-OTeut.\*duni-s), and dynn, corresp. to ON. dynr din (:-\*dunju-z or \*dunjo-z); f. Germanic root dun-: cf. Skr. dhûni roaring, a torrent; also ON. dyne fem. 'rushing or thundering onics' (perh. a later formation from the verb) noise' (perh. a later formation from the verb). Elsewhere in WGer. only the derived vb. appears: see next.] A loud noise; particularly a continued confused or resonant sound, which stuns or distresses the ear.

confused or resonant sound, which stuns or distresses the ear.

a 1000 Sala 4 56 (Gr.) Se dyne becom hlud of heofonum.
a 1000 Sala 4 Sal. 324 (Gr.) Pæt heo domes dæges dyn gehyre. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 117 Po com a dine of heuene. c 1200 Lev. 11574 Per wes swide muchel dune Peines per dremden. c 1250 Gen. 4 Ex. 3467 Smoke upreked and munt quaked. Ai was moses one in dis dine. 1340 Hanfole Pr. Consc. 7427 Als wode men dose.. and makes gret dyn. 1293 Langle. P. P. C. xxi. 65 The erthe quook.. And dede men for pat deon comen oute of deope graues. c 1400 Destr. Troy 274 Sone he dressit to his dede & 100 dyn made. 1328 Stewart Cron. Scot. II. 321 To vincust thame with litill sturt or dyn. 1589 R. Harvey P. Perc. (1590) 21 A man may stop his eares to hear their dinne. 1610 SHAKS. Temp. 1. 11. 371 He.. make thee rore, That beasts shall tremble at thy dyn. 1667 Milton P. L. X. 521 Dreadful was the din Of hissing through the Hall. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 509 P 2 The din of squallings, oaths, and cries of beggars. 1810 Scott Lady of L. 1. iii, Faint, and more faint, its failing din Returned from cavern, cliff, and linn. 1848 Lytton Harold xt. vi, From the hall. Came the din of tumultuous wassail. 1828 Macaulay Hist. Eng. III. 1 All the steeples from the Abbey to the Tower sent forth a joyous din.

b. The subjective impression of a sounding or ringing in the ears.

b. The subjective impacts.
ringing in the ears.
1651 Hobbes Levialk. I. i. 3 Pressing the Eare, produceth a dinne. 1789 Cowers Let. 20 Sept., I have a perpetual din in my head and ... hear nothing aright.

Din, v. Pa. t. and pple. dinned (dind). Forms: Din, v. Pa. t. and pple. dinned (dind). Forms:

1 dynnan, dynian, 3 dunen, -ien, denie, dinen,

4 denen, dennen, donen, 4-6 dyn(n, 5 dunnyn,

4-din. [In I., OE. dynnan, dynian = OS. dunian

to give forth a sound, ON. dynja (dundi) to come

umbling down, to gush, pour, MDu. and NRh.

dunen, MHG. tünen to roar, rumble, thunder, all

:-OTeut. \*dunjan, from root of DIN sb. ON.

had also duna to thunder, rumble:-OTeut. \*dunian

to the control of the control jan. In II. app. a new formation from the sb.]

I. +1. intr. (In OE. and ME.) To sound, ring

I. † 1. intr. (In OE. and ME.) To sound, ring with sound, resound. Obs.

Beowulf 1538 (Th.) Sidbat se hearm-scada to Heorute ateah, dryht-sele dynede. c 1205 Ln. 30410 pa eorde gon to dunien. a 1238 S. Marher. (1866) 20 pa buhte hit as bah a bunre dunede. a 1300 Curror M. 1770 (Cott.) pe erth quok and dind again [v.rr. dinned, dynet, dened]. a 1300 K. Horn 592 pe fole schok be brunie pat al pe curt gan denie. 1275 Barbour Bruce xvi. 131 To schir colyne sic dusche he gave That he dynnyt on his arsoune. c 1430 Syr Gener. (Helm. MS.) 1 b, He uncoupled his houndes and blew his horn, Al the forest dynned of that blast. 1513 Douglas Æneis xi. i. 80 So lowd thair wofull bewaling habundis, That all the palice dynnis and resoundis.

+ b. Of persons: To make a loud noise; to

c1430 Golagros & Gaw. vii, Than dynnyt the duergh, in angir and yre, With raris, quhil the rude hall reirdit agane.

II. 2. trans. To assail with din or wearying vociferation.

vociferation.

1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Setv. To Rdr., Why should the ears of all the neighborhood be dinn'd.. with the Cackle?

1786 tr. Beckford's Vathek (1868) 85, I want not to have my ears dinned by him and his dotards.

1825 SINGLETON Virgil I. 377 With never-ceasing words On this and that side is the hero dinned. 1878 BLACK Adv. Phaeton xix. 265 The deafening causeway that had dinned our ears for days past.

18. To make to resound; to utter continuously so as to deafen or weary, to repeat ad nausem; esp.

as to dealen or weary, to repeat ad nauseam; esp.
in phr. to din (something) into (some one's) ears.
1724 Swift Drapier's Lett. Wks. 1755 V. II. 32 This hath
often been dinned in my ears. 1830 Scott Demonol. vii.
128 Horrors which were dinned into their ears all day.
12830 Praed Poems (1864) II. 272 My own and other
people's cares Are dinned incessant in my ears. 1843 S.
Lover Handy Andy 1, The head man had been dinning
his instructions into him. 1877 Black Green Past. xxxix.
(1878) 315 It was the one word Gazette that kept dinning
itself into his ears.

4 intr. To make a din: to resound: to give

(1878) 315 It was the one word Gazette that kept dinning itself into his ears.

4. intr. To make a din; to resound; to give forth deafening or distressing noise.

1794 Worden. Guilt & Sorrow xlvi, The bag-pipe dinning on the midnight moor. 1800 W. Irving Sketch Bk. I. 63 His wife kept continually dinning in his ears about his idleness. 1831 J. WILSON Unimore vi. 13 Steep water-falls, for ever musical, Keep dinning on. 1895 Jowert Plate (ed. 2) III. 228, I am perplexed when I hear the voices of Thrasymachus and myriads of others dinning in my ears.

Din, dial. form of Dun a.

|| Dinanderie (dināndrī). [Fr.; f. Dinant, formerly Dinand, a town of Belgium, on the Meuse, wherein copper kettles, etc., are made' (Cotgr. 1611); so F. dinandier a copper-smith or brazier.]

Kitchen utensils of brass, such as were formerly

1011); so F. aunanater a copper-smith or brazier.]
Kitchen utensils of brass, such as were formerly
made at Dinant; extended in recent times to the
brass-work of the Levant and India.
1863 Kirk Chas. Bold I. viii. 243 Kitchen utensils...which
under the name of Dinanderie were known to housewives
throughout Europe, being regularly exported not only to
France and Germany, but to England, Spain, and other
countries.

countries.

|| **Dinar** (dīnār). Also 7 dina, dyna, denier, 8 denaer, 9 denaur, dínár, dīnār. [Arab. and Pers. دينار dīnār, a. late Gr. δηνάριον, a. L. dēnārius : see DENARIUS.] A name given to various oriental coins: applied anciently to a gold coin, corresponding to the Byzantine denarius auri, or crown of gold, and to the gold mohr of later times; after-

wards to the staple silver coin corresponding to the

of gold, and to the gold mohr of later umes; alterwards to the staple silver coin corresponding to the modern rupee; in modern Persia a very small imaginary coin, of which 10,000 make a tomaun (now = about 7s. 6d., but in 1677 = £3. 6s. 8d., Yule).

1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 41 The usuall Coine. . within the Moguls Territories are Pice, Mammoodes, Rowpees, and Dynaes. 1638 Ibid. (ed. 2) 38 The Dina is gold worth thirty shillings. 1698 Fryer Acc. E. India & P. 407 And 100 Deniers one Mamoody. And 20 Pise one Shahee: Both which are Nominal, not Real. 1753 Haway Trav. (1762) I. v. Ixiv. 292 The toman, bistie, and denaer are imaginary. Ibid. 293 We always computed the mildenaer or 1000 denaers, equal to an english crown of 5s. Ibid. 294 The silversmiths commonly make use of pieces of money instead of weights, especially sisid denaers of 16 muscal in towns, the common pay of a labourer is one hundred denaurs (about fourpence half-penny) a-day, with food. 1841 — Hist. Ind. II. 67, 2000 dinárs were given to him to pay for his washing. 1850 W. Irving Makomet xxxiii. (1853) 172 An annual tribute of three thousand dinars or crowns of gold. 1883 C. J. Wills Mod. Persia 63 note. The merchant-class, too, use the dinar, an imaginary coin. . one thousand dinars make a keran, so one dinar is the 1869 of od.

1 Time Transchw. Obs. rare—9. [a. obs. F. dinarchie

none thousand cinars make a actau, so the control of oid.
† Dinarchy. Obs. rare-o. [a. obs. F. dinarchie
(Cotgr.), f. din- improp. for DI-2 (after bi-, bin-)
+ Gr. dpxf rule.]
1696 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dinarchy, the joynt Rule or
Government of two Princes. 1721 BALLEY, Dinarchy, a
Government by two.
Dinast-: see DYNAST.

Dinast: see DYNAST.

Dinast: see DYNAST.

Dinader. dial. [app. a modification of dener, dinneere, early forms of DENIER.] A local term for the denarii or small coins found on sites of Roman settlements, esp. at Wroxeter in Shropshire.

1778 Eng. Gasetteer (ed. 2) s.v. Roxeester. Peasants, often plough up coins, called Dinders, that prove its antiquity.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, Dinders, small coins of the lower empire found at Wroxeter, Salop. Spelt dynders by Kennett.

1859 All Year Round No. 3, 55 The dullest ploughboy working here. picks up denarit, and calls them dinders.

1873 C. W. KING Early Chr. Numism. 256 The clay disks, variously impressed often found amongst Roman remains in this country, popularly called dinders.

Dindge, var. of DINGE 16. and v.

Dindle (dind?, din'l), v. Chiefly (now only)

Sc. and north. dial. In 5-6 dyn(d)le, 9 dinn'le, dinnel, dinle. [Derivation obscure; probably more or less onomatopoeic: cf. dingle, tingle, and tinkle; also Du. tintelen to ring, and to tickle, to prick or sting lightly, Flem. tinghelen to sting as a nettle (Kilian); also F. tintillant, tinging,

ringing, tingling, tintoner to ting often, to glow, tingle, dingle (Cotgr.); in which there is a similar association of the vibration of sound with the thrill

Of feeling.]

1. intr. To tinkle; to ring or make a noise that thrills and causes vibration.

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1. intr. To tinkle; that the dinlin drums rebound.

1. intr. Siller Gun 1. 115 Wi't that, the dinlin drums rebound.

1. intr. To siller Gun 1. intr. To thrill Deaf Meg and Crookit Mou [two Cannons] Begoud wi' ane terrific blatter At the great steeple's found to batter.

1. intr. To thrill or batter.

1. intr. To thrill or cause to vibrate with sound.

sound.

(To dindle the sky=to make the welkin ring.)

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis x. xiv. 160 Than the Latynis and
eyk pepill Troianys The hevynnys dyndlit [1553 dynlyt]
with a schowt at anis. 1845 Whistlebinkie (Sc. Songs)
Ser. III. (1850) I. 379 A steeple that dinlit the skye Wi' a
clinkin' auld timmer-tongued bell.

2. intr. To be in a state of vibration from some

loud sound, shock, or percussion; to tremble, quiver, reel.

lond sound, shock, or percussion; to tremble, quiver, reel.

1470-85 Malory Arthur v. viii, He dyd commaunde hys trompettes to blowe the blody sownes, in suche wyse that the ground trembled and dyndled. 1513 Douclas Æneis vin. iv. 126 The brayis dyndlit [1553 dynlit], and all doun can dusche. 1566 Drant Horace Avij, They made the quaueryng soyle To dindle and to shake again. 1514 Scott Wav. xliv, 'Garring the very stane and lime wa's dinnle wi' his screeching. 1571 P. H. Waddell. Psalm civ. 32 Wha leuks on the lan', an' it dinnles.

3. intr. To tingle, as with cold or pain.

1483 Cath. Angl. 100/1 To Dindylle, condolere. 1577 Stanythusst in Holinshed Chron. (1587) II. 26/1 His fingers began to nibble. his ears to dindle, his head to dazzle. 1787 Gross Provinc. Gloss., Dindle, to reel or stagger from a blow. 1895 Robinson Whitby Gloss., To Dindle or Dinnle, the thrill or reaction of a part after a blow or exposure to excessive cold. 1892 Northumbld. Gloss., Dinnell, to tingle as from a blow, or in the return of circulation after intense cold. 1893 Strevenson Catriona 173 'Young things wi' the reid life dinnling and stending in their members.'

Hence Dindling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1878 Lanhaha Gard, Health 324 Eares ache and dindling, put in the juice [of Feuerfew] and stope it in. 1635 D. Dickson Pract. Wks. (1845) I. 87 The dinneling of the rod is yet in the flesh. 1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 90 He could after a while feel it... run along his arms to his very fingers ends, with a dindling and pricking as it run along. 1806 [see Dindle v. 1.]

Dindle (dind'l, din'l), sb.l dial. Also dinnle. If Dinnle n I harilly a tincle

fingers ends, with a dinding and pricking as it run alongings 1868 [see Dindle v. r.]

Dindle (dind'l, din'l), sb.¹ dial. Also dinnle.

[f. Dindle v.] A thrill, a tingle.

1818 Scorr Hrt. Midl. xxv, 'At the first dinnle o' the sentence.' 1838 Mss. Oliphant Laird of Norlaw III. 90

It 's something to succeed..even though you do get a dinnle thereby in some corner of your own heart.

Dindle, sb.² dial. Popular name of various yellow Composite flowers: see quots.

1787 W. Masshall E. Norfolk Gloss, Dindles, common and corn sowthistles; also the taller hawkweeds. 1878

BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant.n., Dindle .. (2) Leontodon Tarazacum. Norf. Suff.

Dindle-dandle, v. [Reduplicated form of DANDLE v., with change of vowel, expressing alternation.] trans. To dandle or toss up and down, or to and fro. or to and fro.

c 1550 COVERDALE Carrying Christ's Cross x. (ed. 1) 107 Rem. (Parker Soc. 1846) 263 Whether it be semeli that Chrystes body should be dyndle-danled & vsed, as thei vse it. **Dine** (dəin), v. [ME. dine-n, a. F. dine-r, in OF. disner (digner, disgner) = Pr. disnar, (dirnar,

dinar), It. disinare, desinare, med.L. disnare (from OF.). Generally held to be:-late L. type \*dis-

OF.). Generally held to be:—late L. type \*dis-jünare, for disjejünare to breakfast, f. dis-expressing undoing (DIs-4)+jejünium fast; the intervening stages being disj'nar, disnar, disnar.

In this view disner contains the same elements ultimately as F. dijeuner, OF. desjuner to breakfast, Disjunand owes its greater phonetic reduction (cf. aider:—L. adjülāre) to its belonging to an earlier period. The shifting of meaning whereby disner ceased to be applied to the first meal of the day, while its form ceased to recall L. jejünium or OF. jeduer, would facilitate the subsequent introduction of desjeduer with the required form and sense.]

1. intr. To eat the principal meal of the day, now usually taken at or after mid-day; to take DINNER. Const. on or upon (what is eaten), off (a stock or supply).

Const. on or upon (what is eaten), off (a stock or supply).

1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 558 [Hii] nolde banne wende a vot, ar hii dinede bere. c 1320 Senyn Sag. (W.) 3830 For my wil es with tham to dine. 1362 LANGL P. Pl. A. Prol. 105 Goode gees and grys, Gowe dyne, gowe! c 1430 Stans Puer 64 in Babees Bb. (1868) 31 And where-so-euere bou be to digne or to suppe, Of gentilnes take salt with pi knyl. 1526-34 Tindale John xxi. 12 Jesus sayde with them: come and dyne [Wyclip, etz 3e; Rev. Vers. break your fast]. a 1533 Ld. Berners Huon Ixii. 217 They rose & herd masse, & dynid. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. ix. 35 His raw-bone cheekes. Were shronke into his lawes, as he did never dine. 1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. IV. iii. 159, I am faine to dine and sup with water and bran. 1709 Steele Taller No. 104 P I Jenny sent me Word she would come and dine with me. 1762 Cowper Gilpin 195 All the world would stare, If wife should dine at Edmonton, And I should dine at Ware. 1817 Byron Beppo xiii, I also like to dine on becaficas. 1841-4 Emreson Ess. Heroim Wks. (Bohn) I. 106 A great man scarcely knows how he dines [or] how he dresses. 1836 Besant Childr. Gibeon 1. x, Malenda dines off cold tea and bread.

b. Phrases. To dine forth or out to dine away from home. To dine with Duke Humphrey: to go dinnerless.

D. Phrases. To dine with Duke Humphrey: to go dinnerless.

Of this phrase the origin is not altogether clear. In the 17th c. it was associated with Old St. Paul's, London, and said of those who, while others were dining, passed their time walking in that place, or sitting in 'the chair of Duke Humphrey', or 'at Duke Humphrey's table'. According to Stowe, the monument of Sir John Beauchamp there was 'by ignorant people misnamed to be' that of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV (who was really buried at St. Albans). Nares says an (adjacent) part of the church was termed Duke Humphrey's Walk. (A different origin is however given by Fuller.) The equivalent phrase in Edinburgh appears to have been 'To dine with St. Giles and the Earl of Murray' (who was interred in St. Giles's Church): see quot. 1680, and Irving Hist. Sc. Poetry 579, 1890 SHAES. Com. Err. II. ii. 211 If any aske you for your Master, Say he dines forth. [1890 G. Harver Four Lett. (Nares s. v. Duke Humphrey.). To seek his dinner in Poules with duke Humphrey. 1899 Br. Hall Sat. III. vii. 6 Trow'st thou where he din'd to day? In sooth I saw him sit with Duke Humfray.] 1864 Penniless Parl. Threadbare Poets (Farmer) Let me dine twice a week at Duke Humphry's table. [1833 Rowler Match at Midn. II. in Hall. Dodsley XIII. 31 Are they none of Duke Humphreys furies? Do you think that they devised this plot in Paul's to get a dinner? 1839 MAYNE City Match III. iii. Ibid. XIII. 264 Your penurious father, who was wont To walk his dinner out in Paul's. Yes, he was there As constant as Duke Humphrey.] 1858 FULLER Hist. Camb. (1840) 225 Being. loath to pin himself on any table uninvited, he was fain to dine with the chair of duke Humphrey. .. namely, reading of books in a stationer's shop in Paul's churchyard. a 1851 — Worthies, London (198), After the death of Duke Humphrey (when many of his former alms men were at a losse for a meal's meat.) this proverb did alter its copy; to dine with Duke Humphrey, had I not exerted myself. 1835 COL. Hawker Diary (189

Humphrey's mess.]

+2. trans. To eat; to have for dinner. Obs.

c1380 Sir Ferumb. 1277 3yf ous sum what to dyne.

c1386 CHAUCER Somps. T. 129 'Now, maister', quod the
wyf, 'What wil ye dine?' 1470-85 MALORY Arthur xvi.

viii, She prayd hym to take a lytyl morsel to dyne.

3. To furnish or provide (a person) with a dinner; to entertain at dinner; to accommodate for dining purposes.

Purposes, 1399 Langl. Rith. Redeles III. 60 The dewe dame dineth hem.. And ffostrith hem fforthe till they ffle kunne. 1633 Rowley Match at Midn. II. i. in Hazl. Dodsley XIII. 28 As much bread. as would dine a sparrow. a 1714 M. Henry Wts. (1835) II. 674 He often dined the minister that preached. 1825 Scott Gny M. xxvi, An oaken table massive enough to have dined Johnnie Armstrong and his merry men. 1840 Lever H. Lorrequer i, We. were dined by the citizens of Cork. 1876 G. Merrotta Bauch. Career II. xi. 197 The way to manage your Englishman. is to dine him. 1889 Illustr. Lond. News 4 June 644 The saloon is capable of dining 118 passengers.

Dine (doin), 50. Obs. exc. dial. [f. Dine v.]

him. 1837 Illustr. Lond. News 4 June 644 The saloon is capable of dining 1:8 passengers.

Dine (doin), sb. Obs. exc. dial. [f. DINE v.]

The act of dining; dinner.

c 1400 Rom. Rose 6502 They ben so pore.. They myght not oonys yeve me a dyne. 1350 Rolland Crt. Venus IV.
631 That thay to thair dine suld dres thame haistelie. 1793

BUNDS AUI Lang Syne iii, We twa hae paidlet i' the burn, Frae mornin sun till dine. 1a 1800 Fair Annie 4 Sweet Willie xiii. in Child Ballads (1885) In. lxxiii. 1941 When ye come to Annie's bower, She will be at her dine.

Diner (do'nai). [f. DINE v. + - BR.]

1. One who dines; a dinner-guest.
1832 L. Hunt Feast of Poets 8 The diners and barmaids all crowded to know him. 1851 MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.
ii, After the regular diners had retired. 1881 Harper's Mag. LXIII. 218 Dinners are far fewer than formerly, and the diners are chosen rather more exclusively.

b. Diner-out: one who is in the habit of dining from home; esp. one who cultivates the

dining from home; esp. one who cultivates the qualities which make him an eligible guest at dinner-tables.

dinner-tables.

1807-8 SVD. SMITH Plymley's Lett. Wks. 1859 II. 162/1
He is.. a diner out of the highest lustre. 1824 Byron Yman
xvl. lxxxii, A brilliant diner out, though but a curate. 1896
MRS. BROWNING Amr. Leigh IV. Poems 1890 VI. 154 A
liberal landlord, graceful diner-out. 1865 Fraser's Mag.
July 46 He was also a bon-vivant, a 'diner-out' and a
story-teller, and a man of convivial habits.

2. U. S. A railway dining car.
1890 Commercial Gaz. (Cincinnati) 29 June, One coach,
the chaircar, sleeper and diner.. overturned. 1894 Columbus
(Ohio) Dispatch 3 Jan., A new dining car which.. is the
first diner.. built by that company.

Diner(6, obs. forms of DINNEB.

|| Dinero (dinēro). [Sp. dinero penny, coin,

| Dinero (dinero). [Sp. dinero penny, coin, money:—L. denero: (ci. Denier.) a. 'A money of account in Alicante, the twelfth part of a sueldo' (Simmonds Dict. Trade 1858). b. A Peruvian

coin, one tenth of the sol, equivalent to about 4d. English.

1833 P. Kelly Univ. Cambist i. 5 Each Sueldo being divided into 12 Dineros. 1868 Seyd Bullion 147 The Spanish Assay Mark is .. 12 dineros of 24 grains .. for Silver.

† Dines. Obs. [?a corruption of DIGNESSE.] In phr. By God's dines, by God's dignity or honour: cf. Dentie.

1599 PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd. (Percy Soc.) 8: Gine me good words, or, by God's dines lie buckle ye for all your birdspit. Ibid. 102 lie fight with the next man I meet . by Gods dines. 1605 Tryall Chev. 11. i, Gods dynes, I am an Onyon if I had not rather [etc.]. † Dine tic, a. Obs. rare. [f. Gr. δινητ-όs whirled round (f. δινέ-ειν to spin round; cf. δίνος whirling, rotation) + -IC.] Of or belonging to rotation; rotatory.

1668 GLANVILL Plus Ultra x. 72 Of the Spots and Dinettick motion of the Sun.

17 Intertical a. Obs. [f. as prec. + Al.] = prec.

tick motion of the Sun.

† Dine tical, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + AL] = prec.

\*\*r646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. v. 294 The Sun. hath
also a dineticall motion and rowles upon its owne poles.

\*\*r656 Power Exp. Philos. III. 168 This great Argument
against the Dinetical Motion of the Earth. \*\*r697 Ray

\*\*Creation (1714) 193 A spherical figure is most commodious
for dinetical motion or revolution upon its own Axis.

\*\*Dinful (dinful), a. [f. Din \*\*sb. +-Ful.] Full
of din or resonant noise; noisy.

\*\*r877 Blackie Wise Men 31 The trumpet-tongued exploits
of dinful war. \*\*r894 A. T. PASK Eyes Thamses 73 The
gong is beaten at quick intervals, but even that dinful
sound is not sufficient to keep one awake.

\*\*Ding\*\* (din), v. arch. or dial. Also 4-6 dyng(e).

Ding (din), v. arch. or dial. Also 4-6 dyng(e. Fa. t. sing. 4- dang (5- north.), 3-5 dong, 3-4 dannge, 4-5 dange, 7 dung; pl. 4-5 dungen (-yn), dongen, 5-6 dong(e, 6-7 dung; also 4-5 dange, 4- (5- north.) dang; 4 (south.) dynged, 6 ding'd, dingde, 6-7 danged. Pa. pple. 3-6 dungen (-yn, -in), 5 dwngyn, doungene, 4-5 dongen (-yn, -un), 6- &c. dung (6-7 doung. 6 dongen (-yn, -un), 6- &c. dung (6-7 doung. 6 donge); also 6-7 (south.) dingd, ding'd. [Frequent from the end of the 13th c. (in later use chiefly northern), but not recorded in OE. Probably from Norse: cf. Icel. dengja to hammer, to whet a scythe, Sw. dänga to bang, thump, knock hard, Da. dænge Ding (din), v. arch. or dial. Also 4-6 dyng(e. Sw. danga to bang, thump, knock hard, Da. danga to bang, beat. In Norse it is a weak verb, and the strong conjugation in Eng., which after 15th c.

the strong conjugation in Eng., which after 15th c. is Sc. or north. dial., may be on the analogy of sing, fling, etc.: cf. Bring.]

† 1. intr. (or absol.) To deal heavy blows; to knock, hammer, thump. Obs. (or? north. dial.)

a 1300 Cursor M. 19356 (Edin.) Pan wip suapis hai haim suang, and gremli on pair corsis dange. c 1300 Havelok 2329 Pe gleymen on pe tabour dinge. 13.. Corr de L. 5270 Kyng Richard took his ax ful strong, And on the Sarezyn he dong. 1933 LANGL. P. Pl. C. XVII. 179 Noper peter pe porter · ne paul with his fauchon, That wolde defende me heuene dore dynge ich neuere so late. 18.. Merry Yest Myluer Abyngton 133 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 105 With two staues in the stoure They dange thereon, whyles they myght doure. 1888 Scort F. M. Perth xix, That Harry Smith's head was as hard as his stithy, and a haill clan of Highlandmen dinging at him?

2. trans. To beat, knock, strike with heavy blows; to thrash, flog. To ding to death: to kill by re-

Highlandmen dinging at him?

2. Irans. To beat, knock, strike with heavy blows; to thrash, flog. To ding to death: to kill by repeated blows. (Now dial., chiefly Sc. or north.)

1. 1200 Havelok 215 The king... ofte dede him sore swinge, And wit hondes smerte dinge. Ibid. 227 Thanne he hauede ben... ofte dungen. 1232 Metr. Hom. (1862) 71 Thai... dange hym that hys body blede. 1. 1862) 71 Thai... dange hym that hys body blede. 1. 1862 71 Thai... dange hym that hys body blede. 1. 1862 71 Thai... dange hym that hys body blede. 1. 1862 71 Thai... dange hym that hys body blede. 1. 1862 71 Thai... dange hym that hys body blede. 1. 1862 71 Thai... dange hym that hys body blede. 1. 1862 71 Thai... dange hym that hys body blede. 1. 1862 71 Thai... dange hym that hys body blede. 1. 1862 71 Thai... 1. 1862 71 Thai... 1862 71 Thai.

+ c. To thrust through, pierce (with a violent

+ c. To thrust through, pierce (with a violent thrust). Sc. Obs.

1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. 1x. xxix. (Jam.), Scho dang hir self with ane dagger to the hert, and fell down deid. Ibid. xv. ix. (Jam.), He dong hym throw the body with ane swerd afore the alter.

1562. To 'beat', overcome, surpass, excel. [1500-30 Dunbar Poems xxxviii. 9 Dungin is the deidly dragon Lucifer.] 1744 RAMSAY Tea-t. Misc. (1733) I. 24 Auld springs wad ding the new. 1814 Scott Wav. Ixvi, It dings Balmawhapple out and out. 1884 (Cheshire Gloss., Ding, to surpass or get the better of a person. 1893 Stevenson Catriona 188 We'll ding the Campbells yet in their own town. Mod. Bervickshire Prov., Duns dings a'.

4. To knock dash, or violently drive (a thing) in

To knock, dash, or violently drive (a thing) in some direction, e.g. away, down, in, out, off, over, etc. To ding down, to knock down, thrust down, overthrow, demolish; to ding out, to drive out or

overthrow, demolish; to ding out, to drive out or expel by force.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1266 Digten dekenes to debe, dungen doun clerkkes. a 1340 Hampole Psalter Cant. 504 He dyngis out be deuyl fra be hertis of his seruauntis. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 71 If I bigge ageyn be bing bat I ding doun, I mak mesife a trespasor. c 1438 Wyntoun Cron. viii. xxvii. 36 Bot bai ware dwngyn welle away. 1513

DING.

DOUGLAS Æncis x. v. 154 Manfully .. to wythstand At the cost syde, and dyng thame of the land. c 1858 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) Chrom. Scol. (1728) 64 His Thigh-Bone was dung in two by a Piece of a misframed Gun. a 1872 Knox Hist. Ref.Wks. 1866 I. 204 Thei dang the sclattis off (I housis. 1893 NASHE Christ's T. 31 a, The bespraying of mens braines donge out against them. 1808 Marston Pygmal. v. 156 Prometheus. Is ding'd to hell. 1862 — Pasynil & Kath. III. 4 Hee dings the pots about. 1810 B. Jonson Alck. v. v. Ginv. Downe with the dore. Kas. 'Slight, ding it open. 1813 HAYWARD Norm. Kings 20 The Duke brandshing his sword. dung downe his enemies on euery side. 1864 MILTON Areap. (Arb.) 57 Ready.. to ding the book a coits distance from him. 1868 RUTHERPORD Lett. 357 That which seemeth to ding out the bottom of your comforts. 1863 URQUHART Rabelais 1. XXVII, He.. dang in their teeth into their throat. 1863 SPALDINO Troub. Chas. I. (1820) 24 They masterfully dang up the outer court gates. 1876 Row Comt. Blair's Autobiog. ix. (1848) 145 Rudders being.. dung off their hinges. 1886 tr. Chardin's Trav. 67 Wind.. which if it be violent dings 'em upon the coast. 1876 Scott Old Mort. XXVIII, 'You and the whigs hae made a vow to ding King Charles aff the throne. 1871 C. GIBBON Lack of Gold XiII, I have been.. trying to ding you out of my head. 1886 HALL CAINE Son of Hagar 1. i. 'That's the way to ding 'em ouer.'

b. Without extension. (In quots. neuter passive, as in 'a loaf that cuts badly'.)
1786 BURNS A Dream iv, But Facts are cheels that winna ding. An' downs be disputed. Mod. Sc. Prov. Facts are stubborn things; they'll neither ding nor drive [i. e. they can neither be moved by force as inert masses, nor driven like cattle].

† 5. intr. (for refl.) To throw oneself with force, precipitate oneself, dash, press, drive. Ohs.

c 1400 Sovdone Bab. 1263 Tho thai dongen faste to-geder While the longe day endured. c 1430 Hymns Virg. (1867) 122 All they schall to-gedyr drynge, And euerychon to oper dynge. c 1470 Hensy Walla

heavily, as rain (but in this use, associated with beating on). (Now only Sc.)

1480 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 141 Greatt dukes downe dynges for his greatt aw, And hym lowtys. 1552 LYNDESAY Monarche 1422 Frome the Heuin the rane doun dang Fourty dayis and fourty nychtis. 2602 MARSTON Antonio's Rev. IV. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 123 As he headlong topsic turvic dingd downe, He still crid' 'Mellidal' 1663 Syalding Troub. Chas. I (1829) 44 A great rain, dinging on night and day.

6. To throw oneself violently about, to fling, to bounce.

6. To throw oneselt violently about, to fling, to bounce. To huff and ding: to bounce and swagger. 1874 Ray S. 4. E. C. Words 64 To Ding, to fling. 1880 New Catch in Roxb. Ball. V. 249 Jack Presbyter huffs and dings, And dirt on the Church he flings. 18 1900 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. To Huff and Ding, to Bounce and Swagger. 1906-7 FAROUAR Beaux' Strat. In. iii, I dare not speak in the House, while that Jade Gipsey dings about like a rury. 1712 Arbuthnor John Bull. II, iii, He huffs and dings at such a rate, because we will not spend the little we have left.

8. In imprepetitors. DASH St. 23. dial.

ittle we have left.

6. In imprecations: = DASH v. 11. dial.

1822 Scort Nigel xxvii, 'Deil ding your saul, sirrah, canna ye mak haste.' a 1860 Maj. Yours Courtis. (Bartlett), You know it's a dinged long ride from Pineville. 1867 GEO. ELIOT Silas M. 85 Ding mei fI remember a sample to match her. 1879 Tourgee Fool's Err. (1883) 292 Ding my buttons if she ain't more Southern than any of our own gals. 1883. C. F. Smith in Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc. 47 Ding and dinged, moderate forms of an oath.. peculiar to the South.

7. Slang or Cant: (see quot.).

1812 J. H. VAUX Flash Dict., Ding, to throw, or throw away.. To ding a person is to drop his acquaintance totally; also to quit his company, or leave him for the time present.

me present.

8. Arch. To cover a brick wall-surface with a thin coat of fine mortar, trowelled smooth, and jointed to imitate brickwork, not necessarily fol-

jointed to imitate brickwork, not necessarily following the actual joints.

1893 A. Beazeley in Let. 21 Nov., An architect, who showed me the letter containing the word Dinging told me the verb is in living technical use.

1894 [see below]. Hence Dinging vbl. 25.

a 1340 Hamfole Pealter cxxii. 3 Dat he delyuer vs of all temptacioun & dyngynge.

1340—Pr. Consc., 7010 Dyngyng of devels with hamers glowand. c 1400 [see 2].

1611 Cotan, Enfonure, a beating or dinging.

1894 Laxton's Price Book 49 'Dinging (a coat of thick lime-white and the joints afterwards struck with a jointer)'.

Ding (din), v.2 [Echoic. But in use confounded with Ding v.1 and Din v.]

1. intr. To sound as metal when heavily struck:

1. intr. To sound as metal when heavily struck;

to make a heavy ringing sound.

1820 SHELLEY Edipus 1. 236 Dinging and singing, From slumber I rung her. 1848 Dickens Dombey ix, Sledge hammers were dinging upon iron all day long. 1871 Daily Netus 20 Jan., The bellow of the bombardment.. has been dinging in our ears.

2. intr. To speak with wearying reiteration. Cf.

DIN v.

158s in Calderwood Hist. Kirk (1842-6) III. 658 To ding continuallie in his eares, and to perswade him to thinke his raigne unsure, wanting his mothers benedictioun. 1847-68 HALLMERL, Ding, to taunt; to reprove. 1881 Miss Jackson Shropek. Word-bk., s.v., The Missis as bin dingin at me.. about Bessey knittin the Maister a stockin in a day. 1881 in W. Worcestersk. Gl.

¶ To ding into the ears, 'to drive or force into the ears', appears to unite this with DING v.1 and DING v.1

C. adj. (attrib. use.)

ingle of rime.

Ding-dong theory, in Science of Lang., a humorous name for the theory which refers the primitive elements of language to phonetic expression naturally given to a conception as it thrilled for the first time through the brain,

1896 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist, Scot. IV. (1887) 233 Inculcating and dinging it in the eiris and myndes of all. 1773 GOLDSM. Stoops to Conq. II. iii, If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself, not to keep dinging it, dinging it into one so. 1833 THACKERAN in Four C. Eng. Lett. 557 To try and ding into the ears of the great, stupid, virtue-proud English. that there are some folks as good as they in America. 1879 BROWNING Ned Bratts 227 What else does Hopeful ding Into the deafest ear except—hope, hope's the thing?

Hence Di'nging vbl. sb. and ppl. a.
1820 W. Izving Sketch-bk., Boar's Head Tavern (1887)
1330 The din of carts, and the accursed dinging of the dust-

Ding (din), sb.1 dial. [f. DING v.1] The act

of dinging: a. a knock, a smart slap; b. a violent thrust, push, or driving.

ax845 Formy Voc. E. Anglia, Ding, a smart slap; particularly with the back of the hand. 1876 Whithy Gloss., Ding, a blow or thrust; the disturbance of a crowd. 'A ding an' a stour', a commotion and dust.

Ding, sb.2 and adv. The stem of Ding v.2, used as an instation of the since according to the stem of the st

Ding, 50.2 and adv. The stem of DING v.2, used as an imitation of the ringing sound of a heavy bell, or of metal when struck. Often adverbial or without grammatical construction, esp. when repeated. 1600 Shaks. A. V. L. v. iii. 21 When Birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding. 1801 M. G. Lewis Tales of Wonder, Grim White Woman xxiii, 'Dinga-ding I ding. -ding! Hark! hark! in the air how the castle-bells ring! 1808 MAYNE Siller Guns v. 143 Ding, ding, ding, dang, the bells ring in. a 1848 Hood To Vanxhall 2 It hardly rains—and hark the bell!—ding.dingle. 1890 CAPENN BALL 4 Songs 92 Whistling and cooing, Ding, down, delly.

¶ Confounded with DIN 5b.
1749 J. Ray Hist. Reb. (1752) 383 The noisy ding of the great falls of water. 1868 DORAN Saints 4 Sim. 1. 114 The Puritan pulpits resounded. .. with the ding of politics.

† Ding, 5b.3 Obs. Also dinge. Some kind of household vessel.

1894 Inv. in Archaol. XLVIII. 131 Imprimis one great dinge for bread iiijs. 1644 Ibid. 150 One trunck, one ding, one flagon.

Ding, Sc. var. Digne a. Obs. worthy.

Ding, Sc. var. Dione a. Obs. worthy.

† Ding-ding. Obs. Also ding-dong. An expression of endearment.

1564 Bulleyn Dial. agst. Pest (1888) of He goeth a woyng, my dyng, dyng; and if he spedeth, my dearlyng, what getteth he, my swetyng? 1560 Wirthals Dich. 6s My ding-ding, my darling. a 1612 Beaun. & Fl. Philaster v. (b. th) Filliaster be deeper in request, my ding dongs, My pairs of dear indentures, kings of clubs.

Ding-dong (dindon), adv., so and a. [Echoic.]

A zin or without grammatical construction.

A. adv., or without grammatical construction.

An imitation of the sound of a bell.

L. An imitation of the sound of a bell.

c.156 T. Rychardes Micogonus in Collier Hist. Dram.
Poetry (1879) II. 376 [In the midst of his play he hears the]
'saunce bell goe ding dong'. 560 Sansa. Temps. ii. 403
Full fadom five thy Father lies. Sea-Nimphs hourly ring
his knell. Burthen: ding dong Harke now I heare them,
ding-dong bell. 1675 Dryden Mistaken Husb. 1. ii., The
Gold in his Pocket Chimes ding dong. 1844 Dickens
Christm. Carol v. Clash, clang, hammer; ding, dong, bell.
Bell, dong, ding. a 1888 Rossetti Wks. (1890) II. 343 And
bells say ding to bells that answer dong.
2. 'Hammering away' at a subject; in good
earnest, with a will.

1693 R. Will Poet. Licen. 29 Their learned men will
write Ding-dong. 1680 Otway Cajus Marins III. ii, They
are at it ding dong. 1719 D'URREY Pills (1872) VI. 365 We
rallied the Church militant, And fell to work ding-dong, Sir.
1883 Miss Mittorn in L'Estrange Life (1870) II. 207,
I shall set to work at the 'Heiress' ding-dong. 2008 Etworthy W. Somerset Word-bb., Ding-dong, in good earnest,
with a will .. We in to it ding-dong, hammer and tongs.

B. 5b.

1. The sound of a bell a repeated singing converted.

1. The sound of a bell, a repeated ringing sound; jingle of rime in verse or song; also a bell or

1. The sound of a bell, a repeated ringing sound; a jingle of rime in verse or song; also a bell or other instrument that makes a ringing sound.

c 1560 T. Rychardes Misogomus in Collier Hist. Dram. Poetry (1879) 11. 375 [The old gentleman pulls the points off his own hose to give them as a reward to Cacurgus, who calls them 'ding-dongs', and rejoices that some of them have 'golden noses'.] 1671 Corac, Diudan, the ding-dong, or ringing out of bells. 1709 Brit. Apollo II. No. 70. 3/2 Her Sing-Songs. sound as well as Country Ding-Dongs. a 1845 Hood Pair'd not Match'd ix, If the bell Would ring her knell, I'd make a gay ding-dong of it. 1854 Emrson Lett. 4 Soc. Aims, Poet. 4 Imag. Wks. (Bohn) III. 158 Who would hold the order of the almanac so fast but for the ding-dong, 'Thirty days hath September, etc.'? Ibid. 160 They do not longer value rattles and ding-dongs, or barbaric word-jingle.

2. Horology. An arrangement for indicating the quarters of the hour by the striking of two bells of different tones. Also attrib.

1822 Scort Nigel i, O! St. Dunstan has caught his eye. . he stands astonished as old Adam and Eve ply their ding-dong. 1860 E. B. Dunson Clocks 4 Watches (1867) 170 When there are more than 2 bells the hammers are worked by a chime barrel, because the chimes are not generally the same thing repeated, as they are with ding dong quarters. Ibid. 171 This may be... made to indicate half quarters... at about 50 min. past the hour... the clock would strike 3 ding dongs and one bell more.

3. A term of endearment; = DING-DING, q. v. C. adj. (attrib. use.)

1. Of or pertaining to the sound of bells or the

the utterance thus called forth being compared to the sound naturally emitted by a sonorous body when struck.

1792 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) I. 9 You complain of the bells at Portslade, dingdong spot. 1800 — Devil's Walk 39 In dingdong chime of sing-song rhyme. 1872 A. J. Ellis Presid. Addr. to Philol. Soc. 10 Take the three principal theories, irreverently termed Pook-pook 1 Boursows 1 and Ding-dong 1 Ibid. 13 The Ding-dong theory has, so far as I know, received no other name; let us call it symphonesis. 1880 D. Asher tr. L. Geiger's Hist. Hum. Race 28 It has in England been called the ding-dong theory.

2. Characterized by a rapid succession or alternation of blows or vigorous strokes; vigorously main-

tion of blows or vigorous strokes; vigorously maintained, downright, desperate. Ding-dong race: a

tained, downright, desperate. Ding-dong race: a neck-and-neck race.

1864 Daily Tel. 7 Dec., A ding-dong race ensued for the remainder of the distance. 1870 Daily News 7 Dec., Could they hold the place under such a ding-dong pelting? 1879 Pall Mall Budget 17 Oct. 22 To read the .. story of that ding-dong fighting. 1833 W. E. NORRIS NO New Thing III. xxxv. 224 If it came to a regular ding-dong tussle between us. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIBST Cream Leicstersth. 333 By help of example and ding-dong determination.

mination.
8. dial. 'Great, startling, extraordinary.'
1889 S. Cheshire Glass. s.v., I've gotten a job... the wages
bin nothin' very ding-dong.
D. Comb. ding-dong-do-ggedly adv. (nonce-

wd.), with vigorous and dogged repetition of effort.
1870 Dickens Lett. (1880) II. 430, I have been most perseveringly and ding-dong-doggedly at work.

Ding-dong, v. [Echoic: cf. prec. sb.]

1. intr. To ring as a bell, or like a bell; also fig.

Ding-dong, v. [Echoic: cf. prec. 8b.]

1. intr. To ring as a bell, or like a bell; also fig.
in reference to persistent or monotonous repetition.
r659 TORRIANO, Tintillare, to jangle, to gingle, to dingdong, or ring shrill and sharp, as some bells do. 183,
CARLYLE Fr. Rev. II. IV. i, But hark.. the tocsin begins
ding-dong-ing. a 1848 BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Knight f.
Lady, First dinner bell rang out its euphonious clang At
five.. and the last Ding-donged. at half-past. 1890 Daily
News 2 Jan. 5/3 She rarely takes up a new song.. year by
year she 'ding-dong at the same old ditties'. 1891 G.
MEREDITH One of our Cong. (1892) 136 You could have
hammer-nailed and ding-donged to your heart's content.
2. trans. To assail with constant repetition of
words. b. To repeat with mechanical regularity.
ry97 T. Park Sonnets 85 Honest Ned Whose jealous wife
ding-dongs him. 1854 W. WATERWORTH Eng. 4 Rome 173
Some men.. dare to ding-dong in our ears the words.

Dinge (dind3), sb. Also 7 dindge. [See next.]
A broadish dint or depression on a surface caused
by a knock or blow; a slight hollow or indentation.
1611 Cotor., Bosselure, a bruise, dindge, or dint, in a
peece of plate, or mettall. 1844 BANFOR Life of Radical
124 His hat was napless, with ... dinges on the crown. 1868
MRS. RIDBLL World in Church xvii. (1865) 189 In my keeping your pride shall not even get a dinge. 1884 Cheshire
Goss., Dinge, an indentation. 1894 Times 27 Oct. 8/1 The
paint only is scratched, and there is not a dent or dinge
anywhere else.

Dinge, v. 1 Also 7 dindge. [app. a northern
dielect word of recent appearance in literature.

**Dinge**, v. 1 Also 7 dindge. [app. a northern dialect word, of recent appearance in literature;

origin uncertain.

Possibly representing an earlier \*denge from ON. dengia to hammer, bang, beat: see Ding v., and cf. singe from OE. sengan:—sangian.

But later onomatopeic origin from dint seems also possible.]

trans. To make a broadish hollow or depression

in the surface of (anything), as by a knock; to dint,

trans. To make a broadish hollow or depression in the surface of (anything), as by a knock; to dint, bruise, batter.

1611 Corge., Bosseler, to dindge, or bruise, to make a dint in vessell of mettall, or in a peece of plate. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss., Dinge, to dint, to bruise, to make a hollow. 1871 Daily News 21 Sept., Its brass scabbard is dinged and bent in two or three places. 1888 Shefield Gloss., Dinge, to indent, to bruise. (It rhymes with kinge.)

Hence Dinged (dind3d) ppl. a.; dinged work, repoussé work in metal.

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Dinged-work, work embossed by blows which depress one surface and raise the other. 1883 FIT2PATRICK Life T. N. Burks 1. 239 A heavy long-tailed coat and a dinged high hat.

Dinge, v.2 dial. or rare colloq. [Belongs to DINGY a.] trans. To make dingy.

1832 Lams Elia Ser. II. Amicus Rediv., A suit, originally of a sad brown, but which... has been dinged into a true professional sable. 1883 Chamb. Jrul. 525 'My cabin is rather dinged was the apology of the oyster dredger as he ushered me into his yawl. 1891 Rutland Gloss., s.v., It dinges (or Idingies) my hands sitting in the house.

Dinged (dind3d), ppl. a.2: see DING v.1 6.

Dinged (dind3d), ppl. a.2: see DING v.1 6.

Dinged. (dind3d), ppl. a.2: see DING v.1 One of the crew of a dinghy.

1836 E. Howard R. Reefer xxxiv, I ordered the dingees to be piped away.

† Dinger. Obs. ? = DING sb.3

1533 J. Kene in Weaver Wells Wills (1890) 40, Ij candelstyks of latyn, vj dyngers of pewter.

# Dinghy, dingey (dirgi). Also 9 dingy, dingee, dinghee. [a. Hindi dringi or dingi small

styks of latyn, vj dyngers of pewter.

| Dinghy, dingey (dingi). Also 9 dingy, dingee, dinghee. [a. Hindi dingī or dingī small boat, wherry-boat, dim. of dingā, döngā, a larger boat, sloop, coasting vessel. The spelling with h in Eng. is to indicate the hard g.]

1. Originally, a native rowing-boat in use upon Indian rivers; of various sizes and shapes, resembling sometimes a cance, sometimes a wherry. In

bling sometimes a canoe, sometimes a wherry. In the West of India applied to a small sailing-boat used on the coast.

ITM GILLY.

[1794 Rigging & Seamanship I. 242 Dingas are vessels used at Bombay..and are navigated sometimes by rowing with paddles. They have one mast .. which rakes much forward. On the mast is hoisted a sail.. resembling a settee-sail.] 1820 T. WILLIAMSON E. Ind. Vade Mecum II. 159 (Y.) On these larger pieces of water there are usually canoes, or dingies. 1834 MUNDY Pen & Pencil Sk. Ind. II. 148 A little dinghee, or Ganges wherry. 1838 BUNNES Trav. Bokhara (ed. 2) I. 15 We were met by several 'dingies' full of armed men. 1845 Strocquelles Handbk. Bril. India (1854) 185 Wherries, or dinghees, manned by two rowers and a steersman, are to be found in numbers at all the wharfs. 1854 Great Exhib. Offic. Cat. II. 90 The Dingee or Bum-boat of Bombay, is a small boat, from 12 to 20 feet in length..with a raking mast, and a yard the same length as the boat. Ibid. 910 Cutch Dingee. These vessels are from 30 to 30 feet in length.. some of them are decked wholly, others only abaft the mizen mast, and a small part forward. 1879 F. POLLON Sport Bril. Burmak I. 19 We set out on our hopeless task in a small dinghy.

2. Hence extended to small rowing-boats used elsewhere: spec. a. 'a small extra boat in men-of-war and merchant ships' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.); also, the boat or 'tender' of a yacht, steamlaunch, or similar craft; b. a small pleasure rowing-boat; usually on the Thames, a small light

or is in 180, the boat or tender of a yacht, steam-launch, or similar craft; b. a small pleasure rowing-boat; usually on the Thames, a small light skiff, clinker-built, for one, sometimes two, pair of sculls, and with or without outriggers.

1836 Marray Midsh. Easy xi, Jump up here and lower down the dingey.

1845 Darwin Vor. Nat. viii. (1879) 169
Mr. Chaffers took the dingey and went up two or three miles further.

1872 Daily News 16 Aug., Credit must.. be given to the scullers for even venturing out in their little dingies in such rough water.

1883 Narrs Scamanship (ed. 6) 147 A dingy is...useful for landing the men.

1884 Illustr. Lond. News 20 Sept. 268/3 They had but just time to get into the dinghy, a boat 17 ft. long and 4 ft. wide... in which they drifted nearly a thousand miles across the Atlantic.

1885 Act 48-9 Vict. c. 76 2 37 The term 'vessel' shall include any... boat, randan, wherry, skiff, dingey, shallop, punt, cance, raft, or other craft.

3. Comb. dinghy-man.

1878 D. Kemp Yacht & Boat Sailing (1880) 518 Dinghyman. The man who has charge of the dinghy of a yacht, whose duty it is to go ashore on errands.

Dingily (dind3ili), adv.! [f. DINGY a. +-LY 2.]

In a dingy manner; with a dirty or dull black appearance.

appearance.

appearance.
1836 Lit. Souvenir 102 This wainscotting .. looks but dingily. 1830 Fraser's Mag. I. 757 Trowsers, dimly and dingily seen through the separation of his swallow-tailed coat. 1837 HAWTHORNE Twice-told T. (1851) II. xv. 226 Yonder dingily white remnant of a huge snow-bank.

† Dingily, adv. 2 Obs. nonce-wd. [2f. DING v.]
? Forcibly, as one that dings a thing down.
2 1535 Philipot Exam. 4 Writ. (Parker) 370 These.. do confute so dingily the sentence and saying of Floribell.

Dinginess (dindzines). [f. DING v. + NESS.]
The quality or condition of being dingy: discorres.

Dinginess (dindgines). [f. Dingy a. + NESS.] The quality or condition of being dingy; disagreeable want of brightness or freshness of colouring. 1818 in Todd. 1824 W. Irving T. Trav. 1. 208 Something in the dinginess of my dress. struck the clerks with reverence. 1867 Tradlove Chron. Barset II. xlv. 10 A certain dinginess of appearance is respectable. 1888 Miss Braddon Fatal Three L. ii, There was not even a flower-box to redeem the dinginess of the outlook.

Dingle (ding'l), sb. [Of uncertain origin. A single example meaning 'deep hollow, abyss' is known in 13th c.; otherwise, the word appears to have been only in dialectal use till the 17th c., when it began to appear in literature. In 17th c., when it began to appear in literature. In the same sense *dimble* is known from the 16th c. Dimble and dingle might be phonetic doublets: cf. cramble and crangle.] A deep dell or hollow; now usually applied (app. after Milton) to one that is closely wooded or shaded with trees; but, accord-

closely wooded or shaded with trees; but, according to Ray and in mod. Yorkshire dialect, the name of a deep narrow cleft between hills.

a 1240 Sowles Warde in Cott. Hom. 263 His runes ant his domes be derne beoß ant deopre ben eni sea dingle [=abyss of the sea: cf. Ps. xxxv. 6 Vulg. Judicia tua abyssus multa]. 1620 DRAYTON Muses Elisium ii. 29 In Dingles deepe, and Mountains hore. They cumbated the tusky Boare. 1634 MILTON Comms 311, I know each lane and every alley green, Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood. 1636 James Iter Lane. 357 Amongst y' Dingles and y' Apennines. 1674 Ray N. C. Words 14 Dingle, a small clough or valley between two steep hills. 1757 Dyen I'leece 1. 134 Dingles and della, by bloty fir embow'rd. 1750 SOUTHEY Occas. Pieces v. Poems II. 226 Seek some sequestered dingle's coolest shade. 1810 Scott Lady of L. III. 12 Both field and forest, dingle, cliff, and dell, And solitary heath, the signal knew. 1876 Whithy Gloss., Dingle, a cleft or narrow valley between two hills.

Hence Dringly a., abounding in dingles, of the nature of a dingle.

rience Dragiy a., abounding in dingles, of the nature of a dingle.

1841 Hoosson Hist. Northmbld. II. III. 393/2 Stone-croft buin...joins the dingly channel of the brook. 1855.

Chamb. Trul. III. 260 Sweet dingly dells and bosky bowers.

Dingle (dingl), v. [In sense 1 app. dim. of

DING v.2: cf. lingle, jingle. But in the other senses mixed up with dindle and tingle.]

1. intr. To ring as a bell, or glass; to tinkle, jingle. Hence Dingling vbl. sb.

1827 PRAED Poems (1865) II. 220 Thus north and south, and east and west, The chimes of Hymen dingle. 1849

Knife & Fork 16 Amid the dingling of glasses.

+ 2. intr. To ring or tingle, as the ears with sound.

1873-80 BARET Alv. D 750 Dingle or dindle: mine eares ring, or dingle, tiniunt aurres.

3. intr. and trans. To tingle (with cold, a blow,

etc.).

1834 R. H. PATTERSON Ess. Hist. 3: Art (1862) 18 If its particles happen to be set a vibrating by a sharp dingling blow. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dingle, to tingle. 'I've nettled mysen, an' my fingers dingles unberable.' 1886 S. W. Linc. Gloss. s. v., My arm begins to dingle and feel queer.

4. intr. To vibrate with sound; = DINDLE v. 2.

1833 Scott Wav. xliv, 'Garring the very stane-and-lime wa's dingle wi' his screeching.' [So later edd.; original ed., 1814, had dinnle, the Scotch form of DINDLE.]

ed., 1814, had dirale, the Scotch form of DINDLE.]

Dingle-bird. [f. DINGLE v.] The bell-bird of Australia, Myzantha melanophrys.

1870 WILSON Austral. Songs 30 The bell-like chimings of the distant dingle-bird.

1883 HARFUR Poems 78, 1 . . list the tinkling of the dingle-bird.

Dingle-dangle (ding'l<sub>1</sub>dæng'l), adv., sb.1, and a. [redupl. f. DANGLE. Cf. Icel. and Sw. dingla to dangle, Da. dingle to dangle, to bob.]

A adv. In a dangling manner: hanging loosely

A. adv. In a dangling manner; hanging loosely.

1508 Florio, Spendolone, dingle-dangle, dangling downe.

1611 Cotor., Triballer. to goe dingle dangle, wig wag.

1798 Warton Notes on Millon (I.), By dingle. he understands boughs hanging dingle-dangle over the edge of

B. sb. A dangling or swinging to and fro;

B. sb. A dangling or swinging to and fro; concr. a dangling appendage.

1622 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guzman D'Alf. II. 240 With as many Bobs and other Dingle-Dangles hanging at every one of these. 1702 VANBRUCH False Friend II. i, He'll be hanged: and then what becomes of thee?. Why, the honour to a dingle-dangle by him. 1825 CAFT. CHAMIER Yourn. France, etc. I. xi. 173 Rustic beauties, who. adorned their hair with silver skewers and with dingle-dangles.

C. adj. Hanging loosely and moving to and fro; swinging, dangling.

21693 URQUHART Rabelais III. 11 (Jam.) This dingle-dangle wagging of my tub. 1746 Brit. Mag. 204 This dingle dangle Figure of Gallantry that capers next.

So Dingle-dangle v., to hang loosely dangling or swinging to and fro.

So Dringle-dangle v., to hang loosely dangling or swinging to and fro.

1532 Sherwood, To dingle-dangle, triballer.

1708 Wilson, etc. tr. Petronius Arbiter 46 Purple Tassels and Fringes dingle dangle about it. 1869 Lonstale Gloss., Dingle-dangle, to dangle loosely... said of pendulous or

swinging objects. **Dingle-dangle**, sb.<sup>2</sup> rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. Ding-Dong: cf. Dingle v.] A dingling or ringing of metal. 1708 Mottreux Rabelais v. i. (1737) 2 This dingle dangle with Pans, Kettles, and Basons, the Corybantin Cymbals of Cabala.

of Cybele.

So **Dingle-dongle** v. [after Ding-dong].

1850 CAPERN Bal. 4 Songs 41 The dinner-bell, the dinner-bell, That dingle dongles through the dell. **Dingne**, obs. form of Digne a., Dine v.

| Dingo (dingo). [Native Australian name in an obs. dialect of N.S. Wales.

The nearest name in Ridley Kamilaroi is janghō in the (now probably extinct) language of George's River; in the extinct Turuwul of Botany Bay, the name was jagang:]

The wild, or semi-domesticated dog of Australia,

the wild, or semi-domesticated dog of Australia, Canis dingo.

The wild, or semi-domesticated dog of Australia, Canis dingo.

1780 Tench Botany Bay 83 The only domestic animal they [the Aborigines] have is the dog, which in their language is called Dingo. 1909 J. HUNTER App. White's Voy. N. S. Wales Wks. 1837 IV. 493 A Dingo, or Dog of New South Wales. 1800 G. Barrington Hist. N. S. Wales xi. 393 The Dog or Dingo barks in a way peculiar to itself. 1852 MUNDY Our Antipodes vi. 153 The dingo, warragal, or native dog does not hunt in packs. 1866 CALETON Anstral. Nights 5 The fierce dingo's hideous eye. 1884 Illustr. Sydney News 26 Aug. 5/3 The.. sundowners. are becoming as rare as the dingoes.

+ Dingthrift (dinprift). Obs. [f. DING v.] + THRIFT.] A spendthrift, a prodigal.

1257 Darnt Horace' Sat. i. (R.), Wilte thou therefore, a drunkard be A ding thrift and a knaue? 1579 E. HARE News Powles Chrickparde Eijb, That gallowes should such Dingthrifts recompence. 1624 Sandrason Serm. (1623) 494 The Ding-thrifts proverbe is, Lightly come, lightly goe. 1681 W. Robertson Phraseol. Gen. (1033) 1160 The spendthrift or dingthrift had spent that money also. attrib. 1297-8 Be. HALL Sat. Iv. v. 59 The ding-thrift heire, his shift got summe mispent.

2. The name of an obsolete game.

1312 in Mem. Ripon II. 72 Will. Pistor de Rypon.. fuit inventor..cujusdam ludi pestiferi et a jure reprobati, qui in vulgari dictur Dyngethryftes. [1889 Academy 3 Sept. 147/3] Hence Dingthrifty a., prodigal, wasteful.

1635 R. Younge Agel. Drunkards 3 What may the many millions of these ding-thrifty dearth-makers consume.

Dingy (dind3i), a. [A recent word of obscure origin: not recognized by Dr. Johnson. Richardson (1837) says 'Dingy and dinginess are common in speech, but not in writing', and gives only quot. 1790 (sense 2). If Pegge's and Ellis's word be

in speech, but not in writing, and gives only quot. 1790 (sense 2). If Pegge's and Ellis's word be the same (which from the ambiguity of the spelling ng is uncertain) it would appear to be a south-eastern dialect word which has slowly made

south-eastern dialect word which has slowly made its way into literary use.

It has been conjectured to be a deriv. of dung, which is favoured by the explanation of sense 1, given by Pegge, and in other dialect glossaries; but the pronunciation should then have been (dipi). Also the early quots, for sense 2 appear to refer solely to colour.]

1. dial. Dirty.

1. dial. Dirty.

1. dial. Dirty.

1. Shepherd's Guide 351 What we, in Hertfordshire, call tagging a sheep... is cutting ... away, with a pair of shears, the

dingy wool from the hinder parts. 1888 Berksh. Gloss., Dingery ('g' soft), coated with dirt.

2. Of a (disagreeably) dark and dull colour or appearance; formerly applied to a naturally blackish or dusky brown colour; but now usually implying a dirty colour or aspect due to smoke, grime, dust, weathering, or to deficiency of daylight and freshness of hue; and so of depreciatory connotation.

light and freshness of hue; and so of depreciatory connotation.

1751 R. LLOVD Progress of Error xxiii, Black was her [Envy's] chariot, drawn by dragons dire.. And land their dingy car on Caledonian plain. 1752 Sir J. Hill. Hist. Annim. 56 [Jod.] The smoaky and dingy black are easily distinguishable in it. 1790 G. Ellis tr. Athelstan's Ode Victory 27 in Spec. Eng. Poetry (T.), On the dingy sea (mistrans). of OE. on dinges (daynges, dynages, dinnes) mere] Over deep waters, Dublin they seek. 1794 Sullivan Victor Nat. II. 374 The dingy vault, in whose profundity we were lost. 1796 Hull Advertiser 27 Feb. 2/3 The dingy mother [an African woman] rov d With eager step, and sought her child. 1826 Dispasel Viv. Grey III. vii, Its plumage of a dingy, yellowish white. 1837—9 Hallam Hist. Lit. I. iii. 1 § 60. 180 Herds of buffaloes, whose dingy hide. .. contrasted with the greyish hue of the Tuscan oxen. 1854 Hawthorne Eng. Note bits. (1879) I. 358 A dim, dingy morning. 1853 MACAULAN Hist. Eng. IV. 603 Wretchedly printed on scraps of dingy paper such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads. 1866 G. MACONALD Ann. Q. Neighb. xiii. (1878) 268 A great faded room, in which the prevailing colour was a dingy gold. 1877 BLACK Green Past. XXXV. (1878) 280 His clothes getting dingier... summer by summer. 1884 Manch. Exam. 13 May 5/2 More disagreeable than the dingy weather and unlovely streets without.

b. fig. Shabby, shady in reputation.

1885 THACKERAY Newcomes II. 319 Doing me the honour to introduce me by name to several dingy acquaintances. 1881 H. James Portr. Lady xxi, I know plenty of dingy people; I don't want to know any more.

8. Comb., as dingy-looking adj.; frequently qualifying colours, as dingy-looking adj.; frequently qualifying co

A medicine used to cure dizziness. Also **Di nical** in same sense.

A medicine used to cure dizziness. Also Dividal
a., in same sense.
[1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dinica, Medicines against
Dizziness.] 1721 Bailey, Dinicks, Medicines against the
Vertigo or Dizziness in the Head. 1824-67 C. A. Harris
Dict. Med. Terminol., Dinical, medicines which relieve
vertigo. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dinic, of, or belonging to,
giddiness. Also, applied to medicines that remove giddiness.
Dining (dai'nin), vbl. sb. [f. Dine v. + 1NG 1.]
1. The action of the verb Dine; a dinner.
? a 1400 Arthur 142 Pere was Vrweyn be kynge Of scottes
at bat dynynge. 1646 Crashaw Poems 212 Whole days and
suns devoured with endless dining. c1815 Jane Austen
Permas. (1833) 1. viii. 268 This was but the beginning of
other dinings and other meetings. 1827 Carlyle Fr. Rev.
III. III. iii. (1857) II. 227 Dinings with the Girondins.
altrib. 1806 Syd. Smith Elem. Sk. Mor. Philos. (1850)
332 Dining and supping virtues. 1832 Carlyle Sart. Res.
1. xi, Dining repartees and other ephemeral trivialities.
b. Dining-out: dining out of one's own house.
1851 WILSON & Geikie Mem. E. Forbs iii. 83 Occasional
dinings out and tea-drinkings are recorded. 1877 Tyndall
in Daily News 2 Oct. 2/4 Faraday... formally renounced
dining out.
2. Comb. with sense 'used for dining', as dining-

dining out.

2. Comb. with sense 'used for dining', as dining. cap, -hall, -parlour, -place; + dining-bed, the couch on which the Romans reclined at table (obs.); dining-car, -carriage, -coach, a railway carriage fitted up for dining on the journey; dining-chamber = DINING-ROOM; dining-table, a table for dining at; spec. a rectangular table with legs at the four corners, and capable of en-

a table for dining at; spec. a rectangular table with legs at the four corners, and capable of enlargement by the insertion of leaves.

1382 SAVILE Tacitus' Hist. 1. lxxxii. (1591) 46 Otho standing vpon his "dining bed. at last.. refrained their rage.
1599 NASHE Lenten Stuffe (1871) 94 An infant squib of the inns of court, that hath not half greased his "dining-cap, or scarce warmed his lawyer's cushion. 1839 Mech. Mag. 5 Jan. 240 (from Baltimore American) All that is wanting now is a "dining car. Mod. Advt., First and Third Class "Dining Carriages between London and Glasgow. 1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV, 11. i. 153 To pawne both my Plate, and the Tapistry of my "dyning Chambers. a 1635 FLETCHER Nice Valour 11. i, What a great space there is Betwixt Love's dining-chamber, and his garret! 1890 Times (weekly ed.) 1 Mar. 1/3 A "dining coach and two passenger coaches were.. forced through the structure. 1765 Mas. Fr. Sheridan into the "dining-parlour. 1886 Miss MITPORD Village Ser. II. (1863) 348 The dining parlour. might pass for his only sitting room. 1790-1810 WM. COMBE Devil on 2 Sticks in Eng. (1817) VI. 258 A "dining party in high life. 1594 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1860) 244 [1n] the Hauli, Towe "dyninge tables. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD Love agit. World 2 He took the seat at the foot of the dining-table. 1892 Daily News 19 Mar. 7/4 A man used to make anything, but now he is asked whether he is a dining-table maker, a sideboard-maker, and so on.

Dining-room (doining-parlour). The room in a minute boves or public setablishment in which

Dining-room (dəi'niŋ,rɛm). The room in a private house or public establishment in which dinner and other principal meals are taken, and which is furnished for this purpose.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 481 The fashion came vp at Rome, that our dames had their beds couered all ouer with siluer, yea, and some dining rooms with tables laid with the same. 1661 Cowley Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos., College, A large and pleasant Dining-Room within the Hall for the Professors to eat in. 1681 T. JORDAN London's Joy in Heath Grocers' Comp. (1869) 547 London's the Dining Room of Christendom. 1708 in Swift's Wks. (1755) II. 1. 163 She.. shows him into the dining-room. 1896 Lever Martins of Cro' M. 129 The dark-wainscoted dining-room, with its noble fireplace of gigantic dimensions.

gigantic dimensions.

† **Dining-time.** The time at which people time accordingly with dinner. Thing-time. The time at Which people dine, dinner-time; the time occupied with dinner
c 1450 Lonelich Graif xii. 391 In the ost it was dyneng tyme, Fore it was ny noon, and passed be pryme. 1633 FORD 'Tis Pity v. v., Now there's but a dining-time 'Twist us and our confusion. 1679 SHADWELL True Widow I. Wks. 1730 III. 121 Let's take the air, and while away a dining-time.

dining-time.

Dinite (doi'nait). Min. [Named 1852 after Prof. Dini.] A yellowish fossil resin found in the lignite of Lunigiana in Tuscany.

1864 Dana Min. 475 Deposits large crystals of the dinite.

1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. 11. 334.

Dinitro- (doinoitro-). Chem. (Before a vowel dinitr-). [f. DI 2+ NITRO-.]

1. Having two equivalents of the radical NO2 taking the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as dinitrobenzene C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>1</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, dinitrophenol C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> (NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O.

dinitrobenzene C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>1</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, dinitrophenol C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> (NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O.

1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 409 We also know a solid substance called di-nitro-benzel. 1873 Forumes' Chem. (ed. 11) 760 Dinitrobenzene is produced by warming benzene with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. 1892 Pall Mall G.

17 Oct. 7/2 Aniline colours which are positively poisonous .are picric acid and its salts. dinitro-cresol, and aurantia.

2. Dinitro-oe-llulose, a substance C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>
O<sub>5</sub>, analogous to gun-cotton (trinitro-cellulose), produced by the action of a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids on cotton. whereby two of the

produced by the action of a mixture of name and sulphuric acids on cotton, whereby two of the hydrogen atoms in the cellulose  $C_6H_{10}O_5$  are replaced by  $NO_2$ . Also called *soluble pyroxylin*: its solution in ether and alcohol forms Collodion.

its solution in ether and alcohol forms Collodion.

Dink (diŋk), a. Sc. and north. dial. [Origin unknown.] Finely dressed, decked out; trim.

1508 Dunaa The Mariit Wen. 377 Him that dressit me so dink. ?a 1550 Freiris of Berwit 55 (Dunbar's Poems (1893) 287) Ane fair blyth wyf he had, of ony ane, Bot scho wes sumthing dynk and dengerous.

1724 Amsan Teat. Misc. (1733) II. 200 As dink as a lady. A 1795 Buns's 'Ny Lady's Grown', My lady's dink, my lady's drest, The flower and fancy o' the west.

1821 Scott Kenilu. XXV, The mechanic, in his leather apron, elbowed the dink and dainty dame, his city mistress.

1831 F. O. Morris in Morn.

1841 Post 15 July 3/6 The pied wagtail, running about so nimbly, dink and dainty, over the lawn.

Hence Dinkly adv.

dink and dainty, over the lawn.

Hence **Dinkly** adv.

Hence **Dinkly** adv.

1768 R. Galloway Poems 163 (Jam.) They stand sae dinkly, rank and file. 1871 P. H. Waddell Psalm exix. 32. **Dink**, v. Sc. [f. Dink a.] trans. To dress

finely, to deck.

1811 A. Scorr Poems 132 (Jam.) In braw leather boots...

1812 I dink me. 1820 Scorr Abbot xx, I am now too old to dink myself as a gallant to grace the bower of dames.

**Dinmont** (dinment). Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 5 dymmond, 6 dilmond, dynmonthe, dinman, dinment, dimment, dinmond, dynmont, 6- dinmont. [Etymology obscure: the second syllable looks like 'month' as in toumont twelvementh, but the first is unexplained.] The name given in Scotland, and the Border counties of England, to a wether between the first and

ties of England, to a wether between the first and second shearing.

1424 Sc. Acts Yas. I (1814) 4 (Jam.) Item, Gymmer, Dynmont, or Gaitis, ilk ane to xiid. 1494 Act. Dom. Conc. 353 (Jam.) Viji\* of gymmeris and dymmondis. 1548 Wills of Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 110, I yeue vnto saynt cuthb'te guild a dynmonthe or ellis the price. 1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 66 The laif of ther fat flokkis follouit. 1531 Compl. Scot. vi. 66 The laif of ther fat flokkis follouit. 1531 Gymnyrs and dilmondis. 1524 Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 18 Item at Shaudforthe a weather, a yowe, a dinmont, and ij lams. 1791-2 Statist. Acc. Berw. III. 155 (Jam.) When they are 18 months old, after the first fleece is taken off. they are called dimmonts. 1849 Scotthunbld. Gloss. 236 A lamb is called a hog in autumn, and after the first shearing of the new year, a dinmont if it be a male sheep, and a gimmer if an ewe.

Dinnage, obs. f. Dunnage, material used for packing on shipboard.

packing on shipboard.

**Dinned** (dind), ppl. a. rare. [f. DIN v. + ED 1.]
Assailed or disturbed with din: see DIN v.

2820 KEATS Hyperion II. 128 When other harmonies. Leave the dinn'd air vibrating silverly.

Dinnel(1, Sc. form of DINDLE v.

Dinner (dinai), sb. Forms: 3-6 diner, dyner, 4-5 dinere, dener, 4-7 dynere, 5 dynere, dynere, 6 denere, dynar, dynnor, dynner (Sc. dennar, denner), 6- dinner. [ME. diner, a. F. diner (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), subst. use of

a. F. diner (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), subst. use of pres. inf. diner to DINE.]

1. The chief meal of the day, eaten originally, and still by the majority of people, about the middle of the day (cf. Ger. Mittagressen', but now, by the professional and fashionable classes, usually Vol. III.

in the evening; particularly, a formally arranged meal of various courses; a repast given publicly meal of various courses; a repast given publicly in honour of some one, or to celebrate some event.

1907 R. Glooc. (1724) 558 Pulke to diners deluol were, alas! a 1300 Cursor M. 3508 His fader. Of the fed wit gode dinere. 1303 Langl. P. P. C. v. 38 The wolde don for a dyner. More pan for oure lordes love.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) V. 459
Syttenge with Oswaldus the Kynge at dyner = in mental. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 26 Whos wiff that obeiethe worst, lete her husbonde paie for the dener.

1523 Ascham in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 14 Dynnor and supper he had me comonlie with him.

1525 W. Towrson in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 116, I had the Captaine of the towne to dinner.

1523 Winger Four Scoir Thre Quest. xviii. Wks. 1888 I. 84
Quhy mak 3e 3001 communioun afoir dennar, sen our Saluiour institutet His haly sacrament efter suppare?

1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 458 As he sate in the house of Simon at Dyner. 1506 Bryskett Civ. Life of After dinner a man should sit a while, and after supper walk a mile. 15600 Yenners Via Recta viii. 173 Our swall time for dinner. is about eleuen of the clocke. 1712 Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 373 At eleven Clock this Day, I being then at Dinner in Edmund Hall Buttery. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagy Let. to Ciess. Mar 10 Mar., She gave me a dinner of fifty dishes of meat. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits, Wks. (Bohn) II. 50 In an aristocratical country like England, not the Trial by Jury, but the dinner, is the capital institution.

† D. To seek his dinner with duke Humphrey: see DINE v. 1 b.

see Dine v. 1 b.

2. attrib. and Comb., as dinner-bag, -book, -club, -company, -course, -doctrine, -dress, -furniture, -giver, -gown, -meal, -napkin, -plate, -room, -tea; dinner-giving, -like adjs.; dinner-hour, the hour at which dinner is taken, the hour or time occupied at which dinner is taken, the hour or time occupied by dinner; dinner-pair, the pairing of two mem-bers of parliament of opposite parties during the dinner-hour: see PAIR; dinner-party, a party of guests invited to dinner; the social gathering which they compose; dinner-set, a set of plates and other ware of the same pattern for the dinner-table; dinner-table, the table at which dinner-is eaten, and round which a party of quests sit.

and other ware of the same pattern for the dinner-table; dinner-table, the table at which dinner is eaten, and round which a party of guests sit; dinner-wagon, a tray with shelves beneath, supported by four legs, usually on castors, so as to be easily moved, for the service of a dining-room.

1885 T. Hardy Mayor Casterbr., His hoe on his shoulder, and his "dinner-bag suspended from it. 1884 W. Water-worth Orig. Anglicanism 134 This contradiction of belief and practice, of prayer-book and "dinner-book, has long been censured. 1836-8B. D. Walsh Aristoph, Acharnians II. vi, Involved by "dinner-clubs and debts. c. 1430 Lydg. in Turner Dom. Archit. III. 81 The "dynere coursis eke at euery feste. 1649 Milton Eikon. xiz. Wks. (1847) 320/r Far holier and wiser men than parasitic preachers; who, without their "dinner-doctrine, know that neither king, law, civil oaths, or religion, was ever established without the parliament. 1865 Dickens Mul. Fr. 1. ii, An innocent piece of "dinner-furniture that went upon easy castors. 1864 Burron Scot Abr. I. iii. rog The one keeps a "dinner-giving house, the other does not. 1891 Truth 10 Dec. 1240/2 Ecstasies of admiration over a superb "dinner-gown. 1806 Spirit Pub. Yournals (1801) IV. 160 You step to a friend's house on business, near his "dinner-hour. 1892 Pall Mall G. 5 Apr. 3/2 That period of the evening—from seven to ten—which in parliamentary phrase is called the "dinner hour". 1805 Dickens Gt. Expect. xxii, A "dinner-napkin will not go into a tumbler. 1894 Westin. Gaz. 24 Apr. 1/3 He frequently secures a "dinner-pair, and manages to get away from the House. at 6.30. 1815 Jang Austen Emma xvi, Out of humour at not being able to come. for forty-eight hours without falling in with a "dinner-party. 1823 in Cobbett Rur. Rides (1885) I. 344 The decanters, the glasses, "the "dinner-set" of crockery-ware. 1813 Examiner 10 May 29/2 A. greater number of persons than assemble at a "dinner or a tea-table. 1828 Mrs. Carlvie Lett. II. 162, I am to have a "dinner-tea with them next Wednesda

Dinner (dina), v. [f. Dinner sb.]

1. intr. To dine, have dinner: also dinner it.
1748 [see Dinnering below]. 1786 Burns Lines on Interv.
v. Ld. Daer i, I dinner'd wi' a Lord. 1818 Moore Fudge
Fam. Paris viii. 20 Where in temples antique you may
breakfast or dinner it.

2. trave. To entertain at dinner, to many its

2. trans. To entertain at dinner; to provide

dinner for.

1838 Blackw. Mag. XI. 481 Hogg would have been dinnered to his death. 1836 Examiner 337/1 Before that worthy governor.. left the Cape, he was twice dinnered. 1859 CHADWICK De Foe vi. 310 Harley dinnered himself into the Speaker's chair. 1885 GRACE STEBBING Aggravating Sch.girl xxxiv, I'll dinner them and I'll supper them, but if they want rooms.. they may go elsewhere.

Hence Di'nnering vbl. sb.

1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa Wks. 1883 V. 118 To think how I had drawn myself in by my summer-house dinnering. 207. Rev. 142 Few people are there so bored, as at the grand dinnerings of the London season. 1867 CARLYLE Remin. II. 143 Liverpool, with its dinnerings. was not his element.

Dinner-bell. The bell rung to announce dinner; usually, the ordinary bell of the house, hotel, ship, etc., rung at a fixed time; also, a particular bell used for this purpose.

1680 O. N. Boiteau's Lutria IV. 206 For all Agree, no Knell Could more concern them than the Dinner-bell 1782 Phil. Trans. LXXII. 376 Close to the chimney... a dinner-bell hung in a common frame. a 1859 L. Hunt Robin Hood IV. V, The horn was then their dinner-bell rang for the first time. 1887 Spectator 26 Feb. 287/2 The dinner-bell would begin to ring at half-past 5.

Dinnerette. [see -ETTE.] A little dinner:

a dinner on a small scale, or for a small party.

1872 M. Collins Pr. Clarice 11. v. 74 He has a luxurious bachelor's first floor in Piccadilly where he sometimes gives excellent dinnerettes.

Dinnerless, a. [-LESS.] Without dinner;

fasting.

a 1661 Fuller Worthies, London (1662) 198 To Dine with Duke Humphrey importing to be dinnerlesse. 1708 Brit. Apollo No. 29. 3/1 Such as walk'd Dinnerless the Streets. C1880 S. Rocers Italy (1839) 201 Screwing a smile into his dinnerless face. 1859 Tennyson Idylls, Enid 1083, I left your mowers dinnerless.

dinnerless face. 1859 Tennyson layils, Enia 1083, I left your mowers dinnerless.

Dinnerly (dinali), a. and adv. [f. DINNER 5b. + -LY.] A. adj. Of or pertaining to dinner.

B. adv. In a manner appropriate to dinner.

1614 Copley Wits, File, etc. (N.), A merry recorder of London... met.. in the street, going to dinner to the lord maior. The dinnerly officer was so hasty on his way that he refused to heare him. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH Aristoph., Acharnians v. iv. Did'st hear.. How cookishly, how dinnerly He manages his duties?

Dinner-time. The usual time of dining; the time occupied by, or allowed for, dinner.

1371 in Britton Cathedrals, York (1819) 80 Swa y\* yai sall noghte dwell fra yair werk in y\* forsayde loge na tyme of y\* yer in dyner tyme. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. t. i. 105 We will leaue you then till dinner time. a 1657 Middle.

1509 Swa y\* yai sall noghte dwell fra yair werk in y\* forsayde loge na tyme of y\* yer in dyner tyme. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V. t. i. 105 We will leaue you then till dinner time. a 1659 Middle.

1509 Shaks. Merch. V. t. i. 105 Swe will leaue you then till dinner time. a 1659 Middle.

1510 Janer-Time by the Noise of the Children. 1869 TROLLOPE He knew, etc. vi. (1878) 28 Before dinner-time a reconciliation had been effected.

Dinnerward, toward dinner: see -WARD.

Dinnerward, toward dinner: see -WARD.

Dinnery (dinari), a. [f. Dinner sb. + yl.]
Characterized by dinner or dinners.
a 1865 Mrs. Gaskell Curions if True in Gray Woman, etc. (1865) 83, 1. disliked the dinnery atmosphere of the salle à manger. 1889 Lowell Lett. (1894) 11. 363 Philadelphia was very dinnery, of course, with lunches and Wister parties thrown in.
Dinnick, local var. of Dunnock, hedge-sparrow.

**Dinning** (dinin), vbl. sb. [f. Din v. +-Ing l.]
The action of the verb Din; the making of a din

The action of the verb DIN; the making of a din or noise of any kind; + wailing, etc.

13. \*\*Cursor M.\*\* 18630 (Gött.) Was adam bidan in his bale, Thoru dome into bat dinning dale. \*\*1275 Barbour Bruce XIII. 153 Gret dynnyng ther wes of dyntis As wapnys apon armor styntis. \*\*c1400 Destr. Troy 9618 With dynnyng & dole for dethe of hor lord. \*\*c1489 Caxton Blauchardyn xliii. 162 The stour dynnyng and noyse that their horses made. \*\*1683 E. Hooker Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div. 15 What shal wee sai then, or think of ... Scurrilities, Huffings and Dinnings? \*\*1814 Carv Dante, Paradise XIV. 111 The chime Of minstrel music .. a pleasant dinning makes. \*\*1895 SMILES Self-Help vi. 150 After four years dinning of his project into the ears of the great.

\*\*Dinning.\*\* pbl. a. [f. as prec. + ING 2.] Making

his project into the ears of the great.

Dinning, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + ING 2.] Making a din, disturbing with din or noise.

1813 L. Hunt in Examiner 1 Mar. 129/1 The noise of these dinning fetters. 1823 Tennyson Eleanore 131 With dinning sound my ears are rife.

Dinnle, dinn'le, mod. Sc. ff. DINDLE 5b. 1 and v.

Dinny (di'ni), a. [f. DIN 5b. + -y 1.] Resounding with or filled with din.

1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) I. 461 Sometimes my ears are a little dinny.

|| Dinogeras (dainorsers) [mod.] (March.)

|| **Dinoceras** (dəinρ sĕræs). [mod.L. (Marsh, 1872) f. Gr. δειν-όs fearful, terrible + κέραs horn.] A genus of extinct ungulated quadrupeds (Dinocerata) of huge size, and having apparently three pairs of horns. Hence **Dino cerate** a., related to the dinoceras, as a dinocerate animal.

The dinoceras, as a dinocerate animal.

1872 MARSH Amer. Frail. Sc. 4 Art Ser. III. IV. 344. 1877

LE CONTE Elem. Geol. (1879) 505 The brain of the Middle Ecocene Dinoceras is only about one eighth the size of a living Rhinoceros of equal bulk. 1886 A. WINCHELL Walks

Geol. Field 256 The dinoceras was like an elephant in size. It had short legs, and perhaps three pairs of horns,—one on the snout, one on the cheeks, and one on the forehead.

**Dinomic** (doing mik), a. [f. Gr.  $\delta t$ -, (DI-2) twice +  $\nu o \mu$ - of district + -Ic.] Belonging or restricted to two districts or divisions (of the globe).

stricted to two districts or divisions (of the globe).

1863 Balfour Bot. § 1151 A natural family, common to all the divisions [of the globe] is polynomic. .. If restricted to two or more divisions, the groups are dinomic, trinomic, etc.

180 Dinormis (doinō·mis). [mod.L. (Owen 1843)]

f. Gr. δeu-os fearful, terrible + δρυις bird.] A name given by Prof. Owen to a genus of recently extinct birds of great size, the remains of which have been discovered in New Zealand; the moa of the Maori. Hence Dinorni thio, Dino rnithine adjs., related

Hence Dinorni thie, Dino rnithine adjs., related to, or of the nature of, the dinornis.

1843 Proc. Zool. Soc. 14 Feb. 19 A communication from Prof. Owen was read, proposing to substitute the name Dinornis for that of Megalornis, applied to the Great Bird of New Zealand in his paper read at the previous meeting. Mr. G. Gray having previously used the term Megalornis for a genus of Birds. 1865 BARING-GOULD Weretwolves 6 Like the dodo or the dinornis, the werewolf may have become extinct in our age. 1875 A. Newton in Encycl. Brit. III. 729/2 The fragmentary cranium of a large Bird, combining Dinornithic and Struthious characters. 1891

Alhenzum 14 Nov. 651/2 An extinct dinornithine bird from New Zealand.

Dinosaur, deino- (dəi nősəɪ). Also in Lat. form dinosaurus, deino-. [mod.L. dīnosaurus (Owen 1841), f. Gr. δειν-όs fearful, terrible + σαῦρ-

os  $(=\sigma\alpha\nu\rho\alpha)$  lizard.] A member of an extinct race of Mesozoic Saurian reptiles (group Dinosauria, typical genus Dinosaurus), some of which were of gigantic size; the remains point to an organism resembling in some respects that of birds, in others that of mammals.

that of mammals.

1841 OWEN in Ref. Brit. Assoc. 104 A remarkable approach in the present gigantic Dinosaur to the crocodilian structure. 1873 DAWSON Earth & Man viii. 202 We have thus brought before us the Dinosaurs—the terrible Saurians—of the Mesozoic age. 1889 C. A. BUCKMASTER Brit. Alm. Comp. 193 The group of fossil reptiles known as Dinosaurs has long been remarkable for certain curious resemblances to birds which it presents.

Dinosaur tian, a., sb. [f. as prec. + -1AN.]

A. adj. Of the nature of, or related to, a dinosaur; belonging to the group Dinosauria.

1873 [see Dicknodontian]. 1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. VII. 216 The number of dinosaurian reptiles was very large. 1881 G. MACDOMALD Mary Marston II. iii. 52 The old-fashioned horror would inevitably raise its deinosaurian head afresh above the slime of his consciousness.

B. sb. A member of the Dinosauria, a Dinosaura.

SAUR.

1841 Owen in Rep. Brit. Assoc. 102 Dinosaurians... A distinct tribe or sub-order of Saurian Reptiles, for which I would propose the name of Dinosauria.

1859 DARWIN Orig. Spec. Xi. (1878) 295 The Mastodon and the more ancient Dinosaurians having become extinct. 1881 Lusbock in Nature No. 618, 403 It seems to be now generally admitted that birds have come down to us through the Dinosaurians.

Dinothere, deino- (doino) [16]. [f. mod.L. dinothe rium (1829, Kaup, in Oken's Isis XXII. 402), f. Gr. Sew-ós fearful, terrible + Oppiow wild beast. Also used in the Lat. form.] A member of a genus of extinct proboscidean quadrupeds of great size, whose remains have been discovered in the size, whose remains have been discovered in the

a genus of extinct productive and quadrupers of great size, whose remains have been discovered in the miocene formations of Europe and Asia.

1835 Kirry Hab. & Inst. Anim. II. xxiv. 497 One of the most remarkable animals of this Sub-order... on account of its enormous tusks, is named Deinotherium. 1847 Ansted Anc. World xv. 353 A pachydermatous species... showing many curious points of resemblance to the Dinother. 1880 DAWKINS Early Man 143 The deinotheres and mastodons... were either dragged in by the carnivores, or swept in by the flow of water.

Hence Dinotherian a.

1839-47 Todd Cycl. Anat. III. 867/2 Those Mastodons... manifest the Dinotherian character.

Dinoxide, erron. f. (after binoxide) for DIOXIDE. 1834 J. Scoffern in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 495 Black Oxide (Suboxide or Dinoxide) of Mercury.

†Dinrie. Sc. Obs. [f. Din sb. +-BY.] = DIN. 1563-7 Buchanan Reform. St. Anatres Was. (1892) 15 Disputing without dirine or pertinacite in contention.

Dinsome (dinsom), a. Sc. [f. DIN sb. +-80ME.]

Dinsome (di nsom), a. Sc. [f. DIN sb. + - SOME.]

Dinsome (dinsøm), a. Sc. [f. DIN sb. +-80ME.]
Full of din; noisy.
1724 Ramsay Tea-t. Misc. (1733) I. 66 O Katy wiltu gang
wi' me And leave this dinsome town awhile. a 1774 FerGUSSON King's Birthd. Poems (1845) 2 The hills ... would
echo to thy dinsome rout. 1766 BURNS Scotch Drink xi, Till
block an' studdie ring an' reel Wi' dinsome clamour. 1876
BLACKIE Songs Relig. 4 Life 112 The stir Of dinsome life.
Dint (dint), sb. Forms: 1 dynt, 2-4 dunt
(ii), 4-6 dynt(e, 6 dinte, 3- dint. [OE.
dynt, cogn. with ON. dyntr, dyttr in same sense;
cf. Sw. dial. dunt. Not recorded in the other Teut.
langs. See also DENT sb. and DUNT. Sense 3 is

See also DENT sb.1 and DUNT. Sense 3 is manifestly influenced by indent and its family.

+1. A stroke or blow; esp. one given with a weapon in fighting, etc.; = DENT sb.1 1. Obs. or

The A stroke or blow; esp. one given with a weapon in fighting, etc.; = Dent sb.1 1. Obs. or blending with 3.

c897 K. ÆLERED Gregory's Past. xlv. 338 Ac ondræden him δone dynt swæ neah, δa þe noht to gode ne doð. c950 Lindis'. Gosp. John xviii. 22 An.. δara δegna salde dynt mið honde uutearde ðæm hælende. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 153 þe duntes boð uuel to kepen. c1200 Orm. 4200 þurrh Adamess gilltes dinnt Wass all mannkinn þurrhwundedd. a1264 Anc. R. 60 Sweordes dunt is adunriht. vor sweord. 3160 deaðes dunt. a1300 Cursor M. 2000 Hefdid he was wit dint o suord. c1200 Cast. Love 1761 Such beo þe duntes of batayle. c1475 Rauf Coilgear 514, I sall dyntis deill, quhill ane of vs be deid. 1555 Abr. Parker Ps. Ixxxix, Thou hast whole stynt hys weapons dynt. 1667 Drivne Virg. Georg. 111. 576 With dint of Sword, or pointed Spears. 1791 Cowper Iliad xvii. 676 From the dint Shield me of dart and spear. 1837 Carlile Fr. Rev. 111. 1. i. (1848) 16 The dints and bruises of outward battle.

b. The stroke of thunder; = Dent 56.1 I b. c1374 Chaucer Troylus v. 1505 How Cappaneus þe proude with þonder dynt was slayn. c1386 — Wife's Prol. 276 With wilde thonder dynt and firy leuene Moote thy welked nekke be to-broke. 1600 Fairrax Tasso Xi. xxxi. 201 Like thunders dint or lightnings new. 1808 Scort Marmion 1. xxiii, The Mount, where Israel heard the law Mid thunderdint, and flashing levin.

2. The dealing of blows; hence, force of attack, assault, or impact (lit. and fig.); violence, force, attack, impression. Now rare exc. as in 0. c1320 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 70 If he wild it wynne

assault, or impact (iii. and fig.); violence, force, attack, impression. Now rare exc. as in C. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1830) 70 If he wild it wynne with dynt, als duke hardie. 1813 Douglas Æneis II. x. 63 The auld waiklie but force or dynt A dart did cast. 1830 Lyndesay Test. Papyneo 355 Quho clymith moist theych moist dynt hes of the wedder. 1879 Spenser Sheph. Cal. Nov. 104 Such pleasaunce now displast by dolors dint. 1601 Shaks. Jul. C. III. ii. 198, I perceiue, you feele The dint of pitty. 1687 Dryden Hind 4 P. III. 200 But dint of argument is out of place. 1748 J. Mison Elocut. 7 Mechanical Minds. affected with mere Dint of Sound and Noise. 1770 Goldsm. Misc. Wks. (1837) III. 420 He had

gone as far.. as the mere dint of parts and application could go. 1845 R. W. Hamilton Pop. Ednic, vi. 126 (ed. 2) Their soul gathered all dint and courage.

† b. phr. By dint of sword: by attack with weapons of war; by force of arms. Obs.
Ranging from the literal sense as in 1, to the vague use in 0. a 1330 Roland & V. 10 Alle the londes that were in Spayne, With dint Of swerd wan Charlmain. c 1440 Gesta Rom. xvii. 330 (Add. MS.) The sones. goten mekell good by dynte of swerd. 1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. III. 1178/1 With the dint of sword The hand of bondage brast. 1500 Derker Satiromastix Wks. 1873 I. 242 You have put all Poetrie to the dint of sword. 1563 Butler Hud. 1. 11. 248 He.. by his Skill No less than Dint of Sword, cou'd kill. 1728 MORGAN Algers II. iv. 262 Even now they [Turks] maintain what they have by mere Dint of Sabre.

c. Hence By (the) dint of: by force of; by means of (with implication of vigour or persistence in the application of the means). (The current idiom.) 11597 see Dent 16. 3.

application of the means). (The current idiom.) [1597 see Dent 16.13.]
1564 Butler Hud. II. III. 201 Chace evil spirits away by dint Of Cickle, Horse-shoe, Hollow-flint. 1695 Cotton tr. Montaigne (1877) 1. 36 Subdued by.. dint of valour. 2722
Addison Spect. No. 411 P. 7 Pleasures of the Fancy. which are worked out by Dint of Thinking. 1764 Goldsm. Hist. Eng. (1772) II. 102 Tallard. had risen by the dint of merit alone. 2771 Smollett Humph. Cl. (1875) 159 By dint of cross-examination, I found he was not at all satisfied. 1806 Scott Fril. 25 Dec., By dint of abstinence. I passed a better night. 1871 L. Stephen Player. Europe ii. (1894) 65 Schiller endeavours to give the local colour. by dint of inserting little bits of guide-book information. 1878 Browning La Saisiaz 29 We.. Earned, by dint of failure, triumph. † d. Under, within (etc.) the dint of: exposed to, or within the reach or range of assault of. Cf. Dent sb. 2 a. Dos.

TO, or Within the reach of range of assault of. C. DENT 5b.1 2 b. Obs.

1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. II. 23/2 Sparing none that came under their dint. 1627-77 FELTHAM Resulves II. Ivi. 275 He that comes within the dint on't [noysom breath] dies. 1640 A. HARSNET God's Summ. 383 We shall be out of the Dint of many a Tentation. 1734 NORTH Exam. 1. iii. § 71 (1740) 175 Standing in the Dint of an Air, that was ... sure to blast him.

3. A mark or impression made by a blow or by pressure, in a hard or plastic surface; an indenta-

pressure, in a hard or plastic surface; an indentation; = Dent sb. 1 4. (Also fig.)

1590 Springer F. Q. 1. i. 1 Yeladd in mightie armes and silver shielde, Wherein old dints of deepe woundes did remaine. 1612 Brinsley Lud. Lit. 47 The very little ones... may make some secret markes... with some little dint with their naile. 1627 Austen Fruit Trees. 1. 46 Make the cut smooth and even... without dints or ridges. 1700 Dryden Fables, Pygmalion 32 Afraid His hands had made ad dint. 1818 Byron Mazzpha 17 Nor dint of hoof, nor print of foot, Lay in the wild luxuriant soil. 1847 S. Wilbergerce in Life 4 Lett. I. 402 The single opportunity of making... a dint in a character. 1836 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh 11. 927 Beside her bed Whose pillow had no dint.

Dint (dint), v. [ME. dynt., dünt., dint.en, f. Dint sb. Not recorded in OE.; cf. Icel. dynta to deut, Sw. dial. dunta to strike, shake; and see also Dent v. and Dunt.]

dent, Sw. dial. dunta to strike, shake; and see also DENT v. and DUNT.]
+1. trans. To strike, beat, knock. Obs.
a 1300 Cursor M. 4302 (Cott.) To bi dint of his mangonele. c 1300 Havelok 2448 He[pt]... dunten him, so man doth here, And keste him on ascabbed mere. a 1400 Leg. Rood (1871) 138
Wijs sharpe nayles dunted and driue. 1506 Spenser F. Q.
vi. x. 31 His wounds worker, that with lovely dart Dinting his brest had bred his restlesse paine. a 1649 DRUM. of HAWTH. Poems Wks. (1711) 50/2 Ye, who with gawdy wings and bodies light Do dint the air.

\* h jute or absol Obs.

† b. intr. or absol. Obs.

† b. intr. or absol. Obs.

† b. intr. or absol. Surtees) 234 In alle this warld.

Is none so doughty as I, the best, Doughtely dyntand on mule and on stede.

+2. intr. To make a dint or impression in some-

thing; = DENT v. 4. Obs. rare.

1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. XVII. IXXIV. (1495) 648 Yf the fynger dynteth in therto and finde it neshe. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. 1. viii. 8 The ydle stroke. So deepely dinted in the driven clay, That three yardes deepe a furrow up did throw.

3. trans. To mark or impress with dints; to make

3. trans. To mark or impress with dints; to make a dint or dints in.

1597 Br. Hall Sal. 1. ix, Let your floor with horned satyrs hoofs Be dinted and defiled every morn. 1639 FULLER Holy War vi. 1. (1647) 167 This Emperour's heart was. furrowed, dinted, and hollowed at last. 1812 Byron Ch. Har. 1. xlix, Wide scattered hoof-marks dint the wounded ground. 1851 Longr. Gold. Leg. 111. (Street in Strasburg), He dints With his impatient hoofs the flints.

b. To impress or drive in with force.

wounded ground. 1851 LONG. GOLA. Leg. III. (Street in Strasburg), He dints With his impatient hoofs the flints.

b. To impress or drive in with force.
1631 T. Powell. Tom All Trades 142 The scars which my unthriftines hath dinted upon their fortunes. 1836 J. WILSON Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 222 'Dinna dint the pint o' your crutch into my instep. Mr. North.' 1853 Tennyson Mand 1. ii, A body was found. Mangled, and flatten'd, and crush'd, and dinted into the ground.

† 4. To take the sharp edge off; to reduce the acrimony of (corrosive liquids). Obs.
1669 W. Simson Hydrol. Chym. 27 Those corrosive fretting, pontick, and acid juyces.. are I say dinted, softned and sweetned. Ibid. 101 The waters of the spaw may.. help to dint the acrimony.

Hence Di'nted, Di'nting ppl. adjs.
1866 Drant Horace' Sat. viii. E v b, When he with dyntyng axe is hewed rounde aboute. 1879 Poor Knt's Pallace, No feare of dinting death. 1896 Sepasser F. Q. (J.). They do impress Deep dinted furrows in the batter'd mails. 1697 Drayen Ameid (J.). Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws. 1808 Scott Marm. VI. xxviii, With dinted shield, and helmet beat. a 1882 Rossetti Rose Mary iii.

Dintless (di'ntles), a. [f. DINT sb. + -LESS.] Without a dint or dints.

Without a dint or dints.

1. Not producing a dint or impression.

1. Not producing a dint or impression.

1. See Pharr Enerd 11. Eiji, On his targat side it hit, where dyntlesse down it hyng. 1847 Trapp Comm. 1 Thess.

111. 4 Darts fore-seen are dintlesse. 1849 BLACKIE in Blackw.

112. That has, or receives, no dint.

12. That has, or receives, no dint.

13. That has, or receives, no dint.

14. That has, or receives, no dint.

15. That has, or receives, no dint.

16. Aid. See quot., and cf. DINT sb. 2.

17. That has, or receives, lacking in energy.

17. Thinumerate, v. Obs. rare—

18. The pl. stem of L. dinumerare to count over one by one, reckon

of L. dinumerate, v. Cos. rave-v. [1. ppl. stem of L. dinumerare to count over one by one, reckon up, f. di-, dis- apart, separately + numerare to number.] trans. To number one by one.

1721 BALEY, Dinumerate, to Account or Number.

† Dinumerately, adv. Obs. rave. [f. \*dinumerate, ad. L. dinumerate.us reckoned up, enumerated (see prec.) + -LY 2.] By separate enumerations one by one.

merated (see prec.) + -LY 2.] By separate enumeration; one by one.

1668 H. More Div. Dial. II. v, I had not dinumerately and articulately mustered up. the particular Arguments.

Dinumeration. [ad. L. dinumerātiōn-em, n. of action from dinumerāt: see Dinumerātiōn-em, n. of action from dinumerātic see Dinumeration.

1. 'The act of numbering out one by one' (Ash).

1626 COCKERAM, Dinumeration, numbring or reckoning.

1721 in Balley. 1725 Johnson, Dinumeration, the act of numbering out singly.

2. Rhet. Enumeration; = APARITHMESIS.

|| Dinus (doi'n'ōs). Path. [mod.L., a. Gr. δύνοs whirling, vertigo.] Dizziness, giddiness, vertigo.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dinus... a giddiness or swimming of the Head, a Disease otherwise call'd Vertigo. 1775 in Ash. In mod. Dicts.

Diobely (doiou-bēli). [ad. Gr. δωβελία an allowance of two obols, f. δι-twice + δβολ-όs obol.] An allowance of two obols to each citizen during the Athenian festivals.

the Athenian festivals.

the Athenian festivals.

1849 Grore Greece I. Ixii. V. (1862) 421 The disbursement of the Diobely .. on occasion of various religious festivals.

1852 Ibid. II. Ixxv. IX. 526 A portion of the money...was employed in the distribution of two oboli per head, called the diobely, to all present citizens.

Diobol (dəi,ōu¹bρl). Numism. [ad. Gr. διώβολον, f. δt- (DI-²) twice + δβολ-δο OBOL.] A silver coin of ancient Greece equal to two obols.

1857 B. V. Head Hist. Numorum 36 The well-known type of the Tarentine diobol, Herakles strangling the lion, recurs on diobols of Arpi, Cælia, Rubi, and Teate. Ibid., The currency of Apulia... consisted... of silver diobols and didrachms of Tarentum.

Diocessal. a. rare. [f. Diocesse + -Al.] Of

Dio cesal, a. rare. [f. Diocese + -AL.] Of

Dio cesal, a. rare. [f. Diocese + -AL.] Of or relating to a diocese.

1830 Libr. Univ. Knowl. II. 281 His diocesal functions being afterwards extended over New Hampshire.

Diocesan (diocesain, dyocysen, 7 diocesane, diocesane, 6 diocesain, dyocysen, 7 diocesane, 15 formerly dyocysen, diocesain, a. F. diocesain (15th c.), f. diocise, diocese: see -AN I, and cf. med.L. diacēsānus (1311 in Du Cange); the regular L. f. diacēsīs (Diocesa) would be diacēsīānus: cf. OF. dyocesiien (1332 in Godef. Suppl.), and see Diocesian.]

diacēsiānus: cf. OF. dyocesien (1332 in Godef. Suppl.), and see Diocesian.

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a diocese.

1450-1330 Myrr. our Ladye 71 Wythout lycense of the bysshope dyocesan. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 54
That office of a diocesan Lord Bishop. unprofitable and unlawfull. 1640 Br. Hall Episc. Ep. Ded., Either the publike, or my own Diocesan Occasions. 1712 PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch.-II ardens (ed. 4) 104 Their Business. was to attend Diocesan Synods. 1850 Jernson & Reeve Brittany 270 The old diocesan town of Dol. 1894 Athensum 5 May 572/2 The first bishops of Ireland were not diocesan. Their authority seems to have been concurrent, and only limited by the ocean.

B. sh. L. He who is in charge of an ecclesiastical diocese: the bishop of a diocese.

B. sb. 1. He who is in charge of an ecclesiastical diocese; the bishop of a diocese.

c1440 Jacob's Well (E. E. T. S.) 61 Whanne a man. is bodyn com hom to his dyocesan, or to his ordynarye, to takyn his penauns of hym. 1439 Festival (W. de W. 1515) 194 Also ye shall praye. for the bysshop of .N. our dyocysen. 1558 Bk. Com. Prayer Ordering Deacons. He may be admitted by his Diocesan to the ordre of Priesthode. 1689 in Somers Tracts 11.278 Whether they are more obliged to their Metropolitan than to their Diocesan. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Mass. I. iv. 418 They would be no longer subject to any diocesan in England. 1881 W. R. W. STEPHENS S. Sax. Diocese, Langton belonged to that class of prelates who were statesmen rather than diocesans.

2. One of the clergy or people of a diocese.
1500 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) IV. VII. 187 These bysshoppes, or theyr diocesains, these curates. 1538 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 308/2 As the. 2061 after blesseth y chyld. or the bishop his dyocesane. 1555 WATEMAN Fardle Facions II. XII. 283 These [Bishopes] mighte not then gouerne their Clergie, and other their Diocesans, at their owne pleasure. 1728 Morgan Algiers II. V. 317 Titular Prelates. very unlikely ever to visit their Diocesans in partibus Infidelium. 1821 LANB Elia Ser. I. Valentine's day, Faithful lovers...content to rank themselves humble diocesans of old Bishop Valentine. 1839 Lowbel Lett. (1844) I. 50 Latimer...said...that the devil was the faithful-lose of bishops. His diocesans, too, are no whit less zealous. Hence Diocesanist, an advocate of a diocesan system.

system. 1887 Ch. Q. Rev. XXIII. 347 The desire of the Diocesanist leaders...to introduce...certain usages.

Diocese (doi čsės, -sīs). Forms: α. 4-6 dio-, dyocise, -cyse, 5-6 -cis, (diecise, dyosys), 6 Sc. diosise. B. 5-7 diocesse, 6-7 dioces, 6-9 diocess, (5 diosses, 6 dioses, dyoces, dyesses). γ. 6- diocese (6 diocese). δ. (Sc.) 5-6 dyocye, -cie, 6 diocye, dy-, diosie, diœsie, 6- diocie. ε. 5-6 dio-, dyocesy, -sie, 6 diocoesie. [ME. diocise, etc., a. OF. diocise (diocise, 13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. diocēsis, for L. diacēsis a governor's jurisdiction, a diocese, a. Gr. διοίκτησε, orig. 'housejurisdiction, a district, in later eccl. L. a bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese, a. Gr. διοίκησις, orig. 'house-keeping', hence 'management, administration, government, the province of a (Roman) governor', and in Byz. Gr. 'a bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese', f. διοικέ-ειν to keep house, to manage, administer, govern, f. δι-, δια- through, thoroughly + οἰκέ-ειν to inhabit, occupy, manage. Under Latin influence at the Renascence, the form became Latin influence at the Renascence, the form became in Fr. and Eng. dioces; whence, for phonetic reasons, in Fr. diocèse, in Eng. diocesse, diocess. Diocess was the classical English type from the 16th to the end of the 18th c.; it was the only form recognized by Dr. Johnson and the other 18th c. lexicographers, and was retained by some (notably by the Times newspaper) in the 19th c., in which, however, diocese (as in Fr.) has become the established spelling. In Scotch, diocis(e, lost the terminal s in the singular, and was reduced to diocie, diocy. The Gr.-L. word was also independently adapted as diocesy, -ie: cf. paralysis, F. paralysie, palsy. (Cf. Pr. diocesa, diocesi, Sp. diocesis, Pg. diocese, It. diocesi, -cese.)]

† 1. Administration, dominion, rule. Sc. Obs.
1506 DALRWHLE tr. Lestie's Hist. Scot. x. 272 Barounis and Nobles of the Lenox, and diosie of Ramfree (ditione Ramfrea). 16id. x. 317 Monie men of weir cum be sey esilie. and subiected the toune lychtlie to thair authorietie and diosie, na man resisteng.

2. A district or division of a country under a governor; a province; esp. one of the provinces

2. A district or division of a country under a governor; a province; esp. one of the provinces into which the Roman empire was divided after Diocletian and Constantine. Obs. exc. Hist.

1494 Fabran Chron. vii. 5:18 The Kyng of Englande, to haue...the cytie of Lymoges, y' cytie of Caours, w' all the dyocis of y' sayd cyties belongynge. 15:25 Ld. Berners Froiss. II. clxxxiv. [clxxx.] 5:56 To enioy styll peasably all that euer they were as then in possessyon of in Acquytayne, and nyne dyoces to be quite delyuered. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 98 The diocesse Arsinoetis, in the Lybian coast. 1691 L. Addison W. Barbary ii. (T.). Wild boars are no rarity in this diocess, which the Moors hunt and kill in a manly pastime. 1791 MIDDLETON Cicero I. v. 551 Cilicia. this Province included also Pisidia, Pamphilia, and three Dioceses, as they were called, or Districts of Asia. 1782 GIBBON Dec. 4. F. II. 3.6 The civil government of the empire was distributed into thirteen great dioceses, each of which equalled the just measure of a powerful kingdom.

3. Eccl. The sphere of jurisdiction of a bishop; the district under the pastoral care of a bishop.

was districted into thritten great dioceses, each of which equalled the just measure of a powerful kingdom.

3. Eccl. The sphere of jurisdiction of a bishop; the district under the pastoral care of a bishop. (The earlier and ordinary sense in English.)

a. c. 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 5773 To a dyocise langed a cite, & ordened paroschens for to be. c. 1380 Wycl. PW. 1. (1880) 85 3if prestis wolen seie here masse & techen be gospel in a bischopis diocise. c. 1386 Chaucer Prol. 664. In daunger hadde he at his owene gise The yonge girles of the diocise. 1883 Cath. Angl. 100/2 A diocis. diocesis. a. 1535 More Whs. 231 (R.) He walked about as an apostle of the Deuill. & had in euery diocyse a dyuerse name. 1538 Starkey England 1. iv. 127 Wythou examynatyon or sentence gyuen in the Dyosys. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Lestle's Hist. Scot. x. 449 Sum of the Clergie...war callit... of the maist notable, Johone Leslie... first estemet Juge of the diosise, primat als of the same. B. 1494 FABVAN Chron. vt. ccvi. 218 In the diocesse of Magburgh. Ibid. vtl. ccxxi. 244 Yt the farther brynke of Humber shuld be the begynnynge of his diosses. 1548 LATIMER Ploughers (Arb.) 30 The Deuyl.. is the moste dyligent preacher of al other, he is neuer out of his dioces. 1548 LATIMER Ploughers (Arb.) 30 The Deuyl. is the most edyligent preacher of al other, he is neuer out of his dioces. 1548 LATIMER Ploughers (Arb.) 30 The Deuyl. is the most edyligent preacher of all other, he is neuer out of his dioces. 1548 LATIMER Ploughers (Arb.) 30 The Deuyl. is the most edyligent preacher of all other, he is neuer out of his dioces. 1548 LATIMER Ploughers (Arb.) 30 The Deuyl. is the most edyligent preacher of all other, he is neuer out of his dioces. 1548 PRIESTLEY Corrupt, I. (1851) 33 For one Bishop now in a Dioces we should then have a Pope in every Parish. 1646 Sir T. Browne Prend. Ep. vt. i. 270 Austin forbad that [i.e. the translation] of Jerom to be used in his Diocesse. 1546 Sir T. Browne Prend. Ep. vt. i. 270 Austin forbad that [i.e. the tr

diocess.

y. 1528 More Dyalogue 1. Wks. 120'2 Any bishop...within his diocese. 1546 Langley Pol. Verg. De Invent. IV. vi. 89 b, Parishes to Curates and Dioceses to Byshoppes. 1614. SELDEN Titles Hon. 301 Vnder the Diocese of Chichester. 1765-9 Blackstone Comm. (1793) 477 An arch-deacon hath an ecclesiastical jurisdiction, immediately subordinate to the bishop, throughout the whole of his diocese, or in some particular part of it. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 283 Reports were laid before him from all the dioceses of the realm. 1856 Fround Hist. Eng. I. iv. 341 The bishops had settled...that each diocese should make its own arrangements.

ments.

8. c. 1470 Henry Wallace 1. 172 Glaskow thai gaif.. To dyocye in Duram to commend. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. III. 34 Of Eborak all in the dyocie. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON

Catech. (1884) 3 Within our awin Diocye. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. x. 266 That tyme in the dioesie of S. Androis was done na kynde of diuine seruice. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk, Three Presbyteries... to make up a Provinciall Synode and a Diocie, and everie Provinciall Synode shall appoynt the place of the nixt Synod within that same Diocie. Sc. Prov. Ramsay Remin. (1870) v. 146 The deil's a busy bishop in his ain diocie.

c. 1482 WYNTOUN Cron. VII. ix. 542 In all be kyrkis halyly Of Abbyrdenys Dyocesy. 1568 WINSET Last Blast Trompet Wiss. 1888 1. 43 In euery diocesie and parochin. 1580 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 428 Wythin the diocesie of Durham.

Wks. 1888 I. 43 In euery diocesse and parocinin. agood in the film. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 428 Wythin the diocesse of Durham.

b. transf. and fig.

1616 S. Ward Coale fr. Altar (1627) 14 True zeale loues to keepe home, studieth to bee quiet in other mens Dioces. a 1632 Donne Poems (1650) 99 Haile Bishop Valentine, whose day this is, all the Aire is thy Diocis. a 1632 Conget Poems (1807) 18 Their plays had. A perfect diocess of actors Upon the stage. 1644 Milton Divorce (ed. 2) 11. axi. 75 The causes. reside so deeply in the affections of nature, as is not within the diocese of Law to tamper with. 1832 Lams Elia Ser. 1. Artif. Com. Last Cent., 1 am glad for a season to take an airing beyond the diocese of the strict conscience. 1891 Morley in Daily News 10 Dec. 3/2 To go about, as my friend does, through the whole of what I may call his diocese of those northern counties, and breathe out Liberalism.

Hence Dioceseless a., without a diocese; † Diocesener, one who belongs to a diocese; † Diocesener, one who belongs to a diocese; † Diocesener Diocesan sb. 1.

1888 R. W. Dixon Hist. Ch. Eng. III. 175 A dioceseless bishop. a 1626 Bacon Case of Post-nati Wks. (Ellis & Spedding) VII. 657 They say this unity in the bishop or the rector doth not create any privity between the parishioners or dioceseners, more than if there were several bishops, or several parsons. 1808 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag. XX. 512 Diocesan properly means belonging to the diocese. 1606 Warner Alb. Eng. xiv. xii. 370 More than be Conuocations now Diocesers were stout.

† Dioce sian, a. and sb. Obs. [f. L. type

\*\*Dioce sian, a. and sb. Obs. [f. L. type diacēsiān-us, f. diacēsis, in OF. dyocesiien: see Diocesan, which is a less regular formation.]=

DIOCESAN, which is a less regular formation.] = DIOCESAN a. and sb.

1686 J. Sergeant Hist. Monast. Conventions 49 If the Diocesian refuse to give Ordination. 1715 M. DAVIES Alhen. Brit. I. 131 The Clergy. of his Diocesian City.

Diocess, -cise, earlier forms of Diocess.

+ **Di-octahe dral**, a. Crystal. Obs. [DI-<sup>2</sup> I + OCTAHEDRAL.] Bounded by twice eight planes; i.e. having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

1805-17 R. JAMESON Char. Min. (ed. 3) 204 Di-octa

Diode (doi: ond), a. Electr. Telegr. [mod.f. Gr. &t., (Dr. 2) twice, doubly + \$\delta \delta without reference to direction; one application of

\*διόδον doubly-toothed (sc. θηρίον animal), f. δι-, (DI-2) twice + δδούς, δδοντ- (in neuter adjs. -οδον) tooth.] A genus of globe-fishes, having the jaws tipped with enamel, forming a tooth-like tubercle in the centre of the beak above and below.

The name has also been improperly given to a genus of South American falcons, and to the cetacean genus Ziphius.

1776 PENNANT Zool. III. 129 Oblong Diodon. Sun-fish from Mount's Bay. 1δid. 131 Short Diodon. Sun-fish from Loo. 1δid. 132 Globe Diodon. This species is common to Europe and South Carolina. 1840 F. D. BENNETT Whating Voy. II. 264 The Round Diodon, or Toad-fish. 1854 OWEN in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat. II. 95/2 The .. grinding tubercle of the diodon.

Diodont, a. and sb. [See prec.] adj. Having two teeth: spec. of or pertaining to the Diodontide or family of fishes of which Diodon is the typical genus; sb. a fish of this family. So Diodontoid a. and sb.

| Dieccis (doi, r̄-ʃiă). Bot. [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735), a. Gr. type \*λοικία, abstr. sb. from \*δίοικοs having two houses, f. δι-, (DI-2) twice + οἶκοs house. Cf. Monœcia.] The twenty-second class in the Sexual System of Linnæus, comprising plants which have male (staminiferous) and female (pistilliferous) flowers on separate individuals.

flowers on separate individuals.

1732 Chambers Cycl. Supp., Dioecia, in Botany, a class of plants which have the male and female parts. in different flowers, and. on different plants of the same species. Among the plants of this class are the willow, mistletoe, hemp, spinach. 1794 Martyn Rousseau's Bot. ix. 96.

Hence Dios clam a. = DIECIOUS.

1836 Webster, Diecian.

Dioscio (doil Filo), comb. f. Diocious, = diociously; as dieciodimorphous, diaciopolygamous.

1833 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dieciopolygamous... a term applied to those plants of which some individuals bear unisexual and some bisexual flowers.

Dicecious (dəi, Ffləs), a. [f. DICECIA+-OUS.]

1. Bot. Of plants: Having the unisexual male and female flowers on separate plants.

1748-52 Sir J. Hill. Nat. Hist., Plants 201 (Jodr.) The rhamnus with terminatory spikes and quadrified dicecious flowers. 1769 G. White Selborne (1853) 393 Hops are dicecious plants. 1877 DARWIN Forms of Fl. Introd. 3 A species tending to become dicecious, with the stamens reduced in some individuals and with the pistils in others.

2. Zool. Having the two sexes in separate individuals; sexually distinct.

1836 Kirby & Sp. Entomol. (1828) IV. xlvii. 304 Certain intestinal worms in which the sexes are dicecious. 1880 Countier Fishes 157 All fishes are dicecious, or of distinct sex. 1838 A. MACPARLANE Consunguinity 8 Sex in Man is dicecious.

Hence Dice ciously adv., in a dicections manner;

Pice clousness, dieccious state or condition.

1859 Darwin Orig. Spec. iv. (1873) 74 Some .. species of holly in North America, are, according to Asa Gray..more or less diecciously polygamous. 1874 F. A. KITCHEMER Vear's Bot. vii. 118 This idea of benefit to the plant in diecciousness. 1877 Darwin Forms of Fl. vii. 279 Otherwise every step towards diecciousness would lead towards sterility.

Sterility.

Dioccism (doi, ī·siz'm). [ad. mod. L. diacismus, Ger. diöcismus (doin. L. form diacus: see Diccia) + -18M.] Dioccious condition.

1875 BENNETT & DYER Sacks: Bot. 807 This distribution of the sexes, which is generally termed Dioccism, occurs in all classes and orders of the vegetable kingdom.

Theorem and (doin. delanā). The name of a cele-

**Diogenes** (dəi, p'dzen zz). The name of a celebrated Greek Cynic philosopher, who according to brated Greek Cynic philosopher, who according to tradition showed his contempt for the amenities of life by living in a tub: see Cynic. Hence **Dio:genes-orab**, a species of West Indian hermit crab, which chooses an empty shell for its residence. **Dio:genes-oup**, the cup-like cavity formed in the palm of the hand by arching the fingers, and bending the thumb and little finger toward each other: from a story that the Cynic substituted this for a cup in raising water to his mouth.

1808 Mar. Edgeworth Moral T. (1816) I. i. 4 A table covered with a clean table cloth; dishes in nice order: appeared to our young Diogenes absurd superfluities.

1803 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diogenes-up. 1804 J. Hall Chr. Home 1706 Exceptional natures, that, Diogenes-like, prefer to be let alone.

Hence **Diogenic** (dəi,ødze'nik) a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Diogenes. So **Diogenical** a.; **Diogenically** adv.; **Diogenice** v., to render cynical.

cynical.

1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. II. v, Socratic or rather Diogenic utterances.

1893 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 112 There is vaine-glory. in being Diogenicall and dogged.

1803 DEK-KER Crissil (Shaks. Soc.) 21 Sweet signior, be not too Diogenical to me.

1919 OZELL IT. Misson's Trav. Eng. 154

(D.) To despise riches, not Diogenically, but indolently.

1803 COCKERAM II. One growne Churlish, Diogenis'd.

Dioic (dsi'oik), a. rare-0. [ad. F. dioique

(Bulliard 1783), or mod. L. dioicus (Linnæus 1753),

a. Gr. type \*bioikos: see Diggil.] = Diggilous.

So Dioi oous a.

1803 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Diol(e, obs. early ff. Dole, Dool, grief.

† Dionise. Obs. Also 5 diones. and in L.

† Dionise. Obs. Also 5 diones, and in L. form dionysia. [a. OF. dionise, dyonise (13... in Godef.), ad. med.L. dionÿsia (Albertus Magnus), L. dionÿsias (Pliny), Gr. διονῦσιάs, f. Διόνῦσου Βαcchus.] A precious stone, of a black colour streaked with red, reckoned, by mediæval writers, a preservative

red, reckoned, by mediæval writers, a preservative against drunkenness.
[1398 Thevisa Barth. De P. R. XVI. XXXIV. (1495) 563 Dionisius is a blacke stoon or broune spronge wyth red veynes... of it is groundid and medelyd wyth water it smellyth as wyne, and yet it wythstondyth dronkenshyp.] 1483 Cath. Angl. 100/1 Diones, dionisia. 1367 MAPLET Gr. Forest 6 The Dionise is black, or rather browne, all bestrowed with bloudie strokes or vaines. 1600 Chester Lové: Mart. IXXXVI. (1878) 18 The Adamant, Dionise, and Calcedon. 1688 R. Holme Armoury 11. 40/1 The Dionise stone. 1790 tt. Leonardus' Mirr. Stones 94 Dionysia. 1855 Smedley Occult. Sc. 334 Dionysia.

Dionym (doi: ônim). [ad. Gr. διάνυμ-0s, -0w having two names, f. δι., (Dr. 2) twice + δνομα name.] A name consisting of two terms (as the names in 20010gy or botany, the two terms of which denote respectively the genus and species).

18... Cours is cited by Cent. Dict.

Dionymal (doi: ônim)]. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

18.. Coues is cited by Cent. Dict.

Dionymal (dsi<sub>1</sub>\(\text{o}\) nimāl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

Of or pertaining to a dionym; = BINOMINAL.

1856 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dionymal, that hath two names.

1884 J. A. Allen On Zool. Nomen. in The Ank Oct. 352

The binomial (or dionymal) system.

Dionysiac (dsi<sub>1</sub>\(\text{o}\) ni si\(\text{e}\)), a. [ad. L. Diony
siac-us, a. Gr. Διονύσιακόs, f. Διονύσια the feast

of Διόνύσοs Dionysus or Bacchus. So mod.F.

Dionysiaque (Acad. 1762).]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus,

or to his worship.

or to his worship.

1844 Beck & Felton tr. Munk's Met. 140 Dionysiac and crotic poems. 1860 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. 1x. iv. § 4. 236 The new Dionysiac revel. 1865 Grote Plato II. xxiii. 162 The Orphic or Dionysiac religious mysteries. 1871 Browning Balaust. 37 Ours the great Dionusiac theatre, And tragic triad of immortal fames.

B. sb. pl. The Dionysiac festivals or Dionysia, celebrated periodically in ancient Greece.
1837-38 HARE Guesses (1867) 154 At Athens, Homer, the Dionysiacs and Pericles, by their united influence, fostered them into dramatists.

them into dramatists.
So **Dionysi acally** adv.
1828 Hogg Skelley II. xi. 373 The goat is a Dionysiacal quadruped, habitually given to scale Parnassus. 1816 T. Tayton in Pamphieteer VIII. 57 The mundane intellect... is Bacchus... the soul is particularly distributed into generation Dionysiacally.

ration Dionysiacally. **Dionysian** (doi, oni sian), a. [f. L. Dionysi-us of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus; also as sb. a personal name + -AN.]

1. Of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus, or the Dionysia or festivals held in honour of Dionysia.

Dionysia or festivals held in honour of Dionysia.

sus: = DIONYSIAC.

Sus, - Dionistac.

a 1510 Healey Theophrastus (1636) 13 The Seas after the Dionysian feasts will be more smooth. 1822 T. MITCHELL Aristoph. I. p. xxiii, The Dionysian festivals... were the great carnivals of antiquity.

carnivals of antiquity.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Elder or Younger Dionysius, tyrants of Syracuse, notorious

1607 Torsell Serpents (1658) 839 Who ... would not ... hate ... those Dionysian Tyrants in Sicilia? 1879 Encycl. Brit. IX. 688/2 He., punished with Dionysian severity the slightest want of respect

want of respect.

3. Pertaining to the abbot Dionysius the Little, who lived in the sixth century, and is said to have first practised the method of dating events from the birth of Christ of which he fixed the accepted

Dionysian period, a period of 532 Julian years, after which the changes of the moon recur on the same days of the year; said to have been introduced by Dionysius for calculating the date of Easter.

the date of Easter.

1737-52 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Period, Victorian Period, an interval of five hundred and thirty-two Julian years.. Some ascribe this period to Dionysius Exiguus; and hence call it the Dionysian Period.

1768 HORSEFALL in Phil. Trans.

LVIII. 102 Encreased by three dionysian periods, or multiples of 28 and 19.

1876 CHAMBERS Astron. 470 The Dionysian Period is obtained by a combination of the Lunar and Solar cycles.

1899 FARRAR St. Panl (1883) 11 Our received Dionysian era.

4. Of Dionysius the Areopagite (Acts xvii. 34);

esp. applied to early ecclesiastical works attributed to him.

1885 Catholic Dict. 264/1 Pearson places the composition of the Dionysian writings before 340.

Dionysic (doi, oni sik), a. rare. ? Obs. [f. L. or Gr. form of Dionysus + -10.] Of Dionysus or Pearshay. Dionysus 1

or Gr. form of Dionysus + -1c.] Of Dionysus or Bacchus; Dionysiac.

1831 Examiner 50:/1 The true Dionysic metre; the predominant metre of Greek theatrical music.

1838 bid. 453/1

The Dionysic wreath, the symbol of theatric hohor.

Diophantine (doi:/oferntin, -oin), a. Math. [f. proper name Diophant-us + -INE.] Of or pertaining to Diophantus of Alexandria, a celebrated mathematician, who flourished in the fourth century; spec. applied to problems involving indeterminate equations, and to a method of solving these (Diophantine analysis) attributed to him.

1700 Gregory in Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 321 The reso-

prantine analysis) attributed to film.

2700 Gregory in Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 321 The resolution of the indetermined arithmetical or Diophantine problems.

2811 P. Barlow (title), An Elementary Investigation of the Theory of Numbers, with its application to the indeterminate and diophantine analysis.

2828 Blackw. Mag. June 794 She solves a diophantine problem.

Diophysite, -ism, improper ff. Diphysite, Dynbuygite, etc.

suring heights, levelling, etc.; cf. also Gr. δίσπτρον spying-glass, f. δι-, δια- through + stem δπ- to see + instrumental suffix, -τρα, -τρον.]

1. An ancient form of theodolite, or instrument

T. All ancient form of theodolite, or mistrations for taking angles.

1633 M. Ridley Magn. Bodies 112 Make a hole as in a Diopter, that the Sunne may shine in at it. 1642 W. Gascourse in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men (1841) I. 51 Two dioptraes... fitted with glasses, hair, and moveable rims. 1853 Otté tr. Humbold's Cosmos III. 53 Long tubes... employed by Arabian astronomers... to the extremities of which ocular and object diopters were attached. 1857 Whewell Hist. Induct.

Sc. I. 354 He wrote .. a treatise on the Dioptra..an instrument for taking augles.

2. The index-arm of a graduated circle; = All-

DADE.

DADE.

1504 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. 1V. XX. (ed. 7) 476 Having set the Diopter of your Astrolabe at that Altitude. 166a J. Davies tr. Olearing Voy. Ambass. 192, I took the Horizon with my Astrolabe, and having put my Dioptra into it, I turn'd my self towards the Sea. and could easily discern it. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. I. 172/1 To measure an angle with the astrolabe, the latter is placed with its center over the vertex of the angle, and turned until the fixed diopters sight in the direction of one side. The movable strip with its diopters is then sighted in the direction of the other side, and the angle contained between the two strips is read off.

† 3. A surgical speculum. Obs.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Dioptra. a Surgeon's Instrument.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Dioptra, among surgeons, denotes an instrument whereby to dilate the matrix, or anus, and inspect any ulcers therein; called also speculum matricis, and dilatatorium. 1872 THOMAS Dis. Women 37 If therefore, says Paul of Ægina, the ulceration be within reach, it is detected by the dioptra.

4. An instrument for obtaining drawings of the skull by projections.

skull by projections.

1878 Bartley tr. Topinard's Authrop. 11. iii. 269.

5. A unit of measurement for lenses; = DIOPTRIO

GOULD New Med. Dict. 133/1 Diopter or Dioptric. + Dio ptic, a. and sb. Obs. [f. Gr. &-, δια-through + δπτικ-όs of or pertaining to sight or

through + ὁπτικ-ός of or pertaining to sight or vision, f. root ὁπ- to see.]

A. adj. = DIOPTRIC. Also Dio ptical.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., The Dioptick Art, the Perspective Art, or that part of Astronomy, which by Quadrants and hollow instruments pierces the Heavens, and measures the distance, length, bigness, and breadth of the Cœlestial bodies.

1818 Todd, Dioptical, and Dioptick, so the next words [dioptrical, dioptric] are now sometimes written.

B. sb. a. One skilled in DIOPTRICS. b. (pl.)

B. 50. a. One skilled in Dioptics. D. (pl.)

= DIOPTRICS.

1664 POWER Exp. Philos. 1. 58 If our Diopticks could attain
to that curiosity as to grind us such Glasses, as would
present the Effluviums of the Magnet. 1665-6 Phil. Trans.
1. 56 He intends to give the.. demonstration in his Diopticks
which he is now writing.

Dioptra: see Diopter.

† Dio ptral, a. Obs. [f. L. dioptra DIOPTER

Thorpeal, a. Oss. [1. L. authers Dioplea +AL.] = Dioppeal a. 1610 W. Folkingham Art of Surrey II. ii. 50 Degrees of angular production observed by some Dioptrall instrument. **Dioptric** (doi<sub>1</sub>φ ptrik), a. and sb. [mod. ad. Gr. διοπτρικ-όs of or pertaining to the use of the δίοπτρι (Diopers); in neuter pl. διοπτρικά as sb., the science of dioptries. See -1c, -1cs.]

A. adj. +1. Of the nature of, or pertaining to,

A. adj. +1. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a DIOPTER (sense 1). Obs.

1635 N. CARPENTER Geog. Del. 1. v. 107 Two signes of the Zodiacke diametrally opposite should not be seene by a Dioptricke instrument. 1681 tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab., Dioptric, belonging to the perspective, or a mathematical instrument, thorow which they look to take the height of a thing.

2. Serving as a medium for sight; assisting vision

2. Serving as a medium for sight; assisting vision (or rendering it possible) by means of refraction (as a lens, the humours of the eye).

1633 H. More Antid. Ath. 11. xii. (1712) 84 To view the Asperities of the Moon through a Dioptrick-glass. 1660—
Myst. God. 11. iii. 36 None of the external Organs have any Sense at all in them, no more then an Acousticon or a Dioptrick glass. 1858 J. Martineau Stud. Chr. 186 A dead mechanism. ready to serve as the dioptric glass, spreading the images of light from the Infinite on the tender and living retima. 1898 T. Bayant Pract. Surg. I. 290 The refraction is said to be normal or abnormal according to the position of the retina with regard to the focus of the dioptric system.

3. Relating to the refraction of light; pertaining

of the retina with regard to the focus of the dioptric system.

3. Relating to the refraction of light; pertaining to dioptrics (see B. 3); esp. (of a telescope, etc.), refractive, refracting. (Opp. to CATOPTRIC.)

Dioptric system, in lighthouses, also called refracting system: see quot. 1879.

1672 Newton in Phil. Trans. VII. 5086 For Dioptrique Telescopes. the difficulty consisted not in the Figure of the glass, but in the Difformity of Refractions. 1668 R. Holme Armoury III. 146/2 The.. Dioptrick, or broken sight, is rightly seen in a Tub of Water where the Surface is cut. 1783 Phil. Trans. XLVIII. 167 Our common telescopes whether dioptric or reflecting. 1871 Tyndall Fragm. Sc. (1879) II. xvi. 436 The light was developed in the focus of a dioptric apparatus. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 75 The Dioptric arrangement is that in which the rays issuing from the flame are collected and refracted in a given direction by a lens placed in front of the light.

4. Capable of being seen through: see quot.

tion by a lens placed in front of the light.

†4. Capable of being seen through: see quot.

1801 Farmer's Mag. II. 48 As to dioptric beehives [i.e. provided with glass windows on opposite sides] the best I have seen is of wood.

1860 J. P. Kernedy W. Wirt II. xiii.

220 These few fragments...give us...glimpses into that 'dioptric bee hive', the heart of the writer.

B. sb.

1. = DIOPTER I.

1. = DIOFTER 1. 1849 ОттÉ tr. Humboldi's Cosmos II. 545 The Alexandrian stronomers..possessed .. solstitial armils, and linear diop-

2. A unit for expressing the refractive power of a lens, being the power of a lens whose focal distance is one metre.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., One dioptric, which is written 1 D, is a glass of one meter, or 39.37 inches, focal distance. 1887 A. BRUCE in Encycl. Brit. XXII. 373.

3. pl. Dioptrics: that part of the science of Optics which treats of the refraction of light.

Optics which treats of the refraction of light.

(Opp. to CATOPTRICS.)

1644 DIGHY Nat. Bodies 1. (1645) 131 The demonstration

Renatus Des Cartes has excellently set down in his book
of Dioptrikes. 1667 Phil. Trans. II. 626 The Dioptricks,
that consider Rays Refracted. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYN

Relig. Philos. (1730) II. xxii. § 41 One that is well versed
in Dioptricks, and understands the Nature of Vision. 1831

Brewster Optics Introd. 3 Light...through transparent
bodies is transmitted according to particular laws, the consideration of which constitutes the subject of dioptrics.

Dioptrical, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

† 1. = DIOPTRIO a. 1. Obs.

1513 BREREEWOOD Lang. & Relig. xiii. 134 Of which height

1. it is observed in Pliny, that Diczarchus, by dioptrical
instruments, found the hill Pelius.. to be. 1656 Blount

Clossogr., Dioptrical, pertaining to Dioptra.

2. = DIOPTRIO a. 2, 3,

1664 Power Exp. Philos. Pref. 1 Dioptrical Glasses are
but a Modern Invention. 1677 Horneck Gt. Law Consid.
ii. (1704) 17 Little animals... viewed through Dioptrical
glasses. 1769 S. Hard (title), A Translation of Scheffer's
Treatise on the Emendation of Dioptrical Telescopes.

3. Of or belonging to dioptrics; skilled in diop-

3. Of or belonging to dioptrics; skilled in diop-

trics.

1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 78 Dioptrical Artists. 1798

SHORT in Phil. Trans. L1X. 507 Of a radius somewhat longer than the focal length you want, for a dioptrical reason. 1800 Young ibid. XCI. 27 Dioptrical propositions.

4. = Dioptrical a. 4. Obs.
1759 Sterne Tr. Shandy I. xxiii, To have gone softly, as you would to a dioptrical bee-hive, and look d in.

Hence Dio ptrically adv., by means of refraction.
1732 Hist. Litteraria 11I. 363 To produce very extraordinary Effects. either dioptrically or catoptrically. 1849-53 Todd Cycl. Anat. IV. 1441/2 Dioptrically. formed coloured margins. 1883 Cappenter in Encycl. Bril. XVI. 366/1 s.v. Microscope. Images dioptrically formed of the general outlines and larger details of microscopic objects.

Dioptrician (doi,pptri/fan). rare. [f. Dioptrician.] One skilled in dioptrics. 1670 Phil. Trans. V. 2045 An Un-usual kind of Refraction, hitherto un-observed by Dioptricians.

Dioptrices: see Dioptric B 3.

Dioptrices: cee Dioptric B 3.

Dioptrices: (doi,joru'mă). [mod. (in F. 1822) f.

Diopartes: see Dioparte B 3.

Dioparte (doi, oramă). [mod. (in F. 1822) f. Gr. δι-, δια- through + δραμα that which is seen, a sight: cf. διορά-ειν to see through.] A mode of scenic representation in which a picture, some portions of which are translucent, is viewed through an aperture, the sides of which are continued to have the picture, the light which are continued to wards the picture; the light, which is thrown upon the picture from the roof, may be diminished or in-creased at pleasure, so as to represent the change from sunshine to cloudy weather, etc. The name has also been used to include the building in which dioramic views are exhibited; and in later times has been transferred to exhibitions of dissolving

views, etc.

views, etc.

The Diorama, invented by Daguerre and Bouton, was first exhibited in London, 29 Sept. 1823, the building being erected in Regent's Park. It was patented in 1824 by J. Arrowsmith, No. 4899.

1833 Ann. Reg. 309° It is called the Diorama, and the idea is borrowed from the panorama.

1824 J. Arrowsmith Specif. Patent No. 4899 (title) An improved mode of publicly exhibiting pictures .. which I denominate a diorama.

1878 Geo. Eliot Middlem. liii, The memory has as many moods as the temper, and shifts its scenery like a diorama.

as many moods as the temper, and sames as scener, and a diorama.

fig. 1876 L. Tollemache in Fortn. Rev. Jan. 117 Literature is able .. to give a diorama of what it depicts, while art can give only a panorama. 1898 E. Reeves Homeword Bound 331 Entering the river Thames, we were delighted with the double diorama of ships and green meadows.

attrib. 1848 Maria Hare in A. J. C. Hare Mem. Quiet L. (1874) II. xvi. 310 Like the gradual change of the diorama views from light to dark.

Hence Diora mist, a proprietor or exhibitor of a diorama.

diorama.

1834 Hoon Tylney Hall (1840) 246 Here an indignant dioramist raves at a boggling scene-shifter.

Dioramic (doi;oræ:mik), a. [f. Diorama + -10. (Gr. analogies would require dioramatic.)]

Dioramic (doi, ore: mik), a. [f. DIORAMA + -10. (Gr. analogies would require dioramatic.)]
Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a diorama.

1831 BREWSTER Nat. Magic iv. (1833) 66 The same picture exhibited under all the imposing accompaniments of a dioramic representation. 1861 Muscrave By-roads 251 There is another chapel.. where the same dioramic effect has been produced by concealed coloured glass lights, 1882 Daily Tel. 27 Dec., Well-managed dioramic effects, depicting a terrible storm with .thunder and lightning.

Diorism (doi'oriz'm). rare. [ad. Gr. διορισμ-όs, distinction, logical division, f. διορίζ-εω to draw a boundary through, divide, distinguish.] The act of defining; distinction, definition: by H. More used app. as = distinctive sense or application.

1664 H. More Exp. 7 Churches 71 To eat things sacrificed to Idols is one mode of Idolatry; but, by a Prophetical Diorism, it signifies Idolatry in general. 1680 — Apocal. Apoc. 92 If they were not just four... yet by a Prophetical Diorism they might be called four. 1685 — Illustration 335 In a Mystical sense, by a Diorism, The Musick may be that at their Idolatrous worship.

† Diori'stic, a. Obs. [ad. Gr. διοριστικ-bs distinctive; f. as prec.] Serving to define or distinction.

tinctive; f. as prec.] Serving to define or distinguish; defining.

x073 COLLINS in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men (1841) I. 216 In this case one of the dioristic limits is lost. x684 Phil.

Trans. XIV. 575 A Cardanick Æquation .. such as shall have the dioristick limits rational.

† Dioristical, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence Dioristically adv., by distinctive application: see Diorism.

1064 H. More Exp. 7 Churches 72 Ye are not. free from the Lusts of the flesh (which Vice is here noted by Nicolaitism dioristically, as Idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to Idols). 1668 — Div. Dial. v. xl. (1713) 521 The Lake of Fire and Brimstone not symbolical or dioristical, but visible or natural.

Diorite (dɔi'orəit). Min. [a. F. diorite (Hauy), irreg. f. διορίζ-ειν to distinguish +-ITE.] A variety of Greenstone, consisting of hornblende combined with a triclinic feldspar (albite or oligoclase).

1826 W. Phillips Oull. Mineral. 4 Geol. 151 The Diabase, Diorite, and Amphibolite of French authors, seems to include both Greenstone and Hornblende rock. 1828 Geikie Hist. Boulder xii. 293 Hornblendic green-stones, or diorites. 1865 Lubbock Prek. Times vi. (1869) 182 The axe was preeminently the implement of antiquity. Seppentine and diorite were the principal materials.

altrib. 1877 A. B. Edwards Up Nile xxii. 709 The magnificent diorite statue of Shafra, the builder of the Second Pyramid. 1880 Goldfields Victoria 17 The stone .. running through a diorite dyke.

Dioritic (dɔi|oritik), a. [f. Diorite+-10.] Of the nature of diorite; containing diorite.

1847 in Craic. 1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. vii. (1856) 55 A similar range...on the Atlantic side, evidently a continuation of the same dioritic series. 1865 Dana Man. Geol. iii. 78 Dioritic Schist.

|| Diorthosis (dɔi|oplō'ever to make straight,

|| **Diorthosis** (dəi<sub>1</sub>ρ1 þōu·sis). [mod.L., a. Gr. διόρθωσις, n. of action f. διορθό-ειν to make straight,

διόρθωσις, n. of action f. διορθό-ειν to make straight, f. δι-, δια- through, thoroughly + όρθός straight, right.] The act of setting straight or in order: a. in Surg., the straightening of crooked or fractured limbs. b. The recension or revision of a literary work.

1704 in J. Harris Lex. Techn. (J.). 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Diorthosis, in Surgery, an Operation, whereby crooked or distorted Members are made even, and restor d to their Original and Regular Shape. 1873 Brit. Q. Rev. LVII. 297 The diorthosis (i. e. the setting free from figure and parable, the fulfilment) of the Old Testament in the New. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS John Bapt. viii. 500 Christ was the diorthosis of the temple.

Diorthotic (doi:pipprtik), a. [ad. Gr. διορθω-

was the diorthosis of the temple.

Diorthotic (doi.p1p/tik), a. [ad. Gr. διορθωτικ-όs corrective: derived as prec.] Of or pertaining to recension of a literary work (see prec. b).
1860 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 162 No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common consent at the head of textual criticism, than he took leave for ever of diorthotic criticism.

Dioscoreaceous (dəi pskö:ri pa fəs), a. Bot. [f. mod.L. Dioscoreacew, f. Dioscorea, the typical genus, containing the yams.] Of or belonging to the N.O. Dioscoreacew of Monocotyledons.

Dioscorein (dəilpskö\*ri/in). [f. Dioscorea + -IN.] 'An impure substance made by precipitating the tincure of Dioscorea villosa with water' (Syd.

Soc. Lex. 1883).

| **Diosma** (doi<sub>1</sub>ρ sma). Bot. [mod.L., f. Gr. δι-os divine + δσμή odour.] A genus of South African heath-like plants (N.O. Rutaceæ), with

African heath-like plants (N.O. Rutacew), with strong balsamic odour.

1794 Martyn Roussan's Bolany xvi. 200. 1800 J. Abertong Martyn Roussan's Bolany xvi. 200. 1800 J. Abertong Martyn Roussan's Bolany xvi. 200. 1800 J. Abertong Martyn Roussan's Bolany xvi. 200. 1801 J. African heaths.. diosmas.. will require to be frequently refreshed with moderate waterings. 1866 Treus. Bol. 411/1 Diosma.. cultivated for their white or pinkish flowers.

Hence Diosmin (see quot. 1883).

1837 Penny Cycl. IX. 5/1 Brandes considers the extractive to be peculiar, and terms it Diosmin. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diosmin, a bitter principle, of brownish yellow colour, soluble in water, obtained from the Diosma creanta.

I Diosmosis (doippsmos' sis). Also in anglicized form diosmose. [mod.f. Gr. &i-, &a- through + Osmosis: cf. end-, exosmosis.] The transudation of a fluid through a membrane: — Osmosis.

1838 W. Stirling tr. Landor's Text-bk. Hum. Phys. I. 393 This exchange of fluids is termed endosmosis or diosmosis. 1863 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diosmose.. Diosmosis, same as Osmosis.

Hence Diosmotic a., pertaining to diosmosis;

|| **Diota** (dəi<sub>1</sub> $\bar{o}^{\alpha}$ tă). *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* [L. diōta, a. Gr. διώτη two-eared, f. δι-, (DI- $^{2}$ ) doubly +  $\dot{\omega}$ r- stem of oōs ear.] A vessel with two ears or

handles.

1857 BIRCH Anc. Pottery (1858) I. 199 The emblems upon them were various, comprising leaves, an eagle, a head of Hercules, diota, and bunch of grapes.

1850 W. SMITH Dict.

187. 4 Rom. Antiq. (ed. 3) I. 640 Diota.. is generally used as synonymous with amphora, though it may signify any two-handled vessel.. A diota of the earliest style.

Diothelism, -ite, irreg. ff. DITHELISM, DYO-

Diothelism, -1te, 1steg. II. DITHELISM, Etc.

|| Dioti, dihoti. Obs. [Gr. &dor. wherefore, for what reason, for the reason that, f. &d (roûro) &for. for the reason that.] A 'wherefore'.

1651 Biggs New Disp. Summary 35 The Schools ignorant of the Quiddites and Dihoties of things. 1657 Pharisce Ununsk d & To satisfie those to whom he hath promised a Demonstration Dioti. 1734 WATTS Relig. Yuv. (1780) 79 He set forth the analysis of the words in order, shewed the Hoti and the Dioti (i. e. that it was so, and why it was so).

Diotrephes (daigetratiz). The name of a man mentioned 3 John 9, 10, as loving to have the pre-eminence in the church; hence used typically of persons to whom this character is attributed. Hence Diotrephersian, Diotrephian, Diotrephian, Diotrephian, Diotrephian, in the manner of Diotrephes; Diotrephiat,

adv., in the manner of Diotrephes; Diotrephist, an imitator of Diotrephes.

1688 WITHER Brit. Rememb. v1. 711 And, some there be, that with Diotrophes, Affect preheminence in these our dayes. 1666 FISHER Rusticks Alarm Wks. (1679) 357 A meer Diotrephetically impudent and impositively prating Spirit. 1bid. 557 Chief Priests, aspiring Rabbies, Divinity Doctors, proud Diotrepheses. 1674 OWEN Holy Spirit (1693) 167 Fuel in it self unto the Proud, Ambitious Minds of Diotrephists. 1829 SOUTHEY Sir T. More II. 59 A man may figure as the Diotrephes of a Meeting. 1835 G. S. FABER An Inquiry IV. iv. 585 The diotrephic lovers of preëminence. 1845 T. W. Cott Puritanism 475 Is there any of the old Diotrephian spirit left? 1865. J. MacKallane Life G. Lauvon IV. 104 Dr. Lawson asked the name of this Diotrephesian female.

Dioxide (doi<sub>1</sub>ρ'k.soid, -sid). Chem. [f. D<sub>1</sub>-2 2 + OxIDE.] An oxide formed by the combination of two equivalents of oxygen with one of the metal or metalloid, as Carbon dioxide CO<sub>2</sub>, Manganese

or metalloid, as Carbon dioxide CO<sub>2</sub>, Manganese dioxide MnO<sub>2</sub>.

Originally applied to an oxide containing two equivalents of the chlorous element: see D1.<sup>2</sup> 2 P.

1847 in CRAIG. 1854 J. Scoffern in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 401 Corresponding with the sub or dioxide of copper. 1864 A. J. Jarman in Eng. Mech. 17 Dec. 350/1 The easiest way to prepare oxygen gas is to heat together in a retort three parts potassic chlorate with one part dioxide of manganese. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 80 An invisible gas, known as carbon dioxide, or more commonly carbonic acid.

Dioxy-, diox-. Chem. [f. D1-<sup>2</sup> 2 + Oxy-(Gen.] A combining element expressing the presence in a compound of two atoms of oxygen; sbec. the presence in an organic compound of two

spec. the presence in an organic compound of equivalents of the monad radical hydroxyl (OH) taking the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as dioxy-acid, dioxybenzene, C6H4(OH)2 (benzene

the street of th

dioxy-acids forms crystals...not coloured by ferric chloride.

Dip (dip', v. Pa. t. and pple. dipped, dipt, pr. pple. dipping. Forms: I dypp-an, dipp-an, 2-6 dypp-e(n, 3-5 duppe(n (ü), 3-6 dippe, 6-dip. Pa. t. 6 dypte, dypped, 6-dipped (Sc. dippit), 7 dipp'd, dip'd, 7-dipt. Pa. pple. I-6 dypped. (5 deppyd), 6-dipped (Sc. dippit), 7-dipt. [OE. dyppan wk. vb. (pa. t. dypte, pple. dypped:—OTeut. \*dupjan, f. weak grade duf- of ablaut series \*deup-, daup-, dup-, whence the adj. Deep (:-\*deup-oz). Cf. the cognate Depe v.]

I. Transitive senses.

I. Transitive senses 1. To put down or let down temporarily or partially *in* or *into* a liquid, or the like, or the vessel containing it (usually with the notion of wetting, or

tially in or into a liquid, or the like, or the vessel containing it (usually with the notion of wetting, or of taking up a portion of the liquid, etc.); to immerse; to plunge (but with less implication of force and splashing, the sound of the word expressing a light though decided act).

croom Ags. Gosp. Mark xiv. 20 Se de his hand on disce mid me dypd. croom Sax. Leechd. III. 118 Nim banne hnesce wulle and dupe on ele. 1340 Hamfole Pr. Consc. 8044 A vesselle dypped alle bidene In water, or in other lycour thyn. 1388 Wyclif Luke xvi. 24 Fadir Abraham.. send Lazarus, that he dippe the last part of his fyngur in watir, and kele my tunge. 1335 Coverable John Xiii. 26 It is he vnto whom I dyppe the soppe & geue it. And he dypte in the soppe and gaue it vnto Iudas Iscarioth. 1368 Mulcaster Positions xxvii. (1887) 104 The Germains..vsed then to dippe their new borne children into extreme cold water. 1602 SHAKS. Ham. 1v. vii. 143, I but dipt a knife in it. 1651 Hobbers. Leviath. 111. xxxvi. 224 Clothed in a garment dipt in bloud. 1748 Pope Dunc. 1v. 163 A Poet the first day he dips his quill. 1801 Med. Yrnl. XXI. 82 A piece of loaf bread, dipt in cold water. 1833 Lamb Elia. Ser. 11. New Year's Coming of Age, He dipt his fist into the middle of the great custard. 1839 G. Bird Nat. Philos. 144 If a magnet be dipped in iron filings, it will attract, and cause them to adhere to its surface.

absol. 1607 SHAKS. Timon III. ii. 73 Who can call him his Friend, That dips in the same dish? 1896 Browning Poets Croisis 33 Up with quill, Dip and indite!

fig. 1528 PETTIE Guasso's Civ. Cont. 11. (1586) 67 For you dip somewhat the Pensill of your Tongue in the fresh and cleere coulour of the Tuscane tongue. 1602 SHAKS. Ham. 1v., vii. 19 The great loue the generall gender beare him, Who dipping all his Faults in their affection, Would. Conuert his Gyues to Graces. 1818 SHELLEY Rev. Islam. Xxii, By. the name Of thee, and many a tongue which thou hadst dipped in flame.

2. To immerse in baptism; to baptize by immersion (now usually co

thou hadst dipped in flame.

2. To immerse in baptism; to baptize by immersion (now usually contemptuous). In quot. 1602

— CHRISTEN v. 3. Also absol.

c975 Rushw. Gosp. Matt. iii. 11 Ic eowic depu & dyppe in wættre in hreunisse. c1200 Ornin 1551 Purrh patt tatt uf ullithnesst hemm & unnderr waterr dippesst. c2315

SHOREHAM II And wanne hi cristneth ine the fount! The prestes so thries duppeth, In the honur of the Trinite. 14400 Maunder. (Roxb.) iii. 10 Pai make bot ane vnccioun, when þai cristen childer, ne dippes þaim but anes in þe fount. 1558 Bk. Com. Prayer, Publ. Baptism Rubric,

Then the Priest shall take the child .. and .. shall dip it in the water. 1608 Marston Ant. & Mcl. 1. Wk. 1856 I. 15 II pleas'd the font to dip me Rossaline. 1639 Saltmarsh Policy 73 These whom wee would have members of a Visible Church, we baptize and dip. 1766 Wesley Wks. 1872 III. 248 He and six-and-twenty more have been dipped! 1876 Bancroyt Hist. U. S. II. xxx. 262 The confessions. began to be directed against the Anabaptists. Mary O-good was dipped by the devil. 3: In various technical processes: see also DIPPING vbl. sb. 1. spec. 28. To immerse in a colouring solution: to dve. imbue. Also with the colouring

solution; to dye, imbue. Also with the colouring matter as subject, or with the resulting colour as

matter as subject, or with the resulting colour as object. (poetic.)

1667 MILTON P. L. v. 283 Six wings he [a Seraph] wore ... the middle pair ... round Skirted his loines and thighes with downie Gold And colours dipt in Heav'n. Ibid. xz. 244 Iris had dipt the wooff. 1712-4 Pore Rape Lock 11. 65 Thin glitt ring textures of the filmy dew, Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies. 1780 Cowper Table T. 703 Fancy that from the bow that spans the sky Brings colours dipped in Heaven. 1887 Bowen Virg. Eneid v. 112 Raiment dipped in the purple.

b. To make (a candle) by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted tallow.

1712 Act 10 Anne in Lond. Gas. No. 5031/6 Before he begins to make or dip any Making or Course of Candles. c. 1865 Letheby in Circ. Sc. 1. 93/2 To dip a number of candles at the same time.

C. To dip sheep: To bath them in a poisonous liquor for the purpose of killing the vermin and cleansing the skin.

cleansing the skin.

cleansing the skin.

1840 Int. Roy. Agric. Soc. Ser. 1. 1. 324 A person who travels from farm to farm dipping sheep for the ticks.

1847 Irans. Highl. A Agric. Soc. Scot. Ser. 11. 11. 300 Three men to dip and a boy to drive water, can easily bathe 600 to 800 sheep in a day.

1843 Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show 1 Such is the importance... of dipping with this composition, that no extensive flock-master ought to be without it.

4. To suffuse with moisture; to impregnate by, or as if by immersion.

4. To suffuse with moisture; to impregnate by, or as if by, immersion.

1634 Milton Comus 802 A cold shuddering dew Dips me all o'er. 1676 Dryden All for Love 11. i, These poison'd Gifts. Miriads of bluest Plagues lie underneath 'em, And more than Aconite has dipt the Silk.

† b. fig. Applied to the use of the liquor in which a toast is drunk. Obs.

21587 R. Loveda Lett. (1663) 36 We dip'd some choice healths... in the best Laurentian Liquor. Ibid. 95 Diping your health in the noblest liquor.

Our health in the noblest liquor.

6. To penetrate, as by dipping; to dip into. rare.

1842 Tennyson Morte d'Arthur 143 But ere he dipt the
urface, rose an arm. And caught him [i.e. Excalibur the
word) by the hilt.

5. To obtain or take up by dipping; to lift out

5. To obtain or take up by dipping; to lift out of a body of liquid, etc.: usually with up.

To dip snuff (Sonth. U. S.): to take snuff by dipping a split or brush-like stick or bit of rattan into it and rubbing it upon the teeth and gums.

1600 CARRW Cornwall 30 b, The shrimps are dipped up in shallow water by the shore side, with little round nets.

1844 Miss Mittora Village Ser. 1. (1863) 45 There she stands at the spring, dipping up water for to-morrow.

1848-60 BARTLETT Dict. Amer., To dip snuff, a mode of taking tobacco.

1865 L. L. Nobel Liebergs 272 Fresh water may be dipped in winter, from small open spaces in the bay.

1886 Century Mag. Feb. 586 Sam Upchurch smoked his pipe, and Peggy dipped snuff, but Dyer declined joining them in using tobacco.

6. transf. To lower or let down for an instant, as if dipping in a liquid: spec. to lower and then

6. transf. To lower or let down for an instant, as if dipping in a liquid; spec. to lower and then raise (a flag) as a naval salute, or (a sail) in tacking.

176 Trial of Nundocomar 43/a He dipt his seal on the cushion (ink-pad), and sealed the bond. 1889 READE Love me little II. iv. 174 'They have not got to dip their sail, as we have, every time we tack'...' I and the boy will dip the lug'.. Now this operation is always a nice one, particularly in these small luggers, where the lug has to be dipped, that is to say, lowered and raised again on the opposite side of the mast. 1882 NARES Seamanship (ed. 6) 148 The men who dip the sail should stand on the lee side. 1894 C. N. Rosinson Brit. Fleet 179 To-day, 'dipping the flag' is an act of courtesy; meno-fward on to do it to one another, but if merchant ships 'dip 'their ensigns to them they reply in a similar manner.

D. To cause to sink; to lower, depress.

1890 Geo. Eliot Coll. Breakf. P. 418 Duty or social good. Would dip the scale.

7. fig. To immerse, involve, implicate (in any

7. fig. To immerse, involve, implicate (in any

7. fig. To immerse, involve, implicate (in any affair, esp. of an undesirable kind). Chiefly in pass. (Cf. Deep a. 19.) Obs. exc. as in b.

a 16a7 Middleton Changeling III. iv. A woman dipp'd in blood, and talk of modesty! 1671-3 SIR C. Lyttelton in Hatton Corr. (1878) 74 S' Steph. Fox is dipt 70,000<sup>11</sup> deepe in that concerne. 1676 Dryden K'niad Keeper Prol., True Wit has seen its best Days long ago, It ne'er look'd up, since we were dipt in Show. 1700 — Fables Pref. (Globe) 500 He was a little dipped in the rebellion of the Commons. 1773 Burke Corr. (1844) II. 50 Then we shall be thoroughly dipped, and then there will be no way of getting out, but by disgracing England, or enslaving America. 1789 Mess. Plozzi Yourn. France I. 139 He was a man deeply dipped in judicial astrology. 1798 H. Walfolk Lett. (1857) I. Remin. iii. p. cix, Having been deeply dipped in the iniquities of the South Sea.

b. To involve in debt or pecuniary liabilities:

b. To involve in debt or pecuniary liabilities; to mortgage (an estate); to pawn. (colloq.)

1640 GLAFTHORNE Wit in Constable v, If you scorne to borrow, you may dip Your chaine. 1693 DRYDEN Persius vi. 160 Never dip thy Lands. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew s.v. Layd.up., Cloaths..are pawn'd or dipt for.. Money. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH Tales & Novels (Rtldg.) IX. xii. 116 My little Jessica has..played away at a rare rate with my ready money—dipped me confoundedly, 1880 Miss Braddon Just as I am ii, Nobody had ever been able to say that the Courtenay estate was 'dipped', 1883 — Phant. Fort. xxxv. (1884) 299 The young lady was slightly dipped.

(1884) 299 The young lady was slightly dipped.

II. Intransitive senses (some for reft.; others absolute uses).

absolute uses).

8. To plunge down a little into water or other liquid and quickly emerge. Const. in, into, under. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 110 A lantern wip lyst fletep and swymmeth aboue, and 3if pe li3t is iqueynt, it duppeb doun and dryncheb. 1710 Pe For Crusoe (1840) I. 110, 66, I was fain to dip for it into the water. 1880 W. Irving Sketch Bk., Voyage (1887) 24 Her yards would dip into the water; her bow was almost buried beneath the waves. 1843 MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome, Horat. vii, Unharmed the water-fowl may dip In the Volsinian mere. 1865 Swinburns Atalanta 16 Oars Break, and the beaks dip under, drinking death. 1884 W. C. Smith Kildrostan I. 1. 239 Slowly the muffled oars dip in the tide.

9. To plunge one's hand (or a ladle or the like) into water, etc., or into a vessel, esp. for the pur-

into water, etc., or into a vessel, esp. for the purpose of taking something out. b. slang. To pick pockets. c. To dip (deeply, etc.) into one's purse, nuans, etc.: (fig.) to withdraw or expend a consider-

means, etc.: (fig.) to withdraw or expend a considerable sum, to trench upon means.

1697 DRYDEN Persius 11. 38 Suppose I dipp'd among the worst, and Staius chose. 1817 Sporting Mag. (Farmer), I have dipped into 150. pockets and not found a shilling. a 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor I. viii. 334 In early life he had dipped so deeply into his property as obliged him to leave the country. 1824 Chr. World 19 June 453/2 As new schools are built, Mr. Mundella must dip more deeply into the national purse.

10. To fish by letting the bait dip and bob lightly on the water; = DAP v. 1, DIB v. 2, 3, DIBBLE v. 2. 2.
1799 G. SMITH Laboratory II. 272 The few which you may take, by dipping or dapping, will scarcely be eatable. 1895 [see Direise vol. 3s.].
11. transf. To sink or drop down through a small

11. transf. To sink or drop down through a small space, or below a particular level, as if dipping into water; to go down, sink, set.

4 1375 Joseph Arim. 534 He mette a gome on an hors.. He hente vp his hachet and huttes him euene. Wip be depin his hals downward he duppes. 1544 Whitlock Zoolomia 12 Use the North Starre of the Ancients, till.. that Guide dippeth under the Horizon. 1700 Lett. fr. Lond. Trill. (1721) 8 Before he had told it all, the Sun dipp in. 1781 Cowper Hope 374 Suppose the beam should dip on the wrong side. 1798 COLERIDGE Anc. Mar. 111, The Sun's rim dips; the stars rush out. 1823 KANE Grinnell Exp. iv. (1856) 31 During the bright twilight interval he [the sun] will dip but a few degrees below the horizon. 1894 BLACK Jud. Shaks. ix, The swallows dipping and darting under the boughs.

b. To move the body downwards in obeisance; to drop a curtsy; to 'bob'.
1817 BYRON Beppo lxv, To some she curtsies, and to some she dips.

c. To extend a little way downwards or below a surface (without motion); to sink.

C. To extend a little way downwards or below a surface (without motion); to sink.

1854 Ronalds & Richardson Chem. Technol. (ed. 2) I. 292

The short pipes v are consequently allowed to project about that much above the level of the plate, while their lower extremities dip into shallow cups which remain filled with liquid.

1878 L. P. Merroith Technol Superficial decay [of the tooth] is confined to the enamel covering, or dips but slightly into the dentine.

1887 Bowen Virg. Encid 111.

536 Two turreted precipice blocks Dip, like walls, to the wave.

12. To have a downward inclination; to incline or slope downwards; to be inclined to the horizon: spec. of the magnetic needle, and in Geol. of strata

spec. of the magnetic needle, and in Geol. of strata (see DIP sb. 4, 5).

1656 Hooke Microgr. 172 The plain of it lies almost horizontal, but onely the forepart does dip a little, or is somewhat more deprest.

1727-51 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Dippingneedle, A magnetical needle so hung as that...one end dips, or inclines to the horizon.

1727-17 Chambers Cycl. s.v. Dippingneedle, A magnetical needle so hung as that...one end dips, Dipp is when the Flat-Beds lies not Levell, but declines some way, and it is by them that we know when the Rock Dipps, unless we be on the Top of it.

1796 Withering down, 12 to 2 inches over.

1806 Gazetteer Scotl. (ed. 2) 70 The strata are in some instances perpendicular to the horizon, and in all dip very much.

1806 Scoressy Acc. Arctic Reg. 11. 539 In this hemisphere, the north end of the needle dips, but the contrary in the southern hemisphere, where the south end of the needle dips.

18. To go (more or less) deeply into a subject.

1735 Young Centaur ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 134 But I shall not dip so deep in its consequences.

1848 Tennyson Lecksley H. 15 Here about the beach I wander'd... When I dipt into the future far as human eye could see.

14. To dip into (a book, a subject of study): to enter slightly and briefly into a subject, without becoming absorbed or 'buried' in it; said especially of reading short passages here and there in a book, without continuous perusal.

(Cf. skim, to read superficially and slightly but continuous perusal)

(Cf. skim, to read supericially and sugnity but continuously) 1082 Dryden Relig. Laici Pref. (Globe) 191 They cannot dip into the Bible, but one text or another will turn up for their purpose. 1686 Goad Celest. Bodies II. i. 123 Vou cannot dip into a Diary but you will find it. 1760 Gray Lett. Wks. 1884 III. 24, I have not attentively read him, but only dipp'd here and there. 1777 W. Dalrymple Tray. 59. 9. Port. Pref. 4, I have endeavoured to dip a little into the state of government. 1794 Sullivan View Vat. II, Might not Moses have dipped. in the same source with the authors of the Shaasta? 1877 A. B. Edwards Up Nile iv. 96 We have of course been dipping into Herodotus.

**Dip** (dip), sb. [f. Dip v.]

Dip (dip), sb. [f. DIP v.]

1. An act of dipping; a plunge or brief immersion in water or other liquid; also transf. and fig.: see various senses of the verb.

1599 Marston Sco. Villanie 1. iv. 189 For ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips, Are not so soone discoloured. 1686 Goad Celest. Bodies 1. xvi. 101 The Celerity of a Boat is continued by a successive dip of the Oar. 1797-51 Chambers Cycl. sv. Candle, A trough to catch the droppings, as the Candles are taken out each dip. 1796 Mas. Glasse Cookery xiv. 248 Have ready. .a pan of clean cold water, just give your pudding one dip in. 1843 James Forest Days ii, '11 give him a dip in the horse pond'. 1891. J. MILLER Songs Italy (1898) 14 There was only the sound of the long oar' dip, As the low moon sailed up the sea. 1894 L. Stephen Honrs in Library (1892) 11. ii. 51 He rode sixty miles from his house to have a dip in the sea. 1893 J. J. Young Ceram. Art 81 Stone-ware is very seldom glazed by a 'dip'.

b. A dip in or into (a book): see DIP v. 14.
1766 Foote Minor 1. (1767) 25 Come, shall we have a dip in the history of the Four Kings this morning? 1838 Jas. Grant St. Lond. 373 A half-hour's 'dip' into some circulating-library book.

c. The act of dipping up liquid, e.g. ink with the pen; the quantity taken up at one act of dipping. 1841 S. Warren 10,000 a year III. 10 He took his pen in his right hand with a fresh dip of ink in it. 1889 Durham Univ. Ynil. 196 The same 'dip of ink is always ready.

d. A curtsy, a 'bob': cf. DIP v. 11 b. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) Ode to Burke Wks. 1812 III. 38 Then the Dame will answer with a dip. 1808 — Ep to Mrs. Clarke ibid. V. 392 The nods of Monarchs and the dips of Queens.

e. A going down out of sight or below the horizon.
1864 Tennyson En. Ard. 244 Ev'n to the last dip of the

Mrs. Clarke 10th. 1. 392 are noted to seem of the dips of Queens.

e. A going down out of sight or below the horizon.

1864 Tennyrson En. Ard. 244 Ev'n to the last dip of the vanishing sail She watch'd it.

f. Naut. The position of being dipped or lowered (of a sail: see Dip v. 6): in phr. at the dip.

1885 J. M. Caulfrild Scamanskip Notes 6 The church pendant is used at the dip at the mizen truck while working cables. 1893 Markham in Daily News 3 July 5/6, I directed my flag lieutenant to keep the signal .. at the dip.

2. Depth or amount of submergence (e.g. of a paddle-wheel) or depression; depth or distance

2. Depth or amount of submergence (e.g. of a paddle-wheel) or depression; depth or distance below a particular level; depth of a vessel, etc. 1793 Smeaton Edystone L. § 97 That ruler would mark upon the upright rod, the dip of the point on which it stood, below the level of the instrument. 1894 Kinght Dich. Mech., Dip, the depth of submergence of the float of a paddle-wheel. 1880 Act 43-4 Vict. c. 24 § 17 Any attempt... to deceive him in taking the dip or gauge of any vessel.

3. Astron. and Surveying. The angular distance of the visible horizon below the horizontal plane through the observer's eye: the apparent depression

through the observer's eye; the apparent depression of the horizon due to the observer's elevation, which has to be allowed for in taking the altitude of a heavenly body.

heavenly body.

1774 M. MACKENZIE Maritime Surv. 1. 18 A Table of the Depression, or Dip, of the Horizon of the Sea. 1820 Scoressey Acc. Arctic Reg. 1. 444 The dip of the sea... at 20 feet height of the eye, the error would be 56 miles. 1828 J. H. Moore Pract. Navig. (ed. 20) 154 The dip to be subtracted in the fore observation, and to be added in the back observation. 1875 Bedford Sailor's Packet-bl. v. (ed. 2) 181 Measure angle... from maintop; add dip for that height.

4. The downward inclination of the magnetic angle...

needle at any particular place; the angle which the direction of the needle makes with the horizon.

the direction of the needle makes with the horizon.

1737-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Dipping-needle, The dip.. in the year 1576 he found at London to be 71° 50′. But the dip varies. 1820 SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg. II. 545 The intensity of the magnetic force was the greatest where the dip was the greatest. 1822 Nat. Philos., Magnetism iii. § 98.

24 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The dip diminishes as we approach the equator, and increases as we recede from it on either side. c. 1865 J. Wytone in Circ. Sc. I. 245/2 At the present time, the dip for London is about 67°.

5. Downward slope of a surface; esp. in Mining and Geol. the downward slope of a stratum or vein: estimated, as to direction, by the point of

vein: estimated, as to direction, by the point of the compass towards which the line of greatest slope tends, and as to magnitude, by its angle of inclination to the horizon.

inclination to the horizon.

1708 J. C. Compt. Collier (1845) 40 There is a Rise, or Ason, for a Colliery under Ground, and so by Consequence the Contrary Way a Dip or Setling. 2747 W. Hooson Miner's Dict. Gijj, The natural Dipp of a Vein is when it runs it self more down into the Rock. 1749 Brand Hist. Newcastle II. 679 The strata. have an inclination or descent, called the dip, to some particular part of the horizon. 1832 De LA Brenk Geol. Man. (ed. 2) 545 The direction of faults and mineral veins, and the dip of strata, are daily becoming of greater importance. 1877 A. H. Green Phys. Geol. 343 The line of dip is the line of greatest inclination that can be drawn on the surface of a bed. 1891 S. C. SCRIVEMER Fields & Cities to The very sudden lowering of the water-line in the river just around the gap, and the dip of the water quickly and more quickly approaching the gap.

6. A hollow or depression to which the surrounding high ground dips or sinks.

6. A hollow or depression to which the surrounding high ground dips or sinks.

1769 W. GILPIN Wye 129 Woody hills which form beautiful dips at their intersections.

1824 BECKFORD Italy I. 175 We saw groves and villages in the dips of the hills.

1863 GEO.

ELICT Romola II. viii, The great dip of ground. making a gulf between her and the sombre calm of the mountains.

1878 H. M. STANLEY Dark Cont. I. xvi. 434 The main column arrived at the centre of the dip in the Uzimba ridge.

7. (Short for dip-candle.) A candle made by respectedly dipping a wick into melted tallow.

peatedly dipping a wick into melted tallow.

1815 W. H. IRELAND Scribbleomania 15 Paper . . br
sugar to fold, Tea, soap . . dip or choice mould.

MARRYAT F. Mildmay viii. A purser's dip—vulço, a farthing candle. c1865 Letheby in Circ. Sc. 1. 93/2 Two sorts of candles are commonly met with in commerce—namely dips and moulds. 1889 Stevenson Underwoods 1. xxx. 63, I am a kind of farthing dip Unfriendly to the nose and eyes.

8. A preparation into which something is dipped, as bronzing-dip, sheep-dip, etc. (cf. DIP v. 3).
1891 Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scat. Ser. IV. III. 269. Any other dips I have seen. 1897 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Dip, a poisonous liquid in which sheep are dipped to kill fags. 1883 R. Haldane Workshop Receipts Ser. II. 244 The bronzing dip may be prepared by dissolving in 1 gal. hot water & Ib. each perchloride of iron and perchloride of copper. 1883 Paily News 15 Feb. 5/6 Before the arrival of the last convoy there the carbolic acid was exhausted. Sheep dip had to be substituted.

9. A sweet sauce for puddings, etc. (local Eng.

9. A sweet sauce for puddings, etc. (local Eng.

and U.S.)

a 1825 FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Dip, a sauce for dumplings, composed of melted butter, vinegar, and brown sugar. 1884. Cheshire Gloss., Dip, sweet sauce eaten with pudding. If flavoured with brandy it is called Brandy-dip.

10. Thiever's slang. A pickpocket; also pocket-picking. (Cf. DIP v. 9 b.)

1829 in MATSELL Vocab. 26 (Farmer). 1888 St. Louis Globe Democrat(Farmer Amer.), A dip touched the Canadian sheriff for his watch and massive chain while he was reading the Riot Act.

11. Comb. [In some cases it is the verb-stem rather than the sh.]: dip-bucket. a bucket con-

11. Comb. [In some cases it is the verb-stem rather than the sb.]: dip-bucket, a bucket contrived to turn easily and dip into water; dip-candle, a candle made by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted tallow, a dipped candle; dip-circle, a dipping-needle having a vertical graduated circle for measuring the amount of the dip; dip-head, a heading driven to the dip in a coal-mine in which the beds have a steep inclination; whence dip-head level; dip-needle = DIPPING-NEEDLE; dip-net, a small net with a long handle, used to catch fish by dipping it in the water; dip-pipe, a valve in the hydraulic main of gas-works, etc., arvalve in the hydraulic main of gas-works, etc., arranged to dip into water or tar, or other liquid, and ranged to the into water of tar, or other indust, and form a seal; a seal-pipe; dip-rod, a rod on which candle-wicks are hung to be dipped; dip-section, a section showing the dip of the strata; dip-sector, a reflecting instrument on the principle of the sextant, used to ascertain the dip of the horizon: see SECTOR; dip-side, the side on which the dip or declivity is; dip-splint, a kind of friction match; dip-trap, a drain trap formed by a dip or depression of the pipe in which water stands so as

dip-trap, a drain trap formed by a dip or depression of the pipe in which water stands so as to prevent the upward passage of sewer-gas; dip-well, a well whence water is got by dipping.

1829 MAREVAT F. Mildmay ii, On it stood a brass candlestick, with a "dip-candle. 1864 Thackeray D. Divid vii. (1869) 67 The apprentice...came up...from the cellar with a string of dip-candles. 1896 Davis Polaris Exp. ix. 218 One of the snow houses was designed for the "dip-circle. 1881 MAXWELL Electr. 4 Magn. II. 116 A new dip-circle, in which the axis of the needle... is slung on two filaments of silk or spider's thread, the ends of the filaments being attached to the arms of a delicate balance. 1895 Ure. Dict. Arts III. 236 Were the coal-field an entire elliptical basin, the "dip-head levels carried from any point would be elliptical. Ibid. III. 328 It is, moreover, proper to make the first set of pillars next the dip-head much stronger. 1881 MAXWELL Electr. 4 Magn. II. 113 The magnetic dip is found by means of the "Dip Needle. 1882 Thorrau Lett. (1865) 171 The villagers catching smelts with "dip-nets in the twilight. 1894 Knicht Dict. Mich. I. 705 The seal-cup is charged with tar, which permits the movable "dip-pipe to be lifted into or out of the main. 1884 Nature 13 Nov. 33 It is admirably seen in "dip-section on the east and north slopes. 1833 HERSCHEL Astron. i. 16 The visible area, as measured by the "dip-section on the east and north slopes. 1834 Mechanic's Mag. 445. 1853 Kank Grinnell Exp. ix. (1856) 67 Minute observations of dip-sectors and repeating circles. 1895 Ure Dict. Arts III. 325 Have on the "dip side of the level a small quantity of water... so as to guide the workmen in driving the level. 1893 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene x. § 2. 367 The common mason's or "dip-trap, and the notorious D trap. 1894 B. Fowler in Proc. Geol. Assoc. XIII. 364 This clay throws out two fine springs, forming "dip-wells, in Hammer village.

Dipar, obs. form of DlapeEs.

Dipartite (dipā ttait), a. [f. Di-1, L. dis-asunder + partit-us

Dipartite (dəipā ntəit), a. [f. Di-1, L. disasunder + partit-us divided, f. partire to divide, part. (The L. compound was dispertitus.)] Divided into various parts. So Dipartited ppl. a.;

vided into various parts. So Dipartited ppl. a.;
Dipartition, division, parting asunder.
1835 New Monthly Mag. XIII. 61 Whose form is either
dipartited, or disposed in conglomerated magnificence.
1836 G. S. Faber Hist. Vallenses III. ix. 399 All men shall pass
two ways; the good, to glory; the wicked, to torment.
But, if any one shall not believe this dipartition, let him attend to Scripture from the end to the commencement.
1838
RUSKIN Praterita 1. iii. 83 Upon which I found my claim
to the sensible reader's respect for these dipartite writings.

Dipartition.

Dipa:schal, a. [f. DI-2 twice + PASCHAL.]

Including two passovers.

a 1840 L. CARPENTER cited in Worcester.

Dip-bucket, -circle: see DIP 5b. 11.

Dipchick, var. of DABCHICK.

Dipe, obs. form of DEEP.

Dip-ears (di<sup>\*</sup>p<sub>1</sub><sup>1</sup>e<sub>12</sub>). Also dip-ear. [f. Dip v. + Ear. 'from its graceful movements.' Swainson.] A marine bird, the Little Tern, Sterna minuta.

1885 SWAINSON Prov. Names Brit. Birds 204 Little Tern (Sterna minuta).. Dip ears (Norfolk).

Dipetalous (doipe tāləs), a. Bot. [f. mod I.. dipetal-us (f. Gr. δι- (DI-2) twice + πέταλ-ον leaf, PETAL) +-0US.] Having two petals.

1707 SLOANE Jamaica I. Pref., Those which are Monopetalous first, those Dipetalous next. 1883 in 5yd. Soc. Lex.

Diphanite (diffanit). Min. [f. (1846) Gr. δι-, δίs twice, doubly + -φαν-ης showing, appearing +-ITE: 'because it has quite a different aspect according to the direction in which it is looked at'.] A name given by Nordenskiöld to a mineral at'.] A name given by Nordenskiöld to a mineral now regarded as belonging to the species MAR-

now regarded as belonging to the species man GARITE.

Viewed from the side, its prisms are bluish, transparent, and of vitreous lustre; looking down on the base, they are white, opaque, and of nacreous lustre.

1850 DANA Min. 222. 1868 μοία, 507 Diphanite is from the Emerald mines of the Ural, with chrysoberyl and phenacite.

Diphasic (dəifə'ızik), a. [f. Gr. &- (D1-²) twice + φάσις appearance, phase + -1.0] Characterized by having two phases: spec. used of an electric variation of which the period of duration is divided into two stages, one positive and the other divided into two stages, one positive and the other

regative.

1881 Burdon Sanderson in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXIII. 7
The diphasic character of the variation. is due to the interference of the opposite electromotive actions of the upper and under cells.

Dip-head: see Dip sb. 11.

Dip-head: see DIP 5b. 11.

Diphen- in chemical terms: see DI-2 2, PHEN-.

Diphenic (daifrnik), a. Chem. [f. DI-2 +
PHENIC.] In diphenic acid (2C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>·CO·OH) obtained by the oxidation of phenanthrene, one of the constituents of coal-tar. Its salts are Diphenates.

1875 WATTS Dict. Chem. VII. 434 Diphenic acid heated with excess of quick lime, is converted, not into diphenylene ketone.

Diphenol (daifrnpl). Chem. [f.DI-2 + PHENOL (f. as next +-OL in alcohol).]

An aromatic alcohol having the composition (C.H.OH). (that of PHENOL being C.H.OH).

(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH)<sub>2</sub> (that of PHENOL being C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH). It has isomeric modifications, crystallizing in colourless rhombic crystals, and in shining needles.

1877 WATTS Forenes' Chem. II. 567 Dioxydiphenyl or Di-

phenol.

Diphenyl (doise nil). Chem. [f. DI-2 + PHENYL, F. phényle (f. φαίνειν to show, bring to light + Carbon having the formula C<sub>6</sub> H C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>, or twice that of the radical PHENYL.

1873 Fourses' Chem. (ed. 11) 758. 1877 WATTS ibid. (ed. 12) II. 562 Diphenyl crystallizes from alcohol in iridescent nacreous scales.

b. attrib. and Comb., as diphenyl group, diphenyl

b. attrib. and Comb., as diphenyl group, diphenyl ketone, diphenyl-methane, etc.
Diphe nylamine, a crystalline substance having a pleasant odour and weakly basic properties, prepared by the dry distillation of rosaniline blue, and used in the preparation of various dye-stuffs; hence diphenylamine blue=spirit blue. 1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. IV. 453 Diphenylamine heated with chloride of benzoyl yields diphenyl-benzamide. 1882 Athenzum 25 Mar. 384/3 This colour is the chloride of a base which the author has proved to be diphenyldiamidotriphenylcarbinol. 1884 Manch. Exam. 6 Oct. 4/5 The process of manufacture. of diphenylaminenaphtol, resorcine, or alizarine dyes. alizarine dyes.

Dipho sphate. Chem. See DI-2 2 and Phos-

PHATE.

1836 HENRY Elem. Chem. II. 121 There is also .. a diphosphate, consisting of 1 atom of phosphoric acid and 2 atoms of the protoxide. c 1865 G. Gore in Circ. Sc. 1. 220/2 Pyrophosphate of soda is easily formed by heating to redness the common diphosphate of soda.

Diphrelatic, a. nonce-wd. [f. Gr. διφρηλάτ-ης charioteer + -1c.] Relating to the driving of a chariot, chariot-driving. (humorous or affected.)

1849 De Quincey Eng. Mail Coach Wks. IV. 327 Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I cognominated Cyclops diphrelates .. I .. studied the diphrelate art.

Diphtheria (difpi\*riā). Path. [ad. F. diphtherie, substituted by Bretonneau for his earlier term diphtherite: see DIPHTHERITIS.]

An acute and highly infectious disease, character-

An acute and highly infectious disease, characterized by inflammation of a mucous surface, and by an exudation therefrom which results in the formation of a firm pellicle or false membrane. Its chief seat is the mucous membrane of the throat and air passages, but other mucous surfaces are at times attacked, as are also wounds or abrasions of the

skin.

1847 Godfrey in Lancet Nov. 542 Report on Cases of Diphtheria or malignant sore throat.

1858 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 1 A disease of a new name has been recognised. From having first been noticed at Boulogne it was called the Boulogne sore throat; it has now received the medical name of Diphtheria.

1848 Sat. Rev. VI. 11/2 To save us from cholera, typhus, and diphtheria.

1850 New Syd. Soc. Year-ok. 517 Ranking publishes a lecture on diphtheria, in which he describes the disease as one wholly new to this country.

1848 Sir L. PLAYAIR Sp. in Parl. 18 Mar., Diphtheria. when first imported from France in 1855, we used to call the Boulogne sore throat.

1851 Daily News 14 Sept. 5/4 The Russian journals publish some terrible details of the diphtheria epidemic in Russia.

1852 Daily News 21 Mar. 6/2 The

diphtheria handbill which the sanitary authorities have published. 1895 Brit. Med. Jrnl. 30 Mar. 721 The girl's throat was .. found to contain the diphtheria bacillus. Hence Diphtherial, Diphtherian adjs., of or

Pall Mall G. 3 July 3/1 Sucking a tube to draw out the diphtherian and on the chemical Pall Mall G. 3 July 3/1 Sucking a tube to draw out the diphtherian matter in his child's throat. 1893 G. Merrittonian One of the commonality hear of the commonality.

**Diphtheric** (-e-rik), a. [f. DIPHTHERIA + -IC.] = DIPHTHERITIC.

= DIPHTHERITIC.

1859 SEMPLE Mem. Diphtheria v. 177 The diphtheric virus. 1860 New Syd. Soc. Year-bk. 152 Diphtheric affection of the skin. 1889 J. C. Morison Service of Man (1889) 102 The surgeon who sucks diphtheric poison from a dying child's throat and dies himself in consequence.

| Diphtherite (French): see DIPHTHERITIS.

Diphtheritic (difpéritik), a. [mod. f. DIPHTHERITIS; in F. diphthéritique (Littré).] Of the nature or character of diphtheria: belonging to or

nature or character of diphtheria; belonging to or

nature or character of diphtheria; belonging to or connected with diphtheria.

1847-9 Todd Cycl. Anat. IV. 118 The deposits which we include under the title Diphtheritic. 1850 Ramsay in Dublin Med. Press Aug. 137 (title) Diphtheritic Inflammation of the Pharynx and Tousils. 1884 R. Marryar in 19th Cent. May 845 A woman. suffering from a diphtheritic sore-throat.

b. Affected with or suffering from diphtheria. 1830 Boston Yrnl. Chem. Dec. 143 Dr. Day has often pre-cribed for diphtheritic patients .. a gargle composed of salt dissolved in .. water. Hence **Diphtheritically** adv., in the manner of

diphtheria.

1886 Cresswell in Sanitarian (N. Y.) XVII. 202 Likelihood of rendering them diphtheritically infectious.

Diphtheritis (difpersitis). Path. Also || (Fr.) diphtherite. [mod. f. Gr. διφθέρα or διφθερίς skin, hide, piece of leather + -ITIS; the disease being so named on account of the tough many harms developed upon the parts offseted.

disease being so named on account of the tough membrane developed upon the parts affected.

First used in 1821 in the French form diphtherite by Bretonneau of Tours in a paper before the French Academy, published 1826; the word was taken into English and German medical literature, usually as diphtheritis, though the Fr. form was occasional in the scanty English notices of the disease before 1857. In 1855, Bretonneau in a new memoir substituted the name diphtheric, probably because terms in -ite, -itis, are properly formed on names of the part affected, as in bronchitis, laryngitis; in Eng. this was adapted as diphtheria, when 'Boulogne sore-throat' became epidemic here in 1857–88; but the adj. diphtheritic was generally retained in preference to diphtheric used by some. (Contributed by Dr. W. Sykes.)]

was generally retained in preference to diphtheric used by some. (Contributed by Dr. W. Sykes.)]

= DIPHTHERIA.
[1286 BRETONNEAU Traité de la Diphthérite (Hatz.-Darm.), Qu'il me soit permis de désigner cette phlegmasie par la dénomination de 'diphthérite'. 1836-47 Todo Cycl. Anat.
III. 116/1 Examples of croup... analogous to the diphtherite of Bretonneau. 1860 New Syd. Soc. Year-bk. 151
The great distinctive mark between diphtherite and croup.] 1836 Lond. Med. Rev. XXVI. 499 Review of Bretonneau on Diphtheritis. 1840 A. Tweedle Syst. Pract. Med. IV. 48 This species of angina is characterized by the formation of albuminous pellicles on the surface of the inflamed membrane, whence it was named by M. Bretonneau of Tours 'Diphtheritis'. 1853 A. SMITH in Dublin Hosp. Gaz. II. 149 Diphtheritis'. 1853 A. SMITH in Dublin Hosp. Gaz. II. 149 Diphtheritis'. 1821 A. SMITH in Dublin Hosp. Gaz. II. 149 Diphtheritis'. 1824 A. SMITH in Dublin Hosp. Gaz. II. 149 Diphtheritis'. 1825 A. SMITH in Dublin Hosp. Gaz. II. 149 Diphtheritis'. 1825 A. SMITH in Dublin Hosp. Gaz. II. 149 Diphtheritis'. 1825 A. SMITH in Dublin Hosp. Gaz. II. 149 Diphtheritis'. 1825 A. SMITH in Dublin Hosp. Gaz. II. 149 Diphtheritis'. 1825 C. WEST. Dit. 1860 (d. 4) XXV. 381 This other disease, Angina Maligna, Diphtheritis, or more correctly Diphtheria, is no new malady.

Diphtheroid (diffperoid), a. [f. as prec. + 01D.] Of the form or appearance of diphtheria. 1851 BUMSTEAD Ven. Dis. (1879) 450 Diphtheroid [chancre] of the glans. 1833 Syd. 3oc. Lex., Diphtheroid, like a tanned skin, or like Diphtheria, or a diphtheritic product. 181d., Diphtheroid ulceration.

Diphtheroid ulceration.

Diphtheroid vlceration.

Diphtheroid vlceration.

Car. Jubytheroid, like a tanned skin, or like Diphtheroia, earlier dyptongue, ad. L. diphthongus, a. Gr. δίφθογγοs, adj. having two sounds, sb. a diphthong, f. δι-, δίs twice, doubly + φθογγοs voice, sound.]

A union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable; the combination of a sonantal with a consonantal

A union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable; the combination of a sonantal with a consonantal

the combination of a sonantal with a consonantal vowel.

The latter is usually one of the two vowels i and n, the extremes of the vowel scale, which pass into the consonants y, w. When these sounds, called by Melville Bell glidts, follow the sonantal vowel, the combination is called a 'falling diphthong', as in ont, how, boil, boy; when they precede, the combination is a 'rising diphthong', as in It. novo, piano. It is common in the latter case to consider the first element as the consonant wo y. 1483 Cath. Angl. 100/2 A Diptonge [MS. A. Dypton], diptongens. 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Diphthongs, at the complexions, or couplings of Vowells. 1668 Wilkins Real Char. 15 I and n according to our English pronunciation of them, are not properly Vowels, but Diphthongs. 1749 Prover Pros. Numbers of All Dipthongs are naturally long. But in English Numbers they are often short. 1896 C. P. Mason Eng. Gram. (ed. 21) § 17 When two vowel sounds are uttered without a break between them, we get what is called a vocal or sonant diphthong. 1888 J. WRIGHT O. H. German Prim. § 10 All the OHG. diphthongs...were falling diphthongs; that is, the stress fell upon the first of the two

elements. 1892 Sweet New Eng. Gram. 230 If two vowels are uttered with one impulse of stress, so as to form a single syllable, the combination is called a diphthong, such as (0i) in oil.

b. Often applied to a combination of two vowel

b. Often applied to a combination of two vowel characters, more correctly called DIGRAPH.

When the two letters represent a simple sound, as ea, on, in kead, held, somp (sup), they have been termed an improper diphthong: properly speaking these are monophthongs written by digraphs.

1530 PALSGR. 15 This diphthong on .. in the frenche tong shalbe sounded lyke as the Italians sounde this vowell u. c. 1660 A. Hume Brit. Tongme (1865) to We have of this thre diphthonges, tuae with a before, as and ai, and ane with the e before, ea. 1668 Pauce in A. J. Ellis E. E. Pronume.

1. iii. (Chaucer Soc.) 125 That is an improper dipthong that loseth the sound of one vowel. There are eight improper dipthongs, ta et it eo, as on ui, on obscure as in cousin. 1876 C. P. MASON Eng. Gram. (ed. 21) \$ 17 When two of the letters called vowels are written together to represent either a sonant diphthong or a simple vowel sound, we get a written diphthong often represents very different vowel sounds.

C. esp. In popular use, applied to the ligatures

c. esp. In popular use, applied to the ligatures

Sounds.

C. esp. In popular use, applied to the ligatures  $\mathcal{R}$ ,  $\alpha$  of the Roman alphabet.

As prenounced in later L., and in modern use, these are no longer diphthongs, but monophthongs; the OE. ligatures  $\mathcal{R}$  and  $\alpha$  always represented monophthongs.

1889 HARRISON England II. xix. (1877) I. 312 Waldzen with a diphthong. 1631 Weever Am. Fun. Mon. To Rdr. Aij, I write the Latine... as I find it... E vocall for E diphthong, diphthongs being but lately come into use. 1700 Addis (1727) 20 We find that Felix is never written with an αc diphthongue. 1796 7 tr. Keyster's Trav. (1760) III. 222 The epitaph, in which the diphtong  $\mathcal{R}$ , according to the custom of those times, is expressed by a single e...Vitam obiit VII Id. Oct. etatis sue ann. I. 4 L. d. transf. Applied to a combination of two consonants in one syllable (consonantal diphthong), especially to such intimate unions as those of ch (15) and dg or j (dz), in church, judge.

1860 M. Hopkins Hawaii 65 The Hawaiian alphabet... is .. destitute of consonant diphthongs. 1889 PITMAN Man. Phonogr. (new ed.) § 64 The simple articulations p. b. f. d, etc. are often closely united with the liquids l and r, forming a kind of consonant diphthong... as in plongh... try.

e. attrib. = DIPHTHONGAL.

1798 H. BLAIR Lect. I. ix (R.), We abound more in vowel and diphthong v. [f. prec. sb.: cf. mod. F. diphthongur.] trans. To sound as a diphthong; to make into a diphthong.

and diphthong sounds, than most languages.

Diphthong, v. [f. prec. sb.: cf. mod. F. diphthonguer.] trans. To sound as a diphthong; to make into a diphthong.

1246 WORCESTER cites Chr. Observ. 1888 Sweet Eng. Sounds 21 Isolative diphthonging or 'vowel-cleaving' mainly affects long vowels. Ibid. 277 The characteristic feature of the [living English] vowel-system is its diphthonging of all the earlier long monophthongs. 1894 F. J. Curtis Rimes of Chariodus 50 Arguments for the diphthonging of I in early texts.

Diphthongal (dif pyngăl), a. [f. Diphthong 5b. + - AL.] Of or belonging to a diphthong; of the nature of a diphthong.

1748 Phil. Trans. XIV. 403 That γ vocal Notes or Vowels...struck, as one may say, in diphthongal or triphthongal Chords with each other, may well enough account for the Sounds of our Language. 1806 M. Smart in Monthly Mag. XXI. 14 So easily does r slide into vowel or dipthongal sounds. 1867 A. J. Ellis E. E. Promunc. I. iii. 116 Ben Jonson...entrely ignores the diphthongal character of long i. 1888 Sweet Eng. Sounds 248 A diphthongal pronunciation of the .. words.

Hence Diphthongally adv.

1846 WORCESTER cites WYIE. Mod. The question whether long i was already pronounced diphthongally in 1500.

Diphthonga tion. rare - 0. [f. DIPHTHONG v.: see -ATION. Cf. mod. F. diphthongaison.] =

DIPHTHONGIZATION. In mod. Dicts.

Diphthongic (dif pyngik), a. [f. Gr. δίφθογγ-ov DIPHTHONG 5b. + -10.] = DIPHTHONGAL.

1880 Sweet in President's Addr. Philol. Soc. 41 The treatment of the diphthongic vowel. 1886 — in Academy 24 Apr. 293/3 The older true diphthongic pronunciation of [Latin] ae and ae nearly as in English by and boy.

Diphthongise (dif pyngoiz), v. [ad. Gr. δφ-θογγίζ-ειν to spell with a diphthong: see -IZE.]

1. trans. To turn into a diphthong: see -IZE.]

1. trans. To form a diphthong.

1867 A. J. Ellis E. Engl. Promunc. I. iii. 196 This second (1) may diphthongise with any preceding vowel.

Hence Diphthongus (dif pyngois), a. rare. [f. as DIPHTHONG + -OUS.] Of the nature of a diphthong; 1874

**Diphthongous** (dif progos), a. rare. [f. as DIPHTHONG + -OUS.] Of the nature of a diphthong;

DIPHTHONG + -OUS.] Of the nature of a diphthong; diphthongal.

1833 Philol. Museum II. 116 Mere modulations of the vowels, or at most different diphthongous combinations.

Diphy-, ad. Gr. διφν- from διφν-ής, of double nature or form, double, bipartite; a frequent formative of modern scientific words: as Diphyoero Ichth. [Gr. κίρκ-ος tail], a diphycercal fish.

Diphyoeroal (difis5'1käl) a., having the tail

divided into two equal halves by the caudal spine. **Diphycercy**, diphycercal condition. **Diphyid** Zool., a member of the Diphyidæ, a family of Hydrozoa, having a pair of swimming-bells opposite each other on the upper part of the stem. **Diphyodont** a. [Gr. δδοντ-tooth], having two distinct sets of teeth; consisting (as teeth) of two sets:

Diphyodont a. [Gr. 880rr-tooth], having two distinct sets of teeth; consisting (as teeth) of two sets: as in the deciduous and permanent teeth of mammals; as sb. a diphyodont mammal. Diphyso-todd, diphyo-Zool., a free-swimming organism consisting of a group of zoolds detached from a colony of Hydrozo of the order Siphonophora.

1833 Syd. Soc. Lex., \*Diphycerc, a fish with the form of tail called Diphycercal. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life Introd, 70 A true \*diphyercal tail is finally produced in the Acanthopteri. 1871 Huxley Anal. Vert. Anim. i. 16 The extremity of the spine divides the caudal fin-rays into two nearly equal moieties, an upper and a lower, and the fish is said to be diphycercal. 1884 SEDGWICK tr. Claus. Zool. I. 250 These groups of individuals may in some \*diphydos become free and assume a separate existence as Eudoxia. 1884 Owen in Circ. Sc. (1865) II. 100/1 The diphyodonts. .. generate two sets of teeth. Ibid., The diphyodont mammalia. 1883 FLOWER in Glasgow Weekly Her. 14 July 8/1 Teeth. of the simple homodont and diphyodon type. 1861 J. R. Greene Man. Anim. Kingd., Celent. 100 The same naturalist [Huxley] has proposed the distinctive term of \*Diphyzoolids\* for those singular detached reproductive portions of adult Calycophorids which received the name of \*monogastric Diphyzodis\*. 1877 Huxley Anal. Inv. Anim. iii. § 3. 145 As they attain their full development, each set becomes detached, as a free-swimming complex Diphyzodol. In this condition they grow and alter their form and size so much that they were formerly regarded as distinct genera.

Diphyllous (doin' 108). a. Bot. [f. mod. L.

as distinct genera.

Diphyllous (dəifi ləs), a. Bot. [f. mod.L. diphyllous (f. Gr. δι-, (DI-2) twice + φύλλ-ον leaf) + -0us.] Having two leaves (or sepals).

1768 Jas. Lee Introd. Bot. 1. xi. (ed. 4) 25 The Calyx. In respect to its Parts it is.. Diphyllous, of two [leaves] as in Fumaria. 1831 Pantologia, Diphyllous, in botany, a two-leaved calyx: as in papaver and fumaria.

Diphyo-: see DIPHY-.

Diphyo-ita (differit) th (a) Theol. [f. Gr.

Diphysite (diffissit), sb. (a.) Theol. [f. Gr. δι-, δίς twice, doubly + φύσις nature + -ITE.] One who held the doctrine (Diphysitism), of two distinct natures in Christ, a divine and a human, as opposed to the monophysite doctrine: see Dro-

Diplanetic (deiplanetik), a. Bot. [mod. f. Gr. δι- Di- 2 twice + πλανητικ- os disposed to wander, f. πλανητός wandering (see Planer).] Having two active periods separated by a period of rest: said of the zoospores of certain Fungi of the family Saprolegnies. So Dipla netism, the condition or

suprotegnies. So Dipla netism, the condition or property of being diplanetic.

1888 M. M. Harroc in Annals of Bot. 203 note, The 'first form' of zoospore. is ovoid with a pair of flagella from the front.. The 'second form' is uniform with an anterior and posterior flagellum diverging from the hilum. The existence of these two forms constitutes the phenomenon of diplanetism.

+ **Diplanti dian**, a. Obs. [f. Gr. διπλό-os double + ἀντί against, opposite + είδοs form, image + - IAN.] Applied to a form of telescope proposed

+-IAN.] Applied to a form of telescope proposed by Jeaurat in 1778, giving two images, one direct and the other reversed, the coincidence of which might be used to determine transits.

1807 T. Young Lect. Nat. Phil. 4 Mech. Arts II. 351.

Diplarthrous (dipla 1)ros), a. Zool. [f. Gr. δικλό-ος double + άρθρ-ον joint + -008.] Having the carpal or tarsal bones doubly articulated, i.e. the several bones of one row alternating with those the several bones of one row alternating with those of the other, as in ungulate mammals: opp. to taxeopodous. So **Dipla rthrism**, the condition of

of the other, as in ungulate mammals: opp. to taxcopodous. So **Dipla rthrism**, the condition of being diplarthrous.

1887 E. D. Cors in Amer. Nat. XXI. 987 All ungulates in passing from the taxeopodous to the diplarthrous stages, traversed the amblyopodous. Ibid. 988 The advance of diplarthrism is in direct ratio to the advance of digitigradism, for the greater the length of the foot, the greater is the elasticity of the leg, and the greater is the tensiticity of the leg, and the greater is the torsion. **Diplasic** (diplæzik, doi-), a. Pros. [f. Gr. διπλάσιος twofold, double, f. δι-, δι-, δι- twice + -πλασιος-fold.] Double, twofold; having the proportion of two to one, as in diplasic ratio, = Gr. διπλασίων λόγος.

1873 J. HADLEY *Ess.* 98 They may have a ratio of two to one—a *diplasic* ratio, as the ancients called it—as in the trochee. *Ibid.*, The diplasic ratio answers to our common

Diplatinamine. Chem.: see DI-2 2 and + PLATINAMINE.

| Diple (dipli). [Gr. διπλη, fem. of διπλούς double (sc. γραμμή stroke, line).] A marginal mark of this form >, used by the ancient grammarians to indicate various readings, rejected verses,

beginning of a new paragraph, etc.

πos6 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diple, a note or mark in the Margent to signifie that there is somewhat to be amended.

| Diplegia (diplrdgiā). Path. [mod.L., f. Gr. δι., δις twice + πληγή stroke.] Paralysis affecting corresponding parts on both sides of the

body. Hence **Diplegio** (doiple dzik) a., relating to diplegia, or to corresponding parts on both sides. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex. Hence Diplegic (deiple dzik) a., relating

Dipleidoscope (diploi dősköup). [f. Gr. διπλόos double + είδος form, image + -σκοπος viewing, a
watcher.] An instrument consisting of a hollow triangular prism, with two sides silvered and one of glass, used for determining the meridian transit

of glass, used for determining the meridian transit of a heavenly body by the coincidence of the two images formed by single and double reflexion.

1843 E. J. Deny (title), A Description of the Dipleidoscope.

1843 E. J. Deny (title), A Description of the Dipleidoscope is, that the two images must coincide, or appear as one, when the chronometer shows, according to the equation table for 1868, 11 h. 49 m. 12.15. 1891.

10 flic. Catal. Exhib. I. 414. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm. 88 The advantages of the dipleidoscope over the ordinary forms of sun dials are: the passage of the sun over the meridian is indicated with greater exactness, and the reflections may be discerned in weather too cloudy to see any shadow on the sun dial.

11 Dipleura (daiplū\*ră), sb. pl. Morphol. [mod.

any shadow on the sun dial.

|| **Dipleura** (doiplū•rā), sb. pl. Morphol. [mod. L., neuter pl. of dipleur-us, f. Gr. δι-, δίς twice +πλευρά side (of the body).] Organic forms with bilateral symmetry having a single pair of antimeres or corresponding opposite parts. Hence **Dipleural** a., zygopleural with only two antimeres. **Dipleural** the shadow of the sides whithing its complete and left sides whithing its content of the sides of the sides whithing its content of the sides of the sides whithing its content of the sides whithing its content of the sides whithing its content of the sides which it is a side of the sides which it is side of the sides which is side of the sides which it is side of the having right and left sides; exhibiting bi-

rio a, having right and left sides; exhibiting bilateral symmetry.

1883 P. Geddes in Encycl. Brit. XVI. 844/2 The Zygopleura include forms bilaterally symmetrical in the strictest sense, in which not more than two radial planes, and these at right angles to each other, are present. Haeckel again divides these, according to the number of antimeres, into Tetrapleura and Dipleura. Ibid., The term bilateral... must be rigidly restricted... to the Centropipeda if not indeed to dipleural forms.

Dipleurobranchiate (dəiplü•ro<sub>1</sub>bræ·ŋki²t), a. Zool. [f. mod.l.. Dipleurobranchia (f. Gr. δι-twice + πλευρά side + βράγχια gills) + -ΑΤΕ².] Having the characters of the Dipleurobranchia or Inferobranchiata, nudibranchiate gastropods having foliaceous branchiæ situated in a fold on each side of the shell-less body.

**Diplex** (dei pleks), a. [An arbitrary alteration of duplex after Dr-2 twice (Preece).] Telegr. Characterized by the passing of two messages simultaneously in the same direction.

simultaneously in the same direction.

'Now (1895) properly restricted to the system whereby the transmission of one message is effected by means of a change in strength of current only, irrespective of direction, and that of the other by change of direction of the currents without reference to their strength '(W. H. Preece).

1878 W. H. Preece in Post Office Official Techn. Instruct., Diplex telegraphy consists in sending two messages in the same direction at the same time. 1879 G. Prescort Sp. Telephone 346 Two messages may be sent over a single wire in the same or in opposite directions, and when we do not care to particularize either, we simply allude to them under the more common generic name of duplex transmission, which includes both. When, however, we wish to speak of either method by itself, we use the term diplex for simultaneous transmission in the same direction, and contraplex for that in opposite directions.

Diplo- (dirplo), before a vowel dipl-, combining

Diplo- (di plo), before a vowel dipl-, combining form of Gr. διπλό-ος, διπλούς twofold, double, occasional in ancient Greek, now used in many scientific terms; e.g. **Diplobacteria** sb. pl., bacteria consisting of two cells, or adhering in pairs. **Diplobation** a. Biol., having two germinal layers, the hypoblast and epiblast. **Diplocardiac** a. Zool., having the heart double, i.e. with the right and left halves completely separate, as birds and mammals. Diploce phaly, monstrosity consisting in having two heads. | Diploco cous Biol., a cell formed by conjugation of two cells. Diploco nical a., of the form of a double cone. Di plodal a. Zool. [Gr. the form of a double cone. Diplodal a. Zool. [Gr.  $\delta\delta$ - $\delta \delta$  way + - $\Delta L$ ], of sponges, having both canals, prosodal (of entrance) and aphodal (of exit) well developed. Diplodary nonce.vol. (see quot.). Diplogangliate  $\alpha$ ., having ganglia arranged in pairs; said of a division of animals (Diplogangliata) nearly equivalent to Cuvier's Articulata. Diplogenesis, the production of double organs or parts instead of single ones; the formation of a double monster; hence Diplogramatic  $\alpha$ : a double monster; hence **Diplogene tic** a.; **Diplogenic** a., 'producing two substances; partaking of the nature of two bodies' (Craig 1847). **Di** plograph (see quot.); so **Diplographical** a., of or pertaining to writing double; also **Diplography**. **Diploneu ral** a. Anat., supplied by two nerves of separate origin, as a muscle; **Diploneuro se** a. Zool., belonging to the *Diploneura* (Grant's term for the Articulata, as having a double nerve-cord running along the body); **Diploneurous** a., 'having two nervous systems; also, belonging to the Diploneura' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). **Diploperistomous** a. Bot., of mosses, having a double peristome, or fringe round the mouth of the capsule. **Diplopla onla** Embryol., a PLACULA composed of two layers resulting from transverse fission; hence Diplopla-

cular, Diplopla culate a. Diploped a. and sb. cular, Diplopla culate a. Diploped a. and sh. Zool., belonging to the order Diplopeda (= Cheilognatha) of Myriapods, having two pairs of limbs on each segment of the body; a member of this order; hence Diplopedous a. Diplopterous a. Entom., belonging to the family Diploptera (the true wasps) in Latreille's classification of insects, which have the fore wings folded when at rest. Diplosphenal a., Diplosphene, Anal. = Hyposphenal the property of a zool, and a vertebra segment having two centra or said of a vertebral segment having two centra, or of a vertebral column having twice as many centra as arches, as in fishes and batrachians; hence

said of a vertebral segment having two centra, or of a vertebral column having twice as many centra as arches, as in fishes and batrachians; hence Diplospo'ndylism, the condition of being diplospondylic. Diplostichous a., arranged in two rows, as the eyes of certain spiders. Diplosyntheme = DISYNTHEME.

1888 F. P. BILLINGS in Amer. Nat. XXII. 123 We may find two apparently mature organisms enclosed in a common capsule. These diplo-bacteria may assume a curved or sausage shape. 2834-67 C. A. HARRIS Dict. Med. Terminol., Diplocardiac, having a double heart. 1887 Chaic, Diplocephalia. 2893 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diplocephaly, in Teratology, the condition of a fectus having two heads on one body. 1883 MACALISTER IT. Ziegler's Pathol. Anat. 1. § 185 Masses of cocci enclosed in a cylindrical sheath are called ascoccoci; coupled spherules are diplococci; chains or chaplets of spherules, streptococci; and in like manner he [Billroth] describes diplobacteria and streptobacteria. 1887 W. J. Sollas in Empel. Brit. XXII. 4151 This, which from the marked presence of both prosodal aphodal canals may be termed the diplodal type of the Rhagon canal system, occurs but rarely. 1831 Fraser's Mag. XLIII. 289 An orthodoxy with two tails—or a diplodoxy—to coin a word—which affirms the co-existence of two separate beliefs, while it expresses no dogma as to the truth of either. 1853 RICHARDSON Geol. viii. 257 The nervous system is composed of a chain of ganglia disposed in pairs, and united by nervous cords: hence the term diplogangliata. 1832-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. 1. 509/1 That form of monstrosity. called Diplogenesis, in which the whole body is more or less double. 1876 Catal. Sci. Apt. S. Kens. No. 2052 Diplograph. Writing machine for the Blind, by which writing in relief and ordinary writing are performed at the same time. 1750 C. Ween Parentalia 212 He [Wren] invented the art of double writing... by an instrument called the Diplographical Instrument. 1756 Grand Mag. of Mag. No. 60, 59 Diplography. 1836-9 Todo Cycl. Anat. II. 412/2 Belongi

layers of the bones of the skull.

1696 in Phillips (ed. 5). 1699 Phil. Trans. XXI. 139 The
Blood Vessels of the Diploe might be burst by some accidental blow. 1741 Monro Anat. Bones (ed. 3) 68 The Bones
of the Cranium are composed of two bony Tables, and an
intermediate cellular Substance, commonly called their
Diploe. 1767 Gooch Treat. Wounds I. 307 In some parts
of the skull, there is naturally very little Diploe, and in old
subjects, scarce any remains. 1878 T. Bryant Pract. Surg.
I. 197 An acute inflammation of the diploe of the skull.

28 Roy — Diacutyma

Hence **Diploe'tic** a., bad form for DIPLOIC.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diploetic, of, or belonging to, the

**Diplohedron** (diplohī·drŏn). Cryst. [f. DIPLO+ Gr. ξδρα seat, base: cf. trihedron.] A crystalline

+ Gr. 1890 seat, base: cf. trihadron.] A crystalline form contained by twenty-four trapezoidal planes with two sides equal; a dyakis-dodecahedron.

1898 LAWRENCE Cotta's Rocks Class. 211 The large diplohedrons of quartz are very much rounded off. 1895 STORY.

MASKELYNE Crystallogr. 216 The terms dyakis-dodecahedron and diplohedron have been employed to convey the idea of the form [twenty four-trapezohedron] being a doubled or broken-faced pentagon-dodecahedron. 1bid. 217 Other diplohedra are met with on crystals of pyrites, and occur also on those of hauerite and cobaltine.

Hence Diplohe dral a., of the nature of a diplo-

1878 Gurney Crystallogr. 54 A diplohedral form is one in which each normal bears two parallel faces, one at each end. 1895 Storey-Maskelyne Crystallogr. 207 Hemisystematic diplohedral forms; hemi-tesseral diplohedra.

Diploie (diploik), a. Anat. [f. DIPLOE +-IC.] Belonging to the diploe.

1855 Holden Hum. Osteol. (1878) 118 We may speak of the frontal, temporal, and occipital diploic veins.

Diploid (diploid). Crystal. [f. Gr. διπλό-os double + είδοι form.] A solid belonging to the isometric system, contained within twenty-four trapezoidal planes; = DIPLOHEDRON.

| Diploidion (diploji dién). Gr. Antiq. [Gr. & wholeso dim. of burkots: see next.] A form of the chiton or tunic worn by women, having the part above the waist double with the outer fold hanging

above the waist double with the outer fold hanging loose, somewhat like a sleeveless mantle; sometimes applied to this outer fold itself.

1850 Letter Maller's Anc. Art § 340. 405 It was twisted across round the chest, and was there pinned together; it has often also a kind of cape in the manner of the disloiding.

diploidion.

| Diplois (diplo<sub>i</sub>is). Gr. Antiq. [Gr. διπλοίτ double cloak, f. διπλό-or double.] = prec.

1887 B. V. Head Hist. Numerum 177 A woman clothed in a sleeveless talaric chiton with diplois.

Diploite (diplo<sub>i</sub>ait). Min. [mod.f. Gr. διπλό-or (DIPLO-) + -TTE.] A variety of Anorthite, also called Latrobite.

1828 Amer. Frul. Sc. IX. 330 Diploite of Breithaupt.

1832 Shepard Min. 186 Diploite.

Diploma (diplōu-mā), sb. Pl.-as, sometimes—ata.

18. L. diplōma a state letter of recommendation, and

Diploma (diplōa mā), sb. Pl.-as, sometimes -ata. [a. L. diplōma a state letter of recommendation, an official document conferring some favour or privilege, a. Gr. δίπλωμα (-ματ-), (lit. a doubling), a folded paper, a letter of recommendation, later a letter of licence or privilege, f. διπλό-ων to double, to bend or fold double, f. διπλό-ον double. Cf. F. diplome (Aubert 1728).]

1. A state paper, an official document; a charter. 'In modern times, a general term for ancient imperial and ecclesiastical acts and grants, public treaties, deeds of conveyance, letters, wills, and similar instruments, drawn up in forms and marked with peculiarities varying with their dates and countries '(Emycl. Bril. 2.v.). c 1643 Howell Lett. (1650) II. II. 19 The king of Spain... was forced to publish a diploma wherein he dispens'd with himself (as the Holland story hath it) from payment. 1684 Scanderbey Rediv. vi. 150 To pass a Diploma constituting his Lordship a Count of the Empire. 1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. I. 425 They carefully avoided consulting the elector, and kept the diploma of his nomination to themselves. 1851 D. WILSON Preh. Ann. (1863) II. IV. i. 196 The curious diploma addressed to Eric.. respecting the genealogy of William St. Clair. 1877 Encycl. Brit. VII. 254/1 The Merovingian sovereigns authenticated their diplomas by the addition of their signature.

b. An original document as a matter of historical investigation or literary study; pl. historical or literary muniments.

investigation or literary study; pl. historical or

investigation or literary study; pl. historical or literary muniments.

[1569] H. Wanley Let. to T. Smith in Lett. Eminent Persons (1813) I. 80 My present design... is more relating to the nature of Letters, than to the Diplomata or Charters themselves, 1845 De Quincer Suspiria Wks. 1800 XIII.

347 If in the vellum palimpsest, lying amongst the other diplomata of human archives or libraries, there is anything fantastic. 1801 H. H. Howorth in Spectator 12 Dec. 843/1 It (the Old Canon of Scripture)... contained books originally written in Hebrew, in so-called Chaldee, and in Greek... all of them treated as their most sacred diplomata by the early Christians and the early Councils.

2. A document granted by a competent authority conferring some honour, privilege, or licence: etc.

conferring some honour, privilege, or licence; esp. that given by a university or college, testifying to

conferring some honour, privilege, or licence; esp. that given by a university or college, testifying to a degree taken by a person, and conferring upon him the rights and privileges of such degree, as to teach, practise medicine, or the like.

a 16:38 Cleveland Gen. Poems, etc. (1677) 153 You have Ennobled me with your Testimony, and I shall keep your Paper as the Diploma of my Honour. 168a Grew Anat. of Plants Pref. Alja, The Printer, whose Name was to be inserted therein, not having received his Diploma till that time. 1702 C. Mather Magn. Chr. Iv. (1853) II. 26 This university did present their President with a diploma for a doctorate. 1703 Maunderll. Yourn. Yerus. (1732) 110 This morning our Diplomata were presented to us.. to certify we had visited all the holy places. 1712 Lond. Gas. No. 4812/4 Pretends to be a Physician, having a Diploma to that effect from the College of Doway. 1772 Wisley Yrnl. 28 Apr., They.. presented me with the freedom of the city. The diploma ran thus. 1793 in Sir J. Sinclair Corr. (1831) II. 21 My sincere thanks.. for the diploma. admitting me a foreign honorary member of the Board of Agriculture. 1841 Borrow Zincali I. 1 & 1. 15 The writ of diploma or privilege of settling near the free and royal towns. 1849 Lewis Anthority in Matters Opin. ix. § 17. 330 The granting of diplomas by universities or other learned bodies proceeds on the supposition that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of professional services, and that such an official scrutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill. 1863 Emerson Misc. Papers, H. D. Thoreau Wiss. (Bohn) III. 333 No college ever offered him a diploma, or a professor's chair.

b. attrib., as diploma picture (in chartered academies and societies of art), one given to the society by a member on his election; in the case of the Royal Academy kept in the Diploma Gallery. 1863 Pall Mall G. 10 Oct. 1/2 The least known public collecti

¶ 8. The following mediæval L. senses are also y 3. The following mediæval L. senses are also given in dictionaries, but with no claim to English use. a. = DIPLOE I; b. A folded cloth; c. A double vessel used in chemical operations.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) (a and b). 1843 CRABB Technol. Dict. (c), Thus, 'To boil in diploma' is to put the vessel. .into a second vessel, to which the fire is applied.

1833 SOYER Pantropheon 262 (c).

Hence Diplo maless a., without a diploma.

1837 G. Wilson Let. in Life (1860) II. 82 Diplomaless folks. 1873 H. CURWEN Hist. Booksellers 61 A diplomaless doctor.

Diploma, v. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To furnish with a diploma. Chiefly in pl. a. Diplomaed (partly from the sb.: cf. certificated).

1831 Trelaway Adv. Younger Son I. 338 Surgical knowledge, superior to many of the diploma'd butchers. 1843 Carlyla Past 4 Pr. Iv. vii, Doggeries never so diplomaed, bepuffed, gas-lighted, continue doggeries, and must take the fate of such. 1869 W. R. Gree Lit. 4 Social Judg. (ed. 2) 400 They have, as it were, been diploma-ed and laurated to this effect, stamped with the Hall Mark.

Diplomacy (diplow-mass). [a. F. diplomatie (pronounced -cie), f. diplomate, diplomatique, after aristocrate, aristocratique, aristocratic: see DIPLOMATIC and -ACY. So It. diplomazia, Sp. diplomacia, Ger. and Du. diplomatie, all from Fr.]

I. 1. The management of international relations

I. 1. The management of international relations by negotiation; the method by which these relations are adjusted and managed by ambassadors and envoys; the business or art of the diplomatist; whill or address it should be addressed to the diplomatist;

are adjusted and managed by ambassadors and envoys; the business or art of the diplomatist; skill or address in the conduct of international intercourse and negotiations.

1796 Burke Regic, Peace II. Wks. VIII. 243 note, He did what he could to destroy the double diplomacy of France. He had all the secret correspondence burnt. 1797 Ibid. III. 248 The only excuse for all our mendicant diplomacy is... that it has been founded on absolute necessity. 1809 W. Irvino Knickerb. IV. xi. (1849) 246 His first thoughts were all for war, his sober second thoughts for diplomacy. 1808 Webster, Diplomacy. . the customs, rules and privileges of embassadors, envoys and other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts; forms of negotiation. 1853 Macaulay Hist. Eng. IV. 257 The business for which he was preeminently fitted was diplomacy. 1865 T. C. Grattan Beaten Paths II. 223 Cardinal Richelieu seems to be..considered the founder of the present system of diplomacy properly so called. I can find no better signification for the word which typifies the pursuit .. than double-dealing... it is expressive of concealment, if not of duplicity. 1865 Lecky Ration. (1878) II. 271 The appointment of consuls in the Syrian towns...gave the first great impulse to international diplomacy. 1877 Encycl. Brit. VII. 251/1 Diplomacy is the art of conducting the intercourse of nations with each other... It is singular that a term of so much practical importance in politics and history should be so recent in its adoption that it is not to be found in Johnson's dictionary. 1808 Stubes Med. 4 Mod. Hist. x. (1886) 235 As diplomacy was in its beginnings, so it lasted for a long time; the ambassador was the man who was sent to lie abroad for the good of his country. +2. The diplomatic body. [= F. diplomatie, 'le personnel des ambassades' (Littré). Obs.
1796 Burke Regic. Peace iv. Wks. IX. 48 The diplomacy... were quite awestruck with 'the pomp, pride and circumstance' of this majestick Senate. 1806 Souther Lett. (1856) I. 387 If there be no En

tions of any kind; artful management in dealing

with others.

1848 W. H. Kelly tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y. I. 339
The aristocracy were already...acquiring control over public affairs by the crafts of diplomacy. 1865 Livinostone Zambers vi. 147 Masakasa felt confident that he could get it out of these hunters by his diplomacy. Mod. The lady thought it better to attain her ends by diplomacy.

11. 4. = DIPLOMATIC 5b. 3. rare.

1870 J. HADLEY Ess. vii. (1873) 130 These [forms of letters] would probably give ground for a near guess to one expert in Anglo-Saxon diplomacy.

Thislormat. (diploment). Also sate. [a. F.

in Anglo-Saxon diplomacy. **Diplomat** (di plomæt). Also -ate. [a. F. diplomate, a back-formation from diplomatique,

diplomate, a back-formation from diplomatique, after aristocrate, aristocratique.] One employed or skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

1813 Sir R. Wilson Diary I. 312 The diplomates will.. have to rest on their arms until the bayonets have clashed.

1836 Lytton Alice 96 He was the special favourite of the female diplomats. 1830 E. Pracock Ralf Skirl. III. 204 A parliamentary debater and diplomat in foreign service.

1836 Mabel Collins Prettiest Woman v, She went everywhere as a diplomate and a political spy.

Hence Diplo matess, a female diplomat.

1874 Greville Mem. Geo. IV (1875) II. xix. 325 This clever, intriguing, agreeable diplomatess.

1890 Athensum

1 Feb. 141/2 The Russian diplomatess of reality and the Russian diplomatess of, say, M. Sardou, have very little in common.

Diplomatal (diplou mătăl), α. [f. Gr. διπλω-ματ- DIPLOMA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a ματ-diploma.

diploma.

1889 Microcosm (N. Y.) Oct., The diplomatal sheepskin.

Diplomate (diplomet), sb. [f. Diploma sb. +

-ATE l.] One who holds a diploma.

1879 Brit. Med. Frul. 21 May 786/1 The London students and the diplomates of London Corporations.

+ Diplomate, v. Obs. [f. Diploma sb. +

-ATE 3.] trans. To invest with a degree, privilege, or title by diploma.

r660 Woon Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 324 The former..was afterwards diplomated. r683 Ibid. III. 56 Th. White, chaplain to the lady Anne.. was diplomated D.D. 1738 NRAL Hist. Purit. IV. 268 Within .. little more than six months the Universities diplomated above one hundred and 600 Decement Division of Divis

[Diplomatial : error in Dicts. for DIPLOMATI-

Diplomatic (diplomætik), a. and sb. Also 8-9-1que, -iok. [ad. mod.L. diplomatic-us (Mabillon, 1681, De re diplomatica), f. Gr. διπλωματ-: see DIPLOMA and -io. In senses 2, 3, a. F. diplomatique

DIPLOMA and -10. In senses 2, 3, a. F. diplomatique (1788 in Hatz.-Darm.).

The transition from sense 1 to sense 3 appears to have originated in the titles of the Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus of Leibnitz 1695, containing original texts of important public documents from the 11th to 15th c, and the Corps universel diplomatique du Droit des gens of Dumont, historiographer to the Emperor, 1726, containing the original texts of 'the treaties of Alliance, of Peace, and of Commerce, from the Peace of Munster to 1709'. In these titles (as in the Codex Diplomatique, had its original meaning (sense 1 below) as applying to a body or collection of original official documents. But as the subject-matter of these particular collections was international relations, 'corps diplomatique appears to have been treated as equivalent to 'corps du droit des gens', and diplomatique taken as 'having to do with international relations, while in the fully developed sense 3 the connexion with documents disappears. This sense became established in English at the time of the French Revolution, and its French origin comes out emphatically in the writings of Burke on French affairs.]

1. Of or pertaining to official or original documents, charters, or manuscripts; textual.

Diplomatic copy, edition, an exact reproduction of an

Diplomatic copy, edition, an exact reproduction of an original.

1711 T. MADOX Hist. Exchequer p. ix, The diplomatick or law word Charla was not received amongst the Anglo-Saxons. 1780 Von Troll Iceland 205 A diplomatic description was not so much required in that letter, as I had directed my attention more to the contents of the book than its external appearance. 1784 ASIL Origin & Progr. of Writing Introd. 2 Diplomatic science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgement of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, charters, records, and other monuments of antiquity. 1812 W. TAYLOR IN Monthly Rev. LXVII. 71 The historical part of this volume; to which a diplomatic appendix of thirty-three several documents...and a copious index are attached. 1846 Terrich Mirac. (1889) 267 The last clause of the verse., has not the same amount of diplomatic evidence against it. 1861 SCRIVENER Introd. Crit. N. T. iii. 376 Designated by Professor Ellicott 'paradiplomatic evidence'...as distinguished from the 'diplomatic' testimony of codices, versions, etc. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS Yohn Bapt. ii. 70 There is... not a shadow of diplomatic doubt thrown over the integrity of the third gospel.

2. Of the nature of official papers connected with

2. Of the nature of official papers connected with

international relations.

1780 Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg. 18/1 These were followed, at due intervals, and according to all the established rules of form, by measured and regular discharge of the diplomatique artillery on all sides [i.e. manifestos and proclamations by the French and Spanish governments].

3. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with the management of international relations; of or belonging to diplomacy. Diplomatic body (F. corps diplomatique), the body of ambassadors, envoys, and officials attached to the foreign legations at any seat of government; diplomatic service, that branch of the public service which is concerned with foreign legations. legations.

public service which is concerned with foreign legations.

1709 Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg. 175 Employed there in civil, diplomatique, and mercantile affairs. 1790 Buake Fr. Rev. Wks. V. 32 Members of the diplomatick body. 1791

- Th. Fr. Affairs Wks. VII. 63 The Prussian ministers in foreign courts have talked the most democratic language. The whole corps diplomatique, with very few exceptions, leans that way. 1796 — Regic. Peace I. Wks. VIII. 114

A pacification such as France (the diplomatick name of the regicide power) would be willing to propose. 1812 N. Carlisle Topogr. Dict. Scot. II. s.v. Preston Pans, Sir Robert Murray Keith. well known for his diplomatique talents. 1815 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. XII. 310 It would introduce him into the diplomatic line. 1840 Carlie Heroes iii. (ed. 1858) 244 Petrarch and Boccaccio did diplomatic messages. quite well. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 246 He had passed several years in diplomatic posts abroad. 1860 Motley Netherl. (1868) I. i. 18 Diplomatic relations. were not entrusted to the Council. 1868 E. Edwans Raleigh I. xxv. 87 The English statesman. was not a match for the Spaniard in diplomatic craft. 1877 Encycl. Brit. VII. 251/2 The ancient world had its treaties and leagues, but no systematic diplomatic relations. 1889 John Bull 2 Mar. 149/2 The members of the Diplomatic Corps.

4. Skilled in the art of diplomacy; showing address in negotiations or intercourse of any kind. 1866 Dispatu Viv. Grey iv. iii, Treachery and cowardice, doled out with diplomatic politiesse. 1837 Hale In His Name x, Gabrielle's busy, active, diplomatic managing of the party. 1866 Mauric Mor. 4 Met. Philos. IV. viii. 6 6.40 Cautious and reserved yet not diplomatic in his intercourse with men. 1877 Encycl. Brit. VII. 251/2 Conduct which is wily and subtle, without being directly false or fraudulent, is styled 'diplomatic.'

B. 5b. 1. A diplomatic agent; = DIPLOMATIST. 1795 Paine Rights of Man (ed. 4) 93 Dr. Franklin. . was

Trandulent, is styled 'diplomatic'.

B. sb. 1. A diplomatic agent; = DIPLOMATIST.

1792 PAINE Rights of Man (ed. 4) 93 Dr. Franklin... was not the diplomatic of a Court, but of Man. 1836 MARRYAT Midsh. Easy II. ix. 238 It would soon be all in his favour when it was known that he was a diplomatic.

2. The diplomatic art, diplomacy. Also in pl. 25. The diplomatic art, diplomacy. Asso in pl. adjoint and in L. form diplomatica (obs.).

1794 Burke App. Pref. Brisset's Addr. Wks. VII. 343 Cambon, incapable of political calculation, boasting his ignorance in the diplomatick. 1796 State Papers in Ann. Reg. 198 Truth and justice are the only basis of their diplomatica. 1803 W. Taylor in Ann. Rev. I. 336 Our ministers are not great in diplomatics.

3. The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, the science of diplomatics.

literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, etc., which has for its object to decipher old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, etc.' (Webster, 1828).

city, their date, signatures, etc. (Weusier, 1040). Also in pl.

[1681 Mabillon (title), De Re Diplomatica.] 1803-19 A.
REBS Cycl. (L.), The science of diplomatics owes its origin to a Jesuit of Antwerp named Papebroch. 1819 Pantologia s.v., The celebrated Treatise on the Diplomatic by F.
Mabillon. 1838 J. G. Dowling Eccl. Hist. iii. § 1. 125 It was written. when Diplomatic. did not exist as a science. 1846 Joinston It. Beckmann's Hist. Inv. (ed. 4)1. 140 A seal of blue wax, not coloured blue merely on the outer surface, would be as great a rarity in the arts as in diplomatics. 1894 Oxf. Univ. Gas. XXIV. 412/1 Medieval Latin palaeography and diplomatic.

praphy and diplomatic. **Diploma-tical**, a. (sb.) [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. adj. l. = DIPLOMATIC a. I.

1780 Von Troll. Iceland 296 Its diplomatical descriptions would have afforded no information.

would have afforded no information.

2. = DIPLOMATIC a. 3.

1823 BYRON Juan XIII. xv, It chanced some diplomatical relations Arising out of business, often brought Himself and Juan . Into close contact. 1882-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl. III. 2006 Paul III . employed him frequently in diplomatical negotiations with Francis I and Chas. V.

B. sb. (rare.)

B. sb. (rare.)

1. A diplomatic person; a diplomatist.

1830 Galt Lawrie T. vi. iii. (1849) 262 He proved himself a clever diplomatical.

2. pl. Diplomatic arts or proceedings.

1833 Galt in Fraser's Mag. VIII. 654, I had recourse to the usual diplomaticals of womankind.

Diplomatically, adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2.]

1. In a diplomatic manner; according to the rules or art of diplomacy: artfully in reference to interor art of diplomacy; artfully in reference to inter-

course; with clever management.

1836 E. Howard R. Reefer lxii, My lord shook his head.. diplomatically. 1837 Carlvie Fr. Rev. (1848) II. v. ix. 294 Old Besenval diplomatically whispering to him. 1868 Shirley Nuga Crit. ix. 417 Hitherto we had diplomatically and passively resisted the Alliance. 1875 Mrs. Randolph W. Hyacitht I. 123 She at once knew that her work must be done diplomatically.

2. In reference to, or in the matter of, diplomacy. 1877 Public Opinion 7 July 9 The policy of the Hapsburg Monarchy is. both diplomatically and militarily, absolutely free and unfettered.

3. With reference to diplomatics (sense 3); so far as concerns the evidence of original documents.

1885 Amer. Frul. Philol. VI. 192 The indiction number...
is diplomatically uncertain, and so of no independent value.

is diplomatically uncertain, and so of no independent value.

Diplomatician (diplomatifan). rare. [f. Diplomatic: see -ician.] = Diplomatist.

1821 W. Tavlor in Monthly Rev. XCIV. 499 With the usual spiteful feeling of a French diplomatician.

Diplomatics: see Diplomatic B 2, 3.

Diplomatism. rare-0. [f. as next + -ISM.]
The practice of the diplomat; DIPLOMACY.
1864 in WEBSTER.

Diplomatize (diplourmātoiz), v. [In I. f. Gr. διπλωματ- DiPLOMA + -12E; in II. a new formation from diplomat, -ic, -ist.]

L. 1. trans. To invest with a diploma. Hence Diplo matized ppl. a., diplomaed. rare.

1670 Lex Talionis 21 As able Physitians as any that Practise, and better than many dyplomatized Doctors.

II. 2. intr. To act or serve as a diplomation of the process diplomatics. To practise diplomatics to practise diplomatics.

diplomatist; to practise diplomacy; to use diplo-

to act diplomatically towards. (rare.)

1845 Fraser's Mag. LL. 239 His only chance.. was to cajole—we mean to diplomatize—his neighbours.

b. To do out of by diplomacy or address.

1885 Lowe Bismarck I. viii. 479 Louis Napoleon had not long been diplomatised out of Luxemburg.

Hence Diplomatising vbl. sb. and ppl. a.
1855 CARLYLE Prinsenranb 106 No more, either of fighting or diplomatizing, needed for him. 1883 Pall Mall G. 5 July a/1 The two Powers were thinking of their own diplomatizings.

Diplomatology (diplomatoridge). [f. Gr. διπλοματ- DIPLOMA + -λογια discourse: see -LOGY.] The science of Diplomatic; the scientific study of original documents.

1880 G. S. Hall in Nation (N.Y.) XXXX. 347 Many of the young docents, whose specialty is Semitic philology, or Hebrew archæology, or church history, or diplomatology. + Diplome. Obs. rare. [a. F. diplome, ad. L. diploma.] An official document issued by authority; = DIPLOMA I.

1669 Gale True Idea Yansenism 22 And thou hast vindicated the truth and vigor of this Bull, by a new Diplome. Diplomeural, -neurose, etc.: see DIPLO-.

|| Diplopia (diploupia). Phys. and Path. Also in anglicized form diplopy. [mod.L., f. Gr. διπλο-DIPLO-double +-ωτια from διψ eye: cf. Amblyopia.] An affection of the eyes, in which objects are seen double. Hence Diplopia (diplopik) a., pertain-Hence **Diplopic** (diplopik) a., pertain-

double. Hence **Diplopic** (diplopia) a., pertaining to diplopia.

1811 Hoopen Med. Dict., Diplopia.

1821 Hoopen Med. Dict., Diplopia.

1832 Hoopen Med. Dict., Diplopia.

1834 Webster, Diplopia.

1836 Webster, (1839) 242

This dryness. is associated with dilated pupils, disordered vision, and possibly diplopia.

1838 Diplopia, amaurosis, and other visual troubles.

1839 Diplopia amaurosis, and other visual troubles.

1849 Diplopia diplopia (diplosti monos), a. Bot.

1851 Diplo- + Gr. στήμων warp, thread, taken as στήμω atamen + -0US.] Having the stamens in two series, or twice as many as the petals. So **Diplostemony**, the condition of being diplostemonous.

series, or twice as many as the petals. So **Diplostemony**, the condition of being diplostemonous. 1866 Treas. Bot., Diplostemonous, having twice as many stamens as petals. 1880 Gray Struct. Bot. vi. § 2. 171 note. 1888 Henslow Floral Struct. 188 If a flower have one whorl of stamens of the same number as the petals it is isostemonous; if two, diplostemonous. 1888 Athenseum 14 Jan. 54/3 Investigations. on the diplostemony of the flowers of angiosperms.

|| **Diplotegia** (diplotrdzia). Bot. Also ium. || **Diplotegia** (diplotrdzia). A dry

| Diplotegia (diplotē dziā). Bot. Also ium.

[f. DiPlo- + Gr. τέγος roof, covering.] A dry dehiscent fruit with an adnate calyx.

1866 Treas. Bot., Diplotegia, an inferior capsule. 1870

BENTLEY Bot. 313 Diplotegia is the only kind of inferior fruit which presents a dry dehiscent pericarp.

|| Diplocoon (diplozōu γn). Pl. -808. Zool.

[f. DiPlo- + Gr. ζῶον animal.] A genus of trematode worms, parasitic on the gills of fishes; the mature organism is double, consisting of two individuals (Diporpæ) fused together in the form of an X. 1835 Kirsy Hab. 4 Inst. Anim. I. 355 One [parasitic worm] first discovered by Dr. Nordmann upon [the gills] of the bream .. to which he has given the name of Diplozoon or Double animal. 1849 Tood Cycl. Anat. V 32/1 This animal corresponds.. with the half of the Diplozoon. 1888 ROLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life 650 The cones and suckers fuse completely; in other respects, however, the two Diporpæ which make up a single Diplozoon are independent of one another.

Dip-net: see DIP sb.

Dipnet: see DIP sb.

Dipneumonous (dipniū monss), a. Zool. [f. mod.L. dipneumonus (f. Gr. δε-, δis twice + πεύμων lung) + -ous.] Having two lungs or respiratory organs; said of the Dipneumona or two-lunged fishes, and of the Dipneumons or two-lunged spiders; also of Holothurians having a pair of respiratory organs.

Dipneustal (dipniū stăl), a. [mod.L Dipneusia (f. Gr. δι- twice + πνευστός, πνείν to breathe), a name given by some to the dipnoan fishes + -AL.]

a name given by

EDIPNOAN.

[1892 E. R. LANKESTER tr. Hackel's Hist. Creation II.
200 Of the still living Dipneusta, Ceratodus possesses a simple single lung (Monopneumones), whereas Protopterus and Lepidosiren have a pair of lungs (Dipneumones).]

Dipnoan (di pno<sub>1</sub>ăn), a. and sb. Zool. [f. mod. L. Dipnoi (see Dipnoous) +-AN.]

A. adj. Belonging to the Dipnoi, a sub-class or order of fishes, having two kinds of respiratory organs, gills and lungs. B. sb. A fish belonging to this order.

to this order.

1883 Athensum 7 Apr. 447/1 Prof. Huxley came to the conclusion that.. to separate the elasmobranchs, ganoids, and dipnoans into a group, apart from and equivalent to the teleosteans, was inconsistent with the plainest anatomical elations of these fishes. 1886 /bid. 18 Dec. 830/2 A paper on the development.. of the ovum in the dipnoan fishes.

Dipnoid (dipnoid), a. and sb. Zool. [f. mod. Dipnoid (see next) + ID.] = DIPNOAN.

L. Dipnoid (see next) +-ID.] = DIPNOAN.

1878 F. Day Fishes of India, 700 Whether the Ganoids and Dipnoids should be included with the Chondropterygii.

1880 — Fishes Gt. Brit. Introd. 41 Among the Dipnoids, the air-bladder has a lung-like function. Among the Ganoids there is a divergence from the Dipnoid organization.

1881 GÜNTHER in Encycl. Brit. XII. 686'r The dentition is that of a Dipnoid.

**Dipnoous** (di pno<sub>1</sub>2s), a. Also erron. dipnous. [f. mod.L. dipno-us (in pl. Dipnoi, an order of Fishes), a. Gr. δίπνο-os with two breathing apertures, f. δι- twice + **πνοή** breathing, breath.]

1. Zool. Having both gills and lungs, as a dip-

noan hsh.

1883 GÜNTHER in Encycl. Brit. XII. 686/1 The relations of the chimaeras to the Ganoid, and more especially to the Dipnoous type. Ibid. 686/2 It is impossible to decide... whether the Fossil should be referred to the Holocephalous or the Dipnoous type.

or the Dipnoous type.

2. Path. Of a wound: 'Having two openings for the entrance of air or other matters' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

1811 HOOPER Med. Dict., Dipnons, an epithet for wounds which are perforated quite through, and admit the air at

Dipnosophist, obs. form of Deipnosophist.

1581 MULCASTER Positions xxxv. (1887) 129 All natural.. dipnosophistes, symposiakes, antiquaries.

Dipodic (dəipφ'dik), a. [f. Gr. διποδ- (see DIPODY) + -1C.] Of the nature of a dipody; characterized by dipodies; as 'a dipodic measure'.

In recent Dicts.

Dipodous, a. [f. Gr. & wob. (see next) + -ovs.]

'Having two feet' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

Dipody (dipødi). Pros. [ad. L. dipodia (also in Eng. use), a. Gr. & wob. a two-footedness, dipody, f. & wob. [ad. L. dipodia (also in Eng. use), a wob. a two-footed, f. & -, Di-2 + wow, wob. foot.] A double foot; two feet constituting

mob- foot.] A double foot; two feet constituting a single measure.

1849 BECK & FELTON tr. Munk's Metres 16 A series of one foot is called a monopody; of two feet, a dipody.

1859 J. W. DONALDSON Grk. Gram. 646 The simplest form of this dactylic dipodia is the Adonius, which finishes off the Sapphic stanza.

1880 GODDWIN Grk. Gram. 317 In trochaic, iambic, and anapæstic verses, which are measured by dipodies (i. e. pairs of feet), a monometer consists of one dipody (or two feet), a dimeter of four feet.

1891 Harper's Mag. Mar. 576/2 [Folk-songs] in Hungarian music consisting of dipodies, tetrapodies, tripodies, pentapodies, and hexapodies.

1910 Dipolar (doipōw'lāi), a. [f. Di-2 + Polar.]

Of or pertaining to two poles; having two poles, esp. poles such that the relations of the body or quantity remain the same when it is turned end

quantity remain the same when it is turned end for end

quantity remain the same when it is turned end for end.

1864 in Webster. 1873 Maxwell Electr. § Magn. § 381 II. 7, When a dipolar quantity is turned end for end it remains the same as before. Tensions and pressures in solid bodies, Extensions, Compressions and Distortions, and most of the optical, electrical, and magnetic properties of crystallized bodies are dipolar quantities. 1882 Sir W. Thonson Malk. § Phys. Papers 1. xiviii. § 1882 283 The totatory property with reference to light discovered by Faraday as induced by magnetization in transparent solids which I shall call dipolar, to distinguish it from such a rotatory property with reference to light as that which is naturally possessed by many transparent liquids and solids, and which may be called an isotropic rotatory property. 1884 Tart Light § 298 Along the axis of a crystal of quartz there is dipolar symmetry; along the lines of force in a transparent diamagnetic there is dipolar asymmetry.

Dipolarize, v. Optics. [f. DI-2 + POLARIZE v.] A word used by some instead of DEPOLARIZE (sense 8). So Dipolarized, Dipolarizing ppl.

v.] A word used by some instead of DEPOLABIZE (sense a). So Dipolarized, Dipolarizing ppl. adjs.; also Dipolarization. (See quots.) 1837 Whewell Hist, Induct. Sc. IX. ix. (heading), Discovery of the Laws of Phenomena of Dipolarized Light. Ibid., The effect which the mica produced was termed depolarization;—not a very happy term, since the effect is not the destruction of the polarization, but the combination of a new polarizing influence with the former. The word dipolarization, which has since been proposed, is a much more appropriate expression. Ibid. 18 4 The phenomena of depolarized, or rather, as I have already said, dipolarized light. Ibid. \$5 Fresnel explained very completely.. the dipolarizing effect of the crystal; and the office of the analysing plate, by which certain portions of each of the two rays in the crystal are made to interfere and produce colour. 1864 H. Spencer Illustr. Univ. Progr. 180 Brewster's discoveries respecting double refraction and dipolarization.

† Diporndiary, a. Obs. rare—. [f. L. di.,

+ Dipondiary, a. Obs. rare-o. [f. L. di-, dupondiarius, f. di-, dupondium, the sum of two

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dipondiary, that is of two pound

1838 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diponatury, that is of the profile weight.

|| **Diporpa** (deipρ 1pā). Zool. Pl. -80. [f. Gr. δι., δίς twice, doubly + πόρπη pin of a buckle.] The solitary immature form of a DIPLOZOON.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life 650 The embryo known as Diporpa is at first free-swimming. Ibid., The two Diporpae which make up a single Diplozoon. **Dipped, dipt** (dipt), ppl. a. [f. DIP v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Immersed (briefly or partially) in a liquid: see the verb. (In quots. 1646 and 1781, Baptized by immersion.)

see the verb. (In quots, 1040 and 2,05, 2000 by immersion.)

1548 Upall, etc. Erasm. Par. Yohn 89 b, He. to whome
I shall geue a dipte soppe. 1579 Fulke Heskins's Parl. 309
We read not that Christ gaue dipped bread to others, except
that disciple only. 1646 R. Balllie Anabaptism (1647) 30 Churches of anabaptised and dipped Saints. 1788 Cowper
(Narity 609 Een the dipt and sprinkled live in peace. 1814
BYRON Cortair: I. xvii, Flash'd the dipt oars. 1876 Ruskin
Fers Clav. vi. lxi. 2 All your comfort in such charity is ...
Christ's dipped sop.

Fors Clav. v. Ixi. 2 All your comfort in such charity is ... Christ's dipped sop.

b. Of candles: Made by dipping (see DIP v. 3 b).
1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Candle, Tallow Candles are of two kinds; the one dipped, the other moulded. Ibid.,
Making of dipped Candles. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU Loom
4 Lugger 1. ii. 17 That which curled magnificently from the dipped candles on either side.

2. fig. Involved in debt; mortgaged (see DIP v.

7 b). (collog.)

1676 WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer III. i, Some young Wit, or Spendthrift, that has a good dip'd Seat and Estate in Middlesex. 2708 MOTTEUX Rabelais (1737) V. 214 Redeemers of dipt, mortgag'd, and bleeding Copy-holds.

Dipper (di'pai). [f. DIP v. + - RR l.]

1. One who dips, in various senses: spec. 8. One who immerses something in a fluid; chiefly in technical nees.

mical uses.

1612 COTGR., Trempeur, a dipper, wetter, moistener. 1762
DERRICK Lett. (1767) II. 51 There are women always ready
to present you with a cup of water who call themselves
Dippers. 1823 J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic 473 By
the side of this tub stands the dipper, and a boy, his assistant.

1831 Guide Worcest. Porcel. Wks. 8 The action of
the Dipper shows the . process in glazing .. wares. 1831
BESANT & RICE Chapl. of Fleet 11. ii. (1833) 130 There was
in the room [at Epsom Wells] a dipper, as they call the
women who hand the water to those who go to drink it.
1832 Birm. Daily Post 11 Oct., Tallow Chandlers.—Wanted
immediately, a first-class Dipper.

b. One who 'dips' snuff: see DIP v. 5.

1830 W. M. BAKER New Timothy 75 (Cent. Dict.) The
fair dipper holds in her lap a bottle containing the most
pungent Scotch snuff, and in her mouth a short stick of soft
wood, the end of which is chewed into a sort of brush.

C. One who 'dips' into a book, etc.: see DIP

2. 14.

c. One who 'dips' into a book, etc.: see DIP v. 14.

1824 W. Irving T. Traw. I. 326, I became also a lounger in the Bodleian library, and a great dipper into books.

1885 Temple Bar Mag. Dec. 553 The dippers are those readers who are only by an euphemism called readers.

d. Thieves' slang. A pickpocket. (Farmer 1891.)

2. One who uses immersion in baptism; esp. an Anabaptist or Baptist: spec. one of a sect of American Baptists, called also Dunkers.

1617 Collins Def. Bp. Ely 1. v. 200 To be dippers and baptisers. 1648 Featly (title), The Dippers dipt, or the Anabaptists duck'd and plung'd over Head and Ears, at a Disputation in Southwark. 1823 Lamb Elia Ser. II. Amicus Rediv., Fie, man, to turn dipper at your years, after so many tracts in favour of sprinkling only. 1887, C. W. Suttron in Dicl. Nat. Biog. XI. 5/2 He became a dipper or anabaptist (immersed 6 Nov. 1644).

3. A name given to various birds which dip or dive in water.

a The Water Ouzel, Cinclus aquaticus; also other species of the genus, as, in

dive in water. a. The Water Ouzel, Cinclus aquaticus; also other species of the genus, as, in N. America, C. Mexicanus. b. locally in England: The Kingfisher. C. = DABCHICK I, DIDAPPER I. ? Obs. d. in U.S. A species of duck, Bucephala albeola, the buffle.

1388 Wyclif Lev. xi. 17 An owle, and dippere [1388 deuedep, deuedoppe]. — Deut. xiv. 17 A dippere, a pursirioun, and a reremous.. alle in her kynde. 1678 Ray Willughby's Ornith. 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker. 1738 Sir J. Hill Hist. Anim. 446 (Jod.), The dobchick... we call it by several names expressive of its diving; the didapper, the dipper, etc. 1833 Selby in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club I. No. 1. 20 The only bird which attracted notice was the dipper (cinclus aquaticus). 1864 Thorrand Maine W. iii. 170 A brood of twelve black dippers, half grown, came paddling by. 1883 Miss Jackson Sarofak. Word-bk., Dipper, the King-fisher. 1886 A. Herburn in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club IX. No. 3, 504 Of the Thrush family, the Dipper or Watercrow frequented all the streams.

streams.

4. A genus of gastropod molluscs, Bulla.

1776 DA COSTA Conchol.

174 (Jod.) The sixth family is the nuces, seu bullæ; commonly called the pewits eggs, or dipping snails, but which I shall henceforward call dippers, or seanuts.

1835 Kirsv Hab. 4 Inst. Anim. I. ix. 276 The dippers (Bulla) which are furnished with a singular organ or gizzard that proves their predaceous or carnivorous habits.

5. A utensil for dipping up water, etc.: spec. a ladle consisting of a bowl with a long handle. (Chiefly U.S.)

ladle consisting of a bowl with a long handle. (Chiefly U.S.)

1801 Mason Supp. Johnson, Dipper, a spoon made in a certain form. Being a modern invention, it is not often mentioned in books. 1838 Wasster, Dipper. 2 A vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladle. 1855 Longe. Hiaw. XXII. 107 Water brought in birchen dippers. 1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Dipper, an utensil for taking up fluids in a brewery. 1864 LOWELL Fireside Trav. 155 The little tin dipper was scratched all over. 1885 C. ALLEN Babylon XI, Each of whom brought his own dipper, plate, knife, fork. 1891 R. KIPLING Naulakka iv, It's like trying to scoop up the ocean with a dipper.

b. The popular name in the United States for the configuration of seven bright stars in Ursa

the configuration of seven bright stars in Ursa Major (called in Britain 'the Plough', or 'Charles's Wain'). Little Dipper: the similar configuration of seven stars in Ursa Minor.

ON SCYCH STAIS HI CISM WILDOW.

1858 THOREAU Autumn (1894) 74 Its [comet's] tail is at least as long as the whole of the Great Dipper. 1858 HAWTHORNE Fr. § 16. Frnis. II. 111 The constellation of the Dipper.. pointing to the North Star. 1850 C. A. Young Uranography § 5 The familiar Dipper is sloping downward in the north-west. Uranography § 5 The tammar Dipp...
in the north-west.
6. Photogr. An apparatus for immersing negatives

6. Photogr. An apparatus for immersing negatives in a chemical solution: see quots.

289 Photogr. News 186 Dipper, the piece of glass or other substance on which the iodised plate is laid, in order to be dipped into the nitrate of silver bath. 1878 ABMEY Photogr. 79 The dipper, employed for carrying the plate into the solution during the operation of sensitising, may be conveniently made of pure silver wire. 1879 Cassells Techn. Educ. 111. 65 In this bath must be a dipper for the purpose of raising and lowering the plate during the sensitising process.

7. A receptacle for oil, varnish, etc., fastened to

a palette.
1859 Gullick & Timbs Paint. 199 The Dipper is made so

that it can be attached to the palette. It serves to contain oil, varnish, or other vehicle used. 1883 Spectator 3 Nov. 1413 It blew the medium out of its dipper, and spread it in a shower upon the middle of the picture.

8. attrib. and Comb., as dipper-bird (see 3 a); dipper-clam (U.S.), a bivalve mollusc, Mactra solidissima, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States; dipper-gourd (U.S.), a gourd

United States; dipper-gourd (U.S.), a gourd used as a dipper (sense 5).

1894 CROCKETT Raiders (ed. 3) 260 A man stole off up the waterside, jumping across it in running skips like a dipper bird.

1880 New Virginians I. 199 A bucket of spring-water, with a dipper-gourd in it.

Dipperful (di-posful). U.S. [f. DIPPER + -FUL.] As much as fills a dipper (see prec. 5).

1894 MRS. WHITHER We Girls vi. 136 We poured some dipperfuls of hot water over them. 1883 E. INCERSOLL in Harper's Mag. Jan. 197/2 We were just in time to get a dipperful of the buttermilk.

Dipping (di-pin), 201. 50. [f. DIP v. + ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of the verb DIP in various senses.

11440 Promp. Parv. 121/2 Dyppynge yn lycore, intinctio.

Dipping (dipin), vbl. sb. [f. DIP v. + ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb DIP in various senses.

c140 Promp. Parv. 121/2 Dyppynge yn lycore, istinctio.
1548 Cranmer Catech. 215 He knoweth not what baptisme
is.. nor what the dyppyng in the water doth betoken. 1655
Jer. Tanton Unum Necess. v. \$4 (R.) That which is dyed
with many dipings is in grain, and can very hardly be
washed out. 1667 Phll. Trans. II. 424 Nice Observations
of the Variations and Dippings of the Needle, in different
Places. 1710 J.T. Philipps 34 Conferences 218, I ask d them,
how daily Dipping and Plunging did avail them? 1856
Emerson Erg. Traits, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 No hope,
no sublime augury, cheers the student. but only a casual
dipping here and there. 1867 J. Ker Lett. (1890) 33 From
any little dippings of conversation I had among the people.
1870 Pumpilly Across Amer. 4 Asia i. I The woman a very
hag, ever following the disgusting habit of dipping—filling
the air, and covering her clothes with snuff. 1874 Knight
Dict. Meck. I. 705/1 Dipping. 1 The process of brightening
ornamental brass-work. The work is. . Dipped in a bath of
pure nitrous acid for an instant. 1875 'STOREMENGE' Brit.
Sports 1. v. iv. § 3. 348 The tackle for dipping is much more
simple than that employed in whipping. 1888 Standard
2 Sept. 6/4 The Prisoner said she had only had a month for
dipping' (picking pockets). 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal.
22 Improved Mast to do away with Dipping of Lug.
22. concr. A liquid preparation in which things
are dipped for any purpose: a wash for sheep;
dubbing for leather (Sc.).

1825-80 Jameson, Dipping, the name given to a composition of boiled oil and grease, used by curriers for softening leather, and making it more fit for resisting dampness.
1888 Elworthy W. Somerset Wordske, Dipping, a strong
poisonous liquor, for dipping sheep, to kill vermin, and to
prevent the scab.

3. attrib. and Comb., chiefly in reference to technical processes. as dipbing-bath. -house.-ladle.

3. attrib. and Comb., chiefly in reference to tech 3. altrio. and Comb., chierly in reference to technical processes, as dipping-bath, -house, -ladle, -liquid, -net, -pan, -process, -room, -tub, -tube, -vessel, -works; also Naul. (cf. DIP v. 6), as dipping-line, -lug, -mark; also dipping-frame, a frame used in dipping tallow candles, and in dyeing; †dipping-place, a baptistery; dipping-shell, -snail = DIPPER 4; dipping-well, the receptacle in front of an isobath inkstand.

Bas Awards Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scotland. To Mr.

dyeing; †dipping-place, a baptistery; dipping-shell, -snail = DIFFER 4; dipping-well, the receptacle in front of an isobath inkstand.

1841 Awards Highl. † Agric. Soc. Scotland, To Mr. Thomas Bigg, London, for a Sheep \*Dipping Apparatus. 1804 Brit. Frnl. Photogr. XLI. 3 Procure a glass vertical \*dipping bath with a glass dipper. 1892 Labour Commission Gloss., \*Dipping House, the part of the factory in which the operation of dipping ... is carried on. Dipping House Women, are the women and girls in the potting industry who clean the ware after it has been dipped and become dry. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word.bk., \*Dipping-ladle, a metal ladle for taking boiling pitch from the cauldron. 1886 CAULFRILD Seamanship Notes 1 Work \*dipping-line and hoist sail. c1865 G. Gork in Circ. Sc. I. 2161 He will require several... pans, one containing nitric acid, another filled with \*\*dipping 'liquid. 1875 Bedfood Sailor's Pocket.bk. vi. (ed. 2) 214 Sling a \*dipping lug å from the foremost yard-arm. c1866 H. STUART Seaman's Catech. 7 How would you dip a 'lug 'l Lower the halyards to the \*dipping mark. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word.bk., \*Dipping-net, a small net used for taking shad and other fish out of the water. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mich. I. 7051, \*Dipping-pan (Stereotyping), a square, cast-iron tray in which the floating-plate and plaster-cast are placed for obtaining a stereotype cast. 1636 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb., Payd vnto a carpenter for making of a \*depping place xyid. 1766 ENTICK London IV. 374. In this parish [is] the Anabaptist dipping-place. 1881 Guide Workest. Porcel. Wes. 27 From the \*dipping room the ware is brought to the drying stove. 1711 Phil. Trans. XXVII. 352 A sort of \*Diping Shell, very common on the Shoars of Jamaica and Barbadoes. 1796 \*Dipping-small [see Dirper 4]. 1852 Catel. R. Agric. Soc. Show 1 Sheep Dipping Apparatus ... It consists of a \*dipping roub, a draining-vessel, and an inclined plane. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., \*Dipping-tube, a fine glass tube used to collect a small quantity of liquid or some so

Dipping-nee:dle. [see DIP v. 12, DIP sb. 4]
A magnetic needle mounted so as to be capable of moving in a vertical plane about its centre of gravity, and thus indicating by its dip the direction of the earth's magnetism. So dipping-compass, an instrument consisting of a dippingneedle with a vertical graduated circle for measuring the 'dip' or angle of inclination: = dip-circle.

needle with a vertical graduated circle for measuring the 'dip' or angle of inclination; = dip-circle.

1667 Phil. Trans. II. 438 The Dipping-Needle is to be used as frequently as the former Experiment is made.

1713 DERHAM Phys.-Theol. v. i, note 21 (R.), I have not yet been so happy to procure a tolerable good dippingneedle.

1805 M. FLINDERS in Phil. Trans. XCV. 195 Taking the theodolite and dippingn-needle, I landed.

1871 TYNDALL Fragm. Sc. (1879) I. xiii. 373 Previous to magnetization, a dipping needle... stands accurately level.

Dip-pipe, -rod: see DIP 5b.

Diprionidian (daiprai, oni-dian), a. Palmont.

[f. Gr. b.-twice (DI-2) + mpion a saw.] Having serrations on both sides of the stem: said of graptolites.

1872 Nicholson Palzont. 82 Two leading types may be istinguished amongst the Graptolites... monoprionidian and diprionidian.

† Diprisma tic, a. Min. Obs. [f. DI-2+ PRIS-

MATIC.] Doubly prismatic; pertaining to two prismatic systems: see quot.

1821 R. JAMESON Mineralogy Introd. 10 Cleavage is said to be diprismatic, if its planes have the direction of the faces of a vertical, and at the same time of a horizontal

Prism.

Dipropargyl (doipropā:udzil). Chem. [f. DI-2 2 + Propargyl] A hydrocarbon isomeric with benzene (C<sub>e</sub>H<sub>e</sub>) having the constitution of a double molecule of the radical Propargyl or Propinyl (CH≡C·CH<sub>e</sub>); a mobile, highly refractive liquid, with an intensely pungent odour.

1875 WATTS Dict. Chem. VII. 1008 Dipropargyl. is easily distinguished from benzene by its property of combining with explosive violence with bromine. 1881 Nature XXIII. 566 Recent observations on dipropargyl by Henry, the discoverer of this curious compound.

I Dipropardodon (doipropartydon). Palmont. [mod.

the discoverer of this curious compound.

|| Diprotodon (daiprōu todon). Palæont. [mod. L., f. Gr. δι- twice + πρῶτο-s first + -οδον, neuter of -οδονς, f. δδούς tooth.] A genus of huge extinct marsupials, having two incisors in the lower jaw.

1839 Penny Cycl. XIV. 469/1 Anterior extremity of the right ramus, lower jaw, of Diprotodon. 1880 Νιακοισον 2001. Ιχίκ. 670 In size Diprotodon must have many times exceeded the largest of living Kangaroos. 1892 Pall Mall G. 30 Sept. 6/3 Remains of the extinct monster diprotodon.

Diprotodont, a. and sb. [f. as prec., with

stem boovr-.]

A. adj. Having two incisors in the lower jaw; having the dentition or characteristics of the genus Diprotodon. B. sb. A marsupial of this genus.
1881 Times 28 Jan. 3/4 In the nototheres and diprotodonts, progressive movement is performed in the ordinary four-footed fashion of the tapir and rhinoceros.

Dipsacaceous (dipsäkē<sup>1</sup>·jss), a. Bot. [f. mod. L. Dipsacace-æ, f. Dipsacus, Gr. dipakos teasel, f. dipa thirst, in allusion to the retention of water in the hollows formed by the axils of the connate leaves.] Belonging to the Natural Order Dipsa-

leaves.] Belonging to the Natural Order Dipsacaceæ, containing the teasels and their allies.

Also Dipsaceous, a. (Smart Suppl. 1849.)
† Dipsad. Obs. rare. [a. F. dipsade (Rabelais, 16th c.), ad. L. dipsad-em, Gr. bipade (Rabelais, 16th c.), ad. L. dipsad-em, Gr. bipade (accus.):

see DIPSAS.] = DIPSAS 1.

1607 Torsell Serpents (1658) 698 [tr. Lucan] And dipsads thirst in midst of water floud.

Dipsadine (dipsädoin), a. Zool. [f. L. dipsadstem of Dipsas + -INE.] Of or belonging to the family of non-venomous snakes, Dipsadine, to which belongs the genus Dipsas (DIPSAS 2 a).

|| Dipsas (dipsæs). Pl. dipsades (dipsädiz).

| Dipsas (dipsæs). Pl. dipsades (dipsädīz).
Also 5 dypsa, 6 (Her.) dipses, 8 dipsa, dypsas.
[L. dipsas, Gr. biyas a serpent whose bite caused great thirst, orig. adj., causing thirst, f. biya thirst.
Cf. F. dipsade, dipsas, older dipse (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).

1. A serpent whose bite was fabled to produce a

Darm.).

1. A serpent whose bite was fabled to produce a raging thirst.

1382 Wyclip Deul, viii. 15 Scorpioun, and dipsas, that is, an eddre that whom he biteth, he maketh thura threste die.

1496 Dives & Paus. (W. de W.) v. iii. 198/1 Flaterers be lykened to an adder that is called dypsa. 1573 Bossewell. Armoriem. 63 A Dipsez verte, charged on the firste quarter.

1509 HOLLAND Amm. Marcell. XXII. XV. 213 Of serpents, to wit. the Dipsades, and the Vipers. 1547 MAY Lucan 1X. 793 Dipsases in midst of water dry. 1567 MILTON P. L. X. 526 Scorpion, and Asp, and Amphisbena dire, Cerastes hornd, Hydrus, and Ellops drear, And Dipsas. 1279 Shenstone Elegies XX. 39 Here the dry dipsa writhes his sinuous mail. 1821 Shelley Prometh. Unb. 111. iv. 19 It thirsted As one bit by a dipsas. 1894 F. S. ELLIS Repnard 336 A dipsas is a worm accurst, From whose bite follows raging thirst.

2. Zool. 22. A tropical genus of non-venomous serpents. b. A genus of fresh-water bivalves of the family Unionida, or river-mussels.

1842 Penny Cycl. XXI. 280 Under the non-venomous [serpents] are arranged the following genera:—Tortrix;

Boa...Coluber.. Dipsas. 1843 Ibid. XXVI. 5 Mr. J. E. Gray makes the Unionida the eighth family of his order Cladopoda. Genera:—Anodon, Margaritana, Dipsas. Dipsetic (dipsetik), a and sb. [ad. Gr. δυήτωσο provoking thirst, thirsty, f. δυμά-ειν to thirst, δίψα thirst.]

A. adj. Producing thirst, B. sb. A substance

A. adj. Producing thirst. B. sb. A substance or preparation that produces thirst. 1847 in Craig. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Dipsey, -sie, -sy, var. of Deep-sea (apparently associated with dip), esp. in dipsy-lead, -line. 1866-1698 [see Deep sea]. 1827 Marry Dog. Fiend xiiii, I may. as well go down like a dipsey lead. 1866 BARTLETT Dict. Amer., Dipsy, a term applied, in some parts of Pennsylvania, to the sinker of a fishing-line. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Dipsy, the float of a fishing-line.

+ Direction a. Ohe If dictag from of DIPSAS.

Sailor's Wordok., Dipsy, the float of a fishing-line.
† **Dipsian**, a. Obs. [f. dipsa form of DIPSAS, or Gr. δίψι-os thirsty + -AN.] Of thirst: such as was caused by the bite of the dipsas; raging.
a π518 SYLVESTER Du Bartas, Auto-machia 100 Gold, Gold bewitches mee, and frets accurst My greedy throat with more than Dipsian thirst.
[Dipsin, app. mispr. for dipsie, DIPSEY, deep-sea. 1298 HARLUTY Voy. I. 435 Sound with your dipsin lead, and note diligently what depth you finde.]

In Discompania (dipsamania) Path [f. Gr.

|| **Dipsomania** (dipsomē niā). Path. [f. Gr. διψο- comb. form of δίψα thirst + μανία madness,

Bipsomania (the some 'hia). Pain. [1. Gr. akuo- comb. form of δίψα thirst + μανία madness, Mania.] A morbid and insatiable craving for alcohol, often of a paroxysmal character. Also applied to persistent drunkenness, and formerly to the delirium produced by excessive drinking. 1843-4 A. S. Tayloa Med. Jurispr. lxvi. 655 Dipsomania, drunkenness. This state, which is called in law frenzy, or dementia affectata', is regarded as a temporary form of insanity. 1843-6 in Mayne Expos. Lex. 1868 tr. Caspar's Handble. Forensic Med. (New Syd. Soc.) II. 91 (She] had been for many years excessively given to drinking, and in her case it had developed to actual 'dipsomania'. 1866 A. Flint Princ. Med. (1880) 512 Dipsomania is a term sometimes used to denote the peculiar delirium arising from the abuse of alcohol, but it is commonly applied to an uncontrollable desire for alcoholic drinks. 1863 S. Alford in Med. Temp. Yrnl. XLVII. 163 Dipsomania, or inebriety, is a functional character. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dipsomania... is to be distinguished from ordinary and habitual drunkeness, in that the craving is paroxysmal, and comes on apparently without the external temptation of what is called good company.

Diussoma Tiage. 3b, and a. [f. prec. +-Ac (after

good company. **Dipsoma niac**, sb. and a. [f. prec. +-A0 (after

Dipsoma niac, sb. and a. [f. prec. +-A0 (after MANIAC).]

A sb. A person affected with dipsomania; one who suffers from an ungovernable craving for drink. 1858 A. S. TAYLOR Med. Yuristr. Ixx. (ed. 6) 950 The two jurors...considered that she was a dipsomaniac. 1865 Lond. Rev. 13 Oct. 404/2 There are several places where Dipsomaniacs are treated, under the rule and care of religious orders. 1884 Miss. C. Parad Zero ix, A craving for excitement as keen as that of the dipsomaniac for alcohol.

B. adj. = next. (In recent Dicts.)

Dipsomani acal, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Affected with dipsomania.

fected with dipsomania.

1865 tr. Caspar's Handbk. Forensic Med. (New Syd. Soc.)

IV. 267 She had given herself up to drunkenness and had become dipsomaniacal.

become dipsomaniacal. **Dipsopathy** (dipso papi). [f. Gr. διψο·, δίψα thirst + πάθεια, f. πάθον suffering (taken after homacopathy, hydropathy, etc., in sense 'method of cure').] The treatment of disease by abstinence from liquids.

1833 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Il Dipsosis. Med. [irreg. f. Gr. killer thirst thirst.]

from liquids. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

| Dipso sis. Med. [irreg. f. Gr. δίψα thirst +
-0818: the actual Gr. word was δίψησιs.] 'A term

-OSIS: the actual Gr. word was δύρησις.] 'A term for a morbid degree of thirst: nearly synonymous with Polydipsia' (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1851-60).
1847 in Craig.
Dipsy, variant of DIPSEY.
Dipt, variant of dipped, pa. t. and pple. of DIP v.
Diptani, obs. form of DITTANY.
Dipter (diptal). Entom. [ad. F. diptère (1791 in Hatz. Darm.), L. dipter us, a. Gr. δίπτερος two-winged, f. δτ., δίς twice + πτερόν wing.] One of the Diptera: a two-winged fix

winged, f. δε., δis twice + πτερόν wing.] One of the Diptera; a two-winged fly.

1838 Webster s.v., The dipters are an order of insects having only two wings, and two poisers, as the fly.

1 Diptera, sb. pl. Entom. [mod.L. = Gr. δίπτερα (Aristotle), pl. neuter of δίπτερα two-winged (sc. insecta insects, animalia animals): see prec.] The two-winged flies, a large order of insects having one pair of membranous wings, with a pair of halfered or poisers representing a posterior pair. Wellteres or poisers representing a posterior pair. Wellknown examples are the common house-fly, the

known examples are the common house-fly, the gnats, gad-flies, and crane-flies.

1839 Pantologia, Diptera, in zoology, an order of the class insecta, characterised by having two wings, under each of which is a clavate poise with its appropriate scale.

1857 Francis Angling vi. (1880) 195 The other orders in most use by the fly-fishers are. the Diptera, or two-winged.

1879 A. W. Bennerr in Academy 33 Abundantly visited by insects, especially Diptera.

1870 Diptera coous, a. Bot. [f. mod. Bot. L. Dipterace, f. Dipter-contracted from Dipterocarpus generic name (f. δίπτερ-os two-winged + καρπός fruit): see -ΛΟΣΟΟΙS.] Of or belonging to the Natural Order Dipterace (Dipterocarpeæ): see DIPTEROCARP. So Dipterad, a plant of this order.

1849 SMART Suppl., Dipteraceous, epithet of an order of arborescent exogens, found only in India and the Indian Archipelago, which includes the camphor tree; an order chiefly marked by the enlarged, foliaceous, unequal segments of the calyx investing the fruit. 1866 Treas. Bot. I. 415/2 Dipteracea (Dipteracepse, Dipterads), a natural order of thalamiforal dicotyledons or Exogens. containing large trees with resinous juice.

Dipteral (di ptéral), a. [f. L. dipter-os (Vitruv.), a. Gr. dintepo (Dipter) +-AL.]

1. Arch. Having a double peristyle.
1818 W. Wilkins Civil Archit. Vitravius 37 It was perhaps the intention of the author to represent dipteral temples with a tuble portico in that front only through which they were approached. 1846 Ellis Elgin Marb. I. 72 A temple was of the kind called dipteral, when it had two ranges of columns resting on the pavement. 1886 Century Mag. Nov. 139/1 A dipteral temple.

2. Entom. = DIPTEROUS.
1888 in Webster.

Dipteran, a. and sb. Entom. [f. as DIPTER,

Dipteran, a. and sb. Entom. [f. as DIPTER, DIPTERA +-AN.]

A. adj. = DIPTEROUS. B. sb. A dipterous insect.

1842 in Brande Dict. Sci., etc.: and in mod. Dicts.

† Dipteric, a. Arch. Obs. rare. [a. F. dipterique (17th c.), f. Gr. δίπτερ-os two-winged +

101 = DIPTERAL.

ecreptee (1718 C.), I. Gr. Outrep-os two-winged +
-1C.] = DIPTERAL.
1664 EVELYN tr. Freart's Archit. 37 It was of the dipteryque figure; that is, inviron'd with a two-fold range of Columns.

Columns.

Dipterist (dirpterist). [f. DIPTER-A + -18T.]

An entomologist who studies the Diptera.

1872 O. W. Holmes Poet Breakf.-f. ii. (1885) 48 Competition.. between the dipterists and the lepidopterists.

Dipterocarp (diptero<sub>t</sub>kāɪp). Bot. [ad. mod. L. Dipterocarp-us, f. Gr. δίπτερ-os two-winged + καρπός fruit.] A member of the genus Dipterocarpus or Natural Order Dipterocarpus, comprising East Indian trees characterized by two wings on the symmit of the fruit formed by senarrement of the summit of the fruit, formed by enlargement of two of the calyx-lobes. Cf. DIPTERACEOUS. So Dipterocarpous a., belonging to this genus or

order.
1876 HARLEY Mat. Med. 702 Dipterocarps... Gigantic trees abounding in resinous juice, natives of India. 1885 H. O. FORBES Nat. Wand. E. Archif. 135 Various species of coniferous and dipterocarpous trees.

Diptero'logy. [f. DIPTERA: see -(0)LOGY.]
That branch of entomology which relates to the Distance. Hence Dipterological a., Diptero-

two-winged (temple). J A temple or building with double peristyle.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dipteron (in Archit.) a Building that has a double Wing or Isle. The Ancients gave that Name to such Temples as were surrounded with two ranges of Pillars.. which they call'd Wings.

1727-52 CHAMBERS Cycl., Diptero. or Dipteron.

1730-6 BAILEV (folio), Diptero.

1730-7 Dipterous (dipteros), a. [f. mod.L. dipter-us (see Diverse).

(see DIFTER) + -ous.]
1. Entom. Two-winged; of, pertaining to, or of

(see DIPTER) +-OUS.]

1. Entom. Two-winged; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the DIPTERA.

1773 White in Phil. Trans. LXIV. 201 They.. are greatly.. annoyed by a large dipterous insects.. 2802 BINGLEY Asim. Biog. (1813) I. 48 Dipterous insects.. 2803 BINGLEY Asim. Biog. (1813) I. 48 Dipterous insects to the dipterous order. 1874 LUBBOCK Orig. 4 Met. Ins. i. 24 Smooth ovate bodies, much resembling ordinary dipterous pupae.

2. Bot. Having two wing-like appendages or processes, as certain fruits, seeds, etc.

1831-60 MAYNE Expos. Lex., Dipterus.. having two wings: dipterous. Bot. Applied to a pericarp when it has lateral appendages like wings. 1866 in Treas. Bot.

# Dipterus. Palæont. [mod.L., f. Gr.: see DIPTER.] A genus of Palæozoic dipnoous fishes, having two dorsal fins, opposite the ventral and anal respectively. Hence Dipterian a. and sb., belonging to, or a member of, this genus.

1844 H. MILLER O. R. Sandat. (ed. 2) 103 The Dipterus or doublewing, of the Lower Old Red Sandstone. 1847 ANSTED Anc. World iv. 70 These ancient fishes (Dipterians). 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL Geol. 29 Other fishes, of which the dipterus is the type, bear more resemblance to fishes of the present day.

Dipterygian (diptéridzian), a. (sb.) Ichth. [f. mod.L. Dipterygia (f. &c., &s twice + \*\*reptyt-ov\*fin) + -AN.] Having two fins: applied to fishes having, or supposed to have, only two fins. Also Dipterygions.

Diptery glous a.

1847 CRAIG, Diptery gians, a family of fishes, furnished with two fins only. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Less. [both words].

Diptong (a, obs. form of DIPHTHONG.

Diptote (di ptout), sb. and a. Gram. Also 7-8 -tot, 8 -toton. [ad. L. diptota (pl.) nouns that have only two case and large a. C. Noverage of newtor of only two case-endings, a. Gr. δίπτωτα, pl. neuter of δίπτωτο-s with a double case-ending, f. δι-, δίs twice + πτωτόs falling (πτῶσις case).]

A. sb. A noun having only two cases. B. adj.

Having only two cases.

1612 BRINSLEY Pos. Parts (1669) 101 Q. What words do you call Diptots? A. Such as have but two cases. 1636 BLOUNT Glossogr., Diptots. 1752 WESLEY W.ks. (1872 XIV. 40 Diptots, which have but two cases; as, Spontis, Sponte. 1883 tr. Socia's Arab. Gram. 56 The triptote are distinguished from the diptote nouns by the nunation being always written over the former.

always written over the former.

Diptych (di'ptik). Forms: 7 diptyck, 7-8 diptick, dyptick, 7-9 diptyc, 8 dyptic, 7- diptych. [ad. L. diptycha (pl.), a. late Gr. δίπτυχα pair of writing-tablets, neut. pl. of δίπτυχος double-folded, f. δι-, δίς twice + πτυχή fold. Cf. mod.F.

diptyque, c1700 in Hatz-Darm.]

1. Anything folded, so as to have two leaves; esp. a two-leaved, hinged tablet of metal, ivory or wood, having its inner surfaces covered with wax,

wood, having its inner surfaces covered with wax, used by the ancients for writing with the stylus.

1688 Sparrow Bh. Com. Prayer Pref., Diptychs or Folded Tables.

1731 Gale in Phil. Trans. XXXVII. 161 The Diptychs and Triptychs that were covered with Wax, served only for common Occurrences.

1889 J. Flamman Lect. Sculpt. iii. 98 The Greeks executed small works of great elegance, as may be seen in the dyptics, or ivory covers, to consular records, or sacred volumes.

1899 Gullic & Timbs Paint. 306 The diptychs... were among the Romans formed of two little tablets of wood or ivory, folding one over the other like a book.

b. spec. (in pl.) Applied to the artistically wrought tablets distributed by the consuls, etc. of the later Empire to commemorate their tenure

of the later Empire to commemorate their tenure of office; hence transferred to a list of magistrates. 1781 Gibbon Decl. & F. II. 27 Their names and portraits, engraved on gilt tablets of ivory, were dispersed over the empire as presents to the provinces. ..the senate. . the people. (Note) Montfaucon has represented some of these tablets or dypticks. 1797 Monthly Mag. 506 The consular dyptics contain similar cyphers.

2. Eccl. (in pl.) Tablets on which were recorded the names of those of the orthodox, living and dead who were commemorated by the early Church of the later Empire to commemorate their tenure

dead, who were commemorated by the early Church at the celebration of the eucharist. Hence, The list

dead, who were commemorated by the early Church at the celebration of the eucharist. Hence, The list or register of such names; the intercessions in the course of which the names were introduced.

1640 Hammond Poor Man's Tithing Wks. 1684 IV. 5 Enrol their names in the book of life, in those sacred eternal diptycks. 1680 STILLINGFL. Mischief Separation (ed. 2) 30 Atticus restored the name of St. Chrysostom to the Diptychs of the Church. 1792 IV. Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C. 1. v. 64 The Dipticks. have been famous, in the Councils of the East ever since the Council of Chalcedon. 1853 MILMAN Lat. Chr. (1864) I. III. iii. 40 The Names of Acacius and all who communicated with him were erased from the diptychs. 1882-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Reig. Knowl. 1. 643 In the twelfth century the diptychs fell out of use in the Latin Church.

3. An altar-piece or other painting composed of two leaves which close like a book.

1853 Mas. Jameson Leg. Madonna Introd. (1857) 52 A Diptych is an altar-piece composed of two divisions or leaves, which are united by hinges, and close like a book.

1863 Baring-Gould Iceland 158 Syinavatan church contains a curious diptych with mediæval figures.

Diptychous, a. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Double-folded.

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

1 Diptys (doi-pbs). Zool. [mod.L., ad. Gr. &iraus two-footed.] a. The typical genus of the jerboas, a race of rodents which progress like the kangaroo, by leaping with the long hinder legs. b. A small marsunial quadruped of Australia Cheroduc.

by leaping with the long hinder legs. b. A small marsupial quadruped of Australia, Charopus cas-

tanotis.

1799 B. J. Barton in Trans. Amer. Soc. IV. 114 (title) Some account of the American Species of Dipus, or Jarboa. 1849 C. Sturt Exp. Centr. Austral. II. 5 Mr. Browne and I had chased a Dipus into a hollow log, and there secured it. 1859 Cornwallis New World I. 194 The wallabi, the dipus, the talpero, the wombat.

Dipyre (dipoirs). Min. [mod. (Haiiy 1801) ad. L. dippros, Gr. dimpos twice put into the fire, f. di-twice + wip fire: so called because when heated it exhibits both phosphorescence and fusion.] A silicate of alumina with small proportions of the silicates of soda and lime, occurring in square silicates of soda and lime, occurring in square

silicates UI stoke prisms.

1804 Fourcroy's Chem. II. 442 The dipyre. 1807 AIKIN Dict. Chem. 4 Min. s. v. 1868 Dama Min. § 302 Dipyre occurs in rather coarse crystals, often large or stout, and rarely columnar, in metamorphic rocks.

Dipyrenous (deippiri\*nes), a. Bot. [f. Gr. δι- twice + πυρήν fruit-stone + -0US.] Containing fruit-stones.

two fruit-stones.

1866 in Treas. Bot. 1880 Gray Struct. Bot. vii. § 2.

298 The fruits are dipyrenous, tripyrenous, tetrapyrenous, etc., according as they contain 2, 3, or 4 pyrenze.

† Diradiate, v. Obs. [f. L. di-, dis- asunder + RADIATE.] trans. To shed abroad in rays.

1851 BIGGS New Disp. P 85 [To] diradiate their vertues.

1727 Balley vol. II, Diradiated, spread forth in Beams of Light

Diradiation (dairadia fan). [n. of action from

1. The diffusion of rays from a luminous body.

Normal Diradiation, a spread 2. Med. (See quots.)

1. The diffusion of rays from a fulfillmost body.

2. Med. (See quots.)

2. Med. (See quots.)

vigoration of the muscles by the animal spirits. 1823 in CRABB Technol. Dict. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diradiation... a synonym for Hypnotism.

† Diral, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. Diras the Furies, the dire (sisters) +-AL.] Of or pertaining to the

Furies; dire.

1606 Don & CLEAVER Exp. Prov. xiii.-xiv. (1609) 102

That we expose not our hearts to these dirall and bitter

† **Dirama tion.** Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. L. dī-, disasunder + rām-us branch + -ATION.] Branching out, ramification.

out, ramineation.

1778 Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg. 109/2 The course and diramations of the vessels in stones.

Direman (dəisī'ān), a. [f. L. Diremus, f. Diree, Gr. Δίρκη name of a fountain in Beeotia.] Of or belonging to the fountain of Diree: used of Pindar,

called by Horace Direcus cygnus the Direcan swan; Pindaric, poetic.

1730 Young Merchant IV. II, O thou Direcan Swan on high. 1864 Q. Rev. July 136 The voice of poet and prophet. blended in a sublime Direcan strain. 1894 GLADSTONE in 19th Cent. Sept. 318 Air buoyant and copious enough to carry the Direcan swan.

Dirdum (dē'idəm). Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 5 durdan, 6-dirdum, 7-9-dam, dom, durdum, 9 durden, durdem, dordum, dyrdum. [Derivation unknown: app. not connected with Sc. dird stroke, blow. It has been compared with Gaelic diardan anger, surliness, snarling, and with Welsh

stroke, blow. It has been compared with Gaelic diardan anger, surliness, snarling, and with Welsh durdan anger, surliness, snarling, and with Welsh durdd, 'sonitus, strepitus' (Davies).]

1. Uproar, tumultuous noise or din.

c 1440 York Myst. xxxi. 41 And se bat no durdan be done.
a 1510 Douglas King Hart 11. 453 Than rais thair meikle dirdum and deray. 1525 Stewart Cron. Scot. (1858) I. 4

Lat be thi dirdum and thi din. 1653 Clarke Phrascol.
170 (Halliw). An horrible dirdam they made. 1674-91

Ray Local Words 129 Durdom, noise. 1696 G. Stuart Phrascol.
170 Halliw). An horrible dirdam they made. 1674-92

Ray Local Words 129 Durdom, noise. 1696 G. Stuart Phrascol.
180 Hall., Peace 1, Sec a durdem, Nichol says, They've hed in Lunnon town. 1822 W. Stephenson Gateshead Poems 99 Their dirdum ye may hear each neet, If ye'll but gan to Robbins. 1825 Rosenson Whithy Glass., Durdum, protour, hubbus 1825 Lonsdale Gloss., Durden, Durdum, uproar, hubbus 1826 Lonsdale Gloss., Durden, Durdum, uproar, hubbus 1826 Lonsdale Gloss., Durdum, Durdum, Dordum, noise and excitement, a confusion, a hurly-burly.
2. Outcry; loud reprehension, obloquy, blame.
1709 M. Bruce Soul Confirm. 14 (Jam.) A clash of the Kirk's craft... a fair dirdim of their synagogue. 1826 Scott Cold Mort. vii, 'This is a waur dirdum than we got frae Mr. Gudyill when ye gar'd me refuse to eat the plumporridge on Yule-eve.' 1823 Misses Corret Petticar Tales I. 280 (Jam.), 'I gi'ed her such a dirdum the last time I got her sitting in our laundry'. 1824 Scott Redgamstlet Let.
1. 280 (Jam.), 'I gi'ed her such a dirdum the last time I got her sitting in our laundry'. 1824 Scott Redgamstlet Let.
1. 280 (Jam.), 'I gi'ed her such a dirdum the last time I got her sitting in our laundry'. 1824 Scott Redgamstlet Let.
1. 280 (Jam.), 'I gi'ed her such a dirdum the last time I got her sitting in our laundry'. 1824 Scott Redgamstlet Let.
1. 280 (Jam.), 'I gi'ed her such a dirdum the last time I got her sitting in our laundry'. 1824 Scott Redgamstlet Let.
1. 280 (Jam.), 'I gi'e

dirdum of this dreadful accident, I'll have to fend for myself.

Dire (doie1), a. and sh. Also 6-7 dyre. [ad. L. diras fearful, awful, portentous, ill-boding.]

A. adj. 'Dreadful, dismal, mournful, horrible, terrible, evil in a great degree' ([.]).

1567 Drant Horacés Epist. xvi. Fj, With gyues, and fetters lle tame the under a galow dyre. 1590 Sprinser F. Q. 1. xi. 40 All was covered with darknesse dire. 1605 Shars. Mach. II. iii. 63 Strangs Schreemes of Death, And Prophecying, with Accents terrible, Of dyre Combustion. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 638 All monstrous, all prodigious things. Gorgons and Hydra's and Chimera's dire. 1681 Lond. Gas. No. 1649/3 And His Majesty, with advice foresaid, recommends to His Privy Council to see this Act put to dire and vigorous Execution. 1768 Brattle Minstr. II. ii, To learn the dire effects of time and change. a 1774 Golden. Double Transform. 75 That dire disease, whose ruthless power Withers the beauty's transient flower. 1784 Cowper Tash II. 270 Gives his direct foe a friend's embrace. 1833 C. Bronte Villette xxv, Forced by dire necessity. 1868 Hells Realmak xvii. (1876) 462 Ostentation, the direct enemy of comfort.

b. Dire sisters (L. direct sorores, Diræ): the Furies.

Furies

1743 J. DAVIDSON *Eneid* VII. 195 From the Mansion of the dire Sisters.

1743 J. DAVIDSON Æneid VII. 195 From the Mansion of the dire Sisters.

+ B. sb. Obs.

1. Dire quality or matter, direness.
1660 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 367 Their sermons
1660 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 367 Their sermons
1660 F. Letter of the Life in the sermon of the life in the life

Directal, obs. Sc. form of Directors.

Direct (direct, doi-), v. Also 5 de-, 5-6 dy-, 5 derekt, 6 Sc. direck. [f. L. direct- (derect-), ppl. stem of dirigère (de-) to straighten, set straight, direct, guide, f. di- apart, asunder, distinctly (or de- down) + regère to put or keep straight, to rule. It is probable that the ppl. adj. direct was first formed immediately from L. direct-us, and that this

originated a verb of the same form: cf. -ATE 3 3. Both the pa. pple, and finite tenses of the verb were used by Chaucer. There is a close parallelism of sense-development between direct and address, arising out of their etymological affinity: cf. also

arising out of their etymological affinity: cf. also DRESS v.]

1. trans. To write (something) directly or specially to a person, or for his special perusal; to address.

† 2. To dedicate (a treatise) to. Obs.

c 1374 Chaucer Troylus v. 1868 O morall Gower, this booke I directe To thee. 1447 Borkenham Sepathy (Roxb.) Introd. 7 You sone and fadyr to whom I dyrecte This symple tretyhs. 1853 Eddr Decades 136 They dyrected and dedicated suche thinges to kynges and princes. 1853 Satir. Poems Reform. xliv. 2 To 30u, ministers, and Prelattis of perdition, This schedul schort I do direct. 1507 TORSIL. Four.f. Beasts (1658) 129 The Treatise of English Dogs... translated by A. F. and directed to that noble Gesner.

† b. To write (a letter or message) expressly to.

+ b. To write (a letter or message) expressly to.

translated by A. F. and directed to that noble Gesner.

† b. To write (a letter or message) expressly to.

[L. dirigere epistolam, 4th c., Servius and Jerome; also attributed by Servius to Cicero.] Obs.

1397 Rolls of Parlt. III. 378/2 As it is. declared in the same Commission directid to William Rikhill, Justice. 1467 Mann. § Housek. Exp. 173, I have reseyved 30wer moste grasyou[s] leter to me dereketed, to be wethe 30wer hynes. the nexte morow after Kandelmas day. 1490 CAXTON Encydos xxii. 84 Yf he take the lettre vnto hym whome it is dyrected vnto. 151-2 Act 3 Hen. VIII, c. 23 \$ 5 The Kinges Highnes shall. direct his lettres missyves to twayn of his honourable Counseillours. 1338 Boond Let. in Instrod. Knowl. (1870) Foreward 53 To.. Master Thomas Cromwell be bis byll dyrectyd. 1607 R. Parsons (tittle), An Apologetical Epistle: directed to the right honourable Lords... of her Maiesties Privie Counsell. 1730 Gay in Swift's Lett. (1766) II. 115 If you knew how often I take of you. you would now and then direct a letter to me.

0. 1922. In modern usage, To write on the outside of (a letter or the like) the name, designation, and residence of the person to whom it is to be delivered; to write the 'direction' or 'address' on. (In early examples not separable from b.) 1838 Shaks. L. L. L. I. V. II. 123 But Damosella virgin, Was this directed to you? 1642 King's Reply in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1721) V. 63 His Message...was... taken... by the Earl of Essex, and though not to him directed, was by him opened. 1659 Lond. Gas. No. 3334/4 The Box nail'd up and Directed to Mrs. Ann Perriot. 1713 Addisons of Essex, and though not to him directed, was by him opened. 1659 Lond. Gas. No. 3334/4 The Box nail'd up and Directed to Mrs. Ann Perriot. 1713 Addison II Albert of Essex, and though not to him directed, was by him opened. 1659 Lond. Gas. No. 3334/4 The Box nail'd up and Directed to Mrs. Ann Perriot. 1713 Addison II Albert of Essex, and though not to him directed, was by him opened. 1659 Lond. Gas. No. 3334/4 The Box nail'd

desired.

absol. 1707 THORESBY in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 337 If
I had sooner known how to direct to you, I had long ago..

written. 1751 BURKE Corr. (1844) I. 26 Direct to me at Mr.

Hipkis's, Ironmonger in Monmouth. 1775 Johnson Let. 100
Mrs. Thrale 6 June, I hope my sweet Queeney will write
me a long letter, when..she knows how to direct to me.

2. To address (spoken words) 10 any one; to utter
(speech) so that it may directly reach a person.

cren.
crago tr. De Imitations 1. xxiii, Pider directe praiers & daily mornynges wip teres. rsgs Shaks, r Hen. VI, v. iii. 179 Words sweetly plac'd, and modest[l]le directed. r612 Bible Ps. v. 3 In the morning will I direct my prayer vnto thee. 1651 Hobbs Leviath. II. xxv. 131 To whom the Speech is directed.

+ b. To impart, communicate expressly, give in

The straite charges and communicate expressly, give in charge to a person. Obs.

1400 Pistill of Susan 278 He directed bis dom.. To Danyel be prophets. 1598 BARRET Theor. Warres I. i. I. The straite charges and commands directed from her Maiestie. 1633 Br. Hall Hard Texts 324 If God should direct his precepts to a child.

3. To put or keep straight, or in right order. † 8.

To set or put in right order, to arrange. Obs.

1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. X. iii, Dysposicion, the true
seconde parte Of rethorike, doth evermore dyrecte The
maters formde of this noble arte, Gyvyng them place after

To keep in right order; to regulate, control,

govern the actions of.

govern the actions of.

c 1510 More Picus Wks. 32 O holy God .. whiche heaven
and earth directest all alone. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer
132 b (Commun. Coll.) To direct, sanctifye and governe, both
our heartes and bodies. 1558 Abp. Hamilton Catech. (1884)
20 It (the eye) direckis al the membris of our bodie. 1731
ADDISON Cato L. i. 41 He..cover'd with Numidian Guards,
directs A feeble army. 1847 Emerson Repr. Men. Napoleon
Wks. (Bohn) I. 373 His grand weapon, namely, the million
whom he directed. 1883 FROUDE Short Stud. IV. i. i. The
mind, or spiritual part of man, ought to direct his body.

C. absol.

551 Bible Recl. v. 10 Wierdon is received.

61. BIBLE Eccl. x. 10 Wisedom is profitable to direct.

4. trans. To cause (a thing or person) to move or point straight to or towards a place; to aim (a missile); to make straight (a course or way) to any point; to turn (the eyes, attention, mind) straight to an object, (a person or thing) to an aim,

straight to an object, (a person of thing) to an aim, purpose, etc.

1556 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 95 Ye vice yt most maketh man lyke to beestes, & directeth hym from god. 1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 137 Directe the ruler with hys two sightes unto anye one place. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epit. 23, I came out of Asia, and directed my saile from Aegina towardes Megara. 15td. 350 But if he failed. in directing his shafte. 1632 Lithgow Trav. III. 99 Directing his course to rush up on the face of a low Rocke. 1655 Stanley Hist. Philos. Ded., I send this book to you because you first directed me to this design. c1676 Lady

CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 31, I. had the good luck to escape the squibs .. especially directed to the balcone over against me. 1703 Moxon Mach. Exert. 205 Do not direct the cutting Corner of the Chissel inwards. 1711 Additionally 18 Addifference 1756 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 31 They directed their Steps towards my Confinement. 1750 PALEY HOTE Paul. i. 8 A different undertaking. and directed to a different purpose. 1853 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 111. 26 Howe. .. directed all his sarcasms. against the malecontents. 1256 Emberson Eng. Traits, Times Wiss. (Bohn) II. 119 But the steadiness of the aim suggests the belief that this fire is directed. .. by older engineers. 1860 Tyndall Glac. II. xxiv. 355 To direct attention to an extremely curious fact. 1867 Smiles Huguenois Eng. i. (1880) 9 These measures were directed against the printing of religious works generally. 1871 B. Stewart Heat § 35 These telescopes are directed towards two marks. 1874 Genes Nobret Hist. vi. § 4. 302 The efforts of the French monarchy had been directed to the conquest of Italy. 1875 Jowstr Plato (ed. 2) l. 207 Everybody's eyes were directed towards him.

absol. 1639 Fuller Holy War v. iz. (1647) 244 Good deeds we direct to happinesse.

b. To inform, instruct, or guide (a person), 35 to the way; to show (any one) the way.

1607 Shaks. Cor. vv. iv. 7 Direct me, if it be your will, where great Auffidius lies. 1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 92, I would faine be so directed as I might. finde him out. Mod. Can you direct me to the nearest railway station?

† O. intr. for reft. To point. Obs.

1656 Hooke Microgr. 205 Little white brisles whose points

station?

† C. intr. for refl. To point. Obs.

1665 Hooke Microgr. 205 Little white brisles whose points all directed backwards. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit. I. 64 Care.. taken that .. each Plume direct to its Origin.

5. trans. To regulate the course of; to guide, conduct lead to smile with advice to advice to advice.

5. trans. To regulate the course of; to guide, conduct, lead; to guide with advice, to advise.

1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 11 Directe thy Chariot in a meane, clymbe thou not to hye. 158 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 11. (1586) 114b, [He] maketh her the starre by whose aspect he doth direct all his doings. 1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. L. xv. 16b, Having prepared a frigat to direct us. 1596 Shakes. Merch. V. 11. 11. Some God direct us udgement. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 5 Sharkes... are alwayes directed by a little specied fish, called a pilot fish. 1769 Yunius Lett. xxv. 162 The choice of your friends has been singularly directed. 176-82 Gibbon Decl. 3: F. xxvii. (1875) 440/2 The conscience of the credulous prince was directed by saints and bishops. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. v. 414 He directed, or attempted to direct, his conduct by the broad rules of what he thought to be just.

1. Mus. To conduct (a musical performance). 1880 Grove Dict. Mus. 1. 390/1 At the concert which he had to direct (during the series of 1820). 1833 W. P. Courrney in Academy 13 May 413/1 The music.. was composed and directed by Handel.

6. To give authoritative instructions to; to ordain, order, or appoint (a person) to do a thing, (a thing)

order, or appoint (a person) to do a thing, (a thing)

to be done.

1398 SHAKS. Merry W. IV. II. 98 I'le first direct my men what they shall doe with the basket. 1611 — Cymb. v. v. 280 A feigned Letter.. which directed him To seeke her on the Mountaines. 1622 LITHOOW Trav. x. 457 He made fast the doore.. as he was directed. 1372 DE FOO Hist. Appar. III. (1840) 22 Whether he is ever sent or directed to come. 1747 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. V. 101 The Order of the King in Council which was directed to be laid before us. 1753 Johnson Rambler No. 200 F 14 One of the golden precepts of Pythagoras directs, that 'a friend should not be hated for little faults'. 1873 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare Life (1879) I. II. 59 The seeming arbiter of war. directed his legions to remove from Boulogne. 1891 Law Times XCII. 107/1 Finally the master directed an issue to be tried.

b. intr. or absol. To give directions; to order, appoint, ordain.

b. intr. or absol. To give directions; to order, appoint, ordain.

1655 Diggss Compl. Ambass. 6 Her skill and years was now to direct. not to be directed. 1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 39 The President is one of the Council, but cannot direct in any thing of moment without the consent of the General. 1704 Goldsin. Trav. 64 Who can direct, when all pretend to know? 1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India II. v. v. 520 Cast their anchors as chance or convenience directed. 1888 Law Times' Rep. LIX. 165/1 [To] be conveyed to them as tenants in common, or joint tenants, as they should direct.

c. trans. To order, appoint, prescribe (a thing

c. trans. To order, appoint, prescribe (a thing to be done or carried out).

1816 Keatinge Tran. (1817) II. 20 On the present occasion, the alcaid. directed a different arrangement.

1853 Law Rep. 11 Q. Bench Div. 591 [The Judge] was of opinion that the words above mentioned were privileged... and directed a nonsuit.

† d. To prescribe (medically). Obs.

1754-64 SMELLIS Midwif. III. 77, I directed some Thebaick drops.

7. Astrol. To calculate the arc of direction of (a

baick drops.
7. Astrol. To calculate the arc of direction of (a

7. Astrol. To calculate the arc of direction of (a significator): see DIRECTION 10.

2819 JAS. WILSON Compl. Dict. Astrol. s.v. Directions, Problem 1st.—To direct the Sun when not more than 2° distant from the cusp of the mid-heaven to any conjunction or aspect.

+ B. Examples of direct as spa.pple. = DIRECTED. (Cf. also next.) Obs.

c1366 CHAUCER Man of Law's T. 650 Another lettre wroght ful synfully. Vn to the kyng direct of this mateere.

c1392 — Compl. Venus 75 Pryncesse, resceyvele bis complaynt in gree Vn to youre excellent benignytee Dyrect.

2433 JAS. I Kingis Q. Ixii, The ditect the I maid Direct to hire that was my hertis quene. c1501 The Imitations my complay the service of th

c. 4 § 1 One writte of proclamacion to be direct to the Shirif of the Countie. 1369 Salir. Poems Reform. (1890) vi. (title), Ane Exhortation derect to my Lord Regent.

Direct (direkt, doi-), a. and adv. Also 4-6 dy-, directe, 6 dereot. [prob. a. F. direct (13th c. in Godef. Suppl.) = Pr. direct, It. directo, Sp. derecho right, ad. L. direct-us (derectus), pa. pple. of dirigère, derigère: see DIRECT v. The pa. pple. was used as a simple adj. already in Latin. For the strictly ppl. use in Eng. see after prec. vb.]

A. adj.

1. In reference to space: Straight; undeviating in course; not circuitous or crooked.

in course; not circuitous or crooked.

[1391: see c.]

[1392: see c.]

1348 HALL Chron., Hen. IV 13 The confederates.. toke the directe way.. toward Windsor. 1559 Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 60 The directe distance from Portsmouth to Barwicke, is 330. miles. 1659 Danfier Voy. II. iii. 10 Being the directest Course they can steer for Barbadoes. 1748 Relat. Earthy. Lima 40 The Streets are in a direct Line, and of a convenient Breadth. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 142 Pr We turned often from the direct road to please ourselves with the view. 1834 Medwin Angler in Wales II. 90, I soon left the horseroad, and took a direct line over black heathery hills. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 1 To consider in a short and direct way, some of the limits that are set [etc.]

b. Of rays, etc.: Proceeding or coming straight

that are set [etc.].

b. Of rays, etc.: Proceeding or coming straight from their source, without reflexion, refraction, or interference of any kind. Of a shot: That travels to the point which it strikes without ricocheting, or touching any intermediate object.

So Direct vision, vision by unrefracted and unreflected rays; direct-vision spectroscope, one in which direct vision is used. Direct-draft (attrib.), applied to a boiler, etc. from which the hot air and smoke pass off in a single direct flue, instead of circuitously to economize the heat.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Direct Ray (in Opticks) is the Ray which is carry of from a Point of the Visible Object circtly to the Eye, through one and the same Medium. Ibid., Direct Vision is when the Rays of Light come from 1bid., Direct Vision is when the Rays of Light come from 1bid., Direct Vision is when the Rays of Light come from 1bid., Direct Vision is when the Rays of a tropical sun. 1849 Mrs. Somewille Connect. Phys. Sc. xxvi. 277 Places sheltered from the direct rays of a tropical sun. 1849 Mrs. Somewille Connect. Phys. Sc. xxvi. 277 Places sheltered from the direct rays of the sun. 1836 Catal. Sc. App. S. Kens. Mus. § 1802 The instrument .. may be used as a small direct vision spectroscope. 1890 Daily Neuro 21 Aug. 3/2 The target was examined, when it was found that it was a direct hit.. The 1st Midlothian got a direct at first shot. † C. phr. In direct of; in a straight line with. c 1391 Chaucer Astrol. 11. § 44 Loke where the same planet is wreten in directe of the same 3ere of owre lord wyche is passid. Ibid., Wryte pat bou findest in directe of the same planet pat bou worchyst fore.

2. Moving, proceeding, or situated at right angles or perpendicularly to a given surface, etc.; not oblique.

oblique.

1853 W. Fulke Meteors (1640) 4 b. In places where the beames are cast indirectly and obliquely, and that where they are not too nigh to the direct beames, nor too far off from them, there is a moderate heate. 1658 Duodale in Sir T. Browne Hydriot. (1736) 50 Some of them are .. Twenty Feet in direct Height from the Level whereon they stand. 1860 F. Brooke tr. Le Blane's Trav. 322 Ships cannot enter it without a direct wind. 2708 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. into E. 1. 350 We hoisted up Sail all together, with a direct Wind for us at S.E.

b. Of the sphere: Having the pole coinciding with the zenith (parallel sphere), or lying on the horizon (right sphere); not oblique. Of a sundial: Facing straight to one of the four cardinal

norizon (right sphere); not oblique. Of a sundial: Facing straight to one of the four cardinal points; not declined.

1659 D. Pell Impr. Sea To Rdr. Dvb, note, They are like a direct North Dial, that hath but morning and evening hours on it. 1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 310 Of Dyal Planes some be Direct, others Decliners, others Oblique.

1737-51 Chambers Cycl. s. v. Dial, Dials which respect the cardinal points of the horizon, are called direct dials.

North Dial or erect direct north Dial, is that described on the surface of the prime vertical looking northward.

2. Mil. Applied to a battery, etc. whose fire is

c. Mil. Applied to a battery, etc. whose fire is perpendicular to the line of works attacked.

1831 J. S. Macaulay Field Fortif. 8 The defence is called direct when the flanking line is perpendicular to the line flanked; when not perpendicular, it is termed oblique.

direct when the nanking line is perpendicular to the time flanked; when not perpendicular, it is termed oblique.

d. Mech. (see quot.).

1879 Thomson & Tatt Nat. Phil. I. 1. \$ 111 When a body rolls and spins on another body, the trace of either on the other is the curved or straight line along which it is successively touched. If the instantaneous axis is in the normal plane perpendicular to the traces, the rolling is called direct.

e. Cryst. Opposed to oblique: see quot. x838 Gurney Crystallogr. 65 Those [rhombohedrons] in which the unequal index is algebraically greater than the equal indices are called direct. 1898 Story-Maskelyne Crystallogr. 141 and 312.

3. Astron. Of the motion of a planet, etc.: Produce in the additional size in the

ceeding in the order of the zodiacal signs, in the same direction as the sun in the ecliptic, i.e. from

west to east; also said of the body so moving. Opposed to retrograde.

cizzo Chaucer Astrol. 11. § 35 heading, This is the workinge of the conclusioun, to knowe yif that any planete be directe or retrograde. Ibid., Yif so be bat this planete be vp-on the Est side... thanne is he retrograde & yif he be on the west side. than is he directe. 1700 Dryden Fables, To 166 Two geomantick figures were displayed... a warrior and a maid, One when direct, and one when retrograde. 1726 tr. Gregory's Astron. 1. 111. 453

After the Planet which is nearer to the Sun, has pass'd the second Station at d, it becomes direct again. 1786-7 Bonnycastle Astron. 419 A planet is said to be direct, when it moves according to the order of the signs. 1837 Penny Cycl. 1X. 14 The course of these celestial motions is always from west to east, which is the direct course.

4. Of relations of time, order, succession, etc., which can be found or represented by those of

which can be figured or represented by those of space: Straightforward, uninterrupted, immediate.

8. gen.
1494 FABYAN Chron. v. lxxvi. 54, I shal .. sette theym in uche a direct ordre, that it shalbe apparant to the Reder.
b. Of succession: Proceeding in an unbroken line or the converse; lineal, as

b. Of succession: Proceeding in an unbroken line from father to son, or the converse; lineal, as opposed to collateral; as a direct heir or ancestor. 1548 Hall Chron. Hen. IV, 21b, Edmonde Mortimer. then next and direct heire of England and of Fraunce. 1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 117 The last King of Portugall, in whom ended the direct masculine line. a 1661 Fuller Worthies, Warwicksh. (1662) 126 Sir James Drax, a direct descendant from the Heirs male. 1727—31 CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Direct, The heirs in a direct line always precede those in the collateral lines.

C. Logic. Proceeding from antecedent to consequent, from cause to effect, etc.; uninterrupted,

quent, from cause to effect, etc.; uninterrupted,

immediate.

1828 Whately Rhetoric in Encycl. Metrop. 258/1 Either Direct or Indirect Reasoning being employed indifferently for Refutation as well as for any other purpose. 1864 BOWEN Logic viii. 243 In the other Figures, there are two indifferent Conclusions, neither of which is more direct or immediate than the others. 1891 Welton Logic I. Iv. iv. 422 Reduction is direct when the original conclusion is deduced from premises derived from those given. 1bid. 426 This indirect process is not reduction in the same sense as the direct method is.

d. Math. Following the simple or natural order:

OL. Math. Following the simple or natural order: opposed to inverse: see quots.

1594 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. 1. xi. (ed. 7) 33 Working by the common or direct Rule of Three. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Direct. 1806 HUTTON Control Math. I. 44 The Rule of Three Direct is that in which more requires more, or less requires less. 1809 Ibid. II. 279 The Direct and Inverse Method of Fluxions. the direct method. consists in finding the fluxion of any proposed fluent or flowing quantity; and the inverse method, which consists in finding the fluent of any proposed fluxion. 1829 G. BIRD Nat. Philos. 64 In the direct ratio of the arms of the lever.

8. Direct optionize or contrary: that which is

e. Direct opposite or contrary: that which is in the same straight or vertical line on the opposite side of the centre; that which is absolutely or

exactly contrary.

1766 BURKE W. Hastings Wks. 1842 II. 173 He had not scrupled to assert the direct contrary of the positions by him maintained. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) I. 482 Is not this the direct contrary of what was admitted before?

1. Music. Opposed to inverted (of intervals, etc.) or to contrary (of motion)

f. Music. Opposed to inverted (of intervals, etc.), or to contrary (of motion).

1838 Webster s.v., In Music, a direct interval is that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it; as the fifth, major third, and octave. 1864 — Direct chord (Mus.), one in which the fundamental tone is the lowest. 1867 Macfaren Harmony it, so The augmented 5th, which stands between the mediant and the leading note in a minor key, is always dissonant, in whatever position it occurs, whether direct or inverted. 1880 Grove Dict. Mus. I. 448 Direct Motion is the progression of parts or voices in a similar direction.

5. That goes straight to, or bears straight upon, the point, without circumlocution or ambiguity;

the point, without circumlocution or ambiguity; straightforward.

straightforward.

1530 PALSGR. 387 'To serve you' maketh a dyrecte answere to the questyon. 1535 Coverdal 206 xxxviii. 3, I will question the, se thou geue me a dyrecte answere. 1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetie III. xix. (Arb.) 238 Which had bene the directer speech and more apert. 1660 SHAKS. A. V. L. v. iv. 90, I durst go no further then the lye circumstantial: nor he durst not giue me the lye direct. 1651 Hobbes Levialk. II. xviii. 93 If the Soveraign Power.. be not in direct termes renounced. 1750 ROBERTSON Hist. Scot. I. v. 308 No direct evidence had as yet appeared against Bothwell. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 114 They ventured to bring direct charges against the Treasurer. 1888 R. Kipling Tales fr. Hills (1891) 245 This was at once a gross insult and a direct lie.

b. Straightforward in manner or conduct; upright, downright.

b. Straightforward in manner or conduct; upright, downright.

1386 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 31 Just or unjust, godly or wicked, direct or indirect, worthy or to be dispraised. 1600 Shaks. Ham. II. II. 298 Be euen and direct with me, whether you were sent for or no. 1604 — Oth. III. III. 378 Take note, take note, (O World!) To be direct and honest, is not safe. 1546 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. I. v. 17 Yet was the Idolatry direct and downe-right in the people. 1768 Sterne Sent. Journ. (1778) I. 168 (Pulse) When my views are direct. 1 Care not if all the world saw me. 1792 A. Young Trav. France 279 His conduct in the revolution has been direct and manly. 1871 MORLEY Vol. Caire (1886) 9 If he was bitter, he was still direct. 1894 Baring-Gould Kitty Alone II. 107 She was one of those direct persons who, when they have taken a course, hold to it persistently.

Baring-Gould Kitty Atoms
direct persons who, when they have taken a course, direct persons who, when they have taken a course, with the course of the course, which is personal to the course, which is the course, which lasted half an hour. 1751 Paltock P. Wilkins (1784) II. 232 I then perceived they were direct forges.

2. Uffected or existing without intermediation or

intervening agency; immediate.

1596 Shaks. Merch. V. IV. i. 350 That by direct, or indirect attempts He seeke the life of any Citizen. 1601—All's Well III. vi. 9 In mine owne direct Knowledge, without any malice..he's a most notable Coward. 1805 FOSTER

Ess. 1. ii. 29 Direct companionship with a few. 1820 SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg. 11. 356 The fisher is liable to receive. direct blows from its fins or tail. 1860 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. V. 1x. i. 202 The directest manifestation of Deity to man is in His own image, that is, in man. 1863 BRIGHT Sp. America 30 June, There is no man in England who has a more direct interest in it than I have. 1891 Law Times XCI. 425/2 The Reform Act of 1832 placed the representatives of the people in direct touch with their constituencies.

3. Of greatly or negrotion: In the form in which

b. Of speech or narration: In the form in which it was uttered, not modified in form by being re-

it was uttered, not modified in form by being reported in the third person.

1787-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Direct, A very good historian uses the phrase Direct Speech, or harangue, when he introduces any one speaking, or haranguing of himself.

1879

1808 Latin Gram. 11. Iv. xxiii. 325 The indicative expresses a fact; or a direct statement of opinion of the writer or speaker. Ibid. 333 A direct question (or exclamation) is put in the indicative mood.

1. Biol. Of cell-division: Effected without the formation of nuclear figures: a mitotic

formation of nuclear figures; amitotic.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life Introd. 22 The division of the protoplasm is preceded or accompanied by division of the nucleus. The process may be direct or amitotic, the nucleus simply elongating, and being split by a constriction.

d. Direct action, action which takes effect with-

d. Direct action, action which takes effect without intermediate instrumentality.

Direct-action or direct-acting steamengine, one in which the piston-rod or cross-head acts directly upon the crank without the intervention of a working-beam.

Direct-acting or direct-action pump: a steam-pump in which the steam-piston and the pump-piston are connected by a straight piston rod, without intervening crank.

1842 Penny Cycl. XXII. 507/1 [It] effects the direct connection of the piston with the crank. Ibid. 507/2 Engines of direct connection.] 1843 Proc. Inst. Civil Engin. Il. 60

The comparatively recent introduction of direct-action steam-engines on board the steam-vessels of the Royal Navy.

1857 CHAMBERS Information I. 350 The best and simplest form of direct-acting engine is that known as the oscillating.

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. I. 356/1 (Westinghouse-brake)

A small but powerful direct-acting steam-engine. operates the air-pump. Ibid. 705 In Napier's direct-action steam-engine, the beam is retained, but only for the purpose of working the pumps. 1868 Proc. Inst. Civil Engin. LIII.

98 (title) Direct Acting or Non-Rotative Pumping Engines and Pumps. Ibid. 364 The construction of the second direct-action pumping engine on a new system for the Paris waterworks at St. Maur.

6. Direct tax: one levied immediately upon the persons who are to bear the burden, as opposed to sudirect taxes levied more commediates.

persons who are to bear the burden, as opposed to indirect taxes levied upon commodities, of which on whom the incidence ultimately falls pay indirectly a proportion of taxation included in the price of the article. So direct rate, rating, taxation, etc. The chief direct taxes in Great Britain are the Income and Property Taxes; local and municipal rates are also examples of direct taxation.

1776 ADAM SMITH W. N. V. ii. (1860) II. 442 There are the price is thereby increased, so that the persons

Of the article. So arrect Pate, Pating, laxation, etc. The chief direct taxes in Great Britain are the Income and Property Taxes; local and municipal rates are also examples of direct taxation.

1776 ADAM SMITH W. N. v. ii. (1869) II. 442 There are ... two different circumstances which render the interest of money a much less proper subject of direct taxation than the rent of land. 1801 A. Hamilton Wks. (1886) VII. 192 There is, perhaps, no item in the catalogue of our taxes which has been more unpopular than that which is called the direct tax. 1802 M. Cutler in Life (1888) II. 65 There are two objects in view—one is to attack the funded debt, and the other, a direct tax upon the people. 1828 Webster s.v., Direct tax is a tax assessed on real estate, as houses and lands. 1843 McCulloth Taxation Introd. (1852) r. A Tax is called direct when it is immediately taken from property or labour; and indirect when it is taken from them by making their owners pay for liberty to use certain articles, or to exercise certain privileges. 1845 DISRAELI Sybil (1863) 220 The ruinous mystification that metamorphosed direct taxation by the Crown into indirect taxation by the Commons. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 1. 287 The discontent excited by direct imposts is .. almost always out of proportion to the quantity of money which they bring into the Exchequer. 1894 Daily News 13 Feb. 5/5 Having fabricated a direct-rating test for parish councillors, the House did the same for guardians of the poor.

B. adv. = DIRECTLY. 2. Straight in direction or aspect. b. Immediately. c. Absolutely, exactly. d. Comb. with adj., as direct-acting (see A 6 d), direct-dealing.

c 1850 Freiris of Berwik 342 in Dumbar's Poems (1893) 296 And to the eist direct he turnis his face. 1852 Rowlands Fooles Bolt 14 Saying grace in mentall wise, Holding his Hatt direct before his eyes. 1657 MILTON P. L. III. 386 Direct against which op'nd from beneath. A passage down to the Earth. 1743 Chesterrer. Lett. I. xcix. 277 You will observe, they are direct contrary subjec

Direct (direckt), sb. [app. f. DIRECT v.]

1. gen. A direction.

1613 T. Adams Lycanthropy 4 'Behold'! is . in Holy
Writ, evermore the avant-ourier of some excellent thing.

11 is a direct, a reference, a dash of the Holy Ghost's pen.

2. Mus. A sign (W) placed on the stave at the
end of a page or line to indicate the position of the

following note.

1674 PLAYFORD Skill Mus. 1. xi. 35 A Direct is usually at the end of a Line, and serves to direct to the place of the

first Note on the next Line. 1880 Grove Dict. Mrs. 1.448/2 Direct, a mark (w) to be found in music up to the present century. like the catchword at the foot of a page.

+ 3. In direct of: see DIRECT a. 1 c.

Dire ctable, a. Also ible. [f. DIRKCT v. +
-ABLE.] Capable of being directed.

1884 Pall Mall G. 25 Aug. 2/1 No argument.. would have
persuaded.. the spectators that I had not guided with
singular expertness my directable balloon.

1884 Commercial Advert. (N. Y.), Once the principle of directible ballooning is discovered.

Directed, ppl. a. [f. Direct v. + -ED l.]
Aimed, addressed, guided, etc.: see the vb.
1588 Florio, Directio. directed or adrest. 1787 Philip
Ouarll 93 The Coach was arriv'd to the directed Place. 1855
MACAULAY Hist. Eng. III. 236 The Dartmouth poured on
them a well directed broadside. 1851 Daily News 6 May
5/6 To create and maintain a large amount of organized and
directed activity within the limits of his large diocese.

Hence + Directedly adv. Obs., directly.
1539 Tonstall Serm. Palm Sund, (1823) 49 We shuld
put an other foundation of the churche than Christe, whyche
is dyrectedly agaynst saint Paule. 21641 Br. Mountacu
Acts and Mon. (1642) 277 Directedly intending for his
owne advancement.

Director, -ible: see DIRECTOR, -ABLE.

**Directing**, vol. sb. [f. DIRECT v. + -ING  $^{1}$ .] The action of the verb DIRECT (q.v.); direction (in various senses).

various senses).

1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Directyng, adresse. 1559 CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 161 As touchinge the directing of anye shippe. 1632 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 97 The countenancing of causes and directing of juries. 1751 LABELYE Westm. Br. 66 The Directing the Persons concerned therein, was committed to one Person only. 1890 G. B. SHAW Fabian Ess. Socialism 119 The 'directing' of companies and the patronizing of nitrogenous Volunteer Colonels.

Directing, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That directs: see the verb.

see the verb.

1538 J. Mellis Briefe Instruct. G viij, Aboue the directing line. 1670 Devout Commun. (1688) 69 Some beams of thy directing consolatory light. 2750 De Foe Crusoe (1840) I. xv. 250 A secret directing Providence. 1889 Spectator 19 Oct., That is the true end of arranging work and it is one which the directing classes do not forget when arranging work for themselves.

one which the directing classes do not torget when arranging work for themselves.

b. spec. directing-circle, a circle made of two hoops, one within the other, to guide sappers in the making of gabions; directing-plane (Persp.), a plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture; directing-point to the plane of the picture; directing-point (Persp.), the point at which any original line meets the directing plane (Gwilt Arch. Gloss. 1876);

meets the directing plane (Gwilt Arch. Gloss. 1876); directing-post, a finger-post on a road.

1851 J. S. Macaulay Field Fortif. 65 The directing circle is then laid on a level piece of ground, and seven, eight, or nine pickets are driven at equal distances apart, between the hoops.

1876 Directing plane, point [see Director 3f].

1876 Hard Ethelberta (1890) 28 Reaching the directing-post where the road branched into two, she paused.

Direction (dire'kfon, doi-). [a. L. direction-em, n. of action from dirig-tre to Direct; cf. F. direction, 15th c. in Hatz-Darm., possibly the immediate source in some senses.]

immediate source in some senses.]

1. The action or function of directing: a. of pointing or aiming anything straight towards a mark; b. of putting or keeping in the right way or course; guidance, conduct; c. of instructing how to proceed or act aright; authoritative guidance, instruction; d. of keeping in right order;

how to proceed or act aright; authoritative guidance, instruction; d. of keeping in right order; management, administration.

1509 HAMES Past. Pleas. XXIV. XIII, She [nature] werketh upon all wonderly... In sondry wyse by great dyreccyon.

1508 Graffon Chron. II. 138 Which thing was shewed unto the kinges counsaile, by whose direction, the matter was committed unto Sir Philip Basset. 1604 Shaks. Oth. II.

111. 128 He is a Souldier, fit to stand by Caesar And giue direction. 1618 RALEIGH in Four C. Eng. Lett. 38 Where without any direction from me, a Spanish village was burnt. 1659 B. HARRIS Parivals I From Age 100 Father Annost, who was preferred by the Duke of Luynes, to the direction of the [King's] Conscience. 1668 J. DAVIES IT. Olearius' Voy. Ambass. 36 The Steeples give a great direction to the Ships that sail that way. 1689-92 LOCKE Toleration III. II. Wiks. 1727 II. 324 Their want of Knowledge during their Nonnage, makes them want Direction. 21719 Br. Shaltinger, J. The direction of good works to a good end. 1765 A. DICKSON Treat. Agric. (ed. 2) 217 He may use one of his hands when necessary for the direction of the horses. 1801 Strutt Sports 4 Past. II. i. 60 [No] such precision... in the direction of the arrows. 1888 Scott F. M. Perik XXXII, Who shall arraign the head by whose direction the act was done? 1896 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) I. v. 422 The French prince followed the direction of his wiser instincts. 1865 Gro. ELIOT Romola II. ix, She felt the need of direction even in small things.

† 2. Capacity for directing; administrative faculty. 1298 J. B. tr. Virel's Sch. Beastes A vij, Because of their industrie... and of that prudence and direction that they have. 1394 Shaks. Rich. III., v. iii. 16 Call for some men of sound direction. 1636 Massinger Bashf. Lover II. iv, The enemy must say we were not wanting In courage or direction.

direction.

8. The office of a director; a body of directors;

DIRECTORATE.

1710 STEELE Taller No. 206 P 2 We met a Fellow who is a Lower Officer where Jack is in the Direction. 1771 SMOLLETT Hamph. C. (1815) 225 A friend. will recommend you to the direction. 1835 THACKERAY Newcommend you to the direction. 1835 THACKERAY Newcommend I. 62, I will ask some of the Direction. 1876 F. S. WILLIAMS

Midl. Railw. 124 Resignation by Mr. Hudson of his posi-tion on the direction.

b. Mus. The office or function of the conductor

tion on the direction.

D. Mus. The office or function of the conductor of an orchestra or choir: see DIRECT v. 5 b.

†4. Orderly arrangement or disposition of matters; arranged or ordered course; arrangement, order. Chiefly in to take or set direction. Obs.

1407 Mann. 4 Honsch. Exp. 173 3eff ther be any derekesyon take at thes kowensel for the Kinges goenge. 1475 Plumpton Corr. 33 He shall see such a derection betwixt his brother Gascoin & you, as shalbe to your harts ease & worship. 1404 Fabyan Chron. VII. 401 The whiche variaunce to apsee the Kynge toke therein some payne, but no direction he myghte set therein, so that the saide duke & sir John deperted with wordes of diffiaunce. 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VIII. 14/b, And there remained at the kynges charge, til other direction was taken for theim.

5. with a and pl.: An instruction how to proceed or act; an order to be carried out, a precept.

1876 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 257, I set downe directions and precepts, how you should order and dispose your studies. 1654 Whittock Zootomia 129 He. 100k little or nothing but by the Doctors directions. 1722 De Foe Plague (1754) 10, I desire this Account may pass with them, rather for a Direction to themselves to act by. 1801 Strutt Sports & Past. Introd. 24 The stage direction the requires the entry of Two men. 1845 H. J. Rose in Encycl. Metrop. II. 8071 His [Christ's] direction in the case of an offending brother, 'tell it to the Church'. would be unintelligible, if there were no visible Church. 1854 J. S. C. Abbort Napoleon (1855) II. xxx. 569 His instructions contained the following directions.

b. Instruction how to go to a place.

b. Instruction how to go to a place.

1506 Spenser F. Q. vi. i. 6 Withouten guyde Or good direction how to enter in. 1749 FIELDING Tom Yones XVI. X, Fitzpatrick ... was inquiring in the street after his wife, and had just received directions to the door. 1762 Goldsen, Cit. W. ciii, I..beg of you to provide him with proper directions for finding me in London.

and had just received directions to the door. 176a Goldsm. Cit. W. ciii, I.. beg of you to provide him with proper directions for finding me in London.

6. The action of directing or addressing a letter, or the like. + b. The dedication or address of a writing (obs.).

6. The superscription or address upon a letter or parcel sent, indicating for whom it is intended, and where it is to be taken; the name of the place at which letters for a particular person are to be delivered; = Address 5b. 7.

6. U. S. Law. 'In equity pleading, that part of the bill containing the address to the court (Cent. Dict.). (Called in England the address.)

1524 Wolsey Let. to Dacres 24 Apr. in M. A. E. Wood Lett. Illustr. Ladies (1846) I. 315 It was folded in the said paper, without direction to any person, and sealed semblably with a letter of a contrary tenor. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 4 That it [a writing] containe not base. or scurrile matter, unbeseeming a direction so worthy. Ibid. 1. 16 The directions, which on the outside of every Letter. are always fixed, and commonly are termed by the name of Superscriptions. 1663 Chas. II, in Cartwright Madame Henristata (1844) 138 A little booke. by the derections you will see where 'tis to be had. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu Let. to Ctess Mar 10 Mar., I have received. that short note. in which you. promise me a direction for the place you stay in. 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones XIII. ii, The proper direction to him was, To Dr. Misaubin in the World. 1786 Burns Let. to W. Chalmers 27 Dec., My direction is—care of Andrew Bruce, merchant, Bridge-street. 1840 CLOUGH Amours de Vop. v. vii, Has he not written to you?—he did not know your direction. 1886 N. 4 Q. 7th Ser. II. 425/1 These letters . retain their directions. . and bear the postmarks of the period.

47. Disposition, turn of mind. Obs. rare. 1642 Life Dk. Buckkm. in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 286 His religious lady, of sweet and noble direction.

3. Obs. rare.

+8. Direct motion (of a planet): see DIRECT a. 3. Obs. rare.

3. Obs. rare.

1658 PHILLIPS, Direction, a Planet is said direct, when it moveth in its natural course according to the direction of the Signs. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Direction, in astronomy, the motion, and other phenomena, of a planet, when direct. 1790 SIBLY Astrol. (1792) I. 147 Direction signifies a planet moving on in its natural course from west to east.

9. The particular course or line pursued by any moving body, as defined by the part or region of space, point of the compass, or other fixed or known point, towards which it is directed; the relative point towards which one moves, turns the face, the mind, etc.; the line towards any point or region in

point towards which one moves, turns the face, the mind, etc.; the line towards any point or region in its relation to other lines taken as known.

Angle of d., line of d.: see quots. 1706, 1727, 1655 Hooke Microgr. too The undulating pulse is .. at right angles with the Ray or Line of direction. 2706 CLARKE Attrib. God ix. (R.), The direction of all their [the planets'] progressive motions .. from the west to the east. 2706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Line of Direction (in Mechan.) is the Line of Motion that any natural body observes according to the Force impressed upon it. 2727-52 CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v., Angle of Direction, in mechanics, is that comprehended between the lines of direction four times in the natural day. 2736 Burke Subl. 4 B. III. xv, Their parts never continue long in the same right line. They vary their direction every moment. 1834 Medwin Angler in Wales II. 103 The trout were darting about in all directions. 1848 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces 70 The direction of this rotation is changed by changing the direction of the magnetic force. 1878 HUXLEY Physiogr. 6 These termsporth and south, east and west. indicate definite directions. 1897 Thomson & Tatt Nat. Phil. I. 1. § 218 The direction of a force is the line in which it acts. If the place of application of a force be regarded as a point, a line through that

point, in the direction in which the force tends to move the body, is the direction of the force. *Mod.* Tell me in what direction to took. He has gone in the direction of Warwick. In what direction is Versailles from Paris?

In what direction is Versailles from Paris?

b. fig. in reference to a course of action or the like, viewed as motion.

1752 Johnson Rambler No. 206 P 3 A Man, actuated at once by different desires, must move in a direction peculiar to himself. 1750 WILLOCK Voy. 306 Of late. politics have taken a new direction. 1830 D'ISMAELI Chas. I, III. i. 5 Too often the impulse which sprang from a public source, took the direction of a private end. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. vi. § 4. 306 Efforts. in the direction of educational and religious reform. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) IV. 519 New directions of enquiry. 10. Astrol. (See quots.)

10. Astrol. (See quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

1707-5x CHAMBERS Cycl., Direction. .is a kind of calculus, whereby they pretend to find the time wherein any notable accident shall befall the person whose horoscope is drawn. 1819 Jas. WILSON Compt. Dict. Astrol. s.v., Primary directions are arithmetical calculations of the time of events caused by the significator forming conjunctions, or aspects, with the places of promittors. Ibid., The distance of the place of a significator in a nativity from the place he must arrive at before he can form the aspect. is called the arc of direction.

11. attrib. and Comb., as direction-giver, -paper direction cosines, the cosines of the angles which a given direction makes with the three axes of co-ordinates in space; direction-post, a finger-post at the branching of a road, a directing post; direction-ratio, the ratio of one of the oblique co-

direction-ratio, the ratio of one of the oblique coordinates of a point to the distance of the point
from the origin; direction-word = CATCHWORD I.

x501 SHAKS. Truo Gent. III. ii. 90 Sweet Protheus, my direction-giuer, Let us into the City presently. x706 Phillips
(ed. Kersey), Direction-word. a Word set at the bottom of
a Page directing or shewing the first word of the next page.
x706 FRANKLIN Lett. Wiks. 1883 IV. 23 Enclosed is his direction-paper for opening and fixing it. x844 Dickens Mart.
Chus. ii, A direction-post, which is always telling the way
to a place. x861 Mill. Utilit. ii. 35 To inform a traveller...
is not to forbid the use of direction-posts on the way.

Hence Directionism, the theory of a directing
power underlying the material forces of the universe;

power underlying the material forces of the universe;

Directionless a., void of aim or direction.

1860 Ruskin Mod. Paint. V. vi. iv. § 8 An aspen or elm leaf is thin, tremulous, and directionless, compared with the spear-like setting and firm substance of a rhododendron or laurel leaf.

1873 PATER Renaissance viii. 170 The eyes are wide and directionless, not fixing anything with their gaze.

1894 Month June 281 He.. supposes a power underlying the whole, which he calls 'directionism'; as an antagonistic view to that of mere materialism.

Directional (dire·kʃənăl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] +1. Serving for direction or guidance: see

105. STURTEVANT Metallica (1854) 67 Directional is that toddle which is made only to guide the Artificer in the imensions of all the parts, as also for to direct them for the inds of the matter and the stuffe... to make the engin in-

2. Of or relating to direction in space.

288 Maxwell Electr. 4 Magn. II. 168 These directional relations. 1883 Fortriswoope in Nature No. 623. 546 There is a dissymmetry at the two ends or 'terminals' of a battery... or other source of electricity, implying a directional character either in that which is transmitted, or in the mode of its transmission.

28 Also Directional coefficient (of an imposing to the contract of the co

3. Alg. Directional coefficient (of an imaginary quantity), the quotient obtained by dividing the

quantity by its modulus.

Hence Directionally adv., with respect to direction.

direction.

1870 Thouson & Tair Nat. Phil. I. 1. \$ 107 A fixed ring in space (directionally fixed, that is to say, but having the same translational motion as the earth's centre).

† Directitude. Obs. Humorous blunder, used apparently for wrong or discredit.

1607 Shaks. Cor. 1v. v. 222 Which Friends sir, durst not.. shew themselues. his Friends, whilest he's in Directitude.

Directive (directive, dai-), a. (sb.) [ad. med.L. directivus, f. direct. ppl. stem of dirigère to direct: see -1ve. In F. directif, -ive (13-14th c.), Sp. and Pg. directivo, It. direttivo 'having or giving direction vnto, directiue' (Florio 1598).]

1. Having the quality or function of directing, authoritatively guiding, or ruling: see Direct v.

1. Having the quality or function of directing, authoritatively guiding, or ruling: see DIRECT v. 1594 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. 1. viii. (1611) 18 A law therefore generally taken, is a directive rule vnto goodnesse of operation. 1614 RAIRIGH Hist. World 11. 245 To the power Directive they ought to be subject. 1659 Prarson Creed (1830) 414 The.. directive conscience tells us what we are to do, and the subsequent or reflexive conscience warns us what we are to receive. 1712 Berkely Passive Obed. § 7 Laws being rules directive of our actions. 1790 SAVAGE Wandever v. 656 No friendly stars directive beams display. 1853 M. Kellyth. Gosseliw's Power Pole II. 364 The directive power of the Church. 1864 MILL Utilit. ii. 16 Utility or Happiness, considered as the directive rule of human conduct.

+ b. Lown . Directorey a. D. Obs.

considered as the directive rule of human conduct.

† b. Law. = DIRECTORY a. b. Obs.

1500 BP. Carleton Yurisd. 166 His meaning is by lawes directive... that Princes have no coactive power over the Clergie but onely power directive. a 1649 Winthrop New Eag. (1850) II. 205 There is a threefold power of magistratical authority, viz. legislative, judicial, and consultative or directive of the public affairs of the country. 1598 R. Ferguson View Eccles. 30 He fulfilled the Directive Part of the Law...he likewise underwent the Penalty of it.

2. Having the quality, function, or power of

directing motion; causing something to take a

directing motion; causing something to take a particular direction in space.

(Used especially of the force by which a magnet takes a north and south direction.)

1625 N. Carpenter Geog. Del. 1. iii. (1635) 44 The vertue Directiue, by which a needle touched with the Magnet, directs and conformes it selfe North and South. 1667 Phil.

Trans. II. 437 The Verticity or Directive faculty of the Loadstone. 1794 S. WILLIAMS Vermont 377 The directive power of the magnet. 1842-3 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces 65 It is.. directive, not motive, altering the direction of other forces, but not. initiating them. 1838 Maxwell Electr. 4 Magn. II. 70 The directive action of the earth's magnetism on the compass needle.

† 3. Subject to direction. Obs. rare.

1665 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. 1. iii. 356 Limbes are his instruments, In no lesse working, then are Swords and Bowes Directive by the Limbes.

† B. 5b. That which directs. Obs.

1648 ROGERS Namman To Rdr. 2 That directive of minde, and freedome of pure will that kept him. 1654 Z. Coke Logick (1657) 33 Spirituall Vertue. is. the common directive of all other vertues.

Hence Directively adv., in a directive manner,

Hence Directively adv., in a directive manner, so as to direct or guide; Directiveness, the

so as to direct or guide; **Directiveness**, the quality of being directive.

1642 Milton Observ. his Majesty's late Answ. & Expresses 44 Those.. that allow humane Laws to obleage Kings more then directively. 1643 Baxter Chr. Comcord 79 If a Presbyter may not Govern directively, then he may not Teach. 1910 Norris Chr. Prud. ii. 74 Prudence.. actually directs and conducts men in the management of themselves.. and this actual Directiveness is of the very essence of Prudence. 1858 Bushnell Serm. New Life 374 God will co-work.. directively in all the great struggles of believing souls. **Directly** (dire-ktli), adv. [f. DIRECT a. +-LY<sup>2</sup>.]

In a direct manner or way.

1. In a straight line of motion; with undeviat-

1. In a straight line of motion; with undeviating course; straight.

1. In a straight line of motion; with undeviating course; straight.

1. Is a fore in Grafton Chrom. (1568) II. 800 The king with Queene Anne his wife, came downe out of the white Hall... and went directly to the kinges Benche. 1601 Shaks. Yul. C. IV. i. 32 A Creature that I teach to fight, To winder to stop, to run directly on. 1688 Sir T. Browne Hydriot. (1736) 52 Cutting thro one of them either directly or crosswise. 1678 Bunna Pilgrim's Prog. 1. 3 Keep that light in your eye, and go up directly thereto. 1730 Palen Horz Paul. Rom. i. 9 To proceed from Achain directly by sea to Syria. 2800 Scoressov Acc. Arctic Reg. I. 304 [II] advanced directly towards us with a velocity of about three knots.

1. Is Straightforwardly; pointedly; simply; plainly; + correctly, rightly (obs.).

1. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. V. ii, [Grammar] doth us tech... In all good ordre to speke directly. 1513 More in Grafton. Chrom. (1568) II. 786 He would that point should be lesse... handled, not even fully playne and directly, but touched a slope craftly. 1586 bid. II. 1339 He might firste aske a question before he aunswered directly to the poynte. 1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 249 Not being able to discern directly what likenesse they were of. 1712 Strele Spect. No. 136 P. 3. I never directly defame, but I do what is as bad. 1791 Burker Corr. (1844) III. 1744. I asked him his opinion directly, and without management.

1. C. Math. Opposed to inversely.

is as bad. 1791 BURKE Corr. (1844) III. 274, I asked him his opinion directly, and without management.

C. Math. Opposed to inversely.

1743 W. Emerson Doctrine Fluxions III. vii. 274 The Times of describing any Spaces uniformly are as the Spaces directly, and the Velocities reciprocally. 1796 HUTTON Math. Dict. I. 384/2 Quantities are said to be directly proportional, when the proportion is according to the order of the terms. 1799 Ct. Rumport in Phil. Trans. LXXXIX. 191 The time taken up...is.. as the capacity of the body to receive and retain heat, directly, and as its conducting power, inversely. 1864 BOWEN Logic XII. 413 The theory of gravitation, or the doctrine that every body attracts every other body with a force which is directly as its mass and inversely as the square of its distance.

2. At right angles to a surface; perpendicularly; vertically; not obliquely.
1259 W. CUMNINGHAM Comogr. Glasse 29 Take a quadrant... and set it directly upright. 1863 W. FULKE Meteors (1640) 4 b. In place where the Sunnes beames strike directly against the earth.. the heate is so great, that [etc.]. 1865 HOOKE Microgr. 130 This does shoot or propend directly downwards. 1868 FRYER Acc. E. India 4 P. 186 Nearer the Equator the Sun and Stars ascend and descend more directly, but the farther from the Equator the more obliquely. 1745 F. THOMAS Frull. Anson's Voy. 243 They use a Pencil, held.. not obliquely, as our Painters, but directly, as if the Paper were to be prick d. Mod. The wind is blowing directly on shore.

3. Astron. In the order of the signs, from west to east. See DIRECT a. 3.
1890 Hawes Past. Pleas. XXII. vi, The bodies above to

to east. See Direct a. 3.

1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. XXII. vi, The bodies above to have their moving In the xii. signes .. Some rethrogarde, and some dyrectly.

4. Completely, absolutely, entirely, exactly, pre-

4. Completely, absolutely, entirely, exactly, precisely, just.

Esp. in directly contrary (see Direct a. 4 e); thence extended to other relations.

c 1400 Apol. Loll. 4 If he.. leuib to wirke, and dob contarily directly. 1287 Rolls of Parlt. V. 280 Entendyng to drawe directly togidres with you. 1583 Stubbes Anat. Abns. 11. (1882) 88 It is most directly against the word of God. 1505 Shars. Twel. N. 11. iv. 73 This concurres directly with the Letter. 1565 Hooke Microgr. 192, I found one described and Figur'd directly like that which I had by me. 1595 tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant 219 It stands directly in the middle of the City, between the Old and New Town. 1700 Swift Mod. Education Whs. 1755 II. 11. 31 In better times it was directly otherwise. 1768 Boswell. Corsica (ed. 2) 356 He was directly such a venerable hermit as we read of in the old romances. 1863 Mary Howith F. Bremer's Greece II. ii. 20 The wind .. is directly contrary. 1891 Sir R. V. Williams in Law Times'

Res. LXV. 608/2, I find no decision directly in point on this question.

5. Without the intervention of a medium or agent;

5. Without the intervention of a medium or agent; immediately; by a direct process or mode.

1536 Piller. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 165 Immediatly or mediatly, that is to say, without meane, or by some meane, directly or indirectly. a 1533 Faith Wis. 147 (R.) Now of this major or first proposition thus vnderstand, doth the conclusion followe directly. 1652 Hosbers Levials. II. xxviii. 163 Corporall Punishment is that, which is inflicted on the body directly .. such as are stripes or wounds. 1876 Keatninge Trav. (1817) I. 58 When the needful does not come directly out of their own pockets. 1860 Tyndall Glac. II. v. 251 The sun cannot get directly at the deeper portions of the snow. 1870 Max MÜLLER S. C. Relig. (1873) 137 A universal primeval language revealed directly by God to man.

8. Immediately (in time); straightway; at once. 1602 Shaks. Ham. III. ii. 219 And who in want a hollow friend doth try, Directly seasons him his enemy. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS 109. S. Seas 18 Sent the Barge ashore. to see if the Place was inhabited, and to return aboard directly. 1848 C. BRONTE Y. Eyre xxvii, Hesat down: but he did not get leave to speak directly. 1882 BLADES Castom (1882) 230 It was probably put to press directly after if not during the translation. Mod. I will come directly. Directly after this, he was taken away.

b. collog. as conj. As soon as, the moment after. (Elliptical for directly that, as, or when.)

1793 Montford Castle I. 88 Directly you refused [his] assistance, a judgement overtook you. 1827 R. H. Froude Remains (1838) I. 68, I quite forget all my scepticism directly I fancy myself the object of their perception. 1837 J. H. Newman Proft. Office Ch. 2 But it admits of criticism, and will become suspected, directly it is accused. 1837 R. B. Edd Pract. Chem. 74 Iodine and phosphorus combine directly they come into contact. 1857 Bucker Civilis.

I. xii. 677 The celebrated work of De Lolme on the English constitution was suppressed. directly it appeared.

Directness (directness) [In Direct a. 1-Ne88.]

I. xii. 677 The celebrated work of De Lolme on the English constitution was suppressed... directly it appeared.

Directness (direcknes). [f.Directa.+-NESS.] The state or quality of being direct (liu. and fig.); straightness, straightforwardness, planness.

1998 Florio, Directa., directnes, straightness. c 1614 Cornwalls in Gutch Coll. Cwr. 1. 141 50 would he use much sincerity and directness in the answer. 1668 Temple 70 Lord Keper 12 Feb. (Seager), Our alliance, if it be pursued with the same directness it has been contracted. 1793 Burke Corr. (1844) IV. 201 Our politics want directness and simplicity. 1816 Keatnor Trav. (1817) II. 48 The directness of the courses of the rivers. 1852 LD. Cockburn Mem. ii. (1874) 100 His clear abrupt style imparted a dramatic directness and vivacity to the scene. 1860 Tyndall Glac. 1. xiv. 96 An eagle could not swoop upon its prey with more directness of aim. 1874 Green Short Hist. vii. § 1. 344 His denunciations of wrong had a prophetic directness and fire.

Directo-executive, a. nonce-comb. That

Directo-exe cutive, a. nonce-comb. That combines directive with executive functions, 1864 H. Spencer Illustr. Univ. Progr. 419 The directo-executive system of a society (its legislative and defensive cutive system).

appliances). **Director** (dire ktar). Also 5-7 -our, 6-9 -er (6 Sc. direkkare, direckar). [a. AF. directour = F. directeur, ad. L. \*director, agent-n. from dîrigëre to direct.]

our = F. directeur, ad. L. \*director, agent-n. from dirigire to direct.]

1. One who or that which directs, rules, or guides; a guide, a conductor; 'one that has authority over others; a superintendent; one that has authority over others; a superintendent; one that has the general management of a design or work' (J.).

Director-general, a chief or superme director, having under him directors or managers of departments.

1477 CANTON in Earl Rivers' Dictes 145 Erle of Ryuyers.

Defendour and directour of the siege apostolique. 1558 ABB. HAMILTON Catech. (1884) 47 To be ledar, techar and direckar of the same kirk. 1528 MARBECK Bk. Notes 741

They use hir [the moon] as the directer of their festivall daies. 1594 HOOKER Each Pol. 1. (1676) 74 It cannot be but Nature hat some Directer of infinite knowledge to guide her. 1514 RALEIGH Hist. World 11. 225 The North Starre is the most fixed directour of the Seaman to his desired Port. 1560 R. Coke Power 4 Subj. 77 The husband is the director and ruler of. his wife. 1740-7 Hervey Medit. (1818) 78 Whatever thou doest, consult them as thy directors. 1839 Penny Cycl. XV. 467/1 In 1769 Mozart was appointed director of the archishop of Salzburg's concerts. 1876 BANCROFT Hist. U.S. V. xvi. 256 He was created director-general of the finances. 1880 Grove Dict. Mus. I. 412/2 The theatre was turned permanently into an opera-house. The director was Mr. Frederick Beale. 1890 W. A. WALLACE OHJA Sister 86 Stable-master and directoringeneral of everything. 1891 S. C. Scrivener Our Fields & Cities 134 It is a better knowledge of the effect produced by inevitable weather that the director of cultivation requires. D. 1902 A. member of a board appointed to direct or manage the affairs of a commercial corporation or company.

direct or manage the affairs of a commercial cor-

direct or manage the affairs of a commercial corporation or company.

1632 (iille), A remonstrance of the directors of the Netherlands East India Company. touching the bloudy proceedings against the English Merchants. at Amboyna. 1673

Phil. Trans. VIII. 6113 He. is still one of the chief of the Court of Committees, which a foreigner would call Directors. 1691 Lond. Gas. No. 3303/3 (Bank of Eng.), A General Court will be held for the Election of Twenty four Directors. 1711 Additional Spect. No. 3 P. 1, I looked into the great Hall where the Bank is kept, and was not a little pleased to see the Directors, Secretaries, and Clerks. 1722 Pope Ep. Bathurst 117 What made Directors cheat in Southseavear? 1783 Johnson Idler No. 29 P.6, I was hired in the family of an East India director. 1823 Scott Diary 13 Dec. Lockhart, Went to the yearly court of the Edinburgh Assurance Company, to which I am one of those graceful and useless appendages called Directors extraordinary. 1876 BESSANT & RICE Gold. Buttersty vii, Gabriel Cassilis was a director of many companies.

C. 5pec. A member of the French Directory of 1795-9: see DIRECTORY sb. 6.

1795-9: see DIRECTORY sb. 6.

1798 CANNING Elegy xiii. in Anti-Jacobin (1852) 134 The French Directors Have thought the point so knotty. 1837 Penny Cycl. 1x. 15/1 The executive power was entrusted to five directors... The directors had the management of the military force, of the finances, and of the home and foreign departments.

d. Eccl. (chiefly in R. C. Ch.) An ecclesiastic

d. Eccl. (chiefly in R. C. Ch.) An ecclesiastic holding the position of spiritual adviser to some particular person or society.

1669 Woodhead St. Teresa 1. xiii. 80 He will have great need of a Directour, if he can meet with an experienced one. 1690 Dryden Dom Schattian II. i, He prates as if kings had not consciences, And none required directors but the crowd. 1697 Jos. Woodward Relig. Soc. ix. (1701) 133 That an orthodox and pious Minister should be chosen by each Society, as the Director and visitor of it. 1748 Smollett Rod. Rand. iv, The parson of the parish, who was one of the executors, and had acted as ghostly director to the old man. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 648 Tillotson.. as a spiritual director, had, at that time, immense authority. 1877 Daily News 25 Oct. 5/7 A director is not the same as a confessor.. A confessor hears avowals of sin, a director is consulted in 'cases of conscience'.

+ 6. Mus. = DIRECT sb. 2. Obs.
18597 Morrey Introd. Mus. 20 It is called an Index or director: for looke in what place it standeth, in that place doth the first note of the next sey is set to direct us where the first Note of the next five Lines doth stand, and is therefore called a Directer.

£ A small letter inserted by the scribe for the direction of the illuminator in the space left for

direction of the illuminator in the space left for

an illuminated initial.

1881 BLADES Caxton (1882) 230 Space is left at the beginning of the chapters with a director, for the insertion of 2 to 5-line initials.

+ 2. The dedicator of a book or the like. Obs.

1553 Douglas' Encis (1710) 481 Here The Direkkare and
Translatare of this Buke direkkis it.

Translatare of this Buke direkkis it.

3. One who or that which causes something to take a particular direction.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pieud. Est. II. ii. 62 [The] Needle.. will not hang parallel, but decline at the north extreme, and at that part will first salute its Director.

† b. One who aims a missile. Obs. rare.

1652 LITHGOW. Trav. VII. 300 The best director may mistake his ayme.

1. Surg. A hollow or grooved instrument for directing the course of a knife or scissors in making an incision.

1667 R. LOWER in Phil. Trans. II. 544 Take it [the Inci-

an incision.

1667 R. Lower in Phil. Trans. II. 544 Take it [the Incision-knife] out, and put in a Director, or a small Quill made like it. 1767 GOOCH Treat. Wounds I. 383 Carefully introduce a very small director, to avoid injuring the intestines. 1851-60 MAYNE Expos. Lex. Director. 1900ved instrument for guiding a bistoury, etc., in certain operations.

d. 'A metallic rod in a non-conducting handle

d. 'A metallic rod in a non-conducting handle connected with one pole of a galvanic battery, for the purpose of transmitting the current to a part of the body.' Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883.

1795 CAVALLO Electr. II. (ed. 4) 122 Each of these instruments, justly called directors, consists of a knobbed brass wire. 1816 J. SMITH Panorama Sc. 4 Art II. 267 The other extremities of the wires must be fastened to the wires of the instruments YZ, which are called directors. 1846 Joyce Sci. Dial. Xv. 394 (Electricity).

e. An apparatus for directing a torpedo.

1889 C. SLEEMAN Torpedoes 4 Torp. Warf. (ed. 2) 252 The Torpedo director. consists of a brass circular casting. faced out and graduated.

f. Perspective. (See quots.)

1896 GWILT Archit. Gloss., Director of an Original Line, the straight line passing through the directing point and the eye of a spectator. Director of the Eye, the intersection of the plane with the directing plane perpendicular to the original plane and that of the picture, and hence also perpendicular to the directing and vanishing planes.

g. Geom. = Director circle: see below and cf.

g. Geom. = Director circle: see below and cf.

DIRECTRIX 2 b.

DIRECTRIX 2 D.

1838 GASKIN Geom. Constr. Conic Sect. Pref. 6 There are
several remarkable properties of this locus, which, as far as
the author is aware, have not been hitherto noticed, and he
has found it convenient to denominate it the 'director' of the
conic section, which in the case of the parabola coincides
with the directrix.

4. attrib. and Comb. director-circle (of a conic), the locus of intersection of tangents at right angles to each other; so also director-sphere (of a surface of the second degree); director-plane, a fixed plane used in describing a surface, analogous to the line called a DIRECTRIX; director-tube (= sense

3 c).

Director-circle is also sometimes used to denote the circle described about a focus of an ellipse or hyperbola with radius=major axis. See Taylor Anc. 4 Mod. Geom. of Conics (1881) 90. (H. T. Gerrans.)

1864 Werster, Directer plane. 1867 R. Townsend in Quart. Iral Math. VIII. 11 For the paraboloid. the director sphere opens out into a plane. 1861. The director plane of the paraboloid. 1896 Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. § 99 The director planes... of these conoids are at right angles to one another. 1888 Paily News 8 June 5/8 Equation to the Director Circle of a Conic, [by] Professor Wolstenholme. 1887 Pail Mall G. 25 Mar. 5/1 Director Ube... is the telescopic apparatus through which aim is taken at the enemy's vessel, and by means of which the torpedo is fired.

Director, v. nonce-wd. [f. prec. sb.] trans.

torpedo is fired.

Director, v. nonce-wd. [f. prec. sb.] trans.

To manage as a director.

1892 Pall Mall G. 5 May 2/1 Another typical mine.. the
Langlaagte, which is directored by Mr. G. B.

Directoral (dire ktoral), a. rase. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a director; directive, directory.

1874 GLADSTONE in Daily News 10 July 2/5 The business of law is to prevent and to punish crime, and directoral laws are comparatively rare. Directoral statutes, telling 20,000 clergymen what to do every day of their lives, and how their congregations are to be led. must of necessity be exceptional.

Directorate (dire ktorat). [mod. f. DIRECTOR: see -ATE!. Cf. F. directorat, 17th c. in Hatz-Darm.] a. The office of a director, or of a body of directors; management by directors. b. concr. A board of directors. A board of directors.

A board of directors.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. III, vii. viii. (1872) 272 Directorates, Consulates, Emperorships. Succeed this business in due series. 1848 Sat. Rev. V. 31/1 The Directorates of the East India Company and of the Bank of England are the Garter and the Bath of Commerce. 1865 SMILES Engineers II. 203 Under the joint directorate of the East and West India Dock Company. 1881 Athensum 30 Apr. 60/3 The Musical Union .. under the directorate of M. Lasserre. 1887 Times 2 Sept. 8 The successful efforts made .. by the directorate of the Royal Gardens at Kew.

Directoress: see Directress.

Directorial (di. dairektősriál) a ff. Lasserre.

Directorial (di-, dəirektōo riăl), a. [f. L. dī-rectōri-us (f. \*dīrectōr-em Director) + -AL.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a director,

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a director, or of direction or authoritative guidance.

1770 W. Guthrie Geogr. Gram., Germ. (T.), The emperour's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not directorial, but executive. 1839 G. S. Faber Husenbeth's Professed Refut. 37 note, Directorial books.. with which I conclude Mr. Husenbeth, as a zealous Romish Priest, to be not altogether unacquainted.

2. Of or pertaining to a body of directors; spec. belonging to the French Directory (see DIRECTORY etc.). 61.

sb. 6).

1797 BURKE Regic. Peace III. Wks. VIII. 342 This object was to be weighed against the directorial conquests. 1804 Ann. Rev. II. 93/2 The national institute was established under the directorial government. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India II. v. ix. 706 Copies of all proceedings of Directorial and Proprietary Courts. 1866 Ld. Brougham Brit. Const. v. 65 The Directorial Constitution of 1705 gave one elector for every two hundred of the Primary Assembly. 1886 Law Times LXXX. 150/2 He brought. charges of misfeasance in their directorial duties against the two directors. Hence Directorially adv., in a directorial manner; according to the principles of the French Directory.

Directory.

1839 Fraser's Mag. XIX. 127 He lived .. with kings, monarchically; .. with the nobility, aristocratically; .. with the convention, conventionally; with the directory directions.

† Directorian, a. Obs. rare - 1. [f. as prec. + Directorian, a. Cos. rare -: [1. as prec. +-An.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a directory: see DIBECTORY sb. 2a.

1861 R. L'ESTRANGE Relapsed Apostate Introd. Bijj b, Your New Liturgy it self, is down-right Directorian.

+ Directorize, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIRECTOR +-IZE.] trans. To bring under the authority of a directory (see DIRECTORY cb. 2a)

† Directorie, v. Obs. rare. [f. Directoral.

† Trans. To bring under the authority of a directory (see Directory sb. 2a).

1651 RANDOLPH, etc. Her for Honesty II. v. There would be no Presbyters to directorise you. 1659 GAUDEN Tears of Ch. 609 Undertaking to Directorize, to Uniturgize, to Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethren.

Directorship. [f. Directore, to Uniturgize, to Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethren.

Directorship. [f. Directore, to Uniturgize, to Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethren.

Directorship. [f. Directore, to Williams.]

Yourself have much the fairest pretence to the directorship. 1793 Washington Lett. Writ. 1802 XIII. 106 The directorship of the mint. 1885 Manch. Exam. 12 Aug. 54. It is difficult to associate the idea of a railway directorship with the authorship of melodious verse.

Directory (direktori), a. [ad. L. directori-us that directs, directive, f. \*director-em Director: 200 theat directs, directive, graiding.

a 1450 Lydg. Secress 593 Rewle directorye, set up in a somme. 1611 Corg., Directory, directorie, directive, and directory faculty. 1645 Tombes Anthropol. 11 The power of Pastors.. being.. not in a compulsory, but a directory way. 1647 N. BACON Disc. Gov. Eng. 1. xxiv. (1739) 41 Neither was the .. Sheriff's work in that Court, other than directory or declaratory; for the Free-men were Judges of the fact. 1733 Cheyne Eng. Maddy I. Introd. (1734) 4 Having no necessary Connection with what is Directory or Practical. 1838-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. III. iv. III. \$7.134 In the directory business of the confessional.

D. spec. Applied to that part of the law which directs what is to be done, esp. to 'a statute or part of a statute which operates merely as advice or direction to the person who is to do something pointed out, leaving the act or omission not de-

or direction to the person who is to do something pointed out, leaving the act or omission not destructive of the legality of what is done in disregard

structive of the legality of what is done in disregard of the direction?.

1692 WASHINGTON tr. Millon's Def. Pop. v. (1851) 160 That Princes were not bound by any Laws, neither Coercive, nor Directory.

1762-9 BLACKSTONE Comm. (T.), Every law may be said to consist of several parts: one declaratory. another directory.

1864 Law Times 11 Oct. 38/a There was no necessity... to comply with the directory provisions of the Act as to delivery of copies in England. 1886 Law Times LXXX. 241/1 The section is directory only, and a mortgage is not rendered invalid merely by reason of non-registration.

† C. Directory needle, a magnetic needle. Obs.

1613 M. Ridley Magn. Bodies Pref. 2 A Directory-needle, Vol. III.

or a little flie Magneticall in the boxe, fastened at the bottome in his convenient distance. a 1646 J. Gregory Terrestrial Globe Posth, (1650) 281 This Needle . . directing towards the North and South, the Mariners . . call their Directorie-Needle, 1664 Powere Exp. Philos, 111, 156 A well polished Stick of hard Wax (immediately after frication) will almost as vigorously move the Directory Needle, as the Loadstone it self.

Directory (dire ktori), sb. [ad. med. or mod. L. directorium, subst. use of neuter of directorium: see prec. and -our. Cf. F. directoire, 15th c. in Godef. Suppl., It. directorio a directorie (Florio).]

1. Something that serves to direct; a guide; esp.

1. Something that serves to direct; a guide; esp. a book of rules or directions.

1843 J. Harrison Man of Synne title-p., An alphabetycall dyrectory or Table also in the ende therof. c1850 (title). The Directory of Conscience, a profytable Treatyse to such that be tymorous. in Consevence. 1621 MOLLE Camerus. Liv. Livr. iv. xx. 312 Sometimes a light occasion serueth as a directorie for the execution of most weighty things. 1672 Teonge Diarry (1825) 7 Wee. hast toward the Downes; looking for our dyrectory, the Foreland light. 1692-8 Norms Pract. Disc. 76 At a time when God had not given any express Directory for the Manners of Men. 1773 Phil. Trans. LXV. 184 The compilers of those popular directories. 1296 Mosses Amer. Gog. II. 454 The Rhodian law was the directory of the Romans in maritime affairs. 1876 J. P. Horrs Princ. Relig. vii. 24 We might have preferred a written directory, or a visible teacher.

2. Eccl. A book containing directions for the order of public or private worship; spec. a The set of rules for public worship compiled in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly, ratified by Parliament and adopted by the Scottish General Assem-

ment and adopted by the Scottish General Assem-

set of rules for public worship compiled in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly, ratified by Parliament and adopted by the Scottish General Assembly in 1645.

1640 A. Henderson in C. G. M'Crie Worship Presbyt. Scotl. (1892) 194 [Expressing the wish that there were] one Directory for all the parts of the public worship of God. 1642 Milton Animado. xi. (1847) 29/2 Perhaps there may be usefully set forth by the Church a common directory of publick prayer. 1648 (title), The Directory for the Publick Worship of God; agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, with the assistance of Commissioners from the Church of Scotland. 1736 Neal Hist. Puril. III. 157 The Parliament. .imposed a fine upon those ministers that should read any other form than that contained in the Directory. 1827 Hallam Const. Hist. (1876) II. x. 172 The English commissioners. .. demanded the complete establishment of a presbyterian polity, and the substitution of what was called the directory for the Anglican liturgy. 1820 C. G. M'Crie Worship Presbyt. Scotl. 194 The word Directory exactly describes the nature and contents of a Presbyterian as distinguished from a liturgical Service-book. 162. 1863 Butler Hud. I. iii. 1193 When Butchers were the only Clerks, Elders and Presbyters of Kirks, Whose Directory was to kill, And some believe it is so still. b. R. C. Ch. A manual containing directions for the repetition of the daily offices; an ordinal. 1759 (title) The Laity's Directory (Cath. Dict.). 1837 (title) The Catholic Directory. Ismiliar to English Catholic Directory and Ordo for Ireland. 1838 Catholic Direct. 265/2 The Catholic Directory. Ismiliar to English Catholic Directory and Ordo for Ireland. 1838 Catholic Directory and Ordo for Ireland. 1839 Catholic Directory and Ordo for Ireland. 1839 Catholic Directory and Ordo for Ireland. 1849 Catholic Directory of Ireland 1849 Catholic Directory. 1838 A.

members called directors (directeurs).

[1795 Amer. State Papers, For. Relat. (1832) I. 378
(Stanford) It is probable that this act of the minister proceeds from himself, and not from the directoire.] 1796 Washington Lett. Writ. 1892 XIII. 273, I little expected.. that a private letter of mine.. would have found a place in the bureau of the French Directory. 1796 Burke Regic. Peace. I. Wks. VIII. 202 It is said by the directory. that we of the people are tumultuous for peace. 1796—Corr. (1844) IV. 397
Shall you and I find fault with the proceedings of Grance, and be totally indifferent to the proceedings of directories at home? 1810 T. Jefferson Writ. (1830) IV. 143 This does, in fact, transform the executive into a directory. 1867
G. F. Chambers Astron. (1876) 66 General Buonaparte.. when the Directory was about to give him a fête, was very much surprised.

A body of directors; = DIRECTORATE b. 1. A Dody of directors; = DIRECTORATE b.
1803 W. TAYLOR in Ams. Rev. I. 407 Within the proprietary, we had almost said within the directory of the company, persons are now found [etc.]. 1883 Harper's Mag.
1119 206/2 The principal working members of the directory.

Directress (directres). Also 6-7 -esse, 8 directoress. [f. DIRECTOR + -ESS.] A female who directs; † a governess. Also fig. 150 SIDNEY Arcadia (1622) 336 Directresse of my destinie.
1647 R. STAPYLTON Juvenal 236 We stile him happy too, that.. life for his directresse takes. 1737 Johnson Irrae In. i, Reason! the hoary dotard's dull directress. 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela II. 64 You shall be the Directress of your own Pleasures, and your own Time. 1801 Miss C. SMITH Solitary Wanderer I. 240 Her cunning directress had foreseen that I should endeavour to obtain that proof of her regard. 1848 THACKRAY BK. Snobs vi, She.. is a directress of many meritorious charitable institutions. 1884 Law Times of Many meritorious charitable institutions. 1884 Law Times of many meritorious charitable institutions. 1884 Law Times of the forest complete the directress of the home.

† Directrice. Obs. [a. F. directrice (ad. med.) or mod.l. directrix. directrice.

or mod.L. directrix, directric-em), fem. of directeur

or mod.L. directrix, directric-em), fem. of directeur DIRECTOR.] = prec.

1631 Brathwant Eng. Gentlew. (1641) 323 Where vertue is not directrice. c 1730 Burt Lett. N. Scotl. (1818) I. 193
The directrice or governess who is a woman of quality.

Directrix (directriks). Pl. -1008. [a. med. or mod.L. directrix, fem. of \*director Director.]

1 — Directrical.

1. = DIRECTRESS.

1. = DIRECTRESS.

1638 H. SYDENHAM Serm. Sol. Occ. II. (1637) 112 As if the same pen had beene as well the directrix of the languages, as the truth. 1656 Artif. Handsom. (1662) 31 The Regent and directrix of the whole bodies culture, motion, and welfare. 1676 Curbworst Intell. Syst. I. iii. § 37. 164 The several parts. acting alone. without any common directrix. 1843 AH. Rogess Ess. (1860) III. 40 An unfailing directrix in all difficulties. 1893 J. RICKABY Aquinas Ethicus I. 224 Reason is the directrix of human acts.

2. Geom. † 8. = DIRIGENT sb. 3; (see quot. 1753). Obs. b. A fixed line used in describing a curve or surface; spec. the straight line the distance from which of any point on a conic bears as constant ratio to the distance of the same point from the focus.

from the focus.

a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from the focus.

1708 RALPHSON Math. Dict., Directrix of the Conchoid. Ibid. App., The two Conchoids, whereof the line CD will be the common Asymptote, which is also called the Directrix. 1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Directrix, in geometry, the line of motion, along which the describing line, or surface, is carried in the Genesis of any plane or solid figure. 1758 Monthly Rev. 403 A certain circle on the same surface, which is, as it were, the conical directrix. 1807 HUTTON COURSE Math. II. 177 If, through the point G, the line GH be drawn perpendicular to the axis, it is called the directrix of the parabola. 1840 LARDHER Coom. xx. 269 Lines drawn perpendicular to the transverse axis, through the points D,D', are called directrices of the ellipse.

3. Directrix of electrodynamic action (of a given circuit): the magnetic force due to the circuit.

1881 MAXWELL Electr. 4 Magn. II. 157 Their resultant is called by Ampère the directrix of the electrodynamic action. Ibid. 158 We shall henceforth speak of the directrix as the magnetic force due to the circuit.

1 Directrize. Obs. vare. 1. [ad. L. directura (in Vitr. a making straight or levelling), f. directppl. stem of L. dirigère to DIRECT.] The action of directing; direction.

(in Vitr. a making straight or levelling), f. direct-ppl. stem of L. dirigère to Direct.] The action of directing; direction.

a 1677 Manton Disc. Peace Wks. 1871 V. ii. 167 Led by the fair directure and fair invitation of God's providence.

Direful (dsiv.16il), a. [f. Dire a. (or sb.) + -FUL.] Fraught with dire effects; dreadful, terrible. 1583 Stubbes Anal. Abus. 1. (1879) 70 Except these women weare minded to.. followe their direfull wayes in this cursed kind of. Pride. 1590 Spranser F. Q. 1. xi. 55 Whenas the direfull feend She saw not stirre.. She nigher drew. 1604 Shars. Olk. v. i. 38 'Tis some mischance, the voyce is very direfull. 1634 Milton Comus 337 The direful grasp Of savage hunger, or of savage heat. 1715-20 Pope Iliad I. 1 Achilles wrath, to Greece the direful spring Of woes unnumber'd. 1762 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. II. xlii. 561 Their sincerity was attested by direful imprecations. 1825 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic 477 The direful effects of using lead in the manufacture of pottery. 1850 Merivale Rom. Emp. (1865) II. xi. 8 Prodigies of direful import. Hence Direfully adv., dreadfully, terribly; Direfulness, dreadfulness, terribleness.

a 1636 Usener Ann. (1658) 244 Curtius. describes.. the direfulness of this pestilence is. emphatically set forth in these few words. 1773 Ash, Direfully (. not much used). 1845-6 Trench Huls. Lect. Ser. II. v. 196 These convictions...men were too direfully earnest in carrying...out. 1848 Thackeran Van. Fair lxii, He passed the night direfully sick in his carriage.

Direge, obs. form of Direge,
Direkkare, obs. Sc. form of Director.

Direcklare, doi: 11i, adv. [f. Direa. + Ly 2.] In a dire manner; dreadfully; in a way that bodes calamity.

a dire manner; dreadfully; in a way that bodes calamity.

1610 G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict. III, Screech-owls direly chant. 1630 Drayton David & Goliah (L.), And of his death he direly had forethought. 1633 P. FLETCHER Purple 151. XII. XXXIX, Direly he blasphemes. 1824 CAMPBELL Theodric 131 A check in frantic war's unfinished game, Yet dearly bought, and direly welcome, came. 1848 THACKERAV Van. Fair XXIV, Some great catastrophe.. was likely direly to affect Master G.

+ Dirempt, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dirempt-us, pa. pple. of dirimère to separate, divide, f. dir., DIS-1 apart + emère to take.] Distinct, divided, separate.

separate.

1561 Srow Eng. Chron. Aij, (N.), Bodotria and Glota have sundry possages into the sea, and are clearly dirempt one from the other.

+ Dirempt, v. Obs. [f. L. dirempt- ppl. stem of dirimère: see prec.] trans. To separate, divide; to break off.

1986 J. HOOKER Girald. Irel. in Holinshed Chron. II. 52/1
That if either part refused to stand to his arbitrement.

the definitive strife might be dirempted by sentance. 1689 TONLINSON Renow's Diep. 287 Leaves like Fig leaves dirempted into three angles.

Diremption (dire mpfon). Now rare. [ad. L. diremption-em, n. of action f. dirimère to separate, divide.] A forcible separation or severance.

L. diremption (dirempion). Now ware. [ad. L. diremption.em, n. of action f. dirimère to separate, divide.] A forcible separation or severance.

1632 Cockeram, Diremption, a separation. 1678 Hobbes Decam. iii. 25 They cannot be parted except the Air or other matter can enter and fill the space made by their diremption. 2674 C. E. Appleton in Life 3 Lit. Relics (1881) 159 The diremption of the two kinds of development may be possible to the individual. 1876 Contemp. Rev. XXVII. 360 The successive stages... on the way through self-diremption to the return unto self.

b. spec. Forcible separation of man and wife. 1649 Br. Hall Cases Consc. (1650) 331 The displeasure of the Canon law against such marriages is so high flowne, that no lesse can take it off then an utter diremption of them. 21633 Gouge Comm. Heb. xiii. 4 Marriage..ought not to be dissolved, but by diremption, which is, by severing man and wife by death.

Direness (doie 1 nies). [f. DIRE a. + NESS.]

The quality of being dire or of dreadful operation. 1605 Shaks. Mach. v. v. 14, I haue supt full with horrors; Direnesse, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts, Cannot once start me. 1610 Healey St. Ang. Citie of God 356 Trismegistus and Capella averree the direnesse of his [Mercury's] name. 1833 M. Scott Tom Cringle xvii. (1850) 458 Direness of this kind cannot daunt me.

Direnge v., obs. form of Deraidn, to decide. † Direption. Obs. [ad. L. direption-em, n. of action f. diripère to tear asunder, lay waste, snatch, away, f. dir., dis-asunder + rapère to snatch, tear away; cf. 16th c. F. direption (Godef.).]

1. The sacking or pillaging of a town, etc. 1536 Bellensen from Scot. (1821) I. 18 Calphurnius, nochwithstanding thir direptionis, was viterly deprived of the staffe of food. 1660 Gauden Browerig 203 The arrears. due to him before the direption and depracadation. 1548 G. S. Faber Sacr. Cal. Prophecy (1844) III. 133 The direption and spoliation of the Empire.

2. The action of snatching away or dragging apart violently.

133 The direption and spoliation of the Empire.

2. The action of snatching away or dragging apart violently.

1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 76/2 For we have not obeyed thy comandements, therfore we ben betaken in to dyrepcion, captyuyte, deth. 1550 Bale Apol. 21 A bonde indispensable by autorite of the churche, and a dyrepcion or sackynge of matrimony. 1632 Cockeran, Direption, a violent taking away. 1650 Ashmole Chym. Collect., Arcanum (ed. 3) 238/2 Of the conflict of the Eagle and the Lion. the more Eagles, the shorter the Battaile, and the direption of the Lyon will more readily follow. a 1693 Unquark Rabelais III. xlviii. 393 Direption, tearing and rending asunder of their Joynts.

† Direptitious, a. Obs. -0 [f. L. dirept-us, pa. pple. of diripère (see Direption) +-Itious (after surreptitious).] Characterized by direption, plundering, or pillaging. Hence †Direptitiously adu., by way of pillaging or plundering.

1532 R. Bowyer in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. xvii. 135 The grants surreptitiously and direptitiously obtained.

Diregioun, obs. form of Derision.

Direge (dāid3), sb. Forms: a. 3-7 (8-9 Hist.) dirige, (4-6 dire, dyr., der., -ige(e, -yge, -ege, -egi, -egy, 6-7 dirigie). B. 6 Sc. dergie, (6-8 dregy, dredgy, drudgy), 7 dirgie, 7-8 dirgee.

7. 4 derge, 5 derohe, dorge, 5-6 dyrge, 6- dirge.

[Oricinslul dirige the first word of the Latin an-

7. 4 derge, 5 derohe, dorge, 5-6 dyrge, 6-dirge. [Originally dirige, the first word of the Latin antiphon Dirige, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam 'Direct, O Lord, my God, my way in thy sight', taken from Psalm v. 8.]

1. In the Latin rite: The first word of the antiphon of Mating in the Office of the Dead weed

phon at Matins in the Office of the Dead, used

1. In the Latin rite: The first word of the antiphon at Matins in the Office of the Dead, used as a name for that service; sometimes extended to include the Evensong (Placebo), or, according to Rock, also the Mass (Requiem).

a 1285 Ancr. R. 22 Efter euesong anonriht siggeð ower Placebo eueriche niht hwon 3e beoð eise; bute 3if hit beo holiniht vor þe feste of nie lescuns þet kumeð amorwen, biuore Cumpile, oðer efter Uhtsong, siggeð Dirige, mit þreo psalmes, and mit þreo lescuns eueriche niht sunderliche... et Placebo 3e muwen sitten vort Magnificat, and also et Dirige. c 1280 Sir Beues 2002 Beues is ded in bataile þar fore.. Hit is Beues dirige! 1350 Eng. Gilds (1870) 35 He ssal sende forthe þe bedel to alle þe breþeren and þe systeren, þat þey bien at the derge of þe body. 1408 E. E. Wills (1882) 15 Brede & Ale to Spende atte my dyryge. c 1420 Chron. Vilod. 2170 He continuede algate.. In doyng of masse, of derche, & of almys-dede. 1616 sidde is decessed oute off this worlde... 7 Steward of this Gilde shall doo Rynge for hym, and do to say a Placebo and dirige, wf a masse on yf morowe of Requiem. 1833 WAIOTHESLEY Chron. (1875) I. 71 Allso a solempne dirige songen in everye parishe churche in London. 1833 Br. HILSEY Manual of Prayers in Three Primers Hen. VIII 407 Of those old Jewish customs hath there crept into the church a custom to have a certain suffrages for the dead, called Dirige, of Dirige, the first anthem hereof; but by whom or when these suffrages were made, we have no sure evidence. 16id. 408 For this only cause have I also set forth in this Primer a Dirige; of the which the three first lessons are of the miseries of mans life; the middle of the funeral of the dead corpse; and the last three are of the funeral of the dead corpse; and the last three are of the sure shrifts. 1642 Rogers Naman 165 Give moneyes

and yearly gifts to a Priest to read Masse or Dirigles for the weale of his soule after his decease. a 164 Selder Table. T. (Arb.) 88 The Priest said Dirigles, and twenty Dirgies at fourpence a piece comes to a Noble. 1711 C.-M. Lett. to Curat 7 This Primer consisted of the very same parts that the Popish Primer does, viz. of Mattins. . Dirige.. and such other Ecclesiastical Jargon. 1846-7 Maskell. Mon. Rit. 11. 111 note, The Office of the Dead (or Dirge), consisted of two parts: the Evensong or Vespers: and the Matins. 1849 Rock Ch. of Fathers II. 503 As the first anthem at matins commenced with Dirige.. the whole of the morning's service, including the Mass, came to be designated a Dirige or Dirige. 1873 J. T. Fowler in Ripon Ch. Acts (Surtees) 83 note, The 'Vigilize Morturorum'.. consisting of Vespers, called 'Placebo'.. and Matins, called 'Dirige', from its first antiphon, 'Dirige Domine', etc.

2. transf. A song sung at the burial of, or in commemoration of, the dead; a song of mourning or lament. Also fig.

commemoration of, the dead; a song of mourning or lament. Also fig.

1300-30 Dunhar Dregy III Heir endis Dunharis Dergy to the King, bydand to lang in Stirling. 1393 Shaks.

Lucr. 1612 And now this pale swan in her watery nest Begins the sad dirge of her certain ending. 1638 Sir T. Herrer Trav. (ed. 2) 228 Most memorable battels; as when Crassus lost his life, Valerian and others, occasioning those dirgees of the Roman Poets. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. vi. 297 Musick, which in some sort sung her own Dirige ... at the dissolution of Abbies. 1713 Poet in Guardian No. 40 In another of his pastorals, a shepherd utters a dirge not much inferior to the former. 1814 Scott Ld. of Isles II. i, Let mirth and music sound the dirge of Carel 1819 Shelley Ode West Wind ii. 9 Thou dirge Of the dying year. 1838 Ht. Martineau Ireland iv. 65 The waves.. renewed their dirge with every human life that they swept away. 1889 Bowen Virg. Asuid vi. 220 Dirge at an end, the departed is placed in the funeral bed.

3. A funeral feast or carouse; cf. dirge-ale in 4; quot. 1408 in I. (Sc.)

they swept away. x887 BOWEN Virg. Æmeid v1. 220 Dirge at an end, the departed is placed in the funeral bed.

8. A funeral feast or carouse; cf. dirge-ale in 4; quot. 1408 in 1. (Sc.)

c 1730 BURT Lett. N. Scotl. (1754) I. 268-9 (Jam.) Wine is filled about as fast as it can go round; till there is hardly a sober person among them.. This last homage they call the Drudgy [read Dredgy], but I suppose they mean the Dirge, that is, a service performed for a dead person. ?a 1730 in Herd Collect. Sc. Songs (1776) II. 30 (Jam.) But he was first hame at his ain ingle-side, And he helped to drink his ain dirgie.

4. attrib. and Comb., as dirge-man, -mass, -note, -priest; dirge-like adj.; also dirge-ale, an ale-drinking at a funeral (cf. quot. 1408 in 1); dirge-groat, -money, money paid for singing the dirge-1898 HABRISON England II. i. (1877) I. 32 The superfluous numbers of ... church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales, called also \*dirge-ales.. are well diminished. 1954 Broon Displaying Popish Mass Prayers, etc. (1844) 238 Have ye not well deserved your "dirige-groat and your dinner? 1972 STRYPE Eccl. Mem. III. xii. 174 The priests did not seldom quarrel with their parishioners for .. dirge-groats and such like: for that was the usual reward for singing mass for a soul. 1261 Bp. PARKHURST Injunctions, Whether they vse to sing any nomber of psalmes, "dirige lyke at the buryall of the dead? 1828 KEBLE Chr. Year Restoration iii, One dirge-like note Of orphanhood and loss. 1862 LYTTON Str. Story II. 90 Other dogs in the distant village .. bayed in a dirge-like chorus. 1824 J. Symmons Eschylut Agamemmon 90 Why for Loxias woe, woe, woe? He has no "dirge-men. 1863-297 Fore A. 4 M. (1664) III. 544 To say a "Dirge Mass after the old custom, for the Funeral of King Edward. 1864 Brief Examinat. \*\*\*\*\*, You can be content "Dirige money be converted to preachynges. The "dirge-note and the song of festival. 184. Del. Priest Marriage 24 (Strype Mem. I. III. 303) Mass-priests, "dirige-priests, chantry-priests, sacrificing-priests.

Dirge,

Mourful, full of lamentation, moaning, wailing.

1767 Burns To Miss Cruikshank, Thou, amid the dirgeful sound, Shed thy dying honours round.

1764 Coleridge Money To a wounded Ptarmigan x, While the dirgeful inght-breeze only Sings.

dirgeful night-breeze only Sings.

† **Dirgy** (dō udʒi), a. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. DIRGE sb. + -x.]

Of the nature of a dirge.
1830 W. TAYLOR German Poetry II. 47 How glumly sownes you dirgy song! [affected archaism.]

| **Dirhem.** Also dirham, derham. [Arab. dirham, dirhim, ad. L. drachma, Gr. δραχμή: see DRACHM. Formerly in It directs 1 A. μή: see Drachm. Formerly in It. diremo.] An Arabian measure of weight, originally two-thirds of an Attic drachma (44-4 grains troy), now used with varying weight from Morocco to Abyssinia, Turkey, and Persia; in Egypt it is at present (1895) = 47-661 troy grains. Also a small silver coin of the same weight, used under the calipha, and still in Morocco, where its value is less than 4d.

English.

1768 GIBBON Decl. 4 F. lii. V. 397 nots, Elmacin... compared the weight of the best or common gold dinar, to the drachm or dirhem of Egypt. 1850 W. leving Makomet xxix. (1853) 190 Omar Ibn Al Hareth declares that Mahomet, at his death, did not leave a golden dinar nor a silver dirhem. 1878 E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess. 3 In Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Barbary and Arabia, the Dirhem, as a standard of weight, continues at the present day to be divided into 16 killos, or carats, and 64 grains. Joid. 48 note, The drachma of Constantinople... the original of the

Egyptian dirhem. 1885 BURTON Arab. Nts. (1887) III. 36, I now adjudge him the sum of ten thousand dirhams. **Dirhombohedron** (doirpmbohirdrön). Cryst. (See quot., and Di-pref. 2 1.)
1876 GURNEY Crystallogr. 66 The dirhombohedron is a double six-sided pyramid, whose faces are similar isosceles triangles.

+ Diri-bitory. Obs. [ad. L. diribitorium, f. diribēre to distribute, f. dir., dis asunder + habēre

thaights.

† Diri-bitory. Obs. [ad. L. diribitorium, f. diribère to distribute, f. dir-, dis- asunder + habère to hold.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT Classopr., Diribitory, a place wherein Souldiers are numbered, mustered, and receive their pay; A place where the Romans gave their voyces.

Diriged (diridzi), obs. and historical f. DIRGE. † Dirigent (diridzi), a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. dirigent-em, pr. pple. of dirigère to DIRECT.]

A. adj. 1. That directs, directing, directive.

1617 COLLINS Def. Eb. Ely II. ix. 359 Imperant only, not elicient; dirigent, not exequent, as your School-men loue to speak.

2. Pharm. Formerly applied to certain ingredients in prescriptions which were held to guide the action of the rest.

1851-60 in Manne Expos. Lex.

3. Geom. (See quot.)

1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn. (J.), The dirigent line in geometry is that along which the line describent is carried in the generation of any figure.

B. 3b. 1. = DIRECTOR 1.

1775 T. Amony Life Buncle (1770) I. xiii. 45 You will be the guide and dirigent of all my notions and my days.

2. Pharm. A dirigent ingredient: cf. A. 2.

1854-67 C. A. Harris Dict. Med. Terminol. 217 Dirigent, that constituent in a prescription which directs the action of the associated substances.

3. Geom. A dirigent line: see A. 3.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Dirigent, the Line of Motion along which, the Describent Line or Surface is carry'd in the Genesis or Production of any plain or solid Figure.

1796 in Huttron Malt. Dict.

Dirigible (diridzīb'!), a. Also 7 derigible, 9 dirigeable. [ad. L. type \*dirigebile\* is, f. dīrigeret to DIRECT. Cf. mod. F. dirigeable.] Capable.

10 de line directed or guided.

1581 Lambarde Externe. L. x. (1588) 62 It would avayle in the directed or guided.

ere to DIRECT. Cf. mod.F. dirigeable.] Capable of being directed or guided.

1281 LAMBARDE Eiren. 1. x. (1588) 62 It would avayle greatly to the furtherance of the Service, if the Dedimus potestatem to give these Oaths were dirigible to the Iustices (and none other). 1542 BP. REYNOLDS Hosea vii. 119 The proper conclusions deducible from these principles, and derigible unto those ends. 1688 NORRIS Theory Love 11. i. 63 Why love as Dirigible is made the subject of Morality rather than understanding. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss. (1852) 137 Intellectual operations... in so far as they were dirigible, or the subject of laws. 1881 SAR. LI. 110/1 For eighteen years... no attempt was made to render balloons dirigible. 1884 Cassell's Fam. Mag. 764 The balloon was dirigible. 1885 SI. 7as'. Gas. 23 Sept. 5 A greater speed than has yet been attained by any other dirigible torpedo.

Dirigo-motor (dirigo:m@atdi). a. Physiol.

5 Å greater speed than in , , a , dingible torped.

Dirigo-motor (dirigo<sub>1</sub>mouto), a. Physiol.

[irreg. f. L. dirig- stem of dirigère to DIRECT + MOTOR.] That both produces and directs muscular

motion.

1833 H. Spencer Princ. Psychol. (1872) I. 1. iii. 49 Each efferent nerve is a dirigo-motor agent.

efferent nerve is a dirigo-motor agent. **Diriment** (diriment), a. [ad. L. diriment-em, pr. pple. of dirimere to separate, interrupt, frustrate: see DIREMPT. Cf. F. dirimant that nullifies (a marriage).] That renders absolutely void; nullifying; chiefly in diriment impediment, one that renders marriage null and void from the beginning.

1848 I. WATERWOOTH Council of Trent (1888) p. CXXX. The

renders marriage null and void from the beginning.

1848 I. Waterworth Conneil of Trent (1888) p. cexxy. The
Church having authority to establish .. new essential and
diriment impediments of matrimony. 1875 Contemp. Rev.

XXVI. 423 There is another diriment impediment which
has lately attracted more than ordinary attention. 1888
Ch. Times 2 Mar. 179 In England .. marriages, not hindered
by a diriment impediment, are valid wherever solemnised.

thirty. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dīritās, f. dīrus fell, DIRE.] Direness, dreadfulness.
c 1586 Hooker Serm. Pride v. Wks. III. 794 So unappeasable is the rigour and dirity of his corrective justice. 1683 COCKERAM, Diritie, crueltie, fiercenesse. 1696 in BLOUNT Glossogy. 1781-1800 in BALLEY.

Glossogr. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Dirk (đāik), 5b. Forms: 7 dork, 7-9 durk, (7 durke), 8- dirk. [Origin unknown. Found in 1602 spelt dork, then common from second half of 17th c. as durk; the spelling dirk was adopted without authority in Johnson's Dict. 1755, app. from the falling together of ir, ur, in Eng. pronunciation; cf. Burmah, Birmah, dirt, durt, etc.

Although early quots and Johnson's explanation Although early quots, and Johnson's explanation suggest that the name was Gaelic, there is no such

suggest that the name was Gaelic, there is no such word in that language, where the weapon is called biology. O'Reilly's duirc is merely the 18th c. English word spelt Irish-fashion.

The suggestion has been offered that the word may be the Da. Dirk, familiar form of the personal name Diederik, which name, in Ger. dietrick, I.G. dierker (Bremen Wh.), Da. dirik, dirk, Sw. dyrk, is actually given to a pick-lock; but besides the difficulty that dirk is not the original form of the English word, no such sense as 'dagger' belongs to the continental word. If of continental origin, the earliest form dork might possibly be a soldier's or salor's corruption of Du., Da., Sw. dolk, Ger. dolch, dagger.]

1. A kind of dagger or poniard: spec. a. The dagger of a Highlander. † b. 'A small sword or

dagger formerly worn by junior naval officers on duty.' Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. (Obs.).

1602 Form of ancient trial by battel in Nicholson and Burn's Hist. Westmoreland (1777) I. 596 note, Two Scotch daggers or dorks at their girdles. 161. Robin Hood & Beggar II. 90 (Ritson) 1795 I. 106 A drawen durk to his breast. 1680 G. Hickes Spirit of Popery 36 Armed men, who. fell upon them with Swords and Durkes. 1681 Colvil Whige Supplie. (1695) 4 Some had Halbards, some had Durks, Some had crooked swords like Turks. 1744 Ramsay Teat. Misc. (1733) I. 7 With durk and pistol by his side. 2 1740 T. Tickell. Imit. Prophecy Nervas 29 The shield, the pistol, durk, and dagger. 1746 Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope 184 Some few of their Men. arm'd only with Durk, Sword, and Pistol. 1752 Jonnson, Dirk, a kind of Dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland. 1766 Burns Earnest Cry & Prayer xvii, Her tartan petticoat she'll kilt, An' durk an pistol at her belt, She'll tak the streets. 1794 — Let. 10 J. Johnson Perle. Wks. 1857 IV. 58, I have got a Highland dirk, for which I have great veneration, as it once was the dirk of Lord Balmerino. 1806 Gasetteer Scotl. Introd. 175 The Highland durk is certainly an imitation of the Roman short dagger. 1822 J. Fint Lett. Amer. 113 The dirk has a pointed blade, four or five inches long, with a small handle. It is worn within the vest, by which it is completely concealed. 1830 Scott Demonol. 233 Marryat P. Simple iv, I. wrote another [letter] asking for a remittance to purchase my dirk and cocked hat. 1839 40 W. Irving Wolfert's R. (1855) 103, I pocketed the purse. put a dirk in my boson, girt a couple of pistols round my waist. 1881 Jowert Thucyd. I. 162 The highland Thracians. are independent and carry dirks.

2. Comb., as dirk-hilt; dirk-like adj.; dirk-hand, the hand that grasps the dirk; dirk-like, a large

2. Comb., as dirk-hilt; dirk-like adj.; dirk-hand,

2. Comb., as dirk-hill; dirk-like adj.; dirk-hand, the hand that grasps the dirk; dirk-knife, a large clasp-knife with a dirk-shaped blade.

1837 LOCKHART Scott xli. (1830) V. 340 Its bottom is of glass, that he who quaffed might keep his eye the while upon the dirk hand of his companion. 1831 D. WILSON Preh. Ann. (1863) II. IV. VI. 347 Ivory dirk-hilts elegantly turned and wrought by the hand.

Dirk (dāik), v. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To stab with a dirk.

with a dirk.

a 1889 W. CLELAND Poems (1697) 13 For a misobliging word She'll durk her neighbour o'er the board. Ibid. 15 Had it not been for the Life-guard She would have durkt him. 1808 J. BARLOW Columb. VII. 356 They.. Wrench off the bayonet and dirk the foe. 1822 Scott Nigel iii, 'I' thought of the Ruthvens that were dirked in their ain house 1840 R. H. DANA Bef. Mast xxvii. 88 With a fair prospect of being stripped and dirked.

Dirk(e, -ness, obs. ff. DARK, -NESS.

Divk. v. Sc. and north. dial. [Allied to Sc. thirl]

Dirl, v. Sc. and north. dial. [Allied to Sc. thirl to pierce, to THRILL, and to DRILL. It is not a simple phonetic development of thirl, since th does not become d in the north; but it seems to be due to some onomatopecic modification.]

1. trans. To pierce, to thrill; to cause to vibrate,

1. trans. To pierce, to thrill; to cause to vibrate, cause a thrilling sensation in by a sharp blow.

1. 1513 [see Dirling vbl. 3b. below]. 1568 Bannatyne MS.

1. 1515 [see Dirling vbl. 3b. below]. 1568 Bannatyne MS.

1. 1515 [see Dirling vbl. 3b. below]. 1568 Bannatyne MS.

1. 1515 [see Dirling vbl. 3b. below]. 156 Bannatyne MS.

1. 1516 [see Dirling vbl. 3b. below]. 156 Bannatyne MS.

1. 1516 [see Dirling vbl. 3b. below]. 156 T.

1. 1516 [see Dirling vbl. 3b. general Meridiane. 156 T.

1. 1516 [see Dirling vbl. 3b. general Meridiane. 158 T.

1. 1516 [see Dirling vbl. 3b. general Meridiane. 158].

1. 1516 [see Dirling vbl. 3b. general Market Ma

Legal Electes. 1. 26 When I smash the table till it dirls.
b. To produce a vibrating sound; to ring.
1823 GALT R. Gilhaise I. 131 (Jam.) Twisting a rope of straw round his horse's feet, that they might not dirl or make a din on the stones.
1823 Northumbid. Gloss., Dirl, to produce a deafening or a painful vibration. 'Hear hoo the win's dorlin'.

Hence Dirling vol. so.

1513 DOUGLAS Æseis xII. vii. 07 The pane vanyst als clene. as thocht it had bene Bot a dyrling or a litill stond. 1810 CROMEN Nithstale Song App. 334 (Jam.) [The Brownie] keeping the servants awake at nights with the noisy dirling of its elfin flail.

**Dirl**, sb. Sc. and north. dial. [f. DIRL v.] thrill or vibration, with or without sound; a thrill-

thrill or vibration, with or without sound; a thrilling effect or sensation; a tremulous sound.

1785 Burns Death & Doctor Hornbook svi, It just play'd dirl on the bane, But did nae mair. 1818 Scott Hrt. Midl. xvii, 'A'body has a conscience. I think mine's as weel out o' the gate as maist folk's are; and yet it's just like the noop of my elbow, it whiles gets a bit dirl on a corner.' 1837 Carville Fr. Rev. II. v. iii. (1848) 330 Successive simultaneous dirl of thirty-thousand muskets shouldered. 1861 Histor Prov. Scot. 18 An elbuck dirl will lang play thirl. 1896 Cumbid. Gloss., Dirl, a tremulous sound.

Dirt (dāxt), sb. Forms: 4-5 drit, dryt, dritt(e, dryte, (4 drytt), 5 drytt, 5-6 dyrt(e, 5-7 durt, 5-dirt. [By metathesis from ME. drit, not known in OE. and prob. a. ON. drit neuter, excrement

5-dirt. [By metathesis from ME. drit, not known in OE. and prob. a. ON. drit neuter, excrement (mod. Icel. dritr masc., Norw. dritt); cf. also MDu. drete, Du. dreet, Fl. drits, drets excrement: see DRITE v.]

1. Ordure; = EXCREMENT 2 b.

a 1300 Cokayene 179 in E. E. P. (1862) 161 Seue are in swine-is dritte He mot wade. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) V. 295 (Matz.) Ureyne and dritte. 1388 Wycliv Phil. iii. 8 All thingis. Y deme as drit, 1382 toroids that Y wynne Crist. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xviii. v. (1495) 752
The lambe hath blacke dyrte. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 132/2
Dryte..doonge, merda, stercus. c 1460 Towneley Myst. (1561 Holly Survey) 17 He dwillys durt in this berd, Vyle fals tratur!
1561 Hollybush Hom. Apolt. 13b, Take whyte dogges dyrte thre unces. 1642 Fuller Holy 4 Prof. St. v. xii. 406
Some count a Jesting lie. like the dirt of oysters, which ... never stains. 1830 Marenar King's Own xxvi, It's the natur of cats always to make a dirt in the same place.
2. Unclean matter, such as soils any object by

2. Unclean matter, such as soils any object by adhering to it; filth; esp. the wet mud or mire of the ground, consisting of earth and waste matter

the ground, consisting of earth and waste matter mingled with water.

a 1300 Sarmun vii. in E. E. P. (1862) 2 pi felle wip-oute nis bot a sakke ipudrid ful wip drit and ding. a 1300 Ten Commandm. 21 ibid. 16 pe ful dritte of grunde. 14... Sir Benes 1196 (MS. M.) He. tredith hym vnder his fete In the dirte amyddus the strete. 1377 B. Goock Heresback's Husb. 111. (1386) 151 b, The Swine. delighteth... to wallow in the durt. 1396 Shaks. Tam. Skr. 1v. i. 80 How she waded through the durt to plucke him off me. 1611 Bible 152. Ivil. 30 The troubled sea. whose waters cast yp myre and dirt. 1662 Pervs Diary 29 May, The spoiling of my clothes and velvet coat with dirt. 1669 Penn No Cross ii. 8 10 Poor Mortals! But living Dirt; made of what they tread on. 1684 Bunyan Pilgr. II. 64 The Dirt will sink to the bottom, and the Water come out by itself more clear. 1788 Cowers Gilpin 189 Let me scrape the dirt away That hangs upon your face. 1853 Mas. Stows Uncle Tom's C. xi. 95 Now comes my master. and grinds me down into the very dirt! 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 131 The muddy matter in these streams is merely the dirt washed from the roofs of the houses and the stones of the street. Mod. Dirt is only matter in the wrong place.

b. fig. As the type of anything worthless: cf. the phrase filthy lucre.

b. fig. As the type of anything worthless: cf. the phrase filthy lucre.

1357 Lay Folks Catech. (Lamb. MS.) 771 Pey sellyn sowlys to satanas for a lytyl worldly dryt. c 1360 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 68 Bischopis, munkis & chanons silen.. trewe prechynge for a littil stynkyng muk or drit. c 1679 R. Duke To Dryden on Tr. 4 Cr. (R.), You found it dirt, but you have made it gold. 1750 De For Capt. Singleton xix. (1840) 330 The wealth.. was all like dirt under my feet. 1734 Pope Ess. Man IV. 279 Is yellow dirt the passion of thy life? 1753 A. Murphy Gray's-Inn Jrnl. No. 42 P 1 Ever since.. Convenience stamped an imaginary Value upon yellow Dirt.

2. A scornful name for land (as a possession).

thy life? 1753 A. MURPHY Gray's-Inn Jrnl. No. 42 P1 Ever since... Convenience stamped an imaginary Value upon yellow Dirt.

C. A scornful name for land (as a possession). 1608 SHAKS. Ham. v. ii. 90 'Tis a Chowgh; but as I say spacious in the possession of dirt. 1616 BRAUM. & FL. Scornful Lady 1. ii, Your brother's house is big enough; and to say truth, he has too much land: hang it, dirt!

d. Applied abusively to persons.

c 1300 Havelok 682 Go hom swithe, fule, drit, cherl. 1698 CLEVELAND Rustick Rampant Wks. (1687) 457 That Dirt of a Captain... had butchered the English Patriarch. 1871 C. GIBBON Lack of Gold iv, Are you to turn your back on them like the dirt they are? 1894 HALL CAINE Marxman II. xi. 88 I hate the nasty dirts.

3. Mud; soil, earth, mould; brick-earth. colloq. 1608 Fryer Acc. E. India 4. P. 26 A Fort or Blockade (if it merit to be called so) made of Dirt. 1709 STRELE Tatler No. 40 P to As Infants ride on Sticks, build Houses in Dirt. 1708 WINDHAM Sp. Parl. 27 May (1812) I. 270 Children who had surrounded a twig with a quantity of dirt, would think that they had planted a tree. 1823 P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build. 344 Place Bricks, being made of clay, with a mixture of dirt and other coarse materials...are... weaker and more brittle. 1841 CATLIN N. Amer. Ind. (1844) I. x. 77 Throwing up the dirt from each excavation in a little pile. 1889 FABMER Dict. Amer. 2012 The gardener fills his flower-pots with dirt.

D. Mining, quarrying, etc. Useless material, rubbish; the vegetable soil comprising a DIRT-BED. 1799 KIRWAN Geol. Est. 308, 3 feet of coal, under which is a bad sort, called dirt, and again, 2 feet of coal. 1884; I. w. Unguhark Electro-typing, v. 130 The common qualities [of copper] give off a great deal of foreign matter known as 'dirt'. 1884 Chesh. Gloss., Dirts, salt-making term. Cinders and ashes left after fuel is consumed. 1884 Lyell's Elem. Geol. 290 A stratum called by quarrymen' the dirt', or 'black dirt', was evidently an ancient vegetable soil. c. The material from which a metallic or

-WASHDIRT.

WASHDIRT.

1827 BORTHWICK California 120 (Bartlett), In California, 'dirt' is the universal word to signify the substance dug; 'earth, clay, gravel, or loose slate. The miners talk of rich dirt and poor dirt, and of stripping off so many feet of 'top dirt' before getting to 'pay-dirt', the latter meaning dirt with so much gold in it that it will pay to dig it up and wash it. 1830 BOLDERWOOD Miner's Right xiv. 142 We were clean worked out. before many of our neighbours at Greenstone Gully were half done with their dirt.

4. The quality or state of being dirty or foul; dirtiness, foulness, uncleanness in action or speech. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) I. 328 The sloth and dirt of the inhabitants. 1759 Mas. Prozzi Journ. France I. 144 Literature and dirt had long been intimately acquainted. 1857 C. G. GORDOM Lett. III. 141 The Turkish steamer... was in a beastly state of dirt. 1872 E. Pracock Mabel Herom I. ii. 16 The dirt, darkness, and savagery of the town.

b. Meanness, sordidness.

b. Meanness, sordidness.

see Fletcher Noble Gent. III. i, Our dunghill breeding and our dunt. 1746 Melmorn Pliny VII. xxix (R.), Honours, which are thus sometimes thrown away upon dirt and infamy; which such a rascal..had the assurance both to accept and to refuse.

5. 8. dial. 'Dirty' weather.
1836 MARRYAT Three Cutt. iii, Shall we have dirt? 1876
Whitby Gloss., Dirt, a weather term for rain or snow.
'We're likely to have some dirt.'
b. Mining. Inflammable gas which constitutes

Whitby Gloss., Dirt, a weather term for rain or snow. 'We'e likely to have some dirt.'

b. Mining. Inflammable gas which constitutes 'foulness' in a mine; = FIRE-DAMP.

1831 Examiner 765/1 We examined if there was any dirt (inflammable air). 1831 Greenwell. Coal-trade Terms Northumb. 4 Durk. 23. 1892 Northumbld. Gloss., Dirt. is also used to express foul-air or firedamp in a pit.

6. Phrases. † 8. To fall to dirt: to fall to the ground, to come to nothing; so to be all in the dirt, to lay all in the dirt, and the like. Obs.

1846 Sl. Papers Hen. VIII, XI. 181 To the which we will in no wise agree, but wil rather laye all in the durt. 1857 North's Plutarch, Add. Lives (1076) 28 Here Saladin was handsomely beat to dirt. 1868 Bramhall Consecr. Bfs. vi. 148 Mr. Mason squeesed the poore Fable to durt. 1867 Perys Diary 19 Feb., Our discourse of peace is all in the dirt. 1869 Manyell Corr. cxli. Wks. 1872-5 II. 315 We heard them 'pro forma', but all falls to dirt.

b. To cast, throw, or fling dirt: to asperse any one with scurrilous or abusive language.

1842 Sir E. Dering Sp. on Relig. 1 Cast what dirt thou wilt, none will sticke on me. c 1843 Howell Lett. (1850) II. 62 Any sterquilinious raskall is licenc'd to throw dirt in the faces of soveraign princes in open printed language.

1853 FULLER Ch. Hist. 1x. vii. 19 The best of men. are more carefull to wash their own faces, then busie to throw durt on others. 1876 E. Wann Hud. Rediv. I. 11. If Fling dirt enough, and some will stick. 1878 Pore Epil. Sat. 11. 145 To me they meant no hurt, But 'twas my Guest at whom they threw the dirt.

c. To eat dirt: to submit to degrading treatment. Proverb. 'Every man must eat a peck of dirt before he dies': see PECK.

1859 FARRAR F. Home ix, Lord Fitzurse.. made up for the dirt which they had been eating by the splendour of his entertainment. 1890 Sat. Rev. 18 Oct. 464/2 In times of revolution a good many pecks of dirt have to be eaten.

d. To cut dirt: to take one's departure, bo off. U.S. Slang.

Cl. 10 CHI altr: 10 take ones departure, so con-U.S. slang.

1839 Negro Song (Farmer s.v. Cnt), He cut dirt and run.

1843-5 Haliburton Sam Slick in Eng. (Bartlett), The way
the cow cut dirt. 1853 Western Scenes (Farmer), Now you
cut dirt, and don't let me see you here again.

7. attrib. and Comb. 8. attrib., 'of or for dirt',
as dirt-band, -box, -car, -cart, -cone, -floor, -heap,

as dirt-band, -box, -car, -cart, -cone, -floor, -heap, -pellel, -spol, -streak, etc.

x866 Tyndall Glac. 1. xi. 68, I could see .. the looped dirt-bands of the glacier. 1889 G. F. Wright Ice Age N. Amer. 19 Neither moulins nor regular dirt-bands are present. 1884 Health Exhib. Catal, 55/2 Man-hole Cover for severs, with elm blocks and fixed \*Dirt Boxes. 1870 Emerson Soc. 4 Solit. vi. 120 The railroad \*dirt-cars are good excavators. 1866 Bartlett Dict. Amer. 122 The \*dirt-cart', or cart which removes street sweepings, would, in London, be called a 'dust-cart'. 1860 Tyndall Glac. 1. ii. 18 Here are also \*didit-cones' of the largest size. 1868 P. Cartwright Autobiog. xxx. 471 We walked on \*dirt floors for carpets, sat on benches for chairs. 1868 Buynth Holy War Advt. to Rdr., John such \*dirt-heap never was. 1709 Swift T. Tub Apol., Do they think such a building is to be battered with \*dirt-pellets' 1866 Kams Arct. Expl. II. xi. 113 Coming nearer, you see that the \*dirt-spots are perforations of the snow. 1864 Lowell. Fireside Tyndall Glac. 11. viii. 267 The only trace of the moraines is a broad \*dirt-streak.

b. instrumental, as dirt-besmeared, -born, -grinued, -incrusted, -rotten, -smirched, -saaked adjs.

raines is a broad "dirt-streak.

b. instrumental, as dirt-besmeared, born,
-grimed, incrusted, rotten, smirched, soaked adjs.

1606 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. v. i. 23 Dirt-rotten livers, wheezing
lungs. 1794 J. Sherbeare Matrimony (1766) 1. 70 It is the
Devil to have to do with such dirt-born Fellows.

1836 Dickens O. Twist 1. Dirt-besmeared walls. 1836 J. R.
JEROME Idle Thoughts (1889) 74 Little dirt-grimed brats,
trying to play in the noisy courts.

C. objective, as Dirt-rater, -Eating, flinging,
-loving. -thrower.

trying to play in the noisy courts.

C. Objective, as DIBT-EATER, -EATING, -flinging, -loving, -thrower.

1829 Metropolis II. 133 The very last of dirt-throwers thereof (of the Canongate). 1824 Westm. Rev. II. 467 This is done by assumption and dirt-flinging. Ibid., Le Clerc divides the. Dirt-flinging argument into sixteen species.

d. Special combs.: dirt-board (see quot.); dirt-fast a., stuck fast in the dirt; dirt-fear, -ed a., dirt-gabard (see quots.); dirt-roller, a roller in a cotton-spinning machine for removing dirt; dirt-scraper, a road-scraper; also a grading-shovel used in grading or levelling up ground; dirt-weed (see quots.). Also DIET-BED, -CHEAP, etc. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., \*Dirt-board (in carriage), a board for warding off earth from the axlearm. A cuttoplate. 1808 KENNEDIE Flyting w. Dundar 33 \*Dirtfast dearch. 1809 MESTON Poems 131 (Jam.) He trembl'd, and, which was a token Of a \*dirt-fear, look'd dun as docken. 1928 W. Hamilton Wallace x. 250 (Jam.) The Bishop of St. Andrews. Who would not Wallace coming there abide, Was so \*dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide. 1807 Savrn Sailor's Word-bh., \*Dirt-gabard, a large ballast-lighter. a 1805 FORNY Voc. E. Anglia, \*Dirt-weed, Chenopodium album.

Dirt, v. Also 6-7 durt. [f. Diet 18]. See also the earlier strong vb. DRITE.] trans. To make dirty or foul; to defile or pollute with dirt; to dirty, to soil.

a 1807 FORN 24. \*M. (1596) 1581 Riding in his long gowne

make dirty or iout, to done at to dirty, to soil.

a 1597 FORE A. 4 M. (1596) 1581 Riding in his long gowne downe to the horse heels.. dirted vp to the horse bellie. 1611 BARRY Ram-Alley 1. ii, How light he treads For dirting 50° - 2

his silk stockings! 1660 FULLER Mixt Contempt. (1663) 89 For fear to dirt the soles of their shoes. 1737 Th. Var. Subjects in Swift's Wiss. 1755 II. 1. 226 III company is like a dog, who dirts those most whom he loves best. 1806 LAMB Lett. (1888) II. 149 Don't thumb and dirt the books 1833 J. H. NEWMAN Lett. (1891) I. 386 Sitting down on the ashes. which are so dry as not to dirt.

Hence Dirting volt. 5b.

1837 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Enlodadura, durting, fouling with durt, lutamentum.

Dirt-bed. Geol. A stratum consisting of ancient vegetable mould; spec. A bed of dark bituminous earth containing the stumps of trees, occurring in the lower Purbeck series of the Isle of Portland, and overlying the Portland oolite.

1844 T. Webster in Geol. Trans. (1829) II. 42 A bed about one foot thick, consisting of a dark-brown substance, and containing much earthy lignite; this bed is very remarkable and extends all through the north end of the Isle of Portland. . It is called by the quarrymen the Dirtbed.

1836 BUCKLAND Geol. xviii. § 3. (1858) 457 A single stump rooted in the dirt-bed in the Isle of Portland. . 1837 RICHARDSON Geol. (1855) 397 A mass of bituminous earth, called the 'dirt-bed', which is an ancient vegetable soil, containing numerous trunks of fossil trees, standing erect at a height of from one to three feet, with their summits jagged.

Dirt-bird. A local name of the skua, Ster-corarius crepticulaus. called also Dirty Allan:

numerous trunks of fossil trees, standing erect at a height of from one to three feet, with their summits jagged.

Dirt-bird. A local name of the skua, Stercorarius crepidatus, called also Dirty Allan; also of the green woodpecker, Gecinus viridis.

1847-96 HALLIW. Dirt.bird, the woodpecker. North.

1885 Swainson Prov. Names Brit. Birds 100 Green Woodpecker. The constant iteration of its cry before rain (which brings out the insects on which it feeds) gives it the names Rain bird. Dirt bird, Storm cock. Ibid. 210 Richardson's Skua (Stercorarius crepidatus). from the vulgar opinion that the gulls are muting, when, in reality, they are only disgorging fish newly caught. Dirt bird (Dundrum Bay)

. Dirty allan or aulin. Dung bird. 1886 W. Brockie Leg. 4 Suberst. Durham 136 Several species of small birds are confounded under the .. title of 'dirt birds', because they sing on the approach of rain.

Dirt-cheap (dɔ 11,t[i·p), a. (adv.) [See Cheap a. 6.] As cheap as dirt; exceedingly cheap. Hence Ditt-chea pness.

Dirt-chea pness.

Dirt-chea pness.

1821 Blackw. Mag. VIII. 616 Dirt-cheap, indeed, it was, as well it might. 1849 Dickens Dav. Copp. xxii, Five bob... and dirt-cheap. 1883 Pall Mall G. 26 Oct. 5/1 It appears likely that November will bring an alteration in that dirt-cheapness of money of which brokers and bankers now complain. 1886 H. F. LESTER Under two Fig Trees 102 I'll do it cheap, that I will, ... dirt cheap. 1891 T. HARDY Test i, I was no more than the commonest, dirt-cheapest feller in the parish.

Dirt-chauber.

+1. One who daubs or plasters with dirt or mud; †1. One who daubs or plasters with dirt or mud; a maker of cob-walls; also, a term of abuse. Obs. c1512 Cock Lorell's B. (Percy Soc.) 5 Here is .. patrycke peuysshe a conynge dyrie dauber, Worshypfull wardayn of slouens In. 1963-87 Foxe A. 4 M. (1506) 532/x A man would thinke him some dirtdaubers sonne. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Jacke-a-Lent Wks. 1. 115/2 Vutyling houses... to .. the profit of Plaisterers, and Dirtdawbers, the game of Glasiers, Joyners, Carpenters, Tylers and Bricklayers. 1647 TRAPP Comm. Epistles 472 These are the devils dirt-dawbers, that teach such doctrine.

2. A species of sand-wasp; = DAUBER 4. 1844 Gosse in Zoologist II. 582 These were the nests of dirt-daubers.

**Dirt-eater.** One who eats dirt: see next. 1802 Beddoes Hyglia VIII. 70 The dirt-eaters of the 1802 BEDDOES Hygēia VIII. 70 The d West-Indies. **Dirt-eating** (dō:1t<sub>1</sub>itin), vbl. sb.

1. The eating of some kinds of earth or clay as food, practised by some savage tribes, as the Ottoof South America and some Arctic tribes.

2. A disorder of the nutritive functions character-

2. A disorder of the nutritive functions characterized by a morbid craving to eat earth or dirt.

1837 Edin. Rev. XXVIII. 359 The accounts... of the
Stomach-evil, sometimes called Dirt-eating. 1888 Life
Planter Jamaica (ed. 2) 97 For some time past she had
been addicted to dirt-eating (eating earth)... a disease, which
... terminates in dropsy and death... 1834 W. Ind. Sk. Book
II. 49 The singular propensity to dirt-eating, a disease which
has acquired from the French the name of mal destomac.

† Dirten, a. Obs. exc. dial. [In early use, for
drillen, pa. pple. of DRITE v.; in later use f. DIET

5b. +-EN 4: cf. earthen.]

1. Dirtied, defiled with excrement or filth.

1868 KENNEDIE Filting w. Dunbar as Dirtin Dumbar.

DITTON Alian: see DIRTY ALIAN.

Dirtily (d5:ttili), adv. [f. DIRTY a. +-LY 2.]

1. In a dirty manner: foully, filthily.

1598 FLORIO, 5500 camente, filthily, foully..durily. a 1613

OVERBURY A Wife (1638) oo He lookes like his Land, as heavily and durtily.

1777 W. DALRYMELE Trav. 59. 4 Port.

1818, We put up at a Fonda.. where we are dirtily lodged.

1789 Mes. Prozzi Fourn. France I. to The hounds were always dirtily and ill kept.

2. In a propose the steins mosphituser becomes

2. In a manner that stains morality or honour;

2. In a manner that stains morality or nonour; dishonourably, despicably, sordidly.

a 1831 Donne Elegie xii. (R.), Such gold as that, wherewithal Almighty chymics. Are dirtily and desperately gull'd. 1861 R. L'ESTRANGE Interest Mistaken 133 How dirtily... the Presbyterian crew treated his Majesty. 1709 Mrs. Centlivre Gamester v, 'Tis dirtily done of you... to

kick a man for nothing. 1796 T. Jefferson in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev. (1853) IV. 484 An intriguer, dirtily employed in sifting the conversations of my table.

Dirtiness (double the conversations of my table.

[f. Dirty a. + -Ness.]

The quality or state of being dirty; foulness, filthiness.

hithiness.

1501 Stow Eng. Chron. Romans, an. 386 (R.) Paris, which

.. was called Lutecia, because of the mudde and dirtinesse
of the place wherein it standeth. 1617 MARKHAM Caval. v.
17 There will come much filth and durtinesse from the
horse. 1776 ADAM SMITH W. N. 1. x. (1869) I. 105 The
wages of labour vary with.. the cleanliness or dirtiness. 105
the employment. 1885 Law Times 30 May 14/2 To throw
up a contract.. on the .. ground of the dirtiness of the
house.

house.

2. Uncleanness of language; sordidness of action.

7649 FULLER Just Man's Fun. 22 Let not the dimness of our eyes be esteemed the durtiness of his actions. a 1677

BARROW Serm. Wks. 1716 I. 137 Degenerate wantonness and dirtiness of speech. 1748 H. Walfole Lett. H. Mann (1834) I. 106 You know I am above such dirtiness. 1836

F. E. Pacer Owlet Owlst. 74 The darkness and the dirtiness of the money-loving mind.

Dirtless (dō:ntles), a. (adv.). [f. DIET 5b. + 1888] Void of dirt

-LESS.] Void of dirt.

a 1618 SYLVESTER Mayden's Blush 577 The Wayes so dust-lesse, and so dirtlesse faire. a 1745 SWIFT (F. Hall). 1892 Pall Mall G. 21 Mar. 3/1 With a smile at the almost dirtless room.

Dirt-pie. Mud or wet earth formed by children

intes room.

Dirt-pie. Mud or wet earth formed by children into a shape like a pie; a mud-pie.

a π641 Suckling (J), That which has newly left off making of dirt-pies, and is but preparing itself for a green-sickness. 1695 Congreve Love for L. IV. xiii, And for the young Woman. I thought it more fitting for her to learn her Sampler, and make Dirt-Pies, than to look after a Husband.

a 1734 North Exam. III. vi. § 64 (1740) 470 Their Towns. 1842 North Exam. III. vi. § 64 (1740) 470 Their Towns. 1842 North Exam. III. vi. § 64 (1740) 470 Their Towns. 1842 North Exam. III. 159 Busy in the confection of the dirt-pies of their imaginary constitutions. 1854 Thackers Policy of Allies Wks. VII. 159 Busy in the confection of the dirt-pies of their imaginary constitutions. 1854 Thackers A. Leech's Piet. (1869) 333 Poor little ragged Polly making dirt-pies in the gutter.

Dirty (dō-1ti), a. Also 6-7 durtie, durty.

[f. Dirt sc. + + Y · ]

1. Characterized by the presence of dirt; soiled with dirt; foul, unclean, sullied.

15.. Chester Pl. (E. E. T. S.) 143 Dryve downe the dyrty arses, all by deene. 1830 Palson. 2010 Dryty with myers, boueux. 1296 Flexing Pansol. Epit. 95 You... in stormy weather, and durtie wayes... come tripping to mee in your sicken sleeppers. 1896 Shans. Mids. N. 1. 1. 75 Heere the maiden sleeping sound, On the danke and durty ground. 1808 R. Johnson's Kingd. 4 Commu. 133 A beastly Town and durtie streets. 1864 Burvan Pilgr. 11. 64 Now 'tis Dirty with the feet of some that are not desirous that Pilgrims here should quench their Thirst. 1909 Streen Nick. Nick. iii, Her apartment was larger and something dirtier. 1840 — Old C. Shop iii, His hands...were very dirty.

b. Of the nature of dirt; mixed with dirt.

a 1833 Frith Wks. 136 (R.) To decline from the dignitie of diunitie into the dirtie dregges of vayne sophistrye. 1890 Spresser F. Q. II. vi. 41 All his armour sprinckled was with blood, And soyld with durtie gore. 1621 Burton Anat. Mel. I. ii. II. x. (1651) 106 Taking up some of the durty slime. 1845

C. That makes dirty; that soils or befouls.

1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) VIII. 138 They partake of the same dirty drudgery with the rest. 1893]. Pulsrond Loyalty to Christ II. 381 Whoever does hard work, or dirty work, as to the Lord, under the disguise of his soiled hands and garments, is putting on nobility.

d. Dirty half-hundred: applied to the 50th foot (1st Battalion Royal West Kent), from the fact that, during the Peninsular war, the men wiped their faces with their black facings. Dirty shirts: the Ioist foot (1st Battalion Munster Fusiliers), from the fact that they fought in their shirts liers. from the fact that they fought in their shirt-sleeves

from the fact that they fought in their shirt-sleeves at Delhi in 1857. (Farmer.)

1841 Lever C. O'Malley xciv. (Farmer), A kind of neutral tint between green and yellow, like nothing I know of except the facings of the 'Dirty half-hundred'. 1887 Daily News 11 July (bild.) As the old Bengal European Regiment.. they had won their honourable sobriquet of the dirty shirts. 1882 Ibid. 20 July 3/1 One who fought with the old 'Dirty Shirts' in the Sutlej campaign.

2. Morally unclean or impure; 'smutty'.

1859 Sandys Europa Spec. (1632) 20 No such blaspheming nor dyrtie speaking as before. 1637 B. Jonson Sad Sheph.

11. i, Foul limmer, dritty lown! 1768 Sterne Sent. Yourn. (1778) II. 1111 (Case Consc.) Then I shall let him see I know he is a dirty fellow. 1763 Blair Rhet. (1812) I. xv. 350 Disagreeable, mean, vulgar, or dirty ideas. 1850 E. Fitz-Gerald Lett. (1839) I. 206, I took it up by mistake for one of Swift's dirty volumes.

b. That stains the honour of the persons engaged; dishonourably sordid, base, mean, or cor-

gaged; dishonourably sordid, base, mean, or cor-

gaged; dishonourably sordid, base, mean, or corrupt; despicable.

1570 COTTON Espernon 11. V. 219 Branded with the durtiest and most hateful of all Crimes.

1574 Essex Papers (Camden) 233 To me he called it a dirty trick.

1574 PULTENEY IN BEASON Nav. 4 Mil. Mem. (1570) I. 36 Some Ministers... cannot do their dirty work without them.

1585 KINGSLEY Misc. (1586) I. 39, I have done a base and dirty deed, and have been punished for it.

1588 Bryck Amer. Commen. II. lvii. 399 These two classes do the... dirty work of politics.

C. Earned by base or despicable means.

1748 Young Ns. Th. IV. 353 Shall praise.. Earn dirty bread by washing Æthiops fair?

1754 COWPER Task III. 808 Fish

up his dirty and dependent bread From pools and ditches of the commonwealth. 1805 Naval Chron. XIV. 17 Nor is there one single penny of dirty money.

3. An epithet of disgust or aversion: repulsive,

3. An epithet of disgust or aversion: repulsive, hateful, abominable, despicable.

1611 SHARS. Cymb. III. vi. 55 Those Who worship durty Gods.

1618 Bp. HALL Seym. v. 111 To scorn this base and .dirty god of this world, and to aspire unto the true riches.

1712 Addison Spect. No. 451 P 4 Every dirty Scribbler is countenanced by great Names.

1736 Gav in Swiff's Leit.

1766 II. 111, 1 am determined to write to you, though those dirty fellows of the post-office do read my letters.

1819 Byron Yman 1. cli, 'Twas for his dirty fee, And not from any love to you.

4. Of the weather: Foul, muddy; at sea, wet and soually. bad.

4. Of the weather: Foul, muddy; at Sea, wet and squally, bad.

1660 Jez. Taylor Duct. Dubit. 11. 168 (L.) When this snow is dissolved, a great deal of dirty weather will follow. 1745 P. Thomas Sprul. Anson's Voy. 102 As soon as we came out to Sea, we had the same squally dirty Weather as before we came in. 1836 Marryan Middle. Easy xix, It begins to look very dirty to windward. 1845 Stocqueller Handbk. Brit. India (1854) 404 Distinguished by the popular term of dirty spring, or mud season. 1890 W. E. Norms Misadventure viii, He became aware that dirty weather was setting in viii.

weather was setting in.

1. 1863 STRUMSON Treas. Isl. IV. XXI, If they can. fire in upon us through our own ports, things would begin to look dirty.

5. Of colour: Tinged with what destroys purity or clearness; inclining to black, brown, or dark

grey.

1658 Hooke Microgr. 74 The fouler the tincture be, the more dirty will the Red appear. a 1704 Locke (J.). Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one. 1883 J. F. Cooper Pioneer xviii, The clouds were dense and dirty.

1859 D. Prefixed, as a qualification, to adjectives of colour. (Usually hyphened with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

1859 Scor in Acc. Sev. Late Voy. 11. (1711) 99 Both of them are of a dirty white, but the Eggs have black specks. 1796 Withering Bril. Plants IV. 235 Pileus dusky greyish hue with a cast of dirty olive. 1836 Maccillivant. Humbold's Trave. xxii. 309 The colour of the troubled waters upon it was of a dirty gray. c 1865 Lethery in Circ. Sc. 1. 97/2 The spermaceti solidifies as a dirty-brown crystalline mass.

6. Comb. 8. parasynthetic, as dirty-coloured, -faced, -handed, -minded, -shirted, -shoed, -souled.

-faced, -handed, -minded, -shirted, -shoed, -souled. So dirty-face, a dirty-faced person.

1658 Coraine Trappolin v. iii, Goodman dirty-face, why did not you keep me these in prison till I bid you let them out?

1663 Killigrew Parson's Wed. in Dods! O. Pl. (1780) XI. 392 She looks like a dirty-soul'd bawd. 1705 Lond. Gas. No. 4132/4 Wears a light dirty-coloured Coat. 1823 in Cobbett Rur. Rides (1883) I. 34 The house too neat for a dirty-shoed carter to be allowed to come into. 1837 Pall Mall G. 20 Aug. 7/1 It is not the weak but the dirty-minded Christians who see evil in ballet dancing.

b. Special comb.: Dirty Dick, Dirty John, popular names of species of Cheuopodium; dirty-filling (see quot.): see also DIETY ALLAN.

1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n., Dirty Dick, Cheno-

1876 BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-m., Dirty Dick, Chenopodium album. Chesh. From its growth on dunghils.—
Dirty John, Chenopodium Vulvaria. W. Chesh. 1894
Labour Commission Gloss., Dirty Filling, loading the
hutches or tubs with an excess of dirt in proportion to the
quantity of coal.

Dirty, v. [f. prec.]
1. trans. To make dirty or unclean; to defile or

1. trans. To make dirty or unclean; to defile or pollute with dirt; to soil.

1891 GRENNE Diec. Counage (1592) 22 They durty their hose and shoos ypon purpose. 1692-3 MANVELL Rek. Transp.

1. 212 The passage.. being so dirtyed with the Nonconformists thumbs. 1762 Derrick Lett. (1767) II. 61 It would be dirtying paper to send you any such productions. 1845 Dawnin Voy. Nat. i. (1879) 5 The dust falls in such quantities as to dirty everything on board.

182. a 1661 FULLER Worthies, London (R.), He rather soyled his fingers, then dirtied his hands in the matter of the Holy Maid of Kent. 1838 R. H. FROUDE Rem. (1838) I. 395 Innocent as such phrases are in themselves, they have been dirtied. 1846 LANDON Imag. Conv. II. 200 Mostly they dirty those they fawn on.

2. intr. To become dirty or soiled.
1864 Mas. Carlue Lett. III. 231 Dark blue morocco... which won't dirty in a hurry.

Hence Dirtying vbl. 5b.
1674 N. Fairrax Bulk & Selv. 23 A foolish blasphemy or dirtying of God.

Dirty Allan. Also 9 dirten-, eallen, eaulin.

Dirty Allan. Also 9 dirten-, allen, aulin. A species of skua, Stercorarius crepidatus, which obtains its food chiefly by pursuing gulls and other

obtains its food chiefly by pursuing gulls and other sea-birds, and forcing them to disgorge their prey, which it then catches up; = DIRT-BIRD.

1771 PENNANT Tour Scotl. in 1769, 78 (Jam. s. v. Aulin), An Arctic Gull flew near the boat. This is the species that persecutes and pursues the lesser kinds, till they mute through fear, when it catches their excrement ere they reach the water: the boatmen, on that account, styled it the dirty Aulin. 1806 Neilt. Tour Orkn. 4 Shetl. 201 (Jam. s. v. Scouti-aulin) This bird is sometimes simply called the Allan; sometimes the Dirten-allan. 1824. A FISHER Yeal.

18 Commonly called by our Greenland seamen the boatswain, and sometimes dirty Allen, a name somewhat analogous to that by which it is characterized by the Danes. 1844 Zoologist II. 515 Richardson's skua, 'Dirten Allen.' 1885 [see Dirt-Bird].

Dirtyish, a. [f. DIRTY a. +-ISH.] Somewhat dirty.

1825 Hone Every-day Bk. I. 1189 Her hair was of a dirtyish

flaxen hue. 1840 Tail's Mag. VII. 127 Dirtyish yellow gloves. 1877 BESANT & RICE Son of Vulc. Prol. 17 Forty dirtyish five-pound notes.

Dirump, obs. var. of DISRUMP v. + Dirumcinate, v. Obs. rare—0. [app. f. L. di-, dis- apart + Runcina goddess of weeding.] 1632 COCKERAM, Diruncinate, to weed. † Dirupt, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dirupt-us, pa. pple. f. dirumpère to burst or break asunder. See also DISBUPT.] Rent asunder, burst open. 1531-Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 5 § 2 The walles...by rage of the sea...be so dirupte, lacerate, and broken. † Dirupt, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. dirupt-, ppl. stem of dirumpère.] trans. To break asunder. 1548 Hall Chrom., Edw. IV (1800) 341 Atropos... dirupted and brake the threde of his naturall life the 9th daie of April + Diruption. Obs. rare. [ad. L. diruption-em, n. of action f. dirumpère: see prec.] Breaking or rending asunder; disruption.

\*\*Horruption.\*\* Obs. rare. [ad. L. diruptionem, n. of action f. dirumpère: see prec.] Breaking or rending asunder; disruption.

1656 Blount Glossofr., Diruption, a bursting, or breaking asunder.

1650 H. More Apocal. Apoc. 233 As if that Division had been a diruption caused by that Earthquake. †\* Dirutor. Obs. rare-0. [f. L. dirupte.]

1656 Blount Gl., Dirutor, he that destroys or puls down. Dirvesh, var. of Derviel.

1656 Blount Gl., Dirutor, he that destroys or puls down. Dirvesh, var. of Derviel.

1657 Diryge, obs. form of Dirog.

1658 Diryge, obs. form of Dirog.

1659 ME. also dys.) prefix, of L. origin. [L. dis-was related to bis, orig. \*\*dois=Gr. bis twice, from duo, bio two, the primary meaning being 'two-ways, in twain'.] In L., dis-was retained in full before c, p, q, s, t, sometimes before g, h, j, and usually before the vowels, where, however, it sometimes became dir-(as in diribère=dis+habère, dirrimère=dis+emère); before f, it was assimilated, as dif-(as in dif-ferre, dif-fissus); before the other consonants, it was reduced to di-(DI-1). In late L. the full dis-was often restored instead of di-(cf. Eng. dismiss, disrupt); and the prefix itself became of more frequent use by being substituted in many words for L. de-: see De-pref. I. 6. The regular Romanic form of dis-(dif-) was des-(def-) as in OIt., Sp., Pg., Pr., OFr. In F. s (f) before a consonant became mute, and was finally dropped in writing, giving mod.F. de-. In OF. words of learned origin adopted from L., the L. dis- was usually retained; and under the influence of these, dis- was often substituted for, or used alongside of, des- in the inherited words, e.g. descorder, discorder. dis- was often substituted for, or used alongside of, des- in the inherited words, e.g. descorder, discorder. The early OF. words in English exhibit the prefix in these forms; des- prevailing in the popular words, dis- (dys-) in those of learned origin. But before the close of the ME. period, the latinized form dis- (dys-) was uniformly substituted, and des- became entirely obsolete, or was retained only in a few words in which its nature was not distinctly

in a few words in which its nature was not distinctly recognized, as Descant. All words taken from L. in the modern period have dis-.

Hence, in English, dis- appears (1) as the English and French representative of L. dis- in words adopted from L.; (2) as the English representative of OF. des- (mod. F. dé-, dés-), the inherited form of L. dis-; (3) as the representative of late L dis-, Romanic des-, substituted for L. dē-; (4) as a living suffix, arising from the analysis of these, and extended to other words without respect to their origin. tended to other words without respect to their origin.

In Latin, compounds in dis- were frequently the opposites of those in com-, con-; e.g. concolor of the same colour, discolor of different colours; concordia concord, discordia discord; conjunctio joining together, disjunctio separation; compendium profit, dispendium loss; consentire to agree in feeling, dissentire to disagree in opinion, etc. In cl.L. dis- was rarely prefixed to another prefix, though disconducere to be unprofitable, is used by though discondicere to be unprohable, is used by Plautus, and disconvenire to disagree, by Horace; but in late L. and Romanic, compounds in discon, expressing the separation of elements of which com., con- expressed the junction, became very numerous; many words of this type have come down through Fr. into English, where others have been formed after them: cf. discontent, discomfit, discomfort discomfort

been formed after them: cf. discoherent, discomfit, discomfort, discommend, discompose, discompound, discomment, disconsolate, discontent, discontinue.

In some words beginning with dis., the prefix is di., the s being the initial of the radical (e.g. disperse, distinguish). But by identity of phonetic change, dis- here also became des. (sometimes reduced to dis) in OF., whence also desin ME. as desperse, destincts; at the Renascence these were rectified to dis.

The following are the chief senses of dis- in Latin and English:

and English:

I. As an etymological element. In the senses:

1. 'In twain, in different directions, apart, asunder, 'hence 'abroad, away'; as discernère to discern, discutère discuss, dilapidate dilapidate, dimittère dismiss, dirumpère disrupt, dissentire dissent, distend, dividère divide.

2. 'Between, so as to separate or distinguish'; as dijidicare to dijudicate, diligère choose with a preference, love.

3. 'Separately, singly, one by one'; as dinumerare to dinumerate, disputāre dispute.

4. With privative sense, implying removal, aversion, negation, reversal of action (cf. Dz. I. 6), as discalcatus unshod, diffibulāre to unclasp, dispurēre disjon, displicēre displease, dissociāre dissociate, dissuādēre, dissuade.

5. With verbs having already a sense of division, solution, separation, or undoing, the addition of dis- was naturally intensive, 'away, out and out, utterly, exceedingly', as in disperire to perish utterly, dispudēre to be utterly ashamed, dispatēre to be utterly wearied or disgusted; hence it became an intensive in some other verbs, as dilaudāre to praise exceedingly, discupēre to desire vehemently, distauvīrī to kiss ardently. In the same way, English has several verbs in which dis-adds intensity to words having already a sense of undoing, as in disalter, distalteru, distaunui.

II. As a living prefix, with privative force.

of undoing, as in disalter, disaltern, disannul.

II. As a living prefix, with privative force.
(Extended from 4, and like F. des., de., used with verbs, substantives, and adjectives, without regard to their origin. 1899 O. Walker Oratory 31 Some Prepositions there are, which may be prefixed at pleasure, as, wa, dis, rei.)

6. Forming compound verbs (with their derivative sbs., adjs., etc.) having the sense of undoing or reversing the action or effect of the simple verb. Usually formed by the addition of diston a existing verb; sometimes, however, formed from a sb. or adj. by prefixing distant adding a verbal suffix, its., ale., fly, etc.

Most of these formations, including all the more important and permanent, are treated in their alphabetical places as Main words, e.g. DISAF-FIRM, DISESTABLISH, DISES nonce-words, examples are, disanagrammalize, disangularize, disasinate, disasinize (to deprive of asinine nature), dis Byronize, discompound, dis-deify, disdenominationalize, disdub, disexcommuni-

asinine nature), disByronize, discompound, disdeify, disdenominationalize, disdub, disexcommunicate, dishellenize, dislegitimate, dispantheonize, dispapalize, disperieraniate, disrestore.

1800 Donne Pseudo-Martyr § 54. 150 In the wordes of him.. who cals himself Clarus Bonarscius but is unmask'd and "Disanagrammatized by his fellow who calls him Carolus Scribanus. c1800 G. S. Faber Eight Dissert. (1845) II. 14. The more flowing character, thus ultimately rounded off or "disangularized, is.. denominated Rabbinical Hebrew. 1860 Howell. Parly of Beasts 28 Doth he khat assel desire to be "dissainated and become man again? 1866 Lowell. Witchcraft Prose Wks. 1890 II. 361 Two witches who kept an inn made an ass of a young actor. But one day making his escape.. he.. was "disasinized to the extent of recovering his original shape. 1876 Scribner's Mag. XV. 45/2 Europe was getting sadly "dis-Byronized. 1607-47 Feltiman Resolves I. xvi. 53 The Papists pourtray Him [God] as an old man and by this means "disdeifie Him. 1870 C. Rvv. Jan. 202 The existing system [of education] might be "disdenominationalized to the utmost extent compatible with the maintenance of.. energy in the conduct of the schools. 1956 Daant Horace Sat. v. D. I nowe can dubbe a protestant, and eke "disdubbe aganne. 1601 Power of Keys iv. 105 [11] signifies receiving men into the Church, "disexcommunicating. 1864 Garer Greece II. kxvi. X. 27 During most part of the Peloponnesian war, Cyprus became sensibly "dishellenised. 1864 Carlvile Fredh. Cf. IV. 258 Legitimated in 1673. "dislegitimated again. 1800 Paris as it was II. xviii. 137 Marat..was. pantheonised, that is, interred in the Pantheon. When .. reason began to resume her empire, he was "dispantheonised. 1616 M. A. De Domms Motivez 78 A Spectacle..dangerous for Romanists to behold, lest it should presently "dispapalize them. 1803 LAMB Let. to Mr. Mansing (1888) I. 204 Liquor and company. have quite "dispartheonized. 1616 for Romanist to behold, lest it should presently "dispapalize them. 203 LAMB Let

ppl. adjs., etc.) in the senses:

a. To strip of, free or rid of, to bereave or dea. To strip of, free or nd of, to bereave or de-prive of the possession of (the thing expressed by the sb. element). Examples: discharacter, dis-crested, disensui, diseye, disfoliaged, disgeneral, disgig, disheaven, dislaurel, dislipped, disnosed, dis-number, disperiwig, dispowder, disring, distrouser, diswench. See also DISCLOUD, DISCHOOK, DISPROKE, DISHOOK, DISCHOOK, DISCHOOK, DISCHOOK, DISPROKE, D number, disperiwig, dispounder, disring, distrouser, diswench. See also Discloud, Disedge, Disfrock, Disfrock, Disfrock, Disforn, Disperte, Disquantity, Disworth, etc. 1853-77 Foxe A. & M. (1560) 131/2 If he did well in so dispressing and 'discharactering Formosus for such privat offenses. 1887 Swinsurer Locinie III. ii. 66 Discrowned, disorbed, "discrested. 1889 Young Lady's Bk. 363 Many persons..have..run all over the world, to "disennui themselves. 1732 London & Wiss Comél. Gard. 193 We search about the Foot of the Artichoak, and separate or slip off the Suckers or Off-slips..and that is called slipping or "diseving. 1885 Science Apr. V. 352 The "disfoliaged forest. 1890 Star 26 Nov. 2/1 If Parnell retires, Ireland is enfeebled, and "disseperated. 2837 Carvies Misc. Ess. (1872) V. 156 Gigmanity "disgigged, one of the saddest predicaments of man! 1889 Daily Netws 6 Dec. 3/1 The effort of 'gigmanity' to escape 'disgigging'. 1877 Pathore Unknown Erus (1890) 16 Yet not for this do thou "disheavened be. 1836 E. Howard R. Reefer Ivi, To the assistance of the almost "dislipped master's-mate. 1881 Durrield Don Quiz. 1111. xxvi. 180 Showing me here a "disnosed Melisendra. 1892 Pall Mall G. 1 Sept. 2/3 Stating that the coming Congress of Orientalists is "disnumbered. 1865 Carvier Fredk. Gl. Xiv. vii, She was much heated and "dispowered (defondrée. 1865 T. Hook G. Garrey I. iii. 106, I had forgotten to "dis-ring my finger. 1603 Florio Montaigne II. xxvii. (1893) 508 Mine [attacks of stone] doe strangely "dis-wench me.

b. To deprive of the character, rank, or title of; as disantmal, disarrhbishop, disalve dismension discommitted disconventive discommended.

as disanimal, disarchbishop, dishoy (-ment), dis-committee, disconventicle, diselder, disminion, dis-minister, disprince, disquixot, dis-Turk. See also DISBISHOP, DISBEOTHER, DISCHURCH, DISMAN, et. 1864, Times 10 Oct. 1/4 The boy has been so far \*dis-animaled that his reasoning powers have been roused into

full vitality. 1875 Temptron Q. Mary IV. ii, We had to 'dis-archbishop and unlord And make you simple Cranmer once again. 1649 'Discommittee [see Disjustice]. 1683 O. U. Parish Ch. no Conventicles 34 Their little Variations about Modes.. will not be of validity to conventicle or 'disconventicle Parochial Churches. 1685 Fuller Ch. Hist. vin. xvi. § 12 Preferring rather.. to un-Pastor and 'dis-Elder themselves. 1899 Chapman Hum. Dayes M. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 73 Neuer was minion so 'disminioned. 1743 H. Walfold Lett. H. Mamn (1833) I. 280 (D.) Can you think.. him [Lord Orford] so totally 'disministered as to leave all thoughts of what he has been? 1847 Tennyson Princess v. 29 For I was drenched with ooze, and torn with briers.. And all one 1832 'disprinced from head to heel. 1832 J. P. Kenmedy Swallow B. v. The most 'disquixotted cavalier that ever hung up his shield. 1891 G. Meredith One of our Conq. II. iii. 54 To 'dis-Turk themselves.

C. To turn out, put out, expel, or dislodge from the place or receptacle implied (cf. De- II. 2 b); as discastle, dischest, discoach, disroost. See also DIBBAR, DIBBENGH, DIBBOSOM, DISCRADLE, etc. 1876 G. Meredith Beauch. Career I. ii. 24 The answer often unseated, and once 'discastled, them. 1879 J. Jones Preserv. Bodie 4 Soule 1. xxiv. 45 Apt to out breathe, and to 'dischest the moistures, humors and invoes of the body. 1659 SHIRLEY Grateful Servand II. i, Madam, here is Prince Lodwick Newly 'discoached. 1708 C. MATHER Magn. Christi VII. App. (1832) 600 To disturb and 'disroost these mischievous rooks.

d. To undo or reverse the quality expressed by the adjective; as DIBABLE, disabsolute, disgood, disnetu. 1649 Quarles Enchirid. To Rdr., The variableness of those Men 'disabsolutes all Rules, and limits all Examples. 1647 Ward Stimp. Cobler 15 A dislocation, which so farre 'disgoods the Ordinance, I feare it altogether unhallows it. 9. With a substantive, forming a new substantive expressing the opposite, or denoting the lack or absence, of (the thing in question). Such are: disaf

charity, discretimispection, discontord, disgenius, dishealth, disindivisibility, disinvagination. Cf. also Diberabe, Dibenonour, etc.

1889 Pall Mall G. 1 Aug. 12/1 A prince of plain speaking and \*disaffectation. 1890 Contemp. Rev. XVI. 53 My remarks upon decentralization and \*disagglomeration. 1649 J. H. Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn. 16 A grosse neglect, and ugly \*dis-care of the Publick. a 1868 I.D. Brougham in Hinsdale Gaspield & Educ. (1882) II. 203 The parent of all evil...all \*discharity, all self-seeking. 1691. J. Davies Stöylle I. vi. 12 We meet with many instances of \*dis-circumspection, weakness, and an excessive credulity. a 1631 Doner Serm. 70hr v. 22 (1634) to Take the earth...in this concord, or this \*disconcord. 1652 Reeve God's Plea 20 If he look not the better to it, this Genius will be a \*disgenius to him. 1889 Scot. Congregationalist Oct. 136 Though suffering from \*dishealth, he was attentive to the sick. 1799 Spirit Pub. Trafs. (1800) III. 23 This indivisibility of yours turns out downright \*disindivisibility.

10. Prefixed to adjectives, with negative force; as DIBHONEST, disalike, disanswerable, dispenal. 1865-87 Fore A. & M. (1596) 328/1 They are not cleane contrary, but \*dissindivisibility.

10. Prefixed to adjectives, with negative force; as DIBHONEST, disalike, disanswerable, dispenal. 1865-87 Fore A. & M. (1596) 328/1 They are not cleane contrary but \*dissindivisibility.

10. Prefixed to adjectives, with negative force; as DIBHONEST, disalike, food Hakuvet Voy. (1810) III. 13 Nothing \*disanswerable to expectation. 1864 Supplies. Masse Priests \$ 2 Through the benefite of the \*dispenal use or toleration of their Religion.

¶ In Florio's Italian-Engl, Dictionary (esp. in ed. 1611), a large number of words in dis-are coined to render It. words in dis-. s-. Besides those else-

In Florio's Italian-Engl. Dictionary (esp. in ed. 1611), a large number of words in dis- are coined to render It. words in dis-, s-. Besides those elsewhere dealt with, the following occur:
Disabound, disabondare; disapostled, disapostolato; disbolden, sbaldanzire; discourtiered, discortegiunato; discruper, groppare; discelips, disactissare; distury, disfuriare; disgianted, disagnatifo; disgreaten, disgrandire; disharnish, smagliare; dishumble, dishumlitare; disimplaster, disimplastrare; disingueish, dispouerish, dispouerish, sponerire; dislanguish, dislanguidire; disobstinate, disactinare; dispearle, dispertare; dispoeted, spoetato; dissupill, spapillare; disperpose sb., disproposito; disruded, disullanito; disuermillion, disuermigliare; disuigor, disnigorire; diswhiten, sbiancare; diswoman'd, speninato.
Dis., abbreviation of Discount; † also of L. disputâbilis proper for disputation (see quot.).

putability proper for disputation (see quot.).

1874 M. Storkys in Peacock Stat. Cambridge (1841) App.
A. p. xiv, One of the Bedels must.. proclayme thorder of their standynge..upon the Dis Dayes.. Yf it be Dys, then from one of the Clocke untyll fyve.

Disability (disabi-liti). [f. DISABLE a., after the chilical

able, ability.]

1. Want of ability (to discharge any office or

1. Want of ability (to discharge any office or function); inability, incapacity, impotence. b. An instance of this. (Now rare in gen. sense.)

1880 Lurron Sivojila 139 His disabilitie to performe his promise. 1772-84 Cook Voy. (1790) VI. 2038 Their whole frame trembling and paralytic, attended with a disability of raising their heads. 1886 Leven Martins of Cro'M. 205 A disability to contest the prizes of life even with such as Mr. Massingbred. 1890 Anderson Missions Amer. Bd. IV. xxix. 364 Crippled by the disability of its oldest native helper.

b. 1645 Milton Colaster. Wks. (1847) 223/1 Disabilities to perform what was covenanted. 1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. II. II. xxi. (R.), Bringing on the inconveniences, disabilities, pains and mental disorders spoken of. 1844 Westm. Rev. II. 104 The author labours under many disabilities for making a good book.

c. Pecuniary inability or want of means.
1564 Jas. I Sp. in A. Wilson Life (1652) 267 My disabilities are increased by the Charge of my Sonnes journey into Spain. 1648 Boyle Scraph. Love (1660) 23. 1701 J. Law Conne. Trade (1751) 72 It [Taxing] leaves a disability equal, and in proportion to its weight. 1829 Ruskin Pol. Econ.

Art 18 What would you say to the lord of an estate who complained to you of his poverty and disabilities?

2. Incapacity in the eye of the law, or created by the law; a restriction framed to prevent any person or class of persons from sharing in duties or privileges which would otherwise be open to them;

or class of persons from snaring in duties or privileges which would otherwise be open to them; legal disqualification.

1641 Termes de la Ley 118 b, Disabilitie is when a man ...by any...cause is disabled or made incapable to doe, to inherit, or to take...advantage of a thing which otherwise he might have had or done. 1762-9 BLACKSTONE Comm. (1793) 554 The next legal disability is want of age. a 1832 MACKINTOSH France in 1815 Wks. 1846 III. 193 Of all the lessons of history, there is none more evident in itself...than that persecutions, disabilities, exclusions—all systematic wrong to great bodies of citizens,—are sooner or later punished. 1832 Hr. Martineal Iraland 117 The law has at length emancipated us from our civil disabilities. 1849 MACAULY Hist. Eng. II. 11 His eagerness to remove the disabilities under which the professors of his religion lay. † Disable, a. Obs. [DIS-1c.] Unable; incapable; impotent.

14. Certain Balades, Lenuay (R.), Consider that my conning is disable To write to you. 1598 DRAYTON Heroic. Ep., Rich. 17 to Isabel, 8m y disable and unworthy Hand Never had Power, belonging to command. 1615 MARKHAM Eng. Honsew. Pref., This imperfect offer may come to you weak and disable. 1649 Jer. Taylor G. Exemp. 11. Add. § 12. 98 To forgive debts to disable persons, to pay debts for them.

Disable (dis2-b'l), v. Also 5 dysable, 6-7

Disable (discibil), v. Also 5 dysable, 6-7

dishable. [f. Dis-8 + ABLE a.]

1. trans. To render unable or incapable; to de-

dishable. [f. DIS-8+ABLE a.]

1. trans. To render unable or incapable; to deprive of ability, physical or mental, to incapacitate. Const. from, formerly to, for, or with inf.

1248 Gest Pr. Masse 89 Lesse hys fyrst offering. be dishabled to the ful contentation of syn. 1254 J. Des in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 34 My father was dishabled for leaving unto me due mayntenance. ar600 W. Perkins Cases Consc. (1610) 328 Immoderate excesse, whereby we are viterly disabled from these. duties. ar627 W. Sclater Romans IV (1650) 127 We are wilfully disabled to performance. 1772-84 (COOK Vo.). (1790) IV. 1534 Incumbered by many garments... which must disable them to exert their strength in the day of battle. 1268 Hampens Bamph. Let. Intro. (ed. 3) 20 Men. are disabled from understanding what they have been taught to condemn. 1285 Ld. Selbonne in Law Rep. 28 Ch. Div. 301 The Plaintiff. by selling the property. disables himself from doing that which by his pleadings he offers to do. b. spec. To render (a man, animal, ship, etc.) incapable of action or use by physical injury or bodily infirmity; to cripple.

1491 CAXTON Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) II. 204 b/1, I am all dysabled of my membres. 1283 STANNHURST Aeneis II. (Arb.) 63 Thee Gods thee cittye dishable. c 1600 SHAKS. Soms. kvi, Strength by limping sway disabled. 5066 G. W[000000cKell t. Hist. Instine 576 His continual sicknes... was like to dishable the gouernment and sway of so high a place. 1712 Harne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 296 My writeing hand hath been disabled by a sprain. 1745 by a Musket-ball. disabled him at present. c 1790 WILLOCK Voy. 65 We were struck by a sea, which totally disabled us abled by an accident.

† C. To injure, impair, or render less able in some capacity; to deprive of the use of (some faculty,

by an accident.

O. To injure, impair, or render less able in some
the use of (some faculty,

† 6. To injure, impair, or render less able 211 some capacity; to deprive of the use of (some faculty, power, or possession). Const. in, of. Obs.

1604 Jas. I Counterbl. (Arb.) 110 How you are by this custome disabled in your goods. 1602 MALYNES Arc. Lawnerch. 435 All things that depriue or disable the debtor in any of these, do weaken and lessen his meanes. 1666 F. Brooke tr. Le Blauc's Trav. 292 He. disabled them of sixteen thousand good horses.

2. spec. To incapacitate legally; to pronounce legally incapable; to hinder or restrain (any person or class of persons) from performing acts or en-

or class of persons) from performing acts or en-joying rights which would otherwise be open to

joying rights which would otherwise be open to them; to disqualify.

1485 in Paston Lett. No. 883. III. 316 Piers, Bisshop of Exeter. with other dyvers his rebelles and traytours disabled and atteynted by the .. High Court of Parlement. 1584 in Vicary's Anatomie (1888) App. iii. 156 Doctour Bentley & doctour Yakesley. .examyners Admytted to hable or disable suche as practise phisik & Surgery in London. 1612 DAVISS Why Ireland, etc. (1747) 103 The Irish were disabled to bring any action at the Common Lawe. 1628 Apple 1616 for this contempt, and to be imprisoned and disabled in their testimony for ever. 1637 Decree Star Chamb. 1916 in 1616 for this contempt, and to be imprisoned and disabled of the vse of a Presse or printing-house. 1678 LUTTRILL Briof Rel. (1857) I. 4 An act. disabling papists from sitting in either house of parliament. 1700 Ibid. IV. 673 Papists, by the Act of Settlement, are disabled to inherit the crown. 1866 LD. BROUGHAM BRIL. Const. vsii. 248 Statutory provisions disabling the Judges from sitting in the House of Commons.

3. To pronounce incapable; hence, to disparage, depreciate, detract from, belittle; refl. to depreciate

depreciate, detract from, belittle; refl. to depreciate one's own competence or fitness for an appointment

one's own competence or fitness for an appointment or honour (chiefly as a conventional tribute to modesty). arch. or Obs.

a 1599 SKRLTON Replyc. 26 Our glorious lady to disable And heinously on her to bable. c 1555 HARPSFIRLD Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 92 That. pressume so far to disable. disgrace and infame this marriage. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. IV. 1. 34 Farewell Monsieur Traueller:..disable all the benefits of your owne Countrie: be out of loue with your natiuitie. 1619 Crt. 4 Times Yas. I (1849) II. 142 He disabled himself disabled himself unworthy to sit in that place. 1709 STRYPR ANR. Ref. I. xxvi. 294 When Sir Edward Rogers.. had recommended him to

the house to be their speaker, and Williams [the speaker recommended] had disabled himself, Cecil..required him to take the place. 1763 [see Disabling ppl.a.] + 4. To make or pronounce of no force or validity. 1538 HULOBT, Disable, or refuse, or reject, equinisco. 1538 R. Scor Discov. Wilcher. II. iii. 18 The depositions of manie women at one instant are disabled as insufficient in lawe. 1598 HAKLUYT Vop. I. 221 (R.) Neither meane I to auouch..ne to disable or confute those thinges which..have beene reported. 1665 GLANVILL Scopii Sci. 53 Some few of whose charges against Aristotle our Author indeavours to defeat and disable. 1693 Apol. Clergy Scot. 25 The Council may stop and disable the Laws.

Disable. 56. [f. prec. vb.] The net of disable of the second state of the second s

deteat and disable. 1693 Apol. Clergy Scol. 25 The Council may stop and disable the Laws.

Disable, sb. [f. prec. vb.] The act of disabling; disablement.

1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON Pers. Sk. II. 16 A disarm is considered the same as a disable.

Disabled (disābbd), ppl. a. [f. DISABLE v. + -ED 1.] Rendered incapable of action or use, esp. by physical injury; incapacitated: see the verb.

1633 G. Herbert Temple, Crosse iii, I am in all a weak disabled thing. 1695 Lond. Gas. No. 3142/2 He saw off the Durces a disabled Ship. 1728 Pore Odyss. 111. 381 Shatter'd vessels, and disabled oars. 1837 Hr. Martineau Sw. Amer.

111. 190 The families of intemperate or disabled men.

Disablement (disābd) iment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action of disabling; the fact or condition

1. The action of disabling; the fact or condition of being disabled.

1684 PH. Henry Diaries & Lett. (1882) 322, I heard of y Death of Mr. Jo. Tho... after several yeares disablement. a 2716 SOUTH Serm. V. iv. 182 (T.) This is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any disablement of the lintellectual judging) faculty. 1806 W. Taylon in Ann. Rev. IV. 230 This practice brings on disablement of the foot and ankles, and disablement for military service. 1893 Grote Greece II. 18xxv. XI. 249 Encouraged by the evident disablement of their enemies. 1884 Law Times 27 Sept. 356/t Compulsory assurance... against sickness and disablement.

2. The imposition of a legal disability.

1. 120 Actes of attainder, forfeiture, and disablement. 1803-4 Act 19 Hen. VII (n. 35 § 2 The seid acte of Atteyndre... or eny other thinges to the disabilment of the seid Gilbert and of his heirez. 1606 Baccon Observ. Libel in 1592 (T.), The penalty. was... disablement to take any promotion, or to exercise any charge. 1680 Baxter Answ. Stilling fl. iv. 26 By Imprisonment, Banishment, or Death, or such Disablement.

The state of being disabled or injured.

1. The state of being dis

One who or that which disables. (By Puttenham used for the figure meiosis in rhetoric, expressing

used for the figure meiosis in rhetoric, expressing disparagement: cf. DISABLE v. 3.)

1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie 111. xvii. (Arb.) 195 Such speach is by the figure Meiosis or the disabler spoken of hereafter in the place of sententious figures. Ibid. 111. xix. 227 We call him the Disabler or figure of Extenuation.

Disabling (diszī blin), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING].] The action of the verb DISABLE, q.v.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 30 Preamb., The said atteyndre and dishabling of the said Gervys. 1595 Abr. Panker Ps. lxix. 138 They did it cast, to my disabelyng. 1698-9 Burlow's Diary (1828) IIII. 248, I was against utter disabling in the other case, because I would not have you meddle with after Parliaments.

after Parliaments.

Disa bling, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That disables: see the verb.

1756 Monitor I. xxxii. 203 Must that fire.. be smothered by disabling clauses in statutes? 1763 Hardwicke in Ld. Campbell Chancellors (1857) VI. cxxxvii. 288, I made all the dutiful, grateful, but disabling speeches that became me. 1832 Lewis Use & Ab. Pol. Terms xv. 142 The absence of a disabling law. 1856 Mas. Browning Aur. Leigh II. sor The creaking of the door .. Which let upon you such disabling news.

† Disabridge, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-6.] trans. To undo the abridgement of; to lengthen out.

1502 SYLVESTER Du Bartas, Tri. Faith 111 xi, Hee, whose life the Lord did dis-abbridge. The most religious matchless

**Disabusal** (disăbi $\vec{u}$ zăl). [f. DISABUSE v. + AL; after *abusal*.] The action of disabusing; =

-AL; after abusal.] The action of disabusing; = DISABUSE sb.
1876 Mrs. Whitney Sights 4 Ins. II. iii. 364 Whatever.. she risked in her own disabusal by taking a course that should make all plain.
† **Disabu'se**, sb. Obs. [f. DIS-9 + ABUSE sb, under influence of DISABUSE v.]. The act of disabusing, or fact of being disabused.
1860 Shelton Ouix. IV. xxxiii. 1831 I am aggrieved that this Disabuse hath happened so late unto me. 1700 ASTRY tr. Saavedra-Faxardo 1. 339 Disabuse is the Son of Truth. **Disabuse** (disābiū'z), v. [f. DIS-6 + ABUSE v.]
1. trans. To free from abuse, error, or mistake (see ABUSE v. 4, b, sb. 2); to relieve from fallacy or deception; to undeceive.

deception; to undeceive

deception; to undeceive.

1611 Cotor., Desabuser, to disabuse, to rid from abuses.

1633 WALTON Angler 6, I hope in time to disabuse you and
make the contrary appear evidently. 1669 GALE Crt. Gentiles.

1. Introd., 7 To. disabuse our minds from those false Images.

1732 POPE Ess. Man II. 14 [Man] still by himself abusd, or

dis-abusd. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 136 It remained for Clement VII to disabuse men of their alarms.

1872 MINTO Eng. Proce Lit. Introd. 24 To disabuse their minds of the idea that the one is wrong, the other right.

2. As an intensive of abuse: To mar, spoil,

misuse. Sc. 1825-80 in JAMIESON.

misuse. Sc. Hence Disabu sed ppl. a.

row Corga, Desabused ppl. a.

row Corga, Desabuse. disabused; unblinded; deliuered of errors, rid from abuses. roug Jen. Taylor Gt. Exemp. xii. § 20 Wise and disabused persons.

† Disacce pt. v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Accept v.] trans. To refuse acceptance to, not to accept to decline.

to accept; to decline.

1047 N. BACON Disc. Goot. Eng. 1. xlvii. (1739) 77 It had
formerly made many fair proffers of service to this Island,
but it was disaccepted.

but it was disaccepted.

† **Disacceptable**, a. Obs. rars. [f. Dis-10.]

Not acceptable, unacceptable.

1687 Settle Reft. Dryden 63 Yet I hope my instructions.

may not be wholly disacceptable.

† **Disacceptance**. Obs. [f. Disaccept v.,

after acceptance.] Refusal to accept, non-acceptance.

ance.
1643 O. Sedowicke Eng. Preserv. 36 Particular and exclusive actings... serve onely to the disacceptance of the workes. a 1653 J. Smith Sel. Disc.vii. 351 God's acceptance or disacceptance of things is... proportionable to his judgment. 1780 S. Sewall Diary 23 July (1882) III. 258 Gave the Govr. 6500 only.. He sent it back with a Note expressing his Disacceptance.

Disaccommodate (disăko mode't), v. ? Ohs. [f. Dis-6 + Accommodate v.] trans. To put to inconvenience, to incommode; the reverse of to ACCOMMODATE.

ACCOMMODATE.

1611 COTGL, Desaccommoder, to disaccommodate. 1640

J. Rous Diary (Camden) 96 It may not only disaccommodate, but occasion the hurte.. of many of his Majesties subjects. 1769 Warburon Lett. (1800) 394, I hope this will not disaccommodate you. 1836 Southey in Q. Rev. XXXIV. 330 The neck and the hands.. were disaccommodated with a haircloth tippet and haircloth gloves.

Disaccommodation (disäkp:mødē: fən). ?Obs.

[n. of action f. prec.: cf. Accommodation and Disaccommodation of disaccommodation or condition.

9.] The action of disaccommodating or condition of being disaccommodated; want of accommoda-

of being disaccommodated; want of accommodation; unsuitableness; disagreement.

1619 NAUNTON in Fortesc. Papers 95 The Venetians' disaccommodations with the Pope. 1666 BLOUNT Bascobel 37 John ... acquainted Mr. Whitgreave ... that His Majesty was return d to Boscobel, and the disaccommodation he had there. 1662 PETTY Taxes 23 Too great a confinement... and withall a disaccommodation in the time of the work. 1677 HALE Prin. Orig. Man. 11. ix. 217 According to the accommodation of disaccommodation of them [the places] to such Calamities. Ibid. 1v. v. 332 The least disproportion or disaccommodation of one to the other would spoil the whole Work.

† **Disacco mpany**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Accompany v.] trans. To cease to accompany or frequent; to deprive of one's company. Hence † **Disacco mpanied** ppl. a., deprived of company;

T Disaccompanied ppl. a., deprived of company; unaccompanied; unfrequented; companionless.

1508 Florio, Sconuersaire, to disaccompanie, to vnfrequent. Sconuersatione, a disaccompanying, an vnfrequenting.

1518 Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng. (1621) 20 To come disaccompanied was for neither [life nor honour].

1521 Celestina XXI. 201 Tell me what hast thou done with my daughter? where hast thou bestow'd her? who shall accompany my disaccompanied habitation?

Disaccopped (disäk@id). 15. If Dis- 0 + Accomp

where has the desired and disaccompanied habitation? **Disaccord** (disak@rd), sb. [f. Dis-9 + Accord sb.; after disaccord vb.: cf. F. disaccord.] The re-

ance.
2809 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) II. 132 Upon the ground of his disaccord with their principles of politics.

1871 FARRAR IVitn. Hist. ii. 62 It was in flagrant disaccord with the ideal of the Society in the bosom of which it rose.

189 Sat. Rev. 190 Oct. 436/2 There is no disaccord between what he is at the outset and what he becomes.

ng Oct. 430/2 i here is no disaccord between what he is at the outset and what he becomes. **Disaccord** (disakp id), v. [ME. disacorde n, a. OF. desa(c)corder, f. des-, Dis-4+a(c)corder to Accord, after desa(c)cord sb. (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.).] intr. To be out of accord or harmony;

to be at discord, to disagree; to refuse assent.

c 1400 Test. Love 111. (R.), Trewly presence and predestinacion in nothing disacorden. c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret.,

Gov. Lordsh. 101 And if it disacorde to by demynge, banne it ys to be to loke whether it be helpand and profytable. Ibid.
51 Opyn pinge ys bat qualytes er to be despysed whenne bey disacord fro beir mein. 1561 T. Norton Cabrin's Inst.

11. It From which also not muche disaccordeth the other place of the Apostle aboue alleged. 1506 SPENSER F. Q. vi. iii. 7 A noble Lord. sought her to affy To a great pere; but she did disaccord, Ne could her liking to his love apply. 1805 Monthly Mag. XX. 147 This disaccords with the precise date. 1844 Mivart Contemps. Evol. (1876) 210 An action. which disaccords with the action of blind chance.

Disaccordance. cf. OF. desacordance.] Disagreement; = DISACCORD sb.

after accordance: cf. OF. desacordance.] Disagreement; = DISACOORD sb.

1866 T. A. Trollope Marietta II. viii. 127 A line of action so wholly in disaccordance with Tuscan ideas. 1891 E. & D. Gerran Sensitive Plant III. 111. xi. 76 Had her own feelings been all along in disaccordance to her mother's verdict?

Disagcoordant (disako adant), a. rare. [a. F. desaccordant, AF. disaccordant (14th c. in Godef.), pr. pple. of desaccorder to DISACOORD.]

Not agreeing, not in accord.

1494 Fabyan Chrom. v. c. 75 It is disacordaunt vnto other wryters. 1839 Bailey Festus xix. (1848) 206 Built up an idol of all elements Most disaccordant.

+ Disaccount, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6, 7 + Account v. or sb.] trans. To strike out of an ac-

ACCOUNT v. or sb.] trans. To strike out of an account or reckoning.

1640 EARL CORK in Sir R. Boyle's Diary Ser. 1. (1886)

V. 166 That 1501 is by him to be repaid and disaccownted.

Disaccustom (disakr stam), v. In 5 dysao.

[a. OF. desacoustumer, desacostumer (12-13th c.), mod. F. desacoutumer, f. des., D18-4 + acostumer, accountumer to Accustom.]

mon. F. assaccontumer, 1. des-, DIS- 4 + acostumer, accontumer to Accustom.]

1. trans. To render (a thing) no longer customary; to disuse, break off (a habit or practice). arch.

148 Canton Curiall 3 He shal dine..and..soupe in suche facon that he shal dysacustome hys time and hys maner of lyung.

1594 Constable Diana viii. iv, And I though diaccustoming my Muse. May one day raise my stile as others use. 1510 Donne Pseudo-Martyr 45 Those stiles, which Christian humilitie hath made them dis-accustome and leave off. 1814 Carv Dante, Paradite xvi. It With greeting such as Rome was first to bear, But since hath disaccustomed.

2. To render (a person) unaccustomed or unused to something (to which he was previously accustomed); to cause to lose a habit. Const. to, +from.

1530 Palsor. 517/1 For one that is disacustumed, it is agreat payne to be brought in good order. 1636 E. Dacres tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livyl. xvii. 90 Sufficient, to disaccustome them to the ill, and accustome them throughly to the good.

1686 F. Spence tr. Varillas' Ho. Medicis 306 The people might be disaccustomed them cercising them. 1836 Sir W. HAMLTON Discuss. (1852) 271 Such application insensibly disaccustomed us to the use of our reason. 1881 H. James Portr. Lady xxxii, Disaccustomed to living with an invalid.

Hence Disacous tomed ph. a.: Disacous stomed.

Hence Disaccu stomed ppl.a.; Disaccu stomed-

Hence Disacou stomed ppl.a.; Disacou stomedness; also † Disacou stomance (obs.), disuse.

1302 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1505) IV. xxii. 299

Moeuynge the helpe of god hym to dyscustome, unto the whiche dysacustomaunce be not many comyn in the espace of .xx. or .xxx. yeres. 1500 Sidney Arcadia IV. (1624) 412

Some long disaccustomed paines. 1632 Sherewood, Disaccustomednesse, desaccoustumance.

Paraguay III. 46 How strangely to her disaccustom'd ear Came even the accounts of her native tongue!

Disacidify (disăsi difəi), v. rare. [DI8-6.]

trans. To do away with the acidity of.

1864 in Webster. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

† Disacknowledge, sb. Obs. [f. next: cf. Acknowledge of the act of disacknowledging; non-acknowledgement.

non-acknowledgement.

x603 Florio Montaigne III. ix. (1632) 536 The most ordinary assurance I take of my people, is a kinde of disacknowledge

Disacknowledge (disæknølėdz), v. [f. Dis-6+ Acknowledge (disæknølėdz), v. [f. Dis-6+ Acknowledge v.] trans. To refuse to acknow-ledge; to renounce, disown.

1508 Florio, Scondscere, to disacknowledge. Sconosciuto, disacknowledged, forgotten.

1613 Markham Eng. Hus-bandman 1. ii. xiv. (1635) 187 These violent opinions I alto-gether disacknowledge.

1629 South 12 Serm. (1697) I. 108 By words and oral expressions verbally to deny, and dis-acknowledge it.

1836 Markham Taphet Inxiv, I disinherit,
I disacknowledge you.

1839 Trollore Bertrams II. v.

75 You are not the man to disacknowledge the burden.

Hence Disacknowledging vbl. sb.; also Dis-soknowledger. one who disacknowledges: Dis-

Hence Disacknowledging vbl. sb.; also Disacknowledger, one who disacknowledges; Disacknowledgement, the fact of disacknowledging.
1630 B. Discolliminium 8 No. .conscientious Subject ought to obey such a Power .. with an acknowledgement of its Authority, or without a disacknowledgement of it. a 1650 HAMMOND Whs. II. II. 135 (R.) A disacknowledging or rejecting the due government. 1661 Br. Sanderson Episc. (1673) 55 A disacknowledgement of the Kings Authority and Supremacy Ecclesiastical. 1665 J. Sergeant Sure-footing for Disacquaint, v.? Obs. [f. Dis-6+ Acquaint v.] trans. To make no longer acquainted; to estrange; to render unfamiliar (quot. 1567). Hence Disacquainted ppl. a.

estrange; to render unfamiliar (quot. 1567). Hence Disacquai nted opt. a.

1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke xvi. 16 Ye must now disacquaint and estraunge yourselfes from the sour old wine of Moses lawe. 1557 Drant Horace Epite. vi. D. j. Seeke how to chase that griefe awaye to make it disaquainted. 1658 Quarles Emblems 1. viii. (1718) 33 When disacquainted sense becomes a stranger, And takes no knowledge of an old disease. 1677 HALE Contempt. 11. 89 This kind of dealing .. will in a little time dis-acquaint the Soul with them, and make the Soul and them strangers one to another.

Disacquaintance (disäkwēl·ntāns). ? Obs. [f. prec., after acquaintance: cf. Dis-9.] The state of being disacquainted; want of acquaintance; unfamiliarity.

of being disacquainted; want of acquaintance; unfamiliarity.

1589 PUTTENHAM Englith Poesie III. ix. (Arb.) 169 The strangenesse. proceedes but of noueltie and disaquaintance with our eares. 1672 BAXTER in Life J. Alleine (1838) I. 3 Men's strangeness and disacquaintance with those that are good. 1830 LAMB Let. to Gilman Wks. (1865) 165 The innocent taste of which [milk-porridge] I am anxious to renew after half a century's disacquaintance.

Disacryl (disækril). Chem. [f. DIS- (implying disintegration or dissolution) + ACBYL.] A white flocculent substance into which acrolein changes when kept for some time Called also

white nocculent substance into which acrolein changes when kept for some time. Called also disacrone. Also attrib., as disacryl resin, a resinous matter similarly formed.

1862—72 WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 336 Acrolein when kept ... changes sometimes .. into a resinous matter, disacryl resin. Disacryl is a white, tasteless, inodorous powder which becomes strongly electrical by friction.

+ Disada pt, v. Obs. rare-o. [f. Dis-6 + ADAPT v.] Irans. To render unfit. Hence Dis Hence Dis-

ADAPT v.] Irans. To render unit. Hence Disada pted ppl. a., Disada pting vbl. sb.

zōri Coron., Desagencer, to disadapt, disadiust. Ibid., Desagence, disadapted, disadiusted. Ibid., Desagencement, a disadapting, disadiusting.

† Disadju'st, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Adjust v.] Irans. To undo the adjustment of; to unsettle, before the distance of the consecution of the consecution. disturb. Hence Disadju sted ppl. a., Disadju st-

ing vol. sb.

1612 Cotga. [see prec.] 1746-7 Hervey Medit., On Night in. (1748) 50 When the Thoughts are once disadjusted, why are they not always in Confusion?

† Disadmonish, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6+ADMONISH v.] trans. To dissuade, to disadvise.

1612 Cotga. Desadmonest, disadmonished, or dissuaded.

1847-78 in Halliwell.

† Disadorm, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6+ADORN v.] trans. To deprive of adornment; to disfigure.

1538 Florio, Disbranare, to disadorne or spoile of brauerie.

1621 G. Sandva Ovid's Met. ix. (1626) 176 My brow. (hel disadorne is by breaking one of my ingaged hornes. a 1729 Congreve Homer's Hymn Venus (T.), She saw grey hairs begin to spread, Deform his beard, and disadorn his head; † Disadvance, v. Obs. [ME. disavance, a. OF. desavancer to repel, push back, hinder (14th c. in Godef.), f. des., Dis-4 + avancer to Advance (q.v. for non-etymological change of a- to ad-).]

1. trans. To check the advance of, hinder from advancing, drive back, cause to retreat.

1. Frans. To check the advance of, hinder from advancing, drive back, cause to retreat.

1374 Chaucer Troplus 11. 462 (511) Right for to speken of an ordenaunce, How we be Grekes myghte disauaunce. 1439 Merlin 658 To disavanuce the Emperour, and by-reve hym the wey to Oston. 1659 D. Pell Impr. Sea 131 The more they sail southward, the more they advance the Antartick, and disadvance the Artick [pole].

D. To draw back; to lower (anything put formed)

ward).

1596 SPENSER F. Q. IV. iii. 8 That forced him his shield to disadvaunce. Ibid. IV. iv. 7 Which th' other seeing gan his course relent, And vaunted speare eftsoones to disadvaunce. 1611 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit. IX. vii. (1632) 533 Hee displayed his Ensignes, till for the French Kings loue he was content to disadvance them.

2. fig. To hinder from advancement, progress, or promotion: to throw back: to cast into a lower

promotion; to throw back; to cast into a lower

promotion; to throw back; to cast into a lower condition or position.

# 1430 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 1358 He slipirly stant whom that thow [Fortune] enhauncest, For sodeynly thow hym disavauncest. c 1430 Merlin 250 Men. hadden grete drede that for the faute of her prowesse that holy cherche and cristin feith were disavaunced. # 1350 PALSGR. 517/2, I disavaunce, I disalowe or hynder, je desauance. 1 # 150 PAINTER Pal. Pleas. (1890) II. 102 The daughters. be disauaunced and abased.

8. intr. To cease to advance, stop short.

1500 G. Fletcher Christ's Vict. II. iii, But when they saw their Lords bright cognizance Shine in his face, soon dithey disadvance, And some unto him kneel, and some about him dance.

Hence **Disadva** noing vbl. sb., retrogression.
1659 D. PELL Impr. Sea 13 Their [the stars'] advancings and disadvancings.

and disadvancings.

Disadvantage (disædvantédz), sb. Also 4-6
des-, 5 dys-. [ME. des-, disavauntage, a. F. désavantage (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. des-, Dis- 4
+ avantage ADVANTAGE.]

+ avantage ADVANTAUE.,

1. Absence or deprivation of advantage; an un-

1. Absence or deprivation of advantage; an unfavourable condition or circumstance.

1330 PALSGR. 213/2 Disavauntage, desauantaige.

SHAKS. 2 Hes. IV. II. iii. 36 Him did you leane vn-seconded by you, To looke vpon the hideous God of Warre, In disaduantage. 1607 — Cor. I. vi. 49 Martius we have at disaduantage fought And did retyre to win our purpose. 1639 FULLER Holy War IV. xii. (1840) 199 Never could the Christian religion be showed to Pagans.. on more disadvantages. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 180 F 3 Every condition has its disadvantages. 1762 Cowfer Let. 7 Mar, You must have seen her to a disadvantage. 1837 DISAMLI Venetia II. ii, Her regret of the many disadvantages under which he laboured. 1881 JOWETT Thucyd. 1.85 A noble nature should not be revenged by taking at a disadvantage one as good as himself.

2. Detriment, loss, or injury to interest; diminution of or prejudice to credit or reputation.

2. Detriment, loss, or injury to interest; diminution of or prejudice to credit or reputation.

21380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 351 Whoso synnep for avantage of himsilf, his synne makip disavauntage of pat pat he wenep turne to good. 1397 Trevisa Highen (Rolls) II. 161 Childern leueb Freynsch & construeb & lurneb an Englysch, & habbeb per-by avauntage in on syde, & desauauntage yn anober. 1488-9 Act 4 Hen. VII, c. 22 Your seid liegemen. 1518 Naunton in Fortes. Papers 68 They speake there all they can to the disadvantage of our nation. 2567 Milton P. L. VI. 431 Some disadvantage we endur'd and paine, Till now not known. 1711 Strelle Spect. No. 136 P 3, 1. never speak Things to any Man's Disadvantage. 253 Johnson s.v. He sold to disadvantage. 253 Johnson s.v. He sold to disadvantage. 26. Bancroft (Webster 1864) They would throw a construction on his conduct to his disadvantage before the public. Mad. Having to realize on a falling market we had to sell to disadvantage.

Disadvantage, v. [f. prec. sb.: cf. ADVAntage.

realize on a falling market we had to sell to disadvantage. **Disadvantage**, v. [f. prec. sb.: cf. ADVANTAGE v., and F. désavantage-r(1507 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. désavantage sb.] trans. To cause disadvantage to; to place in an unfavourable position; to affect unfavourably.

c 1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. 262 Canulus .. knew that the pollicie of his adversarie wolde muche disadvayntage him. 1579-80 NORTH Plutarch (1676) 951 He.. made their lands waste, to disadvantage their enemies

by so much the more. r647 WARD Simp. Cobler 73 Sun and wind cannot disadvantage you. 1732 FIELDING Let. Writers III. vi, You will be disadvantaged by the discovery, 1871 BROWNING Belanst. 414 Yet faltering too. As somehow disadvantaged, should they strive.

Hence Disadvantaged ptl. a., Disadvantaged ptl. a.,

ing vbl. sb.

Ing vol. 50.

1611 COTGR., Desavantage, disaduantaged. 1646 SALT-MARSH Smoke in Temple 2 To the advantaging or disadvantaging the cause. 1648 BOYLE Seraph. Love x. (1700) 58 Their. disadvantaged Beauty is made the Compliment and Hyperbole of that Quality. 1879 H. SPENCER Data of Ethics xi. 800. 188 The uniform principle has been that the ill-adapted, disadvantaged in the struggle for existence, shall bear the consequent evils.

† Disadva ntageable, a. Obs. [f. DISAD-VANTAGE, after advantageable: cf. DIS- 10.] Attended by disadvantage; disadvantageous, prejudical

TiggraB Bacon Ess., Expense (Arb.) 54 Hastie selling is commonly as disaduantageable as interest. 1613 F. Robartes Revenue Gospel 116 It is very disaduantageable to the glorie of God and saluation of men. 1631 Br. Webbe Quiets. 127 A disaduantageble peace is to be preferred before a just war.

Hence † Disadva ntageably adv. Obs., in a disadvantageous manner, to the disadvantage or pre-

Advantageous manner, to the disadvantage or prejudice (of any one).

\*\*rest Lisander & Cal. x. 222 Hee had..spoken so disadvantagably of her.

\*\*Disadvantageous (disæ:dvantaldous, perh. after F. disavantageux (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

Attended with or occasioning disadvantage; unfavourable, prejudicial.

\*\*rest Holland Plutarik's Mor. 168 To enter into some disadvantageous promise. \*\*rest T. Morton Praum. Encounter 70 Intolerably disadvantagious vnto the Romish part. \*\*rest Million Hill. Eng. vi. Harvid (1847) 560/2

The English were in a streight disadvantageous place. \*\*rest Fielding Tom Yones III. ii, We are obliged to bring our hero on the stage in a much more disadvantageous manner than we could wish. \*\*rest Emerson Soc. & Solit., Old Age Wks. (Bohn) III. 131 The creed of the street is, Old Age is not disgraceful, but immensely disadvantageous.

\*\*rest Green Short Hist.\*\* ix. \$ 8.684 To consent to a disadvantageous peace.

\*\*D. Tending to the disadvantage or discredit of

1874 Green Short Hist. ix. § 8. 684 To consent to a disadvantageous peace.

b. Tending to the disadvantage or discredit of the person or thing in question; unfavourable; derogatory, depreciative, disparaging. ? Obs. 1663 Cowney Ode Restoration viii, Seen...in that ill disadvantageous Light, With which misfortune strives t'abuse our sight. 1709 Swift T. Tub Apol., Fires... a disadvantageous Character upon those who never deserved it. a 1776 Hume Ess. Princ. Goot. (R.), Whatever disadvantageous sentiments we may entertain of mankind. 1807 G. CHALMERS Caledonia I. i. ii. 69 Herodian concurs with Dio in his disadvantageous representation of the civilisation...among the Caledonian clans.

**Disadvanta geously**, adv. [f. prec.+-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a disadvantageous manner; with disadvantage;

In a disadvantageous manner; with disadvantage; to the disadvantage of the person or thing in question; unfavourably, prejudicially.

1611 Cotch, Desadventageusement, disadvantagiously.
1621 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 20 It hath fallen out to be heard disadvantagiously for some. 1666 tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant 353 You have spoken disadvantageously of the Government before a Guardian. a 1797 H. Walfolk Mem. Geo. 11, (1847) II. ii. 49 The question was opened disadvantageously for the court. 1868 S. Lucas Secularia 47 That national indifference to social philosophy, in which we compare so disadvantageously with the first nations of the continent.

Disadvantageous Manageous II. as prec. +

**Disadvanta geousness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disadvantageous;

-NESS.] The quality of being disadvantageous; unfavourableness.

1727 in Balley vol. II. 1762 Tyers Rhaps. on Pope 5 (T.)

This disadvantageousness of figure he converted.. into a perpetual spur to.. deliver himself from scorn.

+ Disadventure. Obs. [ME. disaventure, a. OF. desaventure, desadventure (in Godef.), f. des-, DIS- 4 + aventure ADVENTURE.] Misadventure, mischance, mishap, misfortune.

1374 Chaucra Troylus II. 366 (415) If I, thurgh my disaventure, Had lovid other hym or Achilles. 11470 HARDING Chrom. II. ii, With streames to and fro, And tempestes greate, and sore disauenture. 1377 Fenron Gold. Epist. 214 It is accounted more to disaduenture than to sinne. 1500 Spenser F. Q. 1. i. 45 For never knight, that dard warlike deed, Moreluckless disadventures did amate. 1525 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 275 Barames a noble Persian by hap escaped, but not a second disadventure.

+ Disadventurous, a. Obs. Also 6 disad-

+ Disadventurous, a. Obs. Also 6 disadventrous, disaventrous. [f. prec., after ADVENTUROUS: cf. obs. F. desaventureux (in Cotgr. 1611).]

TUROUS: Cf. obs. F. desaventureux (in Cotgr.1611).]
Unfortunate, disastrous.

1390 Spenser F. Q. 1. ix. 11 And who most trustes in arme of fleshly might. Doth soonest fall in disaventrous fight.

1391 — M. Hubberd 100 For to wexe olde at home in idlenesse, Is disaduentrous, and quite fortunelesse.

1396 — F. Q. 1v. viii. 51 An hard mishap and disaventrous case Him chaunst. 1700 Rower Tamerl. 1. i. 28 The Merit of his Virtue hardly match'd With disadventurous Chance.

† Disadvest, v. Obs. rare-0. [a. OF. desadvestir, f. des., D18-4 + advestir to Advess.]

1611 Cotgr., Desadvestir, to dissesse, disaduest, dispossesse, disinherite.

Hence † Disadvesture.

1611 Cotgr., Desadvestir, a dissessin, dispossession, disaduesture, disinheriting.

Disadvise v. [f. Dis- 6 + Advise.]

1. trans. To give advice against (an action or course); to advise that (it) should not be done. 1636 Ld. Wentworth Let. in Carte Ormonde (1735) 14, I must in any case disadvise it, till you hear further from 101. 153 Hollow Trytophius v. 149 Thorisin demanded herein the opinion of the principall Gepædes, who plainely disadvised it. 1749 Fielding Tom Jones iv. iv, I should disadvise the bringing any such action. 1798 W. Taylor in Robberds Mem. I. 216 Every one of his friends has disadvised the measure. 1888 C. Edwards tr. Letardis Est. 4 Dial. 166, I do not fail...to disadvise the search after that cold and miserable truth.

2. To advise (a person) against an action or

that cold and miserable truth.

2. To advise (a person) against an action or course; to dehort from.

5697 Bovle Martyrd. Theodora iv. (1703) 55 An apostle, who, though not unfavourable to the Marriage state, disadvises those women that are free, from entering into it.

7895 Trollofe Warden xviii, I am sure he disadvised you from it.

† **Disadvi sed**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. Dis- 10 + Advised, after OF. desavise.] Imprudent, ill-advised,

inconsiderate.

15. in Q. Elis. Acad. (1869) 73 In whatsoeuer you doe, be neyther hasty nor disaduised.

t Disaffect, sb. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. Dis-9+
AFFECT sb., after AFFECT v.<sup>2</sup>] = DISAFFECTION 3.
1693 SALMON Doron Med. II. 391 Convulsions, Gouts,
Cholick and other Disaffects coming from frigidity.

+ Disaffect, a. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 10 + AFFECT ppl. a.: prob. viewed as short for disaffected.] = Dis-

ppl. a.: prob. viewed as short for disaffected.] = D18-AFFECTED 1.

168a Lond. Gas. No. 1694/3 Levying War upon.. the Arbitrary Orders of a Disaffect.. part of Parliament.

Disaffect (disafe-kt), v.1 [f. D18-6 + AFFECT v.1 Cf. mod.F. disaffecter (19th c.)]

1. trans. To lack affection for; to dislike, regard with aversion, be unfriendly to. Obs. or arch.

16as Br. H. King Serm., To Rdr., I have not yet so doted on their part, or disaffected my owne. 16as Shirling Brithers

1. i, Unless you disaffected my owne. 16as Shirling Brithers

1. i, Unless you disaffect disperson. 19as Shaffirsbury Inquiry Virtue i. 2 The heart must rightly and soundly affect what is just and right, and disaffect what is contrary. 1738

YOUNG Centauri. Wis. (1757) IV. 124 How comes it to pass, that men of parts should so much disaffect the Scriptures? 1890 West. Meth. Mag. Jan. 47 I you disaffect a Vestry or a Class-room, set apart your drawing-room once a week.

2. To estrange or alienate the affection of; to

a week.

2. To estrange or alienate the affection of; to make unfriendly or less friendly; spec. to discontent or dissatisfy, as subjects with the government; to make disloyal (Mostly in passive: see Dis-

to make disloyal. (Mostly in passive: see DIS-AFFECTED I.)

1641 Remonstr. Commons in Rushw. Hist. Coll. in. (1692)

1. 439 To disaffect the King to Parliaments by Slanders and false Imputations. 1680 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) 1.36

Many libells are thrown about to disaffect the king and his people. 1798 G. WASHINGTON Let. Writ. 1891 XII. 172 We have fresh. representations. of their endeavoring to disaffect the four southern tribes of Indians towards this country. 1893 Chamb. Frul. 21 Jan. 46/1 You. began to raise Cain by disaffecting the other workmen. 1893 MARIE CORELLI Barabbas iv. (1894) 28 A pestilence in this man's shape doth walk abroad to desolate and disaffect the province.

+ **Disaffe ct**,  $v.^2$  Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Affect  $v.^2$ ] trans. To affect in an evil manner; to disorder, de-

range, disease.

trans. To affect in an evil manner; to disorder, derange, disease.

1635 Donne Serm. xx. 102 The more it works upon good Men, the more it disaffects the Bad. a 1636 Usener Ann. vi. (1658) 773 That disease was like none of ours; the head was disaffected, and that being dried, killed many. a 1666 Hammon Serm. xxiii. (T.), It disaffects the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails. 1638 Bovie Final Causes Nat. Things iv. 200 If the eyelids, which are subject to more than one distemper, be considerably disaffected.

Disaffected (disaffe-kted), ppl. a. [f. Disaffect v.l. 1. Evilly affected; estranged in affection or allegiance, unfriendly, hostile; almost always spec. Unfriendly to the government or to constituted authority, disloyal.

1632 St. Trials, II. Sherfield (R.), But in as much as he is accused of infidelity.. to Almighty God.. and to be disaffected to the king. 1678 Hickes in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. It. IV. 51 The Court was full of disaffected villains. 1711 Addisaffected Person. 1809 Morning Post 13 July, The disaffected person to the Standard of these traitors. 1823 Scott Peverili, Major Bridgenorth was considered... 1824 Scott Peverili, Major Bridgenorth was considered... 1825 Scott Peverili, Major Bridgenorth was considered... 1825 Scott Peverili, Major Bridgenorth was considered... 1825 Scott Peverili, Major Bridgenorth was cons

13. Fa. ppie. of Disaffect 7.2

13. Affected with disease, disordered. Obs.

1664 BUTLER Hud. II. ii. 505 As if a man should be dissected, To find what part is disaffected. 1665 GLANVILL

Sceptis Sci. x. (R.), And if our disaffected palates resent nought but bitterness from our choicest viands.

nought but bitterness from our choicest viands.

Hence Disaffe otedly adv., Disaffe otedness.

1700 STRYPE Ann. Ref. I. xiviii. 522 Out of private hatred and disaffectedness.

1700-6 Balley (folio), Disaffectedly, disatisfiedly.

1703 J. WILLIAMS Calm Exam. 59 They look disaffectedly and with scorn at the present rulers.

Disaffection (disafe k[on)). [f. Dis-9 + Af-

FECTION; or n. of action f. DISAFFECT v.1 and 2, after affection.]

after affections.]

1. Absence or alienation of affection or kindly feeling; dislike, hostility: see Affection 6.
1640 Sanderson Serm. II. 145 Chastening is .. far from being any argument of the father's dis-affection. 1642 Milton Divorce II. vii. (1851) 78 Not to root up our naturall affections and disaffections. 1653 Fuller Ch. Hist. X. iii. § 6 His disaffection to the discipline established in England. 1706-7 FARQUHAR Beaux Strat. III. iii, What Evidence can prove the unaccountable Disaffections of Wedlock? 1879 Stevenson Trad. Curennes 87 Modestine.. seemed to have a disaffection for monasteries.

2. spec. Political alienation or discontent; a spirit of disloyalty to the government or existing authority: see DIBAFFECTED I.

see DIBAFFECTED I.

of disloyalty to the government or existing authority: see DIBAPFECTED 1.

160g B. Jonson Volpone II. i, Nor any dis-affection to the state Where I was bred. 160g Brit. Spec. 218 To take away all Occasions of Disaffection to the Anointed of the Lord. 169g Dampier Voy. 1. 371 The whole Crew were at this time under a general disaffection, and full of very different Projects. 1725 Johnson Rambler No. 202 P. 2 Thou hast reconciled disaffection, thou hast suppressed rebellion. 1808 Syd. Smith Well. (1867) I. 113 A very probable cause of disaffection in the troops. 1874 Green Short Hist. 556 The popular disaffection told even on the Council of State. † 3. The condition of being evilly affected physically; physical disorder or indisposition. Obs. 1634 Gavton Pleas. Notes II. xi. 144 Forc'd to fly to Physick, for cure of the disaffection. 1576 Wiseam (J., The disease took its original merely from the disaffection of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours. 1688 Boyles Final Causes Nat. Things, Vittated Sight 260 This woman. had a disaffection of sight very uncommon. 1741 Compl. Fam. Piece I. 1, 78 If the Patient be subject to.. any Swelling, Heat, or Disaffection in the Eyelids. † Disaffe ctionate a.]

1 Wenting in effection a maleria.

T DISANC CLIONATE a.]

1. Wanting in affection: unloving.
1796 HAVLEY Life of Millon (T.), A beautiful but disaffectionate and disobedient wife.
2. Characterized by disaffection; disloyal.
1636 Sir H. BLOUNT Voy. Levant (1650) 99 (T.) They...
were found damnably corrupt, and disaffectionate to the Turkish affairs.

Turkish affairs.

† Disaffi ance, sb. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [Dis-9.]

Want of affiance, trust, or confidence; distrust.

\*\*r632 Celestina\*\* ii. 34 Not caring..how thou puttest a disaffiance in my affection.

† Disaffi ance, v. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. Dis-6+
AFFIANCE v.] trans. To put out of affiance, trust, or confidence.

or confidence.

or connecence.

\*\*x52\*\*Celestima\*\*. 117 Already disaffianced in his hope, for want of a good and faire answer, hee hath set both his eyes and his heart upon the love and person of another.

\*\*Disaffiliate\*\* (disaff:lizt), v. [f. DIS-6 + AF-FILLATE v.] trans. To undo the affiliation of, to detach (that which is affiliated): the reverse of to

detach (that which is allowed to the Affillate, Disannex, Affillate, Disaffliate. 1890 Graphic 21 May 508/3 Eleven branch associations have 'disaffiliated' themselves in consequence of the dispute over the suffrage question.

Disaffirm (disaffirm), v. [f. Dis-6+Affirm]

Disaffirm (disāfō:m), v. [f. Dis-6+Affirm v.] trans. To contradict, deny, negative: the contrary of to Affirm 4.

1548 Gest Pr. Masse 97 Disaffyrmynge the masse sacryfyce to bee propicatorye. 1615 Davies Reports Cases Pref. (T.), Neither doth Glanvil or Bracton disaffirm the antiquity of the reports of the law. 1816 Sir R. Dallas in Taunton Rep. VI. 529 The suggestion that this was a voluntary payment, is disaffirmed by the averment of compulsion.

b. Law. To annul or reverse (some former decision, etc.); to repudiate (a settlement or agreement); the contrary of Africa et 1.2 Confirm

D. Law. 10 annul of reverse (some former decision, etc.); to repudiate (a settlement or agreement): the contrary of Affirm 1, 2, Confirm.

1331 Dial. Laws Eng. 1. xxvi. (1638) 46 Therefore... the said Statute neither affirmed nor disaffirmeth the title. 1634 EARL STRAFFORD Lett. 4 Disp. (1739) I. 298 Leaving the other ... in the State they now are, either affirmed or disaffirmed. 1833 N. Y. Tribuns XLIII. 5 The Supreme Court of the United States has disaffirmed the view of the Post Office Department and affirmed that of the Company. 1890 SIR A. KKEWICH in Law Times' Rep. LXIII. 682/1 She could disaffirm the settlement on attaining twenty-one.

Disaffirmance (disaff-1mans). [f. Disaffirm v., after affirm, affirmance.] The action of disaffirming; negation; annulment, repudiation.

1610 Bacon in Howell St. Trials (1816) II. 399/1 If it had been a disaffirmance by law they must have gone down in solido. 1643 PRVNNR Ofer. Ct. Seal 24 Done in affirmance, onely, not disaffirmance of it, as Lawyers speake. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1. iv. 102 As much a Demonstration in disaffirmance of any thing that is affirmed as can possibly be. 1818 Colebrooke Oblig. 4 Contracts I. 36 A suit.. in disaffirmance of it an illegal contract). is consonant to the policy of the law. 1868 Benjamin On Sales (1884) 404 The vendor has done some act to disaffirm the transaction. Before the disaffirmance the vendee has transferred the.. interest.

Disaffirmation (dissefalmetion). [f. Disaff-ion].

interest.

Disaffirmation (disæfəɪmēl-ʃən). [f. DISAF-FIRM v., after affirm, -ation.] The action of disaffirming; denial, negation; repudiation.

1842 in Brande Dict. Science, etc. 1875 Maine Hist.

1851. vii. 205 The disaffirmation of the legality of Tanistry.

1852 Westly Notes 49/2 Notwithstanding her disaffirmation of her settlement when she attained twenty-one.

Disaffirmative, a. [f. as prec., after affirmative.] Characterized by disaffirming; tending to disaffirm; negative.

a 1832 in Bentham (F. Hall).

Disafford, v. Obs. rare-1. [Dis-6.] trans.
To refuse to afford; to prevent from obtaining.
1597 Daniel Civ. Wars vin. lviii, Let not my being a Lancastrian bred, Without mine own Election, disafford Me Right, or make my Cause disfigured.

Disafforest (disafforest), v. [ad. med.(Anglo-)
L. disafforestäre (in Charter of Forests 13th c.), f.
DIS-4+afforestäre to Afforest. Cf. the synonymous De-Afforest. Deforest. Disforest.

ous DE-AFFOREST, DEFOREST, DISFOREST.]

1. trans. To free from the operation of the forest laws; to reduce from the legal state of forest to that

of ordinary land.

of ordinary land.

[1283 Charla Forests an. 9 Hen. III, c. 3 (Spelman s.v. Afforestary) Omnes bosci qui fuerunt afforestati per Richardum avunculum nostrum...statim Disafforestentur.] 1298 STOW SNPV. xli. (1603) 424 The Forest of Midlesex, and the Warren of Stanes were disaforested. 1298 MANWOOD Lawes Forest xvi. § 9 (1615) 116/2 By the Charter, all new forests were generally to bee disafforested. 1677 N. Cox Gentlem. Recr. 1. (ed. 2) 24 Afforest, is to turn Land into Forest. Disafforest, is to turn Land from being Forest to other uses. 1725 Lond. Gas. No. 6350/3 The whole inclosed with a Pale, and disafforested. 2858 BLACK Adv. House-boat 71, I don't know when the district was disafforested; but in Shakespeare's own time they hunted red-deer in these Warwickshire woods.

know when the district was disafforested; but in Shakespeare's own time they hunted red-deer in these Warwickshire woods.

\*\*fig.\*\* a 1621 DONNE Poems, To Sir Herbert (1650) 157 How happy is he, which hath due place assign'd To his beasts; and disaforested his mind.

\*\*abol.\*\* 1658 Sir R. Cotton Abstr. Rec. Tower 14 [Edward I] disafforested in most Counties of England.

2. To strip or clear of forests or trees. \*\*rare.

\*\*1842 De QUINCEV in Blackw. Mag. LII. 126 From the wreck of her woods by means of incendiary armies, Greece is, for a season, disafforested.

Hence Disafforested ppl. a.; Disafforesting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Disafforestment.

\*\*1857 TOULMIN SMITH Parish 469 For the disafforesting of the royal forests and chases. 1873 BUCKLAND Log-bk. 220 This was before the miserable cheese-paring policy of disafforesting when the red-deer were still to be seen in the forest glades. 1883 Sinadard 14 Mar., A Commissioner under the Hainault Disafforesting Commission. 1889 Blackw. Mag. CXLVI. 661/1 The great disafforestment proceeds apace.

\*\*Disafforestation\*\* (disafforest\*\* jon). In. of action f. med. L. disafforestating; exemption from forest laws. b. Destruction of forests or woods.

1898 Manwood Lawes Forest xvi. § 9 (1615) 116/2 All those, that were put out of the Forest by the disafforestation.

1888 Times 4 Oct. 9/5 The rapid progress of disafforestation.

1888 Times 4 Oct. 9/5 The rapid progress of disafforestation will be understood, and it is certain that the natural growth cannot keep pace with it.

† Disafforest law and the steady progress of disafforestation.

1676 Hobbers Iliad IV. 216 His own Commanders first to disaffight.

† Disafforest lod distrust, f. des-, L. dis- (Dis-4) +

disaffright.

† **Disaffy**, v. Obs. rare. [In 16th c. desafie, a. OF. desafie-r to distrust, f. des-, L. dis- (DIS- 4) + afier to trust: see Affry v.] trans. To put out of relations of affiance: DEFY v.1 1.

1346 St. Papers Hen. VIII, XI. 239 He fledde like a traytour. and being for the same desafied by Julyan, doth maynteyn his acte and him silf to be honest, and to fight in that quarrell with the said Julyan.

\* **Disagram** Obs. care. Lad It disagradisagrae.

the training of training o

skind renows, and could paramy greater Disages.

† Disagggravate, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-6.] trans. To release from a burden or charge: sec AGGRAVATE v. 3.

1598 FLORIO Disgrauso, a discharge, a disagrauating.

Disaggregate, v. [f. Dis-6+AGGREGATE v. Cf. F. desagregar.]

1. trans. To separate (an aggregated mass) into its component particles.

1. Frans. 10 separate (an aggregated mass) into its component particles.

1828 in Webster. 1828 G. P. Scrope Geol. Centr. France (ed. 2) 47 its parts are then disaggregated. 1876 it. Schälzenberger's Ferment. 172 The cellular tissue is either partly or completely disaggregated.

2. intr. (for reft.) To separate from an aggregate.

1831 Morgan Contrib. Amer. Eiknol. 87 As soon as they had disaggregated.

Disagregated.

**Disaggregation** (disægrigā<sup>1</sup>, [ən). [n. of action f. prec. vb.: cf. mod.F. disagrigation (1878 in Dict. Acad.).]

1. The separation of the component particles of

a. Luc separation of the component particles of an aggregated mass or structure; disintegration. 1888 in Wesster. 2858 Sat. Rev. 20 Nov. 501/1 A million of entire skeletons... bound together by the fine powder resulting from the disaggregation of their fellows and of other calcareous organisms. 1865 Esquinos Cormuell 41 Deposits formed by the disaggregation of the primitive rocks. 1879 G. Prescott Sp. Telephone 436 Neither disaggregation nor sparks. 1881 Nature XXIV. 67 An electric disaggregation of the electrode.

of the electrode.

2. transf. in various non-physical senses.

1831 Bentham Wks. (1838-43) XI. 73 Power of aggregation; power of disaggregation. 1681 Morgan Contrib.

Amer. Ethnol. 87 A further consequence of this disaggregation was.. the necessity for an official building. 1890 Times 11 Jan. 5/1 Centralization would disappear.. to make way for a disaggregation as troublesome for the Monarchy of Portugal as for the French Republic.

Disagree (disăgrē), v. [ad. F. desagreer (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. des- (DIs- 4) + agréer to AGREE. See also DISGREE.]

1. intr. To differ, to be unlike; not to AGREE, correspond, accord, or harmonize. Const. with,

1. intr. To differ, to be unlike; not to AGREE, correspond, accord, or harmonize. Const. with, † to, † from.

1494 Farvan Chron. IV. lxvi. 45 That sayinge disagreeth to the wrytynge of Eutropius. 1579 Lviv Emphase (Arb.) 191 [He] sorroweth to see thy behaviour so far to disagree from thy birth. 1637 Gillespie Eng. Pop. Cerem. IV. iii. 8 Those things we call morally good, which agree to right reason: 1658 Stanley Hist. Philos. III. (1701) 86/1 Which [account] disagrees not with the other. 1688 STILLINGFL. Orig. Bril. i. 4 A Tradition... disagreeing to the Scripture. 1795 Warts Logic II. iv. § 2 We have neither a very clear Conception in our selves of the two Ideas contained in the Words, nor how they agree or disagree. 1874 A. B. Davidson Hebr. Gram. § 48 The other numerals are nouns, and disagree in gender with the words which they enumerate. 1884 tr. Lotse's Logic iv. 235 Particular circumstances which agree or disagree with given facts.

2. To differ in opinion; to dissent.
1853 in Strype Ann. Ref. I. App. xi. 35 If any... disagreed from his forefathers, he is... to be judged suspected. 1662 STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr. 1. i. § 20 Those who disagree from that former Computation, place it yet lower. 1732 Pore Ep. Bathurst 1 Who shall decide when Doctors disagree? 1874 Moreley Compromise (1880) 181 The sincere beliefs and conscientiously performed rites of those... from whose religion he disagrees. 1883 Frous Short. Stud. IV. II. ii. 187 He could not place himself in the position of persons who disagreed with him. 1891 Spectator 13 June 223/1 Men whose religion he disagrees. 1883 frous Short. Stud. IV. II. ii. 187 He could not place himself in the position of persons who disagreed with him. 1891 Spectator 13 June 223/1 Men who hoped against hope that the jury would disagree.

3. To refuse to accord or agree (to any proposal, etc.); to dissent. Const. to, with; † from. Indirect passive, to be disagreed to.

8. To refuse to accord or agree (to any proposal, etc.); to dissent. Const. to, vvith; † from. Indirect passive, to be disagreed to.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 36 Preamb., If the...Duke...disagree to the seid acte. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tennres 52a, If the parcener... hathe yssue and dyeth, the issue maye disagree to the particion. 1589 WARNER Alb. Eng. vi. xxx. (1612) 155 Mine is to loue, but hers to disagree. 1818 CRUESE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 495 In such cases the grantee may, by deed only, disagree, and disclaim the estate. 1825 T. JEFFERSON Autobiog. Wks. 1859 I. 37 The Delaware counties had bound up their delegates to disagree to this article. 1869 GLADSTONE Sp. in Parli. (Daily News 16 July), I shall move to disagree with the Lords' amendment... of the preamble of the Irish Church Bill. Ibid., The Lords' amendment was then disagreed from the amendment.

4. To be at variance, to dispute or quarrel. 1848 HALL Chron. Hen. IV, 20 b, Takyng a corporall other. 1849 never after to disagree of Creatures rational. 1798 S. MILTON P. L. 11. 497 Devil with Devil damn'd Firm concord holds, men onely disagree of Creatures rational. 1798 S. HAYWARD Serm. xvii. 331 Children of the same family ought not to disagree. 1835 Lytton Riensi II. i, Come, we must not again disagree.

5. Of food, climate, etc.: To conflict in physical operation or effect; to be unsuitable. Const. with.

with.

153 etc., [see Disagreeing spl. a. 4.] 1768 tr. Cornaro's Disc. 13 To try, whether those, which pleased my palate, agreed or disagreed with my stomach. 16id. 45 Fruit, fish, and other things of that kind disagree with me. 1813 MARTIN in Med.-Chirary. Trans. 1V. 47 Increasing one drop every day until it might begin to disagree with the stomach. 1820 Sheller Chiral College and the stomach. 1820 Sheller Chiral College and the stomach. 1820 Sheller Chiral College and the stomach. 1820 Sheller Chiral Chira

Disagree, sb. Uos, rare
Disagreement.

1896 Greene Tullies Love (1609) Div b, It may bee that the destinies have appointed their disagree.

Disagreeability (disagra abi liti). [f. Disagreeability] The quality or condition of being disagreeability.] The quality or condition of being disagreeabile; unpleasantness.

1988 Mad. D'Arblay Diary IV. 110. 188 These only formed its disagreeabilities in carrying on a week's intercourse. 1858 Fraser's Mag. XLVI. 248 He will be exposed to many' disagreeabilities from the police. 1889 Mrs. Randolph New Eve II. ix. 62 Ill-health meant ill-temper, discomfort, disagreeability of all sorts.

agreeablity of all sorts.

Disagreeable (disagrī-ab'l), a. (sb.) Also 5
dys. [a. F. désagréable (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.),
f. dés- (Dis-4) + agréable AGRERABLE.]

+1. Not in agreement; characterized by difference

tl. Not in agreement; characterized by difference or incongruity; disagreeing, discordant, at variance. Const. to, with. Obs.

LAGO ROM. Rose ATT It [love] is Carybdis perillous Disagreeable and gracious, It is discordaunce that can accord, And accordaunce to discord. MAG FARYAN Chrom. VII. CCXXXIV. 270 But.. I se the mater dysagreable to other wryters, and also thynke that moche therof is fayned. 1538 COVERDAL Ded. to N. T., It was disagreeable to my former translation in English. 1563 GOLDING Cassar Pref. (1565) I Cassar in hys descryption of Gallia. may seeme dysagreable wyth other authors. 1651 Honses Levials. I. xv. 79 What is conformable or disagreeable to Reason, in the actions of common life. 1738 BALLEY Frasm. Collog. 407 Compare their Lives and nothing can be more disagreeable. 1759 JOHNSON Rasselas xxviii. (1787) 78 The obstinate contests of disagreeable virtues. 1766 F. BLACKBURNE Confessional 262 In determining what is the proper sense and extent of the Articles, and what shall be judged agreeable or disagreeable to them.

2 Not in accordance with one's teste or liking. 2. Not in accordance with one's taste or liking;

exciting displeasure or disgust; unpleasing, unpleasant, offensive.

pleasant, offensive.

1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 254 Vet he found it disagreeable, because the Nights now were as intensely Cold, as the Days were Hot. 1705 Bosman Guinea 230 This is such a horrible ugly Creature, that I don't believe any thing besides so very disagreeable is to be found. 1754 E. Darwin Let. to Dr. Okes in Dallas Life (1870), Yesterday's post brought me the disagreeable news of my father's departure out of this sinful world. 1794 S. WILLIAMS Vermont 90 This animal is without any ill scent, or disagreeable effluvia. 1838 James Robber iv, Your society is any thing but disagreeable to me. 1841-44 Emerson Ess., Pradence Wks. (Bohn) I. 100 In regard to disagreeable .. things, prudence does not consist in evasion...but in courage.

3. Of persons: Of unpleasant temper or humonr:

prudence does not consist in evasion..but in courage.

3. Of persons: Of unpleasant temper or humour; actively unamiable; offensive.

Itranges from an active sense, of which the person in question is the subject, as in quot 1474, to a subjective one of which the person in question is the object, both being often present.

present.

[1474 CAXTON Chesse (1481) D viij b, Not plesyd but disagreable whan they haue receyued the yefte.] 1710-11

SWIFT Lett. (1767) III. 109, I dined to-day with my mistress

Butler, who grows very disagreeable. 1825 J. NEAL Bro.

Youathan II. 323 A very disagreeable man was here. 1875

W. S. HAYWARD Love Agst. World 11 My cousin is dreadfully disagreeable.

b. Uncomfortable, in an unpleasant position.

b. Uncomfortable, in an unpleasant position.

1844 P. Parley's Ann. V. 180 The King felt quite disagreeable. The Russians might drop in upon him very unceremoniously.

B. as sb. (Cf. AGREEABLE 6.) † a. A disagree-

able person. Obs.

18a9 Mrs. Souther Church Vards II. 242 Whatever some superior-minded disagreeables may say to the contrary.

b. A disagreeable thing or experience; esp.

in pl.

1781 Cowper Let. 4 Feb., Some disagreeables and awkwardnesses would probably have attended your interview.

1797 Holcroft tr. Stolberg's Trav. (ed. 2) II. xlii. 64 The Greek artists are .. careful to keep the disagreeable out of sight. 1804 W. Irving Life & Lett. (1864) I. iv. 78, I am seasoned.. to the disagreeables from my Canada journey of last summer.

1849 C. Bronte Shirley ix. 127 When the disagreeables of life—its work and privations were in question.

Disagreeableness (disagra à b'lnès). [f. prec. + .ness.] The quality of being disagreeable. + 1. Want of agreement; discordancy, incon-

+ NBSS.] The quality of being disagreeable.

† 1. Want of agreement; discordancy, incongruity. Obs.

1571 Golding Calvin on Ps. lxix. 18 This disagreeablenesse of the wicked is easly washt away. 1686 Hornreck Crucif.

Yesus xxiv. 828 Remove and conquer that disagreeableness, that is betwixt my nature, and thy harmony. 1712 Addison.

Spect. No. 413 F 1 We know neither the Nature of an Idea, nor the Substance of a human Soul, which might help us to discover the Conformity or Disagreeableness of the one to the other. 1716 Atterbury Serm. (1734) I. 215 Its disagreeableness to the eternal rules of right reason.

2. Unpleasantness 2 also, an unpleasant feature.

1648 W. Mountague Devout Essays 1. xvii. § 1 Many who have figured Solitude. have sought to sweeten all they could the disagreeableness. 1709 Strell Tatler No. 84 F 5. I found the Disagreeableness of giving Advice without being asked it. 1748 Richardson Clarista (1811) I. xvi. 109 Look upon that man—see but the disagreeableness of his person.

1835 Frazer's Mag. VII. 4 With all its manifold disagreeablenesses (to coin a word), it must be grappled with boldly. 1865 Swinhos N. China Camp. of There was just that amount of disagreeableness that usually occurs among Englishmen who are strangers to one another.

Disagreeably (disagri abli), actv. [see -18M.]

1897 BESANT Fifty Years Ago in Graphic Jubilee No. 20 June 2/3 Together with discontent, chartsim, republicanism, atheism—in fact all the disagreeablemen.

Disagreeably (disagri abli), actv. [f. DISAGREEABLE + - LY 2.] In a disagreeable manner or degree; unpleasantly; offensively.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio). Disagreeably, unpleasantly. 1766

GRAY in Corr. w. N. Nichols (1843) 6, I passed. all June in Kent not disagreeably view disagreeably deceived. 1847

EMBRSON Rept. Men. Swedenborg Wks. (Bohn) I. 333

Swedenborg is disagreeably wise... and repels.

+ Disagreea and of the disagreeable with sold of the proper and of the prop

AGREEANCE: cf. also OF. desagreance (Godef.).] = DISAGREEMENT.

= DISAGREMENT.

1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Acts viii. 36 There is no disagreaunce where is faith. 1589 Late Voy. Sp. 4 Port. (1881) 98 Our disagreeance with them, will impeach the trade of our Merchants. 1597 Sc. Acts 7as. VI (1814) 158 (Jam.) They sall.. report the groundis and caussis of their disagricance to his maiestic.

Disagree'd, ppl. a. [f. DISAGREE v. + -ED 1.]

The reverse of AGREED; not in agreement; at

National Storio, Scordato, forgotten, put out of tune, vnstrung, disagreed. 1658 Baxter Saving Faith Ded. A ij, Well worth his labor to prove us disagreed. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 42 The partisans of utility are disagreed among themselves.

Disagreeing (disăgrī-iŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING I.] The action of the verb to DISAGREE;

+ -ING <sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb to Dibauke; disagreement.

1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke 94 a, There ought to bee no discorde ne disagreying emong theim in their preaching.

1557 R. Mulcaster Fortecue's De Land. Leg. (1573)

103 b, To be troubled with so many disagreeings. 1647 Jr. Taylor Lib. Proph. xvii. 219 Such complying with the disagreeings of a sort of men, is the total overthrow of all Discipline. Mod. Their disagreeing was happily prevented.

Disagreeing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

+1. Out of harmony or agreement; discordant,

† 1. Out of harmony or agreement; discordant, incongruous; diverse. Ols.

1831 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 39 The places .. declare .. what be incidente, what be disagreeying from the matter.

1852 T. Hose tr. Castiglione's Courtyer (1577) E vij b, Oratours. vnlike and disagreeing .. to their predecessours & folowers. 1893 Q. Eliz. tr. Boethius (E. E. T. S.) 105 Me thinkes it a crosse mater and in it self disagreing, that God all knowes, and yet ther should be a free will. 1868 W. D. tr. Comenius' Gate Lat. Uni. § 559 Many Islands, replenished with disagreeing nations and tongues. 1890 Locke Govt. 1.

18. § 7 A Figure .. very disagreeing with what .. Children imagine of their Parents.

2. Differing in opinion; dissentient.

2. Differing in opinion; dissentient.

1552 HULDET, Disagreeynge, dissentaneus.

1625 K.

Long tr. Barclays Argenis 1. xx. 63 The nobles about them, in agreeing silence covered their disagreeing thoughts.

1677 HAIR Prim. Orig. Man. 11. xii. 244 Finding the Philosophers and Wise Men so uncertain and disagreeing.

1856 Mas. Carvie Lett. 11. 271 A half-perplexed, half-amused, and wholly disagreeing expression.

3. At variance, quarrelling.

1621 BURTON Anat. Mel. 111. i. 11. ii. (1651) 421 Hard-hearted parents, disobedient children, disagreeing brothers.

1732 BERKELEY Alciphr. v. § 19 The most contentious, quarrelsome, disagreeing crew, that ever appeared.

4. Of incompatible or prejudicial operation: un-

4. Of incompatible or prejudicial operation; un-

suitable.

1563 Hyll Art Garden. (1593) 90 The Greek writers think the Basil so disagreing and contrary to women, that if [etc.].
1683 Tayon Way to Health 483 The eating of this. Food becomes offensive to them, and disagreeing. 1794 Wolcott (P. Pindar) Rowl. for Oliver Wks. II. 41 This was a puzzling, disagreeing question, Grating like arsenic on his host's digestion.

Hence + Disagree ingly adv. Obs.
1591 PRECIVALL Sp. Dict., Desacordamente, disagreeingly.

ISGI PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Desacordamente, disagreeingly.

Disagreement (disagri ment). [f. Disagree v. + -MENT, after agreement. Cf. F. disagrément (desagreement, Oudinot, 1642) anything disagreeable, or not to one's liking.]

1. Want of agreement or harmony; difference; discordancy, diversity, discrepancy.

1876 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 284 As well their words as their deedes bee at disagreement. 1869 BENTLEY Phal. 154
There's a seeming disagreement between Diodorus and Herodotus. 1737 Whiston Josephus, Antiq. Diss. ii, Thapparent disagreement of any command to the moral attributes of God. a 1847 Mrs. Sherwood Lady of Manor I. vil. 267 Sin is a disagreement or nonconformity of the will of any creature with the will of God. 1864 Bowen Logic v. 105 The Judgment, guadrupeds are not rational, determines the relation of disagreement between the two Terms.

2. Refusal to agree or assent.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 36 § 1 Any disagreement or disassent by the seid Duches. notwithstandyng. 1642
PERKINS Prof. Bk. i. § 43. 19 The disagreement of the husband ought to be shewed.

3. Difference of opinion; dissent.

band ought to be shewed.

8. Difference of opinion; dissent.

1376 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 83, I againe with you was not at disagreement. 1613 Jackson Creed 1. 445 mote, His disagreement from some of his owne profession. 1628 T. Wall Charac. Enemies Ch. 7 Disagreement in matters of faith causeth enmity. 1868 E. Edwards Raleigh I. xvii. 348 Men of very different natures, apart from their utter disagreement in religion.

4. Onerrel disconsion variance strife

4. Quarrel, dissension, variance, strife.

4. Quarrel, dissension, variance, strife.

1589 Fleming Virg. Georg. 11. 24 Disagreement vexing brethren faithles and vntrustie. 1686 Meads in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. III. 223 There hath been some Disagreement at Court between their Majesties, by reason of the French Ambassador. 1770 Junius Lett. xxxviii. 190 Is it... for your interest... to live in a perpetual disagreement with your people? 1858 Froude Hist. Eng. III. xii. 10 The occasion of their disagreement being removed, he desired to return to the old terms of amity.

5. Unsuitableness (of food, climate, etc.) to the constitution

1708 C. MATHER Magn. Chr. 1. ii. (1853) I. 48 The prob-ble disagreement of so torrid a climate unto English

6. An unpleasantness, a disagreeable condition.

[F. desagrement.] rare.

[F. desagrement.] rare.

1778 GATES in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev. (1853) II. 532

You would have avoided many disagreements, had it pleased you to have accepted that offer.

[F. DISAGREE 7]

you to have accepted that offer. **Disagreer** (disăgrē-21). rare. [f. DISAGREE v. + -EE l.] One who disagrees; a dissenter.

a 1660 HAMMOND Wts. II. 1. 605 (R.) To awe disagreers in all matters of faith. **Disagyso**, obs. Sc. f. DISGUISE.

† **Disai'lment**. Obs. rare. [see DIS-5.]

Ailment, indisposition.

1657 REEVE God's Plea 256 Without the least disaylment or distemper.

or distemper.

Disalarm, v. rare. [DIS-6 or 7 a + ALABM.]

trans. To free or relieve from alarm.

1517 Sir F. Burdert in Part. Deb. 1693 Who had taken

1. care that not a syllable should be inserted that could tend

1. disalarm the country.

Disalike: see DIS-10.

† Disallegiance. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-9 + Allegiance.] Contravention of allegiance.

z6az LAUD Wkz. (1857) VI. 216 Consider a little with what insolency, and perhaps disallegiance, this Lord and his roundhead crew would use their Kings.

+ Disalliege, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 6 + \*alliege, deduced from Allegiance, under the influence of Liege: cf. prec.] trans. To withdraw

fluence of LIEGE: cf. prec.] trans. To withdraw or alienate from allegiance.

1648 MILTON Observ. Art. Peace Wks. (1847) 263/2 By a pernicious and hostile peace, to disalliege a whole feudary kingdom from the antient dominion of England.

Disallow (disalur), v. Forms: 4-5 desalowe, 4-6 dis-, 6 dysalowe, dissalow, 6- disalow. [a. OF. desaloue-r, disalower to blame, etc. (in Godef.), f. des-, DIs- 4 + alouer ALLOW. In med. (Anglo) L. disallocare: see Du Cange.]

To refuse to ALLOW (in various senses).

† 1. trans. To refuse to laud, praise, or commend; to discommend, to blame. See ALLOW I. 1.

1393 Gowen Conf. I. 83 This vice of Inobedience. he des-

mend; to discommend, to blame. See ALLOW I. 1.
1393 Gower Conf. I. 83 This vice of Inobedience. .he desalloweb. c1430 Filty. Lyf Mankode IV. xxix. (1869) 191
Nouth pat I wole blame it ne despeise it ne disalowe i. 1510 Barcary Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) Gj. Both is like errour which wise men disalowe. 1573 G. Harvey Letterbé. (Camden), I praefer Tulli before Caesar in writing Latin; do I therefore disable or disalow Caesar? 1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus iii. 1 According to their care herein haue they been commended or disallowed in the Scriptures. 1656 Cowley Prologue to Guardian, Who says the Times do Learning disallow? 'Tis false; 'twas never Honour'd so as Now.

2. To refuse to approve or sanction; to disapprove of: see ALLOW I. 2. arch.

2. To refuse to approve or sanction; to disapprove of: see Allow I. 2. arch.

1494 Fabyan Chrom. vii. 616 Whiche conclucion was after disalowyd. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 46 The auditors general...shal have auctority to examin thaccomptes...and to allowe and disalow all that shal be reasonable. 1552 Bury Willi (1850) 141 Furthermore I denull, disalow, and sett att nothing all former wills and testaments which I have made. 1673 Ray Journ. Low C. Glaris 436 Though they... do take liberty to...use...sports and exercises upon the Lords day, yet most of their ministers disallow it. 2745 Swift (1), It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publickly disallowed his proceedings. 1892 Pall Mall G. 7 Sept. 6/2 The auditor also disallowed the refreshments the committee had, which ... amounted to 9s. 64d. each.

† b. intr. with of. To refuse approval of. Obs. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 44, I .. might in no wise disallow of his doings: for he was very circumspect .. in his master's businesse. 1649 MILTON Elkon. xiv. (1851) 48 He returnes againe to disallow of that Reformation which the Covnant vowes. 1682 Chestham Angler's Vade-m. xxviii. § 3, 1689) 164 Others disallow the proval; to reject, dissown. Obs.

†3. To refuse to accept with approval; to reject, disown. Obs.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIV. 130 For pei [the rich] han her hyre here. an heuene as it were. And whan he deyeth, ben disalowed. 1413 Piler. Soule (Caxton) I. Xiii. (1850) 9 Sithen that he come to veres of discreeyon, this laboure he hath in dede disalowed. 1536-34 TINDALE 1 Pet. ii. 4 A livynge stone disalowed of men, but chosen of god and precious. 1660 STANLEY Hist. Philos. 1x. (1701) 435/1 [tr. Archytas] The fates of young and old together croud, No head is disallow'd By merciless Proserpina.

† b. intr. with of. Obs.

1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 422 Wee ought not. to disalowe of what soever is appointed us by Gods good providence. 1596 SHAKS. John L. i. 16 What followes if we disallow of this?

4. To refuse to accept as reasonable, true, or valid;

4. To refuse to accept as reasonable, true, or valid; to refuse to admit (intellectually). See ALLOW II. 4. c 1399 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 11 Every child is holden for to bowe Unto the modir .. Or elles he mot reson desalowe. 1383 Exec. for Trason (1075) 37 Who with common reason an disallow that her Majesty used her principal Authority? 1692 RAY Dissol. World III. V. § 3. 135 This whole Hypothesis (of Des Cartes) I do utterly disallow and reject. 1778 Miss BURNEY Evelina Ded. (1784) to His influence is universally disallowed. 1841 Myers Cath. Th. III. § 40. 145 By disallowing any human element .. we are deprived at once of much feeling of sympathy with the writers of the Bible.

5. To refuse to acknowledge or grant (some claim, right, or privilege), or to accede to (some request 4. To refuse to accept as reasonable, true, or valid:

5. To refuse to acknowledge or grant (some claim, right, or privilege), or to accede to (some request or suggestion); to reject.

a 1563 LATIMER Serm. 4 Rem. (1845) 11, I must not suffer the devil to have the victory over me. I must disallow his instinctions and suggestions. 1698 Faver Acc. E. India 4 P. 275 Use Christian Liberty in respect of Matrimony, it being disallowed none but the Vortobeeds. 1786 T. Jefferson Writ. (1859) II. I To discuss the propriety of his charges, and to allow or disallow them as you pleased. 1841 JAMES Brigand xxii, Your claim upon her hand is already disallowed.

6. To refuse to allow or permit; to forbid the use of, to prohibit.

6. To refuse to allow or permit; to forbid the use of, to prohibit,

1563 Homilies 11. Agst. Excess Apparel (1859) 38 The abuses thereof, which he forbiddeth and disalloweth. 1568 Form Submission Papists in Strype Ann. Ref. I. li. 549 Nor willingly suffer any such.. to offend, whom I may reasonably let, or disallow. a 1600 Hooker (J.), God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet disallow that the faithful, when they are free, should enter into bonds of wedlock with such.. 1621 Burron Anat. Mel. 1. ii. 11. iv, He utterly disallowes all hote Bathes in melancholy. a 1654 Selden Table 7. (Arb.) 30 If he disallows a book it must not be brought into the Kingdom. 1713 Berrier Freethinking xi. (R.), They disallow'd self defence, second marriages, and usury. 1832 Coleridoe Table 1. 37 Oct., Advocates, men whose duty it ought to be to know what the law allows and disallows. 1854 Lowell Camb. Thirty V. Ago Prose Wks. 1850 I. 96 The great collar disallowing any independent rotation of the head.. he used to turn his whole person.

b. Const. with infin., or + from and vbl. sb. 1746 W. Horsely Fool (1718) II. 54 If a poor Barber shall be disallowed from taking Money. 1868 Browning Ring

\* Bh. vi. 38, I being disallowed to interfere, Meddle, or make in a matter none of mine. 1887 Pall Mall G. 23 June 12/1 A law of the trade which disallowed an employer to take more than one apprentice at a time.

Hence Disallo wed ppl. a., Disallo wing vbl. sb.

and ppl. a.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIV. 139 Noust to fonge bifore. for dredeof disalowynge. c1585 HARRSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII (Camden) 195 The public judgment of certain universities for the disproving and disallowing of his first marriage. 1637 GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem. 11. ix. 53 To practise the Ceremonies, with a doubting and dissalowing conscience. 1818 JAS. MILL Brit. India III. ii. 79 The objection ... was founded upon a disallowed assumption. 2884 Pall Mall G. 12 Feb. 11/2 If the House went on voting disallowing motions for ever, Mr. Bradlaugh would still be one ahead.

† Disallowable, a. Obs. [f. DISALLOW + -ABLE.] Not to be allowed or permitted; not to be approved or sanctioned.

-ABLE.] Not to be allowed or permitted; not to be approved or sanctioned.

1494 FABVAN Chron. VII. 417 With these and many other disalowable condicions he was excercysed, which tourned hym to great dishonoure. 1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 280 What judge you of the words which I uttered: were they approvable, or were they disalowable? 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE Seneca's Mor. (1702) 474 Our Passions are nothing else but certain Disallowable Motions of the Mind. 1716 Br. SMALRIDGE 1st Charge 21 Which though not wholly unlawful, nor in the laity disallowable, yet in the clergy are of evil fame.

Hence † Disallo wableness, the quality of being disallowable.

disallowable.

provide Balley, vol. II.

Disallowance (disaldurans). [f. Disallow +-ANCE.] The action of disallowing; refusal to sanction, admit, or permit; disapproval, rejection, prohibition.

1865 in Parker's Corr. (1853) 267 We have consulted how 1865 in Parker's Corr. (1853) 267 We have consulted how to proceed, whereby we may have your allowance or disallowance. 1863-7 T. ROGERS 39 Art. (1607) 206 note, The approbation or disallowance of a general assembly. should be a matter and cause spiritual. 1631 Gouge God's Arrows iii. § 14. 211 Centurions.. are commended.. without any reproofe or disallowance of their warlike profession. 1873. NEAL Hist. Purit. II. 550 They declare their disallowance of all seditious libels. 1846 Grote Greece 1. xxi. II. 180 This disallowance of the historical personality of Homer. 1883 A. H. DE COLYAR in Rep. Co. Crt. Cases Pref. 11 note, The Rules of the Supreme Court.. come into operation on the 24th October next, subject to disallowance by Parliament. + b. Mus. Something disallowed or forbidden

24th October next, subject to disallowance by Parliament.

† b. Mus. Something disallowed or forbidden by rule; an irregularity. Obs.

1507 Morley Introd. Mus. 16 The .. allowances and disallowances in the composition of foure parts.

1507 PLAYFORD Skill Mus. 111. 37 The last disallowance .. is when the upper part stands, and the lower part falls from a lesser third to a fifth. 1789 Burnyr Hist. Mus. III. viii.

1527 An excellent composition might now be produced merely from ancient disallowance. 1894 J. W. Moorr Compl. Cycl. Music, Disallowance, A term applied to any anomalous formation, or succession of chords. Two succeeding eighths, or two consecutive perfect fifths, in the same direction, constitute a disallowance.

Disallowance. If Disallowance.

Disallow:er. [f. DISALLOW + -ER 1.] One

who disallows, or refuses to sanction.

1672 H. More Brief Refly 74 Himself was an Opposer and disallower of that fond and Idolatrous Supersition.

Disallowment (disaldurment). rare. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action or fact of disallowing.

1884 J. H. McCarthy Eng. under Gladstone xiv. 200 The disallowent roused a strong display of public feeling in all the Australian colonies.

Disally (disăləi'), v. rare. [f. DIS-6+ALLY v.]

trans. To free from alliance or union.

1671 MILTON Samoon 1022 Nor both so loosely disallied Their nuptials. 1864 SWINBURNE Atalanta 301 Disallied From breath or blood corruptible.

† Disa'lter, v. Ohs. rare-1. [f. Dis-5 + ALTER v.] trans. To alter or change for the worse.

1879 FENTON Guicciard. VII. (1899) 281 No other thing had disaltered the people, but the pride of the gentlemen.

† Disa'ltery v. Ohs. rare.

+ **Disaltern**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis -5 + L. alternāre to change from one thing to another.] trans. To alter or change for the worse: cf. prec.
1635 QUARLES Embl. III. iv, O wilt thou disaltern The rest
thou gav'st?

thou gavist?

Disamay, obs. var. of DISMAY.

Disamis (disămis). Logic. The mnemonic term (introduced by Petrus Hispanus, c 1250) designating the second mood of the third figure of the control of the third figure of the control of t syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a particular affirmative (i), the minor a universal affirmative (a), and the conclusion a particular affirma-

tive (s). The initial letter d shows that the mood can be reduced to Darii, by simple conversion of the major, transposition of the premisses, and simple conversion of the conclusion, as indicated by the letters s, m, s, following the three vowels.

as indicated by the letters \$1, m\$, \$1, following the three vowels.

1551 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 30 The third figure.. This argument is reduced to Darii.. Di. Mercie onely forgiveth synnes. sa. All mercie is purchased by faithe; mis. Therfore by faith onely forgivenes is obteined. 1622 De Lawne tr. Du Moulin's Logic 144. 1831 Welton Logic 1, 1v. iii. \$136 Disamis. As example we may give: 'Some pronouns in English are inflected; all such pronouns are words of English origin; therefore, some words of English origin are inflected'. Ibid., As an I proposition can be simply converted, it is a matter of very small moment whether an argument is expressed in Disamis or in Datisi.

Disanagrammatize: see D18-6.

+ Disana logal, a. Obs. [Dis- 10.] = next, 1676-7 HALE Contempl. II. Works of God (R.), That knowledge, which is utterly unsuitable and disanalogal to that knowledge, which is in God. Disanalogous (disănæ loges), a. [Dis- 10.]

Having no analogy.

1816 Kratinge Trav. (1817) II. 174 The words..have their ordinary denominations in an idiom totally disanalogous to what they have with us.

1 Disanalogy, Obs. rare. [DIS-9.] Want of analogy; a condition the reverse of analogous. 1850 W. Folkingham Art of Survey Pref. Verse 15 For Disanalogies strange, strained, rude, Nor Deuiations curious-ill-scande. 1862 CAPT. A. MERVIN in Rushw. Hist. Coll. 11. (1692) I. 218 Where first I observe the disanalogy.

1. trans. To loosen (a ship) from its anchorage; to weigh the anchor of.

co weigh the anchor of.

c 1477 CAXTON Jason 56 Thene the good patrone.. disancred the noble shippe and went again to the see. 1481

— Godfyrey 189 They shold disancre theyr shippes and flee.
1600 HOLLAND Livy xxxx. vii. 776 After he is disankered once.. & under saile from Corinth. 1609 Herwood Brit.
Troy v. xxxix. 116 Sixe Gallies they Disanker from the Isle.

Isle.

fig. a 1871 CARLYLE in Y. W. Carlyle's Lett. (1883) II.
340 note, Miserable feature of London life, needing to be
dis-anchored every year, to be made comparatively a
nomadic, quasi-Calmuck life.

2. intr. To weigh anchor: said of a ship or its

Crew.

a 1470 Tiptoft Casar iii. (1530) 3 He dysauncred & departed about thre of the clocke. c 1477 Caxton Yason 38 She went to the ship that sholde disancre for to go to Athenes. 1595 Darke 107. (Hakluyt Soc.) 9 The enemie labored to cause us to disankar. a 1696 USSHER AIR. (1658) 644 [They] were commanded. to disanchor, and to depart from those places. 18.. Souther (F. Hall).

Hence Disamchoring vbl. sb.

1821 CARVIES SCRUIPS I. (1822) 128 We need not

1831 CARLYLE Sterling n. vi. (1872) 138 We need not dwell at too much length on the foreign journeys, disanchorings, and nomadic vicissitudes of household, which occupy his few remaining years.

+ Dieary realized

This and nomatic vicisitudes of nousefold, which occupy his few remaining years.

† Disange lical, a. Obs. [DIS-10.] Not angelical: the reverse of angelical.

a 1687 H. More in Norris Theory of Love (1688) 101 It were a thing Disangelical, if I may so speak, and undivine. 1736 H. Coventry Philemon to Hyd. II. (T.), The opinion of that learned casuist... who accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, as he is pleased to call them, from their disangelical nature.

Disangularize, v.: see DIS-6.

Disanimal, v.: see DIS-7 b.

† Disanimate, a. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-10 + Animate a.] Deprived of life; inanimate, 1681 P. Rycaut Critick 228 They saw... many disanimate Bodies.

Disanimate (disænimet), v. [f. Dis-6 +

Disamimate (disæ nime't), v. [f. Dis-6 + Animate v., prob. after F. désanimer (15-16th c. in Godef. Suppl.).]

1. trans. To deprive of life, render lifeless.
1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. E. v. vii. 196 In carcasses warme and bodies newly disanimated. 1676 Cubworts warme and bodies newly disanimated. 1676 Cubworts Intell. Syst. 38 That Soul and Life that is now fled and gone, from a lifeless Carcase, is only a loss to that particular Body or Compages of Matter, which by means thereof is now disanimated. 1833 [see Disanimated below].

2. To deprive of spirit, courage, or vigour; to discourage, dispirit, dishearten.
1583 Stubbes Anal. Abus. 11. (1882) 39 [They] also rather animate, than disanimate them to perseuere in their wickedness. 1595 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI, III. i. 183. 1638 Sir T. Hebbert Trav. (ed. 2) 183 Yet the sublime height did not disanimate us. 1706. C. Mather Magn. Chr. vii. App. (1852) 604 The garrisons were so disanimated at these disasters. 1791-1814 [see Disanimating below].

Hence Disanimated ppl. a.; Disanimating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

rence Disa nimated ppl. a.; Disa nimating vibl. sb. and ppl. a.

164 Carr. Smith Virginia III. xii. 04 After the expence of fifteene yeares more. grow they disanimated. 1677 LD. Orrena of War 109 May it not be a greater Disanimating of the Soldiery? 1791 E. Darwin Bot. Card. 1. 87 To.. stay Despair's disanimating sigh. 1842 Souther Roderick xviii. 83 From whence disanimating fear had driven The former primate. 1833 Lams Elia Ser. II. Product. Mod. Art. [The Dryad] linked to her own connatural tree, co-twisting with its limbs her own till both seemed either—these animated branches; those disanimated members.

Disa:nima tion. [n. of action f. DISANIMATE v.] The action of disanimating: a. Privation

v.] The action of disanimating: 8. Privation of life. b. Discouragement, disheartening.

1645 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. x. 128 Affections which depend on life, and depart upon disanimation. Ibid.

11. xxv. 178 A Glow-worme will afford a faint light, almost a dayes space when many will conceive it dead; but this is a mistake in the compute of death, and terme of disanimation.

1848 Weisstre, Disanimation, the act of discouraging; depression of spirits.

1858 Disannex (disane ks), v. Also 5 disanex.

18. OF. desannexe-r (1475 in Godef.): see Dis-1 and Annex. I trans. To separate (that which is annexed); to disjoin, disunite.

1498 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 34 Preamb., The same. Hereditamentes shuld be.. separat severed and disanexed from the Duchie of Cornwall. 1668 Coke On Litt. 190 b, The feoffor cannot disannex the advowson from the manor,

without deed. 1729 T. GORDON Cordial for Low Spirits I. 270 [It] became part of the English Dominions.. and could not be disannexed but by Act of Parliament. 1869 Echo 9 Mar., The object of the Bill was to disannex from the Provostship of the College [Oriel] a canonry of Rochester and a valuable rectory, which now formed part of the endowment.

and a valuable rectory, which now formed part of the endowment.

Hence Disanne xing vbl. sb.
1831 COLERIDGE Table-1. 17 Dec., The disannexing and independence of Ireland.

Disannexation (disænekszi-sən). [f. DISANNEX, after annexation.] The action of disannexing; separation (of something annexed).
1884 Q. Rev. July 188 note, The idea of the disannexation of the Transkei has been abandoned.
1885 LADY HERBERT tr. Lagrange's Dupanium; 11. 130 Ceaseless fears of annexation and disannexation.

Disannul (disănv'l), v. Also 5-6 dys-, 5-8 anull. [f. Dis- 5 + ANNUL v. Cf. the parallel forms DISNULL, DENULL.]

1. trans. To cancel and do away with; to make null and void, bring to nothing, abolish, annul.

1. trans. To cancel and do away with; to make null and void, bring to nothing, abolish, annul.

1494 FABVAN Chrom. vii. 347 He laboured that he myght do dysanull yo former ordenaunces and statutes, and to cause them to be broken. 1526 Tindale Matt. v. 17 Ye shall not thinke that I am come to disanull the lawe. 1535 Covernale Yob xl. 3 Wilt thou disanulle my judgment? 1590 SHARS. Com. Etr. 1. i. 145 Our Lawes ... Which Princes, would they, may not disanull. 1524 CANEN Necess. Separ. (1849) 52 The whole action is disannulled and made void. 1691 Ray Creation 1. (1704) 44 They endeavour to evacuate and disannul our great Argument. 1745 in Col. Rec. Pennsylv. IV. 775 To disanull the Engagements and destroy the Amity subsisting between them. 1849 Miss Mulock Ogilvies xiv, A solemn troth-plight, which .. no earthly power ought ever to disannul.

† 2. To deprive by the annulment of one's title; fig. to do out of. Const. from. of. Obs.

1556 Chrom. Gr. Friars (Camden) 79 Soo by that they be dyschargyd and dyssanullyd from alle maner of inherrytans of the imperialle crowne. 1604 T. M. Black Bk. Biv b, Are we disanuld of our first sleepe, and cheated of our dreams and fantasies? 1613 Annu. Uncasing Mackivil's Instr. Eij, That will...disanul thee of thy quiet rest.

Hence Disannu'lling vbl. 5b.; also Disannu'ller, one who disannuls; Disannu'lment, the fact

ler, one who disannuls; Disannu lment, the fact

Hence Disannt'lling vol. sb.; also Disannu'leler, one who disannuls; Disannu'lment, the fact of disannulling.

1586 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 1. 337 The disanulling of all gold and silver coine, and the appointing of yron monionely to be currant. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Constaggio 65 If any thing were done by them that was absolutely good, it was the disannulling of the impost of salt. 1611 COTE., Nullité, a nullitie, annihilation, disannulment. 21605 FLETCHER Woman's Prize 11. v, In which business Two of the disanullers lost their night-caps. 1795 JOHNSON, Disannalment. 1796 G. WASHINGTON Let. Writ. 1891 XII. 157 The right of disannulling is reserved to the government. 1818 Colebbooke Treat. Obligations I. 101 He is debarred from insisting on the delay as a disannulment of it. 1888 Standard 23 Dec. 1/2, I agree to the disannulment of our engagement on certain conditions

Disanoint (islanoint), v. [f. DIS-6 + ANOINT.] trans. To undo the anointing or consecration of. Hence Disanointed, Disanointaing ppl. adjs.

1648 MILTON Tenure Kings (1640) 2 They have. bandied and borne armes against their King, devested him, disanointed him. 1820 KEATS Hyperion II. 98 For Fate Had pour'd a mortal oil upon his head, A disanointing poison. 1867 TERNEH Shipwirecks Faith 47 There is something unterably pathetic in that yearning of the disanointed King (Saul). 1871 SWINBURNE Songs bef. Sunrise, Halt bef. Rome 175 His blessings, as other men's curses Disanoint where they consecrate Kings.

Disanswerable a.: see DIS-10.

† Disapparel, v. Obs. [f. DIS-6 + APPAREL v.: perhaps after F. (Insubraviller (11th c. in Litte)

Disanswerable a.: see Dis-10.

† Disapparel, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + APPABEL v.: perhaps after F. desappareiller (11th c. in Littré) cf. Sp. desaparejar to unharness, unrig, Pg. desapareilar to unrig, unmast.] trans. To deprive of apparel; to disrobe, undress. Also fig. 1360-77 Feltham Resolves I. exxiv. 128 The Cup is the betrayer of the mind, and does disapparel the soul. a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. Cypress Grove Wks. (1711) 110 Every day we rise and lie down, apparel and disapparel our selves, weary our bodies and refresh them. 1659 Brn-10wes Theoph. xiii. c. 249 Thus entertain we death, as friend To disapparel us for Glories endlesse end.

D. intr. for refl. Cf. undress.

1638 H. VAUGHAN Silex Scint. 1. (1858) 51 I'le disapparell, and to buy But one half glaunce most gladly dye.

† Disapparition. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-9 + APPABITION; after disappear.] = DISAPPERBANCE. 1790 HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans. LXXX. 479 Its disapparition in general, and in my telescopes its faintness when turned edgeways, are in no manner favourable to this idea. 1796 W. Tavios in Robberds Mem. 1. 97 The still disapparition of the tumult and bustle.

Disappear (disapio-1), v. Forms: 6 disappere, 7 disappear, -appeare, 7- disappear. [f. Dis-6 + APPEAB v., after F. disparatire, disparaiss-, of which the earlier direct reprs. were DISPARISH and DISPEAB, q.v.

(In Palsgr., but app. not in common use before 17th c.

DISPEAR, q.v.

DISPEAR, q.v.

(In Palsgr., but app. not in common use before 17th c. Not in Shaks, nor in Bible of 1611.)]

1. intr. To cease to appear or be visible; to vanish from sight. The reverse of APPEAR.

1530 PALSCE. 517/1 The vysion disapered incontynent.

1603 COCKERAM, Disappears, to vanish out of sight. 1647

CLARENDON Hist. Reb. I. (1843) 17/2 There appeared to him, on the side of his bed, a man. after this discourse he disappeared. 2668 Sig T. Herrera Tree. (1677) 388 When

the Sun is deprest and disappearing. 1667 MILTON P. L. VIII. 478 She disappeard, and left me dark, I wak'd To find her, or for ever to deplore Her loss. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. 1736 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 271 The Cloud upon my Wife's Face began to disappear by degrees. 1860 Tyndall Glac. 1. xxvii. 212, I saw the leader sink and suddenly disappear.

EXVII. 212, I saw the leader sink and suddenly disappear.

b. Of a line or thing extended in space, which ends by gradually ceasing to be distinguishable, or 'dies away' by blending with something else; to be traceable no farther.

1753 Hogarh Anal. Beauly 9 Its opposite thread is lost, and disappears on the other. 1866 Tyndall Glac. 1 ix. 63 A moraine. disappearing at the summit of the cascade. Mod. (Entomol.) A species of moth with a particular line disappearing at the subcostal vein.

disappearing at the subcostal vein.

2. To cease to be present, to depart; to pass from

2. To cease to be present, to depart; to pass from existence, pass away, be lost.

1665 Hooke Microgr. 98 If. the surface has been long exposed. these small caverns are fill'd with dust, and disappear. 1764 Cowper Task III. 814 As duly as the swallows disappear. 1764 MORLEY Compromise (1886) 235 A species of plant or animal disappears in face of a better adapted species. 1884 Gustafson Found. Death i. (ed. 3) 13 The works of the few writers of antiquity who ventured to treat of these mysteries. have tracelessly disappeared.

b. of things immaterial.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), When the night and winter disappear, The purple morning rising with the year, Salutes the Spring. 1800-10 COLERIDER Friend (1865) 38 Effects will not, indeed, immediately disappear with their causes. 2862 H. Spencer First Princ. iv. § 26 (1875) 91 Our conception of the Absolute is a pure negation. 1893 Weekly Notes 83/2 The distinction between meritorious and non-meritorious creditors had disappeared.

Disappearance (disăpio răns). [f. DISAPPEAR v. + -ANCE, after appearance.] The action of disappearing; passing away from sight or observation;

appearing; passing away from sight or observation; vanishing.

1718 ADDISON Spect. No. 317 P 2 Not likely to be remembred a Moment after their Disappearance.

1794 S. WILLIAMS Vermont 115 The usual times of the appearance and disappearance of these birds. 1847 EMERSON Repr. Men., Montaigne Wks. (Bohn) I. 352 Let a man learn.. to bear the disappearance of things he was wont to reverence, without losing his reverence. 1895 STANLEY Sinai 4 Pal. viii. (1858) 328 The sudden appearances and disappearances, which baffied all the zeal of his enemies. 1871 MORLEY Vollaire (1886) 351 The final disappearance of many ideas which baffied all the zeal of his enemies. 1871 MORLEY Vollaire (1886) 351 The final disappearance of many ideas which foster anti-social tendencies.

Disappearer (disappearance). [f. DISAPPEAB +

woitaire (1880) 351 The final disappearance of many ideas which foster anti-social tendencies.

Disappearer (disapie tai). [f. DISAPPEAR + -ER 1.] One who disappears or vanishes.

1880 N. Y. Tribune 14 June, Prickly comfrey, which ... was going to do such great things for our agriculture, seems to have joined the mysterious disappearers. 1889 Daily News 8 Oct. 3/1 The learned Feithius, who 'chanced to pop his head into a fuller's shop' and never came out again, was a model of a disappearer.

Disappearing, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +-ING 1.]
The action of the verb to DISAPPEAR.

1611 Coror, Dispersissance, a disappearing, or vanishing out of sight. 1668 S. P. Acc. Latitude Men in Phenix II. 514 The appearing of new Stars and disappearing of old 1976 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 28, All the Discourse was of Don Roderigo's sudden disappearing. 1807 T. THOMSON Chem. II. 215 It is impossible. to account for the disappearing of the two gases, or the appearance of the water, without admitting that this liquid is actually composed of oxygen and hydrogen.

Disappearing, tpl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING 2.]

without admitting that this liquid is actually composed or oxygen and hydrogen.

Disappearing, tpl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING 2.]
That disappears or passes out of sight.

1886 Daily News 9 Nov. 2/7 The defendant..performed the trick with his daughter as the disappearing lady.

1887 Forts. Rev. Nov. (Brit. Army), We are behindhand.. in disappearing guns, in cupolas and shields, and in submarine mining.

1892 Daily News 7 Oct. 5/3 Witnessing target practice with the so-called disappearing gun. The gun is hoisted for firing, and immediately upon the discharge falls back into position.

+ Disappendancy, ency. Obs. rare-1. [f. DIS-9 + APPENDANOY.] Law. The condition or quality of being disappendant; an instance of this.

1766 Burn Eccles. Law (1767) I. 6 (Jod.) A disappendency may be also temporary.

+ Disappendant, ent, a. Obs. [f. DIS-10]

may be also temporary.

† **Disappe ndant, -ent,** a. Obs. [f. DIS-10 + APPENDANT.] Law. The opposite of APPENDANT; detached from being an appendancy.

1642 PERKINS Prof. Bk. v. § 436. 188 If the Baylywick or faire be disappendant in fee from the Manour. 1760 BURN Eccles. Law (1767) I. 7 (Jod.) The advowson is made disappendent.

appendent.

Disappoint (disapoint), v. Also 5-6 disappoynte, 6 disapointe, -apoint, -apoynt, -appoynte, dys. [ad. F. desappointer (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. des. (Dis-4) + appointer to Appoint. See also Dispoint.]

1. trans. To undo the appointment of; to deprive appointment office or possession; to dispose the disposition of the appointment of the disposition of the appointment of the disposition of the di

of an appointment, office, or possession; to dispossess, deprive. Obs. (exc. as nonce-wd.)
[1489 see Dispoint.] 1586 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.
1. 582 A monarch... hath power... to appoint or to disappoint the greatest officers. 1884 Byron yuan xvi. lxxv, He would keep it Till duly disappointed or dismissed. 1869 Spurgeon Treas. Day. Ps. xi. 6 God's Anointed is appointed, and shall not be disposinted.

2. To frustrate the expectation or desire of (a person); to defeat, balk, or deceive in fulfilment of desire. Const. + of, in, with.

1494 FABYAN Chron. VII. CCXXXIV. 270 He, contrary his promyse, dyd disapoynte them, and nothynge ayded them. 2535 WATERMAN Farille Facions Ded. 4 Neuer disapointed of honourable successe. 1697 POTTER Antig. Greece II. II. (1715) 183 [They] were miserably disappointed of their expectations. 1749 FIELDING Tom Yones X. III, Disappointed in the woman whom .. he had mistaken for his wife. 1841 SHELLEY Prometh. Und. III. IV. 128, I. . first was disappointed not to see Such mighty change as I had felt within Expressed in outward things. 1839 T. Bealer Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale 204, I was much disappointed with its appearance. Mod. I should be sorry to disappoint you. If they rely on him, he will be sure to disappoint them. † b. To defeat (of action, effort, etc.). Obs. 128 Howbeit to disappoint them of their suttle dealing. 1287 Golding De Mornay X. (1671) 149 The Adamant or Lodestone .. is disappointed of his force by Garlicke. † 3. To break off (what has been appointed or fixed); to fail to keep or comply with (an engagement); to fail to fulful an appointment with (a person). Cf. APPOINT v. 3. Obs.

1230 PALSGE, 517/1, I disapoynte, I breake a poyntement with a person. 1524 Henny VIII Declar. Scots. 103 The

person). Cf. APPOINT v. 3. Obs.

1330 PALSGE. 517/1, I disapoynte, I breake a poyntement with a person. 1348 HENRY VIII Declar. Scots 193 The ... metyng was not onely disappoynted, but .. an inuasion made .. into our realme. 1381 York Bakers' Guild § 39 in Arckaol. Rev. (1888) May, If any jurneyman. dothe promise anie maister to come and helpe him to bake at tyme appointed, and .. go to an other to worke, and disapoint the maister. 1633 Br. HALL Hard Texts, N. T. 363 So as to put off and disappoint the day which he had set.

4. To undo or frustrate anything appointed or determined; to defeat the realization or fulfilment of (plans, purposes, intentions); to balk, foil, thwart (anticipations, hopes, etc.).

determined; to defeat the realization or fulfilment of (plans, purposes, intentions); to balk, foil, thwart (anticipations, hopes, etc.).

1879 Tousson Catuin's Serm. Tim. 90/2 Not yt any mortall men can disappoint that which God hath established from heauen. 1811 Bible Prov. xv. 22 Without counsell, purposes are disappointed. 1689 C. Harton in H. Corr. 1878. II. 133 Yt fatall resolution. hath disapointed yt delivery of yt letter. 1915-80 Pore Itiad vii. 304 The wary Trojan shrinks, and, bending low Beneath his buckler, disappoints the blow. 1918 Lady M. W. Montagu Let. to Lady Rich 16 Mar., I can answer without disappointing your expectations. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) II. 433 On purpose that the testator's intention should be wholly frustrated, and that the tenant for life should be under a temptation to disappoint the will. 1823 Hr. Martineau Homes Abroad ix, The junction of penal with voluntary emigration tends. to disappoint the tother. 1835 Macaular Hist. Eng. III. 165 This ambitious hope Louvois was bent on disappointing. 1873 F. Hall in Scribner's Mag. VI. 466/2 Nor is this expectation frequently disappointed.

† b. To undo, destroy, overthrow. Obs.
16512 Corge. Destraguer, to vnplant, or dismount artillerie; to wry, or disappoint the leuell thereof. 1633 Br. Hall Hard Texts 311 All those curious and wealthy Trades of them who worke in fine flaxe. Shall be utterly undone and disappointed. 1909 Strell Tatler No. 135 Ft They endeavour to disappoint the spod works of the most learned ... of men. 1712 tr. Pomet st list. Drugs I. 26 Disappointing all the ill Effects of the Viperine poison.

† 5. To appoint, equip, or accoutre improperly. Cf. APPOINT 15. Obs.
1897 Golding De Mornay i. 7 In painting thy Pictures thou doest not so disappoint they selfe.

† Disappoint, sb. Obs. rare. [f. prec. vb.] The act of disappointing; disappointment.
1802 Rocers Naaman 267 The more desirable the object, the greater the disappoint. a 1656 Br. Hall. Solidiquies 45 There is nothing more troublesome in human Society than the

office, etc.

r6rx Corge., Destituable, destituable, disappointable.

Disappointed, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED ].]

1. Having one's anticipations frustrated; foiled, thursted thwarted.

thwarted.

1552 HULDET, Disapoynted, frustraius. 1744 R. LIDDELL
Let. to Lady Deubigh to May in 8th Rep. Hist. MSS.
Comm., The disappointed people who were invited have
lost their dance. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. II. 107 The disappointed monarch... was thrice repulsed with loss and
ignominy. 1861 Geo. ELIOT Silas M. 10 The anguish of
disappointed faith.

+ 2. Improperly appointed, equipped, or fitted
out; unfurnished, unprepared. Obs.
1602 SHAKS. Ham. I. v. 77 Cut off euen in the Blossomes
of my Sinne, Vnhouzzled, disappointed, vnnaneld. a 1652
CLEVELAND Sing-stong XXXV, The Bridegroom in at last did
rustle, All disappointed in the Bustle, The Maidens had
shavd his Breeches.

Hence Disappointedly adv., in a disappointed

rase Ms. Burnerr Louisiana 12, I would rather have Louise', she said, disappointedly.

Disappointer. [f. as prec. + -kb.].] One who

Disappointer. [f. as prec. +-RB.] One who or that which disappoints.

1812 LEIGH HUNT in Examiner 14 Dec. 786/2 He is not the disappointer of hopes. 1820 Ibid. No. 616. 66/1 Royal disappointers and promise-breakers.

Disappointering, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +-ING.].]
The action of the vb. DISAPPOINT; disappointment.

1828 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Destitution & Delaisement, destituting or disappointing. 1843 Milton Divorce iii. (1821) 26 The disappointing of an impetuous nerve.

Disappointing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING.2.]
That disappoints; that belies hope or expectation.

1839 Palseg. 310/1 Disappontyng, frustratif. 1836 Keble.

in Lyra Apast. (1849) 199 Vain disappointing dream! 1884

Fortn. Rev. June 812 The sons of Jacob were .. a disap-

pointing set of young men.

Hence **Disappointingly** adv., in a disappointing manner. **Disappointingness**, disappointing

ng mainter.

1870 Pall Mall C. 25 Aug. 5/1 [Apparatus] disappointingly useless. 1874 L. Stephen Hours in Library (1892) I. x. 371 The light verses and essays .. are disappointingly weak. 1889 Cheyne Job & Solomon vi, The main point for us to emphasise is the disappointingness of the events of the epilogue regarded as the final outcome of Job's spiritual discipline.

piritual discipline.

Disappointment (disăpoi ntment). [f. Dis-

Disappointment (disapointment). [f. Disappointment v. + Ment: cf. F. disappointment (1415th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); also Dispointment (1415th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); also Dispointment.

1. The fact of disappointing; the frustration or non-fulfilment of expectation, intention, or desire.

1614 Raleigh Hist. World v. v. § 11 (R.) Such disappointment of expectation doth much abate the courage of men in fight. 1600 Norris Beattindes (1602) 1. 25 Not that which the World understands by Disappointment, the not compassing what you design d... but the not enjoying what you have compassed, the Disappointment of Fruition. 1700
Tyrreil Hist. Eng. II. 1707 Penalties. for the disappointment of the Lord by his Ward's marrying himself without his consent. 1794 S. Williams Vermont 130 All the prospects of success and disappointment. 1860 Tyrolil Clac.

1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat. 935 Lest..he.. should want means of speedy thankesgiving for so gratious a disappointment; beholde a Ram stands ready for the sacrifice. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 196 P. 4 Hope will predominate in every mind, till it has been suppressed by frequent disappointments. 1866 Geo. Eltor F. Holf (1868) 23 She saw clearly that the meeting with the son had been a disappointment in some way.

2. The state or condition of being disappointed, with its resulting feeling of dejection.

2. The state or condition of being disappointed, with its resulting feeling of dejection.

1756 Burke Subl. & B.I. v, If pleasure be abruptly broken off, there ensues an uneasy sense called disappointment.

1822 Lams Elia Set. II. Detached Th. on Bhs., Newspapers always excite curiosity. No one ever lays one down without a feeling of disappointment.

1836 FROUDE Hist. Eng.

1885 I. ii. 118 The disappointment was intense in proportion to the interests which were at issue.

2. ellipt. A cause of disappointment; a thing or person that disappoints.

3. ellipt. A cause of disappointment; a thing or person that disappoints.

1765 Cowper Lett. 1 Aug., One who has been a disappointment and a vexation to them ever since he has been of consequence enough to be either.

1843 Miss Mirrford in monotonous, bald, poor, and dead.

Disappreciate (disaprifict), v. [f. Dis-6+APPRECIATE.] trans. To regard with the reverse of appreciation; to undervalue

of appreciation; to undervalue.

1838 in Webster; whence in mod. Dicts.

So Disappreciation, the reverse of appreciation.

Disapprobation (disapprobē! [5n]). [f. Dis-9
+ Approbation (18th c. in Hatz.-Pourn.).] The action

or fact of disappropring: the feeling or utterance of

approbation (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action or fact of disapproving; the feeling or utterance of moral condemnation; disapproval.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. v. (1843) 217/2 Which implied a disapprobation, at least, if not a contempt of their carriage towards him. 1693 Lond. Gas. No. 2843/1 The Pope has declared. his Dis-approbation of his Imperial Majesties having Erected a Ninth Electorate. 1792 Anecd. W. Pitt I. xx. 323 His Majesty betrayed some signs of disapprobation. 1831 Scott Cast. Dang. vii, A murmur of disapprobation ran through the warriors present. 1887 R. Gannert Carlyle iv, 'Sartor', the publisher acquainted him, 'excites universal disapprobation'.

Disapprobative (disæprobetiv), a. [f. Disto + Approbative; after disapprove, disapprobation]. Characterized by or expressing disapprobation; disapprobatory.

bation; disapprobatory.

1824 J. GILCHRIST Elym. Interpr. 83 They are all approbative or disapprobative.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON Nancy
II. 102 Now I look at him with a disgustful and disappro-

**Disapprobatory** (disæ probetori), a. [f. Disto + Approbatory: cf. prec.] Characterized by disapproving; conveying or implying disapproval.

1828 Webster, Disapprobatory, containing disapproval.

1828 Webster, Disapprobatory, containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove. 1867 Carlvle Remin. (1881)

II. App. 322 Eminent men. had stood pointedly silent, dubitative, disapprobatory.

1837 FLORA L. SHAW Castle Blair (1882) 38 Mr. Plunkett looked as though he felt somehow vaguely disapprobatory.

1838 Disappropriate (disappropriat-us, f. Dis-4+appropriatus Appropriate. In F. desapproprid.) Deprived of appropriation; severed from connexion with a religious corporation.

1833 Sir H. Finch Law (1636) 14 A Church appropriated to a spiritual corporation, becomment disappropriate, if the corporation be dissolued. 1768 Blackstone Comm. I. 386 If the corporation which has the appropriation is dissolved, the parsonage becomes disappropriate at common law.

1838 Disappropriate (disappropriare, f. Dis-4+appropriare to Appropriate: in F. desapproprier, (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

(17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. trans. To dissolve the appropriation of; to take away from that to which it has been appro-

priated. See APPROPRIATE a. I. 1656 Burton's Diary (1828) I. 299 A Bill for the disappro-

priating of the Rectory appropriate to Preston. 1765, BLACK-STONE Comm. I. 386 At the dissolution of monasteries... the appropriations of the several parsonages, which belonged to those respective religious houses... would have been by the rules of the common law disappropriated... 1798 BENTHAM Let. to Pole Carew to Aug. Wks. (1838-1843) X. 325 If the portion of revenue at present appropriated... was to be dis-appropriated.

+2. To render (a thing) no longer the private property or possession of any one. Obs. rare-1.

1645 MILTON Tetrack. (1851) 186 To assist nature in disappropriating that evil which by continuing proper becomes

destructive.

Disappropriation. [n. of action, f. prec.: cf. F. desappropriation (17th c.).] The action of rendering disappropriate.

1737-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Appropriation, To dissolve an appropriation, it is enough to present a clerk to the bishop, and he to institute and induct him: for that once done, the benefice returns to its former nature. This is called disappropriation.

Disapprovable (disăprū·văb'l), a. [f. Dis-APPROVE v., after APPROVABLE.] proved of; worthy of disapproval. To be disap-

proved of; worthy of disapproval.

1657 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. 554 That manner wherein
the Cassia is so long cocted, is disapproveable.

1875
M'COSH Scott. Philos. xii. 101 Distinguishing good and
approvable actions from bad and disapprovable ones.

Disapproval (disapra val). [f. DISAPPROVE
v., after APPROVAL.] The action or fact of disapproving; moral condemnation of what is considered wrong: disapprophation

approving; motal contentiation of what is considered wrong; disapprobation.

166a Glanvill, Lux Orient, iv. (R.), There being not a word let fall from them in disapproval of that opinion.

1818 Todd, Disapproval, a word, like approval not common, but which has been used, I think, in modern times, for disapproval with which good men regard acts of sin.

1874 GREEN Short Hist. vi. § 6. 336 His silent disapproval was more telling than the opposition of obscurer foes.

Disapprove (disăprāv), v. [prob. a. OF. \*desaprove-r, mod.F. desaprove-r to disapprove, f. des-, D1s- 4 + aprover, approuver to APPROVE. Our earliest quot. however is earlier than the first recorded in Hatz.-Darm. (1535).]

†1. trans. To prove to be untrue or wrong; to

† 1. trans. To prove to be untrue or wrong; to DISPROVE. Obs.

14BI CANTON Tully's Friendship, Orat. G. Flaminius Fja, The vulgar oppnyon. I holde it ful easy to disapprove syth it is so full of errours.

1540 COVERDALE Confut. Standish Wks. II. 378 Sundry places of scripture, the circumstances whereof doth utterly disapprove your doctrine.

1607 Torsell Serpents (1658) 723 Such like vanities have the ancient Heathens. firmly believed, till .. experience disapproved their inventions.

1760-72 Ir. Yuan & Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3)

I. Pref. 9 Things not thoroughly proved, or absolutely disapproved; but which are reserved for further examination.

1792 Mas. Parsons Mem. Mrs. Mensille IV. 15 My conduct shall disapprove her malicious conjectures.

2. The reverse of to APPROVE: to regard with disfavour or moral condemnation; to feel or ex-

disfavour or moral condemnation; to feel or ex-

disfavour or moral condemnation; to feel or express disapprobation of.

1647 Conlex Mistress, Lone gone over, iii, Fate does disapprove Th' Ambition of thy Love. 1651 Hobbes Leviath.

111. xii. 280 Some approved, others disapproved the Interpretation of St. Paul. 1713 Steele Englishman No. 31.

197 Why must I hear what I disapprove, because others see what they approve? 1833 Ht. Martineau Brooke Farm i, I disapprove the object of such a meeting. 1896 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh 11. 960 Henceforth none Could disapprove me.

208 Also With 1845 McAullay Hist. Eng. II. 97 Rochester, disapproving and murmuring, consented to serve.

3. intr. with of (†rarely to). = 2. Also with indirect passive.

3. intr. with of (†rarely to). = 2. Also with indirect passive.

1736 Shelvocke Voy. round World (1757) 113 This..was not disapproved of by some of my people who eat of it.

1745 Wesley Answ. Ch. 4, I wholly disapprove of all these Positions. 1799 Sickelmore Agnes & L. I. 182 Don Sebastian enquired to what.. the Count de Tourville could disapprove. 1836 Scort F. M. Petth xxxiv, The leader disapproved of this arrangement. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 181 Modern jurists would disapprove of the redress of injustice being purchased only at an increasing risk.

ing risk.

Hence Disapproved ppl. a., Disapproving vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; Disappro vingly adv., in a disapproving manner; also + Disappro vement,

disapproving manner; also † Disappro vement, disapproval; Disappro ver, one who disapproves. 1648 J. Goodwin Right & Might 11 A disapprovement of the factious carriage of things. 1653 Milton Hirelings Wks. (1851) 375 Wrung out of mens Purses to maintain a disapprovid Ministry against thir Conscience. 1654-5 Lb. Hatton in Nicholas Papers (Camden) II. 165, I find my selfe exceedingly out in the approving or disapproving of persons. 1661 Boyle Style of Script Ed. Ded. (1675) 8 Not incompetent judges... have been pleased to give these papers no disapproving character. 1794 Hist. in Am. Reg. 107 Every disapprover of their politics and religious tenets. 1800 Foster Ess. Evils Pop. Ignorance 178 The disapprovers of the designs for educating the people. 1832 Examiner 646/1, I have spoken disapprovingly of the method. 1860 Ellicott Lifeour Lord v. 220 note, The opinion.. is noticed, not disapprovingly, by Lightfoot. 1866 Geo. Elico F. Holt (1868) 26 There was unkind triumph or disapproving pity in the glances of greeting neighbours.

Disapproned (disc prond), ppl. a. [f. \*disapron

**Disaproned** (disc<sup>1</sup>·prənd), ppl. a. [f. \*disapron vb.: see Dis- 7 a.] Divested or devoid of an

apron.
1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. II. iii, I entered the main street

of the place, and saw .. the aproned or disaproned Burghers moving in to breakfast.

Disa pt, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Apt v.] trans. To render unfit.

1611 Corga., Disadjusté.. disapted. Disadjuster, to disadiust.. disapt. a 1618 Sylvester Tobacco Battered 619 Yet doth the custome Disnerve the bodie, and disapt the minde.

minde.

† **Disa pten**, v. Obs. rare. [see -En 5.] = prec.

a 1653 Vines Lord's Supper (1677) 36 Such iss as camalize
the heart, and disapten us for spiritual fruition. **Disar**, obs. form of DICER. **Disarchbishop**: see DIS- 7 b.

Disar, obs. form of DICER.

Disarchbishop: see DIS-7 b.

Disard, obs. or archaic form of DIZZARD.

Disare, var. DISOUR, Obs.

† Disari-thmetic, v. nonce-wd. [DIS-7.]

1606 WARNER All. Eng. xvi. ci. 400 Minerva suffreth violence when Phao makes her faire, May such be disarithmetickt, his Creatures that are.

Disarm (disā:1m), v. Also 5 des-, dys-. [In 15th c. desarm(e, a. F. désarmer (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. des-, DIS- 4 + armer to ARM.]

1. trans. To deprive of arms, to take the arms or weapons from. Const. of.

1481 Caxron Godfrey (E.E.T.S.) 224 The Turkes..toke thise.xij. men by force, and desarmed them. 1618 Rowlands Night Raven 33 All those he after ten a clocke did finde, He should disarme of weapons they did beare. 1667 MILTON P. L. III. 253 Death .. shall .. stoop Inglorious, of his mortal sting disarm'd. 1762-9 Blackstone Comm. (1793) 328 A proclamation for disarming papists. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xxxii, The new comers had. entered the Castle, and were in the act of disarming the small garrison. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 11.139 A royal order came from Whitehall for disarming the population.

D. To force his weapon from the hand of (an opponent) in fighting or fencing.

1539 Palseg. 3171 He was desarmed at the first course. 1848 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII, 82 b. The kyng of England with few strokes disarmed his counter partie. 1610 Shaks. Templ. 1. ii. 472 Come, from thy ward... I can heere disarme thee with this sticke, And make thy weapon drop. 1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 160, I made another pass at him, and fortunately run him into the Shoulder, and disarm'd him. 1833 Regul. Instr. Cavalry1. 123 He may be disarmed by the 'Left Parry'.

C. To divest of armour; to strip the defensive armour off (a man or horse). arch.

1 1289 Caxron Sonnes of Aymon iii. 91 They..made hym

c. To divest of armour; to strip the defensive armour off (a man or horse). arch.

c 1489 CANTON Sommes of Aymon iii. 91 They..made hym come in, and dysarmed hym, and dyde to hym grete honoure. 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII, an. 2 (R.) These justes fynished.. the kynge was disarmed, and at time convenient he and the quene heard even song. 1541 Cotton, Desbarder, to vubarbe, or disarme a horse of service. 1541 James Brigand ii, The page.. came up to disarm his lord.

d. reft. To put off one's armour or divest one-self of arms.

Brigand ii, The page ... came up to disarm his lord.

d. refl. To put off one's armour or divest one-self of arms.

14B1 CAXTON Godfrey (E. E. T. S.) 275 Thenne departed the barons, and disarmed them and toke of theyr harnoys in theyr hostellys. cra89 — Some of Aymon viii. 198 They dysarmed theym selfe, and ete right well. 162a J. HAVWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 28 The Prince disarm'd and uncloath'd himselfe. 1900 TVRRELL Hist. Eng. 11. 920 Earl Richard .. disarmed himself.

2. intr. (for refl.) = I d.

1508 BARRET Theor. Warres 11. i. 22 The Ensigne-bearer is not to disarme vntil the gates of the Fort .. be first shut. 1500 MASTON And. 4 Mel. 111. Wks. 1856 I. 31 Sweet lord, abandon passion, and disarme. 1506 C. POTTER tr. Sarpti & Quarrelle Pius V, 430 Order was also giuen .. to the Count de Fuentes that he should disarme.

8. trans. To deprive of munitions of war or means of defence, to dismantle (a city, ship, etc.).

(Also b. intr. for refl.)

1608 WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit. (1612) 355 The Romaines. .. still to hold this Land theirs, had disarmed it of munition. 1511 COTGR., Desmonter wae navire, to disarme a ship, to despoile her of all her munition, and furniture. 1685 Lond. Gas. No. 2081/1 Orders have been sent to the Galleys... to return hither, that they may be disarmed and laid up. 1726 CAVALLER Mem. 1. 40 We disarm'd and burn'd some Churches, for fear the Enemy should put Garrisons in them. 161d. 11. 125, I disarmed Brujiere and some other Villages near Holy-Ghosts-Bridge.

b. 1694 Lond. Gas. No. 3027/1 All the Ships were Disarming.

c. To deprive (an animal) of its natural organs

c. To deprive (an animal) of its natural organs

C. To deprive (an animal) of its natural organs of attack or defence, as horns, claws, teeth; to divest anything of that with which it is armed.

1607 TOPSELL Fourf Beatts (1658) 34 Heliogabalus... suddenly, in the night, would put in among them bears, wolves, lyons, and leopards, muzled and disarmed. Did. of They lose their horns in March. When the head of this beast is disarmed, there issueth blood from the skull.

1607 DRYDEN Hind & P. 1. 300 Their jaws disabl'd, and their claws disarm'd. a 1800 COWPER Iliad (ed. 2) xvi. (R.) Hector, drawing nigh To Ajax, of its brazen point disarm'd His ashen beam. 2800 W. IRVING Sketch Bk. I. 47 Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting.

4. To reduce (an army, navy, etc.) to the customary peace footing. Usually absol. or intr. (for refl.).

refl.).

1737-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Disarming, On the conclusion of a peace, it is usual for both sides to disarm. 1801
NELSON 4 Apr. in Nicolas Disp. (1845) IV. 334 He knew the offer of Great Britain, either to join us, or disarm. I pray, Lord Nelson, what do you call disarming?'..'I considered it as not having on foot any force beyond the customary establishment. 1868 Spectator 14 Nov. 1332 The old difficulty that a drilled nation cannot disarm, that disarmament in a country like Prussia is a mere phrase, is still unaffected.

186 Manch. Exam. 13 Jan. 4/7 Greece . will not disarm, at will go to war if her demands are not agreed to.

5. fig. To deprive of power to injure or terrify;

5. fig. To deprive of power to injure or terrify; to divest of aversion, suspicion, hostility, or the like; to render harmless, divest of its formidable char-

to render harmless, divest of its formidable character. Const. of († rarely from).

c 1374 Chaucer Borlh. 1. metr. iv. 13 So schalt bou desarmen be ire of bilke vnmysty tyraunt. c 1500 Shaks. Sonn. cliv. 8 The general of hot desire Was sleeping by a virgin hand disarm d. 2649 Milton Eikon. iv. Wks. (1847) 285/2 His design was.. to disarm all, especially of a wise fear and suspicion. a 1704 T. Brown Upon a Vrg. Lady Wks. 1730 II. 67 A tongue that every heart disarms. 1776 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. I. vii. 136 Conscious security disarms the cruelty of the monarch. 1768 Lady Hawke Julia de G. I. 230 Disarmed from the slightest remains of envy, Julia returned to the company. 1841-44 Emerson Ess. Manners Wks. (Bohn) I. 213 Society loves.. the air of drowsy strength, which disarms criticism. 1871 MacDuff Mem. Patmos vi. 75 What could disarm that amphitheatre and these blazing faggots of their horrors? 1894 J. T. Fowler Adamnan Introd. 70 His hostility was soon disarmed, and his conversion effected.

absol. a 1719 Addisarm.

version energies absol. a 1719 Addison Rosamond 1. i, No fear shall alarm, No pity disarm.

+ 8. transf. To take off as armour. Obs. rare.

+ 6. transf. To take off as armour. Ohs. rare.
c 1613 Rowlands Paire Spy-Knaves 6 Disarme this heavy burden from my backe.
+ b. Magnetism. To take away the armature.
See Armature 6. Ohs.
1730 Savery in Phil. Trans. XXXVI. 325, I took off the Armour and bound it to that which was newly touched, and therewith retouched that which I had disarmed.
7. Manege. (See quot.) [F. désarmer un cheval, les levres d'un cheval.]
1737 Balley vol. II. s.v. Disarm, To disarm the Lips of a Horse, is to keep them subject, and out from above the Bars, when they are so large as to cover the Bars, and prevent the Pressure or Appui of the Mouth, by bearing up the Bit, and so hindring the Horse from feeling the Effects of it upon the Bars.

Hence Disa runing ppl. a.

Bit, and so innorming the Profession recting the Sit, and so innorming the Profession Relation to approach with winning and disarming smiles.

Disarm, sb. [f. prec.] The act of disarming (an opponent); esp. in Fencing.

1809 ROLAND Fencing of The crossing of the blade signifies a kind of disarm, performed by a firk from the wrist.

1807 BARRINGTON Pers. Sk. II. 16 A disarm is considered the same as a disable.

1823 Regul. Instr. Cavalry 1. 149 The 'Second Point'. should be given with great caution, the wrist being then so liable to the disarm.

Disarmament (disā.mmament). [f. DISARM v., after armament; cf. F. desarmement (1594 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. desarmer, to which the corre-

Hatz. Darm.), f. desarmer, to which the corresponding Eng. type would be disarmment.] The action of disarming; esp. the reduction of an army

action of disarming; esp. the reduction of an army or navy to the customary peace footing.

1795 BURKE Corr. IV. 327 If the disarmament had been common to all descriptions of disorderly persons, the measure would have been excellent. 1861 Lond. Rev. 20 Apr. 434/2
They propose the disarmament of the country. 1862 HeLPS Organis. Daily Life 54 What Europe really needed was a congress that should dare to speak boldly to ambitious monarchs respecting the vital subject of disarmament. 1889 B. F. WESTCOTT Let. in Guardian 6 Apr., Such a disarmament would secure the lasting and honourable peace which the leaders of Europe. desire.

Disarmature. rare.

ARMATURE.] The action of disarming; divestiture of armour or means of defence.

18. SIR W. HAMILTON (O.), On the universities, which have illegally dropt philosophy and its training from their course of discipline, will lie the responsibility of this singular and dangerous disarmature.

Disarme: see DISARMY.

Disarmed (disa'Imd), ppl.a. [f. DISARM+-ED].]

Disarmed (disa amd), ppl.a. [f.DISARM + -ED].]

Disarmed (disā'imd), ppl.a. [f. DISARM + -ED l.]

1. Deprived of arms; unarmed; without arms or weapons; divested of means of attack or defence.

1504 Spenser Amoretti xii, I then disarmed did remaine.
1508 B. Jonson Ev. Man. in Hum. IV. v, I hold it good polity not to go disarmed. 1508 Hobbes Thucyd. (1822)
141 The Plateans. aimed their arrows and darts at their more disarmed parts. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4) Disarmed, (among Hunters) Deers are said to be when the Horns are fain. 1821 Joanna Baillie Met. Leg., Wallace xciii, As sleeping and disarmed he lay.

2. Her. (See quot.)
1830 Robson Bril. Herald III. Gloss., Disarmed. is said of an animal or bird of prey, without claws, teeth, or beak.
1836 CUSANN Handbh. Her. 128.

Disarmer (disā'iməl). [f. DISARM + -ER l.]
One who disarms.

Disarmer (disā'iməz). [f. DISARM + -ER¹.]
One who disarms.
a 1660 Hammond Wks. II. 62 (T.) So much learning and abilities, as this disarmer is believed to have. 1820 Examiner No. 612. 2/1 The disarmers.. of the country which enabled them to disarm it. 1827 Barringrof Pers. Sk. II. 16 The disarmer may break his adversary's sword.

Disarming (disā'imin), vbl. sb. [f. DISARM. 1848 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII, 81 b, The two kynges set their countre parties to disarmyng. 1621 Corca. Desarmement, a disarming, a depriuing of Armes. a 1660 Hammond Wks. II. 63 (T.) For the disarming of schism. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten V. II. 37 In the departments de La Sarthe, de La Mayenne.. some disarmings were effected without violence.
attrib. 1753 Stewart's Trial 273 The part of the country where the pannel lives, fell under the disarming Act. 1894 Daily News 29 June 5/2 This mode of protection [paint] was unknown to the Highlanders, when they hid their weapons, after the Disarming Act.

+ Disarmy. Obs. rare. (Also 9 disarme.)
[a. obs. F. désarmée action of disarming, f. désarmer to disarm (:-Romanic type desarmata: see

ARMY). ] A disarming.

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII, 78 b, The herauldes cried the disarmy [ed. 1809 disarme].

**Disarrange** (disărēl ndz), v. [f. Dis-6+Ar-RANGE; cf. F. désarranger (17th c. in Littré).] trans. To undo the arrangement of; to put into

trans. To undo the arrangement of; to put into a state of disorder.

1744 ARENSIDE Pleas. Imag. III. 519 (Seager) Quick disgust From things deform'd or disarrang'd. 1764 GRAINGER

Sugar Cane 1. 189 The glebe .. Will journey, forc'd off by the mining rain; And .. disarrange Thy neighbours' vale.

1834 HT. MARTINEAU Farrers ii. 35 She .. would not let his chamber be disarranged just at present. 1898 Speaker

8 Oct. 427/t Sudden .. fluctuations in the standard of value undoubtedly disarrange trade.

Hence Disarranged 201/ a. Disarranging

8 Oct. 427/t Sudden.. fluctuations in the standard of value undoubtedly disarrange trade.

Hence Disarranged ppl. a., Disarranging vbl. sb.; Disarranger, one who disarranges.

1827 CH.Wordsworth Chas. l, etc. 19 A lamentably miscalculating and disarranged understanding. 1866 F. Hall. Hindu Philos. Syst. 40 The arranging and disarranging of the multitudinous constituents of the world. 1883 Athenum 14 Nov. 645/2 The name of the arranger—or rather disarranger—was not given in the programme.

Disarrangement (disarrāngement). [f. prec. +-Mert, after arrangement.] The fact or process of disarranging or putting out of order; the condition of being disarranged; disorder.

17370 A. Baxter Eng. Nat. Soul (1737) II. 137 (T.) How is it possible that the mere disarrangement of the parts of matter should perform this? 1709 Bunke Army Estimates Wks. V. 10 The whole of the arrangement, or rather disarrangement of their military. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. III. II. i. (1852) II. 180 They are the Heart and presiding centre of a France fallen wholly into maddest disarrangement. 1856 Manch. Exam. 18 Feb. 3/2 The various organic diseases and functional disarrangements.

Disarray (disare), sb. Forms: 4-7 disarrangements.

organic diseases and functional disarrangements. **Disarray** (disārē'), sb. Forms: 4-7 disaray(e, 5 dysaray, 6 disarey, 6- disarray.

[Probably a. OF. \*desarei (14th c. desarroy in Littré, mod.F. désarroi), vbl. sb. from desareor, desarroyer: see next. The earlier OF. synonym was desrei, desrai, derai, whence Eng. desray, DERAY, DISBAY, of which disarray may be regarded as a modification.]

1. The condition of being out of array or regular order; disorder, confusion; = DEBAY sb. 1, 1c. c1365 CHAUCER Pars. T. P 853 (Elles.) As the woman hath the maistrie she maketh to muche desray [MSS. Camb. disray, Harl., Petw., Lansd., Selden disaray(e]. c1477 CAXON 7ason 31 b, They tourned their back and put hem to flyght and disaraye. c1489 — Somnes of Aymon xv. 354, I wolde not for noo good that rowlande & olivere. . sholdery to sin dysaray. 1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Disarey, out of order, desary. 1530 CTESS PEMBRONE Ps. kviii. 1 His very face shall cast On all his haters flight and disarray. 1640 Pervs Diary 27 Mar., So much is this city subject to be put into a disarray upon very small occasions. 1715-20 Pore Iliad xiv. 19 Dire disarray! the tumult of the fight. 1835 J. P. Kennedy Horse Shoe R. xviii. (1860) 216 Their . weapons lay around in disarray. 1888 Shorthouse F. Inglesant II. 181 The wild confused crowd of leaping and struggling figures, in a strange and ghastly disarray. Iransf. 1818 MILMAN Samor 32 As clouds. Gather their blackening disarray to burst Upon some mountain turret.

2. Imperfect or improper attire; disorderly undress. arch. 1. The condition of being out of array or regular

dress. arch.

dress. arch.

1590 SPENSER F. Q. II. iv. 4 A wicked Hag.. In ragged robes and filthy disarray. 1814 SOUTHEY Roderick XXV. 215
He who in that disarray Doth. bestride the noble steed. 1837 HAWTHORNE Scarlet Lett. iii, Clad in a strange disarray of civilized and savage costume.

Disarray (disare!), v. Also 5-7 disaray.

[f. Dis- 6 + Array v.: perh. immediately after OF. desareer, -eier (-oper) to put into disorder (in Godef) f. des. Dis- 4 + arryer to Array. Cf.

Godef.), f. des., DIS- 4 + areyer to ABRAY. prec. sb. and the synonymous DISBAY.]

1. trans. To throw out of array or order, to p

prec. sb. and the synonymous DISRAY.]

1. trans. To throw out of array or order, to put into disorder or confusion; to rout, disorder, disorganize. (Chiefly of military array.)

c 1470 Henry Wallace IX. 856 All dysarayit the ost was, and agast. 1513 DouGlas \*\*Eneis xiii. vi. 32 The cite, quhilk was disarayt and schent. 1600 Holland \*\*Livy II. Ixiii. 86 At the first skirmish the enemies were disaraied [fusi]. 1641 MILTON \*\*Asimaab.\* (1851) 223 To rout, and disaray the wise and well-coucht order of Saint Pauls owne words. 1650 Earl Monn. 17. Schaults \*\*Man bec. Guilty 205 They rob Gardens without disaraying them. 1660 Hickeringill. \*\*Jamaica\* (1661) 68 The small Remnant left in Iamaica. will be able to disaray the Spaniards in Hispaniola or Cuba. 1713 C TESS WINCHELSEA Misc. Poems 224 You Winds! Whilst not the Earth alone, you disarray. \*\*a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON Retu. 4 Panishm. v. (1853) 222 What disarrays like death? †\*b. intr. (for refl.) To fall out of array or order, to become disordered. Obs.

1523 Ld. Berners Froiss. I. ccxxv. 297 If any of our batayls breke, or disaray by any aduenture, drawe thyder and confort them.

2. trans. To strip or spoil of personal array, raiment, or attire; to disrobe.

1483 Cath. Angl. 100/2 To Disaray [v. r. Disray or disgise]. exornare. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. viii. 46 That witch they disarraly, And robd of roiall robes. 1611 Corge., Deshabiller, to disarray And fit me for the Block. 1814 Mrs. J. West Alicia de L. 111. 226 Attendant damsels to prepare the bath, to help to disarray her.

b. intr. for refl.
1678 BUTLER Hnd. III. i. 250 I'd hardly time to lay My weapons by, and disarray.

c. trans. To despoil, strip of any adjunct.
1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Feb. 105 A goodly Oake..
With armes full strong.. But of their leaves they were disarrayde. 1610 G. Fletcher Christ's Vict. in Farr S. P. Gas. I (188) 34 As when a vapour from a moory slough.. Doth heaven's bright face of his rayes disarray. 1830 SHELLEY Liberty xix, My song, its pinions disarrayed of might, Drooped. 1858 M. Arnold Poems, Empédoles on Elna II, Ere quite the being of man, ere quite the world Be disarray'd of their divinity.

Hence Disarray ing vbl. sb.

Hence Disarraying vbl. sb.
1611 Cotga., Desarrengement, an vnranking, disordering, lisarraying.

Disarrayed (disărēl-d), ppl. a. [f. DISARRAY

Out of array; disordered, in disorder.

1. Out of array; disordered, in disorder.

1611 Speed Hist. Gl. Brit. vi. xlviii. § 16. 170 Following the disarraied flight of the Persians. 1742 Young Nr. Th. v. 836 His disarrayd oblation he devours. 1827 T. Doublemy Sca-Care 11 Some sea-born maid. with her green tresses disarrayed. 1864 Pusev Lect. Daniel ix. 563 Mists, which hurry along. like hosts disarrayed.

2. Divested of personal array or attire, stripped. 1611 Cotor. Descoff. whose head is disarrayed or vn-couered. 1728 Pope Odyes. xvii. 98 Then dis-arrayd, the shining bath they sought. 1859 Tennyson Idylls, Enid 516 She. found, Half disarrayd as to her rest, the girl. † Disarray ment. Obs. rare. [f. Disarray v. +-Ment: after arrayment.] The fact of disarraying or deranging; the condition of being disarrayed; disorder, derangement.

1627-77 Feltham Resolves II. Iii. 269 Inward Enemies, our vices, our weaknesses, and our own disarayments. † Disarrest, v. Obs. [ad. OF. desarrester to release from arrest (14th c. in Godef.), f. des., Dis4+arrester to Abrest.] trans. To set free from arrest; to reverse the arrest of.

1536 Hackett Let. to Wolsey (MS. Cott. Galba B. ix. 54 b), That sche schowld cawse to dysarest the forsayd Korn. 1843 Paynus Doom Coward. 9 The King.. wills that he shall be disarrested, and suffered to goe at large.

Disarticulate (disatti kinleit), v. [f. Dis-6+Articulate v. under the articulation of, to disjoint:

+ ARTICULATE v.]

1. trans. To undo the articulation of, to disjoint;

1. Frans. 10 the atticulation of, to disjoint; to separate joint from joint.

2840 G. V. Ellis Anat. 278 Disarticulate, entirely, the odontoid process. 2854 OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat. I. 175 The entire segment, here disarticulated. is called the 'occipital vertebra'. 1869s Pall Mall G. 27 Sept. 2/1 From time immemorial the plan has been adopted of filling the bony case with peas and then causing them to swell with water whenever a skull was required to be 'disarticulated'.

2. intr. (for refl.) To become disjointed; to

2. intr. (for reft.) To become disjointed; to separate at the joints.

1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bol. 334 In some of these the joints disarticulate, and appear to be capable of reproduction.

1835 — Introd. Bol. (1868) I. 201 The leaflets.. spontaneously disarticulate.

1836 Natural Science Mar. 57

Stems.. which ultimately disarticulated and left the surface marked by scars.

Hence Disarti-culated ppl. a.; also Disarti-culator, he who or that which disarticulates.

1801 HULME tr. Moguin-Tandon II. VII. xi. 378 The disarticulated stems. Ibid. II. VII. xiii. 401 The cucurbitins are disarticulated zoonites.

1877 Dawson Orig. World xiv. 302 Disarticulated remnants of human skeletons.

Disarticulated ion (disarticipalizifan) In of

Disarticulation (disatti-kindi-jon). [n. of action from prec.: after articulation.] The action of disarticulating; separation at the joint; dis-

or unsarticulating; separation at the joint; dis-jointed condition.

1830 R. Knox Beclard's Anat. Introd. 23 Béclard in-vented or improved several modes of .. disarticulation of the metatarsal bones. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 251 In Orchidez .. a complete disarticulation of the stem and leaves takes place.

leaves takes place.

† **Disa rtuate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 6 + ARTUATE.] trans. To disjoint.

2660 SHARROCK Vegetables 145 If any man please to disartuate the whole [Horse-tail] they will finde the frame exquisite enough to deserve a better esteem.

Disasinate, Disasinize v.: see Dis- 6.

†Disasse mble, v. Obs. rare - 0. [f. Dis-6+ Assemble v.] trans. To separate, scatter, disperse. rore Corge., Desassembler, to disassemble, disioyue, disunite.

† Disasse'nt, v. Obs. Also 5 dis-, dysasent.

† Disassent, v. Obs. Also 5 dis-, dysasent. [ad. OF. desassent-ir (13-14th c. in Godef.), f. des., Dis-4 + assentir Assent v.] intr. To refuse assent to, withhold assent from; to disagree.

- 1400 Destr. Troy 9369 All the most of bo mighty...

Dysassent to the dede, demyt hit for noght. 1533 BRI.

LENDEN Livy 1. (1820) 82 Servius nouthir assentit nor yit disassentit to thair mariage. 1600 W. Scot Apol. Narv. (1846) 104 He disassented from all the proceedings. a 1636 NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.) 16, I disassent from the common received opinion. 1641 Protests Lords 1. 6 We whose names are underwritten did disassent. 1643 Prunns Sov. Power Parl. 1V. 18 It is obligatory and legall, though the King himselfe consent not, or disassent thereto. 1698 WAGSTAFFE Vind. Carol. vi. 60 If he may dis-assent, it is a sufficient Proof of this Negative Voice.

Hence + Disassenter, one who disassents;

† Disassenting vbl. sb. and ppl. a., dissentient. 1634 St. Trials, Lord Balmerino (R.), The names of the disassenters. 1635 PRESON Varieties 1. xi. 45 In this point

also I finde them variable and disassenting. 1643 PRYNNE.

Sov. Power Parl. 11. 66 Such a disassenting Voyce... is inconsistent with the very office, duty of the King.

† Disassent, sb. Obs. [f. prec., after Assent sb.] Refusal of assent; dissent, disagreement.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c., 36. § 1 Any disagreement or disassent by the said Duches... notwithstandyng. 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VII an. 7 (R.) Whether he departed without the Freuch kynges consent or disassent, he.. returned agayn to the Lady Margaret. 21639 Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot. 1v. (1677) 189 Fearling that her disassent might work some delay. 1643 Prynne Sov. Power Parl. 1. (ed. 2) 34 Notwithstanding his owne personal disassent.

† Disassertor. Obs. rare. [agent-n. from \*disassert, f. Dis-6.] One who contradicts an assertion or asserts the contrary.

1651 J. Goodwin Red. Redeemed iv. § 38. 69 Imputations .. which the Disassiduity. Obs. [f. Dis-9 + Assiduity.] Want of assiduity; failure to be assiduous in attentions, etc.; slackness.

DUITY.] Want of assiduity; failure to be assiduous in attentions, etc.; slackness.

1613 Wotton in Reliq. Wotton. (1672) 412 Some argue... that disassiduity in a Favorite is a degree of Declination. a 1639 — Parall. Exec. & Buckingh. ibid. (1651) 25 Knowing that upon every little absence or disassiduity, he should be subject to take cold at his back. a 1638 Naunton Fragm. Reg. (Arb.) 46 He came in, and went out, and through disassiduity, drew the Curtain between himself and the light of her grace.

the light of her grace.

† Disassiege, v. Obs. rare-1. [a. F. désassieger (15th c. in Godef.) 'to raise a siege, to deliner from a siege' (Cotgr.), f. des-, DIS-4+assièger: see Assiege, Besiege] trans. To free from the state of siege; to raise the siege of.

x630 M. Godwyn tr. Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng. II. 232
John Lord Russell entring the City... disassieged it

Disassimilation (disassimile<sup>1</sup>/5n). [f. Dis-9 + Assimilation; in *Physiol*. the transformation of assimilated substances into less complex and waste substances: catalogism

assimilation; in Physiol. the transformation of assimilated substances into less complex and waste substances; catabolism.

1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. X. 751 Appropriation of new material, and the disassimilation, or elimination of old. 1883 Glasg. Weekly Her. 5 May 8/1 Coffee always causes an increased excretion and an augmented disassimilation. 1883 5/d. Soc. Lex., Disassimilation, the downward metabolism of the body, by which its components form lower planes of chemical compounds whilst force of one kind or another is disengaged. 1889 Burdon Sanderson Addr. to Brit. Assoc. in Nature 26 Sept. 525/1 The words. 'anabolism', which. means winding up, and 'catabolism', running down, are the creation of Dr. Gaskell. Prof. Hering's equivalents for these are 'assimilation', which. means storage of oxygen and oxidizable material, and 'disassimilation', discharge of these in the altered form of carbon dioxide and water.

So Disassi milative, a. [f. Dis- 10 + Assimilative.] Of or pertaining to disassimilation.

1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. IX. or Dr. Flint has demonstrated that cholesterine is a disassimilative product of nervous function.

+ **Disagnist**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Assist.] trans. To do the reverse of assisting; to

ninder, obstruct.

1669 WOODHEAD St. Teresa L. 2 My Brothers also were such, as in nothing dis-assisted me from serving God. Ibid. L. xiv. (1671) 85 The other. Faculties. assist the Will; although now and then it happen that they disassist it.

Disassociate (disāsōu·ʃilett), v. [f. Dis-6+ASSOCIATS, after F. désassocier (16the. cin Littré), dee. Disassociate accorde to associate l. teresa.

f. des-, D18-4+associer to associate.] trans. To free or detach from association; to dissociate,

free or detach from association; to dissociate, sever. Const. from (with).

1603 Florio Montaigne (1613) 630 As if our minde had not other hourse enough to doe hir businesse, without disassociating hirselfe from the body. 11650 Dom Bellianis 70 So said the Princesse Aurora, that never would disassociate her knights. 1850 L. Hunt Autobiog. vii. (1860) 146, I can never disassociate the feeling from their persons. 1859 C. Barker Associative Princ. i. 5 They were at no time disassociated with useful labour.

Hence Disassociated ptl. a.

1611 in Cotga. 1881 P. Brooks Candle of Lord 183 Disassociated and apparently contradictory ideas.

Disassociation (disăsōa:i/ē/jon). [n. of action f. prec. vb.; cf. Association.] The action of disassociating, or the condition of being disassociated; dissociation.

associating, or the condition of delagassociateu; dissociation.

1873 B. Stewart Conserv. Energy iv. § 159 At very high temperatures it is possible that most compounds are decomposed, and the temperature at which this takes place, for any compound, has been termed its temperature of disassociation.

1890 Cornk. Mag. Sept. 252 A sensible, mild youth, of whom you cannot think in disassociation from his spectacles.

† Disassure, v. Obs. rare - o. [f. Dis- 6 + Assure]. trans. To deprive of assurance or eccurity.

Disaster (dizastar), sb. Also 7 dys. [ad. F. désastre (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.) 'a disaster, misfortune, calamitie, misadventure, hard chance '; f. des-, Dis-4+ astre 'a starre, a Planet; also destinie, fate, fortune, hap' (Cotgr.), ad. L. astrum, Gr. dorpov star; after It. disastro 'disastre, mischance, ill lucke' (Florio). Cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. desastre, also Pr. benastre good fortune, malastre ill fortune, and

Eng. ill-starred.]
+1. An unfavourable aspect of a star or planet;
'an obnoxious planet'. Obs.

'an obnoxious planet'. Obs.

1603 SHARS. Ham. 1. i. 118 Stars with trains of fire and dews of blood, Disasters in the sun; and the moist star, Upon whose influence Neptunes empire stands, Was sick almost to dooms-day with eclipse. 1625 QUARLES Embl., Hieroglyph vii, What dire disaster bred This change, that thus she veils her golden head?

2. Anything that befalls of ruinous or distressing nature; a sudden or great misfortune, mishap, or misady and the property of the prope

2. Anything that betalls of ruinous or distressing nature; a sudden or great misfortune, mishap, or misadventure; a calamity. Usually with a and pl., but also without a, as 'a record of disaster'.

'Disaster is etymologically a mishap due to a baleful stellar aspect' (Whitney Life Lang. vi. (1875) 99).

1591 Horsey Trav. (Hakluyt Soc.) 253 Let those soulls suffer that ar the occasioners of thy disaster and myne. 1598 Florido, Disastro, disastre, mischance, ill lucke. 1601 Shaks. All's Well in. vi. 55 It was a disaster of warre that Cersar him selfe could not have prevented. 1602 — Lear L. ii. 131 We make guilty of our disasters the Sun, the Moone, and Starres. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Irom Age 100 Fate, it seems, would needs involve them in the same disasters. 1770 Goldsm. Des. Vill. 200 Well had the boding tremblers learn'd to trace The day's disasters in his morning's face. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 84 Faithlessness was the chief cause of his disasters, and is the chief stain on his memory. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 27 Such a system must inevitably bring disaster.

† D. A bodily affliction or disorder. Obs. rare. 1684 F. Rocers Let. in Sir H. Slingsby's Diary (1836) 377, I am very ill of a disaster upon my stomach, y'l cannot ride.

† Disaster, a. Obs. [Either an attrib. use of the sb., or repr. obs. F. desastre! (Cotgr.) disastrous, f. desastre disaster. The simple word is not used as an adj. in any Romanic lang.] = DISASTROUS.

1590 Greene Never too late (1600) 33 No disaster fortune could drue her to make shipwrack of her fixed affection.

as an adj. in any Komanic lang. J = Diskerkovs. 2590 GRENEN Never too late (1500) 23 No disaster fortune could driue her to make shipwrack of her fixed affection. Ibid. 28 Saturne conspiring with all baleful signes, calculated the houre of thy birth full of disaster accidents. 2500 Look about you xxix. in Hazl. Dodstey VII. 481 Let this be to me a disaster day. 2502 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1503) 157 Whom disaster fortune.. hath inforced to wander here and there.

and there.

† **Disarster**, v. Obs. [f. Disaster sb. No corresp. vb. is found in the Romanic langs., though French had in 16th c. the ppl. adj. desastre: see DISASTER a.] trans. To bring disaster or misfortune upon; to strike with calamity; to ruin, afficial carriers regionally confined and recommendations.

fortune upon; to strike with calamity; to ruin, afflict, injure seriously, endamage.

(Todd's sense 'To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star', repeated in later Dicts, seems to be unsupported; his quotation is of a ppl. a. in sense 'ill-starred,' hapless', 1580 [see Disastrate]. 1606 Shaks. Ant. q Cl. 11. vii. 16

The holes where eyes should bee, which pittifully disaster the cheeks. 1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1638) 158 Neither was there ever any more easie way to disaster these monster-seeming souldiers [elephants in battel] then by casting of stones. 1689 Movile Sea Chyrurg. 11. xiii. 61 The Cable running out, a Kink therein happened to disaster a Man's Leg. 1778 M. Cutler in Life, etc. (1888) I. 70 The French fleet was so disastered they could by no means afford us any assistance. 1784 Ibid. 107 This occasioned the thermometer's being more slightly secured. and ... it was so disastered as to lose almost all the mercury. 1812 W. Tennant Auster F. III. Ivi, Some werecuff' and much disaster'd found. Hence † Disaststored, stricken with disaster; ill-

Hence † Disa stored, stricken with disaster; illstarred, hapless. Obs.

starred, hapless. Obs.

1580 Sidney Arcadia II. (1613) 163 Ah, chastest bed of mine. how canst thou now receive this desastred changeling? 1598 Barrer Theor. Warres v. i. 170 At his disastred iourney made into Barbary. 1726-45 Thomson Winter 279 In his own loose revolving fields, the swain Disastered stands. † Disasterly, adv. Obs. [f. DISASTER a. + LY 2.] In a disastrous or ill-starred manner.

1593 Nashe Christ's T. (1613) 93 What Gentleman hath been cast away at Sea, or disasterly souldiouriz'd it by Land. 1598 Drayton Heroic. Ep. (1748) 131 Nor let the envy of invenom'd tongues. Thy noble breast disasterly possess. 1654 VILVAIN Epit. Ess. IV. 46 Who died disasterly in New Forest.

Disastrous (diza'stros), a. Also 6-7 des-, 7 dysastrous, disasterous.

[a. F. désastreux,

in New Forest.

Disastrous (dizu'stros), a. Also 6-7 des-, 7 dysastrous, disasterous. [a. F. desastreux, -euse (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. desastre: cf. It. disastroso 'vnfortunate, vnluckie' (Florio 1598). See DISASTEB sb. and -OUS.]

+1. Stricken with or subject to disasters; ill-starred, ill-fated; unfortunate, unlucky. Obs. 1596 B. Young tr. Guasso's Civ. Come. IV. 184 If she aford mee but one sparkle of hope and favour, she doth it to no other ende, but to make mee more desastrous. 1602 Marston Ant. 4, Mel. Induct. Wks. 1856 I. 2 He prov'd alwaies desastrous in love. 1603 Adv. Don Stebatian in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) II. 368 The unfortunate accidents this disasterous king hath sustained. 21790 Shenstone Poems, Economy iii. 43 Ah disastrous wight! In evil hour and rashly dost thou trust The fraudful couch! 1790 Bratson Nav. 4 Mil. Mem. I. 225 The various calamities that befel this disastrous fleet.

2. Foreboding disaster, of evil omen, unpropitious, ill-boding. arch.
1628 Gage West. Ind. xii. (1655) 47 At whose birth could not but be some dysastrous aspect of the Planets. 1669 Milton P. L. 1. 597 As when the Sun... from behind the Moon In dim Eclips disastrous twilight sheds On half the Nations. 21849 Mangan Poems (1859) 42 By the bell's disastrous tongue.

3. Of the nature of a disaster; fraught or attended

3. Of the nature of a disaster; fraught or attended with disaster; calamitous.

1603 R. Johnson Kingd. 4 Commu. (1630) 573 A faction no lesse disasterous to the State of Persia, than the warre of Turkie. 1608 D. T. Est. Pol. 4 Mor. 76 b. The very first allarum of any sinister, and disastrous accident. 1604 Contempl. State Man 1. ii. (1690) 18 All human greatness. . must end, and perhaps in a disasterous and unhappy conclusion. 1769 Robertson Chas. V. V. III. 344 Events more disastrous to France. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. I. 225 The Samyal wind. . so disastrous in its effects. 1874 Green Short Hist. V. § 1. 217 We have followed the attack on Scotland to its disastrous close. 1875 Livel. Princ. Geol. II. III. xlvii. 549 Heavy rains followed by disastrous floods.

Hence Disastrousness. 1902 Arre.

1777 Balley vol. II. Disastrousness, unluckiness, unfor-

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Disastrousness, unluckiness, unfor-Disa strously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a

Disa strously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disastrous manner; calamitously, ruinously.

1603 Drayton Bar. Wars v. (R.), Whilst things were thus disastrously decreed. 1678 Butler Hud. III. i. 62 To answer, with his Vessel, all That might disastrously befall.

1794 Sullivan View Nat. V. 187 The almost universal darkness, which licentious desolation. disastrously introduced into the world. 1869 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1876)

111. xii. 180 The great invasion of Normandy, which ended so disastrously for the French.

Disattach (disate:t[), v. [f. Dis-6 + Attachv.]

trans. To undo what is attached; = Detach I.

1851 CDL. Wiseman Actions N. T. Ess. 1853 I. 586 To disattach importance from all that relates to her.

Disattach importance from all that relates to her.

Disattach importance from all that relates to her.

Disattach.

Disatta chment. [DIS- 9.] = DETACH-

MENT 4b.
1960 T. T. CARTER Imit. our Lord (1861) 19 Chastening our being into disattachment and heavenly-mindedness.

our being into disattachment and heavenly-mindedness.

Disattaint (disătēl'nt), v. [DIS-6.] trans.

To free from attainder: see ATTAINT v. 6.

1865 (ARIYLE Fredk. G. IX. XX. vii. 149 Earl Marischal
...has been .. pardoned, disattainted, permitted to inherit.

† Disattention. Obs. [f. DIS-9 + ATTENTION.] Active inattention; neglect.

1644 Br. Mountagu Gagg i. 3 Slownesse of heart: that is
...disattention unto those things. 1693 W. Frenk Sci. Ess.

XXV. 147 Carelessness and Disattention. are the Daughters
of Folly. 1757 Herald x. P. 9 Disattention to duty.

† Disattine, v. Obs. [f. DIS-6 + ATTIRE v.]

trans. To divest of attire; disrobe.

21598 Spenker cited by Webster (1864). 1611 Cotgr.

Decoeffer. to disarray, disattire, vnhood, vncouer, the head.
1677 Holvoke Dict., Disattire, divestio.

Disattune (disătiā'n), v. [f. DIS-6 + ATTUNE.]

1677 HOLVOKE Dict., Disattire, divestio.

Disattune (disătiữ n), v. [f. DIS-6 + ATTUNE.]

trans. To put out of tune or harmony.

1833 Lytton My Novel XI. xvi. (D.), Thus ever bringing
before the mind of the harassed debtor images at war with
love and with the poetry of life, he disattuned it, so to
speak, for the reception of Nora's letters.

† Disaugment, v. Obs. [DIS-6.] trans.

To reverse the augmentation of; to diminish.

1611 Corge., Desaugmenter, to disaugment, wane, diminish. 1635 QUARLES Embl. v. xiii, That everlasting treasure which hope deprives not, fortune disaugments not.

† Disauthernic. a. Obs. [DIS-10 + AU-

minish. 1635 QUARLES Embl. v. xiii, That everlasting treasure which hope deprives not, fortune disaugments not. † Disautherntic, a. Obs. [DIS- 10 + AU-THENTIC.] The reverse of authentic; not authoritative (see AUTHENTIC 1).

1591 G. FLETCHER Russe Commu. (Hakl. Soc.) 126 Certeine bookes.. of Moses.. which they say are all made disauthentique, and put out of use by the comming of Christ. 1619 Puschas Microcosmus Ixix. 601 They.. account disauthentike the foure last Bookes of Moses.

Disauthernticate, v. [DIS- 6.] trans. To prove or pronounce non-authentic. 1895 A. W. BENN in Academy 1 June 457/2 Among pasages disauthenticated, or at least pronounced doubtful. † Disauthorize, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 6 + AU-THORIZE.] trans. To strip of authority; to make or treat as of no authority.

1548 GEST Pr. Masse on Then is yonce sacrifice of Christ utterly to be abandoned and disauthorized. 1553 Man Musculus' Commonpl. 153 a, Thei judged it best to disauthorise them [the scriptures of the Old Testament]. 1618 Whosworth in Bedell Lett. (1624) 8 As if their new censure were sufficient to disaucthorize the others auncient sentences. 1689 Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants 142 The general Assembly..may..even disauthorize and depose a King.

Disavail. v. ? Obs. [f. DIS- 6 + AVAIL v.]

Assembly..may..even dis-authorize and depose a King.

Disavail. v. ? Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Avail v.]
†1. intr. To be the reverse of advantageous; to be prejudicial or harmful. Obs.

1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy v. xxxvi, They.. toke nought that might disauayle Unto that lande but it were vitayle. 1540 Chaloner Eram. on Folly I lija. The same not seeddome disavaileth to the.. pleasure of the lyfe.

2. trans. To disadvantage, injure, harm.

1471 Marg. Paston in P. Lett. No. 681 III. 24 Lete hym helpe me now, or elles it shall dysawayll hym better than the trebyll the money. a 1539 Skelton Col. Cloude 1106
Hyndering and dysawaylyng Holy Churche, our Mother. 1330 Palsgr. 51/1, I disawayle one, I hynder his avauntage.. he hath disawayled me more than an hundred pounde. 1754 Richardson Granditon (1781) II. iv. 52 'I am an Englishman, gentlemen', said I..judging. that plea would not disavail me.

† **Disava:il**, sb. Obs. [f. prec. vb., after AVAIL

b. Disadvantage, harm, loss. c. 430 Lyo. Bockas 1. xix. (1558) 33 a Hys wyfe of frowarde doublenes, Which euer wrought to his disauayle. 1603 J. Davies Microcosmos Wks. (1876) 11 If subjects' peace and glorie be the King's, And their disgrace and strife his disavaile.

and glorie be the King s, can disavaile.

Disavaunce, Disaventure, obs. forms of DISAVENTURE.

† Disavou'ch, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Avouch v. In med.L. disadvacāre.] = Disavow.

1597 Daniel Civ. Wars iv. xxvi, They flatly disavouch To yeld him more obedience. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. St. Ambrose Pref., Numa Pompilius ceremonies were disavouched by Quintus Petilius. 1679 Kn in G. Hickes Spir. Popers 7 Disowning and dissavouching that which sometime we judged our honour to testifie for and avouch.

Disavow (disavou', v. Also 4 dea-, 5 dys-.

[a. F. disavouer (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. des-, Dis-4 + avouer Avow v.¹ In med.L. disavouāre, disadvocāre.]

1. trans. To refuse to avow, own, or acknowledge; to disclaim knowledge of, responsibility for, or approbation of; to disown, repudiate.

ledge; to disclaim knowledge of, responsibility for, or approbation of; to disown, repudiate.

1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. IV. 322 Bobe kyng and kayser and be coroned pope May desauowe bat bey dude. c 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon V. 134 Our fader hath dysavowed vs for the love of hym. 1896 Spenser F. Q. V. V. V. 37 Weary.

Of warres delight. The name of knighthood he did disavow. 1689 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 285 One of his Masters drew profit from it, and the other disavowed it. 1748 Chesterf. Lett. (1792) II. clxxii. 137 Comte Pertingue. far from disavowing, confirms all that Mr. Harte has said. 1749 T. IFFERSON Writ. (1889) II. 212 The Emperor disavowed the concessions which had been made by his governors. 1895 Macaulan Hist. Eng. III. 327 Melfort never disavowed these papers. 1874 Green Short Hist. vi. § 6. 228 The plan was simply that the King should disavow the Papal jurisdiction.

† 2. To refuse to admit or acknowledge as true

To refuse to admit or acknowledge as true

† 2. To refuse to admit or acknowledge as true or valid; to deny. Obs.

1611 Corga., Nier, to denie, disaduow; say nay, gainsay.
1629 Golu. Pract. The. 86 One disanowes him begotten of God; another, borne of Mary.
1624 Ford P. Warbeck iv.
11, Yet can they never.. disavow my blood Plantagenet's.
1665 F. Brooke It. Le Blanc's Trav.
187 Complaining I had sold her a broken stone, which I disavowed.

† 3. To refuse to accept or entertain; to decline.
1629 CHAPMAN FINEMALV.
167 An oil, for whose strength Romans disavow To bathe with Boccharis.
1620 FULLER
1620 They work of the Weight of the California of the California of the Weight of the California of the Weight of the

disavowed; **Disavow edly** (-édli) *adv.*, in a disavowed manner; **Disavow er**, one that disavows

disavowed; Disavow'edly (-edli) adv., in a disavowed manner; Disavow'er, one that disavows (Ash 1775).

1611 COTGR., Niement, a denying, disaduowing, or gainsaying. 1651-3 Jer. Tavior Serm. for Vear 1. 14. 43. No publick or imaginative disavowings... can be sufficient. 1658 R. Ferguson View Eccles. 7 As that great and learned man Mr. Baxter. disavowedly, and with an openess natural to him, doth express himself. 1859 Sat. Rev. 28 Sept. 345/2
The disavowable, but not yet disavowed, agents of Russia.

Disavowal (disavou'al). [f. Disavow v. after Avowal.] The action of disavowing or refusing to acknowledge; repudiation, denial.

1748 Richardson Claritsa (J.), An earnest disavowal of fear, often proceeds from fear. 1828 D'Israeli Char. I. I. v. 114 The disavowal of the acts of a minister three verything back. 1868 E. Edwards Raleigh I. ii. 30 An official disavowal followed in due course.

+ Disavow mance. Obs. rare. [f. Disavow v., after Avowance and OF. desavouance (14th c. in Godef.).] = Disavowal.

21716 South Sern. VI. i. (R.) The very corner-stone of the English Reformation was laid in an utter denial and disavowance of this point (the papal supremacy).

+ Disavowing, disavowal.

\*\*Cornest Remoustrement of This. we can take.\*\*

subst. Disavowing, disavowal.

1648 FARFAX, etc. Remonstrance 33 This .. we can take
to intend no lesse then a plaine dissavouer of this Treaty.

Disavow or 2: see after Disavow v.

to intend no lesse then a plaine dissavouer of this Treaty.

Disavow et?: see after Disavow v.

† Disavow ment. Obs. rare. [f. Disavow v.

+ "MENT: perh. repr. OF. desavouement (14th c. in Godef.)] = Disavowal.

16729 Fiva, His Holiness.. will not press you to any disavowment thereof.

† Disavowry. Obs. [f. Disavow v., after Avowry and OF. desavouerie, desavoury (in Godef.).] The action of disavowing; disavowal.

1886 J. H[arvv] Discoursive Probl. 65 Concerning the general disavory, and discredit of such special matters.

1818 I. H[arvv] Discoursive Probl. 65 Concerning the general disavory, and discredit of such special matters.

1821 BP. Mountagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 498 He disclaymeth it utterly in that disavowry; My Kingdome is not of this world. 1650 B. Discolliminium 9 Christ..thought such a Disavowry.. a sufficient salvo for his act.

Disbalance (disbæ'låns), v. [f. Dis-6 + Balance v.] trans. To disturb the balance or equilibrium of, to put out of balance. Hence Disbalanced, Disbalancing force in them. 1866 Algre Solit. Nat. & Man. v. 252 To.. enlarge existing disbalancements, and intensify the discords already experienced. 1885 Solit. Nat. & Man. v. 252 To.. enlarge existing disbalancements, and intensify the discords already experienced. 1885 Solit. Nat. & Man. v. 252 To.. enlarge existing disbalancements, and intensify the discords already experienced. 1885 Solit. Nat. & Man. v. 252 To.. enlarge existing disbalancements, and intensify the discords already experienced. 1885 Solit. Nat. & V. 7 Feb. 170/2 The disbalanced mind of this particular woman.

† Disbalance, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + balass, Man. & Man. &

† **Disba'lass**, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + balass, 16th c. form of BALLAST v.] trans. To free from ballast or burden; to disburden.

1576 NEWTON Lemnie's Complex. (1633) 170 Man. having disburdened and disbalassed himselfe of his provocative

superfluous Sperme to fetch his breath the better. 1898 G. HARVEY New Letter 14 But now you must lend me patience untill I have disbalased my mind.

Disband (disbænd), v. [ad. 16th c. F. desbander, mod.F. débander; in military sense after It. sbandare (cf. Sp., Pg. disbandar), f. It. banda, F. bande, BAND 5b.3.

In the sense to unbind leasen to leave the state of the

F. bande, BAND sb.3.

In the sense 'to unbind, loosen, let loose, unbend a bow', etc. desbander (also desbender) goes back to 12th c. in OF.: cf. Dissend.

I. trans. 1. To break up (a band or company); to dissolve and dismiss from service (a military or

to dissolve and dismiss from service (a immunity of other force).

1891 GARRARD Art Warre 156 And afterwards disband them in such a place. 1649 Br. Guthrie Mem. (1702) 45

The Marquiss of Huntley... disbanded his Forces. 1701

DE FOR True-born Eng. 1. 148 No Parliament his Army cou'd disband. 1771 Yunius Lett. Ixii. 322 You talk of disbanding the army with wonderful ease and indifference. 1868 Pall Mall G. 23 July 5 The 1st East York Artillery Volunteers. has been disbanded on account of insubordinate conduct. 1878 Bosw. Smith Carthage 72 When Agathocles died, his mercenary troops were disbanded.

† b. To dismiss, discharge, or expel from a band or company. Obs.

† D. To dismiss, discharge, or expel from a band or company. Obs.

1666 J. Yares Ibis ad Caesarem ii. 6 You have fathered vpon mee that bastard, which your selfe disbands. 1666 LD. Orrery State Letters (1743) II. 54 To take notice of my securing and disbanding Langley. 1667 FLAVEL Saint Indeed (1754) 124 Thou art disbanded by death, and called off the field. 1699 DAMPIER Voy. II. 1. 71 After 30 years service a Soldier may petition to be disbanded.

18. 1767 (184)

off the field. 1899 DANTIER Voy. II. 1. 71 After 30 years service a Soldier may petition to be disbanded.

C. rft. (= 4.)

1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (J.), They disbanded themselves, and returned every man to his own dwelling. 1514

SYLVESTER Bethulid's Recewe v. 20 Each, as him listeth, dares him now dis-band. 1563 tr. Hist. Don Fenise 275

Leon disbanded himselfe upon the instant. 1569 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 71 marg., His Army disbands it self. 1885 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. III. 1252 They paid ... so much respect to William's authority as to disband themselves when his proclamation was published.

† 2. To let loose, turn off or out, dismiss from union or association, send away. Obs.

1604 Earl Streing Autora iv. (R.), What savage bull disbanded from his stall, Of wath a signe more inhumane could make? 1698 Br. Mountagu App. Catar II. ii. 114

M. Mountagu .. hath disbanded them from their shelter. 1643 MILTON Dirores vii. (1851) 37 And therfore by all the united force of the Decalogue she (the wife) ought to be disbanded, unlesse we must set marriage above God and charity. 1715 II. Pancirollus' Rerum Mem. I. II. x. 90 They disband all Trouble and Anxiety from the pensive Mind. 1790 J. B. MORDON West India Islands 108 Her husband .. took the .. little ones into his own protection, and disbanded their vile mother.

† 3. To break up the constitution of, dissolve, disintegrate. Obs.

† 8. To break up the consutution of, dissorve, disintegrate. Obs.

1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth III. II. (1723) 176 That a Quantity of Water sufficient to make such a Deluge was created.. and, when the Business was done, all disbanded again and annihilated. 1793 W. Roberts Lookeron Ivi. (1794) III. 31 The very elements of civilization have been destroyed in a moment, and society itself disbanded.

II. intr. (for reft.)

4. To break up as a body of soldiers, to cease

4. To break up as a body of soldiers, to cease to be a band or company; to break rank, fall into

to be a band or company; to break rank, fall into disorder, disperse; to leave military service.

1598 Barrer Theor. Warres II. i. 28 Shewing them...how to disband, and how to fall into troupes. a 1608 Sir F. Vere Comm. 8, I commanded our men not to disband, but pursue them. 1612 Speed Hist. Gl. Brit. vi. xiv. § 12. 92 The rest disbanded, turned their backes, and fied toward the desert. 1794 De Foe Mem. Cavalier (1840) 200 They began to disband, and run every way. 1838 Alibon Hist. Europe (1849-50) III. xiii. § 30. 26 The troops... openly threatened to disband. 1858 MacAullay Hist. Emp. III. 268 Feversham had ordered all the royal army to disband.

+5. To break up into its constituent parts, dissolve: to separate, retire from association. Obs.

had ordered all the royal army to disband.

† 5. To break up into its constituent parts, dissolve; to separate, retire from association. Obs.

1633 G. Herbert Temple, Assurance vi, When both rocks and all things shall disband. 1649 Jez. Taylor Gi. Exemp.

1. viii. 81 He makes a confident resolution ... though the purpose disbands upon the next temptation. 1697 Collier Ess. Mor. Subj. 1. (1709) 117 They [Men of Honour] should throw up their Fortune; and Disband from Society.

Hence Disbanded ppl. a., turned loose out of their ranks; disordered; scattered or dispersed; dismissed; Disbanding vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1611 Cotta., Desbandade, a disbanding; a cassing of whole troups, or companies of souldiours. — Desbandal, disbanded. 1638 Markham Souldier's Accid. 15 The Sergents are... to leade loose and disbanded fyles of Shot in Skirmish. 1641 Nicholas Papers (Camden) 18 Letters... touchinge the disbandinge of the Scottishe Armie. 1679-88 Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II 4 Jas. II (Camden) 36 To... 2,159 13 9 d... paid .. for the disbanding tax for the county of Leicestr. 1689 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) I. 547 The house of commons had the late disbanded judges before them. 1712 ARBUTHNOT John Bull III. iii, A poor disbanded officer. 21890 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xxiv. V. 170 He admitted it to be necessary for him to give his assent to the disbanded soldiers of the army... spread over the country.

Dishandment (disherndment). [f. prec.

Country.

Disbandment (disbændment). [f. prec. + -MENT: cf. F. debandement (1701 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The action or fact of disbanding or dispersing; dismissal from corporate existence. 1700 Lond. Gas. No. 5875/2 Full Pay allowed .. for doing Duty after Disbandment. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 182 The very recent disbandment of that body-guard of popery the Jesuits. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. II. II. III. (1848)

97 The august Assembly . . dare nowise resolve, with Mirabeau, on an instantaneous disbandment and extinction. 1864 Daily Tel. 3 Sept., The disbandment of the Basingstoke Rifles.

Daily Tel. 3 Sept., The disbandment of the Basingstoke Rifles.

† **Disbandon**, v. Obs. rare. [By-form of Disband v. after Bandon.] = Disband.

1640-1 Kirkendbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk. (1855) 48 Thair sogers are disbandoning for want of manteanment. 1641 Earl. Monwouth tr. Biondi's Civill Warres 1. 74 The King wit unto him to disbandon his forces.

† **Disbank**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-7 c + Bank sb.1] intr. (for refl.) To pass over its banks or borders; to overflow, to debord.

1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 218 The River Zuama, which disbanks as Nile do's.

† **Disbar**, v.1 Obs. [f. Dis-1 + Bar v.: cf. OF. desbarrer, mod. F. debarrer to unbar: see Debar.]

trans. To exclude, shut out, prevent, stop; = Debar v.

DEBAR v. 1555 GOLDING Ovid's Met. x. (1593) 255 Then Neptunes impe her swiftnesse to disbarre, Trolld downe a tone-side of the way one apple of the three. 1571 — Calvin on Ps. To Rdr. 10 Too the intent all vaunting myght bee disbarred the further of. 1598 BARRET Theor. Warres IV. iv. 114 To disbarre all odds and inconveniences.

Disbar (disbā'1), v.2 [f. DIS- 7 + BAR sb.1]

1. trans. To expel from the bar; to deprive of the status and rejullesse of a harrister.

1. trans. To expel from the bar; to deprive of the status and privileges of a barrister.

1633 R. Verney in Verney Papers (1853) 157 He is to be degraded in the universitie, disbarred at the innes of court.

1868 Edin. Rev. XLVIII. 495 In his Utopia such practisers would be disbarred.

1868 Wharron Law Lex., Disbarring, expelling a barrister from the bar, a power vested in the benchers of the four inns of court, subject to an appeal to fifteen Judges.

1871 Daily News 15 Apr. 2 In the event of a barrister being disbarred. the Judges may revise and reverse the decrees of the berithers.

12. To deprive of bars or that which bars. Obs.

1536 N. WALLINGTON in Ann. Dubtrasia (1877) 33 When all forts are disbarr'd Of Battlements, of Gunnes, and Bulwarkes marr'd.

1526 D. Barbarbarise, v. rare. [f. DIS-6 + Bab-

**Disbarbarize**, v. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Barbarize] a. trans. To free from barbarism; = Debarbarize. b. intr. (for ref.) To cease to be

barbarous; to lay aside barbarism.

1803 W. Tavior in Ass. Rev. I. 362 A new proof that benevolence alone disbarbarizes the savage. 1805 bid. III.

1822 The slave-coast began from that period to disbar-

†**Disbark** (disbā·1k), v.¹ *Obs.* Also 6–7 -barke, 7-8 -barque. [ad. F. desbarquer (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. débarquer, f. des-, DI8- 4 + barque BARK sb.2: cf. It. sbarcare.] = DEBARK v.1, DI8-

Darm.), mod.F. dibarquer, f. des., DIB- 4 + barque BARK sb.2: cf. It. sbarcare.] = DEBARK v.1, DIB-EMBARK. 8. trans.

1858 Act 5-6 Edv. VI, c. 14 § 12 If he., there do disbark, unlade and sell the same. 1632 Lithgow Trav. v. 187 That in the night, they should have entred the Haven, disbarke their men, and scale the walles. 1792 Royal Proclam. 20 Oct. in Lond. Gas. No. 4605/1 [To] be.. carried.. to the Port.. and there to disbarque and sell the same. 1792 Port Odyss. XI. 22 We.. Disbark the sheep, an offering to the gods. b. intr. (for refl.)

1858 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. II. viii. 37 b, From Constantinople into Italy, where I disbarked to go to Rome. 1659 HACKE Collect. Orig. Voy. (1699) IV. 16 Being now got to Leghorn.. I there disbarqued. 1842 Manning Unity of Church 1. iv. 107 We read that he 'disbarking from the ship with great joy, hastened to see St. Polycarp.

Hence Disbarking vbl. sh.

1898 FLORIO. Sbarcamento, an vinshipping, a disbarking, a landing. 1683 J. GLANVILL Voy. to Cadis. 33 [To] finde a landing place fitted for our disbarkeing.

Disbark, v.2 Also 6-7-barke, 7-barque.

[f. DIS-7 a + BARK sb.1: cf. DEBARK v.2] trans.

To divest of the bark, strip the bark off (a tree), decorticate; = DEBARK v.2.

1898 FLORIO 1st Fruites 86 The forreyne knyfe doothe disbarke it. 1657 Austen Fruit Trees 1. 102 If we disbarke a bough or branch where sap is up. 1797-1803 Fostra in Life & Corr. (1846) 1. 176 Oaks cut down, disbarked and embrowned by time. 1812 Sporting Mag. XXXIX. 192 Disbarking those whose tops they [rabbits] cannot reach.

b. To strip off (bark).

1609 Gate Lang. Unl. x. § 109 marg., The hard rinde (outward bark which may be disbarked) is without.

Hence Disbarked ppl. a., divested of bark; Disbarked 1. 1761 Holland Pilipy 1. 541 Neither doth the tree Adrachne find any hurt or offence by disbarking. 1657 Austen Fruit Trees 1. 137 This bough may be cut off below the disbarked place. 1732 Bradley Fam. Dict. s.v. Tree, The pricking and disbarking of the Roots.

Disbarment (disbārmēnt). [f.

and disparring of the koots.

Disbarment (disbā:ment). [f. DISBAR v.² +
-MENT.] The action of disbarring a barrister.

1866 Sat. Rev. XIII. 639/2 Appealing... against the
Benchers' sentence of disbarment. 1874 Daily News 5 Dec.,
As he means to appeal against their order of disbarment,
he should include in that appeal their order for disbarment.
† Disbarse, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-5 + BASE
v.¹: cf.ABASE, DEBASE.] trans. = DEBASE.
a 1892 Greene Alphonsus Dram. Wks. Il. 56 First I will
die in the thickest of the foe Before I will disbase mine
honourso. 1601 B. Jonson Poetaster II. i, Before I disbased
[v.r. disbast] myself, from my hood and my farthingal to
these bum-rowls and your whale-bone bodice.

Disboautify, v. rare. [DIS-6.] trans. To
undo the beautifying of, deprive of beauty.

1577 STANYHUEST Descr. Irel. in Holiushed VI. 5 The
women have an harsh and brode kind of pronuntiation..

which dooth disbeautifie their English above measure.

† Disbecome, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+Become v. III.] trans. To misbecome; to be unbefitting for or unworthy of. Hence Disbecoming ppl. a., un-

or unworthy of. Hence Disbeco ming ppl. a., unbecoming, unbefitting.

1632 Massinger & Field Fatal Dowry v. ii, [Lest] your compassion. Move you to anything that may disbecome The place on which you sit. a 1639 W. Whately Prototypes II. xxix. (1640) 163 No calling..can so much disbecome a man, or reproach and abase him.. then this of having no calling. thid. II. xxxiv. (1640) 174 This forgetfulnesse.. is a most disbecomming vice.

Disbealian (1211)

**Disbelief** (disb/ $\Pi \bar{r}$ f). [f. Dis- 9 + Belief.] The action or an act of disbelieving; mental rejection of a statement or assertion; positive un-

belief.

1672 WILKIMS Nat. Relig. I. iii. (R.), Those who will pretend such kind of grounds for their disbelief of any thing.

2 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), Our belief or disbelief of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. 1696 WHISTON Th. Earth III. (1722) 277, I have, I think, just reasons for my Disbelief. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest vii, Your good sense, Adeline, I think, will teach you the merit of disbelief. 1865 LECKY Rationalism I. i. 12 A disbelief in ghosts and witches was one of the most prominent characteristics of scepticism in the seventeenth century. 1874 CARPENTER Ment. Phys. II. XX. (1879) 699 [They] will drift away into either vague unbelief or absolute disbelief.

Tripheliower (disbylify). 2. [f. DIR- 6 + Br.

**Disbelieve** (disb*t*lī·v), v. [f. Dis- 6 + Be-

1. trans. Not to believe or credit; to refuse credence to: a. a statement or (alleged) fact: To reject the truth or reality of. (With simple obj. or obj. clause.)

nobj. clause.)

1644 [see Disbelieving below]. 1678 Cudworth Intell.

Syst. 18 (R.) There have been doubtless in all ages such as have disbelieved the existence of any thing but what was sensible. 1712 Spect. No. 527 P.2 People will be as slow and unwilling in disbelieving scandal, as they are quick and forward in believing it. 1795 Souther Yoan of Arc. 1. 77

That misgiving which precedes belief In what was disbelieved and scoff of at. late For folly. 1864 J. H. Newman Apologia 162 Did Henry VIII. disbelieve Purgatory? 1879 Carenter Berner Ment. Phys. 1. x. \$2 (1879) 395 It does not rest with any man to determine what he shall believe what he shall disbelieve. 1876 Browning La Saistas 68 He disbelieves In the heart of him that edict which for truth his head receives.

b. a person in making a statement.

1609 Bentley Phal. 273 Plutarch disbelieved Phanias.
1836 HALLAM in Edin. Rev. XLIV. 2 There would be no instorical certainty remaining, if it were possible to disbelieve such a contemporary witness as Sir Thomas More.

2. absol. or intr.

1735 Young Centarr i. Wks. 1757 IV. 106 Eve doubted,

25. ADSOL. OF intr.

1755 YOUNG Centaur i. Wks. 1757 IV. 106 Eve doubted, and then eat..most of Eve's daughters first taste, and then disbelieve. 1795 SOUTHEY JOAN of Are in. 188, I feel it is not possible to hear and disbelieve. 2818-60 WHATELY Commonfl. Bk. (1864) 48 It is very evident that the opposite to credulity is scepticism, and that to disbelieve is to believe.

3. intr. with in: Not to believe in; to have no

Tally W. Ind. Sketch-bk. I. 172 He disbelieves in the glowing changes of colour in the dying dolphin. 1836 Mss. Browning Aur. Leigh v. 739, I disbelieve in Christian pagans, much As you in women-fishes. 1869 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xii. 222, I do not altogether disbelieve in the story. believe in the story.

Hence Disbelieving vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; Dis-

belie vingly adv., in a disbelieving manner; with disbelief.

disbelies.

1644 HAMMOND Pract. Catech. (I.), The disbelieving of an eternal truth of God's.

1893 Chicago Advance 22 June, Hester shook her head disbelievingly, but Daisy rattled on.

Disbeliever. [s. prec. + -er. 1.] One who disbelievers or refuses belief; an unbeliever.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUR Devont Ess. 1. viii. § 2 (R.) The incredulous and disbelievers of the facility of this medium.

1748 WATTS (I.), An humble soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the disbeliever out of the church.

1799 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856 I. 64, 1 am not a disbeliever in these things, but that story is not among the credible ones. 1818 Whewell. in Todhunter's Acct. (1876) II. 26 He attacks disbelievers, but has very little to say to mere unbelievers.

Disbench (disben), v. [f. DIS-7c+BENCH sb.]

ay to mere subelievers. **Disbench** (disbenf), v. [f.Dis-7c+Bench sh.]
†1. trans. To remove or displace from a bench

or seat; to unseat. Obs.

1607 SHAKS. Cor. 11. ii. 75 Sir, I hope my words dis-bench'd you not?

you not?

2. To deprive of the status of a bencher; to strike off the name of (a person) from the roll of the senior members of the Inns of Court.

1874 Observer 2 Aug., After a long deliberation they decided to disbench Dr. Kenealy. It was further intimated that if the publication of the Englishman was continued. as heretofore, the Benchers might have to consider the necessity of disbarring him.

Hence Disberohment, the fact or process of disbarables (nemes a)

disbenching (sense 2). 1874 [see DISBARMENT].

1874 [see DISBARMENT].

† **Disbe'nd**, v. Obs. [f. DIS-6 + BEND v.: cf. OF. desbender, var. of desbander in same sense.]

trans. To unbend (e.g. a bow), relax, let loose.

1607 EARL STIRLING Jul. Cesar III. ii. Chor., As libertie a courage doth impart, So bondage doth disbend, els breake the heart.

1622 Lithgow Trav. x. 488, I Organize the Truth, you Allegate the Sense, Disbending cominous defects, in your absurd pretence.

+ Disbind, v. Obs. rare. [Dis. 6.] trans.

To unbind, to loose.

a 1638 Mens Disc. Matt. vi. 9 (1672) I. 12 How dare we disbind or loose our selves from the tye of that way of agnizing and honouring God?

[f. Dis-7 b.] trans.

agnizing and honouring God?

Dis bi shop, v. nonce-wd. [f. Dis-7 b.] trans.
To deprive of episcopal office or dignity.

133 Abr. Sandys Serm. (1841) 43 He is easily dealt withal if he be disbishopped.

158 ABP. SANDYS Serm. (1841) 43 He is easily dealt withal if he be disbishopped.

† **Disblame**, v. Obs. [a. OF. desblasmer, blamer, f. des- (DIS- 4) + blasmer to BLAME.]

trans. To free from blame, acquit, exculpate. Hence **Disblaming** vbl. sb., exculpation.

c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus II. Prol. 17, I., pray yow mekely, Disblameth me yf ony word be lame. For as myn auctor seyde so sey I. 1631 Celestina vt. 75 Thou hadst come to disblame and excuse thy doings. 1638 BAKER IT. Balzac's Lett. III. (1654) 79 But to disblame both of us, I beseech you hereafter to have more care of my modesty. 1636 FINETT For. Ambass. 240 (T.) His humble request but of one quarter of an hour's audience for his disblaming. **Disblock**, v. rare. [f. DIS- 7 C + BLOCK sb. 4 c, d.] trans. To remove (something) from the block (or head) on which it is placed.

1665 J. WILSON Projectors I. Dram. Wks. (1874) 224 Do

block (or head) on which it is placed.

1665 J. Wilson Projectors 1. Dram. Wks. (1874) 224 Do you not observe, sir, how hard he wrings his brows, to the manifest hazard of disblocking his periwig?

Disbloom, v. [f. Dis-7 a + BLOOM sb.] trans.
To deprive of bloom. Hence Disbloomed ppl. a.
1884 STEVENSON Old Mortality in Longm. Mag. IV. 76
A faint flavour of the gardener hung about them [the grave-diggers], but sophisticated and disbloomed.

† Disboard, v. Obs. rare. Also 7 disbord. [a. OF. desborder (mod.F. déborder) (in various senses), f. des- (DIS- 1) + bord, BOARD.]

1. intr. = DISEMBARK.

7615 CHAPMAN Odyss. XIV. 486 They streightly bound me, and did all disbord To shore to supper, in contentious rout.

2. To pass outside or over the border or edge.

2. 10 pass outside or over the border or edge.

Cf. Debord v. 2.

1725 Bradley Fam. Dict. s.v. Shoeing, If the Foot be very narrow let the Shoe disboard without the Hoof.

Disbody (disbo'di), v. [f. Dis-7 + Body sb.]

trans. = Disembody. Hence Disbo'died ppl. a.,

trans. = DISEMBODY. Hence Disbo'died ppl. a., disembodied.

1646 J. Hall Poems 38 Come, Julia, come ! let's once disbody what Strait matter ties to this and not to that. 1668 GLANVILL Lux Orient. 143 (T.) They conceive that the disbodied souls shall return. and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared air. 1734 WATTS Relig. 7mv. (1789) 9 Ten thousand tongues Of hymning seraphs and disbodied saints. 1870 Lowell Cathedral Poet. Wks. (1879) 448 We cannot make each meal a sacrament, Nor with our tailors be disbodied souls.

† Disbo'gue, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-6+stem of EM-BOGUE, perh. after Sp. desbocar = desembocar to disembogue, f. des- = DIS 1+boca mouth: the corresp. Fr. is déboucher: see DEBOUCH.] intr. =

corresp. Fr. is déboucher : see DEBOUCH.] intr. =

1600 HAKLUYT Voy. (1810) III. 302 The current of the Bay of Mexico, disbogging betweene the Cape of Florida and Hawana. 1628 Hobbes Thucyd. (1822) 25 Near unto it disbogueth into the sea the lake Acherusia.

nt distogueth into the sea the lake Acherusia.

Disboscation. [ad. med. L. disboscātiōn-em (Du Cange), f. Dis- 4 + med.L. boscus, boscum wood.] The clearing away of woods; the conversion of wooded land into arable or pasture.

1736 Dict. Rust. (ed. 3), Disbossation, a turning of Woodground into Arable or Pasture. Hence 1727 in Bradley Fam. Dict.; 1764 in Balley (folio, ed. Scott); 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

Disboscom (disbusym) on [Disposition] turning

**Disbosom** (disbu zəm), v. [Dis- 7 c.] trans. To disburden one's bosom of; to unbosom; to

10 disburden one's bosom of; to unbosom; to confess. Hence Disbo'soming vbl. sb. 1844 Browning Colombe's Birthday 1. Poems 1887 II. 185 This prompt disbosoming of love. 1868 — Ring & Bk. III. 614 Home went Violante and disbosomed all. + Disbou'nd, v.1 Obs. rare. [f. Dis- I + BOUND v.1] trans. To separate by boundaries. 1861 Ainsworth Annot. Pentat. Lev. 1812 Separated, in Greeke disparted (or disbounded) you from all the nations.

**Disbound**, v.<sup>2</sup> [f. Dis-7c+Bound sb.<sup>1</sup>] intr.
To exceed beyond its bounds. (Cf. DISBANK, DISBOARD 2.)

DISBOARD 2.)

1843 E. Jones Poems, Sens. 4 Event 39 The company multiplies, the space disbounds.

Disbourgeon, obs. form of DISBURGEON.

Disbowel (disbau'el), v. In 5 dysbowalyn.

[f. DIS- 7 a + BOWEL sb.] trans. To take out the bowels of, eviscerate; = DISEMBOWEL. lit. and fig. c1440 Promp. Pars. 122 Dysbowalyn, eviscero, exentero.

1891 Spenser Ruins of Rome 383 A great Oke.. halfe disboweld lies aboue the ground. 1708 Wilson, etc. tr. Petronius Arbiter 75 The Cook that had forgotten to disbowel the Hog. 1711 LUTTRELL Brief Ret. (1857) VI. 704

His body has been disbowelled, and put into pickle.

D. To take out (bowels or viscera).

1891 R. W. Tancred 4 Gismunda v. i. in Hall Dodsley.

1501 R. W. Tancred & Gismunda v. i. in Hazl. Dodsley VII. 83 Thus was Earl Palurin Strangled unto the death, yea, after death His heart and blood disbowell'd from his breast. Hence Disbowelled ppl. a., Disbowelling

201. 50.

C1440 Promp. Parv. 122 Dysbowalynge, evisceracio.
1680 Lond. Gas. No. 1508/4 A most Curious and Excellent
way of Preserving Dead Bodies, from Putrefaction...without Disbowelling, seer-cloathing, mangling or Cutting any

part thereof. a 1719 Addison tr. Hornce Wks. (1758) 146
Nor the disbowell'd earth explore In search of the forbidden
ore. 1871 Rossetti Poems, Burden of Nineveh ii, 'Twas
bull, 'twas mitred Minotaur, A dead disbowelled mystery. **Disbrain** (disbrē<sup>1</sup>n), v. [f. Dis- 7 a + Brain
sb.] trans. To deprive of the brain; to dash out
the brains of; to remove the brain from. Hence Disbrained ppl. a.

Disbrained ppl. a.

1631 Celestina xx. 196 What cruelty were it in me, he dying disbrained, that I should live pained all the daies of my life? 1884 Nature XXX. 260 If the cerebrum were removed...disbrained and decapitated animals manifested much stronger reflex movements.

Disbranch (disbra'ns), v. [f. Dis- 7 a + BRANCH sb.: cf. OF. desbrancher, -chir (in Godef.), f. des- (Dis- 4) + brancher, f. branche BRANCH sb.]

BRANCH sb.]

1. trans. To cut or break off the branches of; to

1. trans. To cut or break off the branches of; to deprive or strip of branches.

1878 Art of Plasting 13 If the trees be great... ye must disbranch them afore ye set them agayne. 1680 Surflet Countrie Farme III. xivi. 517 It is best to disbranch and prune trees when the sap beginneth to rise vp into them. 1719 London & Wise Compl. Gard. 1x. i. 279 Peas that are disbranched, bear a more plentiful Crop than others. 1889 G. G. A. Murray Gobi or Shama xiv. 282 The fury of the explosion had uprooted and disbranched the.. trees.

2. To cut or break off, as a branch; to sever. 1605 Shaks. Lear Iv. Ii. 34 She that herself will sliver and disbranch From her material sap, perforce must wither And come to deadly use. 1611 Spring Paid. 18. viii. § 38 (R.) That duke-dome. disbranched from France since the year eight hundred eighty-fiue, was againe rent away. 1796 Land Let. Wisk. (1840) 14, I conjecture it is 'disbranched' from one of your embryo hymns. 1865 Swinders Atalanta 126 All this flower of life Disbranched and desecrated miserably.

+ 3. intr. To branch off, spring out of. rare.
1682 PEACHAM Compl. Gent. 162 Cavendish: out of which familie disbranched that famous Travailer, Master Thomas Cavendish.

Hence Disbranched 201. a., Disbranching

Hence Disbra nched ppl. a., Disbra nching

2616 Surfl. & Markh. Country Farme 401 This disbranching must be done in the decrease of the Moone. 1843

Zoologist I. 305 An old disbranched fir.

† Disbrother, v. Obs. nance-wd. [Dis-7b.]

trans. To undo the brotherhood of; to make no longer brothers.

longer brothers.

1632 MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. L. (1623) 75 Nothing did difference them, but their Religion, whereof. they never argued, that they might not dis-brother themselues.

† Disbu'ckle, v. Obs. rare. [DIs-6.] trans.
To undo the buckling of, to unbuckle, draw apart.

1562 PHAER Ænid IX, Armes disbukling seuerall wayes [diversaque brachia ducens].

Disbu'd (disbuyd) v. [f. Dis. 7.0.4 Bup.ch]

Disbud (disbv'd), v. [f. Dis- 7a + Bud sb.] trans. To remove the buds of; to deprive of (superfluous) buds.

(superfluous) buds.

1737 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. 2. v. Disbudding, Peaches, Apricocks, etc. are. idisbudded, that the remaining Branches may be the better preservid. 1861 DELAMER F.I. Gard. 167 Disbud dog-rose stocks, leaving only those buds to shoot, on which you intend to insert your bud. 1882 Garden 14 Jan. 28/2 To prevent our Cherries and Plums from being entirely disbudded we are obliged to use a considerable amount of powder and shot every year.

soudded we are obliged to use a considerable amount of cowder and shot every year.

Hence **Disbu'dding** vbl. sb.; **Disbu'dder**, one

who disbuds.

1725 Bradley Fam. Dict. s. v. Peach, The disbudding or nipping .. consists in taking away the useless Branches, and such as are found to be irregularly scituated. 1765 EARL OF HADDINGTON Forest-trees of Such disbuddings and prunings as I have advised. 1888 Wood Farmer's Friends & Foes 47 The bullfinch .. acting the part of a pruner and disbudder.

nasbuader. **Disburden**, -burthen (disbö'ıd'n, -bö'ıð'n),

v. [f. Dis- 7 + Викоки, Виктики sb.]

1. irans. To remove a burden from (the bearer);

1. trans. To remove a burden from (the bearer); to relieve of a burden. lit. and fig.

1231-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 20. § 3 The Kynges Highnes.. coveting to disborden this realme of the seid great exaccions and intollerable charges of annates. 1276 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 40, I am disburthened and eased of many cares and troubles. 1681 Dayden 5/p. Friar 1v. i, You know, she disburthened her conscience this morning to you. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) II. 111. 155 To ease and disburden the hive of its superfluous inhabitants. 1863 Geo. Eliot Romola 1. xvii, The need she felt to disburden her mind. 1276. The Ship having disburdened her selfe of 70 persons.. set forward. 1881 A. FISHER Fynd. 19 Gulls are not the only birds that disburden themselves of their prey when pursued. 1840 DICKENS Old C. Shop iii, Having now disburdened himself of his great surprise, the schoolmaster sat down.

2. trans. To get rid of (a burden); to discharge, unload.

unload.

a 136 Sidney (J.), Though by my thoughts I've plunged Into my life's bondage, I yet may disburden a passion. 1663 J. Davies tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass. 31 Obliging strangers to disburthen in the City all the Merchandises which pass through it. 1713 Addison Cato 1. vi, Lucia, disburden all thy cares on me. 1801 SOUTHEY Thalaba v. iii, A desert Pelican. Her load of water had disburthen'd there. 1838 Life Planter Jamaica (ed. 2) 149 Obtaining an excuse for disburdening his wrath upon her.

b. reft. To discharge or empty itself; to fall as a river. Also fig.

a river. Also fig.

1600 J. Pory tr. Leo's Africa 11. 333 This small river...
disburdeneth it selfe into the sea not farre from the citie.

2647 STAPVLTON Juvenal 231 The port of Hostia, where Tiber disburdens it self into the Tyrrhene sea. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng. I. iii. 65 A new generation of men. who could no longer disburden themselves on Normandy.

8. intr. (for refl.) To unload, to discharge its

108G.

10

Orfano, That drowning-place.

Disburdened, -burthened, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED l.] Freed from burden.

1598 Florio, Scarico, free, quit, discharged, disburthened.

1593 J. Stephens Salyr. Ess. 133 Verses proceed from a disburthened braine.

1772 Fletcher Logica Genev. 11 The disburdened clouds begin to break.

1893 G. Downes Lett.

Cont. Countries 1. 506 Two or three disburthened vehicles.

1856 Bryant Poems, Ages xxv, With glad embrace The fair disburdened lands welcome a nobler race.

Disburdening, -burthening, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING l.]

as prec. + ING I.]

1. A freeing from burden; discharge; unloading.
1381 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 415 Towardes
the disburdening of the ffee farme. 1644 MILTON Areof.
(Art.) 61 This is not. the disburdning of a particular fancie.
1709 STRYPE Ann. Ref. I. ii. 55 For the disburthening of
their consciences.

their consciences.

† 2. That which is discharged; a discharge. Obs.

\*\*r886 Ethiopian Adv. Heliodorus 7 (Jod.) A valley, that
receives the inundations and disburdenings of Nilus.

\*\*Disburdening\*, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING 2.]

That disburdens.

That disburdens.

That disburdens.

1836 THREWALL Greece II. xi. 34 Solon .. met the reasonable expectations...by his disburdening ordinance.

Disburdenment, -burthenment. [f. DISBURDEN v. + -MENT.] The act or process of disburdening; the fact of being disburdened.

1838 BENTHAM Ch.-Eng. Pref. 35 Whether any such disburdenent shall be attempted.

1849 BOO. ELIOT A. Bade xi. He had never yet confessed his secret to Adam, but now he felt a delicious sense of disburthenment.

+ Disburgeon, v. Obs. rare. Also 7 -gen.

[f. DIS- 7a + BURGEON sb.] trans. = DISBUD.

Hence Disburgeoning vbl. sb.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 533 For disburgening of vines, and clensing them of their superfluous leaves. Ibid. 538

Not .. to disburgen or deffoile altogether such trees.

Disbursable (disbūrisāb'l), a. [f. DISBURSE v.+-ABLE.] Capable of being disbursed.

1885 G. MEREDITH Diana I. xiv. 291 Anecdotes also are portable .. they can be carried home, they are disbursable at other tables.

at other tables.

† **Disbursage.** Obs. rare. [f. as prec. +-AGE.]
The act of disbursing; disbursement; expenditure.
ryar STRYPE Eccl. Mem. II. xxix. 490 An account..of the
payment, and disbursage and discharge of the same. **Disbursatory** (disb@rsatori), a. [f. L. type
\*disbursare: see next, and -ORY.] Characterized
by or given to disbursing.

\*disbursāre: see next, and -ORY.] Characterized by or given to disbursing.

1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char. vi. 161 Fenton, the least capable of the three suitors to be disbursatory.

Disburse (disbū's), v. Also 6 -bourse, -bource, -bursse. [orig. disbourse, a. OF. desbourser(13thc. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. debourser, in same senses, f. des., DIS-4 + bourse purse. Afterwards assimilated to L. bursa, as if repr. a L. \*disbursāre. Cf. DEBURRE, DISPURSE.]

1. trans. To pay out or expend (money); to pay or defray (costs, expenses).

disbursed the greatest charge thereof.

o. To pay for or on account of (anything). rare.

1866 Merc. Marine Mag. VII. 73 Commission on cash advanced to disburse the ship, 5 per cent.

d. absol. To make disbursement.

1818 J. Stephens Satyr. Ess. 12 Each alike constraines The hunger-bitten Client to disburse. 1836 Davenant Wits IV. ii, Sir.. you must disburse. For gold is a restorative. Mod. He has disbursed liberally in support of the cause.

12. fg. and transf. To spend, give out or away.

1833 Shaks. Lucr. 1203 And all my Fame that lives disbursed be To those that live and thinke no shame of me.

1861 Qualles Argalus 4 P. (1678) 32 In a whispering language, he disburs'd His various thoughts. 1842 FULLER Holy 4 Prof. St. 11. xix. [b] 126 He had rather disburse hille at the present. 1871 Grew Anal. Plants 1. 1. § 40. (1682) 8 The said Sap being disbursed back into all the seminal Root.

Hence Disbursed ppl. a.; Disbursing vbl. sb.

Hence Disbursed ppl. a.; Disbursing vbl. sb.

and ppl. a.

1364 GOLDING Fustine 35 (R.) He demanded to have the Vol. III.

disbursing of the mony himselfe. 1611 Cotga., Desbourse, disbursed, laid out of a purse. 1615 G. Sandys Trav. 1. 61 His incomes are great, his disbursings little. 1826 Merc. Marine Mag. V. 173 These are deposited .. in charge of the .. disbursing agent.

† Disburse, 5b. Obs. [f. prec. vb.: cf. OF. desbours (16th c. in Littré).] = DIBBURSEMENT. To be in disburse, to be out of pocket.
1608 Machin Dumb Knight v. ii, Come, there is Some odd disburse, some bribe, some gratulance Which make you lock up leisure. 1688 Scalent Exchanges 186 Lest on the one hand he be in disburse, on the other, in cash for his Principal. 1716 S. Sewall Diary 8 Feb. (1882) III.
73 [He] offers to be his Quota towards this Disburse. 1742 De Foe's Towr Gt. Brit. 1. 288 The annual Rent.. would abundantly pay the Publick for the first Disburses. 1762 Elphinstow tr. Martial II. Ixiii. 117 Of wealth in love luxuriant the disburse!

Disbursement (disbūrisment). [f. DISBURSE

Disbursement (disbū isment). [f. Disburse v. + -MENT: cf. F. desboursement (16th c. in Hatz.-

v. + -MENT: cf. F. desboursement (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), now deb..]

1. The action or fact of disbursing.

1. The action or fact of disbursing.

1. The action or fact of disbursementes... is not allwayes soe...plentifull, as it can spare soe greate a somme togither.

1. The constant of the replanting of Ireland.

1. Trav. (1760) I. 245 Upon any... extraordinary disbursement, the cause of the difference in the account must be carefully entered.

1. The difference of the difference of the disbursement, the cause of the difference on the account must be carefully entered.

2. That which has been disbursed.

2. That which has been disbursed; money paid

out; expenditure.

1637 Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 148 This is the whole disbursement for this yeare 1607. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India II.

1v. ix. 294 The surplus of receipts above disbursements.
1847 GROTE Greece II. xxviii. (1862) III. 52 The visitors, whose disbursements went to enrich the inhabitants of

Disburser (disbō'rsar). [f. Disburse v. + -ER l.] One who disburses. Also fig.

5. 1811 Spread Hist. Gl. Brit. 1x. xxiv. 297 The sparing of money by the grand disbursers. 1660 W. Secker Nonsuch Prof. 409 Faith is the great receiver, and love is the great disburser. 1746 Gev. Assembly Rec. (1838) 86 Mr. Dalrymple was appointed receiver and disburser of said money. 1881 Times 2 May 11/3 The military disbursers knew they had drawn more than the audit testified to.

Disburthen: see Disburden.

Disbury (disbe'ri), v. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Bury v.] trans. To release from a buried condition; to disentomb. disinter. Hence Disburied 201. a.

v.] Frans. 10 release from a buried condition, a result of disentomb, disinter. Hence Disburied ppl. a. 1835 Lyrron Rieszi n. iii, Disburied secrets. 1865 — Str. Story II. 238 The quartz was shattered by the stroke, and left disburied its glittering treasure.

Disbutton (disburt'n), v. rare. [f. Dis- 6 or 7 a + Button sb. or v.] trans. a. To deprive of buttons. b. To undo the buttons of, to unbutton.

1833 G. H. Bouchton in Harper's Mag. Apr. 700/2 His eldest son... was disrobed and disbuttoned. 1887 Twin Soul I. vii. 58 As the Spartan boys kept their foxes under their waistcoats, defying the world to disbutton them.

Dis-Byronize: see Dis-6.

DIS-Byronize: see DIS-6.

Disc, a current variant spelling of DISK.

† Disca'binet, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-7 +
CABINET.] trans. To divulge or disclose, as the
secrets of a cabinet.
1658 Million (title), The Cabinet-Council, containing the
chief Arts of Empire, and Mysteries of State, discabineted
in Political and Polemical Aphorisms, grounded on Authority and Experience. By the ever renown'd Knight Sir
Walter Raleigh.

Discasce (disk2/d2) in [f. Discasce (disk2/d2)]

Discage (disk? dz), v. [f. Dis-7c + Cage sb.] trans. To release or let out as from a cage; to uncage.

to uncage.

x649 G. Daniel Trinarch., Hen. V, ccxxvii, Trampling
the Mud of mixed Brains discag'd From double fence. 1872
Tennyson Gareth & Lynette 19 Until she let me fly discaged to sweep In ever-highering eagle-circles up To the
great Sun of Glory.

Discal (diskäl), a. [f. L. disc-us Disk +-Al.]
Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a disk;
discoid.

1848 R. HILL in Gosse Nat. in Jamaica (1851) 345 The exceedingly discal character of the extremity. 1883 in Syd.

**Discalceate** (diskæ lsi<sub>l</sub>e't), ppl. a. and sb. [ad. L. discalceāt-us unshod, barefooted: see next.] A. ppl. a. Unshod, barefooted; spec. applied to

A. ppl. a. Unshod, barefooted; spec. applied to certain orders of friars and nuns, 1658 J. Burbury Hist. Christine, Q. Swedland 103 The.. present of 25 great bottles of wine, which the Queen caus'd to be given to the Carmelite discalceat Nuns. a 1667 Jer. Taylor Reverence due to Altar (1848) 51 Justin Martyr.. saith that the Gentiles when they came to worship were commanded.. to be discalceate. 1715 M. Davies Althen. Brit. I. Pref. 37 Unless.. some of the discalceat Mercenary Troops.. stay behind. 1861 Neale Notes on Dalmatia, etc. 180 Originally written by a Discalceate Carmelite.

B. sb. A barefooted friar or nun.
1866 Wooderad St. Terrss 11. xvii. 118 Ten Covents of

B. sb. A barefooted friar or nun.

1669 Woodbead St. Tersa II. xvii. 118 Ten Covents of Discalceates. 1706 tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C. II. 11. xi. 440 From the Carmelites came the Congregation of those whom they call Discalceates.

† Discalceate, v. Obs. rare—0. [f. discalceate.ppl. stem of L. discalceare to pull off the shoes, f. DIS-4+calceare to shoe, calceus a shoe.]

1632 COCKRAM, Discalceate, to put off ones Shoes.

1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr.

DISCANONIZE.

Discalceated, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED l.]

DISCALCEATE ppl. a.

1639 W. SCLATER Worthy Commun. Rew. 15 In those hotter climates [they] went discalceated, and without shoes. 1635 FULLER Ch. Hist. vi. vii. 364 The discalceated Nunnes of the Order of S. Clare. 1762 tr. Busching's Syst. Geog. V. 145 The Lutheran churches and convents here are the church of the discalceated. 1836 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) II. 120 But thirteen 'fervent virgins' shall dwell there, discalceated (that is, sandalled, not shod).

+ Discalceation. Obs. [n. of action from L. discalceation used by the Jews and other Nations of the Shoes, esp. in token of reverence. a 1638 Meder Reverence God's Ho. Wks. (1672) II. 347 An allusion. to that Rite of Discalceation used by the Jews and other Nations of the Orient at their coming into Sacred places. 1669 Gale Cri. Gentiles 1. II. ix. 138 The Pythagorean mode of discalceation, or putting off the shoes, at entrance into the Temple.

Discalced (diskæ'lst), ppl. a. [as if from a vb. \*discalce, repr. L. discalceā-re + ED. Cf. DISCHAUCE.] = DISCALCEATE ppl. a.

1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 130 They are called Carmes discalced, or bare footed Friers. 1700 Rycaut Hist. Turks III. 264 The King... walked in Procession... to the Church of the Franciscans discalced. 1867 Lady Hermeter Cradle L. ix. 233 Carmel is the head-quarters of the Discalced Carmelites. 1868 Catholic Dict. 265 The Carmeliter reform both of men and women, instituted by St. Teresa, is also discalced. The discalced Augustinians (Hermits) were founded by Father Thomas of Jesus, a Portuguese.

† Discale, v. Obs. [f. di-= DIs- 7 a + SCALE sb.] trans. To deprive of the shell or scales.

1658 Mouver & Benner Health's Improv. (1746) 271 Each of them [crevisees and shrimps] must be discaled, and clean picked with much pidling. 1661 Lovell Hist. Anim. 4 Min. 192 To be sodden in milk till they be tender, being first discaled, and the long gut pulled out.

† Discalender. 1667 Wareshouse Fire Lond. 84 Which Sept. ..let it be Discalend

**Discale:nohe dron.** Cryst. [f. Di-2 + Sca-

Discale:nohe dron. Cryst. [f. D1-2+SCA-LENOHEDBON.] (See quot.)

1898 Gunney Crystallogr. 63 A double twelve-sided pyramid, the faces of which are symmetrically arranged with respect to each of the seven planes of the hexagonal type of symmetry... is called the discalenohedron.

+ Discameration. Obs. rare-1. [n. of action from L. type \*discamerāre, f. D18-6+L. camera chamber.] = DISINCAMERATION.

1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals II. III. 200 Clement the ninth was never to be perswaded to the discameration of Castro.

+ Discamp (diskæmp), v. Mil. Obs. [ad. It. scampare, with substitution of the full form of the prefix dis- for s-: cf. DEOAMP.]

1. intr. To raise or break up a camp; to depart from a place of encampment; to decamp. Also fig.

Also fig.

1579 Ferron Guicciard. (1618) 213 After which accident. they discamped secretly in the night to go to Quiercy. 1652 URQUHART Fewel Wiss. (1834) 211 Fidelity, fortitude, and vigilancie, must needs discamp, if Mammona give the word. 1693 — Rabelais III. xxxvii. 311 He was about discamping.

2. trans. a. To remove or abandon (a camp).

b. To force (any one) from a camp, force to aban-

2. 17ans. 8. 10 remove or abandon (a camp).

b. To force (any one) from a camp, force to abandon a camp.

1574 Hellowes Guenara's Fam. Ep. (1577) 272, I command you to leave your armour, to discamp your camp.

1606 Holland Sueton. 25 No enemie put he ever to flight, but he discamped him and draue him out of the field. 1658 J. Coles Ir. Cleopatra vii. 140 He discamped his Army, and marched to meet Ariamenes.

Hence Discamping vbl. sb.

1579 Fenton Guicciard. 11. (1599) 84 The King departed with his army before day, without sound of trumpets, to couer his discamping as much as he could. 1611 Cotore., Descampement, a discamping.

† Discandy. v. Obs. rare. (Also 7 erron. discander.) [f. Dis-6+Candy v.] intr. To melt or dissolve out of a candied or solid condition.

1606 Shaks. Ant. 4 Cl. 111. xiii. 165 By the discandering of this pelletted storme. Ibid. 11. v. xii. 21 The hearts... to whom I gaue Their wishes, do dis-Candie, melt their sweets On blossoming Casar.

† Discanon, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-7c+Canon sb.] trans. To exclude from the canon.

1608 2nd Pt. Def. Reasons Refusal Subscription 218 He acknowledgeth arguments more forcible...to discanon those bookes.

Discanonize. v. [f. Dis-6+Canonize.]

bookes.

Disca nonize, v. [f. Dis-6+Canonize.]

† 1. trans. To exclude from the canon. Obs.
1605 Surcliffe Briefe Exam. xviii. 87 We discanonize no book of canonicall scriptures. 1638 Chillingw. Relig. Prol.
1. ii. § 38. 67 Divers books must be discanonized. 1650 Fisher Rustick's Alarm Wks. (1670) 289 Dis-Canonizing all others save such as are in your Bibles, called Canonical.
2. To undo the canonization of.
1797 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. XXIV. 521 They are discanonizing the heroes of religion, and raising altars to the apostles of philosophy.

Hence Discanonization.
1811 Shells in Dowden Life (1887) I. 151 The dis-

1811 SHELLEY in Dowden Life (1887) I. 151 The disanonisation of this saint of theirs is impossible. Discant, variant of DESCANT.

Discapacitate (diskapæ sitett), v. rare. [f. Dis- 6 + Capacitate.] trans. To deprive of capacity, to incapacitate.

capacity, to incapacitate.

1660 Z. Cropton Fastening Peter's Fetters 38 Circumstances attending themselves, and discapacitating them unto the Act. 1825 LAMB Biog. Mem. Liston Misc. Wks. (1871) 406 An unavoidable infirmity absolutely discapacitated him for tragedy.

† Discapitation. Obs. rare. [n. of action from Rom. descapitare, OF. descapiter, for L. decapitare: see DB-I. 6.] = DECAPITATION.

1787 W. MARSHALL Norfolk II. 332 Whether it be a universal faculty belonging to flies.. to live in a state of discapitation.

versal faculty belonging to files.. to live in a state of discapitation. **Discard** (diskā'ıd), v. [f. DIS-7c+CARDsb.; cf. OF. descarter (see DECARD); Sp., Pg. descartar (Minsheu 1599), It. scartare (for \*discartare) 'to discard at cards' (Florio 1598).] trans.

1. Cards. To throw out or reject (a card) from the hand. Also absol.

the hand. Also absol.

In whist, etc., applied to the action of playing a card from one of the two remaining suits when not able to follow the lead and not trumping.

1501 FLORIO 2nd Fruites 69 Let vs agree of our game. goe to, discarde. 1680 COTYON Gamester in Singer Hist. Cards 265 By discarding the eights, nines, and tens, there will remain thirteen cards. 1744 HOVIE Pignet 49 After he has discarded he cannot alter his discard. 2816 SINGER Hist. Cards 238 The player. discards three inferior cards. 1862 CAVENDISH Whist (1870) 33 YOU weaken a suit by discarding from it. 1870 HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle, Whist 8.

2. To cast off, cast aside, reject, abandon, give UD.

22. 10 Cast off, cast aside, reject, abandon, give up.

1598 Florio, Dare nelle scartate.. to fall among ill companie, as a man would say among such as are discarded from others. 1603 Holland Platarck's Mor. 2206, I was very much angry and offended that I was so discarded and left out. 166a J. Davies tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass. 81 Sentiments of shame and honesty.. are quite discarded by the Muscovites. 1775 Swift Let. on Eng. Tongue Wks. 1751. I. 191 Many gross improprieties, which however authorised by practice.. ought to be discarded. 1764 Reid Inquiry ii. \$6. 100 They discarded all secondary qualities of bodies. 180a Mar. Eddworth Moral T. (1816) I. x. 87 He had displeased his friends, and had been discarded in disgrace. 1826 Sir B. Brode Psychol. Ing. I. 1. 25 We have...discarded our faith in astrology and witches. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 200 It is generally so warm that the miners are glad to discard most of their clothing.

† b. To cast or force away (from another). rare. 1596 Spenser F. Q. v. v. 8 He that helpe [i.e. her shield] from her against her will discarded.

† c. To divest, rid, or free (any one) of; also reft. Obs. rare.

1656 S. Holland Zara (1710) 73 The more peaceful Souls larel discarded of their Angelies.

† C. To divest, rid, or free (any one) of; also refl. Obs. rare.

1656 S. Holland Zara (1719) 73 The more peaceful Souls [are] discarded of their Anxieties. 1738 Gentleman Instructed (ed. 10) 293 (D.). I only discard myself of those things that are noxious. 10id. 492 (D.) The old man's avarice discarded him of all the sentiments of a parent.

3. To dismiss from employment, service, or office; to cashier, discharge.

a 1566 Sidney (J.), These men. were discarded by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding. 1668 Luttrell. Briof Rel. (1857) I. 472 A soldier haveing spoken base words. was whipt, and the next day. discarded. 1712 Swrifty. 10. Stella 9 Jan., My man. is a sad dog; and the minute I come to Ireland I will discard him. 1858 Buckle Civills. (1873) II. viii. 573 Having discarded the able advisers of his father, he conterred the highest posts upon men as narrow and incompetent as himself.

† b. With double object: To dismiss or banish (a person) from (a place). Obs.
1650 W. Brough Sacr. Princ. (1659) 66 Lest I be disgraced and discarded The Palace and Presence for ever. 1670 Walton Lives I. 48 A Person of Nobility. was at this very time discarded the Court, and justly committed to prison.

Discard, 3b. [f. prec. vb.]

1. Cards. a. The act of discarding or rejecting a card from the hand. b. The card so rejected.

1. Cards. a. The act of discarding or rejecting a card from the hand. b. The card so rejected.

1744 [see Discard v. 1.] 1778 C. Jones Hoyle's Games Impr., Piquet 119 In order to capot the Elder-hand, you are to make a deep Discard, such as the Queen, Ten, and Eight of a Suit. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER Correct Card Gloss., Discard, the card you play when you cannot follow suit, and do not trump it. 1878 H. H. GIBS Ombre 22 Having placed his discard on the pool dish, he takes from the Stock a number equal to his discard. 1885 PROCTOR Whist viii. 97 Your original discard indicates your shortest suit if trump strength is not declared against you.

2. That which is discarded, an offcast. rare.

1832 STEVENSON Across the Plains 297 In the brothel the discard of society.

Discarded (diskā:ided), ppl. a. [f. DISCARD

v. + · ED <sup>1</sup>.]

1. Cards. Thrown out from the hand.

1. Cards. Thrown out from the hand.

a 1631 Donne Serm. xxxviii. 377 We have seen in our age
Kings discarded and . the discarded Cards taken in again
and win the Game. 1816 SINGER Hist. Cards 239 The dealer
for whom the discarded cards count.

2. Cast off, rejected; dismissed from employment, discharged.

1505 SHAKS. John v. iv. 12 Welcome home againe discarded faith. 1718 Freethinker No. 76 P 2 A discarded
Servant has it in his power to dishonour his Master or Mistress. 1849 MACOLUAY Hist. Eng. II. 13 The wisdom and
virtue of the discarded statesman. 1875 Jowett Plato
1. 69 We have again fallen into the old discarded error.

Discarder (diska 2da1). [f. as prec. + -EB 1.]

Discarder (diskā:1dəx). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]
One who discards or rejects.
1880 Buston Q. Anne II. x. 158 That eccentric discarder of conventionalities.

† **Discardinate**, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 6 + L. cardin-em hinge + -ATE<sup>3</sup>: cf. L. cardināt-us hinged.] trans. To unhinge, 1658 Benlowes Theoph. v. xviii, Canst Motion fix? count Sands?. Discardinate the Sphears? **Discarding** (diskā rīdin), vbl. sb. [f. Discard v. + -ING !] The action of the verb Discard.

1. Cards. The rejection or throwing out of a card from the hand. Also attrib.

1893 Prele Chrom. Edw. 1(1829) I. 129 Since the King hath put us among the discarding cards, and as it were turned us with deuces and treys out of the deck. 1894 Caren Huartés Exam. Wits viii. (1596) 112 To know..the skill of discarding. 178 C. Jones Hople's Games Impr., Piquet 119 By which Manner of discarding, you have a Probability of scoring fifteen Points for your Quint in Diamonds.

2. Rejection, abandonment; dismissal from employment, discharge. In quot. 1840 concr. That

ployment, discharge. In quot. 1840 concr. That

which is discarded.

which is discarded.

1660 T. M. Hist. Independ. IV. 55 A hot-spur zealot...

whose ambition made old Nol lay him aside as dangerous, and that dishonourable discarding created him a desperate Enemy to the Cromwelian...name. 1663 J. SPENCER Prodicts (1665) 306 The discarding of that rash Principle. 1840 BROWNING Sordello VI. 444 Then subject... to thy cruce the world's discardings.

Discardment. rare. [f. DISCARD v. + -MENT.]

The action of discarding; rejection, abandonment. 1844 N. Brit. Rev. I. 395 Their discardment by the Hindús as religious authorities.

\*\*Discardment\*\*. Obs. rare. [f. DISCARD v. + - MENT.]

† **Discardure.** Obs. rare. [f. Discabd v. +

+ DISCE TARRAY.

-URE.] = prec.

1780 HAYTER Hume's Dial. II. 38 In what shape does it constitute a plea for the entire discardure of religion?

Discare: see Dis-9.

Discarg, -carge, obs. var. DISCHARGE.

+ Discarnate, a. Obs. rare. [ad. late L. type discarnāt-us (for L. dē-carnāt-us: see DE-I. 6), L. DIS- 4 + carn-em tiesh, carnāt-us fleshy; cf. It. (di)scarnato, Sp. descarnado, OF. descarné, mod.F. décharné.] Stripped of flesh.

1661 GLANVILL Van. Dogm. 143 A memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and discarnate bones. f. Dis- 4 + carn-em flesh, carnāt-us fleshy; cf. It.

So + Disca rnated ppl. a., deprived of 'flesh' or bodily form, disembodied: the reverse of incarnated. Obs.

1738 EARBERY tr. Burnet's St. Dead I. 66 Jesus went thro' all, for he went to the Region of Humane Souls, and being discarnated, he was a living rational Soul, like to a humane

† Discarve, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- I + CARVE.]

To dissect.
1541 R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg., Procede in dyscaruynge almoste vnto yleon where as the gut begynneth

**Discase** (diske<sup>1</sup>'s), v. arch. [f. Dis- 7 a + Case sb.] trans. To remove the case or covering of; to uncase, unsheathe, undress. Also intr. (=refl.)

Hence Disca sed ppl. a.

1996 Bell Surv. Popery I. III. ii. 07 Fell upon his discased sword. 1610 Shars. Temp. v. i. 85 Fetch me the Hat, and Rapier in my Cell, I will discase me, and my selfe present As I was sometime Millaine. 1823 Lank Reflect. Pillory, Discase not, I pray you. 1883 B. Nicholson in New Shaks. Soc. Trans. (1880-2) 343 Having discased himself of his doublet and vest.

† Disca sk, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 7 c + CASK.] trans. To take out of the cask.

trans. To take out of the cask.

16:5 G. Sanvor Trav. 239 No Tunny is suffered to be sold at Venice, vnlesse first discaskt, and searcht to the bottome.

Discaste (disku'st), v. nonce-vvd. [f. DIS-7c+Caste.] trans. To cause to lose caste.

183: Sat. Rev. No. 1323. 318 With the deliberate and formal purpose of discasting idolators.

Discastle: see DIS-7c.
+Discastler, v. Obs. Also 4 deskater, 5 descater, 8 dis-scatter. [In ME. de-scater, f. F. de-, des- (DB-6, DIS-1) + SCATTER; the prefix being subsequently conformed to L. dis-, dis-] trans. To scatter abroad, disperse. Hence Dispattered ppl.a. subsequently conformed to L. dis-, di-.] trans. To scatter abroad, disperse. Hence Discattered ppl.a. c 1325 Poem Times Edw. II, 315 in Pol. Songs (Camden) 337 Hit is so deskatered bothe hider and thidere. 2496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) v. viii. 206 Woo be to the sheperdest hat thus descateren. the flocke. 1597 Daniel Civ. Wars vi. lxxvi, The broken remnants of discattered [ed.1717] dis-ecattered] power. 2613-8 Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 32 Petty revolts made by discattered troupes. 2628 Barthwait Arcad. Pr. II. 43, I begunne to recollect my discatered senses.

Disceas(e, -cees, etc., obs. ff. Decease, Disease.

Disceas (e, -cees, etc., obs. ff. Decease, Disease. Disceat, -ceipte, -ceit, obs. ff. Deceit. Disceaue, -ceiue, etc., obs. ff. Deceite, etc. † Disceaue, -ceiue, etc., obs. ff. Deceive, etc. † Disceaue, -ceiue, etc., obs. ff. Deceive, etc. † Disceaue, -ceiue, etc., obs. ff. Deceive, etc. † Disceaue, -ceiue, obs. [ad. L. discēd-ère to separate, deviate. (Usually fig.) Hence Disceading vbl. sb. 1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. 247 They who onely discede from this exact rule. 1665 Hooke Microgr. 30 One part of the said Cork would approach and make toward the stick, whereas another would discede and fly away. Ibid. 36 This Discealing of the heat in glass drops by the.. cooling Itradiations.

Discede, obs. (bad) form of DECIDE.

Discence, Discend, etc., obs. ff. DESCENCE, DESCEND, etc.

Discension, -tion, obs. ff. Descension, Dis-SENSION.

Discent, obs. var. of DESCEND.

1618 W. PARKES Curtaine-Dr. (1876) 14 If any vice arise from the Court.. it immediately discents to the Cittie. 1659 MACALLO Can. Physick 37 The wandering discenting

Discent, obs. form of Descent, Dissent.

Discopt (dise pt), v. rare. [ad. L. discept-āre to contend, debate, decide, determine, f. dis- (Dis-2, 3) + captāre to try to catch, catch at, strive after,

2, 3) + captare to try to catch, catch at, strive after, etc.] intr. To dispute, debate; to express disagreement or difference of opinion, to 'differ'.

1653 GAULE Magastrom. 27 It is God that thus discepts with you.

1818 T. L. PERCOCK NIGHtmare Abbey xi. 150 Fermit me to discept. 2825 BROWNING Master Hugus of Saxe-Gotha xiv, One dissertates, he is candid; Two must discept,—has distinguished; Three helps the couple, if ever yet man did.

1868 — Ring & Bk. x. 1350, I try it with my reason, nor discept From any point I probe and pronounce sound.

Discept, obs. form of DECEIT.

Disceptation (disepte: fan). arch. Also 4-7 decept-, 6 dyscept-, 6-7 descept-, 7-dissept-, 4-6 -acio(u)n. [a. F. disceptation (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. disceptātion-em, n. of action f. disceptāre: see

Ad. L. disceptation-em, n. of action f. disceptare: see DISCEPT.] Disputation, debate, discussion.

1388 WYCLIF Rom. xiv. 1 Take 3e a syk man in bileue, not in deceptaciouns [Gloss. or dispeticiouns] of thoughts. 1589 MORE Dyalogs in. Wks. 203/1 Our formar dysceptacion and reasonyng, had betwene vs before his departyng. 160s FULBECKE Pandectes 15 The Emperour. did cause a ... generall assemblie of estates to be held for the disceptation, and deciding of this doubt. 1670 WALTON Lives Wks. 1793 I. 65 These unhappy disceptations between Hooker and Travers. 1795 MAGENS Inswrances II. 565 Such Controversy shall be decided by the Arbitration of good and honest Men. who shall decide the Affair in such Manner as that no Damage may happen to the Owner during the Time of Disceptation. 1833 Sir W. Hamilton Discuss. (1852) 118 Their subtlety in philosophical disceptations. † Discepta tious, a. Obs. rare. [f. prec.: see -008.] Disputatious; controversial. 168a D'URFEY Buller's Ghost 99 Buzzing Whimseys warm'd the Addle Part of his disceptatious Noddle. † Disceptator. Obs. rare. [a. L. disceptator, agent-n. f. disceptare to debate, DISCEPT.] A disputer, debater, controversialist.

disputer, debater, controversialist, 2683 Cockeram, Disceptator, a Iudge in a matter. 2683 Cockeram, Disceptator, a Iudge in a matter. 2683 BLOUNT Glossogr., Disceptator.. also he that argues of disputes. 2675 J. SMITH Chr. Relig. Appeal 1. 29 Thinquisitive disceptators of this Age.. who with their alter cation and Ergo's had turned out of their Creed the Americation and Ergo's had turned out of their Creed the Americation and Ergo's had turned out of their Progenitors. † Disceptatorial, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. type

\*disceptători-us (f. disceptător: see prec.) + -AL.]
Pertaining to disputation or controversy.
18to Bentham Packing (1821) 141 What with ratiocinatory, or at least disceptatorial cunctation.

+ Discerption. Obs. rare. Erroneous form of

DISCEPTATION.

1402 Act. Dom. Conc. 298 (Jam.) For the discepcione of the Kingis leigis be aulde summondis.

the Kingis leigis be aulde summondis.

Discoptre, var. of DIS-SCEPTRE v.

+ Discorebrate, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 6 + L. cerebr-um brain + -ATE 3. Cf. decerebrize.] trans.

To deprive of the brain; to disbrain.

154 GANTON Pleas. Notes III. viii. 121 For the discerebrating of his Knights head.

Discern (dizēm), v. Also 4 disserne, 4-7 discerne, 5-6 des-, dyscerne, 6 dysserne. See also Decern. [a. F. discerner, in OF. also disserner (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. discern-ère to separate, distinguish, determine, f. Dis- 1 + cernère to separate. In early times sometimes confused with DECERN, which in OF. also appears as des-

+1. trans. To separate (things, or one thing from

The separate (things, or one thing from another) as distinct; to distinguish and divide.

1430 Lydg. Min. Poems (1840) 87 (Mātz.) Pictagoras.

Fonde first out. y., a figure to discerne Theyre lyff here short, and lyff that is eterne. 1533 More Answ. Poysoned Bk. Wks. 1050/2 Our sauiour would not discerne & deuide fayth from the woorke, but sayth that the faith it selfe was the woorke of god. 1549 COVERDALE Erasm. Par. 1 Yohn 48 It is not the sacramentes that discerne the children of God from the children of the devyll; but the puritie of lyfe, and charitie. 1614 R. TAILOR Hog hath bast Pearl IV. in Hazl. Dodsley XI. 481 That precious gem of reason, by which solely We are discerned from rude and bruish beasts. 1645 Userse Body Div. 39 That so he might be discerned from all things created. For nothing is like unto God.

2. To recognize as distinct; to distinguish or separate mentally (one thing from another); to perceive the difference between (things). arch.

separate mentally (one thing from another); to perceive the difference between (things). arch.

1483 Caxton G. de la Tour Hiv, By the knowyng of it they shalle.. discerne the good fro the euyll. 1551 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 20 b, To discerne the truthe from that whiche is false. 1599 FULKE Heshin? Parl. 363 If we discern the two testaments, the promises are not the same. 1611 Bible 2 Sam. xiv. 17 As an Angel of God, so is my lord the king to discerne good and bad. 1727-38 GAY Fables 1. x, Can he discern the different natures? 3. H. N. EWMAN Parch. Serm. I. xvii. 257 Like men who have lost the faculty of discerning colours. 1837-9 HALLAM Hist. Li. IV. iv. v. § 38. 172 We discern good from evil by the understanding. 1836 Ruskin Praterita I. vi. 109 Not having yet the taste to discern good Gothic from bad.

3. intr. To perceive or recognize the difference or distinction; to make a distinction; to distinguish or discriminate between. arch.

guish or discriminate between. arch.

13.. E. B. Allit. P. C. 513 Wymmen. bat .. Bitwene be stele and be stayre disserne nost cunen. c 2400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 103 Pai .. can discerne betwix gude and euill. 1233 Coverdalle Each. xxii. 26 They put no dyfference betwene the holy and vnholy, nether discerne betwene the clene and vnclene. 1652 Hobbs Leviath. 11. xix. 97 One that cannot discerne between Good and Evill. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 255. P 5 Some Men cannot discern between a noble and a mean Action. 1841 Myers Cath. Th. 111.

§ 5. 18 The spiritual mind .. discerns and separates between the things which differ in excellence.

4. trans. To distinguish (one thing or fact) by

4. trans. To distinguish (one thing or fact) by the intellect; to recognize or perceive distinctly. (With simple obj., or clause expressing a proposi-

(With simple obj., or clause expressing a proposition.)

13.. Curzor M. 15066 (Gött.) Cum nu forth vr sauueour, we haue discernd [3 MSS. desired] be, bu es right king of israel, qua sum be soth can se. c.1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 2145 Than may men wel by this ordre discerne. That thike moevere stabul is and eterne. 1529 More Dyaloge 1. Wks. 164/2 If.. ye coude not make your audience to discerne the truthe. 1642 Wilkins Math. Magich. 10. (1648) 41 Hence also may wee discerne the reason why fetc.]. 1667 Milton P. L. I. 326 His swift pursuers from Heav'n Gates discern Th' advantage. 1679 L. Addison First State of Mahumadism 126 If we look into the condition of Christianity... at the time... we shall discern it miserably shaken and convuls'd. 1736 BUTLER Anal. 1. V. 124 We do not discern how food and sleep contribute to the growth of the body. 1850 TENNYSON In Mem. Ixviii, I wake, and I discern the truth. 1861 M. PATTISON Ess. 1. 33 Incapable of discerning where their true interest lay.

b. intr. or absol.

c 1374 Chaucer Troylus III. Prol. 9 (Harl.) In heuene and helle and erthe and salte se Is felt pi myght If pat I wol descerne. 1818 MULGATER Positions III. 9788 Young Love Fame iv. (1757) 110 Compton, born o'er senates to preside, Deep to discern, and widely to survey.

c. intr. To have cognizance, to judge of.
a 1628 BACON Hen. VII, Wks. (1860) 353 This court of Star-chamber. discerneth. of forces, frauds, crimes various of stellionate, and the inchoations .. towards crimes capital .. not actually committed. 1633 Bp. HALL Hard Texts, N. T. 135 Is there nobody, thinkest thou, that can discerne of truth, but thou and thy followers? a 1649 Winthroo New Eng. (1853) I. 380 The magistrates .. discerned of the offence clothed with all these circumstances.

5. trans. To distinguish (an object) with the eyes; to see or perceive by express effort of the powers of vision; to 'make out' by looking, descry, behold.

c 1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1131 Wyndowe...was ther noon,

powers of vision; to make out by looking, descry, behold.

c 1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1131 Wyndowe..was ther noon, Thurgh which men myghten any light discerne. 1548 HALL Chron, Rich. 111, so A bekon w' a greate lanterne..which maie be sene and discerned a great space of. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. v. 12 The smoak was.. so thick, as we could hardly discern one another. 1738 Berkeley Alciphy. 1. § 10 The best eyes are necessary to discern the minutest objects. 1848 TENNYSON Lord of Burleigh 42 Till a gateway she discerns With armorial bearings stately. 1860 Tyndall Clac. 11. xvii. 317 We could discern no trace of rupture [in the ice].

† b. intr. or absol. Obs. rare.

c 1384 CHAUCER H. Fame 11. 401 (Fairf. & Bodl. MSS.)
Or elles was the aire so thikke That y ne myghtle) not discerne [Caxt. that I myght it not decerne]. a 1649 Winthrop New Eng. (1853) Il. 72 It was frozen also to sea so far as one could well discern. Ibid. II. 81 There was such a precipice as they could scarce discern to the bottom.

C. trans. To distinguish or perceive distinctly by other senses. rare.

by other senses. rare.

1378 Banister Hist. Man v. 7x Sundry portions of sinewes... scattered onely to discerne annoyaunce at any tyme offred. 1865 Geo. Elior Romala I. x, His ear discerned a distressed childish voice crying.

tyme offred. 1862 Gro. ELIOT Romola 1. x, His ear discerned a distressed childish voice crying.

¶ 6. Formerly sometimes used for DEGERN.

1404 FABVAN Chron. VII. 549 We. pronounce, dyscerne and declare, the same kynge Rycharde. 10 be. vnable.. and vnworthy to the rule and gouernaunce of the foresayd realmys. 1533 Coverdate Lord's Supper Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 449 It pertaineth not to every private person to judge and discern, who ought to be admitted. 1553 Foxe A. 4 M. 770 b, We do.. discerne, deme, and tudge the same to be committed to y .. custodye of such person or persons as his maiesty shall apoynte. 1596 Dalkymple to be among the hindmost Iles of Schytland.

Discern (dizē'm), sb. rare-1. [f. DISCEEN v.]

The act of discerning; discernment, perception. 1830 W. Phillips Mt. Sinai 11. 582 Afront was stationed, facile of discern, An orb immiscible of mist profound.

Discernable, var. of DISCERNIBLE.

+ Discernance. Obs. [f. DISCEEN v. + -ANCE: perh. from a French original.]

1. Distinction, difference.

1. Distinction difference

2. Discernment, discrimination, judgement.

2. Discernment, discrimination, judgement.

2. Discernment's Passenger (N.), He. manifesteth, that either he hath but a blinde discernance, or that in wisedome he is inferiour to a woman.

Discernant. rare. [a. F. discernant, pr. pple. of discerner to DISCERN.] One who discerns or

discriminates.

z8as Southey in Q. Rev. XXVIII. 35 These persons were called the discernants.

**Discerner** (dizē:mai). [f. Discern v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which discerns, discriminates, or

One who or that which discerns, discriminates, or perceives: see the verb.

1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 274 To be vynteners, discerners, and tasters of the same. 1539 Cranmer Heb. iv.

12 The worde of God.. is a discerner of the thoughtes and of the intentes of the herte. 1613 Shans. Hen. VIII, 1. i.

132 Twas said they saw but one, and no Discerner Durst wagge his Tongue in censure. 1718 Streets Spect. No. 515 P.2, I am too nice a Discerner to laugh at any, but whom most other People think fine Fellows. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 292 Discerners of characters... who would have known our future great men.

15 in example 16 disprint 1 of the Street Spect. Also 6-18 disprint 1 of the Street Spect.

Discernible (dizā mǐb'l), a. Also 6-8 discernable, (7 discerneable, decerneable). [orig. a. F. discernable, f. discerner; after middle of 17th c. conformed to the L. form discernibilis, f. discernère to Discenn: see -BLE.]

1. Capable of being discerned; perceptible: 8. by the sight: Visible, that can be descried.

1. Capable of being discerned; perceptible: 8. by the sight: Visible, that can be descried.

1.50. T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. Pref., If the godly hadde then sought any discernable forme with their eies. 1597

HOOKER Tract. 4. Serm. in Eccl. Pol. v. Lvvii. (1617) 363

When I behold with mine eyes some small scarce discernable Graine or Seed. 1632-6a Haylin Cosmogr. 11. (1682) 112 The Cathedral easily discernable by Mariners as they sail along. 1748 Anson's Voy. 1. v. 43 It is scarce discernible at the distance of ten leagues. 1866 Geo. Elior F. Hols ii, There was the slightest possible quiver discernible across Jermyn's face.

1. b. by other senses. 2012.

F. Holt ii, There was the slightest possible quiver discernible across Jermyn's face.

b. by other senses. rare.

1664 Hoore Microff. 212 Nor did it cause the least discernable pain. 1684-5 Boviz Min. Waters 83, I did not find.. the Purging Springs.. to have any discernible Acidity. 1794 G. Adams Nat. 4 Exp. Philos. II. xiii. 67 A discernible weight. 1866 Gro. Eliot F. Holt xxx, The buzz and tread and the fitfully discernible voices.

c. by the understanding.

1680 Sanderson Serm. I. 142 Hypocrisic is spun of a fine thred, and is not easily discernable, without very diligent examination. 1660 Jer. Taylor Duch. Dubit. I. v. rule iv. 1 When we are in a perceived, discernible state of danger. 1754 Edwards Freed. Will 1. iv. (ed. 4) 22 That discernible and obvious course of events. 1865 E. V. Neale Anal. 74. 4 Nat. 181 Under all their differences there would be discernible a principle of unity.

† 2. Distinguishable (from something else). Obs. (Cf. Discern v. 2.)

1601 R. Johnson Kingd. 4 Commun. (1603) 2 If. any man affirme that true Judgement cannot be severed from true valour, yet ordinarily the one doth appeere more discernable from the other in divers subjects. 1670 Walton Lives III. 220 He never [laboured].. to get glory to himself; but glory only to God: which intention, he would often say, was as discernable in a Preacher, as a Natural from an Artificial beauty.

† 3. actively. Capable of discerning. Obs. rare.

1602 Danell Panegyric to King Ixvii, God.. Hath...

framed thy heart Discernable of all apparencies.

Hence Discernable of all apparencies.

discernible.

1729 BAILEY vol. II, Discernibleness, visibleness. 1881

J. CAIRES Unbelief 18th C. vi. 270 The concession he makes as to the discernibleness of Creation. 1850 J. H. STIRLING Gifford Lect. ix. 160 Discernibleness involves negation. We should not know what warmth is, were there no cold.

Discernibly (dizōːmiDli), adv. Also 7 -ably. [f. prec. + -17 ².] In a discernible manner or degree; perceptibly.

1643 T. Goodwin Trial Christian's Growth 67 Christians doe not grow discernably till after some space. 1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 364 Its taste is more discernably nitrous. 1736 Butler Anal. 1. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 48 Whether... a righteous government be not discernibly planned out. 1766 Lee in Phil. Trans. LVI. 103 The filtered liquors were not discernibly different in colour and taste. 1839 Foster in Life 4 Corr. (1846) II. 368 Revealed discernibly through the solemn mystery.

Discerning (dizōːmin) which ff Degradate

**Discerning** (dizā·min), vbl. sb. [f. DISCERN v. +-ING l.] The action of the verb DISCERN (q.v.); distinction, discrimination; intellectual perception, discernment.

discernment.

1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. XXIV. 1, By the inwarde wyttes to have decernynge. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 123 b, The discernynge of true reuelacyons... from false illusyons. 1644 Milton Judgm. Bucer Wiss. 1738 1. 275 If it be in man's discerning to sever Providence from Chance. 1712 STELLE Spect. No. 149 F.4 If they are Men of discerning, they can observe the Motives of your Heart. 2828 T. MITCHELL Aristoph. I. 85 It asks not his nicer discerning To observe letc. 1. bserve [etc.].

**Discerning**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.] That discerns (see the verb); distinguishing, dis-

That discerns (see the verb); distinguishing, discriminating, perceiving; esp. (of persons or their minds, etc.) Having or showing discernment; quick in intellectual perception; penetrating. 1608 D. T. Ess. Pol. 4 Mor. 49 b, Directed.. by a better discerning wisdom. 1680-3 SOAME & DRYDEN IT. Boileau's Art of Poetry III. 801 A glance, a touch, discovers to the wise; But every man has not discerning eyes. 1911 ADDISON Spect. No. 261 P o Before Marriage we cannot be too inquisitive and discerning in the Faults of the Person beloved. 1981 Cowper Conversation 373 True modesty is a discerning grace, And only blushes in the proper place. 1840 MACAULAY Ess., Clive (1854) 531/3 Every discerning and impartial judge will admit, that there was really nothing in common. + b. Separating, dividing: cf. DISCERN 2. 1. Obs.

1660 JER. TAYLOR Worthy Commun. ii. § 1. 119 Are we improved by the purification of the discerning flames?

Discorningly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a discerning manner; with discernment.

1634 M. Sandys Prudence 74 (T.) Memory discerningly and distinctly reverts unto things. 1727 Garth Pref. Ovid (1810) 419 These two errours Ovid has most discerningly avoided. 1850 Kingsley Alt. Locks Pref. (1870) 99 That they may judge discerningly and charitably of their fellow-men. 1866 Geo. Eliot F. Holt v, Here his large eyes looked discerningly through the spectacles.

**Discernment** (dizā mměnt). [f. Discern v. + -MENT. Cf. F. discernement (17th c. in Hatz.

+ MENT. Cf. F. discernement (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. a. The act of discerning or perceiving by the intellect; intellectual perception or apprehension. 168. in Somers Tracts II. 340 Leading me to a right Discernment of the present Condition into which we are now brought. 1749 Butler Serm. Wks. 1874 II. 174 Reason tends to and rests in the discernment of truth. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 277 The savage. has a quicker discernment of the track than the civilized man. 1888 FARRAR Early Chr. II. 536 A power of critical discernment.

b. The faculty of discerning; discrimination, judgement; keenness of intellectual perception; penetration, insight.

1886 [see Decernment, 2 v. Decern]. 1646 Sir T. Browne.

penetration, insight.

1886 [see Decennment, s.v. Decenn]. 1646 Sir T. Browne

Pseud. E.f. L. iii. 9 Things invisible, but unto intellectuall
discernments. 1981 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. II. xivi. 726 His disternment was expressed in the choice of this important post.
1875 Manning Mission H. Ghost vii. 177 The eye of the soul
acquires a discernment whereby some can instantly read the
characters of others.

† 2. The act of distinguishing; a distinction.

72. The act of distinguishing; a distinction.

Obs. (Cf. DISCERN v. 2.)

1286 A. Day Eng. Secretary 11. (1625) 107 But that touching the difference of counsels, or tender of his life, should make a discernement. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devout Ess. 1. x. § 4

(R.) It is not practicable, to frame rules for the discernment between due praises and flatteries.

3. Perception by the senses; distinguishing by sight, distinct vision. ? Obs. (Cf. DISCERN v. 5.)

1737 Philip Quartl 6 Being come within reach of plain Discernment.

sight, distinct vision. ? Obs. (Cf. DISCERN v. 5.)
1737 Philip Quartl 6 Being come within reach of plain Discerment.

Discerp (dis5'1p), v. Now rare. Pa. t. and pple. discerped, discerpt. [ad. L. discerp-ère to tear in pieces, f. Dis- 1 + carpère to pick, pluck, etc. Cf. Excerp. The pa. pple. discerpt rests, partly at least, on the L. pa. pple. discerpt rests, partly at least, on the L. pa. pple. discerpt-us.]

1. trans. To pluck or tear asunder, pull to pieces; fig. to divide forcibly into parts or fragments, to dismember.

1262 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 51 The cruelle .. wodnes of wykyd spirtys the whiche al to bete me discerpte me. and al to brend me. 1267 Marlet Gr. Forest 28 Being once so discerped (they) can neuer after neither in applying their owne parts togither, neither yet in fastning .. them to any body. reuine and quicken againe. 1668 H. Monz Div. Dial. IV. xxxiii (1713) 385 This Horn.. is the Roman Empire discerped into so many Kingdoms. 168a — Annot. Glanwills Lux O. 182 It is no derogation to his Omnipotence that he cannot discerp a Spirit once created.

2. To pluck or tear off, sever (from a whole). 1653 H. Monz Antid. Ath. (1662) 173 There is no means .. to discerp or separate any one ray of this Orbe, and keep it apart by it self. 1778 Arrhorre Preval. Chr. 311 His principle was, that the human soul, discerped from the soul of the universe, after death was refused into the parentsubstance. 1843 T. Cooper Purgatory Suicides (1879) 115 The Soul Lived consciously discerpt from her clay shrine. 1865 Barnen-Gould Origin Belief (1878) I. xii. 247 Infinite space may have parts in it discerped, and the interval subdivided. † Discerpible. a. Obs. [ad. L. type \*discerpible.] = DISCERPTIBLE. 1653 H. Monz Antid. Ath. (1662) 150 One part is not separable or discerpible from another, but the intire Substance. .. is indivisible. 1665 Glanvill. Van. Dogm. 51 What is most dense and least porcous, will be most coherent and least discerpible 1 yas Bibliotheca Biblica I. 435 A Vapour, or a Fluid Discerpible Substan

Hence + Discerptbility, + Discerptbleness = DISCERFTIBILITY.

2682 H. Morr Annol. Glaswill's Lux O. 220 In Fire, no doubt the Discerpibility is yet harder.

2722 WOLLASTON Relig. Nat. v., 74 A natural discerpibility and susceptivity of various shapes. 2727 BAILEY vol. II, Discerptbleness, capableness or aptness to be pulled in Pieces.

Discerpt, pa. pple. of DISCERF v., q. v.

+ Discerpted, ppl. a. Obs. [f. L. discerpt-us, pa. pple. of discerpte to DISCERF + -ED 12. Cf. excerpt vb.] Plucked or torn asunder, divided, separated.

2607 J. King Serm. Nov. 4 Manie a thousand discerpted imme. 2621 J. Busces Answ. Rejoined 203 A few discerpted parcells. 2623 P. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 7 Dead corpess and discerpted limbs.

Discerptible (dis5-uptbl), a. [f. L. dis-

corpses and discerpted limbs.

Discerptible (disz-uptibl), a. [f. L. discerpt-ppl. stem of discerpt-re: see -BLE.] Capable of being plucked asunder, or divided into parts or pieces; divisible.

1736 BUTLER Anal. 1. i. 16 Upon supposition that they are compounded and so discerptible. 1827 J. McCLLOCH Altributes of God (1843) III. 514, Not only extensible but discerptible. 1867 Contemp. Rev. V. 226 The soul is discerptible, and perishes with the body.

Hence Discerptibility, divisibility; Discerp-

tibleness (Ash, 1775).

1755 JOHNSON, Discerptibility, liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts. 1837 M\*CULLOCH Attributes of God (1843)

11. 466 Without any apparent regard to hardness, rigidity, weight, toughness, flexibility, softness, discerptibility. 1867

Contemp. Rev. V. 228 The attempt is made to prove the perishable quality of the soul by its discerptibility. **Discerption** (disō·1p[ən). Now rare. [ad. L. discerption-em (in Vulgate), n. of action from

Discerption (disɔ 1p[ɔn). Now rare. [ad. L. discerption-em (in Vulgate), n. of action from disserp-ère: see Discerp.]

1. The action of pulling to pieces, dilaceration; fig. division into parts or fragments.

1649 Br. Hall. Peacemaker (T.), Hence are churches, congregations, families, persons, torn asunder...so as the whole earth is strewed over with the woful monuments of our discerptions. 1741 Coventray Phil. to Hyd. iv. (T.) The discerption of Osiris's body into fourteen parts by his relentless adversary. 1844 Lingard Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1858) II. xiv. 306 The discerption of his members. 1866 Gladostone July. Mindi ix. (1860) 373 Heracles suffers a strange discerption of individuality; for his eidolon or shade moves and speaks here, while 'he himself is at the banquet of the immortals'.

2. The action of tearing off, severance (of a part from a whole); concr. a portion torn off or severed. 1688 in Somers Tracts II. 242 Even the Propagation of Light is by Discerption; some Effluvia or Emanations of the enlightening Candle passing into that which is lightened. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) I. 402 The discerption of souls from thence [the mundane soul] to inhabit human bodies. Ibid. II. 291 Supposing it could be proved, that [brutes]. are discerptions too from the general fund of spiritual substance. 1822 T. Tavlor A pulcius 37 If he. does not. restore the dead body entire, he is compelled to repair the whole of whatever has been bitten and taken from it, with discerptions from his own face.

Discerptive, a. rare. [f. L. discerpt-pp]. stem of discerpt-ère+-rve.] Having the quality of dividing or separating; tending to pull to pieces. 18. OGILVIE cites N. B. Rev.

Discoese. -Coese (e, etc., obs. ff. Decease, Discase, Disseese. Obs. rare. [ad. L. discess-us de-

Discoso, -coss (e, etc., obs. ff. Decease, Disease, Disselze.

† Discoso. Obs. rare. [ad. L. discess-us departure, f. discatre: see Discede.] Departure.

c 1360 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 299 Aftir myn discess wolues of raueyn shal come [quoting Acts xx. 29].

† Discoso. Obs. Also 7 dissession. [ad. L. discession-em, n. of action from L. discadère: see prec.] Departure; secession; separation.

1521 Fisher Wks. (1876) 337 Before the comynge of anti-chryst there shall be a notable discession and departyng from the faythe of the chirche. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. ix. ix. § 20 So vniuersall an oppression, as might cause a generall dissession from the Church of Rome. 1621-18 Fig. Hall. Contempl., N. T. iv. xv, Their slinking away (one by one) may seem to carry a shew of deliberate and voluntary discession. 1662 Hobbes Seven Prob. Wks. 1845 VII. 19 As you pull, the wax grows... more and more slender; there being a perpetual parting or discession of the outermost parts.

Discoulage apytical apytical color of Decease of Decease.

Disceue, -eyue, -eyt(e, obs. ff. Deceive, -ceit. † Discey vous, a. Obs. rare. [ad. OF. deceveux (Godefroy), in AF. \*decevous, f. decevoir to De-

Coulingly, in Ar. vacebook, I. accept to DE-CRIVE: see -008.] Deceptive, deceitful. 1438 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. (E.E.T.S.) 217 Suche a man is lechelorus and disceyuous. + Dischaim, v. Obs. [ad. 16th c. F. deschain-er (mod.F. dichainer), f. des., DIS-4 + chainer to chain.] trans. To set free as from a chain; to

unchain, unloose. Hence Disohained ppl. a.

1908 SYLVESTER Mathies's Trophics Hen. IV France, To
W. Cecil 8 Henry's Death through Hell's dis-chained Rage.
1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 51 Their owne irregular
lusts and unordinate appetites, which now he (as it were)
dischainid and let loose.

\*\*H Dischamnel, v. Obs. [f. Dis-7c+Channel st.] trans. To turn (a stream) out of its channel; refl. and intr. to quit its channel; to

NEL 56.] trans. To turn (a stream) out of its channel; techninel; to discharge itself (into the sea, etc.).

1607 A. Berwer Lingua III. v. in Hall. Dodsley IX. 394
The river Alpheus at that time pursuing his beloved Arethusa dischannelled himself of his former course. 1652-68
HEVLIN Cosmogr. III. (1673) 4/1 Cataractes, dischannelling
into the Mediterranean. Ibid. III. (1682) 1655 Mixt with those
streams they are dischannelled in the Caspian Sea.

Discharacter v.: see DIS- 7.

Discharacter v.: see DIS- 7.

Discharge (dis[tsad3], v. Forms: 4-6 descharge, (4-7 discarge, 5-6 dyscharge, 6 dis-,
dyschardge, Sc. dischairge, 6-7 discharge, 7
discarg), 4- discharge. [a. OF. descharger,
(mod. F. decharger) in 12th c. deschargier, ON F.
deskargier = Pr. and Sp. descargar, It. (di)scarcare,
-caricare, in med. L. des-, discargare (12th c. in Du
Cange):—late L. type \*discarricare, f. DIS- 4+
carricare to load, to CHARGE.]

I. To free, rid, or relieve a thing (or person) from
that with which it is charged.

1. trans. To unload (a ship, etc.) from that with
which it is charged or loaded; to rid of a charge
or load; to disburden. (Also absol., and intr. for
reft.)
138 WyCLIF Acta xxvii. 28 And their discargeden [v. cr.

reft.)

1383 Wyclip Acts xxvii. 38 And thei. discargeden [v.rr.
dischargeden, chargiden] the schipp, castinge whete in to
the see. 1481 CAXTON Godfrey 260 The maronners of Gene
receyued them moche honorably .. and discharged theyr
shippes. 1513 MORE in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 765 No
man unoccupied, some lading .. some discharging, some
commyng for more. 1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent
(1826) 167 At the first, ships were accustomed to discarge at
Lymne. 1601 HOLLAND I'liny I. 193 Himselfe saw at Putcoli,

a certain ship discharged of Elephants embarked therein.
1712 W. ROGERS Voy. 20 We. discharg'd the Bark, and
parted the small Cargo between our two Ships. 1891 Law
Times XCII. 78/2 A strike took place amongst the men
employed to discharge the vessel.

employed to discharge the vessel.

b. To disburden (a weapon, as a bow or gun) by letting fly the missile with which it is charged or loaded; to fire off (a fire-arm). Also absol.

1535 EDEN Decades 155 The gouernoure discharged aboute exx. pieces of ordinaunce ageynste them. 1644 NYE Gunnery (1670) 39 He should know how to charge and discharge Gunner like. 1745 Wesley Answ. Ch. 32 To discharge your Spleen and Malice! Say, Your Muskets and Blunderbusses. 1873 Years Techn. Hist. Comm. 334 When his piece was discharged, he had to defend himself with his sword.

sword.

† C. intr. (for reft.) Of a fire-arm: To go off.
c1580 J. Hooker Life Sir P. Carrewin Archael. XXVIII.
130 The matche gave fier, and the pece dyschardged. 1588
N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind. 1xxi. 144 b,
Some of the Ordinaunce of the fleete beganne to discharge.
d. Electr. (trans.) To rid of an electric charge;

d. Electr. (trans.) To rid of an electric charge; to withdraw electricity from. (Also intr. for refl.) 1748 Franklin Lett. Wks. 1840 V. 199 The bottle being thereby discharged, the man would be charged. 1794 G. Adams Nat. 4 Exp. Philos. IV. xivii. 295 It [a Leyden phial] will be discharged of its fire with a loud snap. 1836–9 Todd Cycl. Anat. 11. 83/1. The torpedo sometimes bears great irritation. without discharging. 1869 T. Graham in Sci. Opinion 10 Feb. 270/3 On charging and discharging portions of the same palladium wire repeatedly, the curious retraction was found to continue.

e. transf. and fig. To rid, clear (of); to deprive

e. transf. and fig. To rid, clear (of); to deprive (of). Now rare.

13. K. Alis. 3868 Y am of Perce deschargid, Of Mede, and of Assyre aquyted. 1393 Gower Conf. 1. 13 Pei [the clergy] wolde hemself descharge Of pouerte and become greee. 1860 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxiii. (1,28) 285 Quene Isabell was dyscharged of al hir dower, and sente oute of Englond. 130 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 26 The same person. shalbe dischargied of his firaunches. 1800 J. Port tr. Leo's Africa II. 157 He is bound. to discharge the citie of all leprous persons. 1868 Evelyn Fr. Gard. (1675) of You need only discharge them of the dead wood. 1713 J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening 188 At that Time the Earth being wholly discharged of its Moisture, is very dry. 1736 Bailey Househ. Dict. 355 Discharge the fish of its scales and entrails. 1866 F. Hall Hindu Philos. Syst. 103 The assertion. that whatever has misery for a quality can never be discharged of it.

1. reft. To disburden oneself by utterance; to give vent to words, feelings, etc. ? Obs.

give vent to words, feelings, etc. ? Obs.

1533 Sellon Garl. Learel 1333, I wyll myself discharge
To lettered men at large. 1713 Steele Guardian No. 29
7 26 We now and then discharge ourselves in a symphony
of laughter. 1725 Fielding Amelia v. i, The colonel...
discharged himself of two or three articles of news.

2. fig. To relieve of (an obligation or charge);
to exonerate; to exempt, let off, release from.

To discharge a bankrupt: to release him from further
legal liability for debts contracted before his bankruptcy.
c 1320 R. Brunne Chrom. (1810) 313 Discharged wille bei
be of be grete oth bei suore. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868)
55 She might have saide, 'Aske myn husbonde that questyon and not me', and thus she might have discharged her
of her ansuere. 1513 Mora in Grafton Chrom. (1568) 11.771
Neither king nor Pope can geve any place such a privilege
that it shall discharge a man of his debtes beyng able to
pay. 1590 Shaks. Much Ado. v. i. 328. I discharge thee
of thy prisoner, and I thanke thee. 1607 Schol. Disc. agst.
Antichr. 1. iii. 126 Doth not the Lawe discarg from a
vowe that which hath a superfluous member. 1714 Fr. Bk.
of Raies 11 We have established the Imposition of 50
Sols per Ton, on the Freight of all Strangers Ships, at the
same time discharged from his debts in pursuance of the
same act. 1766 J. Bacon Liber Regis Pref., An Account of
the Valuations of all the Ecclesiastical Benefices in England
and Wales, which are now charged with the Payment of
first Fruits and Tenths, or were lately discharged from any
Payment to those Revenues, on account of the Smallness
of their Income. 1858 Sat. Rev. VI. 448; We are not discharged of our duties towards our female readers by any
coyness on their part. 1863 H. Cox Instit. 1 viii 95 Some
boroughs were discharged by the sheriffs from sending
members.

† b. reft. To relieve oneself of an obligation by
fulfilling it. To discharge oneself of: to acquit

+ b. reft. To relieve oneself of an obligation by

8. trans. To relieve of a charge or office; (more usually) to dismiss from office, service, or employment; to cashier. Constr. from, + of; prep.

ployment; to cashier. Constr. from, Ty, preparely omitted.

1476 in York Myst. Introd. 37 All. insufficiant personnes. 1.0 discharge, ammove, and avoide. 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI, 135 b, The duke of Yorke was discharged of the office of Regent. 1599 Hasnet Agst. Darell 94 About a Moneth or five weekes after he was Discharged of M. Brakenburies Service. 1664 Evelyn Mem. (1857) III. 144 Being. discovered to be a rampant Socinian, he was discharged of employment. 1738 Comm. Sense (1739) II. 203 Enemies .. insisted I should be forthwith discharged his Service. 1836 Markyat Midsk. Easy xxiii, He wanted to leave the service; he hoped that Captain Wilson would

discharge him and send him home. 2884 PAE Eustace 67 You are an idle, drunken vagabond, and I'll have you discharged.

† b. reft. To disburden or relieve oneself of an

office or employment by quitting or renouncing it.

2400 Destr. Troy 8939 Now is tyme in this tru... To
discharge me as cheftain. 1483 Caxton G. de la Tour N iv,
Syre I rendre and dyscharge me of your office.

†4. trans. To clear of a charge or accusation;

Syre I rendre and dyscharge me of your offyce.

† 4. trans. To clear of a charge or accusation; to exculpate, acquit. Obs.

c 1500 Lancelot 3227 Bot, if god will, I sal me son discharg. Say to sir kay I sal not ber the charg, He sal no mater have me to rapref. 1528 Hulder, Discharge..extra culpam ponere. 1628 Penil, Conf. vii. (1657) 132 We may well doubt if every Sir John's abolution discharge us before god. 1661 Bramhall Just Vind. ix. 245 But it is not enough to charge the Church of Rome, unless we can discharge our selves, and acquit our own Church of the guilt of Schisme. 1742 Fielding J. Andrews I. xvi. The constable hath not been discharged of suspicion on this account.

5. To dismiss (a prisoner in charge of the officers of the law, or one charged with an offence); to release from custody, liberate.
1526 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 82 The duke of Norfoke..and the byshoppe of Wyssiter had their pardone, and ware dyschargyd. 1699 in Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 549 Requesting to be discharged from his confinement. 1771 Junius Lett. xiiv. 230 The..magistrate..declares the warnatt illegal and discharges the prisoner. 1797 Monthly Mag. III. 550 The sheriff may then discharge the defendant. 1887 Times 26 Aug. 10/2 Mr. d'Eyncourt discharged a maccused of picking pockets.

b. To dismiss, send away, let go. (Cf. also 3.)

accused of picking pockets.

b. To dismiss, send away, let go. (Cf. also 3.) († Also with indirect obj. by omission of from.)
1386 A. Day Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 20 Whom your selfe knew an houre before our conference, to have bin discharged our company. 1600 E. BLOUNT Ir. Constaggio 120 They woulde not discharge the souldiers. 1652 Wadswork Ir. Sandoval's Civil Wars Sp. 333 Requiring the Commissioners forthwith to discharge him the Citie. 1807 Med. Jrnl. XVII. 316 At the end of which time .. the girl was a second time discharged cured. 1893 Law Times XCV. 249/2 The jury, having informed the court that they had no presentment to make, were discharged.

6. To charge or command not to do something

6. To charge or command not to do something

6. To charge or command not to do something (cf. Charge v. 14); to prohibit, forbid. Also with the action as obj. Obs. exc. dial. (Chiefly Sc. 1570 Levins Manip. 31 To discharge, inhibere, absoluere. 1596 Dalenmeile. It Leslie's Hist. Scot. viii. 89 This parleament. discharges al man the futball, and al sik games. 1632 Lirikow Trav. 1x. 380 The Cardinall. discharged him to say Masse for a yeare. 1693 Col. Rec. Penusylv. I. 368 And discharge all others from Transporting Anie persons over the Skullkill. 1707 Act. agrt. Innov. Worthip 21 Apr. (Jam.), The General Assembly. doth hereby discharge the practice of all such innovations. 1716 Wadrow Corr. (1843) II. 120 The ministers. were discharged to pray for King George even in their families. [1881 Leicestersh. Gloss., s. v., A dischaa ged im of ivver comin' agen o' the graound. 1889 N. IV. Linc. Gloss. s. v., I discharge you fra iver speakin' to oor 'Melia ony moore.]

7. Arch. To relieve (some part) of superincum-

to oor 'Melia ony moore.]
7. Arch. To relieve (some part) of superincumbent weight or pressure by distributing this over adjacent parts. (Also b. with the weight as obj.)
1667 PRIMATT City & C. Build. 82 One Lintal to discharge the two windows and Balcony-door. 1703 Moxon Mech.
Exerc. 138 Put a Girder between, to Discharge the Length of the Joysts. 1715 LEONI Palladio's Archit. (1742) I. 51
The arched ceilings..are made of cane, to discharge the Walls. 1788 [see DISCHARGING ppl. a.]. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. III. 105/2 The arch..not only supports the wall above, but 'discharges' the weight over the walls on each side.

II. To remove, throw off, clear away a charge. 8. To remove (that with which anything is charged); to clear out, send out or forth, emit. spec. a. To take out, clear away, empty out, unload from a vessel, etc. (Also predicated of the vessel: cf. c below.)

cf. c below.)

1479 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 425 All smalwodde to be discharged at the Bak. 1588 N. Lichefield tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind. xlii. 96 That ther were setled a Factorie, to discharge the Merchandize the which were appointed for that place. 1699 DAMFER VOy. II. 1. 4 The Ships as usually take in water. yet they do as frequently discharge it again at some of these Islands, and take in better. 1790 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. III. 112 Preventing Sickly Vessels from discharging their goods or passengers. 1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast xx. 50 They came to anchor, moored ship, and commenced discharging hides and tallow. Ibid. xxii. 67 Having discharged her cargo and taken in ballast, she prepared to get under weigh. 1840 THACKERAY Paris Sh. Sh. (1850) I The two coaches draw near, and from thence..trunks, children. and an affectionate wife are discharged on the quay.

15. To send forth, let fly (a missile, a blow, etc.):

b. To send forth, let fly (a missile, a blow, etc.);

b. To send forth, let fly (a missile, a blow, etc.); to fire off (a shot).

c 1500 Melusine lxii. 369 He.. wold haue take the swerd to haue descharged it vpon the serpent. 1604 Shaks. Oth.

11. i. 57 They do discharge their Shot of Courtesie. 1669 Sturney Mariner's Mag. v. 75 Of the.. Motion or Course of a Shot discharged out of any Piece of Ordnance. 1725 Pore Odyss. XXII. 276 Let each at once discharge the deadly dart. 1727 GOLDSMITH Hist. Eng. I. 196 A Norman knight. discharged at his head two. furious strokes of a sabre. 1817 Wolfe Burial Sir Y. Moore i, Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot O'er the grave where our hero we buried. c1850 Arab. Nis. (Rtlg.) 466 The king, my father, discharged an arrow, which pierced his breast. absol. 1481 Caxton Godfrey 147 Oure meyne discarged (i.e. arrows) on them. 1684 Scanderbeg Rediv. vi. 144 The Turks having Discharged, again retired. 1724 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. IV. viii. xiv. 94 Archers who discharged perpetually upon them. a 1774 Goldsm. Hist. Greece I. 297.

c. To give vent to, allow to escape or pass out; to send or pour forth, emit; fig. to give utterance

G. 10 give vent to, allow to escape or pass out; to send or pour forth, emit; fig. to give utterance or expression to.

1500 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 200 There they discharged their cholor. 1505 Shaks. Mach. v. i. 81 Infected minds To their deafe pillowes will discharge their Secrets. 1506 Wiszman Swygery (J.), The matter being suppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle. and discharged a well-concoted matter. 1711 Shaftssh. Charac. (1737) I. 73 Tis the only manner in which the poor cramp'd Wretches can discharge a free Thought. 1833 Act 3-4 Will. IV, c. 46 § 114 The same [pipes] shall not discharge the water .. upon the foot pavements. 1845 M. Pattison Est. (1889) I. 11 The shoals of the frivolous and dissipated which this country annually discharges upon the Continent.

d. refl. To find vent, escape; esp. of a river, to empty itself, disembogue (also intr.).

1500 J. Porv tr. Led's Africa 11. 333 This small river .. dischargeth it selfe into the Mediterran sea. 1794 S. WILLIAMS Vermont 30 Twenty five run westerly and discharge themselves into Lake Champlain. 1816 Kaatinge Treat. (1817) II. 42 A deep and rapid river, which discharges at Larache. 1800 Scorrsey Acc. Artic Reg. I. 338 The chimney. through which the smoke discharges itself. † 9. trans. To remove (anything of the nature of a charge, obligation, etc.); to get rid of, do away with abolich Ohe.

#9. trans. To remove (anything of the nature of a charge, obligation, etc.); to get rid of, do away with, abolish. Obs.

1523 FITZHERR. SUTV. 12 b, Mater in writyng may nat be discharged by. bare wordes. 1636 Bacon Sylva § 236 All this dischargeth not the wonder. 1654 tr. Scudery's Curia Pol. 173, I resolved to remove and discharge the Office of the Major of the Pallace. 1732 Neal Hist. Puril. 1. 234 The Earl of Murray...convened a Parliament...in which the Pope's authority was again discharged. 1742 Richardson Pamela (1742) IV. 34 If it be the natural Duty of a Mother, it is a Divine Duty; and how can a Husband have Power to discharge a Divine Duty? 1776 Bp. Lowith Transl. Isaiah Prelim. Diss. (ed. 12) 44 We can hardly expect... more..than to be able..to discharge and eliminate the errors that have been gathering... for about a thousand years past.

Law. To put an end to the obligation of,

cancel, annul (an order of a court).

1798 DALLAS Amer. Law Rep. II. 33 Therefore adjudge that the order of the court be discharged. 1808 Parl. Deb.
1409 Other.. business.. might render it improper to discharge the order: the call might be postponed for a few days without being discharged. 1888 Law Times LXXIX. 175/t The order.. was entirely wrong, and must be discharged with costs.

c. Arch. To get rid of (a weight): see 7 b.

10. To clear off, or acquit oneself of (an obligation) by fulfilment or performance; to pay (a debt,

vow. etc.).

vow, etc.).

1525 LD. Berners Froiss. II. ccxxiv. [ccxx.] 701 His entent was not to departe thens tyll enery thynge was payed and discharge[d]. 1545 UDALL in Lett Lit. Men (Camden) 2 Only of an honest purpose to discharge my debtes. 1520 Shaks. Com. Err. IV. 1. 13, I will discharge my bond. 1606—Ant. 4 Cl. IV. xvi. 28 Death of one person can be paide but once, And that she ha's discharge the vengeance due. 1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 141 If I am bound to pay money on any certain day, I start If I am bound to pay money on any certain day, I start If I am bound to pay money on any certain day. I start If I am bound to pay money on any certain day, I means sufficient to defray his expenses, far less to discharge his debts. 1885 Law Times LXXIX. 172/1 If forbearance were shown, the defaulting solicitor would be able to discharge his liabilities.

+ b. To pay or settle for. Obs.

were shown, the defaulting solicitor would be able to discharge his liabilities.

† b. To pay or settle for. Obs.

1593 NASHE Four Lett. Confut. 6 That thou mayst haue money to goe home to Trinitie Hall to discharge thy commons. 1646 Evelyn Mom. (1857) I. 237 The next morning. . discharging our lodgings, we agreed for a coach to carry us. 1792 Swift Libel on Delany Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 95 Crary Congreve scarce cou'd spare A shilling to discharge his chair. 1815 W. H. IRELAND Scribbleomania 156 She literally was without a shilling to discharge the vehicle which had conveyed her to the metropolis. 1842 C. Whitehead R. Savage (1845) II. iv. 218 I had discharged my lodging that morning. Ibid. III. iv. 426 That insult shall be discharged at the same time with the other debts.

† C. To pay, settle with (a creditor). Obs.
2 1560 AMV ROSSART Let. in Westm. Gas. 21 Apr. (1894)
4/1 To make this gowne of vellet whiche I sende you..and I will se you dyscharged for all. 1596 Shaks. Merch. V.
111. ii. 276 If he had The present money to discharge the Jew, He would not take it. 1698 Fryer Acc. E. India & P.
392 The Husbandman. reaps the Fruit of his Labour, provided he take care to discharge his Landlord.

† d. To clear oneself of, account for, give account of. Obs. rare.

1596 Spenser F. Q. vii. xii. 17 He bade her Ceasse to molest the Moone to walke at large Or come before high Jove her dooings to discharge.

† e. To transfer the responsibility for (something) by charging it on some one else (cf. Charge v. 16). Obs. rare.

thing) by charging it on some one else (ct. CHARGE v. 16). Obs. rare.

153. Obs. rare.

154. Hobbes Leviath. II. xxvii. 292 Part of the fault may be discharged on the punisher. 1697 DRYDEN Æneid XII. (R.), Tis not a crime t' attempt what I decree, Or if it were, discharge the crime on me.

11. To acquit oneself of, fulfil, execute, perform (a charge, office, duty, trust, function, etc.).

1548 LATIMER Ploughers (Arb.) 21 A soore word for them that are neglygent in dyschargeinge theyr office. 1590 SHARS. Mids. N. v. i. 205 Thus haue I Wall, my part discharged so. 21662 FULER Worthies (1840) II. 214 He was high-sheriff of this county, 1635, discharging the place with great honour. 1719 in Perry Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch. I. 216 Let me. exhort you to discharge a good conscience in this matter. 1755 JOHNSON Let. to Langton 6 May in Baewell, When the duty that calls me to Lichfield is

discharged, my inclination will call me to Langton. a 1843
ROBERTSON Serm. Ser. III. vii. 92 They appointed one of
their number..to discharge those offices for them.

12. Dyeing, etc. To remove (the dye or colour
with which it has been charged) from a textile
fabric, etc. b. To print (a fabric) with a pattern
by discharging parts of the ground colour.
1724 Popp. etc. Art of Sinking of Take off the gloss, or
quite discharge the colour. 1764 Chuschill. Poems. Ep. to
Hogarth, Wash the Ethiop white, Discharge the leopard's
spots. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth Moral T. (1816) I. xix. 150
The colours had been discharged by some acid. 1836 Penny
Cycl. VI. 155/1 The second style of calico-printing consists
in giving a general dye to the cloth, and discharging portions
of the ground, which has the effect of producing a number
of white or variously coloured figures upon it. 1875 Ure's
Dict. Art I. 288, That is, 224 handkerchiefs are discharged
every ten minutes.

c. intr. Of ink, dye, etc.: To be washed out;

to 'run' when wetted.

1883 R. Haldane Workshop Receipts Ser. II. 336/2 The ink. dries quickly, and may even be varnished without discharging.

Discharge (disitsand), sb. [f. prec. vb.: cf. OF. descharge (disitsand), sb. [f. prec. vb.: cf. OF. descharge (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. detharge, f. des-, decharger.]

1. The act of freeing from or removing a charge or load; disburdenment, unloading (of a vessel, etc.); clearing away, removal (of a cargo, etc.).

1380 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Passe-porte, a bill of discharge for any marchandise. 1560 BACON Sylva § 02 Marke well the Discharge of that Cloude; And you shall see it euer breake vp. first in the Skirts, and last in the middest. 1891 Law Times XCII. 18/2 The discharge of her cargo began on the 14th Nov.

2. The act of discharging a weapon or missile; the act of firing off a fire-arm, letting fly an arrow, etc. Also fig.

the act of firing off a nre-asim, according to the Also fig.

1896 Shaks. I Hen. IV, I. i. 57 By discharge of their Artillerie. 1853 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. xxii. 79 Without any noise or discharge of Ordnance. 1985 Sarah Fielding Ophelia I. xvi, I had stood her discharge of nonsense. 1831 J. W. Croker in Croker Papers (1884) 8 Feb., I am as convinced...as I am that the discharge of my gun will follow the pulling the trigger. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India III. 76 The howitzers were then brought up, and after a few discharges, the work was taken in flank.

9. The act of sending out or pouring forth;

Anta 111. 70 The nowicers were then brought up, and after a few discharges, the work was taken in flank.

3. The act of sending out or pouring forth; emission, ejection the rate or amount of emission.

1600 Shaks. A. Y. L. 11. 137 The wretched annimall heau'd forth such groanes That their discharge did stretch his leatherne coat Almost to bursting. 1605 Woodward Nat.

Hist. Earth III. (1723) 161 Wherever there are any extraordinary Discharges of this [subterraneous] Fire, there also are the neighbouring Springs hotter than ordinary. 1783 POPT Chirurg. Whs. I. 300 The discharge of this mucus. 1823 J. Badden Dom. Amusem. 180 And give a more easy issue or discharge to the water. 1886 Haughton Phys. Geog. iii. 141 This gives a discharge of water to the southward, equal to 32-28 cubic miles per hour.

b. Electr. The emission or transference of electricity which takes place between two bodies positively and negatively charged, when placed in contact or sufficiently near each other.

positively and negatively charged, when placed in contact or sufficiently near each other.

1794 G. Adams Nat. & Exp. Philos. IV. xlvii. 295 The person who holds the discharger feels nothing from the discharge. 1836-9 Tono Cycl. Anat. II. 82/2 The shock caused by an electrical fish is said to be produced by a discharge of its electricity. 1863-78 WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 388 The recombination of the opposite electricities which constitutes discharge may. be either continuous or sudden. 1894 Times 193 Apr. 13/6 Three modes of electric discharge—the glow discharge, the spark discharge, and the arc discharge.

C. concr. That which is emitted or poured forth; esp. matter issuing from a wound or running sore.

sore.

1737 P. Hardisway in Phil. Trans. (1727) VII. 216 (title)
A Purulent Discharge. 1804 ABERNETHY Surg. Obs. 223,
I directed that this discharge should be pressed out..and
a poultie applied. 1866 Marc. Goodman Exper. Eng.
Sister of Mercy 103 The discharge was so offensive as to
nauseate him and prevent him taking nourishment.
d. The place where something is discharged;
e.g. the mouth of a river (cf. Discharge v. 8 d);
an opening for discharging something

e.g. the mouth of a river (cf. DISCHARGE 2. 8 d); an opening for discharging something.

1798 PENNANT Hindoostan II. 110 The water contained in them [rivers] is increased by dams made across their discharges. 1808 PIRE Sources Mississ. III. App. 6 From its sources to its discharge into the head of the gulf of California.

1828 Scorr F. M. Perhl (ed. 1) xxix, On the meadow at the Ballough, that is, the discharge of the lake into the river.

4. The act of freeing from obligation, liability, or restraint: release accountaint.

4. The act of freeing from obligation, liability, or restraint; release, exoneration, exemption.

Discharge of a bankrupt: release from further legal liability for debts contracted before his bankruptcy. c 1460 Fortescue Abs. 4 Lim. Mom. ix, Wich encrease, any subget desirith for his owne discharge off path be beyrith to the sustenance off his prince. 1532 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 518/2 Of whiche commaundement in scripture we see no discharge. 1536 Abr. Herrik in Stype Ams. Ref. I. II. App. vi. 11 Thus muche I have here said. for the dyscharge of my conscience. 1638 Brit. Spec. 155 After that Honorius had by Letters of Discharge quitted the Britains of the Roman Jurisdiction. 1908 Act 4 Anna c. 17 That a bankrupt trader. should be entitled to his discharge from all further liability for the debts theretofore contracted. 1818 Cruise Digest (ed. 2) III. 66 Neither will any prescription de non decimando avail in total discharge of tithes, unless it relates to such abbey lands. 1833 Penny Cycl. III. 401/1 Bankrupt Law Sc., The bankrupt. may apply to the Court of Session for a discharge... A discharge. frees the debtor from all debts previous to the date of the first deliverance

on the petition for sequestration, except debts due to the crown. 1895 Times (Weekly Ed.) 558/2 [Bankruptcy Court] Although he did not treat the debtor as immaculate, he thought the order of discharge might be granted subject to the minimum suspension laid down by the Act—namely,

b. Exoneration from accusation or blame; ex-

b. Exoneration from accusation or blame; exculpation, acquittal, excuse.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 160 b, It is not sufficeent to my discharge. a 1537 M88. M. BASET tr. More's Treat. Passion Wks. 1372'A Wold that. haue served theym for theire dyscharge? 1656 Earl Monn. Adv. Fr. Parnass. 328 He published in his own discharge, those his unfortunate relations. a 2756 SOUTH (J.), Not condemning.. which word imports properly an acquittance or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation. 1836 J. Glubert Chr. Atonem. i. (1852) 20 His receiving a discharge from guilt.

c. Dismissal from service, employment, or office. 1538 HALL Chron., Hen. VI. 130 b, He. nothyng more coveted and desired then libertie and discharge. 1590 GRENE Mourn. Garm. (1616) 36 The Seruingmen. brook their discharge with patience. 1512 Bible Eccl. viii. 8 There is no discharge in that warre. 1753 Macens Insurances II. 111 If the Master. 1572 Bible Eccl. viii. 8 There is no discharge in that warre. 1753 Macens Insurance II. 111 If the Master. 1572 beath who betain their Discharge by Purchase, no charge is allowed by the Public for their passage from abroad.

d. Release from custody, liberation.

c 1590 C'TESS PEMBROR Ps. LXVI. vii, I cried to him, my cry procured My free discharge from all my bandes. 1671 MILTON Samson 1573 Death, who sets all free, Hath paid his ranson now and full discharge. 1771 MACKENZIE Man Feel. xi. (1803) 88 You will receive ... a sum more than sufficient for your husband's discharge. 1771 MACKENZIE Man Feel. xi. (1803) 88 You will receive ... a sum more than sufficient for your husband's discharge. 1771 MacKENZIE Man Feel. xi. (1803) 88 Fou will receive ... a sum more than sufficient for your husband's discharge. 1771 MacKENZIE Man Feel. xi. (1803) 68 You will receive ... a sum more than sufficient for concerning that free from obligation; 1520 a document conveving release from obligation; 1520 a document conveving release from obligation;

e. concr. Something that frees from obligation; esp. a document conveying release from obligation;

esp. a document conveying release from obligation; a receipt for the payment of money due, an acquittance; a certificate of freedom from liability.

1405 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 54 5 The Kingis lettres under his pryve seale. shalbe sufficient discharge for the..payment thereof. 1523 Fitzher. Surn. 12 b, Than must the tenaunt shewe a discharge by sufficient writing, and nat by wordes, or elles to paye the same. 1640-1 Kirkcudbr. War Comm. Min. Bk. (1855) 91 To call for a sight of the said discharges and tak coppies thairof. 1719 De Foe Crusset 1.xiz. (1840) 41, I sent for a notary, and caused him to draw up a general release or discharge for the four hundred and seventy moidores. 1720 Mrs. C. Smith Desmond III. 53 He (the steward) is very honest. and I have given him his discharges. 1866 CRUMF Banking v. 107 An alteration made by the drawer.. without the consent or knowledge of the acceptor, is considered a full discharge to the acceptor. 1895 Times (Weekly Ed.) 16 Aug. 652/2 Sending up parchment discharge and other documentary evidence of the ... good conduct of the deceased.

5. The act of clearing off a pecuniary liability; payment.

D. The act of clearing off a pecuniary hability; payment.

1612 Shaks. Cymb. v. iv. 173 Oh the charity of a penny Cord.. you have no true Debitor, and Creditor but it: of what's past, is, and to come, the discharge. 1688 Pennsylv. Archives I. 104 Help us win some money flor the Discharge of the Great Expence wee are at. 1809 JEFFERSON Writ. (1830) IV. 136 The discharge of the debt, therefore, is vital to the destinies of our government. 1888 Bryck Amer. Commun. II. xliii. 140 Providing for the discharge of existing liabilities.

6. Fulfilment, performance, execution (of an ob-

6. Fulfilment, performance, execution (of an obligation, duty, function, etc.).

1610 Shaks. Temp. II. i. 254 An act Whereof what's past is Prologue; what to come In yours and my discharge.

1622 R. Hawkins Voy. S. Sea, I know the Spaniard too too well and the manner of his proceedings in discharge of promises.

1675 Traherne Chr. Ethics xxx. 478 The discharge of our duty.

1829 Southers Sip T. More I. iii, Such tribute. rendered, in discharge of grateful duty.

1825 Stephen Laws Eng. (1874) II. 627 The discharge of the office is, in general, compulsory upon the party chosen.

1822 Law Reports II Q. Bench Div. 596 note, In discharge of his functions as advocate.

7. † a. The act of sending away; dismissal. Obs.

Law. Dismissal or reversal of an order of a court.

court.

1677 GILPIN Demonol. (1867) 430 Positive discharges, like that of Christ in the same case, 'Get thee hence, Satan'.

1893 SIR N. LINDLEY in Law Times Rep. LXVII. 150/1

The discharge of the order. ought not to be granted except upon the terms of bringing the money into court.

The discharge of the order. John the Court.

8. Arch. The relieving some part of a building of superincumbent weight; concr. a contrivance for effecting this. (Cf. DISCHARGE v. 7.)

1703 MONO Mach. Exerc. 159 A Brick-wall or a Post trim'd up to a piece of Timber over charg'd for its Bearing, is a Discharge to that Bearing. 1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 222 Discharge, a post trimmed up under a beam, or part of a building which is weak.

9. Dyeing, etc. The act or process of removing the colour with which a textile fabric is charged.

b. concr. A composition or mixture used for this

the colour with which a textile fabric is charged. b. concr. A composition or mixture used for this purpose. (Cf. DISCHABGE v. 12.)

1836 Penny Cycl. VI. 155/1 Calico-printing, Discharges are of two kinds: the simple, and the compound or mordanted. bid. 155/2 Compound discharges not only remove the mordant from the ground. but introduce a new mordant on the discharged points. 1854 J. Scoppers in Ord. Circ. Sc. Chem. 422 Some varieties of calico-printing by the process of discharge. 1874 W. Crooker Pract. Handok. Dyring 317 By the word discharge is designated any compound or mixture which has the property of bleaching, or taking away, the colour already communicated to a fabric.

10. attrib. and Comb.

1836 Penny Cycl. VI. 155/1 The goods..are..impressed with the discharge paste by means of the engraved block

or cylinder. *Ibid.* 155/2 Mordanted goods.. intended for the discharge process. 1864 Daily Iel. 26 July, The discharge culverts, through which the sewage is poured into the river, are visible only at the time of low-water. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mach., Discharge-valve, in marine engines, a valve covering the top of the air-pump, opening when pressed from beneath. 1891 R. KIPLING City Dreadf. NI. 26 His statements tally with the discharge-certificate of the United States.

Dischargeable (disitfā idzāb'l), a. rare. [f. DISCHARGE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being discharged: in quot., liable to be paid for (see DIS-CHARGE v. 10 b).

CHARGE 7. 10 b).

1981 T. JEFFERSON Lett. Writ. 1893 II. 514 And we will give you moreover 150 lbs. of Tobacco a Day each dischargeable in current money at the rate affixed by the grand Jury.

Discharged (dis,t[a.udzd), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED l.] Freed from a charge, load, obligation, etc.; exonerated, released, dismissed, emitted, etc.

Discharged Living. (in Ch. of Engl.) a benefite that is

t-ED. .] Freed from a charge, load, obligation, etc.; exonerated, released, dismissed, emitted, etc. Discharged Living, (in Ch. of Engl.) a benefice that is exempt from the payment of First-fruits, its value having been returned in the Liber Regis of K. Henry VIII as less than f. 10. Cf. Discharges v. 2, quot. 1786.

1398 Thevisa Barth. De P. R. xii. Introd. (Tollem. MS.). Fowles of praye, hat ben dischargid of weyşte of flesche, and fleb most hyse. 1483 Cath. Angl. 100 Discharged, exoneratus. 1621 May II. Barclay's Mirr. Mindes II. 36 Of such men. the labour.. is precious, as filling their discharged mindes with a new strength. 1719 DE Foe Crusoe (1840) I. xvi. 280 Laying down the discharged pieces. 1728 M.P.'s Let. on R. Navy 3, Dead and discharged. 1836 [see Discharge st. 9]. 1849 R. Ganrett in Proc. Philol. Soc. IV. 179 In the same degree that a magnetized steel bar differs from an ordinary one, or a charged Leyden jar from a discharged one. 1839 Autobiog. Beggar Boy 3 My mother's marriage with a discharged soldier. 1891 Kelly's P. O. Direct. Bucks 364, 2 Datchet, the living is a discharged vicarage, net yearly value £ 306.

Discharger (dist 15 123 Lid.). [f. DISCHARGE v. +-ER!. Cf. F. deschargeur (13th c.).]

1. One who discharges (in various senses; see the verb).

the verb).

1. One who discharges (in value)

1. 1833 ELYOT Cast. Helike xii. (R.), Deth is the discharger of al griefes and myseries. 1885 ABP. SANDYS Serm. (1841)

230 A sure discharger of his debts to the uttermost. 1866 Sin.

1. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. 11. v. 89 By Borax and Butter mixed in a due proportion; which, sayeth he, will so goe off as scarce to be heard by the discharger. 1891 Ure's Dict. Arts.

1. 288 The discharger. admits the liquor, the air, and the water. 1892 Labour Commission Gloss. Dischargers, men in the chemical industry engaged in loading and unloading waggons.

spec. a. An apparatus for producing a discharge of electricity.

1794 [see Discharge sb. 3 b]. 1832 Nat. Philos., Electr. ix. § 136. 37 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) In order to direct the charge with more certainty...an apparatus, called the Universat Discharger, was contrived by Mr. Henley. c 1865 J. Wylde in Circ. Sc. I. 179/1 An instrument, called a discharger... which consists of two brass knobs, fixed to a bent wire.

wire.
b. Dyeing. = DISCHARGE sb. 9 b.

b. Dyeing. = DISCHARGE sb. 9 b.
In mod. Dicts.

Discharging (dis<sub>1</sub>t fa'ıdzin), vbi. sb. [f. as prec. + ·ING <sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DISCHARGE in various senses. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

a 1432 Liber Niger in Househ. Ord. 29 Bycause of new charging and discharging of servants, officers, etc. 1538

Bury Wills (Camden) 175 In dyschargyng of my concyence. 1666 Pervs Diary 16 Oct., Orders... about discharging of ships. 1762 Goldens. Cit. W. lxxxiv. P 6 Bequeathed... to the discharging his debts. 1832 Marshall (title) On the Enlisting, the Discharging, and the Pensioning of Soldiers. 1890 Pall Mall G. 24 Nov. 6/3 The proposals... by the large shipowners to undertake their own discharging.

Discharging. pbl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.]

**Discharging**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That discharges: see the verb.

Bischarging, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That discharges; see the verb.

Discharging arch (Arch.): an arch built in the substance of a wall, which relieves a part below it (as a lintel, etc.) from the superincumbent weight; cf. Discharge v. 7 and sb. 8; similarly discharging strut, etc. Discharging rod (Electr.)

= DISCHARGER 2a.

c 1788 Langley's Builder's Compl. Assist. (ed. 4) 152 If ... there be discharging Struts framed into the Beams and Prick Posts. - they will discharge the principal Rafters from the greatest Part of the whole Weight. 1797 Monthly Mag. III. 301 The spirit becomes sooner condensed, before it reaches the discharging cock. 1812 J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs (1821) p. viii, Copious instructions for the discharging Officers. 1812-6 J. SMITH Panorma Sc. 4 Art II. 37 The condenser and the discharging-pump communicate by means of a horizontal pipe containing a valve opening towards the pump. 1819 P. Nickolson Arch. Dict., Discharging Arches, rough brick or stone arches, built over the wooden lintels of apertures. 1819 Pantologia s.v. Electrical Battery, Care should be taken not to touch the wires... before the discharging rod be repeatedly applied to its sides. 1826 KNE Arct. Expl. I. xii. 133 An icy wall, which constantly threw off its discharging begs. 1828 Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. Discharging fiece, strut, etc., a piece of timber so placed as to discharge any weight, in framing or shoring, upon a better point of support. 1873 Urcls. Dict. Arts. I. 288 The bleaching or discharging liquor.

Discharm (dist[a]m), v. [ad. OF. descharmer, detcharmer to free from enchantment (15th c. in Littré), f. des., Dise. 4 + charmer to Charm.]

intr. and trans. To undo a charm; to free from the influence of a charm or enchantment.

the influence of a charm or enchantment.

1480 Caxton Ovid's Met. xiv. vii, The more she discharmed,

the more we gate our forme humayne. 1634 HEWWOOD Witches Lanc. v. Wks. 1874 IV. 255 So they are discharmed. 28. Lowell To W. L. Garrison v, That thunder's swell Rocked Europe, and discharmed the triple crown.

Dischase (dis,t[ē's), v. [f. D18-7 b + CHASE sb.1 3.] trans. To reduce from the legal status and condition of a chase to that of ordinary land. 1735-6 Act 12 Geo. 1, c. 4 (Jod.) An act for dischasing and disfranchising the chase of Alrewas Hay.

† Dischauce, .chaucier, .chalcier (13th c. in Littré), mod. F. déchausser:—L. discalceare, f. D18-4 calceare to shoe, calceus a shoe: cf. D18CALCEATE, -CALCED, also CHAUSSES.] trans. To divest of shoes, or of hose. shoes, or of hose.

z 1400 Beryn 471 And berfor, love, dischauce yewe nat till

Polschayte, obs. erratic form of Deceir.

?a 1400 Morte Arth. 3700 Sekerly assembles there one evenschore knyghtes, Sodaynly in dischayte by the salte

sevenschore knyghtes, Sodaynly in dischayte by tha salte strandes.

† Discheer, v. Obs. rare-1. [Dis-6.] trans.
To put out of cheer; to distress, dishearten.

1597 Turbery. Trag. T. (1837) op An other thing there was, that most discheerde Her kinsfolkes then in place.

Dischest: see Dis-7.

Dischevel, etc., obs. form of Dishevel, etc.

† Dischi'sel, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+CHISEL v.]

trans. To undo the chiselling of. Hence † Dischiselling (dischesiling) vbl. sb.

1593 J. Hall Height of Eloquence p. xxv, That was meerly a dischesiling of the general design.

Dischort, obs. f. Dishort Sc., injury, mischief.

† Dischurch, v. Obs. [f. Dis-7+Chusch sb.]

1. trans. To deprive (a church) of its character; to cause to be no longer a church; to unchurch.

1. trans. To deprive (a church) of its character; to cause to be no longer a church; to unchurch.

1639 B. Hall Reconciler 11 This heresie.. makes Rome justly odious and execrable.. but cannot utterly dischurch it. a 1656 — Rem. Wis. (1660) 408 These are enough to deforme any Church, not enough to dis-church it. 1656 S. WINTER Serm. 37 That Church shall never be dischurched.

2. To exclude or expel (persons) from the church. 1651 C. Cartwaight Cert. Relig. 1. 113 All dis-union of people is not enough to dis-church them.

Hence Dischur rohing vbl. 3b. and ppl. a.

1680 Allen Peace 4 Unity 51 They were not under the dischurching cause of as many of the Jews as were dischurched. 1695 J. St. N. Widow's Mite it The Apostacy.. for which the Judgment of Dischurching came upon them.

† Disci'de, v. Obs. [ad. L. discid-ère (rare) to cut in pieces, f. Dis- I + cædère to cut.] trans.

To cut asunder or in pieces; to cut off or away.

To cut asunder or in pieces; to cut off or away.

To cut asunder or in pieces; to cut off or away. lit. and fig.

1494 FABVAN Chrom. VII. 406 No parte of bounte from hym was discided. 1596 Spenser F. Q. IV. i. 27 Her lying tongue was in two parts divided.. And as her tongue so was her hart discided. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 16/1 Discide from this roote the little eares and lagges. 1679 Prance Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot 34 The distinction of prante clave.. doth at least cut, if not discide that Knot. Discide, obs. form of Decide.

Disciderous (disiffers), a. Bot. [f. L. disc-us, disci-, DISE + -FEROUS.] Bearing a disk or disks. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Discifloral (disiffered), a. Bot. [f. L. disc-us, disci-DISE + -florus flowering, flowered + -AL: cf. floral.] Having flowers with the receptacle enlarged into a conspicuous disk surrounding the ovary: spec. applied to a series of orders of polypetalous exogens (Disciflora in Eng. Bot., ed. 3,

ovary: spec. applied to a series of orders of polypetalous exogens (Discissorm in Eng. Bot., ed. 3, 1863) having this character, including Rutacem, etc. 1873 Hooker in Le Maout 4, Decaisne's Syst. Bot. (App.) 508 Series II. Discissoral—Sepals distinct or connate, free or adnate to the ovary—Disk usually conspicuous, as a ring or cushion, or spread over the base of the calyx-tube, or consuent with the base of the ovary.

Discisorm (dississim), a. [f. L. discus (see prec.) + -FORM.] Having the form of a disk; disk-shaped, discoidal.
1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 124 Stamens. inserted round

snapeu, unscontan.

1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 134 Stamens. inserted round the base of the stalk of the calyx, which is sometimes disciform.

1874 Cooke Fungi to The one is a cylinder as long as it is broad, the other is disciform.

1875 Blake Zool. 200 The Torpedoes have the body covered with naked unarmed skin, disciform, and rounded.

Discigerous (disirdzeros), a. Bot. [f. as prec.

Discigerous (disi'dzeros), a. Bot. [f. as prec. +-OEBOUS.] Bearing a disk or disks.

1878 NICHOLSON Palawat. 489 Porous, discigerous, or pseudo-scalariform tissue. 1877 Le Conte Elen. Geol. v.

347 Known to be conifers by the exogenous structure of the trunk, together with the discigerous tissue of the wood.

Disci'net, a. rare. [ad. L. discinctus, pa. pple. of discingere to ungird.] Ungirt (lit. & fig.).

1647 Trape Comm. Luke xii. 35 A loose, discinct, and diffuent mind is unfit to serve God. 1646 BLOUNT Glossogr., Discinct, ungirded, dissolute, negligent. 1846 LANDOR Wks. (1868) I. 85/2 In the country I walk and wander about discinct.

discinct.
So † **Discincture**, ungirding (obs.).
1610 Guillim Heraldry (1660) II. vi. 67 The depriving of the Belt. tearmed, the discincture or ungirding.
† **Discind**, v. Obs. [ad. L. discind-ère to tear or cleave asunder, divide, f. dī- DI-1 + scindère to tear, rend.] trans. To tear asunder, cleave, sever, divide separate divide, separate.

reach Reynolds Passions xxxii. 393 Neither can any Seed be discinded or issue out from the soule. 1650 Howell Lett. II. Introd. Poem 2, Credentiall letters...golden Links that do enchain Whole Nations, though discinded by the Main. 1651 BOYLE (J.), Concretions so soft, that we could easily discind them betwixt our fingers.

Discipher, obs. form of DECIPHER v.

Discipher (discipled to Every Letter discipled to Every Letter State County Letter

Discipher, obs. form of DECIPHER v.

Disciple (disaipl), sb. Forms: 1-4 discipul, 2-3 diciple, 3-4 deciple, -cipil, -cyple, desciple, -pil, 4 desiple, disiple, disaiple, -pil, 4-6 discipil(1, 5 dycyple, dysciple, -cyple, -cypull, dyssyple, -sypull, 6 disciple, 3- disciple. [In OE. discipul, ad. L. discipul-us learner, pupil, discre to learn. In early ME. di., deciple, a. OF. deciple, semi-popular ad. L. discipul-us. Both in OF. and ME., deciple was gradually conformed to the L. spelling as disciple; ME. had occasional variants in -il, -yl, -ul.]

1. One who follows or attends upon another for the

1. One who follows or attends upon another for the

1. One who follows or attends upon another for the purpose of learning from him; a pupil or scholar. It has not been at any period in English the ordinary term for scholar or pupil, as discipulus was in Latin; but has come into use through the New Testament versions, being applied chiefly to the Twelve Disciples of Jesus Christ, and used in similar Scriptural applications or later extensions of them. Hence the sense-development in Eng. is not that of Latin, where the order of sub-senses was d, c, a, b.

a. One of the personal followers of Jesus Christ during his life; esp. one of the Twelve.

Rare in OE. the word in Ags. Gospels being learning-cnitt, in Lindisf. Gl. usually beign.

cago Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xxvii. 57 Summ monn. Se discipul was dass helendes. craso Trin. Coll. Hom. 101 Ure louerd stod among his diciples. a 1228 Ancr. R. 106 He biheold hu his deore deciples fluen alle vrom him. craso Sir Ferumb. 5723 Subpe sente be holy gost To ys decyples he louede most. 138 Wyclip Yohn xix. 38 Ioseph of Armathi. was a disciple of thesu, forsothe princy, for the drede of lewis. 1528 STARKEY England 1. ii. 40 Al Chrystys dysycypullys and apostyllys were sympul and pore. 1511 BIBLE Luke x. (keading), Christ sendeth out, at once, seuenty disciples to worke miracles. 1667 Miltton P. L. XII. 438 His Disciples, Men who in his Life Still follow'd him. 1850 Robertson Serven. 1. xvi. 242 One disciple who had dipped in the same dish. deceived and betrayed him.

b. Also applied in the N. T. to the early Christians generally; hence, in religious use, absol. a professed follower of Christ, a Christian or believer. (Hence

follower of Christ, a Christian or believer. (Hence sense 3.)

1380 Wyclif De Dot. Eccl. ii. Sel. Wks. III. 433 Crist seib bat noo man may be his discipul but 3if he renunce alle siche bingis. 1388 — Acts xi. 26 The disciplis weren namyd first at Antioche cristen men. 1556-34 Tindale Acts xx. 7 The disciples came to geder for to breake breed. 1607 Hieron Wks. I. 384 If a true disciple, a true Christian; if but a formall disciple, surely but a hollow Christian. 1853 Conly manifests the Power and Love which are silently at work everywhere. 1890 J. Huntie Devot. Services, Dedic. Serv., You are gathered here. to take upon yourselves the obligations of Christ's disciples.

C. A personal follower or pupil of any religious or (in more recent use) other teacher or master. (This passes almost imperceptibly into sense 2.)

or (in more recent use) other teacher or master. (This passes almost imperceptibly into sense 2.) (Rare in OE.: see a.)
(Rare in OE.

ence to c.)

1489 CANTON Faytes of A.1. x. 29 Al thinges seme dyfficyle
to the dysciple or scoler. 1563-7 BUCHANAN Reform. St.
Andres Wks. (1892) 11 Nor 3it sal it be leful to the said
pedagogis to ding thair disciples. 1798 Jornin Life Framms
1. 321 Lord Mountjoy, who was formerly my disciple, gives
me a yearly pension of an hundred crowns. Mod. I am
afraid you may not find him a very apt disciple.

2. One who follows, or is influenced by, the doc-

2. One who follows, or is influenced by, the doctrine or example of another; one who belongs to the 'school' of any leader of thought. [An extension of I c, or fig. from I a.]

2300 Cursor M. 16636 (Cott.) Pai spitted on his luueli face, paa disciplis of hell. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce IV. 18 A discipill of Judas, Maknab, a fais tratour. 1894 Honer Eccl. Pol. IV. vii. (1611) 139 To become disciples vnto the most hatefull sort that liue. 1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII, v. iii. 112 This man, whose honesty the Diuell And his Disciples onely enuy at. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 163 P4, I am one of your Disciples, and endeavour to live up to your Rules. 1849 James Woodman xxx, All who are disciples of St. Hubert, prepare your horses. 1868 G. Duff Pol. Surv. 75 M. Pierre Lafitte and his English disciples. 1892 Chr. World is Nov. 885/3 An advanced Theist, of the school of the late Professor Green, of whom he was a pupil and is a disciple.

3. pl. The name of a denomination of Christians, a branch of the Baptists, which originated in the

a branch of the Baptists, which originated in the early part of the 19th c. and is chiefly found in the United States; called also Campbellites. [A specific application of I b.]

18-28-66 GARDNER Faiths World I. 718/t The principles of the Disciples have found their way into England and Wales ... and the census of 1851 contains a return of three congregations or churches calling themselves by the name of the Disciples of Christ. 1867 Even. Standard 19 Nov., A new sect is attracting some attention in this city. Its members give themselves the name of 'the Disciples'. They profess a religion most primitive and simple. 1881 W.M. THAYER LOG-Cab. to White Ho. ii, Abram Garfield ... united with a comparatively new sect, called Disciples, though Campbellites was a name by which they were sometimes known.

4. Comb.

1641 MILTON Reform. 11. Whe 1620 and 1841.

4. Comb.

1641 MILTON Reform. 11. Wks. (1847) 17 Honoured as a father and physician to the soul, with a sonlike and disciple-like reverence.

1823 BENTHAM Not Paul 392 Apparatus employed by him in his trade of disciple-catcher.

Disciple, v. Now rare or arch. [f. prec. sb.: in sense 3 in earlier use in the form DISPLE; cf. disciple as streamed by Senses 1

in sense 3 in earlier use in the form DISPLE; cf. disciple, as stressed by Spenser.]
+1. trans. To teach, train, educate. Obs.
1506 Spenser F. Q. IV. Introd. i, Fraile youth is oft to follie led.. That better were in vertues discipled. 1605 Shaks.
All s Well. 1i. 28 He did looke farre Into the seruice of the time, and was Discipled of the brauest. 1668 HICKERINGILL Wks. (1716) I. 303 Every hypocrite can afford to disciple himself thereunto. 1688 W. NICHOLSON Exp. Catech. 183 To disciple, or enter into a School to be taught.
2. To make a disciple of; to convert to the doctrine of another. Now rare or arch.

To disciple, or enter into a School to be taught.

2. To make a disciple of; to convert to the doctrine of another. Now rare or arch.

1647 Saltmarsh Sparkl. Glory (1847) 26, I Disciple those Nations, and Baptize them with the Holy Ghost in your ministration. 1651 BAXTER Inf. Bapt. 20 When the parents are by teaching made Disciples, the Children are thereby Discipled also. a 1911 Ken Hymns Evang. Poet. Whs. 1721 I. 179 Go out with Zeal, Disciple all Mankind. 1862 Neale Hymns Evang. Poet. Whs. 1721 I. 179 Go out with Zeal, Disciple all Mankind. 1862 Neale Hymns East. Ch. 36 That every race beneath the skies They should disciple and baptize.

† 3. To subject to discipline; to chastise, correct, punish. Obs.

1492, 1863, etc. [see Disple]. 1607 Walkington Opt. Glass 3 Let us so disciple our selves that each one may throughly know himselfe. 1682 Daavron Poly-ob. Xxiv. (1748) 356 Alban. who, strongly discipled In Christian patience, learnt his tortures to appease. 1863 N. Bacon Disc. Goot. Eng. 1812. 289 He was discipled with rods three times.

Hence Disad' pling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

21627 Hieron Wks. 11. 482, I must marshall Christs Disciples into two ranks: the first I may call for this once discipline to two ranks: the first I may call for this once discipling Disciples; that is, such as have a calling to call others wnto Christ; plainely, Ministers. a 1628 Med Disc. Rev. iii. 19 Wks. (1672) 1. 296 Such a correction as .. we use to call a discipling, a punishment of discipline. 1697 Colling Ess. Mor. Subj. 1. (1709) 161 None but Mr. Hobs, and some few of his Discipling, or bringing the Nations over to the Profession of the Christian Religion. 1812 Souther Vominara I. 2 Such penances, such fasting, such discipling. + Hood. Of. had discipluhdd.] The condition or state of a disciple; = next.

[c 900 Bada's Hist. Iv. xxviii. [xxvii]. (1891) 362 Disses

HOOD. OE, had discipulhidd.] The condition or state of a disciple; =next.

[c 900 Bada's Hist. IV. xxviii. [xxvii]. (1891) 362 Disses discipulhada Cubbynt was eadmodlice underbeoded.]

a 1400 Flood. Refr. 295 Euydence that Crist here clepid this 300g man into Apostilhode or vnto Disciplehode. 1699 State of Philadelph. Soc. 7 Great and glorious Ends, worthy of a true Disciplehod of Jesus Christ.

Discipleship. [I. DISCIPLE sb. +-8HIP.] 'The state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master' (J.).

1349 LATIMER 6th Serm. Edw. VI, (Arb.) 177 [He] dyd it not onely to allure them to hys discipleshippe, but also for our commoditye. 1509 HIERON Whs. I. 334 Such as is a mans disciple-ship, such is his christianity. 1710 NORRIS Chr. Prnd. viii. 355 Wisdom .. invites us to come into her Discipleship. 1592 CARLYLE in Fraser's Mag. V. 383 The old reverent feeling of Discipleship. .. bad passed utterly away. 1889 Swindurne Study B. Yonson of No Lydgate or Lytton was ever more obsequious in his discipleship.

+ Discipless. Obs. [f. DISCIPLE sb. + -RSS.]

away. 1889. Swindurns Sindy B. Jonson 98 No Lydgate or Lytton was ever more obsequious in his discipleship.

† Disci-pless. Obs. [f. Disciple sb. + -rss.]

A female disciple.
138 Wycl.14 Acts ix. 36 In loppe was sum disciplisse, bi name Tabyta. c1410 Love Bonavent. Mirr. xliv. (Gibbs MS. 95) Mawdeleyne be trewe louede dyscyplesse. 1348 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Luke viil. 88 b. Joanna yo wife of Chusa. became a disciplesse vnto Christ. 1611 Spren Hitt. Gt. Brit. vii. xxxi. (1621) 376 She was afterwards recommended to a Disciplesse of the said Lady.

Disciplinable (di siplinabl.), a. [ad. L. disciplinābil-is to be learnt by teaching, f. disciplināre to instruct: see Discipline v. and -ble. Cf. F. disciplinable. 15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.]

F. disciplinable, 15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.]

1. Amenable to discipline or teaching; capable

1. Amenable to discipline or teaching; capable of being instructed; docile.

154a UDALL Erusm. Apopt. 196b, Of Elephantes, how disciplinable and of how greate prudence, docilitee and.. capacitee and aptitude their are. 1559 ABP. PARKER Corr. 53 If ye see ought in my quire worth reformation ye know I am disciplinable. 1639 MARCOMBES in Limore Papers Ser. II. (1888) IV. 101 Your hopefull sons.. are very noble, vertuous, discret and disciplinable. 1649 MILL Diss. 4 Disc. (1850) II. 146 Instead of the most disciplinable one of the most intractable races among mankind. 1889 Temple Bar Mag. Nov. 406 Lads.. who were disciplinable to take a special line. † 2. Of or pertaining to instruction; disciplinary. 1644 Dises Nat. Bodies In. ix. (1645) 84 Those Philosophers, who in a disciplinable way search into nature. 1677 HALR Prim. Orig. Man. 311 Animals. are advanceable by Industry and disciplinable Acts to a great perfection.

28. Subject or liable to discipline or correction.

28. Subject or liable to discipline or correction.

28. Andresson Missions Amer. Bd. II. xix. 155 [They] had maintained their standing as Christians, and avoided all disciplinable offences.

Hence Disciplinableness, the quality of being

menable to discipline; docility.

1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1. 1. 16 We find in Animals .. something of Sagacity, Providence, Disciplinableness.

Disciplinal (dirsiplinal, dissiplainal), a. [ad. med.L. disciplinal-is (Du Cange), f. disciplina Disciplinal ...

DISCIPLINE: see -AL.]

† 1. = DISCIPLINABLE I. Obs.
a r6a8 Preston New Covt. (1634) 144 Those two [seeing and hearing] are the only disciplinal senses we have.
2. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of discipline. r853 E. J. Shephero 3rd Let. to Dr. Maitland 9 By strong expositions of disciplinal views. r853 Brimley Ess. 16 (Tenayson) Pain that serves no disciplinal aim. r863 M. Pattison Serm. (1885) 88 The .. struggle of the disciplinal system of education against the doctrinal. r88x Firch Let. Teaching iv. 107 One of the hardest of the disciplinal problems of a boarding-school is the regulation of the employments of Sunday. Ibid. ix. 256 All study of language is in itself disciplinal.

Discapinal name. Is Sp. disciplinantes (nl.) or

language is in itself disciplinal.

Di-sciplinant. [a. Sp. disciplinantes (pl.), or It disciplinanti (pl.) 'a religious order of such as will scourge themselues' (Florio 1598), sbst. use of pr. pple. of med.L. disciplinare to chastise, correct, beat with rods (Du Cange).]

One who subjects himself to a course of discipline;

One who subjects himself to a course of discipline; spec. a member of a religious order in Spain, who publicly scourged themselves by way of discipline. 1600 Shelton Quix. IV. XXV. II. 277 Presently he spy'd, descending from a certain Height, several Men apparell'd in white, like Disciplinants. 1718 MOTTEUX Quix. (1733) II. 297 The Disciplinants lifting up their Hoods and grasping fast their Whips, as the Priests did their Tapers. 1766 SMOLLETT Trav. 242 The very disciplinants, who scourge themselves in the Holy-Week, are generally peasants or parties hired for the purpose. 1881 DUPPLELD DON QUIX. III. IXXI. 609, I have no mind to catch cold, which is the danger run by all new disciplinants.

Disciplinarian (di:sipline rian), a. and sb.

Disciplinarian (dissipline rian), a. and sb. [f. as Disciplinarian (dissipline rian), a. and sb. [f. as Disciplinarians (see B. 1); Presbyterian.

A. adj. 1. Ch. Hist. Of or pertaining to the Disciplinarians (see B. 1); Presbyterian.

1893 Abb. Bancort Surv. Disciplina iii. 56 Those Disciplinarian practises. Ibid. xix. 215 The Papistes... and our disciplinarian men. 1898 Conspir. Pretended Ref. 98 Do not many of the Disciplinarian veine despise and condemne all helpes of good Artes? 1694 H. L'ESTANGE Chas. 7 (1655) 157 The hole Parliament (whereof some members began now to incline to the Disciplinarian Sect). 1889 A. H. Daysdale Hist. Presbyter. Eng. 11. iv. 223 The Disciplinarian or Presbyterian party was extinct.

2. Of or pertaining to discipline; disciplinary. 1640 SIR E. Dering Sp. on Relig. 18 Dec. vi. 22 The other three are disciplinarian in the present way of Novellisme. 1678 Own Mind of God viii. 215 The Second sort of means I call Disciplinarian. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 141 P 5 My tutor... after a few months began to relax the muscles of disciplinarian moroseness. 1876 Mozley Univ. Serm. iv. 89 The self-made trial is a poor disciplinarian weapon. B. sb.

1. Ch. Hist. A name applied to the Puritans of

1. Ch. Hist. A name applied to the Puritans of the Elizabethan age, who aimed at establishing the Genevan or Presbyterian ecclesiastical polity or 'discipline' in England: see DISCIPLINE 6 b.

'discipline' in England: see DISCIPLINE 6 b.
1885-7 T. ROGERS 39 Art. (1607) 331 The erroneous and
evil minds.. Of the late schismatics, namely.. The Disciplinarians or Puritans among ourselves. 1639 SANDERSON
Serm. II. 33 All sectaries pretend to scripture; papists,
anabaptists, disciplinarians. 1673 R. LEIGH Transp. Rch.
98 Bishop Bramhall speaking of the Scotch Disciplinarians.
1886 J. H. BLUNT Dict. Sects 125 At one time the Disciplinarians had so much expectation of carrying out their
plans as openly to express their conviction that Parker
would be the last archbishop of Canterbury.

2. One who enforces discipline (in an army,
school family etc.)

2. One who enforces discipline (in an army, school, family, etc.).

1639 FULLER Holy War IV. xii. (1647) 189 He, being a strict Disciplinarian, would punish their vitious manners.

1798 Heanne Collect. 7 Dec., He was like to prove a good Disciplinarian.

1818 The therefore a better disciplinarian?

1818 ALISON Hist. Europe (1854) IV. xxii. 20 A severe. disciplinarian... he yet secured the affections of ... his ... men.

1828 B. M. Croker Proper Pride I. ii. 18 A strict disciplinarian, and a most excellent teacher.

3. An upholder or advocate of strict discipline.

1746 Wesley Prine. Methodist 32 Nor did the strictest Disciplinarian scruple suffering me to exercise those Powers wherever I came.

1829 Mill Liberty 1. 20 A despotism of society over the individual, surpassing anything contemplated in the political ideal of the most rigid disciplinarian among the ancient philosophers.

Hence Disciplinarianism, the principles and practice of a disciplinarian.

practice of a disciplinarian.

1872 Syn. Mostry Perplexity II. iii. 56 The house was full of the suggestions of disciplinarianism.

Disciplinarily, adv. rare. [f. next + -LY 2.]
In the way of discipline.

1706 A. Shields Inquiry Ch. Communion (1747) 26 No church would censure disciplinarily all guilty of epidemick backslidings.

ackslidings. **Disciplinary** (di<sup>.</sup>siplinări), *a. (sb.*). [ad. med. L. disciplinary (displinari), a. (10.). [ad. med. L. disciplinari-us, f. disciplina Discipline: see

-ARY 1. Cf. It. disciplinario (1598 Florio) and F. disciplinaire (1611 Cotgr.).]

1. Relating to ecclesiastical discipline. † b. spec. in 16-17th c. = DISCIPLINARIAN a. I.
1593 ABP. BANCROFT Surv. Discipline xviii. 198 Of the

disagreement about the new disciplinarie Deacons. Ibid. xix. 226 Amongest the Disciplinary brotherhoode. 1640 R. BAILLIE Canterb. Self-Convict. 89 This to him.. is doctrinall Puritanisme, much worse than disciplinary. 1641 T. EDWARDS Reasons agrst. Independ. Ep. Ded. 2 The chiefe question is about the .. discipline of the Church, and our Controversie may fitly be tearmed the Disciplinary Controversie. 2502 C. MATHER Magn. Chr. 1. v. (1853) I. 76 A few disciplinary points which are confessed indifferent by the greatest zealots for them. 1719 J. T. Phillipps IT. 34 Confer. 349 There is no disciplinary Institution observed among these Christians.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of disciplines.

34 Confer. 349 I nere is no disciplinary institution observed among these Christians.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of discipline; promoting discipline or orderly observance of rules. 1598 Flosio, Disciplinario, disciplinarie, pertaining to discipline or correction. ax6xa Donne Bia6avaro (1644) 77 A man which undertook an austere and disciplinary taming of his body by fasts or corrections. 1885 Colerings Aids Reft. (1848) 1. 303 That watchful and disciplinary love and loving-kindness, which. . Christ himself had enjoined. 1865 Sat. Rev. 2 Sept. 298/2 The internal disciplinary regulations of the celebrated seminary of Bonn savour a little of barbarism. 1866 Law Times Rep. LIII. 665/1 All these restrictions are merely disciplinary, and do not affect the tenancy.

tenancy.

b. Of a person: Given to enforcing discipline.

arfor Bacon Lett. to Earl of Essex (T.), It may make you in your commandments rather to be gracious than disciplinary.

3. Pertaining to the acquirement of learning or

3. Pertaining to the acquirement of learning or mental training.

1844 MILTON Educ. Wks. 1738 I. 139 The Studies wherin our noble and our gentle Youth ought to bestow their time in a disciplinary way from twelve to one and twenty. 1864 BOWEN Logic ii. 39 Encumbered it with a mass of disciplinary precepts. 1869 J. MARTINEAU Ess. II. 27 An excelent disciplinary instrument for the formation of character.

4. Acquired by learning. Obs. rare.

1864 Trapp Comm. Phil. iii. 10 A naturall man may have a disciplinary knowledge of Christ, that is, by hear-say, as a blinde man hath of colours, not an intuitive. 1868 BAXTER Saving Faith vi. 36 Temporary Believers may have more then this meer Disciplinary knowledge. Ibid. 37 He saith that one sort of knowledge is Disciplinary... and the other is Intuitive.

† B. sb. = DISCIPLINARIAN sb. 1. Obs. rare.

Intuitive. + B. sb. = DISCIPLINARIAN sb. 1. Obs. rare. 1985-7 ROGERS 39 Art. (1607) 271 Such adversaries in our time be the .. Disciplinaries (usually termed Puritans). + **Disciplinate**, v. Obs. [f. L. disciplinateppl. stem of disciplinare to DISCIPLINE.] trans. To subject to instruction or discipline; to discipline.

Hence Disciplinated ppl. a., -ating vbl. sb.
a 156 Sidner Wanstead Play Arcadia, etc. (1673) 571
A Pedagogue, one not a little versed in the disciplinating of the iuuentall frie. a 1644 Br. M. Smith Serm. (1632) 125 She is faine to teach them, and disciplinate them. 1633 Ames Agst. Cerem. 11. 203 As if those of our disciplinating were so conceyted. 1647 Ward Simple Cob. 43, I have.. seen. such Epidemicall and lethall formality in other disciplinated Churches.

† **Disciplina tion.** Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [ad. med. L. disciplination-em, n. of action from disciplinare:

L. disciplination-em, n. of action from disciplinare: see prec.] Subjection to discipline.

1673 F. Kirkman Unlucky Citizen 280 These were they that had passed under his Disciplination.

Disciplinative, a. rare. [f. L. ppl. stem disciplinative see -ATIVE.] = next.

1793 T. TAYLOR Comm. Proclus I. 82 Disciplinative science.

1855 SMFDLEY Occult Sciences 8 The good they contain is not disciplinative but mystic.

not disciplinative but mystic.

Disciplinatory (dissiplinative, plainătari), a. [ad. med. L. disciplinatori us (Du Cange): see prec. and -ORY.] Tending to promote disciplinative. 1851 I. Taylor Wesley (1852) 255 His abhorence of laxities. .led him to adopt a complicated disciplinatory system. 1853 Inner Self-Improv. iii. 62 There are .. Elementary and Disciplinatory books. 1865 Spectator 28 Jan. 102/2 Education is not merely disciplinatory nor useful, but should combine both objects.

should combine both objects. **Discipline** (dissiplin), sb. Also 4 dici-, 4-6 disci-, discy-, 4-7 dissi-, dyssy-, dyssi-, 5 dyssy-, -pline, -plyne. [a. F. discipline (OF. also dece-, dese-, desce-, 11th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. disciplina instruction of disciples, tuition,

act. L. asseptima instruction of disciples, thinding for discipulina, f. discipulus pupil, DISCIPLE.

Etymologically, discipline, as pertaining to the disciple or scholar, is antithetical to doctrine, the property of the doctor or teacher; hence, in the history of the words, doctrine is more concerned with abstract theory, and discipline with practice or exercise.]

† 1. Instruction imparted to disciples or schoolars; teaching: leavings, education exhecting. Ohe

† 1. Instruction imparted to disciples or scholars; teaching; learning; education, schooling. Obs. 1388 Wyclif Prov. iii. 4 Thou shalt finde grace, and good discipline [1388 teching] befor God and men. c. 2300 Barclay Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) F y. 1f thou haue in greke thad all thy discipline, To dispute in latin what needeth thee to seeke. 1348 Hall Chrom., Edw. IV. 223 b, He firste holpe his awne young scholers, to attein to discipline, and for them he founded a solempne schoole at Eton. 1506 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. n. iii. 31 Heauen blesse thee from a Tutor, and Discipline come not neere thee! 1515 Stow's Annals (1631) 307/2 Apt to all offices of worthinesse, if in his child-hood hee had not wanted discipline.

b. A particular course of instruction to disciples.

D. A particular course of instruction to disciples.

Discipline of the Secret (a translation of modern L. discipline arcāni, used by Tentzel and Schelstrate 1683-5): a term of post-Reformation controversy, applied to modes of procedure held to have been observed in the early Church in gradually teaching the mysteries of the Christian faith to neophytes, and in concealing them from the uninitiated.

1600-55 I. Jones Stone-Heng (1725) 9 They communicated

nothing, but to those of their own Society, taking special Order. their Discipline might not be divulged. 1833 Rock Hierurgia 11. 18 3 note, The Discipline of the Secret. 2886 Catholic Dict. 266 Discipline of the Secret. a convenient name for the custom which prevailed in the early Church of concealing from heathen and catechumens the more sacred and mysterious doctrines and rites of .. religion.

2. A branch of instruction or education; a department of learning or knowledge; a science or art in its educational aspect. arch.

partment of learning or knowledge; a science or art in its educational aspect. arch.

1386 CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prol. 4 T. 700 Assaye in myn absence This disciplyne and this crafty science. 1300-20 DUNBAR Poems lxv. 4 To speik of science, craft, or sapience. Off euerie study, lair, or discipline. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. Eph. II. 2 Being singularely learned in humayne disciplines, ye haue excelled other sortes of men euer vnto this day. 1597 MORLEY Introd. Mus. 184 Yet tearmeth he musick a perfect knowledge of al sciences and disciplines. 1654 Z. COKE Logick (1657) 2 Objective disciplines be. principally four. 1 Theologie. 2 Jurisprudence. 3 Medicine. 4 Philosophy. 1689 Boyle Eng. Notion Nat. 375 Acquainted with Physico-Mathematical Disciplines, such as Opticks, Astronomy, Hydrostaticks, and Mechanicks. 1741 Middle Physico-Mathematical Disciplines, such as Opticks, Astronomy, Hydrostaticks, and Mechanicks. 1741 Middle of interpreting portentous events. 1844 Emerson Lect. New Eng. Ref. Wks. (Bohn) I. 266 The culture of the mind in those disciplines to which we give the name of education. 1864 BURTON Scot Abr. II. i. 48 Professors of arts and disciplines at Paris. 1876 Bell Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat. 1 The dearment of Science which has organic nature for its investigations, breaks up into two great divisions, Botany and Zoology. The two disciplines together form the science of living nature.

8. Instruction having for its aim to form the

3. Instruction having for its aim to form the pupil to proper conduct and action; the training

8. Instruction having for its aim to form the pupil to proper conduct and action; the training of scholars or subordinates to proper and orderly action by instructing and exercising them in the same; mental and moral training; also used fig. of the training effect of experience, adversity, etc. 1434 Misva Mending of Life 112 Qwhat is disciplyne bot settyng of maners or correctynge?.. be disciplyne we ar taght rightwysnes, & of ill correctyd. 1607 Bacon Ess., Marriage 4 Single L. (Arb.) 268 Certainely wife and children are a kind of discipline of humanity. 1607 Druden Virg. Georg. 111. 323 The pamper'd Colt will Discipline disdain. 1713 Steele Englishman No. 7. 46 Clowns under the Discipline of the Dancing Master. 1736 Butler Anal. 1. v. Wks. 1874 I. 85 The present life was intended to be a state of discipline for a future one. 1741 MIDDLETON Citerol I. v. 461 Caelius. was a young Gentleman. trained under the discipline of Cicero himself. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 240 A mind on which all the discipline of experience and adversity had been exhausted in vain. 1857 Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art 1. (1868) 23 The notion of Discipline and Interference lies at the root of all human progress or power. 1866 Sir B. Broden Psychol. Ing. II. v. 177 No part of early education is more important than the discipline of the imagination. 1892 Westcott Gospel of Life 270 Every sorrow and pain is an element of discipline.

b. 1862 Training in the practice of arms and military evolutions; drill. Formerly, more widely: Training or skill in military affairs generally; military skill and experience; the art of war. (Cf. sense 2.)

1489 Caxron Faylus of A. 1. i. 3 Rules, techyngs and

military skill and experience; the art of war. (Cf. sense 2.)
1489 CAXTON Fayles of A. 1. i. 3 Rules, techyngs and dyscyplyne of armes. 1595 EDEN Decades 21 A man not ignorant in the disciplyne of warre. 1602 Warner Alb. Eng. 1X. xlvi. (1612) 216 Martialists in Discipline and ordering their war. 1699 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 41 School of war. where all the Martiall Spirits resorted, to learn Discipline, and to put it in practice. 1775 R. H. Leg in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev. (1853) I. 52 Without discipline armies are fit only for the contempt and slaughter of their enemies. 1776 Gibbon Decl. & F. I. 297 It was the rigid attention of Aurelian, even to the minutest articles of discipline, which bestowed such uninterrupted success on his arms.

arms.

† C. A course of training. Obs.

1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. III. (1586) 153 The knowledge of keeping cattell hath a discipline, wherein a man must from his very Childhood be brought up. 1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort. (1729) 188 By such an Oeconomy and Discipline, as our Industrious Gardiner may himself be continually improving. 1682 Brit. Spec. 40 To those... who ... underwent the Severities of a long and tedious Discipline.

4. The orderly conduct and action which result from training. a trained condition.

4. The orderly conduct and action which result from training; a trained condition.

1509 Fisher Fun. Serm. Ciess. Richmond Wks. (1876) 290
The comparyson of them two may be made... In nobleness of Persone, in discyplyne of theyr bodyes. 1553 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 15b, The polliticall lawe doeth cause an outward discipline to be observed, even of the wicked. 1611 BIBLE Traisil. Prof. 1 Seeking to reduce their Countreymen to good order and discipline. 1738 Newton Chronol. Amended iv. 312 He.. reduced the irregular and undiscipline forces of the Medes into discipline and order. 1738 GIBBON Decl. 4 F. III. liii. 287 The discipline of a soldier is formed by exercise rather than by study. 1827 POLLOR Course T. 1v., Sound-headed men, Of proper discipline and excellent mind.

5. The order maintained and observed among

5. The order maintained and observed among pupils, or other persons under control or com-mand, such as soldiers, sailors, the inmates of a

mand, such as soldiers, sailors, the inmates of a religious house, a prison, etc.

[c 2450 tr. De imitatione 1. xxv, Fervent & devoute brebren & wel manered & under discipline.] 1667 PEP'S Diary 1 Apr. (Wheatley, 1865, VI. 249) [Sir] W. Coventry is wholly resolved to bring him to punishment; for, 'bear with this', says he, 'and no discipline shall ever be expected.' 1697 Davyen Virg. Georg. 11. 509 Let crooked Steel invade The lawless Troops, which discipline disclaim. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp. X. 539 The fact is, that, if discipline means obedience to orders, as well as military instruction, we have but little

of it in the army. 1827-38 HARE Guesses Ser. II. (1873) 494 Discipline .. should exercise its influence without appearing to do so. 1836 MARRYAT Midsk. Eary xiii, If I do not punish him, I allow a flagrant and open violation of discipline to pass uncensured. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 424 The discipline of workshops, of schools, of private families. was infinitely harsher. 1889 Times 9 Mar. 16/1, I recently heard a learned limb of the law .. confound prison punishment with prison discipline, forgetting that the former is merely a means of enforcing the latter.

b. A system or method for the maintenance of order; a system of rules for conduct.

1659 B. HARRIS Particul's Iron Age 40 The Mutiners governed themselves in form of a Republick, observing a most exact discipline. 1756 SHELVOCKE Voy. round World (1757) 227 Having regulated themselves according to the discipline of Jamaica. 1861 M. PATTISON Ess. (1889) I. 47 The immates .. were submitted to an almost monastic discipline.

6. Eccles. The system or method by which order is maintained in a church, and control exercised over the conduct of its members; the procedure whereby this is carried out; the exercise of the power of censure, admonition, excommunication, or other penal measures, by a Christian Church.

power of censure, admonition, excommunication, or other penal measures, by a Christian Church.

1549 Bk. Comm. Prayer, Commination, In the primitive church there was a godly discipline, that, at the beginning of Lent, such persons as were notorious sinners were put to open penance. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. (1578) 1v. xii. 2 The first foundation of discipline is, that private monitions should have place. 1574 tr. Marlorat's Apocalips 18 Our meeting vpon that day rather than vpon any other, is onely for orders sake, and for a certeine discipline in the Churche. 1601 First Book of Discipline (1721) IX. 1. 568

The order of Ecclesiastical Discipline, which stands in reproving and correcting of the Faults which the Civill Sword either doth neglect, or may not punish. 1826-60 Gardner Faiths World I. 479/1 The ancient discipline of the church, while it excluded offenders from spiritual privileges, left all their natural or civil rights unaffected.

b. Hence, generally, the system by which the practice of a church, as distinguished from its doctrine, is regulated. spec., in Eng. Ch. Hist., The ecclesiastical polity of the Puritan or Presbyterian party (thence styled DISCIPLINARIANS) in the 16th and 17th c.

Books of Discipline: the name of two documents, adopted in 1501 and 1501 respectively, constituting the original standards of the polity and government of the Reformed Church of Scotland, and also dealing with schools, universities, and other matters.

1574 [W. Tranders (title) Ecclesiastica Disciplinae et

Books of Discipline: the name of two documents, adopted in 15ts and 15ts respectively, constituting the original standards of the polity and government of the Reformed Church of Scotland, and also dealing with schools, universities, and other matters.

1374 [W. TRAVERS (tittle) Ecclesiasticæ Disciplinæ et Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ ab illa aberrationis..explicatio.] — T. CARTWRIGHT [transl. of prec.] (tittle) A full and plain Declaration of Ecclesiastical Discipline owt of the Word off God, and of the declining of the Churche of England from the same. 1588 W. TRAVERS (tittle) A Defence of the ecclesiastical discipline ordayned of God to be used in his Church, agaynst a reply of Maister Bridges. 1593 Abr. Banckorr (tittle) A Survay of the Pretended Holy Discipline. 1504 Hooker Eccl. Pol. (1888) I. 126 The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have withstood the received order of this Church...to join...for the furtherance of that which ye term the Lordt Discipline. Ibid. 127 Let it be lawful for me to rip up to the very bottom how and by whom your Discipline was planted. Ibid. 138 That which Calvin did for establishment of his discipline, Ibid. 127 Let it be established than that which he taught for the countenancing of it when established. 15to B. Jonson Alch. III. i, This heat of his may turn into a zeal, And stand up for the beauteous discipline Against the menstruous cloth and rag of Rome. 15da Chas. I, Rop. Protestations 4 New doctrines and disciplines. 15d3 Millyon (title) The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce restored.. from the Bondage of Canon Law. 1676 W. Hubbard Happiness of People 35 Wee in New England that profess the doctrine of Calvin, yet practise the discipline of them called Independant, or Congregational Churches. 1792 Burke Let. to Sif H. Lawgrishe Wiss. 1842 I. 547 Three religions.. each of which has its confession of faith and its settled discipline. 1894 Graken John Lew 1818 J. 1818 J. 1818 Canno 1561.

1896 Knox Hist. Ref. Scot. (1848) II. 1818 (anno 1561) The Preacheris vehementile exhorted u

the mortification of the flesh by penance; also, in more general sense, a beating or other infliction (humorously) assumed to be salutary to the recipient. (In its monastic use, the earliest English

sense.)

a 1235 Ancr. R. 138 Auh ancre schal.. temien ful wel hire
fleschs.. mid heute swinke, mid herde disciplines.
1340 Ayenb. 236 Hit be-houel bet uless beate and wesse be dissiplines and be hardnesses.
1388 Wyclif Prov. iii. 11 The
discipline of the Lord, my sone, ne caste thou awey.
1482
Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 22 Alle that were there wyth grete
contricion of herte toke discyplynys of roddys.
1509 FISHER

Fun. Serm. Cless Richmond Wks. (1876) 203 The blessyd Martha is praysed in chastysynge her Body by crysten dyscyplyne. 1620 SHELTON Quiz. IV. XXV. II. 277 They did institute Rogations, Processions, and Disciplines throughout all that Country. 1686 J. SERGEANT Hist. Monast. Convent. 34 If any be found unchast, she receives three Disciplines or Scourgings. 1770 WILLOCK Voy. 36 With a rope-send..he continued this discipline till he rendered me incapable of moving. 1821 Sporting Mag. XXXVII. 133 [She] came in for her share of the discipline which her husband was undergoing. 1888 BERNARD Fr. World to Cloister v. 113 The corporal austerities which are known as 'the discipline'.

b. transf. Hence applied to the instrument of

b. transf. Hence applied to the instrument of chastisement: A whip or scourge; esp. one used

chastisement: A whip or scourge; esp. one used for religious penance.

réas Peacham Compl. Gent. 120 By Chastity standeth Pennance having driven away with her discipline Winged Love. 1630 Wadsworth Pilgr: iii. 20 Approaching his bed side with two good disciplines in their hands, the ends of some stucke with wyery prickes, they did .. raze his skinne. 1707 J. Stevens Ouvedo's Com. Whs. (1709) R ij. The Whipsters. laid aside their Disciplines. 1883 Scott Talism. v, On the floor lay a discipline, or penitential scourge. 1848 J. H. Newman Loss & Gain III. x. 376 In the cell.. hangs an iron discipline or scourge, studded with nails.

+ 8. Treatment for some special purpose, e.g. medical regimen. Obs. rare.

1734 Mas. E. Montagu in Four C. Eng. Lett. 280 He has been under discipline for his eyes, but his spirits and vivacity are not abated.

are not abated.

9. attrib. as in discipline-master, a master in a

school employed not to teach, but to keep order

school employed not to teach, but to keep order among the pupils.

1892 Patl Mall G. 2 Nov. 6/3 A discipline master, who was running with the hounds, plunged in to catch the 'hares'. 1893 Daily News 3 Apr. 8/3 Deceased was employed as discipline master..at..the Police Orphanage.

Discipline, v. [a. F. disciplinar (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or med.L. disciplinare, f. L. disciplina DISOTPLINE 5b.]

1. trans. To subject to discipline; in earlier use, to instruct, educate, train; in later use, more especially, to train to habits of order and subordination; to bring under control.

cially, to train to habits of order and subordination; to bring under control.

138a [see Disciplined below]. 128a Puttenham Eng. Postie I. xii. (Arb.) 44 With vs Christians, who be better disciplined, and do acknowledge but one God. 1638 Baker in Balsac's Lett. II. (1654) 97 When some Discipline themselves, others run to debauches of all kindes. 1641 Hinde St. 16

b. spec. To train in military exercises and prompt action in obedience to command; to drill.

1598 BARRET Theo. Warres I. 1. Warres well conducted and disciplined. 1606 SHAKS. Tr. 4 Cr. 11. iii. 255 He that disciplin'd thy armes to fight. 1692 LUTTEELL Brief Rel. (1857)

11. 629 Orders were come from England. to discipline the militia. 1792 Anecd. W. Pitt I. v. 138 A farmer . may be a good soldier if you take care to have him properly disciplined. 1825 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 79 He addressed himself vigorously to the task of disciplining these strange soldiers. 1861 Even. Star 4 Oct., The Western men take longer to discipline into soldiers than the citizens of New England.

c. To subject to ecclesiastical discipline; 'to execute the laws of the church on offenders, with a

punish.

1300 Bekel 2384 Of Ech Monek of the hous: he let him discipline, With a 3urd. 1488 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 31 Y made a signe to hym, to discypline me in lyke wyse ageyne as he dyd afore. 1482 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 432 b/2 He chastysed his body by abstynence of mete & drynke & . . dyscyplyned it . . with chaynes of yron right ofte wyth his owne handes. 1607 SHAKS. Cor. 11. i. 130 Ha's he disciplin'd Auffidius soundly! 1647 N. BACON Disc. Govl. Eng. 1. lxix. (1739) 181 First he was disciplin'd with rods three times. 1740 GRAY Lel. Poems (1775) 83 Half a dozen wretched creatures. are in a side-chapel disciplining themselves with scourges full of iron prickles. 1796 tr. Beckford's Valhek (1868) 103 Having well discipline their asses with nettles behind. 1865 T. F. KNOX tr. Life of Henry Suso 65 He used to ..go into the choir in front of the Blessed Sacrament and there discipline himself.

† b. intr. (for refl.) To chastise oneself. Obs. a 1300 E. E. P. (1862) 154 Wib seint benetis scurge lome ge disciplineb.

+8. trans. To deal with or treat of in an orderly

manner. Obs. rare.

1658 Eveliv Fr. Gard. (1675) 261 Your fruit, your herbs, and your pulses are disciplined in the two former treatises.

Hence Disciplined ppl. a.; Disciplining vbl.

sh. and ppl. a.

1388 Wyclif Jas. iii. 13 Who is wijse, and disciplined
[1388 tauxt] among 300? c 1400 Test. Love (R.) After a good
disciplining with a yerde, they kepe right well doctrine of

their schole. 1641 MILTON Ch. Govl. 1. (1851) 09 They are left to their own disciplining at home. 2648 Evelyn Mem. (1857) 1. 191 Amongst other things, they shew St. Catharine's disciplining cell. 1668 Perry Discry 20 Dec., How the Spaniards are the best disciplined foot in the world. 1669 Perry Discry 20 Dec., How the Spaniards are the best disciplined foot in the world. 1669 Perry 167 Here per and disciplinings were numerous. 1761 Grason Decl. 47. 111. 165 Alaric was a Christian and a soldier, the leader of a disciplined army. 1862 H. Spences First Princ. 11. 1v. § 53 (1875) 175 A developed and disciplined intelligence.

Discipliner. [f. Disciplines 50 or v. + - EB 1.]
One who disciplines or subjects to discipline; an adherent of a system of discipline.
1621 Sperd Hist. Gl. Brit. 1x. xv. (1632) 784 The King incensed against these discontented discipliners. 1644 MILTON Arrop. (Arb.) 42 Had an Angel bin his discipliner. 1656 Duchess of Newcastle Life (1886) 280 Two of my three brothers were excellent soldiers, and martial discipliners. 1731 Mes. Pendarves in Mrs. Delany's Life 4 Corr. 312 The gout or rheumatism you have never provoked—it would be hard indeed if you should suffer by those severe discipliners. 1863 1964 Cent. Aug. 251 Any monk lying abed later than four without excuse was sent to the discipliner for birching.

Disciplining, vbl. sb. and ppl. a.: see DISCIPLE v. + Disciplining, vbl. sb. and ppl. a.: see DISCIPLE v. + Disciplining, vbl. sb. and ppl. a.: see DISCIPLE v. + Disciplining, vbl. sb. and ppl. a.: see DISCIPLE v. 1659 GAUDEN Tears of Ch. 609 These were to do the Journey-work of Presbytery. undertaking to Directorize, to Unliturgize, to Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethren.

+ Disciplines tion. = Discipling; see DISCIPLE v. 1657-83 Evelvn Hist. Relig. (1850) II. 55 The unprofit-

The contingue, to Catendre, and to Disciplinate their prethren. + Disciplina tion. = Discipling: see DISCIPLE v. 1657-83 EVELYN Hist. Relig. (1850) II. 55 The unprofitableness and weakness of the former disciplization.

Discipular (disi pirilat), a. [f. L. discipul-us DISCIPLE + -AR I.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a disciple.

1859 Sat. Rev. 13 Aug. 198/1 Mr. Mansel's.. discipular spirit marks him out to carry onward the new Scottish Philosophy. 1865 F. HALL Hindu Philos. Syst. 181 By S'ankara and by all his discipular successors. 1873 MORLEY ROMSEAU 11. xi 93 His discipular patience when his master told him that his verses were poor. told him that his verses were poor.

Discipulate. rare. [f. as prec. + -ATE 1.]

The state of a disciple; discipleship, pupilage.
184 Tait's Mag. IX. 681 During the period of his disci-

pulate. Disci-pulise, v. rare. [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

Discipulize, v. rare. [1. as prec. + -12E.] trans. = DISCIPLE v. 2. 1863 Kitto's Cycl. Bibl. Lit. (ed. 3) I. 293/2 When we come to ask, what is implied in discipleship? in what relation does baptism stand to the discipulising of nations?

Discission (distipul. Also 7 discition, discision. [ad. L. discission-em, n. of action f. discindère to cleave, cut asunder: see DISCIND. But the 17th c. spelling discission appears to come from L. dis- and cadere, -cidere to cut, ppl. stem -cis-; see Discide, and cf. excision, incision.] A cleaving, rending, or cutting asunder; now only in Surg: An incision into a tumour or cataract: see

Surg.: An incision into a tumour or cataract: see DECISION 4.

1647 H. Morr Song of Soul II. iii. III. xlviii, So gentle Venus.. Casts ope that arur curtain by a swift discission. 1657 G. Rust Origen in Phanix I. 37 As painful as the violent discision of very Life would be could it be forcibly torn in pieces. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. xvII. 590 You must slant your Knife and endeavour discission with an oblique Hand. 1883 5yd. Soc. Lex., Discission, a cutting into; especially an incision into or laceration of the capsule of the lens in the operation for the removal of cataract.

Discition, obs. form of DECISION.

1633 PRYNNE Historio-Mastix II. iv. 92 (R.) Declining their owne particular discitions to avoid all partiality.

Thisalaim (disklatim), 7. [18. AF. des. disc.

Disclaim (disklētum), v. [a. AF. des., disclamer (accented stem desclaime), f. des., Dis-4+clamer to CLAIM; in med.(Anglo)L. disclāmāre.] 1. intr. Law. To renounce, relinquish, or repudiate a legal claim; to make a formal disclaimer. Const. + in the thing disclaimed, + out of or from

Originally said in reference to the renunciation of the claim of feudal lordship or tenancy by the lord or tenant

Originally said in reference to the renunciation of the claim of feudal lordship or tenancy by the lord or tenant respectively.

[1300 Year-books Edw. I an. 30-31. 83 (Godefroy) Si le tenaunt portat sun bref' de homagio recipiendo' seriez vus rescus a desclamer en sun homage. 1304 Ivid. 170 En plee qe chiet par voye de destresse le tenaunt poet desclamer. 1409 Act 9 Han. IV. c. 4 Ordines est et establies que nul home larron n'autre felon en Gales ouvertement conus ne soit soeffert par disclaimer hors del seignourie ou la felonie fust faict et qe tielx manere de disclaime soit de tout oustes. [Pullow's transt.] It is ordained and stablished, that no Thiefe nor Felon in Wales, openly knowne, be suffered to disclaime out of the Seigniorie where the felony was done, and that such maner of disclaiming be vtterly put out.] [a 1481 LITTLETON Tensures (ed. Houard) 145 Si Pseignior que est vouché ne avoit resceivé pas homage del tenant ne d'ascun de ses auncesters, le seignior (sil voit) poit disclamer en le seigniory, et issint ouste le tenant de son garranty. 1874 tr. Littleton's Tensures 22a. The lorde... may disclaime in the lordship, and so put his tenaunte of his warranty. 1877 SKRNE De Verb. Sign. (a.v. Disclamation) Disclamare is to disclaime, disavow or deny, as to deny an viher to be his superiour; as quhen the superiour affirmis the landes to be halden of him, and the vassall denies the samin. 1608 Coke On Litt. 102 a, The lord may disclaime... which signified utterly to renounce the seignory. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eag. 1. Ikii. (1739) 125 If the Lord fail, he loses his Tenure, and the Tenant might thenceforth disclaim, and hold over for ever.

rosz 1bid. 11. xiii. (1739) 71 He that hath both Right and Power, and will not seize, disclaims. 1809 Tomlins Law Dict. 2v. Disclaimer, Such person as cannot lose the thing perpetually in which he disclaims, shall not be permitted to disclaim. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 494 The law adjudges the frank tenement in B. till he disagrees or disclaims. 1848 Whatron Law Lex. 182 He cannot so disclaim after he has proved the will of his own testator.

† 2. intr. transf. 8. To renounce or disavow

† 2. intr. transf. 8. To renounce or disavow all part in; = sense 4. Obs.

1550 A. L. tr. Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Exech. iv, As if God would reject them, and utterly disclaime in them.

1581 MULCASTER Positions XXXIX. (1887) 195 Disclayming in that which vertue auaunceth not. 1509 Shaks. Lear II. ii. 59 You cowardly Rascall, nature disclaimes in thee. 1637 B. Jonson Sad Sheph. I. ii, The sourer sort Of shepherds now disclaim in all such sport.

† b. To proclaim one's renunciation of, or dissent from. Obs.

sent from. Obs.

1604 R. Parsons 3rd Part Three Convers. Eng. 360 He disclaymed from the Bohemians or Hussits and their opinions. 1605 Answ. Discov. Romish Doctr. 39 They not wholy disclaime from the Kinges Authority. 1624 LD. WILLIAMS in Fortex. Papers 203 He disclayminge from all fees and profitts of the place. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 125 Catascopo disclaimed from having ever named me.

162. 1644 DIGBY Nat. Bodies IL (1645) 67 These two conditions... doe openly disclaime from quantity and from matter.

matter.

8. trans. Law. To renounce a legal claim to; to repudiate a connexion with or concern in.

to repudiate a connexion with or concern in.

[Arising by omission of the preposition in sense 1: with quot. 1607, cf. 1834 FITERBERET La Now. Nat. Brevium (1567) 107 b, Sil ne disclaime en le sank; transl. 1652 If he do not disclaim in the blood.]

1898 SHAKS. K. Yohn 1. 247, I am not Sir Roberts sonne, I haue disclaim'd Sir Robert, and my land, Legitimation, name, and all is gone. 1607 Cowell Interpr. s. v. Disclaimer, If a man arraigned of felonie do disclaime his blood. Ibid. If a man arraigned of felonie do disclaime his blood. Ibid. If a man arraigned of felonie do disclaime his blood. Ibid. If a man arraigned of felonie do disclaime his blood. Ibid. If a man arraigned of felonie do disclaime his blood. Ibid. If a man arraigned of felonie Ky. G. tr. Crowel's Inst., 48 Nor can an Infant disclaim that Guardian who prosecutes an action for him as being next of Kinn. 1570 [see DISCLAIMER I b]. 1754 [see DISCLAMATION I]. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. III. 240 Upon this the bishop and the clerk usually disclaim all title. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) I. 123 Tenant for life may also forfeit his estate by disclaiming to hold of his lord. 2848 WHARTON Law Lex. 182 A devisee in fee may, by deed, without manner of record, disclaim the executorship.

b. To relinquish a part of (a patent) by a disclaimer.

Tags Lo. Brougham 3 June, in *Hansard* ser. 3. XXVIII. 474 The parts disclaimed should not detrimentally affect the other parts of the invention. 1888 R. Griffin Patent Cases decided 12 Application. to disclaim the 8th claim.

4. To disavow any claim to or connexion with; to renounce or reject as not belonging to oneself;

4. To disavow any claim to or connexion with; to renounce or reject as not belonging to oneself; to disown formally or emphatically.

1993 Shaks. Rich. II, 1. 1. 70 There I throw my gage, Disclaiming heere the kindred of a King, And lay aside my high bloods Royalty. 1894 Heywoon Challenge II. Wks. 1874 V. 21 Sir, shee's yours, Or I disclaime her ever. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. II. (1893) 47/2 A short protestation... in which all men should... disclaim and renounce the having any intelligence, or holding any correspondence with the rebels. 1704 Pore Spring By Tell me but this, and I'll disclaim the prize. 1792-1823 D'ISBABLI Cur. Lit., Liter. Foregreits, The real author... obliged him afterwards to disclaim the work in print. 1895 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 224 Socrates disclaims the character of a professional eristic. 1895 GLADSTONE Let. 8 Aug. in Daily News 12 Aug. 5/4, I entirely disclaim the hatred and hostility to Turks, or any race of men, which you ascribe to me.

+ b. (with complement.) To refuse to acknowledge (any one, or oneself) to be (80 and 80). Obs. 1897 T. Brard Theat. Gods Yudgem. (1672) 220 [He]... also disclaimed him from being his father. Ibid. 244 Disclaiming him to be her son. 1602 Wander Alb. Eng. xt. Livii. (1672) 288 That Helen may disclaime her selfe for Helen in her glas. 1670 Walton Lieus II. 133 To perswade him... to disclaim himself a Member of the Church of England.

5. To refuse to admit (something claimed by another); to reject the claims or authority of, to

another); to reject the claims or authority of, to

nother); to reject the claims of authority of, to renounce.

1639 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 28 They likewise disclaimed the Authority of the Pope. 1769 ROBERTSON Chas. V. V. III. 230 It was lawful for the people to disclaim him as their sovereign. 1782 GIBBON Decl. 4 F. II. zliii. 585 The troops... disclaimed the command of their superiors. 1842 ELPHINSTONE Hist. India I. 203 They agree with the Baudhas... in disclaiming the divine authority of the Védas. + b. To refuse (a thing claimed). Obs. rare.
1647 N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. lix. (1739) 114 These then are the rights that the King claimed, and the Clergy disclaimed at the first. 1738 POPE Odyss. VIII. 39 Let none to strangers honours due disclaim. + c. To decline or refuse (to do something). Obs.
1636 A. DAV Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 63 Yet disclaime you to be married, you will heare of no suters. 1589 WARNER Alb. Eng. Prose Addit. (1612) 340, I that will not like to heare it so, heartily disclaime to haue it so. 1809 Miniature No. 32 P 13 The errors of the schoolboy will become the errors of the man, if he disclaims to adopt my practice. + 6. To denounce the claims or pretensions of; to cry out upon. Obs.

† 6. To denounce the claims or pretensions of; to cry out upon. Obs.

1590 J. Egerton in Confer. 32, I shalbe readye to disclayme you wheresoeuer I come, not only for men voyde of pietie, but euen of ciuile honestie also. 1699 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 63 The Arminians (were] reviled, and disclaimed, as no better then half Traytors, by the very dregs of the people.

+b. intr. Disclaim against: to cry out against,

DECLAIM against. Obs.

DECLAIM against. Obs.

1613 J. STEPHENS Satyr. Ess. 202 Hee is not..ashamed to quarrell, first with his Patron, and openly disclaim against the poor value of his Benefice. 1706 J. SERGEANT Chapter of William (1853) 81. That he resolutely oppose it, and disclaim against it, in the chapter's name. 1749 FIELDING Tom Yones x1. i, Which bears an exact analogy to the vice here disclaimed against.

7. trans. Her. To declare not to be entitled to

7. trans. Her. To declare not to be entitled to bear arms; to 'make infamous by proclamation' (those who used arms without any right, or assumed without authority the title of Esquire or Gentleman) as formerly done by the heralds at their visitations. (Said also of the persons, in sense 4.) 1634 Visitation of Bucks (in Rylands, Disclaimers (1888, ix), Rob'. Wilmott, Chadderton, for usurping the Title of Gent, notwithstanding having been disclaimed in the Visitation made 1611. — Visitation of Worcestersk, (bid.), Edmd. Brothby. to be spared from disclaiming in regard of his being a souldier and of deserts. — Visit. Hereford (bid.), iii, John Phillips of Ledbury to be disclaimed at our next sizes because he was not disclaimed at our being in the country, being respyted then for proofe. 1888 J. P. Rylans Disclaimers at the Heralds' Visitations viii, The practice seems to have been for the visiting Herald to induce the persons summoned to disclaim under their hands if they would... and if they declined, or did not attend... they were disclaimed at the Assizes.

Hence Disclaimed ppl. a., Disclaiming vbl. sb.

Hence Disolatmed ppl. a., Disolatming vol. so. and ppl. a.

1600 Shaks. Ham. v. ii. 252 Let my disclaiming from a purpos'd euill, Free me so farre in your most generous thoughts. 1607 Highon Wis. I. 268 In all those which thinke and hope to bee saued, there must bee a disclaiming, a renouncing, an vitter forsaking of those sinnes. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 60 A Disciple of that so much disclaimed Italian. 1800 Miss. Radcliffe. Poet. Wis. (1833)
11. 271 The Baron. bowed with a disclaiming gesture. 1888 Bridges Nero III. iv. 16/2 Thou wert right in that, Wrong now returning on disclaimed ambition. 1802 Rep. Patent Cases IX. 83 The language of this disclaiming clause. † Disolaim, sb. Obs. [a. AF. disclaime, f. disclaimer: see prec. vb.] An act of disclaiming; formal renunciation or repudiation of a claim.

[1409 see Disclaim v. 1]. 1475 Bh. Noblesse 35 And so the said king Lowes relese was..a disclayme frome the kinges of Fraunce for ever. 1612 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. vii. i. \$2. 190 The associates of Britaine were now returned with vite disclaime of further assistance. 1660 Jesnit' Reasons (1675) 128 You., make your disclaim of these..Opinions. 1674 A. G. Quest. conc. Oath of Alleg. 20 The disclaim of His indirect Authority over Kings. 1766 Francis the Philanthropist III. 85 A blush, not of disclaim, spread her cheek.

Disclaimant. [f. Disclaim of a patent): cf. Disclaim and *ppl. a.* z608 Shaks

One who disclaims (a part of a patent): cf. DISCLAIM

v. 3 b.

1802 Rules of Practice U. S. Patent Off. 52 To which the disclaimant does not choose to claim title.

Disclaimer 1 (diskle mai). [a. AF. disclaimer inf. used sbst.: see -ER 4.] An act or action of

claim; a formal refusal to accept an estate, trust,

claim; a formal refusal to accept an estate, trust, duty, etc.: see Disclaim v. 3.
[1873 Staundford Les Plees del Corus III. 186 Icy par cel disclaimer: il perdra les biens. as queux il disclaima, 1870 Blount Law Dict. s.v., In Chancery, if a Defendant by his Answer Disclaim the having any interest in the thing in question, this is also called a Disclaimer. 1809 TOMLINS Law Dict. s.v., There is a deed of disclaimer of executorship of a will, etc., where an executor refuses, and throws up the same. 1876 Digsy Real Prop. x. § 1. 371 In all other cases the proper mode of refusing to accept a conveyance or devise of land. is an execution by an alience of full capacity of a deed of disclaimer.

© Patent Law. An alteration by which a speci-

of a deed of disclaimer.

o. Patent Law. An alteration by which a specification is amended in such a manner as to relinquish a portion of the invention, when in danger of being invalidated on account of the comprehensiveness of the claim. Formerly (up to 1883), an instrument executed by a patentee abandoning a part of his alter of invention.

of the claim.

ment executed by a patentee abandoning a pass
of his claim of invention.

1838 Act 5 & 6 Will. IV, c. 83 [He] may enter a disclaimer
of any part of his specification. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ.
IV. 102/2 (Patents) A means by which a grantee may abandon
portions of the title,.. this process is called a disclaimer. 1883
Act 4 6 & 47 Vict. Chap. 57 (Patents Act) § 18 Amend his
specification.. by way of disclaimer, correction, or explanation. 1898 Rules of Practice U. S. Patent Off. 77 Such
disclaimer shall be in writing.

2. generally. A disavowal of claims or
1790 Bunke Fr. Rev. Wks. V. 164, I think the honour of
our nation to be somewhat concerned in the disclaimer of
58\*

the proceedings of this society. 18eg Coleridge Aids Ref. (1848) I. 100 If after these disclaimers I shall without proof be charged by any with renewing or favouring the errors. 1868 Mrs. Gaskell C. Broute 228 It conveys a peremptory disclaimer of the report that the writer was engaged to be married to her father's curate. 1868 G. Dupp Pol. Surv. 42 Our emphatic disclaimer of fellow feeling with the Cretan insurgents.

insurgents.

8. Her. A proclamation or announcement made by English heralds, during their regular visitations, of persons having no right to armorial bearings, or to the title of Esquire or Gentleman, especially of such as were found usurping these without right. 1854 SIR T. Phillips (little) Heralds' Visitation Disclaimers. 1888 J. P. Rylands Disclaimers at the Heralds' Visitations x. He notes the press-mark of each MS. in the College of Arms, from which he copied the list of disclaimers.

**Disclaimer** 2. [f. DISCLAIM v. + -ER 1.] One

who disclaims. 1708 ECHARD Eccl. Hist. (1710) 176 The multitude might have abandoned him as a disclaimer of his own sovereignty. 1754 RICHARDSON Grandison (1781) IV. v. 43 Girls, writing of themselves on these occasions, must be disclaimers, you

know.

Disclamation (disklāmēt jen). [n. of action from med.L. disclāmāre to DISCLAIM.]

1. Sc. Law. The action of disclaiming on the part of a tenant, etc.: see DISCLAIM v. I, and cf. DISCLAIMER 1.

part of a tenant, etc.: see DISCLAIM v. I, and cf. DISCLAIMER 1.

1898 Sc. Acts Yas. VI (1814) 604 (Jam.) With all richt. be ressone of ward, nonentries. purprusionis, disclamatiounis, bastardrie [etc.]. 1794 EBRINE Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 176 Disclamation is that casualty whereby a vassal forfeits his whole feu to his superior, if he discowns or disclaims him without ground, as to any part of it. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scotl. 290 Disclamation signifies a vassal's disavowal. of a person as a superior, whether the person so disclaimed be the superior or not.

2. Renunciation, repudiation, disclaimer.

1610 BP. HALL Afol. Brownists \$ 7 To speake as if before her late disclamation of Poperie. shee [Ch. of Engl.] had not beene. 1649 — Cases Consc. 403 Let. servants. count their (infidell) masters worthy of all honour; not worthy therefore of desertion and disclamation. 1772 Scots Mag. 457 Mr. Wallace's disclamation of a late publication. 2844 Scort Wav. vi. The bibliopolist greeted him, nowith-standing every disclamation, by the title of Doctor. 1898 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE Wrecker xvii. 275, I cannot tell with what sort of disclamation I sought to reply.

Disclamatory (disklæ måtəri), a. rare. [f. as prec. + OBV.] Of the nature of, or tending to disclamation: having the character of disclaiming. 1833 READE Chr. Johnstone ii. 30 'My Lord, my Lord! remonstrated Saunders, with a shocked and most disclamatory tone.

† Disclamatory, obs. Forms: 4-6 des-dys., discla(u)nder, -dre, -dir, -dyr, 5 disclandar, disklander, deslaundre, 5-6 disla(u)nder, -dre, dyssolaunder. [a. AF. \*desclandre, disclaunder (15th c.) deriv. of OF. escla-ndre, earlier escandre, escandle, escandele:—L. scandalum: see Esclandre, cf. Scandale and Slander. The

escandre, escandle, escandele:-L. scandalum: see Esclandre; cf. Scandal and Slander. The prefix des- in Anglo-Fr. was prob. due to some analogy, or to confusion of des- and es-.]

1. Malicious speech bringing opprobrium upon

1. Malicious speech bringing opprobrium upon any one; slander.

1300 Beket 2073 Thu missaist foule thine owe louerd.

Ho minte suffri such desclandre, bot he nome wrecche?

1471 Arriv. Edw. IV (Camden) 21 The false, faynyd fables, and disclandars, that. were wont to be seditiously sowne and blowne abowt all the land. 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI. 99 b, He declareth you a true man to hym. the saied dislaunder and noysyng notwithstandyng. 1568 in Stow's Surv. (1754) II. v. xxi. 411/2 If their offences be great...offending his master by theft or dislander or such like, then to command him to Newgate.

2. Reproach or reprobation called forth by what is considered shameful or wrong: public disorace

is considered shameful or wrong; public disgrace

is considered shameful or wrong; public disgrace or opprobrium; scandal.

1368 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 75, I haue. Ablamed him behynde his bak to bringe him in disclaundre. c1374 CHACCER Troylus IV. 536 (564) For yf I wolde it openly distourbe, It most ben disclaundre to here name. 1408 HOCCEEVE Letter of Cupid 70 No worshippe may he thus to him conquere, but grete disclander vnto him and here! 2432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) V. 143 The disclaunder of your ylle disposicion scholde not be knowen amonge your enmyes. 1468 J. PASTON in Paston Lett. No. 439. Il. 89 To deliver seison accordynge to the same feffement, to the great disclaundre of the seid Sir John and all his. 1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 1 (They) suffre them to make their purgacions. to the greatte disclaunder of suche as pursue suche misdoers.

† Disclaunder, v. Obs. Forms: see prec. [ME. desclander, f. prec. 8b., perh. through an AF.

[ME. desclandre, f. prec. sb., perh. through an AF. \*desclandre-r for OF. esclandrer to slander.]

1. Irans. To speak evil of, so as to expose to opprobrium; to slander.

probrium; to slander.

c 1390 Beket 1246 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 142 Pe bischopes comen bi-fore And desclaundreden seint thomas, bat he was fals and for-suore. c 1380 WycLif Wks. (1880) 138 Pes proude. possessioners disclaundren trewe prechours. 14... E. E. Misc. (Warton Club) 63 Awyse the welle who syttys the by. Lest he wylle report thi talle, And dyssclaundure the after to gret and smalle. 1530 PALSGR. 513/2, I desclaunder, I hurte or hynder ones good name by reporte.

2. To bring into public disgrace or opprobrium; to bring scandal upon.

c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1031 Dido, We that weryn in prosperite Been now disclanderyd. c 1430 Lydg. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 143 Now as ye seen, for disobedience

Disclaundrid is perpetually my name. a 1483 Liber Niger in Honseh. Ord. (1700) 70 That the owner be not hurte, nor this famous courte disclaunderyd by any outerage of cravinge or crakyng.

e or crakyng.

Disclanderer. Obs. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] A slanderer.

1493 Festivall (W. de W. 1515) 70 b, To stone hym to

† Discla nderous, a. Obs. [f. Disclander

sb. +-0U8.] Slanderous.

1904 FABVAN Chron. IV. lxv. 44 In this whyle, by styrynge of disclaunderous & deuylysshe persones, a grudge was arreryd attweene the kynge and a Duke of his lande. Ibid. VII. ccxxviii. 258 Of this duke Wyllyam some desclaunderous wordes are lefte in memory.

Disclare, obs. var. of DECLARE [cf. OF. desclaring of the control o

Disclare, obs. var. of Declare [cf. Of. aesclairier].

1375 Barbour Bruce 1. 75 He suld that arbytre disclar, Off thir twa that I tauld off ar.

Disclass (diskla's), v. [f. Dis- 7 c + Clare sb.] trans. = Declares; to remove or cut off from one's class. Hence Disclassed ppl. a.

1890 Times 31 Jan. 9/1 Worked by a Union largely composed of the broken-down, disclassed waifs and strays who gravitate to the dock-gates in search of casual employment.

Disclassify (disklæsifei), v. [f. Dis- 6 + Clare stray who gravitate to the dock-gates in search of casual employment.

A 1865 J. Grote Exam. Utilit. Philos. xx. (1870) 336 The process of levelling, disclassifying, making everybody else.

Discloss: see Diskless.

+ Discloss'k, v. Obs. Also 7 discloke. [f.

Discloss: see DISKLESS.
† Disclos'k, v. Obs. Also 7 discloke. [f. DIS-6 or 7 a + CLOAK.] trans. To take off the cloak of; to unrobe.

1599 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. III. v. Now goe in, discloke yourselfe. 1616 — Devil an Assi. vi, If you interrupt me, Sir, I shall disclosk you. 1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves 1. I. (R.), That feins what was not, and disclosks a soul.
† Disclo'g, v. Obs. [f. DIS-6 + CLOG v.] trans. To free from that which clogs; to unclog.
1611 CONVAT Cradities 234 They shall make a restitution of all their ill gotten goods, and so discloge their soules and consciences.

and consciences.

Discloister (diskloistex), v. [f. Dis-6 or 7 c + Cloister] trans. To turn or let out of a cloister; to release or remove from seclusion.

1560 HOWELL Parly of Beasts 134 They [nuns] fell a murmuring.. and to think too often on man with inordinat desires to be discloysterd. 1881 PALGRAVE Visions Eng. 282 A girl by lustful war and shame Discloistered from her home.

Disclosed (diskloysterd). 1582 PALGRAVE VISIONSE Eng. 282 A girl by lustful war and shame Discloistered from her home.

desires to be consolved.

A girl by lustful war and shame Discloistered from her home. **Disclosal** (disklōu zăl). rare. [f. DISCLOSE v. + -AL.] The act of disclosing, disclosure.

1795 COLERIDGE Conciones ad Populum 37 In the disclosal of Opinion, it is our duty to consider the character of those, to whom we address ourselves.

+ **Disclose**, sb. Obs. [f. DISCLOSE v.: cf. CLOSE tb.2] The act of disclosing; = DISCLOSURE (in various senses).

CLOSE 56.2] The act of disclosing; = DISCLOSURE (in various senses).

\*\*\*g48 Gest Pr. Masse 73 Wolde God .. soch a person .. had openly publyshed the worthy disclose and disprove of the unsufferable abhomination of the popyshe private pryvye masse. \*\*s608 Shaks. \*\*Ham.\*\* III. i. 174 There's something in his soule, O're which his Melancholly sits on brood, And, I do doubt the hatch, and the disclose Will be some danger. \*\*x608 Wither Mistr. \*\*Philar.\*\* Wks. (1633) 623 They those lips] are like in their discloses To the mornings dewie roses. \*\*x609 W. B. \*\*True School War 42 It is an Embryo that.. waites the good houre for the disclose and deliuery. \*\*x744 Younc Nt. Th. ix. 1576 Glasses ... Haue they not led us deep in the disclose Of fine-spun nature.

\*\*\text{Plisclose} Obs. Also 4 desclose. [a. OF. desclos, pa. pple. of desclore to disclose:—Ro-

OF. desclos, pa. pple. of desclore to disclose: Romanic (and med.L.) disclaus-us, pa. pple. of disclaudère: see DISCLOSE v.] Disclosed; unclosed;

claudère: see DISCLOSE v.] Disclosed; unclosed; let out. In quots., used as pa. pple.

1393 Gower Conf. 1. 285 For drede it shulde be disclose And come unto her faders ere. Ibid. II. 354 A maiden, which was. kept so clos, That selden was, whan she desclos Goth with her moder for to play.

Disclose (disklörz), v. [ME. des-, dis-closen, a. OF. desclose pres. stem (pres. subj. desclose) of desclore, -clorre to unclose, open, free = Pr. desclosure:—Romanic (and med. L.) disclaudère, f. Disclaudère, selected and the desclosed of the desclose 4 + L. claudère to close, shut.]

claure:—Romanic (and med. L.) disclaudère, f. DIB-4 + L. claudère to close, shut.]

† 1. trans. To open up (that which is closed or shut); to unclose, unfold; to unfasten. Obs.

a 1400-50 Alexander 3632 Pire Olifantis.. disclosid pai pe chaviles. c 1420 Patlad. on Huto. II. 313 Almoundes me may make. her shelles to disclose. 1877 B. Googe Herresback's Huto. II. (1886) 67 b, It [a rosebud] discloseth it selfe and spreadeth abroad. 1896 Spenser F. Q. IV. V. 16 Full oft about her wast she it enclos'd, And it as oft was from about her wast disclos'd. 1896 B. Crippin Fidense (1876) 31 Armes still imbrace and neuer be disclosed. c 1600 Shaks. Som. liv, The perfumed tincture of the Roses... When Sommers breath their masked buds discloses.

† b. To hatch (an egg). Cf. 3 b. Obs.

a 1666 Bacon (J.). It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under the sand, where the heat of the sun discloseth them.

2. intr. (for ref.) To unclose or unfold itself by the falling asunder of parts; to open.

1891 Garrard Art Warre 101 Which upon occasion disclosing again may let out the shot. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), To Disclose.. to bud, blow, or put out Leaves. 1666 T. H. Caussin's Holy Crt. 166 If the hen brood not her eggs, she hath no desire to make them disclose. 1727-45 Thomson Summer 1138 Over head a sheet Of livid fiame discloses wide, then shuts And opens wider.

8. trans. To uncover (anything covered up from view); to remove a cover from and expose to view (anything material)

view); to remove a cover from and expose to view (anything material).

1393 GOWER Conf. II. 262 As she, that was with thaire enclosed And might of no man be desclosed. 1330 PALSCR, 518/1, I disclose, I uncover a thing that is hydde.. This treasure shall never be disclosed for me. 261 BIBLE ISLA. XXVI. 21 The earth also shall disclose her blood, and shall no more couer her slain. 1696 TATE & BRADV PL. CVI. 9
The parting Deep disclos'd her Sand. 1795 SOUTHEV JOAN Of Arc X. 197 The open helm Disclosed that eye. 1831 TENNYSON CENOME 65 He smiled, and opening out his milk-white palm Disclosed a fruit of pure Hesperian gold. 1838 LYTTON Leila I. iv, Her full rich lips disclosed teeth, that might have shamed the pearl.

D. To uncover or set free (a young bird, etc.) from the egg; to hatch; also fig. to 'hatch' (mischief). Rarely, to exclude or lay (eggs).

1486 Bk. St. Albans Aija, Now to speke of hawkys. first thay been Egges. and afterwarde they bene disclosed hawkys. 1500 SHANS. Ham. v. l. 310 Anon as patient as the female Doue, When that her golden Cuplet are disclos'd. 7600 WARNER Alb. Eng. X. Iv. (1612) 245 Papists heere, forren and Land-leapt Foes, Did mischiefes that imported more our practiz'd State disclose. 1653 H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav. XXX. 122 They leave the eggs there till they think the young ones are disclosed. 1697 DRYDEN tire, Georg. III. 633 Shakes, familiar, to the Hearth succeed, Disclose their Eggs, and near the Chimney breed. 1907 Curios. in Husb. 4 Gard. 322 Forcing Eggs to disclose their Young by the artificial Heat of an Oven. 1816-26 Kirsy & Sp. Entomol. (1843) II. 18 As soon as one of these young caterpillars is disclosed from the egg it begins to feed.

+ 4. To open up to one's own knowledge, to discover. Obs.

+4. To open up to one's own knowledge, to dis-

† 4. To open up to one's own knowledge, to discover. Obs.

c 1450 Crt. of Love 112 Many a thousand other bright of face: But what they were, I coud not well disclose. 1599 SANDYS Europa Spec. (1632) 168 He was disclosed and cassed lessized on by his Master. c 1617 CRAPMAN Iliad XXI. 467 Old Priam in his sacred tow'r stood, and the flight disclose'd On his forc'd people, all in rout.

5. To open up to the knowledge of others; to make openly known, reveal, declare (secrets, purposes, beliefs, etc.).

1393 Gower Conf. II. 277, I dare min herte well disclose. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. XXIX. (Percy Soc.) 142 They are not all disposed So for to do as ye have here disclosed. 1551 T. Norton Logike (1580) 77 b. If you will promise me to kepe that close, which I shall disclose unto you. 1561 T. Norton Catwir's Isst. 1. 22 The faithful should not admit him [God] to be any other than such as he had disclosed in the your Counsels, I will not disclose 'em. 1697 Drypen Virg. Georg. 1v. 6 Their Arms, their Arts, their Manners I disclose. 1712-4 Pore Rafe Lock 11. 9 Her lively looks a sprightly mind disclose. 1736 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 44 As Green Short Hist. iii. § 2. 121 The great league which John had so long matured at last disclosed itself. Ibid. vii. § 7. 413 The strange civilization of Mexico and Peru disclosed by Cortex and Pizarro. 1876 MOZLEN Univ. Serm. iii. 64 The modest light of faith discloses a real future life.

† b. intr. (for reft.) To show itself, to come to light. Obs.

light. Obs.

† b. instr. (for ref.) To show itself, to come to light. Obs.

1494 Fabyan Chron. VII. 349 The displeasure atwene the Kynge & his barons began to appere and disclose. 1697-77
FELTHAM Resolves I. xii. 18 Vices. which I can see, when they do disclose in them. 1746-7 [see Disclosing ph. a.].

Hence Disclosed ppl. a. a. In senses of the vb. 1486 [see Disclose v. 3b]. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. II. xvii. § 5. 62 Another diversitie of Methode there is ... and that is Enigmaticall and Disclosed. 1891 Echo 7 Dec. 2/7 The defendant. pleaded that he was only an agent for a disclosed principal.

D. Her.: see quots.

1864 BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. § Pop. x. 64 The expanded wings... of all birds that are not Birds of Prey, are disclosed. 1886 Cusann Her. vi. 91 The most common attitude in which the Eagle appears in Heraldry, is Displayed. This term is peculiar to Birds of Prey; when other Birds (such as the Dove) are represented with their wings expanded... they are said to be Disclosed.

Discloser (disklöw 221). [f. prec. + -EE 1.] One who or that which discloses or reveals.

1569 J. Sanford tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes 138 b. In all dishonestic that men shall commytte I will that thou be their judge and discloser. 1606-11 Br. HALL Medit. § Vows II. § 39, I will not long after .. secrets, least I should procure doubt to my selfe, and zealous feare to the discloser. 1650 Str. T. Browne Prend. Ep. III. xxvii. (1658) 226
That occular Philosopher, and singular discloser of truth, Dr. Harvey. 1804 Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch 13 Oct. 9/4
The policeman's mace is a veritable mind discloser.

Disclosing (disklöw 211), vbl. 16. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISCLOSE: a. Opening up, revelation, bringing to light; disclosure.

b. Hatching. Also attrib.

1494 Fabana Chrom. VII. ccxxiii. 245 The forenamed. ii.

Opening up, revelation, bringing to light; disclosure. b. Hatching. Also attrib.

1494 Fabyan Chrom. VII. cexxii. 245 The forenamed ii. erles were warned of disclosynge of this matyer. 1543 Bale (titth). Yet a course at the Romyshe Foxe. A dysclosynge or openyage of the manne of synne. 1565 J. Hookke Girald. Irel. in Holiushed II. 21/1 The king. being in loue with the falcon, did yearelie at the breeding and disclosing time send thither for them. 1505 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. V. § 3. 22 Being of so excellent use for the disclosing of nature. 1566—Sybra § 759 The Distance. betweene the Egge Layed and the Disclosing or Hatching. If predicatively for in or a disclosing 'e' in process of disclosure', 'a-hatching': thus simulating a neuter-passive use of the verb. See A prep. 12. 1727 Lillo Fatal Curiosity III. 44 Heard you that? What prodigy of horror is disclosing? To render murther venial.

Disclosing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + ·ING <sup>2</sup>.] That discloses or opens up: see the verb. 1730-46 Thomson Autumn 1338 Through the disclosing deep Light my blind way. 1746-7 Herver Medil. (1818) 147 Like these disclosing gens under the powerful eye of day. 1892 Pall Mall G. 27 Apr. 1/2 The forcible and disclosing coincidence to which we referred at the outset. Disclosure (disklōu-zfūr). [f. DISCLOSE v. + -URE, after CLOSURE.]

Disclosure (disklöu 3'ŭi). [f. DISCLOSE v. +
-URB, after CLOSURE.]

1. The action of disclosing or opening up to view;
revelation; discovery, exposure; an instance of this.
a 1598 in Hakluyt Voy. I. 271 (R.) Whereas by the voyage
of our subjects... towards the discouerie and disclosure of
vinknown places. a 1566 BACON (J.), She was, upon a sudden
mutability and disclosure of the king's mind, severely
handled. 1665 BOYLE Occas. Refl. § 3 (R.) An unseasonable
disclosure of flashes of wit. 1802 PALEY Nat. Theol. xxvii.
(1819) 479 We may well leave to Revelation the disclosure
of many particulars which our researches cannot reach.
1844 Thirkwall. Greece VIII. Ixiii. 215 A public disclosure
of his motives. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. viii. § 1. 448 The
disclosure of the stores of Greek literature had wrought the
revolution of the Renascence.
b. The hatching of young from the egg: the

revolution of the Renascence.

b. The hatching of young from the egg; the liberation of an insect from the pupa state.

2640 BP. HALL Chr. Moder. (Ward) 9/1, I have observed that the small and scarce sensible seed which it [the silk-worm] casts comes not to life and disclosure until the mulberry... yields her leaf. 2826 Kirry & Sp. Entomol. III. xxxii. 34,5 Immediately after the disclosure of the insect from the pupa.

† 2. The opening of a river into sea or lake; the embouchure or mouth. Ohs. rare.

+2. The opening of a river into sea or lake; the embouchure or mouth. Obs. rare.

1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 328 The disclosure of this River frames a square harbour.

3. That which is disclosed; a revelation.

1825 J. Neal Bro. Yonathan III. 246 Preparing him for the disclosure.

1825 Prescort Philip II, I. III. III. 334 Put to the rack.. to draw from him disclosures to the prejudice of Egmont.

1878 Browning La Saisias 6 Earth's most exquisite disclosure heaven's own God in evidence.

+ Disclothe, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+Clothe v.] trans. To strip of clothing, unclothe, undress.

1852-87 FORE A. 4 M. (1684) III. 570 Being discloathed to their Shirts.

1856 R. L[INCHE] Diella (1877) 69 Hee.. straight disclothes him of his long-worne weed.

Discloud (disklau'd), v. [f. Dis-7 a + Cloud st.] trans. To free or clear from clouds; to free from gloom or obscurity; to reveal, disclose.

sb.] trans. To free or clear from clouds; to free from gloom or obscurity; to reveal, disclose.

1600 Tounneur Transf. Metam. Author to Bk., For 'tis the haire of crime To shunne the breath that doth discloude it [=its] sinne. 1613 J. Stephens Satyr. Ess. 50 To discloud Your vertues lost in the confused crowd Of headstrong rumor. 1648 Fuller Holy 4 Prof. St. Pref. § 6 That God would be pleased to discloud these gloomy dayes with the beames of his mercie. 1650 — Pisgak To Rdr., Are these gloomy days already disclouded?

Hence Disolou ded ppl. a.

1615 J. Stephens Satyr. Ess. 133 A rejoycing heart, an apprehensive head, and a disclouded fancy. 1889 Univ. Rev. Sept. 41 My lord Shone in his harness for a passing while An orb disclouded.

† Disclout, v. Obs. rare—1. [f. Dis- 7 a + Clout sb.] trans. To take out of a clout.

1597-8 Bp. Hall Sat. II. iii. 34 Tho must he buy his vainer hope with price, Disclout his crownes, and thank him for advice.

† Disclow n. v. Obs. rare—9. [f. Dis- 7 b +

+ **Disclown**, v. Obs. rare—°. [f. Dis-7b + Clown sb.] trans. To divest of the character or condition of a clown.

1639 TORRIANO, Splebidto, disclouned, become from a base plebeian to be a Gentleman.

† Disclude, v. Obs. [In form a. L. disclud-ere to shut up apart or separately; but in sense conformed to DISCLOSE.] trans. To disclose. c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. vi. 84 Then his magnitude By brekyng of this potte me may disclude.

+ **Disclusion.** Obs. rare. [In form ad. L. disclusion-em, n. of action from discludère to sepa-

disclusion-em, n. of action from discluder to separate by shutting up apart; but in H. More app. influenced in sense by DISCLOSE v.] 'Emission'. (So J., but the sense is obscure.)

1696 BLOUNT Glossogr., Disclusion, a shutting out. a separation. 1699 H. More Immort. Soul (1662) 73 The composition of them and disclusion and various disposal of them. 1668 — Div. Dial. II. v. (1713) 99 That the continued Shadow of the Earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions or disclusions of light.

Disco- (disko), combining form of Gr. δίσκος quoit DISE occurring in numerous scientific terms.

**Disco** (disko), combining form of Gr. blacor quoit, Disk, occurring in numerous scientific terms; as **Discobla-stic** a. Embryol. [Gr. βλαστός germ], (of an ovum), having discoidal segmentation of the formative yolk (Syd. Soc. Lex.): **Discomorula**, Embryol., the morula or 'mulberry-mass' resulting from the partial and discoidal segmentation of the formative yolk of a meroblastic egg: it develops from earlier stages called **Discomonarula** and formative yolk of a meroblastic egg: it develops from earlier stages called **Discommervila** and **Discocytula**, and proceeds to develop into the forms called **Discobla stula** and **Discoga strula**: see quots. and CYTULA, etc. **Discocarp** Bot. [ad. mod.L. discocarpium, f. Gr. kapnós fruit], (a) a fruit consisting of a number of achenes within a hollow receptacle, as in the rose; (b) the disk-like hymenium or fructification of discomvectors funcion quymnocarpous lichens: discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens; hence Discoca rpous a., relating to, or having, a

discocarp. **Discoce phalous** a. Zool. [Gr. κεφαλή head], belonging to the suborder Discocephali of fishes, having a sucking-disk on the head. Discodarctyle, Discodarctylous adjs. Zool. [Gr. δάκda otyle, Discoda otylous adjs. Zool. [Gr. δάκτυλος finger], having toes dilated at the end so as to form a disk, as a tree-frog. Discoglossida a and sb. Zool. [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], belonging to, or a member of, the family Discoglossida of toad-like batrachians; also Discoglossida a. Discohera ster Zool., in sponges, a six-rayed spicule (Hexaster) with the rays ending in disks. Discomedusan a. and sb. Zool., belonging to, or a member of, the order Discomedusæ of acalephs or jelly-fishes, having an umbrellar disk; also Discoglossida. jelly-fishes, having an umbrellar disk; also **Disco-medusoid** a. **Discomycetous** a. **Bot.**, belonging to the order *Discomycetes* of Fungi, having a disk-shaped hymenium or *discocarp*. **Discoplacental**, **Discoplacental** of mammals, having to the section *Discoplacentalia* of mammals, having a disk-shaped placentalia of mammals, having a disk-shaped placenta. | Discopodium Bot., 'the foot or stalk on which some kinds of disks are elevated' (Treas. Bot. 1866). Disco-podous a. Zool., having the foot shaped as a disk; belonging to the section Discopoda of Gastropods. Discorto matous a. Zool. [Gr. or bua mouth],

Inoging to the section Discopata of Gastropods.

Discosto matous a. Zool. [Gr. στόμα mouth], pertaining to or belonging to the class Discostomata of Protozoa (in Saville Kent's system), containing the sponges and collar-bearing monads.

1883 394. Soc. Lex., \*Discolastika, Hackel's term for the small fluid-containing cavity lying between the discomorula and the nutritive yolk of a meroblastic ovum. Ibid., \*Discocarje, a collection of fruits in a hollow receptacle, as in the rose. [1866 Treas. Bol., Discocarjum.] 1887 Gannssv & Balfoux tr. De Bary's Fungi v. 198 Of gymnocarpous and \*discocarpous forms. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., \*Discogastrula, Hāckel's term for that form of gastrula which develops from a disc situated on a mass of food yolk, as in Ganoid fishes. 1888 Athensem 3 Mar. 279/2 Evidence of the pelobatoid rather than the "discoglossid affinities of the ... genus. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., \*Discomorula, Hāckel's term for the disc of cells which, during the segmentation of the impregnated meroblastic ovum, covers the nutritive vitellus as with a hood. 1879 tr. Hackel's Evol. Man II. xix. 168 All other "Discoplacental Animals. 1883. Standard 23 June 5/2 The "discoplacental animals. Discoa." th. v.: see DIs- 7 c.

† Discoa." gulate, v. Obs. [f. DIs- 6 + Coagulate v.] trans. To undo the coagulation of; to dissolve.

1663 PETTUS Fleta Min. 11. 5 This Salt .. having a nature of discoagulate Metals.

+ Discoarst, v. Obs. Also 7 discost. [f. Dis-5+Coast v.]
1. intr. To withdraw from the coast or side.

1. intr. To withdraw from the coast or side.

1598 Stow Ann., Q. Eliz. an. 1588 (R.) The Spanish nauie
for six days space. .coasting and discoasting from England
to the coast of Fraunce, and from thence to England,
and thence to Fraunce agayne.

2. fig. To withdraw, depart: the opposite of
COAST v. 8, to approach.
a 2677 BARROW Serm. (1683) I. xx. 280 Do we not sometimes
grievously reproach them. .for discosting from our practice?
Ibid. II. xxiii. 341 Never willingly to discost from truth
and equity.

a 1677 BARROW Serm. (1683) I. xx. 280 Do we not sometimes grievously reproach them. for discosting from our practice? Ibid. II. xxiii. 347 Never willingly to discost from truth and equity.

Hence † Discoa sted ppl. a., withdrawn from contiguity, removed, distant. (=F. eloigne.) Obs.

1610 G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict. vv. 119 As far as heaven and earth discoasted lie. 1662 H. Sydhaham Serm. Sol. Occ. n. (1637) 67 His will. as farre discoasted from tyranny, as injustice. 1662 Lisle Du Barlas 119 It is discoasted further from the plain of Sennaar. a 1677 BARROW Serm. (1683) II. xvi. 232 To settle himself in, or to draw others to, a full persuasion. discosted from truth.

Discobolastic, -blastula: see DISCO.

Discobolus: see below).] A fish of the group Discoboli, in Günther's system, a family of Acanthopterygii gobiiformes, having the ventral fins formed into a disk or sucker.

Discobolia (diskobe'lik), a. rare. [f. L. discobolus or quoit-thrower; quoit-throwing.

1828 T. L. Peacock Maid Marias v. 202 His discobolic exploit proved the climax of his rage.

|| Discobolus (diskobe'lik). Class. Antiq. Also erron. -bulus. [L., a. Gr. δισκοβόλο discustrower, f. ablaut-grade of βάλλειν to throw.] A thrower of the Discobs; an ancient statue representing a man in the act of throwing the discus.

1727 Arbuthnor & Pore Martin. Scribterus I. vi, The Discobol. were naked to the middle only. 1823 J. Gissom in Eastlake Life (1857) 185 (Stanf.) In the same room is the Discobolus of Myron, in the act of throwing his discus.

1877 Warkel Hugo's 'Miserables' II. cxxx. 28 Vejanus the discobolus lives again in the rope-dancer Forioso.

Discocarp, Discocaphalous, etc.: see Disco
+ Discobolus again in the rope-dancer Forioso.

the discobolus lives again in the rope-dancer Forioso.

Discocarp, Discocephalous, etc.: see Disco+ Discocynisance. Obs. rare -1. [a. OF. descognisance, -oissance ignorance (13th c. in Godef.), f. des-, Dis- 4 + cognoissance knowledge, Cognizance.] Non-recognition.

c 1477 Caxton Yason 33 b, Put not ye your [error for the]

herte in discognysaunce by the whiche your noble royaume is put in pees [Fr. ne metter le cueur en descognoissance]. + **Discohe rent**, a. Obs. [f. 1)18- 10 + Co-HERENT.] Without coherence; incoherent, incongruous. So + Discoherence : inconcrets, mant of coherence obs., want of coherence incongruity.

grous. So † **Discoherence** Obs., want of coherence or agreement; incoherence, incongruity.

a 1600 Hooker Serm. iii. Wks. 1845 II. 730 An opinion of discoherence. between the justice of God and the state of men in this world. 1875 J. Smith Chr. Relig. Appeal 1. 32 They. made the parts so incongruous, discoherent, inconsequent, nay, contradictory to one another. **Discoherence:** see Disco.

Discoid (di'skoid), a. and sb. [ad. I.. discoides, a. Gr. δισκοειδής quoit-shaped, f. δίσκος Discus, quoit + -ειδης -form. In mod.F. discoide.] A. adi.

1. Of the form of a quoit or disk, disk-shaped; (more or less) flat and circular; in Conchol., used of spiral shells of which the whorls lie in one plane.

1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. 101 Stigmas. discoid and 4-lobed.

1849 Muschison Siluria ix. 197 Discoid and angular univalves. 1854 Jones & Siev. Pathol. Anal. (1874) 7 The red corpuscles are round discoid bodies, with two concave surfaces.

2. Bot. Of composite flowers: Having or consisting of, a disk only, with no ray, as in Tansy.

1794 Martin Rousseau's Bot. x. 102 Ray called them discoid flowers [Discoidea! 1857 Hannery Bot. \$131 Some capitula are wholly discoid, such as those of Groundsel, of Thistles, etc. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 184 Flowers all tubular (head discoid).

B. sb. A body resembling a disk in shape. b. Conchol. See quot. 1846 and cf. A. 1.

1838 Webster, Discoid, something in form of a discus or disk. 1846 Workester, Discoid (Conch.), a univalve shell of which the whorls are disposed vertically on the same plane so as to form a disk.

Discoidal (diskoi'dăl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. Of the form of a quoit or disk, disk-shaped;

Discoidal (diskoi dăl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = Discom.

= DISCOID. Discoidal segmentation of an ovum (Embryol.): segmentation producing or resulting in a disk-shaped mass of cells. 1706 [see Discous]. 1819 G. Samouelle Entomol. Compend. 148 Elytra.. with some impressed discoidal punctures. 1884 Woodward Mollusca iv. (1850) 41 The discoidal planorbis sometimes becomes perforated by the removal of its inner whirls. 1869 Huxley Pyr. iii. 67 By adding dense and weak solutions alternately, the [blood] corpuscles may be made to become successively spheroidal and discoidal.

Discolible (discolib). Biol. [6] Direct Lutral

**Discolith** (di'skolit). Biol. [f. DISCO-+-LITH.]
A kind of coccolith of the form of a flattened disk.

A kind of coccolith of the form of a flattened disk. (Cf. CYATHOLITH.)

1875 CARPENTER Microsc. 4 Rev. 5 367 Two distinct types are recognizable among the Coccoliths, which Prof. Huxley has designated respectively discoliths and cyatholiths. 1883.

J. H. Wright Sci. Dogmatism 8 This jelly [Bathybius]. forming deposits thirty feet thick, with. imbedded granules, coccoliths, discoliths [etc.]. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Discolith, flattened or concavo-convex circular coccoliths found in the coze brought up in deep-sea dredgings.

Discolor (diskolar, -kploi), a. Nat. Hist. [a. I. discolor. discolar-uss not the same colour, varie-

Discolor (di skølə1, -kølö1), a. Nat. Hist. [a. L. discolor, discolor-us not the same colour, varicgated, f. dis-, Dis-1+color Colour; the opposite of concolor. Cf. F. discolore in same sense.]

a. Of different colours; having one part of one colour and another of another. b. Of a different colour from some other (adjacent) part or organ.

1866 in Treas. Bot. 1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Discolor, v.: see Discolour.

Discolorate (diskv-lor-, -kø-lörðt), a. [ad. med.L. discolorāt-us, pa. pple. of discolorāre (Du Cange) to Discolours; cf. OF. descolord (Godef.).]

Discoloured; of different colours.

In recent Dicts.

Discolorate (diskv-lorett), v. rare. Also 7

Discoloured; of different colours.

In recent Dicts.

Discolourate (diskw'lɔre't), v. rare. Also 7 discolourate. [f. med.L. discolorāt-, ppl. stem f. discolourate. [f. med.L. discolorāt-, ppl. stem f. discolourate. [f. med.L. discolorāt-, ppl. stem f. discolorāte: see prec.] trans. = Discolour v. I. 1651 Biggs Biggs New Disp. P 234 [lt] doth variously affect and perturb the bloud, and discolorate it. 1652 Fuller Ch. Hist. III. vi. § 31 The Clergie complained, that. the least mixture of Civil concernment in Religious matters so discolourated the Christian candor and purity thereof, that [etc.]. 1871 R. Ellis Catullus xi. 7 Kields the rich Nile discolorates, a seven-fold River abounding.

Discoloration, discolouration (diskwlər-,-kelörz'i-sn). [n. of action f. Discoloration (diskwlər-,-kelörz'i-sn). [n. of action f. Discolorate v.: cf. OF. discoloration, or condition of being discolouring discolouring, or condition of being discoloured; alteration or loss of colour; discolourment.

1642 H. More Immort. Soul III. ii. 36 Pure light without discolouration. 1763 W. Lewis Commerc. Phil. Techn. 38 There is no other metallic body, so little susceptible of tarnish or discoloration. 21870 J. G. Murphy Comm. Lev. xiii. 49 The sources of discoloration or decay in woven or leather fabrics. 1892 STEVENSON Across the Plains 44 With none of the litter and discoloration of human life.

b. concr. A discoloured formation, marking, or patch; a stain.

1684 BOYLE POTORIN. Anim. § Solid Bod. iii. 17 Black and blew Discolorations of the skin, that happen upon some ...contusions. 1842 PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man 89 Brown discolorations are often found. 1860 MAUNY Phys. Geog. Son xviii. 4747 These discolourations are no doubt caused by organisms of the sea.

Discolorize tion. rare. [f. \*discolorize (f. Dis- 6+ Colorize) + Ation: cf. colorization.]

by organisms of the sea.

Discolorization. rare. [f. \*discolorize (f. Dis-6+Colorize) +-ation: cf. colorization.] =
DISCOLOBATION, DISCOLOURMENT.

1831 CARLYLE Sterling L. iii. (1871) 17 The shadow of the
53\*-2

archway, the discolorisations of time on all the walls. 1893 Daily News 21 Feb. 3/3 The discolourization and close tex-ture which was characteristic of the bread.

**Discolorous** (diskv lərəs, -kp lŏrəs), a. [f. L. discolor, discolor-us (see above) + -008.] = D18-

1888 Encycl. Brit. XIV. 554 (Lichens) Usually they [apothecia] are discolorous, and may be black, brown, yellowish, or also less frequently rose-coloured, rustyred, orange-reddish, saffron, or of various intermediate shades.

Discolour, discolor (diskv·lə1), v. [In senses

Shades.

Discolour, discolor (diskv'lo1), v. [In senses 1, 2, ad. OF. descolorer, -coulourer, in 11th c. desculurer = Pr. and Sp. descolorar, It. and med.L. discolorare, Romanic deriv. f. des-, dis- (DIS-4) + L. colōrāre to colour, taking the place of L. dēcolorāre: see DB- pref. I. 6, and cf. DEOOLOUR v. In sense 3, from L. discolor adj.: see DISCOLOR.]

1. trans. To alter the proper or natural colour of; esp. to make of a duller, less pleasing, dingy, or unnatural colour; to spoil the colour of, stain, tarnish. (Sometimes spec. To deprive of colour, render pale or faded.)

c 1380 Sir Ferumb. 1079 Ac ys Fysage al discolourid was, for is blod was gon away. 1382 Wyclif Song Sol. i. 5 Wileth not beholden that I be broun, for discoloured me hath the sunne. 1284 CAXTON Chivalry 6 By the penaunce that he dayly made he was moche discolourd and lene. 1399 Shaks. Hen. V, III. vi. 171 If we be hindred, We shall your tawnie ground with your red blood Discolour. 1647 CLARENDON Contempl. Ps. Tracts (1727) 466 Herbs, which ... the first frost nips and discolouring silver. 1845-5 Browning The Glove Wks. 1889 V. 42 Does the mark yet discolour my cheek? 1880 GEIKIE Phys. Geog. iv. 289 After heavy rain even the clearest brook has its water discoloured by the earth it is carrying down.

b. fig.
1399 Marston Sco. Villanie 1. iv. 189 Ingrain'd Habits,

by the earth it is carrying down.
b. fig.
b. fig.
spg Marston Sco. Villanie 1. iv. 189 Ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips, Are not so soone discoloured. 1626
T. Hawkins] Caussin's Holy Crt. 53 Friuolous employments. discolour the lustre, and honour of your name. 21748 Warts (J.), Lest some beloved notion .. so prevail expresson Virg. Puerisque 16 Some whimsy in the brain.. which discoloured all experience to its own shade.
2. intr. (for reft.) To become discoloured or pale: to lose or change colour. (Also fig.)

2. intr. (for reft.) 10 become discoloured or pale; to lose or change colour. (Also fig.) [1555-1558 See below, Discolouring.] 1641 J. Shute Sarah & Hagar (1649) 29 Those .. that, having had good education and great estates left, discolour from the one and dissipate the other. 1654 Whitlock Zootomia 187 Such like Imputations, seemingly black and dark, will discolour into Encomiums. 1883 Hardwick's Photogr. Chem. (ed. Taylor) 257 This Nitrate of Silver must. be very pure, else the developer will soon discolour.

+3. trans. To render of different colours; to adorn with various colours, to variegate. (Cf.

DISCOLOURED 3.) Obs.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Discolor.. to make of divers colours, 1865 Sir T. Herrer Trans. (1671) 129 High Towers.. leaded in some part, in other part discoloured with gold and blue.

Towers...leaded in some part, in other part discoloured with gold and blue.

† b. To render different in colour. Obs. rare.

a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) III. 88 Thereby it is discoloured from ox-beef that the buyer be not deceived.

Hence Disoo'louring vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1555 EDEN Decades 310 These colours.. from whyte they go to yelowe by discolourynge to browne and redder 1598 Florio, Scoloramento, a discolouring, a growing pale or sallowe. a 1657 Lovelace Poems (1864) for Not that you feared the discoloring cold Might alchymize their silver into gold. 1670 J. Shith Eng. Improv. Revived 1971... clears the ...skin from spots and discolourings. 1741 Monro Anal. (ed. 3) 201 Swelling, Discolouring, or other Mark of Bruise. 1875 it. Vogels Chem. Light i. 3 This discolouring effect of light has been long turned to practical use in the Discolour, discolour, sb. Now rare. [f.

Discolour, discolor, sb. Now rare. [f. Dis-9 + Colour sb., after Discolour v.] The state of being discoloured; loss or change of

state of being discoloured; loss or change of colour; discoloration, stain.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. XIX. viii. (1495) 868 Soden palenesse and dyscolour is a token of drede. 1664 EVELVN Sytva (1776) 459 The Jaundice in trees known by the Discolour of the leaves and buds. 1812 Examiner 7 Sept. 563/2 The blue tinge of mildew..will only tip with a slight discolour a part of the kernels. 1847 Bushnell Chr. Nurt. iv. (1861) 102 No moral discolor.

iv. (1861) 102 No moral discolor.

Discoloured, -ored (diskv laid), ppl. a. [f. DISCOLOUR v. + -ED 1.]

1. Altered from the proper or natural colour; deprived of colour, pale; changed to a duller, dingier, or unnatural colour; stained, tarnished.

dingier, or unnatural colour; stained, tarnished. (Also fig.)
1393 Gower Conf. III. 339 The discoloured pale hewe Is now become a ruddy cheke. 1428 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. (E. E. T. S.) 234 Who-so hath the visage littil and streyte, yelowe and discolourid, he is ful malicious. 1593 SHAKS. J.ucr. 708 With lank and lean discolour'd cheek. 2738 Pore Ef. Cobham 34 All Manners take a tincture from our own; Or come discolour'd thro our Passions shown. 1840 F. D. Bennett Whaling Voy. II. 112 The green, or discoloured, water which marks the extent of D'Agulhas Bank.

b. Her. (See quot.)

1510 Guillin Heraldry III. xii. (1611) 123 Foure footed
beasts, whether they be borne proper, or discoloured (that is
to say varying from their naturall colour).

† 2. Without colours, divested of colours. Obs.

nonce-use.

1890 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. v. ii, Amo. And you have still in your hat the former colours. Mer. You lie, sir, I have none: I have pulled them out. I meant to play discoloured.

18. Variously coloured; of different colours; variegated, particoloured. [from L. discolor, discolorus.] Obs.

1471 Ripley Comp. Alch. III. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 141 Wyth Flowers dyscoloryd bewtyosely to syght. 1895 Spenser Epithal. 5: Diapred lyke the discolored mead. a 1897 Peelle David & Bethsabe (1899) 8 May that sweet plain. Be still enamell'd with discolour'd flowers. 1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Traw. 307 Beautifyed with columns of discolour'd marble.

b. Differently coloured the one from the

b. Differently coloured, the one from the other.
1651 CLEVELAND Poems 25 Who askt the Banes 'twixt these
iscolour'd Mates?

Hence Disco louredness, the quality of being

discoloured.

1674 R. Godfrey Inj. & Ab. Physic 77 Losing that discolouredness which appeared in the Fever.

(disk@laument). [f. Dis-

**Discolourment** (disk v laiment). [f. Discolour v. + -MENT.] The act of discolouring, or

COLOUR v. + -MENT.] The act of discolouring, or fact of being discoloured; discoloration.

1830 BENTHAM Packing (1821) 176 A picture which cannot be charged with hostile distortion or discolourment.

1839 J. R. DANLEY Introd. Beaum. 4 Fl. Whs. 1. 25 They had not his imagination to throw its splendid discolourment over all realities.

1839 TENNENT Ceylon II. IX. v. 490 Accidents involving the damage of the coffee by sea-water, or its discolourment by damp.

Discombine, v. rare. [DIS-6.] trans. To undo the combination of, to disjoin, disunite. (In quot. intr. for refl. To become disunited.)

1838 A. S. Wilson Lyric of Hopeless Love III. 9 The parts can never discombine One essence which contain.

Discombusan: see DISCO-

can never discombine One essence which contain.

Discomedusan: see Disco.

+ Discomfect, ppl. a., latinized by-form of Discomfect, ppl. a., latinized by-form of Discomfit, discomfited.

a 1500 Sekilton Agel. Scatter 84 That late were discomfect with battle marciall.

Discomferd, obs. pa. pple. of Discomfort v.

Discomferd, obs., -fish, v. Sc. Forms: Pa. pple. and pa. l. 5 discumfyst, 6-fist, -feist, -comfeist, -fest, -comfeist, odiscomfisht. [A by-form of the properties of discomfisht.]

and pa.t. 5 discumfyst, 6 -flst, -feist, -comfeist, -fest, -confeist, 9 discomfisht. [A by-form of Discomfir v. a. OF. desconfis- present stem of desconfire (pr. pple. desconfisant, pr. subj. -confise). In early use chiefly in pa. pple. and pa. t. discumfist (cf. F. pret. il desconfist); modern present tense discomfish, also Scomfish.] = Discomfit v. c 1470 Henry Wallace 1. 420 Ane that has discumfyst ws all. 1526 Bellenden Crom. Scot. (1821) I. p. xxvii, Discumfist be thair ennimes. 1540 Comfl. Scot. ix. 77 Gedeon, vith thre hundretht men, discumfeist ane hundreth and twenty thousant. 1533 Douglas' Encis x. xiv. 24 Ane man was brocht to ground And discomfest [MS. discumfyl) wyth sa grislie ane wound. 1570 Tragedia 264 in Satir. Poems Reform. 1890:100 Bot we the Langsyde hill befort thame wan And. discomfest thame. 1893-80 Jamisson, Discomfish, overcome. 1894 Liberal 1 Dec. 72/1 Ye're a puir feckless fushionless discomfish body.

Discomfit (diskv:mfit), v. Forms: Pa. pple. 3 deskumfit, 4 desconfit, -cumfit (e, -coumfit,

3 deskumfit, 4 desconfit, -cumfit(e, -coumfit, -confet, 4-6 discumfit, -fyt, -comfit, -fyt, -confit(e, dyscumfyt, 5 dis-, dyscounfite, -comfyd, fit(e, dysoumfyt, 5 dis-, dysoumfite, -comfyd, fid. Pres. 4 discounfit, dysoumfyte, 4-6 discounfit(e, -fyte, 6 discounfit(e, -fyte, 6 discounfit(e, -fyte, 5 dysoowmfytyn, 5-6 dysoowmfyt, 5- discomfit (6 -feit). [ME. desconfit, -cunfit, etc., a. OF. desconfit, -cunfit, -cumfit (:-L. type \*disconfectus), pa. pple. of desconfire, mod. F. deconfire to discomfit:-late pop. L. disconficere (Du Cange), f. dis-+L. conficere to put together, frame, make ready, accomplish, complete, finish; also, to finish up, destroy, consume; f. contogether + factre to do, put. In Romanic, conficere, confectare, retained the constructive sense, as in F. confire, Sp. confeitar, while disconficere, as in F. confire, Sp. confeitar, while disconficere, from Dis-4, has that of 'destroy, undo' (so Pr. desconfir, It. disconfiggere). The OF. desconfit was first taken into Eng. in its proper sense as a partirist taken into Eng. in its proper sense as a participle, and used to form a passive voice, as 'he was desconfit', i.e. completely undone; whence it was subsequently taken as the stem of a verb, desconfit-en. The pa. pple. (and pa. t.) continued to be disconfit (also -confid) till end of 15th, and occasionally till end of 16th c., but discomfited from the verb is found from 15th. For the Sc. form, see

1. trans. To undo in battle; to defeat or over-

Lirans. To undo in battle; to defeat or overthrow completely; to beat, to rout.

Albas Amer. R. 250 peon en muwen beon deskumfit ne ouerkumen, o none wise.

Albas Defen en muwen beon deskumfit ne ouerkumen, o none wise.

Albas Defen en deskumfit footble en discumfit [Gött. Deai er discumfit [Gött. scumphited] wit bair fas, Saul es slan and ionathas.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Symae 4986 pey ordeynede hem. Agens be Phylystynes for to go, And hem dyscumfyte and slo.

1230 - Chron. Wace (Rolls) 1003 Schamely. ar we desconfit! a 1395 Yoseph Arim. of And bei discounfitede him han and scapet ful ofte.

1303 LANGL.

P.Pl. C. 1. 108 Pei were disconfit in bataille.

12400 MAUNDEV.

(Roxb.) xiii. 55 Gedeon and ccc. men with him discounfit three kynges.

1240 Promp. Parv. 122; Dyscowmfytyn,

1250 Confinio, supero, vinco.

12548 Hall Chron., Edw. IV, 204 b,

Hys men .. which wer in maner disconfit, and redy to flye. 1887 Mirr. Mag., Brennus viii, In the ende I was discomfit there. 1896 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. III. ii. 114 Thrice hath this Hotspur Mars in swathing Clothes. Discomfited great Dowglas. 1678 WANLEY Word. Lit. World v. 1. § 78. 466/2 He went after to the Holy Land, where he discomfited the Turks in three great Battels. 1996 Anecd. W. Pitt I. 305 Her [France's] arms had been discomfited in every quarter. 1898 Miss Yonce Cameas II. ii. 20 'Come, and we shall discomfit them!'

commit them:

fig. 1651 Bloos New Disp. P 281 Farre lesse able..to discomit, overcome, and expell diseases.

2. gen. a. To defeat or overthrow the plans or purposes of; to thwart, foil. b. To throw into perplexity, confusion, or dejection; to cast down utterly; to disconcert.

utterly; to disconcert.

1375 Barbour Bruce III. 197 And fra the hart be discumfyt,
The body is nocht worth a myt. c 1400 Yunine 6 Gatu. 1349
A sari man than was Sir Kay. Al descumfte he lay on
grownde. 1530 Palsgr. 518/1, I discomfyte, I put one out
of comforte. Je desconfys. 15965 Ranks. Tam. Shr. II. i. 164
Wel go with me, and be not so discomfited. 1539 Fuller
Holy Wart. xvii. (1647) 26 Many secretly stole away, whereat
the rest were no whit discomfited. 1650 Sharbock Vegatables
149 Not impeded by those wants that usually discomfite
private persons in such enquiries. 1848 Dickens Dombey i,
Dombey was quite discomfited by the question. 1872 Black
Adv. Phacton ix. 132 Bell, conscious of past backslidings,
seemed rather discomfited.
† G. To frustrate or defeat of. Obs. rare.
1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI (1809) 155 The Capitain discomfited of al releve and succour rendered the fortresse.
Hence Discomfited ppl. a.; Discomfitting vbl.
sb., discomfiture.

Hence Discomfitted ppl. a.; Discommung val. sb., discomfiture.

sc. 366 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1861 Ne ther was holden no disconfitynge But as a Justes or a turneiynge. 1535 Coverdate 1 Macc. iv. 35 Lysias seyage the discomfetynge of his men and the manlynesse of the lewes. 1603 KNOLES Hist. Turks (1638) 170 The rest of his discomfited army flying headlong back again to Constantinople. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor. 255 The shamed and discomfited ambassadors ... went hastily away.

† Discomfit, sb. Obs. [f. DISCOMFIT v.] The act of discomfiting. or fact of being discomfited;

+ Discomfit, sb. Obs. [f. DISCOMFIT v.] The act of discomfiting, or fact of being discomfited; undoing, defeat, rout, discomfiture.

1428 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. (E.E.T.S.) 216 The Sterrys makyth many mewyngys in the coragis of mene, and of that comyth. victories, and dyscomfites. c1425 Engl. Cong. Irel. (E.E.T.S.) 30 The other weneden that thay departed yn dyscomfite. 1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI, v. ii. 86 Vncureable discomfite Reignes in the hearts of all. 1691 MILTON Samson 460 Dagon must stoop, and shall e're long receive Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him Of all these boasted Trophies won on me. 1824 MEDWIN Angler in Wales II. 314 Twere slight to boast The foul discomfit of that felon-host.

Discomfit. obs. 129. 119.

Discomfit, obs. pa. pple. of DISCOMFIT v.

See in the verb.

Disco mfiter. Also 6 Sc. discomfatour.

[In early use a. OF. desconfutour (in Godef.); in later, f. Discomfit v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which discomfits.

WHICH DISCOMPTS.

1588 LYNDESAY Dreme 560 The Martyris war as nobyll stalwart Knychtis.—Discomfatouris of creuell battellis thre, The flesche, the warld, the feind. 1830 MILMAN Fall Jernsalem (1821) 89 What birth So meet and fitting for the great Discomfiter? 1886 Sal. Rev. 24 Apr. 571/1 The discomfiter of Mr. Chamberlain.

Discomfitman (diskampfatika)

Discomfiture (diskømfitiŭ). Forms: 4 des-

of Mr. Chamberlam.

Discomfiture (diskr mfitiu). Forms: 4 desconfiture, 5 -comfiture, 4- dis-. See also the shortened Soomfiture. [a. OF. desconfiture rout, defeat (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. deconfiture, pr. descofitura, OIt. sconfitura, med.L. disconfectura, f. disconficere to rout, overthrow (Du Cange): see Discomfit and -urr.] The action of discomfiting, or fact of being discomfited.

1. Complete defeat in battle, overthrow, rout. cx30 R. Brung Chrom. Wace (Rolls) 14212 Moddred ne myghte in bataille dure But euere was at desconfiture. cx400 Maundev. (Rosh).xiii. 56 When he come fra be desconfiture of his enmys. 1489 Caxton Fayles of A. 1. viii. so After the desconfiture Hanybal dyde doo serche the felde. 1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venns II. 234 Of Italie sicilk disconfeitour. 1591 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI, 1. 1. 59 Sad tidings bring I. Of losse, of slaughter, and discomfiture. 1577 Robert son Hist. Amer. (1778) II. v. 84 A few days after the discomfiture of Narvaez, a courier arrived. 1849 MacAulay Hist. Eng. I. 50 What army commanded by a debating club ever escaped discomfiture and disgrace?

2. gem. 8. Defeat, overthrow, or frustration of plans or hopes; utter disappointment. b. Com-

plans or hopes; utter disappointment.

plans or hopes; utter disappointment. b. Complete disconcertment or putting to confusion.

c 1374 Chaucer Anel. 4 Arc. 36 For in this worlde nys Creature Wakynge in moore discumfiture Pane I. 1513
Braddhaw St. Werdunge I. 2140 Yet after all heuynesse, penaunce, and dysconfyture, She reioysed in soule. 1575 Art Contention. x. v. 33 That accursed thing which has caused our discomfeiture. 1888 Life Planter Jamaica 30 To rely upon promises... would end in regret and discomfiture. 1889 Dunckley in Masch. Exam. 23 Mar. 6/1 A ripple of laughter follows the discomfiture of his questioner.

† 3. Physical damage or injury. Obs. rare.
1599 H. Buttes Dyels drie Dinner Aaiij b, If thy lungs have tane discomfiture By slie assault of Rume.

Discomfort (disko mfat), sb. Forms: see Comfort (disko mfat), a. Of. desconfort (12th c. in Littre), mod. k. deconfort, vbl. sb. from desconforter to Discomfort. Cf. also Dis-9.]

desconforter to DISCOMFORT. Cf. also DIS- 9.]
+1. Undoing or loss of courage; discouragement,

disheartening. Obs.
1375 Barbour Bruce XL 488 Oftsiss of ane word may riss

Discomfort and tynsall with-all. c 1470 Henry Wallace x. 168 The tothir Scottis...For disconford to leiff the feild was boun. 1495 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) vi. xviii. 264/1 More dyscomforte it is to an oost yf they see theyr chefteyne fice... and more comfort to the enmyes. 1513 Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 20 \( \frac{1}{2} \) To the great discomforte and fere of your true officers. 1551 Course Pleas. \( \frac{1}{2} \) Payme 81 Wyth spytefull word is of disconforte.

† 2. Absence or deprivation of comfort or gladness: desolution distress or of corrows engageness.

s; desolation, distress, grief, sorrow, annoyance.

ness; desolation, distress, grief, sorrow, annoyance. Obs. (exc. as in 3).

138e Wyclif Matt. xxiv. 15 The abhomynacioun of discomfort, that is seid of Danyel, the prophete. 1413 Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483) 1. iii. 4 This grysely ghoost also bygan to cryen, wherof I was ful gretely annoyed and in ful hyghe discomfort. 1559 More Comf. agrt. Trib. 1. Wks. 1144/1 So is the discomfort of that persone desperate, that desyreth not his owne coumforte. 1577 B. Gooce Herusback's Husb. III. (1386) 150 For swine... eate not onely their owne, but yoong children... to the pittiful discomfort of the parent. 1605 Shaks. Ant. 4 Cl. IV. iii. 34 What meane you (Sir) To give them this discomfort? Looke they weepe. args6 Sours (1).), In solitude there is not only discomfort but weakness also. 1847 Looke. Ev. II. i. 68 Thus did that poor soul wander in want and in cheerless discomfort.

† b. with pl. Something that causes distress; a trouble, grief. Obs. or arch. (exc. as in 3 b).

† b. with pl. Something that causes distress; a trouble, grief. Obs. or arch. (exc. as in 3 b).

c 1386 Chaucer Frankl. T. 168 Here freendes sawe that it was no disport To romen by the see but disconfort. 1836 WRIOTHESLEY Chron. (1875) I. 33 Which was a great discompfort to all this realme. 1856 I. S. (title), Truth tried: very comfortable to the faithful, but a discomfort to the enemies of God. 1889 TENNYSON Elains 1066 This discomfort he hath done the house.

3. Now in weakened sense: The condition of being properly the sense of t

8. Now in weakened sense: The condition of being uncomfortable; uneasiness (of mind or body): cf. Comfort sb. 6, Comfort sb. 6, Tomfort sb. 20, Tomfort sb. 6, Tomfortable a. 7, 10. 1841 Lame Arab. Nis. I. 85, I will cure thee without any discomfort to thy person. 1842 A. Combe Physiol. Digestion (cd. 4) 205 The great discomfort which attends the subsequent indigestion of a heavy dinner. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. III. 255 The Scots. . began to find that independence had its discomfort as well as its dignity. 1862 Sir B. Brodie Psychol. Ing. III. iv. 126 The excitement produced by the cigar is followed by a feeling of discomfort.

b. with pl. Something that makes one uncomfortable; an inconvenience, hardship. (Cf. Comfort sb. 7.)

Totalite; an inconvenience, mardship. (Cl. Con-FORT 56. 7.)

1841 James Brigand i, The inconveniences and discomforts which those beautiful days of the south sometimes bring. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 485 The troops who had gone on shore had many discomforts to endure. 1888 E. Garrett At Any Cast i. 19 Mrs. Sinclair was one of those who in-stinctively avoid all avoidable discomforts.

¶ Formerly, like the vb., confused with DISCOM-

1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie I. xxiv. (Arb.) 62 Ouerthr and discomforts in battell. Discomfort (disko mfant), v. Also 4-6 dys-,

Discomfort (disko mfort), v. Also 4-6 dys-,-con-: see Comfort. [ME. discomfort, desconfort, a. OF. descomfort-er (13th c. in Littre), mod. F. decomforter, f. des-, DIB-4 + conforter Comforer v.; cf. It. discomfortare.]

+1. trans. To deprive of courage or strength of mind; to discourage, dishearten, dismay. Obs. c 1330 R. Brunne Keron. (1810) 70 Discomfort no bing be, so faire happe neuer bou fond. c 2340 Cursor M. 15543 (Fairl.) Loke 29 31 disconfort [earlier texts mismay] nozt. 1503-4 Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 28 Preamb., The seid sueters... were .. disconforted & in dispayre of expedicion of ther suetes. Too Shaks. Tr. & Cr. v. x. 10 My Lord, you doe discomfort all the Hoste. a 1677 Manton True Circumcition Wks. 1871 II. 39 The mind .. which is naturally discomforted and weakened .. is mightely revived and encouraged with these glad tidings. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Discomfort.. to afflict, cast down, or put out of Heart. + 22. To deprive of comfort or gladness; to

Discomfort.. to afflict, cast down, or put out of Heart.

† 2. To deprive of comfort or gladness; to distress, grieve, sadden; to render disconsolate or sorrowful. Obs. or arch. (exc. as in 3).

1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton 1483) L. iii. 4 The syght of some thynges that I sawe gladyd moche my herte and the syght of somme other thynges dyscomfortyd me hugely. c 1489 CAXTON Sownes of Aymon xxviii. 590 Ye doo not well for to make soo grete sorowe, nor to discomforte yourself so moche as ye doo. a 1833 L.D. Bernhess Huon Xiii. 159 She was ryght sorowfull and sore dyscomfortyd. 1698 Norris Pract. Disc. IV. 109 Is not every Man connernd to provide than either the Desire of Life may imbitter his Death, nor the Fear of Death discomfort his Life? 1845 T. W. Corr Puritansism 386 The man who went to discomfort Abp. Laud in his imprisonment. 1888 Rossetti Ball. 4 Somn., Rose Mary, Long it was ere she raised her head And rose up all discomforted.

† b. intr. (for reft.) To distress oneself, grieve.

† b. intr. (for reft.) To distress oneself, grieve. Obs. rare.

1864-9 in Songs & Ball., Philip & Mary (1860) 3 O why shold we be . sad? Or for to dyscomfort what thyng shold us compell?

8. Now in weakened sense: To make uncom-

8. Now in weakened sense: To make uncomfortable or uneasy (mentally or physically).

1856 Rubkin Mod. Paint. IV. v. xiv. § 27 He is careless...

nor feels discomforted, though his walls should be full of fissures like the rocks. 1859 Thackenay Virgin. (1879) I. 256 Mr. Wolfe looked very much discomforted. 1853 Q. (Couch! Delectable Duchy 27 The Registrar... was discomforted by a pair of tight boots. Mod. Does the want of the cushion discomfort you?

Tormerly often confused with or used for Discomfort.

13 COMPIT 7., q.v.

138 Wycur Matt. xii. 25 Eche kyngdam departid azeins hym self, shal be desolat, or discounfortid.

1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour Liij, He allone discomforted and ouercame

thre thousand persones. 1896 J. Norden Progr. Pictic (1847) 102 When the wicked shall fall and be utterly discomforted. 1803 KNOLES Hist. Turks (1638) 288 The Turks discomforted with the inuincible courage of these old soldiers. .betooke themselues to flight. 1808 Crt. 4 Times Chas. I (1848) I. 410 The news.. almost discomforted our hopes. Hence Discomforted ppl. a., Discomforting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; Discomfortedly, Discomfortingly advs.

1807 R. GLOUC (1724) 272 Do be Romesma ware much out.

fortingly advs.

1297 R. GLOUC (1724) 212 Do be Romeyns were wyb out chef, dyscomforted hii were. 1275 BARBOUR Bruce III. 193 For throw mekill disconforting Men fallis off into disparyng. 1400 Melayne 240 The Sarazen slewe oure cristyn knyghte. 1500 Melayne 240 The Sarazen slewe oure cristyn knyghte. 1500 Melayne 240 The Sarazen slewe oure cristyn knyghte. 1500 Meres oure cristyn knyghte. 11. 418 A most discomforting knowledge of the consequences which had ensued. 1573 Miss BROUGHTON Naucy III. 64, I snubbedly and discomfortedly put them in my own breast. 1593 C. Meres our of our Cong. II. i. 13 Involuntarily, discomfortingly.

Discomfortable (in Godef.), f. desconforter: see Discomfortable (in Godef.), f. desconforter:

desconfortable (in Godef.), f. desconforter: see DIS-COMFORT v. and COMFORTABLE.]

COMFORT v. and COMFORTABLE.]

1. Causing discouragement, distress, grief, or annoyance; destroying, or tending to destroy, comfort or happiness. Obs. or arch. (exc. as in 2).

1. 1413 Piler. Sowle (Caxton 1483) v. xx. 68 Nothyng agreable. hit is to me but ful discomfortable. 1533 COVERDALR Ecclus. xxiii. 15 Speake no discomfortable wordes. a 1578 KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks. (1846) 1. 375 We hard nothing of him bot threatning and disconfortable wordis. 1593 SHAKS. Rick. II, III. ii. 36 Discomfortable cousin! knowest thou not, letc.]. 1600 HAKLUYT VOY. (1810) III. 349 As ioyfull to me, as discomfortable to them. 1653 DIGGES Compl. Ambass. 374 She said she would write a few words to you. which I prayed her might not be discomfortable. 1846 TRENCH Mirac. xxiii. (1862) 345 He breaks the silence. . but it is with an answer more discomfortable than was even the silence itself. 1891 Sat. Rev. 14 Nov. 543/1 Lord Salisbury's perhaps discomfortable remarks.

† D. Marked by absence of comfort or happiness; comfortless, miserable. Obs.

+ b. Marked by absence of comfort or happiness; comfortless, miserable. Obs.
1539 More Comf. agat. Trib. 11. Wks. 1180/1 The nyght is, of the nature self, dyscomfortable & ful of feare. 1536
BRIGHT Melanch. xvii. 103 The body thus possessed with the discomfortable darknes of melancholie. 1532 Donne Serm. cxix. V. 117 Though it be the discomfortablest thing in the world, not to have known Christ.

2. Wanting in material comfort or convenience; causing physical discomfort or uneasiness; positively uncomfortable, comfortless

Causing physical discomfort or uneasiness; positively uncomfortable, comfortless.

1607 Deeker Northen. Hoe I. Wks. 1873 III. 17 Lodge me in some discomfortable vault Where neither Sun nor Moone may touch my sight. 1614 RALKIGH Hist. World II. 224 Neither could Moses forget the length of the way through those discomfortable Desarts. 1884 HAWTHORNE Eng. Note Bhr. (1883) II. 208 Of all discomfortable places, I am inclined to reckon Aldershott Camp the most so. 1888 STEVENSON in Scriber's Mag. Feb. 254 Pacing to and fro in his discomfortable house.

3. Characterized by or in a state of discomfort.

3. Characterized by, or in a state of, discomfort

or uneasiness; uncomfortable, uneasy.

1844 Kinglake Eothes (1847) 157, I never saw .. in the most horridly stuffy ball room such a discomfortable collection of human beings.

† 4. Not to be comforted; disconsolate, inconsol-

† 4. Not to be comforted; disconsolate, inconsolate. Obs. rare.
1535 Coverbale Tobit x. 4 She wepte with discomfortable tears. [Wycl., vnremediable teris.]
Hence Disco mfortableness; Disco mfortably

adv.

1380 SIDNEY Arcadia (1622) 317 A death where the maner could bee no comfort to the discomfortablenesse of the matter. 1585 ABP. SANDYS Serm. (1841) 369 Weary of the discomfortableness of the night. 1619 W. SCLATER Exp.

1 These. (1630) 435 Thy conscience must. inferre the conclusion discomfortably. 1633 J. BAMPFRILD in Nicholar Papers (Camden) II. 29 [They] speake very discomfortably of it. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON Nancy III. 105 'How can I tell?' reply I, discomfortably.

Discomforter. [f. DISCOMFORT v. + -KR 1. Cf. OF. desconforteur.] One who discomforts, discourages, or distresses.

Cf. OF. desconforteur.] One who discomforts, discourages, or distresses.

1638 Earle Microcom., Plodding Student (Arb.) 72 Hee is a great discomforter of young Students.

1633 BOGAN Mirih Chr. Life 80 Thus will Christians comfort themselves, let their discomforters say what they will.

† Discomforture. Obs. rare. [f. DISCOMFORT v.: cf. discomfiture.] Discomfort, distress.

1539 Primer in Priv. Prayers (1851) 92 My heart is almost like to brast, so great is my discomforture.

Discommend (diskømend), v. [f. DIS-6 + COMMEND: cf. OF. descommander (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. trans. To find fault with, express disapprobation of: the opposite of Commend (sense 3).

1. trans. To find fault with, express disapprobation of: the opposite of Commend (sense 3).

1. Law Faryan Chros. vi. clvi. 145 In hym was no thynge to be dyscommendyd, but that he helde his doughter so longe vnmaryed. 1509 BARCLAV Shyp Folys (1570) 122, I shall ... Lawde iust and good, and the euill discommende. 1557 NORTH IT. Gueuara's Diall of Princes 90 20, I do discommend, that the women should goe gadding a broade in visitacion. 1639 W. Whatelev Probotypes I. iv. (1640) 31 The Lord bids men goe and learne of the Pismire, and discommends idlenesse. 1565 Shadwell Vistages Vi I cannot abide the sight of her since she discommended thee, my dear. 1860 Pathore Faithful for ever 1. 49 Who else shall discommend her choice?

1. absol. 1632 Brome Novella III. Wks. 1873 I. 136 It is the chapmans rule to discommend. 1737 Stackhouse Hist.

Bible (1767) IV. VII. iv. 319 The author neither commends nor discommends.

2. To speak of dissuasively; the opposite of Re-

2. 10 speak of dissuasively; the opposite of Re-COMMEND (cf. COMMEND 2).

1833 ELVOT Cast. Helths 11. vii. 23 The juyce of oranges eaten with Sugar in a hotte fever is not to be dyscommended. foats flesh. 1879 MACPARIEN Counters. (ed. 2) iii. 7 Their use. is discommended to students.

3. To cause (anything) to be unfavourably viewed or received. ? Obs.

or received. ? Obs.

1879 Lyly Euphues (Arb.) 131 The manners of the childe at the first are to be looked to that nothing discommend the minde. a 1859 Bogan in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xxiii. 1 Only privative defects discommend a thing.

Hence Discomme nded ppl. a.; Discomme nder, one who discommends.

1844 Bale Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) I. 249 Wyth no small discommendings of some princes. 1836 A. Day Eng. Secretary I. (1625) 128 To the intent hee may .. be instructed in the vilenesse and discommended parts of the same. 1611 Corca. Vithepercur, a dispraiser, discommender. 1878 Dayden All for Love Pref., No part of a poem is worth our discommending, where the whole is inspiry 1870 S. Parker It. De Finishus 192 Having something in them Discommending and Unacceptable. 1753 Johnson, Discommender, one that discommends; a dispraiser.

Discommending (disk mendable). [f. prec. +-ABLE.]

Discommendable (diskømendab 1), a. [1. prec. + -ABLE.]

1. To be discommended; worthy of censure.
1537 Andrew Bruntwyke's Distyll. Waters Prol., It is not dyscomendable for a man of more base lernynge to put to his helping hande. 1583 Stubbes Anat. Abuses 1. To Rdr. p. xii, It is an exercise altogether discommendable and vnlawfull. 1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. 201 Splendid apparel, counterfeit crisped haire is more discommendable and parely discommendable and shameful. 1737 Stackhouse Hist. Bible (1767) IV. VII. iv. 517 The motives... are not discommendable. 1833 Lamb Elia Ser. II. Poor Rel., In a vein of no discommendable vanity.

+2. Not to be recommended; to be represented

+2. Not to be recommended; to be represented

† 2. Not to be recommended; to be represented dissunsively. Obs.

1533 ELVOT Cast. Helike II. xiii. (1539) 31 b, To them, whiche use moche exercise, it is not discommendable. 1655 Mouver & Benner Healik': Improv. (1746) 329 Rice is ... discommendable only in that it is over-binding. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merr. Compit. xviii. 644 The eating of Flesh is not discommendable, especially of Animals.

Hence † Discommendableness; † Discommendableness;

me ndably adv. Obs.

1566 W. D. tr. Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl. § 663 Those that do discommendably, reprove, rebuke, slight them. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Discommendableness, undeservingness of commendation.

Discommendation (diskρ:měndēl·ʃən). [n

Discommendation (disko:měndzī¹-[ɔn]). [n. of action from Discommend v.] The action of discommending; dispraise.

1873 Abp. Parrer Corr. 427 In whose discommendation ... your honour once did write to me. 1899 Breton Scholler & Souldiour 25 Oh good Sir! speake not so in Discommendation of a Scholler. 1754 Richardson Grandison (1781) VI. 1vi. 374, I had much rather have been in the company ... than grubbing pens in my closet and all to get nothing but discommendation. 1837 Carlul Mirabeau Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 232 Let him come, under what discommendation he might, into any circle of men.

b. (with a and bl.) A special instance of this.

might, into any circle of men.

b. (with a and pl.) A special instance of this.

150 LUPTON Sirgila 98 Truely the crab is a discommendation to the Peare tree that bare it.

1667) 177 That rebuke, 'Mary hath chosen the better part,' is only a comparative discommendation.

1841 L. Hunt Seer ii. (1864) 55 [We] hereby present the critics.. with our hearty discommendations.

hearty discommendations.

† Discommi ssion, v. Obs. [f. DIS-7 + COMMISSION sb.] trans. To deprive of a commission.

róss Crt. § Tines Yas. I (1849) II. 287 All justices are like to be discommissioned shortly, and a new choice made réat LAUD Hist. Acc. Chancellership 142 (L.), I shall... proceed to discommission your printer and suppress his press. résp Millon Rupt. Commu. Whs. (1851) 401 For discommissioning nine great Officers in the Army.

Discommittee: see DIS-7.

† Discommodable, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. F. discommoder to inconvenience, DISCOMMODATE +

discommoder to inconvenience, DISCOMMODATE + ABLE.] Disagreeable, annoying.

1579 Twyne Phisicke agst. Fort. 1. xxii. 29 a, The smel of womens oyntmentes is more discommodable then the odour

1879 TWINE Philicks agts. Fort. I. xxii. 29 a, The smel of womens oyntmentes is more discommodable then the odour of flowres.

† **Discommodate**, v. Obs. [f. DIB- 6 + COMMODATE v., after obs. F. discommod-er (Cotgr.).] trans. To put to inconvenience; to disturb, trouble; = next. Hence † Discommodated ppl. a. 1630 Crt. 4 Times 7ss. I (1849) I. 119 After the sending away her stuff, which...will much discommodate her. 1630 Wotton in Reliq. Wotton. (1672) 533 None... shall...discommodate, pillage... or trouble one another. c 1649 Howell Lett. 1. II. xv, These Wars did so drain and discommodate the King of Spain. 1649 Romwell Let. 13 Aug. (Carlyle), Sir, I desire you not to discommodate yourself because of the money due to me. **Discommode** (diskømön'd), v. [f. DIS- 6 +

Discommode (diskømoud), v. [f. Dis-6 + COMMODE v., after obs. F. discommode trans. To put to inconvenience or trouble; to incommode, inconvenience.

ncommode, inconvenience.

2721 Balter, Discommode, to incommode.

2722 I.M.

2721 Balter, Discommode, to incommode.

2723 L. M.

2721 Balter, Discommode, to incommode II. 127 For fear of inscommoding his curls.

2828 Scott Hrd. Midl. 1, It could not discommode you to receive any of his Grace's visiters or mine.

2830 Galt Lawrie T. III. i. (1849) 84 Finding

herself and the younger children discommoded in the boat. 1885 CHILD Ballads III. Ixviii. 235/3 The hero comes out of his mound .. to tell her how she discommodes him .. every [tear] drop pierces, cold and bloody, to his breast. Hence Discommoded ppl. a., inconvenienced. 1886 in Wesstre. 1880 Daily Tel. 30 Apr., Half-smothered ejaculations of discommoded men. + Discommo diate, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + COMMODIATE, used by the same author.] = prec. 1684 EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs of Flanders 59 To have fought the Enemy by discommodiating them. + Discommo-dious. a. Obs. [f. Dis-10 + COMMODIOUS.] Causing trouble or inconvenient; disadvantageous, troublesome. 1540 Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 44 The. distaunce of the towne from the parishe churches... is veraie discommodious. 1577 B. Gooce Heresback's Husb. iv. (1560) 179 b. The fixed, or standing Hives, bee discommodious, as which you can neither sell, nor remoove. 1601 R. Johnson Kingd. 6 Common. (1603) 141 So discommodious, gluttonie to the proceedings of the Christians. 1645 MILTON Tetrack. (1851) 154 A mariage... totally discommodious, distastfull, dishonest and permicious to him. 1668 WILKINS Real Char. 29. b. as sb. = Discommodious quality. rare.

b. as sb. = Discommodious quality. rare.

1383 B. Googe Let. in N. 4 Q. Ser. III. 111. 242, I can verry well away with the dyscomodious off the contrey.

+ **Discommo diously**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

† Discommo'diously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]
Inconveniently.
1633 T. James Voy. 69 They had laine very discommodiously all the winter. 1638 Mayne Lucan (1664) 81 Having ..discommodiously washt.
† Discommo'diousness. Obs. [f. as prec. +-NBSS.] Discommodious quality; unsuitability, inconvenience; a disadvantage.
150 NORTH Plutarch (1676) 24 The discommodiousness of the place, where was neither ground. to fly, nor yet any space for any long chace. 1637 Sanderson Serm. II. 90 We...begin to find those discommodiousnesses and incumbrances which before we never thought of. 1675 OCILBY Brit. 186 The Discommodiousness of the Harbor is a great Occasion of its not being well-frequented.

Discommodity (disk βmρ'diti). [f. DIS- 9 + COMMODITY.]

COMMODITY.]

1. The quality of being discommodious; unsuitableness, inconvenience, disadvantageousness.

1513 More Rick. I/I in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 798 He had declared the discommoditie of discord, and the commoditie of concord.

1277 B. Googe Heresbacks Husb. III. (1586)

147 b. Of the discommoditie of Essex Cheese, our. John Haywood. meerily writeth.

1621) 1335 Nassuf excused himself. by reason of the discommoditie of his health. a 2718 Penn Tracts Wks. 1726

I. 688 The Reason of the Alteration of the Law, ought to be the Discommodity of continuing it.

1889 124 You go about, in rain or fine, at all hours, without discommodity.

2. (with a and pl.) A disadvantage, inconvenience, trouble.

trouble.

ence, trouble.

1531 ELYOT GOV. II. vi, These discommodities do happen by implacable wrath. 1653-6a Heylin Cosmogy. II. (1682)

138 Patiently enduring all Discommodities of Cold, Rain, and Hunger. 166a Petty Taxes 35 It would be a great discommodity to the Prince to take more then he needs. 1690 W. Walker Idiomat. Anglo-Lat. 476, I have thought of all the discommodities that may come unto me.

of all the discommodities that may come unto me.

b. concr.

189 J Evons Pol. Econ. iii. (1888) 58 As the noun commodities has been used.. as a concrete term, so we may now convert discommodify into a concrete term, and speak of discommodifies as substances or things which possess the quality of causing inconvenience or harm.

Discommon (diskp mon), v. [f. Dis-7, 8 + Common sb. and a.: cf. also Common v.]

+1. trans. To cut off from the membership of a community: shee. a. to deprive of citizenship, dis-

community; spec. a. to deprive of citizenship, disfranchise; b. to exclude from church fellowship,

franchise; b. to exclude from church fellowship, excommunicate. Obs.

1478 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 303 In opyn Court, the Mayer and bayleffes. declared the said persones nott discomened nor disfraunchesid. 1588 Br. Andrewes Ninety-six Sermons (1843) V. 41 Every man doeth what in him lieth to discommon communities. a 1600 Hooker Eccl. Pol. viii. Wks. 1845 II. 491 What though a man being severed by excommunication from the Church, be not thereby deprived of freedom in the city; nor being there discommoned, is thereby forthwith. excluded from the Church? 1650-3tr. Hales Dissert. de Pace in Phenix (1708) II. 382 We also ought to know the causes why we discommon any of the Citizens in that. Commonwealth. a 1655 VINES Lord's Supp. (1677) 230 Ground to discommon, or dis-franchize a reputed member.

C. fig. To exclude, banish.
1586 Praise of Mus. 77 By a commission onely of Sic volumus, Sic inbemus, to discommon that which is the principall [music].

2. In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge: To deprive (a tradesman) of the privilege of deal-

To deprive (a tradesman) of the privilege of deal-

To deprive (a tradesman) of the privilege of dealing with the undergraduates.

1830 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 80 The hedds of the Unyversite . dyscoumenyd hym, and commanuded all the mansebylls, cooks, and all others of the Unyversite that they shulde nother bye nor sell w<sup>t</sup> hym. 1655 Fourier that they shulde nother bye nor sell w<sup>t</sup> hym. 1655 Fourier that they shulde nother bye nor sell w<sup>t</sup> hym. 1655 Fourier that they shulde nother bye nor sell w<sup>t</sup> hym. 1655 Fourier that they shulde nother bye nor sell w<sup>t</sup> hym. 1655 Fourier that they shulde nother by nor sell w<sup>t</sup> hym. 1655 Fourier that they shulde nother by nor sell w<sup>t</sup> hym. 1655 Fourier that they shulde not he Universities discommoned apating they have a shulder that he was publicly discommoned posted up by the marshal on the buttery hatch of every College of my University, after the manner of discommoned pastry-cooks.

1. 1825 C. M. Westmacott Eng. Spy I. 167, I was instantly expelled college, discommoned.

3. a. To deprive of the right of common; to

3. a. To deprive of the right of common; to exclude from pasturing on a common: see Common \$\delta 1.5, 6\$. Also fig. b. To deprive of the character of a common; to inclose (common land). \$159-8 BP. HALL Sal. v. iii. 72 Whiles thou discommonest thy neighbour's kine, And warn'st that none feed in thy field. \$288 Webster, Dis-common, to appropriate common land; to separate and inclose common. Cowel. \$265 Lowell. New Eng. Two C. Ago Prose Wks. \$890 II. 76 To develop the latent possibilities of English law and English character, by clearing away the fences by which the abuse of the one was gradually discommoning the other from the broad fields of natural right.

Discommonning. \$2. [f. Dis-6+COMMONIZE]

fields of natural right.

Discommonize, v. [f. Dis-6+Commonize
v. (or Common sb. + -ize).] = Discommon 2.

1886 H. V. Barrett in Home Chimes 150 Slippy's discommonized, and the proctors are down on the Three Crows.
1883 Westm. Gas. 5 Apr. 7/2 The boat-builder who lends out a boat to an undergraduate who prevails on him to omit his name from the list might, if detected, be for ever discommonised.

his name from the list might, if detected, be for ever discommonised.

Discommons (disk\(\rho\) mənz), \(v.\) [f. Dis- 7 a + COMMONS \(sb.\) \(pl.\), 3, 4.] Hence Discommonsed \(pl.\) \(a.\), Discommonsing \(vbl.\) \(sb.\)

1 \(trans.\) To deprive of commons in a college.

1856 F. E. Pager \(Owlet Owlet.\) \(112\) The world that could be ruled by being discommonsed, imposed, rusticated, expelled, lay at his mercy.

1881 Saintsbury \(Dryden\) i. 60

July 19th, 1652. he was discommonsed and gated for a fortnight for disobedience and contumacy.

1881 Pall Mall Budget 4 Nov. 20 Like a great school where a lecture, an imposition, a discommonsing, a gentle personal castigation, or .. expulsion were the only punishments in use.

1894 ASTLEY 50 Years' Sport I. 34, I was discommonsed for keeping a dog contrary to the statutes.

2. = DISCOMMON 2.

1895 Bristed 5 Years in Eng. Univ. (ed. 2) 81 note, The owners [of lodging-houses] being solemnly bound to report all their lodgers who stay out at night, under pain of being discommonsed. '86t Huches Tom Brown at Oxf. i. (1889) 6 To keep all discommonsed tradesmen .. and bad characters generally, out of the college.

† Discommonwealth, v. nonce-wd. [Dis-7 c.] trans. To cut off from the commonwealthing \(vbl.\) \(sb.\)

riag vbl. sb.

1647 WARD Simp. Cobler 47 The divell himselfe. as he is a creature, hee fears decreation, as an Angell dehominations; as a Prince discommonwealthings.

Discommune (disko misin) v. [f. Dis-6+

COMMUNE v., or Dis- 7 a + COMMUNE sb.] Hence Discommuned ppl. a., Discommuning vbl. sb. + 1. trans. To cut off or exclude from com-

T1. trans. To cut off or exclude from communion, fellowship, or association. Obs.

1590 D. Androes in Greenwood Collect. Sclaund. Art. Eij.
The other was a civile discommuning. 1618 HALES Gold.

Rem. (1688) 424 By suspending, discommuning, by expelling them from their Churches, etc. 1647 FULLER Good Th. in Worse T. (1841) 130 Must 1 be discommuned from my husband's devotion? 1659 GAUDEN Tears of Ch. 409 When they have disputed, and discommuned, and unchurched, and unchristened one another.

2. = DISCOMMON V. 2.

unchristened one another.

2. = DISCOMMON v. 2.

1677 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 383 Brickland, a discommuned cobler. 1691 — Ath. Oxon. II. 507 He. did expel the said Dobson, and discommune for ever the Bookseller called Edward Thorne. 1710 Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 98 Mr. Ryley was one of the Persons discommund, which he attributes chiefly to Dr. Sacheverell. 1828 Queen's Bench Rep. XVIII. 650 The said Vice Chancellor and certain Heads of Colleges. pronounced the plaintiff to be discommuned until the end of next term.

plaintiff to be discommuned until the end of next term.

† **Discommunion**. Obs. [Dis-9: cf. prec.]

Exclusion from communion or fellowship.

1500 T. Sperin in Confer. II. 20 The Bishop his excommunication is but a Civile discommunion. 1660 Gauden Browerig 163 Dough-baked Protestants, that are afraid to own their discommunion and distance from the Church politick, or Court of Rome. **Discommunity** (diskømiæ'niti). rare-1. [f. Dis-9 + Community; diskømiæ'niti). rare-1. [f. Dis-9 + Community.] Absence of community; the quality of not having something in common.

1850 Darwin Orig. Spec. (1888) II. xiv. 253 Dissimilarity of embryonic development does not prove discommunity of descent.

Discomonerula, Discomorula : see Disco-† Discompanied, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [pa. pple. of \*discompany vb., ad. OF. descompaignier, f. des-, D18-4 + compaignier to COMPANY.] De-

f. des., D18-4 + comparignier to COMPANY.] Destitute of company, unaccompanied.

1509 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. III. v, If shee bee alone, now, and discompanied. 1613-18 Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 13 [His] step-mother. murthered him, comming to her house, estrayed, in hunting, and discompanied.

Discompanion, v. rare. [f. D18-7 a.] trans. To deprive of companionship.

1883 G. Macdonald Donal Grant I. xxiv. 254 A youth, fresh from college and suddenly discompanioned at home.

† Discompensate, v. nonce-wd. [f. D18-6 + Compensating: to counterhalance in the way of loss

compensating; to counterbalance in the way of loss instead of gain.
1704 F. Fuller Med. Cymn. (1718: 21 It will not suffice to discompensate the Benefit.

discompensate the Benefit.

† **Discomple xion**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-7 d.] trans. To spoil the complexion or aspect of; to render unsightly, disfigure, deface.

1635 Shirkley Coronat. 1. i, His band may be disordered.. his rich cloaths be discomplexioned With bloud. Ibid. 1v. iii,

Can a sorrow enter but upon thy garment, Or discomplexion

thy attire?

Discompliance. rare—1. [f. Dis-9 + COMPLIANCE.] Refusal to comply, non-com-

1864 Pervs Diary 23 July, A compliance will discommend at to Mr. Coventry, and a discompliance to my Lord hancellor.

Chancellor.

Discompose (diskompouz), v. [f. Dis-6+Compose v. The Caxton instance, in sense 1, stands alone in time, and prob. represents an OF. \*descomposer = F. décomposer.]

1. trans. To destroy or disturb the composure or

calmness of; to ruffle, agitate, disquiet: a. (persons,

calmness of; to ruffle, agitate, disquiet: 2. (persons, or their minds, feelings, etc.).

1432 Caxton Cato I iij b, Thou oughtest not to wepe ne to discompose the when thow losest the rychesses and temporalle goodes of thys world. 1645 Br. Hall Remed. Discontents 6 Prosperity may discompose us, as vvel as an adverse condition. 1665 Glanvill. Sceptis Sci. 168 Every opposition of our espous of opinions. discomposeth the minds serenity. 1722 Pope Ess. Man 1. 168 Better for Us, perhaps, it might appear, That never passion discompose of the mind. 1765 Walfolk Cas. Otranto iv. (1798) 65 Discompose not yourself for the glosing of a peasant son. 1876 T. Hardy Ethelberta xlvii, Sol's bitter chiding had been the first thing to discompose her fortitude.

b. (things, as the sea, the air). 1645 I. Hall Poems 65 That breath of thine can onely raise New stormes and discompose the Seas. 1661 Cowley Disc. Gowl. O. Crowwell Wks. 1710 II. 626 No Wind. the Air to discompose. 1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 300 Not a breath of wind discomposed the surface of the water.

2. To disturb the order or arrangement of; to throw into confusion; to disarrange, disorder, unsettle. Now rare or Obs.

throw into confusion; to disarrange, disorder, unsettle. Now rare or Obs.

1611 FLORIO, Discomporre, to vnframe, to discompose.

1620 CROMWELL Let. 19 July, Sir, discompose not your thoughts or estate for what you are to pay me. 1667 Milton P. L. V. 10 So much the more His [Adam's] wonder was to find, unwak ned Eve With Tressee discomposed, and glowing Cheek As through unquiet rest. 1747 GOULD Eng. Ants 104 This Species [of red ants] is. the most daring and venemous, as Experience will teach any that presume to discompose their Settlements. 1816 Keatings Trav. (1817) II. 2 Our whole body was discomposed and dispersed in an instant. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 357 These minutize alter and discompose the characters of the citizens.

+ b. To upset or disorder the health of; pa. pple.

+ b. To upset or disorder the health of; pa. pple.

discompose the characters of the citizens.

† b. To upset or disorder the health of; pa. pple. indisposed, out of health. Obs.

1694 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) III. 404 The lord keeper on Sunday last fell backwards in his chamber and came with his head to the ground, which much discomposed with 1798 HEARNE Collect. 16 Oct., Is much discomposed with a cold. 1718 W. Rogers Voy. (1718) 213 Being discomposed I was not with them.

† 3. To displace, discard. Obs.

1628 Roson Hen. VII. 242 (R.) Hee neeuer put downe, or discomposed counsellor, or neare seruant, saue onely Stanley, the Lord Chamberlaine. 1640 Fuller Joseph's Coat in (1867) 133 It is recorded in the honour of our King Henry the Seventh, that he never discomposed favourite.

Discomposed (diskømposed favourite.

Discomposed (diskømposed, poet.-zèd), ppl. a. [f. prec. +-ED-1] Disordered, disturbed, agitated, disquieted: see the verb.

1628-8 tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz. iv. (1688) 615 His unsettled and discomposed Countenance. 1636 T. H[AWKINS] Caussin's Holy Crt. 121 It is an absolute folly of a discomposed iudgement. 1670 DRYDEN 1st Pt. Comg. Granada II. I, I met Almanzor coming back from Court, But with a discomposed aspect and faltering voice.

Hence Discomposedly adv.; Discomposed
1629 DONNE Serm. xxii. 218 Thir inordinatenesse thir dis-

Hence Discomposed aspect and latering voice.

Hence Discomposedly adv.; Discomposedness, disturbedness, disquietude.
1627 Donne Serm. xxii. 218 Thi inordinatenesse thir discomposednesse and fluctuation of passion. 1655-6a Gurnall.
Chr. in Arm. (1669) 336/2 David behaved himself discomposedly.
1677 Hale Contempl. II. Afflictions (R.), Sickness.
18 a time of distemper and discomposedness. 1681 Mrs.
C. Praed Policy & P. II. 33 She rose discomposedly.
Discomposing (disk/mpōu'zin), 161. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That discomposes.
1694 Boyle Excell. Theol. II. v. 220 A man that is not in love with a fair lady. may have as true and perfect, though not as discomposing an idea of her face. 1742 RICHARDSON Pamela II. 383, I hope I have not one discomposing thing to say. 1833 Crockett Stickit Minister 24 tall girl. took the dominie round the neck in a discomposing manner.

Hence Discomposingly adv., in a way that discomposes or disturbs.
1891 G. Meredith One of our Conq. III. xii. 247 Perfectly satisfactory, yet discomposingly violent appeals.

+ Discomposition. Obs. [n. of action from DISCOMPOSE, after COMPOSITION.] The condition of being discomposed; disorder, discomposition.

of being discomposed; disorder, discomposure.

1624 Donne Devotions 8 (T.) O perplexed discomposition,
O riddling distemper, O miserable condition of man! 1656
FINETT For. Ambass. 63 He was.. brought to the presence
of his Majesty without discomposition of countenance.

of his Majesty without discomposition of countenance. † **Discompo'sture.** Obs. [ad. Sp. descompostura disorder (Minsheu 1599), f. descomponer to discompose. Cf. composture.] = next. 1628 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Gusman D'. If. 1. 76 Daraxa never gaue way by any dis-composture or vnjointed behaviour, or any other occasion whatsoever. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 836 This is wrought... by the disordination and discomposture of the Tangible Parts. **Discomposure** (disk/mpō-3/hu). [f. DISCOMPOSE, after COMPOSUBE.] The fact or condition of being discomposed.

being discomposed.

1. Disorder, confusion, derangement. ? Obs.

16. Disorder, Connision, derangement. 7 Oos.

1641 MILTON Animadv. (1852) 223 The Prelates... which
way soever they turne them, put all things into a foule discomposure. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1v. vii. 348 The
Wonder and Miracle is ten times greater in the state of
things as they now stand, than it would be in such a discomposure of Nature. 1756 BULLOCK in Phil. Trans. XLIX.

402 Several pieces of minerals were dropped from the sides
and roof, but all the shafts remained intire, without the
least discomposure.

and roof, but all the shafts remained intire, without the least discomposure.

† b. Derangement of health, indisposition. Obs. 1665 Bovil Occas. Reft. 11. i. (1843) 8 You left me free from any other discomposure than that which your leaving me is wont to give me. 1669 W. Simsson Hydrol. Chym. 275 In cases of uterine discomposures. 1734 Warts Reliq. 740v. (1780) 110 Latrissa is often indisposed. Last Friday she was seized with her usual discomposures.

† c. The condition of being taken to pieces;

dismemberment. Obs.

1660 W. Secker Nonsuch Prof. 73 We see more in the discomposure of a Watch then when its wheels are set

discomposure of a Watch then when its wheels are set together.

2. Disturbance of mind or feelings; agitation, perturbation. (Cf. Composure, sense 10.)

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 13/1 And he continued in this melancholic and discomposure of mind many days.

1650 Norris Beatitudes (1692) 66 Without any the least shew of Impatience or Discomposure of Spirit. 1742 Richardson Pamela (1742) IV. 205 Did I betray any Impatience of Speech or Action, any Discomposure? 1828 Scott F. M. Perliv i, His face was pale, his eyes red; and there was an air of discomposure about his whole person. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 1, 471 A series of sermons was preached there by Popish divines, to the great discomposure of zealous churchmen.

thuchmen.

† 3. Want of harmony; disagreement, dissension.

Obs. rare.

1661 Boule Style of Script. (1675) 73 How exquisite a symmetry. Omniscience doth. discover in the Scripture's method, in spite of those seeming discomposures that now puzzle me. 1673 Wood Life (Ost. Hist. Soc.) II. 271, I was not there. because of the present discomposures between the scholars and townsmen.

Discompt, obs. form of Discount.

+ Discomputation. Obs. - [Dis- 0.] An

Discompt, obs. form of Discount.

+ Discomputation. Obs.-0 [Dis- 9.] An erroneous reckoning.

1611 Florio, Scomputo, a discomputation.

Discompetous: see Disco..

+ Discomeeit, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 7 a + Concert sb.] trans. To deprive of the conception or notion; to put (any one) out of the conceit (of something).

1640 J. Dure Worthy Commun. 61 An over good conceit of a mans owne condition and estate.. disconceits a man of the necessity of Christ.

Hence + Disconceited obl. a.: + Disconceited.

Hence + Disconcei ted ppl. a.; + Disconcei ted mess, the being out of conceit with something.
1859 D. Pell. Impr. Sca 114 An ill affectedness, and disconceitedness, both towards good people, and all godly and religious exercises.

religious exercises.

† **Disconcert**, sb. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-9 + Concert sb.: cf. It. seoncerto, for disconcerto, Sp. desconcierto, mod. F. deconcert.] Want of concert or concerted action; disunion, disagreement in action.

1668 Temple Let. to Ld. Arlington Wks. 1731 II. 113

Avoid all Pretexts... of France's breaking the Business, which I knew they would be strongly tempted to.. by our Disconcert for their Defence. 1673 — Observ. Netherl. Pref. (Seager), The remainders of their state are kept alive by neglect or disconcert of their enemies. 1839 Pos Masque Red Death Wks. 1864 I. 341 The waltzers perforce ceased their evolutions; and there was a brief disconcert of the whole gay company.

whole gay company.

Disconcert (diskøns5'1t), v. [a. obs. F. disconcerter (1611 Cotgr., disconcerte, 'disordered, confused; set awry'), mod.F. déconcerter, f. dis-, dé-, Dis-, 4+concerter to Concerter; cf. It. disconcertare 'to vntune' (Florio), Sp. desconcertar' to disagree, to break a match, to set at variance' (Minsheu).]

1. trans. To put out of concert or harmonious action; to throw into confusion, disarrange, derange, spoil, frustrate; now esp. to disarrange or

range, spoil, frustrate; now esp. to disarrange or upset measures or plans concerted.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. Bergerac's Com. Hist. 11. 134 The best Harmony of the four Qualities may be dissolved .. and the loveliest Proportion of Organs disconcerted.

1704 Swift T. Twb Xi. 128 Which a drop of film can wholly disconcert.

1705 ROBERTSON Chas. V. V. 11. 293 But an unforeseen accident disconcerted all his measures.

1818 JAS. MILL. Brit. I. 131 This scheme was .. completely disconcerted the operations of the remainder.

1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 1. 131 This scheme was .. completely disconcerted by the course which the civil war took.

+ D. To disturb or displace in material position

was ... completely disconcerted by the course which the civil war took.

† b. To disturb or displace in material position.

Obs. rase.

1747 Gentl. Mag. 102 His shatter'd leg being cut off, the bandage was disconcerted by the ship's motion.

2. To disturb the complacency or self-possession of; to confuse, ruffle, 'put out'.

1746 COLLIER tr. Panegyrich 50 'Tis part of the Devil's business to disconcert our Mind, to ruffle our Humour, and blow us up to Rage and Passion. 1753 JONISON Rambler

No. 188 P 10 He never .. disconcerts a puny satirist with unexpected sarcasms. 1856 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh 111. 606 He would not disconcert or throw me out. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) I. 482 Are you at all disconcerted, Cebes, at our friend's objection?

Hence Disoonce rting ppl. a., that disturbs self-

Hence Disconce rting ppl. a., that disturbs self-

possession or complacency.
1807 BARRETT All the Talents (ed. 9) 41 A hundred dis-

concerting measures mov'd. 1891 R. KIPLING City Dreadf. Nt. 61 A stolid and disconcerting company is this ring of eyed monsters. 1892 Athenzum 2 Apr. 434/2 Curious and disconcerting problems relating to human nature.

Disconcerted (disk/ns5·ntéd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Disturbed from self-possession; put to confusion; ruffled; 'put out'. Hence Disconcertedly adv.; Disconcertedness, the state of being put out.

Disconce rtediness, the state of being put out.

1733 BLACKMORE Hist. Conspiracy Bij a, The Government was more disconcerted and embroil'd.

1752 AL HOLDEN First. No. 6 P 8 Florio has an uneasy disconcerted Temper.

1752 Miss Talbor Lett. (1809)

II. 80 It is very foolish to look disconcerted in the way II have seen you do. Whence is this disconcertedness?

1847 DICKENS Hausted Man (C. D. ed.) 210 Mr. Williams, standing behind the table, and rummaging disconcertedly among the objects upon it. 1876 Browning Poets Croisic Epil. 8 Our singer For his truant string Feels with disconcerted finger. certed finger.

Disconcertion (diskons5uson). [irreg. f. Disconcerted finger.

Disconcertion (diskons5uson). [irreg. f. Disconcerted finger.

The action of disconcerting, or the condition.] The action of disconcerting, or the condition of being disconcerted; confusion.

(\*Disconcertion has the authority of Mr. Curran' R.)

[Not in J. or Todd. 1994 St. Trains, Hamilton Roman (R.), If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for the disconcertion of my mind in the perfect composure of yours.

1816 J. Scott Vis. Paris (ed. 5) 31 No embarrassment is discoverable; neither disconcertion nor anger takes place.

1828 Mem. G. Thomson xii. 176 To his still greater disconcertion (he) was asked to make a speech.

Disconcertment (diskons5utment). [f. Disconcertment.]

CONCERT v. + - MENT; perh. after F. déconcertement.]
The action of disconcerting; the fact or condition

The action of disconcerting; the fact or condition of being disconcerted.

1866 Howells Venet. Life vii. 89 House-hunting, under the circumstances, becomes an office of constant surprise and disconcertment to the stranger.

1881 J. Hawthorns Fort.

Fool L vii, His disconcertment. seemed to show that there was more in the matter than had been suspected.

1890 Temple Bar Mag. May 2 His disconcertment is written. on his features.

+ Disconclude, v. Obs.—° [Dis-6.]

1891 Ticonchinders to disconclude.

† Disconclu'de, v. Obs. ~ [Dis-6.]

\*\*stx Floric, Disconchinders, to disconclude.

Disconcord: see Dis-9.

† Discondescend, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+ConDESCEND v.]

\*\*str. To withdraw from condescension, consent, or compliance.

\*\*isyp Fenton Guicciard. L. (1599) 5 The king.. satisfied him in the effect, but not in the manner, plainely declaring to Lodowyke that he did not discondescend from the first plot and resolution for the ambassadors.

\*\*This conductors. \*\*Disconductors.\*\* Computer.

\*\*This conductors.\*\* \*\*Disconductors.\*\* Computer.

\*\*This conductors.\*\* \*\*Disconductors.\*\* \*\*Computer.\*\* \*\*Comp

+ **Discondu ce**, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 6 + Conduce v.] intr. To be non-conducive to. Hence Dis-

v.] intr. To be non-conducive to. Hence Discondurcing tol. a., non-conducive.
16. Donne Serm. xli. 408 Of things that conduce or disconduce to his glory. 1626 Ibid. lxxvii. 782 It were impertinent. and disconducing to our owne end to vex. the Pope.

† Discondurive, a. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 10 + Conducive, after prec. vb.] Not conducive.
1819 SEAGER Suppl. Johnson, Disconducive, disadvantageous, obstructive, impeding, that makes against.

Disconfeis, -fis, -feit, -fet, etc.: see Discom. + Disconfeide, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 6 + Confidev.] intr. To do the reverse of confiding; to due no confidence or trust in.

to put no confidence or trust in.

1069 WOODHEAD St. Teresa I. viii. 50 Placing all my confidence in his Divine Majesty, and totally disconfiding in

Disconfidence. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 9+

T DIECO'HIGENCE, Obs. rare. [1. DIS-9+CONFIDENCE, after prec. vb.] The opposite of confidence; distrust.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU Diatribar 156 Iosephus doth not confidently say it: shew me any such confidence or disconfidence in losephus, and I yeeld vnto all the Iewes.

1799 It. Diderol's Nat. Son II. 35 As I expected this timidity, or rather disconfidence, I had brought with me all your letters [etc.]

† **Disconfident**, a. Obs. rare-o. Wanting n confidence. Hence † **Disconfidently** adv., without confidence.

1666 J. SERGEANT Let. of Thanks 74 To speak dis-confidently and condescendingly.

Disconfiture, obs. form of DISCOMFITURE.

Disconfiture, obs. form of DISCOMFITURE.

Disconform, a. Sc. [f. DIS-10+CONFORM
a., after L. dis-similis, etc.] Not conformable.

In Sc. Law the opposite of CONFORM a.

1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. 120 The forme and proving of exception be witnes, is divers, and disconforme to the maner of the probation of the libell. 1890 Scott. Leader
29 Jan. 4 That they were 'disconform' to the spirit of the Improvement Act. 1891 Law Times XCII. 188/2 It was seen conclusively that the wheat was disconform to sample.

+ Disconform 27 Obs. [f. DIS-6 4 CON-

seen conclusively that the wheat was disconform to sample.

† **Disconform**, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Conform v.] intr. To do the opposite of conforming; to disagree or differ in practice. Const. to, from.

a 1670 Hacket Abb. Williams 1. (1692) 212 (D.) That they do it only out of crossness to disconform to your practise. 1678 Norsis Coll. Misc. (1690) 86 Thy Pardon my sweet Saint I implore, My soul ne're disconform'd from thine before.

thine before.

† **Disconformable**, a. Obs. [f. Dis-10 + Conformable; The reverse of conformable; unconformable; disagreeing. Const. from, to. 1603 Jas. I in Confn. Stow's Chron. (1615) 842/1 As long as they are disconformable in religion from vs, they cannot

be but halfe my Subiects. 1710 NORRIS Chr. Prud. vi. 232 Always disconformable to himself, doing what he would not, and not doing what he would and should. 1823 BENTHAM Not Paul 329 By means disconformable to the uniform

Course of nature.

Disconformity (diskonformiti). [f. Dis-9 + Conformity: cl. Sp. desconformidad disagreement; also Disconform a.] The opposite of conformity.

ment; also DISCONFORM a.] The opposite of conformity or practical agreement; nonconformity.

1608 Segar Hon. Mil. & Cir. III. xliv. 178 The Cardinals...were seuenteene, whose disconformitie continued the seat voyd almost three yeeres. a 1639 Stottiswood Hist. Ch. Scotl. I. (1677) 13 He thus excuses his disconformity with Rome in the keeping of Easter. a 1680 J. Corbet Free Actions II. xvi. (1683) 24 [It] hath necessarily, in the manner of it, a disconformity to Gods Law. 1793 Trial Fyshe Palmer 16 As to the disconformity in the copy of the Indicatent. 1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India I. II. v. 186 Practices...forced into a disconformity with their ancient institutions. 1843 Mill. Logic I. vi. § 1 Conformity or disconformity to usage or convention.

Disconfort, -fyte, obs. ff. DISCOMFORT, -FIT.

Disconfort, -fyte, Obs. ff. DISCOMFORT, -FIT.

**Discongruity.** ? Obs. [f. DIS- 9 + Congruity.] The quality of being 'discongruous'; absence of congruity; disagreement, inconsistency;

absence of congruity; unsagreement, meanistency, incongruity.

1634 Br. Mountagu Gagg 42 Upon Erasmus' bare word who savoured some discongruity of style. 1635 — App. Casar 11. vi. 163 That much discongruity betwirk Him and us. 1677 Hale Prim. Orig. Man. 1. vi. 118 The intrinsecal discongruity of the one to the other. 1738 Earsery tr. Burnet's St. Dead I. 80 The Soul forms its absolute Judgment upon them in itself, by a Congruity and Discongruity with its own Nature. a 1806 Br. Worsley Serm. II. 117 Internal perceptions of moral fitnesses and discongruities.

† Discongruous, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. DIsto+Congruous] Wanting in congruity; incongruous: disagreeing.

gruous; disagreeing.

1078 Cutoworth Intell. Syst. 1. v. 673 Discongruous forms.

Disconjure, v. rare. [f. Dis-6+Conjure v.]

1 trans. + a. ? To discondant. Obs. b. To deprive

of the power of conjuring.

fog: Howell Venice 191 Ravenous Birds such as these are, who stand about me now, to disconjure me with their hideous noise. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. I. v. i, Necker [returns] to the Cilde-Beuf, with the character of a disconjured conjuror there,—fit only for dismissal.

Disconnect (diskone kt), v. [f. Dis-6+Con-

1. trans. To sever the connexion of or between;

1. trans. To sever the connexion of or between; to disjoin, disunite, separate. Const. with, from. 1770 BURKE Pres. Discont. 50 It is not easy to foresee, what effect would be, of disconnecting with Parliament the greatest part of those who hold civil employments. 2793 — Let. to Sir H. Langriske Wks. VI. 317 The Episcopal Church of England, before the Reformation, connected with the See of Rome, since then, disconnected and protesting against some of her doctrines, and against the whole of her authority. 1840 Hood Up Rhime 224 It was impossible to disconnect him with old clothes and oranges. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON Univ. Code v. 7501 Disconnect your screw propeller. 1892 Law Times Rep. LXVII. 210/1 To disconnect the drains of the defendants from the sewer.

2. To separate into disconnected or detached parts. Obs. exc. in pa. 1966: see DISCONNECTED 2.

2. To separate into disconnected or detached patts. Obs. exc. in pa. pple.: see DISCONNECTED 2. 1790 BURKE Fr. Rev. (R.), Thus the commonwealth itself would... crumble away, be disconnected into the dust and powder of individuality. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. V. 611 They shall not induce me to disconnect my army.

Disconnect. ppl. a. | = DISCONNECTED. 1839 BAILEY Fistin XX. (1848) 254 In shadowy glimpses, disconnect The story, flowerlike, closes thus its leaves.

Disconnected (disk face kted), ppl. a. [f. DISCONNECT v. + -ED 1: but in sense usually privative of CONNECTED.]

of CONNECTED.]

1. Having no connexion (with something else, or with each other); detached (from); uncon-

or with each other); detached (from); unconnected, separate.
1783 Blair Lect. Rhet. xv. (Seager), An allegory... may be allowed to stand more disconnected with the literal meaning. 1799 Han. Morr Fem. Educ. (ed. 4) I. 177 The chronology being reduced to disconnected dates, instead of presenting an unbroken series. 1831 Westm. Rev. XIV. 51 An inland sea, totally disconnected from the ocean. 1865 Sat. Rev. 12 Aug. 205/2 One [paper] wholly disconnected with the county. 1879 D. M. Wallace Australas. ii. 17 The elevations consisting more frequently of low disconnected hills.

b. Without family connexions; not well-connected.

nected. 1848 C. Bronte F. Eyre xvi, A Governess, disconnected, poor, and plain.

2. Destitute of connexion between its parts; in-

coherent. (Also transf. of a speaker or writer.)

1870 Daily News 10 Oct., The plot is complicated and disconnected.

1870 Lowell Study Wind. (1886) 157 He [a lecturer] was disconnected.

Hence Disconnectedly adv., in a disconnected

manner; Disconne otedness, the quality of being

disconnected. 1864 Athensum No. 1920. 215/3 Accomplished disconnectedly during growth. 1874 Daily News 26 June 2/1 A roar of 'Divide!' arose, which completely drowned his voice and lent an appearance of disconnectedness to the general tenour of his remarks. 1881 S. Colvin Lander v. 100 It was thus an essential habit of Landor's mind.. to think in fragments and disconnectedly. 1885 Athensum 23 May 660/3 The style reminds us throughout of that of Miss Thackeray...by reason of its occasional disconnectedness. disconnected.

**Disconnecter, -or** (diskøne ktar). [f. Disconnect v. + -EB !.] One who or that which disconnects; an apparatus or device for disconnecting. 1884 Health Exhib. Catal. 59/1 Sewer Disconnectors.

Disconne ctive, a. [f. DISCONNECT v., after connective.] Having the function of disconnecting; disjunctive. Hence Disconne ctiveness.

184 J. GILCHRIST Elym. Interpr. 104 Either. and Neither. are disconnective. 1870 C. J. Smith Sym. 4 Autonyms. Aberration, Syn.. Desultoriness, Disconnectiveness, Inconsecutiveness.

Disconnexion, -nection (disk/ne kʃən). [f.

Disconnexion, -nection (diskene kson). [f. Dis-9 + Connexion, after Disconnect v.]

The action of disconnecting (rare); the fact or condition of being disconnected or unconnected; undoing of connexion; separation, detachment disunion. (Const. from, between.)

1735 Franklin True Happiness Wks. 1887 I. 423 We shall soon see the disconnexion between that and true, solid happiness. 1766 Burke Pres. St. Nat. Wks. II. 193 A spirit of disconnexion, of distrust, and of treachery among public men. 1846 Trench Mirac. xxix. (1862) 416 The power was most truly his own, not indeed in disconnexion from the Father. 1875 Ouselev Harmony iv. 61 An awkward harmonic disconnection between the 6th and 7th of the Scale. 1854 Times 23 July 66 [It] involves the complete disconnexion of one part of the machinery before the other can be brought into working order. 1859 Parkes Health 60 By disconnection [of drains] is meant that the waste-pipe should discharge by an open end in the outer air.

1. Want of connexion between the component parts; disconnectedness.

parts; disconnectedness.

1815 W. Tavlor in Monthly Rev. 454 The Iliad has too much of the disconnection which offends in the Orlando.

† Disconnectedness. a. Obs. [f. Dis- 10+ Conscient.] Devoid of conscience, unconscientious. SCIENT.] Devoid of conscience, unconscientious.
1640 LD. J. Digby Sp. in Ho. Com. 9 Nov. (1641) 8 Seeking to remove from our Soveraigne such unjust judges, such permitious Counsellours, and such disconscient Divines.

Disconsecrate, v. rare—9. [f. Dis-6+Consecrate v.: cf. Deconsecrate.] trans. To de-

prive of consecration, to desecrate.

1864 in Webster.

† Disconsent, v. Obs. [ad. OF. desconsentir to be at variance with (Godef.), f. des., Dis-4

+ consentir to agree, accord, CONSENT.] intr. To

+ consentir to agree, accord, Consent.] intr. To refuse consent; not to consent; to disagree, dissent. Const. with, from.

1530 Tindale Answ. More Wks. 307 A man must immediately loue God and his commaundementes, and therefore disagree and disconsent vnot the fleshe, and be at bate therewith.

1549 Coverdale Erasm. Par. Rom. Prol. †tiv, For the law declareth that our hertes are bounde and that we cannot disconsent from him. 1641 MILTON Prel. Epize.

18 If. the tradition of the Church were now grown so ridiculous, and disconsenting from the Doctrine of the Apostles.

† Disconsent, sb. Obs. [f. prec. vb., after Consent: without his consent.

1851 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 11. viii. (1730) 52 All which was done in the presence of the King, and by his disconsent, as may appear by his discontent thereat.

Disconsider (diskönsidal), v. rare. [f. Dis-

as may appear by his discontent thereat.

Disconsider (disk/nsi'dat), v. rare. [f. Dis6 + Consider (disk/nsi'dat), v. rare. [f. Distion, bring into disrepute: cf. Consideration, bring into disrepute: cf. Consideration, bring into disrepute cf. Consideration, bring into disconsiderad a young man for good with
the more serious classes. 1899 — Master of B. iii. 53 The
man was now disconsidered and as good as deposed.

So Disconsideration, the action of disconsidering, or fact of being disconsiderad disconsider-

So **Disconsideration**, the action of disconsidering, or fact of being disconsidered; disrepute.

280 T. W. Allies Lift's Decision 238 Its poverty and worldly disconsideration.

1884 STEVENSON Dynamiter 190, I have now arrived at such a pitch of disconsideration that ... I do not know a soul that I can face.

† **Disconsolacy**. Obs. [f. DISCONSOLATE a.: see -ACT.] The state or condition of being disconsolate; disconsolateness.

res; Waterhouse Apol. Learning 143 (L.) My repair shall be to God. in all spiritual doubts and disconsolacies. a 1671 BARROW Exp. Creed (T.), Penury, baseness, disconsolacy.

[Disconsolance, -ancy: see List of Spurious

[Disconsolance, -ancy: see List of Spurious Words.

Disconsolancy is a misreading of Disconsolacy, and disconsolance a dictionary figment deduced therefrom.]

Disconsolate (diskp nsolat), a. (sb.). [a.med.L. disconsolate us comfortless (Du Cange), f. dis-, Dis-4+L. consolatus: see Consolate ppl. a. Cf. 16th c. F. desconsole, It. sconsolato, Sp. desconsolado.]

1. Destitute of consolation or comfort; unhappy, comfortless: inconsolable forlorn.

1. Destitute of consolation or comfort; unhappy, comfortless; inconsolable, forlorn.

1439 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 145 Rewe on the poore and folk desconsolate.

1434 Farwan Chron. V. cxl. 127 Thou mother to wretchis and other disconsolate.

1534 Spresses Amoretti Ixxxviii, So I alone, now left disconsolate, Mourne to my selfe the absence of my love. 1663 Privs Diary 13 Oct., The King... is most foudly disconsolate for her, and weeps by her. a 1704 T. Brown Two Oxf. Scholars Wks. 1730 I. 7 A poor disconsolate widow. 1709 Strell Tatler No. 23 P 2 The Disconsolate soon pitched upon a very agreeable Successor. 1854 Longr. Wayside Inst. Falc. Ser Fad. xix, She... passed out at the gate With footstep slow and soul disconsolate. 2864 Tennivson En. Ard. 678 On the nigh-naked tree the robin piped Disconsolate.

2. Of places or things: Causing or manifesting discomfort; dismal, cheerless, gloomy.

12374 Chaucer Troylus v. 542 O paleys desolat!.. O

paleys empti and disconsolat! r653-6a GURNALL Chr. in Arm. (1669) 256/2 When the Christians affairs are most disconsolate, he may soon meet with a happy change. r652 RAY Creation (1714) 66 The disconsolate Darkness of our Winter Nights. 1730 De For Capt. Singleton ix. (1840) 156 It was..a desolate, disconsolate wilderness. 1853 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. III. 665 The island.. to French courtiers was a disconsolate place of banishment.

B. as sb. A disconsolate person.
1762 S. J. Pratt Emma Corbett III. 14 Raymond, our poor disconsolate, the mutual joy of our hearts.
† Disconsolate, the mutual joy of our hearts.
† Disconsolate, to deprive of consolation. Also ref. 1830 PAISGR. 518/1. disconsolate, I bring out of comfort, 1830 PAISGR. 518/1. disconsolate, I bring out of comfort, 1830 PAISGR. 518/1. disconsolate, I bring out of comfort, 1860 PARINGTON Two Lament. Traj. II. iii. Bullen O. Pl. IV, Ah, do not so disconsolate your selfe. 1643 Sir T. STAFFORD In Littoner Papers Ser. II. (1888 V. 84 We are... disconsolated when report brings vs the contrarie.

Hence Disconsolated. Disconsolating ppl. a. a 1665 J. Goodwin Filled w. Spirit (1867) 68 Everything that is of a discouraging and disconsolating nature in or from the world. 1895 Thron Dreams 4 Vis. vi. 64 What a disconsolated. Condition would this be to the soul. a 1768 STERNE Serm. III. xxv. (R.), A poor disconsolated manner.

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TERME Serm. 111. xxv. (R.), A poor disconsolated drooping creature.

Disconsolately (diskp ns ll ltli), adv. [f. Disconsolate a. + -LY 2.] In a disconsolate manner; without comfort or consolation.

1648 Jos. Braumont Psyche xix. lxxix. (R.), Psyche here observ'd a serious maid. Upon the ground disconsolately laid. 12717 Parnell Elysium (R.), There at a solemn tide, the beauties slain. Through gloomy light. In orgies, all disconsolately rove.

1830 J. G. Strutt Sylva Brit. 98 Formal rows of Pollard Willows standing disconsolately with es sides of ditches.

1875 Farrar Seckers I. vi. 75 Peer about disconsolately amid insulting smiles.

Disconsolately as for being disconsolate or destination.

The quality or state of being disconsolate or destitute of consolation.

tute of consolation.

cross Donne Serm. cxli. (1848) V. 532 In the night of disconsolateness, no comfort. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter iii. 10 Some shadows of dimness and clouds of disconsolateness have shed themselves upon our souls. 1754 RICHARDSON Grandison (1781) L. iv. 15 He bowed to the very ground, with such an air of disconsolateness. 1866 Goulburn Pers. Relig. 185 The disconsolateness of the dreary twilight, as the breeze springs with the daybreak.

Disconsolation (diskpnsolei-fon). [f. Dis-9+Consolation, after disconsolate. Cf. It. sconsolation of being disconsolation of being disconsolation.

Pisconsolation (diskpns/l2\*19n). [f. D18-9 + CONSOLATION, after disconsolate. Cf. It. sconsolatione (Florio).] The condition of being disconsolate: want of consolation, disconsolateness.

1993 Nashe Christ's T. (1613) 51 Tuning his owne private disconsolations to the darke gloomy aire. 1818-18 BP. HALL Contempl. O. T. XIV. V, The earth yeelded him nothing but matter of disconsolation and heavinesse. 1755 CARTE Hist. Eng. IV. 210 Their doors being shut close. in a time of mourning and disconsolation. 1840 DICKENS Old C. Shop (C. D. ed.) 85 They have had their disconsolation pasted up.

This commenced because of the following of the property of the commenced with the commenced because of the constant of the commenced with the c

+ **Disconsolatory**, a. Obs. [f. Dis- 10 + Consolatory; after disconsolate.] The reverse of consolatory; tending to make or leave disconsolate, 1654 Warren Unbalisters 67 Our doctrine is no way disconsolatory to the soules of any. 1659 D. Pell Impr. Sea To Rdr. Divb, A restless, unquiet, and disconsolatory Sea.

consolatory to the soules of any. 1659 D. Pell Impr. Sea To Rdr. Div b, A restless, unquiet, and disconsolatory Sea. † Disconsonancy. Obs. [f. next: cf. consonancy.] The quality of being disconsonant; want of consonancy or harmony; incongruity. 1664 Falkland Marriage Night III. i. in Hazl. Dodsley XV. 125 Madam, there's disconsonancy in the name, methinks. 1686 R. L'Estrange Tully's Offices (1681) 72 In Musical Instruments, let them be never so little out of Tune, a skilful Ear presently takes Cheque at it: and that's the Case in the least disconsonancy of Life. † Disconsonant, 1600 Tane, a consonant; out of agreement or harmony; discordant.
1630 J. Tanlor (Water P.) Elegy Bp. Andrewest Wks. II. 1632 T. Tanlor (Water P.) Elegy Bp. Andrewest Wks. II. 1634 — Gt. Eater Kent 7 Men, being compounded and composed all of one mould and mettle, are different and disconsonant in estates, conditions, qualities. 1674 Hickman Quinquart. Hist. (ed. a) 72 Bither disconsonant to Scripture, or injurious to God. 1767 Mrs. S. Pennington Lett. III. 163 A certain arrangement of really disconsonant sounds. 1806 Med. Yrnl. XV. 407 A train of operations, disconsonant to general experience. † Disconsort, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Consort v. I.] Irans. To be out of harmony or at variance with. Hence Disconsorted pa. pple., out of harmony, at variance.

mony, at variance.

mony, at variance.

2604 T. Waight Passions 1. ix. 36 Passions disconsorting nature [are] punished with payne. Ibid. iv. ii. 125 If mens words or actions be disconsorted, doubtlesse the soule cannot be well disposed.

Discontent (diskönternt), sb. 1 [f. Dis-9 + Contents sb., after the vb. and adj.: cf. It. scontents for discontents discontentment (Florio 1598).]

1. The state or condition of being discontented; want of contents discontented;

Mant of content; dissatisfaction of mind: the opposite of content or contentment.

1591 Spenser M. Hubberd 898 To wast long nights in pensive discontent. 1594 Shaks. Rich. III, 1. L 1 Now is the Winter of our Discontent Made glorious Summer by this Son of Yorke. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 31/2 The country full of pride, mutiny, and discontent. 1780 Gay Poems (1745) I. 54 Lose not in sullen discontent

your peace. 1839 CARLYLE Chartism i. (1858) 4 What means the bitter discontent of the Working Classes? 1860 TYMDALL Glac. I. i. 2 That feeling of intellectual discontent which... is very useful as a stimulant.

+ b. Formerly sometimes in stronger sense:

To. Formerly sometimes in stronger sense; Displeasure, vexation. Obs.

1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 1. vii. § 4 (1873) 54 Some inward discontent at the ingratitude of the times. 1678 Wanley Word. Lit. World v. i. § 81. 46/2 The Romans abused his servants, whereupon he departed Rome in great discontent.

c. (with pl.) A feeling of discontent or dissatis-

Iaction.
1588 Shaks. Tit. A. I. i. 443 Dissemble all your griefes and discontents.
1689 Rushw. Hist. Coll. I. 662 The discontents of the common people.. were heightened against the powerful men at Court. a 1745 Swift Wks. (1841) II. 21 It would. either prevent or silence all discontents.
1845 McCulloch Taxation III. i. (1852) 430/1 The means of traducing the new government, of inflaming popular discontents.

†2. transf. A cause or occasion of discontent or dissatisfaction; a grievance. (Usually in pl.) Obs.
1605 BACON Adv. Learn. I. vii. § 9 (1873) 58 The good administration of justice... and the moderation of discontents.
1600 ROWLANDS Night Raven 25 An ill Liuer is my discontent.

Discontent, a. and sb.2 [f. Dis- 10 + Content a.: cf. obs. F. descontent (Godef.), It. discontent

tento (Florio).] A. adj.

1. Not content; unquiet in mind through having

tento (Florio).]

1. Not content; unquiet in mind through having one's desires unsatisfied or thwarted; dissatisfied, discontented. Const. with, to with inf.

1500-20 Dunbar's Poems (1893) 312 He that wantis are of thir thre, Ane luvar glaid may neur be, Bot ay in sum thing discontent. a 1538 LATIMER Serm. 6 Rem. (1845) 237 Ever giving thanks to their Lord God... discontent with nothing that he doth. 1651 Jer. Taylor Holy Living (1727) 119 He.. is discontent and troubled when he fails. 1724 RAMSAY Tea-L. Misc. (1733) I. 68 Tho' ilka ane be discontent, Awa' wi' her I'll gae. 1845 M. PATTISON Ess. (1880) I. 35 He.. withdrew disconcerted and discontent. 1863 KINGLAKE Crimea II. 418 Moving slowly, and as though discontent with its late, the column began to fall back.

† 2. In stronger sense: Displeased, vexed. Obs. 1244 FABNAN Chron. 1. v. 12 Lotrinus enamowryd hym selfe vpon a fayre wenche named Estrilde.. wherwith his wyfe.. beynge sore discontent, excyted her fader and frendes to make warre vpon. her husbande. a 1833 FRITA Another Bk. agst. Rastell (1820) 219 Be not discontent with me if I ask you one question. 1653 DSTANLEY Hist. Philos. 1. (1707) 53/1 Discontent That such grave Men should on the stage be brought.

B. 50. A discontented person or member of a body, a malcontent. Now rare.

1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV, v. 1. 76 Fickle Changelings, and poore Discontents. 1653 DOROTHY OSBONNE Lett. to Temple (1888) 169 You would not have been taken for a discontent. 1879 FREEMAN Gen. Sketch xiii. \$2 (1874) 238 There had all along been religious discontents among particular men. 1887 SIR W. HARCOURT in They are only Celts and Irish Papists, vulgar discontents, people who would like to have some voice in the management of their own affairs.

Discontent to the rown affairs.

Cf. obs. F. descontent-er, -tant-er (16th c. in

Discontent, v. [f. Dis- 6 + Content v.: cf. obs. F. descontent-er, -tant-er (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. trans. To deprive of contentment; to make

unquiet in mind by failing or refusing to satisfy desire; to dissatisfy. (Now chiefly in pa. pple.:

desire; to dissatisfy. (Now chiefly in pa. pple.: see DISCONTENTED.)

1549 COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. 1 Cor. xii. 13 Thou. that..discontenteste thy selfe, because of the counterfaycte glorye of hym, of whom thou haste receyued baptisme.

1591 Unton Corr. (Roxb.) 100 The French manner of incamping dothe discontente me moste. 1693 MEXHAM Tongue-Combat 22 All these pressures were vpon purpose cast vpon the people to discontent them. 1666 Pervs Disry (1879)

VI. 21 So fearful I am of discontenting my wife. 1794 G.

WASHINGTON Lett. Wit. 1891 XII. 451 Attempts to discontent the public mind. 1887 Pall Matter. 23 Amr. 4/1

The Ameer.. is discontenting his troops by paying them in provisions instead of in cash.

+ 2. In stronger sense: To displease, vex. Obs.

+ 2. In stronger sense: To displease, vex. Obs.

+ 2. In stronger sense: To displease, vex. Obs. or arch. (See also DISCONTENTED 2.)

1494 [see DISCONTENTED 2.] 1830 PALSGR. 518/1, I discontent, I displease, je mescontente. I have served you well all my lyfe, and never discontented you by my good wyll.

1632 J. HAYWARD II. Biondi's Eromena 118 Which as much contented the people, as it madded and discontented my husband. 1896 SIMPSON Sch. Shaks. I. 75 The Queen used to beat Secretary Cecil about the ears when he discontented her.

+ Discontentation. Obs. [f. DISCONTENT

v., after Contentation.j

1. Dissatisfaction; displeasure; = DISCONTENT

1. Dissatisfaction; displeasure; = DISCONTENT \$b.1, DISCONTENTENT.
\$sb.1, DISCONTENTENTENT.
\$1.38-9 Henry VIII in Fiddes Wolsey II. (1736) 145 Being informed, to our no little marvell and discontentation [etc.].
\$1.380 Sidney Arcadia II. (1622) 215 Rather then my easies discontentation Should breed to her, let me for any dejected be From any ioy, which might her griefe occasion.
\$1.500 Speed Hist. G. Brit. x. xii. (1623) 687 To the high discontentation. of the English Subjects.
\$1.500 Robertson Hist.
\$1.500 Lil. App. x. 155 For the discontentation they have of the queen's majesty.
\$2. transf. Something that causes discontent; a grievance; = DISCONTENT \$b.1 2.
\$1.530 Ransons Chr. Exert. II. iii. 201 Who can number the hurtes and discontentations, that dailie insue vppon vs, from our neighbours?

**Discontented,** ppl. a. [f. prec. v. + -ED 1.]

1. Deprived or devoid of contentment; dissatisfied, unquiet in mind; marked by or showing dis-

1. Deprived or devoid of contentment; dissatisfied, unquiet in mind; marked by or showing discontent; = DISCONTENT a. I.

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V. (an. 5) 55, Surely there was no displeased. 1595 SHAKS. John v. i. 8 Our discontented or displeased. 1595 SHAKS. John v. i. 8 Our discontented Counties doe revolt. 1672 Essex. Papers (Camden) to Ther are Thousands of Discontented People in Ireland who may be apt to Rise. 1798 Pore Odyst. XI. 320 Sullen and sow'r with discontented men. 1783 WARSON Philip 111, 11. (1839)

80 The troops, discontented with his treatment of them... refused to obey. 1895 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 519 The discontented gentry of Cheshire and Lancashire.

† 2. Displeased, vexed. Obs.

1494 FARVAN Chron. v. Ixvi. 55 With which answere the Romaynes beynge sore discontented, made newe warre upon y' sayd Sicambris. 1568 GRAFION Chron. II. 142

For the which presumption the king was grievously discontented against the Citie. 1656 STANLEY Hist. Philos. v. (1701) 169/t Plato discontented hereat. [said] he could not stay, Dion being used so ignominiously.

Discontented manner; with discontent. 1588 Thomas Lat. Dist. (1606), Molestly, grievously, discontentedly, painefully. 1599 Bronghton's Lett. 47 Vnlesse they bee... discontented to be exercised with sin while we are here. 1528 Dickens Nich. Kick. xvi, 'They may begin, my dear', replied the collector discontentedly.

Discontented of the work of the work of the sing discontented against of the process of the sing with sin while we are here. 1528 Dickens Nich. Kick. xvi, 'They may begin, my dear', replied the collector discontentedly.

Discontentedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
The quality or condition of being discontented;

The quality or condition of being discontented; discontent, dissatisfaction.

1597 Daniel Civ. Warr viii. iii, For those high purposes He had conceived in discontentedness. 1653 Manton Exp. James iii. 14 Envy.. is Discontentedness at another man's good and prosperous estate. 1764 Mem. G. Psalmansar 100 What added still more to my discontentedness was, that [etc.]. 1883 Masson Carlyle in Macm. Mag. XLV. 150 A soul.. whose cardinal peculiarity should be despondency, discontentedness, and sense of pain.

† Discontentedness. Obs. rare - 1. [f. DISCONTENT v. or a. + -RE.] A discontented person; a malcontent.

malcontent.

a 1734 NORTH Exam. (1740) 55 The Priests.. traded much in Conventicles, and among the Discontentees.

Discontentful, a. arch. [f. DISCONTENT sb. + -FUL.] Full of discontent; fraught with or expressing discontent.

18 17 rade's Incr. in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) III. 314 All the more discontentful. 1838 W. WHATELEY God's Husb.

18 At last.. the smallest imperfections are more discontentfull, and breed more anguish, then at first the greatest did. a 1877 BARROW Serm. (1886) III. xxiv. 277 Discontentfull murmurings.

Discontentfull murmurings.

Discontenting, vbl. sb. [f. DISCONTENT v. + -ING l.] The action of the verb DISCONTENT. (In quot. 1633, the cherishing or exhibition of discontent: cf. next, sense 2.)

(In quot. 1033, the cherishing or exhibition of discontent: cf. next, sense 2.)

1494 Fabvan Chron. vi. clix. 149 Withoute consent or knowlege of.. Lewes, and some deale to the discontentyng of his mynde. 1893 T. Watson Tears of Fabrie v. Poems (Arb.) 18t Then Cupid .. Vinto his mother wowd my discontenting. 1633 P. Fletcher Elisa II. xi. Poet. Misc. 120 Religion blames impatient discontenting.

Discontenting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

ING ?.]

1. That discontents; causing discontent; † dis-

1. That discontents; causing discontent; † displeasing, unpleasant (obs.); dissatisfying.

1286 A. Day Eng. Secretary II. (162) 25 That.. which in the end.. will be to you most discontenting. 1645 MILTON Colast. Wks. (1851) 368 How unpleasing and discontenting the society of body must needs be between those whose mindes cannot bee sociable. 1825 Carlyle Schiller II. (1845) 55 Literature is apt to form a dangerous and discontenting occupation.

† 2. Feeling or showing discontent. Obs.
1605 Play Stucley 2050 in Simpson Sch. Shaks. (1878) I.
240 Leave such discontenting speech. 1831 Shaks Wint.

7. IV. IV. 543 And with my best endeauours.. Your discontenting Father strue to qualifie. 1852 F. Robarts Reven.
Gospél 115 That.. not one sower looke, not one discontenting gesture be observed.

† Discontentiva. a. Obs. If. DISCONTENT

ing gesture be observed.

† Discontentive, a. Obs. [f. DISCONTENT v. + -IVE; after CONTENTIVE.]

a. Feeling or showing discontent; inclined to discontent. b. Causing or tending to discontent; unsatisfactory.

1607 Breton Murmerer, To conceive one discontentive thought of his Majestie. 1618 Bolton Florus IV. ii. 286
The fight was. doubtfull for a long time, and discontentive.

1627-47 Feltham Resolves IL xcviii, 444 Pride is ever discontentive.

15. This countain the mant. [f. DISCONTENT v. (or a)

Discontentive.

Discontentment. [f. DISCONTENT v. (or a.) +-MENT, after CONTENTENT. Cf. obs. F. descon-

+-MENT, after CONTENTMENT. Cf. obs. F. descontentement (1553 in Godef.).]

1. The action or fact of discontenting (rare); the fact or condition of being discontented; dissatisfaction; = DISCONTENT sb.!

1. 1879 FENTON Guicciard. (1618) 325 It seemed his discontentment proceeded chiefly of feare. 1880 Proscr. agst. Pr. Orange in Phenix (1721) I. 433 There did.. appear some Discontentment of our said Subjects. 1861 HOLLAND Pliny II. 457 Seeing what trouble and discontentment was risen hereupon throughout the city. 1645 Br. HALL Remed. Discontents 71 Discontentin is a mixture of anger, and of grief. 1720 STRYPE Stow's Surv. (1754) II. v. xi. 204/2 Finding a general Exclamation and Discontentment against patents of privilege. 1825 Carlyle Schiller I. (1845) 12 His discontentment devoured him internally.

+ b. Displeasure, vexation; = DISCONTENT sb.1

†b. Displeasure, vexation; = DISCONTENT sb.1 1 b. Obs.

1 see R. Parke tr. Mendoza's Hist. China 242 The newe baptised.. wept bitterly, with discontentment to see how [etc.]. 1600 HOLLAND Livy xxxvin. liii. 1017 With words of indignation, testifying his discontentment for this course and manner of proceeding. 2 1629 W. Whatelev Probatyles. 1 xvi. (1640) 159 So transported with discontentment against a parent for some sharpenesse, as even to hate him. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 221 This War.. expired.. 1648 to the ... great discontentment of the French, who had much reason to be angry at [the peace].

c. with pl. A feeling or instance of discontentment or dissatisfaction; = DISCONTENT sb.1 I c.

1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. iv, No shadow of matter for teares, discontentments, griefes, and vncomfortable passions. a 1649 Drumm. or Hawth. Hist. Scot. (1652) 46 He nourished discontentments in all parts. 1724 T. Richers Hist. R. Geneal. Spain 136 The Discontentments which ... subsisted between Berengaria and the House of Lara.

† 2. transf. A cause or occasion of discontentment; a grievance; = DISCONTENT sb.1 2. Obs.

1386 A. Dav Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 37 Thinks you not that I have already received discontentment enough?

1627-26 Fellham Resolves 1. ii. 5 The best way to perish discontentments, is either not to see them, or convert them to a dimpling mirth.

† Discontigue, a. Sc. Obs. [f. DIS-10 + CONTIGUE] = DISCONTIGUEUS.

1328 in Balfour Practicks (1754) 175 (Jam.) Landis lyand discontigue fra uther landis. 1809 SKENE Reg. Maj. Forme of Proces 125 Gif the lands lyes within sundrie Schirefdomes. or gif they ly in any ane of them, discontiguer.

Discontiguity of being discontiguous; discontinuity or isolation of parts.

1676 H. More Remarks 60 A Discontinuity or Discontiguity of matter. Ibid. 140 Not because there is any more fear then of discontiguity or a vacuum.

Discontiguous, a. Sc. [f. DIS-10 + Contiguous plots. 2650 W. Bell Dict. Law Sco

\*\*Hoiscontinual, a. Obs. Also 5 dys-, -tyn-, -elle. [f. Dis- 10 + Continual.]

1. = Discontinuous.

1. = Discontin

1. The action of discontinuing or breaking off; interruption (temporary or permanent) of continuance; cessation; intermission.

1398 Trrvisa Barth. De P. R. VIII. xxviii. (1495) 341
Shynynge comyth of lyght wythout mynisshynge of lyght and .. wythout dyscontynuaunce therof. 1499 Caxton Faytes of A. I. viii. 30 The romayns in lyke wyse .. lefte on a tyme thexcercyte of armes, whiche by theyr discontynuance they were by hanybal .. desconfyted. 1398 Barret Theor. Warret III. i. 31 My flue or six yeares discontinuance from action. 1803 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 651 And not suffer the auncient custome .. by use and discontinuance to be utterly neglected. 1726 Lzoni Albertis Archit. II. 105/1 At the distance of every hundred foot the line is broken off by a kind of transverse step, which makes a discontinuance in the layer. 1889 Willington in Gurw. Desp. 1V. 455 The cause of the discontinuance of the works at Lisbon. 1875 Lyell's Princ. Geol. II. 11. xi. 402 A large proportion of them would perish with the discontinuance of agriculture. 1886 Willis & Clark Cambridge II. 307 The discontinuance of an external stringcourse.

† b. Solution of continuity, want of cohesion of parts; disruption. Obs.

T D. SOLUTION OI CONTINUITY, want of cohesion of parts; disruption. Obs.

1506 Bacon Sykva § 24 If there bee no Remedy, then they [stillicides of water] cast themselues into round Drops; Which is the Figure that saueth the Body most from Discontinuance.

continuance.

† 0. Math. Of proportion: The condition of being discontinued or not continued. Obs.

1570 BILLINGSLEY Euclid v. def. vii. 131 By reason of the discontinuance of the proportions in this proportion.

alitie.

† 2. A (temporary) ceasing to dwell or be present

T 2. A (temporary) ceasing to dwell of the present in a place; absence. Obs.

1604 R. Cawdrey Table Alph., Discontinuance, absence.

1633 Heywood Eng. Trav. III. Wks. 1874 IV. 59 Hee writes mee heere, That at my discontinuance hee's much grieu'd.

1635 Naunton Fragm. Reg. (Arb.) 42 They quote him for a person.. of too often recesses, and discontinuance from the Queens presence. 1677 S. Herme Domus Car-

thusiana 188 Their time of discontinuance is usually excepted in the Certificate.

†8. Law. In the old law of real property: An

thusiama 188 Their time of discontinuance is usually excepted in the Certificate.

† 3. Law. In the old law of real property: An interruption or breaking off of a right of possession, or right of entry, consequent upon a wrongful alienation by the tenant in possession for a larger estate than he was entitled to. Obs.

This could regularly happen only in the case of a feofiment to a stranger by a tenant in tail in possession. The heir in tail had then no right to enter upon the land and turn out the intruder, but had to resort to the expensive course of asserting his title by process of law (Sir F. Pollock Land Laws (ed. 2) 80.

[1304 Year-bk 32-3 Edw. I. 255 (Godef.) L'estatut ne fet mye mencioun de continuance ne de discontinuance.]

1494 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 20 All such Recoveries, Discontinuances, Alienations. be utterly void. 2574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 115 a. 1598 Kitchin Courts Leet (1675) 208

A Grant without Livery doth not make a discontinuance.

1508 H. W. Challis Law Real Prop. (ed. 2) 79

A discontinuance. was the result of certain assurances which, by the common law, had a tortious operation, whereby, under certain circumstances, one person might wrongfully destroy the estate of another; or rather, interrupt and break off the right of possession, or right of entry, subsisting under that estate, without any assent or lackes on the other's part. The word discontinuance properly denotes this turning of an estate to a right of action.

4. Law. The interruption of a suit, or its dismissal, by reason of the plaintiff's omission of formalities necessary to keep it pending.

1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 20. § 1 Any miscontinuance or discontinuance or misconueiyng of process. 1607 72

Cowell S. v., The effect of Discontinuance of Plea or Process, when the instant is lost, and may not be regained, but by a new Writ to begin the Suit a fresh. 1623 Six Coultinuance of his original action.

† Discontinuance: if any errour bee in the continuing, as by awarding a Capius where a distresse should bee, it is called a m

+ **Discontinuate**, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. med.L. discontinuates, pa. pple. of discontinuare to DISCONTINUE: see-ATE.] Discontinued, discontinuous.

SO Discontinuated ppl. a.

z6es N. Carpenter Geog. Del. 1. ii. (1635) 24 Continuate and diuisible things cannot bee made out of such things are meerely discontinuate and indiuisible. 1642 WILKINS Mercury vi. (1707) 26 Placing [the words]. in four Lines, and after any discontinuate Order. 1666 G. HARVEY Morb. Angl. viii. 70 A Disease of discontinuated Unity.

Angl. viii. 70 A Disease of discontinuated Unity.

Discontinuation (diskontiniurēl' fan). [a. F. discontinuation (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. discontinuation (n. 4th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. discontinuation (cf. Continuation).

1. The action of discontinuaire. The action of discontinuing.

2. DISCONTINUATION.]

1. The action of discontinuing. The action of discontinuing.

2. DISCONTINUATION.]

2. The action of discontinuation or discontinuing.

2. DISCONTINUATION.

3. The action of discontinuation of discontinuity.

3. The righteous shall enjoy eternally the delight of Paradise without discontinuation.

3. The continuation of the discontinuation of this Work.

3. The continuation of the houses.

3. The Continuity and The Continuity of the race.

b. Solution of continuity;

DISCONTINUANCE I b.

2. 2727. Newton (1.), Upon any discontinuation of parts,

a 1727 NEWTON (J.), Upon any discontinuation of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole

marcury falls.

2. concr. A breach or interruption of continuity. 1798 MORGAN Algiers I. vi. 188 Pumps [shoes] in very bad rder at the Sides, with some discontinuations in the Upper

order at the Sides, with some unsconnections.

†8. = DIBCONTINUANCE 3. Obs. (?error).

1781 BALLEY, Discontinuation [of Possession].

Discontinue (diskontinue, v. Also 5-6 -tyn-, ew. [a. F. discontinue-r (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. discontinua-re, f. DIB- 4 + continuare to CONTINUE.]

1. trans.

CONTINUE.]

I. trans.

1. To cause to cease; to cease from (an action or habit); to break off, put a stop to, give up.

1479 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 414 King Edwarde the thirdde...

1479 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 414 King Edwarde the thirdde...

1479 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 474 King Edwarde the thirdde...

1470 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 474 King Edwarde the thirdde...

1470 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 474 King Edwarde the thirdde...

1470 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 474 King Edwarde theym, to feche their saide charges at the castell yate of the foresaide Constable. 1353 Act 1 Mary good Clothiers... have been enforced to leave off and clearly discontinue their (104b-making. 1632 Act. March. Al Mondo (1636) 95 It doth not disanull, but discontinue life. 1639 LUTTRELL Brief Fal. (1837) 111, 350 The queen hath been pleased to order that the monthly fast should for the present be discontinued. 1736 Acto. Capt. R. Bryle 140 Monse Amer. Geog. II. 33 They never discontinue their work on account of the darkness. 1893 Law Times XCV. 5/2 Persons who had been customers discontinued their custom.

15. ellibt. To cease to take or receive cive or

b. ellipt. To cease to take or receive, give or

b. ellipt. To cease to take or receive, give or pay; to give up, leave off.

Mod. I shall discontinue the newspaper at the end of the year. He has discontinued his subscription to the Society.

† 2. To cease to frequent, occupy, or inhabit.

14. Mann. 4 Househ. Exp. 555 Mowe I be ryte well.. loged here, sete I wol nat desskontenew that kontery, bote some tyme ther and some tyme here as scala plese me beste.

1396 Shaks. Merch. V. III. iv. 75 Men shall sweare I haue discontinued schoole Aboue a twelue moneth. 1399—

Much Ado v. i. 192, I must discontinue your companie.

1645 Evelum Mem. (1857) I. 166 A great city.. now discontinued and demolished by the frequent earthquakes.

54\*

3. Law. 8. To dismiss or abandon (a suit, etc.).

1487 Act 3 Hen. VII, c. 10 Yf. the seid writte of errour
be discontynued in defaute of the partie. 1289, Act 31 Eliz.

1. 1507-72 Cowell. s. v. Discontinuance, To be discontinued, and to be put sine die, is all one, and nothing else
but to be dismissed finally the Court. 1704 LUTTRELL Brief
Rel. (1857) V. 501 Yesterday the lords adjourned .. having
first discontinued the writt of error brought by Dr. Watson
..he having not assign'd errors in due time. 1848 Wharton
Law Lex. s. v. Discontinuance, A rule to discontinue is
obtained by a plaintiff when he finds that he has misconceived his action. 1891 Law Times XC 473/1 After delivery
of defence the plaintiff discontinued his action.

† b. To alien land in such a manner as operates
to the 'discontinuance' of the heir in tail. Obs.
1493 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 60 Preamb., The seid John Mayne
in his lyf discontinued dyvers londes and tenementis whiche
were intailed to him and to his Auncestres. 1874 tr. Little1008's Tenures 32 b. The continuance of the tenancye in the
tenaunte and in his bloode by the alyenacion is discontinued.
2 1508 BACON Max. 3 Uses Com. Law ix. (1536) 37 If tenant
in taile discontinue, and the discontinuee make a lease for
life. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) V. 255 A fine is one of those
assurances by which an estate tail may be discontinued.

† 4. To break the continuity of; to interrupt,
disrupt, sunder. Obs.

†4. To break the continuity of; to interrupt, disrupt, sunder. Obs.

1529 More Comf. agst. Trib. 1. Wks. 1154/1 A man hathe greate cause of leare and heauines that continueth alway stil in welth, discontinued wyth no tribulacion. 1660 Boyle. New Exp. Phys. Meck. xxxvii. 310 By heating a lump of Crystal.. and quenching it in... Water, it would be discontinu'd by ... a multitude of Cracks. 1673 Ray Joseps. Low C. 149 This bank of Earth... is discontinued by seven... breaks or apertures. by which the Lagune communicate with the gulf. 1676 Cupworth Intell. Syst. 814 Solid bodies... being once discontinued, are not easily consolidated together again... 1787-51 Chambers Cycl. sv. Discase, The bones, and flesh... may be... discontinued by fractures, and contusions.

11. intrans.

15. To cease to continue: to cease, stop.

5. To cease to continue; to cease, stop.

5. 10 cease to continue; to cease, stop.

1555 EDEN Decades 33 Leaste theyre handes shulde discontinewe from sheadinge of bludde. 1568-9 Act 11 Eliz.

(in Bolton Stat. Irel. (1621) 318) The O Neyles and other
of the Irishrie. tooke opportunitie to withdraw from their
duetie of allegeance. and so discontinued uncontrolled until
the foure and thritteth years of .. King Henry the eight.

1580 Barer Alv. D 792 To discontinue a while from labour.

† D. To be cut off or severed from; to cease to
reside to be absent. Oh:

reside; to be absent. Obs.

1511 BIBLE Jer. xvii. 4 And thou, euen thyselfe, shalt discontinue from thine heritage that I gaue thee. 1677 S. Herne Domus Carthusiana 188 They have liberty.. to discontinue two months in a year.

† 6. To cease to be continuous; to become dis-

rupted. Obs.
1626 BACON Sylva § 24 Stillicides of Water .. will Draw
themselues into a small thread, because they will not discon-

**Discontinued** (diskønti niud), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.] Broken off, interrupted, stopped; made not continuous in time or space.

Discontinued proportion: see quot. 1827, and cf. Con-

Discontinued proportion: see quot. 1827, and cf. Continued 4 a. 1861 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. 16 He deceived silly men, and hath oft tymes vsed discontinued phrases, that vnder such visor he might hide his deceives. 1899 Hakuvar Voy. II. 1. 137 (R.) By renewing of the foresayd discontinued trade. 1864 N. DE LAUNE IT. Du Moulin's Logich 13 Number may be counted by it selfe. but continued quantitie cannot be measured but by the helpe of the discontinued quantity. 1728 Pennestron Newton's Philos. 155 This is the case of discontinued fluids. 1748 RICHARDSON Claritza (1811) VII. 302 I'll see if the air, and a discontinued attention will help me. 1867 HUTTON Course Math. I. 113 When the difference or ratio of the consequent of one couplet, and the antecedent of the next couplet, is not the same as the common difference or ratio of the couplet, is not the same as the common difference or ratio of the couplets, the proportion is discontinued. So 4, 2, 8, 6, are in discontinued arithmetical proportion.

portion.
Hence **Discontinuedness**, the quality of being

discontinued; interruptedness.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Discontinuee (disk/nti-niu,i'). In 6 -tinue. Discontinuee (diskønti:niu<sub>1</sub>i<sup>2</sup>). In 6-tinue. [f. Discontinue v. +-EE: corresp. in form to F. discontinue pa. pple.] One to whom an estate is aliened to the 'discontinuance' of the heir in tail. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tensures 121 a, If the tenaunte in the taile discontinue the taile, and after he disseiseth his discontinue. a 1505 Bacon Max. 4 Uses Com. Law ix. (1536) 35 The Feme takes another husband, who takes a feoffement from the discontinue to him and his wife. 1542 PRENTES Prof. Bk. v. § 397. 171 If the issue in taile doth disseise the discontinue of his Father of the land entailed. 1818 Causse Digret V. 186 He afterwards disseised the discontinue.

Discontinuer. [f. Discontinue v. + -ER!]
One who discontinues. + b. esp. One who discontinues his residence or attendance; an absentee.

One who discontinues. † b. esp. One who discontinues his residence or attendance; an absentee.

a 1613 OVERBURY Characters, Puritans Wks. (1856) 80 He ever prayes against non residents, but is himselfe the greatest discontinuer, for he never keepes near his text. 1659 in Land? Rem. II. 174 (T.) The new statutes at Oxford permit none but those who.. reside there to take degrees. so that many discontinuers cannot in so short a time proceed as formerly. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. II. iii. § 16 He was no.. Discontinuer from his Convent, for a long time. 1655 Hist. Camb. 166 M. Bernard, a Discontinuer, and Lecturer of S. Sepulchers in London.

Discontinuer first plants. If as prec. 1.100 11

**Discontinuing**, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +-ING 1.]
The action of the verb DISCONTINUE; cessation,

interruption.

\*\*star Cottan, Discontinuation, a discontinuation, or discontinuing.

\*\*star Cottan, Discontinuation, a discontinuation, or discontinuity.

\*\*star Cottan, Discontinuation, a discontinuation, or discontinuation, or discontinuation.

\*\*star Cottan, Discontinuation, a discontinuation, or discontinuation, or discontinuity.

\*\*star Cottan, Discontinuation, a discontinuation, a discontinuity.

\*\*star Cottan, Discontinuation, a discontinuation, a discontinuity.

\*\*star Cottan, Discontinuation, a discontinuation, a discontinuity.

\*\*star Cottan, Discontinuation, a discontinuity.

\*\*star Cottan, Disconti

continuing. a 1715 BURNET Own Times (R.), There were so many discontinuings, and so many new undertakings. + **Discontinuingly**, adv. Obs. rare. [f. discontinuing pr. pple. + -LY <sup>2</sup>.] In a discontinuing manner; without continuance.
1611 Coroca. Discontinuement, discontinuingly, intermissively, by stops, with interruptions. **Discontinuity** (disk@atiniu\*fti). [f. med.L. type \*discontinuitas, f. discontinu-us: see next and -ITY. Cf. F. discontinuitat/1778 in Hatz.-Darm.)

The quality or state of being discontinuous; want or failure of continuity or uninterrupted

want or failure of continuity or uninterrupted sequence; interrupted condition.

1570 Dee Math. Pref. 35 They will not be extended, to discontinuitie.

1686 Bacon Sylva § 846 The Second is the Stronger or Weaker Appetite, in Bodies, to Continuitie, and to file Discontinuitie.

1733 Chenne Eng. Malady 1. x. § 4 (1734) 97 Nature seems only to have provided proper Juices to fill up the Discontinuity [in wounds].

1874 L. Stephen Honrs in Library (1892) L. ix. 329 He passes from one conception to the other without the smallest consciousness of any discontinuity. 1893 J. Pulsroon Loyalty to Christ II.

177 We are at the foot of the ladder, and they at the top; but they know there is no discontinuity between lowest and highest.

but they also highest.

b. with a and pl. A break or gap in a structure.

1994 SULLIVAN View Nat. II. 413 The spots may also be
1. temporary holes, or discontinuities in the luminous meteor.

1835 R. H. FROUDE Rem. (1838) I. 408, I see such jumps and
discontinuities as make me despair of ever being intelligible.

C. spec. in Math. said of a function or its variation: see DISCONTINUOUS.

Discontinuo:r. Law. [f. DISCONTINUE v. 4

OB.] The tenant in tail whose alienation of an estate has caused a discontinuance.

1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. III. 178 The law will not suppose the discontinuor to have aliened the estate without power so to do, and therefore leaves the heir in tail to his action at law, and permits not his entry to be lawful.

Discontinuous (disk/ntiniu<sub>1</sub>28), a. [f. med. L. discontinu-us (in F. discontinu), f. DIS- 4 + continuus: see Continuous.] (Not in Johnson.) +1. Producing discontinuity; breaking continuity between parts: gaping. Obs.

testween parts; gaping. Obs.

1667 Milton P. L. vi. 329 So sore The griding sword with discontinuous wound Pass'd through him. 1703 J. Phillips Splendid Skilling (T.), A horrid chasm, disclos'd with orifice Wide, discontinuous in space or time; characterized.

2. Not continuous in space or time; characterized.

by want of continuity; having interstices or breaks; interrupted, intermittent.

interrupted, intermittent.

1718 Rowr tr. Lucan III. 755 (Seager) Towers, engines, all come thundering to the ground: Wide spread the discontinuous ruins lie. 1756 tr. Leonardus Mirr. Stones 32 In which case the stones would be discontinuous and appear like little stones. 1832 Nat. Philos. Electro-Magnet. xi. § 176 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) When the conductors are imperfect, the currents are discontinuous. 1880 A. R. WALLACE ISL. Life 37 This is one of the best cases. of the discontinuous distribution of a species. 1883 Sir J. W. Critti Later Rep. 26 Ch. Div. 442 Aright of way. is a discontinuous easement, because a man is not always walking in and out of his front door.

3. Math. Discontinuous

3. Math. Discontinuous function: one that varies discontinuously, and whose differential coefficient may therefore become infinite: opp to continuous

may therefore become infinite; opp. to continuous function (see CONTINUOUS 3).

1837 BABBAGE Bridgew. Trail. iii. 59 note, Every law so imagined might be interrupted by any discontinuous function. 1845 CAYLEN Interese Elliptic Famet, Analytically discontinuous. 1881 MARWELL Electr. 4 Mags. 1. 8 The first derivatives of a continuous function may be discontinuous. 1885 WARSON & BURBURY Math. Th. Electr. 4 Mags.

1. 50 If p, the density of matter, be finite in any portion of space, the first differential coefficients of V cannot be discontinuous in that portion of space.

Continuous in that portion of space.

Discontinuously, adv. [f. prec. + -LT<sup>2</sup>.]

In a discontinuous manner; without continuity.

1836 De Morgan Diff. 4 Integr. Calculus 626 Those [series] which can become divergent, or as near divergency as we please, never are discontinuously connected with different functions; that is, never represent one function for a value of x between one pair of limits, and another for values between another pair. 1874 Lewis Probl. Life 4 Mind I. 177 All the phenomena constituting the external reality to us are presented discontinuously. 1881 Sportiswood in Nature No. 624. 570 The effect of this is to discharge the electricity discontinuously.

Discontinuous End of the Manager St. [f. as prec. + - NESS.]
A discontinuous condition; want of continuity.

1865 Grote Plato I. ii. 97 The advocates of absolute plurality and discontinuousness. 1883 H. Drummond Nat.

Law in Spir. W. (ed. a) 43 Is not this another instance of the discontinuousness of Law?

Disconve nience, sb. Obs. exc. dial. [ad. L. disconvenientia (Tertull. c 200), f. disconvenientem: see DISCONVENIENT and -ENCE. Cf. F. dis-

convenance, Pr. and Sp. dis-, desconveniencia.] +1. Want of agreement or correspondence; in-

†1. Want of agreement or correspondence; incongruity, inconsistency. (The opposite of Convenience sb. 1.) Obs.
c 1430 Lydg. Min. Poems (1844) 82 Where mesure faileth is disconuenience. a 1619 Fothersy Atheom. 11. iii. § 2 (1622) 213 A necessary disconuenience, where any thing is allowed to bee cause of it selfe. 1656 Hobbes Liberty, etc. (1841) 87 Fear ariseth many times out of natural antipathies, but in these disconveniences of nature deliberation hath no place at all. 1660 R. Coke Justice Vind. 39 The dictate of right reason, shewing to any action, from its convenience or dis-

convenience with Rational nature, that there is in it a Moral turpitude or a Moral necessity.

+2. Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety. (The

TZ. Unfuncess, unsuitableness, impropriety. (The opposite of Convenience 1st. 4.) Obs.
14. Lydo. Secrees 953 Ther is a maneer disconvenience In Re publica is hoolde vicious, A kyng to pleyne ypon Indigence, Outhir in desirs to been Avaricious. 1598 Florid Sconnenenolezza, disconuenience, vascemelines.

3. Inconvenience, incommodity, disadvantage; (with pl.) something inconvenient, an inconvenient (The opposite of Convenience sb. 5-7.)

Obs. exc. dial.

1533 Grimalde Cicero's Offices Pref. to Rdr., To such sortes of annoyaunce and disconuenience light and moderation is brought by morall doctrine. 1356 Painter Pal. Pleas. 1. 183 What tormentes be in love, what travailes in pursute. what disconveniences. 1613 J. Stephens Salyr. Ess. 202 Hee.. lookes to the disconveniences, not the commodity, hee getts by possession. 1643 Quarkes Sol. Recant. 11. 65 What harm, what disconvenience lies In being foole? what vantage to be wise? 1843-80 Jameson, Disconvenience, inconvenience. Aberd.

Disconvenience v. dial. [f. prec.: cf. Convenience v.] trans. To put to inconvenience; to inconvenience.

to inconvenience.

1883-80 JAMIESON, Disconvenience, to put to inconvenience. [Aberd.] 1894 CROCKETT Raiders xviii. 159 Sand had no cloak..yet he did not appear in the least disconvenienced.

+ Disconveniency. Obs. [f. L. disconvenientia: see DISCONVENIENCE and - ENCY.] The quality

entia: see DISCONVENIENCE and -ENCT.] The quality of being disconvenient; = DISCONVENIENCE 3b.

1631 BP. MOUNTAGU Distribe 42 The disconveniency or inconueniency of the duty commanded. 1640 BP. REVNOLDS Passions 39 The natural conveniency or disconveniency which it beareth to the faculty. 1650 T. VAUGHAN Anima Magica 7 None but God... foresaw the Conveniencies and Disconveniencies of his Creatures.

Disconvenient-em, pr. pple. of disconveniere to disconvenient to the sagree. be inharmonious or inconsistent. f. DISCA 4.

disconvenient-em, pr. pple. of disconvenire to disagree, be inharmonious or inconsistent, f. Dis-4+ convenire to agree, suit : see CONVENIENT.]

†1. Not in accordance (with), not consonant (to), incongruous; unsuitable, inappropriate. (The opposite of Convenient 1-4.) Obs.

1398 Trevisa Basth. De P. R. IX. xv. (1495) 356 That tyme is most dysconuenyent and vnacordynge to medycyne.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 49 To chose that is convenient to the same. 1660 R. Coke Justice Vind. 39 Actions convenient or disconvenient with Rational nature.

2 Inconvenient disadvantanceous. (The opposite

2. Inconvenient, disadvantageous. (The opposite

2. Inconvenient, disadvantageous. (The opposite of Convenient, disadvantageous. (The opposite of Convenient 6.) Obs. exc. dial.

c 1450 tr. De Imitations III. liv, Suche binges as semely to the disconvenient & lest profitable. 1238 Starkey England I. iv. 140 Such pryuylege at the fyrst begynnyng of the Church... were veray expedyent... no lest then they be now dysconvenyent. 1632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 132 To continue as I am, is for many respects disconvenient unto me. 1803-80 Jamieson, Disconvenient, inconvenient. [Aberd.]

Disconventicle: see DIS-7 b.

Disconventicle: see DIS-7 b.

A. Discophoran (disk φ förån), a. and sb. Zool. [f. mod.L. Discophora, pl. neut. of discophorus, a. Gr. δισκοφόροs bearing the discus (f. δίσκος discus, + φορος bearing), taken in sense 'bearing a disk'.]

A. adj. 1. Belonging to the subclass Discophora of Hydrozoa, comprising the jelly-fishes. 2. Belonging to the order Discophora of suctorial worms, synonymous with Hirudinea or leeches.

nonymous with *Hirudinea* or leeches.

B. sb. One of the *Discophora* (in either sense).

Also Discophore (di'skofōal).

1878 BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat. 98 Forms... closely allied to the larvæ of the Discophora.

Discophorous (diskρ'iōrəs), a. Zool. [f. mod. I. discophor-us (a. Gr. δισκοφόρος: see prec.).]

1. Having an umbrellar disk, as a jelly-fish: see prec. A. I. 2. Having a sucking-disk, as a leech: see prec. A. 2. 8. Of or pertaining to the Disco-

1879 G. ALLEN Col. Sense iii. 28 The..conjectural limit of iscophorous vision.

Discoplacental, etc.: see Disco-

Discord (disketd), sb. Also 3-4 des-, 4-5 dys-. [ME. des-, discord, a. OF. descord, descord (12th c.), discord, -cort (14-15th c.), vbl. sb. f. descorde: see DISCORD v. (OF. had also des-, discorde (ad. L. discordia), whence perh. ME. spelling discorde?] ing discorde.]

1. Absence of concord or harmony (between persons); disagreement of opinions and aims; variance,

sons); disagreement of opinions and aims; variance, dissension, strife.

1897 R. Glouc. (1724) 196 Vor July Cesar yt nom vorst.

1907 descord & contek, bat bytuene or elderne vas bo.

1818 at 2002 Cursor M. 2223 (Cott.) Bot if dissencium bi-tide, ...

1818 tas. discord and strift. 1320 Ayenb. 4.3 pe zenne of ham bet zaweb discord. 11400 MAUNDEV. (1839) V. 38 Thei weren at gret Discord, for to make a Soudan. 1838 Coverdale.

1818 Prov. xv. 18 An angrie man stirreth vp strife, but he yt is pacient stilleth discorde. 1839 Inhas. 1 Hes. VI. v. v. 63

1819 For what is wedlocke forced? But a Hell, An Age of discord and continual strife. 1822 LITHGOW TYRO. VIII. 334 These two Barones were at great discord, about the love of a young Noble woman. 1779-82 JOHNSON L. P., Fenton, Men who at that time of discord and debate consulted conscience. ...

1829 KINGSLEY Misc. (1860) I. 13 Trying to sow discord between man and man, class and class.

b. personified.

1667 MILTON P. L. X. 707 Discord first, Daughter of Sin, among th' irrational, Death introduced.

1764 Cowere Task 11. 42 Fell Discord, arbitress of such debate.

1828 TENNY.

1801 Fell Discord, arbitress of such debate.

1828 TENNY.

1802 Mant of agreement or harmony (between things); diversity, difference.

1257 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) IV.

1250 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) IV.

126 Martin Stord:

126 Caxton's Chron. Eng. 11. 37/1 For the dyscorde of the paschal tyme he called a counsell in Alexander.

1250 Shaks. Mids. N. v. i. 60 Merry and tragicall.

1804 How shall wee finde the concord of this discord? 1608-11

181. Hall Medit. 4 Vonus 11. \$40 Nothing makes so strong and mortall hostility, as discord in religions.

1273 Pore Ess. Man 1. 201 All Nature is but Art, unknown to thee

181. All Discord, Harmony not understood. a 2866 B. Hons
1827 Serm. III. xxxix. (R.), The discordance of these errors is mistaken for a discord of the truths on which they are severally grafted.

1828-3 Scharf Encyl. Relig. Knowl.

11. 1041/1 The relations of the Church to the government of Baden. were entirely at discord with his own views.

21 Mass. (The opposite of CONCORD.)

22 A combination of two or more notes not in harmony with each other; a chord which by itself is unpleasing or unsatisfactory to the ear, and re-

b. A combination of two or more notes not in harmony with each other; a chord which by itself is unpleasing or unsatisfactory to the ear, and requires to be 'resolved' or followed by some other chord. c. The interval between two notes forming a discord; any interval except the unison, octave, perfect fifth and fourth, major and minor thirds, and major and minor sixths (and the octaves of these). d. A single note which is dissonant with snother or with the other netters of whend

and major and minor sixths (and the octaves of these). d. A single note which is dissonant with another, or with the other notes of a chord.

1440 Promp. Parv. 12a/1 Dyscorde yn songe, dissonancia. 1579 E. K. in Spenter's Sheph. Cal. Ep. Ded. § 1 Othentimes a dischorde in Musick maketh a comely concordaunce. 1600 Shaks. A. Y. L. II. vii. 6 If he, compact of iarres, grow Musicall, We shortly shall have discord in the Spheares. 1600 Douland Ornith. Microl. 79 A Discord is the spheares. 1600 Douland Ornith. Microl. 79 A Discord is the Spheares. 1674 Playrord Shill Mus. III. 1 The Discords are, a Second, Fourth, and Seventh, with their Eighths. 1691-8 Nornis Pract. Disc. 229 As in Musick, what is Discord in particular and separately considered, will be Harmony upon the whole. 1795 Mason Ch. Mus. 1. 55 An adept. might give his scientific hearers supreme pleasure by his skilful manner of resolving his discords. 1864 Browning Abl Vogter xi, Why rushed the discords in but that harmony should be prized? 1875 Ouseley Harmony viii. 95 The chord in which the dissonance is heard is called a Discord. 1881 MACPAREN Counterp. i. 2 A discord is a chord that is unsatisfactory in itself, or it is a note foreign to the prevailing harmony.

1872. 1650 B. Discolliminium 46 My harmonious Pulse beats nothing but melodious Discords, to the tune of the Crosse and the Harpe. 1878 J. P. Horrs Texus viii. 30 He had silenced the discords of passion in his own breast.

24. Disagreement or want of harmony between sounds; a mingling or clashing of sounds, a confused in the proper in the produce in the proper in the proper in the produce in the produce in the proper in the produce in the pro

sounds; a mingling or clashing of sounds, a confused noise; a harsh or unpleasing sound. (Often

sounds; a mingling of clashing of sounds, a confused noise; a harsh or unpleasing sound. (Often with allusion to the musical sense: see prec.)

1590 Shaks. Mids. N. iv. i. 123, I neuer heard So musicall a discord, such sweet thunder. 1602 Marston Ant. 9 Med. v. Wks. 1856 I. 67 There remaines no discord that can sound Harsh accents to the eare of our accord. 1607 Milton P. L. v. 200 Arms on Armour clashing bray'd Horrible discord, and the madding Wheeles Of brazen Chariots rag'd. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest v, The bravura of La Motte whose notes sounded discord to his ears. 1831 Lytton Riemsi 1. iv, The very sight, the very voice of a Colonna, was a blight to his eye and a discord to his ear.

5. Comb., as discord-wasted adj.

1813 Shelley Q. Mab iv. 79 The discord-wasted land.

1 Discord, a. rare. [a. F. discord, in 1304 discors (Godef.), ad. L. discors, discord-em discordant, at variance: see next.] Discordant.

21435 Chauct's Part. T. F 744 [MSS. Lansd., Petw., Selden] Vnmesurable & discorde [other MSS. desordeynee, disordeyned] coueties. 1509 Hawes Past. Plans. xvi. xiii, For musike doth sette in all unyte The discorde thynges whiche are variable. 1506 G. W[00000cke] tr. Hist. Ivstine Ep. Ded., In Musicke, manie discord notes and manie tunes make one consent.

Discord (disk@xd), v. 1 Also 4-6 dys-

nake one consent. **Discord** (diskē Id), v. 1 Also 4-6 dys. [a. OF. des., discorder (13th c. in Littre), ad. L. dis-

OF. des., discorde-r (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. discordare to be at variance, f. discors, discord-adj. discordant, f. Dis. + cor, cord- heart: cf. concord.]

1. intr. Of persons: To disagree, 'differ'; to be at variance, to quarrel; also, to dissent from.

2300 Cursor M. 23640 (Cott.) Pe gode... wit alkin thing sal pire acorde, Pe wicked... wit alkin scaft pai sal discord. 21340 HAMPOLE PEALER CRIS. 6 With paim pat discordis fra be charite of halikyrke i held anhede. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 72 Per ben manye men pat discorden of dietynge of men pat ben woundid. 1494 FABVAN Chron. 1. XXV. 18 Here discordyth myn Auctour with some other wryters. 1835 STEWART Cron. Scat. II. 275 How the Lordis of Scotland discordit at the Huntis. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles II. 1V. 404 The human wil cannot discord from the Divine. 1848 THACKERAN Van. Fair XIV, They discorded with her. 1867 CARLYLE in Remin. (1881) II. 124 We discorded commonly on two points.

2. Of things (chiefly): To be different (from), discordant or inconsistent (with).

discordant or inconsistent (with).

1388 Wyclif Rom. Jerome's Prol., He wolde shewen the newe to not discorden fro the olde testament. c1450 Mirror Saluacionn 1227 Thire two last preceptes sermes to discorde in nothing.

1494 FABYAN Chron. I. kxv. (R), Thyse two

nacions discorde in maners, but nat in clothing and in fayth.

1608 HIERON Def. Ministers' Reasons Refus. Subscription
11. 166 Not because it accordeth or discordeth with the original. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India II. v. v. 484 The party, the views of which were apt to discord with those of the leading members of the government.

b. Of sounds: To be discordant or dissonant; to include

to jar, clash.

10 Jar, clash.

a 1340 Hamfole Psalter cl. 4 Acorde, as of sere voicys, noght discordand, is swete sange. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 122/1 Dyscordyn yn sounde, or syngynge, dissone, deliro. 1230 Barer Atr. D 801 To Discord, or disagree in tune. 1836 Bacon Sylvas \$ 227 But Sounds do disturb and alter one the other... Sometimes the one jarring or discording with the other and making a confusion.

† 3. trans. To make discordant. Obs. rare.

†3. trans. To make discordant. Obs. rare.

1899 Sandys Europs Spc. (1632) 42 They adventure not to play upon that string. for fear of discording all the rest of their harmonie. a 162 [see Discorded].

† Discord, v.2 Obs. Farriery. [f. D18-7 a + Cord sb.1] trans. To replace (the intestine) of an incorded or ruptured horse. So Discording vbl. sb., the relieving of hernia in this way.

1807 Topsell. Fourf. Beasts (1658) 307 Having so discorded, that is to say, returned the gut into his right place. Ibid., Forget not the next day after his discording to unlosen the list, and to take it away. and at the three weeks end. . it were not amisse to geld the stone on that side away, so shall he never be encorded again on that side.

† Discordable, a. Obs. [ME. discordable; is disagreeing, discordable, ad. L. discordāble: is disagreeing, discordant, f. discordāre: see Discord v. and -BLE.] Characterized by discord, discordant.

and -BLE.] Characterized by discord, discordant.
c 1374 CHAUCER Troples III. 1704 (1753), Elements, that
been so discordable. 1393 Gower Conf. II. 225 It is nought
discordable Unto my word, but accordable. 1349 Compl.
Scott. xi. too The samnetes herd the tua discordabil consellis
of herenius.

Discordance (disk padans). [a. OF. des-, discordance = It. scordanza for discordanza (Florio), L. type \*discordantia, f. discordare : see DISCORD v. and -ANCE.]

1. The fact of being discordant; disagreement, want of concord.

want of concord.

1340 Ayeno. 259 Vor of be discordance of be herte combe discordance of be bodie. c 1386 Chaucer Pars. T. P 201

After the diverse discordances of oure wikkednesses. 1483

Caxton Gold. Leg. 427 b/2 Thys holy saynt Yues laboured cuer to pease alle dyscordaunce and stryf. 1494 Fabyan Chron. I. vi. cexiii. (R.), In this sayinge appereth some discordaunce with other writers. a 1619 Fothersy Atheom.

I. xii. \$ 1 (1622) 330 The whole concordance of the world consists in discordances. 1656 Hobbes Liberty, etc. (R.), The discordance between the action and the law. 1829 MACKINTOSH Sp. in Ho. Com. 2 Mar. Wks. 1846 III. 374

This rapidly increasing discordance between the letter and the practice of the Criminal Law, arose in the best times of our history. 1864 J. H. Newman Apol. 106 They were in discordance with each other, from the first, in their estimate of the means, [etc.].

of the means, [etc.].

2. Discord of sounds; harsh or dissonant noise.

c 1400 Rom. Rose 4251 In floites made he discordance.

1833 Cath. Angl. 1011 A Discordance. .detomarcia. 1807

Southey Thalaba XII. viii, Cries, Which rung in wild discordance round the rock. 1878 BESANT & RICE Celia's Arb.

xviii. (1887) 132 The curious mixture of discordances wince to the organ-loft.

xviii. (1887) 132 The curious mixture of discordances which rose to the organ-loft.

Discordancy (diskē zdănsi). [ad. L. type \*discordanta: see prec. and -ANCY.]

1. The condition or quality of being discordant. 1606 D. T. Ess. Pol. 4 Mor. 94 Where there is a difference therefore in Religion, there is alwaies lightly a discordancie in affection. 2760 Burke Sp. at Bristol Wks. III. 357 In such a discordancy of sentiments, it is better to look to the nature of things than to the humours of men. 1815 Jang Austra Emma 1. xii. 83 Our discordancies must always arise from my being in the wrong. 1825 Browning Ferishtak (1884) 128 How reconcile discordancy.

2. = DISCORDANCE 2.

1607 WALKINGTON Opt. Glasse v. 33 The body is like an instrument of musicke, that when it hath a discordancy in the strings, is wont to jarre. 1796 STEDANS Surimam II. xvi. 4 Absolutely deafened by discordancy and noise.

Discordant (diskē zdānt), a. (sb.) [ME. des., discordant, pr. pple. of descorder: see DISCORD v. and -ANT.]

1. Not in accord, not harmoniously connected or

1. Not in accord, not harmoniously connected or

of descorder: see DISOORD 7. and ANT.]

1. Not in accord, not harmoniously connected or related; at variance; disagreeing, differing; incongruous. Const. to, from, with.

[1398 BRITTON I. Prol. (1865) 2 En taunt qe lour usages ne soynt mie descordantz a dreiture.] c 1374 Chaucr Troylus II. 988 (1937) No discordant bing y-fere, As bus, to vsen termes of Physik. a 1430 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 96 As discordant as day is to the nyght. 1550 BALE Afology 75 (R.) So long as he is so dyscordante to hymself. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. xxvi. 140 The reasons and resolutions are, and must remain discordant. 1677 HALE Princ. Orig. Man. I. ii. 57 If discordant from it, the sentence of Condemnation [follows]. 1781 Cowper Retirement 173 Discordant motives in one centre meet. 1868 E. Eddus Raleigh I. iv. 52 The current accounts are in some points curiously discordant yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 G. Laddford. yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 G. Laddford. yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 G. Laddford. yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 G. Laddford. yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 G. Laddford. yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 G. Laddford. yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 G. Laddford. yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 G. Laddford. yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 G. Laddford. yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 G. Laddford. yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 G. Laddford. yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 G. Laddford. yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 G. Laddford. yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 G. Laddford. yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 G. Laddford. yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 G. Laddford. yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 G. Laddford. yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 G. Laddfor

united that discordant and turbulent race in the common

2. Of sound: Inharmonious, dissonant, jarring. 2. Of sound: Inharmonious, dissonant, jarring.

c 1400 Rom. Rose 4247 Discordaunt ever fro armonye, And distoned from melodie. 1701 Congreve Hymn to Harmony vi, War, with discordant notes and jarring noise The harmony of peace destroys. 1766 Kames Elem. Crit. ii. § 6 (1833) 68 Two sounds that refuse incorporation or mixture, are said to be discordant. 1764 Cowper Task vi. 787 No passion touches a discordant string, But all is harmony and love. 1871 L. Strephen Player. Eur. (1894) vii. 156 Some discordant shrieks from our guides made the summer night hideous.

† B. 16. in pl. Discordant things, attributes, or propositions. Obs.

c 1400 Test. Love II. (1542) 319 a/2 By these accordances, discordantes ben ioyned. 1851 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 52 Contraries, are suche discordantes, as can not be, at one and the same tyme, in one substaunce. Ibid. 52 b, Note further, that all discordauntes are not contrary, accordyng to their common accidentes, but accordyng to their proper difference.

Hence Discordantness, discordant quality.
1787 BAILEY vol. II, Discordantness, disgreeableness.

Hence Discordantness, discordant quality.
1727 BALLEY vol. II, Discordantness, disagreeableness.
Discordantly (disk pudantli), adv. [f. prec. +
-LY 2] In a discordant manner; inharmoniously,
incongruously.
1663 BOYLE Colours Wks. I. 741 (R.) If they be discordantly
tuned. being struck together they make but a harsh and
troublesome noise. 1843 CARLYLE Past & Pr. 1. I. (1845) 6
Human faces gloom discordantly, disloyally on one another.
1876 MOZLEY Univ. Serm. I. (1877) 15 The most discordantly
opposite characters have yet exhibited a common element
in this inspiration of a great hatred.

† Discorded, ppl. a. Obs. [f. DISCORD v. +
-ED ].] Set at variance; fallen out.
1267 MIDLETON Anylking for Quiet Life v. ad fin.,
Discorded friends aton'd, men and their wives.

† Discorder. Obs. Also 5 -our. [a. AF.

† Discorder. Obs. Also 5 -our. [a. AF. discordour, OF. discorder, f. des., discorder to DISCOBD: see -ER!] A quarreller; a maker of

C 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 115
A full flace withouten bolnyng, bytokyns a stryuer, a dyscordour. a 1628 F. Greville Sidney (1652) 111 Tributes to their common Idol Discorder.

their common Idol Discorder.

Discordful, a. rare. [f. Discord sb. (earlier discord) + -FUL.] Full of discord; quarrelsome.

1506 Spenser F. Q. IV. II. 30 Unmindfull both of that discordull crew. Ibid. IV. IV. 3 Blandamour full of vainglorious spright, And rather stird by his discordfull dame.

1867 G. MACDONALD Poems 167 Why should I discordful things Weave into cadence ordered right?

Discording (disk@idin), vbl. sb. [f. Discord Discording, disagreement, discording disagreement, dis

Discording (disk@adin), vol. sb. [f. Discord v. + -ING 1.] Disagreeing, disagreement, discordance.

1297 R. GLOUC.(1724) 255 Bytuene hem has non dyscordyng.

1283 Cath. Angl. 101/1 A Discordynge of voces, diaphania.

1293 Bilson Govi. Christ's Ch. 96 The false report of their discording everywhere spread by these deceivers.

Discording (disk@idin), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Disagreeing, discordant.

1237 CHAUCER BORT. III. Pt. ii. 68 Dyuerse sentences and discordyng.

1238 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. v. xxiii. (1495)

1231 A dyscordyng voyce... trowbleth the acorde of many voyces. 12400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 11 pe land of Grece es be next cuntree bat variez and es discordand in faith and letters fra vs and oure faith. 1296 DALEWAPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 1. 68 Nathing... discordeng we the truth of the historic. 1263 STRUTHER True Happiness 128 Yet shey have but a discording concord. 1706 De Fos Jure Div. XI. 247 Discording Parties can no Pleasure bring, No Safety to the People, or the King. 1808 Scort Marm. III. Introd. viii, Whose doom discording neighbours sought.

cordant.

or full of discord; of the nature of discord; discordant.

1897-8 Br. Hall Sat. III. i. 42 And men grue greedie, discordous, and nice. 1618-15 — Contempl., O. T. XIII. v, The harsh and discordous noise. 1628 — Hard Texts 55 I heare and abhorre the discordous noise of your sins.

† Discoriate, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. discoriat-us, pa. pple. of discoriare to flay, skin, scourge (in Du Cange), f. L. dis-(D18-4) + cori-um skin, hide: cf. earlier L. dēcoriāre to skin, and see De-pref. 6.] Flayed.

1832 Caxton Gold. Leg. 271 b/1 He was of them discoryate and flayn quyck, and deyde not.

Discorporate (disk@ipporate), ppl. a. rare. [f. D18-10+CORPORATE a.: perh. ad. med. (Anglo) L. discorporatius dissolved, 'corpus discorporatum dissolutum declaramus' Rymer XV. 244/1.]

† 1. Deprived of corporate character and privileges; made no longer a corporation; disincorporated. Obs.

1682 Enq. Elect. Sherift 45 The City was never to this day discorporate. 1682 Cond. Gas. No. 2931/1 Such of the said Corporates. 1682 Cond. Gas. No. 2931/1 Such of the said Corporates: . 1682 Cond. Gas. No. 2931/1 Such of the said Corporates: . 1682 Cond. Gas. No. 2931/1 Such of the said Corporates; not united into a corporation;

2. Not corporate; not united into a corporation;

alsociated. (nonce-use.)

1833 CARLYLE Diderot in Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 11 Corporations of all sorts have perished (from corpulence); and now instead of the seven corporate selfish spirits, we have the four and twenty millions of discorporate selfish.

Discorporate (diskē iporett), v. rare. [f. Dis-5 + Corporate v.: perh. immed. repr. a med.L.

\*discorporare: cf. prec.]

1. trans. To deprive of corporate character; to

dissolve (a corporate body).

1683 T. Hunt Def. Charter Lond. 40 A Corporation or Society of men may discorporate and dissolve themselves.

2. To separate from a corporate body; to dissolve themselves.

ciate, disconnect.

1891 Edin. Rev. Oct. 309 Grattan .. predicted .. that a priesthood unconnected with the English Government would lead to a Catholic laity discorporated from the people

would lead to a Catholic laity discorporated from the people of England.

† Discorrespondency. Obs. [f. Dis-9; cf. next.] Want of correspondence.

a 1641 Bp. Mourtagu Acts & Mon. (1642) 420 Those words. make very much discorrespondency inter parts which doe hang handsomely enough together.

† Discorrespondent, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. Dis-10.] Lacking correspondence or congruity; not answering one to another.

1644 W. Mourtague Devont Ess. II. vii. § 3 (R.) It would be discorrespondent in respect of God.

† Discorrive, a. Med. Obs. [f. Dis-10 + Corsive, or escharotic.

1656 R. Mathew Uni. Alck. § 99. 163 It is altogether discorsive, and not contractive, and therefore safe and profitable for Women that have Cankers in their breasts.

† Discore, a. Obs. rare. [ad. mod.l. discos. 415, f. discus Disk: see -08E.] Characterized by a disk.

1666 Phil. Trans. XVI. 285 These haue radiated, discose, and flat Flowers.

Discost, var. of Discoast v. Obs.

and flat Flowers. **Discost**, var. of Discoast v. Obs.

+ Discostate (diskp stat), a. Bot. Obs. [f. Dis- i + L. costate tus ribbed, Costate, f. costa a rib.] Of leaves: Having radiately divergent ribs. 1849 Balfour Man. Bot. 72 Discostate [later edd. Divergent]

Discostomatous: sec Disco-

Discoum-, -counfite, etc., obs. ff. Discourse; t Discoursel, v. Obs. In 5 discourseylle. [ad. OF. descon-, descunseillier = It. disconsigliare: prob. common Romanic, f. des-, dis- (D18-4) + L.

prob. common Romanic, f. des-, dis- (DIB-4) + L. consiliare to Counsel.]

1. trans. To counsel (a person) against some undertaking or course of action; to give advice dissuading from; = DISADVISE 2. (Also with double object, quot. 1477.)

c 1477 CANTON Jason 96 b, [The king] cam to Jason... and moche dis-counceylled him thenterprise of colchas. 1483 — Gold. Leg. 117 b/1 Ye discounseylle your frendes fro the euerlastyng 19t. a 1557 Mrs. M. Basser tr. More's Treat. Passion Wks. 1392/1 He dyscounsayled hym to take thys death vppon hym. 1600 Holland Lipy xxxvi. xxxiv. 938 He... would have discounselled and skared them... from foolish and furious dessignes.

absol. 1559 Homilies 1. Adultery II. (1859) 122 Holy Scripture disswadeth (or discounselleth) from doing that filthy sinne.

2. To give counsel against (an action or undertaking): = DISADVISE I.

To give counsel against (an action or under-

28. 10 give counsel against (an action or undertaking); = DISADVISE I.

1509 SANDVIS Europa Spec. (1632) 108 They .. not onely inhibite.. the reading of Protestant Bookes.. but discounsell also all joyning with them in any service of God. a 1621 Donne Serm. cii. (1848) IV. 361 Joab .. did yet dissuade and discounsel this numbering of the people.

+ Discounselled, ppl. a. Obs. In 5 descounceylled. [after OF. desconscillid discouraged, the property discouraged the people.

left without comfort, disconsolate, pa. pple. of des-conseillier: see prec.] Without resource or support,

conseillier: see prec.] Without resource or support, desolate, disconsolate.

[1998 Britton III. v. § 1 Soen heritage, qe fust endormi et desconselé [v. r. descounseillee, tr. unsupported]. Ibid. Iv. iii. § 4 Si la eglise demoerge desconseilé [unprovided] outre vi meys. Ibid. § 10 Cum ele fust tout voide et desconsel. 1480 Caxron Ovide Met. xiii. x, Now I am.. fallen in orphanyte of parents & of my lorde, and am poure & desherytid, exilled & descounceylled.

Discount (di'skaunt), sb. Also 7 discompt.

[a. 16th c. F. descompte, earlier desconte, mod.F. décompte, vbl. sb. f. descompter to Discount.

The French descompte, décompte has not the technical sense of discount, which is expressed by escompte, with vb. escompter, adapted from It. sconto, scontare. The earlier sense of discount in Eng. was app. as in French, the technical sense being later, taken perhaps from Italian sconto, though attached to the existing word.]

† 1. An abatement or deduction from the amount, or from the gross reckoning or value of anything.

or from the gross reckoning or value of anything.

Obs. (exc. as in 2).

Obs. (exc. as in 2).

x6as Eng. Commissioners to Yas. I, in Fortesc. Papers
183 The discount of the pepper brought into Hollande.
1866-70 Marvell. Corr. cxxxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 306 In
discount of the third yeare to be layd at the Custome
House, to supply what falls short. 1727-51 CHAMBERS
Cycl., Discount, is also used with less propriety for the
tare, or waste of any commodity, sum, etc. There are 12
shillings discount in this bag. The cag of oil sent me from
Spain leaks; there are fifty pints discount. 1798 Bay
Amer. Law Rep. (1809) I. 16 Against plaintiff's bill, defendant filed a discount for the loss of rent by plaintiff's delay.

Ibid. 117 Permitted to offer [their claim] in discount against
plaintiff's demand.

b. fig. (partly from 2.)

plaintiff's demand.

b. fig. (partly from 2.)

1933 A. Murrhy Gray's-Inn Jini. No. 56 P 9 The
Peevishness of these my Creditors is a great Discount upon
my Happiness. 1934 Miss Gunning Packet III. 38 Present
fears are a heavy discount on future expectations. 1859

F. HALL Vásavadattů 54 The partiality for Bauddhas .. must, very likely, be received with liberal discount.

2. Commerce. a. A deduction (usually at a certain rate per cent.) made for payment before it is due, or for prompt payment, of a bill or account; a deduction for cash payment from the price of an article usually sold on credit; any deduction or abatement from the nominal value or price.

abatement from the nominal value or price.

1690 LEYBOURN CHYS. Math. 110 For discompt or rebate of money, this is the Proportion. 1702 Burleague R. L'Estrange's Vis. Quen. 269 Here's ready Money: Speak, what Discount? 1837 Penny Cycl. IX. 18/1 The name of discount is also applied to certain trade allowances upon the nominal prices of goods. Ibid., The rates of discount in [a list now before us] vary from 5 to 40 per cent. upon the nominal prices of the different articles. 1865 Burton Bh. Hunter (1863) 252 Draw all the profits without discount or percentage. Mod. A retail bookseller who gives twopence in the shilling discount. A discount of 5 per cent. is offered for payment of this account before the end of the month.

18. The deduction made from the amount of a

b. The deduction made from the amount of a bill of exchange or promissory note, by one who gives value for it before it is due, this deduction being calculated at a defined rate per cent. for the

being calculated at a defined rate per cent. for the time the document has to run; practically, the interest charged by a banker or bill-discounter for advancing the value of a bill before it is due.

This is the common form in which banks and discount-houses advance money to persons engaged in commerce; the banker or discounter having thus purchased the bill at a discount keeps it till maturity, when he realizes the full amount. In practice, discount is calculated as the interest on the amount of the bill for the time it has to run; this is more than what arithmeticians call the true discount, which is reckoned as interest on the present worth (i.e. that sum which if invested at the given rate for the given time would amount to the face value).

reckoned as interest on the present worth (i.e. that sum which if invested at the given rate for the given time would amount to the face value).

1683 R. Canel. (title), Tables for the Forbearance and Discompt of Money. 1732 De Foe Eng. Tradesman I. Pref. 11 The dismal consequences of usury, high discount, and paying interest for money. 1839 Bank. SMITH Arith. 4 Algebra (ed. 6) 491 We may define the Discount of a sum of money to be the interest of the Present Worth of that sum, calculated from the present time to the time when the sum would be properly payable. 1863 FAWEST Pol. Econ. III. vi. (1876) 361 The value of money is said to be represented by the Bank-rate of discount. 1881 J. BROOK-SMITH Arith. (ed. 6) 323 With bankers and bill-discounters, discount is the interest of the sum specified, whereas, properly speaking, it is the interest of the present worth of that sum. And as the present worth of a sum due at a future time is less than the sum itself, the true discount is less than the banker's or mercantile discount; and therefore the banker obtains a small advantage.

3. The act of discounting a bill or note; with pl., a single transaction of this nature.

1839-40 W. Irving Wolferts R. (1855) 119 To establish a bank of deposit, discount, and circulation. 1846 McCuloch Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) II. 43 The Scotch banks make their advances partly by discount of bills, and partly by what are termed cash accounts, or cash credits. 1866 CRUMP Banking iii. 78 Shall you require either loans or discounts, and to what amount? 1878 Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ. 114 The most common and proper way in which a banker gives credit and employs his funds is in the discount of bills.

4. At a discount: at less than the nominal or usual value; below par; fig. in low esteem, reduced in estimation or regard, depreciated. (Opp. to at

in estimation or regard, depreciated. (Opp. to at a PREMIUM.)

1701 Lond. Gas. No. 3710/3 Their Bills go at 50 per Cent. Discount. 1833 HT. Martineau Berkeley the Banker 1. vi. 120 When its notes were at a discount. 1848 MILL. Pol. Econ. III. xx. § 2 (1876) 372 The price of bills would fall below par; a bill for 100l. might be bought for somewhat less than 100l., and bills would be said to be at a discount. 1861 Goschen For. Exch. 5 Though one system of coinage were adopted for all countries, claims on foreign countries would nevertheless vary in price, and would still be either at a premium or at a discount.

1862 1823 GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc. (1842) II. 237 Conservative principles are at a discount throughout the world. 1844 Marryat Percival Keeme xxi, We should be at a pretty discount with the red-coats. 1826 Reads Nevertoo late 1xxxv, Servants are at a great premium, masters at a discount, in the colony.

5. Billiards. An allowance made by a superior

5. Billiards. An allowance made by a superior to an inferior player of a deduction of one or more counts from his score for every count made by the latter. (U.S.)

6. attrib. and Comb. (chiefly in sense 2 b), as discount-broker, one whose business is to cash or procure the cashing of notes or bills of exchange at a discount; also discount accommodation, busi-

at a discount; also discount accommodation, business, house; (in sense 2 a) discount-bookseller.

1863 FAWCETT Pol. Econ. II. v. (1876) 163 Applying to a banker or discount-broker for loans. Ibid. III. ix. (1876) 415

The English discount-houses collect all the bills which are drawn upon France.

1866 CRUMF Banking ix. 190 The directors... contracted the discount accommodation to the public.

1876 World V. No. 117. 5 At to-day's rates there cannot possibly be any appreciable profit in discount business.

1889 Spectator 31 Aug. 268/2 Harper's, which discount booksellers sell at 9d. a copy.

Discount (diskount, direkount), v. l. Also 7 discount.

18. OF descounts (12th c in Littré).

discompt. [a. OF. desconter (13th c. in Littré), descompter (14th c.), mod.F. décompter = Sp. descontar (Minsheu 1599), It. discontare, scontare 'to vnreckon, to abate in reckoning' (Florio 1598), med.L. discomputare (1293 in Du Cange), a late L.

or Com. Romanic formation from dis-, Dis- 4 + omputāre to Count, Compute.] † 1. trans. To reckon as an abatement or deduc-

† I. trans. To reckon as an abatement or deduction from a sum due or to be accounted for. Obs.

\*\*réag Sir R. Chambers Petit. in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659)

I. 679 The other moity to be discompted upon such Goods

as the Petitioner shall make entries of by Exportation or

Importation in the Custom-house, London, until his debt

with the interest be fully satisfied and paid. \*\*réag Parl.

Hist., Chas. 1, an. 1645 (R.) That all provisions, or other

necessaries, provided by your care, be so ordered, that

account may be made what is taken; and that the said

provisions may be discounted upon the pay of the said

army. \*\*réage Lutrell Brief Rel. (1857) IV. 93 The Turky

merchants have offered to advance a considerable summe

to the king, provided it may be discounted out of the

customes of their fleet. \*\*1726 R. Newton in Reminiscences\*

(Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 64 Decrements... so call'd as so much

did... decressere, or was discounted from a Scholar's En
dowment.

ownent.

+ b. To abate, to deduct. Obs.

1658 Needham tr. Selden's Mare Cl. 266 By dis-counting 38 years from the year 1053, that year 1012, is sufficiently manifest. 1668 BUTLER Hud. II. III. 1105 All which [plunder] the Conq'rer did discompt, To pay for curing of his Rump. a 1715 BURNET Oum Time II. 327 They made such exceptions to those of the other side, that they discounted as many voices as gave them the majority. 1836 Webster s.v., Merchants discount five or six per cent., for prompt or for advanced payment.

† c. To discount interest: to deduct 'interest' (now called discount) on receiving the amount of a hill or note before it is due: see sense 3. Obs.

a bill or note before it is due: see sense 3. Obs. 1684 Lond. Gas. No. 1945/4 Because it may be some conveniency... to have present Money, if they please to discount Interest, they may have it at the Office. 1701 Ibid. No. 3708/4 The whole Loss being to be paid by the Undertakers within 60 days..., or sooner upon discounting the Interest.

Interest.

+ d. To reduce the amount of (a debt) by a setoff. Obs.

off. Obs.

1713 Swift To Earl Oxford 111 Wks. 1758 III. 11. 46
Parvisol discounts arrears By bills for taxes and repairs.
†2. intr. To discount for: to provide a set-off for; to meet, satisfy. Obs.
1647 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. 19. II. 1025 Public monies which... Mr. Thornton had no ways satisfied or discounted for before his death. 1667 R. L'ESTRANGE Hist. Times 1. 159 Discounting... for what we have Receiv'd from the Westminster-Insurance Offices. 1690 Davden Don Schastian III. i, My prayers and penance shall discount for these, And beg of heaven to charge the bill on me.

3. trans. To give or receive the 'present worth' of (a bill of exchange or promissory note) before it is due.

a. To pay the value beforehand, with a deduction equivalent to the interest at a certain percentage for the time which it has still to run.

b. Of the holder: To obtain cash for (a bill or note), with such deduction, before it is due. (See note), with such deduction, before it is due. (See

note), with such deduction, before it is due. (See DISCOUNT sb. 2 b.)

1694 Lond. Gaz. No. 3008/4 Foreign Bills of Exchange will be Discounted after the Rate of Four and half per Cent. per Annum. 1732 De Foe Eng. Tradesman I. Suppl. ii. 389 The seller had a supply by discounting the bills. 1777 Sheridan Sch. Scand. III. ii, Have you been able to get me that. bill discounted? 1848 MILL. Pol. Econ. III. xi. § 4A bill of exchange, when merely discounted... does not perform the functions... of money, but is itself bought and sold for money. 1854 H. MILLER Sch. § Schm. xxiii. (1860) 251/1, I was fortunate enough not to discount for him a single bad bill. 1898 Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ. 114 A banker will... discount such a bill, that is, buy it up for the sum due, after subtracting interest... for the length of time the bill has to run.

4. fig. In various senses derived from the foregoing: 8. To leave out of account; to disregard, omit. b. To deduct or detract from, to lessen. c. To part with a future good for some present consideration. d. To settle or account for beforehand. And now esp.: e. To make a deduction in

hand. And now esp.: e. To make a deduction in estimating the worth of (a statement, etc.); to make allowance for exaggeration in. f. To take

estimating the worth of (a statement, etc.); to make allowance for exaggeration in. I. To take (an event, etc.) into account beforehand, thus lessening its effect or interest when it takes place. 1908 S. Parker Cicero's De Finibus 237 To relinquish himself, to discount his Body, and take up with a Summum Bonum Uncommensurate to the Whole of his Person. 1916 M. Davies Athen. Brit. III. Critic. Hist. 26 The Jacobits unaccountable Schism has been thoroughly discounted by our learned Dr. Turner. 1968 Woman of Honor I. 165 In this light. how much would [they] have to discount of their boasts of having had a number of women as worthless as themselves? 1836-751 W. Hamlton Metaph. xl. (1859) II. 402 Of the three opinions (I discount Brown's), under this head, one supposes [etc.]. 1851 J. H. Newman Cath. in Eng. 329 Absolution for a week! then it seems, she has discounted, if I may so speak, her prospective confessions, and may lie, thieve, drink, and swear for a whole seven days with a clear conscience. 1835 Brimley Etc., Poetry & Crit. 185 Discounting immortality for pottage. 1835 Sal. Rev. V. 660/1 Making its own little profit by cleverly discounting a part of the great conception. 1856 Ibid. IX. 825/1 His father discounted and exhausted the policy of perfidious concession. 1873 H. Spencer Stud. Sociol. V. 112 We..have to estimate (the] worth [of evidence] when it has been discounted in many ways. 1876 E. Mellon Priesth. iv. 172 To discount from the teaching of Christ the words 'eat' and 'drink', as modal terms. is to relinquish the literal interpretation. 1880 Daily News 23 Sept., Acquaintance from books with the place to be visited 'discounts' the enjoyment of the visit. 1888 Bitmell. Counting-house Dict. 8. v., To discount news or intelligence, a cant phrase

much used in City circles, is to anticipate or expect such intelligence, and then act as though it had already arrived. 1883 C. J. Willis Mod. Persia 315 After a time one learns to mentally discount the statements made by the natives. a 1884 M. PATTISON Mem. (1885) 214 Nor had his [Newman's] perversion, so long looked for, and therefore mentally discounted, at all fallen upon me like a blow.

5. Billiards. To allow discount to, as to discount in factor player. (II S)

an inferior player. (U.S.)
Hence Discounted ppl. a., Discounting vbl.

Hence Discounted ppl. a., Discounting vol. sb. and ppl. a. 168s Scarlett Exchanges 6 Discounted Exchange, is, when the Drawer and the Remitter is one and the same Person. 1732 DE FOR Eng. Tradesman 1. Suppl. ii. 301 Discounting of bills is certain death to the tradesman. 1861 Goschen For. Exch. 41 The discounting establishments at home. 1884 Manch. Exam. 22 May 5/1 Fraudulent discounting of worthless accommodation bills.

† Discount. 70. Count or reckon separately or in

trans. To count or reckon separately or in

v.] trans. To count or reckon separately or in separate series.

1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. Index, Know that the discounting of Sheets (to expedite the work at severall Presses) hath occasioned in the Fifth book after page 200. compleated, to go back again to page (153) surrounded in this fashion, to prevent confusion. 1665 J. Fuller 'To the Reader' in Fuller Worthies, The discounting of Sheets (to expedite the Work at severall Presses) hath occasioned the often mistake of the Folio's. [Cf. 1653 Gauden Hieraspistes 320 Reader, The Reason why the Folios of this Book do not follow is because the Copy (for Expedition) was divided to two Printers.]

two Printers.]

Discountable (diskau ntăb'l), a. [f. Discount

Discountable (diskou'ntăb'l), a. [f. Discount x1 + -ABLE.] That may be discounted; in quot. 1800, within which a bill may be discounted. 1800 r. Jefferson Writ. (1859) IV. 420 Within the discountable period. 1802 H. Thornton in Mill Pol. Econ. III. xi. § 4 Each is a discountable article.

Discountenance (diskou'ntinăns), v. [ad. obs. F. descontenancer (16th c. in Littré, and in Cotgr.), to abash, put out of countenancer, mod.F. decontenancer, f. des-, DIS- 4 + contenancer to Countenancer, f. des-, DIS- 4 + contenancer to Face in some of its senses, it is used as if f. DIS- 7 + COUNTENANCE sb. Cf. DEFACE in some of its senses.] † 1. trans. To put another countenance on, to mask. Obs. rare.

†1. trans. To put another countenance on, to mask. Obs. rare.

1897 GOLDING De Mornay xii. 171 His own ambition, which was peraduenture discountenanced to the common people, but could not be counterfetted before God, who seeth the very bottome of our hearts.

2. To put out of countenance, put to shame, disconcert, discourage, abash. (Chiefly in pa. pple.)

1800 SIDNEY Arcadia (1613) 69 Thinking it want of education which made him so discountenanced with vnwonted presence. 1899 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. III. i, Sir, let not this dis-countenance, or disgallant you a whit. 1871 Millton P. R. II. 218 How would one look from his majestic brow. Discountenance her despised. 1690 The Gt. Scanderbeg 89 He was no more discountenanced then, than if he had been at the head of his Army. 1707 Norris Treat. Himility ix. 359 How is my pride further discountenanced, when I see the my Lord . chusing to unite thyself . with flesh and blood. 1866 CARLYIE Fredk. Gt. (1865) III. VIII. vi. 55 He appeared much discountenanced at this last part of my narrative.

3. To withdraw one's countenance from, set the countenance against; to show disapprobation of;

countenance against; to show disapprobation of;

8. To withdraw one's countenance from, set the countenance against; to show disapprobation of; to discourage, disfavour: a. a person.

1593 Spenser Tears Muses 340 We silly Maides, whom they.. with reprochfull scorne discountenance. 1631 Gouge Gods: Arrows i. § 45. 76 Discouraging and discountenancing the upright. 1636 H. More Enthus. Tri. 23 Such Mock-prophets and false Messiases as these will be discountenanced and hissed off of the stage. 1807 W. H. Ireland Mod. Ship of Fools 251 noise, He.. discountenanced him from that hour. 18.. Proclamation at Quarter Sestions, That all Persons of Honour, or in Place of Authority, will .. to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing Persons of dissolute and immoral Lives.

b. an act, practice, or the like.

1585 Fleming Georg. Virg. Ded., Ripe to deface and discountenance, but rawe to correct or imitate the commendable trauels of well affected Students. 1646 P. Bulkeley Gospel Covl. 111. 256 Profanenesse is discountenanced by all. 1709 Steele Tatler No. 39 P. 10 Duels are neither quite discountenanced, nor much in voque. 1766 Burke Wes. II. 5 The late administration... discountenanced. the dangerous and unconstitutional practise of removing military officers for their votes in Parliament. 1872 Years Growth Comm.

343 The traffic was discountenanced.

Hence Discountenanced ppl. a., -ing vbl. sb.

1597 Br. J. King Jonas (1618) 76 Discountenancings, disturbings, dispossessings of them. 1612 Burkeley Lud.

Lit. xxvii. (1627) 276 By the incouragement and commendation of vertue, and discountenancing of vice. 1643 Milton Divorce Introd. (1831) 4 The sole advocate of a discountenance of the content of the surface of the surface of the content of the content of the content of the property amongst us. 1673 Art Content of the vice property amongst us. 1673 Art Content of the property and the contenance (1840 of makes better proof than the dearling. 1749 W. Dodwell Free Answer 97 To prevent their preaching a discountenanced (diskountfnance), sb. arch.

Discountenance (diskountřnáns), sb. arch. [partly ad. OF. descontenance (14th c. in Littré), partly an Eng. formation from Dis- 9 + Counten-

ANCE sb., after the vb.]

1. The act or fact of discountenancing; unfavour-

able aspect, disfavour or disapprobation shown.

1500 NORTH Platarch (1505) 829 He thought that the
estimation of Cato was altogether the discountenance of
his [own] power and greatnesse. 1642 JEE TAYLOR Effec.

(1647) 338 All discountenance and disgrace done to the Clergy reflect upon Christ. 1673 Essex Papers (Camden). 151 The countenance given to the subscribers and discountenance to the refusers. 1779-81 Johnson L. P., Millon Wks. II. 176 His great works were performed under discountenance. 1818 SHELLEY Proposals Pr. Wks. 1888 1. 272 The discountenance which Government will show to such an association. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const. i. 4 Discountenance of warlike policy.

D. with a and pl.

16 1688 F. GREVILLE Sidney (1652) 19 Any man..might..see how to set a good countenance upon all the discountenances of adversitie. 1749 FIELDING Tom Yones xviii. iii, Whether it be that the one way of cheating is a discountenance or reflection upon the other, or [etc.].

†2. The fact or state of being put out of countenance; discomposure of face; abashment. Obs.

21628 F. GREVILLE Sidney vii. (1652) 86 The discountenance, and depression which appeared in Sir Francis. 1656 FINETT For. Ambass. 39 Much to their discountenance and discontent.

discontent. **Discountenancer.** [f. DISCOUNTENANCE v. + -BR <sup>1</sup>.] One who discountenances, or discourages with cold looks or disfavour.

1628 BACON Hen. VII (J.), A great taxer of his people and discountenancer of his nobility.

1728 Addr. fr. Maryland in Lond. Gaz. No. 38331 A Discountenancer of Immorality and an Encourager of Virtue.

1721 WODROW Hist. Suff. Ck. Scot. (1828) I. Introd. 10 A discountenancer of ministers.

Discounter (diskountar). [f. Discount v.1 + -EB 1.] One who discounts a bill or note; i.e. either the person who, before it is due, pays the amount with deduction of discount, or the person who obtains cash for it in this way: see Discount

v. 3.

1732 DE FOE Eng. Tradesman I. Suppl. ii. 391 These discounters of bills are sometimes bit. 1791 Burke Let. Member Nat. Assembly Wks. VI. 17 The whole gang of usurers, pedlars, and itinerant Jew-discounters. 1848 MILL Pol. Econ. III. хі. § 4 A bill of exchange... discounted, and kept in the portfolio of the discounter until it falls due. 186 GOSCHEN FOR. Exch. 38 The purchaser of the bills in this case takes the place of the discounter of accommodation paper. 1893 E. Paxron Hood Scat. Char. Iii. 59 'Oh, you need not hesitate about him, Mr. Carrick [the banker]', said the proposed discounter. 1884 J. Bacon in Law Rep. 26 Ch. Div. 134 The discounter, whether of a bill, or bond, or any other security, becomes the owner.

Discounters. v. rare. [Dis-7 b.] trans. To

Other security, occomes the owner.

Discountess, v. rare. [Dis-7b.] trans. To deprive of the rank or dignity of countess.

1 am not yet dis-countenanced. 1874 TROLLOFE Lady Anna v, Let them bring that Italian countess over if they dared!

He'd countess her and dis-countess her too!

**Discouple** (diskv: v) [a. OF. descupler (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), descoupler (Cotgr.) to separate, uncouple, f. des., D18-4 + coupler to COUPLE.] trans. To separate or disunite what is

COUPLE.] trans. To separate or disunite what is coupled, to uncouple.

2148 CANTON Somnes of Aymon ix. 241 Now are dyscoupled the foure sones of Aymon, for I have slayne Richarde. 2549 Hooper Declar. Ten Commanden. X. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 384 Neither doth the magistrate dissolve that God hath bound, nor discouple that God coupled. 2893 W. S. Dugdale it. Pante's Purgatorio xxv. 280 Ascending the steps whose narrowness discouples those who mount.

b. intr. for reft.

2599 T. Mouver! Silkwormes 66 When they die after discoupling.

Discour. -coure. obs. ff. Discoure 2.

1595 T. MIOUFET] Silkwormes 66 When they die after discoupling.

Discour, -coure, obs. ff. DISCOVER v. + Discourage, sb. Obs. [f. DIS-9 + COUBAGE sb.: or f. DISCOUBAGE v.] Want or failure of courage; the state of discouragement.

1500 Three King's Soms 105 Their enemyes were in suche discorage that thei durst not wele be seen at no scarmyssh. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. v. (R.), Many. be brought in discourage of themselves, by the reason of pouertie..or by adversitie. 1526 Bright Melanch. xxxiii. 184 They are faint-hearted, and full of discourage. 1611 Sprend Theat. Gt. Brit. ix. (1614) 13/1 Causing their king Canute with discourage to retire.

Discourage (disknred3), v. Also 5-6 dis-, dysoorage (6 dischorage). [ad. OF. descoragier, later descourager, mod.F. décourager; f. des-, DIS-4+corage, Courage sb.]

1. trans. To deprive of courage, confidence, or moral energy; to lessen the courage of; to dishearten, dispirit. The opposite of enourage.

moral energy; to lessen the courage of; to dishearten, dispirit. The opposite of encourage.

188 Caxton Godfrey Cxxxii. 196 How therle of chartres discoraged themperour of Constantinople that he shold not goo and socoure our peple. 1838 Coverdale Jer. xxxviii. 4 Thus he discorageth the hondes of the soudyers y be in this cite, and the hondes of all the people. 1818 Bills Transl. Pref. 2 His Royall heart was not daunted or discouraged. 1864 Bunyan Pilgr. 11 21, I think no Slow of Despond would discourage me. 1793 De For Voy. round World (1840) 253 He would be very far from discouraging me. 1863 Macaulay Hist. Eng. III. 232 No trick, no lie, which was thought likely to discourage the starving garrison was spared. absol. 1796 Anna Sewand Lett. (181) II. 226 Difficulty rather stimulates than discourages.

b. with complement: To deter (by discouragement) + to do something (obs.); from (+for) an act. 1529 More Suppl. Souly: Wks. 337/1 Not for y we wold discorage you to dispose well your goodes when ye dye. 1529 Supplic. to King (E.E.T.S.) 36 This they doo to dyscorage all men from the studye of Gods Worde. 1598 R. Bernard tr. Terrace (1607) 337 The poet .. was nowe almost discouraged for taking any more paines. a 1688 Sir T. Browne Tracts (1684) 191 It discouraged from all Navigation about it. a 1698 Temple (J.), Unless you ..

discourage them to stay with you by using them ill. 1699
DAMPIER Voy. II. 1. 89 The Seamen are discouraged from fishing for them by the King. 1796 C. LUCAS Ess. Waters
II. 3 We shall be discouraged from the laborious .. task.
† C. transf. and fig. Obs.
a 1599 SKELTON Keylya. 355 For to disparage And to discorage The fame matryculate Of poetes laureate. 1577
B. GOOCE Heresback's Husb. II. [1580] 87 You shall sometime have one branch more gallant then his fellowes, which if you cutte not away, you discourage all the rest. 1657 in Button's Diary (1882) II. 150 Though the face of public worship of late be discouraged.

2. transf. To lessen or repress courage for (an action or project); to discountenance, express disapproval of, 'throw cold water cn'.
1641 WILKINS Math. Magick II. XV. (1648) 202, I would be loath to discourage the enquiry of any ingenuous artificer.
1642 Eikon Bas. XII. (1824) 106, I might neither Incourage the rebels insolence, nor discourage the Protestants loyally and patience. 1690 DAMPIER Voy. II. 1. 85 Thro their oppression. trading is discouraged. 1723 BERKELEY Querist 42 Idleness should of all things be discouraged. 1899 Syd. Shith Wks. (1867) I. 173 A set of lectures upon political economy would be discouraged in Oxford. 1893 Yeats Growth Comm. 36 Laws were made to discourage or confidence. Obs.

1832 Balle Vocacyon in Harl. Misc. (1808-12) VI. 464 (D.)

dence. Obs.

dence. Obs.

1553 Bale Vocacyon in Harl. Misc. (1808-12) VI. 464 (D.)

Because that poore Churche shulde not utterly discourage, in her extreme adversitees. 1574 Hellowes Gucuara's Fam. Ep. (1577) 33 Scipic considering the Numantines to increase in pride, and the Romanes to discourage.

Discourageable (diskv:16d3abl), a. 1are. [f. DISCOURAGE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being discouraged or disheartened; to be discouraged.

1613-15 Br. Hall Contempl., N. T. IV. xxvi, O loue to untanafull souls I not discourageable by the most hateful indignities.

Discouraged, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED l.]
Deprived of courage or confidence, disheartened.

1548 Upall, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. xix. (R.), He wente awaye with a discouraged and heauye mynde. 1667 Flavel.
Saint Indeed (1754) 44 Discouraged souls, how many do you reckon the Lord for? 1847 Tennyson Princ. III. 137, I grew discouraged, Sir. 1888 Pall Mall G. 8 June 4/1 Seductive terms about fettered industry, discouraged capital, and the undue taxation of the necessaries of life.

Discouragement, descoragement (12th c. in Hatz.-

descouragement, descoragement (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. découragement, f. descoragier, descourager to DISCOURAGE: cf. ENCOURAGEMENT.]

COURAGE TO DISCOURAGE: Cf. ENCOURAGEMENT.]

1. The action or fact of discouraging.

1. The action or fact of discouraging.

1. The hakupt Voy. III. 131 (R.) To the great discouragement and hinderance of the same marchants and fishermen.

2. The Same Mark 111 (1847) I. iv. 89 His severity to and discouragement of that pest of society, Attorneys.

2. Markham Perus. Bark XII. 414 From that time there was nothing but discouragement and obstruction.

3. The fact or state of being discouraged; want of spirit or confidence.

2. The fact or state of being discouraged; want of spirit or confidence; depression of spirit with regard to action or effort. (The more usual sense.) 1361 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. III. iii. (1634) 261 The feeling ...turneth onely to terrour and discouragement. a 1600 Hooker Disc. Justif, Wks. 1617 II. 53 That repining discouragement of heart, which tempteth God. 1618 Brinsley Lud. Lil. iii. (1627) 20 About which I have taken no small griefe and discouragement. 1844 Thirkumall Greece VIII. 157 He represents it as having caused so much discouragement at Sparta, that fetc.] 1860 Froude Hist. Eng. V. 30 [It] showed how great was the discouragement into which the loss of Beton had thrown them. 1878 Lecky Eng. in 18th C. II. v. 50 Poverty and discouragement became more general than ever.

3. That which discourages; a disheartening or deterrent influence.

3. That which discourages; a disheartening or deterrent influence.

\*\*six\*\*Woodall.\*\*Surg.\*\*Male\*\*Pref.\*\*Wks. (1653) 9 Notwithstanding all such discouragements... he proceeded on with courage.

\*\*syso\*\*Swiff\*\*Mod.\*\*Edw.\*\*, The books read at school and colleges are full of. discouragements from vice.

\*\*syso\*\*Transfer of the syso\*\* Swift\*\* S

discouragements which had often cumed the glowing anticipations.

Discourager (disk "red zal). [f. Discourages or disheartens; one who discountenances or 'throws cold water' upon efforts.

1621 Gouge God's Arrows i. § 46. 80 None [are] greater discouragers of the upright. 1710 Macclessfield in Ld. Campbell (chancellors [1857) VI. exxi. to Discouragers of those who preach virtue and piety. 1849 Lewis Influence Author. Opin. ix. (L.), The promoter of truth and the discourager of error. 1884 G. P. LATHOP True i. 5 Antiquity is a great discourager of the sympathies.

Discouraging, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING ]. The action of the verb Discourage; discouragement. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

ne action of the verb DISCOURAGE; discouragement. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1548 Primer Hen. VIII, in 3 Primers (1848) 519 In all trouble and adversity to be quiet.. without discouraging and desperation. 1578 T. N. tr. Cong. W. India 318 The overthrow [was] a great discouraging of the enemie. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1638) 33 To the great discouraging of all other Christian Princes.

**Discouraging**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That discourages or causes discouragement; dis-

That disconlages of causes disconlagement, dis-heartening.

1678 Bunyan Pilgr. 1. 77 Over that Valley hangs the dis-couraging Clouds of confusion. 1715 DE For Fam. In-struct. 1. iii, With many discouraging thoughts for the event. 1849 Grotz Greece II. Iviii. (1862) V. 158 The answer

returned was discouraging. 1876 T. HARDY Ethelberta (1890) 185 Despite her discouraging words, he still went on. Hence **Discouragingly** adv., in a discouraging

manner; † Discouragingly acto., in a discouraging manner; † Discouragingness.

1690 J. Mackenzie Siege London-Derry 21/2 Collonel Lundy..spoke so discouragingly to many of them concerning the indefensibleness of the place. 1797 Balley vol. II, Discouragingness, discouragement. 1888 Annie Thomas Allerion Towers II. viii. 131 Treating her confidences coldly, not to say, discouragingly.

† Discoursative, -itive, a. Obs. rare. [f. Discourse see-ative.] a. Pertaining to discourse or conversation. b. Of or belonging to 'discourse' or reason, rational.

or conversation. b. Of or belonging to 'discourse or reason, rational.

1600 C. Sutton Disce Mori ii. (1838) 23 As if it were only some arbitrable matter or discoursitive. 1610 MARK-HAM Mastery. I. vii. 17 Horses discerne by meanes of the vertue Imaginative, Discoursative, and Memorative.

Discourse (diskōo'18), sb. Also 4-5 discours, discors. [a. F. discours, ad. L. discurs-us 'running to and fro, conversation, discourse' (after cours:—L. cursus): cf. It. discorso, Sp. discurso. L. discurs-us is f. discurs-, ppl. stem of discurrère:

see next.] see next.]

L. discurs-us is f. discurs-, ppl. stem of discurrère:

see next.]

† 1. Onward course; process or succession of time,
events, actions, etc.; = Course. Obs.

1540-1 Elvot Image Gov. (1549) 134 The naturall discourse
of the sunne. 1548 Unall, etc. Erain. Par. 1 Pet. i. (R.).
But when y day shal come, & the discourse of things turned
up side down, they shall be tormented, and you shal rejoyce.
1565 Jewel. Def. Apol. (1611) 91 It is most euident by the
whole discourse of the Text. 1577 Hellowes Gueuara's
Caron. 65 The river Tygris in the discourse of his currant
maketh an Ilande. 1528 Geeense Pandoio (1607) 18 This
tragicall discourse of Fortune so daunted them, as they
went like shadowes. 1618 Shelton Quix. I. 11. v. 89 The
Knights-errant. did.. suffer much Woe and Misery in the
Discourse of their Lives.
b. In the following the meaning is perhaps 'course of
arms or combat' (cf. Course sb. 5); though other explanations have been proposed.

1596 Spenser F. Q. vi. viii. 14 The villaine.. Himself
addrest unto this new debate, And with his club him all
about so blist That he which way to turne him scarcely
wist: Sometimes aloft he layd, sometimes alow, Now here,
now there, and oft him neare he mist. At last the caytive,
after long discourse, When all his strokes he saw avoyded
quite, Resolved in one l'assemble all his force. 1611 Braumont & Fl. King & No King II. i, Good captain Besus,
tell us the discourse (viz. of single combat) Betwixt Tigranes
and our king, and how We got the victory.

† 2. 'The act of the understanding, by which it
passes from premises to consequences' (J.); reasoning, thought, ratiocination; the faculty of reasoning,
reason, rationality. Obs. or arch.

(1374 Chaucer Boeth. v. Pr. iv. 165 It [intelligence]

ing, thought, ratiocination; the faculty of reasoning, reason, rationality. Obs. or arch.

1374 Chaucer Boeth. v. Pr. iv. 165 It [intelligence] byholded alle pinges so as I shal seye by a strok of boust formely wip oute discours or collacioun. 1413 Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483) IV. xxviii. 75 He knoweth all hynge, therfore there is nought ferther to seken by discours. 1664 Edmonds Observ. Cassay's Comm. 39 The soule of man is endued with a power of discourse, whereby it concludeth either according to the certainetic of reason, or the learning of experience. 18618 Aleigh Rem. (1644) 131 The Dog. we see is plentifully furnished with inward discourse. 1672 WILKINS Nat. Relig. 56 The discerning of that connexion or dependance which there is betwixt several propositions. which is called ratiocination, or discourse. 1768 Wesley Wes. (1872) VI. 353 Discourse, strictly speaking, is the motion or progress of the mind from one judgment to another. 1864 Bowen Logic vii. 177 Discourse (discursus, 844004) indicates the operation of comparison.

+ b. Phr. Discourse of reason: process or faculty of reasoning. Obs. or arch.

† b. Phr. Discourse of reason: process or faculty of reasoning. Obs. or arch.

1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton 1483) IV. xxviii. 74 The soule seketh by discors of reson the skyles and the causes of the wonderful beaute of creatures. 1553 EDEN Treat. Newerland. (Arb.) 9 As could hardely be comprehended by the discourse of reason. 1600 SHANS. Ham. 1. ii. 150 A beast that wants discourse of Reason. 1675 SOUTH SETM. International (1715) 455 By the Discourses of Reason, or the Discoveries of Faith. 1836-7 Six W. HAMILTON Metaph. App. 1. 415 No one with the ordinary discourse of reason could commit an error in regard to them.

8. Communication of thought by speech; 'mutual intercourse of language' (I.): talk, conversation.

intercourse of language '(J.); talk, conversation.

arch.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 112 But what make I discourse in these thinges to you, whiche knowe them muche better then I. 1594 Shaks. Rich. 111, v. iii. 99 Ample enterchange of sweet Discourse. 1597-8 Bacon Ress., Discourse (Arb.) 14 Some in their discourse, desire rather commendation of wit.. then of iudgement. 1567 MILTON P. L. VIII. 211 Sweeter thy discourse is to my eare Then Fruits of Palm-tree. 1713 Swift Frenzy J. Dennis, I. laid hold of that opportunity of entering into discourse with him. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 306, I finding she did not much care for talking upon that Subject, chang'd the Discourse. 1863 Long. Wayside Inn II. Prel. vii, Meanwhile the Student held discourse With the Musician.

† b. The faculty of conversing; conversational power. Obs.

power. Obs.

power. Obs.

1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. III. i. 109, I know a wench of excellent discourse, Prettie and wittie. 1606 — Tr. 4 Cr.

1. ii. 275 Is not birth, beauty, good shape, discourse... and so forth: the Spice, and salt that seasons a man? 1641 EVELYN Mem. (1857) I. 1 His wisdom was great, and his judgement most acute: of solid discourse, affable, humble.

C. (with a and pl.) A talk, a conversation. arch.

1592 LITHGOW Trav. VI. 286 In the midst of my Discourses, 1 told his Highnesse.. the Guardians request. 2644 MILTON Educ. Wks. (1847) 98/1 The satisfaction which you profess to have received from those incidental discourses.

De Foe Fam. Instruct. I. viii, I have had a long discourse with my father. 1927 SWIFT Gulliver III. ii. 183 They neither can speak nor attend to the discourses of others. 1897 BOWEN Firz. Æneid 1. 748 Dido the while with many discourses lengthens the night.

† d. A common talk, report, rumour. Obs.
1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Josephus' Antiq. II. ix. (1733) 43
There went a Discourse about that made their malice against them still more implacable. a 1715 BUNKET Own Time (1823) I. 287 Many discourses were set about upon this occasion.

4. Narrestinn: a new time to the contract of the contract o

this occasion.

†4. Narration; a narrative, tale, account. Obs.

1578 Sir T. Smith in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. ii. III. 21 This
is hitherto a brief discourse of that which hath passed sith
my lord Admiralls commyng to Paris.

1575 (little, A brief
Discours off the Troubles... above the Booke off Common
Prayer and Ceremonies.

1538 Lithcow Trav. v. 237
Troubling me..to show them the rare Discourses of my
long two yeares survey of Turkey.

1545 Out of whose faithfull relation of that Rebellion..

1 have partly collected my discourse of it.

5. A spoken or written treatment of a subject, in

5. A spoken or written treatment of a subject, in which it is handled or discussed at length; a dissertation, treatise, homily, sermon, or the like.

which it is nathried of discussed at length; a disc. (Now the prevailing sense.)

1581 Pettie Guasso's Civ. Conv. 1. 18 b, Referring to yong discourses which yo divines make of it. 1596 Harington Melam. Ajax (1814) 15 The discourse ensuing is divided into three parts. 1644 Milton Areop. (Arb.) 47 The acute and distinct Arminius was perverted meerly by the perusing of a namelesse discours writt'n at Delf. 1711 Addisourses of Practical Divinity. 1764 Reid Inquiry iii. 176 Dr. N. Grew read a discourse before the Royal Society in 1675. 2803 Med. Int. IX. 84 The volume opens with a short preliminary Discourse on the education and duties of a Surgeon. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 176 In the pulpit the effect of his discourses, which were delivered without any note, was heightened by a noble figure.

† 6. a. Familiar intercourse, familiarity. b. Familiarity with a subject; conversancy (in). Obs. 150s Shaks. Ham. III. i. 108 If you be honest, and fair, your Honesty should admit no discourse to your Beautic. 150s E. G. D'Acasta's Hist. Indics I. v. 17 The Portugals. 28 Nation that hath more discourse in the Arte of Navigation then any other.

gation then any other.
7. Comb.

7. Comb.

16.8 EARLE Microcosm., Scepticke in Relig. (Arb.) 67 He is strangely vnfix't, and a new man enery day, as his last discourse-books Meditations transport him.

Discourse (diskō•1s), v. [f. Discourse sb.; prob. influenced by F. discourse 'to discourse of the strange o Cotgr., ad. L. discurrère to run to and fro, discourse, f. Dis- 1 + currère to run: cf. F. courir to run, secondary form of OF. courre:—L. currère. OF. had also the more literal senses ' to run to and fro, to traverse'.] +1. intr. To run, move, or travel over a space,

† 1. inir. To run, move, or travel over a space, region, etc.; transf. to 'run out', extend. Obs. rare.

a 1547 Surrey Aeneid iv. 475 With silence [silent] looke discoursing over al. 1525 Eden Decades 213 A greate parte of lande. discoursyinge towarde the West.

† 2. inir. 'To pass from premises to conclusions' (J.); to reason. (Also with obj. clause.) Obs. (Cf. DISCOURSE 5b. 2.)

1590 Davies Immort. Soul 1. (R.), Nor can herself discourse or judge of ought, But what the sense collects, and home doth bring; And yet the pow'rs of her discoursing thought, From these collections is a diverse thing. a 1652 J. SMITH Sel. Disc. iv. 105 A mind, i.e. something within us that thinks, apprehends, reasons, and discourses. 1660 Jer. Tavlor Dutt. Dubit. 1. ii. rule iii. § 15 fir philosophy we discourse that the true God, being a Spirit without shape or figure, cannot be represented by an image. a 1700 DRYDEN Ovid's Met. xv. (R.), Those very elements. translated grow, have sense or can discourse.

† b. transs. To turn over in the mind, think over. Obs.

TIGS. PETTIR GNASSO'S Civ. CONT. I. (1586) 19 He discoursed nany things in his minde. cr612 CHAPMAN Iliad. II. 2 He iscourst, how best he might approue His vow made for thillse appears.

8. intr. To hold discourse, to speak with another

Achilles grace.

3. intr. To hold discourse, to speak with another or others, talk, converse; to discuss a matter, confer. (Cf. DISCOURSE sb. 3.)

1259 [see DISCOURSING vbl. sb.]. 1250 SHAKS. Mids. N. v. i. 132 For all the rest. Let Lyon, Moone-shine, Wall, and Louers twaine, At large discourse. 1601—7ul.C. 111. i. 295

Thou shalt discourse To yong Octavius, of the state of things. 1660 Trial Regio. 154 We would sit up discoursing about these unhappy wars. 1677 C. HATTON in Halton Corr. (1898) 152 Several persons are discoursed of to succeed him. 1695-6 R. FISHER in Blackmore Hist. Conspir. (1723) 75 It was discoursed... about seizing on the King in Kensington House. 1766 Adv. Capl. R. Boyle 204 And he in return, instructed me in the Portugueze Language: so that in a short time we could discourse in either. 1801 SOUTHEY Thalaba II. XXXVI, Now his tongue discoursed of regions far remote. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2). 1. 89 I am quite willing to discourse with Socrates in his own manner. 18. 1592 SHAKS. Rom. 4 Jul. II. ii. 13 She speakes, yet she sayes nothing, what of that? Her eye discourse. I will answere it. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. Woman-Hater III. i, I'll promise peace, and fold mine arms up; let but mine eye discourse. 1644 [see Discoursing ppl. a. 2].

b. trans. (with compl.) To pass (time) away in discourse or talk; to bring (a person) by discourse inter (norm estate)

discourse or talk; to bring (a person) by discourse

into (some state).

1612 Shaks. Cymb. III. iii. 38 How..shall we discourse The freezing houres away? 1672 Eachard Hobbs' State Nat. 106, I always found it an endless thing to reason and discourse people into any soundness of mind. 1820 Hazlitt

Lect. Dram. Lit. 137 Seated round (they) discourse the silent hours away.

4. intr. To speak or write at length on a subject;

4. intr. To speak or write at length on a subject; to utter or pen a discourse. (Cf. DISCOURSE sb. 5.) 1564 [implied in DISCOURSER]. 1688 PRYNKE CENS. COZENS. 23 They have discoursed of these seven sinnes. 1632 LTH-COW Trav. VI. 239 Josephus. . largely discourseth of many hundred thousands famished. within this multipotent City a 1704 LOCKE (J.), The general maxims we are discoursing of are not known to children, ideots, and a greater part of mankind. 1795 LARDNER Wks. (1838) III. 38 Mr. Wolff has discoursed largely of this matter. 21862 BUCKLE Civilis. (1869) III. iv. 203 If he discoursed for two hours without intermission, he was valued as a zealous pastor. 5. trans. To po through in speech: to treat of in

has discoursed largely of this matter. \$\alpha\$ Buckle Civilis. (1869) III. iv. 203 If he discoursed for two hours without intermission, he was valued as a zealous pastor.

5. trans. To go through in speech; to treat of in speech or writing; to talk over, discuss; to talk of, converse about; to tell, narrate, relate. arch. 1852-87 Foxe A. & M. (1684) III. 357 We have discoursed the Story of Mr. Robert Glover. 1893 Sanks. 1 Hen. VI. i. iv. 26 How wert thou handled, being Prisoner?... Discourse I prethee on this Turrets top. a 1892 Marklows & Nashe Dido II. Wks. (Rtdg.) 25/3 To discourse at large, And truly too, how Troy was overcome. a 1653 J. Smith Sci. Disc. 1x. iii. (1821) 422 Having discoursed the nobleness of religion in its original and nature; we come now to consider the excellency of religion in its properties. 1654 Whittioe. Zootomia 388 Alcibiades cut of his Dogs Taile. that so the talkative people might lesse discourse his other Actions. 1716 COLLINE II. Greg. Nasionzes 75, I need not discourse, that Passion, Rancour. and Malice, are not allow'd a Christian. 1727 Swift Gulliver II. viii. 170 Discoursing this matter with the sailors while I was asleep. 1828 B. CORNWALL Dram. Scenes, Tartarus, Moans, beside Its waters rising, discourse tales of sin.

\$\int\_{\text{Res}}\$. 1892 Greene Maiden's Dreame xxix, His open hands discours' this inward grace.

† D. To utter, say; to speak or write formally. (With the utterance or thing said as object.) Obs. 1604 Shaks. Oth. II. iii. 282 Drunke? And speake Parrat?

1. And discourse Fustian with ones owne shadow? 1654 Whitlock Zootomia 446 Who it may be can discoursed on these Subjects.

2. To utter, give forth (musical sounds). (Chiefly as a reminiscence of the Shakspere passage.) 1803 The Joy... in recollecting what we have discoursed on these Subjects.

2. To utter, give forth (musical sounds). (Chiefly as a reminiscence of the Shakspere passage.) 1803 Scribner's Mag. XXI. 26/2 The Ridgemont brass band was discoursing familiar strains. 1888 Besant Revoll of Man xi

to talk to; to discuss a matter with, confer with; to speak to, address, harangue. Obs. or arch.

to speak to, address, harangue. Obs. or arch.

(Very common down to 1750).

1677 A. Yarranton Eng. Improv. 25 All the People. will discourse their Parliament Men in these things hinted at. 1689-9a Locke Toleration III. ii. Wks. 1727 II. 320 A Friend whom I discoursed on this Point. a 1695 Wood Life (O. H.S.) III. 408 He overtook me on horse back. and discoursed me aloud. 1700 ECHARD ECL. Hist. (1710) 286 While Peter thus discoursed the people. 1763 Franklin Let. Wks. 1887 III. 227 That I might. have more convenient opportunities of discoursing them on our publick affairs. 1866 WHITTER Marg. Smith's Fral. Prose Wks. 1889 I. 21 Sir Thomas discoursed us in his lively way.

+ Discoursed 1889 I. 21 Sir Thomas discoursed us in his lively way.

the part of rash and discourseless brains.

- Discourse sb.

- LESS.] Void of reasoning power; unreasoning.

- Spelton Quix. II. vi. 69 To attempt things whence rather harm may after result unto us then good, is the part of rash and discourseless brains.

**Discourser** (diskō•'ısəı). Also 6 -our, 7 -or. [f. Discourses v. + -er 1.] One who discourses;

[f. DISCOURSE v. + -ER l.] One who discourses; a speaker, talker, narrator, preacher, orator; the writer of a discourse or dissertation.

1564 Brief. Exam. \*\* iij b, There are much paynes bestowed of these discoursours. 1579 J. Stubbes Gaping Gulf A vi b, These discoursers that vse the word of God with as little conscience as they doe Machiavel. 1660 O. E. Refly Libel 1. vii. 166 An idle discourser, that mooueth questions, that bee not to purpose. 1630 R. Yohnson's Kingd. 4 Commu. 300 Some few particulars. worthy a much more ample discourse, and a. better informed discourser. 1713 BENTLEY Freethinking 65 (R.) Our discourser here has quoted nine verses out of it. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 415 It behoves the discourser upon religious matters to consider [etc.]. 1884 Chunch Bacon iii. 62 Perhaps she distrusted in business and state affairs so brilliant a discourser.

Discoursing, vbl. sb. [f. DISCOURSE v. + ING l.] The action of the verb DISCOURSE, q.v.; talking, conversation; discussion.

-ING 1.] The action of the verb DISCOURSE, q.v.; talking, conversation; discussion.

1859 Br. Scot in Strype Ann. Ref. 1. App. x. 33 Let the prestes..meet together..for the discoursinge therof.

1867 Br. S. PARKER Cens. Platon. Phil. 37 Plato's discoursings about practicall matters are exceeding handsome and pertinent. 1863 Hacke Collect. Voy. (1699) 1. 7 We concluded the discoursing of Women at Sea was very unlucky, and occasioned the Storm. 1894 Athensum 17 Mar. 339/x To listen to the discoursing of an accomplished man of letters..is always a pleasure.

Discoursing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That discourses: see the verb.

That discourses; see the verb.
+1. Passing from premisses to consequences,

T.L. Fassing from premisses to consequences, reasoning; reasonable, rational. Obs.

1500 Davies Immort. Soul in. xi. (1714) 29 Brutes do want that quick discoursing Pow'r, Which doth in us the erring Sense correct. 1638 K. Dieby Let. come. Relig. ii. (1651:14 The Fathers works.. will fairly inform a rational and discoursing man of the true state of them. 1642 R. CARPENTER Experience II. V. 156 Motives.. sufficient to induce a discoursing man to forsake the Jesuits.

+ b. Passing rapidly from one thought to another; busily thinking. Obs.

a 1568 ASCHAM SCholem. 1. (Arb.) 78 A factious hart, a discoursing head, a mynde to medle in all mens matters. 16ag BACON Ess., Truth (Arb.) 499 And though the Sects of Philosophers of that kinde be gone, yet there remaine certaine discoursing Wits. 1638 Ford Lady's Trial III. III, We.. Frame strange conceits in our discoursing brains.

2. Talking, holding discourse; delivering a discourse.

COURSE.

a 1588 ASCHAM Scholem. (Arb.) 76 A busie head, a discoursing tong, and a factious harte. 1644 Bulwer (title). Chirologia: or the Naturall Language of the Hand. Composed of the Speaking Motions, and Discoursing Gestures thereof. 1659 Daily News 2 Oct. 5/6 Mrs. Theodore Fry.. and Miss Orme, were the discoursing ladies.

† Discoursist. Obs. [f. Discourse v. + -187.] One who reasons or draws conclusions.
1681 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf. II. 305 Thereby every good Discoursist might come to the knowledge of the fault, and repent himselfe thereof.

Discoursitive: see Discoursative.

† Discoursity, a. Obs. [f. Discourse v. + -1VE: cf. discursive, which follows Latin analogies.]

1. Of or pertaining to 'discourse' or reason;

T DISCOURSE V. +

-IVE: cf. discursive, which follows Latin analogies.]

1. Of or pertaining to 'discourse' or reason; having the power of reasoning; rational.

1894 Carry Huarte's Exam. Wits (1616) 60 Vinderstood of the faculties or reasonable wits, which are discoursive and active.

1864 Rutherford Tryal 4 Tri. Faith (1845 286 The prime faculty, reason, the discoursive power. 1864 Davenan.

Love 4 Honour 1. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 100 The brute herd ...though they want Discoursive soul, are less inhuman far than he. 1876 Lively Orac. 1. § 62. 261 He must be supposed. 1. to have given men discoursive faculties.

D. Proceeding by reasoning, argumentative.

1888 J. Harvey (title), Discoursive Probleme concerning Prophesies. 1908 NASHE P. Penilesse (ed. 2) 22a, Hee fell into a discoursive consideration, what this world was. a 1865 J. Smith Sel. Disc. iv. 94 All such actions. .we know, without any great store of discoursive inquiry, to attribute to their own proper causes. 1931 L. Mt. Du Bosco's Accomplish'd Woman 1. 221 Fortune gives kingdoms, but art no more than discoursive knowledge and science.

2. Passing from one thing to another, discursive.

1890 Davies Immort. Soul viii. xi. (1714) 52 His sight is not discoursive, by degrees; But seeing the whole, each single Part doth see. 1613 W. Browne Sheph. Pipe vii. (R.)

Thou. In thy discoursive thought, dost range as farre.

3. Disposed or ready to discourse or converse; talkative; conversable, communicative.

1806 Daniel Philotas Poems (1717) 231 See how these vain Discoursive Bookmen talk. 1842 Howell For Trav. (Arb.)

Taikative; conversable, communicative.

1605 Daniel Philotas Poems (1717) 321 See how these vain
Discoursive Bookmen talk. 1642 Howell For. Trav. (Arb.)
30 The one Discoursive and Sociable, the other Reserved
and Thoughtfull. 2669 Wood Life (Oxf. H. S.) II. 169 He
found him a complaisant man, very free and discoursive.

b. Of the nature of discourse or dialogue; con-

versational.

a 1592 Marlowe & Nashe Dido 1. (Rtldg.) 254/2 But thou art gone, and leav'st me here alone, To dull the air with my discoursive moan. c1648 Howell Lett. (1650) III. ix. 17 You promised a further expression of your self by way of a Discoursive Letter what you thought of Copernicus opinion. 1668 Dryden Ess. Dram. Poesy in Arb. Garner III. 567 For the Epic way is euery where interlaced with Dialogue or Discoursive Scenes. 1716 M. Davies Athen. Bril. 111. Crit. Hist. 111 The Editioning of. Ancient Authors, without any... long discoursive Comments, or long-winded Sententions-Notes.

4 Discoursive Scenes. 2019 Ohr. If prec. 4 172

out any...long discoursive Comments, or long-winded Sententions-Notes.

† **Discoursively**, adv. Obs. [f. prec. +-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a 'discoursive' way: 8. Rationally; b. Conversationally; c. By way of a discourse or set speech. 1888 J. Harvey Disc. Probl. 7 To proceede tentatiuely, and discoursively, as the foresaid schoolemen vse to call it. 1893 R. Harvey Philad. 7 You are very bookishly and literally wise, not reasonably and discoursively. 1648 Howell For. Tract. (Arb.) 39 He hath made an introduction into the Spanish tongue... 50 that.. he may easily come to speake it discoursively. 1656 Cromwell Sp. 17 Sept., Not discoursively, in the oratoric way; but to let you see the matter of fact.. how the state of your affairs stands.

† **Discoursively**. 1650 [f. as prec. + NESS.] The quality of being 'discoursive'.
1659—77 Feltham Resolves II. xliv. 245 The discoursiueness of Reason.

† **Discourt.** v. Obs. If Discours Authority

\*\*RESS.] I The quality of being discoursiveness of Reason.

† **Discourt**, v. Obs. [f. Dis-7 b + Court sb. 6.] trans. To dismiss or expel from court; to deprive of court favour; = DECOURT.

1285 WOTTON Let. to Walsingham I June in Tytler Hist.

5cot. (1864) IV. 99/2 Whether he might not be better discourted by way of justice.

1875 Jehu... commanded all his officers to offer sacrifice to the Idoll-Gods, pretending to discourt all such as refused.

1876 W. Row Conin. Blair's Autobiog. xii. (1848) 436 Middleton was like to be discourted.

1876 Ch. Scot. 1. v. (1828) 384 The chancellor threatened to disgrace and discourt him. **Discourteous** (diskō\*1ty>s, -k\$\*p\*1ty>s), a. [f. Dis-10 + Courteous (diskō\*1ty>s, -k\$\*p\*1ty>s), a. [f. Dis-10 + Courteous a, prob. after F. discourtois (Cotgr.), earlier des-, or It. discortes (Florio 1598).] Void of or lacking in courtesy; rude, uncivil.

1878 T. N. tr. Cong. W. India? Cortex..used discourteous words unto him in the presence of many.

1890 Crowne Eng. Frierv. 44 Ladies are discourteous words unto him in the presence of many.

1874 SOUTHEY Roderick XVI, That e'er of old in forest of romance Gainst knights and ladies waged discourteous war.

1877 RTA Viviense 11. vii, Pardon me that in a moment of just indignation I have seemed discourteous.

Discourteous manner; with incivility.

1884 C. Roeinson Handf. Delites (Spencer Soc.) 19 Alas

my love, ye do me wrong, to cast me off discurteously. 1649
TRAFF Comm. Matt. v. 44 Abraham rescueth his nephew
Lot, that had dealt so discourteously with him. 1845 Ln.
CAMPBELL Chancellors (1859) VI. Cxxiii. 74 Peter, though so
discourteously treated in this controversy, did not flinch.
1870 DISRAELI Lothair xlvi, Lord St. Aldegonde .. moved
discourteously among them.

Discourteously among them.

[f. as prec. +

Discourteousy among them.

Discourteousness. rare. [f. as prec. +
-NESS.] Rudeness, incivility.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1866 [see Discourtesy].

Discourtesy (disko-'ttesi, -k\bar{v}'1-). [f. Dis-9
+ Courtesy, after F. discourtoisie (Cotgr.), earlier
des- (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); cf. It. discortesia
(Florio), Sp. descortesia (Minsheu).] The opposite
of courtesy; rude or uncivil behaviour; incivility;
an instance of this.

1835 Eddin Decades 252 Mee thynke it shulde seeme a great
discurtesie if I shuld not shewe yowe all that I knowe. 1899
Sandys Entrops Spec. (1632) 154, Some jealousies and discurtesies passed lately betweene them and the Pope. 1612
Shaks. Cymb. II. iii. 101, I pray you spare ne, 'faith I shall
vnfold equall discourtesie to your best kindnesse. 1670
Eachard Cont. Clergy 16 Such pretended favours and kindnesses, as these, are the most right down discourtesies in the
world. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 78 Ample apologies
were therefore made for the discourtesy. 1859 Tranvison
ldylle, Elaine 968, I pray you, use some rough discourtesy
To blunt or break her passion. 1866 Mrs. Stowe Lit. Foxes
100 (keading) Discourteousness. I think one of the greatest
destroyers of domestic peace is Discourtesy.

\*\*Discourteship. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-9 +
COURTSHIP I b.] = DISCOURTESY.

1899 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. v. ii, Monsieur, we must
not so much betray ourselves to discourtship, as to suffer
you to be longer unsaluted.

\*\*† Discourteship Rev. v. ii, Monsieur, we must
not so much betray ourselves to discourtship, as to suffer
you to be longer unsaluted.

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\*\*† Discourteship Discourteship Rev. v. ii, Monsieur, we must
not so much betray ourselves to discourtship as to suffer

you to be longer unsaluted. † **Direcous**, a. Obs. [ad. mod.L. discōsus f. disc-us Disk: see -ous.] Having a disk or

f. disc-us Disk: see -ous.] Having a disk or disks; discoid.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Discous or Discoidal Flowers ...whose Flosculi or little Leaves, are set together so close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the Flower plain and flat like a Dish. 1729 Baller vol. II. Discous Flower ...is that which has a Disk without any Rays, as in Tansy, etc. 1794 MARTYN Rousseau's Bot. xxvi 384 Discoid, or as some call them discous flowers.

† Discovenable, a. Obs. [a. Of. descovenable, -convenable, unsuitable, unbefitting, inconvenient, f. des., Dis- 4 + co(n) venable: see Convenable, Covenable.] Unsuitable, unbefitting, inadditional convenients.

inappropriate.

inappropriate.
[1398 BRITTON I. XXIX. § 5 Si la condicioun soit inpossible ou descovenable.] 1474 CAXTON Chesse II. v. D viij b, The peple of rome .. no thynge shamefast to demaunde thynges discouenable. 1484 — Chivalry 18 A discouenable thyng it shold be that a man that wold lerne to sewe shold lerne

to sewe of a carpenter.

† **Discovenant**, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Cove-NANT v. 1, or DIS- 7 a + COVENANT sb.] trans. To dissolve covenant with; to exclude from a covenant.

dissolve covenant with; to exclude from a covenant. Hence **Discovenanted** ppl. a.

1650 Trapp Comm. Pental. II. for God will own them no longer; they are now dis-covenanted. 1667 Flavel Saint Indeed (1754) 34 If he had. discovenanted my soul, I had reason to be cast down. 1700 C. Mather Magn. Chr. v. App. (1852) 202 They were once in covenant and never since discovenanted. 1865 Lytton & Fane Tannkäuser 97 No more. rebuild The rainbow of discovenanted Hope. **Discovenanter**. 16. Dis-9 + Covenanter to the (Scottish) Covenants; cf. Covenant sb. 9.

7 AIKMAN *Hist. Scot.* IV. VIII. 186 The secret malignants

and discovenanters. **Discover** (disk v val), v. Forms: a. 4- discover; also 4 deschuver, discoovir, 4-5 dys-, cover; also 4 deschuver, discovir, 4-5 dys., 4-7 discouer, 5-cuuer, -couyr, -couuer. B. 4-diskyuer, 5 dis-, dyskeuer. 7. 4 descure, 4-6 discour(e, -cure, 5-cuyre, 5-6-kure, 6-cuir. 8. 5-6 dis-, dyskere. [a. OF. descourir, descour-ir = Pr. and Sp. descubrir, It. discovrire (later-coprire), ad. med.L. discooperire, lateL. or Romanic f. Dis-4+L. coperire to Cover. The OF. stressed form descuevre, -queuvre, gave the Eng. variant, diskever (still dial.), and the vocalizing of v between vowels, gave the reduced discour, -cure, and diskere.]

+1. trans. To remove the covering (clothing, roof, lid, etc.) from (anything); to bare, uncover; esp. to uncover (the head), to unroof (a building). Ohs. 138a Wyclip Lev. xxi. 10 His heed he shal not discouer, his clothis he shal not kitt. 14. Lyd. Temple of Clas 916 Who pat wil. Fulli be cured. He most. Discure his wound, & shew it to his lech. c 1449 PECOCK Repr. 11. x. 206 The principal Crucifix of the chirche schal be Discovered and schewid baar and nakid to alle the peple of the Processioun. 1483 CANTON Gold. Leg. 362/2 She. said to her sustres that they sholde discouere their hedes. 1520 Whitimfon Vulg. (1527) 40 Let hym also. 18th is cuppe surely before his superyour, discouer it and couer it agayne with curtesy made. 1871 Grindal Articles 50 Whether any man hat pulled downe or discouered any Church, chauncell, or chappell. 1627 Lisander & Cal. v. 80 At the end of his sermon having discovered his head. 1668 Cone On Litt. 15.3 If the house be discouered by tempest, the tenant must in conuenient time repaire it.

+ 2. To remove, withdraw (anything serving as a cover); to cause to cease to be a covering. Obs. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. II. 139 At the last the cloud +1. trans. To remove the covering (clothing, roof,

ane lytill we Discouerit wes, that the micht better se. 1612 BIBLE Yer. xiii. 22 For the greatnesse of thine iniquitie are thy skirts discouered. 1618 CHAPMAN Hesiod 1. 161 When the woman the unwieldy lid Had once discover'd, all the miseries hid. dispersed and flew About the world.

3. To disclose or expose to view (anything

MISERIES HIG.. dispersed and flew About the world.

3. To disclose or expose to view (anything covered up, hidden, or previously unseen), to revéal, show. Now rare.

c 2450 Lonellch Grail Iv. 175 Thanne browhte Aleyn this holy vessel anon... & there it discouerede & schewed it be kyng. 1535 COVERDALE ISA. XXVI. 21 He wil discouer the bloude that she hath deuoured. 1652 Voy. Guiana in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) III. 182 A goodly river, discovering a gallant Country. 1666 Hickeringlik, 182 A goodly river, discovering a gallant country. 1666 Hickeringlik, 182 A goodly river, discovering a gallant country. 1666 Hickeringlik, 182 A goodly river, discovering a gallant country. 1666 Hickeringlik, 182 A goodly river, discovering a gallant country. 1669 — Modest Inq. v. 35 Which Wrinckles I had rather Masque over and cover, than discover. 1716 Lady M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Popt 14 Sept., The stage was built over a.. canal, and, at the beginning of the second act, divided into two parts discovering the water. 1797 Miss. RADCLIFFE Italian XXXII, This discovered to Schedoni the various figures assembled in his dusky chamber. a 1866 CLOUGH Ess. Class. Metres, Actaeon 13 She.. Swift her divine shoulders discovering. 1828 Tevenson News A rab. Nits. (1884) 121 The nurseryman. readily discovered his hoard. 1862 1858 NEWMAN SMYTH Chr. Ethics I. ii. 188 This mode of thinking discovers a cosmical moral significance in the incarnation.

carnation.

+ b. To afford a view of, to show. Obs. † b. To afford a view of, to show. Obs.

\*\*réoo E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 212 Upon the hils, which
discover the enimies lodging and their trenches. 1638 Sir

T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 73 'Tis wall'd about, and to the
N. N. W. discovers a lake or fish-pond five miles over.
1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 64 From those fiames No light, but
rather darkness visible Serv'd only to discover sights of
woe. c1710 C. Fiennes Diary (1888) 112 An advanced
piece of ground above all the rest... discovers the Country
a great Circuit round.

great Circuit round.

6. To discover check (Chess): to remove a piece or pawn which stands between a checking piece and the king, and so to put the latter in check.

[1614 A. SAUL Chess viii, The Mate by discovery, the most industrious Mate of all.] 1816 Stratagems of Chess (1817) 17 Place the queen, bishop or castle behind a pawn or a piece in such a manner as upon playing that pawn or piece you discover a check upon your adversary's king. 1849 STAUNTON Chess Pl. Handbi. 20 When the King is directly attacked by the Piece played, it is a simple check; but when the Piece moved does not itself give check, but unmasks another which does, it is called a discovered check. Ibid. 28 A striking though simple instance of the power of a discovered check. Ibid. 29 White must play his Rook to K.Kt.'s sixth square, discovering check with the Bishop. 1890 Hardy & Ware Mod. Hayle, Chess 42 Double Check is when check is discovered. the King being also attacked by the piece moved.

4. To divulge, reveal, disclose to knowledge (any

4. To divulge, reveal, disclose to knowledge (anything secret or unknown); to make known. arch.

a. With simple object.

a. 3300 Curror M. 28293 (Cott.) Priuetis o fremyd and frende I haue discouerd als vn-hende. c 1356 Chaucer 3192 pis dede schal i neuer deschuer. c 1366 Chaucer Can. Yeon. Prol. 4 T. 143 Thou sclaundrest me. And eek discouerest that thou sholdest hyde. c 1470 Harding Chron. II., i The youngest suster the mater all discured To her husbande. c 12475 Syr. lowe Degre 868 Anone he made hym swere His counsayl he should never diskere. 1596 Shaks. Rom. 4 Yal. III. i. 147 O Noble Prince, I can discouer all The valuckie Mannage of this fatall brall. 1668 J. Davies tr. Mandelilo's Trav. 5 They contain some secrets which Time will discover. 2722 W. Rogers Voy. 9 [I] now thought it fit to discover to our Crew whither we were bound. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 97 P 14 He honestly discovers the state of his fortune.

b. With subord. cl.
1599 Shaks. Much Ado 1. ii. 12 The Prince discouered to Claudio that hee loued my niece your daughter. 1845 J. H. Newan Lett. (1891) II. 460 Continually do I pray that He would discover to me if I am under a delusion.

1 C. absol. Obs.
24. Lyng. Temple of Glas 629 Lich him pat.. knoweb not, to whom forto discure. 1659 Barton's Diary (1828) IV. 302 All means were used to make him discover, but he ...would not confess.

+ 5. To reconnoitre. Also absol. Obs.

+5. To reconnoitre. Also absol. Obs.

TO. TO reconnoitre. Also absol. Obs.

1375 Barbour Bruce xiv. 268 Furth till discouir, thair way thai ta. c1475 Rauf Coil year 798 Derflie ouir Daillis, discouerand the doun, Gif ony douchtie that day for Iornayis was dicht 1523 DOUGLAS ÆRESI XX. iii. 196 Of the nycht wach the cure We geif Mesapus, the 3ettis to discoue. 1590 Unton Corr. (Roxb.) 330 The king this day goeth to the warr to discover. 1600 E. Blouwr tr. Conestaggio 211 He issued foorth...with his whole army, onely with an intent to discover.

6. To reveal the identity of (a person); hence,

6. To reveal the identity of (a person); hence, to betray, arch.

2330 Sir Benes 74 Maseger, do me surte, bat bow nelt noust discure me To no wist! 2336 Chaucer Merch. T. 608 Mercy, and that ye nat discourer me. 2452 Paston Lett. No. 527 II. 234 A told me. in noo wyse that ye dyskure not Master Stevyn. 1599 Warn. Faire Wom. II. 524 Whither shal! fly? The very bushes wil discover me. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biond's Eromena 71 When hee asked who hee was, the Marquesse durst not discover him (so strictly was he tied by promise to conceale him). 1736 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 264 She at last discover'd herself to me: She was Daughter-in-law to [etc.]. 1865, KINGSLEY HEFREW. XIX, He was on the point of discovering himself to them.

† 7. To manifest, exhibit, display (an attribute, ouality. feeling. etc.). Obs.

quality, feeling, etc.). Obs.
c1430 Piler. Lyf Manhode 1. cxxv. (1869) 66 It is michel
more woorth... ban to diskeuere his iustice, and to say,
bihold mi swerde whiche i haue vnshethed you. 1876
FLEMING Panofil. Epist. 338 M. Clemens, to whome S. T.
Moore hathe discovered a fewe sparckles of his benevolence
towardes mee. 1889 GREENE Menaphon (Arb.) 33, I haue

not...store of plate to discover anie wealth. 1615 J. Stephens Salyr. Ess. 213 He will enter into a Taverne...onely to discover his gold lace and scarlet. 1688 Bunyan Holy War (Cassell) 141 With what agility ... did these military men discover their skill in feats of war. 1772 Sir J. Rrynolds Disc. 1v. (1876) 347 He takes as much pains to discover, as the greater artist does to conceal, the marks of his subordinate assiduity.

b. esp. To manifest by action; to display (un-

his subordinate assiduity.

b. esp. To manifest by action; to display (unconsciously or unintentionally); to exhibit, betray, allow to be seen or perceived. arch.
c 1460 La Belle Dame 403 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866)
65 If youre grace to me be Discouerte, Thanne be your meane soon shulde I be relevyd. 1826 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) I. vii, Then yowre regard discoverethe... the desire of yowre harte. 1860 E. BLOUNT tr. Constaggio 117 The more he mounted, the more he discovered his incapacitie.
1868 Sir T. Browne Hydriot. ii. (1736) 29 The remaining Bones discovered his Proportions. 1739 LABELYE Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge 59 The Timber... discovered a strong Smell of Turpentine upon the first Stroke of a Plane.
1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton Metaph. (1877) I. xviii. 341 She had never discovered a talent for poetry or music. 1889 Times 27 Aug. 11/3 He was bitten by a pet fox which subsequently discovered symptoms of rabies.
c. With subord. clause.
1836 Spenser State Irel. Wks. (Globe) 640/1 The which name doth discover them to be also auncient English. 1682 J. Meade in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. III. 126 How could that discover them to be also auncient English. 1682 J. Meade in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. III. 126 How could that discover them to be also auncient English. 17682 J. Meade in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. III. 126 How could that discover the were for Spaine? 1713 POPE Guardian No. 4 P 2 A lofty gentleman Whose air and gait discovered when he had published a new book. 2802-3 tr. Pallas' Trav. Traits, First Visit Wks. (Bohn) II. Rouseau's Confessions had discovered to him [Carlyle] that he was not a dunce.

8. To obtain sight or knowledge of (something previously unknown) for the first time; to come to the knowledge of; to find out.

previously unknown) for the first time; to come to the knowledge of; to find out.

previously unknown) for the first time; to come to the knowledge of; to find out.

a. With simple object.

1855 Edd Decades 2 Colonus .. in this fyrst nauigation discoured by Ilandes. 1883 T. Washington It. Nicholay's Voy. 1. v. 4 Wee discovered at the Seas two Foystes which came even towardes the place where we were. 1870 Mayning Physician's Report of This alkalisate property was first discovered by preparation and tryals. 1783 H. Blair Lect. Rhet. x. (Seager), We invent things that are new; we discover what was before hidden. Galileo invented the telescope; Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVI. 176 Banks's Islands... were discovered by Captain Bligh in 1783. 1860 Tyndall. Glac. II. xviii. 317 The sounds continued without our being able to discover their source.

b. With subord. clause or 1816, Phrase.
1856 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) B iii, Your love shal be discovered to be false. 1876 LISTER in Ray's Corr. (1848) 125. I am glad you have discovered those authors to be plagiaries. 1727 Swift Gulliver II. viii. 169 He sent out his long-boat to discover what I was. 1866 Lockyre Elem. Astron. vi. (1870) 228 Dr. Wollaston in .. 1802 discovered that there were dark lines crossing the spectrum in different places. 1860 Sir H. E. Lores in Law Times' Rep. LXVII. 150/2 The defendant Burton says he discovered that he had made a mistake.

c. To catch sight of; to sight, descry, espy. arch.

places. x89a Sir H. E. Lopes in Law Times' Rep. LXVII. 150/2 The defendant Burton says he discovered that he had made a mistake.

C. To catch sight of; to sight, descry, espy. arch. 1576-90 N. T. (L. Tomson) Acts xxi. 3 And when we had discovered Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. 1583 T. WASHINGTON It. Nicholay's Voy. 1. Xi. 13 In the evening we discovered the citie of Gigeri. 1660 F. Brooke It. Le Blanc's Trav. 23 From the top of the hill you discover Aden, standing in a large plain. 1756 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 373 November 3, we discover'd England, whose Chalky Cliffs gave us all a vast Delight. 1827 Shelley Rev. Islam vii. Xi. 5 Day was almost over, When through the fading light I could discover A ship approaching.

†9. To bring into fuller knowledge; to explore (a country, district, etc.). Obs.
1588 N. Licheffeld tr. Castankeda's Cong. E. Ind. lxxv. 154 In commission to go & discover the Ge with the Countreyes adiacent. 1670 Narborough Yrnl. in Acc. Scv. Late Voy. 1. (1712) 43. I sent in my Boat to discover the Harbour, and see if the Pink was there. 1778 Eng. Gastiter (ed. 2) s.v. Tingmonth, The Danes landed here in 970, to discover the country previous to their invasion of it. 1850 PRESCOTT Pern II. 192 He was empowered to discover and occupy the country for the distance of two hundred leagues. † 10. intr. To make discoveries, to explore. Obs. 1588 N. Licheffeld Ir. Castankeda's Cong. E. Ind. iv. 10b, Vpon Christmas daye, they had discovered and the perhaps any before him. 1821 SOUTHEY Exped. of Orsua 120 We set out from Peru for the river Maranham, to discover exped. The Pink was the perhaps any before him. 1821 SOUTHEY Exped. of Orsua 120 We set out from Peru for the river Maranham, to look; to sec. 1599 Haklutt Voy. II. 1. 234 Standing at the one gate you may discover to the other. 1647 SALTMARSH Spark.

+ b. To have or obtain a view; to look; to sec. 1399 HARLUYT Voy. II. 1. 224 Standing at the one gate you may discouer to the other. 1649 SALTMARSH Spark. Glory (1847) 141 They that have discovered up into free-grace or the mystery of salvation. 1633 HOLGROFT Procepting. 1. 20 From a hill discovering round, they saw a dust, and soon after a great troop of Vandals. 1667 Ld. Digsv Elvira. II. vii, There's nobody in the street, it is so light One may discover a mile. 1709 Pope Ess. Crit. 647 He steer'd securely, and discover'd far, Led by the light of the Mæonian star. +11. trans. and intr. To distinguish, discern. Obs. 1600 E. BLOUNT Horae Subsec. 453 This kind of Flatterie... is so closely intermixed with friendship, that it can hardly be discouered from it. 1650 N. BROUGH Sacr. Princ. (1650) 551 Discover better betwitt the Spirit of God and the World. 1655 MRO. Workester Cent. Inv. vi, Far as Eye can discover black from white. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS Myst. Warning III. 59 A semblance of honour I had not the penetration to discover from a reality.

Hence Discovering vil. 55 and ppl. a. c. 1350 Will. Palerne 1044, I drede me of descuuering, for 36 haue dwelled long. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce 1. 242 Thus

contrar thingis euir-mar, Discoweryngis off the tothir ar. c 1477 CAXTON Jason 37 The mouth whiche is instrument of the dischargyng and discouering of hertes. 1858 EDEN Decades 311 The fyrste discouerynge of the West Endies. 1838 GOLDING Cakim on Deut. Will. 349 To the end they might not vse any odde shiftes to keepe their naughtinesse from discouering. a 1631 DONNE in Cornh. Mag. May (1865) 618 All will spy in thy face A blushing, womanly, discovering grace. 1603 GERBIER Connect 19 The middle Transome would be opposite to a mans eye, hindersome to the free discovering of the Countrey. 1668 CLARENDON Contemp. Pt., Tracts (1727) 668 Who love such discovering words (etc.). 1605 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth IV. (1723) 244 Rivers and Rains also, are instrumental to the Discovering of Amber.

Discoverability. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being discoverable; capability of being

quality of being discoverable; capability of being found out.

Discoverable (disk#vərābl), a. [f. Discover on the discernible, perceptible, ascertainable.

1572 in Sir F. Drake revived (1628) 24 Some fit place ... where we might safely leave our Ship at Anchor, not discoverable by the enemy. 1638 Earle Microcosm., A weake Man (Arb.) 59 One discoverable in all sillinesses to all men but himselfe. 1736 Butter Anal. In. i. Wes. 1874 I. 154 Containing an account of a dispensation of things not discoverable by reason. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 183 F 8 Its effects. are everywhere discoverable. 286 F Roude Hist. Eng. II. x. 413 The report. is no longer extant. Bonner was directed by Queen Mary to destroy all discoverable copies of it. 1873 M. Arnold Lit. 4 Dogma (1876) 284 Provoking it by every means discoverable.

Discoverably, adv. [f. prec. + -LT 2] So as to be discovered; perceptibly.

1545 Sir T. Browne Preud. Ep. II. iv. 79 Saltes [attract]. but weakely. nor very discoverably by any frication. 1843 Carlule Past 4 Pr. II. iii. (1845) 69 The river Lark, though not very discoverably, still runs or stagnates in that country. † Discoverably, still runs or stagnates in that country. † Discoverably, still runs or stagnates in that country. 1540 Power Exp. Philos. 1, 33, I have another advantageous way of discoverance of them to the bare eye also.

Discovered (diskryvaid), ppl. a. [f. Discover

Discovered (diskovald), ppl. a. [f. DISCOVER

Hence + Disco veredly adv., openly, manifestly. 1659 TORRIANO, Alla-scoperta, openly, discoveredly, in iew of all.

**Discoverer** (disk*p* vərər). Forms: 4 discurer, 5 des- dys- discoverour, dyscowerer, -cuerer, -curer, discurrour, -owr, -cowrrour, 6 (Sc.) discurrour, 6- discoverer. [ad. OF. descouvreur, -eor (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.). mod.F. decouvreur, f. descouvrir to DISCOVER = It. discopritore, Sp. descubridor; repr. late L. type \*discooperitor-em.] +1. One who makes known, discloses, or reveals

†1. One who makes known, discloses, or reveals (a secret); an informer. Obs.

a 1300 Cwrsor M. 27469 (Cott.) Pe tent if he tell o bis man o scrift es he discurer pan. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 122/1 Dyscurer, or dyscowerer of cownselle (v. r. discuerer), arbitrer. 1586 A. DAY Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 122 Wine saith Ovid, is the discoverer of secrets. 1691-8 Norris Pract. Disc. (1707) IV. 155 Jesus Christ is the first Discoverer of the other world. 1602 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) II. 606 The authors are searched for, and great rewards offered to the discoverers. 1710 PALMER Properts 198 There is somewhat of a universal abhorrence in men's minds to a discoverer. 1778 Phil. Swrv. S. Irel. 251 I'll turn discoverer, and in spite of you. I shall become heir.
† 2. One sent out to reconnoitre; a scout, spy, explorer. Obs.

explorer. Obs.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce IX. 244 The discurrouris saw thame cumande With baneris to the vynd vafand. 1513 DOUGLAS Æncis I. viii. 124 And with discurrouris keip the coist on raw. 1577 B. Googe Herretbach's Husb. IV. (1386 175 b, They [bees] send abroad their discoverers to finde out more foode. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV, IV. 1. 3 Here. send discoverers forth, To know the numbers of our Enemiess. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU Appeal Casar XXXVII. 320 A field of Thistles seemed once a battell of Pikes unto some Discoverers of the Duke of Burgundy.

3. One who discovers or finds out that which was previously unknown.

previously unknown.

1600 HAKLUYT Voy. III. 20(R.) This frier.. was the greatest discouerer by sea, that hath bene in our age.

1608 WARNER

and selfe-proofe brake the Ise To most our late discourers). 1718 PRIOR Knowledge 319 Foreign isles which our discoverers find. 1825 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 691 He was not..the first great discoverer whom princes and statesmen had regarded as a dreamer. Alb. Eng. XI. lxii. (1612) 271 Caboto (whose Cosmographie and selfe-proofe brake the Ise To most our late discouerers).

(?) An umpire between two combatants in a

tournament. Obs.
[Cf. 140 in 1]. 1460 Lybeaus Disc. 925 Taborus and trompours, Herawdes goode descoverours, Har strokes gon descrye. 1548 HALL Chrom., Hen. IV. (an. 1) 12 Not onely... to see...their manly feates... but also to be the discoverer and indifferente judge... of their courageous actes.

+ **Discoverment.** Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. Discover v. + -MENT: cf. OF. descouvement mod. F. découvrement, Sp. descubrimiento.] = DISCOVERY.

1600 FAIRFAX Tasso XV. XXXIX. 274 The time. prefixt for

this discoverment.

Discovert, a. and sb. [a. OF. descovert, -convert, pa. pple. of descoverir (also used subst.), mod.F. decouvert = med.L. discoopertus, pa. pple. of discooperire to DISCOVER.]

A. adj.

découvert = med.L. discorpertus, pa. pple, of discooperire to Discover. A. adj.

† 1. Uncovered, exposed, unprotected. Obs.
c 1380 Sir Ferumb. 738 As he huld is scheld vp so, discouert was al ys side. 1491 CAXTON Vilas Patr. (W. de W.
1495) 1. xlviii. 94/2 Seenge the caue broken and dyscouuerte.
a 1500 Chaucer's Dreme 6 Flora.. with hire mantel hole
coverte That winter made had discoverte. 1595 L. BERNERS
Froits. II. clvii. [cliii] 429 The quenes lytter was richely
apparelled and discouert.
2. Law. Of an unmarried woman or a widow:
Not covert not moder the cover authority or pro-

2. Law. Of an unmarried woman or a widow:
Not covert, not under the cover, authority, or protection of a husband; cf. COVERT a. 4.

1739 G. Jacob Law Dict. (1736), Discovert is used in the law for a woman unmarried or widow, one not within the bands of matrimony. 1832 Law Rep. 23 Ch. Div. 715 The wife's.. interest cannot come into existence until she is discovert. 1836 Law Times LXXXII. 171/2 The married lady had not disposed of the income when discovert.

† B. sb. An uncovered or exposed state. In or at discovert, in an uncovered condition; off one's guard of the incomert.

at discovert, in an uncovered condition; off one's guard. [OF. à descovert.] Obs.
[1292 Britton III. xv. § 3 En presence de bones gentz tut a descovert.] 32. K. Alis. (Laud MS.) 7407 (W. 7418) Ac Alisaunder was sone hym by And smoot hym in he discouerte Wip he strooke al to he herte. cx366 Chaucer Part. T. 7640 Pe deueles may. scheten at hym at discouert by temptacion on euery syde. cx450 Merlin 331 Nascien.. smote the kynge Rion so harde at discouert you the lifte side that he bar hym to the erthe. 1590 T. Lodge Euphues? Gold. Leg. in Halliw. Shaks. VI. 15 Love. taking her at discovert stroke her so deepe, as she felt herselfe growing passing passionate. a 1592 Green Arbato viii, Cupid.. seeing her now at discovert, drew home to the head.

Discoverture (diskrovattiu). Law. [f. Discoverture. 2 after coverture. Cf. OF. descouverture discovery (15th c. in Godef.).] The state or condition of being discovert, or not under coverture: cf. COVERTURE 9.

off. COVERTURE 9.

2818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) III. 502 Within ten years next after his and their full age, discoverture, coming of sound mind..or coming into this realm. 1884 Law Times Rep. LI. 157/1 During..the minority and discoverture of any female.

Discovery (diskoveri). Also 6-7 -rie. [f. DISCOVER v., app. after the analogy of recover, recovery. But the latter represents OF. recoverie, recoverie, recoverie, Romanic n. of action from pa. pple feminine, L. type recuperata. The corresp. sb. from descoverie, viz. descoverie, mod. F. decouverie, It. discoperta, L. type \*discooperta, was not taken in English in this sense: in early times discovering was used; subsequently we find discoverance, discoverment; discovery was established in the latter half of the 16th c., and is frequent in Shakspere. Cf. deliver-y, also battery, flattery, which associate themselves with batter, flatter, though not actually derived from these. 1

+1. The action of uncovering or fact of becoming uncovered; opening (of a bud, etc.). Obs.

1638 Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrus iii, Seeds themselves in their rudimentall discoveries, appear in foliaceous surcles.

2. The action of disclosing or divulging (any-

their rudimentall discoveries, appear in foliaceous surcles.

2. The action of disclosing or divulging (anything secret or unknown); revelation, disclosure, setting forth, explanation. Now rare.

1886 A. Day Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 101 In the discovery whereof my minde is.. to deliver what is my owne opinion.

1801 HOLLAND Pliny I. 219 How significant is their discouerie of the beast wnto the hunter.

1802 Ambass. 285 Certain Dutch Merchants, cloath'd in Persian habits.. they made no discovery of themselves. 1878 Dayrus Kind Keeper II. i, Come, make a free discovery which of 'em your Poetry is to Charm. 1737 Col. Rec. Pennsylo. IV. 276 Resolved.. to make a Discovery of the whole affair. 1866 Blackstone Comm. II. xxxi. 482 The bankrupt, upon this examination, is bound upon pain of death to make a full discovery of all his estate and effects, as well in expectancy as possession.

1808 Scort F. M. Perth xxx, She would then meet him, determined to make a full discovery of her sentiments.

1915 Act 2 Geo. I in Lond. Gas. (1716) No. 5455/2 The Person suing.. shall be entitled.. to demand a Discovery of all Incumbrances.. any way affecting the same. 1768 Blackstone Comm. III. xxxii. 437 From the.. compulsive discovery upon oath, the courts of equity have acquired

a jurisdiction over almost all matters of fraud. 1848 Wharton Law Lex. s.v., A bill of discovery, emphatically so called, is a bill for the discovery of facts resting in the knowledge of the defendant, or of deeds, or writings, or other things, in his custody or power. 1863 H. Cox Instit. II. iv. 405 In the superior courts of common law. either party to a cause has a right. to obtain discovery of documents in his opponent's possession relating to the matter in dispute. 1883 Law Times 20 Oct. 417/1, I obtained discovery, and the result was that an authority, signed by the defendant, who had forgotten all about it, was disclosed. † C. The action of displaying or manifesting (any quality); manifestation. Obs.
1876 FLEMING Pamopl. Epist. 57 That they .. should not only in the discoverie of their skill make him glorious, but themselves also. 1892 Dayden St. Entermont's Ess. 42 It was then the Romans. made a discovery of their Magnificence. 1759 JOHNSON Rasselas xvi, His companions .. could make no discovery of their ignorance or surprise.

d. The unravelling or unfolding of the plot of a play, poem, etc.

Dlay, poem, etc.

1737-51 Chambers Cycl., Discovery, in dramatic poetry, a manner of unravelling a plot, or fable. wherein, by some unforescen accident, a discovery is made of the name, fortune, quality, and other circumstances, of a principal person, which were before unknown. 1890 L'ESTRANCE Miss Mitford I. iv. 108 The denouement of 'Marmion' and that of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' both turn on the same discovery.

8. The finding out or bringing to light of that

3. The finding out or bringing to light of that which was previously unknown; making known: also with a and pl., an instance of this.

1833 in Hakluyt Vp. (1880) 265 The voyage intended for the discouerie of Cathay and divers other regions, dominions, islands, and places unknown. 1601 Shaks. All's Well in.

199 He will steale himselfe into a mans fauour, and for a weeke escape a great deale of discoueries, but when you finde him out, you have him ever after. 1633 H. Cocan tr. Pinto's Trav. xx. 71 Attired after the Chinese fashion, for fear of discovery. 1676 RAY Corr. (1848) 126 Those discoveries and new inventions are not granted even to such men. unless [etc.]. 1748 Anson's Vp. 11. x. 22 The discovery of new countries and of new branches of commerce. 1794 PALEY Evid. 11. ii. (1817) 67 Morality. does not admit of discovery, properly so called. 1846 LANDOR Imag. Conv. 11. 11. Shew me.. a discoverer who has not suffered for his discovery. whether a Columbus or a Galileo. 1846 Grots Greece 1. xviii. (1862) 11. 438 The voyage was one of discovery. 1804 Whitaker's Almanac 594/2 Ferrier's discovery of cerebral localization.

† b. Exploration, investigation, reconnoitring, reconnaissance. Obs.

reconnaissance. Obs.

T D. Exploration, investigation, reconnoitring, reconnaissance. Obs.

1605 Shaks. Lear v. i. 53 The Enemys in view. Heere is the guesse of their true strength and Forces, By dilligent discouerie. 1669 N. Morrow New Eng. Mem. 17 About thirty of them went out on this second Discovery. but upon the more exact discovery thereof, they found it to be no Harbour for Ships, but onely for Boats. 1719 De For Crusos (1840) L. vi. 113 I had a great desire to make a more perfect discovery of the island. 1774 GOLDSM. Grecian Hist. II. 275 He was therefore commanded to make some further discoveries.

† C. The getting a view (of anything); descrying, viewing; view. Obs.

1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage VII. xi. 592 In the first place presents it selfe to our Discoverie that Sea. 1616 Surfl. & MARKH. Country Farme, The bills, which are commonly called the views or discoveries of parkes. 1650 FULLER Pitgals II. v. ii. 144 He could not at that distance have taken a discovery of them.

C. U.S. Ministry. 'The first finding of the mineral deposit in place upon a mining claim' (Raymond).

deposit in place upon a mining claim '(Raymond).

1812 BRACKENRIDGE Views Louisiana (1814) 147 What is called a discovery, by those engaged in working the mines, is, when any one happens upon an extensive body of ore.

1863 RAYMOND Missing Gloss. s.v., A discovery is necessary before the location can be held by a valid title. The opening in which it is made is called discovery-shaft, discovery-tunnel, etc.

+4. Information, indication, or evidence that

†4. Information, indication, or evidence that brings anything to light. Obs.

76.8 Cronwell Let. 17 June in Carlyle, We have plain discoveries that Sir Trevor Williams...was very deep in the plot of betraying Chepstow. 1699 BENTLEY Phal. 356 By this we may have some Discovery of Nossis's Age. 2705 STANHOPE Paraphr. I. 273 Marks which were thought sufficient Discoveries of their being dictated by the same Spirit.

5. That wherein the discovery consists; the matter or thing which is discovered found out.

5. That wherein the discovery consists; the matter or thing which is discovered, found out, revealed, or brought to light. (In quot. 1657, property discovered to be held without title.)

\*\*22 Marmion Holland's Leaguer v. v, I'll open but one leaf.. And you shall see the whole discovery. \*\*25 Burton's Diarry (1828) II. 102 A Bill for settling of Worcester House... upon Margaret, Countess of Worcester .. and some discoveries in lieu of the arrears of her fifths. \*\*a 168a Sir T. Browne Tracts (1684) 210 The Friers... brought back into Europe the discovery of Silk and Silk Worms. \*\*1780 Cowreze Trable\*1.\*\*752 Then spread the rich discovery, and invite Mankind to share in the divine delight. \*\*1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 419/2 No indication that the mariner's compass was a recent discovery.

6. attrib. and Comb. Discovery-claim (Mining), the portion of mining-ground to which the disco-verer of a mineral deposit has a claim; the extra

verer of a mineral deposit has a claim; the extra
'claim' to which a discoverer is entitled: see 3 d.

1779 Sheridan Critic III. i, One of the finest discoveryscenes I ever saw. 1880 Scorrsv Acc. Arctic Reg. II. 99
One or two discovery vessels were generally attached to
every whale-fishing expedition sent out. 1840 F. D. BenNETT Whaling Voy. I. 44 The British discovery-sloop
Swallow. 1bid. 238 To enforce the restitution of property
stolen from the discovery-ships.

Vol., III.

+ Discra'dle, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-7c+CRADLE sb.] trans. To turn out of a cradle. intr. (for refl.) To emerge from the cradle. refl. Fond P. Warbeck I. iii, We know all, Clifford, fully since this meteor, This airy apparition first discradled From Tournay into Portugal.

Discrass, -crasite, etc.: see Dysorass, etc.

Discrass - crasite, etc.: Dysorass, etc.

Discrase, -crasite, etc.: see Dysorase, etc. Discreace, -crease, obs. var. Decrease.

Discreace (diskri,ē'-t), v. [f. Dis-6+Create v.] trans. To uncreate, annihilate, reduce to nothing or to chaos (anything created).

1570 Der Math. Pref. 4 There and then, that particular thyng shalbe Discreated.

1591 Sylvester Du Bartas I. ii. 318 Both vniting. appeas of the brall, Which doubless else had discreated all. crases Clough Early Poems, End. Ever young! 1890 Swindurne Ode Proclam. Fr. Rep., Thou hast set thine hand to unmake and discreate.

Hence Discreated ppl. a.; also Discreation, the action of uncreating: the undoing of creation.

the action of uncreating; the undoing of creation.

1627-77 FELTHAM Resolves II. IXXVII. 324 The latter is a double Creation, or at least a Dis-creation, and Creation to a rokas F. Grevulle Sidney x. (1652) 130 The dark Prince, that sole author of dis-creation and disorder. 1879 G. MacDonald Sir Gibble III. vii. 108 The strange, eerte silent waste, crowded with the chaos of dis-created homes.

silent waste, crowded with the chaos of dis-created homes.

Discredence (diskridens). rare. [f. Dis-9+CREDENCE; cf. OF. dis-, descredence distrust.]

† 1. Discredit, ill repute. Obs.

1591 Troub. Raigne K. John (1611)53 We all are vndone,
And brought to discredence.

2. Disbelief.

26. Disbeller.

1636 W. Sclater Exp. 2 Thess. (1629) 171 Discredence of such truths doth not preiudice any in his saluation. 1813
T. Bussv Lucretiss III. Comm. xxxvi, A total discredence of the soul's mortality. 1849 Tail's Mag. XVI. 753 The denial would imply discredence of the faith.

† Discredible, a. Obs. [f. Dis-10+Credity...]

1. Not to be believed, unworthy of belief.

1. So Lupton Singila 130 Giving men warning.. not to deale with such a discredible person.

2. Reflecting discredit; discreditable.

1. Manage of Ventie 30 The discredible account hath beene made of Venties in most ages. 1652 Urquard fould Wis. (1834) 179 [They] have in the mindes of fortaigners engraven a discredible opinion of that nation.

Discredit (diskredit), sb. [f. D18-9 + Credits 15, after D180ReDIT v.; cf. Sp. descredito (Minsheu 1599), It. discredito, F. discredit (1719 in Littré).]

1. Loss or want of credit; impaired reputation; disrepute, reproach; an instance of this.

1. 1563 Act 8 Elis. c. 7. § 1 The Slander and Discredit of the said Commodities in Foreign Parts, where.. they are grown out of Estimation and Credit. 1376 Fleraing Panofit.

1. 1576 Fleraing Panofit Commage (1593) 9 Either driven to run away, or to live in discredite for ever. 1608 Bacon Adv. Learn. 1. i. § 1. 3 Learning.. I thinke good to deliver.. from the discredites and disgraces which it hath received. 1749 FletDing Tom Yones, Both religion and virtue have received more real discredit from hypocrites, than ...infeles could ever cast upon them. 1792 Boxwell Yohnson Advt., A failure would have been to my discredit. 1875 Jowett Plato (et. 2) I. 342 Such conduct brings discredit on the name of Athens.

2. Loss or want of belief or confidence; disbuild distruct 2. Loss or want of belief or confidence; disbelief, distrust.

Delief, distrust.

1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. xl. (1739) 63 The Saxons were utter enemies to Perjury; they punished it with eternal discredit of testimony. 1863 Ggo. ELIOT Romola III. xxxix, There were obvious facts that at once threw discredit on the printed document. 1868 Morn. Star 25 Feb., The answers. had the effect of throwing discredit upon his previous evidence.

b. Comm. Loss or want of commercial credit. 1740 W. Douglass Discourse on Insansibility of Discourse.

D. Comm. Loss or want of commercial credit.

1740 W. Douglass Discourse 30 Insensibility of Discredit,
does naturally follow long Credit.

1770 Franklin Lett.

Wks. (1889) VI. 355 Any measure attending the discredit of
the bills. 1861 Goschen For. Exch. 105 The influence
of credit or discredit will not be forgotten. 1889 Pall

Mall G. 13 Apr. 5/1 The course of the discount market depends upon credit or discredit, as the case may be.

Discredit (diskre dit), v. [f. DIS-6+CREDIT v.: prob. after F. discrédit-er (16th c. in Littré), or It. discreditare.]

1. trans. To refuse to credit, give no credit to;

1. trans. To refuse to credit, give no credit to; to disbelieve.

1559 Br. Scot in Strype Ann. Ref. I. App. vii. 17 If they returne to the truthe agayne, their testimonies in the truthe be not to be discredetid. ? 1656 Brahmall. Replic. ii. 100 To discredit any one of these lesser truths... is as much as to deny the truth of God. 1815 W. H. IRELAND Scribbleomania 201 A statement which there is no reason to discredit. 1871 ALBASTER Wheel of Law 251, I see no particular reason to discredit the Ceylonese tradition.

2. To show to be unworthy of belief; to take away the credibility of: to destroy confidence in.

2. To show to be unworthy of belief; to take away the credibility of; to destroy confidence in. 1551 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. viii. 19 Now let these dogges deny [it]...or let them discredit the historie. 1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1820) 69 If he shall seeke to discredit the whole worke. 1525 Brahmall. Replic. v. 206, I spake...this...to discredit that supposititious treatise. 1703 MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus. (1721) 97 The behaviour of the Rabble without very much discredited the Miracle. 1866 J. MARTINEAU Ess. I. 161 The idea is...discredited by modern science.

3. To injure the credit or reputation of; to bring into discredit, disrepute, or loss of esteem.

1879 G. Harvey Letter bl. (Camden) 60 Doist thou not

verelye suppose I shalbe utterlye discredditid and quite disgracid for ever? 2579 Lviv Eughtuss (Arb.) 191 He obscureth the parents he came off, and discrediteth his owne estate. 1639 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 63 Many retired themselves from this Party, which for a time was much discredited. 1769 ROBERTSON Chas. V, V. v. 400 In order to recover the reputation of his arms, discredited by so many losses. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) 11. App. 636 Henry is said to have been discredited for the death of Thomas.

+ b. To injure the commercial credit of. Obs. zéas [see DISCREDITED]. 1732 DE FOE Eng. Tradesman

discredited.

Hence Disore diting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1371 St. Trials, Duke Norfolk (R.), It is not for my Lord of Norfolk to stand so much upon the discrediting the witnesses. 1289 Cooper Admon. 21 Which they looke to bring to passe, by the discrediting of the Bishops. 1770 J. Clubbe Physiognomy 73 Any discrediting circumstances. 1290 Athensum 6 Feb. 173/1 The utter and final discrediting of the Government.

Discreditable (diskre ditabl), a. [f. Disto + Creditable: after Discredits sb. and v.] The reverse of Creditable; such as to bring discredit; injurious to reputation; disreputable, disgraceful.

reverse of Christable; such as to bring discredit; injurious to reputation; disreputable, disgraceful.

1640 R. Baillie Lett. 4 Frnit. (1841) I. 250 Eishu (eschew) that discreditable stroke.

1738 Warburton Div. Legat.

III. iv. Whs. 1811 III. 132 He contends. for God's having a human form: No discreditable notion, at that time in the Church.

1736 Adam Smith W. N. 1. v. (1869) I. 46

They would be precluded. from this discreditable method.

1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 151 Employing in self-defence artifices as discreditable as those which had been used against him.

1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. iv. 200 A discreditable effort to fasten upon him a charge of high treason.

treason.

Hence **Discreditabi lity**, the quality of being discreditable, disreputableness; **Discreditably** adv., in a discreditable manner, disreputably.

1837-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. vi. n. § 32 Many names, which might have ranked not discreditably by the side of these tragedians. 1888 A. J. BALPOUR in Daily News 17 May 6/3 The meanness and the discreditability of such a proceeding. 1891 Law Times XCI. 1/2 Work in both Chancery and Divorce is discreditably in arrear. **Discredited**, ppl. a. [f. DISCREDIT v. + -ED.] Brought into discredit or disrepute; that has lost credit.

lost credit.

1611 COTCH., Deskonort, dishonoured, discredited, disgraced. 2628 MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.

173 If the Factor do sell another mans commoditie to a man discredited. and it falleth out that this man breaketh [etc.]. 1674 BOYLE Excell. Theol. 11. v. 203 Obsolete errours are sometimes revived as well as discredited Truths. 1790 BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks. V. 883 The discredited paper securities of impoverished fraud. 1887 Speciator 20 Oct. 1456 Natural theology, he says, has become a discredited science.

† Discreditor. Obs. rare. [f. Discredit v. +-OR: cf. creditor.] One who discredits or destroys confidence in anything.

1654 W. Mountague Devont Ess. II. iii. § 3 (R.) This course, which the wise man reproaches in the licencious discreditors of future accounts.

Discredit (diskrit), a. (adv. and sb.). Forms:

Discreet (diskrit), a. (adv. and sb.). Forms: 4-6 discret, 4-7 discrete, 6-7 discrete, 5-6 Sc. discrete, 5 discrete, 5 discrete, 5 discrete, 5 discrete, 5 discrete, 5 discrete, 6 disscrete). [ME. discret, discrete, a. F. discret, 2te (12th c. in Littré), 'qui se conduit avec discrement', ad. L. discrètes, in late L. and Rom. sense: cf. It. and Sp. discrete' (discreet, wise, wary, considerate, circumspect' (Florio), 'discreet, wise to perceiue' (Minsheu). A doublet of DISCRETE, differentiated in sense and spelling.

In cl. Lat, discrètes had only the sense 'separate, distinct', as pa. pple. of discrete, whence the corresponding mod. F. sense of discrete, and Eng. DISCRETE. The late L. sense, which alone came down in popular use in Romanic, seems to have been deduced from the cognate sb. discretion-em, originally the action of separating, distinguishing, or discreting, and then the faculty of discernment; hence the adjective may have taken the sense 'possessed of discernment'.

In Eng., discrete was the prevalent spelling in all senses Discreet (diskrit), a. (adv. and sb.). Forms:

the adjective may have taken the sense 'possessed of discernment'.

In Eng., discrete was the prevalent spelling in all senses until late in the 16th c., when on the analogy of native or early-adopted words in ee from ME. close ?, as feet, sweet, beet), the spelling discreet (occasional from 1400) became established in the popular sense, leaving discrete for the scholastic and technical sense in which the kinship to L. discretus is more obvious: see Discrete. Shakspere (1st Folio) has always discreet.]

A adi A. adi.

1. Showing discernment or judgement in the guidance of one's own speech and action; judicious, prudent, circumspect, cautious; often esp. that can be silent when speech would be inconvenient. a.

De silent when speech would be inconvenient.

Of persons.

1340 [implied in Discreetty]. c1366 Chaucer Doctor's T.

48 (Ellesm.) Discreet she was in answerying alway [so Heng.; Harl. 4 Corp. discret, 3 MSS. discrete]. 1368

Wyclif Ecclus. xxxi. 19 Vse thou as a discreet and temperat man these thingis. c 1440 Escita Rom. i. 4 The clerke.. is a discrete confessour. 1500-20 Dunbar Poems [xxxii. 66 Gar 3011 merchandis be discreti, That an extortiones be. 1534 Tindale Titus ii. 5 To be discrete [so Cranmer & Genura; 1611 discreet], chast, huswyffy. 1369 J. Rocens Gl. Gody Love 180 A wife ought to be discret. 2379 Lylle Enghuses (Arb.) 145 To be silent and discreete in companyo... is most requisite for a young man. 1598 Florio, Discreto, discreet. 1544 Milton Ydem. Bucer (1831) 332 We must ever beware, lest... we make our selvs wiser and

discreeter then God. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 251 His wife being very reserv'd and discreet in her husbands presence, but in his absence more free and jolly. 1733 Porr Hor. Sat. II. i. 69 Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet. 1832 W. Isving Albambra II. 111 You are a discreet man, and I make no doubt can keep a secret: but you have a wife. 1839 Thirkwall Greece VI. 33 A well-meaning and zealous officer, but not very discreet or scrupulous.

b. Of speech, action, and the like.
c1374 Chaucer Troylus III. 894 (943) So wyrcheth now in so discret a wyse, That I honour may haue and he plesaunce. 1393 Langt. P. Pl. C. VI. 84 Preyers of a parfyt man and penaunce discret. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 217/1 She aroos up with a glad visage a dyscrete tongue and wel spekyng. 1833 Elvot Cast. Hellhe II. xiz. (1539) 346 There is neyther meate nor drynke, in the use wherof ought to be a more discrete moderation, than in wyne. 1601 Shaks. Twel. N. IV. III. 19 A smooth, discreet, and stable bearing. 1608 Br. HALL Char. Virtus 4 V. 47 Not by flattery, but by discreet secrecie. 1667 MILTON P. L. VIII. 550 What she wills to do or say Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best. 1791 Cowers Iliad XIII. 562 At length as his discreeter course, he chose To seek Eneas. 1863 WILLS Mod. Perria 48 We maintained a discreet silence.
2. In Sc. applied more to behaviour towards others; hence, well-spoken, well-behaved, civil, rolite courtenus. 4 not ruge not doing anything

WILLS Mod. Persia 48 We maintained a discreet silence.

2. In Sc. applied more to behaviour towards others; hence, well-spoken, well-behaved, civil, polite, courteous; 'not rude, not doing anything inconsistent with delicacy towards a female' (Jam.).

[1737-46 Thomson Summer 1370 Dear youth!.. By fortune too much favoured, but by love, Alas! not favoured less, be still as now Discreet.] 1768 Sir J. Sinclair Observi. Scot. Dial. 100 (Jam.) He is a very discreet (civil) man, it is true, but his brother has more discretion (civility). 1812 A. Fuller Let. in Life C. Anderson viii. (1854) 198 You are what your countrymen call'a discreet man'. 188. Blacktw. Mag. (O.), I canna say I think it vera discreet o' you to keep pushing in before me in that way. 1860 Ansan Remin. Ser. 1. (ed. 7) 105 Discreet... civil, kind, attentive.

† 3. Rare 16th c. spelling of DISCRETE, q.v.

† B. as adv. = DISCREETLY. Obs.

1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 101 Best advised, discreetest governed, and worthiest.

† C. 5b. A discreet person; a sage counsellor; a confidential adviser: applied to ecclesiastics; cf. DISCRETION 8. Obs.

discreetest governed, and worthiest.

† C. sb. A discreet person; a sage counsellor; a confidential adviser: applied to ecclesiastics; cf. DISCRETION 8. Obs.

1536 Roy Reds me (Arb.) oo Wardens, discretes, and ministers, And wother offices of prelacy. 1533 More Apol. xxii. Wks. 88a/2 A great some remaining after al the spiritual folke sufficiently prouided for, then had it bene good that he hadde yet farther deuysed, how it would please him that his discretes should order the remanaunt.

† Discreetily (diskritil), adv. Discreetily the discreetily, adv. Obs. — next.

1737 L. Clarke Hist. Bible (1740) I. vi. 279 Hushai answered him discreetfully enough.

Discreetly (diskritil), adv. [f. DISCREET + -LY 2.] In a discreet manner; with discretion; prudently; with self-regarding prudence.

1240 Hampole Prose Tr. 25 Wysely and discretely thei departed hir levynge in two. 1240 Rysely and discretely thei departed hir levynge in two. 1240 Rysely and discretely thei departed hir levynge in two. 1240 Rysely and discretely thei departed hir levynge in two. 1240 Rysely and discretely thei departed hir levynge in two. 1240 Rysely and discretely thei departed hir levynge in two. 1240 Rysely and discretely thei departed hir levynge in two. 1240 Rysely and discretely thei departed hir levynge in two. 1240 Rysely and discretely thei departed hir levynge in two. 1240 Rysely and discretely thei departed hir levynge in two. 1240 Rysely and discretely she ruled it. 1350-Rysely 1250 Rysely and discretely she ruled it. 1350-Rysely 1250 Rysely and discretely she ruled it. 1350-Rysely 1250 Rysely and Rysely 1250 Rysely and 1250 Rysely 1250 Rysely and 1250 Rysely 1250 Rysely

L. The fact of being discrepant; want of agreement or harmony; disagreement, difference.

LASS WYNTOUN Cron. II. x. 45, I fynd sic discrepance
That I am noucht of sufficiance For to gare pame all
accorde. 2450 CAPGRAVE Chron. 54 There was no discrepanns in sentens, ne variauns in wordes. 1363-87 Foxe
A. 4 M. (1596) 3/1 We.. will search out what discrepance is between them. 1649 R. Ballie Canterb. Scif-convict.
Postscr. 14 Betwixt us and our Prince there is no discrepance. 1804 Edin. Rev. V. 66 The only instance of discrepance we have remarked. 1881 Nature XXIV. 387
The authors are unable to discover the cause of this discrepance.

repance. + 2. Distinction, difference. Obs.

† 2. Distinction, difference. vos. 1831 Elvot Gov. 11. iii, Ther hath bene euer a discrepance in vesture of youthe and age. a 1855 Latimer Serm. § Rem. (1845) 337 There is a great discrepance between certain knowledge and clear knowledge. 1872 Bossewell. Armorie to Almightie God... euen in the heauens hathe made a discrepance of his heauenly Spirites, giuinge them seuerall names, as Ensignes of honour. c 1812 Chapman

Iliad x1. 442 The discrepance He made in death betwixt the hosts.

the hosts.

† 3. Variation, change (of action). Obs. rare.

crs60 A. Scott Poems (E.E.T.S.) 35 Continewance in
Cupeidis dance, Bot discrepance, without remeid.

Discrepancy (diskre pansi, di skripansi). [f.
as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality of being discrepant;
want of agreement; variance, difference, disagree-

ment.

1682 COCKERAM, Discrepancie, disagreeing, difference.
1683 BP. MOUNTAGU App. Casar 147 There is.. discrepancie of opinion among Divines both old and new. 1748

J. Gendes Composition of Antients 13 Who again is not offended with discrepancy and discord? 1837 WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc. (1857) II. 186 Their discrepancy as to quantity was considerable. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) II. App. 617 There is little or no discrepancy as to the facts.

b. with a and pl. An instance of this; a differ-

E. Will a mul pi. An instance of this; a unterence, an inconsistency.

1697-77 Feltham Resolves II. xlvii. (R.) It would be evinced from these two seeming discrepancies. 1794 Paley Evid. I. ix. § 6. (1817) 249 Eusebius .. wrote expressly upon the discrepancies observable in the Gospels. 1853 H. Spencer Princ. Psychol. (1872) I. IV. ii. 410 Discrepancies between thoughts and facts. 1875 Jowert Plate (ed. 2) IV. 515 Some discrepancies may be observed between the mythology of the Politicus and the Timaeus.

Discrepanant (diskr/foant, diskre-pant), a and

Discrepant (diskripant, diskrepant), a. and sb. Also 6 discripant, discrepante. [ad. L. discrepant-em, pr. pple. of discrepant to sound discordantly, f. Dis- 1 + crepare to make a noise creak 1 A adi

and sky.

† B. sb. One who disagrees; a dissentient. Obs.

1647 Jer. Taylor Lib. Proph. vii. 141 None could have
triumph'd so openly over all discrepants as this. Ibid. xvi.

216 If you persecute heretickes or discrepants, they unite
themselves as to a common defence.

Hence Discrepantly adv., with discrepancy; in

themselves as to a common defence.

Hence Disorepantly adv., with discrepancy; in contrary ways.

1603 Florio Montaigne III. ix. (1632) 562, I am.. precisely vowed.. to speake confusedly, to speak discrepantly.

Discrepate (diskripett), v. rare. [f. L. discrepāt-, ppl. stem of discrepāre to differ: see prec.] + 1. intr. To differ, be discrepant. Obs. rare.

1603 in Cockean [printed Discrepitate]. 1627 Tomlinson Revolts Disc., 321 Some make three varieties.. which seem solely to discrepate in magnitude.

2. a. trans. To distinguish. b. intr. To discriminate or make a distinction.

1846 L. Hunt Stories Ital. Poets in Longf. Dante (Rildg.) 472 To discrepate Samson from Hercules. 1894 G. R. Mather Two pread Scotsmers I two old be akin to sacrilege for us to discrepate between the two brothers.

Discrepation (diskripēlon). rare. [n. of action f. prec.] + a. Difference. Obs. b. Discrimination.

1847 L. Hunt Men, Women, & B. II. i. 4 Pope's own discrepation of immorality from debauchery.

Discresse, -cresse, obs. var. Decrease.

Discrested: see Dis- 7 a.

Discrested: see Dis- 7 a.

Discrette (diskrīt), a. (100). Also 6 discreption of interpation. 1847 L. Hunt Men, Women, & pple. of discreption of separate divide Discrept.

Discrete (diskrēt), a. (sb.) Also 6 discreet. [ad. L. discrēt-us 'separate, distinct', pa, pple. of discernēre to separate, divide, DISCEBN: cf. later sense of F. discret, discrète 'divided, separate'. In the sense of cl. L. discrètus, discrete was used by Trevisa (translating from L.), but app, was not in general use till late in 16th c. But in another sense, 'discerning, prudent' (derived through French), discret, discrete was well-known in popular use from the 14th c.; this, even in late ME. was occasionally spelt discrete, which spelling was appropriated to it about the time that discrete in the L. sense began to be common; so that thenceforth discrete and discrete were differentiated in spelling as well as in meaning; see DiscaseT. Before this, while discrete was the prevalent form for the later discrete, it is only rarely (see 18 below) that discrete appears for the present discrete.]

A. adj.

1. Separate, detached from others, individually distinct. Opposed to continuous.

1. 308 Trevish Barth. De P. R. XIX. CXVI. (1495) 919 One is the begynnynge of alle thynges that is contynual and dyscrete. 1570 DER Math. Pref. 13 Of distinct and discrete Vnits. 1594 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. 111. 1. XXXI. (ed. 7) 339 Of

which Arkes some are called continual, and some discrete or divided. *Ibid.*, That Arke is called discrete or broken, which doth not take his beginning from the first point of Aries. 1634 Pacham Gentl. Exerc. III. 37 Raine or water ...being divided by the cold ayre, in the falling downe, into discreet parts. 1775 Harris Philos. Arrangem. (1841) 308 The motion of all animals. 19 being alternate, is of the discrete kind. 1851 NICHOL Arrhil. Heav. 47 Any telescope capable of resolving these various masses into discrete stars. 1883 A. Barratt Phys. Metempiric 59 To hold together, and keep discrete, simultaneous phenomena. + \$\beta\$. Spelt discreted.

1590 Spenser F. Q. II. xii. 71 The waters fall with difference discreet, Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call. + \$\beta\$. Mustic. Applied to tones separated by

ence discreet, Now soit, now loud, unto the wind did call.

† b. Music. Applied to tones separated by fixed or obvious steps or intervals of pitch, as the notes of a piano; also to a movement of the voice from one pitch to another, as distinguished from a concrete movement or slide. Cf. CONCRETE I b.

20 Patrol Separate not scale court or confluent.

Pathol. Separate, not coalescent or confluent: applied to stains, spots, or pustules, when scattered

applied to stains, spots, or pustures, when scattered separately from each other over a surface, as in discrete small-pox [F. variole discrète].

1854-67 C. A. Harris Dict. Med. Terminol. 218. 1888 Carrenter in 19th Cent. Apr. 531 The discrete, 'distinct', or 'benign' form being by no means a severe disease, even among the unvaccinated. 1893 Daily News 4 Mar. 5/4 A woman .. whose children had been removed for discrete smalloon. A woman .. whose cnucres was small-pox.

d. Logic. Individually distinct, but not different

in kind.

1837-8 Sir W. Hamilton Logic xi. (1866) I. 209 In so far as Conspecies are considered to be different but not contradictory, they are properly called Discrete or Disjunct Notions. Ibid. xii. (1860) I. 24 Notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension. are only relatively different or diverse); and in logical language are properly called Disjunct or Discrete Notions. 1864 Bowen Logic iv. 66.

6. Discrete degrees: applied by Swedenborg to the practice degrees or leads of spiritual existence.

e. Discrete degrees: applied by Swedenborg to the various degrees or levels of spiritual existence, conceived as so distinct and separate from each other, as to render it impossible for any subject to pass out of that one for which he is constituted.

1788 tr. Swedenborg's Wind. Angels 111. § 236 In every Man from his Birth there are three Degrees of Altitude, or discrete Degrees, one above or within another.

1896 Grindon Life (1863) 319 Where things are differentiated by a discrete degree, the commencement of the new one is... on a distinct and higher level.

2 Consisting of distinct or individual parts: dis-

2. Consisting of distinct or individual parts; discontinuous.

Continuous.

Discrete quantity, quantity composed of distinct units, as the rational numbers; number. Distinguished from continuous quantity = magnitude.

1870 BILLINGSLEY Exclid II. i. 62 Two contrary kynds of quantity, quantity discrete or number, and quantity continual or magnitude. 1687 H. Morr Answ. Psychop. (1689) 123 Inseperability, continued Amplitude, belongs to Spirits as well as discrete Quantity. 1788 Reid Int. Provers III. iii. 311 Duration and extension are not discrete, but continued quantity. 18th 342 Number is called discrete quantity, because it is compounded of units. 1837-9 HALLAM Hist. Lil. II. viii. II. 322 note, They were dealing with continuous or geometrical, not merely with discrete or arithmetical quantity. 1876 H. Spencer Princ. Sociol. (1877) I. 475 The parts of an animal form a concrete whole; but the parts of a society form a whole that is discrete. 1893 FORSYIN Th. Functions 584 II there be no infinitesimal substitution, then the group is said to be discontinuous, or discrete. 1893 HARKNESS & MORLEY Th. Functions 50 TO Hankel we owe the idea of a discrete mass of points.

b. Belonging to, pertaining to, or dealing with,

To Hankel we owe the idea of a discrete mass of points.

b. Belonging to, pertaining to, or dealing with, distinct or disconnected parts.

Discrete proportion = Discontinued proportion.

2560 R. Core Justice Vind. 23 All Geometrical proportion is either discrete, or continued. Discrete is, when the similitudo rationum is only between the 1. and the 2. and the 2. and 4. term. 1706 Phillips (derey). Discrete or Disjunct Proportion.

1836 Dove Logic Chr. Faith 422 note, Scepticism is discrete and proceeds in detail.

43. Gram. & Logic. Of confunctions: adversative.

+ 3. Gram. & Logic. Of conjunctions: adversative.

Of propositions: discretive. Applied also to the

Of propositions: discretive. Applied also to the two members of such a proposition, separated by the adversative conjunction. Obs.

1688 T. Spencer Logick 237 That Axiome is discrete, that hath a discrete Conjunction for the band thereof. Ibid. 239 The conjunction which tyes the parts together, is called discrete: and in this place it imports no more but a thing that keepes two assunder, for the present. a 1638 Medd. Apolt. Inter Times i. Wes. 1672 III. 623 The Words... of my Text [Nevertheless, the Spirit, etc. 1 Tim. iv. 1] depend upon the last of the former Chapter, as the second part of a Discrete proposition. 1654 Z. Coke Logick (1057) 119 A discrete sentence, is, which hath a discrete conjunction; as, although, yet, notwithstanding, etc. 1664 H. More Myst. Inio. Apol. 538 [It will] run in this form of a Discrete Axiome, I will have you wait on me at such a meeting, though your cloaths be old or out of the mode.

4. Metaph. Not concrete; detached from the 4. Metaph. Not concrete; detached from the

4. Metapn. Not concert, material, abstract.

1844 Fraser's Mag. L. 343 The mental march from concrete or real notions to discrete or abstract truths.

1854 Francer First Princ. (1870) 27 This formation of symbolic Conceptions, which inevitably arises as we pass from small and concrete objects, to large and to discrete ones.

1 A separate part.

B. sb. A separate part.

1890 J. H. Stirling Gifford Lect, xviii. 353 Break it up into an endless number of points..an endless number of

discretes.

Discrete, early form of Discret.

† **Discrete**, v. Obs. [f. L. discret- ppl. stem of discernere to separate: see Discenn.] trans. To divide into discrete or distinct parts; to sepa-

To divide into discrete or distinct parts; to separate distinctly, dissever.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. i. 55 The reason thereof is its continuity, as. its body is left imporous and not discreted by atomicall terminations. 1850 Blount Glossogr., Discreted, severed, parted, discretes for ever the two worlds of spirit and matter.

Discretely (diskritli), adv. rare. [f. Discrete a. + -LY 2.] In a discrete manner; separately.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), s.v. Discrete proportion, These Numbers are proportional; but 'tis only discretely [mispr. directly] or disjunctly. 1717-51 Chambers Syd. s.v. Discrete. 1872 Proctor Ess. Astron. xxvii. 338 The same telescope shows the stars projected discretely on a perfectly black background.

black background. **Discreteness** (diskritnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being discrete: a. Discontinuity. b. The consisting of many individual

parts.

1864 H. Spencer First Princ. I. ii. § 9 (1875) 29 When the size, complexity, or discreteness of the object conceived becomes very great, only a small portion of its attributes can be thought of at once. 1877 E. Canrd Philos. Kant II. xvii. 605 We bring together the two moments of unity and diversity...continuity and discreteness. 1893 P. S. Moxon in Barrow World's Parl. Relig. I. 467 The whole significance of man's existence lies ultimately in its discreteness. in the evolution and persistence of the self-conscious ego.

Discretion (diskre son). Forms: 4-6 discrecion, 4-discretion; also 4 discression(e, 4-6 -crecion, 4-our, 4-5 discression(e, 4-6 -crecion).

cion, 4- discretion; also 4 discressionn, dyscreoyun, -ioun, 4-5 discression(e, 4-6 -cretioune, 5 dis-, dyscreoioun, -yone, -youn, -tone, -creation, dyscreoioun, -oretion. [a. OF. des- discretion distinction, discernment (It. discressione, Sp. discretion) ad. L. discretion-em separation, distinction, and later, discernment, n. of action from discernière (ppl. stem discret-) to separate, divide. Discreti-1

separate, divide, DISCERN.]

I. [From ancient Lasin sense of discretio.]

1. The action of separating or distinguishing, or condition of being distinguished or disjunct; separating or distinguished.

1. The action of separating or distinguishing, or condition of being distinguished or disjunct; separation, disjunction, distinction.

This is perhaps the meaning in quot. 1340; otherwise this sense is found only since end of 16th c.: cf. Discrete.

[c 1340 Hamfold Prose Tr. 12 Thynkynge of heuen with discrecyone of all mene dedes.] 1590 R. Bruce Sermons, Without discretion of His substance fra His graces. 1607

Torsell Serpents (1689) 747 It is some question among the learned, whether there be any discretion of sex. 1614

Jackson Creed III. 107 The same rule. might. serue for certaine discretion of true Prophets from false. 1677 Gale Crs. Centiles II. 1v. 82 At the notions of Virtue or Sanctities. import Discretion, Separation, Singularite, Preeminence. 1890 J. H. Stirling Gifford Lect. xviii. 351 Time and space are a concrete, of which the one is the discretion and the other the continuity. 1808 E. Cairo Est. Lit. 4 Philos.

II. 522 Mind is a pure self-determined unity. which has no discretion of parts or capacity of division or determination from without.

III. [In late Latin sense of discretio.]

† 2. The action of discerning or judging; judgement; decision, discrimination. Obs. (exc. as passing into 4, or the phrases in 5.)

cr374 CHAUCER Booth. III. pr. x. 93 Take now bus be discression [Camb. MS. descression] of bis questioun, quod she. cr400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 283 Sumtyme a man mai not seue a discrecion of blood fro urine. cr460 Fortrecus Abs. 4 Lim. Mon. xx, Considryng that they lak it bit discrecion of be winges counsell. 1463 Bury Wills (Camden) 16 By the discrecion of my executours. 1847-8 Ordre of Communion 17 Two peces, at the least, or more by the discrecion of the minister. 1268 Mary Q. Scors in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. 11. 233 Y refer all to your discretion. 1848 C. Whitterhard R. Savage (1845) I. viii. 90 She put it to Myte's discretion whether he would continue to harbour a young knave.

to Myte's discretion whether he would continue to harbour a young knave.

† 3. The faculty of discerning; discernment. Obs.

136 Lay Folks Cateck. (Lamb. MS.) 620 Ofte bou hast brokyn godys hestys sythe bou haddyst dyscrecioun of good and euyl. 136 WYCLIF I Cor. xii. 10 To another [is 300 and euyl. 136 WYCLIF I Cor. xii. 10 To another [is 300 and euyl. 136 WYCLIF I Cor. xii. 10 To another [is 300 and euyl. 136 WYCLIF I Cor. xii. 10 To another [is 300 and euyl. 136 WYCLIF I Cor. xii. 10 To another [is 300 and euyl. 136 WYCLIF I Cor. xii. 10 To another [is 300 and euyl. 136 WYCLIF I Cor. xii. 10 To another [is 300 and euyl. 136 WYCLIF I Cor. xii. 10 To another [is 300 and euyl. 136 WYCLIF I Cor. xii. 10 To another [is 300 and euyl. 136 WYCLIF I Cor. xii. 10 To another [is 300 another [is 300 and euyl. 136 WYCLIF I Cor. xii. 10 To another [is 300 anothe

of thaim fra the wrang. 1851 Hobbes Levialk. 1. viii. 33
The Discretion of times, places, and persons necessary to a
good Fancy.

4. Liberty or power of deciding, or of acting
according to one's own judgement or as one thinks
fit; uncontrolled power of disposal.
1399 Rolls of Parli. III. 451/2 Mercy and grace of the
Kyng as it longes to hym... in his owene discretion. 1432
Pasion Lett. No. 18 1. 32 Where he shal have eny persone
in his discrecion suspect of mysgovernance. 1851 Pertie
Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 111. (1580 153 Not to put himselfe to
the discretion of his servants, for the ordering of his house.
1853 Mem. Cnl. Teckely III. 73 If Transilvania were left to
the Discretion of the Turks [etc.]. 1794 Swift Draptier's
Lett., Let. to Harding 4 Aug., He leaves it to our discretion. 1806 Burke Econ. Reform Wks. III. 334 If a discretion, wholly arbitrary, can be exercised over the civil list
revenue...the plan of reformation will still be left very imperfect. 1812-16 J. Smith Panorama Sc. 4 Art I. 386 This
practice...leaves to the discretion of the workman the determination of the very matter in which he is most apt to err.
1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 1. 185 As to the form of worship,

large discretion was left to the clergy. 1874 Morley majoromise (1886) 182 We may all write what we please, cause it is in the discretion of the rest of the world whether ey will hearten or not.

b. Law. The power of a court of justice, or

person acting in a judicial capacity, to decide, within the limits allowed by positive rules of law, as to the punishment to be awarded or remedy to be applied, or in civil causes how the costs shall be borne, and generally to regulate matters of pro-cedure and administration.

cedure and administration.

In English-speaking countries a criminal judge dealing with offences not capital has generally a considerable discretion as to the punishment.

[Isaga Britton I. xvi. § 7 Et si autrefoix de mauvesté soint atteyntz, adunc soit en la descrecioun des justices de juger les a la mort, ou de fere couper le autre oraille.] 1467 Ordin.

Workester in Eng. Gilds (1870) 379 Vppon the peyne of xxs. or more, after the discression of the Bailey and Aldermen of the seid cite. a 1626 Bacon Max. § Uses Com. Law (1636) 21 The judges may set a fine upon him at their pleasure and discretions. 1890 LD. ESHER in Law Times Rep. LXVII. 734/2 The judge... should not treat it as a matter within his discretion whether he will order the witness to answer or not. 1891 Law Rep. Weekly Notes 72/2 That the costs of references... should be in the discretion of the arbitrators. 1890 SIR E. E. KAY in Law Times Rep. LXVII. 151/2 It is a matter of discretion whether the judge should give that leave to defend, and if he does, what terms he will impose.

5. Phrases. a. At the discretion of, according to the discernment or judgement of, according as (he) thinks fit or pleases; at discretion, at one's own sense of fitness mere good pleasure or choice.

(he) thinks fit or pleases; at discretion, at one's own sense of fitness, mere good pleasure, or choice; as one thinks fit, chooses, or pleases. b. To surrender, yield, etc., at discretion, formerly to the enemy's discretion, on, upon discretion, i.e. to be disposed of as he thinks fit; at his disposal, at his mere we upon discretion.

ememy's discretion, on, upon discretion, i.e. to be disposed of as he thinks fit; at his disposal, at his mercy; unconditionally.

1577 HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1619) 389 Distribute them at thy discretion among the poore.

1630 R. Yohnson's Kingd.

16 Common. 525 Their office is to place and displace Churchmen at discretion.

1790 S. L. tr. Frykt's Voy. E. Ind. 218

One Vessel of Beer. . free for any body to go to, and Drink at Discretion. Isid. 204 This I leave the Reader to believe at Discretion.

1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., To Live at Discretion (a Military Phrase) to have free Quarters.

1724 DE FOE Mem. Cavaller (1840) 189 We reckoned ourselves in an enemy's country, and had lived a little at large, or at discretion, as it is called abroad.

1824 W. Ind. Sketch Bk.

II. 4 Admitting at discretion as much light and air as may be agreeable.

1863 F. A. Kemble. Resid. in Georgia 43.

190wer to inflict three dozen lashes at his own discretion.

1848 HALL Chrom., Hen. VI, 85 All the garrison yelded them symply to his mercy and discretion.

1868 HALL Chrom., Hen. VI, 85 All the garrison yelded them symply to his mercy and discretion.

1868 HALL Chrom., Hen. VI, 85 All the garrison yelded them symply to his mercy and discretion.

1869 B. HARIS Parama 151 [This] gave occasion to such as remained to yeeld themselves to the enemies discretion.

1859 B. HARIS Parival's Iron Age 224 General Wranghel..took..Paderborn at discretion.

1854 Lond. Gas.

180. 1839/A All the Country. will lie at our Discretion.

1873 Gentl. Instr., 154 (D.) If she stays to receive the attack, she is in danger of being at discretion.

1878 Gorne Lond.

1878 Gorne Show. SMITH Carthage 83 The inhabitants surrendered at discretion, but they had to undergo all the horrors of a place taken by storm.

III. [Cf. DISCREET.]

6. Ability to discern or distinguish what is right, befitting, or advisable, esp. as regards one's own conduct or action; the quality of being discreet;

befitting, or advisable, esp. as regards one's own conduct or action; the quality of being discreet; discernment; prudence, sagacity, circumspection,

conduct or action; the quality of being discreet; discernment; prudence, sagacity, circumspection, sound judgement.

1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Symme 10162 Dyscrecyun a 1731 wyt ys, On bobe partys rysily to ges. 1340 Ayend. 155 Hit behoueh hyealde ristuolnesse and discrecion. c 1477 Caxton Yason 4 b, Thou art not yet pourneyed of discrecion for to gouerne thy Royaume. 1548 Hall Chross. Hen. VI, yf b, Eche of them, shal as farfurth as their connynges and discrecions suffisen, truly.. advise the kyng. 1566 Shaks. I Hen. IV, viv. 121 The better part of Valour is Discretion of Speech is more than Eloquence. 1686 Glannus Voy. Bengala 149 This King., derided his discretion. 1720 Swift Fales of Clergyman, Discretion, a species of lower prudence. 1796 Jank Austen Sense & Sense. (1849) 53 Do you not now begin to doubt the discretion of your own conduct? 1849 Ruskin Sev. Lamps iv. § 21. 110 That portion of temper and discretion which are necessary to the contemplation of beauty.

1. Age of, years of, discretion: the time of life at which a person is presumed to be capable of exercising discretion or prudence; in Eng. Law the age of fourteen.

1395 E. E. Wills 5 If Thomas here sone forsayd dyeth or he have age of discretion. 1447 BOKENHAM Seyntys (Roxb.) 47 Whan she to series of dyscrescyon Was compu. 4(1874) 18 The partyes neuer fauor the one the other after thei come to discretoon. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 23 a, The age of discretion is saide the age of xiiii, yeares. 1805 Rowlands Hell's Broke Loose 24 Weele have no Babes to Babtized, Vntill they come to yeers of ripe discretion. 1773 Goldsin. 1808 Whatron Law Dict. 21/1 A male. at fourteen is at years of discretion, so far at least that he may enter into a binding marriage.

7. Sc. Propriety of behaviour, esp. of female conduct, as opposed to lightness or coquetry; civility, courtesy to a guest, etc. (Jam.)
176a [see Discreet a. 2]
+8. An honorary title formerly frequently applied

to bishops, and sometimes to noblemen (Du Cange).

†8. An honorary title formerly frequently applied to bishops, and sometimes to noblemen (Du Cange).

Cf. your worship, your honour.

1486 Sartes Misc. (1890) to If it lyke vn to your wirshipfull and wyse discrecion. 1583 Lo. Berners Froiss. I. eccix. 712 Right dear and puissaunt lordes: to your right noble discressyons, please it you to known, that we have receyved right amiably the letters to vs sent. 1855 ATMER Serm.

†8 Rem. (1843) 267 Your discretion, therefore, will take this matter into consideration.

†9. A fanciful term for a 'company' of priests.

†8 Biscretionable, a. Obs. rare. [f. prec. +

-ABLE.] Subject to or decided by discretion.

1799 G. Smith Laboratory II. 437 Take a discretionable quantity of garlic.

Discretional (diskre Jonal), a. [as prec. + -AL.]

I. Of or pertaining to discretion; discretionary.

1693 Burton's Diary (1828) II. 168 There is a difference of pointon about those writs. Some will have them but discretional ross Diary (1828) II. 168 There is a difference of pointon about those writs. Some will have them but discretional power with the king. 1790-4 A. Hunter Georg.

Ess. (1803) I. 431 The discretional use of the plough, roller, and harrows. a 1859 Dre Quincer Wits. XIV. 176 Conversation suffers from the want of some discretional power, lodged in an individual for controlling its movements.

†2. Surrendered at discretion. Obs.

1777 J. Wilkinson in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev. (1853) II.

148 We have made, during the Campaign, upwards of two thousand discretional prisoners.

†3. Characterized by discretion; discreet. Obs.

1785 Miss. A. M. Bennert Ywesile Indiscretions (1786) IV. 148 Not yet arrived at that discretional time of life.

Discretion.

**Discretionally**, adv. [f. prec. +-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a manner or degree decided by discretion; at dis-

Training of degree decided by discretion; at discretion.

1754 RICHARDSON Grandison (1781) VI. xviii. 87, I always mean to include my dear Lady L. . . Any-body else, but discretionally. 1765 ENTICK London I. 437 The wealthier sort of people were assessed discretionally by the commissioners. 1837 DR QUINCEY Revolt of Tartary Wks. 1862 IV. 118 Setting aside discretionally whatsoever should arise to disturb his plots.

turb his plots.

Discretionarily, adv. [f. next +-LY 2.] In a discretionary way; at discretion.

\*\*r63\*\* Vind. Case Green-Wax-Fines 3 Officers may discretionarily tax, or add to the Suitors Costs.

\*\*r94\*\* Nelson in Nicolas Disp. (1845) I. 436, I will discretionarily order them a little wine as an encouragement.

\*\*Discretionary\*\* (diskretjonarie), a. [f. DISCRETION + -ARY: cf. F. discretionaries.]

1. Pertaining to discretion; left to or exercised at discretion; limited or restrained only by discre-

at discretion; limited or restrained only by discretion or judgement.

1698 ATTERBURY Disc. Lady Cutts 24 Amongst all her discretionary Rules, the chief was to seem to have none.

1726 AYLIFFE Parergon (J.), It is discretionary in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit. 1741 H. Walfold Little H. Marin (1834) I. xi. 34 He had discretionary powers to act as he should judge proper. 1867 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) I. v. 234 The privy council in general arrogated to itself a power of discretionary imprisonment. 1863 H. Cox Instit. 1. vii. 71 The reference to the House of Lords is entirely discretionary in the Crown.

† 2. Characterized by discretion; discreet. Obs. 1712 STELIK Spect. No. 402. P. 2, I am never alone with my Mother, but she tells me Stories of the discretionary Part of the World. 1753 L. M. tr. Du Bosco's Accomplish'd Woman I. 28 All.. unprofitable without a discretionary Silence.

¶ 3. as adv. At discretion.

1752 ELIZA HEYWOOD Betty Thoughtless III. 63 A small

1. 28 All. unprofitable without a discretionary Silence.

¶ 3. as adv. At discretion.

1931 ELIZA HEYWOOD Betsy Thoughtless III. 63 A small fortune, and that to be paid discretionary.

Discretive (diskritiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. discretiv-us serving to distinguish (Priscian), f. discretippl. stem of discernive to distinguish, divide, DIscretiv-us setm of discernive to distinguish, divide, DIscretiv-us tem of discernive to distinguish, and Logic. Discretive conjunction, proposition: see quotas; discretive distinction, a distinction expressing a difference in kind, as not a plant, but an animal. Cf. Discrete a.:

1288 France Lawiers Log. II. v. 93 In absolute copulative and discretive axiomes, there is no wroven, no condition at all. a fose W. Perrins Case Consc. (1619) 240 The latter is coupled to the former by a discretive conjunction. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. III. vii. 5 But is a Particle,. and he that says it is a discretive Conjunction, .. thinks he has sufficiently explained it. 1733 S. Shuckroen Creation 4 Fall Man 43 It is not here a discretive Particle, disjoining and distinguishing two Parts of one Period; but it is illative. 1829 G. S. Faner Dispensations (1823) II. 383 The word only, as I have just observed, is no doubt discretive. 1826 Welton Logic I. II. i. 102 Discretive Propositions, where two affirmative propositions are connected by an adversative conjunction.

b. generally.

1660 STANLEY Hist. Philos. IX. (1701) 432/2 He held that there are four Elements, Fire, Air, Water, Earth; and two principal powers, Amity and Discord; one unitive, the other discretive. 1836 I. TAYLOR Phys. Th. Another Life (1857) 59 Mind allied to matter..thus lives..by its own discretive etc.

† 2. Serving to distinguish or discriminate; distinctive; discriminative; diacritic. Obs.

+2. Serving to distinguish or discriminate; dis-† 2. Serving to distinguish of discriminative; discriminative; discriminative; discriminative; discriminative; discriminative; zéoz Deacon & Walker Spirits & Divels To Rdr. 8 Not having vpon them some discretive stampe or discerning cen-

sure. a 1631 DONNE Serm. Gen. i. 26 (1634) 33, I have a power to judge; a judiciarie, a discretive power, a power to discern between a natural accident and a judgement of God. 1666 GLR Crt. Gentiles 1. t. X. 51 A name is an instructive and discretive instrument of the essence. 1803 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag. XIV. 487 Such sub-division is neither discretive nor exhaustive. 1819 G. S. Fabra Dispensations (1823) II. 388, note, Grounds on which the Socinians assume the title of rational Christians as a specifically discretive appellation.

† B. sb. 1. A disjunctive conjunction or proposi-

T.B. 50. I. A disjunctive conjunction or proposition. Obs.

1618 Brinsley Pos. Parts (1669) 48 Discretives, by which the parts are lightly Severed. 1650 R. Hollingworth Exerc. Usurped Powers 19 Joyning them together with the copulative (and) and not using the discretive (or). 1644 Z. Coke Logick (1657) 119 To the truth of a discretive is required the truth of both parts. 1728 Warts Logicii. 11 \$6 All compound propositions, except copulatives and discretives, are properly denied or contradicted when the negation affects their conjunctive particles.

† 2. A discriminative phrase or concept. Obs. 1660 Z. Crofton St. Peters Bonds abide 2 His universal discretive, 'All Episcopacy'

Discretively, adv. [f. prec. + -Ly 2.] In a discretive manner; disjunctively; distinctively, a 1654 Mode Daniel's Weeks Wks. (1672) 11. 701 The particle 'D (Nehem. xiii. 6) seems not to be taken rationally for (Quiak), but discretively for IN 'D (Sed, But). a 1654 Be. J. Richardson Observ. O. Test. 237 (T.) The plural number being used discretively to note out and design one of many. 1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton Metaph. xxxvii. (1870) II. 338 Reasoning is either from the whole to its parts; of from all the parts, discretively, to the whole they constitute collectively.

Discretiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The

rom all the parts, discretively, to the whole they constitute collectively.

Discretiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or power of discriminating or discerning.

\*\*R44 G. S. Faber Eight Dies. Mighty Deliv. (1845) II. 344

Even in a common writer of ordinary discretiveness.

† Discribe, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. L. di-, dis(DIS-6) + scribere to write, after proscribe, etc.: it
does not in sense represent L. discribere to apportion (by writing).] trans. To undo by a writing.

\*\*r647 Ward Simp. Cobler (1843) 59 If a King.. will circumscribe himself at Oxford, and proscribe or discribe his Parliament at Westminster.

Discriber, obs. form of Describer.

\*\*1860 Sidney Arcadia III. Wes. (1724) II. 792 The poor

1380 SIDNEY Arcadia III. Wks. (1724) II. 792 The poor Shepherds... who were the first discriers of these matters. + **Discriminable**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. discrimina-re to DISCRIMINATE + BLE.] Capable of

being discriminated.

1730-6 in Balley (folio).

1813 W. Taylor Eng. Synon.

(1856) vii, Understanding and intellect are tending to .. discriminable meaning.

riminable meaning. **Discriminal** (diskri minăl), *a. rare.* [ad. L. discriminal-is serving to divide or separate, f. discrimen division, distinction: see -AL.] Of the

nature of a distinction or division.

Discriminal line in Palmistry: see quot.

1842 Brands Dict. Sc. etc. 224 [Chiromancy] The lines on the palm of the hand are divided into principal and inferior; the former are five: the line of life.. the dragon's tail, or discriminal line, between the hand and the arm.

† Discri minance. Obs. rare-1. [f. as next :

régy H. Morr Song of Soul II. ii. II. xxiv, They together blended are That nought we see with right discriminance.

Discriminancy, rare. [f. next: see -ANCY.]
The quality of being discriminant; faculty of discrimination criminating.

criminating.

a 1846 Penny Mag. is cited by Worcester.

Discriminant (diskriminant), a. and sb. [ad.

L. discriminant-em, pr. pple. of discriminare to

DISCRIMINATE: see -ANT 1.]

A. adj. 1. Discriminating; showing discrimina-

tion or discernment.

1836 Fraser's Mag. XIV. 411 Taylor's notes are not all so discriminant as this.

1846 J. H. Newman Gerontius (1874)

184 With a sense so apprehensive and discriminant.

2. Math. Implying equal roots or a node (cf.

B). Discriminant relation, a one-fold relation between parameters determining a nodal point.

B. sb. Math. The eliminant of the n first de-

functions of a homogeneous function of n

variables.

Introduced in 1852 by Sylvester for determinant, which is still found occasionally (H. T. Gerrans).

1852 SYLVESTER in Camb. & Dubl. Math. Yrnl. VI. 52.

1856 SALMON Mod. Higher Alg. (ed. 3) & 109 The discriminant is equal to the product of the squares of all the differences of the differences of any two roots of the equation.

Discriminantal, a. Math. [f. prec. +-AL.]

Peleting to a discriminant.

Relating to a discriminant.

Relating to a discriminant.

Discriminantal index of a singular point of a curve, the number of intersections of the polar of an arbitrary point with the curve at the given point. Total discriminantal index of a curve, the sum of the discriminantal indices of all its singular points.

1875 Shith Higher Singularities Plane Curves in Proc.

Lond. Math. Soc. VI. 154.

Discriminate (diskri min#), a. [ad. L. discrimināt-us divided, separated, distinguished, pa. pole. of discriminār: see next.]

pple. of discriminare: see next.]

1. Distinct, distinguished, discriminated. arch.

1. state Bacon Sylva § 875 It is certaine that Oysters and

Cockles, and Mussles... haue no discriminate Sex. 1805

W. Taylor in Monthly Mag. XIX. 657 The characters of

the savages are well-drawn; they are more discriminate and various than those of the Europeans. 1887 E. Johnson Antiqua Mater 69 A Hellenistic ecclesiastical as discriminate from a synagogal literature and life.

2. Marked by discrimination or discernment;

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making careful or exact distinctions: opp. to in-

discriminate.

1798 MALTHUS Popul. (1817) III. 289 The best .. mode in which occasional and discriminate assistance can be given. Ibid. (1878) 470 Much may be done by discriminate charity. 1834 FOSTER in Life & Corr. (1846) II. 250 Discriminate perception. 1895 Westm. Gas. 20 Mar. 2/1 The discriminate ascetic is the true hedonist.

Hence Discriminately adv., with discriminate the condition of having.

tion; Discri-minateness, the quality of having

tion; Disori-minateness, the quality of having discrimination.

1777 Balley vol. II, Discriminateness, distinguishingness.

1779-81 Johnson L. P., Shenstone, His conception of an Elegy he has in his Preface very judiciously and discriminately explained. 1884 Bookseller Sept. 909/2 Discriminately he purchased everything that came in his way.

Discriminate (diskri-mine't), v. [f. L. discrimināt- ppl. stem of discrimināre to divide, separate, distinguish, f. discrimen, -crimin- division, distinction, f. stem of discernere to distinguish, Discern. (Cf. CRIME.)]

1. trans. To make or constitute a difference in or between: to distinguish, differentiate.

between; to distinguish, differentiate.

between; to distinguish, differentiate.

1628 PRYNNE Love-lockes 26 Who poll one side of their heads—of purpose to discriminate themselues from others.

1626 BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual., Such slight differences as those that discriminate these Bodies. 1774 WARTON Hist.

Eng. Poetry (1775) I. Diss. 1. 65 No peculiarity. more strongly discriminates the manners of the Greeks and Romans from those of modern times. a 1871 GROTE Eth.

Fragm. iii. (1876) 59 Capacities which discriminate one individual from another.

2. To distinguish with the mind or intellect; to perceive, observe, or note the difference in or between.

tween.

1665 Hooke Microgr. 66 The surfaces.. being so neer together, that the eye cannot discriminate them from one.

21677 BARROW Wes. (1687) I. xx. 283 We take upon us.. to discriminate the goats from the sheep. 2836 J. Gilleber Chr. Atonem. v. (1852) 130 It is in the nature of the reward sought.. that we discriminate a mean from a noble transaction. 282 F. HALL in Nation (N.Y.) LII. 244/t How is one. to discriminate the teachings of Dr. Trench's reviser from those of Dr. Trench himself?

3. intr. or absol. To make a distinction; to perceive or note the difference (between things); to everying discriment.

ceive or note the difference (between things); to exercise discernment.

1774 J. Bryant Mythol. II. 523 The purport of the term, which discriminates, may not be easy to be deciphered. 1885 Bucklic Civilis. I. vii. 321 It is by reason, and not by faith, that we must discriminate in religious matters.

1876 Green Stray Stud. 26 He would discriminate between temporary and chronic distress.

1876 by To discriminate against: to make an adverse the distribution of the strain of t

b. To discriminate against: to make an adverse distinction with regard to; to distinguish unfavourably from others. With indirect pass.

1880 Mark Twam (Clemens) Tramp Abr. II. 153, I did not propose to be discriminated against on account of my nationality. 1889 Pall Mall. G. 24 Feb. 8/1 The action of the German Government in discriminating against certain imports from the United States. 1886 [bid., 10] July 3/2 If the police, as the Socialists declare, discriminate against them on account of their opinions.

Hence Discriminated ppl. a., distinguished from others: perceived as distinct.

**Discriminating**, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.]

1. That discriminates (sense I); distinguishing, making or constituting a distinction, or affording a ground for distinction.

a ground for distinction.

1647 TRAFF Comm. Epistles 102 In these shedding and discriminating times. a 1677 HALE True Relig. 111. (1684)

18 Each Party espousing some odd Discriminating Habits.

1797 M. BAILLIE MOTO. Anat. (1807) 81 The discriminating mark of this disease. 1838 TUPPER Prov. Philos., Gifts 228

A discriminating test Separating honesty from falsehood.

2. That discriminates (sense 2); that perceives or notes distinctions with accuracy; possessing

or notes distinctions with acturacy; possessing discrimination or discernment.

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. Rights Wom. iii. 102 The discriminating outline of a caricature.

1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. I. 17 A sound and discriminating judgment.

1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 172 No man observed the varieties of character with a more discriminating eye.

3. Discriminating duty or rate: one that varies

in amount according to the country or place whence the merchandise is imported or carried, or according to the persons rated; a differential duty or

rate.

1845-52 McCulloch Taxation II. v. 218 The y & 8 Victoria ...reduced the duty on foreign sugar. leaving a discriminating duty of 10x. 6d. a cwt. in favour of our own sugars. 1870 Daily News 16 Apr., Is it not absurd to revive a distinguishing rate, preferential and discriminating, in favour of one class of dealers and against another?

4. Math. Discriminating circle, in the Theory of Functions with essential singularities, the circle on which all the singularities of another connected function lie. [=Ger. Grenzkreis.] Discriminating cubic, a cubic equation whose roots are the

reciprocal of the principal radii vectores of a quadric surface referred to its centre.

surface referred to its centre.

1874 SALMON Geom. three Dimensions (ed. 3) 58 If two roots of the discriminating cubic vanish, the equation.. represents a cylinder whose base is a parabola. 1893 FORSYTH Th. Functions vi. § 71. 111 To divide the plane of the modified variable § into two portions.. The boundary.. is a circle of finite radius, called the discriminating circle of the function. All the singularities (and the branch-points, if any) lie on the discriminating circle.

Hence Discriminatingly adv., in a discriminating time way, with discrimination

rence **Discriminatingly** act, in a discriminating way, with discrimination.

1855 BAIN Senses of Int. III. 1 § 65 The ear must be discriminatingly sensitive to pitch, and to the harmonies and discords of different pitches. 1856 KINGSLEY Misc., Froude's Hist. Eng. III. 47 It is written as history should be, discriminatingly, patiently, and yet lovingly and genially. **Discrimination** (diskriminē! fan). [ad. L. discriminātion-em, n. of action from discrimināre to Discrimination.

1. The action of discriminating; the perceiving, noting, or making a distinction or difference between things; a distinction (made with the mind,

tween things; a distinction (made with the mind, or in action).

16.8 Eikon Bas. xxvii. (1824) 265 Take heed of abetting any factions, of applying to any publique discriminations in matters of religion, contrary to what is, in your judgement, and the Church well setled. 1676 Phillips, Discriminations a putting a difference between one thing and another. In Rhetorick it is the same figure with Paradiastole. 1705 STANNORE Paraphr. 1. 24 A perfect Discrimination shall then be made between the Good and Bad. 1864 Bowen Logic i. 4 A conscious discrimination of those respects in which it is similar to others from those in which it is unlike them. 1889 Spectator 9 Nov., Life is a constant series of discriminations between what it is well to attempt and what it is not well to attempt.

1. passively. The fact or condition of being discriminated or distinguished. ? Obs.

2. Something than cared uses. 1791-1883 DISBAELI Cur. Lit., Mast. Ceremon., Precedence, and other honorary discriminations, establish the useful distinctions of ranks.

2. Something that discriminates or distinguishes; a distinction, difference (existing in or between things); a distinguishing mark or characteristic.

things); a distinguishing mark or characteristic.

things); a distinguishing mark or characteristic. Now rare or Obs.

1646 SIR T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 111. xxiii. 166 [These] are discriminations very materiall, and plainly declare, that under the same name Authors describe not the same animall. 1759 Johnson Rasselas xxviii. (1787) 79 Where we see. the whole at once, we readily note the discriminations. 1807 G. Chalmers Caledonia I. 1. i. 2 To that event the various tribes owe their discrimination and their origin.

3. The faculty of discriminating; the power of observing differences accurately, or of making exact distinctions: discernment.

observing differences accurately, or of making exact distinctions; discernment.

1814 Scott Wav. xxiii, His character was touched with yet more discrimination by Flora. 1836 Dickens Nick. Nick. xxiii, It does...credit to your discrimination that you should have found such a very excellent young woman. 1866 Geo. Eliot F. Holl II. xxi. 15 It was essential... that his waistocat should imply much discrimination.

† 4. = RECRIMINATION. Obs. rare.

a 1870 HACKET Abb. Williams 1. (1692) 16 (D.), Reproaches and all sorts of unkind discriminations. 1684 BAXTER in Hale's True Relig. Introd. Ab, Schisms and Factions, and Personal Animosities, discriminations, Censoriousness.

Personal Animosities, discriminations, Censoriousness.

Hence Discrimina tional a., of or pertaining to discrimination; in Palmistry = Discrimination

1879 R. A. Campbell Philosophic Chiromancy 167 The Wrist Lines, also known as the Rascette and Discriminational lines, separate the hand from the arm by a single, double, or triple transcursion at the wrist.

Discriminative (diskriminativ), a. [f. L. ppl. stem discriminate: see -tve.] Tending to discriminate; characterized by discriminating.

1. Serving to discriminate or distinguish; constituting a distinction; distinctive, distinguishing.

a 1677 Hale True Relig. 1. (1684) 11 This is made the discriminative Mark of a True Christian. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., Dryden Wks. 11. 414 The discriminative excellence of Homer is elevation and comprehension of thought. 1848 JOHNSTON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club II. No. 6. 307, I must impose upon ours a name and discriminative mark.

2. Having the quality or character of observing or making distinctions with accuracy; marked by or showing discrimination; discerning. (Of per-

2. Having the quality or character of observing or making distinctions with accuracy; marked by or showing discrimination; discerning. (Of persons, their faculties, actions, utterances, etc.) a 1638 Mede Disc. Matt. vi. 9 Wes. (1672) 1.8 After the same manner were the Holy Oyntment and the Holy Perfume or Incense to be sanctified by a discriminative, singular, appropriate usance of them. 1653 H. More Antid. Ath. II. ix. (1712) 66 Discriminative Providence, that knew afore the nature and course of all things. 1805 FOSTER ES. IV. i. 101 A more discriminative censure. 1865 MILL Exam. Hamilton 222 Mr. Bain recognises two .. modes of discriminative sensibility in the muscular sense. b. transf. (Of, or in reference to, things.) 1836 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. XXXIV. 317 Bombs and rockets are not discriminative. 1881 Eng. Mechanic 27 May 277/3 The.. well-known discriminative power possessed by bichromatised gelatine of absorbing printers' ink in accordance with the action of the light upon it.

C. = DISCRIMINATING ppl. a. 3; differential. 1879 Years Growth Comm. 132 [They) sealed their ports against fresh comers by heavy discriminative duties. Hence Discriminatively adv., in a discriminative manner, with discrimination.

tive manner, with discrimination.

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a 1638 Mede Disc. Matt. vi. 9 Wks. (1672) I. 14 When the same are worthily and discriminatively used. 1797-1803 Foster in Life & Corr. (1846) I. 206 Some one said that women remarked characters more discriminatively. 186s F. Hall Hindu Philos. Syst. 45 Certitude is the distinguishing property of intellect... and to cognize discriminatively, that of mind.

Discriminator. [a. L. discriminator (Tertull.), agent-n. from discriminate to DISCRIMINATE.]
One who discriminates.

One who discriminates. 1888 COLEBROOKE in Trans. R. Asiat. Soc. (1830) II. 183 He [the judge] discriminates, and is, consequently, the discriminator (vividea).

**Discriminatory**, a. rare. [f. L. type \*discriminātōri-us, f. discriminātor: see prec. and

criminatorius, f. discriminator: see prec. and -ORY.] = DISORIMINATIVE.

1838 W. FIELD Mem. Dr. Parr II. 414 Proofs of a pure taste and a discriminatory judgment.

(Ohio) Dispatch v Mar., The Government still hoped for discriminatory rights with Great Britain.

Discriminoid. Math. [f. after DISORIMINANT: see -OID.] A function of which the vanishing expresses the equality of all the integrating factors of a differential counting. factors of a differential equation. Hence Dis-oriminoi dal a.

1879 Sig J. Cockle in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* X. 111 It will be found convenient to give a name to the functions and and be less a little distribution of discriminoids. *Ibid.*, This first species of discriminoids solution.

† **Discriminous** a. Obs. rare. [ad. late L. discriment and discriminous are discrimined as the discriment and discriminous and discriminous and discriminous and discriminous are described.]

discriminos-us decisive, critical, f. discrimen: see DISCRIMINATE v. and -OUS.] Critical, hazardous.

1666 G. Harvey Morb. Angl. (J.), Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very discriminous state. Ibid. xvii. 105
Consumptives, though their case appears not with so discriminous an aspect. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, Discriminous, full of Jeopardy.

Hence Discriminousness.

1731 in Bailey vol. II. Discription, Discrive, obs. ff. Description,

Discription, Discrive, ods. II. Discription, Descrive.

Discrown (diskrou'n), v. [f. Dis-6 + Crown v. or Dis-7 + Crown sb.: cf. OF. descoroner (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); also Degrown.] trans. To deprive of a crown, take the crown from; spec. to deprive of royal dignity, to depose; transf. and fig. to deprive of supremacy, dignity, or adornment.

1256 Warner Ab. Eng. III. xvi (R.) The one restored...

The other. Dis-crowned. 1612-5 Br. Hall Contempl., N. T. IV. xxxi, He discrownes not the body, who crowns the soule. 1803 W. Tavlor in Monthly Mag. XIV. 54 On the shorn hair discrowned of bridal flow'rs, Weeping lies scorn'd and trampled Liberty. 1803 Kinglake Crimea (1876) I. xiv. 301 To crown or discrown its Monarchs. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1880) 13 Discrowning sovereign reason, to be the serving drudge of superstition or social usage.

Hence Discrowned ppl. a., deprived of the crown; Discrowning vbl. 18.

1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. (1871) III. IV. vii. 167 A worn discrowned Widow. 1866 Pall Mall G. No. 310. 966/1 The successive contemporary discrownings. 1878 Bosw. Shith Carthage 353 The discrowned queen of the seas.

+ Discruciament. Obs. rare. [f. L. discrucia-re to torture + -MENT; cf. excruciament (also in Nasha). (I had cruitiments merce from cruciare.)

ciā-re to torture + -MENT; cf. excruciament (also in Nashe). (L. had cruciāmentum from cruciāre.)] Torment, torture.

Torment, torture.

1503 NASHE Christs T. (1613) 181 What then is it, to liue in threescore times more grinding discruciament of dying?

1623 COCKERAN II, Endlesse Paine, discrutiament.

† Discruciate, v. Obs. [f. discrutiat-, ppl. stem of L. discrutiate, f. Dis-5 + crutiate to torture, rack, torment, f. crux, cruc-em Cross.]

ture, rack, torment, f. crux, cruc-em CROSS.]

1. trans. To torment, torture, excruciate.

1. trans. To torment, torture, excruciate and rack his thoughts with an insatiable desire of what he hath not.

1. tofo Sharrock Vegetables 149, I mean that we puzzle not ourselves over-much nor discruciate our spirits to resolve what are the causes.

2. nonce-use. To puzzle out, unravel, solve (a crux' or riddle: cf. CRUX 3).

2. a 1745 Swift To Sharidan Wis. 1745 VIII. 206 Pray discruciate what follows.

Hence + Disorurdisting tol. a., tormenting:

cruciate what follows. Hence † Disoruciating ppl. a., tormenting; also † Disoruciation, torture, torment, anguish. 1631 R. H. Arraignm. Whole Creature xi. § 2. 100 They produce anxiety, griefe, vexation, anguish, discrutiation and discontent. 1666 Br. or Norwich Serm. in Westm. Abb. 7 Nov. 30 Discruciating Fears. impatient Hopes. 1788 Trifler xxv. 233 It dimoves every discruciating pain from the stomach.

\*\*Dispropries and Physics Chemon 1 16 dis Discrutiation and the property of the population of the property of the pro

† **Discrutator.** Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. di-, Dis- 5 SCRUTATOR.] ? A caviller or searcher for obiections.

jections.

a 16a6 W. SCLATER Serm. Exper. (1638) 100 It signifies the Discrutatour, or Disputer, against the promise.

Discry(e, -cryghe, obs. ff. Desory v.1 and 2.

† Discrbation. Obs. rare—1. [ad. assumed L. type \*discubātio, n. of action f. \*discubāre, f. dis-(Dis-) + cubāre to recline. The actual L. word was discubitio from discumbère; but the parallel forms cubātio, accubātio, occur in L.: cf. CUBATION, ACCUBATION.] Reclining at meals.

1635-96 Cowner Davideis I. Notes § 52 What was the fashion in Samuel's time, is not certain; it is probable enough.. that Discubation was then in practice.

\*Discu'bitory, a. Obs rare-1. [ad. L. type \*discubitōri-us, f. discubit-, ppl. stem of discumbère see DISCUMB and -0:1.] Adapted for reclining. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. v. vi. 241 Custome by degrees changed their cubiculary beds into discubitory.

degrees changed their cubiculary beds into discubitory.

† **Discurbiture.** Obs. rare. [ad. L. type \*discubitūra, f. discubit., ppl. stem of discumbers: see prec. and -urr.] The posture of reclining.

a 1645 Vines Lord's Supp. (1677) 113 The gesture, which was discubiture or lying on couch-beds. Ibid. 154.

† **Discurlp.** v. Obs. rare - 1. [ad. med. L. disculpā-re (Du Cange), f. DIS-4+culpāre to blame, culpā fault.] trans. = DISCULPATE.

1738 Warburton Div. Legat. I. 294 He himself disculps them.

Disculpate (diskw'pe't), v. [f. disculpātppl. stem of med. L. disculpāte: see prec.] trans.
To clear from blame or accusation; to exculpate.
1593 W. Bates Serm. vii. 249 [Satan's] prevailing Temptations do not disculpate Sinners that yield to them. a 1734
NORTH Lives I. 40 Being faithful and just, with the testimony of things to disculpate him. 1768 H. Walfole Hitt.
Donbits 122 The authors of the Chronicle of Croyland. charge
him directly with none of the crimes, since imputed to him,
and disculpate him of others. 1880 Vern. Lee Stud. Italy
11. vi. vi. 713 The hero accused of regicide. and unable to
disculpate himself. 1888 H. C. Lea Hist. Inquisition I.
43 note, Disculpating himself to Eugenius IV from an accusation of doubting the papal power.
Disculpation (diskwlp? [on). [n. of action
from med.L. disculpāre to DISCULPATE.] The
action of clearing from blame; exculpation.

action of clearing from blame; exculpation.

1760-97 H. WALPOLE Mem. Geo. II (1847) III. x. 252 This disculpation under the hand of a Secretary of State was remarkable. 1770 BURKE Pres. Discont. Wks. 1837 I. 150 A plan of apology and disculpation. 1831 W. M. Rossetti Shelley's Adonais 9 note, Arguments..tending to Harriet's disculpation.

disculpation.

Dison'lpatory, a. rare-o. [f. disculpāt-ppl. stem of med. L. disculpāre: see prec. and -oRY.]

Tarding to disculpate

Tending to disculpate.

1847 in Crang: and in later Dicts.

† **Discumb**, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. discumb-ère to lie down, recline, f. Dis-1 + -cumbère to lie down: cf. CUMBENT.] intr. To recline (at table). Hence Discumbing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1683 J. Evans Kneeling at Sacrament 1. 21 At the beginning of the Paschal Feast the Jews did put themselves into this Discumbing or Leaning posture . . while they Ean and Drank the two first Cups of Wine. 1684 Vind. Case Indiff. Things 38 The posture of discumbing. 1699 T. Bennst Discenter? Pleas (1711) 170 Some convenient posture, such as kneeling, sitting, discumbing, standing.

† Discumbence. Obs. rare. - o. [f. as next the world property of the property of the standard property of the property of the

-ENCE.] = next. **656** in Blount *Glossogr*.

† **Discumbency**. Obs. [f. DISCUMBENT, after L. type \*discumbentia: see -ENCY.] Discumbent

L. type "aiscumbentia": See -ENCY.] Discumbent condition; the reclining posture at meals.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. v. vi. 243 This discumbency at meales was in use in the days of our Saviour.

1683-3 Case Indiff. Things II The Jews. did eat in the posture of discumbency. 1737 STACKHOUSE Hist. Bible.

N.T. (1765) II. viii. iv. 140 note, They used this posture of discumbency and especially at the pascal supper.

† Discumbent, a. and sb. Obs. Also 6 discussions of the saving and september of the saving and sa

bere: see Discumbe.] A. add. Reclining.

1975 J. MATHER Several Serm. III. 95 The Jews.. sat at their Tables in a discumbent posture. 1976 C. Lucas Ess.

Water I. 197 Bathing is best administered in a discumbent

1. One who reclines at table; a guest at a feast.

1. The who reclines at table; a guest at a feast.

1. The substitution of t

1965 GALE in Phil. Trans. LV. 193 A. D. 1721 The discumbents were 5,989, whereof 844 died. Ibid. 194 The discumbents were estimated at 4,000, whereof about 500 died.

cumbents were estimated at 4,000, whereof about 500 died.

Discumber (diskombaz), v. [f. Dis-6+
Cumber v. Cf. OF. descombrer, mod. F. descombrer.]

1. trans. To relieve; to disencumber.
1728 Pore Odyss. v. 474 The chief. His limbs discumbers of the clinging vest. 1806 J. Grahame Birds Scot. 17 Her young, Soon as discumbered of the fragile shell Run lively round their dam. 1873 Helps Anim. 4 M. vi. (1875) 149 Discumbering our minds of what we have crammed up for the occasion.

the occasion.

¶ 2. To put away or get rid of, as an encumbrance.

But in the quot. app. a misreading.)

... Chancer's Pars. 7. P816 (ed. Tyrwhitt) The vengeance of avoutrie is awarded to the peine of helle, but if so be that it be discombered by penitence. [Early MSS. and edd. destourbed, disturberid, distorbled, destroubled.]

† Discu'mbitory, a. Obs. rare—1. A non-etymological by-form of Discubitors, influenced by the L. present stem discumb.

1715 tr. Pancirollus' Rerum Mem. I. IV. x. 186 Those discumbitory Couches, upon which they loll'd when at their Repast.

† Discu'mbiture. Obs. rare. A non-etymo-large in few seconds.

logical by-form of DISCUBITURE: see prec.

r684 Vind. Case Indiff. Things 30 It was required that discumbiture should be used in all Religious Feasts. 1696
J. EDWARDS Demonstr. Exist. God 11. 82 This is a soft bed of itself, and makes discumbiture a delightful posture.

† Discumbrance. [DIS-5.] = CUMBRANCE. c 1430 Merlin 511 At foure cours thei haue hem perced though withoute eny other discombrance.

Discumfit, Discumfort, obs. ff. DISCOMFIT,

DISCOMFORT.

+ Discur, discurre, v. Obs. [ad. L. discurre

† Discur, discurre, v. Obs. [ad. L. discurrère to run to and fro, f. Dis- I + currère to run.]

1. intr. To run about.

2. intr. To run over on the ayere be, that we might discurre from one place to an other.

2. trans. To run over or through.

1. in moment of a time it discurres all things. 1508—

1. in moment of a time it discurring most of those townes and places in it with a pleasant recordation of my pen.

1. Discurred, obs. form of Discover v.

1. This curred, ppl. a. Obs. [f. Dis- 7 a + Current view of the course of the curred of t

† **Discured**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. Dis- 7 a + Cure sb.1 4.] Without cure of souls: see Cure sb.1 4. r604 Tooker Fabrique Ch. 92, I... maintaine it more lawfull... to hold two Benefices with cure of soules then two discured or impropriated livings.

to hold two Benefices with cure of soules then two discured or impropriated livings.

† **Discurrent**, a.1 Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 10 + CURRENT a.] Not current or in circulation.

1899 Sandys Europs Spec. (1632) 122 To make discurrent to the commonly salable. In the severy books.. in such wise as not to suffer them to be commonly salable. Ibid. 129 Whose bookes being discurrent in all Catholike Countries.

† **Discurrent**, a.2 Obs. rare. [ad. I. discurrent-em, pr. pple. of discurrere: see DISCUR v.]

Running hither and thither.

Running nither and thither.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Discurrent, that wanders or runs hither and thither. 1710 M. Henry Comm., Dan.xii. 4(1848)

1692 They shall 'run to and fro' to inquire out copies of it.. discurrent, they shall discourse of it.

1 Discurrour, obs. form of DISCOVERER.

+ Discursation. Obs. [ad. L. discursationem, n. of action f. discursare, freq. of discurrère: see DISCUR.]

1 A running hither and thither or from place to

1. A running hither and thither, or from place to 1652 GAULE Magastrom. 55 Making long discursations,

2. A passing from one subject to another.

1. A passing from the passing from the subject to another.

1. A passing from one subject to another.

1. A pas

stem of discursare: see prec. and -IVE.] Passing from one object of thought to another; discursive. Hence Discurrentiveness.

12:10:2 DISCH TERLIVENESS.

1819 P. MORRIS in Blackw. Mag. VI. 311 The Discursative Sentiment, draws off the imitative principle, and transfers it from one object to another, so as to keep it revolving. Ibid., That sort of Discursativeness which relates to space. Ibid., The curiosity generated from Discursativeness has a spring of motion within itself.

† **Discurse.** Obs. [ad. L. discurs-us a running to and fro or away, f. discurs-, ppf. stem of discursere: see next.] Onward course; = DISCOURSE

1555. H. PENDILTON in Bonner Homilies 35 By contynuall discurse of tyme enery one hath delivered the fayth.

Discursion (disk\vec{v}.1\sigman). rare. Also 6 discorsioun. [ad. L. discursi\vec{o}n-em, n. of action from discurrere to run to and fro: see DISCUB.]

oorsioun. [ad. L. discursion-em, n. of action from discurrère to run to and fro: see Discub.]

†1. The action of running or moving to and fro. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. 111. 404 Richt grit displesour he had euerie do Of the discorsioun maid be Inglismen. 1684 tr. Bosut's Merc. Compit. xviii. 618 Volatils are most needful, for greater penetration and quicker discursion.

2. fig. The action of passing from the subject under consideration; digression. 1851 Brimley Est., Worden. 169 The name recalls us from our discursion to speak of one whom, [etc.].

3. The action of passing from premisses to conclusions; reasoning; = Discourse 50. 2. 1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 132 Turning the discursion of his judgement from things abroad, to those which are within himselfe. 1650 Hobbest Human Nature iv. 31 The succession of conceptions in the Minde. But because the word Discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it discursion. 1827 Coleridge Biog. Lett. I. x. 160 Discourse here. 160es not mean what we now call discoursing; but the discursion of the mind. 1846 O. Brownson West. V. 506 An act of intuition or of discursion as well consequenced the supplementation of the mind. 2846 O. Brownson West. V. 506 An act of intuition or of discursion as as of faith ... involves it.

in sense 'discourse' + -18T.] One who practises discoursing, a disputer.

1671 L. Addison West Barbary Pref. (T.), Great discursists were apt to intrigue affairs, dispute the Prince's resolution, and stir up the people.

Discursive (diskō'lsiv), a. (sb.) [f. L. discursippl. stem of discurrère (see Discursion) + -1vz.]

1. Running hither and thither; passing irregularly from one locality to another. rare in lit. sense.

1626 Bacon Sylva § 745 Whatsoeuer moueth Attention.

1834 West Ind. Sketch Bh. II. 240 Misgivings, that Our road.. might prove somewhat more discursive. Ibid. 282

The regularity of the streets .. prevented the breezes being so discursive as .. among the unconnected dwellings.

and regularly of the streets. . prevented the orecase being so discursive as.. among the unconnected dwellings.

2. fg. Passing rapidly or irregularly from one subject to another; rambling, digressive; extending over or dealing with a wide range of subjects.

1509 Marston Sca. Villanie 111. xi. 231 Boundlesse discursive apprehension Giving it wings. 1665 Hooke Nicrogr. Pref. G., Men are generally rather taken with the plausible and discursive, then the real and the solid part of Philosophy. 1791 Boswell. Yohnson an. 1774 (1816) II. 296 Such a discursive Exercise of his mind. 1827 Carlyle Richter Misc. Ess. 1872 I. 8 The name Novelist. .would ill describe so vast and discursive a genius. 1830 Tensyson In Mem. cix, Heart-affluence in discursive talk From household fountains never dry. 1867 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) I. iv. 149 A most vivid, though very discursive and garrulous, history of the time.

3. Passing from premisses to conclusions; proceeding by reasoning or argument; ratiocinative.

3. Passing from premisses to conclusions; proceeding by reasoning or argument; ratiocinative. (Cf. Discourse v. 2.) Often opp. to intuitive. 1608 D. T. Ess. Pol. 4 Mor. 117 Ignorance.. depriveth Reason of her discursive facultie. a 1652 J. Smith Sel. Disc. v. 137 We cannot attain to science but by a discursive deduction of one thing from another. 1659 MILTON P. L. v. 488 Whence the soule Reason receives, and reason is her being, Discursive, or Intuitive; discourse Is oftest yours, the latter most is ours. 1817 Coleridor Biog. Lit. I. x. 161 Philosophy has hitherto been discursive: while Geometry is always and essentially intuitive. 1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton Metaph. (1877) II. xx. 14 The Elaborative or Discursive Faculty.. has only one operation, it only compares. 1874 L. Stephen Hours in Library (1892) II. i. 15 Johnson.. is always a man of intuitions rather than of discursive intellect.

† B. as 16. A subject of 'discourse' or reasoning (as distinguished from a subject of perception).

(as distinguished from a subject of perception).

Obs. rare.

2677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. IV. viii. 364 Sometimes...
the very subjectum discursus is imperceptible to Sense...
such are also the discursives of moral good and evil, just,
unjust, which are no more perceptible to Sense than Colour
is to the Ear.

Discursively (diskō'ısıvli), adv. [f. prec. +
-LY 2.] In a discursive manner.

Buressing from premisses to conclusions; by

LYZ] In a discursive manner.

1. By passing from premisses to conclusions; by discourse of reason (cf. Discourse sb. 2): opp.

discourse of reason (cf. DISCOURSE sb. 2): opp. to intuitively.

2677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1. i. 22 Whereby we do discursively, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another.

2826 COLERIDGE Biog. Lit., etc. (1832) 360 In each article of faith embraced on conviction, the mind determines, first, intuitively on its analogy to doctrines already believed.

2826 COUNCEY Rhetoric Wks. XI. 42 All reasoning is carried on discursively; that is, discurrendo,—by running about to the right and the left, laying the separate notices together, and thence mediately deriving some third apprehension.

2. In a rambling manner, digressively.

2829 I. TAVIOR Enthus. viii. 183 An intelligent Christian... who should peruse discursively the ecclesiastical writers.

2846 POE Halluk Wks. 1864 III. 61 [He] has read a great deal, although very discursively.

2976 BANCOUT HIL. U. S.

VI. 19. 437 He [George III] spoke discursively of his shattered health, his agitation of mind.

Discursiveness. [f. as prec. + NESS.] The

Discursiveness. [f. as prec. + NESS.] The quality of being discursive: a. of reasoning from premisses to conclusions; b. of passing from one

premisses to conclusions; D. 01 passing from one subject to another.

a 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1686 III.xxii.252 The exercise of our mind in rational discursiveness, about things, in quest of truth. 1899 I. Taylor Enthus. iv. (1867) 72 That discursiveness of the inventive faculties which is a principal source of heresy. 1897 Lever Fort. Glemore xxiii. (1873) 159 Discursiveness is the mother of failure. 1893 Manch. F.xam. 12 Aug. 5/1 There was nothing to limit the discursiveness of anyone who had a taste for original research.

**Discursory** (diskā 150ri), a. rare. Also 6 discoursory. [f. L. discurs- (see above) + -0RY.] discoursory. [f. L. discurs- (see above) + -ORY.] +1. Of the nature of 'discourse' or reasoning; argumentative. Obs.

argumentative. Obs.

1381 MULCASTER Positions vii. (1887) 50 A number of such like discoursory argumentes.

1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.

Ded. A ij b, Here shall your Maiestie finde . speculation interchanged with experience, positive theologie with polemicall, extuall with discursorie, popular with scholasticall.

2. Of the nature of a digression, discursive.

1831 Ruskin Love's Meinie 1. iii. 126 If there be motive for discursory remark.

† Discurtain, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 or 7 a + Curtain from; to unveil.

1616 J. Lane Contin. Syr.'s T. (1887) 41 Phebus, discursive discursive properties of the curtain from the continuation of the curtain from the continuation of the curtain from the continuation of the curtain from the curtain

tain from; to unveil.

1616 J. Lane Contn. Sqr.'s T. (1887) 41 Phebus, discurtaininge his murninge face. 1635 Brathwait Arcad. Pr., Ded., One, who discurtains the vices of that time. 1659 Lady Alimony 1. ii. in Harl. Dodsley XIV. 280 Your acrimonious spirit will discurtain our changeable taffeta ladies.

17 Discus (di'sko's). [L. discus quoit, plate, a. Car Norce quoit.]

Gr. Sockes quoit.]

1. Gr. and Rom. Antiq. A disk of metal or heavy material used in ancient Grecian and Roman athletic exercises; a quoit. Also, ellipt., the game

athletic exercises; a quoit. Also, ellipt., the game of hurling the discus.

1656 Cowley Pindaric Odes, Praise Pindar iii. note, The chief Exercises there were Running, Leaping, Wrestling, the Discus, which was the casting of a great round Stone, or Ball, made of Iron or Brass. 1752 Port Odyss. 1111. 137 From Elatreus' strong arm the Discus flies. 1802 P. Gardner Chap, Grk. Hist. ix. 295 The discus. weighed about twelve pounds. It was round and flat, and a skillul athlete... would sometimes hurl it more than a hundred feet. Ibid., These three competitions—leaping, throwing the spear, and hurling

the discus-were the chief and essential parts of the pen-

tathlic contest.

D. In other ancient senses: (see quots.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Discus, a Dish or Platter for Meat.. Also a round Consecrated Shield made to represent a Memorable Deed of some Hero of Antiquity, and hung up in a Temple of the Gods. Ibid., Discus or Descus (in old Records), a Desk or Reading-shelf in a Church. 1849 LONGE, Kavanagh xxx, The untoward winds will blow the discus of the gods against my forehead. 1850 LEITCH Maller's Anc. Art § 232 Isis, human, with cow horns and a discus between them.

† 2. = DISK in its various technical senses.

T 2. = DISK IN Its VARIOUS ECCURICAL SCRESS.

1664 EVELUM Mem. 24 Oct. (1857) I. 406 Observing the discus of the sun for the passing of Mercury that day before it. 1665

1/111. Trans. I. No. 6, 105 The inclination of the discus of the Cometical Body. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Among Herbalists, Discus is taken to signific the middle, plain, and flat part of some Flowers; because its figure resembles the ancient Discus.

ancient Discus. **Discuss** (diskvs), v. Forms: 4-7 discusse, (4-5 discusse, 5-6 dyscus(se, 6 diskousse, pa. pple. discust, 7 discus), 7- discuss. [f. L. discuss-ppl. stem of discut-ère to dash or shake to pieces, agitate, disperse, dispel, drive away; in late L. and Romanic to discuss, investigate: see Dis-CUTE. App. the L. pa. pple. discussus was first Englished as discussed (in Hampole c 1340, also Anglo Fr. discusse, 1352, in Statutes of the Realm I. 328), and discuss thence taken as the verb.]

†1. trans. To drive away, dispel, disperse, scatter.

†1. trans. To drive away, dispel, disperse, scatter. lit. and fig. Obs.

c1374 Chaucer Boeth. 1. metr. iii. 9 When hat nyst was discussed and chased awey, derknesses forleften me. 1532 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 401/2 They wil clerely dissipate and discusse the myst. 1563 J. Firenkel Agripha's Occ. Philos. 17 The Northern Wind, fierce and roaring, and discussing clouds.

† D. To shake off; also to set free, loosen. Obs. a 1541 Wyart Poet. Wis. (1861) 201 To loose, and to discuss The sons of death out from their deadly bond. 1250 Spenser F. Q. m. i. 48 All regard of shame she had discust, And meet respect of honor putt to flight.

† C. To put off, remove (dress). Obs. rare.

1640 Clapthorne Hollander iv. Wks. (1874) I. 138 Now Cosen Sconce, you must discusse your doublet.

2. Med. To dissipate, dispel, or disperse (humours, tumours, or obstructions). arch.

2. Med. To dissipate, dispel, or disperse (humours, tumours, or obstructions). arch.

1533 Elvor Cast. Helthe IV. i. (1539) 77a, To rubbe them agayne with some oyle, that dothe open the poores, and dyscusse the vapours. 1597 Gerarde Herbal I. xx. (1633) 28 To discusse hard swellings in womens brests. 1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compil. III. 103 Of all edibles Garlick discusses wind most. 1753 Johnson Rambler No. 130 F A pomade. of virtue to discuss pimples. 1804 ABRENETHY Surg. Obs. 35 Three diseased lymphatic glands. resisted the attempts which had been made to discuss them.

15. intr. (for refl.) To disperse, pass away. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 228 If the Erysipelas does not discuss, the Membrane falls into Putrefaction.

tion.
† 3. trans. To examine or investigate (a matter);

sipelas does not discuss, the Membrane falls into Putrefaction.

† 3. trans. To examine or investigate (a matter); to try (as a judge). Obs.

1340 Hanfold Pr. Congl. 2415 We may noght fle, Until al our lyf examynd be, And alle our dedys, bathe gude and ille, Be discussed, after Goddes wille. Ibid. 6247 Crist, at his last commyng, Sal in dome sitte and discusse alle thyng. C 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 141, I bileue, if ... he wole wisely discussen alle be opynyons of auctouris, bat he schal seen [etc.]. C 1450 tt. Del Imitatione I. xiv. In demying objir men, a man laborip in veyn. but in demying & discussyng a man self, euere he laborib fruytuously. 1353 Act 27 Hen. VIII., c. 27 Anie matter or cause depending or to be discussed in the same courte. 1535 Edd Decades 13 They haue onely discussed that superficiall parte of the earth which lyeth betwene the Ilandes of Gades and the ryuer of Ganges. 1613 Sir H. Finch Law (1630) 479 A Supersedas to stay execution till the error be discussed.

† 4. To settle or decide (as a judge). Obs. C 1383 CHAUCER Parl Foules 624 Sith it may not here discussed be Who loveth her best. 1486 Henry VII at York in Surtess Misc. (1800) 55 To discuse up in conscience ich judiciall cace. 1553 ROBINSON tr. Mar's Utop. (Arb.) 22, As an empier or a ludge, with my sentence finally to discusse. 1597 GOLDING De Mornay vii. 88 This vaine disputing whether of them was the first; which question the holy scripture will discusse in one word Yea, and nature it selfe also will discusse it. 1600 J. Port tr. Leo's Africa II. 123 Which ettymologie seemeth to me not improbable. But. we leave that to be discussed by others. 1771 SMOLLETT II umph. Cl. (1797) VII. 192, I make no doubt but that in aday or two this troublesome business may be discussed. † b. absol. To decide (of). Obs.

1514 BARCLAY Cyt. 4. Uplondyshm. (Percy Soc.) 32 Whysholde thyng mortail of endeles thyng dyscus. 1666 GAULE Pract. Th. (1620) 50 Pryingly to sift out, and peremptorily to discusse be counseil of pis fraternite to no straungere. 148

6. To investigate or examine by argument; to sift the considerations for and against; to debate.

(Now the ordinary sense.)
c 1450 [see Discussing vbl. sb.]. 1530 RASTELL Bk. Purgat.

ni. vii. 2 Wherby man knowith the good from the evell, dyscussyng the thynge by argumentes. 1553 T. Wilson Rhel. (1560) I Rhetorique is an arte to set forthe. any cause, called in contention, that maie through reason largely be discussed. 1666 STILLIMOFL. O'TE, Sacr. I. ii. § 3 Who that Jerombaal was, is much discussed among learned men. 1564 STILLIMOFL. O'TE, Sacr. I. ii. § 3 Who that Jerombaal was, is much discussed among learned men. 1564 To discuss, a point of law. 1753 L. M. tr. Du Boxo's Accompl. Wont. II. 157 note, See the discourse . wherein it is discussed, whether brutes have the use of reason. 1777 PRIESTLEY Philos. Necess. X. 118 Mr. Hume. discusses the question ... viting react clearness. 1847 Tennyroon Princ. II. 422 They, the while, Discuss'd a doubt and tost it to and fro. 1849 Macaulan Vilist. Emg. I. 598 Several schemes were proposed and discussed.

b. absol. To hold discussion; to debate. 1587 TURBERV. Trag. T. (1837) 42 Amongst themselves the feasters gan discusse And diversly debate from young to old. 1688 T. Spencer Logick 311 A Method whereby wee come to know how to discusse.

to know how to discusse.

7. trans. To sift or investigate (material). rare.

280s Paley Nat. Theol. xii. (1834) 483/2 These serrated or dentated bills... form a filtre. The ducks by means of them discuss the mud; examining with great accuracy the puddle.

8. To investigate or try the quality of (food or

drink); to consume, make away with. (Somewhat humorous.)

humorous.)

1815 Scott Gny M. xxii, A tall, stout, country-looking man. busy discussing huge slices of cold boiled beef.

1836 Marrat Midda Easy i. 5 They allowed him to discuss the question, while they discussed his port wine.

1851 Thorn-Bury Turner II. 264 Turner was always to be seen between ten and eleven at the Athenæum, discussing his half-pint of sherry.

1884 LD. Malmesbury Mem. Ex-min. II. 281 The time was passed in discussing a substantial luncheon.

19. Civil Law. To 'do diligence' (DILIGENCE

5 a) or exhaust legal proceedings against (a debtor), esp. against the person primarily liable (or his property), before proceeding against the property of a

sp. against the person primarily liable (or his property), before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable.

Used with local peculiarities of application in Scotland, Lower Canada, and Louisiana, also as rendering Fr. discuter in analogous sense. See Discussion 5.

1681-93 Stair Inst. Law Scot. 1. xvii. § 5 Cautioners cannot be pursued till the principal Debitor be discust. Ibid. III. v. § 17 Heirs of Blood., and also Executors must be discussed before Heirs of Provision or Talizie. 1766 W. Gordon Gen. Counting-ko. 340 The accepter being discussed, the bill must recoil upon the drawer. 1848 Wharton Law Lex. s.v. Discussion, The obligation contracted by the surety with the creditor is, that the latter shall not proceed against him until he has first discussed the principal debtor, if he is solvent. 1862 W. Bell Dict. Law Scot. 292 Where a special heir is burdened with a debt, the creditor must discuss that heir before he can insist against the heir-at-law. By discussing an heir is meant, charging him to enter; and if he do not renounce the succession, obtaining decree against him, and raising diligence both against his person and his estate, whether belonging to himself or derived from his ancestor, as in the case of the discussion of a cautioner. 18. Civil Code of Oueboke Art. 1942 The creditor is not bound to discuss the principal debtor unless the surety demands it when he is first sued. (See also Discussion 5.]

Hence Disou seased ppl. a.

1868 FLORIO, Discusso, discussed, searched. 1862 Pall Mall G. 22 June 3/1 The only other discussed matter.

1 Discussos adahing, agitating, f. ppl. stem of discustive: see Discusso p.] = Discussion. a. Decision (of a judge), settlement. b. Examination, investigation. c. Debate; in quot. fig.

a. 1866 J. Herwood Spider 4 F. lxv. 19 By his discus, May. Liue and loue together. 1616 Burgh Rec. Aberdeen 5 Mar. (Jam. Supp.), To attend vpone the said actioun, vntil the finall end and discus thairof.

b. 1866 Liusse and consideration of his demands. 1609 Sik

Discussable, var. of DISCUSSIBLE.

Discussal, rare. [f. DISCUSS v. +-AL.] = DIS-

cussion.

1838 Life Planter Jamaica (ed. 2) 124 This discussal of a one-day's wonder.

Discusser (disko sal). [f. as prec. + -kr.].]

He who or that which discusses, in various senses.

† a. One who settles or decides questions (obs.).

† 8. One who settles or decides questions (obs.).
b. One who engages in discussion or debate. † C.
A medicine that disperses humours, etc. (obs.).
a. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. I. vl. 337 Quha
was cheife discusser in controuersies, quhom thay call grett
Justice of Ingland. 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. viii. vi. § 12
That thereof God himself was inventor, disceptator, lator,
the deviser, the discusser, the deliverer.
b. 1611 Cotor. Discuteur, a discusser, examiner, debater. 1689 Answ. Descrition Discussed in 11th Collect.
Papers Present Yuncture of Affairs 6 Thus the Discusser
ambles out of one Untruth into another. 1591 Wood Alt.
O. 200. I. 349 A discusser of controversies against Bellarmine.
1893 Chicago Advance 23 Nov., (The biblical preacher) is
not a discusser, whose office is to break to pieces and sift
for better construction and consolidation.
O. 1612 WOODALL Surg. Male Wks. (1653) 29 This Miniumplaster is a good discusser of hot humors. 1656 RIDGLEY
Pract. Physick 31 First give astringent Syrups, then add
discussers.

**Discussible** (diskrsib'l), a. Also 7 -able. [f. L. discuss-: see Discuss v. + -BLE.] Capable of being discussed. + a. Med. That can be dispersed, as a humour. b. That can be debated or

persed, as a humour. b. That can be debated or examined by argument.

166s J. Chandler Van Helmont's Orial. 330 To consume water, and the more light discussable things, into vapours.

186s Mill Logic (ed. 5) II. 18 note, To have rendered so bold a suggestion...admissible and discussible even as a conjecture.

1889 J. M. Robertson Ess. Crit. Method 71 It is discussible under three aspects.

Discussiont, obs. by-form of DISCUTIENT.

Discussing, vbl. sb. [f. DISCUSS v. + -ING l.]

The action of the verb DISCUSS; = DISCUSSION (in various senses).

various senses).

c 1450 R. Gloucester's Chron. (1724) 483/2 note (MS. Coll. Arms) Among righte welle lettred men...he hathe busy discussing of questions. c 1852 Fisher's Life in Wks. (E. E. T. S.) II. 129 To have referred the hearing and discussing of his crime to his metropolitan. 1651 Corca. Liquidation.. a discussing, or examination. 1652-93 STAIR Inst. Law Scot. III. v. § 17 Heirs...have the benefit of an order of discussing. 1796 AVLIFFE Parergon 192 To commit the Discussing of Causes privately to certain Persons learn'd in the Laws.

That discusses; in various senses of the vb.; spec. of medicine That disperses humours, tumours, etc. 1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 437 There is such a dispersing and discussing nature in Wine, that it dissolveth all. hard things in the bodies of Beasts. 1628 Brust. Phys. Pract. 276 These discussing medicines shalbe vsed. 2707 Flower Physic. Pulse. Watch 279 Hot discussing Unctions. Discussion (disks/501). Also 4 discussion.

[a. OF. discussion, discucion (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. discussion-em shaking, examination, discussion. of action from discutère: see Discutt, Discuss. †1. Examination, investigation, trial (by a judge)

+1. Examination, investigation, trial (by a judge)

†1. Examination, investigation, trial (by a judge) judicial decision. Obs.

#1340 Hamfole Psaller 1. I Here fordos he discussion of syn, for he grauntes the dede. 1340 — Pr. Consc. 2882
When he devels and he angels Has desputed our lif.. And discucion made, als fals to be. c1440 Jacob's Well xv. 98
Seynt Gregorie seyth, hat doom is a dyscussyoun of pecause. 1350 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 60 h, Make dayly discussyon of thy conseyence.

2. Examination or investigation (gf a matter) by arguments for and against; 'the ventilation of a question' (I.).

arguments for and against; 'the ventilation of a question' (J.).

a 1256 Cranmer Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 6: Where you seem to be offended with the discussion of this matter, what hurt... can gold catch in the fire, or truth with discussing? 1258 BP. WATSON Sev. Sacram. viii. 44 The subtlenesse of mans wyt... is to bee reiected from the judgement and discussion of this holy mystery. 2647 H. More Philos. Poema, Democritus Platonissans Pref. 190 Discussion is no prejudice but an honour to the truth. 1777 Junius Lett. lix. 310, I do not mean to renew the discussion of such opinions. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. § 2. 477 He [James]. forbade any further discussion of State policy. 1891 LD. Herschell in Law Times' Ref. LXV. 567/1 Much learning was expended in the discussion of the point.

b. Argument or debate with a view to elicit truth or establish a point; a disquisition in which a subject is treated from different sides. 118. xl. 519 Passionate dogmatists, the avowed enemies of discussion. 1790 Burke Fr. Rev. Pref. 3 The Author began a second and more full discussion on the subject. 1895 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. iii. 205 In the House of Commons... there was in theory unrestricted liberty of discussion. 1875 [Jowert Plato ed. 2) IV. 14 This discussion is one of the least satisfactory in the dialogues of Plato.

R. Investigation of the quality of an article of food,

8. Investigation of the quality of an article of food,

et. by consumption of it. humorous and colloq.

186a SALA Seven Sons I. iii. 49 [He] has. five minutes for the discussion of his beloved cheroot. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL.

Sev. Stor. 54 We fell presently to discussion of the mutton.

1870 E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirt. II. 143 The discussion of a bottle of port in Mr. Rudd's back parlour.

† 4. Med. The dissipation of dispersal of humans the presention of the mutual than the presention of the mount of the property of th

† 4. Med. The dissipation or dispersal of humours, the resolution of tumours, etc. 1600 Venner Via Recta Introd. 3 Discussion of vaporous superfluities. 1656 H. More Enthus. Tri. 26 Evident from the suddain and easy discussion of the fit. 1753 N. Torring of Gaugr. Sorr Throad 35 The Parents earnestly desiring the Discussion of it, I was constrained to put upon the Tumour. Diabotanum. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 330 The Termination of the Erysipelas was not only by Discussion, or Resolution, but also by Suppuration.

330 The Termination of the Erysipelas was not only by Discussion, or Resolution, but also by Suppuration.

5. Civil Law. The exhaustion of legal proceedings against a debtor, esp. against a person primarily liable for a debt or payment, before proceeding against a person secondarily liable.

A term of Roman Law, whence of the old law of France, and of the Code Napoléon; thence of the codes of Quebec, and Louisiana; also of the law of Scotland, where the 'discussion of heirs' is a specific feature.

Benefit of discussion: the right of a person liable to pay a certain sum in case of the failure of the person primarily liable, to require legal proceedings to be exhausted against the latter before demand is made upon himself. Discussion of heirs' (Sc. Law), the proceeding against heirs for debts due by the deceased, in a determined order, with use of diligence against the first, before proceeding against her second, and so on.

1681-93 Strate Inst. Laws Scot. III. v. § 20 To sist process against such Heirs as have the benefite of Discussion. 1751-3

A. M'Douall Inst. Law Scot. I. xxiii. 30 One who becomes bound either to cause the debtor to pay or pay the debt himself.. has not the benefit of discussion.

Law Lex. 184/2 By the Roman law sureties were .. hable only after the creditor had sought payment from the principal debtor, and he was unable to pay. This was called the benefit or right of discussion. 1862 W. Bell Dict. Law Scot. 290/2 Discussion. This is a technical term in the law of Scotland, and may be applied either to the discussion of a principal debtor, or to the discussion of heirs. 1bid. The privilege of discussion is now taken away by the Act 19 and 20 Vict., c. 60, \$8, 1856, unless expressly stipulated for in the instrument of caution. 1bid. 201 Discussion of heirs. The following is the legal order in which the heirs must be discussed:—1st The heir of line. 2d the heir of conquest. 2d the heir-male. 4th heirs of tallitie and provision by simple destination, where they represent the debtor; and lastly Heirs under marriage. contracts, where they are not themselves creditors. 18.. Civil Code of Quebec Art. 1941 The surety is liable only upon the default of the debtor, who must previously be discussed, unless the surety has renounced the benefit of discussion. 18.. Law of Louisiana Arfs. 2014-17 (old Nos.), 3045-8 (new Nos.).

6. Comb., as discussion-meeting.
1833 LYNCH Self-Improv. iv. 97 The young man. may get and give much good in discussion-meetings.

Discussional ostentation.

Discussional stentation.

Discussional stentation.

Discussional contentation.

Discussional contentation of the devotes of decussion of debate.

Discussional ostentation.

Discussionist. [f. as prec. + -18T.] One who

discussional ostentation.

Discursaionist. [f. as prec. + -187.] One who advocates or practises discussion or debate.

1867 Ch. 4 State Rev. 30 Mar. 292 The discussionists cannot resist the temptation... to air their vocabulary. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. 1. 152 In religious sects and theological discussionists.

Discussive (diskursiv), a. and sb. [f. L. discussive ppl. stem of discutive to DISCUSS +-IVE.]

A. adj. + 1. Med. = DISCUTIENT a. Obs.

1380 Well of W. Hill, Aberdeen Aij, [The water] being laxative, attenuative... and discussive. 1630 Venner Tobacco (1550) 409 Its faculty being both discussive and expulsive. 1779 Beadley Fam. Dict. 2. v. Burdock, It.. is discussive and bitter to the taste.

† 2. Having the quality of settling (a matter in dispute); decisive. Obs.

1604 T. Wricht Passions v. iv. 18 Things... not discussive for questions or disputes. 1644 Presbylery Display'd (1668) 20 [They] have vocem deliberativam, vocem decisivam, have a debating, discussive voice.

3. Pertaining to discussion or debate. arch.

1644 MILTON 7dgm. Bucer (1851) 304 Ready, in a fair and christianly discussive way, to debate and sift this matter, 1656 J. Cockburn Bourginismism Detected i. 16 Those Rational discussive Faculties which help others to the knowledge of Truth. 1816 Keatinge Trav. (1871) I. 129 Judiciously curtailed of some... verbose discussive scenes.

† B. sb. Med. A dissipating or resolving agent; a discutient. Obs.

1612 Emchir. Med. 92 Beware of immoderate discussives.

a discutient. Obs.

1671 Salmon Syn. Med. 92 Beware of immoderate discussives.

1671 Salmon Syn. Med. 111. xvi. 364 Discussives are such as generally disperse the matter, and so dissolve it insen-

1671 SALMON Sym. Med. III. XVI. 304 DISCUSSIVE MIC. as generally disperse the matter, and so dissolve it insensibly.

Hence + Discussively adv., + Discussiveness.

1613 M. RIDLEY Magn. Bodies 6 These being artificially and discussively fastened to this Loadstone. 1727 BALLEY VOI. II. Discussiveness, dissolving or dispersing quality.

+ Discussiveness, dissolving or dispersing quality.

+ Discussion.

1599 ABP. PARKER Corr. 94 We beseech your Majesty... to refer the discussment and deciding of them to a synod of your bishops and other godly learned men. 1651 CART-WRIGHT Cert. Relig. 1. 57 Requisite for the Churches understanding, and by...her consultations and discussments.

Discussion. 2 rare-0. [f. L. discuss- (see

Discussive) + ORY.] Discutient.

1823 CRABB Technol. Discutient or Discussory medicines, those which dissolve impacted matter.

\*\*meatines\*\*, those which dissolve impacted matter.

† **Discussure**. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. discuss(see Discussive) + -ure.] = Discussion.

\*\*roto W. Folkingham Art of Survey 1. ii. 2 The Matter
comprises the Elementarie composition and constitution of
Possessions: and in discussure thereof, the Materiall parte is
most conversant.

most conversant.

† **Discurstom**, sb. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. Dis-9 + CUSTOM sb.; prob. after Discurstom v.] Discontinuance of a custom; disuse.

1603 FLORIO Montaigne III. xii. (1632) 611 Better. than for ever through discustome. lose the commerce and conversation of common life.

† **Discurstom**, v. Obs. [ad. OF. descostumer, coustumer to lose the habit or custom of, f. des-, Dis-4 + costumer to render customary, etc.; see DIS-4 + costumer to render customary, etc.: see CUSTOM v.] trans. To render unaccustomed; to cause to discontinue a custom or habit; = DISAC-

cause to discontinue a custom or habit; = DISACCUSTOM. Hence Discurstomed ppl. a.

1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxii. 299
Moeuynge the helpe of god hym to dyscustome. 1598
SYLVESTER Dn Bartas II. ii. 1. (1641) IT3/1 If now no more
my sacred rimes distill With Art-lesse case from my discustom'd quill. 1677 E. Plenger in Spurgeon Trans. Dav.
Ps. xxx. 7 Discustom ourselves to the exercise of faith.
Discurtable, a. rare. [a. mod. F. discutable, f. discuter, ad. L. discutère to DISCUSS: cf. next.]
Capable of being discussed; DISCUSSIBLE.

1893 Sat. Rev. 11 Feb. 150/1 Many insoluble or discutable
points.

Di scutant. rare. [a. F. discutant, pr. pple. of discuter to discuss, used subst.: see -ANT 1.] One

1871 H. B. FORMAN Living Poets 166 The contrast between the half-frank discutant and the unctuous but immoral dignitary discussed.

† **Discute**, v. Obs. [a. F. discute-r (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. discuter to dash or shake asunder, in late L. to discuss, investigate, f. Dis-1 + quatere (in comb. -cutere) to shake, strike with a shock. Now displaced by Discuss.]

a shock. Now displaced by DISCUSS.]

trans. To discuss; to investigate, examine.

1483 CAXTON Cato A viij, Euery juge ought to discute and
examyne the cass of bothe partyes in suche manere that he
may do equite and justyce. 1484 — Fables of Alfonce (1889)

The cause to be discuted or pleted before the Juge.

b. intr. with of.

a 1521 Helyas in Thoms Prose Rom. (1858) III. 53 To
discute of a mater.

discute of a mater.

Hence Discuting vbl. sb., discussing.

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 431 b/1 O dylygente dyscutyng of causes and maters he rendred or yelded juste jugemente.

Discutient (diskiü sient), a. and sb. Med. Also 7 discussient. [ad. L. discutient-em, pr. pple. of discussient. [ad. L. discutient-em, pr. pple. of discutient morbid matter; resolvent.

1618 WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 311 A discutient Cataplasme. 1740 AYLETT in Phil. Trans. XLIII. to An hot, discutient, and restringent Fomentation. 1876 BARTHOLOW Mat. Med. (1879) 411 Preparations of contime were much used for a supposed discutient or resolvent action. in certain kinds of tumors.

18. sb. A discutient medicine or preparation.

In certain kinds of tumors.

B. sb. A discutient medicine or preparation.

1655 CULPEPPER Riverius I. xv. 54 When the matter is somwhat thin..use not strong discussients and dissolvers. 1718

QUINCY Compl. Disp. 109 It enters..into many Fomentations, as a good Discutient. 1830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot.

30 Employed externally as a discutient.

30 Employed externally as a discutient.

Disdain (disdel'n), sb. Forms: a. 3-5 dedoyn(e, 4 dedeigne, -eyng, -syn, 5 dedein. β. 4-5 desdeyn, -dayn. γ. 4 disdein(e, 4-5-deyn(e, 4-6 -deigne, 4-7 -dayn(e, 5 dysdane, -dene, -dayne, Sc. disdenge, -dene, 6-7 disdaine, 6-disdain. Cf. SDEIGN. [ME. dedeyn, desdeyn, a. OF. desdeign, -daign, -daign, -daign, AF. dedeigne (Langtoft Chron. II. 430), mod. F. dedain = Pr. desdaing, -denh, Cat. desdeny, Sp. desdeno, It. disdegno (sdegno), Romanic deriv. of des-, disdegnare to disdain: see next.]

dain: see next.]

1. The feeling entertained towards that which one thinks unworthy of notice or beneath one's dignity;

1. The seeing entertained towards that which one thinks unworthy of notice or beneath one's dignity; scorn, contempt.

a. c 1800 S. Eng. Leg. I. 414/387 He hadde gret de-deyn smale befpes to do. a 1300 Cursor M. 11303 (Cott.) O pouert na dedeigne [later MSS. disdeyn, -dayne], had he. a 1340 Hamfold Psalter xviii. 6 pai ere kald vnycorns for pride & dedeyne. c 1450 Mrsc 1159 Hast [low] had any dedeyn Of oper synfulle bat pou hast seyn?

y. 1393 Gowrr Conf. I. 121 He, which love had in disdeigne. 1350-12 Elvor Image Gov. Pref. (1556) 3 Although disdeigne and envie dooe cause them to speake it. 1890 Shaks. Much Ado III. i. 51 Disdaine and Scorne ride sparkling in her eyes, Mis-prizing what they looke on. 1659 Milton P. L. 1. 98 That fixt mind And high disdain, from sence of injur'd merit. 1749 Fireding Tom Yomes XI. vii, As I received no answer ... my disdain would not suffer me to continue my application. 1804 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 440 Haughtiness is founded on the high opinion we entertain of ourselves; disdain, on the low opinion we have of others. 1853 Millann Lal. Chr. (1864) V. IX. viii. 401 They were called in disdain the Puritans, an appellation which perhaps they did not disdain. 1879 F. Hall. In Lippincoil's Mag. XV. 342/1, I. had conceived a disdain of feathered things, bustards excepted.

† D. with pl. An instance or exhibition of this. a 1631 Donne Dial. w. Sir H. Wottom (T.), So her disdains can ne'er offend. 1620 Sir T. Hawkinst I. Mathies's Vnhappy Prosp. 152 My disdaines have served my purposes.

† 2. Indignation; anger or vexation arising from

† 2. Indignation; anger or vexation arising from offended dignity; dudgeon. To have d.: to be indignant, take offence. To have in d., to have d. of:

dignant, take offence. To have in d., to have d. of: to be indignant or offended at. Obs.

a. 1897 R. GLOUC. (1724) 103 Of byn vnryst ychabbe gret dedeyn. a 2340 HAMFOLE Psalter xxxvi. 1 Noti smulari in malignantibus.. Will not haf dedeyn in ill willand. Ibid. kxxiv. 3 Avertisti ab ira indignacionis the.. Pou turnyd fra þe wreth of þi dedeyn. c 2360 WVCLIF Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 70 þis eldere sone hadde dedeyn, and wolde not come in. a 1400-30 Alexander 3155 He dedeyne [Dubl. MS. disdayne] hade, þat þai ware comen doun of kyngis, and be no cause ellis.

dayne] hade, Pat þai ware comen doun of kyngis, and be no cause ellis.

8. c. 1386 Chaucer Frankl. Prol. 28 (Ellesm. MS.), I prey yow haueth me nat in desdeyn [v.r. disdeyne] Though to this man I speke a word or two. a 1450 Kmt. de la Tour (1868) 17 The king saide, 'y chese the yongest of the .iij. doughters..' of the whiche the eldest and the secounde had gret merualle and desdeyn. 1487 CANTON Myrr. II. vi. 72 Of grete desdayn he suffreth to be slayn and dye.

7. c. 1386 Chaucer Prol. 789 (Sloane MS.) But take it nought I praie 30w in disdeigne [v.rr. disdeyne, disdayn, desdeyn]. 1393 Gower Conf. II. 345 But Phebus, which hath great disdein 0f that his maiden was forlein. 1513 Douglas Æmeis vii. xiii. 160 Than Jupiter .. Haifand disden only mortall suld be Rasit to lyf. 1600 E. Blount tr. Constaggio 290 The defeat of the Armie...caused. throughout the Realme a great griefe and disdaine. 1606 Shaks. Tr. 9 Cr. 1. ii. 35 The disdain and shame whereof, hath euer since kept Hector fasting and waking. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Irm Age 229 Having conceived some disdain against his Master. 2 1679 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1716 I. 62 The great peason... took the neglect in huge disdain.

† b. fig. Of a wound: Angriness, inflamed condition. Obs. 127e. (Cf. proud flesh.) c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 100 Whanne bilke wounde was

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sowdid be pannicle bat was not weel heelid hadde a dedein & was cause of gendrynge of a crampe.

† 3. Loathing, aversion, dislike. Obs.
[1370-80 in O. E. Misc. 228 And hedden of mony metes de-deyn.] 1655 CULPEPPER Riverius I. vii. 30 These are the forerunners of an Epilepsy; disdain of meat [etc.].

+b. transf. The quality which excites aversion; loathsomeness. (Cf. DAIN sb. 3.) Obs.

1900 SPENSER F. Q. 1. i. 14 Most lothsom, filthie, foule, and full of vile disdaine.

**Disdain** (disdēl'n), v. Forms: a. 4 dedeyngne, 4-5 dedeyne, 5 dedene; β. 4 desdaine, -deigne, 6 -dayne. γ. 5 disdeyne, -daigne, (disdeynt), 5-6 dys., 5-7 disdayne, 6 disdeine, -dane, 6-γ -daine, -deigne, 6- disdain. Cf. also SDEIGN v. [ME., a. OF. desdeignier, -deigner (3rd s. pres. -deigne), in later F. dédaigner, = Pr. desdegnar, Cat. desdenyar, Sp. dedeñar, Pg. desdenhar, It. disdegnare (sdegnare); a Common Romanic vb. representing, with des- for L. dē- (see Dr. 6), L. dēdignāre (collateral form of dēdignāre) to reject as unworthy, disdain, f. Dr. 6 + dignare, -ārī to think or treat as worthy; cf. Drign.]

1. trans. To think unworthy of oneself, or of one's

-ārī to think or treat as worthy; cf. Deign.]

1. trans. To think unworthy of oneself, or of one's notice; to regard or treat with contempt; to despise, scorn. 8. with simple obj.

a and β. cry86 Chaucer Clerk's T. 42 (Ellesm. MS.) Lat youre eres nat my voys desdeyne [other MSS. disdeyne]. 1483 Cath. Angl. 93/1 To Desden (Dedene A.), dedignari, detrahere, detractare; voi. to disspise.

y. cry86 [see a and β]. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. xvi. lvii, 1 fere to sore I shal disdayned be. 1873 G. Harvey Letter. bk. (Camden) 4 He laid against me. that I did disdain everimans cumpani. 1613 Purchas Pilgrimage v. xvii. 459 Whose proud top would disdaine climing. 1754 Edwards Freed. Will v. iv. 217 Some seem to disdain the Distinction that we make between natural and moral Necessity. 1821 Shelley Prometh. Und. 1. 52 If they disdained not such a prostrate slave. 1858 Lytton What will ke do? 1. x, I disdain your sneer.

b. with inf. or gerund. To think it beneath one, to scorn (to do or doing something).

a. cry80 Sir Ferumb. 2170 Ys herte was so gret, bat he dedeynede to clepe, 'oundo'; bot ran to wip is fet.

β. 1293 Gower Conf. III. 227 If.. a king.. Desdaineth for to done hem grace.

y. 1489 CAXTON Faytes of A. 1. xv. 43 They dysdayne to obeye to theyre capytayne. a 1533 Lb. Berners Huou xiiv. 70 They dysdayne to speke to me. 1612 BISLE Transt. Pref. 11 Neither did we disdaine to reuise that which we had done. 1769 Goldsm. Roman Hist. (1786) I. 393 This... was the title the Roman general disdained granting him. 1786 W. Thomson Watson's Philip III (1839) 357 They) disdained to follow this example of submission. 1868 E. Edwards Raleigh I. xx. 455 Grey.. had disdained to beg his life.

C. To think (a thing) unworthy of (something). (Cf. Deign v. 2.)

(Cf. Deign v. 2.)

7646 J. Hall Horm Vac. 23 Nature disdeigned it a Roome.

d. To think (anything) unworthy of.

1891 SPENNER R NINE of Time Ded., God hath disdeigned the world of that most noble Spirit.

1591 SPENSER Ruins of Time Ded., God hath disdeigned the world of that most noble Spirit.

† 2. To be indignant, angry, or offended at. Obs.
1494 FABVAN Chrom. II. xiviii. 32 The kynge disdeynynge this demeanure of Andragius, after dyuers monycions. 1632 LITHGOW Trav. Prol. B. To shun Ingratitude, which I disdaine as Hell. 1633 T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib. vi. (1821)
84 His answer was much disdained. 1695 LD. Preston Boeth. III. 106 Hence. we often so much disdain their being conferr d upon undeserving Men.

b. with subord. clause: To be indignant that.
1548 HALL Chrom., Rich. 111, 45 The kyng of Scottes disdeignynge that the stronge castell of Dumbarre should remayne in thenglish mennes handes. 1587 Turbery. Trag. T. (1837) 128 Who highly did disdaine That such. abuse his honour should distaine. 1602 Marston Ant. 4 Mel.

11. Wks. 1856 I. 27, I have nineteene mistresses alreadie and I not much disdeigne that thou shold'st make up the ful score. 1796 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag. I. 14 Disdaining that the enemies of Christ should abound in wealth. + 3. intr. To be moved with indignation, be in + 3. intr. To be moved with indignation, be indignant, take offence. Const. at (rarely against,

dignant, take offence. Const. at (rarely against, of, on). Obs.

a. 1382 WYCLIF Job xxxii. 3 But agen the thre frendis of hym he dedeynede, forthi that thei hadden not founde a resounable answere. — Matt. xxi. 15 The princis of prestis and scribis. . dedeyneden, and seiden to hym, Heerist thou what these seyen? a 1400 Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS. 90 Pat deuyls lymme, dedeyned at hi dede.

y. 14. Epiph. in Tumadale's Vis. 108 Of whos cumyng though thou dysdeyne Hyt may not pleynly help. 1350 Tindale Matt. xx. 24 They disdayned at the two brethren.

— John vii. 23 Disdayne ye at me, because I made a man every whit whoale? c 1563 Cavender L. A. Seymour iv., in Wolsey, etc. (1825) II. 105 To disdayn ayenst natures newe estate. 1636 B. Jonson Discov. ad fin., Ajax, deprived of Achilles' armour. . disdains; and growing impatient of the injury, rageth, and runs mad. 1634 Sig T. Herbert Trav. 150 Cheese and Butter is among them, but such as squemish English stomacks wil disdaine at.

† 4. trans. To move to indignation or scorn; to offend, anger, displease. Obs.

† 4. Irans. To move to indignation or scorn; to offend, anger, displease. Obs.
a 1470 Tiftoft Caesar x. (1530) 12 Inducionarus was sore displeased and dysdayned at thys doynge. 1627 Vox Piscis A v b, It shall nothing disdaine you; for it is no new thing, but even that which you have continually looked for. 1650 Howell, Giraffs & Rev. Naples 18 The people. being much disdain'd that the Vice-Roy had scap'd. 1790-1827 Combe Devil upon Two Sticks in Lond. I. 251 Fashionable amusements delight him not, and even elegant vice disdains him.

+b. impers. It disdains me: it moves my in-

†b. impers. It disdains me: it moves my indignation, offends me.

ε 240 Υστλ Μyst. v. 11 Me thoght þat he The kynde of vs tane myght, And þer at dideyned me.

Disdai nable, a. rare. [a. OF. desdaignable: see prec. and -ABLE.] Worthy of disdain.

1612 COTCR., Desdaignable, disdainable, contemptible.

1893 Daily News 9 Sept. 4/7 That tenth of a second of allowance was. not disdained. Yet to one not to the manner born of racing it might have certainly seemed 'disdainable'.

Disdained (disdē'nd), ppl. a. [f. DISDAIN.]

1. Treated with disdain; despised, scorned.

1998 Yone Diana 6 The disdained Shepherd. 1670 MILTON Hist. Eng. 11. Wks. (1851) 54 A new and disdained sight.

† 2. Characterized by disdain; disdainful, scornful. Obs. rare.

rul. Obs. rare.

1506 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. 1. iii. 183 Reuenge the geering and disdain d contempt Of this proud King.

150 Obs. rare. If. prec. +

and disdain'd contempt Of this proud King.
† **Disdainedly**, adv. Obs. rare. [f. prec. +
-LY 2.] Scornfully, disdainfully.
133 COVERDALE I Sam. xvii. 10, I haue spoken diszdanedly
vnto the hoost of Israel. — Ps. xxx. 18 Which cruelly,
diszdanedly & despitefully speake agaynst the rightuous. **Disdainer**. [f. DISDAIN v. + -ER 1.] One
who disdains; a scorner, despiser.
1380 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Mespriseur, a disdayner, a despiser.
1387 GOLDING De Mornay ii. 22 To
make his greatest disdainers .. confesse his arte. c 1630
Trag. Rich. II. (1870) 49 The tooe, a disdayner or spurner. **Disdainful** (disd2 Inful). a. [f. DISDAIN sb. Disdainful (disde inful), a. [f. DISDAIN sb.

+-FUL.]
1. Full of or showing disdain; scornful, con-

1. Full of or showing disdain; scornful, contemptuous, proudly disregardful.

a 1843 Wyart Wauering Louer in Tottell's Misc. (Arb.)
35 Vader disdainfull brow. 1860 Shaks. A. V. L. m. iv.
53 The proud disdainfull Shepherdesse That was his Miscresse. 1863 Cowless Ode Restoration xii, Cast a disdainfull look behind. 1750 Gray Elegy viii, Nor [let] Grandeur hear with a disdainfull smile The short and simple annals of the poor. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 122 They. marched against the most renowned battalions of Europe with disdainful confidence.

b. Const. inf. or of.
1860 Lyly Enphues (Arb.) 446 They are . not disdainfulle to conferre. 1853 Shaks. Hen. VIII, 11. iv. 123 Stubborne to Iustice. Disdainfull to be tride by t. 1746 Morell. Oratorio 'Judas Macacabaus', Disdainful of danger, we'll rush on the foe. 1894 Geren Short Hist. viii. \$ 5. 505 An administrator, disdainful of private ends.

† 2. Indignant, displeased; inimical. Obs. rare.

auministrator, disdainful of private ends. † 2. Indignant, displeased; inimical. Obs. rare. 1548 HALL Chron., Rich. 111, 45 b, The malicious attemptes and disdeynfull invencions of his envious adversaries. 1550 COVERDALE Spir. Perle xii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 133 Vexed in his mind and disdainful that he is not so.. fortunate as other be.

COVERDALE Spir. Ferie XII. WAS. (FARET SOC.) A 133 VACALE IN his mind and disdainful that he is not so.. fortunate as other be.

+8. That is the object of indignation, hateful; that is the object of disdain. Obs.

a 1547 Surrey Æneid II. 850 For I my yeres disdainfull to the Gods [invisus divis] Have lingred fourth. 1586 MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamber! IV. ii, Villain. Fall prostrate on the low disdainfull earth.

Disdainfully (disd2"nfuli), adv. [f. prec. + LY 2.] In a disdainful manner; with disdain; scornfully, contemptuously; † with indignation.

a 1533 Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. Xiii. (R.), Enemies, that disdeinfully wold put their wnder. 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI, 159 This proude byll, was both of the kyng, and his counsaill, disdainfully taken. 1646 Shaks. Tr., & Cr. III. III. 53 Either greete him not, Or else disdainfully. 1749 FIELDING Tom Jones XVII. II, You would not have so disdainfully called him fellow. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nick. Xix, He smiled disdainfully and pointed to the door.

Disdainfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The

Disdai nfulness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The

Disdainfulness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality of being disdainful. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Luks vii. 37 (R.) With howe great stately disdeignfulnesse, and straunge countenance the Pharisiacall sort vsed to turne awai their faces from sinners. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' Vind. Answ. xv. 184 The extream disdainfulnesse that breaths in every page and line. 1750 D'URFEY Pills IV. 113 Her Disdainfulness my Heart hath Cloven. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) II. viii. 187 note, Should she leave her sting in the flower, if its juices are not to her taste, as man doth in his disdainfulness? Disdaining, vbl. sb. [f. DISDAIN v. +-ING.] The action of the verb DISDAIN; the expression of disdain or scorn.

The action of the verb DISDAIN v. +-ING <sup>1</sup>.]
The action of the verb DISDAIN; the expression of disclain or scorn.

1356 Anrelio 4 Isab. (1608) B vj., That the sodain disdaining rendred him rigorouser. a 1631 DONNE Dial. w. Sir H. Wottom (T.), Say her disdainings justly must be grac'd With name of chast. 1632 P. FLEYCHER Purple Isl. x. 19 In thy place is stept Disdaining vile, And Flatterie, base sonne of Need and Shame. 1732 ELIZA HAYWOOD Brit. Recluse 131 Her very Countenance discover'd the secret Disdainings of her Soul.

Disdaining, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.]
That disdains; disdainful, scornful.

Hence Disdainingly adv.

1248 Digby Myst. IV. 1352 To be scornyd most dedenynglye. 1519 Horman Vulg. 116 He goeth statly, and disdaynyngly. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. IX. iii. (1632) 462
The Noble Helias disdainingly storming.

† Disdainish, a. Obs. [f. DISDAIN sb. + -ISH.] Inclined to be disdainful or scornful. Hence Disdainishly adv.
1340 Hyrde It. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom. I. xii. (R.), Nor set her countenance. disdainishly.

† Disdainous, a. Obs. Foims: a. 4 dedeignous, dedeynous; β. 5 desdeynous; γ. 5-6 dys., disdeinous, -deynous, -daynous, 6

dysdeignous, danus, disdainous. [a. OF. desdeignos, eus, eux (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), = Pr. desdenhos, Sp. desdeñoso, It. disdegnoso (sdegnoso), a Com. Romanic adj. f. disdegno DISDAIN sb.: see -ous.l

1. Full of or showing disdain; disdainful, scorn-

1. Full of or showing disdain; disdainful, scornful; proud, haughty.

c 1374 Chaucer Troylus II. 1168 (1217) (MS. Gg. 4. 27), Sche. gan hire herte onfetere Out of disdaynis [v. rr. disdainys, dis, desdaynes, disdaynous, dis, desdayns] prisoun. 1377 Langu. P. Pl. B. viul. 83 Who-so. is noust dronkenlew ne dedeignous, dowel hym folweth. c 1400 Rom. Rose 7412 His looking was not disdeinous, Ne proud, but meeke, and ful pesible. 1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton) II. xlv. (1859) 51 Prowde men, and desdeynous, that settyn att nought al other men. 1533 Star Chamb. Proc. in Proc. Soc. Antig. (1869) 321 With a hye and a dysdanus countynans. 1595 Aurello 4 Ital. (1668) Giv, It pleasethe you more to be towardes hus disdaingieux. a 1563 CAVENDISH L'anctor G. C. iii, in Wolsey, etc. (1825) II. 140 Ther disdaynous dispyghts and onnaturall debates.

3. Full of indignation; indignant.
c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode II. civ. (1869) 114 Myn herte so disdeynows therof j haue, that litel lakketh it ne bresteth on tweyne. 1531 Elvot Gov. II. xii. (1883) 150 They. began to murmure, and to cast a disdaynous and greuous loke upon Gysippus.

upon Gysippus.

† Disdairnously, adv. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY2.]
Disdainfully, scornfully, haughtily.

1494 Fabran Chron. VII. 563 He was dysdeynously answeryd. 1568 Garfon Chron. II. 113 The Magistrates...
did likewise vilipend and disdeynously mocke all that the Pope had there commaunded.

Disdar, var. of DIZDAB (Pers.), warden of a fort.

† Disdare, v. Obs. rare - 1. [f. DIS- 6 or 7 a.

† DARE.] trans. To strip of daring, cow, quell.

1612 SYLVESTERIT. Mathieu's Henry the Great 450 Whose awfull frowne Dis-dared Vice.

† Disdarai va. 1, Obs. [DIS-6] trans. To

† **Disdeceive**, v. Obs. [Dis-6.] trans. To

† Disdeceive, v. Obs. [D18-6.] trans. To deliver from deception; to undeceive.

\*\*rôsa Mabbe tr. Aleman's Gusman & Alf. 1. 8 His owne miserie doth disdeceiue him. Ibid. 1. 77 He that truely loves is deceived with that which ought to disdeceiue him. 1849 Faringon Serm. ii. 38 Goe to my palace in Silo and there learn to disdeceive yourselves. 1849 Earl Monm. tr. Semant's Use of Passions (1671) 205 Christian Religion. hath not been able to dis-deceive all Infidels.

† Disdeify, v. Obs. rare—1. [f. D18-6 + DEIFY.] trans. To deprive of deity: cf. DISGOD. 1869-79 FRITHAM Resolves I. xvi. 27 The Papists portray him as an old Man; and by this means, dis-deifie him. Disdein(e, -deigne, -dene, -denze, deyn(e, obs. ff. DISDAIN.

Disdenominationalize: see D18-6.

Disdenominationalize: see D18- 6 **Disdeserve**, v. nonce-wd. [Dis-6.] trans. To do the reverse of deserving; to deserve to lose;

DEMERIT v. 3.

1668 LD. ORRENY State Lett. (1743) II. 347 Which though I cannot hope to merit, yet I am sure I will never disdeserve.

† **Disdesi're**, v. nonce-wd. [Dis-6.] trans.

To do the reverse of desiring; to desire to be

without 1651 N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng. 11. xxxiv, They... lived to dis-desire and unwish their former choice, by late repentance. † Disdetermine, v. nonce-wad. [Dis-6.]
trans. To undo that which is determined, to annul.
1851 N. Bacon Disc. Goot. Eng. 11. xl. (1739) 176 Why
that which is once by the Representative of the People
determined...should be dis-determined by one or a few.

|| Disdiaclasis (disdei, e klasis). Optics. [mod., irreg. f. Gr. dis twice (in comb. regularly &-, διάκλασις: see DIACLASIS.] Double refrac-(Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

Disdiaclast (disdəi aklest). [ad. mod. L. disdəi aklest.] [ad. mod. L. disdəi aklest.] 'A term applied by Brücke to dark particles forming, by their apposition on the same plane, the doubly-refracting disc, band, or layer of striated muscular tissue' (Syd.

1867 J. MARSHALL Outlines Physiol. I. 51 The dark por-ions have been described as crystalline, and as being com-1867 J. Marshall Outlines Physiol. I. 51 The dark portions have been described as crystalline, and as being composed of minute doubly-refracting particles, named diadiaclasts. 1876 QUAIN Elem. Anat. (ed. 8) II. 114 The doubly refracting parts of a muscular fibre have been conceived by Brücke to be made up of an aggregation of minute doubly refracting particles, termed by him disdiaclasts. 1877 ROSENTHAL Muscles & Nerves 102 At these points the disdiaclasts are probably arranged regularly and in large groups.

Disdiaclastic, a. rare. [f. mod. L. disdia-land doubly refracting (irreg. f. Cr. No twice +

clast-us doubly refracting (irreg. f. Gr. δίς twice + \*διακλαστός, vbl. adj. of διακλάειν to break in two)

\*\*HOLD TO STATE OF CALL TO STATE OF THE STAT

stone, we have not scrupled to call it Dis-diaclastick.
† **Disdiapa'son.** Mus. Obs. [a. L. disdiapāson, a. Gr. δίς διὰ πασῶν 'twice through all (the chords)', a double octave in music: see DIAPASON.] The interval of a double octave; a fifteenth; (in quot. 1760) the compass or range of notes in-

cluded within the same.

1609 DOULAND Ornith. Microl. 21 Disdiapason, is an Internall by a Fifteenth, occasioned .. by a quadruple pro-

portion. 1651 J. F(REAKE) Agrippa's Occ. Philos. 259 Sol obtains the melody of the octave voice viz. Diapason; in Ike manner by fifteen Tones, a Disdiapason. 1760 Phil. IVans. L1. 702 The lyre... took in the compass of a disdiapason, or double octave. 1774 Burney Hist. Mus. (1789) I. 3 It was the opinion of the ancients that this disdiapason or double octave was the greatest interval which could be received in melody.

† Disdiet. Obs. rare. [L. Dis- 9 + Diet sb.] Improper or irregular diet or regimen of food. 1876 Newton Leunie's Complex. (1633) 81 Old age is.. not well able to beare out even the least disdyet that may bee. 1619 Denison Heav. Bang. (1631) 368 If the patient afterwards distemper himselfe by disdyed.

† Diedignity, v. Obs. rare. [Dis- 6.] trans.
To deprive of dignity; to dishonour. 1625 Jackson Creed v. xxix. 286 They no way honour but.. disdignife him in such solemnities.

† Diedo mage. Obs. rare-1. [a. Of. desdommage (in Godef.) a sum paid to indemnify, f. des-, Dis- 4 + dommage Damage.] Indemnification. 1500 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 227 By reason of dysdomage, as yf... the lenner were in domage without fyccyon.

† Diedoubt, v. Obs. rare. [Dis- 5.] trans.

without fyecyon.

† **Disdou'bt**, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-5.] trans.

To have adverse doubts about; to distrust, mis-

trust, MISDOUBT. a 1656 Bp. Hall Soliloquies 55 The stamp is too well nown to be disdoubted.

Disdub: see DIS-6.
†Dise, dyse, decapitated form of adise, addis, ADZE, the initial a being mistaken for the indefinite article.

a 1400 Gloss. in Rel. Ant. I. 8/1 Ascia, a dysc. c 1460 J. Russill Bi. Nurture 112 Haue a gymlet, & a disc. Dise, obs. form of Dice; see Die sb. 1

Disease (diziz), sb. Forms: 4 deses, deisese, disseease, dishese, 4-5 disease, -seese, desese, dysese, 5 disess, -cese, -cese(e, -seese, -casse, des-esse, -cas, -cyce, dyses, -case, -hese, -sese, -ase, coasse, cese, cese, cysse, coasse, coasse, ceses, ceses, ceses, ceses, ceses, cyssease, coasse, coasse, coasse, coasse, coasse, coasse, coasse, coasse, coasse, ceses (Stat. Rich. II), OF. desaise, cayse (14th c. in Godef.), f. des., Dis. 4 + aise EARE sb.] +1. Absence of ease; uneasiness, discomfort;

inconvenience, annoyance; disquiet, disturbance; trouble. Obs.

trouble. Obs.

In later use, generally with distinct reference to the etym. elements of the word: cf. Disease v. 1.

c 1330 R. Brunne Chrom. (1810) 166 Go and mak his pes, or he do be more stoure, And bou to bi deses may had be frute and floure. 1358 Wyclif John wi. 33 In the world se schulen have disese. c 1440 Love Bonavest. Mirr. exvii. His disciples were in the see in grete disese. c 14450 Mertin 54 Thei shull have grete diseses for lakke of water. a 1547 Surrey in Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 22 Till thou know my hole diseseys my hart can have no rest. 1635 Chapman Odyss. IV. 1088 Doth sleep thus seize Thy powers, affected with so much dis-case? 1633 LISLE Elfric on O. 4 N. Test. Ded. xxiii, Some grudge of old disease, Which will enforce us fortifie our townes.

† b. A cause of discomfort or distress; a trouble, an annovance, a grievance. Obs.

† b. A cause of discomfort or distress; a trouble, an annoyance, a grievance. Obs.

2386 Chaucer Num's Pr. Prol. 5 It is a greet disese,
Where as men han been in greet welthe and ese, To heeren
of hire sodeyn fal. 2443 Paston Lett. No. 36 I. 49 Sende
me a letter as hastely as 3e may, yf wrytyn be non dysesse
to yow. a 1667 Jer. Taylor Serm. xxv. \$ 5 Wks. 1847-54
IV. 647 The disemployed is a disease, and like a long sleepless night to himself, and a load to his country. 1712
PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch.-wardens (ed. 4) 59 [It] is only for
their own ease, and that must not be made a dis-ease to the
rest of the Parish.

4.0. Wolestation. To do disease to to molest.

PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch.-wardens (ed. 4) 59 [11] is only for their own ease, and that must not be made a dis-ease to the rest of the Parish.

† C. Molestation. To do disease to, to molest. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxi. 98 Nedders and ober venymous bestez of pat cuntree duse na disease to na strangers ne pilgrimes. c 1440 Gesta Rom. 11. xxvi. [1838] 353 The Emperour comaundede, that no man shuled dispoile the ymages...ne to hem do no disease. 1493 Festivall (W. de W. 1515) 71 To praye for his enemys and them that..dyde him dysease.

2. A condition of the body, or of some part or organ of the body, in which its functions are disturbed or deranged; a morbid physical condition; 'a departure from the state of health, especially when caused by structural change' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Also applied to a disordered condition in plants. (A gradual restriction of sense 1, in early use only contextual: cf. the similar use of 'trouble' in dialects.)

a. gen. The condition of being (more or less seriously) out of health; illness, sickness.

1393 Gowen Conf. III. 35 He was full of such disese, That he may nought the deth escape.

21400-50 Alexander

2540 He was fallen in a feuire... Pal. said ilkane to othire: Be pis disease to ser Darie and his dukis knawen, He sall vs... surely encoundre. 1255 Eden Decades Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 31 Least thy disease become vncurable. 1797-46 Thouson Summer 1035 The dire power of pestilent disease. 1798 GIBBON Dec. 4, F. 1. (1246) V. 10 The legions of Augustus melted away in disease and lassitude. 1879 H. C. Wood Theraf. (1879) 21 Disease often fortifies the system against the action of remedies. 1879 E. Garrett House by Works II. 42 Suppressing disease instead of curing it.

b. An individual case or instance of such a condition; an illness, ailment, malady, disorder.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 38 Cured many diseases or sycknesses. 1555 Latmer Serm. 4, Rem. (1845) II. 67 [The burial ground being within the city] be the occasion of Vol. III.

much sickness and diseases. 1600 SHAKS. Ham. IV. iii. 9 Diseases, desperate growne, By desperate appliance are releeued. 1671 MILTON Samson 618 My griefs.. pain me As a lingering disease. 1765 A. Dickson Treat. Agric. viii. (ed. 2) 83 The diseases of plants we may possibly do something to prevent, but we can do little to remove. 1847 EMBRSON Refr. Men. Montaigne Wks. (Bohn) I. 343 To entertain you with the records of his disease.

C. Any one of the various kinds of such conditions: a species of disorder or all ment. exhibiting

C. Any one of the various kinds of such conditions; a species of disorder or allment, exhibiting special symptoms or affecting a special organ.

Often with defining words, indicating its nature, or derived from the name of a person who has suffered from it, or of the physician who first diagnosed it: e.g. Addison's disease, a structural disease of the suprarenal capsules, resulting in anæmia and loss of strength, and commonly characterized by a brownish-olive discoloration of the skin (see Bronzed 4); first described by Thomas Addison (1793-1860). Bad disease, fond disease, names for syphilis (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

BLUE disease, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, FISH-SKIN disease, FOOTAND-MOUTH DISEASE, FRENCH disease, POTATO disease, etc.: see these words.

BLUE disease, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, FISH-SKIN disease, FOOTAND-MOUTH DISEASE, FRENCH disease, POTATO disease, etc.: see these words,

1460-70 Bk. Onintessence 18 Oure quinte essence auri et perclarum heelith bese disesis. 1555 EDEN Decades 230

The disease of saynt Iob whiche wee caule the frenche poxe. 1651 Hobbes Leviatk. II. XXIX. 173 A Disease, which resembleth the Pleurisie. 1728 N. St. ANDRÉ In Lond. Gas. No. 6349/1 The .. Woman had the Foul Disease. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Disease of fights. Mildew, a kind of epidemical disease. 1799 Med. Yrnl. II. 183 The diseases of human teeth and bones. 1836 Penny Cycl. VI. 03/2 Cabbages are subject to a peculiar disease. called clubbing. 1883 Law Times LXXIX. 161/2 The mare was suffering from no catching disease.

3. fig. A deranged, depraved, or morbid condition (of mind or disposition, of the affairs of a community, etc.); an evil affection or tendency. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. XV. xlviii, A, a! said Counseyle, doubte ye never a dele, But your disease I shal by wysdome hele. 1597 SHAKE. 2 Hen. IV. I. il. 138 It is the disease of not Listning, the malady of not Marking, that I am troubled withall. 1607 ROWLANDS Famous Hist. 57 Ambitious pride hath been my youths disease. a 1661 FULLER Worthies, Warwicksh., Bad Latin was a catching disease in that age. 1798 FRANKLIN Lett. Wks. 1840 VI. 365 The common causes of the smoking of chimneys. the principles on which both the disease and the remedy depend. 1844 EMERSON Lett., New Eng. Ref. Wks. (Bohn) I. 366 The disease with which the human mind now labours is want of faith.

4. Comb., as disease-germ, -maker; disease-causino. -resistino. -streading. etc., adjs.

which the human mind now labours is want of faith.

4. Comb., as disease-germ, -maker; disease-causing, resisting, -spreading, etc., adjs.
1865 Tylor Early Hist. Man. vi. 128 In the New Hebrides, there was a colony of disease-makers. 1883 Chamb. Yrnl.
27 What is known... in regard to the nature of disease-germs. 1886 Alhemmun 7 Aug. 1781 The coffee tree is the patient, the fungus... is the disease-causing agent. 1890 Daily News 22 Oct. 5/4 The disease-causing agent. 1890 Daily News 22 Oct. 5/4 The disease-range potatoes.

Disease (diz?z), v. Forms: 4-5 disease, 4-6 disease, 5 disease (e.esse, -sease, desease, 7 disease, 5c. disease, 5-6 dys-, desease, 6 desease, 7 disease, 5-6 disease. [a. AF.\*diseaser, -esser, -esser, -esser, -asser, for OF. deseasiser to deprive of ease, f. desaise sb., after aaisier, aiser to Ease.]

after aaisier, aiser to EASE.] +1. trans. To deprive of ease, make uneasy; to

† 1. trans. To deprive of ease, make uneasy; to put to discomfort or inconvenience; to trouble, annoy, incommode, molest. Obs.

c 1340 Hamole Prose Tr. 41 Ouber for to put be fra thi mete or thi slepe...or for to disesse any ober mane vnskil-fully. 1393 Gower Conf. II. 8 In parte he was right inly glad And eke in parte he was disessed. 2140 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 744 It ruethe me, yf I have you disessed. 1556 Tindale Mark v. 35 Thy doughter is deed: why deseasest thou the master eny further? 1544 Knox Godly Let. A viij, He wold not disease hymself to heare a sermon. 1636 CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot. I. iv. § 19. 500 That I should disease myself or my Reader with a punctual examination of it, may seem superfluous. 1697 CONGREVE Mosern. Bride III. iv. What racking cares dis-ease a monarch's bed.

† b. To disturb (from quiet, rest, or sleep). Obs.

III. iv, What racking cares dis-ease a monarch's bed.

† b. To disturb (from quiet, rest, or sleep). Obs.
c1274 Chaucer Troylus III. 1419 (1468) And sufferyst
hire [be dawyng] to sone vp...ryse flor to disese loueris
in bis wyse. 1482 Monk of Eveskam (Arb.) 34 Sum
what troubulde and disesyd by the noyse of the couent
when they went oute of the chirche. 1568 facto & Elan
Li. in Hazl. Dodsley II. 191 We disease our tent and
neighbours all With rising over early. c1612 Chapman
Iliad x. 45 Brother, hie thee to thy ships, and Idomen
disease, With warlike Ajax. 1633 T. Bailey Fisher xxii.
202 He was loath to disease him of his rest.
2. To bring into a morbid or unhealthy condition:

disease, With warlike Ajax. 1653 T. BAILEY Fisher xxii.

22. To bring into a morbid or unhealthy condition; to cause illness, sickness, or disease in, to infect with disease. Usually in pa. pple. DISEASED, q.v. 1467 [see Disease]. 1456 Dives & Paus. (W. de W.) IX. 154 He hurte his fote and dyseased all his bodye. 1577 B. Googs Heresback's Husb. IV. (1580) 101 Little children diseased with the dry cough. 1888 J. ELLIS New Christianity iv. 116 No other poison...so perverts, diseases, pollutes and degrades a man. as does alcohol.

182. a 1637 B. Jonson Eng. Gram. Pref., We free our Language... from the opinion of Rudeness, and Barbarism, wherewith it is mistaken to be diseased. c 1680 HICKERINGIL HIST. Whiggism Wks. 1716 I. 143 Evil Ministers Disease the Common-wealth. 1865 LECKY Ration. (1878) II. 375 Those shastly notions...which. diseased the imaginations... of men. Hence + Diseas sing voll. sb. and 1901. a. (in sense

Hence + Disea sing vol. sb. and ppl. a. (in sense

I). UOS.

1558 FORREST Grysilde Sec. (1875) 101 She was remoued, to more diseasinge, To a towne Covernoulton. 1675 T. Adams Blacke Devill 30 A diseasing displeasing change to be banished into a mountainous desert. 1628 WITHER Brit. Rememb. 111. 147 In those diseasings, I more joy received.

Disease, obs. form of DECEASE.

Diseased (diz-zd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

Affected with disease; in a disordered bodily condition. Now usually of the bodily organs or fluids:

dition. Now usually of the bodily organs or fluids: In an unhealthy or disordered state, infected.

1467 Mann. & Househ. Exp. 173, I hame deshesed in schweche weyse that I may nate ryde norre wel goo. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 42 \$ 4 Diseasid personnes.. infected with the pestilence. 1611 Bitls John vi. 2 His miracles which hee did on them that were diseased. 1801 Med. 97nl. V. 113 The diseased heels of horses. 1842 Tennyrson Voyage x, His eyes were dim: But ours he swore were all diseased. 1846 G. E. Day tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. II. 68 The most striking changes in the diseased milk are the diminution of the solid constituents..and the extraordinary increase of the sales.

absol. 1542-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII, c. 8. § 1 Surgions.. mindinge.. nothing the profit or ease of the diseased, wherein were laid Numbers of all diseas'd.

b. Characterized by disease; † subject to disease (quot. 1651); pertaining to or symptomatic of

b. Characterized by disease; † subject to disease (quot. 1651); pertaining to or symptomatic of disease; morbid, unhealthy.

2574 HYLL Conject. Weather 1, Then shall follow a diseased yeare. 1652 tr. Bacon's Life 4 Death 9 The Sheep is a diseased Creature; And rarely lives to his full age.

2707 FLOWER Physic. Pulse. Weath ii. 188 Diseas'd Pulses either exceed, or are deficient in respect of the natural Pulse in Number. Strength, Celerity. 2707 M. Baillis Morb. Anat. (1807) p. vii, When a person has become well acquainted with diseased appearances.

c. fig. In a disordered or deprayed condition (of mind, of affairs, etc.); pertaining to such a condition. morbid.

mind, of alians, etc.), pertaining to such a tion, morbid, 1608 T. James Apol. Wyclifo The faultes of the disease Cleargie. 2612 Shaks. Wint. T. 1. ii. 297 Good my Lord be curd of this diseased Opinion. 1835 Lytron Rienzi vi, The times are. diseased. a 1859 MacAulay Hist. (1861) V. 104 The divines whose business was to sooth h not less diseased mind.

(1851) V. 104 The divines whose business was to sooth his not less diseased mind.

Hence Disea: wedly adv., Disea: wedness.

1614 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 157 All men [catch] their diseasedness by falling from their Christ. 1678 BAXTER in Life J. Alleine (1838) I. 8 He laid not out his zeal diseasedly. 1684 T. BURNET Th. Earth II. 184 That state of indigency, and misery, and diseasedness, which we languish under at present. 1829 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. XLI. 294 A nervous system already diseasedly susceptible.

Disea: Seful, a. [f. DISEASE 5b. +-FUL.]

† 1. Fraught with discomfort, trouble, or annoyance; troublesome. Obs.

1388 WYCLIF Ges. XXXIX. 10 The womman was diseaseful to the 200g waxynge man. — Yndg. xiv. 17 Sche was diseaseful to hym. a 1656 Baxon Charge at Sess. of Verge (T.) It is both disgraceful to the king, and diseaseful to the people, if the ways near about be not fair and good.

2. Full of or affected with disease; morbid, diseased. Now rare.

2. Full of or affected with disease; morbid, diseased. Now rare.

1566 Spenser State Irel. (Globe) 646/2 His languishing sowle being disquieted by his diseaseful bodye. 1644 Donne Devot. (ed. 2) 261 This great hospital, this sick, this diseaseful world. 1869 Transvon Happy ix, This coarse diseaseful creature [a leper].

15. Causing or tending to disease, unwholesome. 1605 Timme Quertit. 1. xviii. 97 By the taking away of the diseaseful dimpurities. 1768 J. Warton Poems, Enthusiast 22 Diseaseful dainties, riot and excess.

1800 Sidney Arcadia III. (1622) 300 The same consideration made them attend all diseasefulness.

1810 Sidney Arcadia III. (1622) 300 The same consideration made them attend all diseasefulness.

made them attend all diseasefulnesse.

Disea seless, a. rare. [f. DISEASE sb. +
-LESS.] Free from disease.
r633 W. Jenkyn Fun. Serm. (1654) 44 A strong, hayl,
vigorous, diseaselesse old age.
† Disea sely, a. Obs. [f. DISEASE sb. + -LY 1.]

Affected with disease or sickness.
c 1400 Test. Love III. in Chancer's Whs. (1542) 326 a/2

A diseasely habitacion letteth y witte many thyuges, &
namely in sorowe.

Disea sement. [f. DISEASE v. +-MENT.] Disea sement. [f. DISEASE v. +-MENT.]

†1. The action of depriving, or condition of being deprived, of ease; uneasiness, discomfort. Obs. a 1617 Bayne On Eph. (1658) 24 Men will content themselves with sorry lodgings and pass by little diseasements. 1664 H. More Myst. 1812. Not. 172 With his back resting on that bar, to his unspeakable diseasement. 1668 — Dio. Dial. v. xiv. (1713) 456 The State of Vice and Sin is a state of Diseasement and Unnaturalness.

2. The condition of being affected with disease; ailment. nonce-use.

ailment. nonce-use.

1836 LANS Lett. (1888) II. 149 You'll be lost in a mare of remedies for a labyrinth of diseasements.

† Disea wify, v. Obs. rare. [f. next + -FY.] To cause disease. Hence Disea wifying ppl. a.

1866 J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Orial. 181 In an Erisipelas. the vitall Spirit being incensed, and as it were provoked to anger by the diseasifying cause, waxeth exceeding hot. 1bid. 238.

† Disea sy, a. Obs. [prob. a. AF. disaise, eese = OF. desaaisie, pa. pple. of desaaisier to DISEASE; but possibly an English formation from disease, after easy.]

1. Marked by or causing discomfort or trouble;

disease, after easy.]

1. Marked by or causing discomfort or trouble; annoying, troublesome.

1387 Travisa Highen (Rolls) VII. 111 Canute wente unto Denmark, ledynge Englisshe men wib hym agenst be Wandales, bat war disesy [in/estos] unto hym. 2 1440 Gestia Rom. viii. 22 (Harl. MS.), Strait and disesy is be wey bat ledith to life. 1483 Cath. Angl. 97/1 Deseay, nocums.

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2. Affected with, pertaining to, or producing disease; diseased, unhealthy, morbid.

c 1450 LONELICH Grail liv. 19 Al deseysy & ful syk he wente. 1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1. 111. 238 (L.) Like diseasy, sharp choler. 1674 R. GODFREY Inj. & Ab. Physic og Nature who before was weak, and admitted the Diseasy Fæx, will again expell it.

Hence † Disea siness Obs., morbid quality or

elements.

2674 R. Godfrey Inj. & Ab. Physic 126 Upon sight of a full Close-stool and imagining all diseasiness in it.

† Di<sub>1</sub>8e et, v. Obs. [irreg. f. Di-1+L. sect-ppl. stem of secare to cut: cf. dissect.] trans. To cut

asunder, to separate by cutting.

1694 Jeake Arith (1696) 22 As if in the former Example, 8 should be disected into 2.2.2. Ibid. 41 Expressed. by two termes. disected as it were the one from the other.

termes. disected as it were the one from the other.

Disedge (dise'dg), v. [f. DIS- 7 a + EDGE sh.]

trans. To take the edge off; to deprive of its sharpness; to blunt, dull. Hence Dise'dged ppl. a.

1611 SHAKS. Cymb. III. iv. 96 When thou shalt be disedged by her, That now thou tyrest on. 1647 WARD Simp. Cobler, 71, I hold him prudent, that in these fasticious times, will helpe disedged appetites with convenient condiments. 1859
TENNYSON ldylls, Enid 1038 Served a little to disedge The sharpness of that pain.

Disedification (disedification.] In. of action from DISEDIFY: cf. edify, edification.] The action of disedifying; the reverse of edification; the weakening of faith or devotion.

nom Discipling; the reverse of edification; the weakening of faith or devotion.

1664 H. More Myst. Iniv. xvii. 62 The dedicating of an unknown Tongue to their Publick Prayers. to the great disedification of the People.

1836 CDL. Wiseman Lect. Cath. Ch. (1847) 11.74 The scandal and disedification comitted before the Church.

1872 Contemp. Rev. XX. 725 That unhappy system of concealing truths which are supposed to tend to disedification.

Disedify (dise diff), v. [f. DIS-6 + EDIFY.]

1873. To do the reverse of edifying; to shock or weaken the piety or religious sense of.

1836 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1521) \$8 Let enery thynge that is done or spoken euer edyfye the, & no thynge to disedifying his brethren he would rather disguise and hide not only other things by humility but even humility itself.

1844 C. E. A. Yng. Communicants (1848) 21 The party of visitors. were much surprised and disedified by this scene in a convent school.

Hence Dise diffying ppl. a., that disedifies, or weakens faith or devotion.

Hence Diss'difying ppl. a., that disedihes, or weakens faith or devotion.

1844 Lingard Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1858) I. iii. 97 [A] person of light or disedifying deportment.

1874 Puser Lent. Serm.

285 Gloominess is very disedifying, disennobling, paralysing.

1884 J. T. Fowler Adamnan Pref. 11 Colgan has summarized it, omitting 'disedifying' passages.

Diseducate (dise'dizket), v. [f. DIS-6 + EDUCATE.] trans. To undo or pervert the education of

tion of.

1886 LOWELL Gray Lit. Ess. (1891) 14 Educated at Eton and diseducated as he [Gray] seemed to think, at Cambridge. 1897 O. Rev. Oct. 274 The change of institutions educates or diseducates men to think.

deducates or diseducates men to think.

Diseos(e, diseis, obs. ff. DECEASE, DISEASE,
+ Diseffect, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. DIS-6 or 7
+ EFFECT v. or sb.] trans. To divest of an effect.

1613 TOURNEUR Death Pr. Henrie 28 Nothing had the might To diseffect his actions of delight; No, nor his suf-

Diselder, v.: see Dis- 7 b.

Diselder, v.: see D18-7 b.

Diselectrify (disfletkrife), v. [f. D18-6 +

ELECTRIFY.] trans. To undo the electrified condition of; to render non-electric.

1896 SIR W. Thomson Pop. Lect. (1880) I. 437 Moist cotton
thread will gradually diselectrify it. 1881 Philad. Rec. No.

3473. 6 A method of diselectrifying dry wool.. and alpaca.

Hence Diselectrifying.

of diselectrifying.

of diselectrifying.

1895 Athensum 30 Mar. 412/1 Royal Society. The following papers were read... The Diselectrification of Air', by Lord Kelvin and Messrs. M. McClean and A. Galt.

† Diselement, v. Obs. [f. Dis-7 c + Element] trans. To put (anything) out of its element. To remove from its proper sphere of activity. ment; to remove from its proper sphere of activity.

1512 W. Parkes Curtains-Dr. (1876) 56 It cannot indure to lie naked no more then the fish dis-elemented on the shore.

1524 WHILLOK Zootomia 449 How doth this fifth the control of the control o

Diselenide (dəi,se lenəid), etc., Chem.: see

Diselenide (doi,sc'lėnoid), etc., Chem.: see DI-2 2 and SELENIDE, etc.

1877 WATTS Dict. Chem. V. 822 The diselenide or stannic selenide, Sn Se., 2882 Ibid. VIII. 1787 A quantity of acid sufficient for the formation of a diselenite. 1888 Humpides tr. Kolbé's Inorg. Chem. 179 Diselenium dichloride, Se. Cl., is prepared in precisely the same manner as disulphur dichloride, which it closely resembles.

Disemba: Im., v. rare-1. [DIS-6.] trans.
To undo the embalming of.

1858 O. W. Holmes Aut. Breakf.-t. (1883) 53 The disembalming and unbandaging of. literary mummies.

Disemba: To release from embargo.

1877 Times 15 Mar. 5/6 General Urquiza .. successfully besieged .. Buenos Ayres, and then disembargoed Rosa's property.

Disembark (disėmbāuk), v. Also 6-7 -em-, imbarque. [a. F. désembarque-r (1564 in Hatz-Darm.), or ad. It. disimbarcare, or Sp. desembarcar; f. des-, Dis- 4 + the Common Rom. vb. imbarcare, embarcar, F. embarquer to EMBARK. Cf. DEBARK.]

Datin.), or ac. 11. aismoarcare, or Sp. aesemoarcar;

f. des., D18- 4 + the Common Rom. vb. imbarcare,
embarcar, F. embarquer to Embark. Cf. Debark.]

1. trans. To put ashore from a ship; to land.
188 N. Lichefield tr. Castankeda's Cong. E. Ind. ii. 7 b,
When ours were disimbarked and landed. 1891 Shaks.
Two Gent. II. iv. 187, I must vnto the Road, to dis-embarque
Some necessaries. 1853 H. Cocan tr. Pinio's Tran. vii. 55,
I will not counsel you to disimbarque your goods on land.
1838 Murray's Hand Bh. N. Germ. 203 To allow steamboats to..embark and disembark their passengers at once.
trans. 1852 R. S. Surrees Sponge's Sp. Tour (1893) 76
Away went the train; and the. railway staff.. returned to
disembark the horses.
1852 R. S. Surrees Sponge's Sp. Tour (1893) 76
Away went the train; and the. railway staff.. returned to
disembark the horses.
1853 N. Lichefield tr. Castankeda's Cong. E. Ind. 79
Untill... y Captaine generall did disimbarke himself a
lande. 1853 H. Cocan tr. Pinio's Tran. viii. 24 Until our
arrival at Malaca, where dis-imbarquing my self, the first
thing I did was to go to the Fortress.
2. intr. To go on shore from a ship; to land.
1858 N. Lichefield tr. Castankeda's Cong. E. Ind. ii. 6 b,
The Generall being disimbarked and come to land. 1860
E. Blount tr. Constaggio 28 Vet did he stay eight daies in
the Port, and never disimbarked. 1859 B. Harre Parival's
1row Agy 323 The Commander had leisure to disimbark and
enter the Town. 1791 Cowper Odyst. III. 15 The Ithacans
Push'd right ashore, and. disembark'd. 1853 Tennyson
Meriin & V. 200 Touching Breton Sands, they disembark'd.
Hence Disembarking vbl. sb.

1851 Corge., Desembaryuement, a disembarking. 1853 H. CogAn tr.
Pinio's Trav. ix. 27 To impeach the Enemies dis-imbarquing. astrib. 1803 Daily News 9 Feb. 84, Special
Continental embarking and disembarking water stations.

Disembarkation. [f. DISEMBARK v., after
embark, -ation.] The action of disembarking.

1853 H. CogAn tr.
Pinio's Trav. ix. 27 To impeach the Enemies dis-imbarquing. astrib. 180

would be produced by a disembarkation.

† **Disembarkment.** Obs. [a. F. désembarquement (1564 in Hatz-Darm.), f. désembarquer to DISEMBARK: see "MENT.] = prec.

1508 BARRET Theor. Warret v. i. 122 The disembarkment should have beene betwirt the city and ... Castle. 1659 B. HARRES Parival's Iron Age 97 The English Fleet made a descent or disembarkment in the Isle of Ree in. July 1627. **Disembarrass** (disembarkment), v. [f. DIS-6 + EMBARRASS v.: prob. after F. désembarrasser 'to vipester, disintangle, rid from intricatenesse, or troubles' (Cotgr.). Cf. also DEBARBASS.] trans. To free from embarrassment, encumbrance, compli-To free from embarrassment, encumbrance, complication, or intricacy; to rid; to relieve: cf. Embar-

RASS.

1736 Berkeley Let. to Prior 6 Feb., I hope .. that you will have disembarrassed yourself of all sort of business that may detain you here. 1737 Bradley Fam. Dict. 2.v. Corn, They steep the Corn .. for three Days, that it may swell up, and that the Germes may open, dilate, and be disembarrassed. 1752 Smolley Fer. Pic. (1779) II. Ixiii. 207 Assistance.. in disembarsasing him from the disagreeable consequences of his fear. 1820 Scort Abbot i, When he had disembarassed the little plaything [a boat] from the flags in which it was entangled. 1877 E. R. Conder Bas. Failk ii. 63 We may at once disembarrass ourselves of those formidable terms—'absolute' and 'unconditioned'.

b. To disentangle (one thing from another). 1742 Warburton Comm. Pope's Ess. Man II. 197 Though it be difficult to distinguish genuine virtue from spurious ... yet they may be disembarrased. 1864 J. G. Nichols in Herald & Genealogist II. 458 One of the earliest results ... is to disembarass the biography of Serlo ... from that of another monk of the same name.

Hence Disemba Trassed Ppl. a., unhampered.

Hence Disomba Trassod ppl. a., unhampered. 1741 BETTERTON [OLDYS] Eng. Stage vi. 109 By pronouncing it trippingly on the Tongue, he means a clear and disembarrass d Pronunciation.

**Disembarrassment.** [f. DISEMBARRAF9 v. + -MENT, after embarrass, -ment.] The action of disembarrassing or fact of being disembarrassed; freedom from embarrassment.

freedom from embarrassment.

1818 in Todd. 1821 Coleridge Lett. Convers. etc. I. xv.

163 The pleasure I anticipate from disembarrassment.

1864 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. (1871) V. xii. 78 The disembarrassment of the limbs, the elasticity of the circulation.

Disembattle (disembært'l), v. rare.

6 + Embattle v. 1] trans. To deprive of battlements, make no longer embattled. Hence Disembattled odd a

ments, make no longer embattled. Hence Disembattled ppl. a.

1875 H. JAMES Transatlantic Sketckes 9 It is the gentlest and least offensive of ramparts...without a frown or menace in all its disembattled stretch.

† Disembay (disembē!), v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+EMBAY v.] trans. To bring out of a bay.

1851 SHERBURNE Poems, Forsaken Lydia (T.), The fair inamorata who from far Had spy'd the ship...now quite disembay'd, Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd.

Disembed (disembed), v. [f. Dis-6+EMBED.] trans. To liberate (something embedded).

1885 Leeds Mercury 10 Dec. 4/4 A train is snowed up near Fraserburgh, and there was no hope last evening of being able to disembed it. 1893 Daily News 16 Dec. 5/3 There were 200,000 blocks of stone to be disembedded.

Disembellish (disembe'lif), v. [f. Dis-6+ EMBELLISH; app. after F. desembelliss- extended SIEM of desembellir (Cotgr.).] trans. To deprive of embellishment or adornment. 1611 COTGE., Desembellir, to disimbellish, disfigure. 1624 QUARLES Sion's Sour. 1. 5 What if Afflictions doe dis-embel-lish My naturall glorie? 1832 CARLYLE Sart. Res. 1. x. (1858) 41 Weep not that the reign of wonder is done, and God's world all disembellished and prosaic. 1875 Browning Aristoft. Apol. 131 Embellish fact? This bard may disem-bellish yet improve! Discmbitter, v. rare-1. [Dis-6.] trans. To undo the embittering of, to free from bitterness.

To undo the embittering of, to free from bitterness.

ross (See Disswerten). 1716 Addison Freeholder().) Such innocent amusements as may disembitter the minds of men.

Disomble, obs. form of DISSEMBLE.

**Disemboca tion.** rare-1. [f. Sp. desembocar to DISEMBOGUE: see -ATION.] The action of dis-

emboguing.
1886 Foun Gatherings fr. Spain iii. 24 The .. water .. is carried off at once in violent floods, rather than in a gentle gradual disembocation.

gradual disembocation. **Disembodied** (disembodied), ppl. a. [f. Dis-

Disembodied (disembo'did), ppt. a. [1. Disembody'+ ED 1.]

1. Divested (as a spirit) of a body; freed from that in which it has been embodied.

1748 Young Nr. Th. 11. 452 The disembody'd power.

1796 Morse Amer. Geog. 1. 135 The disembodied spirit does not enter dancing into the Elysian fields.

1832 THIRLWALL Greece 1. vi. 197 Orion.. chasing the disembodied beasts, which he had killed on the mountains, over the asphode meadow.

1872 Long. Monra Michael Ampelo II. ii. 10 Sudden as inspirations, are the whispers Of disembodied spirits.

2. Discharged from military incorporation.

1882 PREOUY Eng. Yournalism xxiii. 180 He owned the ...

uniform he wore to be that of the late disembodied 'militia'.

Disembodiment (disembodying: a. Sepanical Comments of the late of t

+ MENT.] The action of disembodying: a. Scparation (of a spirit) from the body. b. Disbanding (of a body of soldiers).

1860 tr. Tieck: Old Man of Mountain (L.), A rapid and noisy disembodiment of souls and spirits now followed.

1871 Daily News 7 Sept., The militia as a whole have much to learn .. but..they will learn much before the time comes for their disembodiment.

1884 Ch. Times 29 Aug. 631 Disembodiment is a death out of manhood.

**Disembody** (disembordi), v. [f. Dis- 6 +

EMBODY.]

1. trans. To separate (a soul) from the body; to deliver or free (anything) from the form in which it is embodied.

deliver or free (anything) from the form in which it is embodied.

1714 ADDISON Spect. No. 571 P 9 Our souls, when they are disembodied .. will .. be always sensible of the divine presence. 1873 Symones Grk. Poets x. 339 Disembodying the sentiments which were incarnated in simple images. 1877 Syarrow Serm. xiv. 186 So attuned was his [Enoch's] soul to heavenly things .. that it was not thought fit to disembody it.

2. To discharge from military embodiment, as in the case of the militia at the close of each annual period of training.

1768 Act 2 Geo. ///, c. 20 (T.) If the same [corps] shall be embodied, then, within two months after, it shall be disembodied, and returned to the respective counties. 1769 Lloyd's Evening Post 27-30 Oct. 413/3 On Friday the Hertfordshire Militia were disembodied at St. Alban's.

Disembogue (disemboa'eg), v. Forms: 6 desemboque, 6-7 disem-, -imboque, 7 disem-, disim-, -boke, -boake, -boge, dissemboque, 7-8 disimbogue, dissembogue, 6-disemboque, 10 f disemboque, ad. Sp. desemboc-ar 'to come out of the mouth of a river or hauen' (Minsheu 1599): f. des-, D18-4 + embocar 'to runne as the sea into

of the mouth of a river or hauen' (Minsheu 1599):

f. des-, D18-4 + embocar 'to runne as the sea into a creeke or narrow riuer' (ibid.); f. en in + boca mouth: cf. F. emboucher, and see EMBOGUE.]

† 1. intr. To come out of the mouth of a river, strait, etc. into the open sea. Obs.

1595 MAYNARDE Drake's Voy. (Hakl. Soc.) 20 Sir Thomas Baskervie. . talked with such as hee hearde intended to quite companie before they were disembogued.

1596 RALEIGH Discov. Gviana 18 He was inforced to desembogue at the mouth of the said Amazones. 1613 Voy. Guiana in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) III. 203 We disembogued through the broken islands on the north side of Anguilla. 1633 T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib. viii. (1821) 218 Neither could they disimboge from thence without an Easterly winde.

† b. trans. with the strait, etc. as object. Obs.

1508 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea (1847) 117 Another channell, by which a man may disemboake the straite. Ibid. 128

We set sayle once againe, in hope to disemboke the straite; but. before we came to the mouth of it, the wind changed.

2. intr. Of a river, lake, etc.: To flow out at the mouth; to discharge or empty itself; to flow

mouth; to discharge or empty itself; to flow

into.

1898 HAKLUYT Voy. I. 104 The river of Volga... issueth from the North part of Bulgaria... and... disimboqueth into a certain lake. 1861 EVELYN Funifugium Misc. Writ. (1802) 11.

233 As far as any fresh waters are found disemboguing into the Thames. 1774 Golddyn. Nat. Hist. (1862) I. xiv. 75

The Danube disembogues into the Euxine by seven mouths. 1871 Browning Hervi Riel vi, Twixt the offing here and Grève where the river disembogues.

3. fig. and transf. To come forth as from a river's mouth, to emerge; to discharge itself as a river.

1619 FLETCHER M. Thomas III. I, Those damn'd souls must disembogue again. 1670 Moral State Eng. 134 With that one of the Company disembogueth. 1823 Dr. Quincey Lett. Ednc. iii. (1860) 49 The presses of Europe are still

disemboguing into the ocean of literature. 1868 G. Duff Pol. Surv. 222 Hungry as wolves, swift and sudden as a torrent from the mountains, they disembogued.

4. trans. Of a river, lake, etc.: To discharge or pour forth (its waters) at the mouth; refl. to discharge or compount to the

pour forth (its waters) at the mouth; refl. to discharge or empty itself.

1670 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. 11. 10 [The Tweed] passeth under Berwick.. and so disembogeth it selfe into the Sea. 1686 PLOT Staffordsh. 64 The immense quantities of water that are disembogued into the Sea by all the Rivers. 1715-20 Pore Iliad XVII. 311 Where some swoln river dissembogues his waves. 1829 SOUTHEY Inscriptions xlv, Where wild Parana disembogues A sea-like stream. 1840 DE QUINCEY Essenes Wks. X. 272 A great river.. disemboguing itself into main ocean.

18. fig. and transf. To discharge, pour forth; to empty by pouring forth the contents.

B. fig. and transf. To discharge, pour forth; to empty by pouring forth the contents.

a 1635 Naunton Fragm. Reg. (Arb.) 13 She was... of a most Noble and Royall extract by Her Father.. for on that side there was disimbogued into her veines... the very abstract of all the greatest houses in Christendome. 1687 Dryden Hind & P. 11. 562 Whom, when their home-bred honesty is lost, We disembogue on some far Indian coast. 1765 FALCONER Demagogne 400 Methinks I hear the bellowing demagogue Dumb-sounding declamations disembogue. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. I. v. ii, Paris disembogues itself... to witness, with grim looks, the Séance Royale.
absol. 1748 Young Né. Th. 111. 220 Volcano's bellow ere they disembogue.
† C. To dislodge by force, to drive out. Obs. 1803 FLETCHER & Shirley Né. Walker v., If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' countrey... shall disembogue me. 1823 Massinger Maid of Hon. 11. ii, Conduct me to The lady of the mansion, or my poniard Shall disembogue they soul. Syl. O terrible! disembogue!

Hence Disembo'gued ppl. a., furnished with ready outlet.

ready outlet.

1669 Address hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng. 91 Wit .. needs [not] to call a Deity down upon the stage, to make its way open and disembogued.

Inot to call a Deity down upon the stage, to make its way open and disembogued, sb. Obs. [f. the vb.] The place where a river disembogues; the mouth.

1536 CAPT. SHITH Accid. Yng. Seamen 18 [Tearmes for the Sea] Disimboage, a gulph, the froth of the sea. 1689 G. HARVEY Curing Dis. by Expect. xii. 79 Hammersmithwater.. being too near the disimbogue of the Thames.

Disembo guement. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

The action or place of disemboguing.

1838 MEASE cited in Webster. 1831 S. Jund Margaret 11. ii. (1871) 198 Neither rock nor night, inundation or ultimate disemboguement, disturbed my little joyous babble. 1868 BORROW Wild Wales III. 1864 Aber., is the disemboguement, and wherever a place commences with Aber, there ... does a river flow into the sea, or a brook, .. into a river.

Disembo guing. vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING].

Disembo guing, vbl. th. [f. as prec. +-ING 1.]
The action of the verb DISEMBOGUE; the place where a river, etc. disembogues.

where a river, etc. disembogues.

2605 Canden Rem. (1637) 312 At the disemboging, or inlet thereof. a 2642 Sir W. Monson Naval Tracts 1. (1704) 191/2 Their disimboguing in the Indies. 1608 Froger Voy. Pref. A iv, Reforming the Charts.. of the disemboguings of the Isles of Antilles. 1799 W. Toxer View Russian Emp. I. 160 From its origin to its disemboguing into the Oby. 1856 Miss Mulock 3. Hallfax 399 In its disemboguing of its contents.

boguing of its contents.

Disembo'guing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING<sup>2</sup>.]

That disembogues or discharges its waters.

1798 Pope Odyss. 1v. 480 The deep roar of disemboguing

Nile. 1798 — Dunc. 11. 250 To where Fleet-ditch with

disemboguing streams, Rolls the large tribute of dead dogs

to Thames.

to Thames.

† Disembo'gure. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. +
-UBE.] The place where a river, etc. disembogues.

1653 Holcrorr Procopius 11. 122 The Natives call this
disembogure, Tanais, which reaches from Mæotis to the
Euxine.

Discmbo'som, v. [f. Dis- 6 + Embosom.]

trans. To cast out or separate from the bosom; to disclose, reveal. (Cf. DISBOSOM.)

1742 Young Nt. Th. IX. 2350 He.. Who, disembosom'd from the Father, bows The heav'n of heav'ns, to kiss the distant earth! 1869 Browning La Saisias 21 Throb of heart, beneath which.. Treasure oft was disembosomed.

b. refl. and intr. To disclose what is in one's

D. refl. and intr. To disclose what is in one's bosom, unburden oneself.

1767 Babler I. 226 Miss Lambton.. thought it best to disembosom herself entirely, and thus went on. 1858 Sat. Rev. VI. 73/1 The irresistible desire to disembosom oneself had its way. 1884 Struenson in Longm. Mag. IV. 80 What manner of man this was to whom we disembosomed.

Hence Disembo'soming vbl. sb. 1836 F. Manoney Rel. Father Prout (1859) 75 In the disembosomings of feeling and the perennial flow of soul.

Disembowel, v. [f. Dis-6 + Embowel v. (in sense 3); but in sense I app. only an intensive of Disbowel.]

DISBOWEL]

1. trans. To remove the bowels or entrails of; to eviscerate; also, to rip up so as to cause the

to eviscerate; also, to rip up so as to cause the bowels to protrude.

1613-8 Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 124 The Kings Physition disimbowelled his body.

1772-84 Cook Voy. VI.

111. i. (R.) Soon after their death, they are disembowelled, by drawing the intestines and other viscera out. 1872 Baker Nile Tribut.

159 The infuriated animal disembowelled him before his son's eyes. 1875 J. Curtis Hist. Eng. 148 While yet alive, he was..disembowelled and quartered.

150 b. transf. and fig.

1603 [see Disembowellling below].

1742 Young Nt. Th.

170 They disembowel texts of their plain meanings.

2. To take out of the bowels. (Cf. EMBOWEL

v. 3.)

1703 J. Phillips Splendid Skilling 78 So her disembowell'd web Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads, Obvious to vagrant files.

Hence Disembo welled ppl. a., Disembo welment, the act of disembowelling.

1603 Florio Montaigne 1. xxv. (1632) 83 High swelling and heaven-disimbowelling words. 1797-46 Thomson Summer 778 Cataracts that sweep From disembowelled Earth the virgin gold. 1746 W. Horsley Fool (1748) I. 77 No. 11 Pr The Ripping up and Disembowelling of the dead Bodies.

1895 Contemp. Rev. XXV. 262 The city is for ever undergoing disembowelment.

Disembowerer, v. [f. DIS- 6 + Embower.]

oing disembowelment.

Disembower, v. [f. Dis- 6 + Embower.]

trans. To remove or, v. [1. DIS-0 + EMBOWER.]
trans. To remove or set free from a bower.
1856 BRYANT Poems, Ages xxxii, Streams numberless, that
many a fountain feeds, Shine, disembowered.
+ Disembrace, v. Obs. [f. DIS-6 + EMBRACE v.] trans. a. To refrain or withdraw from
embracing. b. To undo embracing or the embraces
of snything. of anything. Hence Disembra cing ppl. a.; also

of anything. Hence Disembra oing ppl. a.; also Disembra oement, the act of disembracing.

1638 Mayne Lucian (1664) 187 They bedust one another, to hinder dis-imbracements.. and by drying his body, to strengthen his hold on his adversary. 1641 J. Sherman Grk. in Temple 21 The teacher of the Gentiles instructeth us Christians not to disembrace goodness in any, nor truth in any. 1775 S. J. Paatt Liberal Opin. (1783) I. 192 Torn away by the disembracing grasp of death.

† Disembrangle, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+Embrangle.] trans. To free from embranglement or complication; to disentangle.

1736 Berkelby Let. to Prior 19 July Wks. 1871 IV. 130 The difficulty of disembrangling our affairs with Partinton. 18id. 12 Nov. 137 For God's sake disembrangle these matters, that I may once be at ease to mind my other affairs.

Disembroil, v. [f. Dis-6+Embroil.; cf. Sp. desembrollar (Minsheu); also 16th c. F. desbrouiller.] trans. To free from embroilment or confusion; to extricate from confusion or perplexity,

fusion; to extricate from confusion or perplexity,

IUSION; TO EXTRICATE FROM CONTUSION OF PETPLEXITY, to disentangle.

1682 MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. II. 137 To disimbroyle our selues of this troublesome businesse. 1681 Char. Illustr. Const. Favourile 16 The knowledg of things past. That Light which disembroils the intrigues of the Court. 1741 WARBURTON Div. Legat. II. 142 To disembroil a Subject that seems to have perplexed even Antiquity. 1839 MACKINTOSH Elh. Philos. Wks. 1846 I. 72 It is little wonderful that Cumberland should not have disembroiled this ancient and established confusion. 1868 Browning Ring 4 Bh. vi. 22 Let him but decently disembroil himself, Scramble from out the scrape.

out the scrape.

† Disembrute, v. Obs. [Dis-6.] trans. To deliver from an embruted or brutalized condition; to debrutalize.

1767 H. BROOKE Fool of Qual. (1859) I. 71 (D.) Of a numer cople he [Peter the Great] disembruted every one exceptions of the control of the c

people he [Peter the Great] disembruted every one except himself.

Disemburden, -burthen, v. [See Disen-, Disem-, and Burden v.] = Diseurdening vbl. sb.

1790-180 Comes Devil upon Two Sticks (1817) VI. 282 Of all its affairs he has disemburthened himself.

2858 Browning Fra Lippo Lippi, Never was such prompt disemburdening.

1884 Law Times 27 Sept. 361/1 The local courts should be disemburdened of non-contentious business.

Disemic (doi:sī-mik), a. [f. L. disēmus disyllabic, a. Gr. δίσημος of doubtful quantity (f. δ-(Di-2') twice + σῆμα a sign) +-10.] In Gr. and L. Prosody: Of the value of two moræ or units of time (cf. Trisenic).

1 Disempare, v. Obs. rare. [a. OF. desempare-r, f. des-, Dis-4 + emparer to possess, get possession of.] trans. To dispossess.

1 c 1300 Melusine xxix 215 My brother. thou wylt so dysempare & putte out fro his royaume.

Disempassioned, var. Dishippassioned.

† Disempassioned, var. Dishippassioned.

† Disempe ster, v. Obs. Also disim. [f. Dis-6 + Empester v.] trans. To rid of that

DIS- 6 + EMPESTER v.] trans. To rid of that which pesters or plagues.

1613 Daniel. Coll. Hist. Eng. 104. To unburthen his charge, and dis-impester his Court. 1854 Traps Comm. Neh.

11. 4 That the Church might be disempestered of Arians.

+ Disempire, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 7 c +
EMPIRE.] trans. To deprive of the imperial power.

1611 Spend Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. viii. (1632) 576 Otho, whom
this very Pope...had both...aduanced, and...dis-empyred.

Disemploy (disemploi'), v. rare. Also 7-imploy. [f. DIS- 6 + EMPLOY v.] trans. To cease
to employ, dismiss from, or throw out of, employ-

to employ, dismiss from, or throw out of, employ-

ment.

1618 BOLTON Florus IV. ii. 266 The Senate consulted to disemploy Caesar. 1642 Jer. TAYLON Episc. (R.), If personal defailance be thought reasonable to disimploy the whole calling, then neither clergy nor laity should ever serve a prince. 1886 O. Longe Inaug. Addr. in Lipool Univ. Coll. Mag. 130 Their fellows employing them or disemploying them as it suits their convenience.

Hence Disemployed ppl. a., not employed, out of employment purpositions.

of employment, unemployed.

rég1 Jen. Taylor Holy Living (1727) 13 Sins and irregularities ... which usually creep upon idle, disemployed and curious persons. 1669 Woodhead St. Teresa 1. xviii. 100 No one of them is so dis-employed as..to be able to attend

to anything else. 1807 W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev. V. 187
The disemployed, the unnecessary, the superfluous poor.
1893 Columbus (Ohio) Disp. 22 Mar., There is very little
disemployed labor in the country.

Disemploy ment. rare. [f. prec. + -MENT.]
Absence or withdrawal of employment.
1651 Jer. TAYLOR Holy Living i. \$ 1. (1727) 8 In this glut
of leasure and disemployment. 1893 Columbus (Ohio) Disp.
Aug., This action is leading to some disemployment of
labor at eastern works.

Disempower, v. rare. [f. DIS-6 + EMPOWER.]
trans. To divest or deprive of power conferred.
1813 T. Busby Lucretius III. Comm. xii, If. he can confuse
the brain and disempower the understanding. 1858 BushMELL Nat. 4 Supernat. iii. (1864) 68 He is disabled, disempowered, reduced in tone.
Disemprison, var. DISIMPRISON.

Disem-, disem-. Verbs in dis- are sometimes

Disemprison, var. DISIMPRISON.

Disem-, disem-. Verbs in dis- are sometimes in sense negative or privative of those in em-, em-: e.g. en-franchise, dis-franchise; generally, however, verbs in em- or en- have dis- prefixed, as in dis-embarrass, dis-engage, dis-entwine. In not a few cases, both forms occur; e.g. distowel = dis-embowel, disfranchise = disenfranchise. Forms in disem- and disens- are found even where no verbs in em- or en- appear, as in disemburden, disenhallow, disenravel.

Discnable (disens b'l), v. Also 6-7-inable.

[f. Dis-6 + Enable.] trans. To render unable or incapable; to disable: the reverse of enable.

2604 T. Wricht Passions vi. 346 By sinnes we are.. wounded in nature, disenabled to goodnes, and incited to ilnes. 1608 Hieron Defence in 197 Bellarmin, by rejecting their testimonies in parte, disinableth them in the whole. 1605 Faller's Abol Rediv., Bradford 188 The Palsie.. for eight yeers together disinabled him from riding. 1600 Secr. Hist. Chas. Il 4 Jas. II, 110 A Bill to disinable him to inherit the imperial Crown of the Realm. 1811 Lamb Edax on Appetite, I am constitutionally disenabled from that vice. 1872 Lowell Among my Bts. Ser. II. 220 [This] makes all the personages puppets and disenables them for being characters.

abol. 1643 Fuller Holy 4 Prof. St. 1. xv. 48 Neither doth an apprentiship extinguish native, nor disinable to acquisitive Gentry. 1628-9 Burdow's Diary (1628) III. 434 By the Act of Oblivion they are pardoned, but it is your law in being that does disenable.

Hence Disena-bled ppl. a., Disena-bling vbl.

Hence Disens bled ppl. a., Disens bling vbl. b.; also Disens blement, the action of disen-

30.; also Disens blement, the action of disenabling or fact of being disenabled.

1511 Speed Hist. Gl. Brit. 1x. xvi. 57 By his deserved death, and the disenablement of his sonnes.

1512 Speed Hist. Gl. Brit. 1x. xvi. 57 By his deserved death, and the disenablement of his sonnes.

1513 Jackson Creed I. 111. xvi. [xxviii.] § 1. 175 For disinabling of this Nation from effecting what he feared.

1521 8 To set their hands to the disinabling and defeating of Princesse Mary.

152 Depos. Cast. Vork. (Surtees) 113

She.. was soe infirme and disenabled, that [ctc.].

Disenset, v. rare. [f. Dis- 6 + Enaor.]

153 trans. To annul that which is enacted; to repeal.

Hence **Disena** etment, the repeal of an enactment.

1531 N. BACON Disc. Goot. Eng. 11. xxiv. (1730) 110 And did build and pull down, enact and disenact.

1859 SMILES Self-kelf 2 The chief reforms of the last fifty years have consisted mainly in abolitions and disenactments.

Disena mour, v. [f. Dis- 6 + Enamour: cf. F. desenamour-er (16th c. in Hatz-Darm.) and It. distinamorare.] trans. To free from

being enamoured; to put out of conceit. Hence
† Disena moured ppl. a.

1598 Florio, Snamorarsi, to disinamour, to fall in dislike.

Snamoratosi, disinamored, falne in dislike.

160 Shelton
Onix. IV. xviii. 144 He makes Don Quixote disenamour'd
of Dulcinea del Toboso.

of Duscinea del 10000.

† **Disenca ge**, v. Obs. In 7 disin. [Dis-6.]

trans. To liberate as from a cage; to Discage.

1654 Gayton Pleas. Notes iv. xxii. 274 The Don is disin-

caged.
† Disenca mp, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + ENCAMP.]

† Inserica mp, v. Ovs. [I. DIS- 6 + ENCAMP.]

intr. To move one's camp; to DECAMP.

1632 COKAINE tr. Calprened's Cassandra I. 40 Seeing
the Army disencampt. 1663 J. WEBS tr. Calprened's Cleopatra viii. ii. 142 Then giving order for the march, she
disencamped, the next morning, towards Dacia.

Disenchairn, v. rare. [f. DIS- 6 + ENCHAIN;
cf. F. disenchairer (16th c. in Littré).] trans. To

set free from chains or restraint; to reverse the process of enchaining. Hence Disenchai ned ppl. a. a 1849 Pos Eiros & Charmion Wks. (1888) 145 Why need I paint, Charmion, the now disenchained frenzy of mankind? 1856 Masson Ess., Tk. Poetry 419 I dealizations of what might be..not copied from nature, but imagined and full fashioned by the soul of man, and thence disenchained into nature.

by the soul of man, and thence disenchained into nature.

Disenchant (disén, tfant), v. Also 7-8 disin[ad. F. disenchanter (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f.
des-, Dis-4+enchanter to Enghant; cf. It. disincantare, Sp. desencantar.] trans. To set free from
enchantment, magic spell, or illusion.

a 1366 Sidney (J.), Alas! let your own brain disenchant
you. 1693 Genth. Calling Pref. 4 Reason and Religion will
yield you countercharms, able to disinchant you. 1693
Devden K. Arther iv. Wks. 1884 VIII. 187 A noble stroke
or two Ends all the charms, and disenchants the grove.
1759 Golden. Bee 13 Oct. Happiness No reading or study
had contributed to disenchant the fairy-land around him.
c1894 Arab. Nts. (Rtidg.) 612 Go and solicit the young
enchantress, who has caused this metamorphosis, to disenchant her. 1894 Green Short Hist. viii. § 2. 478 He had
disenchanted his people of their blind faith in the Crown.

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DISENCHANTED.

Disenchanted, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]
Freed from enchantment or illusion.

1611 COTGR. Desenchanté, disinchanuted. 1682 DRYDEN
Medall 180 Nor are thy disinchanted Burghers few. 1742
YOUNG Nt. Th. 1. 346 The disinchanted earth Lost all her
lustre. 1838 DICKENS Nich. Nich. xxx, A crest-fallen,
dispirited, disenchanted man.

Disenchanter. [f. as prec. + -EB 1.] One
who removes enchantment.

1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes III. viii. 119 Disinchanters of Negromancers, disrobers of gypsies. 1831 [see DISENCHANTRESS]. 1862 MBS. OLIPHANT Mortimers I. 253 Harry..
gazed with open eyes and mouth at the disenchanter.

Disenchanting, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]
Deliverance from enchantment.

1620 SHELTON Quix. III. xxxv. 253 He may.. do all that
is fitting for her Disenchanting. 1718 MOTTEUX Quix. (1802)
II. xxxv.268 May you and your disenchanting go to the devil.

Disenchanting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]
That disenchants. Hence Disenchantingly adv.

1755 YOUNG Centaur vi. 221 At the touch of my disenchanting pen. 1866 NONA BELLARS Wayside Fl. vi. 69
History comes with its disenchanting wand. 1886 R. DowLING Fatal Bands I. xi. 219 He was disenchantingly opaque.

Disenchantment. [f. DISENCHANT v. +

-MENT, after enchantment: cf. F. disenchantement
(17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of disenchanting or fact of being disenchanted.

1600 SHELTON Quix. IV. xxii. (R.), All concluded in the
promise... of the disenchantment. 1675 (titte), O Brazile,
or the inchanted Island; being a Relation of a late Discovery of the Dis-inchantment of an Island in the North of
Ireland. 1794 MATHIAS Purs. Lit. (1798) 118 All the conjuers. might assist at the disinchantment.

1831 CARLYUE Sart. Res. II. v, Neither Disenchanter nor
Disenchanters... can abide by Feeling alone.

the world..only intensified her sense of forformers.

Disenchantress. [f. Disenchanter +-ESS.]

A female disenchanter.

1831 Carlyle Sart. Res. II. v. Neither Disenchanter nor Disenchanters..can abide by Feeling alone.

Disencharm, v. rare. Also 7-in-. [f. Dis-6+ENCHARM.] trans. To deliver from a charm.

1631 Jer. Taylor Serm. for Year II. i. 9 The fear of a Sin had disincharmed him. 1884 Browning Ferishtah 143

A chill wind disencharms All the late enchantment!

† Disencloister, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6+ENCLOISTER v.] trans. To set free from cloistered confinement and seclusion.

1632 Benlowes Theoph. Iv. lxxxvii, Let her still Enjoy her disencloystred fill in these high Extasics.

† Disencloese, v. Obs. rare. Also 7-inclose.

[f. Dis-6+ENCLOSE v.] trans. To throw open (that which is enclosed); to do away with the enclosure of. Hence Disenclo'sed ppl. a.

1611 Coter., Desclore, to disparke, vnclose; disinclose, pull downe hedges or inclosures. 1669 Woodhead St. Teresa

1. vii. 33 Neither is this Monastery also of the most open and dis-enclosed.

† Disencourage, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+ENCLOSE Colleges of the control of the most open and dis-enclosed.

† Disencourage, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Encouragement; to Discourage all opposers. 1710 Stelle Tailer No. 26 P6 Yet that must not disencourage you. 1800 Mad. D'Arbland Discourage you will disencourage you of the vold has acknowledged you my offspring, and I will disencourage you no more. 1803 Ibid. 325. Hence † Disencouraging, ppl. a.; also † Disencourage of the vold has acknowledged you my offspring, and I will disencourage you no more. 1803 Ibid. 325. Hence † Disencouraging, ppl. a.; also † Disencourager Obs.

Hence † Disencou Tagans, Pr.

encou Tager Obs.

1716 M. Davies Athen. Brit. II. To Rdr. 14 As great.

Disencouragers as our Bibliopolists prove to learned Poverty.

1806 C. J. Fox Hist. Yames 11 (1808) 27 The most completely disencouraging example that history affords.

Disencouraging example that history affords.

Obs. Also 7 -in-

† Disencouragement. Obs. Also 7 -in-. [f. prec.; cf. encouragement.] Lack or withdrawal of encouragement; disheartenment, discourage-

ment.

1598 BARRET Theor. Warres III. ii. 71 The effect whereof shall breede... disencouragement, and weakening to the enemy. 1632 J. HAYWARD II. Biondi E Eromena 56 Neither should her present humor give you [a suitor] any cause of disincouragement. 1668 ETHEREDGE She would if she could i. i. Wks. (1723) 90 The utter decay and disencouragement of Trade and Industry. 1715 M. DAVIES Althen. Brit. Pref. 68 Under a temptation of a total Disencouragement.

Disencrease: see DISINCHEASE.

Disencrease: see DISINCHEASE.

Disencumber (disenkumber), v. Also 7 -in-[ad. F. désencombrer, earlier desencombre (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.): see Dis-4 and ENCUMBER.] trans. To relieve or free from encumbrances.

trans. To relieve or free from encumbrances.

1598 BARRET Theor. Warres v. ii. 130 The space.. behind
the terraplene.. shall.. be made plaine and disencombered.
1667 MILTON P. L. v. 700 Ere dim Night had disincumbered
Heav'n. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 147 P 8 Most expeditiously disencumbered from my villatick bashfulness.
1814 WORDSW. Excursion 1x. 71 On that superior height
Who sits, is disencumbered from the press Of near obstructions. 1888 BURGON Lives 12 Gd. Men I. iv. 397 The
beautiful pillars were disencumbered of the monuments
which.. encrusted and disfigured them.

Disencumbered, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED l.]
Freed from encumbrance.

Pisencu mbered, ppl. a. [1. prec. + -ED .]
Freed from encumbrance.
1611 COTGR., Descembri, disincombred, vnpestered.
1621 COTGR., Descembri, disincombred, vnpestered.
1621 COTGR., Descembri, disincombred, vnpestered.
1621 Cotgrand.
1622 Addition.
1624 Addition.
1624 Addition.
1624 Addition.
1624 Cotgrand.
1624 Cotgrand.
1624 Cotgrand.
1624 Cotgrand.
1625 Cotgrand.
1626 Cotgrand.
1626 Cotgrand.
1626 Cotgrand.
1626 Cotgrand.
1626 Cotgrand.
1626 Cotgrand.
1627 Cotgrand.
1627 Cotgrand.
1627 Cotgrand.
1627 Cotgrand.
1628 Cotgrand.

. 449 That the more important .. words may possess the ast place, quite disencumbered.

last place, quite disencumbered. **Disencumberment.** rare. [f. as prec. +
-MENT: cf. F. desencombrement (Littré).] The
action of disencumbering or fact of being disencumbered. In recent Dicts.
+ **Disencumbrance.** Obs. [f. as prec. +
-ANCE, after encumbrance.] Deliverance or freedom from engumbrance.

dom from encumbrance.

-ANCE, after encumbrance.] Deliverance or freedom from encumbrance.

1712 STERLE Spect. No. 264 P. 1 Out of mere Choice, and an elegant Desire of Ease and Disincumbrance.

1713 ADAM

SMITH W. N. vii. (1869) II. 455 The waste, and not the disencumbrance, of the estate was the common effect of a long minority.

1793 W. ROBERTS Looker-on (1794) II. No. 60. 406 An indecorous ease, and a selfish disincumbrance.

Disend, obs. form of DESCEND.

† Disenda mage, v. Obs. rare. [DIS-6.]

trans. To relieve from loss or damage.

1655 Jennings Elize 69 Promising that he would disendamage him of all his pretended wrongs.

Disendow (disendau'), v. [f. DIS-6 + ENDOW.]

trans. To deprive or strip of endowments.

1865 F. Hall in Irni. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 4 Descendants who were not entirely disendowed of power. 1868

Pall Mall G. 18 Feb., One cannot understand why the Protestant rector should vanish from the land the moment the [Irish] Church is disendowed.

1867 Hall in disendowed.

Hence Disendow ed ppl. a., Disendowing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Disendower, one who disendows; Disendow ment, the action or fact of disendowing. (All chiefly used in reference to

endows; Disendow ment, the action or fact of disendowing. (All chiefly used in reference to ecclesiastical endowments.)

1864 Westter, Disendowment.

1865 Pails Tel. 5 July, The great disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church.

1865 Pails Tel. 5 July, The great disestablisher and disendower.

1874 Eclectic Sept. 319 The secularized and disendower (1886) pails Tel. 5 July, The great disestablisher and disendower.

1874 Eclectic Sept. 319 The secularized and disendower. (1886) 99 The disendowment of the national church.

1888 Pails Mail G. 9 Apr. 2/2 Used to hearing disestablishers accused of a new Crucifixion and disendowers identified with Judas.

Disener, var. of Decener, Obs.

1489 Caxton Faytes of A. II. xxx. 141 Eueryche shal haue under hym a dysener of carpenters and a dyzener of helpers and also thre diseners of laborers.

† Disenfils de, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIs- 6 +

and also thre diseners of laborers.

† **Disenfila de**, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 6 + ENFILADE v.] trans. (See quot.)

1706 Accomplished Officer v. 30 Care ought to be taken, that all the Parts of the Covered Way be Disenfiladed. Which is done either by Nature, or by Traverses of all those Parts of the Country which might command them. Ibid. 40 To Disenfilade signify's so to dispose the Ground or a Work, as that it may not be seen or discovered by the Enemy, and battered in a straight line. **Disenfra nchise**, v. [f. DIS- 6 + ENFRANCHISE v. II.]

CHISE v. II.]

1. trans. To deprive of civil or electoral privi-

1. trans. To deprive of civil of electoral privi-leges; to DISFRANCHISE. 1664 Butler Hud. II. ii. 708 And they, in mortal Battel vanquish'd, Are of their Charter dis-enfranchis'd. 1739 H. Brooke Gustavus Vasa (Jod.), That nature.. Shall disen-franchise all her lordly race. 2593 Lypia H. Dickinson in Barrows Parl. Relig. I. 507 There could. be no legal act disenfranchising woman, since she was never legally en-franchised.

disenfranchising woman, since she was never legally enfranchised.

†2. [f. Dis-5, or error.] To set free, liberate, enfranchise. Obs. rare.

\*\*\*\*state\*\*: \*\*\*state\*\*: \*\*\*state

engager (1462 in Hatz.-Darm.).]
†1. trans. To free from engagement, pledge, contract, or obligation. Obs. exc. as pa. pple.

1611 COTGE., Desengager, to disingage, vngage, redeeme.

1622 MABER IT. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. 11. \* ij a, Moneys wherewithall to pay my debts, & to disingage my word.

1648 MILTON Tenure Kings (1650) to If the king provid unfaithful the people would be disingaged. 1754 RICHARDSON Grandison (1781) II. xxix. 278 To be a single woman all my life, if he would not disengage me of my rash, my foolish promise. 1837 [see DISENGAGED].

2. To loosen from that which holds fast, adheres, or entangles: to detach, liberate, free.

2. To loosen from that which holds fast, adheres, or entangles; to detach, liberate, free.

1665 J. Daviss tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass. 34 Two great Ships.. between which we were so intangled, that we could not in three hours disengage our selves. 1678 Loud. Gas. No. 1317/4 Sieur Ollier was mortally wounded, and taken, but afterwards disengaged again. 1771 OLIVIER Fencing Familiarized (1780) 60, I make an appel and disengage the point of my sword as if my design were to thrust carte over the arm. 1834 Meduwin Angler in Wales I. 74, I had.. previously wound the rope..round my arm: the consequence was, that I could not disengage my wrist. 1878 HUXLEY Physiogr. 109 It slowly decomposes the water, combining with its hydrogen and disengaging its oxygen.

1. fig.

2. 61618 Sylvester 700 Triumbhant 1. 200 Hee will. from

b. fig.

a 1518 Sylvester 70b Triumphant 1. 390 Hee will. from the sword of war thee dis-ingage, 1634 Habinoton Castara (Arb.) 64 My sacke will disingage All humane thoughts.

1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Agr 39 Henry the fourth endeavoured to disingage him from the service of the Arch-Duke. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 63 F 1 It is very hard for the Mind to disengage it self from a Subject in which it has been long employed. a 1871 Grove Eth. Fragm. iv. (1876) 77 To disengage great principles from capricious adjuncts.

C. To loosen a bond or that which binds.

1780 COWPER DOVES to Our mutual bond of faith and truth No time shall disengage. 1856 BRYANT Old Man's Funeral vii, Softly to disengage the vital cord.

vii, Softly to disengage the vital cord.

3. intr. (for reft.) To free oneself, get loose.
1646 J. Hall Poems 1. 38 Wee'l disingage, our bloodlesse
form shall fly Beyond the reach of Earth. 1697 COLLIER
Ess. Mor. Subj. 11. (1709) 98 In conversing with Books we
may chuse our Company, and disengage without Ceremony
or Exception. 1822 Regul. Instr. Cavalry 11. 80 The left
Troop...must disengage. before it can move.

4. intr. Fencing. To reverse the relative position
of the blades by smoothy passing the point to the

4. intr. Fencing. To reverse the relative position of the blades by smartly passing the point to the opposite side of the opponent's sword.

1684 R. H. School Recreat. 71 When you are on your Guard, and within your Adversary's Sword, disengage and make your Feint without.

1771 OLIVIER Fencing Famil.

(1780) 38 If you perceive your adversary force your blade, I would always have you disengage, keeping the point strait to his body.

1800 ROLAND Fencing 83 To disengage is simply to pass your blade on the other side of your adversary's (it is no matter whether within or over the arm) and to thrust. Hence Disengaging vol. sb. and ppl. a. Disengaging page. machinery: see Engaging phl. a. 3.

Hence Disenga ging vol. sb. and ppl. a. Disengaging gear, machinery: see Engaging ppl. a. 3. 1684 R. H. School Recreat. so Caveating or Disengaging. Here you must. slip your Adversaries Sword, when you perceive him about to bind or secure yours. 1831 Boy's Oun Bh. 77 Disengaging is performed by dexterously shifting the point of your foil from one side of your adversary's blade to the other; that is, from carte to tierce, or vice versa. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Disengaging-gear, contrivances by which machines are thrown out of connection with their motor, by disconnecting the wheels, chains or bands which drive them.

**Disenga-ge**, sb. [f. prec. vb.] Fencing. The act of disengaging or reversing the relative position of the blades, so as to free one's own for a thrust.

act of disengaging or reversing the relative position of the blades, so as to free one's own for a thrust. So counter-disengage.

1711 OLIVIER Fencing Famil. (1780) 132 Begin trying your adversary with appels, beatings, disengages, and extensions, in order to embarrass him. Ibid. 87 The counter-disengage of carte over the arm. 1879 Encycl. Brit. 1X. 71 (Fencing) Cut and disengage, if made inside of the arm, is parried by quarte, or the counter of tierce; if outside, by tierce or counter in quarte. 1889 [see COUNTER-DISENGAGE, £6.].

Disengaged (disengēl'dād), ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ED 1; but often used as f. DIS- 10 + ENGAGED.]

Set free from engagement, ties, or prepossession free from obligatory connexion; detached; not engaged; untrammelled, unoccupied, at liberty. 1611 Sir G. Calvert in Fortest. Papers 155 So long as the Prince Palatine shall keepe himself disengaged from medling in them. 1621 Hosses Govt. § Soc. iii. 24. 51 The Law of Nature therefore commands the Judge to be disengaged. 1676 W. Hubard Happiness of People 53 Such proceedings. 1606 but. 1712 Streets Spect. No. 318 P 1 This Lady is of a free and disengaged Behaviour. 1771 OLIVIER Fencing Famil. (1780) 38 Seize the time, and give him a disengaged this end carte over the arm. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. I. 250 The other acids are only in a disengaged state, found in waters accidentally. 1837 DICKENS Pickw. ii, Are you disengaged this evening?

Disengaged disengaged: freedom from ties.

Pisengaged this evening?

Disenga gedness. [f. prec. +-NESS.] The quality of being disengaged; freedom from ties, engagement, obligation, or prepossession.

1683 tr. Gracian's Courtier's Orac. 195 To speak clearly.. shews not onely a disengagedness, but also a vivacity of wit. 1754 Edwards Freed. Will. 11. xiii. 133 The more the Soul has of this Disengagedness in its acting the more Liberty.

1849 J. Hamilton Let. in Life viii. (1870) 333, I have a singular sensation of disengagedness. 1859 E. Gurney Tertium Quid I. 250 The application of it requires disengagedness and common-sense.

Disengagedness and common-sense.

Disengagement (disengel dament). [f. Disengagement (disengel v. + - MENT, after engagement; cf. F. desengagement (15th c.)] The action of disengaging

or fact of being disengaged from (anything).

1650 EARL MONM. tr. Senault's Man become Guilty 378

They call poverty a dis-ingagement from uselesse things.

1659 H. CHANDLER Bigotry (1700) 6 Their Believing in Christ
was no Disingagement from Judaism 1716 JER. COLLIER

tr. Nasiansen's Panegyrick Pref., A noble Disengagement
from the World. 1887 R. GARNETT in Lowell Study Wind.

Introd. 12 He has not that disengagement from all traditional
and conventional influences... which characterises younger

men.

b. The physical, esp. chemical, separation or setting free (of anything).

1791 W. Nicholson Ur. Chaptal's Elem. Chem. (1800) III.

113 The disengagement of a considerable quantity of nitrous gas. 1842 DR QUINCEY in Blackw. Mag. III. 138 The restoration and disengagement of the public buildings surmounting the city. 1881 Nature XXIII. 616 The gaseous acids are absorbed..with disengagement of heat.

c. Freedom from engagement, prepossession, occupation, or ties; detachment; freedom or ease of manner or behaviour.

occupation, or ties; detachment; needom or ease of manner or behaviour.

1701 STEELE Funeral III. i. (1702) 38 Oh, Madam! your Air!

The Negligence, the Disengagement of your Manner.

1710 Brit. Apollo III. No. 77. 3/1 Thus you by Disingagement Conquer more, Than all your Sex by Servile Laws before.

1750 Johnson Rambler No. 14 P 4 A man proposes his schemes of life in a state of abstraction and disengagement.

1768 Woman of Honor II. 182, I appeared with all the freedom and disingagement of a simple spectator.

FERRIER Grk. Philos. I. x. 241 This mental disengagement

and liberation.
d. The dissolution of an engagement to be

1796 JANE AUSTEN Sense & Sens. xxix, She might wound Marianne still deeper by treating their disengagement.. as an escape from..evils. 1895 Westm. Gas. 7 Feb. 8/1 'Disengagement' is a pleasing euphemism for a gentle form of 'breach of promise'.

breach of promise.

6. Fencing. (See DISENGAGE v. 4.)

1771 OLIVIER Fencing Famil. (1780) 38 Of the Disengagement. 1809 ROLAND Fencing 65 The side on which it was usual to parry the disengagement. 1880 W. H. POLLOCK, etc., Fencing (Badm. Libr.) ii. 48 Simple attacks are. four: the straight thrust, the disengagement, the counter-disengagement.

Disengirdle, v. rare. [DIS-6.] trans. To undo the engirdling of; to release from a girdle.

1871 SWINBURNE Songs bef. Sunrise Prel. 99 And disengirdled and discrowned The limbs and locks that vine leaves bound.

eaves bound. † Disengorge, v. Obs. rars. [Dis-6.] trans.

To discharge (as a river); = DISGORGE 2.

1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. 1. 239 At length he disengorgeth himselfe unto the Severn-sea.

Disengu'lf, -gu'lph, v. rare. [Dis- 6.] trans. To cast up what has been engulfed.

1839-44 TUPPER Prov. Philos. (1852) 386 The maelström [shall] disengulph its spoil.

Disenhallow (disenhælon), v. rare. [See DISEN- and HALLOW v.] trans. To deprive of hallowed character. hallowed character.

hallowed character.

1847 LYTYON Lucretia 60 The love is disenhallowed.

Disenherison, Disenherit, etc.: see DISIN-.

Disenme'sh, v. rare. [DIS-6.] trans. To free from meshes or enmeshment; to disentangle.

2868 Browning Ring & Bk. XII. 565 Convulsive effort to disperse the films And disenmesh the fame o' the martyr.

Disenno ble, v. [f. Dis-6 + Ennoble.] trans. To deprive of nobleness; to render ignoble: the

reverse of to emible.

1645 Mod. Answ. Prynne's Reply 20 It disennobles mens spirits. 1713 Addison Guardian No. 137 P2 An unworthy behaviour degrades and disennobles a man in the eye of the world. 1842 FABER Styrian Lake 335 The disennobling of the line.

of our lives. + **Disenorm**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dise 6 or 8 + ENORM v. or a.] trans. To free from irregularity;

to make conformable to a norm or standard.

1644 QUARLES Sheph. Orac. viii, To prevent Confused babling, and to disenorm Prepost rous service.

Disenra vel, v. rare. [See Disen-, and RAVEL v.] trans. To unravel, disentangle.
1881 BLACKIE Lay Serm. i. 64 A tissue which no mortal skill can disenravel.

kill can disenravel. † **Disenri'ch,** v. Obs. rare. [D18-6.] trans.

† Disenri'ch, v. Obs. rare. [DIS-0.] trans. To deprive of riches; to impoverish.

réay Trapp Comm. 2 Cov. viii. 9 He that was heir of all things. disinriched and disrobed himself of all.

† Disenro'l, v. Obs. rare. In 7 disinroule.

[f. DIS-6 + ENBOL: cf. obs. F. desenrouller.] trans. To remove from a roll or list.

a 1632 DONNE Let. to Ctess. of Bedford in Poems (1650)
164 He cannot (that's, he will not) dis-inroule Your name.

Disensanity: see DISINSANITY.

Disenshrou'd, v. rare. [DIS-6.] trans. To

Disensanity: see Disinsanity: Tour name.

Disenshrou'd, v. rare. [Dis-6.] trans. To set free from a shroud or enshrouded state.

1833 W. A. Butter in Blackw. Mag. XXXVII. 837 When that misty vale Evanid, disenshrouding field and grove, Left us. Mod. The disenshrouded statue.

Disenslave, v. Also 7 disin. [Dis-6.] trans. To set free from enslavement; to liberate from slavery. Hence Disenslaved ppl. a.

1649 Petil. in J. Harrington Def. Rights Univ. Oxford (1690) I Your worthy intentions to disinslave the free born People of this Nation from all manner of Arbitrary...

Power. 1666 H. More Myst. Godl. vi. xi. 244 To disenslave him from the bondage of Satan. 1681 P. Rycaur Critick 22 To walk as free and disinslaved as the King of it. a1716 SOUTH Serm. (1737) III. viii (R.), They expected such an one as should disenslave them from the Roman yoke.

it. a 1716 SOUTH Serm. (1737) III. viii (K.), They expected such an one as should disenslave them from the Roman yoke.

Disentail (disentel·l), v. Also 7 disin.. [f. Dis-6 + ENTALL v.²] Hence Disentailing ppl. a.

1. trans. (Law.) To free from entail; to break the entail of (an estate); see ENTALL sb.²

1848 WHARTON Law Lex. 645/2 The disentailing deed must be enrolled. 1858 LD. St. Leonards Handy Bk. Prop. Law xvii. 129 [A] disentailing assurance. 1861 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. 80/1 kn heir born after that date [Aug. 1848] is entitled to disentail the estate under the authority of the Court. Ibid., The exercise of the power to disentail. 1885 Sir N. Lindley in Law Times Rep. LIII. 600/2 He intended to disentail everything which he took under the will of his ancestor. Mod. Part of the estate has been disentailed. †2. To divest, dispossess, deprive of.

1841 MILTON Ch. Govl. II. iii. (1851) 138 With much more reason undoubtedly ought the censure of the Church be quite devested and disintal'd of all jurisdiction whatsoever.

† b. To free oneself from, get rid of. Obs.

1867 Decay Chr. Pisty viii. P 26 To disintail those two most inestimable blessings, of a pure religion and outward peace, which our immediate progenitors left us.

Disentail, 5b. [f. prec. vb.] The act of disentailing or breaking an entail.

entailing or breaking an entail.

1862 W. Bell Dict. Law Scot. 80/2 An heir..is not entitled to give consent to a disentail, in opposition to the creditors in such debts.

1868 Act 31-2 Vict. c. 2018 222 The

execution of a deed of disentail. 1884 Weekly Notes 22 Nov. 210/2 The power of sale in the will was destroyed by the

disentail. Disentai'lment. [f. as prec. +-MENT.] = prec. 1848 WHARTON Law Lex. 647/2 Thus much as to the disentailment of freehold. 1886 Law Rep. 37 Ch. Div. 254 In effecting the disentailment and resettling of this estate.

entaiment of irechoid. 1886 Law Rep. 37 Ch. Div. 254 in effecting the disentailment and resettling of this estate effecting the disental net end resettling of this estate.

Disentangle (disentary 11), v. Also 7-8 distin. [f. Dis-6+Entangle], v. Also 7-8 distin. [f. Dis-6+Entangling from that in or with which it is entangled; to disengage, extricate. Const. from, formerly sometimes of. a. list.

1. 1598 Florio Ital. Dict., Strigare to disintangle, to rid.

2. 1598 Florio Ital. Dict., Strigare to disintangle, to rid.

2. 1699 Bovie (J.), Though in concretions particles so entangle one another. Yet they do incessantly strive to disentangle themselves, and get away. 1764 Cowper Task III. 145

They disentangle from the puzzled skein. The threads of ... shrewd design. 1847 J. Wilson Chr. North (1857) II. 21

To disentangle our line from the water-lilies. 1860 TynDail. Clac. 1. xix. 135 Two hours had been spent in the effort to disentangle ourselves from the crags.

b. fig. To set free from intellectual, moral, or practical complications; to extricate from difficulties or hindrances.

culties or hindrances.

culties of hindrances.

1611 COTGE., Desembarrasser, to vnpester, disintangle.

1622 J. HAYWARD tr. Bionde's Eromena 116 The Princesse now disentangled of publike affaires, and desirous to know who shee was [etc.]. 1709 BERKELEY Th. Vision § 92 To disentangle our minds from ... prejudices. 1762 ROBERTSON Chas. V. III. XII. 370 The Emperor disentangled himself. from all the affairs of this world. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. vi. § 6. 325 To... disentangle a few fragmentary facts from the mass of fable.

ne mass of table.

2. To bring (anything) out of a tangled state; to

2. To bring (anything) out of a tangled state; to unravel, untwist.

1805 SOUTHEY Madoc in Ast. vi, Disentangling The passive reptile's folds.

1826 SCOTT Diary to Feb. in Lockhart, One puzzles the skein in order to excite curiosity and then cannot disentangle the knots of my harness.

182. 1836 MARVELL Corr. xiii. Wks. 1832—5 II. 40. I shall... inform myselfe here how that annexion stands, and the readiest way of disintangling it. 1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 169 Pt 31 He must. disentangle his method, and alter his arrangement.

1871 FREEMAN Hist. Ess. Ser. 1. i. 31 We can disentangle the several elements of which it is made up.

3. intr. (for refl.) To become disentangled; to

made up.

3. intr. (for refl.) To become disentangled; to disentangle oneself (quot. 1676).

1507 Ford's Madrigal, 'Since first I saw your face', My heart is fast, And cannot disentangle. 1576 MARVELL Mr. Smirke K iv., Betaking themselves to this Spiritual Warfare, they ought to disintangle from the World. 1725 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 24 My Foot disentangled, and I fell plum into the Sea. 1742 Young Nt. Th. 11. 455 Thoughts disintangle passing o'er the lip. Mod. This skein won't disentangle. Hence Disentangled ppl. a., -ing vbl. sb. 1511 Young No. 1512 Corga. Desmessioned, vnpestering, disintangling. 1633 G. Herbert Temple, Reprisall'ii, A disentangled state and free. 1575 Traherne Chr. Ethics ii. 14 Our thoughts and affections must be always disentangled.

Thisantanglement. [f. prec. +-MENT, after

Disentanglement. [f. prec. + - MENT, after mtanglement.] The fact of disentangling, or state

Unsentanglement. [f. prec. + -MENT, after entanglement.] The fact of disentangling, or state of being disentangled.

1751 JOHNSON Rambler No. 110 P 10 The disentanglement of actions complicated with innumerable circumstances.

1774 WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry (1840) III. xiiv. 127 In the disentanglement of this distressful tale.

1836 FROUDE Hist. Eng. I. 228 Such process of disentanglement. . though easy for posterity, is always impossible to living actors in the drama of life.

Disentanglement.

drama of life.

Disenta-ngler. rare. One who disentangles. 1883 March. Exam. 13 Apr. 3/1 Mr. Buchanan's work of disentangler is conducted with a good deal of spirit.

† Disenter, v. Law. Obs. [f. DIS-6+ ENTER v. 2.] trans. To eject, oust, dispossess. 1629 MS. Acc. St. Yokn's Hosp., Canterb., For his charges when he went into Thanett to disenter Sampson from our lands and to take possession. 1631 Ibid., [We] went to Hoath to disenter Baker.

Disenter, -erre, obs. ff. DISINTER v. + **Disentera**tion. Obs. rare. [n. of action f. \*disenterate vb., f. DIS-7 + Gr. errepa bowels.] Evacuation of the bowels.

1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes III. viii. 123 For doing the work of Nature (I meane not that of Disenteration) but of laugh-

Disenthral, -all, v. Also 7 disin-. [f.

Disenthra'l, -all, v. Also 7 disin-. [f. DIS-6 + ENTHBAL.] trans. To set free from enthralment or bondage; to liberate from thraldom. a 1643 C. Sandys (J.), God my soul shall disenthral. 1653 Millton Ps. iv. 4 In straits and in distress Thou didst me disenthrall And set at large. 1689 Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants 149 In seeking freedom from Tyranny, he.. was the principal instrument to dis-inthrall them. 1843 J. Martinrau Chr. Life (1867) 331 Reverence which disenthrals the mind from lower passions.

Hence Disenthra'lled ppl. a. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE Incarnation xiii. (1852) 363 Only through union with our disenthralled representative.

Disenthra'ldom. rare. [irreg. f. prec. + -DOM, after thraldom.] = next. 1843 New Monthly Mag. VII. 520 The advocates of disenthralom from the classic school.

Disenthra'lment. [f. DISENTHRAL + MENT.]

The action of freeing, or fact of being freed, from enthralment; emancipation from thraldom. 1845 Ld. Cockburn Mem. 262 The disenthralment of those who had liberated themselves. 1870 Lowell Study Wind. 54 Enjoying that delicous sense of disenthralment from the actual which.. twilight brings.

Disenthrone (disenproun), v. Also 7 disin-. [f. Dis-6 + Enthrone.] trans. To put down from a throne; to depose from royal or supreme dignity

a throne; to depose from royal or supreme dignity or authority; to dethrone.

1608 HEYWOOD LUCTRUE I. II. WKS. 1874 V. 171, I charge thee, Tarquin, disinthrone thy selfe.

1657 MILTON P. L.

11. 229 Either to disinthrone the King of Heav'n We warr. or to regain Our own right lost. 1855 MILMAN Lat. Chr. (1864) IX. XIV. X. 346 The proposal of a new translation of the Scriptures. disenthroned the Vulgate from its absolute exclusive authority.

Hence Disenthro ning vol. sb.; Disenthro nemant dethroning

Hence Disenthro ming vbl. sb.; Disenthro mement, dethroning.

1648 MILTON Observ. Art. Peacs (1851) 559 Which act of any King against the Consent of his Parlament.. might of it self strongly conduce to the disinthrowning him. 1848 HAMPDEN Bampt. Lett. (ed. 3) 157 The disenthroning of Providence. 1894 ASQUITH Sp. at Newburgh 24 Oct., To seek for the disenthronement of religious privilege.

Disentitle (disentair'l), v. Also 7 disin..

[f. DIS-6+ENTITLE] trans. To deprive of title or right (to something): the reverse of to entitle.

1644 JEE. TAYLOR Real Pres. 131 All that eat are not made Christ's body, and all that eat not are not disinitled to the resurrection. a 1716 SOUTH Serm. VIII. v. (R.) Every ordinary offence does not disentitle a son to the love of his father. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. I. 99 He.. would have pleaded the sacred right of inheritance, refusing utterly the imaginary law which disentitled him.

Disentomb (disentürm), v. [f. DIS-6 + En-

pleaded the sacred right of inheritance, refusing utterly the imaginary law which disentitled him.

Disentomb (disentām), v. [f. Dis-6 + Entomb.] trans. To take out of the tomb; (transf. and fig.) to take (anything) out of that in which it is buried or hidden away; to disinter, unearth.

1606 T. H. Caussin's Holy Crt. 370 A mad vanity of Nobility of race, which causeth many to dig out, and disentombe their Grand-Sires, as it were, from the ashes old Troy. 1830 De Quincey Recoil. Lakes Wiks. 1862 II. 96 Worlds of fine thinking lie buried in that vast abyss, never to be disentombed. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile xxi. 659 A mummy...which we saw disentombed. 1880 McCarthy Own Times IV. 527 Mr. Freeman ... disentombed a great part of the early history of England.

Hence Disentombed (-tū'md), ppl. a.; Disentombmant (tū'm, mënt), the act of disentombing.

1890 Shilles Self-Help iii. 55 The disentombment of the Nineveh marbles. 1871 Franser Life 4 Lett. Berkeley iii. 78 The disentombed remains of Herculaneum.

+ Disentrail v. Obs. [f. Dis-7 a + Entrall sb.1 (in early use entrail).] trans. To draw forth from the entrails or inward parts. Hence + Disentrailed ppl. a.

entrailed ppl. a. 1506 Feb. 28. The disentrayled blood Adowne their sides like litle rivers stremed. Ibid. 1v. vi. 16 Heaping huge strokes... As if he thought her soule to disentrayle. 1503 J. Salter Triumply Jesus 22 As if they designed to disentrail His very Soul.

Disentrainment. rare. [f. Dis- 6 + Entrain v.2 + -Ment.] The action of discharging (troops) from a railway train : detraining.

(troops) from a railway train; detraining.

1881 Globe 18 Apr. 5 The disentrainment was super
by Lieut. Colonel Knight.

**Disentra mmel**, v. [f. Dis-6+Entramel.] trans. To free from its trammels, or from an en-

rammelled state.

1866 Pall Mall G. 22 Jan. 1 Before the Federal Power had been disentrammelled from the civil war. 1876 Swinburne Poems 4 Ball. Ser. 11. 11 Any soul .. Disrobed and disentrammelled.

**Disentramelled.**Disentra nee, v. [f. Dis-6+ Entrance v.]

trans. To bring out of or arouse from a trance, or from an entranced state.

170m an entranced state.

2653 BUTLER Hud. 1. iii. 717 Ralpho by this time disentranced, Upon his Bum himself advanced.

1809 COLERIDGE Friend (1866) 351 This trifling incident startled and disentranced me.

1855 BROWNING Any Wife to Any Husband xv, Love so, then, if thou wilt! Give all thou canst Away to the new faces—disentranced... obdurate no more.

to the new faces—assentranced .. obsurate no more.

Hence Disentra-noement. In recent Dicts.

† Disentra-werse, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-5 + \*entraverse vb., repr. F. entraverser to place entravers or athwart: cf. Entraverse adv.] trans.

To wrest (meaning).

1610 W. Folkingham Art of Survey I. viii. 18 Plinie disentrauerses the meaning of Pulla to imply a blackish, gentle, mellow, and tender soyle.

Disentrayle, obs. form of DISENTRAIL v.

Disentreat, v. Obs. rare-o. [f. Dis-6+Entreat.] trans. To deprecate, entreat not to have.

ross Corga, Desprier, to vapray, disintreat.

† **Disentru st**, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-6.]

trans. To deprive (a person) of a trust; the oppo-

trans. To deprive (a person) of a trust; the opposite of entrust.

1648 J. Goodwin Right & Might 13 There is the same liberty in a Pupill, or person in his minority, to dis-entrust his Guardian, how lawfully soever chosen, upon suspicion of male-administration, or unfaithfulnesse.

Disentwine, v. [f. Dis-6+Entwine.]

1. trans. To free from being entwined; to untwine, untwist, disentangle (lit. and fig.).

1814 Byron Corsair. 1 xiv, My very love to thee is hate to them, So closely mingling here, that disentwined, I cease to love thee when I love mankind.

1887 Suelley's Desp. p. xl, In disentwining the coordinate and conflicting claims of native Princes.

2. intr. (for refl.) To become disentwined.

1893 Sunday Mag. June 580 Thoughts.. intertwine and disentwine, but the problem remains.

**Disenve lop, -e,** v. Also 7-8 disin-f. Dis- 6 or 7 + Envelop v. or Envelope sb.] [f. Dis- 6 or 7 + ENVELOP v. or ENVELOPE sb.] trans. To free from that in which it is enveloped

trans. 10 free from that in which it is enveloped; to unfold, develop.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 108 Maligne stars... which being in some sort intricated with the fixed... are never more disinveloped. Ibid. 162 He was not likely to be soone disenveloped out of the passions of his fatherly affection. 1655-73 H. More App. Anted. b 6 b, Disenveloping what pretended strength of Argument there may be. 1742 WARBURTON Div. Legal. II. 574 When the prophets... have explained the spiritual meaning of his [Moses'] law and disinveloped his sense.

Disenvernous 10 1742 [f] DIS-6+ ENVENON 1

Disenve nom, v. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Envenom.]

trans. To undo the process of envenoming; to de-

prans. 10 undo the process of envenoming; to deprive of its venom.

a 1711 KEN Christophil Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 45 By meekness disenvenoming their spite. — Hymns Evang. ibid. I. 177 Conquer'd Death. By Jesus disenvenom'd is your Sting.

Disenviron, v. rare. [Dis-6.] trans. To deprive of or set free from its environment.

1875 L. Morris Evensong xii, Self-centred and self-contained, disenvironed and isolate.

tained, disenvironed and isolate.

† **Disenwra p**, v. Obs. rare. In 7 disin.

[f. Dis-6 + Enwrap v.] trans. To free from that in which it is enwrapped; to unwrap.

\*\*2628 Mabbe tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Als. 11. 222, I went about to dis-inwrap her hands of her mantle, that I might

Come to touch them. Disepalous (deise pales), a. Bot. [f. Gr. &.

Disepalous (doise păles), a. Bot. [f. Gr. &. (DI-2) twice + mod.L. sepal-um SEPAL + -0U8.] Having or consisting of two sepals.

1841 Penny Cycl. XXI. 248/1 If there are two sepals, the calyx is disepalous. 1870 Entiley Bot. 216 Disepalous for a calyx composed of two distinct sepals.

† Dise qual, a. Obs. [f. DI8- 10 + EQUAL a.: cf. OF. desegal, -gual unequal (in Godef.), also L. dispar.] Unequal.

1608 Marbe tr. Aleman's Gusman d'Alf.1. To Rdr., My minde still beating vpon the Barbarisme and dis-equall number of those ignorant Dolts.

† Disequality: cf. OF. desegaulte, desigalité inequality (in Godef.)] Inequality, disparity.

1608 Segar Hon. Mil. & Civ. III. v. 117 Euery small disequality ought not to make difference chiefly where God is Judge. 1652 I. HAVWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 110 The disequalitie of yeares (she being at least by six yeares his elder). 1658 Crownell. Sp. 22 Jan., If there be a disproportion or disequality as to power.

Disequalize, v. rare - c. [f. DIS-6 + EQUALIZE.] trans. To render unequal. Hence Disequaliser, one who or that which renders unequal. 1847 Lytton Lucretia 1. Epil., The mechanic—poor slave of the capitalist—poor agent and victim of the arch disequaliser, Civilisation.

Disequalit brium. [f. DIS-9 + EQUILIBRIUM.]

Disequili brium. [f. Dis-9 + Equilibrium.]
Absence or destruction of equilibrium. So Disequili brate, Disequilibrie vbs., to destroy the equilibrium of, to throw out of balance; Disequilibra tion.

1807 Acolus 12 A finely poised lever, to which the weight of a fly is enough to occasion a disequilibrium. 1882 ELWES tr. Capello & Ivens' Benguella to Vacca II. i. 7 The effect of this dis-equilibrium of nature. 1883 Blacku. Mag. CXLVI. 742/2 They are disequilibrised. 1891 J. M. Guyan Educ. & Heredity Pref. 23 The disequilibrated are forever lost to humanity. 1891 Monist I. 627 A disequilibration of their organism.

**Disequip**, v. rare. [Dis- 6.] trans. To divest (any one) of his equipment; intr. (for ref.)

to doff one's equipment.

1831 Fr. A. KEMBLE Frul. in Rec. Girlhood (1878) III.
23 [He] arrived just as we had disequipped.

Diserde, obs. var. DIZZARD.

Diserde, obs. var. DIZZARD.

Discrit, -yt: see DISHERIT.

+ Disert, a. Obs. [ad. L. disert-us skilful in speaking, fluent, var. of dissertus, pa. pple. of dissertre to discuss, discourse, f. dis-, Dis- 1 or 2 +

serère to discuss, discourse, 1. dis-, DIS- 1 or 2 + serère to interweave, connect, compose.] Able or fluent in speech; well-spoken, cloquent.
c 1435 Found, St. Bartholomeu's 24 Blessynge the myght and the wysdome of God, the whiche openyth the dumme moweth, and the tongis of infantis maketh oppne and diserte.
1647 Ward Simb. Cobier 52 Disert Statesmen.
1675 Sherburne Manilius Pref., This most Disert Poet.
Disert, obs. var. of Desert 5b.2

+ Disertitude. Obs. rare - o. [ad. late L.

+ Disertitude. Obs. rare - °. [ad. late L. disertitude o eloquence, f. disert-us DISERT.]

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Disertitude, eloquence.

+ Disertly, adv. Obs. [f. DISERT + -LY 2.]

Ably, clearly, eloquently, in plain terms.

1447 BOKENHAM Seyntys (Roxb.) 188 By many an argumente She ber dyserthly shewyd by rentente. 1603 HOLLAND Plutarck's Mor. 1306 Heraclitus directly and disertly nameth warre, the Father, King, and Lord of all the world.

1650 BULWER Anthropomet. L. 13 They speak a language disertly, briefly, and properly accented. 1798 Europ. Mag.

In Spirit Publ. Trult. (1790) II. 322 What hath been already so disertly and irrefragably urged by that learned man.

Dises (e., obs. ff. DECEASE, DISEASE.

DISESPOUSE v.] trans. To undo the espousal or betrothal of.

1657 MILTON P. L. IX. 17 Not less but more Heroic then

1667 MILTON P. L. IX. 17 Not less but more Heroic then the .. rage Of Turnus for Lavinia disespous'd.

**Disestablish** (disestæblif), v. [f. Dis-6 + ESTABLISH v.] trans. To deprive of the character of being established; to annul the establishment of. a. gen. To undo the position of anything instituted, settled, or fixed by authority or general

acceptance; to depose.

1598 FLORIO Disconfermars, to vnconfirme, to disestablish.
1794 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. XIV. 248 Labouring to disestablish those Platonic opinions. 1896 Pall Mail G.
16 June 1/1 He has disestablished Money-bags as the arbiter of elections.

b. spec. To deprive (a church) of especial State connexion and support; to remove from the

connexion and support; to remove from the position of being the national or state church: cf. ESTABLISH v. 7.

1838 GLADSTONE State in Rel. Ch. (1839) 113 If religion be injured by the national establishment of the church, it must forthwith and at whatever hazard be disestablished. 1868 BRIGHT Sp. Ireland: Apr., You may be asked to disestablish their Church. 1874 MORLEY Compromise (1886) 116 The designs imputed to the newly reformed parliament of disestablishing the Anglican Church.

Hence Disestablished (-æ'blist), Disestablishing the Anglican Church.

ing ppl. adjs.

1869 Daily News 2 July, The disestablished Bishops [of the Irish Church].

1801 Spectator 17 Jan., He should take the wind out of the sails of the disestablishing party.

Disesta blisher. [f. prec. vb. + -RR l.] One who disestablishes; an advocate of (Church) disestablishment. establishment.

who discissionent.

1869 Daily News 2 July, The disestablishers of the Irish Church. 1883 Sat. Rev. 19 Sept. 371 Mr. Chamberlain poses before the Glaswegians as a disestablisher.

Disestablishment.

[f. as prec. + MENT.]

The act of disestablishing. a. gen.

1866 W. Taylor in Ann. Rev. IV. 264 From the establishment of Christianity under Constantine, to the beginnings of its disestablishment under Pope Leo X. 1889 Pall Mall (5. 10 Feb. 6/1 The position of the railways would justify the disestablishment of a railway guarantee fund.

b. spec. The withdrawal of especial State patronage and control from a church.

1860 Sat. Rev. IX. 305/1 When the disestablishment grows nearer, the Church will cease to be recruited from the ranks of intelligence and education. 1883 Manch. Exam.

24 Oct. 5/1 They believe that religion, and justice, and citizenship would gain by Disestablishment.

Hence Disestablishment rian, an adherent of disestablishment (also attrib. or adj.).

1883 Times 4 Dec. 3/4, I have just recorded my vote against the disestablishment and new the disestablishment of the disestablishment and the disestablishment of the disestablishme

1885 Times 4 Dec. 3/4, I have just recorded my vote against the disestablishmentarian. 1885 Guardian 2 Dec. 1815/1 The 480 Disestablishmentarian candidates have considerably dwindled through explanations and rejections.

Disesteem (disestim), sb. [f. Dis-9 + ESTREM sb.: cf. next, and obs. F. desestime (Godef.), It. disestimo (Florio).] The action of disesteeming, or position of being disesteemed; want of esteem;

or position of being disesteemed; want of esteem; low estimation or regard.

1603 Florio Montaigne (1634) 66 The Turkes, a nation equally instructed to the esteeme of armes, and disesteeme of letters. 1670 Milton Hist. Eng. 1. Wks. (1851) I Disesteem and contempt of the public affairs. 1667 Dayden Virg. Past. Pref. (1721) I. 76 Pastorals are fallen into Disesteem. 1754 Edwards Freed. Will Iv. 1. 105 Their Worthiness of Esteem or Disesteem, Praise or Dispraise. 18to Bentham Packing (1821) 91 Whatever tends to bring a man in power into 'disesteem'. 1884. Pennington Wiclif ii. 32 The prevailing disesteem in which the Scriptures were held.

Disestee m, v. [f. Dis- 6 + ESTEEM v.: perh. after F. desetimer (16th c.), It. disestimare.]

1. trans. To regard with the reverse of esteem; to hold in low estimation, regard lightly, think

L trans. To regard with the reverse of esteem; to hold in low estimation, regard lightly, think little (or nothing) of, slight, despise.

1504 Daniel Cleopatra Ded., Ourselves, whose error ever is Strange notes to like, and disesteem our own. 1609 Lynn Via tuta 105 The authority of Prelates would bee disesteemed. 1735 WESLEY Wks. (1872) XIV. 208 Nor will he at all disesteem the precious pearl, for the meanness of the shell. 1868 Helfs Realmah (1876) 262 Thinking that he had somehow or other offended Ellesmere, or was greatly disesteemed by him.

† D. To take away the estimation of. Obs. rare.

a 1637 B. Jonson Underwoods, Ep. to J. Selden 40 What

a 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods, Ep. to J. Selden* 40 What fables have you vex'd, what truth redeem'd, opinions disesteem'd, Impostures branded.

esteem d, Impostures branded.

+ C. intr. with of: To think little of, despise:

= sense I. Obs. rare.

1659 D. Pell Impr. Sea 432 They that are apt to reject, and disseteem of all Scriptural counsel.

1675 Brooks Gold.

Key Wks. 1867 V. 338 The reason why they so much dissetteemed of Christ.

+ 2. with suband clause.

+2. with subord. clause: Not to think or sup-

†2. with subord. clause: Not to think or suppose; to think or believe otherwise than. (Cf. ESTEEM v. 5 c.) Obs. rare.

1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1. iii. 80 We have just reason to deny and disesteem this imaginary Eternity can belong at least to the sublunary World.

Hence Disestee med ppl. a., -ing vbl. sb.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 1. iii. \$ 3 (1873) 20 The disesteeming of those employments wherein youth is conversant. 1618 Hist. P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 80 Heroick commiseration of a disesteemed prince. 1669 Woodhead St. Teresa 1. xxxiv. 242 The undervaluing and disesteeming of all things in this life. 1860 ELLICOTT Life Our Lord ii. 47 A rude and lone village. Nazareth the disesteemed.

Disestee mer. [f. prec. + -EE 1.] One who disesteems; a despiser.

discsteems; a despiser.

1611 Coton., Mespriseur, a disesteemer, contemner.

1620 BAXTER Saints' R. 1. iv. (1662) 37, I the unworthy Dis-

esteemer of thy Blood, and slighter of thy Love! 1674 BOYLE Excell. Theol. 11. v. 231 It would extremely trouble me to see you a disesteemer of those Divine things. Hence + Disestee meress, a female disesteemer.

rience † Disestee meress, a lemale disesteemer.

1611 Corga, Despriseresse, a disesteemeresse, despiseresse.

† Disestimation (disestimation). Obs. [f. Dis-9 + Estimation, after disesteem: cf. Sp. desestimacion, It. disestimazione, -atione (Florio).]

The action of disestematione, -atione (Florio).]
The action of disesteeming; the condition of being disesteemed; disrepute; = DISESTEEM sb.
1859 DENISON Heav. Bang. 166 Frequent receiving may cause a disestimation of the Sacrament. 1866 T. H. Caussin's Holy Crl. 37 To rayse vice... and put vertue in disestimation. 1677 GLIND Demonal. (1867) 221 Contempt or disestimation.

tion.

† Dise xercise, v. Obs. rare. [DIs-6.]

trans. To put out of exercise, cease to exercise.

1644 MILTON Areo, (Arb.) 34 It will be primely to the
discouragement of all learning, and the stop of Truth.. by
the disexercising and blunting our abilities.

† Disfair, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIs-8 + FAIR a.]

trans. To deprive of fairness or beauty.

1637-47 Feltham Resolves 1. xxxvi. 118 Even the body is disfaired.

Top-19 FELTAM RESIDED I. XXXV. 110 EVEN the body is faired.

Disfaith (disfē!)). [f. Dis-9+FAITH.] 8.
Want of faith; distrust, disbelief. b. Unfaithfulness.
1870 Kinoslev in Life 4 Lett. (1878) II. 340 Having a firm dis-faith in most English commentators. 1881 Man's Mistake 111. viii. 127 Her righteous anger against what she believed to be dis-faith on Keith Moriston's part.

† Disfaithful, a. Obs. rare-0. [Dis-10.]
Unfaithful, faithless, false.
1530 PALSGE. 305/2 Begyleful, disfaythfull, cantelleux.
Disfame (disfē!'m), sb. rare. [f. Dis-9+FAME. In early use a. OF. des-, disfame, var. of def-, disfame: see DIFFAME, DEFAME.] The opposite of fame: disrepute, reproach; defamation.

def., diffame: see DIFFAME, DEFAME.] The opposite of fame; disrepute, reproach; defamation. 1460 Play Sacram. 191 Now by hast put me from duresse & dysfame. 1600 VILKINSON Coroners & Sherifes 11 If three men go together to make a disfame. 1890 TENNYSON Merlin 463 And what is Fame in life but half-disfame, And counterchanged with darkness?

+ Distance v. Obs. [a. OF. des., disfamer, var. of def., diffamer: see DEFAME.] trans. To deprive of fame or honour; to bring into reproach

deprive of fame or honour; to bring into reproach or disrepute; to defame.

a 1533 LD. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) Ll vij b, Great peril it is for the honourable, to be with theim that be disfamed. 1550 J. Coke Eng. 4 Fr. Heralds \$ 1 (1877) 5; Perceyvynge the french heralde.. in all thynges disfamyng this most noble realme.

† Disfancy, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + FANOY.] trans. The reverse of to fancy; to regard with disfavour; to dislike.

1657 Hammond Pastor's Motto Wks. 1684 IV. 545 Orthodox and heretical. are titles, that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he disfancies.

Disfashion (disfæ'50n), v. [f. Dis-6 + Fashion

Disfashion (disfæ fən), v. [f. Dis-6 + Fashion Disfashion (disfæ] on), v. [f. DIS-6 + FASHION v.: cf. obs. F. desfaçonner to beat down, destroy, (14th c. in Godef.).] trans. To mar or undo the fashion or shape of, to disfigure. (See FASHION v.) a 1535 More Wes. og (R.) Glotony. disfigureth the face. disfashioneth the body. a 1638 F. Greville Treat. Warres lii. Poems (1633) 8t Their wealth, strength, glory growing from those hearts, Which, to their ends, they ruine and disfashion. 1881 CHR. Rossetti Pageant, etc. 156 Shame Itself may be a glory and a grace, Refashioning the sin-disfashioned face. 1885 MACKAIL Aeneid 146 Shapes of wolves... whom with her potent herbs the deadly divine Circe had disfashioned.

disfashioned. **Disfavour, -or** (disfæ'vor), sb. [f. Dis-9+ FAVOUR sb., prob. after obs. F. desfaveur 'disfauor; want or losse of fauour' (Cotgr.); cf. It. disfavore 'a disfauour' (Florio), Sp. desfavor.]

disfavore 'a disfauour' (Florio), Sp. desfavor.]

1. The reverse or opposite of favour; unfavourable regard, dislike, discountenance, disapproval.

21533 LD. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Awrel. xix. (R.) Ye women.. with a littel disfauour ye recouer great hatred.

2535 COVERDALE Prov. xix. 12 The kynges disfauoure is like ye roaringe of a Lyon. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.

VIII. vi. § 12. 395 Robert Gemeticensis.. spread the Curtaine of disfauour betwixt Goodwin and the King. 1665 WITHER Lord's Prayer 27 Not knowing how to please one of their faigned gods without incurring the disfavour of another. 1767 Bentham Def. Usury Wks. 1843 III. 17

The disfavour which attends the cause of the money-lender in his competition with the borrower. 1863 Longr. Wayside Ius II. Theol. T. viii, At the gate the poor were waiting...Grown familiar with disfavor. 1865 M. Pattison Academ. Org. v. 169 The name of 'professor' will never lose its disfavour until... associated among us with the dignity of a life devoted to science.

† 2. An act or expression of dislike or ill will; the opposite of a favour. Obs.

the opposite of a favour. Obs.

1525 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) B, A thousand disfavours and a thousande woes. 1508 Yong Diana 277 When I. had so many disfauours of ingratefull Diana. a 1632 Donne Serm.

12xxiv. VI. 403, I never needed my mistresses frowns and disfavours to make her favours acceptable to me. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 20/2 He might dispense favours and disfavours according to his own election.

28. The condition of being unfavourably recorded.

8. The condition of being unfavourably regarded. Hence to be (live, etc.) in disfavour, to bring, come,

fall, etc. into disfavour.

1581 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 11. (1586) 53 Devising how to bring some Officer into the disfavour of his Prince. 1600 HOLLAND Livy xxvi. xl. 615 Hee was in disgrace and disfavour with Hanno. a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840)

III. 281 This earl lost the love of king Charles, living many years in his dis-favour. 1669 Privs Diary 7 Apr., Mr. Eden, who was in his mistress's disfavour ever since the other night that he come in thither fuddled. 1849 Lewis Anthor. in Matters Opin. vi. § 11 (L.) The disfavour into which it [the government] may have fallen. 1858 CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. (1865) I. III. xix. 259 The poor young Prince.. had fallen into open disfavour.

4. In (the) disfavour of, to the disfavour of: to the disfavour of so as to be unfavourable to

4. In (the) disfavour of, to the disfavour of: to the disadvantage of, so as to be unfavourable to.

1590 Swindurne Testaments 125 The disposition is thereby void: and that in disfavour to the testator. 1600 E. Bloont tr. Constaggio 99 He was not bounde to obey, if it were in his disfavour. 1700 Steele Tatler No. 211 P 3 Acquaintance has been lost through a general Prepossession in his Disfavour. 1838 Dickens Nich. Nich. xxxiv, The first comparisons were drawn between us, always in my disfavour. 1838 Froude Hist. Eng. III. 208 That actions of doubtful bearing should be construed to their disfavour.

15. Want of beauty; ill-favouredness, disfigurement. Obs. [Cf. Disfavour 2, 2, Favour 5b, 9.]

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Disfavour. 3 Want of beauty. Dict.

Disfa vour, -or, v. [f. Dis-6 + FAVOUR v.: cf. the sb.; also It. disfavorire.]

1. trans. To regard or treat with the reverse of favour or good will; to discountenance; to treat

favour or good will; to discountenance; to treat with disapprobation.

1870 BUCHANAN Admonitionn Wks. (1892) 27 Ye King having ... persavit his unfaythfull dealing evir disfauourithim. 1583 T. WATSON Centurie of Lone xxxvi. (Arb.) 72 The heav ins them selues disfauour mine intent. 1660 CLARENDON Ess. Tracts (1727) 97 Persons who are like to disfavour our pretences. a 1745 Swift [J.), Might not those of ... nearer access to her majesty receive her own commands, and be countenanced or disfavoured according as they obey? 1881 Times 13 July 6/3 The railway company favours a town by giving preferential low rates, while the trade of another town is disfavoured by having higher rates. 1895 Edin. Rev. Jan. 130 He disfavoured controversy.

† b. To dislike. Obs. or dial.

1299 SANDYS Europh Spec. (1622) 175 Who it is thought doth disfavour them as much as his Father doted on them. 1740 Dyche & Pardon, Disfavour, to dislike, to take a pique at, or bear a grudge to a person.

† 2. To mar the countenance or appearance of; to disfigure; to render ill-favoured. Obs.

†2. To mar the countenance or appearance of; to disfigure; to render ill-favoured. Obs.

1533 Coverdale Ecclus. xiv. 6 There is no thinge worse, then whan one disfauoureth himself. 1607 Holland Pliny II. 168 It scoureth away freckles and such flecks as disfauor the face. 1607 Torsell Fourf. Beasts (1658) 139 Their whole visages so disfigured and disfavoured in a moment that their neerest friends... cannot know them.

Hence Disfavoured ppl. a.

1511 COTGR., Desfavorist, disfauoured, out of fauour with.

1865 Athensum 23 Dec. 880/3 The unfavoured, or rather disfavoured, study of Sanscrit.

† Disfa vourable, a. Obs. [f. Dis- 10 + FAYOURABLE, after disfavour. Cf. It. disfavore-vole.] Unfavourable; adverse.

1561 Stow Rick. II an. 1377 (R.) And manie other valient personages, who being entred the sea tasted fortune disfauourable.

Hence † Disfa vourably adv., Obs., with dis-

fauourable.

Hence † Disfa vourably adv., Obs., with disfavour; unfavourably, adversely.

1654 W. Mountague Devost Ess. 11. iv. § 4 (R.) These occurrences, which look so aversely to our reasons, and so disfavourably to our nature. 1806 J. Pytiches in Monthly Mag. XXI. 386 Should it be disfavourably received, I shall support my disappointment with becoming resignation.

Disfavourer. rare. [f. DISFAVOUR v. + - ER 1.]
One who disfavours.

One who disfavours.

One who disfavours.

a 1646 Bacon (J.), Had it not been for four great disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded.

Disfa vourite, sb. rare. [f. DIS-9+FAVOUR-TTE: cf. It. disfavorito.] One who is the opposite

of a favourite; one regarded with disfavour.

1612 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. viii. (1632) 555 Kings brooke not to be braued by Subjects, nor is it wisedome for dis-fauourites to doe it. 1884 Daily News 30 Oct. 5/1 He has his likes and dislikes, his favourites and his disfavourites (if we may use the word).

So + Disfa vourite v. Obs. trans., to depose from the position of a favourite cart early of farms.

from the position of a favourite, cast out of favour.

1624 Br. Mountagu Invoc. Saints 9 Aman that great
Minion of the Persian Monarch, was disfavourited in

Minion of the Persian Monarch, was disfavourited in a moment.

Disfeat, obs. var. Defeat.

Disfeature (disfitiu), v. [f. Dis-7 a or d + Features b. Cf. the parallel Defeaturer, and Offeficiaturer.] trans. To mar the features of; to disfigure, deface. Hence Disfeatured, Disfeaturing ppl. adjs.; Disfeaturement.

1659 Lady Alimony II. ii. in Hazl. Dodsley XIV. 291 For fear she should disfeature the comeliness of her body. 1813 Coleridae Remorse III. ii, The goodly face of Nature Hath one disfeaturing stain the less upon it. 1871 PALCRAVE Lyr. Poems 34 Through the streets they ran with flying hair, Disfeatured in their grief. 1879 J. Todhunter Alectis 57 The prey of pale disfeaturing death. 1884 H. S. HOLLAND Good Friday Addr. 77 The horror... of disfeaturement, of defilement, of impotence, to one Who was Himself Life. 1886 Sir F. H. Dovle Remin. 275, I should be sorry to hear that it [that country] had been entirely disfeatured.

Disfe llowship. 36. [f. Dis-9 + Fellowship.

entirely disfeatured.

Disfe llowship, sb. [f. Dis-9 + Fellowship sb.] Want of or exclusion from fellowship.

z608 S. Hirson Defence in. 7 Kneeling at the Lords feast is a cariage of abasement and inferiority, and such as importeth disfellowship with him.

z619 Denison Heav. Banq.

(1631) 323. 1882 A. MAHAN Autobiog. xi. 242 The spirit of exclusion and disfellowship.

Disfe'llowship, v. [DIS- 7 c.] trans. To exclude from fellowship (chiefly, religious communion); to excommunicate. (Now U.S.)

1849 Mormon Regul. in Frontier (Iowa) Guard. 28 Nov. (Bartlett), No person that has been disfellowshipped, or excommunicated from the church, will be allowed [etc.].

1882 A. Mahan Autobiog. ix. 170 In all directions we were openly disfellowshipped. 1883-3 Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. 1. 836 [Ben]. Randall] was called to account for holding to an unlimited atonement and the freedom of the will, and was disfellowshipped. 1889 J. M. Whiton in Chr. World Pulpit XXXVI. 130 On the strength of a few sentences... the Calvinists of the last century disfellowshipped the Wesleyans.

Disfern, v. [f. DIS- 7b + Fen sb.] trans. To deprive of the character of a fen; to make no longer fen-land.

Disfern, v. [f. Dis-7b+Fen sb.] trans. To deprive of the character of a fen; to make no longer fen-land.

1881 E. W. Gosse in Encycl. Brit. XII. 62/1 The high fens, of which the greater part have been 'disfenned' or stripped of peat, are found in Groningen, Friesland.

† Disfertile, v. Obs. [f. Dis-8 + Ferfile a.] trans. To deprive of fertility; to make barren.

1863 Sylvester Du Bartas II. iii. 1. Abraham 1347 A broad standing Pool .. whose infectious breath Corrupts the Ayr, and Earth dis-fertileth.

Disfever, v. [f. Dis-7a + Fever sb.] trans.

To free from fever; to calm.

1830 G. Meredith Trag. Com. xiv. (1892) 206 He stood... disfevered by the limpid liquid tumult, inspirited by the glancing volumes of a force that knows no abatement.

† Disfigurate, a. Obs. In 4-at. [ad. med. L. dis-, diffiguratas (or It. disfigurato), pa. pple. of disfigurate: see Disfigure v.] Disfigured, deformed, misshapen.

c 1381 CHAUCER Parl. Foules 222 Disfigurat [MS. Cambr. Ff. 1. 6 (14...) disfygured] was she, I nyl nat lye.

Disfiguration (disfiguirif-[on). [n. of action from Disfigures: see -Ation. Cf. Deffguration and OF. desfiguration.] = Disfigurement.

1653 GAUDEN Hierasp. 237 We shall easily see the face of the holy Ministry..restored, without any Disfiguration or Essential change. a 1713 Shaffess. Mixell. II. III. (Seager) Prostrations, disfigurations, wry faces, beggarly tones. 1800 Med. Frni. III. 101, I have seen no disfiguration of the skin from this variety of cowpock. 2881 Jeffernes Wood Magic II. vii. 195 The prince, full of ambition .. submitted to these disfigurations.

Disfigurative, a. rare. [f. Disfigure v. + + Ative.] Having a disfiguring tendency.

Disfigurative, a. rare. [f. DISFIGURE v. + -ATIVE.] Having a disfiguring tendency.

1823 Examiner 452/2 You perceive in his left eye a very strong disfigurative cast.

strong disfigurative cast.

Disfigure (disfiguiu), v. Also 5 dysfyger, fygure, fegoure, 5-6 disfygure, dysfigure, 6 disfygour, desfigure. [ad. OF. desfigurer (mod. F. de.) = Pr. and Sp. desfigurar, It. disfigurare, med.L. diffigurare in Laws of Lombards (Du Cange), a Common Romanic vb. f. L. dis- + figurare.

med.L. difigurare in Laws of Lombards (Du Cange), a Common Romanic vb. f. L. dis-+figura figure, figure, figure for gure. See also Defigure.]

1. trans. To mar the figure or appearance of, destroy the beauty of; to deform, deface.
c 1374 Chaucer Tropius II. 174 (223) What lyst yow bus your self to disfigure. c 1366 — Pard. Prol. & T. 223 O dronke man, disfigured is thy face. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 25 She had her nose croked, the whiche shent and dysfigured her visage. 1326-34 Tindale Matt. vi. 16 They desfigure their faces, that they myght be sene of men how they faste. 1350 Shans. Com. Err. v. 1. 183 To scorch your face, and to disfigure you. 1667 Milton P. L. xl. 521 Disfiguring not Gods likeness, but thir own. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. I. 105 The least smoke would disfigure the rich landscape. 1889 Froude Chiefs of Dunboy v. 55 His face.. had been disfigured by a sabre cut.
b. fig. To mar or destroy the beauty or natural form of (something immaterial).
1799 S. Turner Anglo-Sax. (1836) I. III. III. 1618 The authentic actions of Arthur have been so disfigured by the additions of the minstrels. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 111 Their diction was disfigured by foreign idioms. 1867 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) I. vi. 433 Occasional acts of both craft and violence disfigure the whole of his career.

† C. To misrepresent injuriously. Obs.
a 1643 J. Shute Judgen. 4 Mercy (1645) 145 How ever some detracters dis-figured him to his Prince, he never spake of him without reverence.

† 2. To alter the figure or appearance of; to disguise. Obs.
1c 1370 K. Robt. Cicyle in Halliw. Nuge Poet. 55 No man

guise. Obs.

guise. Obs.
1c 1379 K. Robt. Cicyle in Halliw. Nugar Poet. 55 No man myght hym not knowe, He was so dysfygerde in a throwe. c 1385 Chaucer L. G. W. 2046 Ariadne, And me so wel disfigure. That. ther shal no man me knowe. c 1380 Merlin 74 May this be true, that oo man may hym-self thus disfigure? 1394 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. VIII. (ed. 7) 757 The crookednesse of the Meridians, which. do so much disfigure. the true shape of the Regions, as they can scant be known. 1365 Hooke Microgr. 217 The Sun and Moon neer the Horizon, are disfigured. 1713 Addison Cato IV. ii, Disfigur'd in a vile Numidian dress, and for a worthless woman. † 3. The technical expression for: To carve (a peacock). Obs.

†3. The technical expression for: To carve (a peacock). Obs.
c 1470 in Hors, Shepe & G. etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 33
A crane displayd A pecok disfigured A curlew unioynted.
1513 Bh. Kerning Aj in Babees Bh. 265 Disfigure that pecocke. 1206 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Disfigure that Peacock, i.e. Cut it up, a Term us'd in Carving at Table.
†4. intr. To lose its figure, become misshapen.
a 1618 Sylvester Quadrains of Pibrac xxxix, The right Cube's Figure. Whose quadrat flatnesse never doth disfigure.

Hence Disfiguring vbl. sb. and vpl. a.

1386 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 271 Without ony great
disfyguryng of the body. a 1631 DONNE in Select. (1840)
161 In our fastings, there are disfigurings. 1648 BOYLE
Seraph. Love (1660) 3 By indistinct or disfiguring considerations. 1775 Han. More Let. in W. Roberts Mem. (1834)
1. 52 Small-pox..cannot be a more disfiguring disease than
the present mode of dressing. 1895 Atheneum 27 Apr.
539/3 The most disfiguring blemish is the way in which
names are rendered.
4 Displacement of Obs. 16 present 15 Dis-

† Disfigure, sb. Obs. [f. prec. vb.] Dis-

names are rendered.

† Disfigure, sb. Obs. [f. prec. vb.] Disfigurement.

c 1386 Chaucer Wife's T. 104 He [Midas] preyde hire that to no creature She sholde tellen of his disfigure. 1890 Humble Motion with Submission 25 No small disfigure vnto Christs church. 1897 R. Prince Bath Mem. 1. vii. 181 It was no small Disfigure to him.

Disfigured (disfiguind), ppl. a. [f. Disfigure vnto Christs church. 1897 R. Prince Bath Mem. 1. vii. 181 It was no small Disfigure do him.

Disfigured (disfiguind), ppl. a. [f. Disfigure vnto Christs church. 1897 R. Prince Bath Mem. 1. vii. 181 It was no small Disfigured (disfigured, ppl. a. [f. Disfigure vnto Hence Disfigured (disfigured), ppl. a. [f. Disfigure vnto Line Disfigured (disfigured), ppl. a. [f. Disfigured partes of the body. Ibid. Deformite and disfigurednesse or crookednesse. 1898 Florio, Spigurato, formelesse, shapelesse, disfigured truths.

Disfigurement. [f. Disfigure vnto Line Surgured (Cotgr.).]

1. The action of disfiguring; the fact or condition of being disfigured; defacement, deformity. 1634 Milton Comus 74 And they. Not once perceive their foul disfigurement. 1876-7 tr. Keyler's Trav. (1760) II. 49 The Carmelite church is not cieled, the rafters. being quite uncovered; but this disfigurement is abundantly compensated by the beauty and splendor of it in other parts. 1807-26 S. Cooper First Lines Surg. 359 The disease creates both great irriation and disfigurement. 1879 M. Arnold Irisk Cath. Mixed Ess. 115 Their vain disfigurements of the Christian Religion.

2. Something that disfigures (by its presence or addition); a deformity, defacement, blemish. 1642 Milton Ch. Goot. vi. (1851) 129 The scaffolding. would be but a troublesome disfigurement, so soone as the building was finish. 1753 Hume Ess. xx. (R.), Pointed similes, and epigrammatic turns, especially when they recur too frequently, are a disfigurement rather than any embellishment of discourse. 1826 Stanley Simile Pal. iii. (1858) 179 This mass of rock must always have been an essential feature or a strang

necessarily a disfigurement to a tower.

Disfigurer. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disfigures.

1775 HAN. More Let. in W. Roberts Mem. (1834) I. 51, I have just escaped from one of the most fashionable disfigurers, and, though I charged him to dress me with the greatest simplicity, I absolutely blush at myself. 1823 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. CII. 542 Some disfigurer of history. 1873 M. ARNOLD Lit. 4. Dogma (1876) 120. A defacer and disfigurer of moral treasures which were once in better keeping.

figurer of moral treasures which were once in better keeping. † **Disfinger**, v. Obs. [f. DIS-7 c + FINGER sb.] trans. To let out of the fingers; to part with. a 1658 BROWR Covent Gard. III. Wks. 1873 II. 36 Never to look for money again, once disfinger'd. † **Disfit**, v. Obs. [f. DIS-6 or 8 + FIT v. or a.] trans. To render unfit; to unfit. 1659 Ph. HRNRY Diaries & Lett. (1882) 218 His Age disfitting him for service. a 1714 M. HENRY Wks. (1835) I. 107 It disfits you for communion with God. Ibid. I. 400 By their intemperance.. [they] disfit themselves for the service of God.

of God.

Disfle'sh, v. [f. Dis-7a+Flesh sb.] irans.

a. To deprive of flesh. b. To free from the flesh,

disembody.

160 deprive of field.

170 deprive of field.

170 deprive of field.

170 deprive of field.

170 deprive of field.

171 deprive of field.

172 deprive of field.

173 deprive of field.

174 disembody.

175 deprive of field.

175 deprive of fi + Disflou rish, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 6 + Flourish

intr. To wither, fade away,

10. O. Sengwicke Christs Counsell to His hand may vell and disflourish.

shrivell and disflourish. **Disflower**, v. [f. Dis- 7 a + Flower sb. Cf. deflower.] trans. a. To deprive or strip of flowers. b. To ruin or destroy as a flower. Hence Dis-

D. To ruin or destroy as a flower. Hence Disflow ered ppl. a.

1606 Stivester Du Barlas II. iv. II. Trophies 1238 Our
dis-flowed Trees, our Fields Hail-torn. a 1618 — Selfecivil-War 165 A fruitless Fruit, a dry dis-flowered Flower.
1892 Idler Feb. 20 What tree.. Of its beauty then disflowered.

Disfoliaged: see DIS-7 a.

Disforest (disforest), v. Also 7 disforrest.
[ad. OF. desforester, f. des- = DIS-4 + FOREST.
Cf. the synonymous Deforest, DE-Afforest, DISAfforest, med.l., deafforestare, disafforestare.] AFFOREST, med.L. deafforestare, disafforestare.]

APFOREST, med.L. deafforestare, disafforestare.]

1. trans. = DISAFFOREST I.

1. trans. = DISAFFOREST I.

1. 1500 ARMOLDE Chron. (1811) 208 Yf any wood other than y' lordis wood. be aforestid, to y' hurte of hym of whom y' wood were, it shalbe disforested or destroied.

1501 Armolde Chron. (1811) 208 Yf and the shall be disforested the great Hist. Gl. Brit. IX. XIX. 60 (He] disforrested the great Field of Wichwood, which King Edward his Brother had inclosed for his game. 1716 Avilfer Parregon 217 (L.) The Archbishop of Dublin was fined three hundred marks for disforesting a forest belonging to his archbishoprick. 1860 TROLLOFE Frankey P. i. 17 The forest will be disforested. D. fig.

b. fig.

164 Br. Hall Peace-maker Wks. (1625) 537 The great
King of Heauen will disforest that peece of the World which

hee calls his Church, and put it to tillage. 18a9 SOUTHEY Sir T. More II. 338 My old haunts as a book-hunter in the metropolis were disforested, to make room for the improvements between Westminster and Oxford Road.

ments between Westminster and Oxford Road.

2. To clear of forests or trees.

2. 1668 Davemant Anglescy Wks. (1673) 288 Or did her voyce. Make all the Trees dance after her, And so your Woods disforrested?

2. 1768 Morse Amer. Geog. II. 180 The destroying are. accompanied the sword. till the island became almost disforested. 1876 R. F. Burton Gorilla L. II. 275 These bush-burnings have. disforested the land. Hence Disforesting vbl. sb.; Disforestation. 1633-8 Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 167 The allowance of what disforrestation had heeretofore been made was earnestly viged. 1866 O. Rev. Apr. 289 Before the disforesting of Cranborne Chace. 1870 H. MACMILLAN Bible Track. 1v. 70 Palestine has become a parched and sterile land, on account of the disforesting of its mountains.

4 Disformance A. Ohs. [Variant of DIFFORM A.]

+ Disform, a. Obs. [Variant of DIFFORM a.] \*\*Disform, a. Obs. [Variant of DIFFORM a.]
Not in conformity: the opposite of CONFORM a.]

\*\*Refs Artif. Handsom. 171 The.. rule of all humane actions.. is the mind and end of the doer, either conforme or disforme to the holy revealed will of God.

\*\*In this and the following words disf. (diff) is probably sometimes a misprint for diff.

\*\*Disform\*\* (disfp:1m), v. rare. [f. DIS-+FORM v.: cf. the earlier parallel formations DIFFORM, DEFORM, of Romanic origin.]

\*\*+1. trans. To may the form character or con-

DEFORM, of Romanic origin.]
†1. trans. To mar the form, character, or condition of; to deform, disfigure, deface. Obs.
1537 Lydgale's Bochas VII. (1554) 171 b, We be disfourmed
[MS. Harl. 1766, 16. 175b, dyfformyd] in certeyn.
1557
PAYNEL Barclay's Jugurth 11b, Now disformed by miserable calamite, poore and needy. 1632 it. Favine's Theat. Hon.
111. ii. 334 Disformed by abuse and Simonic. 1658 A. Fox
Wurtis' Surg. III. xviii. 279 The blister.. maketh still the
wound disformed, so that it groweth brown.
2. To change or alter the form of, put out of
shape. b. intr. (for refl.) To lose or alter its
form or arrangement. rare.

shape. b. intr. (for refl.) To lose or alter its form or arrangement. rare.

1868 Gladstone Juv. Mundi viii. (1870) 304 They seem to form, disform, and re-form before us, like the squares of coloured glass in the kaleidoscope. 1890 Sat. Rev. 15 Mar. 326/1 A. verb εκτυνόω, to difform or disform, and a. substantive, ἐπτύπωμα, disformation or alteration.

† Disformate, a. Obs. rare. [ad. med.L. disformāt-us, pa. pple. of disformāre (for cl.L. dēformāre): cf. It. disformare, OF. desformé deformed.] Deformed, disfigured.

1491 Caxton Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) II. 219 a/2 It is better for me to walke.. bare hede and all dysformate.

Disformation. rare. [n. of action from

Disformation, rare. [n. of action from Disform v. 2.] Alteration of shape, deformation. 1890 [see Disform v. 2].

\*\*Type | See Dispose v. 2|

\*\* **Disformed**, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. Dispose
v., or OF. desformé + -ED.] a. Deformed, misshapen. b. Of different form: = Disposed, misshapen. b. Of different form: = Disposed (Minsheu (1623) deformed), disagreeing in shape, Deformis. 1644
Diggy Nat. Bodies (1645) 1. 405 Another childe.. borne disformed, in such sort as Divels are painted.

\*\*Disposed in Such sort as Divels are painted.

disformed, in such sort as Divels are painted.

+ **Disformity**. Obs. rare. [Variant of DIFFORMITY: cf. DISFORM.] a. = DEFORMITY (quot. 1494). b. Want of conformity: = DIFFORMITY. 1494 FARVAN Chrom. vt. clix. 149 [They] chase rather to dye than to lyue in pryson with y dysformyte. 1500 F. WALKER Sp. Mandwille 21 b, The bones of Orestes. being measured, were 7 cubits long. and yet this is no great disformity in respect of that which followeth.

+ Disfortune. Obs. rare. [ad. OF. desfortune,

† **Distortune.** Obs. rare. [ad. Of. desfortune, f. des., D18-4 + fortune FORTUNE.] Adverse fortune, misfortune.

α 15-9 SKELTON Bh. 3 Foles, These envious never laughe but.. at the disfortune of some body. 1556 Aurelio 4 Isab. (1608) N iv, Wyse men unto their ennemys oughte to keape their disfortunes cloase. 1592 BACON Confer. Pleasure (1870) 5 A. griefe w<sup>th</sup> aristh... of... y\* accesses of a disfortune.

† **Disframe**, v. Obs. [f. D18-6 + FRAME v.] trans. To destroy the frame, form, or system of; to nucle the frame of the transe.

ystem derange. to undo the framing of, put out of order, derange.

cross Layron Syons Plea Ep. Ded., Our disframed and distempered State, from Head to Foote is all but one sore.

644 Quarkes Bermahas & B. 314, I, the work of thine own hands, but wholly disframed by mine own corruptions.

Disfranchise (disfrantsiz, -oiz), v. Also 5-6

disframe. [f. Dis- 6 + Franchise v.: probably representing an AF. des-, disfranchir, -franchiser, f. des-, Dis- 4 + franchir, franchiss-, and franchiser. Cf. the synonymous DISENFRANCHISE.

For pronunciation see note to ENFRANCHISE.]

trans. To deprive of the rights and privileges of

trans. To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen of a borough, city, or country, or of some franchise previously enjoyed.

1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 375 How a citezen shalle be disfraunchised.

1268 in 12 He...shalbe dysfranchesed opynly at Carfox.

1286 in 12 He...shalbe dysfranchesed opynly at Carfox.

1286 Eabyan's Chron.

129 Sign y sayd mayrs tyme, Sir Wylliam Fitz William [was] disfraunchysed, because he wolde not be shyryfe.

1298 in 1200 Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 126

131 Hath... beene disfranchised of his freedome of the same towne.

1376 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 484 Any particular member may be disfranchised, or lose his place in the corporation, by acting contrary to the laws of the society, or the laws of the land.

1370 RUSKIN Lett. Art i. 29 They are no more to consider themselves therefore disfranchised from their native land than the sailors of her fleets do.

b. esp. To deprive (a place, etc.) of the right of returning parliamentary or other representatives;

of returning parliamentary or other representatives; to deprive (persons) of the right of voting in parliamentary, municipal, or other elections.

1702 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) V. 241 The commons ordered a bill to be brought in to disfranchize that borrough.

1773 Yunius Lett. Ixix. 361, I question the power. of the legislature to disfranchise a number of boroughs. 1841 SPALDING Italy & It. 1st. III. 55 This system boldly shook off democracy; for the citizens at large were disfranchised.

1866 LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const. viii. 100 The decayed burghs were disfranchised, and their members given to the counties. 1896 BANGOFT Hist. U.S. I. xx. 548 The elective franchise was restored to the freemen whom the previous assembly had disfranchised.

C. transf. and fig. To deprive of or exclude from anything viewed as a privilege or right.

1281 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 498 We are not so mynded. as to seeke to disfranchise you of your froward, malapert sawcinesse. 1282-7 T. Rocens 39 Art. (1607) 311 A prince contemning the censures of the church, is to be disfranchised out of the church. 1738 Warburton Dio. Legat. I. xiw. Ded, Disfranchized of the Rights you have so wantonly and wickedly abused. 1846 Grote Greace 1. xvi. 1. 567 Oracles which had once been inspired became after a time forsaken and disfranchised.

Hence Disfranchised ppl. a., Disfranchising

Hence Disfra nchised ppl. a., Disfra nchising

vol. sb. and ppl. a.

1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 378 Vppon peyne of euerych of them of disfraunchesynge. 1646 J. HALL Hora Vac. 13
Wise men are timerous in the disfranchishing of their judgement. 1773 Junius Lett. Ixix. 361 The disfranchising of boroughs. I consider as equivalent to robbing the parties of their freehold. 1865 Cornh. Mag. Aug. 166 The disfranchised agent challenged his disfranchiser. 1870 Daily News 28 Dec., The disfranchising effect of the cumulative vote.

Disfranchisement (disfrantsizment). [f. prec.+-MENT: cf. the parallel franchisement, af, en-franchisement.] The action of disfranchising or fact of being disfranchised; deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen, especially of that of the privileges of the continue of the provinces the legisless. voting at the election of members of the legisla-

voting at the election of memoers of the legislature.

1633 Cockeram, Disfranchisement, a taking away of ones freedome. 1647 Ward Simp. Cobler 50 Such usurpations are the .. disfranchisements of Freedome. 1766 Sir J. Burrow Reports I. 525 [Jod.) In Yates's case it is said there must be a custom, or a statute to warrant disfranchisement. 1825 Svd. Smith 59. Wks. 1859 II. 211/2 These very same politicians are now looking in an agony of terror at the disfranchisement of Corporations containing twenty or thirty persons, sold to their representatives. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant Makers Flor. ii. 33 The revenge taken. 1827 Mrs. Oliphant the complete disfranchisement of the Florentine nobility.

Disfranchiser. [f. Disfranchises. 1857 Mrs. Oliphant the complete disfranchises. 1857 Mrs. 111. 46 Improvidence and intemperance... are the wholesale disfranchisers of the great 'unrepresented' class. 1856 [see Disfranchiser].

+ Disfrainge, v. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. Dis-1 + L. frang-bre to break. (The L. compound was diffringere.)] trans. To break in pieces.

1778 Arthorre Trans. To break in pieces.

diffringere.] trans. To break in pieces.

1778 Apthore Preval. Chr. 254 Broken columns and disfranged marbles.

† Disfrank, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 7 c + Frank sb. pig-sty, boar-stall.] trans. 'To set free from the frank, or place in which an animal was confined for feeding' (Nares).

1638 Hist. Albino 4 Bellama 131 (N.) Intending to disfrank an oregrowne boare.

† Disfranght, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 7 a + Fraught sb. cargo, load.] trans. To unload.

1599 Nashe Lenten Stuffe (1871) 158 Having disfraughted and unloaded his luggage.

† Disfrequent, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 6 + Fra-quent v.] trans. To cease to frequent or attend.

1646 Gaule Case Conse. & Noted for long disfrequenting and neglecting the Church. 1666 C. Alson Maryland (1869) 41 The Hogs.. do disfrequent home more than the rest of Creatures that are look'd upon as tame.

Hence † Disfrequenter, one who disuses.

1646 Kingdoms Weekly Intelligence 16 Mar. 453 The Disfrequenters of the Gowne shall put it on againe.

† Disfriar, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 7 b + Friar.] trans. To deprive of the order of a friar; ref. to divest oneself of friar's orders.

1899 Sandys Europs Spec. (1632) 22 Over great severitie would cause a great number to disfrier themselves. 1599 Fuller Holy War v. vi. (1647) 238 Many did quickly unnune and disfriar themselves.

† Disfriendship. War v. vi. (1647) 238 Many did quickly unnune and disfriar themselves.

† Disfriendship in thim. 1658 Earl. Monn. tr. Berlingliness, enmity, disaffection.

1493 Sc. Acts Yas. IV (1897) \$40 Swa that it make na mair trouble nor disfriendship amangst the Kings lieges. 1599 Fenton Guicciard. III. 107 They pretended to have no disfriendship with him. 1658 Earl. Monn. tr. Berlingliness, enmity, disaffection.

Disfrock, v. [f. Dis- + Frock sb.: cf. Of. des., deffroquer, and Defrock.] trans. To deprive of the clerical garb, and hence of the clerical character; to unfrock. Hence Disfrocked Chabot adjures Heaven that at least we may 'have done with

ppi. a.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. III. 1. i. (1872) 4 Disfrocked Chabot
adjures Heaven that at least we may have done with
Kings. 1836 FROUDE Hitt. Eng. II. 20 The continent was
covered with disfrocked monks. 1879 H. James American
309 If the abbe is disfrocked for his share in it.

**Disfulfi:1**, v. nonce-wd. [Dis-6.] trans. To do the opposite of fulfilling; not to fulfil. Hence

ETERUIN IMENT.

1818 BENTHAM Church of Eng. 456 Should it [prophecy] be disfulfilled, then [etc.]. 1823 — Not Paul 285 His prophecy would have been fulfilled; but. his purposes would have been fulfilled. Ibid., The disfulfillment would indeed take place.

take place.

† **Disfu'l3e**, v. Sc. Obs. [a. OF. desfueille-r, deff., mod.F. defeuiller, f. des-, DIS-+feuille leaf.]

trans. To strip of leaves: = DEFOIL v.1, DEFO-LIATE V.

LIARE v.

c 1375 BARBOUR Troy-bk. II. 1652 And had be treis dispulseit of bare faire flouris and disfulseit.

Disfurnish, v. [ad. OF. desfourniss-, extended stem of desfournir, also deff-, defournir, f. des-, D18- 4 + fournir to FURNISH.] trans. To deprive or divest of that wherewith it is furnished. to strip of furniture or belongings; to render de

to strip of furniture or belongings; to render destitute (of).

1831 Elvor Gov. II. vii. (1883) 75 Whan the emperour shuld be disfurnisshed of seruauntes. 1877 Fennon Gold. Epist. 183 He hath disfurnished them of their principal weapons. 1893 Shaks. Two Gent. Iv. i. 14 My riches, are these poore habiliments, Of which, if you should here disfurnish me, You take the sum and substance that I haue 1649 Rosers Clavis Bibl. 249 Disfurnishing the Temple of utensils. 1732 Neal. Hist. Purit. I. 222 The risk the University would run of being disfurnished of students. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa Wks. 1883 VIII. 432 Her closet, her chamber, her cabinet, given up to me to disfurnish. 1887 LOWELL Democr. 203 The Indians showed a far greater natural predisposition for disfurnishing the unside of their own. Hence Disfurnished ppl. a., Disfurnishing vbl. sb.

refere the tributed ppt. a., Distut finding volt. sb.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE Wks. (1587) 204 Though his absence were unto hir a disfurnishing of eloquence. 1670 COTTON Experions. 11. 46 To Succour a weak, and disfurnish Prince, against an armed and prevailing Subject. 1790 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) I. 73, I seize a leisure minute, and a disfurnished room. to write to you. 1857 H. MILLER Test. Rocks vii. 270 The disfurnishments. [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of disfurnishing, or fact of being disfurnished. 1603 Breton Dign. or Ind. Man 202 For his Disfurnishment of Defence, his Defenders are provided. 1613-18 DANKE COIL Hist. Eng. (1626) 28 [He] withdrawes all cattle and prouisions. for their owne store, and disfurnishment of the enemie. 1820 LAMS Elia Ser. 1. Two Races of Men. Thus, furnished by the very act of disfurnishment; getting rid of the cumbersome luggage of riches.

† Disfurniture. Obs. [f. Dis-9 + Furniture]. The act of disfurnishing; removal, deprivation; disfurnishment.

TUBE.] The act of disfurnishing; removal, deprivation; disfurnishment.

1858 Act 8 Elis. c. 11 § 1 The Disfurniture of Service to be done to the Queen's Majesty. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE Denout Ess. II. viii. § 3 (R.) We may. with much ease bear the disfurniture of such transitory moveables.

† Disga'ge, v. Obs. [a. 16th c. F. desgager to vngage, disingage' (Cotgr.), OF. desgager, to vngage, disingage' (Cotgr.), OF. desgager, mod. F. degager, i. des., D18-4 + gager to engage, pledge, wager.] trans. To release from pledge or pawn; to set free, disengage.

1854 Kyo Cornelia III. in Hazl. Dodsley V. 209 But when our soul the body hath disgag'd, It seeks the common passage of the dead. 1803 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 232 (R.) Those who had lever lay to gage and pawn their goods. then to sell up all and disgage themselves at once.

† Disga'llant, v. Obs. rare. [f. D18-8 + GALLANT a.] trans. To strip or deprive of gallantry or courage; to discourage, dispirit.

GALLANT a.] trans. To strip or deprive of gallantry or courage; to discourage, dispirit.

1599 B. Jonson Crnthia's Rev. III. i, Sir, let not this discountenance or dis-gallant you a whit. 1640 GLAPTHORME Ladies Privil. 1. Wks. (1874) II. 97, I would not have.. the least Pimple in her countenance discompos'd, it does Disgallant a whole beauty.

+ Diagaol (dis,dzē-i), v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-7b+GAOL sb.] trans. To divest of the character or nature of a gaol.

1647 Diagas Unlawi. Taking Arms 8 4. 160 He will con-

1647 DIGGES Unlawf. Taking Arms § 4. 160 He will contribute His utmost endeavours, that His owne Castles..may

be disgasled.

+ Disgarbage, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-7a + Gabage] trans. To deprive of the entrails; to disembowel. Hence + Disgarbaging vbl. sb. rats tr. Benvenuto's Passenger (N.), In winter time they are excellent, so they be fat and quickely roasted, without disgarbaging of them.

are excellent, so they be fat and quickely reasted, without disgarbaging of them.

† Disgarboil, v. Obs. [f. Dis-5 + Garboil taken in sense 'disbowel', perh. through confusion with garbage: cf. prec.] trans. To disbowel.

1366 Painter Pal. Pleas. [1575] II. Pref., Aristotimvs disgarboyleth the intralles of Tiranny. 1599 Broughton's Lett.

111. 3 Which sacrifice you could neuer yet offer. till you.disgarboyle your selfe of those corrupt affections.

Disgarland (disgārlānd), v. [f. Dis-7 a + Garland sb.] trans. To divest of a garland or garlands. Hence Disgarlanding vbl. sb.

1616 Drumm. of Hawth. Poems Wks. (1711) 12 O Pan... Forsake thy pipe, a scepter take to thee, Thy locks disgarland, thou black Jove shall be. 1879 G. Merrenter Egoid II. 315 Good progress was made to the disgarlanding of themselves thus far.

Disgarnish (disgā·mif), v. [a. OF. desgarniss-

tnemselves thus far. **Disgarnish** (disgā mif), v. [a. OF. desgarniss-extended stem of desgarnir, -guarnir (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. degarnir, f. des-, DES- 4 + garnir to GABNISH.]

trans. To deprive of that which garnishes or furnishes; to strip of garnishment, disfurnish, de-

spoil.

c 1450 Merlin 201 Thei wolde not disgarnyssh the londe of peple. 1481 CAXTON Myrr. III. XXI. 181 Synne... is voyde and disgarnysshed of all goodnes. 1530 PALSCR. 519/1 This house is disgarnysshed, me thynke, now he is gone. 1508 BARRET Theor. Warres v. i. 148 Whosoceuer is found disgarnished of his Armes. 1549 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. 7as. I, Wks. (1711) 2 If it should fall forth.. that this prince by usurpers and rebels were disgarnished of his own crown. 1533 H. COGAN IT. Pinto's Trav. Ix. (1663) 247 The Scaffold was disgarnished of all the richest pieces about it. 1831 SIR W. NAPIER Penins. War XI. viii. (Rtldg.) II. 125 The front.. was.. disgarnished of troops. 1868 Holme Lee B. Godfrey XXVI. 137 The small sleeping-closets.. had been disgarnished.

Hence Diagra Thished phl. a.: -ink vhl. sb.

SIR W. NAPER Penins. War XI. VII. (Kildg.) II. 125 The front... was... disgarmished of troops. 1868 Holme Lee B. Godfrey xxvi. 137 The small sleeping-closets... had been disgarmished.

Hence Disgarmished ppl. a.; -ing vbl. sb.
1483 Caxton G. de la Tour Åj, They ben yonge and litil and dysgarnysshed of all wytte and reson. 1593 Lb. Braners Froiss. I. ccclxxvi. 626 Whan they were come to this passage. they founde it nat disgarmished. 1812 Edin. Rev. XX. 249 For the disgarmishing of idolatrous houses.

Disgarrison, v. Obs. or arch. [f. DIS- 7 a + GARRISON sb.] trans. To deprive of a garrison. 1994 J. Dickenson Arisbas (1878)42 The... discouerers of my desire, disgarisond my thoughts of wonted fancies. 1847 Sir T. Fairfax Let. in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 3, I have thought fit to give order to Major Markham to remove the forces from Belvoir and to disgarrison the place. 1851 Wood Ath. Oxon. II. 298 When Winchester Castle was disgarrison'd, it was given to him. 1879 Q. Rev. No. 295. 171 Next year the castle was disgarrisoned.

Disgavel (Gavelkind) sb.] trans. To relieve or exempt from the tenure of gavelkind. Hence Disga-velling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.
1683 Sideffin Rep. 1. 137 Les primer Statutes de Disgaveling come Wiats Stat. 13 H. 8. 1874 T. Robinson Garelling come Wiats Stat. 13 H. 8. 1874 T. Robinson Garelling come Wiats Stat. 13 H. 8. 1874 T. Robinson Garelling to the lands of divers lords and gentlemen in the county of Kent, they are directed to be descendible for the future like other lands, which were never holden by service of socage. 1875 Blacknore Alice Lorraine I. xv. 151 The land had been disgavelling of many estates. the area subject to the operation of the law is still large.

Disgeneral, Disgenius: see DIS- 7 a, 9.

Disgeneral, Pisgenius: see Dis- 7 a, 9.

Disgeneral, Trans. To deprive of gentle rank.
1681 Court & T. 7a. I (1849) II. 242 Some say he shall. be quite disknighted and disgentilised for ever.
† Disghibelline.
1703 Karly II. 242 Some say he shall. be quite disknighted and disgentil

a Ghibelline.

1672 MARNELL Reh. Transp. 1. 200 In their conversation they thought fit to take some more license the better to dis-Ghibeline themselves from the Puritans.

Disgig v.: see DIS- 7 a.

† Disgird, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 6 + GIRD v.] trans. To strip of that which girds; to ungird.

1504 HOLLAND Candlen's Bril. 1. 780 Afterwards disgirded of his militarie Belt.

Disglise, etc., obs. form of Disguise, etc. † Disglorify, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 6 + GLOBIFY v.] trans. To deprive of glory; to treat with dishonour.

with dishonour.

1577 Dee Relat. Spir. 1. (1659) 64 Angels .. in state displorised and drent in confusion. 1671 Milton Samson 442 Disglorified, blasphem'd and had in scorn.

† Disglory. Obs. [f. Dis- 9 + Glory sb.]

The opposite of glory: dishonour.

1547-64 Balldwin Mor. Philos. (Palfr.) 11. ii, What greater ground of disglory? What greater occasion of dishonour?

1577 Northbrooke Dicing (1843) 20 How can you say that you are gathered togither in Christes name, when you do all things to the disglorie thereof.

† Disglose, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 5 + glose, Gloze v.] To beguile or deceive thoroughly.

1565 Darius (1860) 23 Surely my eyes do dysglose If yonder I do not see hym commynge.

† Disglose, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 7 a + Gloss 5b.] trans. To deprive of gloss or sheen.

1562 Phaer Encid. 12. Dd.; Stones with bumpes his plates disglosse.

Discript v. v. rare. [f. Dis- 6 + Glutt v.] trans.

plates disglosse.

Disglut, v. rare. [f. D18-6+GLUT v.] trans.
To empty of its contents.

1800 HURDIS Fav. Village too The sportsman's tube, disglutted o'er the lake, Pours a long echo.

Disglutinate, v. rare. [f. D18-6+GLUTIN-ATE v.] trans. To unglue, DEGLUTINATE.

1870 C. J. Smith Syn. 4 Antonyms, Agglutinate, Antonym. Resolve, Disglutinate.

Disgo'dded, ppl. a. rare. [f. D18-7+GOD+-ED.] Deprived of godhead or divinity; ungodlike.

1877 BLACKIE Wise Men 36 Leaving For the bright smile that warms the face o' the world A bald, disgodded, lightless, loveless grev!

ess, loveless grey!

Disgolf, obs. form of Disgulf v.

Disgood: see Dis- 8. [Disgore, spurious word in Ash, etc.: see Dis-GORGE 3.] Vol. III.

**Disgorge** (disgoridg), v. [ad. OF. desgorger (mod. F. desgorger, whence DEGORGE), f. des-, DIS-4+gorge throat, GORGE: cf. It. (di)sgorgare.]

1. trans. To eject or throw out from, or as from,

the gorge or throat; to vomit forth (what has been

the gorge or throat; to vomit forth (what has deen swallowed).

\*\*c 1477 Caxton Tason 75 The which thre bestes so dredefull disgorged and caste out fyre of their throtes. \*\*noor Holland Pliny I. 307 (Rats] swallow. them whole downe the gullet, and afterwards straine and struggle. .. ntill they disgorge again the feathers and bones that were in their bellies. \*\*x677\* OTWAY \*\*Cheats of Scapin II. }\*. How easily a Miser swallows a load, and how difficultly he disgorges a grain. \*\*x774\* GOLDSM. \*\*Nat. Hist. (1776) VII. 311 The leech... disgorges the blood it has swallowed, and it is then kept for repeated application. \*\*x873\* Miss Thackeray \*\*Old Kensington\*\* ii, Jonah's whale swallowed and disgorged him night after night.

\*\*D. fig.\*\* To discharge as if from a mouth; to empty forth; \*\*esp.\*\* to give up what has been wrongfully appropriated.

empty forth; esp. to give up what has been wrong-fully appropriated.

a 1399 Skeidon Trouth & Information (R.) But woo to suche informers.. That.. Disgorgith theyr veneme. 1387 Tuberv. Trag. T. (1837) 228 Disgorge thy care, abandon feare. 1506 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. Prol. 12 The deepe-drawing Barke do there disgorge Their warlike frautage. 1776 Gibbon Decl. & F. I. iv. 84 The dens of the amphithetate disgorged at once a hundred lions. 1508 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. 1V. 121 Some mode.. to make the French Generals disgorge the church plate which they have stolen. 1895 Prescott Philip II, I. 11. iii. 173 It was.. time that the prisons should disgorge their superfluous victims. 1881. J. Taylor S.c. Covenanters (Cassell) 133 The grandson.. was compelled to disgorge the property of which the General had plundered the Covenanters. C. absol.

c. absol. C. absol.

1608 ARMIN Nest Ninn. 7 The World, ready to disgorge at so homely a present. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. (ed. 2) 223 After I had disgorg'd abundantly, I fell into a sound sleepe.

1667 MILTON P. L. XII. 158 The river Nile.. disgorging at seaven mouthes into the Sea. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat.

11. Yij, Caverns full of water.. disgorging upon the earth.

1868 MILMAN St. Pauls 351 At the Restoration he was forced to disgorge.

2. trans. To discharge or empty (the stomach, mouth, breast, etc.)

forced to disgorge.

2. trans. To discharge or empty (the stomach, mouth, breast, etc.).

c 1592 Marlowe Massacre Paris III. ii, Then come, proud Guise, and here disgorge thy breast. 1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.

iii. 97 So, 50, thou common Dogge) didst thou disgorge Thy glutton-bosome of the Royall Richard. 1637 Herwood Dial. I. Wks. 1844 VI. 100 Their stomacks some disgorged. 1865: HULME tr. Moynin-Tandom II. III. v. 146 It was the custom to throw away all leeches which had been used; they are now disgorged, and preserved for a future occasion.

b. refl. To empty or discharge oneself.
1607 J. King Serm. 27 Nov., They. want but meanes and matter wherein to disgorge themselves. 21645 Howell Lett. (1650) I. 9 The sea. meeting. rivers that descend from Germany to disgorge themselves into him. 16790 Establ. Test 24 If the Spirit moves, he can disgorge themselves show the Prests of Baal, the Hirelings. 1712 Addisons Spect. No. 300 P 15 The four Rivers which disgorge themselves into the Sea of Fire. 1868 HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-ble. (1879) I. 231 Several vessels were disgorging themselves.

† 3. Farriery. To dissipate an engorgement or congestion [cf. F. degorger in same sense]. Obs.
1729 BAILEY vol. II., Disgorge [with Farriers] is to discuss or dispores an Inflammation or swelling. 1727 [see Degorgel them. [1775 Ash mispr. Disgore; whence in some mod. Dicts.]

Hence Disgorged ppl. a., Disgorging vbl. s.
1611 Cotca., Desgorge, disgorged. Desgorgement, a dis-

disgorge them. 18775 class many. Some mod. Dicts.]

Hence Disgorged ppl. a., Disgorging vbl. s
1611 Corca., Desgorge, disgorged. Desgorgement, a disgorging réga Lirstow Trav. v1. 255 Woefull accidents, and superabounding disgorgings [floods]. 1681 N. Rrssurv Fwn. Serm. 9 As he had been a mighty devourer of Books, so his very disgorgings .. had generally more relish than the first cookery. 1822 T. L. Peacock Maid Marian xiv, The reluctant disgorgings of fat abbots and usurers.

The many many that is the service of the service

Disgorgement (disgordament). [f. prec. vb. + -MENT: cf. OF. desgorgement (1548 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of disgorging; a discharging as from the throat or stomach.

as from the throat or stomach.

c 1477 CAXTON Jason 115 b, The cloth of golde shone by the disgorgements of the water. 1632 LITHCOW Trav. 1. 13 This River of Tyber. made muster of his extravagant disgorgements. a 1636 Br. HALL Rem. Wks. (1660) 162 The .. presses are openly defiled with the most loathsome disgorgements of their wicked blasphemies. 1768 CLARKSON Imfol. Slave Tr. 55 There is a continual disgorgement of seamen from these vessels into the islands. 1837 Blackw. Mag. XLI. 146 The disgorgement of past plunder.

Disgorger (disgo 13231). [f. as prec. + -EB 1.]
One who or that which disgorges. 1502. A device for extracting a gorged hook from the throat of a fish. 1867 F. Francis Angling iv. (1880) 120 A disgorger. is a piece of metal or bone with a notch at the end. 1875 'Stomenson's Brit. Sports 1. v. iii. § 10. 337 Attempting, by means of the disgorger, to remove them while he is alive. 1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 62.

† Disgo spel. v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. D18- 7 a

Tisheries Exhib. Catal. 62.

† Disgospel, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. Dis- 7 altor of gospel character; to oust the gospel from practical life. Hence † Disgospelling ppl. a.

1648 Milton Apol. Smeet. xii. Wks. 1738 I. 133 Who possess huge Benefices for lary Performances, great Promotions only for the execution of a cruel disgospelling Jurisdiction.

Disgospelize, v. rare. [Dis- 6.] trans.

To deprive of or exclude from the gospel.

1888 S. G. Osborne in Times 6 Oct. 12/3 That tens of thousands .. are living disgospelized, so born and reared as to be of a race the gospel .. teachings cannot touch.

+ Disgout, v. Obs. rare. [f. D18-7 a + GOUT sb.] trans. To free or relieve from gout.

1511 FLORIO Sgottare. also to disgout. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa Wks. 1883 VII. 286 Lord M. .. turning round and round .. his but just disgouted thumb.

round .. his but just disgouted thumb.

Disgovern, v. nonce-wd. [Dis- 6.] trans.
To leave ungoverned; to refrain from governing.
1878 H. Wright Mental Tran. 78 The object of statesmanship at Nomunniburgh is not to govern but to disgovern
as much as possible.

**Disgown** (disgoun), v. [f. Dis- 7 a + Gown sb.: cf. disrobe.] a. trans. To strip or deprive (any one) of his gown, spec. of a university or clerical gown, and thus of the degree or office which it symbolizes. b. intr. (for refl.) To throw off or relinquish one's

gown.

a 1734 North Exam. (1740) 222 (D.) He disgowned and put on a sword. 1887 Globe 1 Oct. 2/4 [He] had been a clergyman, but had been disgowned for malpractices.

Disgrace (disgrē's), sb. [a. F. disgrace 'a disgrace, an ill-fortune, defeature, mishap; also vncomelinesse, deformitte, etc.' (Cotgr.), ad. It. disgrazia 'a disgrace, a mishap, a misfortune' (Florio), f. DIs- 4+grazia GRACE; cf. Sp. desgracia 'disgrace, misfortune, unpleasantness', med. L. disgrātia (1sth c. in Du Cange).] (15th c. in Du Cange).]

1. The disfavour of one in a powerful or exalted position, with the withdrawal of honour, degradation, dishonour, or contumely, which accompanies it: † 8r. as exhibited by the personage who inflicts it (obs.); b. as incurred or experienced by the victim: the state of being out of favour and honour.

a. 1582 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Comv. 1. (1586 28 b, Shee went about to bring into the disgrace of the Dutches all the Ladies of the Court. 1560 E. BLOUNT IT. Constaggio 12 Ambition and feare of the Kings disgrace were of such force, that the Nobles. durst not open their mouthes.

b. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary (1625) 1. 142 The disgrace that quickly you shall sustaine. 1605 Shaks. Mach. III. vi. 23, I heare Macduffe liues in disgrace. 1859 B. HARRIS Parival? I from Age 267 The Spaniards offered him (Card. Mazarin) all kindness of favour in his disgrace. 1840 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 160 The King.. had determined that the disgrace of the Hydes should be complete. Mod. The minister was living in retirement, being in disgrace at Court.

† C. A disfavour; a dishonour; an affront. Obs. a 1586 Sidney (J.), To such bondage he was .. tied by her world the complete of the property o tion, dishonour, or contumely, which accompanies

† C. A dislayour; a dishonour; an affront. Obs. a 1586 Sidney (J.), To such bondage he was.. tied by her whose disgraces to him were graced by her excellence. 1586 B. Young Guazzo's Civ. Conv., 1v. 200 b, With my unluckie sport I have gotten your disgraces. a 1666 Bacon (Webster 1864), The interchange continually of favours and disgraces. 1651 Hobbes Govl. & 50c. xv. § 18. 257 If it command somewhat to be.. done, which is not a disgrace to God directly, but from whence by reasoning disgracefull consequences may be derived. 1739 Cluste Apol. (1756) I. 296 Several little disgraces were put upon them.
† 2. The disfavour of Fortune (as a disposer of human affairs): adverse fortune, misfortune. Obs.

† 2. The disfavour of Fortune (as a disposer of human affairs); adverse fortune, misfortune. Obs.
1890 Greene Newer too late (1600) 2 Midst the riches of his face, Griefe deciphred high disgrace. 1800 E. BLOUNT tr. Constaggio 15 Sent his ambassadors to the said King, letting him understand of his disgrace. 1863 H. Cocan tr. Pinto's Trav. i. 1 No disgrace of Fortune ought to esloign us. from the duty which we are bound to render unto God. 1867 Droven Virg. Georg. 10. 143 That other looks like Nature in Disgrace.
† b. A misfortune. Obs.
1862 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea (1847) 173 With these disgraces upon them and the hand of God helping... us. 1863 This disgraces which have wrought mee this felicity. 1748 SMOLLETT Red. (1780) I. 187 Notwithstanding the disgraces which half allen to her share, she had not been so unlucky as many others.

8. Dishonour in general or public estimation; ignominy, shame,

3. Dishonour in general or public estimation; ignominy, shame.

1593 SHAKS. Rich. II., 1. i. 133, I slew him not; but (to mine owne disgrace) Neglected my sworne duty in that case.

16 ever he saw him approach his wife, he would.. resist force by force.. to drive disgrace from his house. 1728 FORE DIME. II. 175 A second effort brought but new disgrace.

1826 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) II. xi. 467 The disgrace which the queen's conduct had brought upon her family. 2863 GEO. ELIOT Romola II. xxiii, Tito shrank with shuddering dread from disgrace.

4. The expression of dishonour and reprobation; opprobrium, reproach, disparagement: an expres-

+4. The expression of dishonour and reprobation; opprobrium, reproach, disparagement; an expression or term of reprobation. Obs. or arch.

1366 A. Dav Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 86 When .. a word is either in praise or disgrace .. repeated. 1608 Bp. Hall.
Char. Vertues & V. 102 If hee list not to give a verbal disgrace, yet hee shakes his head and smiles. 1617—Recoll.
Treat. 977 Every vice hath a title, and every vertue a disgrace. 1660 Trial Regic. 174 You spake. . against the King by way of disgrace against him and his family. 1676 Hobbes Iliad III. 33 Then Hector him with words of great disgrace Reproved. [1825 Tennyson Mand II. i. 14 He... Heap'd on her terms of disgrace.]

5. An occasion or cause of shame or dishonour; that which brings into dishonour.

5. An occasion or cause of shame or dishould that which brings into dishonour.

1590 SPENSER F. Q. 1. i. 3? To all knighthood it is foule disgrace. That such a cursed creature lives so long a space.

1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV, 11. ii. 15 What a disgrace is it to me, to remember thy name? cryso BAYMARD (1.), And is it to not a foul disgrace. To lose the boltsprit of thy face? 1856 EMERSON Eng. Trails, Wealth Wks. (Bohn) II. 69, I found the two disgraces... are, first, disloyalty to Church and State, and, second, to be born poor, or to come to poverty.

57\*

1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 178 Is not the knowledge of

+6. Marring of the grace of anything; disfigure-

ment. UDS.

1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. III. (1586) 126 To take away some wart, moale, spot, or such like disgrace comming by chaunce. 1598 St. John's Coll. Agreem. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 251 The Chimneys. shalbe taken dowen and Raysed in some other Convenient place without disgrace of the new court.

7 Want of grace. +8. of person: ill-favoured.

7. Want of grace. † 8. of person: ill-favouredness (obs.); b. of mind: ungracious condition or

7. Want of grace. † 8. of person: ill-favouredness (obs.); b. of mind: ungracious condition or character. rare.

1366 Spenser F. Q. v. xii. 28 Their garments.. Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their disgraces Did much the more augment. 1861 T. Winthrop Cecil Dreeme v. (1876) 75 Even a coat may be one of the outward signs by which we betray the grace or disgrace that is in us.

Disgrace (disgrac's), v. [a. F. disgracier (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. disgrasiare, f. disgrazia (see prec.). So Sp. desgraciar.]

† 1. trans. To undo or mar the grace of; to deprive of (outward) grace; to disfigure. Obs.

1349-68 Sternhold & H. Ps. ciii. 16 Like the flower.. Whose glosse and beauty stormy winds do utterly disgrace. 1851 Ronnson tr. More's Utop. 14 Rude and vnlearned speche defaceth and disgraceth a very good matter. 1855 Watteeman Fardle Facions 1. v. 65 The woman had her nose cut of, wherwith... the whole beautie of her face was disgraced. 1378 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. II. (1386) 115 b. His paunch shal the lesse appeer, which both disgraceth him and burdneth him. 1709 Pope Ess. Cril. 24 The slightest sketch... Is by ill-colouring but the more disgrace the sylvan scene.

† 2. To put to shame, put out of countenance by eclipsing. Obs.

1369 Greene Menathon (Arb.) 35 Flora seeing her face, bids al her glorious flowers close themselues, as being by her beautie disgraced. 1391 NASHE Pref. to Sidney's Astr. & Stella, In thee... the Lesbian Sappho with her lyric harpe is disgraced.

† D. To put out of countenance, abash, dismay. 1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 160 Casting... burning torches into the face of the elephant; by which the huge beautie not be little disgraced as a proper to the lesbian to the little disgraced and as a proper to the little disgraced and as a proper to the little disgraced and as a proper to the lesbian to the little disgraced and a proper to the little disgraced and and a proper to the

† b. To put out of countenance, abash, dismay.

1607 Topsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 160 Casting. burning torches into the face of the elephant; by which the huge beast is not a little disgraced and terrified.

3. To put out of grace or favour; to treat with disfavour, and hence with dishonour; to dismiss from (royal, etc.) favour and honour.

1523 Nashe 4 Lett. Confut. 43 Followers, whose dutifull seruice must not bee disgrac'd with a bitter repulse in anie suite. 1600 E. Blount tr. Constaggio 62 Although he were without lands, and disgraced by Henry, yet being favoured by the people, he supposed that Henry dying, he shoulde. be crowned. 1617 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat. 133 How easie is it for such a man, whiles the world disgraces him, at once to scorne and pitty it. 1711 Pore Timp. Fame 204 Some she disgrac'd, and some with honours crown'd. 1745 P. Thomas Trail. Anson's Voy. 216 His Subjects. whom he either disgraces or honours. 1825 Macaulay Hist. Eng. III. 268 Queensberry was disgraced for refusing to betray the interests of the Protestant religion.

† 4. To bring into disfavour (with any one), or into the bad graces of any one. Obs.

T4. 10 bring into distayour (with any one), or into the bad graces of any one. Obs.

1594 Shaks. Rich. 1/1, 1. iii. 79 Our Brother is imprison'd by your meanes, My selfe disgrac'd, and the Nobilitie Held in contempt. 1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 35 Which his enimies tooke as an occasion to disgrace him with the King.

† 5. To cast shame or discredit upon; to bring

(intentionally) into disgrace. Obs.

1873 G. Harvey Letter-bk. (Camden) 6 How sociablely he hath delt bi me.. to disgrace and slaunder me in the toun.

1890 SHARS. Much Ado III. ii. 130 As I wooed for thee to obtaine her, I will joyne with thee to disgrace her.

1715 BURNET (J.), Men's passions will carry them far in misrepresenting an opinion which they have a mind to disgrace.

+ b. To put to shame. Obs.

TO. 16 part to Sname. Cos., 1594 HOOKER Ect. Pol. 11. viii. (1611) 97 They never vse reason so willingly as to disgrace reason. 1595 T. EDWARDS Cephalus 4 Pracris (1878) 45 For he that sorrow hath possest, at last In telling of his tale is quite disgra'st. + 6. To speak of dishonouringly; to reprobate, disparage, revile, vilify, speak slightingly of.

Obs.

1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie 1. xix. (Arb.) 57 Such...

would peraduenture reproue and disgrace enery Romance, or short historicall ditty. c 1611 Chapman Iliad 1. 24 The general... viciously disgrac'd With violent terms the priest.

1612 Danyton Poly-olb. vi. Notes 93 A Patriot, and so true, that it to death him greeues To heare his Wales disgrac't.

1651 Baxten Holiness Design Chr. Ixiv. 19 They all agree to cry down sin in the general and to disgrace it. 1720 Lett. fr. London Trail. (1721) 46 Again he disgraces the Ale.

7. To bring (as an incidental consequence) shame, dishonour, or discredit upon; to be a disgrace or

dishonour, or discredit upon; to be a disgrace or shame to; to reflect dishonour upon.

[1580 SIDNEY Arcadia (1622) 236 Leauing only Mopsa behind, who disgraced weeping with her countenance.] 1593 SHAKS. Lucr. 718 Against himself he sounds this doom, That through the length of times he stands disgraced. The through the length of times he stands disgraced in 1600 — A. V. L. II. iv. 4, I could finde in my heart to disgrace my mans apparell, and to cry like a woman. 1608 D. T. Ess. Pol. 4 Mor. 116 b, Often .. such as became a meaner part well, have failed in a greater, and disgraced it. 1753 JOHNSON Rambler No. 136 P 7 Of his children .. some may disgrace him by their follies. 1764 Cowper Tipoc. 531 Such vicious habits as disgrace his name. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 187 The atrocities which had disgraced the insurrection of Ulster. 1868 J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng. I. 479 The most cruel act against heretics that disgraced our Statute Book.

Hence Disgra ced ppl. a., Disgra cing vbl. sh.

Hence Diagra'coed ppl. a., Diagra'cing vol. so. and ppl. a.

138 N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind. xvii.

45 He thought the same a disgracing vnto him. 1591

SHAKS. Two Gent. v. iv. 123 Your Grace is welcome to a man disgrac'd. 1592 R. D. Hypnerotomachia 94 They would.. fling the same (flowers) in the faces of their pursuing lovers.. maintaining their fained disgracings. a 1679

Hobbes Rhet. II. ii. (1681) 47 Contumely, is the disgracing of another for his own pastime. 1802 Mas. Jahne West July Father III. 145 The poor. disgraced Selborne. 1807 Sir R. WILSON Frul. 12 July in Life (1862) II. viii. 309 As Buonaparte passed ... he gave the right-hand file one of his disgracing crosses.

Disgraceful (disgrēl-sful), a. [f. prec. sb. +

FUL: cf. graceful.]

†1. Void of grace, unbecoming, unpleasing: the opposite of graceful. Obs.

1591 SHAKS, 1 Hen. VI, 1. i. 86 Away with these disgraceful wayling Robes! 1615 G. SANDYS Trav. 67 A certain blacke powder., which by the not disgracefull staining of the lids, doth better set forth the whitenesse of the eye. 1702 Eng. Theophrast. 180 Whatever is counterfeit grows nauseous and disgraceful, even with those things, which when natural are most graceful and charming.

2 Full of or fraught with, disgrace: that brings

which when natural are most graceful and charming.

2. Full of, or fraught with, disgrace; that brings disgrace upon the agent; shameful, dishonourable, disreputable.

1597 DANIEL Civ. Wars v. lxiv, Stained with black disgraceful crimes. a 1744 Pope (J., To retire behind their chariots was as little disgraceful then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle.

1794 SOUTHEV Bolany-Bay Ect. iii, The poor soldier. goes In disgraceful retreat through a country of foes. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. iv. § 2.

185 The disgraceful submission of their leaders. 1893 Sir A. Kekewich in Law Times' Rep. 140/1, I do think it is disgraceful for directors to .. issue such a prospectus.

3. Inflicting disgrace, disgracing, degrading, op-

A. Kekewich in Law Times Kep. 140/1, 1 do think it is disgraceful for directors to... issue such a prospectus.

3. Inflicting disgrace, disgracing, degrading, opprobrious, contumelious.

3. Of actions.

1640 Bp. Hall Rem. Whs. (1660) 39 Our speculative skill is wont to be upbraided to us, in a disgracefull comparison of our unanswerable practise.

1652 [see Disgrace 5. 1. c].

1764 Foots Patron II. Whs. 1790 I. 358 Such disgraceful, such contemptible treatment!

1836 H. Coleride North.

Worthies (1852) I. 49 It does not appear that Sir Samuel...

ever submitted to this disgraceful punishment.

+ b. Of words. Obs.

1608-11 Bp. Hall Medit. 4 Vorues 1. \$ 52 In the revenge of a disgracefull word against themselves. 161x Cotga.

18. Vilenie, Laide Vilenie, slaunderous, reproachfull, disgraceful defamatorie tearmes.

1618 Orig. Lett. Ser. I. III. 109 If any of base qualyty shall use disgracefull wordes unto a Jintleman, he is .. sent to the gallies. 1774 Sir J. Reynolds Disc. VI. (1876) 383

These terrific and disgraceful epithets with which the poor imitators are so often loaded.

Disgracefully (disgraversfuli), adv. [f. prec.

mitators are so often loaded.

Disgracefully (disgre sfull), adv. [f. prec. +-LY \*.] In a disgraceful manner, with disgrace; shamefully, ignominiously. + Formerly also, With opprobrium, opprobriously, contumeliously.

1604 Hieron Whs. I. 478 Some of whom to my griefe I haue heard speake very disgracefully, some very scornefully. a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) III. 11 The scholars of Oxford took up the body of the wife of Peter Martyr, who formerly had been disgracefully buried in a dunghill. 1761 Cowfer Expost. 663 His [name] that seraphs tremble at, is hung Disgracefully on every trifler's tongue. 1893 J. Strong New Era xvi. 357 Its progress is painfully and disgracefully slow. Mod. The work has been disgracefully scamped.

Disgra-cefulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
The quality or condition of being disgraceful; shamefulness, ignominy.

1581 SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 61 These men..by their owne disgracefulnes, disgrace the most gracefull Poesie.

1841 LANE Arab. Nis. 111. 486. I knew..that there was no disgracefulness in him..the turpitude and disgracefulness were in my sister. 1880 Daily News o Jan. 5/2 Barbarous as hanging is, its disgracefulness and horror possibly act as deterrent influences.

+ **Diagra coment.** Obs. [f. Disgrace v. + Ment.] The action of disgracing; also, concr.

This recement. Os. [1. Disease v. + Ment.] The action of disgracing; also, concr. that which causes disgrace.

1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. I Synce we have ben spoyled of the divine apparell, our shameful nakednesse discloseth an infinite heape of filthy disgracementes.

1581 J. Bell. Iladdon's Answ. Osor. 454 Defacinges and disgracements of Religion.

1692 H. More Poems 169 That disgracement of Philosophie.. this Theorie Might take it away.

**Disgracer** (disgrē<sup>1</sup> sə1). [f. as prec. + -ER <sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which disgraces; one that ex-

One who or that which disgraces; one that exposes to shame or causes ignominy; † an opprobrious reviler (obs.).

1370 Dee Math. Pref. 46 The .. continuall disgracer of Gods Veritie. 1389 NASHE Almond for Parrat 15a, He began to .. shew himselfe openly a studious disgracer of antiquitie. 1660 R. Coke Parver 4 Subj. 267 A Reproacher or disgracer of his Majesties Government. 1732 Swift Exam. Abuses Dublin, I have given good advice to those infamous disgracers of their sex. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi Yourn. France 1. 382 Who.. were such disgracers of human nature.

|| **Disgracia, grazia.** [Sp. desgracia (-grābya) disgrace, misfortune, unpleasantness, It. disgrazia (-grātsya), formerly disgratia.] An unpleasant accident, misfortune.

2739 CIBBER Apol. (1756) I. 114 When it has been his ill fortune to meet with a disgraccia. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL Chancellors (1857) IV. lxxxix. 174 This disgrazin happened from meeting a line of brewer's drays at Charing Cross.

+ Disgraciately, adv. Obs. rare-1. [as if f. \*disgraciate adj., ad. It. disgraziato, in Florio disgratiato 'graceless'.] Ill-favouredly, unhappily, unpleasingly

unpleasingly.

a 1724 NORTH Exam. 1. i. § 28 All this he would most disgraciately obtrude by his quaint Touch of 'confirming all'.

Disgracious (disgrā')ss), a. Also 6-7 -tious.

[a. F. disgracieux (1518 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. DIs-4 + gracieux, perh. after It. disgrazioso 'graceless, full of disgrace', (Florio): cf. GRACIOUS.]

1. Ungracious, unfavourable, unkind. ? Obs. 1598 J. Dickenson Greene in Conc. (1878) 144 Deigne rather to quicken them by a gracious regard, then to kill them by a disgratious repulse. 1603 Breton Dign. or Ind. Men 207 What indignities are these to prove the disgratious Nature of Man? 1827 New Monthly Mag. XLIX. 343 Any one of the disgracious cavillers.

† 2. Out of favour; in disfavour; disliked.

+2. Out of favour; in disfavour; disliked.

Obs.

1594 SHAKS. Rich. III., III. vii. 112 I doe suspect I haue done some offence, That seemes disgracious in the Cities eye. Ibid. IV. IV. 177 If I be so disgracious in your eye, Let me march on, and not offend you, Madam. 1611 Sperm Hist. Gt. Brit. IX. xvi. (1632) 849 As for these causes he was in highest grace with the King, so hee was the more disgracious or hated of the people.

† 3. Disgraceful, shameful. Obs.

1615 Trades Incr. in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) III. 308 The lazy and disgracious merchandise of our coasters.

4. Without grace of manner; uncomely; unbecoming.

coming.

1870 MORIER Rep. Land Tenure in Parl. Papers CLXIII.
202, I heard general complaints .. of their [the women's] disgracious attempts to follow the fashions.

disgracious attempts to follow the fashions.

† Disgraciously, adv. Obs. [f. prec. + LY 2.]
In a disgracious manner; with disgrace or indignity; without grace, ungraciously.

\*\*Total Hist. P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 95
He read it in publick, and that so disgraciously [etc.]. 2639
Time's Storehouse ii. 182 (L.) All. were eyther at last disgraciously killed, or else receyved some great overthrow.

† Disgraciove, a. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. DISGRACE v. + - IVE: cf. coercive.] Conveying or tending to disgrace or reproach; disgraceful, shameful.

\*\*1608 Boys Wks. 412 The Syrian rara, which is a disgracive term. 1637 FELTHAM Resolves I. xxvii. 47 They are unwisely ashamed of an ignorance, which is not disgraciue. Word, which he hears is spoken of him, shall haue much trouble.

\*\*Disgradation\*\* (disgrada\* jon). ? Obs. [n. of action f. DISGRADE v.] Punitive deprivation of rank, degree, or dignity; = DEGRADATION 1 I.

1777-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Degradation, in our law-books called disgradation, who have disgrade, but not disgradation.] 1261 W. BELL Dict. Law Scot. 201/2 Disgradation, Deposition, or Degradation; the stripping a person for ever of a dignity or degree of honour.

\*\*Disgrade\* (disgrada\* d), v. Also 5-6 dysgrade, discrements and contents of the stripping a person for ever of a dignity or degree of honour.

of à dignity or degree of honour.

Disgrade (disgrad), v. Also 5-6 dysgrade, dis-, dysgrate, 6 desgrade. [ad. OF. desgrader, by-form of degrader, ad. late L. degradare, Pr. degradar, desgradar: for frequent Romanic interchange of de-, des-, see Dr. I. 6.] trans. To depose

change of de-, des-, see DB-I.6.] trans. To depose formally, as a punitive measure, from honourable rank, degree, or dignity; = DEGRADE v. 2.
clapo Lvoc. Bochas viii. i. (1554) 177 b, Fortune list him to disgrade Among his knightes. 1369 Newton Cicero's Olde Age 28 b, Sore against my will was it, when I deposed and dysgraded L. Flaminius of his senatourship. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. xviii. (1632) 869 He was first solemly disgraded, his guilt spurs cut from his heeles by the Master-Cooke. 1880 Dixon Windsor III. vii. 67 Voted that the late duke be disgraded from his dignity as a knight. 1888 Circular to Senate by Coll. of Med. Durham Univ., Spurposing the Durham University to possess already the power to disgrade its Graduates.
b. To deprive of ecclesiastical status; = DE-GRADE v. 2 b.

b. To deprive of ecclesiastical status; = DE-GRADE v. 2 b.

1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 246 Ony symple mon ... schal be enprisoned, disgratid or brent. 1460 CAPGRAVE Chrow. 112 Formosus...was disgraded be Jon the Pope fro all the ordres of the Cherch onto lay astat. 1386 Exam. H. Barrowe, etc. in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) II. 28 C. Are yow Minister? A. No, I was one after your orders. Q. Who disgraded yow? A. I disgraded my self through Gods mercy by repentance. 1641 Payne Antib. 98 They did not disgrade and deprive from holy Orders such Malefactors. Hence Disgraded ppl. a., Disgrading vbl. sb.

rence Disgra det ppl. a., Disgrading vol. sb.

1531-a Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 1 A certificat under his seale testifyinge the said disgradinge. 1546 BALE Eng. Votaries
II. Liv (T. s.v. Degrade), He once yet againe departed the realme with his disgraded abbots. 1608 SEGAR Hon. Mil. & Civ. II. iv. 55 The King of Armes and other Heralds cast the warme water vpon the disgraded Knights face .. saying Henceforth thou shalt be called by thy right name, Traitour. 1641 Termes de la Ley (1708) 257 By the Canon Law there are two kinds of Disgradings; the one summary, by word only, and the other solemn, by Devesting the party disgraded from .. the Ensigns of his Order or Degree.

† Disgradement. Obs. rare -1. [f. prec. + -MENT.] = DISGRADATION; DEGRADATION 1 I. 1538 FITZHERB. Fust. Peas 107 b, With certifycat therefounder his seall testifyenge the sayde dysgradement.

† Disgrader. Obs. rare -1. [f. as prec. + -ER!.] One who degrades from a position of honour.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT Confut. Rhem. N. T. Pref. (1618) 17 Disgracers and disgraders of the Scripture haue taught men to say, that the copies are corrupted.

† **Disgraduate**, v. Obs. [f. Dis-7 b + Graduate sb.] trans. To depose from a degree or dignity, deprive of rank or privilege; = Disgrade,

nity, deprive of rank or privilege; = DISGRADE, DEGRADUATE.

1538 TINDALE Obed. Chr. Man 73 b, Yf they be of mine anointed, and beare my marke, disgresse them (I wold saye, disgraduate them). 1550 Nicolls Thucyd. 135 (R.) The saide Lacedemonions did desgraduate and declaire those to be deffamed and dishonoured, that were takene by the Athenyans in the Islande.

+ Disgree\*, v. Obs. rare. [a. OF. desgreer (Froissart) to disagree, f. des., DIS-4 + greer to agree: see GREE v.] intr. To be out of agreement or harmony. to DISLABER

ment or harmony; to Disagree.

1330 Palsgr. 139/1, I disgre, I agre a mysse, as syngars do, or one note with an other. These synggyng men disgree.

+ Disgreement. Obs. rare. [f. prec. +

-MENT. Discord, DISAGREEMENT.

1503 HAWES Examp. Virt. vii. 148 Without disgrement or

Disgregate (di sgrigelt), v. [f. L. disgregat-, ppl. stem of disgregare to separate, f. Dis-1 + greg-em (grex) flock, gregare to collect (in a flock).]
Hence Di'sgregated ppl. a.
+1. trans. To separate, sunder, sever (from).
1503 NASHE Christ's T. 64 b, It pleased our louing crucified Lord... to disgregate his gifts from the ordinarie meanes.

fied Lord.. to disgregate his gills from the ordinal meanes.

2. To separate into individual parts, disintegrate. 1503 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 630 (R.) Heat doth loosen, disgregate, scatter, and dissolve all thick things. 1660 STANLEY Hist. Philos. IX. (1701) 422/1 Heat seems to consist of rare parts, and disgregates bodies. 1726 Monro Anat. Nerves (1741) 4 The Dura Mater is closely wrapt round them, to collect their disgregated Fibres.

+ 3. According to obsolete theories of vision: To scatter or make diversent (the visual rays); hence,

To. According to obsolete theories of vision: 10 scatter or make divergent (the visual rays); hence, to dazzle, confuse, or dim (the sight). Obs. a 1631 Donne Serm. xcvi. IV. 245 The beames of their eyes were scattered and disgregated.. so as that they could not confidently discern him. c 1643 Howell Lett. II. II, Her sight is presently dazled and disgregated with the refulgency. Ibid. I. v. Iv, Black doth congregat, unite and fortifie the sight; the other doth disgregat, scatter and enfeeble it.

Disgregation (disgregation). [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Separation of individuals from a company, or of component parts from a whole mass; disintegration, dispersal; spec. in Chem. separation of the molecules of a substance by heat

separation of the molecules of a substance by heat or other agency.

1611 Florio Disgregatione, a scattering, a disgregation.

1628 at 1638 at

position; and hence a synonym of DISGRADE. (Or possibly an early corrupt form of DISGRADE v.)] 1358 [see DISGRADUATE].

† Disgross (disgrows), v. Obs. [ad. 16th c. F. desgrosser, desgrosser 'to lessen, make small, fine or less grosse, to polish, refine' (Cotgr. 1611), mod. F. degrossir, f. des-, DIS-4+gros, grosse thick, big, GBOSS.] trans. To make finer or less gross; spec. applied to the initial reduction in thickness of metal hars that are to be made into wire of metal bars that are to be made into wire.

OI METAL DATS LIAIT ARE to be made into wire, 1611 Florio Disgrossamento, a refining, a disgrossing. 1636 Patent Rolls 7 May, Fyning, refyning, disgrossing... of all gold and silver. 1662 Petty Taxes 85 If bullion be wrought into plate and utensils, or disgrost into wire or lace. 1687 M. TAUBMAN Lendon's Tr. 6 In another apartment is .. Disgrossing, Flatting and Drawing of Gold... Wyre. 1823 Hone Anc. Myst. 250.

1. 67 (unless misread for discourse Disgraps)

hone Anc. Myst. 250.

b. fig. (unless misread for disquess, Discuss).

1546 St. Papers Hen. VIII, XI. 330 The matters.. beyng not before disgrossed and brought to a conclusion.

† Disgrubble, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 5 +

\*grubble, perh. for grumble.] = DISGRUNTLE.

1689 C. HATTON 16 Apr. in H. Corr. (1878) II. 131 S' Rt
Atkins is soe disgrubbl'd not to be Ch. J. of y' Com. Pleases y' he sath he will not have his brothers scimm milke.

Disgruntle (disgrupt'l), v. Now chiefly U.S.

[f. Dis- 5 + GRUNTLE v. freq. of GRUNT]. trans.

To put into sulky dissatisfaction or ill-humour; to chagtin, disgust. Chiefly in pa. rble.

To put into sulky dissatisfaction or ill-humour; to chagrin, disgust. Chiefly in pa. tple.

1682 H. Cave Hist. Popery IV. 79 Hodge was a little disgruntled at that Inscription. a 1683 Sir P. Warwick Hem.

Chas. I (1701) 226 [He] would not be sent unto her house... which the Lady was much disgruntled at. 1726 Amherst Terra Fil. xlviii. 256 M'Phelim finds his prince a little disgruntled. 1863 C. Thornton Conyers Lea xii. 224 The fair Tabitha retired to her room somewhat disgruntled. 1884 Lisbon (Dakota) Star 18 July, [He] is very much disgruntled at Cleveland's nomination.

Hence Disgruentled ppl. a.; also Disgruentle-

ment, moody discontent.

1847-18 HALLIW., Disgruntled, discomposed. Glonc. 1889
Voice (N.Y.) 12 Sept., Partisans in all stages of disgruntlement were wandering aimlessly about. 1891 Bayce in Contemp. Rev. Jan., A melancholy or gloomy or—to use an expressive American term—a 'disgruntled' temper.

Disguisal (disgoi zăl). rare. [f. Disguise v.

+-AL.] The action of disguising.
1652 COTTERELL tr. Cassandra III. 208 To open his heart to her without any disguisal.
1824 Tait's Mag. I. 488 The covering invented for their disguisal.

Disguise (disgoiz), v. Forms: 4 degise, (gyse, desgyze), 4-5 des., disgise, gyse, dys-(-gyse, desgyze), 4-5 des-, disgise, -gyse, dysguyse, 5-6 disguyse, 5-7 desguise, 5- disguise, 6- disgise, 6-7 desguise; Sc. 6 dis(s)agyse, dissagyise). [ME. desgise-n, degise-n, etc., a. OF. desguisier, deguisier (11th c. in Littré), later desguiser, mod. F. deguiser, = Pr. desguisar, f. des-, de- (DE- I. 6) + Romanic (It., Sp., Pg., Pr.) guisa, f. guise (11th c.), a. OHG. wisa manner, mode, appearance (cf. Wise sb.): the primary sense was thus 'to put out of one's usual guise, manner, or mode (of dress, etc.).'] +1. trans. To alter the guise or fashion of dress and appearance of (any one); esp. to dress in a

and appearance of (any one); esp. to dress in a fashion different from what has been customary or

fashion different from what has been customary or considered appropriate to position, etc.; to dress up fantastically or ostentatiously; to deck out. Obs. c 1328 Poem Times Edw. II, 255 in Pol. Songs (Camden) 335 Nu ben their so degysed and diverseliche i-dirt, Unnethe may men knowe a gleman from a kniht. 1368 LANGL P. Pl. A. Prol. 24 In Cuntinaunce of clobinge queinteliche de-gyset. C 1400 Rom. Rose 2250 He that loveth trewely Shulde. hym disgysen in queyntyse. 1480 CANTON CHON. Eng. ccxix. 200 Mortimer disgised him with wonder riche clothes out of al maner reson both of shapyng and of weryng. 1339 T. CHAPMAN in Chron. Gr. Friers (Camden) p. xv, The perfeccion of Christian livyng dothe not consiste in dome ceremonyes. disgeasing our selfes afty straunge fassions. 1963 Hom. 11. Exc. Appar. (1859) 312 Many men carenot what they spend in disguising themselves, ever...inventing new fashions. † 2. To make different in manner, mode, or dress (from others). Obs.

(from others). Obs.

1340 Ayenb. 97 Hi is zobliche newe and desgised uram obre lazes. c 1430 LVDG. Min. Poems 90 (Mätz.) Amonges wymmen he spanne, In theyre habyte disguysed from a man. 1555 WATERMAN Fardle Facions 11. iv. 143 Thei ware disguised fro y commune maner of other.

+3. To transform; to alter in appearance (from the proper or natural manner, shape, etc.); to

disfigure. Obs.

1303 Gowre Conf. I. 16 pei scholden noght.. The Papacie so desquise vpon diuerse eleccion. 1333 Coverdale Ecclus. xii. 18 Whyle he maketh many wordes, he shall dysguyse his countenaunce. ? a 1350 Dunbar's Poems, Freiris Berwick 47,4 Bot gif it wer on sic a maner wyiss Him to translait or ellis dissagyiss Fra his awin kynd into ane vder stait. 1379 Tomson Catoin's Serm. Tim. 49/2 He [Saint Paul] reproveth his enimies which disguised the lawe of God. 1303 Shaks. Lucr. 1452 Her cheeks with chaps and wrinkles were disguised; Of what she was no semblance did remain. 1569 Dayden Æmeid (J.), They saw the faces, which too well they knew, Though then disguised in death.

4. To change the guise, or dress and personal appearance, of (any one) so as to conceal identity to conceal the identity of by dressing as some one or in a particular garb. (Now the leading sense.)

to conceal the identity of by dressing as some one or in a particular garb. (Now the leading sense.) 1330 Will. Palerne 1677, & 3ef 3e were disgised & dist on any wise... 3e wold be aspied. 1393 Gower Conf. II. 227 She cast in her wit.. Hou she him mighte so desguise Than on man shuld his body know. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. III. 207 Robert the Bruce under the levis grene. Oft disagysit in ane sempill weid. 1535 Eden Area. 176 They come disguised in an other habite. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1638) 63 Disguised in the habit of a Turk 1720 GAY Paems (1745) II. 167 The shepherd's garb the woman shall disguise. c 1850 Arab. Nis. (Rtldg.) 207 She disguised him in woman's clothes. 1885 FREEMAN Amer. Lect. v. 153 A friend disguised in the garb of an enemy. Mod. He attempted to escape disguised as a monk. b. ref.

mislead or deceive as to it; to exhibit in a false

mislead or deceive as to it; to exhibit in a false light; to colour; to misrepresent.

1308 Trevisa Barth. de P. R. Xvii. vi. (Tollem. MS.), This Aloe Caballinum is disgised [sophisticatur] with pouder of safron and vynegre, yf it is ten sipes plungid perin, and dryed. 1633 LD. Herbert in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. III. 166 To palliate and disguise those thinges which it concernes them to knowe. 1669 Gale Crt. Centiles I. I. ii. 11 Plato's custome to desguise the Traditions he received from the Jews. 1732 Lediand Sethos II. vii. 127 Some merchants endeavour to disguise and put off a bad commodity. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 254 To speak the truth, that was to say, substantial truth, a little disguised and coloured.

6. To conceal or cloak the real state or character

6. To conceal or clock the real state or character of (anything) by a counterfeit show or appear-

ance.

1509 Shaks. Hen. V, III. i. 8 Then imitate the action of the lyger.. Disguise fair Nature with hard-fauour'd Rage. 1681 DRYDEN Abs. 4 Achil. 740 This moving Court, that caught the Peoples Eyes, And seem'd but Pomp, did other Ends disguise. 1736 Adv. Capl. R. Boyle 104, I think to disguise our Thoughts is an Art better lost, than learnt. 1853 Sir H. Douglas Mill. Bridges (ed. 3) 203 A feint to disguise the real intention. 1856 Emerson Eng. Traits,

Race Wks. (Bohn) II. 32 The horse finds out who is afraid of it, and does not disguise its opinion.
7. To conceal or hide (a material thing) by any

7. To conceal or hide (a material thing) by any superficial coating or operation.

1501 SYLVESTER Du Barlas I. ii. 165 Yet think not, that this Too-too-Much remises Ought into nought; it but the Form disguises In hundred fashions. 1738 Wesley Hymns, 'All Praise to Him' ii, The deepest shades no more disguise Than the full Blaze of Day. 1791 HABILTON Berthollet's Dyeing I. I. I. iv. 66 The colouring particles..are there disguised by an alkali. 1880 Scoresby Acc. Arctic Reg. I. 116 An insulated cliff.. being nearly perpendicular, is never disguised with snow. guised with snow

b. To conceal the identity of under a different name or title.

1639 S. Du Verger tr. Camus' Admir. Events 50 Whom we will disguise under the name of Anaclete. 1806 Sura Winter in Lond. (ed. 3) I. 69 The new title. did not disguise the old friend.

8. Electr. To conceal the presence of by neutralization, to discimplate (Hengly in Agrees)

8. Electr. To conceal the presence of by neutralization; to dissimulate. (Usually in passive.) 1839 G. Bird Nat. Philos. § 278 When two insulated conducting bodies are differently electrified, and approached towards each other, so as to be within the influence of their mutual attraction. no signs of electricity are communicated by either to a pith ball electrometer connected with them. The electric fluids are thus said to become disguised, or paralysed, by their mutual attractive action. Ibid. § 288 On turning the machine, the positive electricity accumulating in the inside of the battery becomes disguised by the inducting action of the outside coating.

9. To intoxicate (with liquor). arch. (pa. pple. still in slang use: see DISGUISED 6).

9. To intoxicate (with liquor). arch. (pa. pple. still in slang use: see DISGUEED 6).

156a J. Heywood Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 184 Three cuppes full at once shall oft dysgyse thee. 1618 Deloney Gentle Craft (1648) H iv b, We will get him out to the tavern and there cause him to be disguised, that he shall neither be able to stand nor go. 1712 tr. Pome?s Hist. Drugs I. 138 It may so stupifie and disguise them, that they may be the more easily master d. 1806-7 J. Berespord Miseries Hum. Life (1826) xx. 250 Sure, fuddling a trade is Not lovely in Ladies, Since it thus can disguise a Soft sylph like Eliza. + 10. intr. To dissemble. Obs.

1580 Sinney Arcadia (1622) 97 Zelmane. disguise not with me in words, as I know thou doest in apparell. 1586 A. Dav Eng. Secretary II. (1625) 24 But if I should. tell you. you might thinke I did not then disguize with you.

Disguise (disgoi'z), 3b. Also 4 degise, -yee,

Disguise (disgoirz), sb. Also 4 degise, -yee, 7 disguize. [f. Disguise v.] +1. Alteration of the fashion of dress from that which has been usual; new or strange fashion (esp.

which has been usual; new or strange fashion (esp. of an ostentatious kind). Obs.

1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 1518 In pompe and pride and vanite, In selcouthe maners and sere degyse pat now es used of many wyse. Ibid. 1524 For swilk degises and suilk maners. Byfor pis tyme ne has noght ben. 1594 Lodge Wounds Civ. War in Hazl. Dodstey VII. 143 Prisoners of divers nations and sundry disguises.

2. Altered fashion of dress and personal appearance intended to conceal the wearer's identity; the

state of being thus transformed in appearance for

State of Deing thus transformed in appearance for concealment's sake.

13... Coer de L. 962 The kyng hym [a baroun] tolde... Hou he founde hym [Rychard] in disguise. 2605 Shaks. Learv. iii. 220 The banish'd Kent; who, in disguise, Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service. 1659 B. Harris Parival's from Age 214. In this extremity he left that City in disguise. 1706 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 125 His manner of going to the Appointment was in Disguise. 1755 Johnson Idler No. 29 Fo They concluded me a gentlewoman in disguise. 2839 Prabs Poems (1864) I. 8 'Twas a Fairy in disguise. b. fig. A disguised condition or form.

D. fig. A disguised condition or form.

1709 Celebr. Beauties to in Poet. Miscell. (Tonson) v1. 514

Praise undeserv'd is Scandal in Disguise. 1744 Young Nr.

7th. v11. 52 His grief is but his grandeur in disguise. 1751

JOHNSON Rambler No. 184 P 12 None can tell whether the good that he pursues is not evil in disguise. Mod. A blessing in disguise.

'A dress contrived to conceal the person that

3. 'A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it' (J.); a garb assumed in order to deceive.

1596 Spenser F. Q. v. vii. 21 Magnificke Virgin, that in queint disguise Of British armes dost maske thy royall blood.
1596 Shaks. 1 Hib. IV, 11. ii. 73 Ned, where are our disguises? 1667 E. Chamberlayne St. Gl. Brit., 1 (1684)
120 In 1648 [the Duke] was.. conveyed in a Disguise or Habit of a girl beyond sea. 1849 James Woodman xiii, Now I bring you your disguise.

1895 Nower Plato (ed. 2)
1. 305 You were wrapped in a goatskin or some other disguise.

1895 Nower Plato (ed. 2)
1. 305 You were wrapped in a goatskin or some other disguise.

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1. 305 You were wrapped in a goatskin or some other disguise.

1895 Nozher Hist. Philos. 1. (1701) 1/2 Their glory being intercepted.. by some later disguise of alteration or addition.
21674 Clarendon Surv. Leviala. (1676) 103 Without any other clothing or disguise of words. 1789 Belsham Ess.

11. xxxiv. 248 This high-sounding language is merely the splendid disguise of ignorance. 1896 Nozhev Univ. Serm. iv. 82 The passion obliged to act under a disguise becomes different in its nature from the open one.

4. Any artificial manner assumed for deception; a false appearance, a counterfeit semblance or show;

a false appearance, a counterfeit semblance or show;

a false appearance, a counterfeit seminance of deception.

163a J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 36 The Pilot (all disguise laid aside) said unto him. a 165g Vinus Lord's Supp. (1677) 155 Naked of all humane disguizes. 1781 Cowper Charity 558 No works shall find acceptance, in that day When all disguises shall be rent away That square not truly with the Scripture plan. 1838 Thirk.wall Greece V. xliii. 273 Philomelus now threw off all disguise. 1865 G. Meredith Rhoda Fleming vi, Perfect candour can do more for us than a dark disguise.

5. The act or practice of disguising; concealment of the reality under a specious appearance.
1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. III. ii. 294 So disguise shall by th' disguised Pay with falshood false exacting. 1647 Claren.

57\*-2

DON Hist. Reb. vi. (1843) 373. Nor could he have been led into it.. by any open .. temptation, but by a thousand disguises and cozenages. a 1700 POPE Chorus Youths & Virgins 38 Hence false tears, deceits, disguises. 1746 Wesley Princ. Methodist 9 With regard to Subtlety, Evasion, and Disguise. 1834 Medwin Angler in Wales I. 252 Thou friend .. to whom I communicate without disguise the immost secrets of my breast. 1876 MOZLEY Univ. Serm. ii. 32 The heathen defied the law within him. There was no disguise in Paganism.

heathen defied the law within him. There was no disguise in Paganism.

† 6. A masque; = DISGUISING 3. Obs.

1628 B. Jonson Masque of Augurs Wks. (Rtldg.) 630/2
Disguise was the old English word for a Masque. 1628
BACON Hen. VII, 245 Masques (which they then called Disguises). c1630 MILTON Passion iii, O what a mask was there, what a disguise.

7. 'Disorder by drink' (Johnson).

1606 SHANS. Ant. & Cl. 11. vii. 131 Strong Enobarbe Is weaker then the Wine, and mine owne tongue Spleet's what it speakes: the wilde disguise hath almost Antickt vs all.

1628 B. Jonson Masque of Augurs Wks. (Rtldg.) 630/1 Disguise! what mean you by that? do you think that his majesty sits here to expect drunkards?

8. Electr. See DISGUISE v. 8.

1830 G. BIRD Nat. Phil. § 286 In accordance with the conditions of the induction and disguise of electricity, it is obvious that an insulated jar cannot be charged.

Disguised (disgoizd), ppl. a. [f. DISGUISE

**Disguised** (disgoi'zd), ppl. a. [f. Discuise  $v + -\text{ED}^1$ .]

†1. Changed from the usual or natural guise or

†1. Changed from the usual or natural guise or fashion: a. disfigured; b. altered in fashion of dress for the sake of modish display. Obs.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 260 They sigh her clothes all disguised. Her haire hangend unkempt about. 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode IV. ii. (1869) 175 Pilke beste was disgised so vileliche, and so foule figured. 1253 Homilies II. Excess of Apparel (1859) 312 The haughty stomacks of the daughters of England are so maintained with divers disguised sorts of costly apparell, that [ctc.]. 1259 PELLE Tale Troy 27 Where ladies troop'd in rich disguised attire.

†2. Of dress, etc.: Altered in fashion or assumed for the sake of concealing the identity of the weater

for the sake of concealing the identity of the wearer

for the sake of concealing the identity of the wearer or bearer. Obs.

1413 Pilgr. Somie (Caxton 1483) III. ii. 51 These haue ben feyned Religyous ypocrites with theyr desguysed clothes.

2133 LD. BERNERS Huon ix. 23 Charlot had a dysgysyd shylde bycause he wolde not be knowen. 1248 HALL Chron., Hin. VI. an. 28. 161 Mistrustyng the sequele of y matter, heldeparted secretly in habite disguysed, into Sussex. 1608

D. T. Ess. Pol. & Mor. 98 Wine. doth. unbare us of that disguis'd, and personated habit, under the which we are accustomed to marche. 1660 BLOUNT Boscobel' 51 Procu'd him a pass from the Rebel commanders in a disguised name.

3. Of persons, etc.: Dressed in a strange or assumed parb, or having the appearance otherwise

3. Of persons, etc.: Dressed in a strange or assumed garb, or having the appearance otherwise changed, for the sake of concealing identity.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 62 And he disguised fledde away By ship.

1599 MARSTON Sco. Villanie 1. ii. 175 Disguised Gods.. in peasants shape Prest to commit some execrable rape.

1639 T. Brucis tr. Canus: Moral Relat.

1641 April Person Sci. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 1831 He. lay in ambush, directing the disguised Spaniards... to make signals.

1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 180 The congregation in the old story were untouched by the disguised devil's eloquence... it lacked unction.

4. Of a thing, etc.: Altered in outward form so as to appear other than it is.

4. Of a thing, etc.: Altered in outward form so as to appear other than it is.

1500 Spenser F. Q. III. ii. 4 What inquest made her dissemble her disguised kind? 1632 LITHGOW Trav. III. 119
We may easily be deceived, by disguised and pretended reasons. 1863 H. Spencer First Princ. 1. v. § 33 (1875) 120
Convinced as he is that all punishment. is but a disguised beneficence. 1876 Browning La Saisias 30 Hindrance proved but help disguised.

† 5. Concealed or hidden so as not to appear.
1504 Marlows & Nashe Dido 1. i, Here in this bush disguised will I stand. 1677 Mrs. Behn Rover III. i, Oh! he lay disguized.

6. Intoxicated: drunk tiney arch class.

guised will I stand. 1677 Mss. Behn Rover III. i, Oh! he lay disguized.

6. Intoxicated; drunk, tipsy. arch. slang.
1607 Deloney Strange Hist. (1841) 14 The saylors and the shipmen all, through foule excesse of wine, Were so disguised that at the sea they shewd themselves like swine.
1628 Massinger & Derker Viry. Mart. III. iii, Har. I am a prince disguised. Hir. Disguised? How? drunk? 1667 Dryden Wild Gallant I. i, I was a little disguised, as they say.. Well, in short, I was drunk. 1754 Chester. World Wks. 1892 V. 293, I never saw him disguised with liquor in my life. 1821 Scott Kenitu. xxix, What if they see me a little disguised? Wherefore should any man be sober tonight? 1883 W. C. Russell. Yack's Courtship in Longm. Mag. III. 18 A woman, disguised in liquor, with a bonnet on her back. 1884 Besant Childt. Gibeon II. xxi, He was not 'disguised', his speech was clear.

Hence Disgui sedly adv., in a disguised manner, in disguise; Disgui sedly adv., in a disguised manner, in disguise; Pisgui sedly adv., in a disguised manner, in disguise; Pisgui sedly adv., in a disguised manner, in disguised; Pisguised faces, and mannishnesse, and monstrous disguisednesse of the one sexe. 1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 24 Hee.. fied disguisedly sea for his sowne safely. 1632 Praynne Histonomatic III. III. (II.) The strange disguisenesses of theatricall attires. 1633 J. Barnand Life of Heylin 172 (L.) He.. studied schism, and faction, by his own example, and his pen disguisedly.

Disguiseless (disgoizles), a. [f. Disguise. 1856 Browning Xmas Eve & Easter Day 332 Naked and disguiseless stayed, And unevadable, the fact. 1876 Fraser's Mag. XVII. 47 Nature stood revealed before him, disguiseless, not 'sophisticated'.

Disguisement. [f. Disguise v. + Ment; Cf. Of. despuisement. mod. F. depr. a disguising.

**Disgui-sement.** [f. Disguise v. + -MENT; cf. OF. desguisement, mod.F. deg., a disguising, that which serves to disguise.]

1. The fact of disguising, or of being disguised. 1583 GOLDING Calvin on Deul. cxi. 684 That they might not be put out of countenance by any faire disguisement. 1632 LITHGOW Trav. III. 82 To lend. . an old gowne, and a blacke vaile for his disguisement. 1683 Pordage Myst. Div. 130 Blessed are they who through all these wiles and disguisements can find him. 1845 Blackw. Mag. LVII. 732 No disguisement of natural form is attempted. 1883 Times 13 Apr. 4/2 Such disguisement was always a direct infraction of international and military law.

2. That which disguises, or whereby disguising is effected: a disguise: a parb that conceals the

is effected; a disguise; a garb that conceals the

is effected; a disguise; a garb that conceals the wearer's identity.

1280 SIDNEY Arcadia (1622) 53 Assuring myselfe, that vider that disguisement, I should find oportunitie to reueale myselfe to the owner of my heart.

1590 SPENSER F. Q. III. viii. 14 What mister wight. That in so straunge disguizement there did maske.

1801 STRUIT Sports & Past.

111. iii. 171 Minstrels and persons in disguisements.

1283 LAMB Elia (1860) 26 In this disguisement he was brought into the hall.

12861 T. A. TROLLOPE La Beata II. xvii. 186 To don a black disguisement, and put our own hands to the work of mercy.

work of mercy.

3. pl. Additions or accessories that alter the

D. p.. AGGILIODS OF accessories that after the ppearance; adornments, bedizenments.

1638 Baker Ir. Balzac's Lett. III. (1654) 105 It hath paintings and disguisements, to alter the purity of all worldly lings.

1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (182) II. 153 Stripped all the disguisements, and foreign mixtures cast upon nem. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL Ruv. S'Ind. 199 If the charming but costly disguisements of a park cannot be ventured pon at once.

Disguiser (disgoi 221). [f. Disguise v. + -ER!]
One who disguises. a. One who dresses himself
up in order to act in a pageant; a masker or

in in order to act in a pageant; a masker or mummer, a Guiser.

1481-90 Howard Househ. Eks. (Roxb.) 517 Payd... [for] stuff for dysgysers on Saynt Stevens day... xij.d. 1494

15ABYAN Chron. VII. 558 Fyre was put to the vesturis of the disguysers. 1545 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII, an. 10 (R.) Young disguysers dissended from your rock, & daunced a great space.

b. One who or that which changes appearances,

b. One who or that which changes appearances, and makes things appear other than they are. 1586 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 1. 628 He must use great prudence to discerne flatterers and disguisers of matters. 1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M. Iv. Ii. 186 Oh, death's a great disguiser. 1729 Pope To Swift 11 Aug., [He] is quite the reverse to you, unless you are a very dextrous disguiser. 1850 Temple Bar Mag., Jan. 22 The two main disguisers and disfigurers of humanity.

† Disgui'sily, adv. Obs. [f. DISGUISY a, +-LY 2.] Strangely, extraordinarily.

+ Disguisily, adv. Obs. [f. DISGUISY a. +
-LY 2.] Strangely, extraordinarily.
c1325 Orfeo & H. 322 in D. Laing Scl. Rem. (1822), An
hundred tours ther were about, Degiselich and bataild stout.
c1326 Will. Palerne 485 Desparaged were i disgisili gild
eded in pis wise. c1420 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode 1. lxxiv. (1869)
43 To the mille he was born, and disgisyliche grounden.
+ Disguisiness. Obs. Also de-. [f. as prec.
+-NESS.] Strangeness of guise or fashion.
c1366 CHAUCER Pars. T. F 340 Precious clothyng is cowpable.. for his softenesse, and for his strangenesse adegisynesse [v. r. disgisinesse]. c1400 Beryn 2523 And
mervellid much in Geffrey of his disgiseness.
Disguising (disgoizin), vbl. sb. [f. DISGUISE
v.+-ING 1.]

+-ING 1.]
. The action of the verb DISGUISE. +a. Change

1. The action of the verb DISGUISE. † a. Change of fashion of clothes; strange or fantastic dressing. 1395 Lollard Couclus. Art. xii. in J. Lewis Life Wyclif (1820) 342 Duodecima Conclusio, quod multitudo artium in nostro regno nutrit multum peccatum in waste, curiositate, et inter disguising. c 1400 Jacob's Well 79 3if dysgysing, or excesse of clothys. be perin. . panne is þat desyre of praysing & dely3t in þe clothys & rycches dedly synne. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 62 Noyis flode.. stroied the world for the pride and the disguysinge that was amonge women. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. ccxxvi. (1482) 233 They... chaunged hem euery yere dyuerse shappes and disguysyng of clothyng.

D. The assumption of a disguise.
1591 Shaks. Two Gent. 11. vi. 37 Île giue her father notice Of their disguising and pretended flight.

C. The giving of a false appearance or representation; concealing.
1586 A. Dav Eng. Scaretary 11. (1625) 13 His going to N. to be but a meere disguising his intent. 1587 Golding De Mornay xiii. (1617) 359 Disguisings of the truth.

2. concr. † 8. Strange or new-fangled dress. Obs. c 1366 Chaucer Pars. T. P 351 The wrecched swollen membres that they shewe thurgh the degisynge in departynge of hire hoses in whit and reed. c 1485 Digby Myst. v. 150 These do signyfie Your disgysyng And your Araye.

D. Dress or covering worn to conceal identity. 1483 Act 1 Her. VII. c. 7 The said Mis-doers, by reason of their painted Faces, Visors, and other Disguisings could not be known. 1581 Lambarde Eiren. 1v. iv. (1583) 419. † 8. A mask, or masquerade; an acting by 'disguisers' or guisers. Obs. 1481-90 Howard Househ Bhs. (Roxb.) 389 All suche stoffe

†3. A mask, or masquerade; an acting by 'disguisers' or guisers. Obs.

1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks. (Roxb.) 389 All suche stoffe... that he bowgt for the Dysgysing. 1530 Tindale Pract. Prelates Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 339 The Frenchmen... of late days made a play, or a disguising at Paris, in which the emperor danced with the pope. 1533-3 Act 24 Hers. VIII, c. 13 Iustes, tourneis...or other marcial feates or disguisings. 1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. III. 893/2 This Christmasse was a goodlie disguising plaied at Graies In. 1688 R. Holme Armourly 111. 7/2 King Cassibelane... gave... many Disguisings, Plays, Minstrelsie and sports. 1801 Strutt Sports & Past. III. ii. 145 Magnificent pageants and disguisings. †4. An alleged appellation for a 'company' of tailors. Obs.

nilors. Obs.
1486 Bk. St. Albans F vj b, A Disgysyng of Taylours.

Disgui-sing, ppl. a. [-ING <sup>2</sup>.] That disguiscs. 1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. IV. v. (1634) 534 margin. The disguising ceremonies which the Church of Rome useth in making of her Priests. 1741 tr. D'Argens Chinese Lett. exxiii. 250 The European Women besmear their Faces with White and Red, and upon that disguising Paint they stick abundance of little Plaisters of black Taffata.

+ Disgui'sy, a. Obs. Forms: 4 deguise, (disgisi, -gesye), 4-5 degyse, 5 disgyse, -gisee, -guisee, -gisy. [a. OF. desguisie, deguisie, -se, pa. pple. of de(s' guisier to Disguisee.] Disguised, altered from familiar guise, mode, or appearance.

1. Wearing a disguise; disguised; masked.
c1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 298 pe Scottis sent ouer
be se A boye of per rascalle, quaynt & deguise. c1350
Will. Palerne folo Also daunces disgisi redi digt were.
2. Of changed fashion; of strange guise; new-

fashioned, new-fangled; monstrous; wrought, made, or ornamented in a novel or strange fashion. made, or ornamented in a novel or strange fashion.

a 1340 HAMPOLE Psaller cxlvi. 11, paire degyse atyre, &
paire licherous berynge. c 1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. P 343
The cost of embrowdynge, the degise endentynge. or
bendynge. c 1430 Lydg. Bochas vi. xii. (1554) 159 a, There
is none other nacion Touching aray, that is so disguisee In
wast of cloth and superfluite. c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode
1. cxliv. (1869) 74 To roste a smal hastelet or to make a
steike or sum oother disgisee thing.

3. Strange, unfamiliar, extraordinary.

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 14787 To telle hit
here hit ys no nede; Hit were a degyse byng. c 1350 Will.
Palerne 2715 So long bei caired .. ouer dales & dounes &
disgesye weyes. c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode (1869) 74 Whi
it is of swich facioun. It is a thing disgisy to me.

4. Feigned, done to deceive.
1375 Barbour Bruce xix. 459 30ne fleying is right degyse.
Thair armyt men behynd I se. c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode
11. xxii. (1869) 84 Turnynge the gospel al up so doun bi disgisy woordes and lyinge.

Diaguif, -guilph, v. Also 7 diagolf. [f. Dis-

gisy woordes and lyinge.

Disgu'if, -gu'lph, v. Also 7 disgolf. [f. Dis7c+GuLF, or from radical part of engulf.] trans. To send forth or discharge as from a gulf.

1035 Person Variaties 1. 24 The perpetuall and constant running and disgolfing of Rivers, brookes and springs from the earth into it (the seal. 1839 Bailey Festins iv. (1852) 44 Canst thou not disgulph for me.. of all thy sea-gods one?

Disgust (disgv'st), sb. [ad. 16th c. F. desgoust (Paré), mod.F. desgoit; or ad. It. disgusto 'distaste' (Florio), f. Dis-4 + gusto taste: cf. Disgust v. This and all the cognate words appear after 1600. They are not used by Shakspere.]

1. Strong distaste or disrelish for food in general,

They are not used by Shakspere.]

1. Strong distaste or disrelish for food in general, or for any particular kind or dish of food; sickening physical disinclination to partake of food, drink, medicine, etc.; nausea, loathing.

1611 COTGR., Detapletit... a queasinesse, or disgust of stomacke. 1682 GLANIUS Voy. Bengala 43 This mishap was attended by a disgust to the Leaves which we heretofore found so good. 1799 J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth 326 The Highlanders in general had a disgust at this kind of food. 1803 Med. Yral. X. 497 The nausea and disgust excited from the exhibition of this medicine. 1837 H. MARINEAU Soc. Amer. III. 61 The conflict between our appetites and the disgust of the food was ridiculous. 1883 CLODD Myths & Dr. 1. vi. 106 To this day the [hare]. is an object of disgust in certain parts of Russia.

2. Strong repugnance, aversion, or repulsion excited by that which is loathsome or offensive, as a foul smell, disagreeable person or action, disappointed ambition, etc.; profound instinctive dislike

pointed ambition, etc.; profound instinctive dislike or dissatisfaction.

pointed ambition, etc.; profound instinctive dislike or dissatisfaction.

1611 COTGR., Desaimer.. to fall into dislike, or disgust of.

1623 J. HAYWARD IT. Biond's Eromena 26 It behooved him to make much of his wife, with no lesse art, than disgust [knowing her false]. 1759 ROBERTSON Hist. Scot. II. Diss. Murder K. Henry II., Du Croc.. represents her disgust at Darnley to be extreme. 1789 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1859) II. 574 His dress, in so gay a style, gives general disgust against him. 1796 R. BAGE Hermsfrong Ix. Unable to conquer her disgust to Sir Philip. 1801 MRS. CHAR. SMITH Lett. Solit. Wand. II. 138 In her. disgust towards her conductor. 1828 HAZINT Table. Ser. II. vii. (1869) 156 The object of your abstract hatred and implacable disgust. 1845 S. AUSTIN Ranke! Hist. Ref. III. 33 He soon retreated in disgust across the Alps.

D. with a and pl. 1598 Florito, Disparre, a disopinion.. a disgust or vnkindnes. 1659 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 64 He left behind him, an immortal disgust, amongst. the Hugenot party. 1755 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. (1779) III. 1xxxi. 213 A couple so situated would be apt to imbibe mutual disgusts. 1865 BUSHNELL Vicar. Sacr. iii. (1868) 77 His griefs, disgusts, and wounded sensibilities.

† O. An expression of disgust. Obs. rare.

2154 RANDOLPH Amystas Poems (1668) 214 Will I be Archi-Flamen, where the gods Are so remiss? Let wolves approach their shrines, [etc.].. Such disgusts at last Awaken'd Ceres.

+3. An outbreak of mutual displeasure and ill-

† 8. An outbreak of mutual displeasure and ill-feeling; a difference, a quarrel. Obs.

16.8 Digav Voy. Medit. (1868) 41 Being aduertised of a disgust betweene Captaine Stradling, my Rereadmirall, and Mr. Herris a gentleman of my shippe. 1665 Sir T. Herris a gentleman of my shippe. 1665 Sir T. Herris and his Brother. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng. II. xix. 158 Some disgusts also had previously taken place between Charles and Henry.

4. That which causes strong dislike or repugnance; an annoyance, vexation. ? Obs.

1654 W. Mountague Devout Ess. n. x. § 5 (R.), When the presenting of the benefit is joined with the presence of the

disgust. 1638 SLINGSBY Diary (1836) 210 Custome and continuance has sweetned those disgusts. 1761-18 Hume Hist. Eng. (1806) 111. xliii. 525 Some disgusts which she had received from the States. 1807-18 Syd. Smith Plymley's Lett. Whs. 1893 II. 152/2 Nor can I conceive a greater disgust to a Monarch.. than to see such a question as that of Catholic Emancipation argued [etc.].

Disgust (disgurst), v. [ad. F. desgouster (in R. Estienne 1539) 'to distast, loath, dislike, abhorre' (Cotgr. 1611), or ad. It. disgustare 'to distaste' (Florio), f. des-, DIS-4 + F. gouster (mod.F. goûter), It. and L. gustāre to taste. (The F. word was itself prob. from It.).]

gotter), It. and L. gustare to taste. (The F. word was itself prob. from It.).]

† 1. trans. To have a strong distaste for or repugnance to; to loathe, disrelish, dislike, regard with aversion or displeasure. a. lit. of food. Obs. 1599 T. Pecke Parmassi Puerp. II. 177 That you may disgust nothing you should eat: Let Hunger give the Hogoo to your Meat. 1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 165 It is not very palatable, which makes some disgust it. 1758 Scotland's Clorya? Our Siloah's streams disgusting For English leeks and onions they And fleshpots still were lusting.

† b. generally. Obs.

1601 Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests (1675) 64 There is no King. disgusting the See of Rome. that would have endured ur. 1611 Corce, s. v. Odeur, Ilne Ia pas in bonne odden, he disgusts him. he hath no good conceit of him. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I (1655) 110 His Majesty. disgusting the Genored to call in the aid of his Prerogative.

1871 Angle South Serm. (1744) X. 282 Had he not known, that I disgusted it, it had never been spoke or done by him.

28 To excite physical nausea and loathing in (a

2. To excite physical nausea and loathing in (a person); to offend the taste or smell of.

1550 W. Brough Sacr. Princ. (1659) 226 The remedy...

1651 disgusts the palate. 1750 Johnson Rambler No. 78 F 1 The palate is reconciled by degrees to dishes which at first disgusted it. Mod. The smell of soap-works always disgusts

8. To offend the sensibilities of; to excite aversion, 3. To offend the sensibilities of; to excite aversion, repugnance, or sickening displeasure in (a person). 1639 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 89 King James. by the negotiations with Spain. had disgusted many of the Reformed Religion. Ibid. 273 The Pope was disgusted at the disobedience of the Christians. 1737 Apr. Kinc in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. IV. 316 Found him engaged in a practice that disgusted and shamed all his friends. 1841 Elminstone Hist. Ind. 11. 557 Prince Azim had disgusted many of his principal officers by his arrogance. 1863 Mrs. OLIPHANT Sal. Ch. xix. 328 He was disgusted with Phoebe for bringing the message, and disgusted with Beecher for looking pleased to receive it.

b. absol. To be very distasteful.
1758 BURKE Subl. 4 B. 111. v, Want of the usual proportions in men and other animals is sure to disgust. 1763 J. Brown Poetry 4 Mus. v. 75 The Music and Dance of the Americans. 181 first disgusts.
4. With from, of, against: To raise or excite such aversion in (a person) as dissuades or deters him

4. With from, of, against: To raise or excite such aversion in (a person) as dissuades or deters him from a proposed or intended purpose.

1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 127 The very seeing of her disgusted me from Matrimony. 1781 JUSTAMOND Prix. Life Lewis XV, II. 133 The Monarch was ever soon disgusted of gratifications that were merely sensual. 1788 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1859) II. 513 To disgust Mr. Neckar. against their new fishery, by letting him foresee its expense. 1890 ATCHERLEY Boerland 156, I put an expansive ball right on his snout... which... thoroughly disgusted him of attacking us.

† Disguestable, a. Obs. rare. [f. Disguest v.

\*\*Holes Table, a. Obs. rare. [f. Disgust v. +-ABLE.] Capable of exciting disgust; disgusting. 1787 Minor 29 A-propos, Mr. O'Nial, this house is like yourself—in many things disgustable.

\*\*Disgustant\* (disgv\*stant), a. and sb. [f. Disgusting. rare—o. b. sb. Something that excites disgust. 1866 Macm. Mag. May 62 A deterrent and a disgustant. Disgusted (disgv\*sted), ppl. a. [f. Disgust v. +-ED.] † 8. Distasteful, strongly disliked (obs.). b. Feeling disgust or aversion; chagrined. 1668 South Serm. xxvii. (1843) 467 Fear. makes him unable to assert a disgusted truth. 1704 Hearne Ducl. Hist. (1714) 1. 162 Wilson a disgusted Man wrote the Life of K. James. 1790 Willock Voy. 11 He retired sullen and disgusted. 1819 Metropolis II. 189 [He] staggers from his intemperate banquet, and reels to a disgusted wife. Hence Disgu-stedly adv., with disgust or repulsion.

sion.

1864 Louic's last term (N. Y.) 85 She. put her lips to the glass, turned up her nose very disgustedly. 1881 Miss Braddon Asph. III. 98 Shrugging his shoulders disgustedly.

Disguster. rare. [f. as prec. +-ER.] + 1. One who strongly dislikes; cf. Disgust v. I. 1862 J. Colling Pref. to Glavvill's Sadducismus, The truth of this story lying so uneasie in the minds of the disgusters of such things.

2. He who or that which excites distaste or averging

Disgustful (disgvestful), a. [f. Disgust sb.

Disgustful (disgrstful), a. [f. Disgust sb. + FUL. Very common in 17-18th c.]

1. Causing literal disgust; offensive to the taste or other sense; disagreeable, sickening, nauseous. a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. Bonduca 1. ii. The British waters are grown dull and muddy. The fruit disgustful. 1657 Tomlinson Renon's Disp. 169 All kinds of cordialls save those that are disgustful. 1737 Swiff Gulliver IV. vi, A medicine equally annoying and disgustful to the bowels. 1844 Cary Dante's Inf. 11. 63 Blood, that mix'd with tears. by disgustful worms was gather'd there. 1888 LOWELL Prose IVES. (1890) VI. 199 These flesh-flies. plant there the eggs of their disgustful and infectious progeny

2. Distasteful, displeasing; causing dislike, dissatisfaction, or displeasure; offensive. arch.

1611 Speed Hist. Gl. Brit. vi. xxi. § 6. 108, I grieue; that my life and .. Gouernment . should seem so disgustfull vnto any. 1639 C. Noble Mod. Answ. Inmod. Q. 8 If any Prince were disgustfull .. asperse and calumniate him. 1748 J. MASON Elocat. 15 This unnatural Tone in reading .. is always disgussful to Persons of Delicacy. 1774 Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg. 76/1 A trial by juries was strange and disgustful to them. a 1849 Pos Mrs. Browning Wks. (1864) III. 424 A disgustful gulf of utter incongruity.

3. With stronger implication: Causing disgust or strong aversion; sickeningly repugnant or shocking

3. With stronger implication: Causing disgust or strong aversion; sickeningly repugnant or shocking to the moral sensibilities; repulsive, disgusting. 1678 GALE Crt. Gentiles III. 127 It seemeth so disgustful to many, if it be said, that God wils and produceth the act of particide. 1791 BURKE Let. Member Nat. Asx. Wks. VI. 34 The spawn of his disgustful amours. 1821 New Monthly Mag. II. 385 A tragedy. which exceeds in horror the disgustful atroctites of Titus Andronicus. 1822 HAWTHORNE Bilithealte Rom. III. ix. 164 Inexpressibly miserable is this familiarity with objects that have been from the first disgustful.

4. Full of disgust; associated with, or characterized by. disgusts;

4. Full of disgust; associated with, or characterized by, disgust.

[1788 V. KNOX Ess. (1819) I. xxxvii. 200 It ceases to produce its natural effect, and terminates in disgustful satiety.] 1841 LYTTON NI. & Morn. (1851) 244 He turned with hard and disgustful contempt from pleasure. 1866 STR-VENSON Dr. Jekyll ix. (ed. 2) 99 This person. had. struck in me what I can only describe as a disgustful curiosity. Hence Disgustfully and. Disgustfully, unpleasantly. 1788 V. KNOX Ess. (1819) III. cxlv. 131 Tristram Shandy is in many places disgustfully obscure. 1832 Fraser's Mag. V. 149 This does away with much of the disgustfulless of death. 1863 HAWTHORNE Our Old Home, About IVarvuick (1879) 101 To shrink more disgustfully than ever before from the idea of being buried at all.

Disgusting, vbl. 18. [see -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISGUST. (Now only gerundial.) 1669 WOODHEAD St. Teresa II. xxxv. 256 With the extream disgusting (disgurstin), ppl. a. [f. DISGUST.

tream disgusting of their kindred.

Disgusting (disgurstin), ppl. a. [f. DISGUST v. + -ING 2.] That disgusts (see the verb); distasteful, sickening, repulsive.

1754 P. H. Hiberniad ii. 20 Particular Detail...would become dry, and disgusting to the Stranger's Palate. 1839 KEIGHLEW Hist. Eng. II. 30 The disgusting language of the indictment. 1843 PRESCOTT Mexico (1850) I. 302 Their disgusting cannibal repasts.

Discurstingly adv. [f. prec. + 1822] In

disgusting cannibal repasts. **Disgustingly**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a disgusting manner, so as to cause disgust; colloq. offensively, aggravatingly, annoyingly.

1758 L. Temple Sketches (ed. 2) 16 Neither. flat on the one hand, nor disgustingly stiff on the other. 1804 Ann. Rev. II. 52/2 Calcutta is described as disgustingly fifthy.

a 1856 Masson Est. iii. 75 He stands before them disgustingly unabashed. 1864 Daily Tel. 1 June, With these disgustingly long days, the night never would come on. 1802 Jessorp Stud. Recluse vi. (1893) 198 The Younger Pliny. was disgustingly rich.

Discrusting Themess. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The

Piny. was disgustingly rich.

Disgustingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disgusting; an instance of this.

1821 Praser's Mag. XLIII. 175 The same defect, carried out into sheer disgustingness. 1880 R. S. Warson Vis.

Wazan is. 165 Every disgustingness. . lies there bare and open to the day.

+ Disguistion. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. Disgust

open to the day.

† **Disgu'stion.** Obs. rare. [irreg. f. Disgust v. : see -10N.] = DISGUST sb.

1659 D. Pell. Impr. Sca Ded. Cviij. Let not the irreligion of those places. breed in you .. a disgustion unto the pure .. Religion. Ibid. 556 Homer brings in brave Ulysses in great despair, and disgustion of a drowning death.

† **Disgu'stive**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. DISGUST v. + IVE.] That tends or is fitted to disgust.

1740 A. Hill. Let. in Mrs. Barbauld Life Richardson (1804) I. 45 A heavy disgustive insipidness. **Dish** (dif), sb. Forms: I disc, (3 dischs, diss), 3-5 disch, -e, 4 (dise, dych, di3sch), dissch, -e, 4-5 dyssch, -e, 4-6 disshe, dishe, 5-6 dyssche, dysch, dysche, 6 dissshe, 3- dish. [OE. disc plate, bowl, platter, = OHG. tisc plate (MHG. and Ger. tisch table, OS. disk table, MDu. and Du. disch table, ON. diskr plate (? from OE.); WGer. \*disk(s), a. L. disc-us quoit, dish (in Vulgate), DISK. The OE. (like OHG. and ON.) represents a Latin sense of the word, while the sense 'table' found in MHG. and other later dialects corresponds to a later Romanic sense, exemplified by It. desco, F. deis, dais (DESK, DAIS).]

to a later Romanic sense, exemplified by It. desco, F. deis, dais (DESK, DAIS).]

1. A broad shallow vessel, with flat bottom, concave sides, and nearly level rim, made of earthenware, glass, metal, or wood, and used chiefly to hold food at meals. Now, on the one hand often restricted to those of oval, square, or irregular shape, as distinguished from the circular plate, and on the other extended to all open vessels used to contain food at table as trueens wegetable dishes. contain food at table, as tureens, vegetable dishes,

etc.

a 700 Epinal Gloss. 786 (O. E. T.), Patena, disc. a 800
Corpus Gloss. 852 Ferculum, disc. c 950 Lindisf. Gosp.
Matt. xiv. 8 Sel me.. in disc heafud iohannes. c 1000 Ags.
Gosp. Matt. xxvi. 23 Se be be-dypo on disce mid me hys
hand. a 1225 Aucr. R. 344 Ibroken disch. c 1290 S. Eng.
Leg. 1. 46/23 Ane Dischs of seluer he nam also. a 1300
Cursor M. 13159 (Cott.) Ask him.. His heued to giue be in

a diss. c 1300 Havelok 919 Ful wel kan ich dishes swilen. c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 434 Dijschis & coupis of siluer. c 1430 Liber Cocorum (1862) 32 In a dysshe thy gose thou close. 1535 Coverdale Judg. v. 25 She. broughte forthe butter in a lordly diszshe. 1587 Mascall Govi. Cattle (1627) 270 The common saying is, the hog is neuer good but when he is in the dish. 1665 J. Davies tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass. 198 The Wooden dishes that are all over Persia. 1710 Steele Tatler No. 245 P 2 A small Cabinet. in which were half a Dozen of Portugal Dishes. 1889 SOUTHEY Pilgr. Compostella ii, They both slipt about in the gravy Before they got out of the dish. 1881 Wheatley & Delanotte Art Wk. Earthemuare iv. 49 Palissy. took the greatest pains in the moulding of the fishes. which he placed upon these curious dishes.

moulding of the fishes...which he placed upon these curious dishes.

b. A hollow vessel of wood or metal, used for drinking, and also esp. as a beggar's receptacle for alms; a cup; cf. ALMS-DISH, CLACK-, CLAP-DISH. 1381 [see ALMS-DISH]. [c 1394]. MALVERNE Contu. Higden (Rolls) IX. App. 79 Quoddam jocale argenteum et deauratum formatum ad modum navis, vocatur discus eleemosynarum.] 1488 Will of Pywale (Somerset Ho.), A new treen dyssh wt a pynte of ale therin. 1532 [see CLAPPER 16.1-2]. 1593 SHAKS. Rich. 17, III. iii. 150 I'll give. My figur'd Goblets, for a Dish of Wood. 1605 Tryall Chev. I. iii. iii. Bullen O. Pl. III. 278, I know him as well as the Begger knowes his dish. 1624 Milton Comus 391 Who would rob a hermit of.. his beads, or maple dish? 1782 Cower Truth 80 Books, beads, and maple dish, his meagre stock.

† C. transf. Applied to an acorn-cup. Obs. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhour's Bh. Physiche 1791 Drie the little akorne dishes.. and contunde them smalle.

† d. Phrases. To cast, lay, throw (something) in one's dish: to reproach or taunt him with it. To have a hand in the dish: to meddle, interfere. To have a foot in the dish (? like a pig in the trough): to gain a footing, have a share (cf. to have a finger in the pie). Obs.

1532 T. Wilson Logike (1580) 62 b, When wee charge hym with a like fault, and laye some greater matter in his dish. 2566 NASHE Saffron Walden 67 Hee casts the begger in my dish at euerie third sillable. 1612 Corce. s.v. Aliboron, A. busie-body; one that hath his hand in euery dish. 2615 Swetnam Arraignm. Women (1880) p. xviii, Hir dowrie will be often cast in thy dish if shee doe bring wealth with her. 1688 BUNNAN Holy War 233 We have already also a foot in their dish, for our Diabolonian friends are laid in their bosoms. 2700 Steele Taller No. 164 P 5 Some. have been so disingenuous, as to throw Maud the Milk-Maid into my Dish. 1722 Swetl. Hist. Quakers (1795) 1. 8 Under the bloody reign of Queen Mary, this was laid in his dish.

2. The food ready for eating served on or contained in b. A hollow vessel of wood or metal, used for

2. The food ready for eating served on or con-2. The food ready for eating served on or contained in a dish; a distinct article or variety of food.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 17 b, The moost hye deyntyes or delicate dysshes. 1501 Shaks. 7ul. C. II. i. 173
Let's carue him, as a Dish fit for the Gods. 1501 — Wint.

7. 17. 11. 11. 8 For a quart of Ale is a dish for a King. 1525
MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improv. (1746) 100 Cambletes King of Lydia, having eaten of his own Wife, said, he was sorry to have been ignorant so long of so good a Dish. 1595 Hobbes Odyssey (1577) 296 To beasts and fowls is he somewhere. become a dish. 1595 Johnson Rambler No. 78

1 The palate is reconciled by degrees to dishes which at first disgusted it. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 1. 321 The ladies. retired as soon as the dishes had been devoured. 1843 Sover Pantroph. 73 You will obtain a most delicate dish by boiling the cucumbers with brains.

718. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. xiv, The Theme of Marriage was the best Dish in all their Entertainment.

159. By-dish, 3ide-dish: see By-3 a, SIDE. Made dish: a fancy dish of various ingredients, depend-

dish: a fancy dish of various ingredients, depending for its success on the cook's skill. Standing dish: one that appears each day or at every meal.

(Also used fig.)

(Also used fig.)

1621 BURTON Anat. Mel. 1. ii. 11. i. 43 Artificial made dishes, of which our Cooks afford us a great variety. 1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia 146 Meer Quelquechoses, made dishes of no nourishing. 1876 W. H. Pollock in Contemp. Rev. June 56 The mysteries had ceased to be the standing dish of theatical entertainment.

28. As a term of quantity more or less indefinite.

3. As a term of quantity more or less indefinite.

3. As a term of quantity more or less indefinite.

3. As anuch or as many as will fill or make a dish when cooked. b. A dishful, a bowlful or cupful.

1896 SHAKS. Merch. V. n. ii. 144, I have here a dish of Doues that I would bestow vopon your worship. 1897 —

2 Hen. IV, 11. iv. 5 The Prince once set a Dish of AppleIohns before him. 1699 DAMPIER Voy. II. 111. 175 The Boat
returned with a good dish of Fish. 1873 TRISTRAM Moab
xiv. 254 Trotter.. secured a good dish of fish in the pools.

b. 1596 SHAKS. I Hen. IV, 11. iii. 35 Such a dish of skim d
Milk. 166a J. DAVIES tr. Olkarius Voy. Ambass. 171 He
had taken off two or three Dishes of Aquavitz. 1679
Trials of Green, Berry, etc. 65, I will go to the Coffee-house,
and drink a Dish of Coffee. 1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 57

7. 4 She scalded her Fingers, and spilt a Dish of Tea upon
her Petticoat. 1795 Jemima II. 10 Having finished his
dish of chocolate. 1844 BYRON Juna XVI. XXX, He sate him
pensive o'er a dish of tea. 1845 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV.
888 More than one seat in Parliament. had been bought
and sold over a dish of coffee at Garraway's. 186a Sat. Rev.
XIII. 526/2 The cook anticipates many a cosy dish of tea
with friends.

C. Age. 3. As a term of quantity more or less indefinite.

with friends.

C. fig.

1608 — Per. IV. vi. 160 My dish of chastity. 1708 MOTTEUX
Rabelais v. vii. (1737) 24 Roger.. had a Dish of Chat with
her. 1733 Gray Lett. Wks. 1834 II. 241 To entertain you
with a dish of very choice erudition. 1830 Lad Grannille
Lett. (1894) I. 183 This new dish of Continental troubles.
1836 Backwoods Canada 183 For the sake of a dish of gossip.

4. transf. A shallow concave vessel or receptacle
of any kind. See also Chapting-Dish.

1633 G. Herbert Temple, Justice ii, The dishes of thy

ballance. 1702 W. J. Brnyn's Voy. Levant xxxii. 126 The Ropes which were round the Capstan pulled it out of its Dish. c 1865 J. WYLDE in Circ. Sc. 1. 305/2 Evaporating dishes are embloyed.

ishes are employed.

5. A dish-like concavity; e.g. on one side of a

b. A dish-like concavity; e.g. on one side of a wheel (see quots.); a depression in a field, etc. r8to T. WILLIAMSON Agric. Mech. 95 The dish given to wheels. r8ts-6 J. SMITH Panorama Sc. 4; Art 1. 372 Wheels are commonly made with what is called a dish, that is, the spokes are inserted not at right angles, but with an inclination towards the axis of the nave or centre-piece; so that... the wheel appears dished or hollow. r846 WORCESTER, Dish... a hollow in a field.

A se specific quantity in various industries:

6. As a specific quantity in various industries:

6. As a specific quantity in various industries:
† B. An obsolete measure for corn. Cf. Toll-DISH.
2419 Corn-dish (see Corn sb. 11.1). 1774 T. WEST Antig.
Furness (1805) 85, 1 will provide them mills for their foreign
grain at the rate of the twenty first dish.
b. Tin-mining. A gallon of ore ready for the
smelter. 6. Lead-mining. A rectangular box used
for measuring the lead ore; by Act 14 and 15 Vict.
c. 94 § 3 fixed to contain fifteen pints of water;
brazen-dish: see Brazen a. 4. d. Also, the proportion of tin or lead ore paid as royalty to the
mine landlord, etc.

mine landlord, etc.

mine landlord, etc.

1531 Dial. Laws Eng. 11. Iv. (1638) 173 If a man take a Tinnework, and give the Lord the tenth dish. 1602 CAREW Cornwall 136, They measure their blacke Tynne by the ... Dish. which containeth..a gallon. 1631 Brazen dish [see Brazen a 4]. 1653 MANLOVE Lead Mines 53 But first the finder his two meers must free With oar there found, for the Barghmaster's fee Which is one dish for one meer of the ground. Ibid. 75 The thirteenth dish of oar within their mine, To th' Lord for Lot, they pay at measuring time. 1667 PRIMATT City & C. Build. 7 A Horse load... is nine dishes... weighing about Four hundred and Fifty pound. 1681 Hougenton Compl. Miner Gloss. (E. D. S.), Dish, a trough made of wood, about 28 inches long, 4 inches deep, and six inches wide; by which all miners measure their ore. 1884 R. Hunt Brit. Mining 83 Mining for tin and copper was carried on, in 1770... Permission was... obtained from the lord of the soil, and an acknowledgment 'dish', or 'dues'—was paid to him... commonly one-sixth, one-seventh, one-eighth, or even to one-twelfth, or less.

9. Diamond and Gold-mining: see quots.

one-seventh, one-eighth, or even to one-twelfth, or less.

• Diamond and Gold-mining: see quots.

1890 Goldfields Victoria 17, I have obtained good dish prospects after crudely crushing up the quartz. 1893 Scott.

Leader 19 May 7 About 120 'dishes' go to a 'load' ... it is an astonishing 'prospect' (4 carats [of diamonds] obtained from 6 dishes).

II. [immed. from L. discus.]

II. [immed. from L. discus.]

† 7. A quoit; quoit-playing. Obs.

1388 WYCLIV 2 Macc. iv. 14 They hastiden for to be maad felawis of wrastlyng. and of cost, or cumpanye of dishe, or pleyinge with ledun dishe [1388] in ocupacions of a disch, ether pleiying with a ledun disch; Vulg. disci; Coverdale, to put at y stone; for the game of Discus. 1358 HULGET, Dyshe caster, or who that throweth a dyshe, discobolus.

III. [f. DISH v.] 8. slang. The act of 'dishing': see DISH v. 7.

1891 SIR W. HARCOURT Sp. 30 July, The last reliance of the Tory in an extremity is a policy of 'dish' asi is called.

IV. Comb. 9. 2a. attrib, as dish-rack; b. objective, as dish-bearer, -designer, -turner, -washing. c1440 Promp. Parv. 122/1 Dysshe berer at mete, disoferns. 1848 S. Lover Handy Andy v. A long procession of dish-bearers. 1884 Tennyson Becket 5 A dish-designer, and most amorous Of... Gascon wine. 1894 H. Speight Nidderdale 384 Whitesmiths, dish-turners. 1891 Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin IV. 336 Dish-washing...includes all that is required, with regard to cleanliness, in amateur photography.

10. Special comb.: † dish-benoh, -bink (north. dial), -board, a rest for dishes, a dresser, a plate-10. Special comb.: † dish-bench, bink (north. dial.), -board, a rest for dishes, a dresser, a platerack; † dish-caster (see 7 above); dish-cover, a cover of ware or metal placed over hot food; dish-oradle, -cratch (dial.; in Nares -catch), a plate-rack; dish-orowned a., having a crown shaped like a dish; dish-faced a. (of dogs and horses) 'having the nose higher at the tip than the stop' (Stables Friend Dog vii. 50); (dial. of persons) having a round flattish face, like a reversed plate; † dish-beaded a., an epithet of monks; dish-heater, 'a warming closet attached to a stove or exposed in front of a fire to heat dishes' (Knight Dict. Mech.); † dish-meat, food cooked in a dish, as e.g. a pie; dish-monger, one who deals in, or has much to do with, dishes (of food); † dish-mustard, Turner's name for

one who deals in, or has much to do with, dishes (of food); † dish-mustard, Turner's name for Thiaspi arvense dish-plate, Min. (see quot.) dish-rag, -towel = DISH-CLOTH; dish-spring, a spring shaped like a dish; dish-trough = DISH sb. 6 c. Also DISH-CLOTH, -CLOUT, -WASH, -WATER, etc. 1483 Cath. Angl. 100/2 \*Dische benke, scutellarium. 1833 Richmond. Wills (Surtees) 12 A cobbord with a dysbynk. 1877 F. K. Robinson Whitby Gloss., Dish-bink, a kitchen rack for the plates. 1533 Fitzherb. Husb. § 146 Swepe thy hous, dresse vp thy "dysshborde. 156a Richmond. Wills (Surtees) 152 My counter and dishebourd. 1831 Society I. 144 The "dish-covers are slowly raised. 1691 Ray N. C. Words 133 \*Dish-Cradle or Credle, a wooden Utensil for wooden Dishes. ? 16. Comical Dial. betw. 2 Country Lovers (N.), My "dish-c[rlatch, cupboards, boards, and bed. 1600 Rowlands Let. Humours Blood vii. 13 'Dish-crown'd Hat. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 12 The "Dish-faced, or Roman Nosed Horse. 1835-80 JAMIESON, Dish-faced, flat-faced; applied both to man and beast. 1869 Lonsdale Closs., Dish-faced, hollow-faced. 1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. 480b, Those "dish-headed dranes of that shavelyng and Cowled rowte. [c 1448]

Promp. Parv. 122/1 \*Dysshe mete, discibarium.] 1513
BRADSHAW St. Werburge 1. 2558 Delycate dysshe meates were put out of her presence. 1589 R. Harvey Pl. Perc. (1590) 3 Let me alone, for my actiuity, at the dish meat. 1688 R. Holme Armony III. 316/1 All sorts of Bread and Dishmeats are taken out of the Oven. 160-7 WALKINGTON Opt. Glass 8 \*Dish-mongers .- running into excesse of riot. 1548 Turner Names of Herbes 78 Named in englishe "dyshmustard, or triacle Mustard. because the seede is lyke mustard seede in colour and in tast, and the vessel that conteyneth the seede is lyke a disshe. 1898 Hestor Northumbld. Gloss., Dish-flates, in mining, plates or rails dished to receive the fore wheels of a tub, to faciliate the teeming. 1885 J. Nicholson Operat. Machanic 34 CC is a "dish-spring, secured in its place by the pin. 1883 Harper's Mag. Feb. 365/2 Mr. Ayer removed her "dish-towel from its nail. 1747 Hooson Miner's Dict. s. v. Barmaster, [The Barmaster looks after keeping the "Dishtrough.

Dish (dij), v.1 [f. DISH 56.]

1. trans. To put (food) into a dish, and set it ready for a meal. Also with up (+ forth, out).
1595 J. Hooker Girald. Irel. in Holisshed II. 81 The thin fare that heere is dish before him. 1598 Epulario Biij, Dish the meat, and lay this sauce vpon it. 1652 N. Culverwell Let. Nat. 150 (L.) They dish out ambrosia for them. 2183 in Dk. Buckhm.'s Wks. (1705) II. 48 She.. neatly dish'd it up with Egg-sauce. 1769 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Eng. Housekfr. (1778) 189 When your dinner or supper is dished. 1833 Marryat P. Simple i, Jemima, dish up! 1879 SALA Paris herself again (1880) I. xvii. 261 Grilled bones. dished up for you before bedtime.

2. fig. To present (attractively) for acceptance; to serve up. Also with up (+ forth, out).

23. fig. To present (attractively) for acceptance; to serve up. Also with up (+ forth, out).

1611 Shaks. Wint. T. 111. ii. 73 For Conspiracie, I know not how it tastes, though it be dish'd For me to try how.

1641 MILTON Animadov. (1851) 237 Lest, thinking to offer him as a present to God, they dish him out for the Devill.

1652 GURNALL Chr. in Arm. verse 15 ii. \$4 (1669) 121/2

The heavenly viands disht forth in the Gospel. 1756 WASHINGTON Let. Wks. (1889) I. 265 Their success... dished up with a good deal of French policy, will encourage the Indians. to fall upon our inhabitants. 1828 Doran Crt. Fools 70 This story... has been dished up in a hundred different ways.

3. nonce-uses. 8. To dish about: to pass round in

3. nonce-uses. a. To dish about: to pass round in dish, to drink in turns from a dish or bowl. b.

To receive (liquid) as in a dish.

1719 D'Urfey Pills (1872) III. 311 Then dish about the Mother's Health. 1847 H. Melville Omoo xvi. 59 The Julia reared up on her stern. and when she settled again forward, fairly dished a tremendous sea.

4. To fashion like a dish; to make concave like

a dish or its sides; to hollow out; spec. to set the spokes of a (carriage-wheel) at such an inclination to the nave that the wheel is concave on one side (purposely or as the result of an accident).

(purposely or as the result of an accident).

1805 Agric. Surv. E. Lothian 74 (Jam.), Formerly the wheel was much dished, from a mistaken principle.

1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 584 Dishout, to form coves by means of ribs, or wooden vaults for plastering upon.
1865 Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Ser. I. IV. II. 262 The yards are dished out in the centre to the depth of five feet.

1886 A. W. Greelly Art. Serv. I. xxvii. 370 Seven hours' travelling over very rough ground 'dished' a wheel, and lunch was taken while repairs were being made.

1897 Sporting

Life 20 July 7/2 To facilitate turning the sharp ends, the eastern and western ends [of a bicycle-track] were 'dished'.

5. intr. To be or become concave.

'dished'.

5. intr. To be or become concave; to 'cave in'.

1669 [see Dishing opl. a.]. 1886 A. W. Greely Arct.

Serv. I. xxvii. 387 We had much trouble with our wagon, the wheel dishing frequently.

6. intr. Of a horse; To move the fore-feet in his trot not straight forward but with a circular or seconing medical.

scooping motion.

1863 [see Dishing ppl. a.] 1869 Fitzwygram Horses & Stables \$ 931 The more prominent defects ... are rolling, dishing, cutting, and stumbling. 1898 Letter fr. Corresp. I think the best description of a horse that dishes, would be a horse that 'winds his forefoot'.

I think the best description of a horse that dishes, would be a horse that 'winds his forefoot'.

7. trans. slang. To 'do for', defeat completely, ruin; to cheat, circumvent. [From the notion of food being done, and dished.]

1798 Monthly Mag. (Farmer), Done up, dish'd. 1811

E. Nars Thinks I to Myself (1816) I. 208 (D.) He was completely dished—he could never have appeared again. 1819 Abeilard 4 Heloisa to A consummation greatly wish'd By nymphs who have been foully dish'd. 1826

Scott Yrul. 31 July, It was five ere we got home, so there was a day dished. 1830 DISRAELI Let. 27 Aug. (1887) 32

He dished Prince Pignatelli at billiards. 1835 R. H. Frouds Rem. (1838) I. 419 You are now taking fresh ground, without owning.. that on our first basis I dished you. 21847

Mrs. Sterwood Lady of Manor V. xxix. 103 If Fitzhenry can't raise the sum, he will be dished, and that in a few hours. 1860 Latest News 29 Aug. 8 The Conservative leader would be glad again to perform the operation of 'dishing the Whigs'. 1880 DISRAELI Endym. xl, I believe it [the House of Commons] to be completely used up. Reform has dished it.

Dish, v. 2 Sc. [variant of DUSH v.] trans.

Reform has dished it.

Dish, v. 2 Sc. [variant of Dush v.] trans.
To push violently, thrust.

18a1 GALT Sir A. Wylie 1. 70 (Jam.) They hae horns on their head to dish the like o' me.

their head to dish the like o'me.

Dishabilitate (dis,habi'lite't), v. [f. Dis-6

+ HABILITATE: cf. OF. deshabiliter to disqualify,
depose.] trans. a. Sc. Law. To incapacitate, disqualify. b. (nonce-use.) To render impotent.
1662-81 STAIR in M. P. Brown Suppl. Decis. (1826) II. 243

(Jam.) The Earl his father being forefault, and his posterity
dishabilitated to bruik estate or dignity in Scotland. 1871

R. ELLIS Catullus lsili. 17 Ye, who...could in utter hate to
lewdness your sex dishabilitate.

Hence Dishabilitation, disqualification; im-

Hence **Dishabilita-tion**, disqualification; imposing of a legal disability.

16.. Sc. Acts Chas. I, (1814) V. 55 (Jam.) All prior acts of dishabilitation. 1867 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot., Dishabilitation is a term sometimes used by our older law authorities, and signifies the corruption of blood consequent upon a conviction for treason. **Dishabille** (disăbrl, -bi·l). Forms: a. 7 dishabilite, -billié, 7-8 dishabillee, 8 dishabille, -habilly, -abilly, deshabille, 7-9 déshabille. β. 7-9 deshabille, déshabille, 8 deshabil. γ. 7-dishabille, 8 dishabille, (9 dial. disabil). [ad. F. déshabille\* (in 1642 desabille\*, Hatz.-Darm.) undress, subst. use of pa. pple. of déshabille\* to undress, f. des-, Dis- 4 + habiller to dress, etc. The final -ℓ of the French word (or its equivalent) has been occasional in English since the 17th c., but it was soon changed to ℓ mute, and the prefix generally soon changed to e mute, and the prefix generally (like OF. des-) altered to dis-.]

soon changed to e mute, and the prefix generally (like OF. des-) altered to dis-.]

1. The state of being partly undressed, or dressed in a negligent or careless style; undress. Usually in phr. in dishabille (= Fr. en deshabille).

a. 1705 FARQUAR Twin-Rivals v. iv, I found you a little in the deshabille. 1709 MRS. MANLEY New Atal. (ed. 2) I. 38 (Stanf.) Favour'd by his Disabilly all tempting. 1711 STEELE Spect. No. 40 P 3 The Pleasures of their Deshabille. 1711 Brit. Apollo III. No. 144. 3/1 The Ladies .. Appear'd in such a Dishabilie there. 1706 G. M. WOODWARD Eccentric Excurs. (1807) 36 His lady made a thousand apologies for being catched in such a dishabilly. 1889 Athensum 7 Nov. 601/1 The shortcomings of English costume pale before the deshabille of the Dutch colonial ladies.

B. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVER Busic Body 1. i, What would she give now to be in this deshabille in the open air? 1713 SWIFT Cadenus & Vanessa 367 (1726) 96 A party next of glitt'ring Dames .. Came early, out of pure Good-will, To see the Girl in Deshabille. 1773 SHERIDAN in Sheridaniana 70 In studious deshabille behold her sit. 1861 T. A. TROLLOFE La Beata I. vi. 125 The easy, confidential intercourse of her deshabille in the boudoir.

7. 1684 tr. Plutarck's Mor. Pref. (L.), To surprise his mistress in dishabille. 1795 S CHURCHILL Journey Poems II. 5 Nor would I have the Sisters of the hill Behold their Bard in such a Dishabille. 1799 SOUTHEY Nondescripts iv, Were it fair To judge a lady in her dishabille? 1894 BURNAND My time ii. 13 Standing .. in his shirt-sleeves, for which dishabille had apologized to us.

2. concr. A garment worn in undress; a dress or costume of a negligent style.

1673 Wycherley Gentl. Dancing-master v. i, Contented

Bunnand My time ii. 13 Standing... in his shirt-sleeves, for which dishabille he had apologized to us.

2. concr. A garment worn in undress; a dress or costume of a negligent style.

1673 Wycherley Gentl. Dancing-master v. i, Contented ... instead of variety of new gowns and rich petticoats, with her dishabillie, or flame-colour gown called Indian. 1690 Crowne Eng. Friar v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 111 They only come in dishabillees to visit ne, and did not expect your Lordship. 1713 GAY Guardian No. 149 P 6 We have a kind of sketch of dress... which, as the invention was foreign, is called a Dishabille; every thing is thrown on with a loose and careless air. 1789 MAD. D'Arblany Diary 21 Aug., She does not become a déshabille. a 1847 Mrs. Sherewood Ladry of Manor V. XXXI. 224 A neat undress, or dishabille, is much admired in England. 1868 Gloss. Snssex Words in Hurst Horsham, I'm sorry, ma'am, you see me in such a dirty disabil.

3. transf. and fig.

1712 Pore Let. 5 Dec. Wks. 1737 V. 188 Thoughts just warm from the brain, without any polishing or dress, the very dishabille of the understanding. 1723 Foote Eng. in Paris t. Wks. 1799 I. 35 What has been the matter, Squire? Your face seems a little in deshabille. a 1817 T. Dwicht Trav. (1821) II. 142 Where nature... is now naked and deformed, she will suddenly exchange the dishabille; and be ornamented... with her richest attire. 1826 Miss Mittfoan in L'Estrange Life II. x. 212 (Peps) sets down his thoughts in a most becoming dishabille. 1830 GALT Laurie T. IV. viii. (1849) 171 The house was in dishabille in an best becoming dishabille. 1830 GALT Laurie T. IV. viii. (1849) 171 The house was in dishabille in thoughts in a most becoming dishabile. 1830 GALT Laurie T. IV. viii. (1849) 171 The house was in dishabille pa. pple.] In undress, negligently dressed. Obs.

1601 Island Wells 4 (Stanf.) Three Ladies Drest Dishabille, that is in a careless Dress.

1702 Dishabile, that is in a careless Dress.

1703 Dishabile, that is in a careless Dress.

1704 LD. FALKLAND Let. Eart

disinhabited, without inhabitants' (Cotgr.) + -ED.]
Uninhabited; deserted of inhabitants (quot. 1602).
1577 EDEN & WILLES Hist. Tran. 232 b. Imaginyng. the hot Zone, to be altogeather dishabited for heat. 1583 HAKLUYT VOY. A, The 17 of Januarie... we departed from the dishabited rocke. 1603 CAREW Cornwall 67 a, The dishabited towns afford them rooting.
+ Dis, habited, ppl. a. 2 [f. Dis- 10 + HABITED.] ? Improperly habited or dressed.
1648 S. Kem in 4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. 275/1, I have certaine information that Sir Thos. Lunsford is gon up in an ould thredbare coate dishabited.

Dis, habituate, v. [f. Dis- 6 + Habituate v., prob. after F. déshabituer in same sense.] trans.
To render unaccustomed, to disaccustom: the reverse of habituate.

verse of habituate.

1868 Browning Ring & Bk. 1x. 1276 To dishabituate By sip and sip, this drainer to the dregs O' the draught of conversation. 1881 Contemp. Rev. Nov. 700 That talk and

not action has been alone permitted to the clergy as a body has dishabituated them for the conduct of affairs.

Dis\_hable, obs. form of DISABLE v.

Dishadow, var. of Disshadow v.

† Dis, hair, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 7 a + HAIR sb.] trans. To deprive of hair, remove the hair from. 1631 Celestina vi. 78 They pill, and dis-haire their eyebrowes with nippers.

1631 Celestina v. 78 They pill, and dis-haire their eyebrowes with nippers.

Dishallow (dis,hæ'lon), v. [f. D1s- 6 + HALLOW v.] trans. To undo the hallowing of; to destroy or violate the sacredness of; to profane. Hence Disha:llowing vbl. sb., profanation.

1832 LATIMER Serm. in Lincoln i. 70 God hateth the dishallowing of the Sabboth. 16. T. ADAMS Wks. (1851-2)

11. 280 (D.) Nor can the unholiness of the priest dishallow the altar. 1647 Tharp Comm. Matt. xxvi. 63 To pollute and dishallow...that 'glorious and fearful name of God'. 1832 LAMB Lett. (1888) 11. 283 If curses are not dishallowed by descending so low! 1865 TENNYSON Pelleas 9 E. 437

Ye, that so dishallow the holy sleep, Your sleep is death.

Dis,hallucina-tion. [D1s -9: cf. disillusion. 1887 R. BUCHANAN Child of Nature viii, He received ... a good deal of rough treatment and sorry dishallucination. 1889 Univ. Rev. Mar. 356 Returning ... under dishallucination, we perceive that he does not really know so much. † Disharbour, v. Obs. [f. D1s-6 or 7 + HARBOUR v. or sb.] trans. To drive out of its 'harbour' or place of shelter; to send adrift. 1866 DRANT Wail. Hierim. K vj. All reste disharboured from my soule. a 1612 DONNE Badararos (1644) 108 He [Josephus] says, our Soule is..committed in trust to us, and we may not neglect or disharbour it.

Disharmonic (dis,hampenik), a. [D1s-10.]

Not harmonic: without harmony: anharmonic.

Disharmonic (dishaimonik), a. [Dis- 10.] Not harmonic; without harmony; anharmonic.

189 H. Wallacu in Authrop, Inst. Yral. XVII. 160 The head is disharmonic. The skull is sub-dolichocephalous, very broad, the forehead low, and the prognathism never

much accentuated.

† **Dis, harmonical**, a. Obs. [f. Dis- + Harmonical, after disharmony.] = prec.

1658 Norris Theory Love II. i. 88 Some .. strokes upon it is musical instrument) will. be harmonical, and other some .. disharmonical. Ibid. (1694) 71 The same Strokes, that were before disharmonical, may be now harmonical. **Disharmonious** (dis, harmōa nies), a. [f. Dis- 10 + Harmonious; after disharmony.]

1. Not in harmony or agreement; marked by want of harmony.

want of harmony.

want of harmony.

1859 H. More Immort. Soul (1662) 148 [It] may. prove painful to the Soul, and dis-harmonious to her touch.

1861 GLANVILL Van. Dogm. iv. 39 The musician's soul would be the most disharmonious. 1863 Tryon Way to Health. Thus there is caused an unequal disharmonious Life.

1874 J. Hildrof Misc. Wks. I. 38 Disharmonious Life. 1874 J. Hildrof Misc. Wks. I. 38 Disharmonious Life. 1875 FARRAR Marlb. Serm. xxxv. 355 Let me warn you against the fatal delusion that such a dual, such a divided, such a disharmonious life as this, is enough for God.

2. Of sounds: Unharmonious, discordant.

1863 Tryon Way to Health 461 The dis-harmonious noise of Drunken Healths and Roaring Huzza's. 1864 Carlyle Fredk. Gl. (1865) IV. xi. iii. 56 Dispute which rose crescendo in disharmonious duet.

Hence Disharmo niously adv., in a disharmo-

nence Disjactmo hiotaly are, in a disnarmo-nious manner, discordantly.

1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. To Rdr., Whose very title sounds so harshly and disharmoniously. 1865 Carlyle Fredk. Gf. xv. xiii. (1872) VI. oy This. victorious campaign ...with which all Europe is disharmoniously ringing.

Fredb. Gl. xv. xiii. (1872) VI. og This...victorious campaign
...with which all Europe is disharmoniously ringing.

Disharmonize (disharmoniz), v. [f. Dis+ Harmonize; after disharmony. Cf. mod.F.

disharmonizer, neologism in Littré, 1874.]

1. trans. To put out of harmony, destroy the
harmony of; to make unharmonious or discordant.

1801 J. Carry in Monthly Mag. XI. 314 Instances in
which the harmony of ancient versification is thus disharmonized by the application of modern accent. 1824

Lamb Elia Ser. II. Blakesmoor in H. shire, A trait of affectation, or worse, vain-glory. disharmonizing the place and
the occasion. 1843 Pusey Holy Encharist 10 Our nature
jarring still, disharmonized, obscured, deformed, 1828 Sears
Alhan. III. x. 335 Cleared of disharmonizing elements.

2. intr. To be out of harmony; not to harmonize.

1863 B. Taylor H. Thurston III. 22 A trifle of affectation
in her manner did not disharmonize with such a face; it
was natural to her.

Disharmony (disharmonize with such a face; it
was natural to her.

Disharmony, prob. formed after discord. Cf. mod.F.

dtsharmonie, neologism in Littré, 1874, also cor-

HARMONY; prob. formed after discord. Cf. mod.F. desharmonie, neologism in Littré, 1874, also corresponding words in other mod. langs.]

1. Want of harmony or agreement, discordance. a 1608 W. Perkins Cases Consc. (1619) 6 The want or absence of harmony, which we call disharmony. 1665 GLANVILL Scepsis Sci. xiii. 76 Reason and Faith are at perfect Unisons, the disharmony is in the Phancy. 1765 Law Behmen's Myst. Magnum liii. (1772) 324 Of the Properties in their Disharmony, Inequality, and Discord. 1864 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. (1865) IV. xi. ii. 33 Disharmony with God mind and tongue. 1895 FARRAR St. Paul II. 226 That sense of guilt which is the feeling of disharmony with God. b. with a and pt. Something discordant. 1833 Lank Elia (1860) 364 If it ever obtrudes itself as a disharmony, are we inclined to laugh? 1884 Ch. Times 25 Apr. 331/4 The manifold disharmonies of Church and State in England.
2. Want of harmony between sounds; discord,

2. Want of harmony between sounds; discord,

a 1655 VINES Lord's Supp. (1677) to A string over-stretched

makes a jar and disharmony. 1675 R. Burthogge Cansa Dei 398 No harmony or Dis-harmony in sounds. 1860 TRENCH Serm. Westm. Abb. xxiv. 279 Harsh discords and disharmonies... make themselves heard.

† Dishatter, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. di- for Dis-I + SHATTER.] trans. To shatter completely.
1615 DANIEL Hymen's Tri. II. iv, I rather will Rend it in Pieces, and dishatter all Into a Chaos.

† **Dis, haunt**, v. Obs. (Chiefly Sc.) Also 7-8 dishant. [ad. OF. deshanter (Cotgr.), f. Dis-4 hanter to HAUNT.] trans. To cease to haunt,

+ hanter to HAUNT.] trans. To cease to haunt, frequent, or resort to; to absent oneself from. 15th Hudson Du Bartas' Judith IV. 125 (D.) She dishaunted the resort Of such as were suspect of light report. 1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 48 The nobilitie and barons ... now did dishaunt them. 1659 in W. McDowall Hist. Dumfries xxxii. (1873) 371 Capt. Ed. Maxwell delate for dishaunting the ordinances. 1868-80 Jamisson, Dishaunt. is still occasionally used. Aberd.

Hence † Dis. hau nting vbl. sb.; † Dis. haunter, one who dishaunts? Ob.

one who 'dishaunts'. Obs.

a 1651 CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk (1842-6) III. 375 The dishaunting and intermissioun of the exercise. 1665 in Cramond Ann. Banff II. 46 Several dishaunters of ordinances ordained to be summoned.

**Dish-cloth.** A cloth used in the kitchen or

Dish-cloth. A cloth used in the kitchen or scullery for washing dishes, etc.

1888 in Wester. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss. 25/1 Dish-clout, a dish-cloth. 1889 R. Buchanan Heir of Linne i, A sort of banner, composed of an old towel or dish-cloth.

Dish-clout. arch. or dial. A 'clout' or cloth used for washing dishes, etc.; = prec. In the wringing of a dish-clout: speedily, immediately.

1530 Palsgr. 214/1 Disshecloute, sonillon. 1577 Fenton Gold. Epist. 90 As the saying is, washe their face with faire water, and drie it ouer with a dishcloute. 1677 Horneck Gl. Law Consid. iii. (1704) 68 He that makes a rich carpet, doth not intend it for dish-clouts. 1788 MAD. D'Arblay 28 Dec., What a slut Mrs. Ord must think me, to put a dish-clout in my pocket! 1881 Scott Keniku. ix, Breakfast shall be on the board in the wringing of a dish-clout. 1844 W. Irwing T. Trav. II. 36 And have known Hamlet to stalk solemnly on to deliver his soliloquy, with a dishclout pinned to his skirts. 1877 E. Peacock N. W. Linc. Gloss. 86/1 'Go thee ways or I'll pin th' dishclout to thee tail' is not unfrequently said to men and boys who interfere in the kitchen.

b. taken as a type of limpness and weakness.

who interfere in the kitchen.

b. taken as a type of limpness and weakness.

1602 TRYON Good House-w. i. (ed. 2) 7 You are now weak
as Water, and have no more Spirits than a Dish-clout.

1863
MRS. CARKUE Lett. III. 170, I was on foot again—but weak
as a dishclout.

c. used in contemptuous comparison or allusion. C. used in contemptuous comparison or allusion.

a 1549 Skelton Poems agst. Garnesche 36, A bawdy dysheclowie, That bryngyth the worlde abowte. 1593 Shaks.

Rom. 4 Jul. 111. v. 221 Romeos a dish-clout to him. 1636
Massinger Bashf. Lover v. i, I am gazing on this gorgeous
house; our cote's a dishclout to it.

house; our cotes a dispersion to m. d. transf.

d. transf.

1615 Crooke Body of Man 97 The Latines [call the caul]

Mappaventris, the dish-clout or map of the Belly, because it licketh vp the superfluities thereof. 1785 Grose Dict.

Vulg. Tongues S.V., To make a napkin of one's dish-clout, to marry one's cook. 1828 Scott Fam. Lett. 25 June, It was hard he should be made the dish-clout to wipe up the stains of such a man.

stains of such a man.

e. altrib.

1289 NASHE Almond for Parrat 11 b, More.. then his dish-clout discipline will sette vp in seauen yeeres. 1785

H. WALPOLE Let. Geo. Montagn 20 Dec., That old rag of a dish-clout ministry, Harry Furnese, is to be the other lord. Hence Dish-clout v. trans., to wash with a dish-

clout.

1861 MAYHEW Lond. Labour III. 363 (Hoppe) They are expected... to dish-clout the whole of the panels [of a cab].

† Dis\_heart, v. Obs. Also 7 dishart. [f. DIS-7 a + HEART 5b.] = DISHEARTEN.

1603 J. DAVIES Microcosmos (1876) 42 (D.) When, therefore, divine justice sinne wil scurge, He doth dishart their harts in whom it raignes. 1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Tilus 1. 13 The which would viterly dishart them. a fof BEAUM. & Ft. Bonduca 1. i, Car. Have not I seen the Britains — Bond. What? Car. Dishearted.

Dishearten (dis, ba'th'n), v. Also 7 disharten.

Dishearten (dishaut'n), v. Also 7 disharten.

What? Car. Dishearted.

Dishearten (dishā'it'n), v. Also 7 disharten.

[I. Dis- 6 + Hearten, or from prec. + -en 6, after hearten.] trans. To deprive of 'heart' or courage; to discourage, dispirit, make despondent.

1599 Shaks. Hen. V, iv. i. 117 No man should possesse him with any appearance of feare; lest hee, by shewing it, should dishearten his Army. 1606 Warner Alb. Eng. xiv. xc. 365 Their former losse disharted them so much. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 120 A great part.. disheartened by the severity of the winter, returned to England. 1838 Therwall Greece IV. 115 Lysander exerted his utmost efforts to thwart, discredit, and dishearten his successor. + b. with complement: To discourage from doing something (also with to and inf.). Obs.

1634 Sir T. Herrer Trav. 121 The Turkes got the greatest losse, and were disheartened to proceed further. 1642 Fuller Holy 4 Prof. St. 11. xvi. 109 They are disheartened from doing their best. 1634 Bunyan Pilgy. 11. (1862) 235 She urged what she could to dishearten me to it. 1639 Dampier Voy. I. 27 Disheartned them from that design. + c. with an action or the like as object: cf. DISCOURAGE 2. Obs.

1638 Whole Duty Mar Pref. 4 Where this is wanting, it disheartens our care. 1668 Clarendon Vind. Tracts (1727) 64 An uncertainty which must dishearten any industry.

Disheartened, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ed).]

Dis, heartened, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Discouraged, dispirited: see the verb.

1724 DE FOE Mem. Cavalier (1840) 210 We were a dis-

heartened army. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 517 The Whigs were a small and a disheartened minority. Hence Dis, heartenedness, dispirited condition. a 1679 T. Goodwin Wks. II. 1. 170 (R.) A disheartenedness and dejection of mind. 1863 Dicky Federal St. II. 273, I heard no cry of despair or disheartenedness.

Disheartener. [f. Dishearten + -en 1.] One who disheartens.

1645 City Alarum 9 A disheartner of Gods people.

Disheartening, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

Dis heartening, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +-ING 1.]
The action of vb. DISHEARTEN; discouragement.
1619 W. SCLATER Exp. I. Thest. (1630) 309 Hierome
thought labour a dis-heartning to the Tempter. 1654 WHITLOCK Zoolomia Pref. A vj. Or else he may lye open to such
disheartnings, as become not. these undertakings.
Dis heartening, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING 2.]
That disheartens; discouraging, dispiriting.
1654 Nicholas Papers (Camden) II. 101 As serviceable to
the Rebells... and as dishartning to honest men. 1748
Auson's Voy. 1. x. 107 Under these disheartning circumstances. 1860 Facouse Hist. Eng. V. 235 Friends brough
in disheartening news.
Hence Dis hearteningly adv.
1742 BALLEN, Dishearteningly, by way of Discouragement.

1742 BAILEY, Dishearteningly, by way of Discouragement.
1883 HALL CAINE Recoll. D. G. Rossetti 98 Dishearteningly appropitious weather.

Dis heartenment. [f. Dishearten +-ment.] The act of disheartening, or fact of being disheart-

The act of disheartening, or fact of being disheartened; discouragement.

1830 Carlyle Misc. (1857) II. 143 No disheartenment availed with him. 1876 Farrar Marlb. Serm. xxxix. 393 Among the disheartenments of labour and the strife of tongues. 1836 Mrs. A. Hunt That Other Person III. 211 A sigh of complete fatigue and disheartenment.

Dished (dift), ppl. a. [f. DISH v.] + -ED.] 8. Put in a dish. b. Shaped like a dish; made slightly concave. c. slang: see DISH v. 7.

1366 T. B. La Primaud Fr. Acad. 1. (1389) 195 Raddish rosted in the ashes...was all the dished he had to his supper. 1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. 241 They use Disht wheat with milk. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impl. (1757) II. 37 The Soles... a little hollow or dish'd. 1812-6 J. SMITH Panorama Sc. 4 Art I. 372 Dished wheels have many excellencies.

+ HEDGE sb.] trans. To deprive of its hedge.

- 136 CTESS. PEMBROKE Ps. lxxx. iv, Why hast thou now
thy self dishedged this vine?

C1986 CTESS. PEMBROKE Ps. lxxx. iv, Why hast thou now thy self disheded this vine?

† Dis, heir, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-7b+HEIR.]

1. trans. To deprive of or turn out of one's inheritance; to disinherit.

[1498 Act. Dom. Conc. 262 (Jam.) In distitutioun and dishering of the said Gelis [perh. error for disherising]. 1607

TOURNEUR Rev. Trag. 1. iii, Sword.. Thou shalt disherire him; it shall be thine honor.

2. To deprive of an heir.
1687 DRYDEN Hind & P. 111. 705 To hew th' imperial Cedar down, Defraud Succession, and disherir the Crown.

[Dishele (Halliw.), error for dishese, DISEASE.]

Dishelm (dishe'lm), v.1 [f. DIS-7a + HELM helmet, after OF. desheaulmer, -healmer, in same sense.] trans. To deprive or disarm of one's helmet. intr. for refl. To take off one's helmet. c1477 CAXTON 7ason 25 b, Incontinent as... Jason hadde .smyton doun the geant to the erthe. he dishelmed. 1285

LD. BERNERS Froits. II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 469 Sir Raynold dishelmed the Englishe knyght. 1615 Charman Odyss. XIV. 383 Jove made me yield, Dishelm my head. 1847

TENNYSON Princess vi. 85 When she saw me lying stark, Dishelm'd and mute.

Dishelm (dishe'lm), v.2 [f. DIS-7a+HELM.] trans. To deprive of the helm or rudder. a 1804 H. Colleging Parmy (1850) II. 185 For that dishered.

HELM.] trans. To deprive of the helm or rudder. a 1849 H. Coleridge Poems (1850) II. 155 Fear that dishelms The vessel of the soul. 1867 LYTTON & FANE Tannhäuser 75 To float, dishelm'd, a wreck upon the waves. Dishelv'd: see DISHEVELLED.

Dishenerite, -yt, obs. f. disenherit, DISIN-

**Disher** (di·səx). [f. DISH sb. and  $v. + -ER^{1}$ : cf. saddler.]

cf. saddler.]

+1. A maker or seller of dishes. Obs.

1304 in Riley Mem. London (1868 54 John le Disshere.

1302 Lange. P. Pl. A. v. 166 A Ropere, a Redyng.kyng, and Rose be disschere. [1377 B. v. 323 Rose be dissheres, v. r. dyssheres dougter. 1302 C. vit. 372 disshere]. a 1500 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 572 Cipharius, a cuppere, or a dysshere.

1808 O. Hestor Northumbld. Gloss. 238 Disher, a turner of wooden bowls or dishes. Within the memory of some still living (1886) there was a disher working at Mitford. (Obs.)

2. One who dishes or serves up food. ? Obs.

1508 Florio, Imbanditore, a gentleman sewer, a disher or dresser vp of meates.

3. One who 'dishes': see DISH v. 7.

1808 Pall Mall G. 21 June 1/3 By the indignation which the dirty trick will excite... the disher will thus in the end be dished.

be dished.
† **Dis, he rhage**, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 7 a + HERB-AGR sb.] trans. To deprive or strip of herbage.
1548 Upall Erasm. Apoph. 216 b, These wordes, λεινο-Βοτανεῖν ἐποίησε, that is, 'hath brought this climate to clene disherbageing', smellen all of the inkehorne. **Dis, he rent**, a. nonce-wd. [f. DIS- 4 + radical part of co-herent.] The opposite of coherent; incoherent; incoherent; incongruous.
1890 J. H. STIELING Philos. A Theol. iii. 49 It is the To aurifour συμφέρον, the coherent disherent, attributed to Heraclitus by Aristotle.

+ Disheress. Obs. rare. [f. DISHER sb. + TDIBLER 30. 4-ESS.] A woman who makes or sells dishes. 1377 [see DISHER 1]. [Margaret la Disheresse is cited in Bardsley Eng. Surnames from the Hundred Rolls.] Disherid, -ied, obs. pa. pple. and pa. t. of

Disherid, -ied, obs. pa. pple. and pa. t. of Disherid, -ied, obs. pa. pple. and pa. t. of Disherison (disherizon), sb. Forms: a. 3-4 desertison, -tesoun, diserteisoun, 4-5 disheriteson, -itison, -etison, -yteson, desheryteson. B. 5- disherison. [orig. disheriteson, a. OF. des(h)eriteisum, -eison, n. of action from des(h)eriteito Disherit. (The full L. type was \*disheridiātītiōn-em: the syllable ed was dropped in OF., the t before s in English.)] The action of depriving of, or cutting off from, an inheritance; disinheritance. c 1300 Beket 1836 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 159 Pat it .. were. with on-fiste and a-zein lawe In desertison of mine churche to costome i-drawe. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 214 To him and his heyres grete disheriteson. 1340 Ayesh. 48 Desertesoun of eyr and ualse mariages. 1390 Rolls of Parll. III. 451/s Forfaitures of heritages, and disheretisons. 1491 Act 7 Hen. VII., c. 18 The utter disheriteson of your seid Suppliant. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII., c. 33. § 9 To the hurte prejudice nor disherison of the seid George or of his heires. 1523 Act 14-15 Hen. VIII., c. 13 The saide hauen is. likely to be lost for euer, to the kynges disherison, and hurte of the common welth. 1607 Cowell Interpr. s. v. Contra formam callationis, The Abbot. hath made a feofment. to the disherison of the house or church. 1790 CARTE Hist. Eng. II. 291 Pardoning them all as to life, limb, imprisonment and disherison. 1844 WILLIAM Real Prop. (1870) 67 To prevent improvident alienations. of landed estates, by ... dying persons, to the disherison is malignant issue. † Disheriss, v. Obs. (Chiefly Sc.) Forms: 164 Carten Pleas. Notes iv. 212 To defraud rav nous this expectant of his hopes, and to disherison his malignant issue. † Disheriss, v. Obs. (Chiefly Sc.) Forms: 164 Carten Pleas. Notes iv. 212 To defraud rav nous this expectant of his hopes, and to disherison his malignant issue. † Disheriss, disherise. [14-16th c. Sc. disheriss, 3 disherise, disherise. [14-16th c. Sc. disheriss, as if f. extended stem of an OF. \*disherir to di

is due to confusion of verbal suffix: cf. advertise, amortize.] = next.

amortize.] = next.

1375 Barbour Bruce II. 101 3e se How Inglis men, throw that powste, Dysherysys me off my land. 1500-26 Dunsar, Peems Ixvi. 38 The temporall stait to gryp and gather, The sone disheris wald the father. 1536 Bellender Cron. Scot. (1821) I. p. kiv, This was Edward. . disherist of the crown of Ingland. 1600 Skene Reg. Maj. 41 Quhen ane man. does anie thing.. for the quhilk he is disherissed: his heretage vses to returne, as escheit to his over-lord. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. v. § 25 These. . thus disherized, ought of right. give first assault on their vnrighteous oppressor.

† Disherit (dis, herit), v. Obs. Forms: 3-4 desertit(e, -yte, -et, 4 desherit(e, dysheriete, 4-5 diserit(e, -yt, dyserit, 4-7 disherite, 5-6 diserit(e, -yt, tyte, -et(t, -eit, 4-8 disherit. [ME. a. OF. desheriter, descriter, ereter, ireter, etc., mod. F. desheriter, deseriter, ereter, -ireter, etc., mod. F. desheritare (Du Cange): -Rom. desheretare, for L. \*de-, \*disheritāre, f. De-6, Dis- 4 + hērēditāre to inherit, f. hērēditās heirship, inherit hērēditāre to inherit, f. hērēditās heirship, inheritance. The pa. pple. and sometimes the pa. t. had also the shortened form disherit, with the variants disherid, -ied, desered, desirit: see examples at end of the article.]

1. trans. To deprive or dispossess of an inheritance; to disinherit.

1. trans. To deprive or dispossess of an inheritance; to disinherit.

c 1390 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 74/107 Alle obure weren descritede.
c 1395 C. Aucuer L. G. W. 1055 Dido. That euere swich a noble man as he [Eneas] Schal ben discrityd in swich degre.
c 1495 Eng. Chron. (Camden) 16 Thow hast thaym slayne vnrightfulli, and disherited thair heiris. 1538 Starkey England II. ii. 106 Hyt were not mete that the father schold dysheryte hys chyld. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. Table 230 [He] rebels against his Father, is disherited by his Fathers will. 1900 Dryden Fables, Pal. 6, Ar. III. 068 The dryads and the woodland train Disherited ran howling o'er the plain.

b. Const. of (rarely from).
c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 5304 He scholde.
Descrite Wyder of ylka del. c 1386 Chaucer Melib. P 869 To desherite hem of al þat euere they han. 1523 Fitzherb.
Surn. Prol., Disheryted of their possessyons. 1570 T. Norton tr. Nouti's Catach. (1853) 703 Like children disherited from their father's goods. 1653-68 Hbylin Camogy. II. (1682) 5 Disherited of their Fathers kingdom. 1795 Southey Yoan of Arc I. 172 The great and honourable men Have seized the earth, and of the heritage Which God.. to all had given, Disherited their brethren!
2. fg. To deprive, dispossess; to banish from its rightful domain (quot. 1579 1).
2. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 145 Ay to bis tyme we bene in peess, of be whilk bou will now dispoile vs and disherit vs. 1579 E. K. Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal., This Poet. hath labored to restore, as to their rightfull heritage, such good and naturall English wordes, as have beene long time out of use, and almost cleane disherited. 1579 Livie Emphus. (1864) 62 Made blind by lusts, disherited fool. sul. Hence Disher'tied pfl. a., Disher'tiful heritage fool. 1886 in Wyclif's Sci. Wiss. III. 471 A pleynt of disherytyng of his ript and possessions. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 5220 Of bair diserytyng to sees [=cease]. 1613-8 Daniel

Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 154 The dis-herited returne answer to the Legat. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. 111. vii. § 2 The premisses tend... to the disheriting of the Crown of England. ¶ Examples of pa. pple. and pa. t. disherit,

The Examples of pa. ppie. and pa. t. disherit, etc.

c1314 Guy Warw. (A.) 6164 Thurch felonie mi fader he slough, Mi brother he desirit with wough. c1375 Lar. Folks Mars Bk. (MS. B.) 379 Pore, exilde, deserit. c1375 XI Pains of Hell 39 in O. E. Misc. 211 Pese. deseredyn treu ayrs vnrysfully. 456 CANGRAVE Chron. 289 Many men were disherid of her londis, 1523 FITZHERB. Surv. Prol., Theyr heyres shuld nat be disheryt. a 1533 Ld. Berners Huon lx. 210 He hath dysheryt me.

† Dis. heritance. Obs. [a. OF. des(h)eritance, f. desheriter: see prec. and -ANCE.] The act of disinheriting; disinheritance.

c1450 LONELCH Grail xxix. 85 It was cause of here disheritance. 1531 Dial. on Laws Eng. 11. i. (1638) 61 The alienation is to his disheritance, and therefore it is a forfeiture of his estate. 1660 R. Coke Power \$ 58\theta, 195 Infinite losses and disheritances are like to ensue to the founders of the said houses. and their heirs.

† Dis. herite. Obs. In 4 deserte, -yte. [perh. a. OF. des(h)erite disherited, pa. pple. used subst.] A disinherited person.

a. Of. des(n)ertic disherited, pa. ppie. used subst.]

A disinherited person.

1307 R. Glouc. (1724) 452 Hii sette deserytes in be myddel ost bo, bat be kyng adde bynome her lond. Did. 563 Pe knijtes were deserites in be lond aboute wide.

Dis, heritment. rare. [f. DISHERIT v. + -MENT: in OF. desheritment.]

The act of disinheritment. - DISHERIT NO.

-MENT: in OF. desheritement.] The act of disinheriting; = DISHERITANCE.

1887 Scribner's Mag. XXII. 757 [He] dared to hand to the Tsar.. his protest against the act of disheritment.

† Dis.heritor. Obs. rare. [f. DISHERIT v. +

-OR for AF. -our.] One who disinherits.

160-72 COWELL Interpr., Disheritor, one that disinheriteth, or puts another out of his Inheritance, 3 E. 1 cap. 39.

Disherize, var. of DISHERISS, Obs.

Dishero (dis,hi\*ro), v. [f. DIS-7 b.] trans.

To deprive of the character of a hero.

1838 CARLYLE Misc. (1872) VI. 30 A hypothesis. that Mr. Lockhart at heart has a dislike to Scott, and has done his best in an underhand, treacherous manner, to dishero him.

Dishebe, obs. form of DISEASE.

† Dishevel. a. Obs. In 4-5 discheuel(e.

† **Dishevel**, a. Obs. In 4-5 discheuel(e, disshevele, dysshyuell, 5 dishiuill, (Sc.) dyschowyll. [Variant of DISHEVELY, a. OF. descheueld, with final & mute in Eng. Cf. Assign

1. Without coif or head-dress; hence, with the hair

1. Without coif or head-dress; hence, with the hair unconfined and flung about in disorder. Sometimes app. in wider sense: Undressed, in dishabille.

c1381 CHAUCER Parl. Fonles 235 In kyrtelles al discheuel [v. rr. dysshyuell, discheuele, dissheueld, dissheueled, discheuele, wert bei her. c1385 — L. G. W. 1720 Luretia. This noble wif sat by hire beddys side Discheuele [v. rt. disshevely] for no maleyce she ne thoughte. c1470 Henry Wallace xi. 1014 Eftyr mydnycht in handis thai haiff him tane, Dyschowyll on sleipe.

2. Of hair: = DISHEYELLED 2.

c1450 Crt. of Love 139 And all her haire it shone as gold so fine Dishiuill crispe down hanging at her backe A yard in length.

in length.

Dishevel (difervel), v. [perh. a. 16th c. descheveler (Cotgr.), mod. décheveler; but prob. chiefly
a back-formation from DISHEVELLED.]

† 1. = DISHEVEL a. Obs.
c 1450 Merlin 453 She was discheueled and hadde the feirest heed that eny woman myght haue. Ibid. 646 An olde woman discheueled, and all to-rente hir heir. 1494 Househ. Ord. 123 Her [the Queen's] head must bee dishevilled with a riche sircle on her head. 1591 SIDNEY Ast. 6 Stella cili. She, so disheuld blusht. 1653 H. COGAN Diod. Sic. 151 Growing distracted with griefe. she went up and downe.. all discheveled with her haire about her eares.
b. In vaguer sense: With disarranged or disordered dress; untidy.
1612 DRAYTON Poly-olb. Xiii. 215 With thy disheveld nymphs attyr'd in youthfull greene. 1746 Fireding Tom Jones IX. iii, The dishevelled fair hastily following. 1866 TROLLOFE. Orley F. IXXIII, Her whole appearance was haggard and dishevelled.

2. Of the hair: Unconfined by head-gear, hanging

2. Of the hair: Unconfined by head-gear, hanging loose, flung about in disorder; unkempt.

1583 STANYHURST Aeneis I. (Arb.) 28 Doune to the wynd tracing trayld her discheaueled hearlocks. 1638 Penil. Conf. iii. (1657) 22 Our hair dischiveld, not platted nor crisped. 1718 PRIOR Pleasure 567 With flowing sorrow, and dishevelled hair. 1833 Scort Trierm. III. xxxviii. Still her dark locks dishevell'd flow From net of pearl o'er breast of snow. 1887 Bowen Virg. Aeneid III. 593 Foul rags and a beard dishevelled he wore.

3. transf. Disordered, ruffled disorderly, untidy. 1649 Ward Simp. Cobler 32 When States dishev'd [rinted dishelv'd] are, and Lawes untwist. 1712-14 Pore Rape Lock v. 130 The heav'ns bespangling with dishevell'd light. 1828 Sat. Kev. V. 388/1 In vehement diction, but dishevelled grammar. 1888 Black Shandon Bells xviii. The dishevelled mass of music that she never would keep in order. 1883 H. Drummond Nat. Law in Spir. W. (ed. 2) 294 Religion is no dishevelled mass of aspiration, prayer, and faith. 1886 Stevenson Pr. Otto III. ii. 87 Acertain lady of a dishevelled reputation.

† D. In good sense: Unconstrained, free, easy. a 1639 Worrow in Relig. (1685) 482 One of the genialest pieces that I have read... of the same unaffected and dishevaled bind.

a 1639 WOTTON in Reliq. (1685) 482 One of the genialest ieces that I have read...of the same unaffected and dis-

Hence Dishe velledness.

1889 T. GIFT Not for Night-time 165 Smiling to myself at v dishevelledness.

Dishevelment (dise vělměnt). [f. Dishevel v. + - MENT.] The action of dishevelling; dishevelled condition.

1837 CARLYLR Fr. Rev. II. 1. xi. (1872) 50 Their Hebe eyes brighter with enthusiasm, and long hair in beautiful dishevelment. 1880 Miss Broughton Sec. Th. II. 11. vii. 236 His tone.. has made her hotly conscious of her dishevel-

dishevelment. 1880 Miss Broughton Sec. Th. II. II. viii. 256
His tone..has made her hotly conscious of her dishevelment.

† Dishe vely, elee, ppl. a. Also 4-5 dischieflee, 5 discheuelee. [a. OF. deschevele pa. pple., f. des-, Dis- + OF. chevel, cheveu hair, = med. L. dis-, dēcapillātus stripped of hair, shaven, Sp. descabellado 'bald, hauing no haire left on his head': cf. It. (di)scapigliare' to desheuell, to disorder..ones head or haires'. In another form of this word, the -e of OF. pa. pple., became mute in ME.: see DISHEVEL a.] = DISHEVEL a. I.

a 130 Chauce's Canterb. T. Prol. 683 (Ellesm. MS.) Discheuelee [other MSS.] discheuele] saue his cappe he rood al bare. 14.. Chauce's L. G. W. 1315 Dido (Fairf. MS.) She falleth him to foote and swowneth there Disshevely with hire bryght gelte here. c 1450 Merlin 208 She was all discheuelee in her heer. c 1450 Merlin 208 She was all discheuelee in her heer. c 1450 Merlin 208 She was all discheuelee in her heer. c 1470 HARDING Chron. CLXXVIII. ii, In chaumbre preuy At discouert descheuely also in all, As seruyng was to estate virginall.

Dishful (di fful). Also 4 dissuol. [f. DISH 5b.+-FUL.] As much as a dish will contain.

c 1320 Senyn Sag. (W.) 1918 Thre dissch-fol of blod he let me blede. 1340 Ayenb. 120 Yef me yefp... ane poure manne ane dissuol of pesen. 1377 B. Googe Herresback's Husb. II. (1585) 136 b, Geve to every one a little dishefull of rennet crudes. 1641 Best Farm. Br. Googe Herresback's Husb. II. (1585) 136 b, Geve to every one had little dishefull of rennet crudes. 1641 Best Farm. Br. S. Surtees 105 They make account that fower mowter dishfulls is a pecke. 1719 DE FOR Crusoe II. vii. (1840) II. 170 A. dishfull of water.

Dishing (di fin), vbl. sb. [f. DISH v.] + ING 1.]

The action of the verb DISH.

1679 DRYDEN Troilus 4 Cr. 1. ii, The dishing, the setting on the table. 1691 Woon Ath. Oxon. I. 160 (L.) In the dishing out of whose Odcombian banquet, he had a considerable hand. 1898 R. S. Surtes Ash Mamma xxxii, Nor do their anxieties end with the dish

D. Oblique position of the spokes of a wheel, making its outer face concave.

1797 A. Cumming in Commun. Bd. Agric. II. 366 Dishing (or the oblique position of the spokes) added much to the strength and stiffness of wheels.

1880 L. Wallace Ben-Hur 200 The spokes were sections of ivory tusks, set in with the natural curve outward, to perfect the dishing.

Dishing, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That 'dishes'; spec. forming a concave or dish-like surface; see DISH v.

Dishing, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That 'dishes'; spec. forming a concave or dish-like surface; see DISH v. 4, 5, 6, 7.

1669 Worldge Syst. Agric. (1681) 232 They make them [Spokes] concave or dishing... to secure the Wheel from breaking in a fall. 1707 Mortimur Husb. (J.). For the form of the wheels, some make them more dishing...that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and fellies more outwards. 1863 Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc. XXIV. 11. 94 Curby or cow hocks [of a horse] with dishing speedy cutting, or slouching action [see Cur 16. 7]. 1803 H. D. Traill. In Fortn. Rev. Sept. 364 Urged... by Conservatives of the 'dishing' school [cf. quot. 1869 in DISH v. 7].

† Dishiver, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 5 + SHIVER v.] trans. and intr. To shiver to pieces. Hence Dishivered ppl. a.
1562 Yong Diana 290 His tender trembling flesh I will dishiuer. 1624 Br. Mountagu Treat. Invoc. Saints 6 The dishivered splinters runne into my hands. 1650 W. Sclater (son) F.p. Ded. to W. Sclater's Rom. IV., As Dagon.. falls...dishivered into dust and ashes.

Dishlet (difflet), Dishling (difflin). [f. DISH 56. + LET, -LING.] A tiny dish (of food).

1811 LAMB Edax on Appetite, A sliver of ham ... a slip of invisible brawn... with a power of such dishlings. 1884, Daily News 23 Sept. 2/1 It is a very agreeable miniature feed. The dishlets are nine in number.

† Disholy, a. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-10+ HOLy.] The reverse of holy: unholy, iniquitous.
1893 Bell. Motives Romish Faith (1605) 16 Cast into the said Romish disholy inquisition. 1896 — Surv. Popery 1. 1. 1. 2. 34 Our disholy fathers the late bishops of Rome.

Dishome (dis|hōa'm), v. [f. DIS-7 c + HOME sh.] trans. To deprive of, or eject from, a home. Hence Disho med ppl. a.

1880 Contemp. Rev. 179 We have sunk into. being the only dishomed nation. 188s F. W. H. Myers Renewal Youth 229 Thy soul dishomed shall.. be forlorn. 188s Daily Tel.7 Nov. (Cassell) Poor families being incontinently dishomed to give space for magnificent roadways. 1803 W. T. Stead in Rev. of Rev. 15 Sept. 318/1 To create substitutes for the home for the benefit of the dishomed.

Dishonest (disp'nest), a. [ad. OF. deshoneste (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. deshoneste; = Pr. deshonest, Sp. deshonesto, It. disonesto, a Romanic formation for L. dehonestus, f. honestus honour-

able, discreditable, misbecoming, shameful, igno-

† 1. Entailing dishonour or disgrace; dishonourable, discreditable, misbecoming, shameful, ignominious. Obs.

21366 Chaucer Clerk's T. 820 Ye koude nat doon so dishoneste a thyng, That thilke wombe, in which youre children leye, Scholde. Be seyn al bare. 1483 Caxton Cato A vij, The galowes and...dyshonest dethe. 1483—G. de la Tour D viij, The pryde of men.. that counterfeted them self of newe and dishonest rayment. 1286 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. 1. 12 If we account it a shamefull thing to be ignorant of those things...the not knowing of our selves is much more dishonest. 1700 Rowe Tamerl. III. i 1115
Thou didst an Act dishonest to thy Race. 1710 Pore Windsor For. 326 Inglorious triumphs and dishonest scats. 1760
HOME Siege Aquileia II, Some fierce barbarian now insults the dead; Adding dishonest wounds.

† 2. Unchaste, lewd, filthy. Obs.

2 1440 Yacob's Well 159 Pe leccherous louyth to be in dyshonest cumpanye. 1494 Farsan Chrom. vi. cci. 200 This duke, with Gunnore... lyued longe whyle a dishonest lyfe, and contrary to the lawys of the Churche. 1290 Shaks. Hen. V.

1. ii. 50 Holding in disdaine the German Women, For some dishonest manners of their life. 1630 Whosworth Pilgr. vii. 73 Accused him for being dishonest with his owne Neece. 1734 Watts Reliq. Yav. Pref. (1789) 7 Their own dishonest and impure ideas.

† 8. Unseemly to the sight; ugly, hideous. Obs. (Connected with sense 1 by quot. 1385.)

(1288 T. Washington tr. Micholay's Voy. III. xx. 108 To cover the dishonest parters of the body.) 1650 Bulwer Anthropomet. vii. (1653) 129 The Face. appearse very filthy and dishonest. 1667 Davord Meridia Vi. (R.) Dishonest [tr. inhoneste] with lop d arms, the youth appears. 1728 Pore Odyss. x. 402 Enormous beasts dishonest to the eye.

4. Of actions, etc.: Discreditable as being at variance with straightforward or honourable dealing, underhand; now, fraudulent, thievish, knavish. 11553 Hulost, Dishonest matter, or any thynge-cloked with

variance with straightforward or honourable dealing, underhand; now, fraudulent, thievish, knavish. [1558 HULDET, Dishonest matter, or any thynge cloked with fayre wordes, subturpis.] 1611 BIBLE Exch. xxii. 27 To get dishonest gaine. 1647 COWLEY Mistrees, Counsel vi. The act I must confess was wise, As a dishonest act could be. 1736 BUTLER Anal. I. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 80 Dishonest artifacts. are got into business of all kinds. 1840 MACAULAY Ess., Ranke (1851) II. 127 A most dishonest and inaccurate French version.

Ranke (1851) II. 127 A most dishonest and inaccurate French version.

5. Of persons: Wanting in honesty, probity, or integrity; disposed to cheat or defraud; thievish. 1811 1. (1846) 123 Imposed upon themselves by dishonest brethren. 1793 Holcroft tr. Lavater's Physiogn. xxxvi. 185 No man is so good as not... to be liable to become dishonest. 1829 Kingsley Good News of God xxi. (1878) 171 You may be false and dishonest, saith the Lord, but I am honest and true.

† Dishomest, v. Obs. [ad. OF. deshonester (14th c. in Godef.) = Sp. deshonestar, It. disonestare:—a Romanic formation on dishonest-us (see prec.), for I. dehonestäre.]

:-a Romanic formation on dishonest-us (see prec.), for L. dehonestāre.]

1. trans. To bring dishonour, disgrace, or discredit upon; to dishonour; to stain with ignominy.

138 Wyclif Prov. xxv. 8 Whan thou has dishonestid [Vulg. dehonestaveris] thi frend. 1509 FISHER Fun. Serm.

Cless Richmond Wis. (1876) 291 To eschewe euery thynge that myght dyshonest ony noble woman. 1506 Tindale it Cor. xi. 5 Every woman that prayeth or prophesieth bare hedded, dishonesteth her heede. 1506 Willy Beguiled in Hazl. Dodstey IX. 258, I hope you will not seek to dishonest me. at 509 Hacker Abp. Williams 1. (152) 44 He did not dishonest himself for it with any indignity.

2. To impute disgrace or dishonour to (a person); to defame, calumniate.

to defame, calumniate.

c 1334 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. 251 Hee slaunderuslie dishonested them. 1383 GOLDING Calvin on Deul. xxxix. 230 If a man call one a theefe. hee will not abide to bee so dishonested before the worlde. 1615 T. ADAMS Blacke Devill 20 He may the not disquiet yet dishonest the soule of man.

Soule of man.

3. To violate the honour or chastity of; to defile, 153-87 Foxe A. 4 M. (1634) I. 762/2 If we do see a King to .. rob and spoil his Subjects, deflour Virgins, dishonest Matrons. 1595-73 Cooper Thesaurus, Collululo... to dishonest or defile. a 1652 Brown New Acad. 1. Wks. 1873 III. 18 I'll defe the devil to dishonest her.

4. To render unseemly or ugly; to deform. 1581 J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. to by Your selfe do disfigure your owne whelpe, you dishoneste your owne creature. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. St. Ambrose II. 33 Hee... doth dishonest the grace of his ypper shape.

Hence Disho nesting vbl. sb.
1530 Palsgr. 214/2 Dishonestyng, anilement. 1565-73 Cooper Thesaurus, Generis dehonestamentum, the dishonesting of his stocke.

Disho nestly. adv. If. Dishonest a +-1.42 I

honesting of his stocke. **Dishonestly**, adv. [f. DISHONEST a. +-LY<sup>2</sup>.]

†1. With dishonour, disgrace, or ignominy; dishonourably, shamefully. Obs.

c 1430 Lyng. Floure of Curicaye (R.), Dishonestly to speake of any wight She deadly hateth. 15. Doctr. Gd. Servauntes Vol. III.

in Poet. Tracts (Percy Soc.) to Whan that thou arte thus departed Without his loue dyshonestely. 1549 Compt. Scot. xi. 93 He gart hang, cruelly and dishonestly .. sexten scot of the maist nobilis. 1643 Pervine Sov. Power Parl. App. 58 Who had been shaven a Monke, or dishonestly bald. † 2. Unchastely, not in honourable matrimony. 1560 Bible (Genev.) Factus. xxii. 4 Shee that liueth dishonestly is her fathers heauinesse. 1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (167) 7: He dishonestly courts. his Fathers Wife. 1685 Evelin Mem. (1857) II. 238 Monmouth. having lived dishonestly with the Lady Henrietta Wentworth for two years.

3. In a dishonest manner, fraudulently; so as to

3. In a dishonest manner, cheat or deceive.

1500 SHAKS, Com. Err. v. i. 3 He had the Chaine of me, Though most dishonestly he doth denie it. 1525 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. III. 386 Clarendon, who had refused the oaths, and Ailesbury, who had dishonestly taken them.

Dishonestness. rare - 0. [f. as prec. + NESS.] = next.

1727 in Bailey vol. II.

Dishonestiness. rare—o. [f. as prec. +
-NESS.] = next. 1777 in Bailey vol. II.

Dishonesty (disp'nésti). Also 4-5 des-, dishonestee. [a. OF. desho(n'nesté (13th c. in
Littré, in mod.F. déshonnêteté) = Pr. dezonestat,
It. disonestd, a Romanic formation on dishonest-us
DISHONEST, after L. honestât-em honourableness,
HONESTY.] The quality of being dishonest.

† 1. Dishonour, disgrace, discredit, shame; (with
pl.) a dishonourable or disgraceful action. Obs.

c 1366 CHAUCER Pars. T. P 755 Shame, that eschueth alle
deshonestee. c 1400 Destr. Troy 528 Ne deme no dishonesty
in your derfe hert. 1535 Coverdale Ecclus. iii. 13 Where
the father is without honoure, it is the dishonesty of the
sonne. a 1542 Wyatt Compl. Low (R.), From thousand
dishonesties have I him drawen. 1368 N. T. (Rhem.) a Cor.
iv. 2 We renounce the secrete [1612 hidden] things of dishonestie (Wycl. Geneva, R. V. shame, Timdale, etc. unhonestie, 1356 Dalkymple It. Lestic's Hist. Scot. vin. 86 To
venture he may haue honour; to ly hidd as he la, dishonestie.

† 2. Unchastity, lewdness. Obs.
1335 Coverdale Ecclus. xxii. 4 Shee that commeth to dishonesty, bringeth hir father in heuynes. 1353 S. Cabor
Ordinances in Hakluyt Vor. (1389) 261 No woman to be
tempted.. to incontinencie or dishonestie. 1620 Wadsworth
Pilgr. vii. 73 Accused... of dishonesty with another mans
wife. 1639 S. Du Verger Rt. Camus' Admir. Events 110
A right temple of Cyprus where the sacrifices were only
dishonesties.

† 3. Shameful or foul appearance, ugliness, de-

+3. Shameful or foul appearance, ugliness, de-

To. Shameful or foul appearance, ugliness, deformity. Obs.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 82 Pare may a man see mykill dishonestee [F. meinte leide figure]. 1485 CAXTON Chas. Gt. 91 Ye may not see them by cause of the fylthe and dyshoneste of the place. 1535 COVERDALE Ezek. xvi. 8 Then spred 1 my clothes ouer the, to couer thy dishonestie [1621 nakednesse].

4. The reverse of honesty; lack of probity or in-

tegrity; disposition to deceive, defraud, or steal; thievishness; theft, fraud. Also, a dishonest or

tegrity; disposition to deceive, defraud, or steal; thievishness; theft, fraud. Also, a dishonest or fraudulent act.

1599 Shaks. Muck Ado II. ii. 9 So covertly, that no dishonesty shall appeare in me. 1616 Subt. & Mark. Country Farms 320 Others are of opinion, that stolne Bees thriue best, but. I never knew profit in dishoneste. 1793-73 JORTIN Eccl. Hist. (R.), A forger .. will avoid .. minute detail, in which he must perpetually expose his ignorance and dishonesty. 1804 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) I. 280, I have caught out Barros in so many dishonesties. 280, I woos Prim. Pol. Econ. 59 Nothing is more difficult than for a person convicted of dishonesty to find desirable employment.

Dishonorary (disponorari), a. rare. [f. Distol.] Bringing dishonour, tending to disgrace.
1828 Webster cites Holmes.

+ Dishonorate, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. Dishonour Death Robert of Huntington IV. ii. in Hazl. Dodsley VIII. 297 Such honour ever proves dishonourate.

Dishonour, -honor (disponal), sb. Forms: 4 des(h)onour, des-, dishonur, -oure, (4-5 dyshoner, dyssehonour, 5 disonowre, 5-6 dyshonor, ca. OF. deshonor, -ur, das(h)enor (II-12th c. in Littré), mod. F. deshonor, -ur, das(h)enor (II-12th c. in Littré), mod. F. deshonour is usual in U.S.]

1. The reverse of honour; the withholding of the tokens of esteem. respect. or reverence due to any

4 b + Nonorem HONOUR. In this word, and its derivatives, the spelling dishonor is usual in U.S.]

1. The reverse of honour; the withholding of the tokens of esteem, respect, or reverence due to any one; the condition in which these are withheld or the contrary shown; a state of shame or disgrace; ignominy, indignity. To do (a) dishonour to: to treat with indignity, to dishonour, violate the honour of; to the dishonour of, so as to bring into dishonour.

a 1300 Cursor M. 4412 (Gött.) Joseph souht on me in boure Forto do me dishonoure. Ibid. 23644 (Gött.) Pe wicked... of all sal pai haue dishonur. c 1383 Lin Berners Huon lavil. 231 Suffre none yll to be done to that good lady.. nor no dyshonour. 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI, 167 Many slaunderous woordes to the quenes dishonor. 2533 Short Catech. 26 b, He came downe from hiest honour to deepest dishonour. even the dishonour. of the crosse. 1601 Shaks. All's Well III. vi. 59 Some dishonor wee had in the losse of that drum. 1611 BIBLE Ps. kix. 19 My shame and my dishonor. 1633 H. Cogan II. Pinto's Trav. xii. 38 He would rather dye... then live in dishonor. 2718 Lady M. W. Montracy Lett. to Ciess of Bistol 10 Apr., They have invented lies to the dishonour of their enemies. 1769 Junius Lett. Xii. 53 They cannot retreat without dishonour. 1821 Byron Mar. Fal. 1. ii. 64 Wouldst thou... Harp on the deep

dishonour of our house? 1870 BRYANT Iliad I. VI. 192 Never bring Dishonor on the stock from which I sprang.

b. with a and pl.: An instance of this, an infliction of disgrace; a piece of ignominious treatment, an indignity, an insult.

c1320 Senyn Sag. (W.) 482 Who had the done this desonour? 1428 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. (E. E. T. S.) 154 Thre dyshonoures in the same day he moste suffyre. 1673 Lady's Call. Pref. 2 Women, who could hardly have descended to such dishonours.

2. A cause or source of shame, a disgrace. 1533 Edw Treat. New Ind. (Arb.) 34 They toke it for a dishonour, to.. forsake theyr Captayne. 1251 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. 22 b, Images. displease [God] as certaine dishonors of his maiestie. 1753 Younc Centaur i. Wks. (1757) 115 Who think it no dishonour to their understandings to credit their Creator. 1843 TENNYSON Two Voices 255 His little daughter, whose sweet face He kissed.. Becomes dishonour to her race.

3. Commerce. Refusal or failure to 'honour' or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.).

pay (a bill of exchange, etc.).

x834 J. Critty Law Contracts (ed. 2) 597 The creditor...

upon dishonour of the instrument brings an action. x866

Crust Banking v. 112 Notice of dishonour should be given to each indorser. x885 Law Times 6 June 94/7 The payee of a cheque cannot bring an action for its dishonour against the banker on whom it is drawn.

Dishonour, -or (disprass), v. Forms as in sb. [a. OF. deshonnore-r, desonurer (12th c. in Littré; mod. F. déshonorer) = Pr. desonorar, Sp. deshonrar, It. disonorare:-late L. dishonorare (in Du Cange), f. dis-, Dis- 4 + honorare to Honour.] The opposite or reverse of to Honour.

1. trans. To deprive of honour; to treat with dis-

1. trans. To deprive of honour; to treat with dishonour or indignity; to violate the honour, respect, or recognition of position due to any one.

1368 Wyclif Ecclus. x. 23 This seed schal be disonourid, that passith the comaundementis of the Lord. 1411 Rolls of Parll. III. 650/t Hym to harme and dishonure. 1416 Cri. of Love 1252 Love shal be contrarye To his availe, and him eke dishonoure. 1564 TINDALE Yoka viii. 49, I honour my father, and ye have dishonoured me. 1561 Honour him. 1871 R. ELIIS Catullus liv. 404 [She] fear'd not unholy the blessed dead to dishonour.

2. To violate the honour or chastity of; to defile.

defile.

1303 Gower Com/. II. 322 Which sigh her suster pale and fade And specheles and deshonoured. a 1533 LD. BERNERS Huon clix. 614 To the entente to have dyshonored her & to have had her to his wyfe. 1844 ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind. I. 510 She exclaimed that she was now unworthy of his notice, having been dishonoured by Casim.

3. To bring dishonour or disgrace upon, by one's conduct etc.: to disgrace.

3. To bring dishonour or disgrace upon, by one's conduct, etc.; to disgrace.

1568 Tilney Disc. Mariage Bivb, He was faine to please, and content her, least she should dishonour him. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, IV. i. 21 Shall I so much dishonor my faire Starres, On equall termes to give him chasticement? 1728 DB For Voy. round World (1840) 76 Friendly usage. which we had not in the least dishonoured. 1729 — Syst. Magic I. i. (1840) 14 To find he had dishonoured, by his example, the doctrine of sobriety. 1848 W. H. Krlly tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y. 1849 II. 217 America. dishonours herself by tolerating slavery. 1884 Ruskin Let. Archit. iii. 170 The water is not dishonoured by that thirst of the diseased, nor is nature dishonoured by the love of the unworthy.

† 4. To strip of what is an honour. Obs. 1864 Gayton Pleas. Notes iv. ii. 180 As if you should. dishonour a cock of his spurrs. a 1700 Dryden tr. Ovid's Net. xv. (T.), His scalp. dishonour'd quite of hair.

5. Commerce. To refuse or fail to accept or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.); to make default in

(a bill of exchange, etc.); to make default in

(a bill of exchange, etc.); to make default in meeting (a promissory note).

1811 P. Kelly Univ. Cambist II. 285 Dishonour, a term used when the acceptance or payment of bills of exchange, etc., is refused. 1837 Lockhart Scott Ixvii. (1830) VIII. 226 He found... that Hurst & Co. had dishonoured a bill of Constable's. 1837 Stevenson Underwoods I. xxiv. 51 Nor leave Thy debts dishonoured. 1894 Barno-Gould Kitty Alone II. 97 The man to whom he had given the bill that was dishonoured.

Hence Dishonouring vbl. sb. and ppl. a. 1535 Ld. Berners Froits. II. xcii. [laxxviii.] 278 To come on payne of dishonourynge. 1564 Brief Exam. Aiv, Horrible... sacriledges and dishonorynges of God. 1843 Lytton Last Bar. Iv. vi, I had deemed it dishonouring in a noble nature to countenance insult to a noble enemy in his absence. 1875 Poste Gaius 1. Comm. (ed. 2) 68 Any dishonourable, -honorable (dispenorable), a. [app. orig. f. Dishonour v. + -Able; but in some uses regarded as f. Dis. 10 + Honourable. Cf. F. deshonorable (14th c. in Godef.).]

1. Entailing dishonour; involving disgrace and shame; ignominious, base.

1. Entailing dishonour; involving disgrace and shame; ignominious, base.

1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII, c. 22 § 1 The continuance... whereof... were... dishonorable to the hole realme. 1601 Shaks. Jul. C. 1 ii. 138 And peepe about To finde our selues dishonourable Graves. 1651 Hobbes Leviah. 1. x. 44 Craft, Shifting, neglect of Equity, is Dishonourable. 1749 Fielding Tom Jones Xiv. v, The words dishonourable birth are nonsense... unless the word dishonourable be applied to the parents. 1846 Greener Sc. Gunnery 345 More disgraceful, more dishonourable conduct, has never characterized the British service.

† b. Without moral implication: Mean, paltry. Obs. rare.

1699 Bentley Phal. Pref. 66 If the Room be too mean, and

resp Bentley Phal. Pref. 66 If the Room be too mean, and too little for the Books;...if the Access to it be dishonourable; is the Library-keeper to answer for 't?

2. Of persons: +a. To be regarded with dis-nonour, disesteemed (obs. rare). b. Devoid or

honour, disesteemed (obs. rare). b. Devoid or negligent of honour; meriting shame and reproach; unprincipled, base, despicable.

\*\*\*siz Bible Ecclus.\*\*: 31 He that is honoured in pouertie, how much more in riches, and he that is dishonourable in riches, how much more in pouertie? 1749 [see sense 1].

\*\*1864 Tennyson Aylmer's F. 292 Ungenerous, dishonourable, base... trusted as he was. Mod. A dishonourable opponent at cards.

Hence Dishonourableness, dishonourable

Hence Disho nourableness, dishonourable quality, dishonour; Disho nourably adv., in a dishonourable manner, with dishonour; discredit-

dishonourable manner, with dishonour; discreditably, basely.

150 C. S. Right Relig. 29 Who (most dishonourably to Christ) acknowledge the Pope the head therof. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. IL XXI. 112 They are not esteemed to do it unjustly, but dishonourable, 1770 Junius Lett. iv, Your own Manilla ransom most dishonourably given up. 1776 Adam Manilla ransom most dishonourably given up. 1776 Adam Smith W. N. I. X. (1869) I. 103 The honourableness of dishonourableness of the employment. a 1797 H. Walfolk Mem. Geo. II (1847) II. X. 343 The injustice and dishonourabless of retracting what he had authorized Keppel to say.

Dishonoured, -ored (disproad), 1791. a. [f. Dishonourad, 4d. Dishonourable, dishonour, dishonour, dishonour, dishonour, dishonour, dishonour, dishonouring (abs.).

b. Violated, defiled. c. Stained with dishonour, disgraced. †d. Dishonourable, dishonouring (obs.).

6. Of a bill of exchange: see Dishonour v. 5.

1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. iv. iv. 34 Receiving a dishonor'd life. 1605 — Lear I. i. 231 No vinchaste action, or dishonoured step. c 1611 Chapman Iliad iv. Argt. 28 He.; Gives Menelaus a dishonour'd wound. 1744 Cowrex Task vi. 821 God.. would else In his dishonoured works himself endure Dishonour. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. I. III. i. (title) Dishonoured Bills. 1846 Kane Arct. Expl. I. xv. 182 Carrying the dishonored vehicle with us. 1881 S. Colvin Landor iii. 62 His dishonoured daughter.

Dishonourer, -orer (dispripar). [f. Dishonour v. +-EB.1] One who dishonoures.

1671 MILTON Sanson 861 An irreligious Dishonourer of Dagon. 1769 A. Hildpitch Ross de Montmorien II. 152

The injured Morton recognized his base dishonourer. c 1870

1 G. Murphy Comm. Lev. xx. 1-9 Introd., Dishonorers of parents.

b. One who violates female honour; a defiler. 1755 JOHNSON, Dishonourer..a violator of chastity. 1881 S. Colvin Landoriii. 62 In order to chastise her [his daugh-

Tishonoure.

† Dishonoure.

† Dishonoureless, -orless, a. Obs. rare-1.

[-LESS.] Free from dishonour.

1505 CHAPMAN Ovid's Banq. Sence (1639) 32 Unwronged and all dishonorlesse.

and all dishonorlesse. Dishort (1939) 32 Christogen and all dishonorlesse. Dishorn (dishorn), v. [DIS-7a.] trans. To deprive of horns, cut off the horns of. 1508 Shaks. Merry W. Iv. iv. 63 We'll...dishorne the spirit, And mocke him home to Windsor. 1603 Flosio Montaigne (1632) 436 A chiefe Gossip of his had a Goate dishorned. 1884 Law Times 21 June 139/1 The question was with respect to dishorning cattle, or cutting off their horns quite close to the skull. 1800 Daily News 17 Feb. 5/6 A convert to dishorning. Now he dishorns his Guernsey cows. Dishorse (dishors), v. [DIS-7 c.] trans. To unhorse, dismount.

Dishorse (dis, h\bar{\rho}\text{1s}), v. [D18-7 c.] trans.

To unhorse, dismount.

1859 Trinnyson Idylls, Enid 563 Then each, dishors'd and drawing, lash'd at each. 1885 — Balin & Bal. Wks. (1894) 375/1 He..dishorsed himself and rose again.

Dishort (dif\bar{\rho}\text{2t}), sb. Sc. Also 6 dischort, 9 disshort. [Origin unknown.]

1. Injury, mischief; anything prejudicial. 1533 Strwart Cron. Scot. II. 555 And how hir father did him sic dischort. 1885 Jas. 1 Ess. Poesie (Arb.) 47 But cause they did her such dishort. 1813 W. Atron Agric. Agrixive Gloss. 691 Dishort, a mischief.

2. 'A disappointment (Aberd.)'; also 'Deficiency, as a disshort in the weight' (Jamieson).

2. 'A disappointment (Aberd.)'; also 'Deficiency, as a disshort in the weight' (Jamieson).

† **Dishort** (dishōrt), v. Obs. rare. [f. L. dis-, DIS- 4 a + hort-ārī to EXHORT; cf. L. dehortārī to DEHOET.] trans. To use exhortation to dissuade.

1549 CHALONEE Eraim. on Folly Mijb, They dishort us from sinne. 1551 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. III. 320 Paul himselfe in another place dishorteth vs from carefulnesse.

Dishouse (dishauz), v. Also 7 dishowse. [f. Dis-6 or 7 + House v. or sb.] Hence Dishoused ppl. a.

Dishou'sed ppl. a.

1. trans. To oust or expel from a house.
c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE Ps. LVIII. iii, Make them melt as
the dishowsed snaile. 1648 J. Goodwin Right and Might 12
The Members of Parliament dishous'd by the Army. 1865
Masson Rec. Brit. Philos. ii. 60 The dishoused population
of spirits. 1892 Pall Mall G. 21 Jan. 3/2 Providing cheap
railway accommodation for the dishoused workers.

of spirits. 1892 Pair Mait 0. 21 Jair 3/2 Alvania of Spirits.

2. To clear (ground) of houses.

2. To clear (ground) of houses.

1640 Sonner Antig. Canterb. 191, I suppose those houses taken downe. the same ground being so dishoused and laid open. 1891 Chicago Advance 5 Mar., To 'dishouse' all the disease-breeding section ... and reconstruct its streets.

+ Dishrivelled, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-5 + Sheivel v.] Shrivelled up.

1771 Muse in Miniature 49 Thro' languid nature's cold dishrivell'd veins.

+ Dishriman. v. Obs. rare. [Dis-8.] = next.

disnivelled veins.

† Dis\_hu'man, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-8.] = next.

1637 Reeve God's Plea 245 Oh look with shame.. upon
this wofull evirating or dis-humaning your selves.

Dis\_hu'manize, v. [Dis-6.] trans. To deprive of human character or attributes; = DE-

1861 LYTTON & FANE Tannhäuser 105 In a desert isle

Dwelling till half dishumaniz'd. 1878 B. TAYLOR Deukalion II. ii, Visions born of brains Dishumanized. **Dishume** (dis<sub>1</sub>hi $\bar{u}$ 'm), v. rare. [f. DIS- 7 c + L. humus earth: after inhume.] trans. To un-

+L. humus earth: after inhume.] trans. To unearth, disinhume, exhume.

1854 Syd. Dobell. Balder xxv. 181 Of what colossal frame

Do I. Dishume the giant limb from my rent heart?

† Dis.humour, 50. Obs. [DI8-9.] Ill-humour.

1712 STELE Spect. No. 424 P 6 Any thing that betrays
Inattention or Dishumour. Ibid. No. 479 P r Subject to dishumour, age, sickness, impatience.

1795 Femima I. 67
Oppression excites disgust; injustice, resentment; ill will, dishumour; pride, contempt.

† Dis.humour, v. Obs. [DI8-7 d.] trans.

To put out of humour, vex, 'aggravate'.

1599 B. Jonson Ev. Man out of Hum. v. iii, Here were a couple unexpectedly dishumour of Hum. v. iii, Here were a couple unexpectedly dishumour'd. 1808 Religion of Dutch ii. 15 [They] have, by their disputes, distracted and dishumour'd all the Province of Holland.

Dish-wash. [see Wash 5b.] The greasy water in which dishes have been washed. b. As a term

in which dishes have been washed. b. As a term

in which dishes have been washed. b. As a term of contempt.

1592 Nashe P. Penilesse (Shaks. Soc.) 65 He.. hath his penance assignde him, to carouse himselfe drunke with dish-wash and vineger. 1598 FLORIO, Stipa.. dish-wash giuen to swyne and hogs. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 164 What I mean by warm water is not the warm Dish wash so much in use amongst the Vulgar.

b. 1599 NASHE Lenten Stuffe in Hard. Misc. (1808-12) VI. 180 (D.) Their fathers.. were scullions, dish-wash, and durty draffe. c. 2640 J. Swyth Lives Berkeleys (1883) II. 372 Opprobrious words, of Coward, Cotquene, Milksopp, dishwash, and the like.

Di'sh-washer.

1. One who washes plates and dishes: a scullion

1. One who washes plates and dishes; a scullion or scullery-maid.

or scalicry-maid.

a 1500 Skelton Poems agst. Garnesche 26 Ye war a kechyn page A dyshe washer. 1587 Harrison England III. xi. (1878) II. 73 Everie dishwasher refused to looke in other than silver glasses for the attiring of his head. 1872 Tennyson Lynette 750 Dish-washer and broach-turner, loon!—to me Thou smellest all of kitchen as before.

An apparatus for washing dishes.
 A popular name of the pied or water wag-

3. A popular name of the pied or water wagtail (Motacilla alba); also of the Grinder or Restless Flycatcher of Australia (Scisura inquieta).

1875 TURBERV. Faulconrie 137 The Wagtayles or dishwasher, a water-wag-tail, a bird. 1838 SLANEY (folio), Dishwasher, a water-wag-tail, a bird. 1838 SLANEY outl. smaller Bril. Birds 65, Fled Wagtail) Often called by the common people the dish-washer, or washerwoman. 1884 J. Cotorne Hicks Pasha 265, I was surprised to meet my little friend the water wagtail, the dish-washer, where there was not a drop of water to wag his tail at.

Dish-washings, 50. pl. [see Washing vbl. 5b.] 8. = DISH-WASH. b. Turner's name for a species of the plant horsetail (Equisetum hyemale), also called polishing rushes.

1338 Turner Libellus, Dysshwasshynges; fortassis hujus herbæ ad fricandos discos et patinas aliquis fit usus, 1771 Smollert Humph. Cl. III. 30 Sept., Bread soaked in dishwashings.

Dish-water. The greasy water in which dishes

Dish-water. The greasy water in which dishes have been washed. Also attrib.

1484 Caxton Fables of Esop v. xiii, Dysshe water and alle other fylthe. 1589 Harrison England II. xx. (1878) I. 331 The verie dishwater is not without some use amongest our finest plants. 1607 Torskil. Four f. Beats (1658) 318 Wash them with a little beef broath or dish water. 2730 D'Urrey Pills III. 7 Arabian Tea, Is Dish-water stuff to dish of new Whey. 1884 Harfer's Mag. June 22/1 Sally shook the dish-water off her fingers.

17 Annia and fig. 1858 O. W. Holmes Aut. Breakf.-1. (1883) 224 Flash phraseology. is. the dish-water from the washings of English dandyism. 1887 Sanitary Era (N. Y.) 15 Nov., Rainwater, after all, is nature's dishwater, from washing the great bowl of the atmosphere.

1 DISH-WASHEE 3 (for which it is app. only an error). Obs.

error). Obs.

error). Obs.

1674 Josselyn Voy. New Eng. 100 The Troculus, Wagtail, or Dish-water. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dish-Water [1715 Kersey, Dish-Water], a Bird otherwise call di Wag-tail. Disiccation, -ative, obs. ff. Desiccation, etc. + Disidæmony, des-, disidemony. Obs. [ad. Gr. δεισιδαιμονία fear of the gods, superstition.] 'A superstition, also a worshipping God out of fear and not from love' Bailey (folio) 1730-6.

Tear and not from love Balley (10110) 1730-0.

Diside ntify, v. nonce-wd. [DIs-6.] -trans.
To undo or veil the identity of.

1848 Blackw. Mag. LVIII. 374 Gotham is England herself, poetically disidentified by a very transparent disguise.

Disillu'de, v. rare. [f. DIs-6 + ILLUDE:

prob. after disillusion.] trans. To free from illusion; to undeceive, disillusion.

1850 Russell. Diary India IL 08. I am obliged to dispute the distance of the second o

sion; to undeceive, disillusion.

1860 RUSSELL Diary India II. 98, I am obliged to disillude many of my visitors. 1892 A. Lanc in Illustr. Lond.

News 16 July 83/1, I confess to feeling uncomfortable and disilluded when I am thus taken behind the scenes.

Disilluminate, v. rare. [DIS-6.] trans. To deprive of light or illumination; to darken.

1865 Swinburne Atalanta 14 All the fates. burn me blind, and disilluminate My sense of seeing.

Disillusion (disilluïzon), sb. [f. DIS-5 and 9 + ILLUSION sb. Cf. mod. F. désillusion.]

+ I. [DIS-5.] 1. Illusion, delusion. Obs.

1598 Yong Diana 139 What slights, what disillusions.

Haue risen of such sorrowes? 1603 H. Crosse Vertues Commu. (1878) 57 Such fallacies, and disillusions, are incident to a base and seruile condition.

II. [Dis-9.] 2. The action of freeing or becoming freed from illusion; the condition of being

II. [DIS- 9.] 2. The action of freeing or becoming freed from illusion; the condition of being freed from illusion; disenchantment.

1831 Mrs. Browning Casa Guidi Windows p. vii, The discrepancy between .. faith and dis-illusion, between hope and fact. 1834 Longf. Epimetheus vi, Disenchantment! Dis-illusion! Must each noble aspiration Come at last to this conclusion? 1865 Lond. Rev. 30 Dec. 712/1 Amidst the disappointments and the disillusions which followed the .. revolutions of 1848. 1877 Dowden Shaks. Prim. v. 53 It is the comedy of disillusion.

Disillusion, v. [f. prec. sb.; cf. mod. F. dés-illusionner.] trans. To free from illusion; to disenchant, undeceive, disillusionize.

1864 Reader 1 Oct. 417 Captain Burton .. disillusioned many by stating that the plain on which it stands was by no means unlike some parts of central equatorial Africa. 1876 W. C. Russell. Is he the Man? III. 193 His voice disillusioned me in a second.

Hence Distillusioned ppl. a.; Disillusioning vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Disillusioner, Disillusioning to disillusionist, a disillusioning agent.

1883 SMEDLEY H. Coverdale xx. 127 Alice... took her revenge upon that disillusioning. .. lady's maid. 1866 Lond. Rev. 724/1 The notion of this coach is commendable, and is a protest against the increase of disillusioning. The world, however, will not go back for our fancy, and we must fain keep up with it. 1871 More Prim. Miss. Ser. 1273 The disillusioned France of '90. 1881 Symonse Shelley ii. 31 A disillusioned France of '90. 1882 Symonse Shelley iii. 31 A disillusioned world is inclined to look with languid approbation on benevolence. 1889 Voice (N. Y.) 14 Mar., The ballot in woman's hand will prove a disillusionist; she will then be judged as a man. 1896 Graphic 9 July 38/3 Marriage is the great disillusioner.

Disillusion.

1879 Annie Thomas London Scanon II. 16 Miss Bertram is content and the province of the latitude of disillusion.

stonary. 1 -- , r- disallusion.

1879 Annie Thomas London Season II. 161 Miss Bertram is almost moved from her disillusionary purpose.

18. DISILLUSION 16. +

illusionment and suicides of Gallio and of Seneca.

Disillusive, a. [f. Disillube, after illusive.]

Tending to disillusion.

1878 T. Hard Return of Native II. III. i. 74 A long line of disillusive centuries has permanently displaced the Hellenic idea of life. Disima gine, v. [Dis-6.] trans. To banish

lenic idea of life.

Disima gine, v. [DIS-6.] trans. To banish from the imagination; to imagine not to be.

1647 H. More Song of Soul To Rdr. Bijja, Exercised Wits that have so writhen and wrested their phansies that they can imagine or disimagine any thing. 1668 — Div. Dial.

1. xxviii. (1713) 59 This Extensum we cannot dis-imagine, ... but it is whether we will or no. 1867 Emerson Lett. 4. Soc. Aims, Progr. Cult. Wks. (Bohn) III. 231 Truth... whose existence we cannot disimagine.

Disimbark, disimbogue, etc.: see DISEM-.

Disimbroil, obs. var. of DISEMBROIL, v.

1611 Florio Distrogliare, to disimbroile.

Disimmure, v. [DIS-6.] trans. To set free from confining walls; to release from imprisonment or confinement; to liberate.

1612 COTGR., Desemmure, disimmured, taken out of a wall wherein it was inclosed. 1876 B. Taylor Denkation II. v. 91 Thou shalt dis-immure Her slaves, and give them their abolished sex. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge II. 127 The... piers of the nave... were... sufficiently disimmured by pulling down the rubble on each side of them.

† Disimpark, v. Obs. [DIS-6.] trans. To turn out of a park, to free from the enclosure of a park. Hence Disimparking vbl. sb.

1600 DEKKER Gull's Horne-bk. 31 The spending Englishman who, to maintain a paltry warren of unprofitable conies, disimparks the stately swift-footed wild deer. 1675 J. SMITH Chr. Relig. Appead II. 109 (L.) The disimparking of that nation, and turning it into the wild and common of the world. 1711-14 Spectator cited in Webster 1828.

Disimparssioned, fpl. a. Also disem.. [DIS-10.] Ereed or free from passion dispassionete.

Disimpa ssioned, ppl.a. Also disem . [Dis-Disimpa-ssioned, ppl. a. Also disem. [DIs-10.] Freed or free from passion; dispassionate. 1851 M. W. Freer Henry IV, I. I. ii., 98 The debates... were generally practical and disimpassioned. 1876 Browning Numpholeptos 23 That pale soft sweet disempassioned moon. 1885 Tennyson Demeter & Persephone ii, Those imperial, disimpassioned eyes Awed even me at first. † Disimpa-wn, v. Obs. [DIs-6.] trans. To take out of pawn; to redeem (what is in pawn). 1631 Celestina xv. 162 Thrice have I freed thee from the gallowes; foure times have I disimpawnd thee.

+ Disimpea'ch, v. Obs. rare. [ad. obs. F. desempescher (Coigr.), f. des-, Dis-4+empescher to Impeach.] trans. To free from impeach-

1611 COTGR., Desempescher, to disimpeach, disincomber, cleere. 1657 R. Carpenter Astrology proved harmless 36 The wise man will dis-impeach him, who boldly saith

Disimpester, obs. var. of DISEMPESTER.

† Disimplicate, v. Obs. [DIS-6.] trans. To free from implication or entanglement; to disinvolve. Hence Disimplicated ppl. a., disinulated ppl. a., volved, explicit.

volved, explicit.

1650 tr. Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig. 111. vii. 442 Much more is it impossible for a man to disimplicate himself from sin. 1753 S. Shuckford Creation & Fall of Man 56 He had a clear and disimplicated Perception of the Manner in which Eve was taken out of him.

Disimprison, v. Also 9 disem-. [f. Disimprison of the Manner in William St. 1 MPBISON: cf. F. desemprisonner (in Cotgr.).

bisimprison, v. Also 9 disem. [f. Dis-6 + Imprison: cf. F. desemprisonner (in Cotgr.).]

trans. To release from imprisonment or confinement; to set at liberty. Also fig.

1611 Cotgr. Desprisonuer, to unprison, or disimprison.

1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 61 They can hardly be separated, and dis-imprisoned as in Minerals. 1671 Grew Anal.

Plants 1. 1. 44 (1682) 9 The now effoliated Lobes. being once dis-imprisoned from their Coats. must needs very considerably amplifie themselves. 1845 R. W. Hamilton Pop. Educ. vi. (ed. 2) 134 The keys which shall unlock the word of life to hundreds of millions and disimprison those hundreds of millions themselves. 1848 Carivle Fredk. Gl.

1. 1. 2: 'All History is an imprisoned Epic'. says Sauerteig there. I wish he had disimprisoned to it in this instance!

Hence Disimprisoned ppl. a., Disimprisoning vol. 2b, and ppl. a.; also Disimprisonement, the action of disimprisoning.

1611 Cotgr., Disemprisoned, disimprisoned. delivered out of prison. 1656 Earl Monn. Advl. fr. Parnass. 193

After the disimprisonment of the commendador. 1659 Tormino, Discarceratura, a disimprisoning. 1777 Toplady in R. Palmer Bk. of Praise 427 There shall my disimprison'd soul Behold Him and adore. 1837 Carivle Fr. Rev. (1872) I. vi. 184 The open violent Rebellion and Victory of disimprisoned Anarchy against corrupt worn-out Authority. 1878 Browning Portate, v. Obs. [Dis-6.] trans. To undo the impropriate, v. Obs. [Dis-6.] trans.

To undo the impropriate, v. Obs. [Dis-6.] trans.

impropriated.

a 16a6 BACON Max. & Uses Com. Lawix. (1636) 41 It shall not be disimpropriated to the benefit of the heire.

Disimprove, v. [Dis- 6.] trans. To do the reverse of improving; to render worse in quality.

quality.

1648 Jer. Taylor Episc. Ep. Ded., No need to disimprove the Royal Banks to pay thanks to Bishops.

1651 — Serm. for Year 1. iv. 49 Those unprofitable and hurtful branches which.. disimprove the fruit. a 1717 Pannell Deborak (Seager), Thus direful was deform'd the country round; Unpeopled towns, and disimprov'd the ground.

1891 Lady Morgan O'Briens & O'Flahertys IV. 352 Something changed, but not disimproved. 1890 Gentl. Mag. Feb. 161 Though he raised the tone of the essay, he disimproved its form, as the masterly hand of Addison left it.

18. intr. To grow worse, deteriorate.

1846 in Worcester, whence in later Dicts.

Hence Disimproving opl. a.

1833 COLERIDGE Remorse Epil., Dire disimproving disadvantages.

vantages.

Disimprovement, [f. prec. after Improvement, If. prec. after Improvement, If. prec. after Improvement, If. prec. after Improvement; a change for the worse.

1649 Jer. Taylor Gi. Exemp. v. \$ 33 It hath also especial influence in the disimprovement of temptations. 1648 Norris Coll. Misc. (1699) 193 The final issue. would be, an utter neglect and disimprovement of the earth. 1723 Swift Power of Bishops Wis. 1761 III. 254 Four parts in five of the plantations for thirty years past have been real disimprovements. 1873 Helps in Macm. Mag. Feb. 306 There has been much disimprovement in the matters I have referred to since their first tenure of office.

Disinable, Disinamour, etc.: see DISEN-

† Disincameration. Obs. [ad. F. désincameration (1664 in Littré): see DIS-4, 6 and INCAMEBATION.] The revocation or annulment of an incameration, or annexation of a territory to the

uomain of the Roman Camera; also called discameration.

1668 Lond. Gaz. No. 281/1 The Moneys which the Duke [of Parma] was obliged to have formerly paid for the Disincameration of one half of that Dutchy. 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals II. III. 198 In the business of the disincameration of Castro.

+ Disincantation. Obs. rare. [Dis- 9.]

The undoing of an incantation or enchantment.

1628 Benlowss Theoph. xi. 193 The Vanitie of the World.

Canto XI, The Distincantation.

Disinca recerate, v. [D18-6.] trans. =

DISIMPRISON. Hence Disincarcation.

1665 G. Harvey Advice agst. Plague 6 To melt and open the surface of the Earth, for to disincarcerate the said venene bodies. 1831 Bentham Wks. (1838-43) XI. 62 In what way his imprisonment terminated, whether by death or by disincarceration. 1868 G. Macdonald Seaboard Parish II. vi. 103 The disincarcerated spirit.

Disinca renate, a. [D18-10.] Divested of the flesh; disembodied: the opposite of incarnate adj. 1881 Palgrave Death in Forest in Vision of Eng. (1889) 34

The Soul disincarnate.

**Distince rnate**, v. [Dis-6.] trans. To divest of flesh or a material body: the opposite of incarnate vb.

incarnate vb.

1880 Contemp. Rev. Feb. 199 The body which Christ had after His resurrection... being as it were re-incarnated at one time and dis-incarnated at another.

Disinchant, obs. var. of DISENCHANT.

Disinclinable, a. [f. DIS-10+INCLINABLE.]

Having a disinclination; disinclined, indisposed.
1769 Goldsin. Roman Hist. (1780) I. 245 The senate were ... no way disinclinable to a peace.

Disinclination (disinklinii-jon). [f. DIS-9+INCLINATION.] Want of inclination or liking (usually implying an inclination towards the opposite); slight dislike or aversion; indisposition, unwillingness.

site); slight dislike or aversion; incisposition, unwillingness.

\*\*\*E647 Clarendon Hist. Reb. III. (1843) 75/1 [He] spent his time abroad...where he improved his disinclination to the church. \*\*\*1659 Jer. Coller Ess. Mor. Subj. II. (1709) 164. This Humour, unless prevented, will slide into Indifferency and Disinclination. \*\*\*1749 Fielding Tom Yones vi. v. So strong a disinclination as I have at present to this person. \*\*\*1759 Babler No. 67 ¶ 6 An absolute disinclination for their company. \*\*\*1768 Priestley Lect. Hist. lx. (R.) The same taste for expensive living will naturally spread to the lower ranks... and produce a general disinclination to matrimony. \*\*1813 J. C. Hoshouse Your. Albania 1124 A disinclination from having recourse to unjust extremities. \*\*1896 Emerson Eng. Traits, First Visit Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 He had the natural disinclination of every nimble spirit to bruise itself against walls.

Disincline (disinkləi'n), v. [f. DIS-6 + IN-CLINE v.] trans. To deprive of inclination; to make indisposed, averse, or unwilling.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. IV. (1843) 115/2 It served...to disincline them from any reverence or affection to the queen.

1736 BOLINGBROKE Patriot. (1749) 242, I know that they disinclined men from the succession. 1804 CASTLEREAGH in Owen Wellself's Desp. 252 The jealousy which even then disinclined the Peishwa to place himself in our hands. 1846

D. King Lord's Supper iv. 106 He disinclines us for sin. 1878 BAYNE Puril. Rev. ii. 33 Other considerations...might well disincline him to a warlike expedition.

absol. 1790 Han. Mode Retlig. Fash. World (1791) 13 It is not perplexed argument or intricate metaphysics, which can now disincline from Christianity.

b. intr. To be indisposed or unwilling; to in-

is not perplexed argument or intricate metaphysics, which can now disincline from Christianity.

D. intr. To be indisposed or unwilling; to incline not (to do something).

1885 G. Meredith Diana I. i. 19 She. believed, as men disincline to do, that they grow.

Disinclined (disinkləi nd), ppl. a. [f. Dis- 10 + Inclined]. Having a disinclination or slight aversion; not inclined; averse, indisposed.

1647 Clarendon Hist. Reb. vi. (1843) 29/1 Wherever they found any person of quality inclined to the king, or but disinclined to them, they immediately seized upon his person. 1719 Young Revenge 11. i, Alvarez pleads indeed, That Leonora's heart is disinclined. 1748 Richardson Clarista (1811) III. xxix. 174, I should not be disinclined to go to London, did I know anybody there. 1799 Mrs. Radcliffe (1811) III. xxix. 174, I should not be disinclined to go to London, did I know anybody there. 1799 Mrs. Radcliffe (1811) III. xxix. 174, I should not be disinclined to go to London, did I know anybody there. 1799 Mrs. Radcliffe (1811) III. xxix. 174, I should not be disinclined to go to London, did I know anybody there. 1799 Mrs. Radcliffe (1811) III. xxix. 174, I should not be disinclined to go to London, did I know anybody there. 1799 Mrs. Radcliffe (1811) III. xxix. 174, I should not be disinclined to go to London, did I know anybody there. 1799 Mrs. Radcliffe (1811) III. xxix. 174, I should not be disinclined to go to London, did I know anybody there. 1799 Mrs. Bround III. xxix. 174, I should not be disinclined to go to London, did I know anybody there. 1799 Mrs. Bround III. xxix. 174, I should not be disinclined to go to London, did I know anybody there. 1799 Mrs. Bround III. xxix. 1799 Mrs.

† Disincommodate, v. Obs. Erroneous mixture of discommodate and incommodate.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banisk'd Virgin 22 For feare of disincommodating themselves.

† Disincorporate, ppl. a. Obs. Also 7 disen. [f. Dis-10+Incorporate a.: see next.]

Disunited or separated from a body, corporation, or society.

or society.

2603 BACON Adv. Learn. II. xxv. § 9 (1871) 258 Aliens and disnocroprate from the Church of God. 2681 R. I. ESTRANGE Cassist Uncas'd 78 Ten Millions of men, are but as so many Individuals, when disencorporate, and Lopp'd off from the

Disincorporate (disinkā iporet), v. [f. Dis-i + Incorporate v.: cf. F. desincorporer (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. trans. To undo the incorporation of, to dis-

1. Irans. To undo the incorporation of, to dissolve (a corporation).

1697 COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj. 1. (1703) 223 To remove the Magistracy, or disincorporate the State. 1754-58 Hume Hitl. Eng. IV. 191 (Seager) His Majesty had disincorporated some idle monks. 1893 Min. Nat. Conj. Council(1892) 271 The same law disincorporated the Mormon Church.

2. To separate from a corporation or body. 1701 COLLIER M. Aurel. (1726) 168 He that is selfish. disincorporates himself from mankind. Hence Disincorporation, the action of disincorporating or densitying of the rights and priving corporating or densitying of the rights and priving

corporating, or depriving of the rights and privi-

leges of a corporation.

1772 T. WARTON Life Sir T. Pope 41 (T.) [He] ranked the king's disincerporation of the monks with his rejection of the see of Rome. as a matter of an external nature.

† **Disincrea\*se**, sb. Obs. In 5 disent. [f. Dis-9 + INCREASE sb.] The reverse of increase; decrease diminution

DIS-9 + INCREMENT 30.] The reverse of increase; decrease, diminution.

1430 Lyng. Chron. Troy III. xxvii, In prejudice of his worthynesse And disencrease of his hygh prowesse. c1430—
Thebes II. (R.), The tydings that thou hast brought Shal vnto him be disencrease. c1450—Compl. Loveres Lyfe 202
Wythout addicyoun, Or disencrese, owther mor or lesse.

† **Distincrea se**, v. Obs. In 5 disencrese. [f. Dis-6 + Inchease v.] To decrease, diminish (intr. and trans.; in quot. 1430, = DIMINISH 5, to rob, deprive).

rob, deprive).

7.1374 CHAUCER Boeth. v. pr. vi. 173 It faileb and falleb in o moeuynge fro be simplicite of [the] presence of god, and disencresib to be infinite quantite of future and of preterit. 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode III. xxiv. (1850) 149 Thei withdrawen and disencresen grace dieu of the tresore of hire

rialtee.

Disincrustant. [f. Dis-10+L. incrustant-em, pr. pple. of incrustare to Incrust: see-Ant1.]

Something that removes or prevents incrusta-

1878 Ure's Dict. Arts IV. 1012 Zinc as a Disincrustant in

nteam Boilers.

Distincumber: see Disencumber.

Distincumber: see Disencumber.

Distincumber: To

divest of individuality.

1839 J. Sterling Ess. & Tales (1848) I. 327 Self is thus...
dis-individualized, unisolated, rather universalized and
idealized. 1870 Emerson Soc. & Solit., Art Wks. (Bohn)
III. 19 The artist who is to produce a work which is to be
admired.. by all men.. must disindividualize himself, and be

a man of no party.

Disinfect (disinfeckt), v. [f. DIs- 6 + INFECT v.: perh. ad. F. desinfecter (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).] +1. trans. To rid (a person or place) of an in fection or infectious disease. Obs. rare.

1598 FLORIO, Smorbare, to disinfect, to cure, to heale.
1732 Lond. Gas. No. 6025/2 La Canourgue and Banassac
were disinfecting, none had newly fallen sick there.
2. To cleanse (a room, clothes, etc.) from infec-

2. To cleanse (a room, clothes, etc.) from infection; to destroy the germs of disease in.

1658 R. White tr. Dieby's late Disc. 63 They use to make great fires, where there is houshold-stuffe of men that died of the Pestilence, to dis-infect [1664 disinfect] them. Ibid.

64. 1888 Webster, Disinfect, to cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter. 1844 Pharmac. Froil. 111. 396 The best mode of disinfecting the clothes of scarlatina patients. 1875 Ure's Dict. Arts 11. 36 Stenhouse has employed charcoal for disinfecting the air.

1850. 1875 Ure's Dict. Arts 11. 37 Water disinfects partly by preventing effluvia from arising from bodies.

Hence Disinfe oted ppl. a., Disinfe cting vbl. 3b. and ppl. a.

Hence Disinfe oted ppt. a., DISINIO UMIS over st. and ppt. a.
1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 109/1 As a disinfecting agent .. it [chlorine] is unrivalled. 1853 STONEMENCE Greyhound iii.
(L.) The walls should be well washed with chloride of lime, or. disinfecting fluid. 1850 B. A. WHITELEGGE Hygiene & Public Health xi. 241 One of these rooms should be strictly reserved for infected and the other for disinfected goods. 1804 Times 30 Sept. 3/3 A thorough system of disinfection by disinfecting officers.

Disinfe ctamt, a. and sb. [ad. F. desinfectant (1816 in Hatz.-Darm.), pres. pple. of desinfecter to DISINFECT.]

(1810 in Figure 2), to DISINFECT.]

A. adj. Having the property of disinfecting.

1875 Ure's Dict. Arts III. 1192 The disinfectant liquor of Sir W. Burnett is chloride of zinc.

B. sb. Something having this property; an agent used for disinfecting or destroying the germs of included disease.

used for disinfecting or destroying the germs of infectious disease.

1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 107/2 The hypochlorite of lime, usually called chloride of lime.. is a compound of great importance, both in the arts, and as a disinfectant.

182. 1865 T. Winthrop Cecil Dreeme vi. (Cent.) The moral atmosphere, too, of this honest, cheerful, simple home scene acted as a moral disinfectant.

Disinfecter. [f. Disinfect v. +-er 1.] He who or that which disinfects.

1845 Find. R. Agric. Soc. VI. 11. 547 It is a disinfecter of putrid matter.

Disinfection (disinfe kjen). [n. of action from DISINFECT v.: cf. F. desinfection (1630 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of disinfecting or purifying from infection; destruction of the germs of

Haltz.-Darm.). I The action of distincting of punifying from infection; destruction of the germs of infectious diseases.

1803 Dissean's Ains. Med. II. 11. 35 On the influence of Oxygen in the process of disinfection.

1838 Penny Cycl.

XII. 470/1 The most important and valuable method of disinfection is ventilation.

1830 B.A. WHITELEGGE Hygiene

4 Public Health xi. 324 Disinfection by heat is the simplest and most thorough of all methods.

Disinfector.

16. DISINFECTER: 5pec. a device for diffusing a disinfectant in the air.

1831 LD. CAMPBELL Let. Aug. in Life (1881) III. 15 In court we are almost overpowered by fumigations and aspersions. A druggist has made a little fortune by selling what he denominates disinfectors.

1831 Academy 7 May 336 Some new light upon the disinfeudation; liberation from feudal tenure.

1831 Academy 7 May 336 Some new light upon the disinfeudation of advowsons.

Disinflame, v. rare. [Dis-6.] trans. To make no longer inflamed; to deprive of ardour.

21611 CHAPMAN Iliad XII. 400 O Lycians, why are your hot spirits so quickly disinflam'd?

Disinflation. [Dis-9.] The reversal of influence are of a belloon.

Disinflation. [DIS- 9.] The reversal of inflation, e.g. of a balloon. Cf. DEFLATION.

1880 Daily News 22 Oct. 6/5 The grapnel having held fast in muddy ground, the disinflation process was executed... before the arrival of the lads, who were very serviceable to us for rolling the balloon.

Disingage, -ment, obs. ff. DISENGAGE, -MENT.

1603 FLORIO Montaigne III. ii. (1632) 456 It is a pleasure unto mee, to bee... disingaged from their contentions.

58\*-2

Disingenious, etc., freq. error in 17th c. for

DISINGENIOUS, etc., 11eq. c1101 in 1/11 to 10.7 In 1581 GURNALL Chr. in Arm. i. § 1 (1669) 62/2 One is against love, and so dis-ingenious. 1674 Govt. Tongue iii. § 6. 110 The disingeniousness of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. 1678 Yng. Man's Call. 161 If duty may be disingeniously put off now. 1797 FLOVER Physic. Pulse-Watch 11 'Tis Disingenious to pretend to know by the Pulse that which cannot be discovered by it.

penious to pretent to know by the Fulse that which cannot be discover'd by it.

Disingenuity (dissindzeniū'ĭti). [f. next, after ingenuous, ingenuity.] = DISINGENUOUSNESS (which is now more usual).

1647 Trapp Comm. Pentat. (1650) 1. 302 Unthankfulness and dis-ingenuity. 1653 Manton Exp. 7as. iii. 17 Uncharitable deductions... forced by the disingenuity of the adversary. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. 1v. viii. (1693) 350 The disingenuity of one, who will go from the definition of his own Terms. 1759 Robertson Chas. V, III. vii. 1 The Emperor's disingenuity in violating his repeated promises. 1835 Sir W. Hamilton Discuss. (1852) 1844 Mr. Stewart is far more lenient than Dr. Wallis' disingenuity merited.

b. A piece of unfair treatment or underhand dealing.

dealing.

1680 H. Dodwell. Disc. Sanchoniathon's Hist. (1691) 114

For the Practice of such disingenuities. 1804 Southey in Ann. Rev. II. 18 In one instance he has been guilty of a worse disingenuity.

Adicindzeniu. 35). a. [DIs-

**Disingenuous** (disindgeniu<sub>1</sub>28), a. [Dis-10.] The opposite of *ingenuous*; lacking in can-dour or frankness, insincere, morally fraudulent.

dour or frankness, insincere, morally fraudulent. (Said of persons and their actions.)

1635 [see DISINGENIOUS]. 1637 Burton's Diary (1828) II. 291 It will be disingenious to think that his Highness and the Council should be under an oath, and your members free. 1673 Lady's Call. 1. v. P 3. 32 Of such disingenious addresses, 'tis easy to read the event. 1718 Frechlinker No. 67. P 9 A Disingenious Speaker is most effectually refuted without Passion. 1897 HALLAM CONSt. Hist. (1876) I. ii. 98 Cranmer. had recourse to the disingenious shift of a protest. 1878 HELPS Ess., Advice 46 It is a disingenious thing to ask for advice, when you mean assistance.

Hence Disingeniously adv., in a disingenious manner, not openly or candidly, meanly, unfairly. 1661 H. Newcome Diary (1849) 26 So disingeniously ... I have carryed toward my God. 1676 [see DISINGENIOUS]. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarista (1811) I. XXXIX. 289 Although I had most disingeniously declared otherwise to my mother. 1836 J. Gilbert Chr. Alonem. viii. (1852) 232 We should deem it to be disingeniously evasive.

Disingeniously evasive.

**Disinge nuousness.** [f. prec. +-NESS.] The quality of being disingenuous; want of candour and frankness; disposition to secure advantage by means not morally defensible; insincerity, unfairness.

1674 [see Disingenious, etc.]. 1815 [ank Austen Emma III. v. 298 Disingeniousness and double-dealing seemed to meet him on every turn. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 274 Those statutes... could not without the grossest disingeniousness be so strained. 1881 Stanley Chr. Instit. viii. 167 A singular example either of the disingeniousness or of the negligence with which the Prayerbook was reconstructed.

+ Disinha bit, ppl. a. Short for DISINHABITED.

1530 PALSGR. 519/2 This countraye is utterly disinhabyt, ce pays est entierement depopule.

+ Disinha bit, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Inhabit v.] trans. To rid or deprive of inhabitants; to

v.] trans. To rid or deprive of immortance, dispeople.

1530 Palsgr. 519/2, I disinhabyte a countrey, I make it barayne of dwellynge people.

1580 N. Licheffeld tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind. liv. 117 The Citie beeing thus disinhabited. 1607 Topsell. Serpents (1658) 601 Some places have been disinhabited, and dispeopled by Serpents. 1818 Tops s.v. Dishabit, In modern times we sometimes use disinhabit for it.

10. 1076. To remove one's dwelling.

1079 G. R. tr. Boyatuau's Theat. World 111. 220 Caused the People to dis-inhabit themselves.

Hence † Disinhabitates.

without inhabitants.

1600 HAKLUYI Voyages III. 374 (R.) Nothing but exceeding rough mountaines... viterly disinhabited and voyd of people.

1622 MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. 1. 157 Hee... dwels in places vn-peopled and dis-inhabited.

1632 MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. 1. 157 Hee... dwels in places vn-peopled and dis-inhabited.

1742 We were long or night involved in a dis-inhabited Country.

1744 Bucaniers Amer. L(ed. 2)

1745 This was thick blood.

† **Disinha bitable**, a. Obs. [Dis- 10.] Uninhabitable.

muzuitauie.

1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 342 There was reason to believe these parts disinhabitable. 1660 N. Ingelo Bentivolio & Urania (1682) 1.74 Will you make this place disinhabitable to ingenuity?

† Disinha bitate, v. Obs. rare—°. [Dis-6.]

1611 Corga., Deskabiter, to disinhabitate, or depriue of inhabitants.

Disinherison (disinherizən). Also disen-[f. Dis- 9 + Inherison: cf. disherison.] The action of disinheriting, or fact of being disinherited;

action of disinheriting, or fact of being disinherited; disinheritance: = DISHERISON.

1543-4 At 35 Hen. VIII, c. 1 The peril slaunder or dishinherison of any the issues and heires of the kinges maiestie.

1622 Bacon Hen. VII Wks. (Bohn) 310 It tended directly to the disinherison of the line of York. 1643 Paynne Sov. Power Parl. 11. (ed. 2) 69 The great mischiefs and disinherisons that the people of the Realme of England have heretofore suffered.

1765 Blackstone Comm. 1. 448 There are fourteen such reasons... which may justify such disinherison. 1866 Sala. Ship Chandler iii. 53 Commanding him under pain of disinherison... to unite himself to the bride he.. had chosen for him.

**Disinherit** (disinherit), v. Also 6 disenty, dishenerite. [f. Dis-6 + INHERIT v.] trans. To deprive or dispossess of an inheritance; 'to cut off from an hereditary right' (J.); to prevent (a person) from coming into possession of a property or right which in the ordinary course would develope the property of the pro

or right which in the ordinary course would devolve upon him as heir.

\*\*c 1450 Merlin 452 We hadde leuer be disinherited and chased oute of the londe. \*\*c 1532 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. 1040 The sonne him shal disenherite. 1548 HALL Chrom., Hen. V an. 2 (1809) 60 Shamefully to dishenerite ourselfe and the Croune of our Realme. 1573 HOLINSHED Chrom. III. 800/1 Yet had he sent his people to inuade the said duke. 1653 H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav. xxvii. 103 A very rich Woman, that had dishnerited her kindred, and left her estate to the Pagod. 1718 LADV M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress Bristol (1889) I. 240 A child thus adopted cannot be disinherited. 1860 HOOK Lives Abps. (1869) I. 363 He was disinherited and turned out of his father's house. † b. Const. of. Obs.

He was disinherited and turned out of his father's house.

† b. Const. of. Obs.

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VII an. 4 (1809) 444 Nor yet Entended to disheneryt the yonge Duke Phillippe of his Graundfathers inheritaunce. 1621 State Triats, Abp. Abbot (R.) Some right of hunting, which the Archbishop was to disinherit his church of. a 1716 South (J.) Of how fair a portion Adam disinherited his whole posterity!

portion Adam disunherated his whose process...

C. fig.

1634 Milton Comus 334 And thou, fair moon .. Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud, And disinherit Chaos, that reigns here. 1743 Young N. Th. 1. 246 God's image disinherated of day, Here, plung d in mines, forgets a sun was made. 1840 Mrs. Browning Drama of Exile Wks. 1889

I. 35 Earth, methinks, Will disinherit thy philosophy.

Hence Disinherited ppl. a., Disinheriting and the a

vol. sb. and ppl. a.,

1583 Exec. for Treason (1675) 42 The disinheriting of all
the Nobility. 1635 EARL STRAFFORD Lett. (1739) I. 471 Those
disinherited Princes of the Palatinate. 1777 SHERIDAN Sch.
Scand. IV. i, An unforgiving eye, and a confounded disinheriting countenance! 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Conp. (1876)
II. x. 486 A disinherited and dispossessed chieftain still
looked on the land as his own.

Disinhe ritable, a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be disinherited.

1646 FULLER Wounded Consc. (1841) 201 Heirs of Heaven hey are, but disinheritable for their misdemeanour.

They are, but disinheritable for their misdemeanour.

Disinheritance. [f. Disinherit v., after inheritance.] The fact of disinheriting, or of being disinherited; dispossession from an inheritance.

140 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 9 & Vexation, troubles, wrongs and disinheritance hath followed. 1660 R. Coke Justice Vind. 36 To the dispossession and disinheritance of another. 1789 Trifler No. 39. 506 He was enjoined. upon pain of disinheritance. 1843 W. H. MILL Observ. Crit. Gosp. II. ii. 32. 257 By a direct sentence of disinheritance.

† Disinheritate, v. Obs. rare. [f. Disinherit + Ate 3] on analogy of words from Latin ppl. stem: see -Ate 2 and 3. Cf. It. discreditare = discreditare to disinherit. ] = DISINHEBIT.

dare to disinherit.] = DISINHERIT. Hence Disinheritated ppl.a.; also Disinheritation = DISINHERITANCE.

Therefore Disiniber Heated ppt. a.; also Disiniberate to the = Disiniberated ppt. a.; also Disiniberated implores your aide. 1835 Chamb. Frul. 16 May 121 Threatened with disinheritation.

Disinhume (disinhiūm), v. Also disentibre also trans. To unbury, unearth, exhume.

1821 Wordsw. Eccl. Sonn., Wicliffe, The Church is seized with sudden fear, And at her call is Wicliffe disinhumed.

1833 Fraser's Mag. VIII. 637 The disinhuming of the primitive history of mankind.

1831 Fraser's Mag. VIII. 637 The disinhuming of the primitive history of mankind.

1831 Fraser's Mag. VIII. 637 The disinhuming of the primitive history of mankind.

1831 Fraser's Mag. VIII. 637 The disinhuming of the primitive history of mankind.

1831 Fraser's Mag. VIII. 637 The disinhuming of the primitive history of mankind.

1832 Corné. Mag. Sept. 331

A golden drinking-horn disenhumed in the old England of our ancestors by the Baltic Shore.

† Disinsanity. Obs. rare. In 7 disen. [irreg. f. dis- (used otiosely or? intensively; cf. DIs- 5) + INSANITY.] Insanity, madness.

2 a 1625 Beaum. & Fl. Two Noble K. III. v, What tediosity and disensanity is here among ye!

Disinsulation. [DIS-9] Doing away with

Disinslave, obs. form of DISENSLAVE.

Disinsulation. [DIS-9.] Doing away with insulation; the rendering no longer an island.

1881 Daily Tel. No. 8306. 5/3 The dis-insulation of England may or may not be a national calamity.

Disinsure, Disintail, etc.: see DISEN-.

Disintegrable, a. [f. DISINTEGRATE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being disintegrated.

1796 KIRWAN Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 93 Argillo-calcites. 1st Class. Readily disintegrable by exposure to the atmosphere.

1864 H. Spencer Induct. Biol. § 118 (L.) The formations [of land] being disintegrable in different degrees.

Disintegrant, a and sb. [f. as prec. + -ANT.]

Disintegrant, a. and sb. [f. as prec. +-ANT!.]

A. adj. Disintegrating, or becoming disintegrated.

B. sb. Something that disintegrates; a

disintegrating agent.

1855 H. Spencer Princ. Psychol. (1872) I. I. iv. 75 A direct disintegrant of the tissues.

1866 Pall Mail G. 10 Nov. 4
Post-classical and disintegrant Greek.

Disintegrate (disi'nt/gre<sup>1</sup>t), v. [f. Dis-6+

INTEGRATE v.]

1. trans. To separate into its component parts or

particles; to reduce to fragments, break up, destroy the cohesion or integrity of (as by mechanical or atmospheric action). Also fig.

1706 Kirwan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) 1. 90 Marlites... are not disintegrated by exposure to the atmosphere. 1866 Tyndall (Glac. 1. vii. 40 The adjacent rocks... were disintegrated. 1864 Daily Tel. 20 Sept., Most valuable for the purpose of blasting or disintegrating rocks. 1874 Helps Soc. Press.

xxii. 333 Bricks..entirely disintegrated by the corrosive influence of the London atmosphere.

xxii. 333 Bricks. entirely disintegrated by the corrosive influence of the London atmosphere.

f.g. 1837 HALLAM Hist. Lit. ii. III. \$13 A fanatical anarchy, disintegrating every thing like a church.

to froud Froud Hist. Eng. V. 121 The grazing farms were disintegrated. The cottages of the peasants had again their own grounds attached to them. 1896 GLADSTONE Homeric Synchr.

Learning and ingenuity. expended in a hundred efforts. to disintegrate the Homeric Poems. 1899 G. MEREDITI Egoist Vii. (1889) 57 We cannot modify our class distinctions without risk of disintegrating the social structure.

b. To separate or break off as particles or fragments from the whole mass or body.

1893 TRISTRAM Moab iii. 40 The detached blocks, which have been disintegrated from the mass. 1896 Brewer Eng. Studies ii. (1881) 57 Their personal adventures 1. cannot be disintegrated from the general body of our history without blurring its lineaments.

2. intr. (for reft.) To become disintegrated, to

intr. (for refl.) To become disintegrated, to

break up.

18. R. Jameson (L.), On exposure to the weather it [chalk mari] rapidly disintegrates. 1851 Richardson God.

18. 14. The absorption of oxygen and carbonic acid from the air causes rocks...to disintegrate. 1856 Froud Hist.

Eng. I. 336 The Church itself was fast disintegrating.

Eng. I. 336 The Church itself was fast disintegrating.

Disintegrate, a. rare. [f. Dis- 10 + INTEGRATE a., after prec.] Disintegrated.

1875 G. MACDONALD Malcolm III. x. 147 The disintegrate
returns to resting and capable form.

Disintegrated, ppl. a. [f. DISINTEGRATE v. + -ED l.] Reduced to fragments, broken up;
have an off as fragments; see the yeth.

+ -ED <sup>1</sup>.] Reduced to fragments, broken up; broken off as fragments: see the verb.

1796 Kirwan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) 1. 321 The felspar, both in granites and porphyries, is frequently found. in a decomposed or disintegrated state. 1854 J. Scoffern in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 7 Disintegrated particles. 1869 Phillips Vesnov. v. 146 This volcanic dust is disintegrated lava. 1879 Church Spenser 62 The wreck and clashing of disintegrated customs.

**Disintegrating**, ppl.a. [f. as prec. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.]

1. That disintegrates (trans.); reducing or tending to reduce to fragments; destroying cohesion or

REGITY.

1831 BREWSTER Nat. Magic xii. (1833) 298 The disintegratg and solvent powers of chemical agents. 1868 G. Duff
of. Surv. 220 Those disintegrating forces which have
orked so powerfully in breaking up more than one of the

2. That disintegrates (intr.); breaking up, going

1872 C. King Mountain. Sierra Nev. x. 217 A disintegrating race. 1877 Roberts Handbk. Med. (ed. 3) I. 124 Disintegrating trace are compuseles are sometimes seen.

Disintegration. [n. of action f. DISINTEGRATE v.: see -ATION.] The action or process of

disintegrating, or the condition of being disinte-grated; reduction to component particles, breaking

grated; reduction to component particles, breaking up; destruction of cohesion or integrity.

8. lit.; spec. in Geol., the wearing down of rocks by rain, frost, and other atmospheric influences.

1796 Kirwan Elem. Min. (ed. a) I. 96 By exposure to the air and moisture, if ... chips and falls to pieces. This disintegration is remarkable, for it does not proceed solely from the absorption of water.

1808 Hinny Epil. Chem. (ed. 5) 357 The disintegration of stones, consisting chiefly of alumine, is not easily effected by means of potash.

1824 Thomson in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club I. No. 2. 42 The disintegration of the clay-slate rocks.

1865 MAURY Phys. Geog. i. 20 The wire wrapping of the Atlantic cable has been found in a state almost of complete disintegration.

1863 A. C. Ramsay Phys. Geog. iii. (1878) 34 The constant atmospheric disintegration of cliffs.

1874 Carpenter Ment. Phys. 1. ii. § 31 (1879) 30 When a Muscle is called into contraction, there is a certain disintegration or 'waste' of its tissue.

1. fig.

a certain disintegration or 'waste' of its tissue.

b. fig.
1849 HT. MARTINEAU in Four C. Eng. Lett. 545 If the principles of social liberty should demand the disintegration of nations. 1865 Merivale Rom. Emp. VIII. Levili. 355 The decay of moral principles which hastened the disintegration of Roman society. 1868 GLAISTONE JNV. Mundi i. (1870) 19 There are passages of ancient writers which tend to the disintegration of Homer.

c. altrib. as disintegration-scheme, -theory.
1865 W. Kay Crisis Hußfeld. 59 The principles on which the Disintegration-theory rests.

Hence Disintegrationist, an advocate of disintegration

refere Distriction.

1884 DUNCKLEY in Manch. Exam. 1 Dec. 6/1 Mr. Forster seems to them to be the great disintegrationist of our time. 1889 Spectator 3 Aug., Their own disintegration is a Nemesis upon the disintegrationists.

Disintegrative, a. [f. as prec.: see-ATIVE.]
Having the quality of disintegrating; tending to disintegrate

disintegrate.

1869 Contemp. Rev. XII. 164 Tenets .. essentially disintegrative of union.

1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN Strauss II. in Contemp. Rev. June 135 Ancient haresies were elaborative, modern disintegrative of dogma.

Disintegrator. [agent-n. f. DISINTEGRATE II. See OR 1987]

v.: see -0R.]

1. One who or that which disintegrates.
1844 N. Brit. Rev. I. 114 Collectors of authorities and disintegrators of dibris. 1863 A. C. Ramsay Phys. Geog. i. (1878) 4 Frost is.. a powerful disintegrator.
b. spec. Applied to machines or appliances for columns substances to small fragments or to powder.

reducing substances to small fragments orto powder.

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Disintegrator. 1. A machine for grinding or pulverizing bones, guano, etc., for manure.

2. A mill in which grain is broken into a fine dust by beaters projecting from the faces of parallel metallic disks revolving in contrary directions.

1890 Daily News 26 June 6/1

Amongst the popular instruments is one called the Devil Disintegrator . . It grinds everything to powder, and . . is largely used in reducing . bones and oyster shells . . into a fine mixture that makes an admirable chicken food.

2. = DISINTEGRATIONIST, 1865 W. KAY Crisis Hupfeld, 26 The opponents of the

Disintegrators.

Disintegra-tory, a. [f. as prec. + -0BY.]
Producing or tending to disintegration.

1878 Lewes in Pop. Sc. Monthly XIII. 419 Criticism has taken its place among the disintegratory agencies.

Disintegrity. [D18-9.] Want of integrity or entireness; unsound or disintegrated condition.

1785 BENTHAM Wks. (1838-43) X. 145 The multitude of the audience multiplies for disintegrity the chances of detection.

1867 WILLIS in Ecclesiologist XXII. 9. Nothing short of such a system could have prevented the falling in of Chichester Tower; it was in a state of disintegrity, which nothing could arrest.

Disintegrous, a. rare. [f. Dis- 10 + L. in-

leger entire + -ous: after disintegrate, etc.] Characterized by disintegration or want of cohesion.

1885 Sci. Amer. (N. Y.) 8 Aug. 80 Such a disintegrous material as iron could not be spread into layering leaves like gold.

Disintensity, v. [Dis-6.] trans. To deprive of its intensity; to make less intense. 1884 Browning Ferishtah 119 Black's soul of black Beyond white's power to disintensity.

Disinter (disinto 1), v. Also 7 disento terre.

[ad. F. desenterrer (15th c. in Littré), f. des-DIs-4+enterrer to INTER.]

1. trans. To take (something) out of the earth in which it is buried; to take (a corpse, etc.) out of

which it is buried; to take (a corpse, etc.) out of the grave; to unbury, exhume.

1611 Corge., Desevelir, to disinterre, vnburie.

1624 Corge., Desevelir, to disinterre, vnburie.

1625 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vil. xix. 384 To disenterre the bodies of the deceased.

1626 Evrlyn Fr. Gard.

(1675) 96 Dis-interre the greatest roots.

1836 Pearson Hist.

1627 Exason Hist.

1838 Evrlyn Fr. Gard.

1848 Evrlyn Fr. Gard.

1859 Evrlyn Fr. Gard.

1859 Exason Hist.

1859 Exason Hist.

1859 Exason Hist.

1850 Evrlyn Fr. Gard.

1850 Fransf.

1850 Evrlyn Fr. Gard.

1851 Evrlyn Fr. Gard.

1852 Evrlyn Fr. Gard.

1853 Evrlyn Fr. Gard.

1854 Evrlyn Fr. Gard.

1855 Evrlyn Fr. Gard.

1857 Evrlyn Fr. Gard.

1858 Evrlyn Fr. Gard.

1859 Evrlyn Fr. Gard.

1859 Evrlyn Fr. Gard.

1859 Evrlyn Fr. Gard.

1859 Evrlyn Fr. Gard.

1850 Evrlyn Fr.

to bring out of concealment, 'unearth'.

2711 ADDISON Spect. No. 215 P 2 The Philosopher, the
Saint, or the Hero...very often lie...concealed in a Plebeian,
which a proper Education might have dis-interred.

2818
SCOTT Hrt. Midl. i, The two ladies who had been disinterred
out of the fallen vehicle.

out of the fallen vehicle.

† **Disinteress**, v. Obs. Pa. pple. -essed, -est. [ad. F. désintéresser 'to discharge, or saue harmelesse; to rid from all interest in' (Cotgr.), f. des-DIS-4 + intéresser to INTEREST.] = DISINTEREST v. Hence Dis-interessen gvol. sb.

1628 BACON Hen. VII, 55 The higher Bond that tyeth him...doth dis-interesse him of these Obligations. 1642 R. CARPENTER Experience III. iv. 14 Why is every man disinteressed from a lawfull calling? 1642 Jer. TAVIOR Episc. (1647) 249 To be deposed, or disinterest in the allegeance of subjects. 1646 SALTMARSH Some Drops i. 3 We all see how hazardous it is to disinteresse any in the Civill part. a 1653 VINES Lord's Supp. (1677) 342 The dis-interessing of self-love... is very rare.

† **Disinteressed.** ppl. a. Obs. Also des.,

† Disinteressed, ppl. a. Obs. Also des-, disinterest. [f. prec. + -RD 1, or f. DIS- 10 + IN-TERESSED.

= DISINTERESTED I.

1. = DISINTERESTED I.

1603 FLORIO Montaigne III. ii. (1632) 456 It is a pleasure
unto mee, to bee disinteressed of other mens affayres, and
disingaged from their contentions. 1638 CHILLINGW. Relig.
Prot. I. iii. \$81. 179 We that are disinteressed persons. 1648
BOYLE Seraph. Love vi. (1700) 48 Such disinteressed and
resign'd Habitudes. 1630 DRYDEN St. Euremont's Ess. 351
Let us act the disinteressed.

2. = DISINTERESTED 2.

The DOYLE Person Research with a 18 The Done word in

26. = DISINTERESTED 2.

1610 DONNE Pseudo-martyr. xii. 358 The Pope. more disinteressed then the neighbour Princes. 1649 Jen. Taylor Gl. Exemp. 1. 72 The prudence of a wise and disinterest person. 1646 MARY ASTELL Proposal to Ladies 137 The most refin'd and disinteress'd Benevolence. 1700 Tyrrell Hist. Eng. 11. 1008 This Writer being a Layman is more disinteressed.

Hence + Disinteressedly adv.; + Disinteressedness, -estness, disinterestedness

1648 BOYLE Seraph. Love xiii. (1700) 66 The. Disinterestness of his Love to us. 1707 Reft. Rudic. 253 Disinteressedness and Generosity. 1718 J. T. Philipps tr. Thirty-four Confer. 351 Men disinteress dly holy.

ness and Generosity. 1718 J. T. Phillipps it. Thirty-four Confer. 351 Men disinteress dly holy.

† Disinteressement. Obs. [a. F. désintéressement (1657 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Disinterestedness, impartiality.

1665 J. Bargrave Pope Alex. VII (1867) 110 Let him read them both with an equal disinteressment. 1718 Prior Poems Poster. to Pref., He (the Earl of Dorsel) has managed some of the greatest charges of the kingdom, with known ability; and laid them down with entire disinteressment.

Disinterest, 5b. [f. DIS- 9 + INTEREST 5b.]

1. That which is contrary to interest or advantage; disadvantage, prejudice, injury; something against the interest of or disadvantageous to (a person or thing concerned). Now rare.

1665 GLANVILL Lux Orient. Pref. (1682) 7 Tis a great disinterest to so.. unusual a Doctrine as this, to be but partially handled. 1678 Norris Coll. Misc. (1690) 294 Whatever. tends to the Disinterest of the Public, is Evil. 1744 Harris Three Treat. (1841) 105 You have seen many a wise head shake, in pronouncing that sad truth, How we are governed all by interest. And what do they think should govern us else? Our loss, our damage, our disinterest? 1876 Ruskin Fors Clav. VI. Ixviii. 253 All gain, Increase, interest... to

the lender of capital, is loss, decrease, and dis-interest to the borrower of capital.

† 2. Disinterestedness, impartiality. Obs.
1658 J. Webb tr. Calprened's Cleopatra viii. i. 34
Perswaded of my disinterest in the affaires of Coriolanus.
1718 Ozell Townefort's Voy. I. p. xviii, Physick, which he practised with the most perfect disinterest. 1799 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. XXIX. 102 A catching spirit of disinterest and benevolence. 1805—in Monthly Mag. XX. 40 The taste of Lessing awarded them, if not with equity, with disinterest.

8. Absence of interest unconcern

3. Absence of interest, unconcern. rare. 1889 Mas. RANDOLPH New Eve I. i. 29 [An expression] of stense disinterest in all earthly things.

Disinterest, v. Now rare. [f. Dis-6 + Interest v. see Disinteress, which this vb. has superseded.]

1. trans. To rid or divest of interest or concern;

1. trans. To rid or divest of interest or concern; to detach from the interest or party of.

1612 BACON Charge touching Duels, When he shall see the law and rule of state disinterest him of a vain and unnecessary hazard.

1675 tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz. 539
An advantageous Peace had been offered to him by the Pope's Nuncio. if he would disinterest himself from the Queen.

1692 BEVERLEY Disc. Dr. Crisp 13. His present Emmity does not disinterest him in a Right to come, if he would; But it hinders his being willing to come.

1893 Pall MallG. I Feb. 2/1 Politics in France are disgusting, and that is why the people have disinterested themselves entirely from taking part in them.

2 To free from self-interest to render dising

taking part in them.

2. To free from self-interest, to render disinterested.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE Apol. Prot. II. 20 That every man dis-interesting himself, may candidly endeavour the retriving of the Truth.

ing of the Truth.

Disinterest, var. of DISINTERESSED ppl. a.

Disinterested, ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1; or f. DIS- 10 + INTERESTED.]

+1. Without interest or concern; not interested,

unconcerned. ? Obs.

a 161s Donne Blaθavaros (1644) 99 Cases, wherein the party is dis-interested. 1684 Contempl. State of Man 1. x. (1699) 113 How dis-interested are they in all Worldly matters, since they fling their Wealth and Riches into the Sea. 1767 Yunius Lett. iii. 18 A careless disinterested spirit is no part of his character.
 2. Not influenced by interest; impartial, unhissed, unprejudiced: now always. Unhissed by listed to the sea.

2. Not influenced by interest; impartant, biased, unprejudiced; now always, Unbiased by from self-seeking. (Of personal interest; free from self-seeking. persons, or their dispositions, actions, etc.)

persons, or their dispositions, actions, etc.)

1659 O. Walker Oratory 115 The soul... sits now as the most disinterested Arbiter, and impartial judge of her own works, that she can be. 1705 Stanhore Paraphr. III. 435 So should the Love to our Neighbour be... Not mercenary and designing, but disinterested and hearty. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 273 Any disinterested Person would make the same Judgement; your Passion has blinded yours. 1800 Mrs. Hervey Mourtray Fam. II. 82, I fairly own I was not disinterested in wishing you here. 1805 Livingstone Zambesi xxii. 446 His disinterested kindness to us.. can never be forgotten.

Disinterestedly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2]

In a disinterested manner; impartially; without regard to self-interest; unselfishly.

1711 SHAFTESB. Charac. (1737) I. 42 He, who is ever said to do good the most disinterestedly. 1807 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) II. 20 He knows the Arts well, and loves them disinterestedly. 1806 FOSTER in Life 6 Corr. (1846) II. 161 Devotedly and disinterestedly faithful. 1878 HAMERTON Intell. Life II. iii. 64 How difficult it is to think out such a problem disinterestedly.

Disinterestedly...

Disinterested.

**Disinterestedness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disinterested; impartiality;

The quality of being disinterested; impartiality; freedom from self-interest or selfish bias.

a 1688 SIR T. Browne (J.), These expressions of selfishness and disinterestedness have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner. 1709 J. Johnson in Ballard MSS. (Bodl. Libr.) XV. 46 What I most admire him for is Disinterestedness. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 196 P8 This cigives firmness and constancy, fidelity and disinterestedness. 1866 Liddon Bampt. Lect. iv. (1875) 195 This disinterestedness, this devotion to the real interest of humankind. 1875 Jowett Plato III. 79 He can assume the disguise of virtue or disinterestedness without having them.

guise of virtue or disinterestednéss without having them.

Disinteresting, ppl. a., [f. Dis- 10 + Interesting ppl. a., of f. DISINTEREST v. + -ING 2.]

Uninteresting; causing lack of interest.

1737 WARBURTON Let. to Birch in Boswell Johnson (1887)

1. 29 A dull, heavy succession of long quotations of disinteresting passages.

1800 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag.

X. 319 The attempt., produces on all the Disciples a similar disinteresting effect.

18. The Studio III. 130 (Cent.) He rarely paints a disinteresting subject.

Disinterestiness, var. DISINTERESSEDNESS. Obs.

Disinterment. [f. DISINTER v. + -MENT.]

Disinterestness, var. DISINTERESSEDNESS. Vos.

Disinterment. [f. DISINTER v. + - MENT.]

1. The action of disinterring; exhumation.

1790 P. Neve (title) A Narrative of the Disinterment of
Milton's Coffin. 1867 FREMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) 1. App.
788 The disinterment of Harold's body. 1874 Nears Growth
Comm. 60 The disinterment of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

2. concr. The material result or product of dis-

2. concr. The material result or product of disinterring; something disinterred.

1885 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. CVI. 526 Among the most curious disinterments are vases for heating water.

1884 D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit., R. Crowley II. 130 Our most skilful delver into dramatic history, amidst his curious masses of disinterments, has brought up this proclamation.

Disintertwine, v. [DIS-6.] trans. To bring out of an intertwined condition; to untwist.

1865 LYTTON & FANE Tannhauser 32 The carven archi-

trave, Whereon the intricate.. design Of leaf and stem disintertwined itself. 1867 GILDERSLEEVE Ess. 4 Stud. (1890) 198 Such intricate compounds as 'disintertwined'.

198 Such intricate compounds as 'disintertwined'.

Disinthrall, Disinthrone: see DISEN-.

Disintomb, obs. var. of DISENTOMB v.

to it Florido, Ois. var. of Diservous v. 1611 Florido, Discretifire, to vnburie, disintombe.

Disintone, v. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Intone v.]

trans. To deprive of 'tone', weaken, enfeeble, 1892 Voice (N. Y.) 14 July, Every brain habitually stimulated by alcohol is more or less disintoned.

Disinto xicate, v. ? Obs. [Dis- 6.] trans. To free from intoxication; to restore to soberness. 1883 J. Chamberlayne Coffee Tea & Choc. 40 It disintoxicates those that are fuddled.

Disintroat: see DISENTREAT.

**Disintricate**, v. [f. Dis-6+Intricate v.] trans. To free from intricacy or complication; to

disentangle, unravel, extricate.

1998 Flouro, Districare, to free... to disintricate, to vntangle.

1801 Coron, Districare, to free... to disintricate, to vntangle.

1801 Coron, Desmeslement... a loossing... vnpestering, disintricating. 1860 tr. Amyraldus' Treat. comc. Relig. 111. iv.

371 The knowledge of the true God.. disintricated from the confusion of so many false Deities. 1830 Sir W. Hamilton Discuss. (1852) 45 To disintricate the question, by relieving it of these two errors.

it of these two errors.

† **Distinure**, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Inure v.]

trans. To deprive of use or practice; to disaccustom

1613 Jackson Creed 1. 59 God..dis-inuring his chosen

Israel from his wonted call. 1644 MILTON Areap. (Arb.) 65

We are hinder'd and dis-inur'd by this cours of licencing

towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know.

† **Distinual**'dity. Obs. [irreg. f. dis-, otiose or

intensive (cf. Dis-5) + Invalidity.

1628 Br. Mountagu App. Casar 11. iv. 136, I do call those

Some mens doctrines. Private Opinions: and so well may

I doe, in respect of the distinual dity and disproportion of

them.

them.

† Disinveigle, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-6.] trans.

† Insurveigle, v. Obs. rare. [DIS-6.] trans. To free from inveiglement.

1635 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg. 50 Nor had he., beene yet disinveagled so soone as he was. but for the Princesse. who., shew'd him the false carde dealt him.

Disinvelope: see DISENVELOP.

Disinvent, v. nonce-wd. [DIS-6.] trans. To wade the invention of

undo the invention of.

undo the invention of.

1868 Helps Realmah xiv. (1876) 371, I would disinvent telegraphic communication. Ibid. 376 and 386.

Disinve'st, v. [Dis- 6: cf. mod.F. desinvestir.] trans. To deprive of that with which one is invested; to strip, divest (lit. and fig.).

1850 Wandsworth Pilgr. iii. 12 They made me disinvest my selfe of such prophane garments I had. a 1831 Dranton Wks. I. 270 [Jod.) Having seen His disinvesting and disastrous chance. 1848 W. Ball. Sphere Gowl. 13 By reposing or granting such Trust, they doe not disinvest themselves of their right naturall. 1888 A. Austin in Contemp. Rev. Jan. 129 Not... that language has of itself any spell to disinvest man, who employs it, of that dust of the ground which enters so largely into his composition.

So Disinvestiture, Disinvesture, the action of disinvesting or state of being disinvested.

1816 Court & T. Yal. I (1849) I. 430 They rather think of his disinvesture of his robe, and after to be questioned in the Star Chamber. 1846 Workester cites West. Rev. for Disinvestiture.

Disinvestiture.

Disinvi gorate, v. rare. [DIS- 6.] trans. To deprive of vigour, to enervate: the opposite of

invigorate.

1844 Syd. Smith Let. in Mem. (1855) II. 518 This soft, and warm, and disinvigorating climate.

184 SVD. SMITH Let. in Mem. (1855) II. 518 This soft, and warm, and disinvigorating climate.

† Distinvitation. Obs. [f. Dis- 9 + Invitation.] The opposite of an invitation; an invitation not to do something.

1654 LD. Orrery Parthenista (1676) 502 Why do you... give me so great a dis-invitation to obey you?

† Distinvite, v. Obs. [Dis- 6.] trans. To do the opposite of inviting; to retract or cancel an invitation to. Hence Distinviting ppl. a.

1580 SIDNEY Arcadia III. 329 Casting a sideward look on Zelmane, [he] made an imperious sign with a threatening allurement (a dis-inviting inviting of her) to follow. 1656 FINETT For. Ambass. 143 (T.) I was upon his highness in inimation sent to disinvite them. 1665 J. SERGEANT Surefooting 27 Which would... disinvite to a pursuit.

Distinvolve, v. [f. Dis- 6 + Involve v.] trans. To free from an involved condition; to unfold; to disentangle.

trans. To free from an involved condition; to unfold; to disentangle.

1611 FLORIO, Disinuolto, disintangled, disinuolued.

1622 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. Mathieu's Vahappy Prosperitic of Other inquisitions. from which the most innocent hardly could dis-involve themselves.

1647 Power of Keys ii. 12 False illations... which will all vanish... and the truth be disinvolved.

1748 Young Nr. Th. IX. 250 To dis-involve the moral world, and give To nature's renovation brighter charms.

charms.

Disinwrap, obs. var. of DISENWRAP v.

1611 FLORIO, Disuilluppare, to disinwrap.

Disione, var. of DISJUNE v. Obs.

Disja-sked, -et, -it, ppl. a. Sc. [According to Jamieson 'a corruption of dejected': cf. DISJECTED.] Broken down, dilapidated; decayed. lit.

and fg. Also in comb.

\*\*RIG Scott Old Mort. xli, 'Tak the first broken disjasked-looking road.' 1826 Galt Steamboat 261 (Jam.) In a very disjaskit state, being both sore in lith and limb, and worn out in my mind. 1830 — Lawrie T. vii. viii. (1849) 336 Miss Beeny, not having been in bed all night, was in a most disjasket state.

Disject (disdze'kt), v. [f. L. disject-, ppl. stem of disjicere to throw as under, scatter, disperse, f. dis., D18-1+ jacère to throw: cf. also L. disjectare freq.] trans. To cast or break as under; to scatter, disperse. Hence Disjected ppl. a. separated by force disperseberse.

disperse. Hence Disje oted ppl. a. separated by force, dismembered.

1581 Marbeck Bk. of Notes 159 A Church most rightlie instituted, which was afterward misefralblie disjected and separated.

1582 Marbeck Bk. of Notes 159 A Church most rightlie instituted, which was afterward misefralblie disjected and separated.

1583 Tarpe Comm. Yas. i. 1 The Jews at this day are a disjected and despised people.

1584 Rev. xvi. 19 By the earth-quake disjected and dissipated.

1585 RG. G. Scott Lect. Archit. II. 322 My lecture. the last of my long but disjected series.

1589 Law Times XCV. 54/1

That branch of the Profession elects to remain disjected, a profession of units without common interests, without cohesion.

1589 G. ALLEN in Westim. Gas. 22 May 1/3 To tear his present critic limb from limb. and then to dance a stately. carmagnole over the disjected members.

1Disjecta membra. Lat. phr. An alteration of Horace's disjecti membra poeta 'limbs of a dismembered poet', used = Scattered remains.

1788 Pope Lett. (1737) 250 (Stanf.) You call'd 'em an Horatian cento and then I recollected the disjecti membra poetae.

1784 H. Walfolk Lett. (1857) II. 411 (Stanf.) Shake those words all together, and see if they can be anything but the disjecta membra of Pitt. 1872 C. King Monntain. Sierra New. ix. 186 The savant to whose tender mercies these disjecta membra have been committed.

Disjection (disdge kjon). [ad. L. disjection.

**Disjection** (disdge kson). [ad. L. disjectionem, n. of action f. disjectre, to Disject: see -TION.] em, n. of action 1. disjuere, to DISJECT: see-TION.]
The action of throwing asunder; the fact or condition of being scattered; forcible dispersion, rout.
1735 J. Atkins Voy. Guinea 148 Then like a Cannon in proportion to these, the disjection is with more or less Violence, producing Thunder. a 2606 Br. Horsley Biblical Crit. IV. 395 (L.) The sudden disjection of Pharaoh's host. 1837 CARVILE Fr. Rev. II. iii. vii. These days of convulsion and disjection.

Disjeune, var. Disjune, Sc., breakfast.

**Disjoin** (disdzoin), v. Also 5 des. [ME des., disioyne, a. OF. desjoign., pres. stem of desjoin. dre, mod.F. dejoindre = Pr. desjonher, It. disgiugnere:—L. disjungre, f. Dis- 4 + jungère to Join.]

1. trans. To undo the joining of; to put or keep asunder; to disunite, separate, sunder, part, sever:

asunder; to disunite, separate, sunder, part, sever:

8. persons, places, things, actions, etc.

1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 257/4 We wold have disioyned yow and have drowned yow. 1489 — Curiall 1, I am there where the places and affayres desioyne vs. 1514 BARCLAY

Cyt. & Uplondyshm. (Percy Soc.) p. xxxii, The smell and tasting partly conjoyned be, And part disjoyned. 1601 R.

JOHNSON Kingd. & Commun. (1603) 212 Deserts and ... mountaines disjoyning the provinces. 1622 Woodall Surg. Mate Wks. (1633) 140 The first Intention. is performed by restoring the bones disjoyned. 21694 PRIOR Celia to Damon 114 Shall neither time, nor age our souls disjoin? 1864. A. McKay Hist. Kilmarnock 134 The two parishes were disjoined in 1642.

absol. 1504 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 11. 283 It is the nature of this enemy of mankind to scatter, to disjoyne and separat. a 1663 Oldham Wks. & Rem. (1686) 122 That cruel word for ever must disjoyn, Nor can I hope, but thus, to have him mine.

separat. a 1863 OLDHAM W.E. & Krm. (1886) 122 That cruel word for ever must disjoyn, Nor can I hope, but thus, to have him mine.

b. one thing, person, action, etc. (from another). 1535 Ld. Berners Froiss. II. cc. (R.) They sayde, they wolde not disioyne nor disceuer them from the crowne. 1585 SAVILE Tactius! Hist. II. Iviii. (1591) 87 Spaine being disioyned from it [Africa] by a narrow strayte. 1601 Shaks. Jul. C. II. i. 18 Th' abuse of Greatnesse, is, when it disjoynes Remorse from Power. 1741 Middle again from the Senate. 1865 M. Arnold Ess. Crit. ii. (1875) 77 [He] never disjoins banter itself from politeness.

† 2. To separate into parts or sections; to disjoint. 1579 Fulks Heskins' Parl. 367 Although M. Heskins hath disjoyned this place... I haue set it down...entire. 1598 Florio, Slombarr... to disjoyne as a butcher doth a sheepe. 1618 Brinsley Post. Parls (1669) 134 Latine phrases which cannot fitly be disjoyned are to be taken together.

3. To sunder, dissolve, break up (a state or condition of union); to undo, unfasten (a knot or tic). 1633 Marnion Fine Companion 1. v, Knots of compliment, which the least occasion disjoins. 1643 Milton Divorce viii. (1851) 42 That mariage therfore God himself disjoyns. 1695 Blackmork Pr. Arth. 11. 70 Their short Embraces some rude Shocks disjoyn. 1738 Glover Leonidas v. 617 All with headlong pace... Disjoin their order.

† 4. fig. To put out of joint, unhinge. Obs. rare. a 1633 Lennard Ir. Charron's Wild 1. xvi. § 2 (1670) 62 Gallus Vibius... so dislodged and dis-joyned his own judgment, that he could never settle it again.

5. intr. (for refl.) To separate or sever oneself from a state of union or attachment; to part, become separate: 2. sa said of two or more.

5. intr. (for ref.) To separate or sever oneself from a state of union or attachment; to part, become separate: 8. said of two or more.

1632 Callis Stat. Stuers (1647) 167 If one of them die, that Action shall survive, for though they were joynt in the personalty, yet they disjoyned in the realty. 1699 GARTH Dispens. 111. (1706) 42 So Lines that from their Parallel decline, More they advance, the more they still disjoin. a 1713 Ellwood Autobios. (1765) 268 They, hopeless now. disjoined, and one of them fled the country.

disjoined, and one of them fied the country.

b. said of one thing parting from another.

1908 Shaks. Ven. 4. Ad. 541 Till breathlesse he disjoynd, and backward drew.

1638 Swan Spec. M. (1670) 90 Being of clammy nature, it disjoyneth not, but sticketh fast. Hence Disjoining vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1530 Palsgr. 21/2 Disjoynyng, disjunction.

1615 G. Sandys Trav. 21 Two not farre disjoyning vallies. a 1643 W. Cartwicketh and Frant IV. iv, This disjoyning Of bodies only is to knit your hearts.

1741 A. Monro Anat. (ed. 3) 192 They may. yield to a disjoining Force.

1794

SULLIVAN View Nat. I. 26 The meeting or disjoining of

Disjoin, obs. f. Disjune, Sc., breakfast.

Disjoin, obs. f. Disjung, Sc., breaklast.

Disjoined, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Disunited, separated, parted, etc.: see prec. vb.
1594 Southwell M. Magd. Fun. Teans 88 These disjoyned ghests. a 1636 Bacon Max. 4 Uses Com. Law
Pref. (1636) 4 This delivering of knowledge in distinct and
disjoyned Aphorismes. 1790 Pennant London (R.) Windmill-street consists of disjoined houses.
Hence + Disjoinedly adv. Obs., separately, dis-

Junctly.

1571 DIGGES Panton. 1. xx. Fiv b, If magnitudes distoynedly or seperatly be proportionall, contoynedly or compounded, they shall also bee proportionall. 1638.

T. SPENCER LOGICH 245 Perpetuall life, and death at last, are attributed to Saul..neither of them distinctly, but both distinctions.

Disjoiner. rare. [f. as prec. +-ER 1.] One

who or that which disjoins.

1654 Z. Coke Logick (1657) to This disjunction of parts must be such a disjoyner which mensurates the whole.

† **Disjoint**, sb. Obs. [a. OF. desjointe, disjointe separation, division, rupture (Godef.):—L. type \*disjuncta, fem. sb. from disjunctus pa. pple., paralogous to sbe in star and safe. F. steres each safe.

type \*disjuncta, fem. sb. from disjunctus pa. pple., analogous to sbs. in -dta, -ada, -ada, F. -de: see -ADE. This takes the place in part of L. disjunctio.] A disjointed or out-of-joint condition; a position of perplexity or difficulty; a dilemma, 'fix'. c 1374 Chaucer Troylus III. 447 (496) What wyght bat stont in swych disjoynte. 1430 LVOG. Chron. Troy I. v. And thus amiddes of either of these twaine Of loue and shame euen so vpon the poynt Medea stode as the in great disjoynt. 1494 FABVAN Chron. vii. 300 The which [warrel, at that tyme, was in suche disjoynte, that he cowde not brynge it to any frame. 1853 Douglas' Eneis xii. xiii. 30 Thou mycht quhil now haue cachit at disjoynt [MS. 1513 disjunct] The sylly Troianis baith be se and land. + Disjoint (:-

The sylly Troianis baith be se and land.

† **Disjoint**, ppl. a. Obs. [a. OF. desjoint (:—
L. disjunct-us), pa. pple. of desjoindre to Disjoint.]

1. Disjointed, out of joint; disconnected.
c 1430 Pallad. on Husb. viii. 164 That sensis spille or pointe disjoynt be therrynne Is not my wille. 1602 SHAKS.
Ham. L. ii. 20 Thinking by our late deere Brothers death, Our State to be disjoynt, and out of Frame. a 1717 PARNELL David (Seagar), My bones... Disjoint with anguish.

2. In a dilemma, in a difficult position. (Cf. DISJOINT 6b)

DISJOINT sb.)

DISJOINT 5b.)

c 1500 Lancelot 2907 For well the se the perell, how disioliful The adwentur now stondith one the point Boith of my lord his honore, and his lond.

3. Disjoined, separated; separate.
1589 Ive Forti. 27 Because of it [=its] disioint standing from the wall which causeth sharpnes. 1649 MILTON Eikon. iv. (1851) 359 Carrying on a disjoynt and privat interest of his own. 1650 H. Moar Myst. Godliness 31 The disjoint and independent particles of Matter.

b. quasi-adv. Apart, asunder.
c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Mankade in. cxlviii. (1869) 135 The sawe is cleped Hayne [hatred]; bi which disjoynct is ysawed the onhede of bretherhede.
Disjoint (disdoint).

onhede of bretherhede. **Disjoint** (disdgoi'nt), v. Also 6-7 -ioinct [orig. f. Disjoint ppl. a. (cf. -ATE 3); but in some uses treated as f. Joint sb.]

1. trans. To put out of joint; to disturb, destroy the due connexion and orderly arrangement of; to dislocate wrench disporate [(f. Disjoint a. 1)] 1. trans. To put out of joint; to disturb, destroy the due connexion and orderly arrangement of; to dislocate, wrench, dismember. (Cf. DISJOINT a. 1.)

2.130 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 83, Thi wortes that the wermes not disyoint [destruant]. 1541 R. Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirurg., You the rybbes & lyke bones for to reduce and retourne them in to theyr places, whan they are broken or dysioynted. 1605 Camben Rem. (1677) 72 Giles, is miserably disjointed from Egidia, sa Gillet from Egidia, by the French. 1648 Sanderson Serm. II. 226 If our spirits. be shattered and dis-joynted, through distrust in God. 1860 Pusey Min. Proph. 347 Selfishness. disjoints the whole frame of society. a 1866 Buckle Civilia. (1869) III. v. 377 The framework of affairs would be disjointed. † b. fig. To distract. Obs. 1688 Earle Microcosm., Meere Formall Man (Arb.) 30 He is not disionted with other Meditations.

c. fig. To throw the parts (of anything) out of orderly connexion; to dislocate. 1638 Chillings. Relig. Prof. 1. vi. § 44. 364 Your discourse upon this point, you have. disjoynted, and given us the grounds of it in the begining of the Chapter, and the superstructure. in the end. 1770 Cibbon Misc. 11782. (1814) IV. 504 It is. disagreeable. to observe a lyric writer of taste. disjointing the order of his ideas. 1834 H. N. Colkridge Grk. Poets (ed. 2) 55 Their collocation having been disjointed by time.

2. To disjoin, disunite.

1283 STANYHUSST Aeneis III. (Arb.) 83 The sea. rusht in. Italye disioyncting with short streicts from Sicil Island. 1601 Bp. W. Barlow Defence 126 The elect members of Christ can never be disjointed from him. 1650 Fuller Piszak II. vii. 164 Except. 500 me part of Asher lay southward at distance, dis-jointed from the main body of that Tribe. 1750 Hist. in Ann. Reg. 32/2 According as it is possessed by the English or the French, [it] connects or disjoints the colonies of Canda and Louisiana. 1775 T. JEFFERSON Let. Writ. 1892 I. 484 Great Britain, disjointed from her colonies. 1893 Robertson Serm. Ser. III. 1. 1. 1.

at the joints.

1587 HARMAR Beza's Serm. 384 (T.) As for his coach..he would not only have it to be unharnissed as I said..but also unpinned, disjointed, and pulled asunder.

1649 LOVELACE Poems (1864) 44 Like watches by unskilfull men Disjoynted,

and set ill againe. 1832 LYTTON Eugene A. 1. ix, The corporal began to disjoint his rod.

absol. 1718 STERLE Spect. No. 473 A good Carver... cuts
up, disjoints, and uncases with incomparable Dexterity.

4. intr. (for refl.) To be disjointed; to suffer
dislocation; to go out of joint; to come in pieces.
1605 SHAKS. Macb. III. ii. 16 Let the frame of things disioynt. 1828 Harber's Mag. Apr. 741 A hundred cottages
overturn. quiver, disjoint. 1800 CONSTANCE SMITH. Riddle
L. Haviland I. 11. ix. 303 Neither will the great scheme of
things disjoint, because your lover has left you.
Hence Disjointing vbl. sb.

1508 FLORIO, Disgiontione. a disjoining, a disjointing
1612 WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 140 The disjoynting
of the bones. a 1715 BURNET Own Time (1833) I. 546 Those
unhappy jealousies, which began a disjointing between the
king and his people. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. II. 90 Even
strong towers are made to vibrate several inches, without
any disjointing of the mortar.

Disjointed, ppl. a. [f. prec. +-ED 1.]

1. Separated joint from joint; disjoined, separated; disconnected.

a 1643 G. SANDY 760 45 (T.) Be.. their disjointed bones
to powder ground. 1684 Contempl. State of Man I. vi.

ated; disconnected.

a 1643 G. Sandys 70b 45 (T.) Be.. their disjointed bones to powder ground. 1664 Contempt. State of Man 1. vi. (169) 69 Consider. the disjoynted disposition of the Bones. 1700 DRYDEN Fables, Ceyx & Aleyone 27, I saw a-drift disjointed planks. 1765 Leoni Albert's Archil. I. 171 Disjoynted and unfinished Members. 1767 Blackstone Comm. II. 379 That the construction be made upon the entire deed, and not merely upon disjointed parts of it. 1840 F. D. BENNETT Whaling Voy. II. 191 Some of these [casks] are kept in a disjointed state. 1 ready to be put together. 1887 HALL CAINE Deemster xxxvii. 247 A little disjointed gipsy encampment of mud-built tents.

2. Consisting of separated or ill-connected parts; disconnected.

disconnected. CONSIDERATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF THE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF THE OF THE OF THE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF THE OF TH

3. Of words or a discourse: Without proper con-

and unwieldy.

3. Of words or a discourse: Without proper connexion or sequence; disconnected; incoherent.

a 1526 Sidney (J.), The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such disjointed speeches. 1641 Jackson Creed II. [v] 30 Vpon such broken disjointed surmises. 1817 Earl or Dudley Lett. 3 June (1840) 169 His argument. seems loose and disjointed. 1823 Lever 7. Hinton xiii, Our conversation dropped into broken disjointed sentences. Hence Disjointedness. 1642 Idex 7. Hinton xiii, Our conversation dropped into broken disjointed sentences. Hence Disjointedness of his discourse. 1749 Phil. Trans. XLVI. 134 Vou remark in all their Actions. . a Disjointedness. 1871 Ruskin Forz Clav. xi. 19, I must pass, disjointedly, to matters, which, in a written letter, would have been put in a postscript. 1872 Mark Twain (Clemens) fance. Abr. xii. 85 We talked disjointedly.

Disjointly, adv. [f. DISJOINT a. +-LY 2.]

1. Separately, asunder, apart; disjunctly: opp. to conjointly.

1634 M. Sandys Prudence 6 (T.) When they are perfect, then are they joined; but, disjointly, no way can they be perfect. 1880 MURHEAD Gaius II. 8 199 If the same thing be legated by vindication to two or more persons, whether conjointly or disjointly, they take each a share.

2. Disjointedly, disconnectedly. rare.

1631 Harkwill King Davids Vow Aija, Discourses which were delivered disjointly and by peecemeale. 1892 Argosy Jan. to 'Let it come out—she can't shoot me,' disjointly muttered Mr. Arthur.

Disjointed. Cf. OF desionture (in Godef.).] The

**Disjointure.** [f. Disjoint v. + -ure, after jointure. Cf. OF. desjointure (in Godef.).] The jointure. Ct. OF, desjointure (in Godel.).] The state of being disjointed; disconnexion, separation. 1757 Conway Lett. in Fraser's Mag. (1850) XLI. 424. There is more disjointure to our affairs. than any coalition of our ministers can retrieve. 1879 Tourges Fool's Err. xix. 104. The disjointure of opinion between them and the Yankee schoolmarms was all because the latter wanted to measure them by Northern ideas of these virtues.

Disjone, -joon, obs. ff. DISJUNE, Sc., breakfast. + Disjourn, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- I + stem of adjourn.] trans. To put off from the day appointed.

pointed.

pointed.

1648 SIR W. BRERETON in 13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. i. 51 If this meeting had not been unhappily disjourned and disappointed by some of the Deputy Lieutenants. Ibid. 52 Whereof the rest were by some of them disjourned. † Disjurdge, v. Obs. [f. DIS-7 b + JUDGE.] To deprive of or remove from the office of judge.

1648 State Trials, Dr. J. Hewet (R.) All the rest of the Judges... were... impeached of high-treason, disjudg'd and put to fines and ransoms.

[Disjudication, error for DIJUDICATION. See List of Sparious Words.] † Disjurate, v. Obs. rare-0.

1648 BLOUNT Glossogr., Disjugate, to disjoyn, part, sever. † Disjurate, Sc. Latinized form of DISJOINT sb.

1513 DOUGLAS Æncis XII. XIII. 33 [See DISJOINT sb.].

Disjunct (disd 20 Tykt), a. [ad. L. disjunct-us, pa. pple. of disjungere to disjoin. Cf. DISJOINT a.]

pa. pple. of disjungere to disjoin. Cf. DISJOINT a.]

1. Disjoined, disconnected, separated, separate, distinct; † distant. (Now rare exc. in technical senses: see also below.)

Senses: see also below.)

1599 Nashe Lenten Stuffe (1871) 15 From the city of Norwich... it is sixteen miles disjunct. 1662 GLANVILL Lux Orient. vii. (R.) The divine.. freedome consists not in his acting by meer arbitrarious will, as disjunct from his other attributes. 1683 R. Houme Armoury III. 356/2 The Side Rest is a Rest disjunct from the Lathe. 1774 M. MACKENZIE Maritime Surv. p. xvi, A Disjunct Survey is,

when the Harbours, Bays, or Islands.. are each surveyed separately in a geometrical Manner. 1817 N. Drake Skaks. I. 56, 3 quatrains with 2 verses of immediate, interposed between 2 verses of disjunct rhime, and a terminating couplet. 1830 J. H. STIRLING Philos. 4 Theol. iv. 60 That congress of externalities, mere disjunct atoms.

b. Entom. Having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by deap incisions.

men separated by deep incisions. +2. Math. (Opp. to Conjunct a. 5): =Dis-

CONTINUOUS.

† 2. Math. (Opp. to Conjunct a. 5): = Discontinuous.

Disjunct proportion: a proportion in which the second and third terms have not the same ratio (or difference) as the first and second, or the third and fourth. Obs.

1594 Blundder Exerc. 1. xviii. 42 Disjunct proportion Geometricall.. is when there is not like proportion betwirt the second and the third, that is betwirt the first and the second, or betwirt the third and the fourth, as 3, 6, 4, 8.

1597 Morley Introd. Mus. Annot. 1706 [see Discrett 2 b].

3. Mus. (Opp. to Conjunct a. 6.)

D. tetrachords, tetrachords separated by an interval of a tone. D. motion, motion by intervals exceeding a degree of the scale.

1694 W. Holder Harmony (1731) of Tetrachords.. were either Conjunct, when they began the Second Tetrachord at the Fourth Chord.. Or else the two Tetrachords were disjunct, the second taking its beginning at the Fifth Chord, there being always a Tone Major between the Fourth and Fifth Chords. 1774 Bunney Hist. Mus. (1789) I. i. 54

When the modulation passed from a conjunct to a disjunct tetrachord. 1879 Rockstron in Grove Dist. Mus. II. 83 He [Biordi] has used the diminished fourth in disjunct motion.

4. Logic, etc. † 8. = DISJUNCTIVE a. 2. Obs. b. = DISCRETE a. I d. c. Applied to the several alternative members of a disjunctive proposition.

1608-11 BP. HALL Exist. II. iii, Gregory the Third, writing to the Bishops of Bauaria, gives this disjunct charge: 'Let none keepe an harlot or a concubine; but either let him liue chastely, or marry a wife.' 1638 T. Spencer Logick 300 A compound Syllogisme is then disjunct, when the proposition thereof is a disjunct axiome. 2656 STANLEY Hist. Philos. VIII. (1701) 312/1 A disjunct axiom is that which is disjoyned, by a disjunctive conjunction; as, either it is day, or it is night. 2837-8 Sir W. Hamilton Logic xii. (1860) I. 224 Notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension ... are only relatively different (or diverse); and in logical language, are properly called Disjunct or Whole Notions, (auto

+ Disjuncted, ppl. a. Obs. [f. as prec. +
-ED.] Disjoined, disconnected.
a roso May Satir. Puppy (1657) 40 Farewell Poetry; thou
trim Composer of disjuncted Sense.

a 1650 MAV Salir. Puppy (1657) 40 Farewell Poetry; thou trim Composer of disjuncted Sense.

Disjunction (disjdzv'nkjon). [a. OF. disjunction (13th c. in Godef.), or ad. L. disjunction-em separation, n. of action f. disjungère to Disjoin.]

1. The action of disjoining or condition of being disjoined; separation, disconnexion, disunion. (The opposite of Conjunction (isconnexion, disunion). (The opposite of Conjunction I.)

Disjunction certificate, one given to a church member when he leaves to join another church. (Scotland.)

Lyos. Balfrane's Civury: 322 pe firste boon of be necke. disjunction of bat boon wole sle a man anoon. 1430 Lyos. Bochas v. xiv. (1554) 132a. To make a disjunction Betwene these landes. 1580 Sidney Arcada iv. (1590) 430 When they made the greevous disjunction of their long combination. 1653 H. Mors. App. Antid. (1662) 184 Death being .. a disjunction of the Soul from the Body. 1798 Hist. in Ann. Reg. 51 A total disjunction .. between the respective concerns of the church and the state. 1852 Dana Crust. II. 1124 The frequent disjunction and remoteness of the two superior [eyes]. 1264 A. McKay Hist. Kilmarnock 131 After the disjunction of the several terms of a disjunctive proposition; hence, a disjunctive proposition or estemment: an alternative

of a disjunctive proposition; hence, a disjunctive

of a disjunctive proposition; hence, a disjunctive proposition or statement; an alternative.

138 Fraunce Lawiers Log. 11. vii. 95 b, If the disjunction or separation bee true absolutely. without any thirde thing put betweene, then the whole axiome is true and necessary.

1630 Randolph Aristippus Wks. (1875) 7 Hippathi, hippathi, and disc, and discede incontinenter—a very good disjunction. 1653 H. More Antid. Ath. 1. v. (1712) 15 If you make choice of the other Member of the Disjunction that one side or other of the following disjunction is true.

1864 Bowen Logic vii. 219 The nature of a Disjunction is, that any one of the Disjunct Members exists, or is posited, only by the non-existence, or sublation, of all the others.

Hence Disjun notionist, one who leaves a church in order to form a new congregation.

norder to form a new congregation.

1872 J. S. Jeans Western Worthies 135 Dr. Buchanan should accompany the disjunctionists to the new church.

Disjunctive (dis/dzvnktiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. disjunctivus, f. disjunct-us DISJUNCT, DISJOINT: see -IVE. Cf. F. disjonctif (desjointif in 13th c.).]

1. Having the property of disjoining or disconnecting; characterized by or involving disjunction

necting; characterized by or involving disjunction or separation.

1870 LEVINS Manis. 153/31 Disjunctive, disjunctives.

1898 Norris Pract. Disc. (1707) IV. 83 Since the original Law did not admit of a Mediator, as not being Disjunctive.

1996 Kirwan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 371 The disjunctive characters... in the description of the original species. 1813 J. Thomson Lect. Inflam. 367, 3dly, In the separation of dead or mortified parts from those which retain their vitality. to distinguish this from the other modes of morbid absorption, it might be termed the disjunctive.

b. Opposed to joining or uniting.

2 1712 Graw (J.), Such principles, whose atoms are of that disjunctive nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass.

2. Logic, etc. Involving a choice between two

2. Logic, etc. Involving a choice between two (or more) things or statements; alternative.

Disjunctive propositiom, a proposition in which it is asserted that one or other of two (or more) statements is true.

Disjunctive syllogism, a syllogism in which the major premiss is disjunctive, and the inference depends on the alternation of its terms; sometimes loosely extended to any syllogism containing a disjunctive premiss.

1584 Fenner Def. Ministers (1587) 39 This section beginneth with a disjunctive proposition is true. if either part be true. 2725 Warts Logic III. ii. § 5 A disjunctive syllogism is when the major proposition is true. if either part be true. 2725 Warts Logic III. ii. § 5 A disjunctive syllogism is when the major proposition is disjunctive: as, the earth moves in a circle or an ellipsis; but it does not move in a circle; therefore it moves in an ellipsis. 1847 Grove Creece II. iii. (1862) IV. 445 His promise was disjunctive—that they should be either so brought home, or slain. 1839 Fowler Deductive Logic III. V. 173 If [two propositions or sets of propositions] be dissociated, so that the truth of one depends on the falsity of the other, and the falsity of one on the truth of the other, the complex proposition may be called Disjunctive. Ibid. 116 A Disjunctive Syllogism is a syllogism of which the major premiss is a disjunctive, and the minor a simple proposition, the latter affirming or denying one of the alternatives stated in the former. 1891 Wellton Logic III. i. 20, 210 margin, Logicians differ as to whether or not the disjunctive form necessitates the mutual exclusiveness of the alternative predicates... When the alternatives are not incompatible they are not exclusive. Exclusion is not, therefore, due to the disjunctive form of proposition.

8. Gram. Applied to conjunctions that express an alternative or imply some kind of adversative relation between the clauses which they grammati-

an alternative or imply some kind of adversative relation between the clauses which they grammati-

an alternative or imply some kind of adversative relation between the clauses which they grammatically connect.

With the earlier grammarians the division of Conjunctions into Copulative and Disjunctive was made a main one. It is, however, of grammatical importance (see quot. 1824) only in the Coordinative Conjunctions, of which and is Copulative, while the Alternative or, nor, and the Adversative but, pet, are Disjunctive. Of the Subordinative Conjunctions, the Causal Lest, the Hypothetical unless, and the Concessive although, are also disjunctive in sense; but in their grammatical use these do not differ from the Copulative that, if, because, as, since.

1684 1 189 Now we come to the disjunctive conjunctions, a species of words which bear this contradictory name, because, while they disjoin the sense, they conjoin the sentences.

1776 CAMPBELL Philos. Rhet. II. III. v. § 1 Both the last mentioned orders [Adversative and Exceptive Conjunctions] are comprehended under the general name disjunctive. 1834 L. MURRAY Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 229 The conjunction disjunctive has an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copulative; for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number: as, 'Ignorance or negligence has caused this mistake'.

b. In French Grammar, sometimes applied to the indirect nominative (and objective) case of the personal pronouns (moi, toi, lui, enx) as distinguished from the direct nominative (ign. tu, il, ils), called in this nomenclature conjunctive.

4. Math. (See quot.)

1853 SYLVESTER in Phil. Trans. CXLIII. 1. 544 A disjunctive quation is a relation between two sets of quantities such that each one of either set is equal according to some unspecified order of connexion with one of the other set.

B. 50.

1. a. Logic. A disjunctive proposition: see A. 2.

1. a. Logic. A disjunctive proposition: see A. 2. Hence generally, b. A statement or condition of affairs involving a choice between two or more statements or courses; an alternative. c. Phr. In the disjunctive: in an alternative form or sense; disjunctively. (Cf. AF. en disjointe, par disjointe,

statements of courses; an anternative. C. Fill. In the disjunctive: in an alternative form or sense; disjunctively. (Cf. AF. en disjointe, par disjointe, Britton II. 354, 358.)

1533 More Debell. Salem Wks. 943/1 To the verity of a disjunctive, it suffiseth any one part to be tru. 1569 ABP. Parker Corr. (1853) 352 The words of the Injunction (which were once a disjunctive, but by the printer made a copulative [or being changed to and]). 1614 BACON To the King 7 Feb. (R.), Your Majesty... very wisely put in a disjunctive, that the judges should deliver an opinion privately, either to my Lord Chancellor, or to ourselves. 1725 Watts Logic u. ii. § 6 The Truth of Disjunctives depends on the necessary and immediate Opposition of the Parts. 1818 Cause Digest (ed. 2) VI. 105 The clause was to be construed in the disjunctive; viz. either by will, codicil, &c., or by writing signed before three witnesses. 1864 Bowen Logic v. 131 Disjunctives are reduced.. to as many Categoricals as there are disjunct members of the Predicate. Thus,—A is either B or C =

All those A which are not B are C, and
All those A which are not C are B.

2. Gram. A disjunctive conjunction: see A. 3.

1530 Palsgr. 148 Some [conjunctions] be disjunctives.

1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 138 b, In such woordes where the heire demanualed the heritage or mariage of his mother, this worde ['or'] is a disjunctive. 1751 Harris Hermes II.

ii. Wks. (1841) 187 The conjunction or, though it join the sentences, yet, as to their respective meanings, is a perfect disjunctive occurs between a singular noun.. and a plural one, the verb is made to agree with the plural noun.. as, 'Neither poverty nor riches were injurious to him'.

† 3. One who favours disjunction; a separatist. 1602 Warner Alb. Eng. xII. Ixxii. (1612) 299 Disjunctives, who. lesse loue their Prince than Pope.

† 4. pl. Disjoined or disconnected things. Obs. 1657-77 Feltham Resolves III. iv. 167 God himself is Truth; and never meant to make the Heart and Tongue disjunctives.

Disjunctive by, adv. [f.

bee appointed alternatively, or disjunctively... both the persons are to bee admitted executors. 1644 FISHER in F. White Reply to Fisher 494 Except you eate and drinke, is to be vnderstood disjunctively. Except you eate the flesh or drinke the bloud. 1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1852) I. 65, I cannot answer the question so generally proposed, but must give my opinion disjunctively. 1844 I. MURRAY Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 227 When singular pronouns... are disjunctively connected, the verb must agree with that person which is placed nearest to it: as, 'I or thou art to blame'. 1891 WELTON Logic IV. V. 447 [In a Dilemma] the major (premise) contains a plurality either of antecedents or of consequents, which are either disjunctively affirmed, or disjunctively denied, in the minor.

† Disjunctly, adv. [f. DIBJUNCT a. + LY 2.] Disconnectedly, separately, as disjoined. Obs. 1649 Roberts Clavis Bibl. Introd. iii. 52 Christ speaks... of bearing witnesse to himself disjunctly and solely without the Father. 1650 Baxter Saints R. I. ii. § 3 If considered disjunctly by themselves. 1706 [see DISCRETELY].

Disjuncture. [ad. med.L. disjunctura, f. disjungtre, disjunct: cf. OF. desjointure, -joincture (Godef.), and JUNOTURE.]

1. The fact of disjoining or condition of being disjoined; disjunction; separation, breach.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 63 Panne brynge togidere be brynkis [in a wound] eiber be disjuncture. 1631 FLORIO Discontinuita, a disjuncture. 1639 WOTTON in Relig. 477 (R.) The departure of my... dear neice, your long, and I dare say, your stil beloved consort. as well appeareth by your many tender expressions of that disjuncture. 2. 169 T. Goodwin Wkr. II. IV. 247 (R.) Those bruises, disjunctures, or brokenness of bones.

2. 162 A juncture or condition of affairs involving disunion; a perplexed or disjointed state of things. (Cf. DIBJOINT 5b.)

2. If. A Juncture or condition of affairs involving disunion; a perplexed or disjointed state of things. (Cf. DISJOINT 5b.)

1883 CAVE Eccleriastici 225 Basil .. was at a loss, how to behave himself in this dis-juncture of Affairs.

1830 Examiner 260/24 At this juncture, or rather disjuncture, the contested demesnes are purchased.

1805 CARLYLE Fredk.

GI. VIII. XIX. viii. 268 Friedrich .. foresaw, in case of such disjunctures in Italy, good likelihood of quarrel there.

Thistippa (disdyzin) & Chieffy Compared.

Disjune (disdzūn), sb. Chiefly Sc., arch. Forms: 5-7 disione, 6 desiune, disjoin, -joyn, dischone, 7 disjoon, 6-9 disjune, 9 disjoune. [a. OF. desjun, -jeün (mod.F. dial. dējun), f. desjun, -jeüner (mod.F. dējeūner) to break fast, breakfast, f. des-, dê- (DE-1.6) + jeūn:-L. jējūnus fastine.] us fasting.]

The first meal of the day; breakfast.

The first meal of the day; breakfast.

1491 St. Giles Charters (1859) p. xx, And than to pas to their disione. 1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 43 Eftir there disiune, tha began to talk of grit myrrynes. c 1555 LINDESAN (Pit-Scottie) Chron. Scot. (1728) 140 That he might go to his bed the sooner, and have his disjoin ready by four hours. 1589 [see Dejeune]. 1599 Nashe Lenten Stuffe in Harl. Misc. (1808-12) VI. 168 (D.) For a disjune or morning breakfast. 1600 in A. Bisset Ess. Hist. Truth v. (1871) 203 This deponer desired Maister Alexander to dischone with him. 1609 Philotus xx, And bid your page in haist prepair, For your disjone sum daintie fair. 1706 in Watson Collect. I. 54. Itrow ye cry for your disjoon. 1816 Scott O. Mort. iii, King Charles, when he took his disjune at Tillietudlem. 1827 TENNANT Papititry Storm'd 51 Tak' your disjeunes afore you gang! 1847 De Quincer Whs. (1863) XIII. 110.

† Disjune, v. Sc. Obs. [a. OF. desjuner: see prec. sb.] intr. To breakfast.
1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821) I. p. lv, Thay disjunit airly in the morning.

† Disjungible, a. Obs. [f. L. disjung-Ere to

† **Disjungible**, a. Obs. [f. L. disjung-ère to Disjoin + -IBLE.] Capable of being disjoined or separated. 6 H. More Remarks 70 More easily disjungible than

† Disjust, v. Obs. rare-o. = Disabjust.

† Diajust, v. Obs. rare-o. = DISADJUST.

1611 Corca, Desruner, to disorder, disiust, peruert.

† Diajustice, v. Obs. [f. DIS-7 b + JUSTICE.]

To deprive of the office of Justice of the Peace.

1603 in 14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. viii. 79 To disjustice. Mr. Edw. Dynnys. 16a1 Crt. 4 Times 7as. 1 (1849)

11. 233 He is disjusticed, and made incapable of holding any office hereafter. 1649 PRYNNE Vind. Liberty Engl. 10 To disjudge, disjustice or dis-committee their fellow Judges, Justices and Committee-men.

Justices and Committee-men.

Disk, disc (disk). [ad. L. disc-us, a. Gr. diak-os quoit, dish, disk: cf. F. disque, (1556).

The earlier and better spelling is disk, but there is a tendency to use disc in some scientific senses (not in the botanical, 5a, b).]

1. The Discus or quoit used in ancient Greek and Roman athletic evergises: the game played

1. The Discus or quoit used in ancient Greek and Roman athletic exercises; the game played with this. Obs. exc. Hist. (Cf. Dish sb. II.)

1735-20 Pope Iliad 11. 941 In empty air their sportive javlins throw, Or whirl the disk. 1727-51 Chanbers Cycl., Disc or Disk, Discus, in antiquity, a kind of round quoit.. about a foot over, used by the antients in their exercises. 1728 Newton Chronol. Amended 36 The Disc was one of the five games called the Quinquertium. 1791 Cowper Iliad II. 948 His soldiers hurled the disk or bent the bow. 1835 Thirkwall Greece I. viii. 329 He could run, leap, wrestle, hurl the disk. 1896 Dowden Poems 67 In manage of the steed Or shooting the swift disc.

2. A thin circular plate of any material. 1893 Med. 7rnl. X. 26 Volta constructed a pile made up of disks of different metals with layers of cloth interposed. 1827 FARADAY Chem. Manip. xxiii. 568 Clipping fragments of plate glass into circular discs. 1865 Lubbock Preh. Times vi. (1878) 233 A small oval disk of white sandstone. 1872 Ruskin Eagle's N. § 224 The shield [is] a disk of leather, iron fronted. 1881 Greener Gam 198 Allowing the breech-ends to rise clear of the discs.

† b. Used poet. of a shield.

1791 Cowper lliad x1. 528 Ulysses' oval disk he smote.

Through his bright disk the stormy weapon flew.

c. spec. In ancient armour, a plate of metal

used to protect the body at certain joints of the

used to protect the body at certain joints of the armour; a roundel.

3. Anything resembling a circular plate.

a 1711 Grew (J.), The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a disk or bowl. 1860 MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea iv. § 265 About the Arctic disc, therefore, there should be a whirl. 1865 Grove Plato II. xxiii. 169 Whether the earth was a disk or a sphere. 1872 C. King Mountain. Sierra Nev. xi. 236 The whole great disc of world outspread. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. xvi. 267 Multitudes of very minute saucer-shaped disks.

4. spec. The (apparently flat) surface or 'face' of the sun, the moon, or a planet, as it appears to

of the sun, the moon, or a planet, as it appears to

of the sun, the moon, or a planet, as it appears to the eye.

1664 Phil. Trans. I. 3 He hath... at length seen them emerge out of his Disk. 1714 DERHAM Astro-Theol. v. iv. (1726) 130 Jupiter... hath manifestly... his Belts and Spots, darker than the rest of his Disk. 1769 W. Hirst in Phil. Trans. Abr. XII. 639 (title) Of several Phenomena observed during the Ingress of Venus into the Solar Disc. 1797 GOOWIN Engairer II. xi. 364 The spots discoverable in the disk of the sun. 1824 Miss. Somerville Connect. Phys. Sc. iv. (1849) 34 The eclipses [of the satellites] take place close to the disc of Jupiter. 1893 Sir R. Ball. Story of Sun 39 Mars at the time... shows a large and brilliant disk.

1885 b. transf. Any round luminous (or coloured)

of Sun 39 Mars at the time...shows a large and british disk.
b. transf. Any round luminous (or coloured) flat surface; the surface of a flame or the like.

1758 REID tr. Macquer's Chym. I. 315 The surface of the Lead appearing... bright and shining like a luminous disc.

1855 Longs. Hiaw. viii. 101 [The sun-fish] Slowly rising through the water. Lifting his great disc of whiteness [v. v. disk refulgent]. c1850 Faraday Forces Nat. 180 (Electric Light) If you look at the disc of light thrown by the apparatus. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. xxi. 359 It presents the appearance of a luminous disc. 1881 Daily Tel. 28 Jan. So long as the position of the disk which he is legally obliged to affix somewhere upon the vessel's side is left to the discretion of the owner.

5. Bot. A round and flattened part in a plant.

5. Bot. A round and flattened part in a plant. spec. a. A collection of tubular florets in the flower head of Composite, forming either the whole head (as in the tansy), or the central part of it, as distinguished from the ray (as in the daisy). b. An enlargement of the torus or receptacle of a flower, below or around the pistil. (In these senses always spelt disk.)

below or around the pistil. (In these senses always spelt disk.)

o. A disk-shaped marking or 'bordered pit' in the wood-cells of Gymnosperms, etc. d. One of the disk-shaped adhesive bodies formed on the tendrils of the Virginia creeper and other plants. 6. The flat surface of a leaf, etc., as distinguished from the margin. f. The disk-shaped hymenium of a discomycetous fungus; = DISCOCARP (b). I 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Among Herbalists, Discus... the middle, plain, and flat part of some Flowers; because its Figure resembles the ancient Discus.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II., Disk, with Florists, is a Body of Florets collected together, and forming as it were a plain Surface. 1794 MARTYN Ronszean's Bot. vi. 65 In the radiate flowers the disk is often of one colour and the ray of another. 1807 J. E. SMITH Phys. Bot. 454 Polygamia frustranea, florets of the disk. - perfect or united; those of the margin neuter, or destitute of pistils as well as of stamens. 1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. Introd. 29 Immediately between the stamens and the ovarium is sometimes found a fleshy ring or fleshy glands called a Disk, and supposed. - to represent an inner row of imperfectly developed stamens. 1830 HONDLEY Stud. Flora 347 Conifera... wood-cells studded with disks. 1872 OLIVER Elem. Bot. 11. 195 In Daisy. - the inner florets are much smaller, regular, tubular, and yellow, constituting the disk. 1875 DARWIN Insection. Pl. x. 246 The four leaves. with their tentacles pointing. 1 to the two little masses of the phosphate on their discs. 1873 Bennett & Dyer tr. Sach's Bot. 111. 1v. 781 Some tendrils, strikingly those of the Virginian creeper and Bignonia capreolata, have the ... power of developing broad discs at the end of their branches. - which attach themselves like cupping glasses to rough surfaces.

6. Zool. A roundish flattened part or structure in an animal body. 526c. & In the animals formerly

6. Zool. A roundish flattened part or structure in an animal body. spec. a. In the animals formerly grouped as Radiata (Echinoderms, Coelenterates, : The central rounded and flattened part containing the oral opening and usually surrounded by rays, tentacles, or arms: from its resemblance to the

rays, tentacles, or arms: from its resemblance to the disk and rays of a composite flower.

b. The set of feathers surrounding the eye of an owl.

c. The part of a bivalve shell between the margin and the umbo. d. The most elevated portion of the thorax or elytra of an insect; the central portion of the wing. e. The flat locomotive organ or 'foot' of a gastropod.

1761 GARETINE in Phil. Trans. I.II. 82 Out of the top part, or the disk of the polype, grow the feelers.

1834 McMuetrie Cinn. Anim. Kingd. 172 Some of them. expand into a disk comparable to that of a flower or of an Actinia.

1847 CARPENTER Zool. § 1015 In the Ophiurze we find a more distinct central disk..it is furnished with arms. Ibid.

§ 1013 In others the disk seems almost absent, the animal being, as it were, all rays.

1835 Gosse Marine Zool. I. 41

Acalepha. Body in form of a circular disk, more or less convex and umbrella-like... moving by alternate contractions and expansions of the disk: Discophora [Sea-blubbers, etc.] Ibid. 63 Comatula. When adult, free, stemless, with simple thread-like jointed appendages around the dorsal disk. 1865 J. R. GREENE Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.

132 The expanded Actinia... attaching itself by one of its flattened ends, known as the 'base,' a mouth being placed in the centre of the 'disc,' or opposite extremity.

1866 TATE Ibrit. Mollusks iii. 46 The foot is a broad flat expanded disk. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson Anim. Life 707

The mouth in the *Phylactolaemata*.. lies in the centre of a disc, or lophophore, either circular or horse-shoe shaped, along the edges of which are arranged.. a row of tentacles.

7. Anat. Applied to various round flat struc-

7. Anat. Applied to various round flat structures: spec.

a. The mass of fibrous cartilage lying between the bodies of adjacent vertebræ. b. The flattened corpuscles of the blood (blood-disks). o. One of the flat circular bodies formed by the transverse cleavage of a muscular fibre; called specifically Bowman's disks. d. Optic disk: the round or oval spot where the optic nerve enters the eyeball. Choked disk, a diseased condition of this, in which. the retinal veins are distended and tortuous (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1845 Todd & Bowman Phys. Anat. I. 60 Certain particles, the blood-discs, which float in it in great numbers. 1846 Cappenter Anim. Phys. 35 In the blood of all the higher animals, we also find a vast number of minute discs, sometimes round, sometimes oval. 1859 Todd Cycl. Anat. V. 41/1 Minute embryoes, scarcely longer than the blood discs of the frog. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life Introd. 43 All the other vertebræ have their centra articulated together by fibro-cartilaginous discs. 1863 Syd. Soc. Lex. s. v., Intermediate disks, the membrane of Krause, separating muscle fibre into compartments. 1889 Ibid., Intervertebræ discs, lenticular elastic masses interposed between, and of the same shape as, the bodies of two adjacent vertebræ through the spinal column.

8. attrib. and Comb. 8. Of or belonging to a disk, as disk-bud, -budding (see 6 a), -floret, flower (see 5 a), -lobe. b. Consisting, or having the form, of a disk, as disk-micrometer. c. Characterized by or furnished with a disk or disks, as disk-barony in armature and obj. genitive, as disk-hearing adj., -worship. 6. parasynthetic, as disk-hearing adj., -worship. 6. parasynthetic, as disk-hearing adj., -worship. 6. parasynthetic, as disk-hearing adj., f. Special combs. disk-armature, an armature wound so that its coils lie in the form of a disk; disk-barrow, a flat circular barrow or tumulus;

wound so that its coils lie in the form of a disk; disk-barrow, a flat circular barrow or tumulus; disk-clutch, a form of friction-clutch in which one revolving disk acts upon another; disk-dynamo, a dynamo furnished with a disk-armature; diskengine, -steam-engine, a type of rotary engine in which the steam acts upon a revolving or oscillating disk; disk-owl, the barn-owl: so called from the completeness of the facial disk (see 6 b); disk-valve, a valve formed by a circular disk with rotatory or reciprocating motion; disk-wheel, a kind of worm-wheel in which the spur-gear is driven

rotatory or reciprocating motion; disk-wheel, a kind of worm-wheel in which the spur-gear is driven by a spiral thread in the face of the disk.

1895 A. J. Evans in Folk-lore Mar. 75 Like the "disk-barrows it is surrounded by a ditch and bank. 1890 Brantev Bot. 39 "Disc-bearing Woody Tissue is composed of those wood cells called Disc-bearing Wood-cells. 1846 Dana Zooph. 1v. § 45. The "disk-buds, like the lateral, probably proceed from one of the same lamellæ. 1bid. 1v. § 53 In "disk-budding, a new mouth opens in the disk. 1896 Catal. Sci. App. 5. Kens. § 1422 Attracted "Disc Electrometer, with double micrometer screw. 1833 Mechanics Mag. XVIII. 242 One of these half oscillatory, half revolving "disc engines. 1895 1bid. LXIII. 266 In 1849 disc engines. Were employed with great success in the printing office of the Times. 1879 OLIVER Elem. Bot. 11. 105 In Daisy, and many other plants with ray and "disk florets. 1870 HOOKER Stud. Flora 185 Asteroideg. "Disk-flowers 2-sexual. 1bid. 159 Cicuta... "Disk-lobes depressed, entire. 1783 HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans. Abr. XV. 325 (keading) A Description of the Dark and Lucid "Disc and Periphery Micrometers. 1880s — in Phil. Trans. XCII. 214 To remove the disk-micrometer. 1836-5 Todo Cycl. Anat. II. 414/1 A "disc-shaped capsule. 1886 Engineer 535/1 (Railway signals) The disc, a form in very general use. 1bid. 535/2 "Disc signals. 1886 G. Findlay Eng. Railway 69 The disc signal is used to indicate to a driver whose train is in a good siding, when he may pass on to the main line. 1874 Knicht Dict. Mech. 1. 708/2 "Disk-telegraph, one in which the letters and figures are arranged around a circular plate and are brought consecutively to an opening, or otherwise specifically indicated. 296 Routledge Disc. 7 The position. assumed by the apparatus when the engine is in motion, the "disc-valve being partly open. 1883 V. Stuart Egypt 365 Some Egyptologists assert that Amunoph III already had adopted "disk-worship from his Semitic wife.

Piaked (diskt), a. rare. [f. prec. + -ED 2.]
Having

had adopted disk-worship from his Semitic wife.

Dighed (diskt), a. rare. [f. prec. + -ED 2.]

Having or showing a disk. (Chiefly in comb.),

1864 Lowell Fireside Trav. 85 Spectacles.. rising fulldisked upon the beholder like..two moons at once.

† Dishem, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Ken v.]

trans. ? To withdraw from notice. In quot. refl.

c 1400 Beryn 20 The Pardonere beheld the besyncs, howe
statis wer 1-servid, Diskennyng hym al pryuely, & a syde
swervid.

Diskere, obs. form of DISCOVER v.

1. Unkindness. Obs. [D18- 9.]
1. Unkindness, unfriendliness.
1506 Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. (1885) I. 92 Gif ony discorde or diskyndnes had fallin amang thame. 1709 E. Ward tr. Cervantes 121 His Diskindness soon chang'd into a perfect Hatred. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 651 An effect of diskindness.

An effect of diskindness.

2. An unkind act, an ill turn: usually in phr. to do (a person) a diskindness. (Frequent in 18th c.) 1678 Norsis Coll. Misc. (1699) 189 To do another man a diskindness merely because he has done me one, serves to no good Purpose. 1727 W. MATIER Fug. Man's Comp. 70 Remember to requite, at least to own Kindnesses, lest thy Ingratitude prove a considerable Diskindness. 1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1832) 1. 2 He that pulls down his neighbour's house does him a diskindness, however inconvenient soever it were.

† Dis,kingdom, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [DIs-7 c.] trans. To expel from or deprive of the kingdom. 1604 WARNER Alb. Eng. XII. IXXII. (1612) 208 Lastly civil Strife, and Scots diskingdom'd them [Picts] from hence. Diskless (diskles), a. Also disoleas. [f. DIsk + -LESS.] Without a disk; not showing a disk. 1846 PATTERSON Zool. 50 It is now badly represented in my cabinet by an armless disc and a discless arm. 1871 tr. Schellen's Spectr. Anal. 338 In the largest instruments the stars remain diskless. + Dis. 1916. 1916. 6 +

the stars remain diskless.

† Disknight, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIs-6 + KNIGHT v.] trans. To degrade from knighthood.

16st [see Disgentilize].

† Disknow, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [DIs-6.]

trans. To fail to know or acknowledge.

16os Sylvester Du Bartas II. iii. III. Law 851 And when He shall (to light thy Sin-full load) Put Manhood on, disknowe him not for God.

† Disknowledge.

† **Dis. knowledge**, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [Dis-7 c.] trans. To put out of knowledge, make un-

recognizable.
1576 Newton L.
..was..so faded 1376 Newron Lemnie's Complex. (1633) 148 All his beauty was..so faded. his face so incredibly disknowledged.

Diskure, obs. form of DISCOVER v.

Diskure, obs. form of DISCOVER v.

Disla'ce, v. rare. [DIS-7a.] trans. To strip or deprive of lace.

21724 North Lives III. 213, I have.. found him very busy in picking out the stitches of a dislaced petticoat.

† Disla'de, v. Obs. rare. Also 7 Sc. disladin. [DIS-6.] trans. To unlade, unload.

1609 Herwood Britaines Troy v. Argt. 107 Ægeons fulfraught gallies are dis-laded. 1605-49 Sc. Acts Chas. f. (1814) V. 580 (Jam.) With power. als to laidin and disladin the saidis merchandice and guidis.

† Disla'dy, v. Obs. rare. [DIS-7b. Cf. obs. F. desdamer in same sense.] trans. To deprive of the title or rank of lady.

r. acsuamer in same sense.] trans. 10 deprive of the title or rank of lady.

1630 B. Jonson New Inn IV. iii, Nay, it shall out, since you have called me wife, And openly dis-ladied me.

† Disland, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-7 a.] trans.

To deprive of land, or of a landed estate.

1632 QUARLES Div. Fancies IV. xvii, To ruine Wife, or to dis-land an Heir.

Dislandan dislandandan with the state of the state.

disland an Heir.

Dislander, dislaunder, var. DISOLANDER Obs.

† Dislaughter, v. Obs. rare. [f. di- for dis(see DIS- 5) + SLAUGHTEE v.] trans. To slaughter.

165 Sir A. Hasterie's Last Will & Test. 3 Our dislaughtered Complices, who lately sacrificed their active lives with
undaunted valour to the hands of the common Executioner.

Dislavy, var. form of DELAVY a. Obs.

Dislavy, var. form of DELAVY a. Obs.

Dislawyer, v. rare. [Dis-7b.] trans. To deprive of the name or standing of a lawyer.

a 1734 North Lives (1826) II. 164 Vilifications plenty..

He was neither courtier nor lawyer; which his Lordship hearing, he smiled, saying, 'That they might well make him a whoremaster, when they had dislawyered him.'

Disloaf, disloawe, v. [f. Dis-72+LEAF.]

trans. To strip of leaves. Hence Disloawed ppl.

Disloafon who should be a Disloawed ppl.

trans. To strip of leaves. Hence Disies vou pp. a., Disles fing vbl. sb.

2. Disles fing vbl. sb.

2. 1598 Sylvester Du Barlas 11. ii. 1. Arke 3 If now the Laurel. be dis-leau'd and vaded. 1655 Hartlis Ref. Silk-worm 27 They will now be found in the Woods on the dis-leaved trees. 1830 Fraser's Mag. I. 36 A disleafing which, as in the vine, ripens and incites the grapes. 1840 Carlyle Heroes i. (1872) 19 Its boughs, with their buddings and disleafings. 1854 Lowell Cambridge 30 V. Ago Prose Wks. 1890 I. 89 The canker-worm that annually disleaved her clins.

+ **Dislea gue**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 or 7 + LEAGUE v. or sb.] trans. To dissolve or break off

1632 LITHGOW Trav. VI. 240 When fortune would change friendship, she disleagueth conditionall amity, with .. in-

richiship, see disleaguest conductant analy, with ... ingratitude.

† Disle'al, a. Obs. rare. [ad. It. disleale =
OF. and Pr. desletal. Cf. Leal.] Disloyal.

1590 Spenser F. Q. II. v. 5 Disleall Knight, whose coward corage chose To wreake it selfe on beast all innocent.

Dislevelment. [f. Dis- 6 + Level v. +
-MENT.] The condition of not being levelled; deviation from the level.

1883 Nature XXVII. 225 During the measurement of a base line.. the rods are not..accurately levelled, and a correction has to be made for dislevelment.

Dislivense. v. rare. [Dis- 6 or 7 a.] trans.

Dislicense, v. rare. [DI8-6 or 7 a.] trans. To deprive of a licence.

1885 Manch. Exam. 30 Oct. 4/7 The Museum Inn.. and.. the West Australian.. were dislicensed at Brewster Ses-

Dislikable, a. [f. DISLIKE v. + -ABLE.]
Capable of being disliked; exciting dislike.
1843 CARLYLE Past & Pr. III. iv. (1872) 133 One dislikes to see a man and poet reduced to proclaim on the streets such tidings: but on the whole... that is not the most dislikable.
21837 Mrs. NORTON in L. Fagan Life Sir A. Panizzi 1.
212 A receipt for blotting out all dislikable qualities.
21836 R. A. KING Shadowed Life II. x. 185 About as likeable or dislikeable as a machine-made American clock.

Dislike (disloi'k), sb. [f. DISLIKE v.]
1. Displeasure, disapproval (as directed to some object). (Passing gradually into the mod sense 2.)

T. Displeasure, disapproval (as directed to some object). (Passing gradually into the mod. sense 2.) To be in dislike with, to be displeased with; so to come or grow into dislike with. Obs.

1877 LD. BUCKHURST in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. II. 272 To hazard therby. her Ma. [Majesty's] dislike. 1286 J. HOOKER Girald. Irel. in Holinshed II. 16/1 The king being in some dislike with the earle, and not fauourablic allowing

his successe.. lingered to giue anie answer. 1630 WADSWORTH Pillyr. v. 46 This my father hearing, grew into dislike with the lesuites. 1703 Penn in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. IX. 264 A letter from the government, in dislike of such proceedings. 1743 Young N. 7h. IV. 26 Should any. give his thought Full range, on just dislike's unbounded field.

2. The contrary feeling to liking or affection for the contrary feeling to liking or affection fee

an object; distaste, aversion, repugnance. (Cf.

an object; distaste, aversion, repugnance. (Cf. DISLIKE v. 3.)

1597 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. v. lxv. (1617) II. 342 As the vsuall... Ceremonies of common life are in request, or dislike, according to that they import. 1644 Digny Nat. Bodies II. (1645) 139 [II] is attended with annoy & with dislike. 1711 Strkle Spect. No. 76 P 4 Where Men speak Affection in the strongest Terms, and Dislike in the faintest. 1772 Priestley Inst. Relig. (1782) I. 56 All vices make men subject to... dislike. 12828 Lytton What will he do? I. xvi, We need not show dislike to occarsely. 1296 Javons Prim. Pol. Econ. 9 Now there is a kind of ignorant dislike and impatience of political economy.

D. With a and pl. A particular aversion. 1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat. 465 Away with these weake dislikes. 1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. II. (1677) 175 She [the hawk] is apt to take a dislike, and will never afterwards receive it willingly. 1885 Manch. Exam. 14 May 5/1 All that the Chancellor said about his likes, his dislikes... carefully reported.

that the Chanceiro sand accord. Obs.

†3. Disagreement, discord. Obs.

1506 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV, v. i. 26, I do protest, I have not sought the day of this dislike. 1506 — Tr. 4 Cr. 11. iii. 236 My Lord, you feed too much on this dislike. a 1638 FAIRFAX (J.), A murmur rose that showed dislike among the Christian peers.

Nought the day of this dislike. 1606—7. \$ C. 11 iii. 236
My Lord, you feede too much on this dislike. 21622
FARFAX (J.), A murmur rose that showed dislike among the Christian peers.

† Dislike, a. Obs. [f. Dis- 10 + Like a. Cf.
L. dis-similis.] Unlike, dissimilar, not alike.
1506 Bp. Andrewes Serm. II. 32 Two states... there be after death... disjoined in place, dislike in condition. 1506
J. Norden Progr. Pietie (1847) 174. It is so dislike that wedding-garment. 1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 1255
Aristotle... said that the body of harmony is composed of parts dislike, and accordant verily one with another. 1644
Digsv Nat. Badies II. (1645) 4 That which wee call a like thing is not the same; for in some part it is dislike.

Dislike (dislaik), v. Also 6-lyke. [f. Dis6 + Like v.] The opposite of Like v. (q.v.) in its various uses: cf. also Mirlike.

† 1. trans. (Only in 3rd pers.) To displease, annoy, offend. Obs.
1579 Lviv Enphues (Arb.) 91 If the sacred bands of amitye did... dislike thee, why diddest thou praise them? 1583 Pattie Guazzo's Civ. Conv. II. (1586) 77, I see not how those thinges can dislike you, which commonly like all men. 1604 Shaks. Oth. II. iii. 49 Ile do 't, but it dislikes me. a 1603 Daniel Somn. liv. (R.), Like as the lute delights, or else dislikes, As is his heart that plays upon the same. 1667 Prevs Diary (1877) V. 240 Sir W. Pen's going to sea do dislike the Parliament mightily. 1674 Mcde's Wks. Life 31 To do that which may displease or dislike others. 1766 S. Paterson Another Trav. II. 208 If the thing dislikes you, use it accordingly. 1824 Sournley Rederick xxv, He drew forth The seymitar...its unaccustom'd shape Disliked him. + 2. intr. To be displeased, offended, or dissatisfied (with); to disapprove (of). Obs.
1528 Harpstield Divorce Hem. VIII (1878) 307 God...
1629 149 King John disliked much of the choice. 1612
Bainsley Lud. Lil. 18, I cannot justly dislike of any thing which you haue sayd herein. 1677 Hale Contempl. 11. 211
If you dislike with your success, come no more among th

Hence Disli'ked ppl. a.

1632 SHERWOOD, Disliked, desgoustt. 1802 McCrie Worship Presbyt. Scot. 162 A popularly disliked episcopacy.

† Disli'keful, a. Obs. [f. DISLIKE sb. + -FUL.]

a. Unpleasant, distasteful. b. Characterized by dislike or aversion.

1032 SERWARD F. O. IV. IX. 40 Now were it not.. to you

CISINE OF AVERSION.

2505 SPENERF F. Q. rv. ix. 40 Now were it not.. to you Dislikefull paine so sad a taske to take. 2505 — State Irel. Wks. 675/2 To bring them to be one people, and to putt away the dislikefull conceit both of the one, and the other.

Disli kelihood. rare. [Dis- 9.] Unlikelihood, improbability.
1823 Scott *Peveril* xxvii, But consider .. the dislikelihood of her pleasing.

of her pleasing.

† **Dieli'ken**, v. Obs. [f. DISLIKE a. + -EN 5, after like, liken: cf. L. dissimiläre, F. dissembler.] trans. To make unlike; to dissemble, disguise.

1611 SHAKS. Wint. T. IV. iv. 666 Muffle your face; Dis-Vol. III.

mantle you, and (as you can) disliken The truth of your owne seeming, that you may .. to Ship-boord Get vndes-

mantle you, and (as you can) disliken ine truin of your owne seeming, that you may .. to Ship-boord Get vndescry'd.

† Disli'keness. Obs. [f. Dislike a. + - NESS, or f. Dis-9 + Likeness.] Unlikeness, dissimilarity.

1633 Wodroephe Fr. 4 Eng. Gram. 492 (T.) There is a great dislikeness between these things. 1633 Ames Agat. Cerem. 11. 480 Likenesse of intention .. is such as admitted much dislikenesse. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. 1v. v. § 5 That which is not design'd to represent any thing but it self, can never .. mislead us from the true Apprehension of any thing, by its Dislikeness to it.

Disliker. [f. Dislike v. + -ER l.] One who dislikes or disapproves.

1386 Hooker Answ. Travers' Supplic. Wks. 1617 II. 18 It were hard if .. [they] make themselues to be thought dislikers of the present state and proceedings. 1633 H. More Conject. Cabbal. 244 (T.) An unreconcileable disliker of their vices. 1705 Hickerninglik. Priest-cr., ii. viii. 81 There would not have been any Dissenters, or Dislikers of a Moderate Church of England. 1833-4 De Quincey Casars Wks. X. 151 He is a general disliker of us and of our doings.

Disliking, vbl. sb. [f. Dislike v. + -ING l.]

The action of the verb Dislike: a version, disapproval; dislike; the contrary of liking.

The action of the verb DISLIKE: aversion, disapproval; dislike; the contrary of liking.
c1540 in Fisher's Wks. (E. E. T. S.) II, Not for any displeasure or dislykinge of the queens person or age. 1579 Lvix Euphues (Arb.) 130 Whereby they noted the great dislyking they had of their fulsome feeding. 1588 Marprel. F. pist. (Arb.) 24 The good quiet people.. at length grew in disliking with their pastor. 1522 Lithagow Trav. x. 481 To their great disliking, I was released. 1569 C. Noble. Mod. Answ. to Immod. Queries 2 The Author..cannot at all paliate his dislikings with moderate and beseeming words. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarista (1811) III. xxxvi. 210 Our likings and dislikings.. are seldom governed by prudence. 1843 RUSKIN STONES I'eu. I. ii. § 12 If a man is cold in his likings and dislikings..you can make nothing of him.

Disliting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + ING 2.] That dislikes: see the verb.
† 1. Displeasing, disagreeable, distasteful. Obs.

dislikes: see the verb.

1. Displeasing, disagreeable, distasteful. Obs.

1396 J. Norden Progr. Pietie (1847) 6a That I may carefully perform what thou likest, howsoever disliking it be unto me. 1636 in Picton L'Pool Munic. Rec. I. 211 They were... altogether dislikeinge to the whole Corporacion.

2. Feeling, or showing, dislike or aversion.

1398 Shams. Ven. 4 Ad. 182 Adonis... with a heavy, dark, disliking eye, His louring brows o'erwhelming his fair sight. 1649 Br. Hall Cases Consc. 389 Divorces... to be arbitrarily given by the disliking husband, to his displeasing and unquiet wife. 1644 WHITLOCK Zoolomia 460 Nothing sooner striketh Detraction dumbe, than a contemning and disliking Deafnesse. 1795 Colesinge Fauenile Poems (1864) 53 Chilled friendship's dark disliking eye.

Dislimb (dislim), v. [Dis-7a.] trans. To cut off the limbs of; to tear limb from limb; to dismember. Hence Dislimbed (dislimd) ppl. a. 1662 H. Morr Philos. Writ. Gen. Pref. 19 Not. unlike the raising from the dead the dislimbed Hippolytus. 1855 Singleton Virgil 1. 386 His body.. Could I not have dislimbed and o'er the waves Have scattered it? 1860 Adder Fauriel's Prov. Poetry xii. 265 The shoulder of a calf... which he dislimbed with the most admirable dexterity.

Dislimm (dislim), v. [f. Dis-6+Limn v.]

1. trans. To obliterate the outlines of (anything limned); to efface, blot out.

L trans. To obliterate the outlines of (anything limned); to efface, blot out.

1606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. IV. xiv. 10 Sometime we see a clowd that's Dragonish, A vapour sometime, like a Beare, or Lyon. That which is now a Horse, euen with a thoght The Racke dislimes, and makes it indistinct As water is in water. 1826 DE QUINCEY in Blackw. Mag. XX. 738 The flash. of colourable truth, being as frail as the resemblances in clouds, would, like them, unmould and 'dislimn' itself (to use a Shakespearian word). 1825 Trench Poems 92 Till the faint currents of the upper air Dislimin it. 1864 C. J. Black in Lyra Messianica No. 225 Behold the Man, Time cannot change the eternal fact, Dislimn the abiding vision.

2. intr. (for refl.) To become effaced, to vanish. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY Casars Wks. 1862 IX. 108 The nocurnal pageant has dislimned and vanished. 1867 Contemp. Rev. IV. 116 The primitive vision dislimns, decomposes, and vanishes away.

Dislink (dislimk), v. If. DIS- 6 + LINK v.]

Rev. IV. 116 The primitive vision dislimns, decomposes, and vanishes away.

Dislink (dislink), v. [f. DIS-6 + LINK v.] trans. To unlink, uncouple, disconnect, disjoin, separate (things that are linked). lit. and fig. 1500 Healey St. Ang. Citic of God 312 Being dislinked from the love of other beauties. Total QUARES Argalus 4 P. (1078) 74 Death. Hath now... Dissolv d your vows, dislink d that sacred chain, Which tid your souls. 1847 TENNYSON Princess Prol. 70 There a group of girls In circle waited, whom the electric shock Dislink d with shricks and laughter. 1851 G. Merretorn Evan Harrington III. iii. 59 [She] dislinked herself from William's arm.

† Dislive (disləiv), v. Obs. [app. f. DIS-7 a or c + LIFE.] trans. To deprive of life; to put out of life, to kill.

or c + LIFE.] tra out of life, to kill.

out of life, to kill.

1598 TOFTE Alba (1880) 17 Now that Alba mine is parted,
Who hath me left disliude and quite vnharted. 1610—
Honour's Acad. III. 87 He seekes the means to be dislivde.
1615 CHAPMAN Odyss. XXII. 355 Telemachus dislived Amphimedon. 1621—Caesar & Pompey III. Giv b, She not destroyes it When she disliues it.

† Disliven, v. Obs. [f. D18-6+-liven in ENLIVEN.] trans. To do the opposite of to enliven;

to dispirit.

to dispirit.

1630 1. Craven Serm. (1631) 46 The Trumpet. disliueneth the heart of a cowardly souldier.

Disload (dislāvd), v. Also 7 Sc. disloaden.

[f. D18-6+LOAD v.] trans. and intr. To unload, disburden. Hence Disloading vbl. sb.

1538 C. Watson Polyb. 70b, Preparing there to disloade and deliver the victualls. 1625-49 Sc. Acts Chas. I (1814)

V. 630 (Jam.) That no ship...aucht to disloadin...vntill the tyme they come to the said burcht. 1831 CARLYLE in Froude Life (1882) II. 163 Dust, toil, cotton bags, hampers, repairing ships, disloading stones. 1882 - in Century Mag. XXIV. 21 Their long dangerous loading and disloading.

Dislocable (di'sløkåb'l), a. rare. [f. med. L. dislocare to Dislocate: see -BLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, dislocated or displaced; displaced by Hance Thislocable Hance Thislocable the second to the second the second the second transfer of the second tra

displaceable. Hence Dislocated or displaced; displaceable. Hence Dislocable lity.

1837 BENTHAM Const. Code II. viii. § 9 Dislocable is this functionary.. by that authority, for the giving execution and effect to whose will he has been located. He is dislocable by the Legislature. Ibid. II. viii. § 6 Inferior, in respect of his dislocability,—he is superior even to the whole Legislature.

Dislocate, ppl. a. Obs. or arch. [ad. med.L.

Dislocate, ppl. a. Obs. or arch. [ad. med. L. dislocāt-us, pa. pple. of dislocāre: see next.] Dislocated. (Chiefly as pa. pple.)

c 1400 Lanfranci Cirurg. 62 Whanne... be boon ... is to broke atwo & dislocate—pat is to seie out of ioynte. Ibid.

39 be boonys bat weren broken ouber dislocate [v. r. dislocat]. 1814 SOUTHEY Roderick XXII, Where the cement of authority Is wanting, all things there are dislocate. 1836

J. WILSON Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 179 Lying in the middle of the road, his neck dislocate. 1836 in WORKESTER.

Dislocate (dislocate. 1836 in WORKESTER.)

of the road, his neck dislocate. 1846 in Workesfer.

Dislocate (di'slökelt), v. [i. dislocāt- ppl. stem of med. L. dislocāre to put out of place, f. DIS- 1 + L. locāre to place, locus place: cf. It. dislocare, Pg. deslocar, Fr. disloquer. In Eng. as pa. pple. long before its use as a finite verb: see prec.]

L. trans. To put out of place; to shift from its proper (or former) place; to displace. Now

rare.

1633 COCKERAM, Dislocate, to vnplace.

1635 COCKERAM, Dislocate, to vnplace.

1635 FULLER Ch.

Hist. III. v. \$ 55 We will conclude this Section with this..

submission of the Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph, sent to

the King.. though dislocated, and some yeares set back in

the date thereof.

1724 A. COLLING Gr. Chr. Relig. 102 He

alters some passages and changes the places of others which

he supposes dislocated.

1839 HOLLAND Gold F. xxiii. 264

A plant may be dislocated from an old, and removed to a

new bed.

1879 G. Meredyth Eguist xxxiii. (1889) 323 No

sooner was he comfortably established than she wished to

dislocate him.

Sooner was he comfortably established than she wished to dislocate him.

2. To put out of proper position in relation to contiguous parts (without removal to a distance).

1660 BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. xv. 103 The Sun-beams .. were in their passage. .. Dislocated and Scattered.

1652 HOOKE Microgr. 133 This Clock comes to be broken. 1653 HOOKE Microgr. 133 This Clock comes to be broken. 1654 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth 11. (1723) 91 They (the Stratal were dislocated. 1755 Phil. Trans. X LIX. 441 Some chimies, though not thrown down, are dislocated. 2 and partly turn'd round. 2859 Phillips Vesuv. vii. 197 A great fault dislocating the strata.

1. spec. To displace (a bone) from its proper position in the joint; to put out of joint; to 'put

position in the joint; to put out of joint; to 'put out' (a joint or limb). (Rarely with the person as object.) In early use more widely: see quots. 1605, 1668, and cf. DISLOCATION I b.

1668, and cf. DISLOCATION I b.
1608 SHAKS. Leaf IV. ii. 65 These hands... are apt enough to dislocate and tear Thy flesh and bones. 1658 Rowland Monfet's Theat. Ins. 912 The pain of a joynt that is dislocated. 1668 CULPEPER & Cole Barthol. Anat. IV. iii. 338 Its use is, like a cord to bind together the parts of the body...that they may not be dislocated. 1752 JOHNSON Ramblet No. 190 P 3. I have twice dislocated my limbs.. in essaying to fly. 1763 FRANKLIN Lett. Wks. 1887 III. 244, I write in pain with an arm lately dislocated as 1871 THERWALL Greece II. xiv. 192 Darius had dislocated a foot in hunting. 1845 CAMPBELL Lives of Chancellors (1857) II. xxxv. 120 Annus thin with dislocated by the rack.
3. fig. To put (affairs, etc.) 'out of joint'; to throw into confusion or disorder, upset, disarrange, derange, disconcert.

throw into confusion or disorder, upset, disarrange, derange, disconcert.

cr645 Howell. Lett. (1892) II. 658 These sad confusions.. have so unhing d.. tumbled and dislocated all things. a 1667 FULLER Worthies, Barkshire 1. (1662) 85 Since our Civil Wars hath lately dislocated all relations. 1719 DE FOE Crusoe (1840) II. 1. 7, I was.. desolate and dislocated in the world by the loss of her. 1835 T. JEFFERSON Autobios. Wks. 1859 I. 73 He contrived to dislocate all their military plans. 1877 E. R. Conder Bas. Faith ii. 61 In the violent strain put upon his mind, its balance is dislocated. 1885 Spectator 9 Nov., That will dislocate the trade of the port. Hence Di slocating ppl. a.

1865 Kinglake Crimea I. 484 This perturbing and dislocating course of action.

Thislocated. ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED1.] Dis-

**Disclocated**, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Displaced; put out of position; out of joint; disarranged; having the continuity broken and the parts displaced, as a line or stratum: see the

verb.

1608 CHAPMAN All Fools III. i, The incision is not deep nor the orifice exorbitant, the pericranion is not dislocated.

1659 Vulz. Errors Censured 35 II was he that .. cured Diodorus of. his dislocated member (shoulder out of joint).

1793 J. Berrstord in Looker-on (1794) III. No. 85. 360 Parts .. not already occupied by the dislocated Frederick. 1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 295 A kind of dislocated callyx. 1854 Hooker Himal. 7-mls. I. xi. 253 Much-crumpled and dislocated gneiss. 1874 STUBBS Const. Hist. I. iv. 6 I The dislocated state of Britain seems. to have made way for the conquerors.

Hence **Dislocatedly** adv.; **Dislocatedness**, the

condition of being displaced.

18a7 BENTHAM Const. Code 11. vi. § 30 From the situation of Member of the Legislative Assembly, causes of dislocatedness are these—1. Resignation . 5 Mental derangement.

1883 American VI. 377 [They] intrude dislocatedly into Mr. Riley's landscapes.

Dislocatee. nonce-wd. [f. DISLOCATE v. + -EE.] One who is dislocated or displaced.

1827 BENTHAM Const. Code 11. ix § 18. 294/1 Dislocation is .. removal from an official situation, without consent of the dislocatee, and without his being located in any other.

Dislocation (dislokā [5]n). [a. OF. dislocation (14th c. in Littré), or ad. med.L. dislocātion-em, n. of action f. dislocāre to DISLOCATE.] The action of dislocation or optivious of heing dislocation. of action f. dislocate to DISLOCATE.] The action of dislocating, or condition of being dislocated.

1. Displacement; removal from its proper (or

1. Displacement; removal from its proper (or former) place or location.

1604 R. CAWDREY Table Alph., Dislocation, setting out of right place. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World 11. 216 Which preventeth such dislocation of the Moneths. 1646 Unhappy Game at Scotch & Eng. 14 The dislocation of the Kings person by his personall will all this while from the two Houses of Parliament. 1846 Grote Greece 1. xiv. (1862) II. 388 Those violent dislocations of inhabitants. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK Cambr. III. 463 There has been much dislocation of the glass [in the windows of Jesus College Library].

10. spec. Displacement of a bone from its natural position in the joint; luxation, (Formerly, more

position in the joint; luxation. (Formerly, more widely, displacement of any bodily part or organ.) widely, displacement of any bodily part or organ.)

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 303 It is sett vpon he region
of he wombe for fallinge of he maris, hat is clepid dislocacioun of he maris. 10id. 322 Dislocacioun of he righdoonys
is a greuous sijknes. 1541 R. Copland Guydon's Quest.
Chirurg., Demaunde. Yf all the membres may regenerate
after theyr perdicion, & knytte agayne after theyr dislocacion? 1650 Vulg. Errors Censured 33 His Shoulder-bone
suffering a dislocation. 1507 Lond. Gas. No. 4362/4 Lost..
a.. Greyhound Bitch.. a Dislocation in her Neck, which
causes a Bone to stand up. 1844 Aboy Water Cure i. (1843)
1 A slight pain, which I could no otherwise describe than as
the sensation of a slight dislocation.
c. Geol. A displacement in a stratum or series
of strata caused by a fracture, with upheaval or

of strata caused by a fracture, with upheaval or

of strata caused by a fracture, with uphenval or subsidence of one or both parts; a fault.

1695 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth II. (1723) or This Disruption, and Dislocation of the Strata. 1849 Murchison Silvaria iii. 53 The black schists. are there insulated by a powerful dislocation. 1880 Carpenter in 19th Cent.

No. 38. 398 Earthquake phenomena involving extensive dislocations of the crust.

d. Mil. The distribution of the several corps.

composing an army to a number of garrisons,

composing an army to a number of garrisons, camps, etc.

1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp. IV. 33 His Majesty has ... been pleased to command that the following should be the outline of the dislocation of the troops. 1844 Alison Hist. Europe (1849-50) XII. lxxxii. 258 A very considerable dislocation of the forces which had combated at Leipsic immediately took place. 1883 Manch. Exam. 19 Dec. 4/6 The dislocation of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier had begun to assume.. significant proportions.

2. fg. Displacement of parts or elements; disvene memory (of something immaterial): a con-

arrangement (of something immaterial); a confused or disordered state.

fused or disordered state.

1659 O. WALKER Oratory 51 Causing a harsh superfluity, or else forcing a dislocation of the words.

1778 BP. LOWTH Transl. Isaink Notes (ed. 12) 203 This whole passage. healed of the dislocation which it suffers by the absurd division of the chapters.

1866 PUSEY Min. Proph. 290 The utter dislocation of society.

1865 IV. XXXIII. 91 A dislocation of all social principles.

3. altrib., as Dislocation forceps.

1885 in Syd. Sec. Lex.

1896 Telece Dislocationally adv., by way of dislocation or displacement.

Thence Bislocation and all the state of dislocation or displacement.

1827 BENTHAM Const. Code II. viii. § 5 The omission is.. an anti-constitutional offence.. and, punitionally. as well as dislocationally, every offender is responsible.

Dislocative, a. rare. [f. med.L. dislocat-ppl. stem of dislocate to DISLOCATE + IVE.]

Serving to dislocate or remove from its place. Also ellipte as ch. displacing power.

SCIVING to dislocate or remove from its place. Also ellipt. as sb. = displacing power.

1827 BENTHAN Const. Code II. v. § 2 Dislocative function: exercised by dislocating, out of the situation in question, the functionary therein located. Ibid. II. vi. § 30 Dislocation, by his constituents, in virtue of their incidental dislocative.

Dislocator (dislocates). [agent-n. in L. form f. DISLOCATE v.: see -OR.] One who dislocates.

1818 SIR A. COOPER Surg. Ess. 1. Dislocations (ed. 3) 16 One of those people called bone-setters (but who ought rather to be called dislocators).

Dislocatory (dislocater: see -OR.] Having the effect of dislocating; producing dislocation.

1870 E. L. Garbett in Eng. Mech. 11 Mar. 625/1 A frozen pond... roughened by dislocatory cracks. 1883 E. Warren Langhing 1:yes (1890) 64 The mistress. had no notion of dislocatory attitudes on damp grass.

Dislock (dislock), v. Obs. or Sc. Also 7 disloke. [In form dislock app. ad. F. disloquer (1549 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. L. dislocāre to Dislocate; in form dislock, app. associated with Lock v.] CATE; in form dislock, app. associated with LOCK v.]

CATE; in form dislock, app. associated with LOCK v. J = DISLOCATE v.

1609 J. DAVIES Holy Roode (1876) 20 (D.) His bones and joints. With rackings quite dislocked and distracted. 1830 GALT Laurie T. III. v. 100 Many a joint-dislocking jolt.

Dislocate dislocated with v. Also 5 disloggen, 5-6 des-, disloge, des-, dyslodge, 6 Sc. disluge. [a. OF. desloger, -logier to leave or to cause to leave a lodging-place, f. des-, DIS-4 + loger to LODGE.]

1. trans. To remove or turn out of a place of lodgement; to displace. a. generally.

a 1500 Chaucer's Dreme 2125 Whan every thought and every sorrow Dislodged was out of mine herte. 1579 Spenser

Sheph. Cal. Dec. 32 How often haue I scaled the craggie Oke All to dislodge the Rauen of her nests. 1641 Br. Hall Rem. Wks. (1660) 71 Rivers changed, Seas dislodged, Earth opening. 1645 — Remedy Discontents 1511, I must be dislodged of my former habitation. 1791 'G. Gambado' Ann. Horsem. vi. (1809) 93 [A horse] kicking... at such a rate, as to dislodge the Bagman that bestrides him. 1831 J. W. Croker Papers I Mar., It would be madness to dislodge the present Ministry. 1891 L. Stephen Player, Europe v. (1804) 132 Every stone we dislodged went bounding rapidly down the side of the slope.

† b. Mil. To shift the position of (a force); refl. to shift one's quarters. Obs.

c 1477 Caxton Yason 27 b, He hadde not entencion for to disloge him ne to reyse his siege. 1268 Garton Chron. II. 240 At night, the French King dislodged his armie, and departed. 1607 Shaks. Cor. v. iv. 44 The Volcians are dislodg'd and Marcius gone. 1670 Drivens 1st Pl. Cong. Granada III.; The Christians are dislodg'd; what Foe is near?

C. Mil. To drive (a foe) out of his position.

c 1450 Lonelleh Grail xliv. 435 Hem to disloggen in this plas, It were best thorwh goddis gras. 1659 B. Harris Parivals from Age 155 The Spanish Army drew towards him, to dislodge him from thence. 1783 Warson Philip III (1839) 23 Judging it necessary... to dislodge the Spanish from their fortifications. 1839 Thirkwall. Greece VI. 169 He had dislodged the barbarians from the position which they had taken up.. and made himself master of the pass.

d. Hunting. To drive (a beast) out of its lair. 1610 Guillim Heraldry III. xiv. (1660) 165 You shall say Dislodge the Buck. 1634 Str. Herbert Tran. 56 The two and twentieth day we dislodged a wilde Bore. 1827 Wornson. Co back to Antique Ages, While, to dislodge his game, cities are sacked. 1876 Smiles Sc. Natur. vi. 96 A badger endeavoured to dislodge him, showing his teeth.]

2. intr. (for refl.) To go away from one's lodging or abode; to quit the place where one is lodging or abode; to quit the place where one is lodged; to

† D. Mil. To leave a place of encampment. Obs.
c 1489 Caxton Sonnes of Aymon xx. 446 He commaunded
that his oste shold dyslodge. c 1500 Melusius xxvi. 277
The next day... after the masse herd, desloged the vanward.
1591 Garrard Art Warre 168 In the morning when they
dislodge, and at night when they encampe. 1667 MILTON
P. L. v. 669 He [Satan] resolv'd With all his Legions to
dislodge. 176x-2 Hume Hist. Eng. (1806) IV. Ivi. 309 Dislodging from Thame and Aylesbury... he thought it proper
to retreat nearer London.
† C. Hunting. Of a beast of the chase: To leave
its resting-place. Obs

its resting-place. Obs.

1674 N. Cox Gent. Recreat. i. (1677) 71 If they [harts] chance once to vent the Hunts-man or the Hound, they will

Hence Dislo dged ppl. a., Dislo dging vbl. sb.

instantly dislodge.

Hence Dislo'dged ppl. a., Dislo'dging vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

153 LD. Berners Froiss. I. ccxi. 254 Whan the frenchemen... sawe the dyslodgynge of the Englysshe cost. 1602 Marston Antonio's Rev. III. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 111 His dislodg'd soule is fled. 1641 Earl. Strafford Let. to Chas. I. 4 May in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1602) III. 1. 251, I forgive all the World, with Calmness and Meekness of infinite Contentment to my dislodging Soul. 1737 L. Clarke Hist. Bible II. (1740) 151 This was the order of their incamping. The manner of their dislodging was thus. 1832 G. Downess Lett. Cont. Countries I. 84, Among the dislodged was an elderly female...who bitterly deplored her lot.

† Dislo'dge, sb. Obs. [f. prec.] The fact of being dislodged; dislodgement.

1527 Turbern. I'entrous Lover, 3c. (R.), Show how long dislodge hath bred Our cruell cutting smart.

Dislodgement, -lodgment, (dislo'dgment, older des...] The act of dislodging; removal of anything from the place where it is lodged; displacement.

1738 Morgan Algiers II. iv. 267 He told them, their Dislodgement was resolved on. 1737 L. Clarke Hist. Bible II. They continued thereabout, making... eighteen several Removes or Dislodgments, and at last they returned to Kadesh Barnea. 1864 in Webster. 1870 Echo 11 Nov., The chance dislodgement of a party of Prussians by a band of Franctireurs. 1876 Bartholow Mal. Med. (1879) 457 [Sulphate of Copper] also occasionally used in croup, to effect the dislodgent of the false membrane.

Disloign, v. Obs. [a. OF. desloignier to remove or withdraw to a distance, f. des., DIs-1

† **Disloign,** v. Obs. [a. OF. desloignier to remove or withdraw to a distance, f. des., DIS-1+loin far: cf. tloigner.] Exemplified in pa. pple. Disloigned [= OF. desloignit], removed to a distance; distant, remote, far off.

1506 SPENSER F. Q. IV. x. 24 Low looking dales, disloignd from company gaze.

Disloke: see DISLOCK.

DISLOKE: see DISLOCK.

Dislove, sh. Obs. or nonce-wa. [DIS-9.] The reverse or undoing of love; unfriendliness, hatred. a 1533 LD. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Anrel. (1546) Ooij, Disloue in thee, causeth the hope doubtfull in me. 1563 Child Marriages 11 Then dislove fell betwene them. 1833 W. Tavlor Sayer's Wks. I. p. lxxviii, Agitated by various loves and dis-loves.

+ Dislove, v. Ohs. [Dis-6.] trans. Not to

+ Dislowe, v. Obs. [DIS-6.] trans. Not to love; to withdraw one's love from. 1568 North Guewara's Diall Pr. IV. iv. 116 b, I care not if all Greece hate and dysloue mee. 1568 Ibid. IV. xii. 409 b, Dispraised, defamed, disloued, and ill thought of of all. 1652 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 180 Which he so loved, as for it he disloved everything else.

Disloyal (disloi'āl), a. (5b.) [a. OF. desloial, f. des., DIS-4 + loial LOYAL. Cf. also DISLEAL.]

Not loyal; false to one's allegiance or obligations; unfaithful, faithless, perfidious, treacherous.

a. Unfaithful to the obligations of friendship or honour, to the marriage tie, etc. (Common in early

unfaithful, faithless, perfidious, treacherous.

a. Unfaithful to the obligations of friendship or honour, to the marriage tie, etc. (Common in early use: now somewhat rare.)

c 1477 CAXTON JASON 53 Certes fayr sire Jason ansuerede the disloyal and untrue Peleus [etc.]. 1287 PETTIE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1. (1586) 26 b, The Greekes though singuler in learning and eloquence, yet are they disloial and faithlesse. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. vii. 22 Disloyall Treason, and hart-burning Hate. 1593 Shake. Rich. II, v. ii. 105 Thou do'st suspect That I haue bene disloyall to thy bed. 1529 S. Du Verger tr. Cannus' Admir. Events 51

The demeanure of his disloyall wife. 1844 Mrs. Browning Flower in Let. iv, Without a thought disloyal.

b. Untrue to one's allegiance; wanting in loyalty to the government or to constituted authority. 1585 Abp. Sandys Serm. (1841) 200 Absolon rebelled. but God quickly paid him that which was due to his rebellious and disloyal attempts. 1524 Prynne Documents agst. Prynne (Camden) 48 Executed by your Lordship as seditious and disloyall. 1667 Milton P. L. III. 204 Man disobeying, Disloyal breaks his fealtie, and sinns Against the high Supremacie of Heavin. 1673 [R. Leical Transp. Reh. 164 His malicious and disloyar reflections on the late Kings Reign. 1711 Hearne Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 222

Disloyal Whiggs dispatch and goe, And visit Noll and Will below! 1837 J. H. Newman Par. Serm. (1839) I. xv. 225

Disloyal to the authority of God.

† B. 5b. A disloyal person; a traitor, rebel. Obs. 1611 Speed Hist. Gi. Bril. 1x. xxii. (1632) 1112 The battell of the disloyals. 1691 tr. De las Coveras' Hist. Don Feniss 304, I desired to see this disloyall yet once. Ibid. 303. Hence Disloyal Mall G. 10 June 10/1 Two organized bands of

Hence Disloyalist, a person disloyal or dis-affected to the government.

1885 Pall Mall G. 10 June 10/1 Two organized bands of disloyalists indulged in hostile manifestations.

1886 J.
Cook in Advance (Boston) 18 Feb. 99 As dangerous in his character of a disloyalist as that of a polygamist.

Disloyally, adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a disloyal manner, with disloyalty; with viola-tion of one's allegiance or obligations; unfaith-

tion of one's allegiance or obligations; unfaithfully.

[Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. 1, 58 (dated 1417, but extant only in alleged transcript of c1600). And after that disloyally rose up agayn in warres.] 1558 Hulder, Disloyallye, perfide. 1578 Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers (1851) 464. Setting .. subjects disloyally to rebel against their princes. 1654 tr. Scudery's Curia Pol. 2 Had they all disloyally revolted. 1884 FREEMAN in Masch. Guardiass 22 Sept. 5/6 The body which thus disloyally, almost rebelliously, flouted the crown.

† Disloyalness. Obs. rare. [-NESS.] = next. 1586 FERRE Blas. Gentrie 138 A disloyalnesse of heart. 1757 Balley vol. It. Disloyalness, disloyalty.

Disloyalty (disloi'ālti). Also 5 des-, disloyalte, 6-7-tie. [ad. OF. desloyaute, desloyaute, earlier desloialteit (mod. F. desloyaute), f. desloyal, DISLOYAL: cf. loyal, loyalty.] The quality of being disloyal; unfaithfulness, falseness.

1881 CANTON Godfrey 167 Whan the disloyalte and falsenes of mahomet ran thurgh thoryent. 1483 — G. de la Tour E viij b, He slewe his broder Amon that suche desloyalte and untrouth had done to his Suster. 1548 HALL Chron., Edw. IV (an. 15) 237 b, Your moste renoumed name, by suche a desloialtie, and untruthe against promise, to be both blotted and stained. 1590 ShAKS. Much. Ado 11. 149 There shall appeare such seeming truths of Heroes disloyaltie, that lealousie shall be cal'd assurance. 1712 Addisonies (1869) 90 The infidelity to truth, the disloyalty to one's own intelligence.

b. Now esp. Violation of allegiance or duty to one's sown intelligence.

b. Now esp. Violation of allegiance or duty to one's sovereign, state, or government.

to one's own intelligence.

b. Now esp. Violation of allegiance or duty to one's sovereign, state, or government.

1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio 195 Some .. charged him with disloyaltie, saying that he would not fight, having been corrupted. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. Ivii. (1739) 106 Although Richard the First forgot this man's disloyalty, yet God remembred it. 1821 SOUTHEY Vision Judgem. v. Discontent and disloyalty, like the teeth of the dragon, He had sown on the winds. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India II. 385 Several of the Sipahis .. suffered the penalty of their disloyalty.

C. with pl. A disloyal act or proceeding.

1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 216 The Earle of Holland, repenting himself of his great disloyalties, began [etc.]. 1657 C. Leslie Suake in Grass (ed. 2) 300 To upbraid the Presbyterians. .. with their former Disloyalties.

Dislume, v. nonce-vod. [f. Dis- 4 + L. lūna the moon.] trans. To cure of lunacy.

1881 A. J. Duffield Don Quixote III. Ixiv. 641 He wondered if Rozinante would remain humpbacked or not, or his master dislocated: it had been no small fortune had he been disluned. [Sp. deslocado, f. loco mad, 'cracked'.] + Dislumetre, sb. Obs. [Dis- 9.] Loss or deprivation of lustre; something that dims lustre.

7656 FINETT For. Ambass. 151 To exclude the Venetian, that he might not by his Presence be a dis-lustre to him in his march. 2657 WATERHOUSE Fire Lond. 139 Do not glory in her ruines, trample not upon her dislustre.

Dislustre (dislustres), v. [Dis-7a.]

1. trans. To deprive of lustre or brightness; to dim, sully. Hence Dislustred ppl. a.

1638 Baker It. Balzac's Lett. (1654) II. 25 To dislustre so natter with the impression of so black a vapour.

1644 W. Mountague Devont Ess. II. vi. § 3 (R.) All those glittering passions... get their lustre in the absence of that intellectual light, which as soon as it appears, deads and dislustres them. 1667 Digay Etvira v. iv, Whose character would it not dislustre? 1868 Lowell Willows ii, Her [May's] budding breasts and wan dislustred front.

2. intr. To lose its lustre.

1890 R. BRIDGES Shorter Poems IV. 15 When their bloom Dislustres.

Dismade, -maid, -maiede, obs. fl. Dismayed.

† Dismagn, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. Dis-8+L.

magn-us great.] trans. To deprive of greatness.

1657 Reeve God's Plea 207 It doth grieve me to see how

great things are deampled and dismagned amongst you.

† Dismai'den, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-7 b.] trans.

To deprive of maidenhood; to devirginate.

1603 Florio Montaigne III. xiii. (1632) 629 At the dismay
dening of their wives.

Dismai'l, v. arch. [a. OF. desmaille-r, f. des-,

Dis-4 + maille Mall, armour; cf. It. dismagliare,

obs. Sp. desmallar.] trans. To divest of mail or

armour; to break or strip the mail off.

c 1450 Merlin 207 Thei perced haubrekes, and dismailed,
and many ther were throwen to grounde. 1485 Caxton

Chas. Gl. 69 Hys helme was desmayled & broken. 1590

Syenser F. Q. II. vi. 29 Their mightie strokes their haber
jeons dismayld. 1848 J. A. Carlyle tr. Dante's Inferno

353 O thou. who with thy fingers dismailest thyself.

Dismain (disma'n), v. [Dis-8.] trans. To

deprive of the legal status of being a main road.

1893 Bristol Times 15 Apr. 7/5 The proposal to

dismain a portion of the main road situated at Berkeley.

Dismal (dirmal), sb. and 2 and a. Forms:

4-7 dismall, 4-5 dise (e)male, 5 dysmal, -mel, Dismade, -maid, -maiede, obs. ff. DISMAYED.

4-7 dismall, 4-5 dis(e)male, 5 dysmal, -mel, -mol, 6 diesmoll, dismold(e, 6-7 Sc. dismail, 6- dismal. [Mentioned in 1256 as the English or Anglo-French name for Fr. les mals jours: whence it appears to be OF. dis mal = L. dies mals evil appears to be OF. dismal = L. dies mals evil days, unlucky days. It was thus originally a substantive of collective meaning; when 'day' was added, making 'dismal days', (cf. 'summer days,' winter days'), its attributive use passed into an adjective, and, its original application being obscured, it was finally before 1600 extended from day, days, to be a general attribute. See Note at end of this article.]

day, days, to be a general attribute. See Note at end of this article.]

A. sb.¹ (The original use.)

†1. The dies mali, evil, unlucky, or unpropitious days, of the mediæval calendar, called also dies Ægyptiaci, 'Egipcian daies' (see EGYPTIAN I b); hence, by extension, Evil days (generally), days of disaster, gloom, or depression, the days of old age. The dies mali were Jan. 1, 25; Feb. 4, 26; March 1, 28; April 10, 20; May 3, 25; June 10, 16; July 13, 22; Aug. 1, 20; Sept. 3, 21; Ott. 3, 22; Nov. 5, 28; Dec. 7, 22. They are said to have been called 'Egyptian days' because first discovered or computed by Egyptian astrologies; though some mediæval writers connected them with the plagues of ancient Egypt (cf. the Chaucer quot. 326), where the word appears to be treated as OP. dis mal, ten evils, or plagues, plaga; see Prof. Skeat's note, Chaucer I. 493); some, still more fancifully, associated them with the gloom of 'Egyptian' darkness. [1326] see Note below.] c. 1300 Langtoft's Chron. (Rolls II. 258), Cambr. MS. Gg. I. I. (2320), (Satirical Verses on Baliol) Begkot an bride, Rede him at ride In the dismale trime liale. c 1360 Chaucer Dethe Blannke 1206, I trowe hyt was in the dismalle, That was the .x. woundes of Egipte. a 1400 Pystyll of Susan 305 Dou hast 1be presedent, be pepele to steere, Pou dotest now on pin olde tos in be dismale [v. rr. in pin olde days, in pin eldel. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 93 A waytip not be is Egipcian diaes, bat we call dysmal.

B. adj. [orig. attributive use of A.]
† 1. Of days: Of or belonging to the dies mali; unlucky, unpropitious. Obs.
c 1400 Beryn 550 trewly for the Pardonere, it was a dismol

th. Of days: Of or belonging to the dies mali; unlucky, unpropitious. Obs.
c1400 Berym 650 So trewly for the Pardonere, it was a dismol day. c1430 Lyos. Story Thebes 111. (1561) 370 a/1 Her disemale dates and her fatal houres. 1548 Cranmer Catech. B yi b, Other... thinke that when the Sonne, Moone, or any other planetes is in this or y' signe, it is an vulucky thing to enterprise this or that, and ypon such dismolde daies (as they call them) they will begin no new enterprise. 1558 HULDET, Dismall dayes, atri dies, dies Ægiptiaci. 1560 Br. J. Pilkington Exf. Aggeus: B viij b, Why shall we then be bolde to call them eughl, infortunate, and dysmall dayes?... Why shal they not prosper on those dayes, as well as on other? 1376 Fleming Panofl. Epist. 24 If she had now escaped her dismall daye: yet, doubtlesse... within a fewe yeares her life would have ended. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. 12. day 11. d

tune and disaster; unlucky, sinister, malign, fatal. 1588 Greene Perimedes 9 Seest thou not a dismall influence, to inflict a dispairing chaos of confused mishaps. 1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, 11. vi. 58 Now death shall stop his

dismall threatning sound, And his ill-boading tongue, no more shall speake. *Ibid.* 111. ii. 41 A Rauens Note, Whose dismall tune bereft my Vitall powres. 1632 J. HAYWARD IT. Biond's Eromena 139 Such like love. could not prove to her otherwise than dismall and unluckie. [1664 DRYDEN Rival Ladies v. iii, It was that dismal Night Which tore my Anchor up.]

3. Of the nature of misfortune or disaster; disastence colonitors. (Now some and associated disastence colonitors.

disastrous, calamitous. (Now rare, and associated

3. Of the nature of mistortune or disaster; disastrous, calamitous. (Now rare, and associated with sense 5.)

1590 Shaks. Rom. & Jul. IV. iii. 10 My dismall Sceane, I needs must act alone. 1599 T. Mouver J. Silkwornes 37 A little dismall fire whole townes hath burnd, A little winde doth spread that dismall fire. 1698 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 188 Many dismall showres of Darts and stones. 1695 Stanley Hist. Philos. Biog. (1701) 13 Epilepsies, Convulsions and other Dismal and Affrighting Distempers. 1712 Addition Spect. No. 418 P6 Torments, Wounds, Deaths, and the like dismal Accidents. 1777 Watson Philip II (1703) II. XII. 91 Involved in this dismal catastrophe. 1896 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh v. 433 If this then be success, it is dismaller Than any failures.

4. Causing dismay; terrible, dreadful, dire. Now in weakened sense (associated with 5): Causing gloom or dejection, depressing, wretched, miserable. 1588 Shaks. Tit. A. III. i. 262 Be this dismall sight The closing vp of our most wretched eyes. 1609— Macb. v. v. 12 My Fell of haire Would at a dismall Treatise rowze, and stirre As life were inv. 1686 Hornesc Crucif Jesse ii. 24. The Devil appeared unto him in a .. most dismal shape. 1778 Por Dune. III. 260 Dire is the conflict, dismal is the din. 1770 Goldsm. Des. Vill. 204 Full well the busy whisper circling round Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned. 1860 W. Inving Sketch Bh. I. 15 The sight of this wreck... gave rise to many dismal anecdotes. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 460 These things when spoken to a multitude. take up a dismal length of time.

5. Of a character or aspect that causes gloom and depression; depressingly dark, sombre, gloomy, dreary, or cheerless.

5. Of a character or aspect that causes gloom and depression; depressingly dark, sombre, gloomy, dreary, or cheerless.

Dismal Science, Carlyle's nickname for Political Economy.

Great Dismal Swamp (U.S.): see C. 5.

1631 Gouce God's Arrows i. § 23, 30 On a sudden was that faire skie turned into a sulphurious and most dismall skie.

1634 Sing T. Herbert Trav. 146 Blacke is not known among them, they say its dismall and a signe of hell and sorrowe.

1636 tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant 48 The Ghastiness of the Prospect is heighten'd by the Pine-Trees, that cast a dismal Shade.

1793 SMEATON Edystone L. § 311 It looked very dismal and threatening all the time.

1842 Nigger Question, Misc. Ess. (1872) VII. 84 The Social Science—not a 'gay science', but a rueful,—which finds the secret of this Universe in 'supply and demand'.

what we might call, by way of eminence, the dismal science.

1850 — Latterd. Pamph. 11. (1872) 119 Good monitions, as to several things, do lie in this Professor of the dismal science.

1871 BLACK Pr. Thulei, What a wild and dismal country was this which lay. all around him! 1882 Garden 28 Jan. 54/2

The fogs in London this week have been about at their dismallest.

1862 18871 MORLEY Voltaire (1886) 246 Doctrines which

The fogs in London this week have been about at their dismallest.

\*\*fig. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1886) 246 Doctrines which had naturally sprung up in the dismal age when the Catholic system acquired substance and shape.

\*\*b. Of sounds: Dreary, cheerless, woeful. (In late use chiefly subjective, as in 6.)

\*\*1503 [see 2]. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Dismal ditty, a Psalm at the Gallows. 1703 Dampier Voy. III. 131 Whales.. blowing and making a very dismal noise. 1719 De Foe Cruso (1840) I. xix. 350 The dismallest howlings of wolves. 1794 Miss. Radcliffe Myst. Udolpho i, Afar in the woods they raise a dismal shout. a 1839 Para Poems (1864) I. 139 And heard her singing a lively song, In a very dismal tone. 1874 Micklethwalte Mod. Par. Churches 80 The dismal groans of the harmonium. 1894 Blackmore Perlycross 56 A dismal wall of anguish.

8. Of a character or aspect denoting gloom or depression; (subjectively) gloomy or miserable.

6. Of a character or aspect denoting gloom or depression; (subjectively) gloomy or miserable.

1705 Bosman Guinea 403 You may be surprized that these poor Wretches should wear Hats, Perukes, &c. which they do in a very particular dismal manner. a 1715 BURNET Oron Time (1766) I. 320 Wrote dismal letters to Court. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. vii, The only dismal figure in a group of merry faces. 1771 Junius Lett. kvii. 330, I think you should suffer your dismal Countenance to clear up. 1837 W. Invins Capt. Bonnevville II. 14 Gathering the mangled bodies of the slain .. the warriors returned, in dismal procession, to the village.

Quasi-adv. 1757 Mrs. E. Griffith Lett. betw. Henry & Frances (1767) I. 64, I fear it was a dismal penned piece.

C. 462 [Fillintical or absolute use of B.]

quasi-adv. 1757 Mrs. E. Grippith Lett. betw. Henry & Frances (1767) I. 64. I fear it was a dismal penned piece.

C. 5b.2 [Elliptical or absolute use of B.]

†1. A dismal person. a. The devil. b. A funeral mute. Obs.

1a 1500 Priests of Peblis in Pinkerton Scot. Poems Repr.

1. 17 (Jam.) Never bot by the dysmel, or the devil. 1570
Levin Manip. 13/20 Y dismall, deutil, diabolus. 1708 Repr.

Swift's Bickersiaff detected Wks. 1755 II. 1. 165 Away...
into your flannel gear... here is a whole pack of dismals coming to you with their black equipage.

†2. 'The designation of a mental disease, most probably, melancholy' (Jam.), hypochondria. Obs.

a 1605 Montgomerie. Flyting w. Polwart 315 The doit and the dismail, indifferentile delt.

†3. pl. Mourning garments. Obs.

1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) VII. 171 How she would have adorned the weeds!.. Such pretty employment in her dismals. 1778 Foote Trip Calais III. Wks. 1799 II. 363 As my lady is deck'd out in her dismals, perhaps she may take a lancy to faint.

4. pl. a. Low spirits, the dumps, the 'blues'.

my lady is deck'd out in her dismais, persuays and many to faint.

4. pl. 8. Low spirits, the dumps, the 'blues'.

1762 FOOTE Lyar II. Wks. 1799 I. 298 He. seems entirely wrapt up in the dismals. 1777 J. Q. Adams in Fam. Lett. (1876) 265 The spleen, the vapors, the dismals, the horrors seem to have seized our whole State. a 1834 Lamb Final Mem. v. To Mrs. Haslitt 232 When we are in the dismals

there is now no hope from any quarter whatever. 1836
MARRYAT Midsh. Easy xxxiii, He has frightened that poor
old woman into the dismals. 1893 EDNA LYALL To Right
the Wrong I. 44 What business have you to indulge in a
fit of the dismals on this gala-day?
b. pl. Expressions of gloom or despondency.
1774 J. Q. ADAMS Fam. Lett. (1876) 16 Their mutual reproaches, their declamations. their triumphs and defiances,
their dismals and prophecies, are all delusion.
c. pl. Depressing circumstances, miseries.
1829 Sporting Mag. XXIV. 107 Quitting the dismals. I
must relate an amusing anecdote. 1865 Reader 25 Feb.
221/3 She harps upon the petty annoyances of her dreary
poverty, and on other dismals of life.
5. A local name of dreary tracts of swampy
land on the eastern sea-board of the United States,
esp. in North Carolina.

land on the eastern sea-board of the United States, esp. in North Carolina.

1763 G. Washington Writ. (1889) II. 198, 5 miles from the aforesaid mills, near to which the Dismal runs.

1812 H. Williams Hist. N. Carolina II. 180 Such are the Dismals, so called, and the other great swamps that are numerous in the flat country.

1856 Olimsted States 149 The Great Dismal Swamp, with the smaller 'Dismals'. of the same character, along the North Carolina Coast.

1899 Shaks. Pass. Pilgr. 200 And drives away dark dismaldreaming night.

1 Note. As to the identity of dismal with OF. (= AF.) dis

1599 Shaks. Pass. Pilgr. 200 And drives away dark dismaldreaming night.

[Note. As to the identity of dismal with OF. (=AF.) dismal.—L dies mali, see Professor Skeat in Trans. Philol. Soc. 1888, p. 2. Already in 1617, Minsheu (whose own memory doubtless recalled the time when dismal was used only to qualify days) derived it from 'L dies malus, an euill and vnhappie time'. Early corroborative evidence comes from OF. and Icelandic sources. (1) The Anglo-French Art de Kalender of Rauf de Linham, 1256 (MSS. at Glasgow, Oxford, Cambridge; extracts printed by M. Paul Meyer in his official Rapport on Documents Manuscrits de l'ancienne littlerature de la France, Paris 1871, pp. 127–9), has a passage of sixty lines on the Dies mali, beginning 'Ore dirrai des jours denietz, Que vous dismal (Bodley M.S. dismol) appelletz' [Now shall I tell of the forbidden days, Which you call dismal], and further on 'Dismal les appelent plusours, Ceo est a dire les mals jours' [Dismal several call them, That is to say the evil days]. Here dismal is given as the equivalent of 'mals jours', evil days.

(2) A short Icelandic treatise in a Copenhagen MS. (Arna-Magnæan 350, written 1363, If. 148 a), begins 'Her greinir und dismala daga. Tueir ero beir dagar i huerium manadier at bokmali kallaz dies mali enn þat þydiz illir dagar' [Here tells of the dismal days. There are two days in every month that in the book-language (Latin) are called dies mali, and that is interpreted 'evil days']. The word dismal is not Norse, and must have been learned from England before 1363. In dismala daga, it is probably an adj. accus, pl., but may be a sb. gen. pl., 'days of the dismals'. Both AF, and the Icelandic treatises give a list of the dis mal or dies mali, identical with that given by various medizval writers, and computable by the memomic distich given by Du Cange s.v. Dies Æspytiaci: see sense 1 above.]

† Di smal, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. prec. adj.] intr. To feel dismal or melancholy.

Du Cange s.v. Dies Expytiaci: see sense 1 above.]
† Di smal, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. prec. adj.]
intr. To feel dismal or melancholy.
1760 Mad. D'Arblay Diary (1842) I. 344 Miss L. sung various old elegies .. O! how I dismalled in hearing them.
Dismality (dizmæ·liti). [f. DISMAL a. +-177.]
Dismal quality or state; an instance of this.
1714 Mandeville Fab. Bees (1725) I. 291 A begar.. assists his cant with a doleful tone and a study'd dismality of gestures.
1770 Mad. D'Arblay Diary, Let. Susan Burney 25 Aug., After ten we took a comfortable walk, which made up for our late dismalities. 1367 Miss Braddon Birds of Prev. iii, The desert of Sahara is somewhat dismal. but in its dismality there is at least a flavour of romance. 1800 H. M. Stanley Sp. in Lit. World 11 July 33/2 The dismalities of the march from the Albert Nyanza to the East Coast.
Dismalize, v. [See -IZE.] trans. To make or render dismal. Hence Dismalised ppl. a.
1734 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Dusches of Portland (1809) I. 19 Dismal faces, which by my art I dismalized tentimes more. 1885 Masson Cartyle i. 26 A dull and dismalised blur of the facts.

Dismally, adv. [f. DISMAL a. + -IX 2.] In

**Dismally**, adv. [f. DISMAL a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a dismal manner; dreadfully; gloomily, dolor-

a dismal manner; dreadfully; gloomily, Golorously.

a 1660 Hammond Rev. ix. (R.), A lion gaping or yawning from his prey, and the blood of it about his mouth, looks very dismally. 1670 EACHARD Cont. Clergy 95 If he be either notoriously ignorant or dismally poor. 1709 STEELE Tatter No. 38 P 6, I dismally dread the Multiplication of these Mortals under. a settled Peace. 1704 Wordsw. Guilt & Sorrow xlii, Dismally tolled that night the city clock! 1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge; The wind howled dismally among the bare branches of the trees. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 114 Their doctrine was dismally insufficient, and sometimes. directly vicious.

Thismalman. If, as Drec. + NESS.] The

and sometimes..directly vicious.

Dismalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dismal; depressing dreariness or gloom; dolefulness.

1600 SHELTON ONIT. III. XXXIV. 245 The Night came on ... not so light and calm.. but a certain Dismalness it had.

1653 GATAKER Vind. Annot. Yer. 42 All the dismalness. should be over, as soon as the interruption of those radiant rayes were remooved.

1872 Examiner 65/1 He is like to the raven in.. the dismalness of being alone here...cats more and more into my heart.

Disman (dismæ'n), v. [f. DIS- 7 + MAN 5b.] + 1. trans. To undo as a man; to deprive of what constitutes the man. Obs.

† 1. Irans. To undo as a man; to deprive of what constitutes the man. Obs.

1667-47 FELTHAM Resolves I. xlvii. 149 Man by death is absolutely divided and disman'd. 1633 EARL MANCH. Al Mondo (1636) 162 There is no spectacle... more terrible, than to behold a dying man, to stand by, and see a man dismanned. 1651 N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng. 11. i. (1739) 6 All is faint in that man that hath once dismanned himself.

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2. To deprive (a country, etc.) of men.

1863 Kinglake Crimea I. xiv. 293 This is why I have thosen to say that France was dismanned.

† Dismanacle, v. Obs. rare. [Dis- 7 a.]

chosen to say that France was dismanned.

† Dismanacle, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-7 a.]
trans. To free from manacles or shackles.
r637-47 FRITHAM Resolves 311 Till it [the soul] be dismanacled of the clogging flesh. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU Acts.
Mon. (1642) 30 Such Caitifes as. are dismanacled, unshackled, raised up.

† Dismand, -maund, v. Obs. [ad. Sp. desmandar to countermand, refl. desmandarse to disband, stray from the flock, obs. It. dismandarsi. in Grison is taken when a horse doth flie or depart in Grison is taken when a horse doth flie or depart out of the ring or compasse where he is ridden' (Florio), f. des-, Dis- 4 + mandar, L. mandare to command.] refl. To disband, to go off duty.

1598 BARRET Theor. Warres 1v. i. 98 Vpon small occasions doe they dismande themselues. Ibid. 103 Not to suffer any souldier... to dismanude himselfe... vntill the whole Regiment be all entire the suffer any souldier... to dismanude himselfe... vntill the whole Regiment

be all entred.

† **Dismangle**, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-5.] trans.
To cut in pieces; = MANGLE. Hence † Dismangling ppl. a. Obs.

1650 D. Pell Impr. Sea 392 Ships...in which lye murdering Guns, mortal engines, and dismangling bullets. Ibid.
611 Decks be-decked with all sorts of dismangling bullets. **Dismantle** (dismant'l), v. [ad. obs. F. desmanteller to take a mans cloake off his backe; also, to dismantle, raze, or beat downe the walls of a fortresse' (Coter. 1611), mod. F. demanteler. of a fortresse' (Cotgr. 1611), mod.F. démanteler, f. des- D18-4+manteler to cloak, MANTLE.]
+1. trans. To divest of a mantle or cloak; to un-

† 1. trans. To divest of a mantle or cloak; to uncloak. lit. and fig. Also b. intr. (for refl.) Obs. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 11. XIII. § 32 He must take heed he shew not himselfe dismantelled and exposed to scorne and iniury. 1611 SHAMS. Wint. T. v. iv. 666 Muffle your face, Dismantle you, and. . disliken The truth of your own seeming. 1623 Cockeram, Dismantle, to vncloath one. 1621 Notes. 57 When the warm influence of a like-perswaded Princes Favour, invites him to come abroad and dismantle his Secretics.

b. 1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 33 A delicious streame. refreshes the fields, forcing Flora to dismantle.

2. To divest or strip of (any clothing, covering, protection, or the like).

2. To divest or strip of (any clothing, covering, protection, or the like).

1602 Shaks. Ham. 11. ii. 203 This Realme dismantled was of loue himselfe. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I (1655) 53 Authority, whereof if Soveraignty be once dismantled, once stript, she is soon trampled upon. 1674 N. Cox Genli. Recreat. 11. (1677) 166 Pluming, is after the Hawk hath seized her Prey, and dismantles it of the Feathers. 1784 Covern Task VI. 178 All this uniform uncoloured scene Shall be dismantled of its fleecy load. 1821 COMBE Wife 111. 161 The chin dismantled of its beard. 1879 F. POLIOK Sport Bril. Burmak II. 73 Houses. dismantled of their roofs.

130. To strip off or remove (that which covers). 1605 Shaks. Lear 1. i. 220 To dismantle So many folds of fauour. 1647 Ward Simp. Cobler (1843) 26 Such exotic garbes, as. dismantles their native lustre.

4. To strip (any thing) of the necessary equipment, furniture, or apparatus, to unfurnish; 21p. to

ment, furniture, or apparatus, to unfurnish; esp. to strip (a fortress) of its defences and equipments; to

strip (a fortress) of its defences and equipments; to strip (a vessel) of its sails, rigging, etc., to unrig. 1607 HOLLAND Pliny I. 136 The Persians caused this Hypparenum to be dismantled. 1639 FULLER Holy War III. iv. (1647) 114 Saladine. dismantled all his cities in the Holy land. 1772 Ann. Reg. 237/2 The Favorite frigate shall be dismantled, by putting her rudder on shore. 1778 Eng. Gasetteer (ed. 2) s. v. Leicester, Before the castle was dismantled, it was a prodigious building. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. II. 198 When Greece was dismantled by the Romans. 1843 PRESCOTT Mexico (1850) I. 220 One of those tempests . fell with terrible force on the little navy. dismantling some of the ships. 1891 T. W. Reid Life Ld, Houghton I. x. 449 Engaged. in dismantling the rooms. which had been for so many years his home in London.

18. 1792 W. ROBERTS Looker-on (1794) I. 431. No. 30 Calculated. to dismantle the mind and scatter its materials of knowledge.

of knowledge.

5. To render (fortifications, or the like) useless for their purpose; to pull down, take to pieces,

for their purpose; to pull down, take to pieces, destroy, raze.

1379 Fenton Guicciard. IV. 153 The Florentins.. bound them selues.. to dismantle euen to the earth, the bastillion which had so much molested the Siennoys. 1381 Mulcaster Positions vi. (1887) 42 Vntill such time, as nature shall dismantle, and pull it [the body] downe her selfe. 1633 H. COGAN IV. Pinto's Trav. XXXVIII. 153 Causing all the walls of it to be dismantelled, he razed the place quite to the ground. 1678 COMBER Comp. Temple 1. § 3 (R.) Sin... defaceth its beauty, dismantles its strength, and brings down its highest and noblest faculties. 1843 Sin H. Douglas Millit. Bridges (ed. 3) 37 The gun was dismounted.. the carriage dismantled and conveyed piecemeal to the opposite shore.

Hence Disma ntling vbl. sb.; Disma ntler, one who dismantles or strips.

Hence Disma ntling vol. sb.; Disma ntler, one who dismantles or strips.

1612 Coros., Desmantellement, a dismantling. 1649 Milton Ethon. xxi. Wks. (1847) 323/1 For the dismantling of his letters he wishes 'they may be covered with the cloak of confusion'. 1747 GOULD Eng. Ants 77 The dismantling of the Nymphs is also an additional Task in reference to the Workers. 1758 Monthly Rev. 534 The dismantlers of our woods and groves. 1889 Athensum 2 Nov. 596/2 The utterly wanton dismantling of the Guesten Hall [at Worcester].

Disma ntled, ppl. a. [f. prec. + ED l.] Deprived of clothing, equipment, or fortifications.

1600 E. Blouwitt. Constaggio 300 The citie of Angra and all other places being dismantled and weake, they had no other defence then the landing. a 1800 Cower Hiad (ed. 2) xii. 486 The dismantled wall. 1868 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) 11. viii. 207 He repaired and garrisoned the dismantled

fortress. 1879 FARRAR St. Paul (1883) 244 The driven dismantled hulk.

fortress. 1879 FARRAR St. Paul (1883) 244 The driven dismantled hulk.

Dismantlement. [f. as prec. + -MENT: cf. mod.F. dimantilement, older desmantellement.]

The act or process of dismantling.

1870 Daily News 22 Dec., The fortifications on the horse-shoe enceinte... are now also undergoing a vigorous process of dismantlement. 1876 Synonos Grk. Poets Ser. 11. 1x. 332

Then came the dismantlement of Athens by Lysander. 1883 Standard 14 July, The ultimatum then gave the choice of dismantlement or bombardment.

Dismarble, v. [D18-7.] trans. To free from marble, divest of marble-like appearance.

1830 W. Taylor Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry II. 307 Dismarbled, free, he stalks around. 1833 M. Arnold Poems, Youth & Calm 3 There's nothing can dismarble now The smoothness of that limpid brow.

† Dismarch, v. Obs. [ad. 16th c. F. desmarch-er' to step, or goe, backe... to retire... loose ground' (Cotgr.), f. des- D18- 4 + marcher to March.] intr. To march or fall back, to retreat; to march off, retire. Hence † Dismarching vbl. sh. 1596 Life Scanderbeg 225 He [Scanderbeg] dismarched therefore with as great secrecy as possible. 1600 HOLLAND Livy 11. Ixiii. 86 The enemies.. dismarched away [abeunt] as speedely as they could. 1623 BINGHAM Xenghom 115 To dismarch from an enemy, was euer held dishonourable by a man of valour. 1635 BARRIFFE Mil. Discipl. laxxii. (1643) 234 Of dismarching, or firing in the Reere.

† Dismarch, v. rare. [ad. obs. F. desmarquer (now demarquer) 'to take away the marke from'.] trans. To deprive of (distinguishing) marks.

162 Thomas of Reading in Thoms Pross Rom. (1858) I. 146 Then before the horse should go from thence, he would dismarke him. 1804 Blackw. Mag. Dec. 850/1 Before the horse left this, the man dismarked him, cropped his ears, etc.

Dismarket, v. [D18-7b.] trans. To deprive of the legal character and privileges of a market.

1878 Daily News 13 Dec., The Court proposed to dismarket the two existing Leadenhall markets, and had.. applied to Parliament for the requisite powers.

† Dismarry, v. O

annul the marriage of.

1535 LD. BERNERS Froits. II. cxc. [clxxxvi.] 583 He was
dismaryed, and maryed agayne to another gentylwoman.

† Dismarahall, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-6.] trans.

To derange, disorder, throw into confusion.

1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Flowers Sion 31 What was dismarshalled late. Is now most perfect seen.

† Disma'sk, v. Obs. [ad. obs. F. desmasquer]

o vnmaske, discouer, pull, or take off his maske

'to vnmaske, discouer, pull, or take off his maske' (Cotgr.), f. des-, D18- 4 + masque Mask.] trans. To divest of a mask or covering; to unmask.

1588 Shaks. L. L. v. ii. 296 Faire Ladies maskt, are Roses in their bud: Dismaskt. Are Angels vailing clouds, or Roses blowne. 1599 Sandys Europa Spec. (1622) 184 Their plausible pretences being now dismaske themselves of that cloake of subjection which before they pretended. 1651 Walton in Relig. Wotton (1672) 213 The Marquess. thought best to dismask his Beard.

Dismast (disma'st). v. [f. D18- 7a + Mast

thought best to dismask his Beard.

Dismast (disma'st), v. [f. Dis-7 a + Mast sb.; cf. F. démâter, obs. desmaster (1680 in Hatz-Darm.).] trans. To deprive (a ship) of masts; to break down the masts of.
1747 Gentl. Mag. XVII. 486 She fired single guns at us, in order to dismast us. 1748 Anson's Voy. 11. v. 172.
1823 Lingard Hist. Eng. VI. 17 His ship was quickly dismasted by the superior fire of his adversary. 1843 Prescort Mexico (1850) I. 200 A furious storm... dismasted his ship.

Hence Dismasted ppl. a.; also Dismastment [cf. F. démâtement], † Dismasture, the action of dismasting a ship.

dismasting a ship.

1762 FALCONER Shipur. II. 749 The hull dismasted there awhile may ride. 1762 ARBUTHNOT in IVestm. Mag. IX. 265
My letter.. will have acquainted their Lordships with the ... dismasture of the Bedford, in a gale of wind. 1838
WEBSTER refers to MARSHALL for Dismastment. 1868 MORRIS Earthly Par. I. 98 Leaky, dismasted, a most helpless prey To winds and waves.

Earthly Par. 1. 98 Leaky, dismasted, a most helpless prey To winds and waves.

Disma-tch, v. rare. [DIS- 6.] trans. Not to match or suit. Hence Disma-tchment.

1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas I. v. 907 Blush not (my book) nor think it thee dismatches, To beare about you thy paper. Tables, Flies, Butterflies, [etc.]. 1847 Mrs. Gore Castles in the Air iv. (Hoppe), The dismatchment of the furniture.

† Dismaw, v. Obs. rare. [DIS- 7 c.] trans. To empty out from the maw.

1500 SHELTON Quix. IV. vii. 50 You may dismaw all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails.

Dismay (dismē<sup>1.</sup>), sb. [f. DISMAY v. Cf. Sp. desmayo a swoon, dismay, Pg. desmaio a fainting fit, It. smago (Körting, 2960), from the corresp. vbs.]

Utter loss of moral courage or resolution in prospect of danger or difficulty; faintness of heart from terror or from feeling of inability to cope with peril or calamity.

or calamity.

1590 SPENSER F. Q. II. xi. 41 Awhile he stood in this astonishment, Yet would he not for all his great dismay Give over to effect his first intent. 1590 SHAKS. Merch. V. III. ii. 61 With much more dismay I view the fight, then thou that

mak'st the fray. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 422 Each In other's count nance red his own dismay. 1740 PTT Encid VIII. (R.), EV'n hell's grim porter shook with dire dismay. 1791 Cowfer Iliad XII. 54 He no dismay Conceives or terror in his noble heart. 1836 W. Irving Astoria III. 56 Our unfortunate travellers, contemplated their situation. in perfect dismay. 1838 Thirkwall Greece V. XI. 144 An eclipse of the sun spread universal dismay at Thebes. 1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola 1. XII, [She] lifted. her hands in mute dismay.

+ b. Dismaying influence or operation. Obs.
1594 Spenser Amoretti Ixxxvii, I wander as in darkenesse of the night, Affrayd of every dangers least dismay. 1596

- F. Q. V. ii. 50 Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives Upon a rocke with horrible dismay.

Dismay (dismē'), v.¹ Forms: 3-4 demay e, 4 demay, 4-6 dismaie, 5 desmaye, dis., dysamay). [Appears to represent an OF, or AF, type\*desmaier, demaier (Palsgr. has a pa. pple. dismaye) = Sp.

[Appears to represent an Or. or AF. type \*desmaier, démaier (Palsgr. has a pa. pple. dismayé) = Sp. desmayar 'to dismay, to discourage.. to swoune' (Minsheu), Pg. desmaiar, It. smagare 'to trouble, to vexe, to annoy' (Florio), Romanic type \*dismagare, f. dis-, DIs- 4+-mag-, app. ad. OHG. magan to be powerful or able (see MAY v.); cf. AMAY, ESMAY, representing the ordinary OF form AMAY, ESMAY, representing the ordinary OF. form esmaier:-\*exmagāre.]

1. trans. To deprive of moral courage at the

1. trans. To, deprive of moral courage at the prospect of peril or trouble; to appal or paralyze with fear or the feeling of being undone; utterly to discourage, daunt, or dishearten. reft. † To be filled with dismay; to lose courage entirely.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 156 He wende fort, and soşte out here fon, Some heo fonde ligge slepe, heo demayde hem anon. 12. Guy Warw. (A.) 1645 Nowe gob Gij sore desmaid, His woundes him han iuel afreyd. c 1340 Gaw. 4 Gr. Knt. 470 Dere dame, to day demay yow neuer. c 1350 Will. Paterne 3800 Doujh here be mani mo han 3e, dismaie 3e nougt berfore. 1413 Pilgr. Sorole (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxviii. 64 He helde hym self abasshed, and desmayed. c 1230 Lydg. Chrom. Troy v. xxxvi, In herte for loue disamayde. 1879 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. 111. (1586) 154 That both with his barking he may discover, and with his sight dismay the Theefe. 1851 J. Stephens Safyr. Ess. A viii, Let not this dismay thee. 1781 Gibbon Dect. 4 F. II. xivi. 730 The enemies were dispersed and dismayed. 1837 Long. Gold. Leg. 1. Chamber in Castle Vaustberg, 1 heard. Of your maladies. Which neither astonished nor dismayed me. † 2. To defeat or rout by sudden onslaught. Obs. [Cf. 1297] in 1.] 1856 Spenser F. Q. v. ii. 8 He. there assaies His foe confused. That horse and man he equally dismaies. Ibid. vi. x. 13 When the bold Centaures made that bloudy fray With the fierce Lapithes which did them dismay. † 3. intr. To become utterly discouraged or faint-hearted. Obs.

+3. intr. To become utterly discouraged or faint-

† 3. intr. To become utterly discouraged or fainthearted. Obs.

a 1375 Joseph Arim. 31 Whon Ioseph herde per-of, he bad hem not demayen. 1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. XXXIV. v, Be of good chere, and for nothyng dismaye. 1576 T. N. tr. Cong. W. India 227 For all those bragges Corte dismaide not. 1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI, III. iii. 1 Dismay not (Princes) at this accident. 1566 J. Norden (title), A Christian... Incouragement vnto all English Subjects not to dismaie at the Spanish Threats.
† Dismay, v. 2 Obs. nonce-wd. [f. Dis- 7 a + May ch.] trans. To strip of May hossom.

TIBINIAY, v.- Oss. nonce-val. [1. Dis-7a + May sb.] trans. To strip of May-blossom.

1510 G. Fletcher Christ's Vict. (1888) 99 And may, dismayed, Thy coronet must be.

† Dismayd, ppl. a. (In Spenser.) Explained by editors, for \*dismade, i. e. mis-made, mis-shapen.

1590 Spenser F. Q. II. xi. 11 Whose hideous shapes were like to feendes of hell, Some like to houndes, some like to houndes, some like to

Dismayed (dismē¹'d), ppl. a. Also 4 desmaid, 6 dismade, 6-8 -mai(e)d. [f. Dismay v.1+-ED¹.]
Overwhelmed with fear, etc.; appalled.
1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 765 The Queene... sate alone alowe... all desolate, and dismayed. 1561 Hollysush Hom. Apoth. 22 a., Then is he holye dismade and heavy. 1624 CAPT. SMITH Virginia v. 196 Newes was brought the Gouernor by a dismaied Messenger. 1743 J. DAVIDSON Æncid viii. 238 Then first our men beheld Cacus dismaid. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 218 His ardent and unconquerable spirit.. soon roused the courage of his dismayed countrymen.

Dismayedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Dis-

**Dismayedness.** [f. prec. + -NESS.]

Dismay edness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Dismayed state or condition; utter dispiritedness.

1571 GOLDING Calvin on Ps. xxii. 2: Hereupon came that dissmaydnesse and dread, which compelled him too crave release of death. 1603 HOLLAND Plutark's Mor. 163 That shame and dismaiednesse which maketh us that we dare not looke a man in the face. a 1649 WINTHROP New Eng. (1853)

I. 12 There appeared no fear or dismayedness amoung them. 1701 W. WOTTON Hist. Rome i. 19 Never discovering perplexity, dismayedness .. or distrust.

Dismay or appals.

1504 SOUTHWELL M. Magd. Fun. Teares 26 What gained shee by their comming, but .. two dismayers of her hope? a 1628 AINSWORTH Annot. Ps. liv. 5 (1639) 83 Daunting tyrants, terrible dismayers, as Saul and his retinue.

Dismay ful, a. [f. DISMAY 5b. + -FUL.] Full

tyrants, terrible dismayers, as Saul and his retinue. **Dismay Tul**, a. [f. DISMAY sb. + -FUL.] Full of or fraught with dismay; appalling.

ctg86 CTESS PEMBROKE Ps. cv. ix, For cheerefull lightes dismayfull lightnings shine.

1596 SPENSER F. Q. v. xi. 26 Much dismayd with that dismayfull sight.

1608 R. HOBART Ediv. II, cix, In that sad dismaifull houre of dying.

1876 G. MACDONALD T. Wing field vi, That thought of all most dismayful.

11 LODGE THE COLUMN AND THE COL

dismayful.

Hence **Dismay fully** adv., in dismay.

1506 Spenser F. Q. v. viii. 38 From which like mazed deare dismayfully they flew.

† **Dismaying**, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. DISMAY v. + ING 1.] The action of the vb. DISMAY; daunting; ING 1.]

dismay.

13. K. Alis. 2801 Men myghte ther y-seo hondis wrynge. Sway, and gret dismayng. 1571 Golding Calvin on Ps. xivi. 3 There is no cause of dismaying in y faythfull. 1611 BIBLE Fer. xiviii. 39 So shall Moab be a derision, and a dismaying to all them about him. 1666 Pervs Diary 4 July, It was pure dismaying and fear which made them all run upon the 'Galloper'.

That dismays.

It was pure dismaying and fear which made them all run upon the 'Galloper'.

Dismaying, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That dismays. 1633 Gataker Vind. Annot. Yer. 96 They fil mens heds with dismaying fears. 1816 Scott Bl. Dwarf ii, They presented themselves with a readiness which he felt to be somewhat dismaying. 1817 Shelley Rev. Islam II. xix, To tread life's dismaying wilderness Without one smile to cheer. Hence † Dismayingly, dishearteningly.

Dismayle, obs. form of DISMAIL v. † Dismayle, obs. form of DISMAIL v. † Dismayle, obs. form of DISMAIL v. † Dismayment. Obs. [f. DISMAY v. +-MENT.] = DISMAY sb., dismaying.

1600 F. Walker Sb. Mandeville 66b, He...bad him be of good courage, and shake off that dismaiment. a 1640 W. Fenner Sacr. Faithfull (1648) 39 A base dismayment of Spirit below or beneath the strength that is in a man. 1648 Rocers Naaman 45 Naaman heere had his dismaiments.

Disme (doim), var. of DIME sb. and v. The sb., besides its historical use in the senses 'tenth' and 'title', is used, in the earliest Eng. book on the subject, for 'Decimal arithmetic', also attrib.

subject, for 'Decimal arithmetic', also attrib. or

subject, for 'Decimal arithmetic', also attrib. or as adj. = 'decimal'.

1608 A. Norton (tittle) Disme: The Art of Tenths, or Decimall Arithmeticke. invented by Simon Stevin. Ibid. Cjb, Disme is a kind of Arithmeticke, invented by the tenth progression. by which also all accounts. are dispatched by whole numbers, without fractions or broken numbers. Ibid. Cjb, The numbers of the second and third Definitions be fore-going [-364, -3759] are generally called Disme numbers. Ibid., There are 3 orders of Disme numbers given.

† Dismeanour: cf. Mismeanour.] To misbehave, misconduct (oneself).

in Demeanour: cf. Mismeanour.] To misoenave, misconduct (oneself).

1598 Barret Theor. Warres iv. i. 102 Taking..care..the souldiers dismeanour not themselues.

† Dismea surable, a. Obs. Also des-. [a. OF. desmesurable (in Godef.), f. des-, Dis- 4 + mesurable Measurable.] Beyond measure, immoderate, excessive. Hence Dismea surably adv., immoderately excessively.

moderate, excessive. Hence **Dismes surably** aav., immoderately, excessively.

1474 Caxron Chesse 111. vii. H viii, I make them liue in misery that I see lyue dismeasurably. c1477 — Jason 16
To whom he gaf so demesurable a stroke in the middes of his shelde that he perced hit. Ibid. 31 To the knight.. he gaf a strook so dismesurably that he clefte his hede.

+ **Dismes sure**, a. Obs. rare. In 5 dysmesure. [app. a. Of. desmesure, pa. pple. of desmesure.

nesurer : see next.] = DISMEASURED. c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 102 Pay shalle hate mesurer

be as dysmesure.

† Dismea sure, v. Obs. [ad. OF. desmesurer.]

† Dismea sure, v. Obs. [ad. OF. desmesurer.] (Godef.) to go to excess or beyond measure, f. des., Dis-4+mesurer to Measure. Cf. Sp. desmesurar to be vnmeasurable, to be vnruly (Minsheu).] reft. To show want of moderation in one's conduct.

refl. To show want of moderation in one's conduct.

1508 Barret Theor. Warres II. i. 10 It is his part to apprehend the offenders, yet in such sort, that he dismeasure himselfe with none, but execute the same with great moderation.

† Dismeasured, a. Obs. Also dos., dys..

[f. DIS-+ MEASURED, repr. OF. desmesure.]

1. Unmeasured; out of measure; immoderate, excessive; going beyond bounds, unrestrained.

1403 Caxton Gold. Leg. 123/3, I..wende to haue saued the and thou art desmesured in worldly loue and flesshly.

1533 Ld. Berners Gold. Bh. M. Aurel. (1546) Bij, I wyll not that my penne bee so dismeasured to reproue so muche the aunciente men. 1505 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. II. ix. 43 Sapho.. in a fury and rage of a love dismeasured, she cast her selfe.. into the Sea.

b. Excessive in size, immense.

b. Excessive in size, immense.

1584 B. R. Herodotus 10b, A wyld bore strangely dismeasured and overgrowne.

2. Wrongly measured; in false measure.

1874 HELLOWES Greenar's Fam. Es. 50. To them he giueth all things variable, dismeasured, and by false weight.
3. as adv. Immoderately.
1485 CAXTON Chas. Gt. 64 O Paynym, dysmesured al day thou vauntest the.

thou vauntest the.

† Disme'ddle, v. Obs. rare. [ad. ONF. desmedler, OF. desmesler, -meller 'to loosse, open.. disintangle' (Cotgr.), mod. F. démêler, f. des., Disdemender, mesler, mêler to mingle, mix.] trans.
To unfasten, loosen, disentangle.

1480 CAXTON Ovid's Met. XIV. Xiii, She opened her breste ...and dysmedlid her blonke heeris.

Dismember (disme'mbai), v. Forms: 4-6 dis...dvsmembre. 5 desmembre, 5-dismember;

dis-, dysmembre, 5 desmembre, 5-dismember; also 3-6 demembre: see DEMEMBER. [a. OF. desmembre-r (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. demembrer = Pr., Sp., and It. desmembrar, It. di)s-membrare, med.L. dismembrāre and dēmembrāre,

f. DIS- 4, DE- 6+ membrum limb.]

1. trans. To deprive of limbs or members; to cut off the limbs or members of; to tear or divide limb

from limb. (In quot. 1697, to castrate.)
1397 R. GLOUC. (1724) 559 Most reupe it was ido, pat sir
Simon be olde man demembred was so. c1380 Sir Ferumb.

1150 Pat we ne scholde to debe gon, be hangid & to-drawe, Ouber be demembrid euerechoun. c 1400 Destr. Troy 3488 Dyssmembrit as marters, & murtheret to dethe. 1540-1 ELYOT Image Gov. 46 Ye woulde with your owne handes dismembre hym & plucke him in pieces. a 1618 RALEIGH Makomet 42 Seeing Ataulpho entering. dismembred of nose and ears. 1609 POTTER Antio, Greece II. iii. (1715) 204 Some were so rigid Observers of the rules of chastity that.. they dismember'd themselves. 1728 POTE Odyss. III. 322 Fowls obscene dismember'd his remains. 1825 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 286 To be torn with redhot pincers, smeared with melted lead, and dismembered by four horses. b. transf.

they dismember'd themselves. 1738 POPE Odyst. 11. 322
Fowls obscene dismember'd his remains. 1835 MACAULAY
Hist. Eng. IV. 286 To be torn with redhot pincers, smeared
with melted lead, and dismembered by four horses.
b. transf.
1796 STANHOPE Paraphr. 111. 624 A never yet repaired
dismembring of this Tree. 1736 SHELVOCKE Voy. round
IVorld (1757) 257 Palm-cabbage is .. the head of this tree,
which being cut off, and dismembered of its great spreading
leaves, [etc.]. 1830 J. G. STRUTT Sylva Brit. 93 Its branches
are so tough as to withstand the fury of gales that would
dismember most other trees. 1839 MURCHISON Silur. Syst.
1. XXXI. 424 Their eruption dismembered the strata.
+ G. To carve: said in reference to herons and
some other birds. Obs.
1513 Bk. Kernynge in Babees Bk. 265 Termes of a Kerver..
Dysmembring a crane, or somewhat deynteous. 1824 FARLEY
Lond. Art Cookery (ed. 10) 293 To dismember a Hern. Cut
off the legs, lace the breast down the sides. 1885 Illustr.
Lond. News 10 Oct. 362/3.
2. fig. To divide into parts or sections, 80

2. fg. To divide into parts or sections, so as to destroy integrity; to cut up, cut to pieces, mangle, mutilate: in recent use chiefly, To divide

mangle, mutilate: in recent use chiefly, To divide and partition (a country or empire).

1303 R. Brunne Haudl. Syme 665 To swere grete obys.. As we folys do.. Dysmembre Iesu alle bat we may. 21330 — Chron. (1810) 313 Pe coroune forto saue Dismembred not a dele. 1494 FABVAN Chron. vi. cxlvii. 133 So dyd this Charlis dismembre and cut or breke the enemyes of Fraunce throughe his hyghe prowesse. 1585 ABP. SANDYS Serm. (1841) 246 Such doctrines as do either poison the church with heresy, or dismember and rent it asunder with schism. 1624 N. De Lawbe tr. Du Moulti's Logick 123 He.. must dismember the said question into two parts. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) I. 168 His dominions were dismembered. 1840 CARLYLE Heroes iii. (1872) 106 Italy.. poor Italy lies dismembered, scattered asunder, not appearing in any protocol or treaty as a unity at all. 1574 GREEN Short Hist. ii. § 2. 65 Mercia had been dismembered to provide another earldom for his son.

+3. To cut off, sever from the body (a limb or

+3. To cut off, sever from the body (a limb or member). (In quot. 1616, To mangle or mutilate.) 1880 [see Dismembered ppi. a. 2]. 1801 HOLLAND Pliny II. 423 When any part of the body is cut off or dismembred. 1818 Surpl. & Markh. Country. Farms 126 The slitting of a horses nosthrils.. by dismembring the organ or instrument whereby he draweth vp the aire, doth breed in him a greater difficultie of breathing. 1875 TRAHENNE Chr. Ethics XX. 319 A hand, or foot dismembred from the body. 1894 IV. Mill. 1801 [Sept. 1818] of the Kingdom of Poland from Papal Subjection, as it were a Horn dismembred from the Head of the Beast. + b. fr. and transf. To cut off, separate, sever. +3. To cut off, sever from the body (a limb or

† b. fig. and transf. To cut off, separate, sever, from the main body: chiefly in reference to a country

Irom the main body: chiefly in reference to a country or region. ? Obs.

1880 North Plutarch (1676) 922 To dismember the other Towns of Boeotia from the city of Thebes. 1776 GIBBON Decl. 4. F. I. xiii. 271 Britain was thus dismembered from the empire. 180a R. BROOKES Gasetteer (ed. 12) s.v. Politik, Part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. c 1813 JANE AUSTEN Persuas. 11. ii, Having dismembered himself from the paternal tree.

A. If Dug. b. Market 2. The country of the paternal tree.

4. [f. Dis- 7 b + MEMBER.] To cut off from mem-

4. [f. DIS- 7 b + MEMBER.] To cut off from membership.

1649 Prunne Vind. Liberty Eng. 10 The House of Commons. having no more Authority to dis-member their fellow members, then any Judges. have to dis-judge. their fellow Judges. 1683 T. Hunt Def. Charter Lond. 42 Leave to go out of that Society, and dismember themselves. a 1734 NORTH Lives I. 175 The parliament met, and . the new members were attacked .. and were soon dismembered by vote of the house. 1884 S. S. Seal in Solicitors' 3rnl. 8 Nov. 30/2 Becoming a defaulter .. would have involved his being dismembered from the Exchange.

Hence Disme mbering ppl. a. 1861 J. G. Sheppard Fall Rome 1. 59 Long before the dismembering deed of Constantine.

Disma mberd. pbl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

Dismembered, ppl. a. [f. prec. +-ED 1.]

1. Deprived of members or limbs; divided limb from limb; cut or broken in pieces; mangled, mutilated. a. lit.

1553 HULOST, Dismembred or lackynge some lymmes. a 1656 Bp. HALL Occas. Medit. (1851) 152 We have seen mountebanks, to swallow dismembered toads. 1758 FOOTE Taste II. (ed. 4) 25 Let me embrace the dear, dismember'd Bust! 1887 POLLOK Course T. VIII, Old vases and dismembered idols.

b. transf. and fig. (In quot. 1578 of leaves:

Divided, cut.)

1576 Lyte Dodoens v. xlviii. 612 The leaves be almost lyke the leaves of Coriander, but dismembered and parted into smaller jagges or frengis. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1621) 85 This dismembered empire, now in the hands of many. 1866 S. Lucas Secularia 5 Dubious fragments of a dismembered truth.

c. *Her.* Of a charge representing an animal: Depicted without limbs or members; or, with the members separate from the body as if just cut

1872 Bossewell Armorie 11. 42 Howe many and sundrie wayes they [Lions] are borne in armes, as .. Couped, Dismemberd, Vulned. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Dismembered,

in heraldry, is applied to birds that have neither feet nor legs; as also to lions, and other animals, whose members are separated. 1882 CUSANS Her. vi. oo A Lion rampant dismembered is borne by the Maitland Family.

†2. Cut off or severed, as a limb or member;

†2. Cut off or severed, as a limb or member; severed from the main body. Obs.

1280 North Plutarch (1676) 729 When these poor dismembred members were brought to Rome, Antonius... commanded his head and his hands should.. be set up over the pulpit. 1665 BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual., The dismembred part of the Plant may retain the texture of its more stable parts. 1820 W. IRVING Sketch Bk. I. 57 They are a dismembered branch of the great Appalachian family.

Dismemberer. Also 5 de-. [f. as prec. +-ER l.] One who or that which dismembers. In Puttenham, the rhetorical figure DIALYSIS.)

1401 [see Demember]. 1299 Puttenham Eng. Postie III.

(In Puttenham, the rhetorical figure DIALYSIS.)

1491 [see Demembrerl. 1980 Puttenham Eng. Poesie III.

xix. (Arb.) 230 margin, Dialisis, or the Dismembrer.. A
maner of speach not vnlike the dilemma of the Logicians.

2865 W. Kav Crisis Hupfeldiana 17 note, So much even the
Dismembrers are compelled to allow. 1870 Daily News
27 Sept., When.. the famous 'dismembrer' Frederick II,
obtained impunity for his rape of Western Poland.

Dismembering, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + ING l.]

1. The action of the verb DISMEMBER; dismemberment

berment.

berment.

c 1386 Chaucer Pars. T. P 517 For cristes sake ne swereth nat so synfully in dismembrynge of Crist, by soule, herre, bones, and body. 1563-87 Foxe A. & M. (1506) 157/2 That no bishop nor...clergie should be at the judgement of anie mans death or dismembring. 1618 Woodall. Swrg. Mate Wis. (1653) 2 In dismembring of the legge or arm below the knee or elbow. 1679 Govl. Venice 75 The dismembring of Bressia.. from the Dutchy of Milan. 1816 Keatings Tran. (1817) I. 244 Shooting, beheading, maiming, and dismembering, all are executed as the monarch awards upon the spot.

42. concr. A division into members: a separate

he spot. **†2.** *concr.* A division into members; a separate

member or part. Obs. rare.

1603 FLORIO Montaigne III. x. (1632) 570 Of so many dismembrings [Fr. membres] that Sufficiency hath, patience sufficeth us. 3. attrib.

o. altro.

1618 Woodall Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 5 The dismembring saw. 1715 Kersey, Dismembring-knife, a Surgeon's Instrument to cut off a Limb, etc.

Dismemberment. [f. Dismember v. + -Ment: cf. Of. desmembrement, mod. F. de-.]

1. The act of depriving of members or limbs, or of dividing limb from limb.

1816 KIRSP & S.P. Entomol. (1843) I. 45 The.. dismemberments and lingering deaths that insects often suffer. 1816 KEATINGE Trav. (1817) I. 245 Thus dismemberment is now the usual punishment for crimes, whereby death is supposed

2. transf. and fig. Division of a whole into parts or sections, so as to destroy its integrity; cutting or sections, so as to destroy its integrity; cutting to pieces, partition (e.g. of a country or empire).

a 1731 BOLINGBROKE The Occasional Writer No. 11 (R.)
To prevent the dismemberment of their monarchy.

Anns. Reg. 2 The present violent dismemberment and partition of Poland.

1849 Cobden Speeches 60 Now, don't give faith to the idea. that self-government for the colonies is the same thing as dismemberment of the empire.

1866 Felton Anc. 4 Mod. Gr. I. vii. 111 Modern criticism has. attempted the same process of dismemberment as with the Iliad.

h. Separation from the main body. 111

b. Separation from the main body. rare. b. Separation from the main body. \*rare.\*

1838 Pressort \*Ferd. & Is. (1846) I. ii, Aversion .. to the dismemberment of their country from the Aragonese monarchy. \*Ibid. I. v. 233 Isabella .. would not consent to the dismemberment of a single inch of the Castilian territory.

C. quasi-concr. A detached part formed by sepa-

ration from the main body.

z830 Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot. o8 This order approaches more near to Urtices and Cupulifere than either Platanez or Salicinese, which may be considered dismemberments of it. 1873 Mivast Elem. Anat. iv. 169 An extra bone which exists in many vertebrates...is most probably a dismemberment of the scaphoid. more near or Salicine it.

ment of the scaphoid.

3. Expulsion or cutting off from membership.

1628-9 Burton's Diary (1828) III. 262 Reports from Committee of Privileges and Dismemberment.

Dismembrate, v. rare. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. dismembrare to DISMEMBER.] trans. To disintegrate or dismember: spec. so as to separate the flour from the bran after grinding.

1877 Specif. Patent No. 4009 (Pieper). The design of a machine by which the products obtained from roller mills may be finally reduced or 'dismembrated'.

+ Dismembra-tion. Obs. [ad. med.L. dismembrātion-em, n. of action f. dismembrāre: see -ATION. Cf. OF. demanbration (1366 in Godef.),

and Demembration.] = Dismemberment.

1597 [see Demembration]. 1653 Gataker Vind. Annot.
2er. 175 A very maimed and mangled dismembration and deartuation, rather then division and distribution of it.
1882 Scott Nigel xxx, Prosecuted on the lesser offence...
1894 name ad mutilationem, even to dismemberation.

Dismembrator. [agent-n. f. med.L. dismembrates to Dismembrate.] Something that dismembrates or disintegrates; spec. an apparatus for separating flour from bran, after crushing in a collectivity. roller mill.

roller mill.

2877 Specif. Patent No. 4000 (Pieper) A dismembrator for flour mills. 1881 Times 18 May 6/1 To divide and scatter the crushed meal.. the meal passes through a dismembrator, consisting of discs armed with pins or pegs, one rapidly rotating disc driving the stuff between the pins upon (another) stationary [disc].

† Dismerit, v. Olis. [f. DIS-6 or 7 a + MERIT v. or sb.; cf. DEMERIT v. 2-4.]

1. a. trans. To deprive of merit, take away the merit of; = DEMERIT v. 2. b. intr. To lose merit, incur blame; cf. DEMERIT v. 4.

2484 CAXTON Fables of Æsop II. xix, An almesse that is done for vayne glorye is not merited but dismeryted. 1628 MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. II. 76 Neither my service dismerited with My Lord, nor their friendship fayled me at my need.

2. trans. To fail to merit; = DEMERIT v. 3.

1628 MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. 1. 58 Since they

2. trans. To fail to merit; = DEMERIT v. 3.

1638 MABEE tr. Aleman's Gueman d'Alf. 1. 58 Since they have dis-merited this [blessing] by disobedience. 1639—
11. Fonseca's Dev. Contempt. 409 Our Sauior. would therby giue her occasion to confesse her fault, and not to dismerit the mercie that was offered vnto her.

† Dismettled, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [DIS- 7 a.]
Deprived or devoid of mettle; spiritless.
1650 Llewellyn Pref. Verses J. Gregory's Posthuma, Graie Customs which our dead dismettled sloth Gave up.

† Dismight, v. Obs. rare. [DIS- 7 a.] trans.
To deprive of might, render powerless.

c 1566 C'HES PEMBROKE Ps. lxxi. vii, Make them fall disgraced, shamed, All dissmighted, all diffamed.

† Dismigle, v. Obs. rare. [DIS- 6.] trans.

CTESS PEMBROKE Ps. lxxi. vii, Make them fall disgraced, shamed, All dissmighted, all diffamed.

† **Dismingle**, v. Obs. rare. [DIS-6.] trans.
To extricate, disentangle (= F. dēmēler).

1669 Gale True Idea Yansenisme 90 Things being thus dismingled and differenced.

Disminson, disminister, vbs.: see DIS-7 b.

Dismiss (dismis), v. Pa. t. and pple. dismissed; in 5-7 dismyste, mist. [app. f. L. dīmiss-ppl. stem of dimittère to send away (see DIMIT) with the prefix altered to DIS-after the already existing DISMIT, OF. desmetre. It appears to occur first in the pa. pple. dismissed, used by Caxton (see sense 3) to render the OF. pa. pple. desmis (= L. dīmissus), and it is probable that this was the way by which dismiss became at length the accepted Eng. repr. of L. dīmittère in all its senses. It was preceded in use by DISMIT, and had to contend in 16-17th c. with the etymologically more regular forms DIMIT, DIMISS, as

logically more regular forms DIMIT, DIMISS, as well as DEMIT v.<sup>2</sup> (from F. démettre).]

1. trans. To send away in various directions, disperse, dissolve (a gathering of people, etc.); to

disperse, dissolve (a gathering of people, etc.); to disband (an army, etc.).

158 N. T. (Rhem.) Acts xix. 41 He dismissed the assemblic. 1596 Shars. Merch. V. Iv. i. 104, I may dismisse this Court. 1683 H. Cocan tr. Pinto's Trav. vi. 16 Relying on this Treaty of Peace he dismist his Army. 1673 RAY Yourn. Love C. Venice 181 After this.. the Council is dismist. 1784 Cowper Tiroc. 624 Dismiss their cares when they dismiss their fock. 1819 Sheller Cente' I. iii. 93 For God's sake Let me dismiss the guests!

b. intr. (for refl.) To disperse from ordered assembly; to break ranks by word of command. 1809 A. Adam in Scott Fam. Lett. (1804) I. 155 He. added faintly, But it grows dark, very dark, the boys may dismiss'. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. vit. ix. (1872) I. 240 Finally the National Assembly is harangued. and dismisses for this night. 1839 Gen. P. Thompson Audi Alt. II. xviii. 86 A ministry, which... scatters the boasted counsellors, like a battalion on the word 'Dis-miss'.

2. trans. To send away (a person); to give permission to go; to bid depart.

2. trans. To send away (a person); to give permission to go; to bid depart.
1248 HALL Chron., Edw. IV. (an. 10) 214 b, So with fayre wordes. he dismissed the messengers. 1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, 111. ii. 78 Please you dismisse me, eyther with 1, or no. 1607 Milron P. L. vil. 108 We can. dismiss thee ere the Morning shine. 1725 De Foe Voy. round IVorld (1840) 50 To dismiss my visitor. 1847 Tennyson Princ. 1v. 341 Your oath is broken: we dismiss you: go.

b. transf. To send forth (a thing); to let go;

D. transf. To send forth (a thing); to let go; to give issue or egress to.

1601 SHAKE. Jul. C. I. iii. 97 Life being wearie of these worldly Barres, Neuer lacks power to dismisse it selfe.

1670 Corron Esperano I. III. 16 In a moment he vomited out a life, that ought not to have been dismist, till after the horror of a thousand torments. 1768 HAWKESWORTH IT.

762 HAWKESWORTH IT.

776 Tellmague xv. (1784) 144/2 As a slinger whirls a stone that he would dismiss with all his strength. 1894 Owen in Circ. Sc. (2 1865) II. 65/2 They dismiss the great optic nerves by a notch.

by a notch.

3. To send away or remove from office, employ-

3. To send away or remove from office, employment, or position; to discharge, discard, expel. Const. from, + of, and double obj.

c 1477 Caxton Jason 80 Zethephius dismissed of his office... attemprid his corage... so well... that [etc.]. 1481 in Eng. Cilds (1890) 313 To be thysmyste from the forsayde fraternyte. 1579 Lyly Euphwes (Arb.) 194, I meane shortly to sue to the Empresse to be dismissed of the court. 150s. Luttrell Brief Rel. (1857) II. 369 Yesterday Sir John Lowther was dismist the treasury. 21700 Dryden To. L. Clifford (L.). He soon dismissed himself from state affairs. 1719 De Foe Crusoe(1840) II. iv. 72 They dismissed them the society. 1594 Green Short Hist. viii. § 2. 477 The King dismissed those of his ministers who still opposed a Spanish policy.

b. To discharge from service (a hired vehicle, etc.).

etc.\(\).

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio 299 Vet did they not dismisse their hired ships. 1836 MARRYAT Yaphet lxxl. 137, I dismissed the coach.

4. To deprive or disappoint of or from some advantage. Cf. 10a. Obs.

c 1439 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon xx. 445 He was dysmyssed of his purpose. 1590 Webbe Trav. (Arb.) 22 The Turke.. might, if he would, dismisse them cleane from

hauing any water at all. 1632 LITHGOW Trav. III. 104 The Galleys... durst not enter the harbour... The Florentines being dismissed of their Galleys, grew discouraged.

5. To release or discharge from confinement. [Dysmysse in Halliwell's ed. of Coventry Myst. (1841) 315 is an alteration of the MS. dymysse.]
1651 N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng. 11. kvi. 227 Persons taken and imprisoned upon excommunication are ordinarily dismist without satisfaction to the Prelate. 1709 STRYPE Ann. Ref. 1. i. 38 So to dismiss them, and set them at liberty. 1763 J. C. SMYTH in Med. Commun. I 146 She... was dismissed the hospital, perfectly cured.

b. transf. and fig.
1532 SVILVESTER Du Bartas 1. i. (1641) 7/2 Blushing Aurora had yet scarce dismist Mount Libanus from the Nights gloomy Mist. 1839 DE QUINCEY Recoll. Lakes Wks. 1862 II. 20 Sometimes a fall from the summit of awful precipices has dismissed them from the anguish of perplexity... by dismissing them at once from life.

6. To discard, reject; esp. (as Latin dimittere)

to put away, repudiate (a wife). Also absol.

150 Shaks. Temp. 1v. i. 67 Broome-groues; Whose shadow the dismissed Batchelor loues. 1514 Bp. Hall. Recoll. Treat. 473 Whether the wronged lusband. should retaine, or dismisse; dismissing, whether he may marry. 1628 Bugges Pers. Tithes 34 God. hath dismissed Leui, and repealed that Law of Tithes. 1649 Bp. Hall. Cases. Consc. 333 Breach of wedlock. for which only had they dismissed their wives. 1834 S. Gobar Abyssinia 346 When, therefore, a man has dismissed his third wife.

7. To put away, lay aside, divest oneself of, get rid of. (Now rare with regard to things material.)

1675 Hobbes Odyssey (1677) 162 [Gods] can their form dismiss, And, when they will, put on a new disguise. 1683 Mrs. Benn Young King v. i. 53 Dismiss her fetters, and if she please Let her have Garments suitable to her sex. a 1700 DRUDEN Ovid's Met. 1. (R.) The crafty God His wings dismissed, but still retain'd his rod. 1772 JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale o Nov., This will soon dismiss all incumbrances; and when no interest is paid, you will begin annually to lay up. 1852 Russin Stones Ven. (1874) I. xxviii. 325 That the architrave shall entirely dismiss its three meager lines.

8. To put away from the mind, leave out of consideration, cease to entertain (ideas, emotions, etc.).

sideration, cease to entertain (ideas, emotions, etc.). sideration, cease to entertain (ideas, emotions, etc.).

1592 SHAKS. Ven. 4 Ad. 425 Dismiss your vows, your feigned tears. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 282 Dismissing quite All thoughts of Warr. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Past. vii. 10 He, smiling, said, Dismiss your Fear. 1784 Cowper Task vi. 42 Man may dismiss compassion from his heart, But God will never. 1884 Manch. Exam. 17 June 5/1 We may dismiss any apprehension that the political affairs of Egypt will be taken in charge.

† b. To allow to pass out of mind; to forgive;

1 D. 10 allow to pass out of mind; to forgive; to forgo. Obs.

1503 SHAKS. Meas. for M. II. ii. 102 Those.. which a dismis'd offence would after gaule. 1766 WESLEY IV &s. (1872) IV. 345 The Elders of his Church.. would dismiss my promise.

9. To pass from the consideration or the literary

treatment of (a subject), to have done with, bring to an end; hence to treat of summarily.

1698 FRWER Acc. E. Ind. P. 47 Before we dismiss this Discourse, it may be noted [etc.].

1709 BERKELEY Th. Vision

1840 Before we dismiss this subject. 1711 ADDISON Spect.

NO. 110 F.7, I shall dismiss this Paper with a Story out of Josephus.

1873 TRISTRAM Moab v. 79 Both De Saulcy and Lynch have dismissed Kerak very shortly.

Lynch have dismissed Kerak very shortly.

10. Law. + a. refl. (with of or inf.) To relieve or free oneself from (a legal burden); to deprive or exclude oneself from (a legal advantage). Obs. 156a in Strype Ann. Ref. I. xxxi. 356 Thereby to be dismissed of all action of debt or trespass. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 53 b, Shee hathe utterlye dismissed her selfe to have anye parte of the tenementes. a 1565 Bacon Max. & Utes Com. Law xvii. (1636) 64 The Court may dismisse themselves of discussing the matter by examination. 1648 PERKINS Prof. Bk. v. \$448. 193 The husband doth presently dismisse himselfe of the possession.

b. To send out of court, refuse further hearing to, reject (a claim or action).

to, reject (a claim or action).

1607 Shaks, Cor. II. i. 85 You... dismisse the Controuersie bleeding.

1713 Swift Cadenus & Vanessa Wks.

1755 III.

II. 5 Therefore he humbly would insist, The bill might be with costs dismist.

1818 Cause Digest (ed. 2) VI. 352 The appeal should be dismissed and the decree affirmed.

1891 Law Times XCII. 93/2 The plaintiff's action was dismissed with costs.

Hence Dismissed (dismist) ppl. a., Dismissing

200. 50.

1603-10 [see 8 b, 6, above]. 1611 COTCR. Manumission, a manumission, or dismissing. 1622 [see Dismission 2 b]. 1824 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 266 'What is the reason of this person's dismissing of his servant so hastily?' † **Dismi'ss**, 50. Obs. [f. prec. vb.] An act of dismissing, a dismissal; also, a document embodying a dismissal.

ing a dismissal.

1589 RALEIGH Let. in N. 4 Q. Ser. III. IV. 3 Order from the Queen for a dismis of their cavelacions.

168 L. Parsons in Lismore Papers (1887) Ser. II. II. 154, I send away this bearer. with his dissmiss hereinclosed. 1645 Millton Tetrack. Wiss. 1738 I. 265 Provided that the dismiss was not without reasonable conditions to the Wife. 1678 Massacre Irel. 2 The Priests gave the People a dismiss at Mass. 1705 De For Review 17 Feb. in Arb. Garner VII. 624 At the dismiss of their work.

Dismissal (dismissal). [f. Dismissv. + -AL; cf. committal, refusal, upheaval. A recent word equivalent to, and now tending to displace the more regular Dismission.] = Dismission, q.v. for de-

tail of senses, Not in Johnson or Ash. 1818 Todd, Dismissal, a word

of recent use for dismission. 1885 JAMIESON, Dismissal, Mr. Todd has introduced this as 'a word of recent usage for dismission'. But it is of long standing in Scotland. a 1866 Br. Horsley Serm. xxxviii. 1826) 468 'Send her awy', that is, grant her petition, and give her her dismissal. 1816 Scott Old Mort. v, Never conceived the possibility of such a thing as dismissal. 1826-3 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces of preconceived views. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 11. 13 His dismissal produced a great sensation. 1886 Weekly Notes 28 Mar. 6/1 Notwithstanding the dismissal of the action. 1889 J. M. Duncan Lect. Dis. Women xvi. 120 This patient has returned since dismissal from hospitall. attrib. 1891 Pall Mall G. 5 Mar. 6/1 The matron's exercise of her dismissal powers.

Dismissible (dismissibl), a. Also -able.

Dismissible (dismissib'l), a. Also -abla

Dismissible (dismissib'l), a. Also -able. [f. DISMISS v., on analogy of permissible: see -BLE.] Liable to be dismissed or discharged.

1844 Examiner 422/2 A motion .. for the dismissal of the Recorder -if he be dismissable. 1863 Sat. Rev. 370 A King dismissible on proof of legal crime. 1876 Grant Burgh Sch. Scott. II. xii. 322 The teachers .. are appointed and dismissible by the rector.

Dismissing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING ".] That dismisses. Hence Dismissingly adv., with a tendency to dismiss.

That dismisses. Hence **Dismissingly** adv., with a tendency to dismiss. 1803 VI. 133 He received his dismissing fee of five guineas. 1806 G. MEREDITH Trag. Com. xvii. (1892) 236 She..very bluntly and dismissingly felt now that his madness was at its climax.

Dismission (dismison). [n. of action from Dismiss v., corresponding to L. dimission-em and OF. desmission 'dismissing, forgoing, resignation', etc. (Cotgr.), mod.F. demission renunciation. See the doublets Dimission and Demission<sup>2</sup>.] The Now largely replaced in all senses by the equivalent Dismissat, q.v.

1. The formal dispersion, or sending away in various directions, of an assemblage of persons;

various directions, of an assemblage of persons; disbanding of troops.

a 1546 J. Gregory De Eris et Epochis in Posthuma (1650)
139 The Indictions began at the verie dismission of the Nicene Council. 1559 B. Harris Parivals Iron Age 252
To content themselves with that dismission of the new Troops, which was already made. 1711 Lond. Gaz. No. 4840/2
The Diet. had this Day a final Dismission. 1798 Welleslev in Owen Desp. 56 The dismission of the French corps raised at Mauritius would discourage other adventurers of that nation. 1895/Sporting Mag. XVI. 406 Watching their twelve o'clock dismission from school.

2 The sending away of a person: permission to

2. The sending away of a person; permission to

2. The sending away of a person; permission to go, leave to depart; often in earlier use, formal leave-taking.

1608 Bp. Hall Char. Virtues & V., Busic-Bodic & Hee runnes to them. and after many thanks and dismissions is hardly intreated silence. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World 11. 250 After this dismission of Hobab, Israel began to march towards the Desarts. 1666 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Tray, 1700 The King... in presence of all the Court, gives him a dismission. 2703 MAUNDRELL Yourn. Yerus. (1721) 31 To give a civil dismission to the visitants. 1791 COWPER Odyst. 2v. 19 From brave Menelaus ask Dismission hence.

b. A sending away from, or ushering out of, life. 1607 Donne Serm. xxviii. 282 There falls... a Dismission a dismission out of this world. 1628 N. MATHER in C. Mather Magn. Chr. (1853) II. 168 Dissolution... is but a dismission of the spirit into its happiness. 1734 WATTS Relig. 78vv. (1789) 126 Give me a glorious dismission into that intellectual and blissful world. 1795 Gibbon Autobiog. 92 The final dismission of the hero through the ivory gate.

3. Deprivation of office, dignity, or position;

3. Deprivation of office, dignity, or position;

8. Deprivation of office, dignity, or position; discharge from service.

1847 Whotherslev Chron. (1875) I. 187 Synce the dismission of my Lord Wriothesley, late Chauncelor. 1670 Milton Hist. Eng. 11. Wks. (1851) 76 He was fain at length to seek a dismission from his charge. 1754 Richardson Granditon (1781) VII. vi. 27 The power, madam, of change or dismission thro' the house, is entirely yours. 1816 Sort Old Mort. ii, Pains, penalties, and threats of dismission were denounced in vain. 1849 Macaulan Hist. Eng. I. 431 To be punished by dismission from the public service.

D. The written or spoken form of words in which such discharge is couched.

1606 Shaks. Ant. 4 Cl. 1. i. 26 Your dismission Is come from Cæsar, therefore heare it Anthony. 1679 Caowar. Ambil. Statesm. I. 1 A soft dismission stuft with downy words. 1766 Mad. D'Arblan Diary 8 Aug., The general form of the dismission .. is in these words.

4. Release from confinement; setting free, libera-

4. Release from confinement; setting free, libera-

4. Release from commement, seeing ---, tion, discharge.

1609 Bible (Douay) Lev. xvi. 10 That, whose lotte was to be the goate of dismission. 1648 Rogers Naaman 319 The Jew. slave... at his dismission was to have a gratuity paid him. 1709 Stayes Ann. Ref. 1. 138 marg., Order for dismission of prisoners in the Queen's bench.

1177 Howard Prisons Eng. (1780) 244 The dismission fee of each prisoner discharged out of custody.

Rejection discarding: 65p. repudiation or put-

mission fee of each prisoner discharged out of custody.

5. Rejection, discarding; esp. repudiation or putting away of a wife.

1611 Shaks. Cymb. 11. iii. 57 You in all obey her, Saue when command to your dismission tends.

1643 MILTON Divorce iv. Wks. (1851) 30 Thence this wise and pious Law of dismission tooke beginning.

1643 — Colast. ibid. 353 If hee dismiss her with a beneficent and peacefull dismission.

6. Putting aside from consideration; expulsion from the wind.

Tom the mind.

1748 Young Nt. Th. v. 295 Friends counsel quick dismission of our grief.

1779-81 Johnson L. P., Pope Wks. IV.

177 The rectitude of Dryden's mind was sufficiently shewn by the dismission of his poetical prejudices.

1830 HERSCHEL

Stud. Nat. Phil. § 70 To demand of him an instant and peremptory dismission of all his former opinions.

Dismissive (dismissiv), a. [f. Dismiss v. +

Dismissive (dismi'siv), a. [f. Dismiss v. + -1VE.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, dismissal; tending to dismiss; valedictory.

1645 Milton Tetrach. Wks. (1851) 221 The law of Moses.

1633 O. U. Parish Ch. no Conventicles 32 The Ite missa, or dismissive Blessing.

1888 A. S. Wilson Lyric Hopeless Love 13t The loves peruse the leaf To find no revelancy there Dismissive of unsolved despair.

† Dismi'ssment. Obs. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

DISMISSION. DISMISSAL.

= DISMISSION, DISMISSAL.

1501 HORSEY Trav. (Hakl. Soc.) 204 Glad of so peaceable a dismistment.

1600 T. BAYLY Herba Parietis 20 Maximanus asked...what she meant by that strange picture... adding, moreover, the dismisment of the artist.

**Dismissory** (dismission), a. (sb.) [f. Dismiss v.: see Dismissory.] Of or pertaining to dismission or leave-taking; parting, valedictory; = Dismissory to a

MISSORY 1, 2.

1647 TRAPP Comm. Matt. xxvi. 30 This [Psalm] they began to sing after that dismissory cup. 1664 H. More Myst. Inig. 104 Ordained without Letters dismissory.

+B. sb. (pl.) = DIMISSORY sb.
1716 M. DAVIES Alhen. Brit. 111. Crit. Hist. 87 Dismissories or Certificats of the Orthodox Ethicks of the Reputer.

Hearer.

† **Dismit**, v. Obs. Also 4 dismette, 4-5 disdysmytte. [app. a latinized adaptation, through
dismette, of OF. desmetre, repr. a late pop. L. type
dismittère instead of cl. L. dimittère (cf. DIMIT).]

1. trans. To send away, dismiss; to let go, releage. — DIMIT 71.

1. Plans. 10 send away, dismiss; to let go, re-lease; = DIMIT v. I.

1382 Wycl.18 Acts iii. 13 Whom 3e... denyeden bifore the face of Pilate, him demynge for to be dismyttid [Vulg. dimitti] or left. Ibid. xvii. 10 Bretheren dismittiden Poul and Silas in to Beroan.

2. reft. To divest or deprive oneself of; to sur-

2. refl. To divest or deprive oneself of; to surrender, relinquish. Cf. DISMISS v. To a.

13.. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. 536 As longe as bou mayst holde in honde, Dismette be noust of bi londe [Fr. Taunt cum poyez aleyne trere, Ne vus demettes de vostre tere] 1394 Recognizance in Collect. Top. & Gen. (1836) III. 257 We hadde ous fulliche dismettyd of the same londis. v. 1440 Partonope 7372 Gaudyn and Aupatryse Have dyssmyttyde him clene of the pryse. 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) IV. IV. 164/1, I wolde not counseyll theym fully to dysmytten them of her good.

† Dismortgage, v. Ohs. rare. [DIS-7 a.] trans. To free from mortgage, disencumber.

rans. To free from mortgage, disencumber. 1640 Howell. Dodona's G. (1645) 52 He dismorgag'd the

Dismount (dismount), v. [f. Dis-6 + Mount v.: perh. after OF. desmonter (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. démonter = It. dismontare, Sp. desmontar, med.L. dismontāre (Du Cange). Cf. also obs. doublet DEMOUNT, from 15th c. French.]

intransitive.

1. intransitive.

1. To come down from a height; to descend.

1279 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. May 315 The bright Sunne
gynneth to dismount. 1280 GREENE Menaphon (Arb.) 60

Cupide [had] dismounted from his mothers lappe, left his
bow, and quiuer at random. 1677 CROWNE Destr. Yerusalem 1. Song, Dram. Wks. 1873 11. 242 Day is dismounted
on the watery plain. 1728 Pore Odyss. xx. 76 If dismounted
from the rapid cloud, Me with his whelming wave let
Ocean shrowd!

2. To get down, alight (from a horse or other

2. To get down, alight (from a horse or other animal; also, formerly, from a vehicle).

[1533 Bellenden Livy III. (1822) 295 Incontinent the hors.]
1583 Bellenden Livy III. (1822) 295 Incontinent the hors.]
1588 Shaks. Tit. A. v. ii. 54, I will dismount, and by the Waggon wheele, Trot like a Seruile footeman. 1598 Barrer Theor. Warres IV. i. 102 Neither yet in the day of battell ought he to dismount. 1605 Play Stuckey in Simpson Sch. Shaks. (1878) I. 125 Dismount thee Muly from thy chariot wheels. 1607 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. Ded. (1721) I. 189 He. dismounted from the Saddle. 1705 Lond. Gas. No. 4151/3 Their Dragoons dismounted. 1768 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. I. (1846) V. 16 He instantly dismounted to present the pilgrim with his camel. 1829 W. IRVING Albambra II. 174 Every horseman was obliged to dismount at the gate.
167. 1817 Keats Lett. Whs. 1889 III. 95. I am in a fair way now to come to a conclusion... I shall be glad to dismount for a month or two.

187. b. 200 Conf. Recreat. V. (1686) 17 Cold water to throw on the Mare's Shape, immediately on the dismounting of the Horse.

II. transitive.

II. transitive.

3. To come down from (a height or elevated place); to descend. Obs. (exc. as associated with next.) 150 Gold. Mirr. (1851) 10 Dismounting thus the hill, I did retyre. 1620 QUARLES Jonak in Farr S. P. Jas. 1 (1848) 131 He straight dismounts his throne. 1628 R. Franck Norlk. Mem. (1821) 33 It's only dismounting our apartments to mount our horses. 1844 [see Dismounting our apartments to mount our horses. 1844 [see Dismounting our apartments to mount our horses. 1844 [see Dismounting our apartments to mount our horses. 1844 [see Dismounting our apartments to mount our horses. 1845] 30 Dismount your ... et a. Z. Boyn Zion's Flowers (1855) 30 Dismount your ... steeds. 1628 Str. T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 26 Hee is made to dismount his Elephant. 1859 Reeve Brittany 236 A peasant has just dismounted his white horse.

5. (causal) To throw down from a horse, etc.:

5. (causal) To throw down from a horse, etc.;

to unseat, unhorse.

1599 Shaks. Hen. V, III. vii. 84 Your Horse .. would trot as well, were some of your bragges dismounted. 1633 P. FLETCHER Purple Isl. XI. XX, The Martial Virgins spear .. dismounts her foe on dustie plain. 1667 MILTON P. L.

VII. 19 Least from this flying Steed unrein'd.. Dismounted, on th' Aleian Field I fall. 1838 Lytton Leila II. ii, Several of his knights were dismounted.

b. To deprive of horses; the opposite of mount

= to supply with horses.

1866 W. Watson *Youat's Horse* vi. (1872) 122 Diseases that used to dismount whole troops.

6. To remove (a thing) from that on which it has been mounted; esp. to take or throw down (a gun or cannon) from its carriage or other support, either deliberately for tactical purposes, or by hostile

missiles.

1544 Exped. Scotl. Biij/1 One of our peices, with shotte out of the sayde castel, was stroken and dismounted.

1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Vop. 1. xix. 22 They burst one of their best peeces, and dismounted foure other. 1685 Markham Soldier's Accid. 26 Dismount your Musquet, and carrie it with the Rest. 1689 D. Pell. Impr. Sca. 542 Trees are rent up by the roots, and out-housing dismounted. 1707 Lond. Gas. No. 4359/2 One of our Ships. had dismounted Two of their Batteries. 1848 S. Austrin Ranke's Hist. Ref. II. 345 Part of their cannon. they dismounted and placed on mules. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Edic. IV. 46/1 A whole drawer-full of mounted shells may, by bad handling, be dismounted from their tablet at one shock.

7. To take (a thing) out of that in which it is set or enclosed; to remove (a gem, etc.) from its set-

or enclosed; to remove (a gem, etc.) from its setting or 'mount'; to take (mechanism) from its framework, take to pieces. + Dismount thy tuck

ting or 'mount'; to take (mechanism) from its framework, take to pieces. + Dismount thy tuck (Shaks.): draw thy rapier from its sheath.

1601 Shaks. Twel. N. III. iv. 244. 1683 Burner tr. More's Utopia (1685) 98 Nor will Men buy it [a precious stone] unless it be dismounted and taken out of the Gold. 1889 Musketry Instr. 13 When the lock is dismounted.

8. To set, put, or bring down from an elevated position; to lower. ? Obs. (In 1597 fig. from 6.)

1597 Shaks. Lover's Compl. 281 His watrie eies he did dismount, Whose sightes till then were leaueled on my face. 1633 G. Herrer. 1665 Sir T. Herrer. Trav. (1677) 66 The Doolaes were no sooner dismounted, but that thereout issued the Amazones. 1742 Young Nt. Th. vii. 1192 Sorceries of Sense... Dismount her [the soul] from her native Wing.

+ 9. fig. (largely from 5): 8. To bring down from lofty position or high estimation; to cast down, lower, debase. Obs.

1668 Day Law Trickes v. (1881) 81 Now Daughter make thee fit To combat and dismount her active wit. 1654 Multilock Zootomia 447 The positive Detractor. dismounts the most merited Reputation with some But. 2178 Prnn Maxims Wks. 1726 I. 824 Drunkenness... spoils Health, dismounts the Mind, and unmans Men.

+ b. To reduce to an inferior position, degrade, depose (a person). Obs.

depose (a person). Obs.

1607-12 Bacon Ess., Superstition (Arb.) 342 But Supersticion dismountes all this [Sense, Philosophy, Piety, etc.] and erecteth an absolute Tyranny, in the minde of Men.

1621 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 11. xiii. (1739) 69 Dukes were dismounted without conviction. a 1677 Barrow Serm. (1687) I. xxv. 344, Did not Samuel exercise such a charity, when. injuriously dismounted from his authority?

when.. injuriously dismounted from his authority? +10. To reduce to a plain; to level. Obs. rare-1. 1263 Sackville Induct. to Mirr. Mag., Xerxes.. Dismounted hills, and made the vales uprear.

Hence Dismounting vbl. sb. and ppl. a. 1260 Whitehorne Ord. Souldiours (1383) 36 To save the saide artillerie from dismounting. 1644 Whitehock Zootomia 446 Cold Praise.. or Interruption of it, with a Dismounting But. 1677 GLPIN Demonol. (1267) 272 Intended for the dismounting of the confidence of the wicked. 1844 DISBAELI Coningsby 1. i. (L.), The number of stairs.. the time their mountings and dismountings must have absorbed. 1890 Daily News 11 Nov., The dismounting of the heavy battery on the bank of the Rhine.. commenced yesterday. Dismount, sb. [f. prec. vb.] An act or method

Dismount, sb. [f. prec. vb.] An act or method of dismounting.

1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes In. viii. 123 A Tournament, [led] to an Over-turne; that, to a Dismount.

1886 Cyclist 6 Oct.

1232/1 The pedal dismount is the best for this form of bicycle.

1888 Chicago Advance 5 July, Frequent dismounts [from bicycle] in connection with a hot pace, are fatiguing.

Dismounted, ppl. a. [f. DISMOUNT v. + -ED l.]

a. Off one's horse; not on horseback. b. Of a cannon: Dislodged from its carriage.

cannon: Dislodged from its carriage.

1510 GUILLIM Heraldry IV. xiv. (1611) 225 He beareth argent, a culuering dismounted. 1724 DE FOR Mem. Cavalier (1840) 223 Our dismounted men... lined the edge of the wood. 1765 Univ. Mag. XXXVII. 85/1 The barrel of a dismounted gun. 1886 Manch. Exam. 19 Jan. 5/6 A dismounted party of the same regiment.

† Dismo ve, v. Obs. In 5 dis., dys.meve, moeue. [ad. OF. desmoveir, desmo(u)voir (14th c. in Godef.), mod. F. démouvoir, ad. L. dismovère, variant (and Romanic form) of dimovère, f. dis., variant (and Romanic form) of dimovère, f. dis., variant (and Romanic form) of the vowel change (1800) see Moye.] trans. To move away, re-(-meve) see Move.] trans. To move away, re-

1480 CAXTON Ovid's Metam. xv. ix, To dismeve away her sorowe. 1491 — Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) 11. 234 a./2 The montayne of Syon . whiche shall be neuer dismocued. 1611 FLORIO, Scomourere, to dismocue, to disorder.

Dismurdered, -murderized, ppl. adjs. nonce-wds. [Dis-7 b.] Divested of the character of murder; pronounced to be not murder. 1817 Bentham Parl. Reform Introd. 140 note, The commission of legally dismurdered murders. Ibid., The perpetration of the dismurderized murders. Dismyssaries, var. DIMISSARIES, Obs.

† **Dismy stery**, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-7a or b.] trans. To divest of mystery.

1649 BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr. 45 No man.. hath published any thing.. to dismystery the same [draining].

Disna, Sc. = does not; see Do v.

published any thing...to dismystery the same [draining].

Disma, Sc. = does not; see Do v.

† Disma, Sc. = does not; see Do v.

† Disma tural, a. Obs. [ad. OF. desnature] (in Godef.), f. des., DIS-4 + naturel NATURAL a.]

Contrary to nature, unnatural.

[1393 BRITTON I. XXXII. § 22 Si tiels clers... soint a eus desnaturels]. c.1430 Lydg. Bechas I. i. (1544) 2b, To beholde a thing disnaturall. c.1477 CAXTON Jason 10 Ryght myserable and right disnaturall enuie. 1677 GALE Crt. (centiles II. Iv. 223 Atheisme is a proposition so disnatural, monstrose and difficult to be establisht.

Hence † Disma turalness, unnatural behaviour. 1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy I. vii, Iason... Receyued hath penan tallionis Of the goddes for his disnaturelnesse.

† Disma tural, v. Obs. [in a. f. prec. adj.; in b. f. DIS-8 + NATURAL a.: cf. next.] a. trans. or intr. To make or become unnatural; to brutalize. b. trans. = DENATURALIZE 2, DISNATURALIZE. 1549 Compl. Scotl. viii, 73 Al pepil ar disnaturalize fra there gude nature... 3e ar mair disnaturellit nor is brutal beysis, 1588 R. Parke tr. Mendona's Hist. China 70 Vpon paine to bee disnaturalled of the countrie.

Disma turalize, v. [f. DIS-6 + NATURALIZE; cf. Sp. desnaturalizar 'to banish, to outlaw' (Minsheu 1599).] = DENATURALIZE v. I, 2. Hence

sheu 1599).] = DENATURALIZE v. 1, 2. Hence Disna turalization = DENATURALIZATION.

a 1704 LOCKE Hist. Nationalization at 1704 Locke Hist.

A 1704 LOCKE Hist. Navigation 400 (Seager) Magellan.. renounced his country, disnaturalizing himself as the custom then was. 1837 SOUTHEY Doctor CXV. IV. 127 [1f] this well-known name [Job].. were disnaturalized and put out of use. 1874 LD. STANLEY Magellan's 1st Voy. p. xi, The custom.. of disnaturalization, in accordance with which, any noble who felt aggrieved, formally renounced his fealty to the sovereign.

Disnature (disnēl tiŭi), v. [ad. OF. desnaturer to change in nature, or change the nature of turer to change in nature, or change the nature of (Godef.), 'to make vnnaturall' (Cotgr.), It. disnaturare. See DIS-4 and NATURE.]
† 1. intr. To get into, or be in, an unnatural or disordered condition; to be unhealthy. Obs.
1481 CANTON Myrr. 1. xii. 37 So.. trausylleth phisyque to brynge Nature to poynt that disnatureth in mannes body whan ony maladye or sekenes encombreth hit.
2. trans. To render unnatural; to deprive of natural quality, character, appearance, etc. Hence Disnatured ph. a.

natural quality, character, appearance, etc. Hence Disna tured ppl. a. c 1450 Merlin 425 Ymage repaired and disnatured fro kynde, holde thy pees. 1603 Florio Montaigne (1632) 493 There are many. who think to honour their nature, by disnaturing themselues. 1753 Churchill Gotham III. 18 Can the stern mother. From her disnatur'd breast tear her young child? 1841 D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit. (1867) 307 A sister disnatured of all kin, hastening to be the voluntary accuser of her father. 1877 BLACKIE Wise Men 161 The disnatured skin Showed livid, flecked with crimson.

+ Disnatalization of the disnatured of the disnatured of the control of the disnatured of the control of the disnatured skin Showed livid, flecked with crimson.

her father. 1877 BLACKIE Wise Men 16. The disnatured skin Showed livid, flecked with crimson.

† Disneglect, v. Obs. rare. [f. D18-5+NEGLECT v.] trans. To neglect.

1800 True Briton in Spirit Pub. Irnis. (1801) IV. 50 Disneglecting his duty, out of nothing but a piece of pride!

† Disnerve, v. Obs. rare. [D18-7a + NERVE sb.: cf. obs. F. desnerver (Cotgr.).] trans.

To deprive of nerve or vigour; to weaken, relax.

1616 Sylvester Mem. Mortality Ixxvi, All Idelness disnatures Wit, disnerves it. Ibid. [see Disart].

Disnest (disnerst), v. rare. [D18-7c.]

trans. To dislodge from, or as from, a nest; also, to void (as a nest) of its occupants.

1596 Life Scanderbeg 41 To chastise the garrison of the Turkes, and to chase and disnest them out of their holde.

1596 Life Scanderbeg 42 To chastise the garrison of the Turkes, and to chase and disnest them out of their holde.

1596 The Constite.] trans. To turn out of a nest.

1665 T. H. Caustin's Holy Crt. 221 Birds are disnestled from the kingdome which nature hath allowed them.

Disner, disnier, var. DECENER, Obs.

Disniche (disnir), v. [f. D18-7c+NICHE.]

trans. To remove from its niche.

1880 Trul. Edwe. I une 280/1. He could disniche.

trans. To remove from its niche.

1889 Irnl. Educ. 1 June 280/1, He could dis-niche, so to speak, whom he pleased.

† Disnoble, a. Obs. rare. [Dis-10.] Ignoble,

mean, petty.

mean, petty.

1609 HOLLAND Amm. Marcell. xxviii. i. 326 A disnoble [ignobilem] advocat and defender of causes.

1 Disno ble, v. Obs. [f. Dis-8 + Noble a.: cf. obs. F. desnoblir to disgrace, vilify (Godef.).] trans. To deprive of nobility or grandeur; to Disnoble 2.

Trans. To deprive of nobility or grandeur; to DISENNOBLE.

1623 H. SYDENHAM Serm. Sol. Occ. II. (1637) 30 The
chiefest complement of greatnesse is the retinue, take away
her equipage you disnoble it. 1638 O. SEDGWICKE Serm.
(1639) 36 O Watch, that it doth not dis-noble and staine its
excellency by a sordid league. with sinfull lusts.

† Disnominate, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-6.]

trans. To take away the name from.
1633 Cave Ecclesiastici 223 Reducing it unto the rank of
a Village, disnominating it, and not suffering it to bear the
name of Caesar.
Disnosed, disnumber: see Dis-7a.

† Disnu'll, v. Obs. rare. In 6 dys-. [f. Dis-

† Disnu'll, v. Obs. rare. In 6 dys. [f. Dis-5 + L. null-us none, null: cf. Annul. A variant of DENULL, DISANNUL.] trans. To bring to nothing, do away with, destroy.

1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. viii. (1845) 31 To dysnull vyce and the vycious to blame. Ibid. xLiv. 216 Dysnullynge the

and the vycious to blame. *1bid.* xLiv. 216 Dysnullynge the sectes of false idolatry.

† **Disnu'n**, v. Obs. rare—°. [f. Dis- 7 b + Nun; cf. disfriar.] trans. To deprive of nun's

orders; to unnun.

1611 FLORIO, Dismonacare, to vnfrier. Also to disnunne. Disobedience (disobi diens). Also 5 dys.,
-aunee. [a. OF. desobedience (in Godef.); cf. It.
disubbidienza, Sp. desobediencia; a Romanic formation for L. inobedientia, f. Dis-4 + L. obedientia OBEDIENCE.]

The fact or condition of being disobedient; the

The fact or condition of being disobedient; the withholding of obedience; neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command by omitting to conform to it, or of a prohibition by acting in defiance of it; an instance of this.

1 a 1400 Arthur 20 To underfang oure ordynaunce; For by dysobediaunce. c 1430 Lydg. Min. Poems 143 (Mätz.) For disobedience Disclaundrid is perpetually my name. 1500 Hunss Past. Pleas. XLIV. xiv, Adam. And Eve., the worded dampned. By disobedience. 1604 BR. HALL Rem. Wks. (1660) 107 Our wilfull disobediences. 1776 Giabon Decl. & F. i. (1846) I. 11 It was impossible for cowardice or disobedience to escape the severest punishment. 1875 JOWETT Plato V. 412 He who obeys the law will never know the fatal consequences of disobedience.

b. transf. Non-compliance with a law of nature, an influence, or the like.

a 1720 BLACKMORE (J.), If planetary orbs the sun obey, Why should the moon disown his sovereign sway?. This disobedience of the moon, etc.

† Disobediency. Obs. [f. L. disobedientia: see prec. and -ENGY.] The quality of being disobedient.

1597 DAMBL Civ. Wars VII. Iviii, The out-let Will of Disobediency. 1614 R. Tallor Hoe hath lest his Pearl

obedient.

1597 DANIEL Civ. Wars VII. Iviii, The out-let Will of Disobediency. 1614 R. TAILOR Hog hath lost his Pearl III. in Hazl. Dodsley XI. 464 In punishing my disobediency.

1710 STRVPE Life Grindall, anno 1580 (R.), You might ... have corrected the disobediency of such.

Disobedient (disobērdient), a. and sb. Also 5 dys., 6 dishob.. [a. OF. desobedient (in Godef.); cf. It. disubbidiente (Florio), Sp. desobediente; a Romanic formation, for L. inobēdient-em, f. DIs-4+L. obēdient-em Obedient.]

A. adj. Withholding obedience: refusing or fail-

4 + L. obēdient-em OBEDIENT.]

A. adj. Withholding obedience; refusing or failing to obey; neglectful or not observant of authoritative command; guilty of breach of prescribed duty; refractory, rebellious.

14. Why I can't be a Nun 272 in E. E. P. (1862) 145
Another lady.. That hyst dame dysobedyent.. set nowst by her priores. 1235 COVERDALE Ps. cv. 7 Oure fathers.. were dishobedient at the see. 1249 CHEKE Hurt Scdit. (1641) 15 How is the king obeyed, whose wisest be withstanded, the disobedientest obeyed. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 1687 Michael and his Powers went forth to tame These disobedient. 1819 SHELLEY Cenci III. i. 316 Such was God's scourge for disobedient sons. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xxxiv, These are not loving subjects, but disobedient rebels.

b. transf. Unyielding, intractable, stubborn.

Trebels.

b. transf. Unyielding, intractable, stubbornen.

1588 J. Read Compend. Method for Growing nigh to
the manner of a cancer, and disobedient to any medicine.

a 1802 E. Darwin (Webster, 1828). Medicines .. rendering
peculiar parts of the system disobedient to stimuli. x843
CARLYLE Past & Pr. 111. x. (1872) 165 Disobedient Cotton
fibre, which will not..consent to cover bare backs.

+ B. 3b. A disobedient or refractory person.

1548 Act 2-3 Edw. VI, c. 22. & 2 Inflicting all such Pains
upon the Disobedients. a 1670 Spalding Troub. Chas. I.

(1820) 70 Refusers to subscribe the covenant .. and other
disobedients.

† **Disobedie ntiary**, (a.) and sb. nonce-wd. [f. prec. adj. + ARY.]

[f. prec. adj. +-AR.] = prec. sb.
1837 LATIMER Serm. & Rem. (1845) 389 Pseudo-prophets
1849 sly, willy, disobedientiaries to all good orders.

Disobediently, adv. [f. DISOBEDIENT +
-LY 2.] In a disobedient manner; with disregard

of commands.

Note that the state of the stat

+ **Disobei sance**. Obs. Also 4 des-, 5-6 -aunee. [a. OF. desobeissance (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. désobé-, f. désobéissant: see next

Darm.), mod.F. desobe, f. desobeissant: see next and -ANCE.] = DISOBEDIENCE.

1393 GOWER Conf. I. 86 Now.. To telle my desobeissance.

1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton 1483) 111. x. 57 Adam was.. dampned.. for disobeissance to the hest of god. 1548 Gest Pr. Masse 93 Canceled owte of the masse boke, as heresye to God and disobeysaunce to the King.

† Disobei sant, a. and sb. Obs. [a. OF. desobeissant (13th c. in Littré; mod. desobeissant), pr. pple. of desobeir to DISOBEY.]

A. adj. Not submissive, DISOBEDIENT. B. sb. A rebel.

A rebel.

c1381 CHAUCER Parl. Foules 429 If that I to hyre be founde vntrewe, Dishobeysaunt or wilful necligent. c1390 LYDG. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.)143 Disobeisaunt my tithes for to paye. 1535 LD. BERNERS Froiss. II. xliv. 148 To punysshe them that be dysobeysaunt to the kynge of Castell. 1542-3 Act 34 Hen. V/II (in Bolton Stat. Irel. (1621) 241) In such.. perill of invasion by the disobeysants, Irishrie.

**Disobey** (disobē<sup>1</sup>), v. Also 4 des-, 4-6 dys-; 5 dyshobeye. [a. F. désobéir (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. desobedir, It. disubbidire:-Romanic dis-, desobēdīre, for late L. inobēdīre, f. Dis- 4 + L. obēdīre to OBEV.]

intr. To be disobedient; not to obey.

L. obēdīre to OBRY.]

1. intr. To be disobedient; not to obey.
This is the original use as in Fr., but most late instances are perhaps absolute uses of the transitive sense 2.
1393 Gower Conf. I. 86 Perof woll I desobeie. 1539 TonSTALL Serm. Palm Sund. (1823) 26 Pride... makethe hym
that disobeyeth to contemne to obey. 1667 Millton P. L.
III. 203 Man disobeying, Disloyal breaks his feāltie. 172728 Gav Fables 1. xx. 24 His bosom burn'd to disobey. 1781
COWPER Hope 315 If. some headstrong hardy lout Would
disobey. 1886 Ruskin Praterita I. 422 The wish to disobey is already disobedience.
† b. Const. to, unto [= F. desobeir à or dative].
14... Circumcision in Tundale's Vis. 88 Eyretykes that
falsly dysobey To holy chyrche. a 1450 Kni. de la Tonr
(1868) 59 She. disobeyed to God and felle in his yre. 1502
Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 12 Whan Adam &
eue. . dysobeyed unto god. 1528 LD. BERNERS Froiss. II.
xxxiii. 97 Moche of his people disobeyed to serue hym.
1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 35 We.. disobey to
theyr commaundementes.
2. trans. [The object represents an earlier dative:
cf. F. il me desobeit, he disobeys (to) me.] To refuse
or neglect to obey (any one); to neglect wilfully,
transgress, or violate, the commands or orders of
(a person in authority, a law, etc.); to refuse submission to

(a person in authority, a law, etc.); to refuse sub-

transgress, or violate, the commands or orders of (a person in authority, a law, etc.); to refuse submission to.

1393 Gower Conf. I. 338 Her owne liege. That hem forsoke and disobeide. Ibid. 111. 50 Ther might nothing hem disobey. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1883) 60 He toke and ete thereof, for he wolde not disobeie her. 1470-85 MALDRY Arthur XVI. xi, It were wel done. that ye dishobey not the auysyon. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII., c. 20. § 2 Mysgoverned persons disobeyeng your lawes. c. 1332 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palegr. 1048 Nat be wyllyng to disobey you. 1632 J. HAYWARD IT. Biondi's Eromena 59 Seeing no meanes of disobeying the winds, they gave their violence way. 1669 Millton P. L. v. 611 Him who disobeyes Me disobeyes. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian ii, Where is the principle which shall teach you to disobey a father? 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 70 The chief magistrate.. will punish those who disobey God and the law.

Hence Disobey ing voll. sb. and ppl. a.

1649 JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp. 1. ii. 73 Every disobeying person that payes the penalty.

Disobeyal (disobei'al). rare. [f. prec. + -AL.]

An act of disobeying.

1859 Daily News 31 July 3/4 Certain financial arrangements followed a disobeyal of the order of the Court.

† Disobeyant, a. Obs. [irreg. f. DISOBEY v. +-ANT, in place of the normal DISOBEISANT.] =

DISOBEDIENT.

1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. (E. E. T. S.) 122

DISOBEDIENT.

DISOBEDIENT.

1428 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. (E. E. T. S.) 122
Some of the Pepyl ther weryn agaynys hym and disobeiaunt.

Disobeyer (disobeinal). [f. DISOBEY v. +
-ER I.] One who disobeys; a recusant, a rebel.

1513-75 Diurn. Occurrents (Bannatyne Club) 69 Vnder
the payne of burnying of disobeyaris vpoun the cheik.

1653 A. WILSON Jas. J. 11 A strickt Proclamation threatens
the disobeyers. 1875 KINGLAKE Crimea (1877) V. i. 365
A wilful disobeyer of orders.

Disoblaciant. obs. var. Desobuscienal

A wilful disobeyer of orders.

Disoblegiant, obs. var. DESOBLIGEANT.

1811 Sporting Mag. XXXVII. 12 Sociables, disoblegiants.

† Disobligation. Obs. [f. DIS-9 + OBLIGATION; after disoblige.]

1. Freedom or release from obligation.

The browning attom. Oos. [1. Dis-9 + Obligation. 1616 Brent tt. Sarpis Hist. Conneil Trent (1676) 631 The place doth not prove a dispensation, that is, a disobligation from the Law. 1666 Jer. Taylor Duct. Dubit. 11, 411 (L.) The conscience is restored to liberty and disobligation. 1770 Monthly Rev. 363 The disobligation. 1700 Monthly Rev. 363 The disobligation. 2. A disobliging action; an act that either negligently or purposely thwarts a person's convenience or wishes; a piece of inconsiderate treatment; a slight, affront, insult.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 11. \$127 By the disobligations his family had undergone from the duke of Buckingham. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I (1655) 132 Noy. wheel'd about 1. and made amends with his future service, for his former disobligations. 1739 CIBBER Apol. (1756) 1. 205 Mrs. Oldfield receiv'd it rather as a favour than a disobligation 1788 Hist. in Ann. Reg. 61 Russia had. heaped disobligation upon disobligation, in her transactions with Great Britain.

3. The fact or feeling of being disobliged.

1645 F. THORPE in Hull Lett. (1886) 120 To sowe seedes of discention and disobligation betwixt the two nations. 1713 STREIE Englishman No. 1. 9, I..shall never give a Vote out of Peevishness or personal Disobligation. 1744 RICHARDSON Grandison (1781) III. ix. 66 Your Lordship's good resolutions... must be built on a better foundation than occasional disputs or disobligation.

15. An instance of this feeling; a grudge.

21754 FIELDING Journ. Lisbon 1. x, Besides his disloyalty... I have private disobligations to him.

15. This of bligatory, a. [DIS-10.]

21. Roy Drum. of Hawth. Queries of State Wks. (1711) 177 All oaths unlawful.. being.. null and disobligatory. 21640 Drum. of Hawth. Queries of State Wks. (1711) 177 All oaths unlawful.. being.. null and disobligatory. 21640 Drum. of Hawth. Queries of State Wks. (1711) 177 All oaths unlawful.. being.. null and disobligatory. 21640 Drum. Can have this disobligatory power.

22. Disoblige (disobloridg), v. [ad. F. desobliger (1307 in Godef.

+1. trans. To set free from obligation; to release

†1. trans. To set free from obligation; to release from duty or engagement. Const. of, from. Obs.

1603 Florid Montaigne III. ix. (1632) 545, I love so much to disoblige and discharge myselfe. a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. Hist. Jas. V. Wis. (1711) 79 To disoblige themselves of their greatest duty. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 895 They ... would be altogether Disobliged, and Consequently, might Justly break any Laws.

absol. 1643 Milton Divorce v. (1851) 74 A particular law absolving and disobliging from a more general command.

† b. To disengage, detach. Obs.

1647 W. Strong Trust & Acc. Steward 14 Prodigality of the publique purse will ever disoblige the people to their Rulers. 1689 Temple. Misc. 1. 85 (Seager) The failing of his design was thought to have something disobliged him from France; upon whose assistance he reckoned.

To refuse or neglect to oblige; not to consult or comply with the convenience or wishes of (a

2. To refuse or neglect to oblige; not to consult or comply with the convenience or wishes of (a person); hence, to put a slight upon, affront, offend.

163a J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena To Rdr. A iv. Loth to disoblige so many deserving and noble personages.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 11. (1843) 46/1 Colonel Lesley... being lately disobliged (as they called it) by the King, that is, denied somewhat he had a mind to have. 1739 FRANKLIN Ess. Wks. 1840 11. 25, I know not how to disoblige her smuch as to tell her! should be glad to have less of her company. 1787 S. C. Cox P. Williams' Rep. 11. Notes 681 His daughter Mabel had disobliged him by turning Roman Catholick. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 111. 338 Impossible to pay marked court to one without disobliging the rest. 17ans/. 1658 COLLIER Answ. Congreve (1730) 135 As to the Smut [=indecency], I have endeavoured not to disoblige the Paper with any of it.

1640 JAMPIER VOY. I. 500 For fear of disobliging by our refusal. 1741 RICHARDISON Pamela II. 25, I would not disoblige on purpose.

+ b. To render disobliging. Obs. rare.

1716 COLLIER tr. A Pamegyrick 78 Anxiety and Discontent is apt to spoil Peoples Tempers, and disoblige their Behaviour.

3. In more concrete sense: To inconvenience. in-

3. In more concrete sense: To inconvenience, in-

18 ap to spoil Peoples Tempers, and dissonge their Behaviour.

3. In more concrete sense: To inconvenience, incommode, annoy. Obs. or dial.

1668 [see Disobliging ppl. a.]. 1682 Travestin Siege Newheusel 13 The besieged. began to fire upon us. by which they somewhat disobliged our Battery. 1697 Colling Ess. Mor. Subj. 11. (1709) I I'm afraid I may disoblige your Business. 1796 Shelvocke Voy. round World 187 They disobliged us very much by the stench of their dung. 1821 S. Judo Margaret II. i. (1881) 198, I.. hope my presence, Madam, will not disoblige you.

Hence Disobliged ppl. a., slighted, affronted. 1673 Lady's Call. 1. iii. P22 Let therefore the disoblig'd not look back upon the injury. 1724 A. Collins Gr. Chr. Relig. 186 Joiada. and other disoblig'd Refugee Jews. 1824 Scott Wav. xxxii, His father a disobliged and discontented courtier.

Disobligeant, obs. var. Desobligeant. 148 To travel. in the very disobligeant which Sterne celebrates in his Sentimental tour. Ivid. 1. 49.

Disobligement. [6. DISOBLIGE v. + MENT.] +1. Release from obligation; = DISOBLIGATION 1. 1648 MILTON Tenure Kings (1650) 36 If I make a covnam with a man who prove afterward a monster to me, I should conceave a disobligement. 1670 Gilpin Demonol. (1867) 107 God delayed to answer them, which they looked upon as a disobligement from duty.

† 2. A slight; = DISOBLIGATION 2. Obs. 1633 J. HAYWARD IV. Biond's Banish'd Virgin 185 Disobligements received and requited. 1672 Lond. Gaz. No. 712/4 Some disobligements that Ambassador had lately received there.

3. The action of disobliging or fact of being disobliged.

18. in H. Adams Alb. Gallatin 450 (Cent.) To the great

obliged.
18. in H. Adams Alb. Gallatin 450 (Cent.) To the great disobligement of some of his strong political friends.

Disobliger. rare. [f. as prec. + -EB l.] One

The disobliges, rare. [f. as prec. +-EB¹.] One who disobliges.

16.8 W. MOUNTAGUE Devont Ess. 1. xv. § 4 (R.) Loving our enemies, and benefiting our disobligers. 1730 Swift Vind. Ld. Carteret, Disobligers of England.

Disobliging, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +-ING¹.]

The action of the verb DISOBLIGE.

16.2 Vindication Pref. A ij b, The disobliging of Wicked Men. 1726-31 TINDAL Rabin's Hist. Eng. xvii. II. 59 By this wise Conduct she avoided the disobliging of Men.

Disobliging, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING².]

That disobliges; disinclined to gratify the wishes or meet the convenience of another; unaccommodating; also, † inconvenient, annoying (obs.).

1652 COKAINE tr. Calprende's Cassandra III. 207 In the least disobliging terms. 1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677).

228 A Prince of that tyrannical and dis-obliging nature.

1668 DAVENANT Rivals 4 To preserve your knees From such a disobliging posture. 1903 DE FOE Pawer Body of Paople, Misc. 164 Their Proceedings. have been Disobliging to the Nation. 1853 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. II. 239, I must... get our disobliging neighbours turned our. Hence Disobligingly adv.; Disobligingness, unwillingness to oblige; want of readiness to ac-

unwillingness to oblige; want of readiness to ac-

unwillingness to oblige; want of readiness to accommodate another.

1654 LD. Orreny Parthen. (1676) 596 The disobligingness ... of this performance. 1667 G. Digny Elvira 7. Whose action .. hath shown So disobligingly, his rash judgement of me. 1858 Mrs. Carlyle Lett. II. 382 Women .. whose disobligingness had been the cause of my flurry. 1868 Helps Realmak xvii, Disobligingness .. is but too common everywhere.

everywhere.

† **Disobservant**, a. Obs. rare. [DIS- 10.]

Not observant; disobedient.

\*\*r57a\* W. DE BRITAINE Dutch Usure. 25 A great part of the people became disobservant to the Laws.

+ Disobstertricate, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [Dis-b.] trans. To reverse the office of a midwife con-

cerning; to retard or hinder from child-birth.

1652 Urquharr Jewel Wks. (1834) 210 With parturiencie for greater births, if a malevolent time disobstetricate not

Disobstruct, v. ? Obs. [Dis- 6.] trans.

To free from obstruction; = DEOBSTRUCT.

1611 FLORIO, Disopilare, to open or vistop, to disobstruct.

1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 68 The Optick Nerve being .. disobstructed and relaxed.

1738 A. Stuart in Phil. Trans. XL. 8 Applications. intended to .. discuss stagnating animal fluids, or disobstruct the vessels.

† Diso ccident, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [DIs-8: cf. DISORIENT.] trans. To throw out of his reckoning as to the west; to confuse as to the points of the compages.

Compass.

1672-3 Marvell Reh. Transp. 1. 53 Perhaps some roguing Boy that managed the Puppets turned the City wrong, and so disoccidented our Geographer.

Disoccupation. [f. DIS- 9 + OCCUPATION; cf. F. disoccupation (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

Lack of occupation, unoccupied condition.

1834 SOUTHEY Corr. w. C. Bowles (1881) 299 There is no interval of disoccupation.

1839 HOWELLS Hazard New Fort. 105 A life of luxurious disoccupation.

Disoccupy (disp kinpel), v. [f. DIS- 6 + Occupy v., prob. after F. disoccuper, Sp. desocupar, It disoccupare.] trans. To cease to occupy vacate

disoccuper.] trans. To cease to occupy, vacate.

1872 Daily News 1 Apr. 3/2 [Let. fr. Madrid] The hall vacated. was merely disoccupied in order that [etc.]. 1882 tr. Rep. Congr. Chili in Chr. World (N.Y.) Feb. (1883) 50 The refusal of Mr. Gandarillas to disoccupy his post.

The refusal of Mr. Gandarillas to disocupy his post.

Disodic (doisōu'dik), Disodiohy'dric, etc.,

Chem.: see Dr. pref.<sup>2</sup> 2.

1873 Founce' Chem. (ed. 11) 340 Disodiohydric Phosphate,
or Disodio Orthophosphate, is prepared by precipitating
the acid calcium phosphate obtained in decomposing boneash with sulphuric acid.

Disodour (disorder)

Disodour (disou das). nonce-wd. [Dis- 9.] Ill

the acid calcium phosphate obtained in decomposing boneash with sulphuric acid.

Disodour (disōu dal). nonce-wd. [D18-9.] Ill odour; evil repute.

1838 Society 11 Nov. 7/2 He.. died in the disodour of being ...[a] most extortionate old hunks.

† Disoffice, sb. Obs. [D18-9.] An evil office, an ill turn, a disservice.

1634 Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate 56 It shall be an vikindnesse and dis-office in his deportment.

† Disoffice, v. Obs. [D18-7c.] trans. To deprive of or depose from office.

1637 Crt. & Times Chas. I (1848) I. 241 The other lords.. which are refusers, are disofficed. 1638 J. C. Crt. Subj. vii. 100 To dis-authorize and disoffice a Magistrate. a 1570 Hacket Abp. Williams 11. (1692) 200 All that refuse it must be sequestred, imprisoned, disofficed.

† Di-solution. Chem. Obs. [D1-2 2 ¶.] A solution of a sub- or proto-salt (e.g. of mercury).

1854 J. Scoppers in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 501 The action of dry hydrochloric acid on di-solutions of mercury.

Disomatous (dəisōu mātəs), a. [f. Gr. δισωματ-οs double-bodied (f. δι., D1-2 + σῶμα, σωματ-body) +-OUS.] Having two bodies, double-bodied.

1859 Dunglison Med. Dict. s.v. Disomus, A Monster with two bodies... is said to be disomatous.

† Disopinnion. Obs. [f. D18-9+OPINION.]

1. Adverse or mean opinion (of); disesteem.

1628 Sir J. Eliot in Gardiner Hist. Eng. (1875) I. vi. 225 The general disopinion. which it would work to him. 1640 BP. Reynolds Passions xxxix. 501 According to the Disopinion & slender Conceipt which they have of their own Abilities.

1649 BP. Reynolds Passions iv, Assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and disopinion, Assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and disopinion.

1628 H. Sydenham Serm. Sol. Occ. 11. (1637) 137 A disopinion dundershand mem.

Hence † **Disopi'nioned** a. Obs., thought little oi, held in disrepute.

1632 H. Sydenham Serm. Sol. Occ. 11. (1637) 137 A disopinioned undervalued man.

† **Disoppilate**, v. Med. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Oppilate: cf. F. désopiler (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. disoppilare, obs. Sp. desopilar; also Deoppilate.] trans. To free from obstruction; absol. to remove obstructions. — Deoppilate.

LATE.] trans. To free from obstruction; absol. to remove obstructions; = DEOPPILATE.

1577 FRAMPTON loyfull News II. (1506) 54 Being vsed it [Sassafras] dooth disopilate, and make a good colour in the face. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny xx. vi. II. 43 Hippocrates... is of opinion, that it will disopilate the neck of the Matrice. 1652 WADSWORTH Chocolate 8 It hath also parts of Sulphur and of Quicksilver, which doth open, and disopilate.

Disorb (disorb), v. [f. DIS-7 a, c+ORB sb.]

1. trans. To remove from its orb or sphere.

1606 SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. II. ii. 45 Like a Starre disorb'd.

1800 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag. VIII. 601 To turn aside the planet.. and to disorb its approaching culmination.

2. To deprive of the orb as a symbol of sovereignty.

reignty.

1863 W. LANCASTER Practerita 54 Until the tale of years disorb my hand.

1887 SWINBURNE Locrine III. ii. 66 Discrowned, disorbed, discrested.

71 rare. [Dis-7 a, b: cf. dis-

crowned, disorbed, discrested.

Disorchard, v. rare. [DIS-7a, b: cf. disforest.]

trans. To change from the condition of an orchard; to divest (land) of orchards.

1796 W. MARSHALL W. England 1. 216 Land...encumbered with orchard trees...and which ought.. to be disorcharded.

1869 Pall Mall G. 24 Sept. 3 Disorcharding must of neces-Vol. III,

sity be a gradual process, and, meanwhile, how is the farmer... to pay the higher rent which the landlord usually expects for his orchard land?

† **Diso Tdain**, v. Obs. Forms: 3 desordeine, 3-5 -deyne, 4-5 disordeyne, 5 -hordeyne, a. OF. desordener to disorder, degrade (11th c.), mod. F. desordener to disorder, degrade (11th c.), mod. F. desordener = Sp. desordenar, It. disordinare, a Romanic formation from DIS-4+L. ordinare to order, OBDAIN. Cf. DEOBDINATE.

1. trans. To deprive of or degrade from orders.
1307 R. GLOUC. (1724) 473 Juf eni clerc... were itake, & vor felon iproued .. That me solde him uerst desordeini. c 1300 Beket 378 That he scholde the preost take, And desordeyn him of his ordre.

2. To disorder, derange.
1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. vii. li. (1495) 265 Diaria comyth... of humours whyche renne... fro the hede to the guttes, and disordeynyth them.

† **Diso Tdained**, 2pl. a. Obs. Also 6 -or-

tomours whyche renne. fro the hede to the guttes, and disordeynyth them.

† **Disordained**, ppl. a. Obs. Also 6 -ordened, -ined. [f. DISORDAIN v. + -ED, but, in sense 2, app. ad. OF. desorderd: see next.]

1. Disordered, irregular, out of order.

c 2430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhade 1. cxix. (1869) 62 Bi his disordeyned smellinge.

2. Unrestrained, immoderate: = DISORDINATE 1.

a 2432 Chaucer's Pars. T. P 744 [MSS. Harl. & Camb.]
Glotenye is vnresonable and desordeyned [other MSS. desordeyne(e, discorde] coueytise to ete and to drynke.

1556 Aurelio 4 Isab. (1668) Biij, After that these two kinghtes had longe ynough strained together. came in so disordined wordes [desordonnes parolles], that taking their .. swordes [etc.]. Ibid. E vij, Holde backe yowre disorded answere.

† **Disordaine**. disordoney a. (ch.) Obs.

denede answere.

† **Disordeine, discrdeny,** a. (sb.) Obs.
Forms; 4 des-, disordene, 4-5 des-, dis-, dys-, ordeynee, ordenee, ordeine, eyne, eigne, 5 ordeyne, ordeny. [a. OF. desordene (mod. desordene), pa. pple. of desordener: see DISORDAIN and DISORDINATE. The final & of OF. appears to one had a double fortune becoming on the one

and DISORDINATE. The final  $\ell$  of OF. appears to have had a double fortune, becoming on the one side mute as in Assign, Avowe, on the other developing into -ee, -ie, -y as in Assignee, City: cf. dishevel, dishevely.]

Inordinate, immoderate, excessive; disorderly, irregular. (Cf. DISORDINATE I.)

1340 Ayendo, 34 Auarice is disordene loue. c1366 CHAUCER Pars. T. P. 841 Alle the desordeynee [v. rr. dysordenee, disordeynee, ceiee's, deyne, desordeigne] moewynges that comen of flesshly talentes. c1430 Pier. Lyf Manhode I. cxxiii. (1869) 55 Whan bou seest be will encline to ded disordeynee. c1450 [see B.]. c1475 Partenay 2768 All disording [f disordiny] is she All-way.

B. sb. Disorder, an irregularity. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2079, 2083 What disordeny

c 1450 St. Culthert (Surtees) 2079, 2083 What disordeny he hare kende, He was besy it to amende. Disordenys when he reproued, Disordeny monkes, hat haim loued, Of his spekyng were nost payed.

Hence + Disordeinely adv. Obs., inordinately, immediately.

immoderately.

1340 Ayenb. 55 Hit ne is no zenne uor to ethe be guode metes ak ethe his [=but to eat them] to uerliche ober discordeneliche. 1413 Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483) III. x. 57 A good thynge desordeynly desyred ageynst goddes wylle.

Disorder (disordar), sb. [f. DIS-9 + ORDER sb.: prob. after F. desordre (Palsgr. 1530). Cf. also DISOBDER v. (which is known earlier).]

sb.: prob. after F. desordre (Palsgr. 1530). Cf. also Dibobder F. desordre (Palsgr. 1530). Cf. also Dibobder v. (which is known earlier).]

1. Absence or undoing of order or regular arrangement; confusion; confused state or condition. 1530 Palsgr. 214/1 Disorder of a thyng, desbavlx, desordre, desordonnance. 1535 Eden Decades Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Disorder of the partes is a deformitie to the hole. 1651 Hobbse Levialt. II. xxx. 176 Common-wealths, imperfect, and apt to relapse into disorder. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pintó: Trav. xxxix. 154 In this order, or rather disorder, we arrived at the Castle. 1667 Milton P. L. III. 713 Light shon, and order from disorder sprung. 1712 W. Rogers Voy. 3 Our Ships out of trim, and every thing in disorder, a 1839 Parro Poems (1864) I. 180 The tangled boughs... Were twined in picturesque disorder. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) V. 03 Disorder in a state is the source of all evil, and order of all good.

† b. Violation of recognized order, irregularity. 1709 Pope Ess. Crit. 152 Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take, May boldly deviate from the common track; From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part, And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.

2. (with a and pl.) An instance of want of order or breach of rule; an irregularity.
1574 Whitofft Def. Amisto. iii. Wks. (1851) I. 363 If you say that it were a disorder that all should lay on their hands, I grant you. 1584 Hester Sect. Phioran. 1. 1. 1 These disorders which are thus committed. 2687 T. Brown Saints in Uproar Wks. 1730. 1. 83, I am resolved to..reform these disorders. 1838 Sir W. Napier Penins. War IV. vi. I. 528 Inexperience was the ... principal cause of the distorders which attended the retreat.

2. (27 Frezier Forg. 28 Jam seconder to the disorders.

1838 Pettie Gnazzo's Civ. Conv. To Rdr. (1586) A vij, The disorders of those travailers abroade, are the chiefe cause. 1601 Shaks. Twel. W. II. iii. 1505 My Lady bad me tell you, that though she harbors you as her kinsman, she's nothing ally'd to your disorders. 1778 S. Denne Hist.

3. Disturbance, commotion, tumult; esp. a breach

3. Disturbance, commotion, tumult; esp. a breach of public order, riot, mutiny, outrage.

1532 Becon Pomander of Prayer Prayers, etc. (1844) 80 To send the spirit of love and concord among us, that, without any disorder or debate, every one of us may be content with our calling. 1568 Mead in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1.11. 265 To prevent all disorder the train-bands kept a guard on both sides of the way. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng. 111. 1x. 295 Many disorders in England it behoved him previously to compose. 1834 West Ind. Sketch Bk. I. 303 A never ceasing surf.. when the wind blows strong.. it breaks with terrific disorder on the coast.

† 4. Disturbance or agritation of mind. discom-

†4. Disturbance or agitation of mind, discom-

† 4. Disturbance or agitation of mind, discomposure. Obs.

1595 SHARS. John III. iv. 102, I will not keepe this forme vpon my head, When there is such disorder in my witte. 1680 Burner Rockester (1692) 20 He remembering his dream fell into some disorder. and said. he was to die before morning. 1763 H. WALFOLE Otranto i. (1708) 27 His voice faitered, and he asked with disorder, 'What is in the great chamber?' 1838 Lytton Leila I. vi, The old man found Boabdil in great disorder and excitement.

5. A disturbance of the bodily (or mostal)

5. A disturbance of the bodily (or mental) functions; an ailment, disease. (Usually a weaker term than DISEASE, and not implying structural

term than DISEASE, and not implying structural change.)

a 1704 LOCKE (J.), Sometimes occasioned by disorder in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind. 1725 N. Robinson Th. Physick iii. 108 A Fever is the first Disorder that affects the Blood and Vessels. 1768 COWPER Lett. 18 Mar., A slight disorder in my eye. 1860 B wass Bunsen in Hare Life (1879) II. iv. 261 A new and troublesome stage of his chronic disorder. 1883 37d. Soc. Lett., Disorder. a term frequently used in medicine to imply functional disturbance, in opposition to manifest structural change.

Disorder (disordone, disordeine vb., OF. desordener, after Order vb. (Palsgr. has a F. desordener) was the proper F. form.) (Disorder 8b. is app. later.)]

1. trans. To put out of order; to destroy the regular arrangement of; to throw into disorder or confusion; to disarrange, derange, upset.

regular arrangement of; to throw into disorder or confusion; to disarrange, derange, upset.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 70 Workis doon by lesingis is for to disordre good thinges. 1281 FULKE in Confer. III. (1584) Pij b, You would obscure the sense by disordering the wordes. 1659 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 308 The Polanders. attempted sundry waies to break and disorder the Swedish army. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 914 With. . tresses all disorderd. 1763 BURKE Rep. Affairs Ind. Wks. 1842 II. 1 Your committee hold it expedient to collect. the circumstances, by which that government appears to them to be most essentially disordered. 1887 Bowen Virg. Æneid v1. 49 Loose and disordered her fair hair flew. † b. intr. (for ref.) To become disordered; to fall into confusion. Obs.

1523 LD. BERNENS Froiss. I. clxii. 198 The batayle of the marshals began to dysorder, by reason of the shot of the archers. 1647 May Hist. Parl. III. v. 86 The Earle made. Gull's Horse to retreat and disorder at this first charge. † 2. trans. To make morally irregular; to vitiate, corrupt; to mar, spoil. Obs.

COTTUPE; to mar, spoil. Obs.

1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 401 Many times by reading such tryfles. the manners of younge learners are disordered. 1585 T. WASHINGTON IT. Nicholay's Voy. 1V. XXXIV. 156 b, A life disordered, corrupted, and ful of al villany.

† b. reft. To violate moral order or rule; to

break loose from restraint, behave in an unruly or riotous manner; to transgress the bounds of moderation, go to excess. Obs. (Cf. DISORDERLY a. 2,

ration, go to excess. Obs. (Ci. DISORDERLY a. 2, DISORDERLY a. 1, 1579 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 53/2 Those persons, which disorder themselues, and beecome wild colts, and can abide no law nor brilde. 1613 Mauch. Crt. Leet Rec. (1885) II. 279 A common Drunckard, and disorders himselffe verie often in quarrelinge and brawlinge. a 1654 Selder Table-T. (Arb.) 44 That he should not disorder himself neither with eating nor drinking, but eat very little of Supper.

(ATO.) 44 That he should not disorder himself neither with eating nor drinking, but eat very little of Supper.

+ 3. trans. To disturb the mind or feelings of; to agitate, discompose, disconcert. Obs.

1875 J. Still Gamm. Gurton v. ii. in Hazl. Dadsley III.

236 Dame Chat, master doctor upon you here complaineth, That you and your maids should him much disorder. 1679 BURNET Hist. Ref. I. 459 This he uttered with a stern countenance, at which Lambert being a little disordered [etc.]. 1719 DE FOE Crusor (1840) II. i. 4, I looked very earnestly at her; so that it a little disordered her. 1819 SHELLEY Cenci II. i. 77 He said, he looked, he did;—nothing at all Beyond his wont, yet it disordered me.

† D. To confuse or discompose the countenance. 1876 DEVIDEN AUFRICK. III. 1. 1518 Disorder not my Face into a Frown. 1791 Mrs. Incheald Simp. Story IV. xii. 150 With an angry voice and with his countenance disordered. 2795 SOUTHEY Yoan of Arc IV. 461 The youth's cheek A rapid blush disorder'd.

4. To derange the functions of; to put out of health; to 'upset' (a person or animal, or an organ or part of the body, or the mind).

health; to 'upset' (a person or animal, or an organ or part of the body, or the mind).

1336 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 263 b, By reason of ... some humour, whiche disordereth the body. 1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy. II. (1711) 80 If you should eat their Fai, it would ... disorder the Stomach very much. 1697 DAMPIER Voy. I. 229 They [cochineal insects] take wing. .. but the heat of the Sun so disorders them, that they presently fall down dead. 1733-4 BERKELEY Let. to Prior 17 Mar. The east wind. .. never fails to disorder my head. 1738 WESLEY Wks. (1872) I. 18 The sea has not disordered me at all. 1833 Ln. Houghton in Life (1891) I. xi. 490 That doctrine. seems capable of quite disordering the minds of men who adopt it. Mod. This climate is apt to disorder the liver.

transf. 1866 Q. Rev. XXXIV. 456 It is not full of such 60°

disgraceful vice and meanness as the Confessions of Rousseau, but it is as much disordered by vanity as they are by

susceptibility.
+5. To deprive of, or degrade from, holy orders;

† 5. To deprive of, or degrade from, holy orders;

= DISORDAIN 1. Obs.

1563-87 FORE A. & M. (1596) 131/2 If this Pope Iohn did
not erre in his disordering Formosus. 1681 Dayden 5.6

Friarv. ii. Alph. 1 shall do it by proxy, friar; your bishop's
my friend, and is too honest to let such as you infect a
cloister. Gom. Ay, do, father-in-law, let him be stripped
of his habit, and disordered.

6. [f. DIS-6 + ORDER v.] To reverse an order

6. [f. DIS-6 + ORDER v.] To reverse an order for; to countermand.

1643 PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl. III. 122 The first word [arrivarojevo] signifies properly disordered, counter-ordered, or ordered against. 1852 SMEDLEY L. Arundel xxvi, Charley Leicester, who disordered the post-horses and postponed his journey to Constantinople.

Hence Disordering vol. 15. and ppl. a.

1832 LD. BERNER Froiss. I. xviii. 19 The next day..all the oste.. avaunced, without disorderyng. 1859 Primer in Priv. Prayers (1851) 105 That we fall not into disordering of ourselves by anger. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1638) 39 [The] arrowes fell as thick.. as if it had bin a perpetual.. showre of haile, to the great disordering and dismaying of the whole armie. 1744 Ess. Acting 17 Like one not quite awak't from some disordering Dream.

+ Disorderable, a. Obs. rare - 0. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being put in disorder.

the whole armie. 1944 Ess. Acting 17 Like one not quite awak't from some disordering Dream.

† Disorderable, a. Obs. rare = 0. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being put in disorder.

1612 Coror., Desemparable.. disorderable.

Disordered, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED l.]

1. Put out of order, thrown into confusion; disarranged, confused, irregular.

1871 Digges Pantom. III. xiv. Sij b, To measure exactly the solide content of any small body, how disordred or irregular so euer it be. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1638) 39 Baldwin. seeking to restore his disordered companies, and to stay the furie of the enemie. 1628 Earl Strafford Lett. 4 Disp. (1739) I. 304 Pardon my disordered Writing. 1805 Southey Madoe in Ast. xix, They. with disordered speed. Ran to the city gates. 1838 Thirkwall Greece IV. xxix. 79 Thrasybulus suddenly turned upon the enemy. and .. attacked their victorious but disordered centre. † b. Not according to order or rule, irregular. 1851 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. 25 b, After once that such disordered counterfaiting of God well liked them, they neuer ended, till .. they imagined y: God did shew forth his power in images. 1893-3 Act. 35 Eliz. c. 1. \$ 5 Frequenting disordered and unlawful Conventicles and Assemblies. 1853 PAGITT Christianogr. 191 There were fifty of those Popes irregular, disordered and Apostaticall. † 2. Morally irregular, vitiated, corrupt; disorderly, unruly, riotous; = DISORDINATE I. Obs.

1828 HALL Chrom., Rich. III (an. 3) 44 b, The disordered affection whiche this kynde kynseman shewed to his blood. 1850 Crt. \$ Times Chas. I (1848) II. 63 His wife hath.. been committed to the same prison for her disordered persons of the Universitie. 1885 Abr. Sandys Serm. (1841) 387 Our own rebellious and disordered desires. 1605 Shaks. Lear I. iv. 263 Men so disordered, so debosh'd, and bold. 1850 Crt. \$ Times Chas. I (1848) II. 63 His wife hath.. been committed to the same prison for her disordered tongue. 1867 MILTON P. L. VI. 696 Wart. hath.. to disorder'd and very quarrelsome. † 3. Discompos

pacing the room, with a disordered air.

4. Affected with bodily or mental disorder; out of health; deranged; morbid.

a 1731 ATTERBURY 766 xxii. 21 (Seager) Notwithstanding that we feel our souls disordered and restless. yet we are strangely backward to lay hold of this method of cure.

1777 PRIESTLEY Matt. 4. 5917. (1782) I. xviii. 212 A disordered mind [is] in many cases, the evident effect of a disordered body.

1830 HERSCHEL Sind. Nat. Phil. § 82 In some cases of disordered nerves, we have sensations without objects.

1836 Sir B. Broder Psychol. Inq. 1. iii. 92 Mental derangement is in numerous instances preceded by a disordered state of the general health.

Hence Disorderedly adv.; Disorderedness.

1571 GOLDING Calvin on Ps. xi. 8 Lest the disorderednesse of all things may empair his faith. 1574 tr. Marloral's Apocalifs 35 The Nicolaits which line disorderedly have for their founder. Nicolas one of the seven. deacons. a 1610 KNOLLES (J.), By that disorderedness of the soldiers agreat advantage was offered unto the enemy. 1612 Corge., Excorrher les anguilles par la queut, to doe things disorderedly, awkwardly, the wrong way.

Disorderen. rare-0. [f. as prec. + -EB 1.] One who disorders.

1508 FLORIO, Scorrettore, a spoiler, a marrer of anie thing, a disorder.

a disorder.

Disorderliness. [f. next + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being disorderly.

1584 Whiteler Let. to Burghley, Not..out of respect of his disorderliness, in the manner of the communion.. but also of his negligence in reading. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 873 God is not the President..of Irregular.. Lust or Appetite, and of loose Erratick Disorderliness. 1748 RICHARDSON Claritsa (1811) VIII. 331 Disordering more her native disorderliness. 1885 L'pool Daily Post 9 June 4/3 The Speaker pointed out the disorderliness of the proceedings.

Disorderly (disorderli), a. [f. DISORDER sb.

+-LY<sup>1</sup>; after orderly.]

1. Characterized by disorder, or absence of order or regular arrangement; in a state of disorder; not orderly; confused, irregular, untidy.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 59 The winds so outrageously unstable.. they were constrained to rome up

and downe, with an order so disorderly, that [etc.]. 1853
STANLEY Hist. Philos. III. (1701) 11a/2 Æschylus, saith he,
is of all Poets.. the harshest, most disorderly. 1718
BERKELEY Passive Obed. § 28 A disorderly and confused
chaos. 1725 N. Robinson Th. Physick viii. 175 A disorderly, weak, low Pulse. 1850 Prescott Pern 1. 302 The
disorderly, state of Peru was such as to demand the immediate interposition of government. 1855 Macaulay Hist.
Erg. IV. 79 A mob of people as naked, as dirty, and as
disorderly as the beggars.. on the Continent.

2. Opposed to or violating moral order, constituted authority, or recognized rule or method; not
submissive to rule, lawless; unruly; tumultuous,

2. Opposed to or violating moral order, constituted authority, or recognized rule or method; not submissive to rule, lawless; unruly; tumultuous, riotous. (Of persons, or their actions, etc.)

1583 ABP. Sandys Serm. (1841) 283 To behold the disorderly dealings of the wicked. 1658 A. Fox Wurki Surg.

111. ili. 224 A patient causeth pains to himself with disorderly eating and drinking. c 1680 Bevernoe Serm. (1720) I. 24

Whatsoever disorderly or unworthy persons are admitted to holy orders. 1681-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III. 310

To confirm the Weak, and admonish the Disorderly. 1700

S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 217 They [Seamen] ever grow more disorderly and ungovernable as they come nearer home. 1817 Parl. Deb. 346 The Speaker submitted. that .. if it was a personal charge gazints an individual member of the House, it was certainly disorderly. 1845 Strphen Comm. Laws Eng. vi. vii. § 14 (1895) IV. 221 If the drunkenness be accompanied with riotous or disorderly behaviour. imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, may be imposed. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. III. 163 Disorderly conduct is always severely punished. 1891 Law Times XC. 412/1 [He] appeared to be under the influence of drink, and was behaving in a most disorderly manner. Mod. He was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

b. spec. in Law. Violating public order or morality; constituting a nuisance; esp. in disor-

b. spec. in Law. Violating public order or morality; constituting a nuisance; esp. in disorderly house (see quot. 1877); disorderly person, one guilty of one of a number of offences against public order as defined by various Acts of Parliament, esp. 5 Geo. IV, c. 83. § 3.

1744 Act 17 Geo. II, c. 5. § 1 They who threaten to run away and leave their wives or children to the parish; or unlawfully return to a parish from whence they have been legally removed; or, not having wherewith to maintain themselves, live idle, and refuse to work for the usual wages; and all persons going from door to door, or placing themselves in streets, etc., to beg in the parishes where they dwell, shall be deemed Idle and Disorderly Persons. 1809 Tomins Law Dict., Disorderly houses, see Bawdy Houses; Riots; Theatres. 1817 Parl. Deb. 435 Be it enacted, that every house, room or place, which shall be opened or used as a place of meeting for the purpose of reading books, pamphlets, newspapers, or other publications. shall be deemed a disorderly house or place, unless the same shall have been previously licensed. 1844 Act 5 Geo. IV, c. 83. § 3. ... every petty chapman or pedlar wandering abroad and trading, without being duly licensed or authorized by law...[etc. etc.] shall be deemed an idle and disorderly person within the true intent and meaning of this act. 1877 J. F. Strehen Digest Crim. Law (1883) 122 The following houses are disorderly houses, that is to say: common bawdy houses, common gaming houses, common betting houses, disorderly places of entertainment. 1889 Times 30 Sept. 8/3 The charge of keeping. a disorderly house.

+ 3. Affected with disorder or disturbance of the bodily functions; diseased, morbid. Obs.

bodily functions; diseased, morbid. Obs.

1635 CULPEPER Riverius IV. vii. 121 A thin watery Humor or Choller which abounds in the blood, and makes it more

4. Attended with mental agitation or discompo-

sure. rare.
1891 R. Ellis Catullus lxv. 24 She in tell-tale cheeks glows a disorderly shame. Disorderly, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a

Without order or regular arrangement; con-

1. Without order or regular arrangement; confusedly, irregularly; in disorder or confusion.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE Device of a Masque, etc. (R.) On other side the Turkes. Disorderly did spread their force. 1586 Exam. H. Barrow, etc. in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) II. Turkey Suggestions against me, disorderly framed according to the malitious humour of mine accuser. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Evomena 37 With their heire hanging disorderly about their eares. 1745 P. Thomas Jrnl. Anson's Voy. 182 The Husbandmen at first sow it [rice] disorderly, like other Corn. 1847 Tennyson Princess 1v. 152 "To horse' Said Ida; 'home! to horse!' and fled.. Disorderly the women.

2. Not according to order or rule; in a lawless or unruly way; turnultuously, riotously.

Z. Not according to order or rule; in a lawless or unruly way; turnultuously, riotously.

1264 Brief Exam. \*iii, Their amendement who haue disorderlye behaued them selues. 1281 LAMBARDE Eiren. 11.

(1588) 185 An unlawfull Assemblie, is the companie of three or mo persons, disorderly comming together.. to commit an vulawfull acte. 1611 BIBLE 2 Thess. iii. 6 That ye withdraw your selues from enery brother that walketh disorderly. 1689 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) I. 528 The Polish letters bring, that the dyet.. was lately broken up very disorderly. 1243 J. H. NEWMAN Miracles 53 They could use them disorderly.

3. With mental agritation or discomposure. 2015

3. With mental agitation or discomposure. rare. 1811 W. R. Spencer Poems 211 Disorderly she own'd her lorious passion.

glorious passion.

† **Disorderous**, a. Obs. [f. DISORDER sb. + -0US.] = DISORDER ya. Hence † **Disorderously** adv., † **DISORDER** ya. Hence † **Disorderously** adv., † **DISORDER** ya. 1579 Tomson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 115/1 They whiche liue disorderously, and giue euill example to the rest. Ibid. 143/1 If they see any disorderous or disolute person. Ibid. 143/1 If they see any dronkardes, if they see any whoredome, and such like disorderousnesse. 1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Outr. 215 b, One onely disorderous order of people. Ibid. 323 The disorderous abuses of all your religion.

DISORGANIZATION.

1652 J. Wadsworth tr. Sandoval's Civil Wars Sp. 164 Risen in such Commotious and Disordrous manner.

† Disordinance. Obs. Forms: 4-5 dis., dys., -orden., -ordin., -ordyn-aunce, 5-6 -ordonaunce. [a. OF. desordenance, later -on(n)-ance, f. desordener (now -ordonner) to DISORDAIN: see -ANCE.] Disorder, confusion, irregularity.

c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. v. pr. i. 150 What place myst[e] ben left... to folie and to disordinaunce syn pat god ledip... alle pinges by order? 1481 CANTON Tully's Friendship. Orat. G. Flaminius Eiv., They have sette it in grete trouble and disordinaunce. 1489 — Faytes of A. I. xvi. 48

Noo thyng is mor preiudicyable in a bataille than dysordonaunce. 1500 Ord. Crysten Men. (W. de W. 1506) Iv. xiii. 205 Yf he haue not other disordonaunce.

† Disordinate, a. Obs. Forms: a. 4-7 disordinate. β. 5-6 des., dys., 6 disordon(n)ate. [Latinized form of OF. desordene (= Sp. desordenado, It. disordinato), pa. pple. of desordener to DISORDAIN. Cf. the synonym Drordinate from med.L. \*deordināre, and see Dr. I. 6.]

1. Not conformed to moral order, or to what is right, befitting, or reasonable; transgressing the bounds of moderation or reportiety: narestrained

1. Not conformed to moral order, or to what is right, befitting, or reasonable; transgressing the bounds of moderation or propriety; unrestrained, immoderate, inordinate. (Cf. DISORDERLY a. 2.) c1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. P 348 The horrible disordinat scantnesse of clothing. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 34/2 For this cause putteth gylbert the necglygence of prelates emonge the thyngys dysordynate. 1503 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1505) I. vii. 75 [The soul] falleth by affeccion in loue dysordonate in to powder & asshes of thynges erthely. 1577 NORTHBROOKE Dicing (1843) 171 They daunce with disordinate gestures. 1to dishonest verses. 1579 Twyne Phisicke agst. Fort. 11. xlviii. 223 b, Although the lyfe of man in many other thinges be disordinate and out of course. 1666 F. BROOKE IT. Le Blank's Traw. 117 Winter begins in May, because of the disordinate raines which fall from that Moneth to the end of August. a 1693 Urgular Rabelais III. xxxii. 271 Disordinate Passions and Perturbations of the Mind.

b. of persons.

1482 CAXTON Calo A ij, By whiche they be the more dispersoned abstraction of the bill laterate and the state of the stat

b. of persons.

1483 Caxton Cato Aij, By whiche they be the more disordynate and obstynate in their Iniquite. 1574 Hillowes General's Fam. Ep. 4 A Prince... disordinate in eating, and not sober in drinking, is termed but vicious. 1570 Milton Hist. Eng. III. (1851) 99 They. unfitted... the People, now grown worse and more disordinat, to receave... any Liberty. 1671—Samson 701 With sickness and disease thou bow's them down... Though not disordinate, yet causeless suffering The punishment of dissolute days.

2. Devoid of order, confused, irregular; = DISORDERLY a. I. (Only in De Quincey.)

1823-56 DE QUINCEY Confess. Wks. V. 146 This private Oswestry library wore something of the same wild tumultury aspect, fantastic and disordinate. 1840—Style Wks. XI. 182 Artifices peculiarly adapted to the powers of the Latin language, and yet..careless and disordinate. Hence † Disordinateness, Obs.

1657 Divine Lover 113 When shall disordinatenesse be blotted out of thee?

† Disordinately, adv. Obs. [f. prec. +-LY²]

blotted out of thee?

† **Disordinately**, adv. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. Not according to order, propriety, or moderation; irregularly; inordinately, excessively.

1494 CAXTON Chesse 1. i. Aiv, To displese .. god by synne & the peple by lyuyng disordonatly. Ibid. III. iiii. Fij b, They deceyve the symple men & drawen them to the courtes disordenately. 1492 — Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) I. xlvii. 83 a't They that louen dysordynatily the honoures of thys worlde. 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V. (an. 2) 35b, The temporall landes devoutely geven, and disordinatly spent by religious and other spirituall persones. 1564 Gar for Pope? The king would take into his hands the lands disordinately consumed by the Clergy.

2. Without order or arrangement, confusedly, irregularly.

regularly.

1830 DE QUINCEY Kant in Misc. Ess. Wks. (1890) VIII. 92
No matter how clumsily, disordinately, ungracefully.

1834

— Autobiog. Wks. II. 18 The. library. has been so disordinately collected.

† **Disordina tion.** Obs. [n. of action and condition from DISORDAIN v., DISORDINATE a.: see

condition from DISORDAIN v., DISORDINATE a.: see
-ATION.] Disarrangement, putting out of order;
disordered condition; = DECADINATION.
r6a6 BACON Sylva # 336 This is wrought by Emission..of
the Natiue Spirits; And also by the Disordination and Discomposture of the Tangible Parts. 1684 T. BURNET Th.
Earth. 156 How comes this disturbance and disordination
in nature?

Disordined: see DISORDAINED 2

Disording: see DISORDAINED 2.

Disording: see DISORDAINED a. Obs.

Disordonat, -aumoe: see DISORDINATE, -ANCE.

Disorganic (dispigenik), a. [Dis-10.] Not organic; without organic or organized constitution.

1840 CARLYLE Herres v. (1872) 156 This anomaly of a disorganic Literary Class. 1843 — Past 4 Pr. IV. vi. (1872) 247 This disorganic. hell-ridden world.

Discreganization. [ad. F. désorganisation (1764 in Hatz-Darm.), n. of action f. désorganisation see next. This family of words appears to have entered English at the French Revolution.]

The action of disorganizing, or condition of being

disorganized; loss or absence of organization.

1794 W. Burke tr. Addr. M. Brissot in Burke's Wks.

(1808) VII. 320 The anarchy of the administration of Paché, which has completely disorganized the supply of our armies; which by that disorganization reduced the army of Dumourier to stop in the middle of its conquests.

1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp. IV. 458 He found the Portuguese

army. in such a state of disorganization, that [etc.]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU Loom & Lugger II. v. 80 The total disorganization of society. 1848 BUDD Dis. Liver 383 Disorganization or atrophy of the lobular substance of the liver. 1884 Manch. Exam. to Dec. 5/2 Half measures... are fruitful only of disorganization and discontent.

Disorganize (disorganize), v. [ad. F. desorganizer (1764 in Hatz. Darm.), f. des., Dis-4 + organizer to Organizer trans. To destroy the organization or systematic arrangement of; to break up the organic connexion of; to throw into

break up the organic connexion of; to throw into

break up the organic connexion of; to throw into confusion or disorder.

1793 Burke Conduct Minority Wks. 1842 I. 618 Their ever memorable decree of the 15th of December, 1793, for disorganizing every country in Europe, into which they should. set their foot. 1800 A HAMILTON Wks. (1886) VII. 324 This will give him fair play to disorganize New England, if so disposed. 1812 COLLINSON Treat. Law Idiols & Lunaticks I. 68 (Jod.), You can not enter into the mind to know by what means it is disorganized, but you find it disorganized. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 478 The Whigs. though defeated, disheartened, and disorganized, did not yield without an effort.

yield without an effort.

Disorganized, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

Deprived or destitute of organization; having lost, or being without, organic connexion or systematic

Deprived of destitute of organization; having lost, or being without, organic connexion or systematic arrangement; thrown into confusion, disordered.

1812 [see Disorganize]. 1840 Macaulay Ess. Clive (1854) 529/1 A succession of revolutions; a disorganized administration. 1868 Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art Add. 199 A vast and disorganized mob, scrambling each for what he can get. 1879 HARAN Eyesight v. 53 The operation for the removal of a disorganized eye is not a serious one.

Disorganizer. [f. as prec. + - FR 1.] One who or that which disorganizes.

1795 Helen M. Williams Lett. on France II. 131 [Jod.] (They) discredit the cause of liberty. by treating as atheists, that is to say, as universal disorganizers, its partisans and friends. 1833 New Monthly Mag. XLV. 301 If he had lived in the French revolution he should have been a great disorganiser. 1894 D. G. Thompson in Forum (U. S.) Jan. 592 That greatest disorganizer of society. war.

Disorganizing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disorganizes; causing disorganization.

1796 C. Burney Metastasio III. 254 Her unprincipled, philosophical, and disorganizing successor. 1799 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. XXVIII. 255 French principles have been called disorganizing. 1800 J. Bowles Polit. 4 Moral State Soc. 160 Note, The disorganizing and licentious principles of the French Revolution. 1895 Century Mag. Aug. 549/1 They weaken the body by . violent, depressing, and disorganizing emotions.

† Disortent, v. Obs. [ad. F. desorienter to turn

organizing emotions.
† **Diso rient**, v. Obs. [ad. F. disorienter to turn from an eastward position, cause to lose one's bearings, embarrass, f. des- Dis-4 + orienter to OBIENT.] trans. To turn from the east; to cause to 'lose one's

bearings'; to put out, disconcert, embarrass. To turn from the east; to cause to 'lose one's bearings'; to put out, disconcert, embarrass. 1655 J. Jennings Elize 48 'Twas Philippin who was discoriented, but more Isabella. 1740 Warburton Div. Legat. v. (R.), I doubt then the learned professor was a little discriented when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same. 1835 Syd. Smith Memoir, etc. (1855) II. 356, I hope you will discrient yourself soon. The departure of the wise men from the East seems to have been on a more extensive scale than is generally supposed.

Discrientate (discorriented), v. [Dis-6.]

To turn from an eastward position; pa. pple.

not facing due east.

1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn., cited in Johnson.

1730-6

Balley (folio), Disorientated (spoken of a sun-dial), turn'd
away from the east, or some of the cardinal points.

1850

Ecclesiologist XI. 79 S. John the Evangelist (Guernsey) is
a district church, built in 1836. It is disorientated.

1853

1864. XIV. 361 It has a chancel .. strangely disorientated towards the south.

towards the south.
b. fig.
1787-52 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v., The word is most frequently used. for the disconcerting, or putting a man out of his way, or element. Speak of law to a physician, or of physic to a lawyer, and they will both be disorientated.

Disorientation. [n. of action f. prec. vb.]
1. The condition of being disorientated; deviation from the eastward position.
1860 Ecclesiologist XXI. 400 A Roman Catholic church at Wrexham, which, by its intentional disorientation, looks very awkward by the side of . the new church of S. Mark.
2. The condition of having lost one's bearings; uncertainty as to direction.

uncertainty as to direction.

1882 W. James in Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb Apr. (1883)

109 [One lost in woods or forgetting in the dark the position of his bed] knows the altogether peculiar discomfort and anxiety of such 'disorientation' in the horizontal plane.

† Disornament, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-6 or 7 a.]

rans. To deprive of ornament.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 58 The disornamenting of this mother of Cities. 1648 E. Sparke in J. Shute Sarah 5 H. (1649) Ep. Ded., The very Executioner of all Ingenuity, which it. rifles and disornaments.

Disorit, obs. Sc. f. DISUSED.

disour. Obs. (exc. Hist.) Forms: 4 disur, disour, dyssour, 4-6 dysour, 5 dysowre, 6 disor, dyser, dysar, disare, dissar, (9 Hist. dissour, disour). [a. OF. disour, -eor, -eur, agent-n. from dire, dis-ant to say. Cf. Pr. dizedor, Sp. decidor, It. dicitore, repr. a Romanic type \*dicitoren, from L. dicereto say, tell. See also Dizzard.] A (professional) story-teller; a reciter of 'gestes'; a jester.

a 1300 Cursor M. 27932 (Cott.) Speche o disur, rimes varight, gest of Jogolur. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) Prol. 75, I mad nought for no disours... Bot for pe luf of symple menne, pat strange Inglis canne not kenne. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. VII. 50 Hold not pou with harlotes, here not heore tales... For pei ben pe deueles disours, I do be to vndurstonde. 1377 biol. B. XIII. 172 'It is but a dido', quod pis doctour, 'a dysoures tale'. 1496 Dives & Paup, (W. de W.) IX. VI. 355/2 This mynstrall is the worlde whiche playeth with folke of this worlde as a mynstrall as a Jogulour and as a dysour. 1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Dissar, a scoffer, saigefol. 1323 MORE Confut. Timadae Wks. 374/1 He playeth the deuils disor euen in this point. 1801 STRUTT Sports & Past. III. iii. 162 The conteurs and the jestours, who are also called dissours, and seggers... were literally taletellers. 1800 Q. Rev. Oct. 430 Disours, jongleurs, gleemen.

Disown (disõu'n), v. [f. DIS-6+OWN v.: cf. disclaim.

(In some recent dictionaries, this and the simple Own have each been improperly split up into two verbs, sense 3 being erroneously assumed to be derived from OE. unnan to grant, with which it has no connexion: see Own v.) † 1. trans. To cease to own, to relinquish one's

possession of; to give up, part with, renounce.

crézo H. Anderson Bidding World Farewell in Farr
S. P. Yas. I (1848) 304 The houre is set wherein they must
disown The royal pomp, the treasure, and the throne.

2. To refuse to acknowledge as one's own, or as

connected with oneself; not to own; to renounce,

connected with oneself; not to own; to renounce, repudiate, disclaim.

1649 St. Trials, Col. J. Lilburn (R.) You say it is impossible for you... without advice of counsel to own or disown books. 1659 D. Pell Impr. Sea 415 That Christ will disown, and reject many that have strong hopes. of their Salvation. 1736 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 130 The king.. had not the least Regard to his Word, and even disownd a Letter he had written to.. the King of France. 1777 Frank-LIN Lett. Wks. (1889) VI. 117, I see.. that Mr. Deane is disowned in some of his agreements with officers. 1832 Hr. MARTINEAU Homes Abroad i. 4 He had for some time disowned them as sons. 1836 Fraude Hist. Eng. (1858) ii. 116 The prince.. was .. required to disown. the obligations contracted in his name.

b. To refuse to acknowledge the authority of (a government, etc.) over oneself; to renounce

(a government, etc.) over oneself; to renounce

allegiance to.

1693 LUTTERLI. Brief Rel. (1857) III. 89 Sir George
Downing, who disowned this government at the beginning
of the revolution.. has taken the oaths. 1756 Adv. Capt.
R. Boyle 127 Their Musti.. disowns the Emperor's Authority. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. III. 705 As soon as
James was restored, it would be a duty to disown and withstand him. The present duty was to disown and withstand him.

C. In the Society of Friends: To disclaim as a
fellow-member: to expel from membership.

G. In the Society of Friends: To disclaim as a fellow-member; to expel from membership.

1797 Minutes of Yearly Meeting of Soc. Friends 26
Mar. (J. Phillips, 1783), Any person denied by a Monthly Meeting is adjudged as disowned by Friends and to stand and remain in that state, till by his repentance.. he is reconciled to Friends, or reinstated in membership among them. 1783-1883 Book of Discipline of Soc. Friends 204
Which Meeting is to receive his acknowledgment or to disown him, as in its judgment the case shall require. 1806
[see DISOWIMENT].

†3. To refuse to acknowledge or admit (anything

To. 10 refuse to acknowledge or admit (anything imputed, claimed, or asserted); to deny. Obs.

1666 Pervs Diary 24 June, He do not disowne but that the dividing of the fleet.. was a good resolution. 1701 DE FOE True-born Eng. Pref., Nor do I disown.. that I could be glad to see it rectified. 1710 Lond. Gas. No. 475s/2 The Court no longer disown his.. Majesty's Arrival. 1726 Leoni Alberti's Archit. I. 26/1 We cannot disown that it has one Fault.

LEONI ALDERIL'S Archit. 1. 26/1 We cannot disown that it has one Fault.

Hence Disow'ned ppl. a., Disow'ning vbl. sb.
1694 LD. Orrery Parthen. (1676) 675 A disowning of their Quarrel by the Gods. 1979 Norris Treat. Humility iii.
179 A constructive disowning, and vertual denial of our having received what we have from God. 1813 MAR. EDGE-WORTH PATOM. II. Xxiv. yo Lord Oldborough had never, after the disowning of Buckhurst, mentioned his name. 1829 LYTTON (title), The Disowned.

† Disow'nable, a. Obs. [f. prec. + -ABLE.]

Liable to be disowned; spec. rendering one liable to be disowned (sense 2 c).

Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. (1882-3) III. 197 From 1696 to 1776 the society nearly every year declared 'the importing, purchase, or sale of slaves' by its members to be a 'disownable offence'.

Disow'nment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The

**Disownment.** [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The

Disownment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act of disowning, renunciation; spec. repudiation from membership in the Society of Friends.

1806 CLARKSON Port. Quaker. I. Discipline i. § 11.195 He is then publicly excluded from membership, or, as it is called, Disowned. This is done by a distinct document, called a Testimony of Disownment. 1803 Book of Discipline of Soc. Friends 203 The Monthly Meeting should, after due consideration, issue a testimony of disownment against such person. 1893 Columbus (Ohio) Disp. 14 Sept., The disownment and desertion [of Burns] by Jean Armour. + Disowidate, v. Chem. Obs. [Dis-6.] trans. To reduce from the state of an oxide: =

Trans. To reduce from the state of an oxide: — DEOXIDATE. Hence **Disordation** ppl. a.; also **Disordation** = DEOXIDATION.

1801 CHENEVIX in Phil. Trans. XCI. 240 A very small mixture of any disoxidating substance.

1803 SMITHSON Ibid. XCIII. 26 The disoxidation of the zinc calx. 1817 COLERIDE Biog. Lit. etc. 403 A handicraftsman from a laboratory, who had just succeeded in disoxydating an earth. † **Disorygenate**, v. Chem. Obs. [DIS-6.] trans. To deprive of oxygen: = DEOXYGENATE. Hence **DISOXYGENATE**.

Hence **DISOXYGENATION**.

gena tion = DEOXYGENATION.

1800 HENRY Epit. Chem. (1808) 137 The sulphur is not

entirely disoxygenated. Ibid. 177 The affinity of this acid for its base is weakened by dis-oxygenation. 1822 Imison Sc. & Ari II. 199 Indigo will not combine with the cloth except in its disoxygenated or green state. 1831 Brewster Optics x. or Two sets of invisible rays in the solar spectrum, one on the red side which favours oxygenation, and the other on the violet side which favours disoxygenation.

† Disparos, v. Obs. [A Spenserian formation of doubtful derivation. Perh. f. DIS- 1 + PACE v.; or else f. L. di-, DI- 1 + spatiari, It. spaziare to walk.] intr. and reft. To walk or move about.

1588 Spenser Virgit's Gnat 295 Thus wise long time he did himselfe dispace There round about. 1591 — Mulcopot. 250 But when he spide the joyous Butterfile In this faire plot dispacing too and fro. 1610 G. Fletcher Christ's Tri. after Death (R.), [The Saints] in this lower field dispacing wide, Through windy thoughts, that would their sails misguide.

wide, Through windy thoughts, that would their sails misguide.

† Dispa'ck, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIB-6+PACK v.: cf. OF. despacquer to unpack (1496 in Godef.).] trans. To unpack, to open out.

1591 Sylvester Du Bartas I. i. 518 When God the mingled lump dispackt, From fiery element did light extract.

Dispa'geant, v. rare. [DIB-7b.] trans.

To strip of pageantry or brilliant display.

1851 Lytron & Fank Tankhäuser 74 The mighty Hall Dumb, dismally dispageanted.

† Dispaint, v. Obs. rare.

150 Syenser F. Q. II. ix. 50 His chamber was dispainted all within With sondry colours.

† Dispair, v. 1 Obs. [f. DIB-6+PAIR v.] trans.

To undo the pairing of, separate from being a pair.

1598 Sylvester Du Bartas II. ii. III. Colonies 41 The grissell Turtles (seldome seen alone) Dis-pager (and parted, wander one by one. c 1811 Braus. & Ft. Triumph of Lowe vii, I have... dispaired two doves, Made 'em sit mourning.

1748 Richardson Clarissa (1811) IV. x. 60 Engagements where the minds are unpaired—dispaired in my case, may I say.

† Dispair(e, v.² Obs. [var, of Depair, a, OF.

I say.

† **Dispair**(e, v.2 Obs. [var. of Depair, a. Of. despeirer, depeirer to spoil. Cf. also DISPAYRE sb.] intr. To spoil, become injured, 'go bad'.

1873 TUSSER Husb. Ivii. (1878) 136 Kell dried [hops] will abide foule weather or fairer, where drieng and lieng in loft doo dispaire. **Dispair**(e, obs. form of Despair.

Dispair(e, obs. form of Despair.
† Dispaire, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + PALATE v.] trans. To make or find unpalatable, disrelish.

1500 Brathwait Eng. Gentlem. (1641) 75 His Vocation, which perchance by our nicer and more curious gallants... will be distasted and dispalated.
† Dispaire, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-7 a.] trans.

To deprive of its pale or enclosing fence.

1503 J. Jones Ovid's this 51 An adulterous wife is Acteons park dispaird.

1 Dispaire. 1 Obs. [ad I. dispand fre. f.]

1688 J. Jones Ovid's lbis 51 An adulterous wife is Acteons park dispal'd.

+ Dispa'nd, v. Obs. [ad. L. dispand-ère, f. Dis- I + pandère to spread, stretch.] trans. To spread abroad, to expand.

1696 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dispand (dispando), to stretch out or spread abroad. 1697 Tominson Renon's Disp. Ded., The rayes of your Learning being dispanded. 1669 WORLINGE Syst. Agric. (1681) 56 This Seed. being cast into its proper Matrix or Menstruum. doth dispand its self, and increase into the form and matter by Nature designed. 1692-1732 Coless, Expand, dispand, display.

+ Dispannel, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 6 + Pannel v.] trans. To deprive of a 'pannel' or saddle-cloth.

1694 Gayton Pleas. Notes IV. xx. 267 Behind dispannell'd Sancho rode.

ancho rode. † **Dispa nsion.** Obs. rare = °. [n. of action

Tuispantion. Obs. rare—. [n. of action from Dispand.] = Expansion.

1658 Phillips, Dispansion, a spreading both wayes.

Johnson, Dispansion, the act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

Dispansive (dispænsiv), a. [f. L. dispans, ppl. stem of dispandère to Dispand: see -ive.]

(See quot)

(See quot.)
1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dispansive, term applied to a system of lenses which has a negative focal distance. Used in opposition to a system of lenses with positive focal distance, which is termed collective.

which is termed collective.

Dispantheonize, dispa palize: see Dis-6.

† Dispar, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dispar, f. Dis-4+par equal.] Unequal, unlike.

157 Misfort. Arthur IV. ii. in Hazl. Dodsley IV. 323 Dispar minds and inward moods unlike.

Dispar(e, obs. form of Despara.

This parameter is a contract of the contrac

Dispar(e, obs. form of DESPAIR.

† Disparable, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. dispar unequal, or f. L. dispar-āre to separate, divide; perhaps after Comparable.] Unlike.

1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton). iii. (1859) 4 Dynerse and disparable, bothe in they personnes, and..occupacyons.

† Disparadise, v. Obs. rare. [DIS-7c.] trans. To turn out of paradise. Also fig.

1593 Nashe Christ's T. (1613) 78 Thou that ere this hast disparadize dour first Parent Adam. 1693 Cockeram, Disparadized, falne from happinesse to miserie.

† Disparage, sb. Obs. Also 4-5 des., disperage unworthy marriage (Godef.), f. as next.]

1. Inequality of rank in marriage; an unequal match; disgrace resulting from marriage with one of inferior rank.

match; uisgrace southern of inferior rank.

c 1315 Shoreham 54 Ne may hem falle after thys lyf Non on-worth desperage. c 1386 Chaucer Clerk's T. 852 Hym

60\* - 2

rolde thynke it were a disparage To his estaat so lowe for nlighte. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 23 b, No desparage halbee but where he that hath the warde marieth him ithin the age of xiiij yeare. 1596 Spenser F. Q. Iv. viii. o Her friends. Dissuaded her from such a disparage.

within the age of xiiij yeare. 1596 SPENSER F. Q. IV. viii.
50 Her friends. Dissuaded her from such a disparage.

2. Ill-matchedness; incongruity.
c 1430 Hymns Virg. (1867) 74 Pride in age Doib disperage.
3. Disparagement, dishonour.
a 1592 H. Smith Wks. (1867) 11. 421 If I forbear. I blush, I fear His despite and my disparage. 1615 Herwood Foure
Prentites: I. Wks. 1874 II. 169, I bold it no disparage to my birth, Though I be borne an Earle, to haue the skill And the full knowledge of the Mercers Trade.

Disparage (dispared), v. Also 4 des-, 5
dys-; 5 dysparyoh, 7 disparadge, -parrage,
-parge. [a. OF. desparagier, desperager to match or cause to marry unequally; later 'to offer vnto, or impose on a man vnfit, or vnworthie conditions'
(Cotgr.), f. des-, Dis- 4+ parage equality of rank.] or cause to marry unequally; later 'to offer vnto, or impose on a man vnfit, or vnworthie conditions' (Cotgr.), f. des., Dis. 4 + parage equality of rank.] + 1. trans. To match unequally; to degrade or dishonour by marrying to one of inferior rank. Obs. [1292 Britton III. iii. § 4 Et si acune de juvene age soit marié a tel ou ele est desparagé. transt. If any female heir of tender years be married where she is disparaged.] c 1230 Will. Palerne 485, I nel leie mi loue so low. Desparaged were i disgisili jif i dede in þis wise. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxvii. 204 Moch was this fayr damysel dysparaged sith that she was maryed ayenst al the comune assent of England. 1611 Cotg., Apparage, a maid thats maried vnto her equall, or, thats not disparaged. 1792 81 Johnson L. P., Pops Wks. IV. 113 History relates that she was about to disparage herself by a marriage with an inferior.

2. To bring discredit or reproach upon; to dishonour, discredit; to lower in credit or esteem.

c 1360 Chaucer Reeve's T. 351 Who dorste be so boold to disparage My doghter that is come of swich lynage? a 1400 Pistill of Susan 253 Heo keuered up on hir kneos, and cussed his hand: For I am dampned, I ne dar disparage bi moub. 1486 Bk. St. Albane Bij b, Then is the hawke disparagid for all that yere. 1612 Bp. Hall Recoll. Treat. (1614) 657 The place oft-times disparages; As, to put the Arke of God into a Cart, or to set it by Dagon. 1691 Hart-Cliffer Virtues 406 Men disparage Religion who profess it, and do not guide their Actions according to its Doctrines. 1754 Footz Knights: I. Wks. 1799 I. 69 If you tell father he'll knock my brains out, for he says I'll disparage the science of astronomy.

+ 3. 8. To lower in position or dignity; to degrade. b. To lower in one's own estimation; to cast down. Obs.

1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) vi. xv. 258/1 Cryste...

cast down. Obs.

cast down. Obs.

1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) vi. xv. 258/1 Cryste...

1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) vi. xv. 258/1 Cryste...

1498 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) vi. xv. 258/1 Cryste...

1491 Lest they shoulde... declare his base byrthe, and lowsy lynage, desparagying him from his usurped surrame of Mortymer. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. 11. x. 2 How shall fraile pen, with fear disparaged, Conceive such soveraine glory and great bountyhed? 1614 H. Greenwood Yayle Delivery 471

They that are troubled and amazed at their sinnes, let them not be disparaged. 2794-5 Pore Let. to Wyckerley 25 Jan., I am disparaged and disheartened by your commendations. 1416 Additional Drummers 1., I'll not disparage myself to be a Servant in a House that is haunted.

4. To speak of or treat slightingly; to treat as something lower than it is; to undervalue; to villify.

something lower than it is; to undervalue; to vilify.

1336 Crammer in Four C. Eng. Lett. 14 They should not esteem any part of your grace's honour to be touched thereby, but her honour only to be clearly disparaged. 1599 Shaks. Much Ado III. ii. 131, I will disparage her no farther, till you are my witnesses. a 1636 Br. Hall Rem. Wks. (1660) 167 One dares question, yea disparage the sacred Scriptures of God. 1660 Hickeringlit. Famaica (1661) 20 The Composition of. Chocoletta is now so vulgar, that I will not disparage my Reader by doubting his acquaintance in so known a Recipe. 1715 Burnet Own Time (1766) II. 48 Took it ill of me that I should disparage the kings evidence. 1837—9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. IV. 11. V. 11. 267 It is a very narrow criticism which disparages Racine out of idolatry of Shakspeare. 1859 MILL Liberty ii. (1865) 26/1 It is the fashion of the present time to disparage negative logic. Hence Disparaged ppl. a.
1611 COTGR. Detaragi, disparaged milk afford wholesome aliment? 1885 GLADSTONE 59. Ho. Com. 23 Feb., A disparaged Government and a doubtful House of Commons.

Disparageable, a. [f. DISPARAGE v. + - ABLE.]

disparaged Government and a doubtful House of Commons.

Dispa ragea ble, a. [f. DISPARAGER. + -ABLE.]

† 1. Tending to disparage or bring disgrace upon; lowering, disgraceful. Obs.

1607 COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely 11. vii. 276 Can there be any thing more disparageable to a poore suiter then this? 1635 N. R. Camden's Hist. Eliz. 1. 53 They disdained this marriage...as...disparageable and most unworthy of the blood Royal. 1643 Oath Pacif. 21 Much lesse let it be held...desparagable to the King to hearken to his Parliament.

2. To be disparaged.

1648 J. Goodwin Right & Might 37. The action of the Army is not disparageable by any possibility or likelyhood of evill, that it may bring upon the Kingdome afterwards.

Disparagement (dispæredament). Also 6

Disparagement (dispare). Also 6 disparge, -perge, -paragement. [a. OF. desparagement, f. desparager DISPARAGE.]
+1. Marriage to one of inferior rank; the disgrace or dishonour involved in such a misalliance. Obs.

EXC. 7131.

1533 FITZHERB. Surv. xii. 23 If he be vnmaryed, than his maryage to gyue or sell to whome he wyll without dispargement. 1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 455. a 1577 Sir T. Smith Commun. Eng. 111. v. (R.) Couenable marriage without dispergement. 1590 SPRNSER F. Q. 111. viii. 12 He.. thought that match a fowle disparagement. 1651 [see Dis-

PARITY I]. 1850 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. I. ii. 52 Some houses lost their patrician status by marriages of disparagement. transf. 6 fig. 1585 Apr. Sandys Serm. (1841) 325 In marriage therefore it behoveth us to be careful, that they whom we choose be of the household of God, professing one true religion with us; the disparagement wherein is the cause of all dissention.

2. Lowering of value, honour, or estimation; dis-

all dissention.

2. Lowering of value, honour, or estimation; dishonour, indignity, disgrace, discredit; that which causes or brings loss of dignity, etc.

1486 Act 3 Hen. VII, c. 2 Women.. been.. defoiled to the ... Disparagements of the said Women. 1590 SHAKS. Com. Err. 1. i. 149 Passed sentence may not be recal'd But to our bonours great disparagement. 2598 - Merry W. 1. i. 31 If Sir John Falstaffe haue committed disparagements vnto you. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 1. viii. § 3. 43 To haue commandement ouer Gally-slaues is a disparagement, rather than an honour. 1644 MILTON Jdgm. Bucer (1851) 303 In that Doctoral Chair, where once the learnedst of England thought it no disparagement to sit at his feet. 1676 COLES Eng. Dict. To Rdr., Tis no Disparagement to understand the Canting Terms: It may chance to save your Throat from being cut, or (at least) your Pocket from being pick'd. 1764 Rein Inquiry ii. § 6. 108 No disparagement is meant to the understandings of the authors. 1837-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. (1847). L. i. § 2. § 5. Nor is this any disparagement to their ability. 1866 Pall Mall G. 11 Oct. 2 These appointments. have brought all the lesser dignities into disparagement.

3. The action of speaking of in a slighting or depreciatory way; depreciation, detraction, under-

depreciatory way; depreciation, detraction, under-

As the action of speaking of in a slighting or depreciatory way; depreciation, detraction, undervaluing.

1991 Greene Art Conny Catch. 11. (1592) 13 [He] dare not lift his plumes in disparagement of my credit. a 1665 J. Goodwin Filled w. the Spirit (1867) 87 That proverb of disparagement, A fool and his money are soon parted. 1690 Berntley Phal. Pref. 82 A Disparagement from men of no knowledge in the things they pretend to judge is the least of Disparagements. 1761-8 Hume Hist. Eng. (1866) III. xlvii. 705 He had expressed himself with great disparagement of the common law of England. 1859 Lewin Imaus. Brit. 61 A strong bias towards the glorification of the writer and the disparagement of the Britons. 1876 Mozley Univ. Serm. v. (1877) 106 We may observe in the New Testament an absence of all disparagement of the military life.

Disparager. [f. DISPARAGE 2. +-ER 1.] One who disparages or discredits; one who speaks slightingly of, or belittles; a detractor. 1611 Cotce. Vitupereur, a dispariser, discommender; disparager, disgracer. 1640 Br. Hall Episc. It. xix. 108 It can be no great comfort or credit to the disparagers of Episcopacy. 21715 Hickes Let. to Nelson in Life Br. Bull 518 (T.) Despisers and disparagers of the ancient fathers. 1822 LAME Elia Ser. 1. Mod. Gallantry, The idolator of his female mistress—the disparagers and despiser of his no less female aunt. 1848 MILL Pol. Econ. 11. vii. § 2 (1876) 173 The disparagers of peasant properties.

Disparaging, 2011 St. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

The action of the vb. DISPARAGE; disparagement. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 22 b, A convenient mariage wythout disperagyng. 1654 WHITLOK Zootomia 446 Disparagings of mens Moralls, Naturalls, Fortunes, Pedigree.

Disparaging; that speaks of or treats slightingly, that brings reproach or discredit. 1645 Millon Filled w. the Spirit (1867) 395 If we take the word 'legal' in any disparaging sense. 1771 Foote Maid of B. III. Wks. 1799 II. 235 As to yourself (I don't speak in a disparaging way), your friends are low folks, and y

+ Disparagon, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6+PARAGON v.] trans. To disparage.

1610 G. Fletcher Christ's Tri. after Death xxv, Lickt with soft and supple blandishment, Or spoken to disparagon his praise.

his praise.

† Disparail, a. Obs. rare. [a. OF. desparail, etil different (14th c. in Godef.) f. des-, D18-4+ pareil equal.] Different, diverse.

1413 Pilgr. Sorole (Caxton 1483, repr. 1859) 60 Two ymages huge, of disparayl fourme.

huge, of disparayl fourme.

Disparate (disparate), a. and sb. [orig. ad. L. disparateus separated, divided, pa. pple. of disparare, f. Dis- 1 + parare to make ready, prepare, provide, contrive, etc.; but in use, app. often associated with L. dispar unequal, unlike, different.]

1. Essentially different or diverse in kind; dissimilar, unlike, distinct. In Logic, used of things or concepts having no obvious common ground or genus in which they are correlated. Hence distinguished from contrary, since contrary things are at least correlated in pairs, e.g. good and bad. Also distinguished from disjunct, since disjunct

concepts may all be reduced to a common kind.

Disparatus appears first in Cicero De Inv. Rhet. 28, 42, applied to the mere separation expressed by sapere, non sapere, or A is not B, as against the opposition of hot and

Cold, life and death; it is used by Boethius, De Syll. Hyp.

(ed. Bas.) 608, to denote things which are only different, without any conflict of contrariety (tantum diversa, nulla contrarietate pugnantia). It reappears in 14-15th c. with the school of Occam, e.g. in Rud. Strodus and Paulus Venetus, and is retained in modern transformations of the scholastic logic. According to Ueberweg Logic \$53, disparate conceptions, are those which do not fall within the extent of the same higher, or at least of the same next higher conception. (Prof. W. Wallace.)

1608 Br. J. King Serm. 5 Nov. 5 Two disperate species and sorts of men. 1633 Ames Agril. Cerem. II. 243 Can men give manifold disparate senses to one and the same Ceremonies? 1645 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. v. vii. 273 Not onely disparate, but even opposite terms. 1684 T. Burnet Th. Earth. 1 302 As remote in their nature. .as any two disparate things we can propose or conceive; number and colour. 1748 Hartlar Olbert. Man 1. III. 206 The Terms must be disparate, opposite, or the same. 1768 Bertham Wks. (1843) X. 92 A personage of a nature very disparate to the former. 1837-8 Sir W. Hamilton Logic XII. (1860).

1. 224 Notions co-ordinated in the whole of comprehension, are, in respect of the discriminating characters, different without any similarity. They are thus, pro tanto, absolutely different; and, accordingly, in propriety are called Disparate Notions, (notiones disparate). On the other hand, notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension... are only relatively different (or diverse); and, in logical language, are properly called Disparate solutions are so utterly disparate as not to be reducible to the same argument.

b. (See quot.)

1867 L. H. Arwater Elem. Logic ii. § 11. 60 Any one of given Co-ordinate Species, is called, in relation to any one part of a higher or lower Co-ordinate Division under the Summum Genus, Disparate. Thus. Lion, as compared to fish, Shetland pony, or bull-dog, is Disparate.

c. (See quot.)

1869 F. H. H. Arwater Elem. Logic

+ Disparated, ppl. a. Obs. = DISPARATE.
1624 Br. Mountage Gagg 307 Questions .. of different
natures, of unequal extents, of divers and disparated ap-

**Disparately,** adv. [f. DISPARATE + -LY <sup>2</sup>.] In a disparate manner; separately, without relation

In a disparate manner; separately, without relation to each other.

1881 G. S. Hall German Culture, Laura Bridgman 251
After the retina is destroyed.. the eyeballs gradually lose the power of moving together, but move disparately.

Di'sparateness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The condition or quality of being disparate; dissimilarity of nature or character; absence of relarity of nature or character; absence of re-

181001.

1859 Fuller App. Injur. Innoc. (1840) 567 Such foreign Canons, though not against but only besides our Common Law, and containing no repugnancy but disparateness the laws of our land. 1885 Coleridge in Rem. (1836) II. 349 By contrasting it with, at least by shewing its disparateness from the Mosaic. 1873 M. Arnold Lit. 4 Dogma (1876) 179 Needing only to be carefully studied side by side with this for its disparateness to become apparent.

\*\*The second argument from the comparison of the second argument of this paration. Obs. [ad. L. disparātiōn-em separation: cf. DISPARATE.] The condition of being disparate; the opposition of disparates.

1634 Z. Coke Logick (1657) 96 Disparation is an opposition of specialls. by opposite differences; as a man and a beast are disparates, or dissevered. 1656 Jeanses Fuln. Christ 154 The second argument from the comparison of the extreames of this union... is taken from their disparation.

Disparcle, var. of DISPARKLE v. Obs.

† Disparence. Obs. rare. [f. as next: sce-knck.] Disappearance.
1617 COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely II. x. 447 A miraculous annihilation, or disparence at least, of the water in the font.

hilation, or disparence at least, of the water in the font.

† **Disparent**, a. 1 Obs. rare. [f. L. type \*disparënt-em pr. pple. of \*disparëre (It. disparere, OF. disparent), f. DIS-4 + parëre to appear. Cf. obs. F. disparent.] Disappearing.

1617 COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely 11. vii. 258 Now when they pray to him in Nyssen, as entire and present.. who was mangled and disparent, is there no Rhetorique in this?

† Di'sparent, a.2 Obs. rare. [?f. L. dispar unequal, unlike, dissimilar, with ending of different; or? f. Dis- in sense 'diversely' + L. parëre to appear.] Unlike, diverse; of various appearance.

cieix Chapman Iliad 11. Comm. (1857) so This. deformed mixture of his parts. to follow the true life of nature, being often or always expressed so disparent in her creatures.

Disparge, -ment, obs. f. DISPARAGE, -MENT.

+ Dispari lity. Obs. rare-°. [ad. L. disparilitäs, f. disparil-is = dispar unlike.] = DISPARITY.
1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Disparility (disparilitas) in-

Illas, I. disparii-15 = dispar unlike.] = DISPARITY.
1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Disparility (disparilitas) inequality, unlikeness, difference.
† **Disparish**, v.1 Obs. Also 5-ys, dysperysh.
[f. F. disparaiss-, present stem of disparatire to
disappear: perh. from an OF. by-form \*disparir,
dispariss-: cf. Apparish to appear.] intr. To

disappear.

c 1435 Found. St. Bartholomew's 6 In these wordes the visioun disparyschydde. Ibid. 41 Thus she seyed, And ... sodanly dysperyshid. 1435 Misyn Fire of Love 100 All aduersite vanyschis & all oper desyres aperis not, bot þa ar stillyd and disparischyd. c 1436 St. Culthbert (Surtees) 4504 Culthbert away disparysid. a 1632 T. Taylon God's Judgem. 1. xv. Summary 1642 433 These men or rather Angels... then disparished and were never more seen.

Disparish (dispærif), v. 2 [D18-7.] trans.

a. To oust from one's parish. b. To cause to be no longer a parish, deprive of the status of a parish.

1503 ABP. BANCROFT Survey H. Discipline 5 That all the

longer a parish, deprive of the status of a parish.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT Survey H. Discipline 5 That all the
parishes in England (they say) must be first disparished,
and all the people of the land first sanctified.

1667 WATERHOUSE Fire Lond. 40 Has not God dis-parished and scattered them, Priest from people?

1864 Realm 8 June 5 The
Lutheran Chapel..occupies the site of 'Trinity Church',
disparished after the great fire.

† Disparison. Obs. [ad. L. disparātion-em
(see DISPARATION), after com-parison.]

1. = DISPARISON.

1. = DISPARITY.

1. = DISPARITY.

1600 Br. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath. 304 There should be a great disparison betweene them.

2. Depreciatory comparison.

1600 Br. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath. 94 Vttered without enuious comparison, or malitious disparison of others.

1617 COLLINS Def. Be. Elp. 1. 06 Which is euident by the comparison, or disparison rather, of earthly Kings there vsed.

1647 TRAFF Comm. Matt. xix. 19 They stand upon their comparisons—I am as good as thou; nay, upon their disparisons, 'I am not as this publican'.

† Disparition. Obs. Also 7 erron. ation.

[a. F. disparition disappearance (Amyot, 16th c.), f. OF. disparent. Disappearance.

f. OF. disparoir, after apparition. Cf. disparence, disparent.] Disappearance.

1594 Br. J. King On Jonas (1618) 376 A disparition of it for a time, as if it were not. 1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 1358 Deaths, destructions and disparitions. 1654 Z. Coke Logick (1657) 202 That disparition and vanishing away, which Ubiquitaries feigm of his Body. 1773 Phil. Trans. LXIII. 207 To consider the debilitation of the light, in this degree, as actual disparition.

Disparity (dispariti). [ad. F. disparite (16th c. in Littré) = It. disparite, Sp. disparites Parity.]

1. The quality or state of being of unequal rank, condition, circumstances, etc.; inequality or dissimilarity in respect of age, amount, number, or quality; want of parity or equality.

similarity in respect of age, amount, number, or quality; want of parity or equality.

1897 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. v. xivii. § 3 Between Elihu and the rest of Job's familiars, the greatest disparity was but in years. 1810 C. Hampton Serm. 23, I am bound to obey both powers, but with disparitie. 1851 G. W. tr. Covue!s Inst. 21 A wife. fit for him without disparity or Disparagement. 1897 Coller Ess. Mor. Subj. 11. (1703) 59 Disparity in age seems a greater obstacle to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune. 1773 Goldsm. Sloops to Cong. v. The disparity of education and fortune. 1828 Scott F. M. Perth xxxiv, Willing and desirous of fighting upon the spot, without regard to the disparity of numbers. 1826 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. i. 20 No disparity of force made Englishmen shrink from enemies.

b. with pl. An instance of this.

1682 Sir T. Browne Chr. Mor. 1. § 27 There may be no such vast Chasm or Gulph between disparities as common Measures determine. 1877 H.A. Pace De Quincey II. xix. 163 This keen sense of the ludicrous and the salient disparities of life.

2. The quality of being unlike or different: un-

Measures determine. 1877 H. A. Page De Quincey II. xix. 163 This keen sense of the ludicrous and the salient disparities of life.

2. The quality of being unlike or different; unlikeness, dissimilarity, difference, incongruity. Also with pl. An instance or particular form of this.

c 1525 Harpspield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 75 There is a great disparity and odds between them. 1360 North Plutarch (1676) 903 Who could more eloquently... note the disparities and differences [of men than Plutarch]? 1646 Sirt T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. 1.29 In which computes there are manifest disparities. 1674 tr. Scheffer's Lapland xv. 77 You may see what a disparity there is between these dialectary 1775 Adnit Amer. Ind. 214 There is not the least disparity between the ancient North-American method of manufacturing, and that of the South Americans. 1875 Lyells Princ. God. II. III. xxxiv. 250 We find a striking disparity between individuals.. descended from a common stock.

Dispark (disparity), v. [f. Dis-7 b + Park sb. Cf. 16th c. F. desparquer (Littré), mod. F. deparquer, also depark (De- pref. II. 2).] trans. To divest of the character of a park; to throw open (park-land), or convert (it) to other uses. Hence Disparking vbl. sb.

[1538 Leland Ilin. I. 21 The Frith Park sometyme a mighty large thyng, now partely deparked.] 1543-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII, c. 21 [15] house or houses, parke, chase or

forest, happen to be fallen downe, disparked, disforested or destroied. 1593 SHAKS. Rich. 11, 111. 1. 23 You haue fed ypon my Seignories, Dis-park'd my Parkes, and fell'd my Forrest Woods. 1564 J. TAYLOR Confirmation 8, 4 This device... disparks the inclosures, and lays all in common. 1778 Eng. Gazetteer (ed. 2) s. v. Yardley. The manor-house stands in an ancient park, now disparked. 1826 Scott Woodst. vi, The disparking and destroying of the royal residences of England. 1835 KINGSLEY Yeast ix, Many a shindy have I had here before the chase was disparked.

h. transf and far. (In out) 1622 = DISIMPARK

b. transf. and fig. (In quot. 1633 = DISIMPARK,

D. Iransj. and jig. (in quot. 1033—11. as deer).

1633 G. Herbert Temple, Forerunners i, Must they have my brain? must they dispark Those sparkling notions, which therein were bred? 1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 02 He thereupon disparks his Seralio, and flyes thence... with Assaph-chawms daughter only in his company. 1651-3 Jer. TAYLOR Serm. for Years. xvi. 204 The little undecencies and riflings of our souls, the first openings and disparkings of our vertue. 1bid. (1678) 220.

our vertue. Ibid. (1678) 220.

† Disparkle, -parcle, v.1 Obs. Also 5 des., dysperole, 5-6-parcle, -perkle. [app. a corrupted form of the earlier Disparkle, by association with spark, sparkle (in ME. sperclen, sperkle, sparklen). (No trace of the corruption appears in French.)]

1. trans. To scatter abroad, drive apart, disperse;

1. trans. To scatter abroad, drive apart, disperse;

= DIBPARPLE 1.

c 1449 PECOCK Repr. 111. vii. 318 Alle.. weren disperciid abrode. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione 1. iii, A pure, simple & a stable spirit is not disparcled [v. r. disparpled] in many werkes. c 1451 Chast. Goddes Chyld. xxv. 05 Riches maye lityli and lityli multeplie but sodenii they ben dysperklid. 1548 Recorde Urin. Physick ix. (1651) 73 There appear .. disparkled abroad in the urine. divers kinds of motes. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 45 It disparcleth the mist and dimnesse that troubleth the eie-sight. 1611 Speen Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. xix. (1632) 943 His Fleet was disparkled. a 1634 R. CLEW. Serm. (1037) 471 (L.) Their spawn [is] disparkled over all lands.

b. intr. (for refl.) To disperse, scatter them-

Serm. (1037) 471 (L.) Their spawn [is] disparkled over all lands.

b. intr. (for refl.) To disperse, scatter themselves abroad; = DISPARPLE 2.

1533 BRENDE Q. Curtius Eiv, Then al hys men for fear disparcled, flynge by such wayes as were open for them.
1583 STUBBES Anat. Abus. 1. (1879) 78 Not suffering his radiations to disparcle abrode.

2. trans. To divide, portion out.
1538 Leland Itin. 1. 93 A Gentilman .. whos Landes be now disparkelid by Heires General to divers Men. 1661 Duddle Monasticon II. 136 In processe the landes of the Oilleys wer disparkelyd.

Hence Disparkled ppl. a., Disparkling ppl. a.
1539 More Dyaloge II. Wks. 182/2 Not a company and congregation but a dispercied noumber of only good men. 1611 Spred Hist. 6t. Brit. IX. wiii. § 30 Hee resolued to recollect his disparkled troupes.

† Disparkle v.] intr. To sparkle forth.
1648 Herrick Naptiall Song iv, Let thy torch Display the bridegroom in the porch, In his desires More towering, more disparkling then thy fires.

† Disparple, v. Obs. Forms: 4 desparple,

† Disparple, v. Obs. Forms: 4 desparple, + **Disparple**, v. Oos. Forms: 4 tooparple, -perple, 4-7 disparple (4-5 disparpoil(1, -parble, 5 dys-, disperpil, -parbel, -perble, -perbyl, s-6 disperple, 6 -pearple, 7 -purple). See also ble, 5 dys-, disperpil, -parbel, -perble, -perbyl, 5-6 disperple, 6 -pearple, 7 -purple). See also DISPARKLE, DEFEREYL. [a. OF. desparpelier, peillier, closely akin to It. sparpagliare, Sp. desparpajar, f. Rom. des- (DIS-) + \*parpaliare, Sp. desparpajar, f. Rom. des- (DIS-) + \*parpaliare, f. \*parpilio, \*parpalio (It. parpaglione, Pr. parpalho butterfly; cf. Cat. papallo), app. a changed form of L. papilio, -ōnem. The same verbal root in its variant forms appears in OF. es-parpillier, mod. F. eparpiller, Cat. es-parpillar, Pr. es-parpalhar: cf. mod. Pr. esfarfalha, f. farfalla butterfly. In OF. the -ill- belonged orig. to the atonic, the -eill- to the tonic forms, but these were subseq. confused.]

1. trans. To scatter abroad, disperse, drive in different directions; also, to sprinkle.

1. trans. To scatter abroad, disperse, drive in different directions; also, to sprinkle.

a 1325 Pross Psalter xliii[i]. 3 Dyn honde desparplist be folk, and bou settest hem. 1326 Writin Mark xiv. 27, I schal smyte the schepherde, and the scheep of the floc schulen be disparplid. 2450 Capgrave Chron. 1 Thoo [exposiciones] that were disparplied in many sundry bokis, my labour was to bring hem into 0 body. 1478 Sig J. Pastron in Paston Lett. No. 692. III. 39 All hys meny ar dysparblyd, every man hys weye. 1482 Caxton Gold. Leg. 56 b/1 Thenne the chyldren were dysperplyd for to gadre chaf. 1613 Heywood Silver Age III. Wks. 1874 III. 144 Their hot, fiery brains Are now dispurpled by Alcides' club. 1613 Chapman Odysts. x. 473 Odorous water was Disperpled lightly on my head and neck.

b. To divide. c. To throw into confusion.
1382 Wyclif Mark iii. 25 If an hous be disparpoilid on it silf, thilke hous may not stonde. a 1400 Prymer (1891) 73 He schal desparple the weyes of synfulmen. 1541 PAYNEL Catiline xix. 35 Discorde alone disparpeleth and turneth up sette downe thynges stronge and myghty.

2. intr. ((or reft.) To disperse, move or fly asunder, scatter themselves.

2. intr. (for reft.) To disperse, move or fly asunder, scatter themselves.
crao Maundev. (1839) Prol. 4 A Flock of Scheep withouten a schepperde.. which departeth and desparpleth. craso Merlin 196 Noon durste hym a-bide, but disparbled a-brode fro hym as from a wode lyon in rage. 1844 Huson Du Bartar Judith iv. 339 (D.) Her wav'ring hair disparpling flew apart In seemly shed.
Hence Disparpled ppl. a.; Disparpling vol. sb. 1494 Fabyan Chron. vi. clxxvi. 173 This disparblynge of the cristen hoost. 1652 Urquiar Jewie Wks. (1834) 239 Their transported, disparpled, and sublimated fancies. 1678 Phillips, Disparpled or Disparpled, loosly scattered, or shooting it self into divers parts; a term used in Heraldry.

Disparse, obs. form of DISPERSE.

Disparse, obs. form of DISPERSE.

Dispart (dispā:1t), sb. [Derivation uncertain. There appears to be no related name in any other language. An obvious suggestion is that the appellation was derived from DISPART v.<sup>1</sup>, from the mode of ascertaining the dispart, by disparting (dividing in two) the difference between the two diameters. But it is to be observed that the term with its own verb (DISPART v.<sup>2</sup>) appears earlier than any known occurrence of DISPART v.<sup>1</sup>, and that the particular sense divide into parts' is not known to us before 1629.]

1. The difference between the semi-diameter of a cun at the base ring and at the swell of the muzzle.

1. The difference between the semi-diameter of a gun at the base ring and at the swell of the muzzle, which must be allowed for in taking aim.

1588 Lucar Appendix to Tartaglia's Collog. 4 Every Gunner before he shootes must trulke dispart his Peece, or give allowance for the disparte. 1644 Nyz Gunnery 1.

(1647) 42 How to make the true Dispart of any Piece of Ordinance .. subtract the greater Diameter out of the lesser, and take the just half of the difference, and that is the true Dispart, in inches and parts of an inch. Ibid. (1670) 45 So much higher as the mark is (which you made at the Base-Ring) then the Mussel-Ring, so much is the true Dispart. 1659 Torriano, Tirare fuora del vivo, to shoot at random, or without and beyond the dispart (as our Gunners term it). 1859 F. A. Griffiths Artil. Man. (1862) so The Angle of dispart is the number of degrees the axis of the bore would point above the object aimed at, when laid by the surface of the gun. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Dispart, or Throw of the Shot. An allowance for the dispart is necessary in determining the commencement of the graduations on the tangent scale, by which the required elevation is given to the gun.

2 conc. A sight-mark placed on the muzzle of a gun, to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

2. concr. A sight-mark placed on the muzzle of a gun, to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

1578 W. Bourne Invent. or Denises xxxi. 24 You must give your levell instly vppon the thicker side of the peece, that is to say, the mettall of the breech of the peece, and the dispart, and the marke, to bee all three vppon one right line by the sight of your eye. 1621 Florio, Tirare diffunctia.. The disparte is when a piece of wax or sticke is set vpon the mouth of the piece in an euen line with the cornish of the breech. 1669 Sturny Mariner's Mag. v. 78 Cause the Piece to be mounted higher or lower, untill you bring the Bead, the top of the Dispert, and the Mark all in one Line. 169a Capt. Smith's Scaman's Gram. 11. vi. 95 Dispart.. is a piece of a small stick or Wyre, set perpendicularly upon the Muzzle-Ring of any Gun, of such length that the top of it may be equal (in height) to the upper part of the Base Ring. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Snips. s.v., Take the two diameters of the base-ring, and of the place where the Dispart is to stand, and divide the difference.. into two equal parts, one of which will be the length of the Dispart, which is set on the gun with wax or pitch, or fastened there with a piece of twine or marlin. 1836 Marrara Midsh. Easy xviii, Gunnery, sir, is a science—we have our own disparts and our lines of sight—our windage, and our parabolas, and projectile forces. 1861 W. H. Russell in Times to July 5/4 There are no disparts, tangents, or elevating screws to the guns; the officer was obliged to lay it by the eye with a plain chock of wood.

3. attrib. Dispart patch, a notched piece of metal on the muzzle in place of the dispart in sense 2; dispart-sight (see quots.).

1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bit, Dispart-sight, a gun-sight

metal on the muzzle in place of the dispart in sense 2; dispart-sight (see quots.).

1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Dispart-sight, a gun-sight fixed on the top of the second reinforce-ring—about the middle of the piece—for point-blank or horizontal firing, to eliminate the difference of the diameters between the breech and the mouth of the cannon.

1884 F. C. Morgan Artill.

Mat. 21 The muzzle sight is recessed into the dispart patch on the muzzle, and is used in conjunction with the hind sight for angles of elevation over 5°, when the centre fore sight becomes fouled by the muzzle. Ibid. 28 A fore or dispart sight screwed on in rear of the trunnions.

There were defined to the first of the trunnions.

Dispart (dispā'ıt), v.1 [In Spenser, app. ad. It. dispartire to divide, separate, part, repr. L. dispartire, pertire to distribute, divide, f. Dis- I + partire to part, share, divide. By others perh. referred directly to the L. vb., or viewed as an Eng. formation from Dis- I and PART v. It appears to have taken the place of the corresponding senses of DE-

tion from Dis- 1 and Part v. It appears to have taken the place of the corresponding senses of De-Part (1-5).]

1. trans. To part asunder, to cleave.
1590 SPENSER F. Q. 1. x. 53 That. man of God, That bloodered billowes, like a walled front, On either side disparted with his rod. 1611 SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit. x. viii. (1632) 556 A sudden gust dis-parting the Fleet. 1642 Milton Ch. Grvl. (1831) 128 As often as any great schisme disparts the Church. 1792 Pope Odyss. xiv. 482 Expert the destind victim to dis-part. 1793 Wesley Psalms cxiv. ii, The Sea. fled, Disparted by the wondrous Rod. 1780 Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg. 16/2 A state, already weakened. and now disparted by defection. 1834 CARV Dantés 1st, vi. 17 He. flays them, and their limbs Piecemeal disparts. 1850 Mrs. Browning Crowned and Buried xiv, Disparting the lithe boughs.

2. To separate, sever; to dissolve (a union). 1833 P. Fletcher Purple 1st. iv. xi, Which like a balk. Disparts the terms of anger, and of loving. 1708 J. Philips Cyder II. 54 A strainer to dispart The husky, terrene Dregs from purer Must. 1814 Southey Roderick xviii. 260 Til death dispart the union. 1831 Trench Poems 150 To dispart All holiest ties. 1808 Browning Ring 9 Bk. x. 1242 I find the truth, dispart the shine from shade.

3. To divide into parts or shares; to distribute. 1649 Maxwell tr. Herodian (1635) 223 The Imperiall Palace. being disparted betwit them, there would be roome enough for each. 1649 Roberts Clavis Bibl. 3 The Old Testament. is disparted by the Holy Ghost himself into two general heads. 2718 Prios Solomon 1. 288 And equal Share Of Day and Night, disparted thro' the Year. 1855 Sincleton Virgil 1. 33 And evenly to light and shades doth now Dispart the globe.

4. intr. To part asunder, fly apart, and open up. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple 1st. xii. Ivii, The broken heav'ns

4. intr. To part asunder, fly apart, and open up. 2633 P. Fletcher Purple Isl. xii. lvii, The broken heav is

dispart with fearful noise. 1727-46 Thomson Summer 709
The flood disparts: behold!.. Behemoth rears his head.
1821 SHELLEY St. Irryns x, Suddenly.. the mist in one
place seemed to dispart, and through it, to roll clouds of
deepest crimson. 1863 Kinglake Crimea II. 150 Between
the fleets thus disparting, the.. flotilla of transports passed.
b. To part and proceed in different directions.
1804 J. Grahame Sabbath 149 The upland moors, where
rivers, there but brooks, Dispart to different seas.
† 5. Dispart with: to part with. rare. (pseudoarchaism.)

archaism.)

1830 Scott Abbot iv, He will enjoy five merks by the year, and the professor's cast-off suit, which he disparts with biennially.

Hence Disparting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

Hence Disparting vol. so. and ppl. a.

1611 Florio, Dispartimento, a disparting. 1649 Roberts
Clavis Bibl. 93 The disparting or cutting off of Jordans
Stream before the Ark. 1728-46 Thomson Spring 309 The
deep-cleft disparting orb, that arch'd The central waters
round. 1865 Geikie Scen. 4 Geol. Scot. ii. 37 Water. expands, and . exerts a vast disparting force on the rocks
in which it is confined. 1890 W. C. Russell. My Shipmate
Louise 1. xii. 261 The rush and disparting of the maddened
clouds.

Dispart, v.<sup>2</sup> Also 7 dispert and erron. disport. [f. DISPART sb.]

1. trans. To measure or estimate the dispart in

(a piece of ordnance); to make allowance for this in taking aim.

in taking aim.

1537 W. Bourne Art Shooting iv. 17 The disparting of your peece is but to bryng the mouth of your peece before, to be as high as is the tayle behind.

1538 [see DISPART 56. 1].

1627 CAPT. SMITH Seanual's Gram. xiv. 65 To dispert a Peece is to finde a difference betwirt the thicknesse of the metall at her mouth and britch or carnouse.

1644 Nve Gunnery (1670) 40 And one chief thing, in the last place, to know very well how to dispart his Peece, be it either true bored, or not true bored.

2. To set a mark on the muzzle-ring, so as to obtain a sight-line parallel to the axis.

to know very well how to dispart his Peece, be it either true bored, or not true bored.

2. To set a mark on the muzzle-ring, so as to obtain a sight-line parallel to the axis.

1605 STURMY Mariner's Mag. V. 79 To Shoot at a Sight seen in the Night, Dispert your Piece with a lighted and flaming Wax-Candle, or with a lighted piece of Match.

1731 J. Gray Cunnery 68 You need only dispart your piece by fixing notched sticks. on its muzzle.

1732 J. Gray Cunnery 68 You need only dispart your piece by fixing notched sticks. on its muzzle.

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1835 STOCQUELER Milit. Encycl.

1836 STOCQUELER Milit. Encycl.

1837 I see above, sense 1]. 1611 FLORIO, Tirare giola per giola, to shoote leuell. without helpe of disparting.

1837 Capt. Smith's Scaman's Gram. II. x. 105 These ways. prescribed for Disparting of a Piece.

1 Dispartation. Obs. rare. [app. n. of action from DISPART v.]; but the etymological form would be dispartition.] A division, a partition.

1624 Massinger Renegado n. vi, Why, look you, sir, there are so many lobbies, out-offices, and dispartations here.

Disparted, ppl. a. [f. DISPART v.] - ED 1.]

Parted or cloven asunder, divided, separated.

1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 18 Such a fire as he sent down in disparted tongues. at penteoxs. 1667 Militon P. L. x. 416 On either side Disparted Chaos over built exclaimd. 1700 Piolo Carmens Seculars 86 Disparted Britain mourn'd their doubtful Sway. 1800-24 Campbell. Poems. Portrait Female Child 20 Thy brow, with its disparted docks. 1804 Fallen Angels xvii. 151 Two animals. as far disparted, say, as a horse and a goose.

Dispartment. rare. [f. DISPART v.] - MENT; Cf. It. disparteme

and dispartments. **Disparssion**, sb. [f. DIS- 9 + PASSION sb.]

Freedom from passion; dispassionateness; †apathy.

169a J. Edwards Farther Eng. Rem. Texts O. 4 N. T.

249 Those hard and flinty philosophers, who talk'd of an utter dispassion. 169a Temple Gardening (R.), What is called by the Stoics apathy or dispassion; by the Sceptics indisturbance; by the Molinists quietism.. seems all to mean but great tranquility of mind. 1785 Sir C. Wilkins in Jas. Mill Brit. India (1818) I. II. vi. 233 Who constantly placeth his confidence in dispassion. 180a MISS L. T. Smith in Academy 13 Aug. 123/1 The peculiarity of his standpoint gives a calm dispassion to his statements.

+ **Disparagion** 21. Obs. [f DIS- 7a + PASSION

point gives a calm dispassion to his statements.

† **Dispa: ssion.** v. Obs. [f. D18- 7a + Passion sb. Cf. mod.F. depassioner (in 16th c. F. 'to put into a passion').] trans. To free from passion. Chiefly in ppl. a. Dispa: ssioned.

! 1608 Donne Serm. cvii. IV. 463 Sober and discreet and dispassioned and disinterested men. a 1612 — Bicharare (1648) 193 It became Moses to be reposed and dispassioned .. in his Conversation with God. 1668 CLARENDON Life 1. (1843) 926/2 In all those controversies, he had so dispassioned a consideration.. and so profound a charity in his conscience, that [etc.]. 1746 CAWTHORNE Equality Hum. Cond. 131 Ease and joy, dispassion'd reason owns, As often visits cottages as thrones. **Dispassionate** (dispar(ant)) a. [f. D18-10]

visits cottages as thrones.

Dispassionate (dispæ [snět), a. [f. Dis-10 + Passionate a. Cf. It. disappassionate, Sp. desapassionado.] Free from the influence of passion or strong emotion; calm, composed, cool; impartial. Said of persons, their faculties, and actions.

1504 Parsons Confer. Success II. ix. 218 So themselues do confesse, I meane the wise and dispassionate among them.

1646 J. Hall Horae Vac. 58 Mens judgements have more time to grow dispassionate and disintangled. 1780 Cowper Progr. Err. 453 A critic on the sacred book should be Candid and learned, dispassionate and free. 1874 Green Short Hist. vi. § 4. 300 A dispassionate fairness towards older faiths. 1877 E. R. Conder Bas. Faith iii. 102 They account it the prime duty of a dispassionate inquirer.

¶ Used as = 'passionate' (16th c. F. depassione': see DIRFASSION v.).
1635 Brathwart Arcad. Pr. 114 Fixing his ferret eyes in a furious and dispassionate manner.

† Dispassionate, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-6.] trans. To free from passion. Hence † Dispassionated ppl. a.

trans. To free from passion. Hence † DISPA ssionated ppl. a.
1647 Mayne Answ. Chernel 27 (T.) As all dispassionated
men may judge. 1648 WALTON Life Donne (ed. 2) 21 These
had so dispassionated [1640 dispassioned] Sir George, that
he also could not but see.. merit in his new son.

[f. DISPASSIONATE

.. he also could not but see...merit in his new son.

Dispassionately, adv. [f. DISPASSIONATE
a.+-LY 2.] In a dispassionate or calm manner.
1717 KILLIMBECK Serm. 191 (T.) As if she had only dispassionately reasoned the case with him. 1753 HANWAY
Trav. (1762) II. 1. xi. 59 To speak dispassionately of the
conduct of the Dutch. 1806 A. KNOX Rem. 1. 29 These
passages ought to be dispassionately investigated. a 1853
ROBERTSON Lect. (1858) 270, I ask the meeting to listen to
me dispassionately.

Tused as = 'passionately': cf. DISPASSIONATE ¶.

"I Used as = 'passionately': cf. DISPASSIONATE ¶.

1648 SLINGSBY Diary (1836) 201, I found no billows dispassionately acting to endanger the passage of my late surcharged vessel. All appeared to me as in a calm sea.

Dispassionateness. [f. as prec. + NESS.]

A dispassionate condition or quality.

184a J. H. NEWMAN Par. Serm. (ed. 2) V. v. 74 St. Paul makes it a part of a Christian character to have a reputation for .. dispassionateness.

1886 Alhensum 24 Apr. 551/1

A dispassionateness and a sense of humour quite rare in her sex.

Dispassioned: see DISPASSION v.

Dispatch, despatch (dispætf), v. Also 6 dispach(e, dyspach(e, patch; 8-9 despatch. [Found early in 16th c.: ad. It. dispacciare 'to dispatch, to hasten, to speed, to rid away any worke' (Florio), or Sp. despachar to expedite, 'to dispatch, to rid out of the way' (Minsheu). The radical is the same as in It. impacciare to to impede, hinder, stop, prevent, Sp., Pg. empachar to impede, embarrass. Not related to F. depecher, which gave the Engl. depesshe, Depeade, common in 15-16th c., rare after 1600, and app. superseded by dispatch before 1650. The uniform English by dispatch before 1650. The uniform English spelling from the first introduction of the word to the early part of the 19th c. was with dis-; but in Johnson's Dictionary the word was somehowentered Johnson's Dictionary the word was somehow entered under des- (although Johnson himself always wrote dispatch, which is also the spelling of all the authors cited by him); though this has, since c1820, introduced diversity into current usage, dispatch is to be preferred, as at once historical, and in accordance with English analogy; for even if this word had begun in ME. with a form in desfrom OF. (which it did not), it would regularly have been spelt dic. by 1800: see DES-, DIS-, have been spelt dis- by 1500: see DES-, DIS-,

have been spelt dis- by 1500: see DES-, DIS-, prefixes.

The notions of impede, expedite, are expressed by different roots in the northern and southern Romanic langs. The radical of F. emplecher, deplecher (Eng. Impeach, Depeach), OF. empecchier, despeechier, is taken to be a L. \*pedicar (extended form of im., ex-pedire, or deriv. of pedica 'fetter, gin'); G. precher, Pracach, OF. prechier: —L. pradicare. This also occurs in Pr. empedegar. But Sp. empachar, despachar, Pr. empaitar, point to a L. type pacitare (L. forther, Pracaci, Pr. pa. pple. of pangére). The radical of It. im., dis-pacciare, Pr. empachar (with which perh. are to be taken dial. OF. empachar, ampauchier, dapauchier: see Godef.), have been referred to a cognate L. type -pactiare (cf., for the phonology, It. tracciare, doctare, exciare: —"tracciare, ductare, excitare, deciare, succiare: —"tracciare, ductare, exteriare, discidere, ampauchier, depender, and compactive, and capache, in Caxton depesshe, Sc. depesche. Dispatch, therefore, could not be of French origin. The date of our first quot. 1517, is early for a word from Italian, and still more so for a word from Spanish; but the active intercourse with the Papal Court and with Spain at that date may have facilitated the introduction of dispatch as a diplomatic word. Tunstall, our first authority for dispache, was Commissioner to Spain in 1516 and 1517.]

I. trans. \* To dismiss or dispose of promptly.

1. To send off post-haste or with expedition or

1. To send off post-haste or with expedition or promptitude (a messenger, message, etc., having an express destination). The word regularly used

promptitude (a messenger, message, etc., having an express destination). The word regularly used for the sending of official messengers, and messages, of couriers, troops, mails, telegrams, parcels, express trains, packet-boats, etc.

1517 Bp. Tunstall Let. to Hen. VIII in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. I. 134 We.. dispached that poste. reservying thys to be written by my selff at laysor. 1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy. III. viii. 82 If. the great Lord hath to send and dispatch in hast any matter into any places. 1600 E. Blount tr. Conestagy of 21 He.. dispatched fower coronels throughout his Realme of Portugall, to levie twelve thousand foote. 1640 Davenport City Night-Cap III. i, Embassadors were dispatched to Bergamo. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 153 P 3, I was in my eighteenth year dispatched to the university. 1766 Goldsh. Vic. W. ix, Moses was. dispatched to borrow a couple of chairs. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 459/2 The number of chargeable letters dispatched

by the General Post. 1875 F. Hall in Lippincott's Mag. XVI. 749/1 The palanquin, as being portable and easy to handle, was dispatched first, its contents included.

8. 1832 Lander Exped. to Niger I. vii. 259 They had been despatched. .from Soccatoo to collect theaccustomed tribute. 1874 Green Short Hist. vi. § 5. 319 Commissioners were despatched into every county for the purpose of assessment. 1886 Postad Coulde 210 When the mails are despatched at longer intervals than a week.

18g. 1635 H. Vaughan Silex Scint. 1. (1858) 23, I turn'd me round, and to each shade Dispatch'd an Eye. 1781 Cowper Conv. 437 The mind, dispatched upon her busy toil, Should range where Providence has blest the soil.

† b. 1876. To get away quickly: = sense 8. 1887. I turn'd me round is serious to dispatch himselfe thence, yet waited he with all patience.

with all patience.

with all patience.
† 2. To send away (from one's presence or employment); to dismiss, discharge. Obs.
a 1533 LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) L vi, As an ydell vacabunde man they dyspatched and sent hym awaie. 1632 Littnoow Traw. Ix. 380. I dispatched my Dragoman, and the other Barbarian hireling, with a greater consideration then my.. conditions allowed me. 1666 Grim, Collier of Croydon III. in Ant. Bril. Drama III. 312 To give her warning to dispatch her knaves.

S. To dismise (a person) after attending to him.

3. To dismiss (a person) after attending to him or his business; to settle the business of and send

or his business; to settle the business of and send away; to get rid of. Now rare.

1530 PALSGR. 520/1, I have dispatched these four felowes quickly, jay despecht ces quattre galans vistement.

1531 in Furnivall Ballads from MSS. I. 421 Remembre poore shewters who dothe susteyne wronge; speake and dispatche them, they tarrye to longe. a 1642 Boys Wks. (1650) 382 And I can say this of other suitors, if ten be dispatched ninety be despited. 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals II. III. 198 Dispatching all that came to him with great satisfaction. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 171 Nor would I suffer another to enter my Ship, till the former was dispatch'd.

2. 1874 Morely Compromise (1886) 132 Finally we may be despatched with a culogy of caution and a censure of too great heat after certainty.

4. To get rid of or dispose of (any one) by put-

B. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 132 Finally we may be despatched with a eulogy of caution and a censure of too great heat after certainty.

4. To get rid of or dispose of (any one) by putting to death; to make away with, kill.

1830 Profer Dyaloge (Arb.) 146 Duke Humfray By them of his lyfe was abreuiate. Sythe that tyme I could recken mo Whom they caused to be dispatched so. 1968 Grapton Chron. II. 1229 He drowned himselfe. the river beyng so shallow that he was faine to lye grovelyng before he could dispatch himselfe. 1280 North Platarch 112 (R.) He drank..poyson, which dispatcheth a man in 24 hours. 1693 Hars. Cor. 111. i. 286 We are peremptory to dispatch This Viporous Traitor. 1611 BIBLE Excl. xxiii. 47 The companie shall. dispatch [1883 R. V. despatch] them with their swords. 1678 (ed. 2) Bunyan Pilgr. I. (1847) 140 Show them the Bones and Skulls of those that thou hast already dispatch'd. 1796 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 68 If he had made any Resistance, I should certainly have dispatch'd him. 1819 SHELLEY Cyclopt 446 You think by some measure to dispatch him. 1829 ThACKERAY Virgin. xxi. 162 Heroes are not dispatched with such hurry and violence unless there is a cogent reason for making away with them.

8. 1848 Mrs. Jameson Sacr. 4 Leg. Art (1850) 419 And then after many torments despatched with a dagger. 1879 FROUDE Carsar xviii. 304 Clodius was dragged out bleeding, and was despatched.

b. (with complement.) To dispatch out of life, aut of the tranger the saverall as to 2 Chr.

b. (with complement.) To dispatch out of life,

b. (with complement.) To dispatch out of life, out of the way, the world, etc. ? Obs.

1880 BARET Atv. D. 884 To dispatch one out of life, de medio aliquem tollere. 1697 POTTER Astiq. Greece 1. iv. (1715) 17 [He] was quickly dispatch'd out of the way, and no enquiry made after the Murderers. 2745 SWIFT Hist. Stephen in Lett. (1768) IV. 313 To remove the chief impediment by dispatching his rival out of the world. 1796 Mosse Amer. Geog. I. 100 To desire that they would be more expeditious in dispatching her out of her missery.

† C. To dispatch the life of. Obs.

1866 MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburt. v. ii, The Turk and his great Emperess. Have desperately despatch'd their slavish lives. 1605 SHAKS. Lear IV. v. 12 Edmund, I thinke is gone In pitty of his misery, to dispatch His [Glouster's] nighted life. 1622 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 61 Which if it had hit, where he levelled, dispatched had beene the life of Tolmido.

5. To dispose or rid oneself promptly of (a piece

5. To dispose or rid oneself promptly of (a piece of business, etc.); to get done, get through, accomplish, settle, finish off, conclude, execute promptly

plish, settle, finish off, conclude, execute promptly or speedily.

a 1533 LD. Berners Huon ci. 330 Dyspatch the mater and reuenge me. 1547 BOORDE Introd. Knowl. 145 He had many matters of state to dyspache. 1553 Robinson tr. More's Utop. 11. (Arb.) 74 The worke beying divided into so greate a numbre of workemen, was with excedinge maruelous speed dyspatched. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 202 He was 50. unlike to live, that his Christening was dispatcht in hast. 1669 Perrs Diary (1879) IV. 233 To my office, where dispatched some business. 1873 Johnson Rambler No. 167 P.4, I. soon dispatched a bargain on the usual terms. 1776 — Let. to Mrs. Thrate 6 May, We dispatched our journey very peacably. 1782 PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr. II. 1x. 152 Dominic easily dispatched this task in six days. 1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) I. iii. 219 Causes lingering before his commissaries were summarily dispatched at a higher tribunal. 1895 F. Hall. Two Trifles 27, I must dispatch my errand and be off.

B. 1817 Moore Lalla R. (1824) 126 Veiled Proph., The matter is easily despatched. 1824 CHURCH Bacon ix. 218 Two of the great divisions of knowledge... are despatched in comparatively short chapters.

b. To 'dispose of' or 'make away with' (food, a meal) promptly or quickly; to eat up, consume, delices.

a meal) promptly or quickly; to eat up, consume,

devour. colloq.

1711 Addison Spect. No. 7 P 1, I dispatched my Dinner as soon as I could. 1833 Ht. Martineau Brooke F. ix. 112
The roast beef and plum-puddings had been dispatched.

B. 1826 Scott Woodst. v, I saw two rascallions engaged in ... despatching a huge venison pasty. 1837 DISRAELI Venetia I. xv, The brother magistrates despatched their rumpsteak.

e. trans. To produce or 'turn out' promptly

†C. trans. To produce or 'turn out' promptly or quickly. Obs.
cryso C. Fiennes Diary (1888) for There are also paper mills we'd dispatches paper at a quick rate. 1711 Steele Tatler IV. Pref. ▶ 2 The great Ease with which he is able to dispatch the most entertaining Pieces of this Nature. †6. To remove, dispel, do away with; to dispose of, get rid of. Obs.
1508 Grafton Chron. II. 395 Dispatching some by death, and other by banishment. 1576 Lyte Dodoens III. Xlvi. 382 It dissolveth and dispatched the congeled blood. 1600 Holland Lipy XXII. vi. 435 The heat of the sunne had broken and dispatched the mist. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 221 To dispatch all fear of Resistance, I can assure you there are but two more Servants in the House.
† b. To 'get rid of' (goods); to dispose of (by sale). Obs.

sale). Obs.

159a Greene Disput. 17 The Paynters coulde not disputche and make away theyr Vermiglion, if tallowe faced whoores vode it not for their cheekes. 169a Lthroow Tran.

VIII. 355 Rings...valued to a hundred Chickens of Malta, eight shillings the peece, which I dispatched for lesser.

† C. To put out of the way, stow away. rare.

1567 R. Edwards Damon 4 P. in Hazl. Dodsley IV. 39

Such a crafty spy I have caught.. Snap the tipstaff...

Brought him to the court, and in the porter's lodge dispatched him.

\*\* To rid (a berson) of accounts.

\*\* To rid (a person) of something. †7. trans. To rid (a person, etc. of, from, some mcumbrance or hindrance); to deliver, free, re-

ieve.

1530 Palsgr. 520/1 We shall dispatche us of hym well ynoughe. c1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. 161
The thinge which shoulde cleanlie dispatche him of all languor and sorrow. 1548 Udall, etc. Erasmus Par. Pref. 18 Whan I had cleane dispatched myself of this great charge and taske. 1549 Coverdall, etc. Erasmus Par. Tim. vi. 17 Thinges. 50 incertain that yf casualtie take them not awaye, yet at lest death despatcheth vs from them. 1561
Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 315 Dispatch vs from euils, graunt us the good thinges promised. 1562 Tunner Baths 6b, Some are dispatched of their diseases here in sixe dayes. 1560 Barr Apo. D 884 To dispatch himself out of a businesse. To dispatch and ridde out of trouble. 1594 Plat Yewell-ho. III. 57 You shall soone dispatch your barnes. of al these wastfull birds. a 1642 BP. Mountagu Acts 4 Mon. (1642) 295 Antipater being dispatched of these two competitors, had an easier course to run.

† b. To deprive, bereave. Obs. (Cf. 4.)
1560a Shaks. Ham. 1. v. 75 Thus was I, sleeping, by a Brothers hand, Of Life, of Crowne, and Queene at once dispatcht. 1566 G. W[00DCOCKE] tr. Ivstine's Hist. 94a, Aristotimus was dispatched both of life and rule.

II. intransitive.

II. intransitive

+8. (for refl. 1 b.) To start promptly for a place, TO. (10772.1 b.) TO Start promptly for a place, get away quickly, make haste to go, hasten away. 1587 Turrer. Trag. T. (1837) for Howe he mought... Dispatche and goe unto the place. 1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV, iv. iii. 82 And now dispatch we toward the Court. 1570 EACHARD Cont. Clergy 52 Dispatch forthwith for Peru and Jamaica. 1712 W. ROGERS Voy. 400 That we might dispatch for the Cape of Good Hope, as fast as possible.

9. To make haste (to do something), hasten, be

patch for the Cape of Good Hope, as fast as possible.

9. To make haste (to do something), hasten, be quick. Obs. or arch.

1981 PETTIE Guasso's Civ. Conv. 1. (1586) 24 b. Dispatch I pray you to shew me. 1991 FLORIO and Fruites 5 Dispatch and giue me a shirt. 1692 R. L'ESTRANCE JOSEPHUS Antio. IV. 1. (1733) 78/1 Why do we not dispatch then and take possession? 1912 Abbuthnot John Bull III. iii. Thou hast so many 'If's' and 'And's'! Prithee, dispatch. 1953 FOOTE Eng. in Paris I. Wks. 1793 1.37 Hold your jaw and dispatch. 1828 SOUT F. M. Perth viii, Butler Gilbert, dispatch, thou knave. 1833 L. RITCHIE Wand. by Loire 146 'Come—despatch!' said the imperial sponsor; and the ceremony was hurried through.

† 10. (absol. from 5). To conclude or settle a business; to get through, have done (with). Obs. 1603 SHAKS. Meas. Jor M. III. 1. 279 At that place call you me, and dispatch with Angelo, that it may be quickly. 1666 Borts Orie. Formest & Quad. (1667) 51 And thus (to dispatch) by the bruising of Fruit, the Texture is commonly so chang'd, that letc.].

P Dispatch is used by Gabriel Harvey for the pa. pple. 1873 G. Harvey Letter. bk. (Camden) 22, I hope mi long lingering matter is ere now quietly dispatch. 1877 1bid. 58 Ar the[y] so soone dispatche in deede?

Hence Dispatched pol. a. (whence + Dispatch and the state of the state o

38 Ar thely) so soone dispatche in deede?

Hence Dispatched ppl. a. (whence † Dispatchedly adv.); Dispatching vbl.sb. and ppl. a. 1558 HULORT, Dispatched, expeditus, perfectus. a 1564 BECON Acts Christ & Antichr. Prayers, etc. (1844) 531 Unto the dispatching of their torments, if they be in purgatory. 1611 FLORID, Spaccialaments, dispatchedly, out of hand, with riddance or much speed. 1615 W. HULL Mirr. Maiestis & Not to a dispatching, easy, honourable kind of death, but to the lingring, painefull, ignominious death of the Crosse. 1632 Castlie Where IV. iii. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, A cup of poyson Suft with dispatching Simples. 16.. Cabbala, Marq. Ynoiosa to Lord Conway (R.), I have differed the dispatching of a currier. 1893 Star 25 Feb. 4/3 The port is at the dispatching point of the Cheshire salt trade.

Dispatch, despatch (dispætf), sb. Also 7 dispache. [f. Dispatch v., or perh. immediately ad. It. dispactio (also spaceto) a dispatch, a hastning, a riddance; also a pleeke or packet of letters' (Florio) = Sp., Pg. despacho, Romanic deriv. f. the vb. stem: see prec. Cf. relation of Depraces & and v.] DEPEACH sb. and v.]

I. The act of dispatching.

I. The act of dispatching.

1. The sending off (of a messenger, letter, etc.) on an errand or to a particular destination.

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1. The sending off Pervs Diary 10 June, So to Woolwich to give order for the dispatch of a ship I have taken under my care to see dispatched.

1. The operations of the Post-office belonging to the dispatch of letters.

1. The operations of the Post-office belonging to the dispatch of letters.

1. The operations of the Post-office belonging to the dispatch of letters.

1. The operations of the Post-office belonging to the dispatch of a French embassy to England.

1. The destination of the Post-office belonging to the dispatch of letters.

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1. The operations of the Post-office belonging

congé. Obs.

congé. Ohs.

1871 St. Trials, Duke Norfolk (R.), After the dispatch of Rodolph, in Lent last, as he had made show before, that he intended to go over sea, and was all this while practising about this treason. 1603 KNoLLES Hist. Turks (1638) 161

To heare Embassadors from forrein Princes, and to give them their dispatch. 1608 SARKS. Lear II. i. 127 The seuerall Messengers From hence attend dispatch. 1698

FRYER ACC. E. India 4 P. 124, I easily condescended, thinking to procure my Dispatch with more speed.

† 3. Dismissal (of a suitor, etc.) after settlement

of business; attention to or settlement of the business (of a person); see DISPATCH v. 3. Obs.

1550 CROWLEY Last Trumpet 936 If thou be a mans atturney. Let him not waite and spende money, If his dispatch do lie in the.

atturney. Let him not waite and spende money, If his dispatch do lie in the.

4. Making away with by putting to death; killing; death by violence.

Happy dispatch, a humorous name for the Japanese form of suicide called HARA-KIRI.

1876 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 315 Except I had followed you. the sorrowes. had quite overwhelmed me, and wrought my remedilesse dispatch. 1891 Troub. Raigne K. John (1611) 59 Tormentor come away, Make my dispatch the Tyrants feasting day. 1893 H. Cogan Hr. Pintot Trav. xv. 51 So furious and bloody a fight, that in less than a quarter of an hour we made a clean dispatch of them all. 1893 Times and half for the Dispatch of all the Lambs. 1893 Times and Mar. 9/2 The Japanese are. taught. the science, mystery, or accomplishment of 'Happy Dispatch'.

5. The getting (of business, etc.) out of hand; settlement, accomplishment; (prompt or speedy) execution. Quick dispatch: prompt or speedy settlement of an affair; hence, in former use, promptitude in settling an affair, speed, expedition (= sense 6).

sense 6).

1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. II. (1586) 101 b, Neither that he be lesse liberall of justice, or quick in dispatch towards them [the poore], than towards the rich. 1601 SHAKS. All's Well III. ii. 56 After some dispatch in hand at Court, Thither we bend againe. 1601 CORNWALLYES Ess. II. xlvi. (1631) 270 The miles which you must overcome before the dispatch of your journey. 1602 How Man may chuse a good Wife III. ii. ii. Old Eng. Drama (1824) 53 About it with what quick dispatch thou can'st. 1652 BAXTER Inf. Bapt. 24, I offered you—To Dispute publikely, only for quick dispatch. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. II. 75 In the dispatch of business, his diligence was indefatigable. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU Mach. Strike vii. 73 Three members of the Committee sit daily for the dispatch of common business. 1863 H. Cox Instit. 1. vi. 41 If it be intended that Parliament should meet for dispatch of business. 1885 Act 48-49 Vict. c. 60. \$ 10 Notwithstanding any vacancy. the Council shall be competent to proceed to the dispatch of business.

business.

8. 1837 Carlvie Fr. Rev. I. in. i, In him is..only clerk-like 'despatch of business' according to routine. 1860 MOTLEY Nether!. (1863) I. iii. 75 To his credit and dexterity they attribute the despatch of most things.

+ b. 'Conduct, management' (J.). Obs. rare.
1605 Shake. Mach. I. v. 69 You shall put This Nights great Businesse into my dispatch.

6. a. Prompt settlement or speedy accomplishment of the property of the state of the

ment of an affair (= quick dispatch in 5). Also as a personal quality: Promptitude in dealing with

a personal quality: Promptitude in dealing with affairs. b. Speed, expedition, haste, rapid progress. a. 1607-12 BACON Ess., Dispatch (Arb.) 242 Measure not dispatch by the tymes of sitting, but by the advauncement of the busines. a 1680 Butler Rem. (1759) II. 71 Dispatch is no mean Virtue in a Statesman. 1712 Addisons Spect. No. 469 P 4 The Dispatch of a good Office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good Office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good Office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good Office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good Office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good Office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good Office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good Office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good Office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good Office is very often as the solicitor of our ships. 1636 DAVENANT Witts v. i, This is a time of great dispatch and haste. 1728 WOLLASTON Relig. Nat. ix. 266 The business he has to do grows urgent upon him, and calls for dispatch. 1733 SMEATON Edystome L. \$ 132 We also made good dispatch with the cutting of the rock. 1865 CARLYLE Freik. Gt. VIII. XVIII. XVIII. xiv. 38, All turns on dispatch; loiter a little, and Friedrich himself will be here again!

\$\begin{array}{c} \text{1828} HT. MARTINEAU Demerara i. 8 Covering them [the roots] with so much despatch.

\dark 7. The act of getting rid (of something), by sale, etc.; riddance, clearance, disposal; the act of putting away hastily. Obs.

etc.; fiddance, clearance, disposal; the act of putting away hastily. Obs.

1605 Shaks. Lear 1. ii. 33 Glou. What Paper were you reading? Bast. Nothing my Lord. Glou. No? what needed then that terrible dispatch of it into your Pocket?

1633 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. xiii. 41 In less than eight days he cleared his Warehouse. Now having made a full dispatch of all [etc.]

II. Concrete and transferred senses.

8 A written message sent off promptly or speedily:

8. A written message sent off promptly or speedily;

spec. an official communication relating to public

spec. an official communication relating to public affairs, usually conveyed by a special messenger.

158a N. Lichefield tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind. xx. 52 b, Nicholas Coello hauing received this dispatch, did forthwith depart, and that in hast. 1585 T. Washingfon tr. Nicholay's Voy. IV. xxi. 136 Messengers which carry yo ordinary dispatches from Raguse to Constantinople. 1666 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 300 Visier, keeper of the seale, who before he can seale any dispatch, must acquaint the grand Senior. 1788 Genil. Mag. LII. 147 Captain Henry Edwin late of his Majesty's ship Russel, arrived here with dispatches from Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood. 1802 Wellester Lest. to Wellington 23 Dec. in Thornton Hist. India (1842) III. xviii. 358 note, I received this morning your dispatch of the 30th of November. 1809 Wellington in Gluw. Desp. IV. 292 Excepting upon very important occasions I write my dispatches without making a draft. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India I. 223 Sir John Malcolm. announced his arrival to the court, sending his dispatches by one of his officers. 1847 TENNYSON Princess IV. 360 Delivering seal'd dispatches which the Head took halfamazed.

B. 1847 ININISON PRINCESS IV. 360 Delivering seal'd dispatches which the Head took halfamazed.

B. 1847 Nicholas Papers (Camden) 39, I have alsoe made an other despatch to the lords of the privic counsel by his Majesties command. 1838 THIRLWALL Greece IV. xxix. 87 They were called away by a despatch from the feet at Cardia. 1865 Livingstone Zambesi vi. 135 The loss of the mail-bags, containing Government despatches and our friends' letters for the past year.

9. An agency or organization for the expeditious transmission of goods, eac.; a conveyance or vessel by which goods, parcels. or letters are dispatched.

9. An agency or organization for the expeditious transmission of goods, etc.; a conveyance or vessel by which goods, parcels, or letters are dispatched. 1694 Lond. Gas. No. 2964/1 Died.. Don Jean de Angulo, Secretary of the Universal Dispatch. 1703 lbid. No. 3924/4 The Reprisal Dispatch, Jacob Green late Master, from New-England. 1861 [see 12]. Mod. The Merchants' Despatch; it was sent by despatch. (Cent. Dict.). +10. A body of persons (officially) sent to a particular destination. Obs.
1713 Warder True Amazons 60 Dispatches of Guards are sent from the first Disturbance given.
11. slang. (pl.) A kind of false dice: = DIS-PATCHER 2.

PATCHER 2.

1812 J. H. VAUX Flash Dict., Dispatches, false dice us by gamblers, so contrived as always to throw a nick. 18

Times 27 Nov. 9/2 There are dice called 'despatches'.

'despatch' has two sides, double fours, double fives, a 'despatch' has two sides, double fours, double nves, and double sixes.

III. 12. attrib. and Comb., as dispatch-bearing,

double sixes.

III. 12. attrib. and Comb., as dispatch-bearing, -writer, -writing; dispatch-boat, -box, dispatch cook, dispatch-tube (see quots.).

1712 Addings, Dispatch Money, and the like specious Trankfulness, Dispatch Money, and the like specious Terms, are the Pretences under which Corruption. shelters itself. 1768 Gross Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Spatch cock, abbreviation of a dispatch cock, an Irish dish upon any sudden occasion. 1834 West Ind. Sketch-bk. 1. 200 These. dispatch cocks - are simply fowls cut down the back and expanded to the purposes of a grill .. they afford an agreeable relief to an appetite that demands haste to be gratified—whence the name. 1841 Lever C. O'Malley xci. 443 In the mere details of note-writing or despatch-bearing. 1861 Engineer XII. 51/5 (1816) The Pneumatic Despatch. 1864, The loads, in the pneumatic despatch tubes do not much exceed halfa-ton, unless the despatch carriages are coupled in trains of two or more. 1864 Webster, Dispatch-box, a box for carrying dispatches; a box for papers and other conveniences of a gentleman when travelling. 1874 Knight Dict. Mach. s.v. Atmospheric Railway, A late act of Congress (1872) appropriates \$15,000 for a pneumatic dispatch-tube between the Capitol and the Government Printing-Office, Washington. 18th., Dispatch-boat, a name given to a swift vessel, formerly a fast sailer, now a small steamboat, used in dispatch duty. 18th., Dispatch-luke, a tube in which letters or parcels are transported by a current of air. 1889 Refernt. P. Wentworth III. 267 Some papers he had just extracted from his despatch tox. 1889 Sat. Rev. 26 Jan. 104/1 Despatch-how. 1889 Sat. Rev. 26 Jan. 104/1 Despatch-how in the despatch of the art of war.

Dispatch-box of the art of war.

Dispatch-box of the art of war.

Dispatch-box of the late of war.

Dispatch-box of the late of war.

Dispatch-box of the late of war.

Dispartchable, a. rare. [f. DISPATCH v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being dispatched.

18ar Blackw. Mag. 1X. 305 Thou wilt find it no very easy or dispatchable matter.

**Dispatcher** (dispæt[a1). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

One who or that which dispatches, in various

1. One who or that which dispatches, in various senses: see the verb.

1547-64 BAULDWIN Mor. Philos. (Palfr.) v. vi, To the godly, death is the most happy messenger and quick dispatcher of all such displeasures. 1549 BALE Prof. Leland's liin. B iv. (1.), Avaryce was the other dyspatcher, whych hath made an ende both of our lybraryes and bokes without respect. 1563-87 FOXE A. 4 M. (1631) III. XI. 551/2 marg., D. Story. the chiefe dispatcher of all Gods saints that suffered in Queene Maries time. 1611 COTCE. Dataire, the dater, or dispatcher of the Popes Bulls. 1753 MAGENS INSWIRANCES III. 212 Likewise the Dispatcher of Averages. 1884 A. WAINWEIGHT in Harfer's Mag. July 272/2 The dispatcher, as the electrician is technically called, puts his finger upon a fourth key. 1886 Pall Mall G. 31 Aug. 3/2 The despatcher of a telegram.

2. slang. (pl.) A kind of false dice: see quots. 1758 Sporting Mag. XI. 83 How long it was since his conscience had permitted him to use dispatchers; these, he said, were loaded dice. 1894 MASKELYNE Sharps & Flatts27 Of unfair dice. there are those whose faces do not bear the correct number of pips, and which are known as 'dispatchers'. Ibid. 238 A high dispatcher cannot throw less than two, whilst a low one cannot throw higher than three.

Dispatchful, a. Obs. or arch. [f. DISPATCH

Dispartchful, a. Obs. or arch. [f. DISPATCH

sb. + -FUL.]
+1. Having the quality of dispatching or making

away with expeditiously. Ohs.

1608 Middleron Trick to Catch Old One II. ii. D ij, Ile..
Fall like a secret and dispatchfull plague On your secured comforts. 1660 H. More Apocal. Apoc. 83 Their teeth..
were very dispatchfull of their prey.

2. Full of or characterized by dispatch; speedy,

2. Full of or characterized by dispatch; speedy, expeditious, quick, hasty. Obs. or arch.

1648 Fuller Argu. to Ferre 3 Those dispatchfull and urgent times. 1667 Milton P. L. v. 331 So saying, with dispatchful looks in haste She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent. 1693 tr. Eraimus Moria Euc., While the dispatchful fool shall rush bluntly on. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1823) II. 592 There is a wide difference between leading a regular life, and living by rule; the one is pleasant, easy, smooth, and dispatchful; the other.. toilsome, stiff, and generally wasteful both of time and strength. 1814 H. Busk Fugitive Pieces 29 If despatchful haste thy journey need. 1820 Lytron Discounced 19 The most dispatchful solicitude. † D. quasi adv. Speedily, quickly, in haste. Obs. 1725 Pope Odyss. III. 534 Let one, dispatchful, bid some swain to lead A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead. 1791 Cowers Iliad xxiii. 148 Their keen-edged axes to the towering oaks Dispatchful they applied. † Dispatchment. Obs. [f. DISPATCH v. + WENT.] The act of dispatching, dispatch (in various senses): prompt execution or settlement; getting rid of, sending away, dismissal; making away with, killing.

getting rid of, sending away, dismissal; making away with, killing.

1539 St. Trials, Wolsey, For want of dispatchment of matters. 2538 M. Throckofton Let. Crownwell (MS. in St. Pap. Hen. VIII, XII. 11. No. 552 Recd. Off.) Att Pares.

y requeryd off hyme [Pole] my dyspachement [copy in MS. Cott. Chop. E. 6,386 despachement] accordying to hys promes to me at Rome. 1546 BALE Eng. Votaries II. (1550) 110 b, He.. confessed that he had sent. false letters and poysons to the dyspachement of hys enemyes. 1370 ABP. PARKER Corr. 363 To procure the dispatchment of this offensive court.

Dispathy, obs. form of DYSPATHY.

† Dispatron, v. Obs. [DIS-7 a.] trans. To deprive of a patron or of patronage.

1615 Stuyester Du Barlas, 70b Triumphant II. 62
Townes of late By him dispatroned and depopulate. c 1620

Z. Bovo Zion's Flowers (1855) 89 By thee dispatron'd... Who could a comforte once afford to me?

Dispanper (dispo pol), v. Law. [DIS-7 b.] trans. To decide a person to be no longer a pauper; to deprive of the privileges of a pauper; to disqualify from suing in formal pauperis, that is, without payment of fees.

1621 Start Chamb. Cause (Camden) 22 Therfore the Court.

1632 Therfore the Court.

to deprive of the privileges of a pauper; to disquality from suing in forma pauperis, that is, without payment of fees.

1631 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 72 Therfore the Court would dismisse the cause or dispauper the plainlyliff), for that by his confession he hath 111 per annum. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dispauper is a word most used in the Court of Chancery, as when one is admitted to sue in forma pauperis, if that privilege be taken from him, he is said to be Dispaupered. 1816 J. Phillimore Rep. 1. 185 (L.) If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be dispaupered. 1885 Law Times 7 Mar. 340/1 The plaintiff had, by the fact of his having recovered. more than 15, become dispaupered.

Dispauperize (dispo paraiz), v. [f. Dis-6+PAUPERIZE.] trans. 2. To release or free from the state of pauperism. Also fig. b. To free (a community or locality) from paupers.

1833 New Monthly Mag. XXXVII. 283 What chance do you see of dispaupering any of the paupers? 1848 MILL Pol. Econ. v. xi. § 13 (1876) 285 Many highly pauperized districts. have been dispauperized by adopting strict rules of poor-law administration. 1874 Contemp. Rev. XXIV. 965 The boy was thoroughly dispauperized in spirit.

Hence Dispau perised ppl. a.; isa-tion.
1834 128 Rep. Poor Law Comm. (1885) 163 The principle of relief. found so efficient in the dispauperized parishes. 1876 Parryman (title), Dispauperization, a popular Treatise on Poor-Law Evils and their Remedies.

† Dispay're, sb. Obs. Also dys-,-peir,-peyre.

† Dispay're, sb. Obs. Also dys-,-peir,-peyre.

[f. DISPAIR v.2, var. of DEPAIR, to spoil, injure, or suffer injury.] Impaired condition, disrepair.

1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 397 That it may be remedyed and holpen when that it ys [in] ruyn, or in dispeyre, or before.

1537-8 Will of Y. Sponer (Somerset Ho.), All the wyndows. that be in dyspeir.

Dispayr(e, obs. form of DESPAIR.

Dispeace (dispi's). [f. DIS- 9 + PEACE sb. Orig. Scotch, in which it is in familiar use.] The absence or reverse of peace or quietness: unensi-

Orig. Scotch, in which it is in familiar use.] The absence or reverse of peace or quietness; unensiness (of mind); dissension, enmity.

1828 Jamisson, Dispeace, disquiet, dissension. 1821 Ruskin Stones Ven. III. iv. 3 6. 197 The London of the nineteenth century may yet become as Venice without her despotism, and as Florence without her dispeace. 1836 — Mod. Paint.

111. iv. xviii. Concl. 328 Two men, cast on a desert island, could not thrive in dispeace. 1855 — S. Cox Quest Chief Good 123 This very contrast. breeds no dispeace or anger in the heart. 1873 Burron Hist. Scot. VI. Ixxi. 219 Scotland had elements of dispeace. 1885 Geikie in Nature XXIII. 224 The rumours of renewed dispeace among the nations.

Hence Dispeacetal a. 1885 Geikie in Nature XXIII. 224 The rumours of renewed dispeace among the nations.

Hence Dispeaceful divinity [the goddess of strife].

† Dispeat, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 6 + stem of appear, com-pear; see also the aphetic Pear. Cf. OF. disparoir (16th c. in Godef.) or It. disparere 'to disappeere' (Florio). Mod. Fr. has in the present stem disparative, disparaiss-: cf. Disparien v. 1 and Disappear. 1 intr. To disappear.

1600 Fairrax Tasso vii. xliv. 125 All those stars on heau'ns blew face that shone. dispeared were and gone. 1649 Br. Hall G. Impostor Wks. 501 This great impostor. dispeareth and is gone. 1649 H. Morr Song of Soul 1. 1. li, But he looks on to whom nought doth dispear.

Dispeche: var. of Despeche, Defeach v. Obs., to send away, dispatch. Also Dispechement, = Disparchment.

DISPATCHMENT.

1528 M. THROGMORTON Let., copy in MS. Cott. Cleopatra E. 6, If. 386, And from thens also to have been dispeched [orig. in St. Pap. Hen. VIII, XII. II. No. 552, dyspachyd]. Did., And herupon delayed my dispechement. To come further concernyng my dispechement [original, in both cases, dyspachement].

lyspachement].

Dispect, var. of Despect, Ohs.

† **Dispee'd**, v. Obs. [app. ad. obs. It. dispedire, (spedire) to dispatch (Florio), f. Dis- I; a parallel form to L. ex-pedīre, im-pedīre (EXPEDE, IMPEDE). But, as the spelling shows, associated in Eng. use with SPEED: cf. also the parallel form DESPEED.] trans. To dispatch, to send off. b. reft. To get away onickly

away quickly.

1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (L.), To that end he dispecded an embassadour to Poland. The man returned..and was againe dispecded. 1624 in Calend. St. Papers, E. Indies 16 Aug. (1878) 365 The Dutch have dispecded sundry ships towards the west. 1630 Lord Banians 79 [He] dispecded his Bramane Madewnauger, and his Pardon, to Delee. 1814. SOUTHEY Roderick XV. 273 Himself from that most painful interview Dispecding, he withdrew.

C. To dispatch or finish promptly; to expedite. 26a6 Gataker Spanish Invasion 16 Iulian..sent one Alyius. furnished with much treasure for the dispeeding of he worke. the worke.

Dispeir(e, obs. form of DESPAIR.

**Dispel** (dispel), v. [ad. L. dispell-ère to drive asunder, scatter, f. Dis- 1 + pellère to drive.]

1. trans. To drive away in different directions or

1. trans. To drive away in different directions or in scattered order; to disperse by force, dissipate (e. g. clouds, darkness, doubts, fears, etc.)
a 1621 Donne in Select. (1842) 141 More clouds than they could. dispel and scatter. 1662 J. Davies tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass. 210 Lamps...enough to dispell the greatest darknesse. 1667 Milton P. L. 1. 530 He. gently rais'd Their fainted courage, and dispel'd their fears. 1761 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. III. 63 His apprehensions were soon dispelled. 1883 FROUDE Short Stud. IV. 1. viii. 90 He dispelled the illusions of Lewis. 1889 Bowen Virg. Æneid 1. 199 Ills more dire ye have suffered; and these too Heaven will dispel.

intr. (for reft.) To become dissipated or scat-

2. intr. (for refl.) To become dissipated or scattered, as a cloud or the like.

16.3 Kingdomes Whly. Intellig. No. 7. 55 [He] still hangs as a cloud over Plimmouth, but it dispells every day.

1799 Campbell. Pleas. Hope 11. 263 Melt. and dispel, ye spectredoubts.

1840 Blackw. Mag. XLVIII. 270 Conventions... in constant succession bubble up, form, and dispel.

Hence Dispelling ppl. a., esp. in comb., as caredispelling, that dispels care; Dispellent (also-ant), a dispelling agent; Dispellent, he who or that which dispels.

1717 FREZIER Voy. S. Sea 77 It is an admirable dispeller of certain Tumors.

1836 F. Mahonsy Rel. Father Prost, Watergrasskill Carousal (1859) 78 A dispeller of sorrow.

1869 Pall Mall G. 18 Aug. to The change of scene.. will often act as a good dispellant.

Dispence, var. of DISPENSE.

† Disperdd. v. Obs. of arch. Also 4-6 des.

thispence, var. of DISPENSE.

† Dispend, v. Obs. or arch. Also 4-6 desdys-. Fa.t. and pple. dispended, dispent. [ME.
des-. dispend-en, a. OF. despend-re (mod.F. dependre) = Pr. despendre, Sp. despender, It. dispendere:
late L. dispendère to weigh out, pay out, dispense,
f. Dis- I + pendère to weigh. Cf. EXPEND, SPEND.]

1. trans. To pay away, expend, spend: a. money,
wealth.

1. trans. To pay away, expend, spend: 2. money, wealth.

1. 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 290 De kyng sent.. For bisshoppes.. & ober hat bei found, Pat ilk 3ere mot dispende of londes twenty pound. 1336 Chaucer Retre's T. 63 For hooly chirches good moot been despended On hooly chirches blood that is descended. 1492 CAXION Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1405) 1. xxvii. 45 a/1 She had dyspended alle her hauour to leches for to recouure her syghte. 1399 B. Jonson Ev. Man out of Hum. 11. iii, A poore elder brother of mine, sir, a yeoman, may dispend some seven or eight hundred a yeere. 1642 Declar. Lords & Com. 20 June 6 Those summes shall be dispended as the former have been. 1648 Declar. Lords & Com. 20 June 6 Those summes shall be dispended as the former have been. 1658 Hickeinschl. Hist. Whiggim Wks. 1716 1. 28 All (the money) was dispended.

1840 Ayenb. 53 Ich wylle bet bou ete and drinke and .. despendi. 1629 GAULE Holy Madn. 248 When he must needs despend, he.. kisses euery Peece he parts from. D. other things.

1840 Ayenb. 67 Artl. 111. 650/2 Schal do brynge. two fatte Oxen.. to be dispended on a dyner. 14.. Hoccley Compl. Virgin 244 And hath his blood despent in greet foysoun. 1882 N. Licherfield Ir. Castanheda's Cony. E. Ind. xili. 98 a, They were the bolder to dispend amongst them heir shot, with the which there were many very sore hurt. 1867 FELTHAM Resolves 1. lxix. Wks. (1677) 105 Every Man will be busie in dispending that quality, which is predominant in him. 1874 Swiff Wks. (1847) 11. 69 They insist, that the army dispend as many oaths yearly as will produce (100,000 nett. 1868 Kinglake Crimea (1877) IV. xiii. 317 An isolated bastion dispending its strength.

1853 FITHERES. Surv. Xii. (1539) 27 In some case he shall

C. To dispend land: to have an income from land, to possess land.

1533 Fitzherb. Sapp. xii. (1539) 27 In some case he shall dispende and have more landes. 1633 Sir H. Finch Law (1636) 405 Where that clause needs not, the Iurors must dispend some land of freehold out of ancient demesne within the Countie where the issue is to be tried.

2. To spend, consume, employ, occupy (time).

1340 Hampole Pr. Consc. 2435 Thou here dispended thi tym wrang. c1386 Chaucer Monk's T. 320 How she in vertu myghte hirly dispende [Inrl. erron. despent]. c 1438 Hoccleve Learn to Die 230 My dayes I despente in vanitee.

1388 N. Licheffeld tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind. | kix.

142 b, That vpon them the Caruells might dispend their times.
158a BENTLEY Mon. Matrones 122 The time of my life euill dispent.
3. pass. To be brought to an end or finished up;

dispent.

3. pass. To be brought to an end or finished up; to be exhausted or spent; to come to an end.

1393 Gower Conf. I. 5 Whan the prologe is so despended.

1438 Will of S. Fyncham in Blyth's Fincham (1863) 154 Til hese issue male be dispended.

1439 Handright of S. Fyncham in Blyth's Fincham (1863) 154 Til hese issue male be dispended.

1430 Caxton's Chron. Ix. i, Anchises dyed and was dispent.

1590 Caxton's Chron. Eng.

1, 9/2 The vytayles were dispended and fayled.

4. To spend to no purpose; to waste, squander.

1393 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 1198 A clerk that folylyche dyspendyth be godys bat hys fadyr hym gyweth. c1985 Chaucer L. G. W. 2491 Phyllis, Me liste not. Despenden [v.r. dispenden] on hym a pennefull of ynke.

1493 CAXTON Cato Bob, To thende that thou dyspende hyt not folyshly.

5. To distribute, DISPENSE (esp. in early use, in charity to the poor).

1373 Cato Major III. x. in Anglia VII, Freliche dispende, Per neod is, euer among.

1275/1 To gyue to the poure peple and dispende it among the nedy.

1374 Test. Ebor. (Surt.) V. 88 Dispendyd and dalt at my buryall. xls. 1632 P. Fletcher Purple 151. III.

1374 The purple fountain. By thousand rivers through the Isle dispends. 1652 Benlowes Theoph. xii. xlii. 225 When Sols Influence descends. And richer Showres, then fell on Danaes lap dispends.

1504 T. Adams Devil's Rasmut for If a present munishment.

1504 T. Adams Devil's Rasmut for If a present munishment.

6. To dispense with, do without. rare.

6. To dispense with, do without. rare.

1614 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 61 If a present punishment be suspended, the future shall neuer be dispended with.

† Dispender. Obs. Also 4-5 des-, dispendour. [ME. a. OF. despendour agent-n. from despendre: see prec.] One that expends; a dispenser; an almoner; a steward; = DISPENSATOR.

1340 Ayend. 130 He.. het his desspendoure bet he him yeaue uystene pond of gold. Pe spendere. ne yeaf bote uyst.

1382 Wyclif Tit. 1, 1 to binoueth a bischop for to be withoute crime, as dispendour of God. 1382 — 1 Pet. iv. 10 As goode dispenderes of the .. grace of God. c 1386 Chaucer Melib.

1869 1144 Thilke is executrice, and dispendere of the residue of the testat. 1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 114 Marye. that arte. moste ware dyspender. fete the hungry wyth thy benygne prouydence. 1611 Florio, Dispensatore. also a dispendere.

† Dispending. vbl. sb. Obs. [f. DISPEND v. +

thy benyme proudence. 1621 Florio, Dispensatore... also a dispender.

† Dispending, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. Dispensatore... also a dispender.

† Dispending, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. Dispend v. +

-ING 1.] The action of DISPEND v.; expenditure.

c 1340 Hamfole Prose Tr. 25 Thes holy mene lefte not witterly. the dispendynge of worldely goods. 1563 Homilies

II. Almideeds III. (1859) 395 There is a kind of dispending that shall never diminish the stock. 1603 Florio Montaigne

III. ix. (1632) 537 Their dispending and... artificiall liberalities.

b. Money to defray expenses.

1375 Barbour Bruce VIII. 509 He... gaf thame dispending And send thame hame.

c. Dispensation; stewardship.

1388 Wyclif 1 Cor. ix. 17 Dispending [138a, Geneva, and 1611 dispensation; R. V. stewardship] is bitakun to me.

Dispendious (dispendia), a. [ad. L. dispendios-us hurtful, prejudicial, f. DISPENDIUM. Cf. mod. F. dispendieux expensive (Littré).]

† 1. Causing loss or injury; hurtful, injurious.

pendios-us hurtful, prejudicial, f. DISPENDIUM. Cf. mod. R. dispendieux expensive (Littré).]

† 1. Causing loss or injury; hurtful, injurious. 1857 Pole in Strype Eccl. Mem. III. App. Lxxx. 276 [It] being thought. that for the necessity of money that is to be demanded in the parliament, and otherwise cannot be provided, the prorogation of that should be much dispendious.

2. Costly, expensive; lavish, extravagant. 1727 Balley vol. II, Dispendious, sumptuous, costly. 1728 Balley vol. II, Dispendious, sumptuous, costly. 1729 Balley vol. III, Dispendious, sumptuous, costly. 1729 Balley vol. II, Dispendious, commentation of materials?

Hence Dispendious use of materials and provided to the Expense. 1829 The Padamental dispendious bought.

Dispenditure. — rare. [f. DISPEND, after Expense padamental dispendious beautiful dispendious beautiful dispendious beautiful dispendious beautiful dispendious beautiful dispendious beautiful dispendious capendiour speedily received a check.

|| Dispendium. Obs. [L. = cost, expense; also, loss, damage; f. dispendire to DISPEND: a parallel form to Compendium. Cf. It. dispendioexpense.] Loss, waste; expenditure, expense.

1828 Petil. Eastern Ass. 18 Is not Belt-money the dispendium of our possessions? a 1661 Fuller Worthies 1. (1662) 336 This Gentleman in his Title page ingeniously wisheth that his Compendium might not prove a Dispendium to the Reader thereof. 1699 J. Woodward in Phil. Trans. XXI. 207 The less they Plants are in Bulk, the smaller the Quantity of the Fluid Mass in which they are set is drawn off; the Dispendium of it. being pretty nearly proportioned to the

Dispensable (dispensab'l), a. [ad. med.L. dispensabil-is, f. dispensare to DISPENSE: see -BLE. Cf. F. dispensable (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Eccl. Subject to dispensation. a. Capable of being permitted in special circumstances, though

being permitted in special circumstances, though against the canons; capable of being remitted or condoned, though an offence or sin.

1533 More Let. to Cromwell Wks. 1425/x Sodenly his highnes...shewed me that...his mariage was... in such wise against the lawe of nature, that it coulde in no wyse by the churche be dispensable. 1536 Act 38 Hen. VIII, c. 7 § 5 The maryage...was...ayenst the lawes of almighty god, and not dispensable by any humayne auctoritie. 1568 Files in Strype Ann. I. xxxiii. 371 Horrible sins are dispensable for money. a 1700 Atkins Parl. & Pol. Tracts (1734) 206 The Distinction of Mala Prohibita, into such as are dispensable, and such as are not dispensable.

b. Capable of being dispensed with or declared non-obligatory in a special case, as a law, canon, oath, etc.

oath, etc

oath, etc.

a 1612 Donne Biabauroe (1644) 106 If it [the Law] be dispensable in some cases beneficiall to a man. 1679 Burner Hist. Ref. I. 1. ii. 152 He was then of opinion that the law in Leviticus was dispensable. 1690 Stillinger. Charge to Clergy (T.), The question...is, whether the church's benefit may not..make the canons against non-residence as dispensable as those against translations. 1837-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. iv. 111. § 23 Durand seems to have thought the fifth commandment (our sixth) more dispensable than the rest. 1890 Pall Mall G. 15 Feb. 2/2 Celibate friars with 'dispensable vows' are henceforth to be one of the recognized agencies of the Church of England.

2. Allowable, excusable, pardonable. arch. or Obs. 1889 PUTTENHAM Eng. Possis III. xxiv. (Arb.) 286 It came not of vanitie but of a fatherly affection, loying in the sport and company of his little children, in which respect.. it was dispenceable in him and not indecent. a 1884 LEUGHON Comm. I Pet. iii. 8 In his saddest times, when he might seem most dispensable to forget other things. 2704 Swift T. Two 'vi. (Seager), If straining a point were at all dispensable.

3. That can be dispensed with or done without.

pensable.

8. That can be dispensed with or done without;

8. That can be dispensed with or done without; unessential, omissible; unimportant.

1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp. 111. xvi. 54 Things, which indeed are pious, and religious, but dispensable, voluntary and commutable. 1653 H. More Conject. Cabbal. Pref. Avij (T.), Speculative and dispensable truths a man... ought rather to propound... sceptically to the world. 1848 Blackie in Tail's Mag. IX. 749 Books... are yet only of secondary use... and can never render the hearing ear, and the speaking tongue dispensable. 1867 Swinsurer Ess. 4. Stud. (1875) 118 Not a tone of colour... is misplaced or dispensable.

4. Capable of being dispensable.

pensable.

4. Capable of being dispensed or administered.

560 St. Trials, Col. Andrews (R.), If they be laws, they must be .. dispensable by the ordinary courts of the land.

Hence Dispensableness = Dispensability.

554 HAMMOND Fundamentals xii. § 2 (R.) Of Dispendeness of Oaths.

sableness of Oaths.

Dispensary (dispensări). [f. L. type dispensărium, dispensărium (liber): cf. med.L. dispensărium (1290 in Fleta = dispensator DISPENSER), and F. dispensaire 'a Dispensatorie, or Booke, that teachet how to make all Phisicall compositions' (Cotton (N.X.)); dispute, ppl stem of I. dispute. (Cotgr. 1611); f. dispens- ppl. stem of L. dispend-ère to dispense: see -ARY.]

(Cotgr. 1611); f. dispens-ppl. stem of L. dispendere to dispense: see -ARY.]

1. A place, room, or shop, in which medicines are dispensed; an apothecary's shop. spec. A charitable institution, where medicines are dispensed and medical advice given gratis, or for a small charge (charitable or public dispensary).

1699 CARTH Dispens. Pref. (R.), The dispensary being an apartment in the college, set up for the relief of the sick poor. 1700 (title). The necessity and usefulness of the Dispensaries lately set up by the College of Physicians in London, for the use of the sick poor. 1789 Mrs. Prozzi Journ. France 1. 199 (Venice treacle) can never be got genuine except here, at the original Dispensary. 1806 Sura Wister in Lond. 1. 81 In the discharge of his duty as physician to a dispensary. 1869 Lecky Europ. Mor. II. iv. 86 A Merchant. founded... a gratuitous dispensary for the monks. 1874 C. Geikie Life in Woods xvii. 291 He gave me some stuff from a dispensary.

+2. transf. A collection of the drugs or preparations mentioned in the pharmacopoeia or to be found in an apothecary's shop. Obs.

1710 STERIE Tatler No. 248 F3 Natural Gaiety and Spirit. Surpass all the false Ornaments. that can be put on by applying the whole Dispensary of a Toilet. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1852) I. 676 Nor yet does it suffice that we have a complete dispensary of remedies without knowing how to apply them.

+3. A book containing formulæ and directions

apply them.

+ 8. A book containing formulæ and directions for the making up of medicines; a pharmacopœia;

= DISPENSATORY sb. 1. Obs. or arch.

= DISPENSATORY sb. 1. Obs. or arch.

1731 BAILEY, Dispensary, a Treatise of Medicines. 1735
BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. Syrup, You have..a Description

of it in all Dispensaries.

Dispensate, v. rare. [f. L. dispensāt-, ppl.

stem of dispensāre; cf. compensate.] = DISPENSE.

1701 BEVERLEY Glory of Grace 5 That all is so Dispensated, and Oeconomized in, from, and by the Beloved. 1822 W.

IRVING Braceb. Hall (1845) 144 Conceptions of widely dispensated happiness.

Invino Braceo, rau (1045) 144 Composition pensated happiness.

Dispensation (dispensation). Also 4-6 dys.;
-soioun. [a. F. dispensation (12th c. in Hatz.Darm.), or ad. L. dispensation-em distribution of money or property, management, stewardship, regulation, economy, from dispensare to DISPENSE.]
Vol. III.

The action of dealing out or distributing.
 The action of dispensing or dealing out; distribution or administration to others; expenditure, spending, or disbursement (of money); economical

spending, or disbursement (of money); economical use or disposal (of anything).

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) III. 469 (Mātz.) Everych schulde make good for his owne partie, and 3eve us special helpe and subsidie by his owne dispensacioun. 1649 SELDEN Leaves of Eng. 1. ii. (1739) 2 The dispensation of this grace unto all men. 1698 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth 1. (1723) 52 A Dispensation of Water promiscuously and indifferently to all Parts of the Earth. a 1704 T. Brown Praise Wealth Wis. 1730 I. 86 Blind in the dispensation of all our favours. 1642 D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit. (1867) 618 Elizabeth, a queen well known for her penurious dispensations. 1863 Tulloch Eng. Purit. i. 26 Changes in the dispensation of the Lord's Supper. 1876 Lecky Eng. in 18th C. II. viii. 439 The dispensation of bribes, places, and pensions. + 2. Anat. The distribution of blood, the nerves, etc., from some centre. Obs.

†2. Anal. The distribution of blood, the nerves, etc., from some centre. Obs.

1668 Culpepper & Cole Barthol. Anal. 1. i. 301 But the Principle of Dispensation from whence the Veins arise, is the Liver, and not the Heart. Ibid. 111. i. 322 The Beginning of the dispensation of Nerves, or the part whence the Nerves immediately arise, is the Medulla oblongata. 1759 tr. Dukamel's Husb. 11. ii. (1762) 182 This dispensation of the nutritive juices.

3. The process of dispensing medicines or medical prescriptions: the making up of medicines in accordance.

o. The process of dispensing medicines or medicane prescriptions; 'the making up of medicines in accordance with prescription, and the delivery of them to the patient' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. v. iii. 237 In the due dispensation of medicines desumed from this animall. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., Garth, The Physicians procured some apothecaries to undertake the dispensation.

II. The action of administering, ordering, or managing; the system by which things are administered.

managing; the system by which things are administered.

This group of senses originates in the L use of dispensitio to render Gr. oicovosia in N. T. and patristic writers. The latter is used in r Cor. ix. 17, Eph. iii. 2, Col. i. 25 for the 'office of an administrator' (see sense 4 below); but in Eph. i. 10, iii. 2, for 'a method or system of administration (specifically that which involved the Incarnation). From this latter arose various theological uses: (1) Tertullian (Adv. Praxam ii. iii, iv.) uses dispensation-oicovosia to denote the Trinity as an administrative arrangement, i. e. a system of distribution and apportionment of functions designed by the Father for administrative purposes. This is known as an acconomical as distinguished from an essential Trinity: in the latter the personal distinctions are regarded as matters of nature and necessity, in the former of will. (See the distinction between Dispensative, Dispensatory, and essential.) (2) It was applied to the Incarnation (dispensatio assumpti corporis, d. suscepta carnit, or simply dispensatio) as the basis or organ of the redemptive system under which mankind now live (August. Serm. 26, 8 5). (2) The evangelical system is termed dispensatio gratin in opposition to the Law or system of works (August. Ep. 82 § 20), while the method of salvation by means of the Incarnation is dispensatio salvatic nostru (August. Serm. 237 § 1). Hence, in the Latin version of trenzus. Christ is called dispensator battering grating (iv. 20, 7). (4) Dispensatio was applied to the divine purpose or decree which established the system, and determined its mode of action (Tertull. Adv. Marc. vi. 18, Hilar. Pict. De Trin. ix. 66, xi. 13); also, by Hilary, to the Passion, as the supreme mystery of Redemption.]

4. The orderly administration of things committed to one's charge; the function or office of administrator or steward; stewardship. arch.

138 Wyclif i Cor. ix. 17, Forsoth if I willinge do this

mitted to one's charge; the function or office of administrator or steward; stewardship. arch.

1388 Wyclif I Cor. ix. 17 Forsoth if I willinge do this thing, I haue mede; sothly if azens my wil, dispensacioun is bitake to me. 1488 Monk of Everkam (Arb.) 98 They shulde geue acomtys of her dispensacyon that haue resceyued benefytys and ryches of the chyrche. 1488 Latimer Plonghers (Arb.) 34, I haue taken at my fathers hande the dispensation of redemynge mankynde. 1647 Bury Wills (Camden) 197 According to the will of him whose steward I am, and to whom I must give an accompt of the dispensacion of that which he hath committed vnto me. 1691 Norris Pract. Disc. 36 A Wise Dispensation of the Fading and Unrighteous Mammon. 1860 Tarken Serm. Westm. Abb. xxxii.366 A man. .may forget or abuse his stewardship in the dispensation of one talent as effectually as in the dispensation or tem.

5. Ordering, management; esp. the divine administration or conduct of the world; the ordering or arrangement of events by divine providence.

ministration or conduct of the world; the ordering or arrangement of events by divine providence.

c 1374 Chaucre Boeth. IV. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MS.) Thanne the wyse dispensacioun of god sparith hym. 1388 WYCLIF Col. i. 25, I poul am made mynystre bi dispensacioun of god. 1398 TREVISA BARTH. De P. R. (1495) VI. XVIII. 204
The dyspensacion of goddis word settyth some men to fore other. 1513 BRADSHAW St. Werburge I. 3463 Whiche danes by sufferaunce and dispensacion of almyghty god for synne and iniquite Punysshed vnpiteously all this region. 1556
Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 27 Bothe body and soule, with the hole dispensacion and ordrynge four lyfe & wyll. 1643-7 Westm. Confess. Faith viii. § 8 (1877) Overcoming all their enemies by his almighty power and wisdom, in such manner and ways as are most consonant to his wonderful and unsearchable dispensation. 1665 Sir T. Hebbert Trav. (1671) 260 Albeit in his dispensation. his strokes are ... with an equal hand afflicting the innocent with the mocent. 1671 Milton Samson 61, I must not quarrel with the will Of highest dispensation.

b. An arrangement or provision of Providence

b. An arrangement or provision of Providence

The Arrangement of provision of Providence or of Nature.

265 Hooke Microgr. 177 So infinitely wise and provident do we find all the Dispensations in Nature. 1754 SHERLICK Disc. i. (1759) I. 39 The Gospel is a Dispensation of Providence in regard to Mankind. 1856 Keatinge Trav. (1817) I. 18 With the immutable decree that man should

labour, comes the benevolent dispensation that he need not want. 1861 MILL Utilit. v. 76 Attached to it by a special dispensation of nature.

want. 1861 MIL Utilit. v. 76 Attached to it by a special dispensation of nature.

c. A special dealing of Providence with a community, family, or person, dispensing blessing, affliction, or other event; the event or lot thus dealt out; as a mysterious or merciful dispensation.

a 1652 Rogers (J.), Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his dispensations to each private man. 1704 Nelson Fest. 4 Fasti ii. (1730) 29 The Dispensations of God's Providence towards Men. are very promiscuous. 1823 Scott Perveril xxix, A humbling dispensation on the house of Peveril. 1827 DICKENS Pickus. ii. Mysterious dispensations of Providence. 1848 Ruskin Mod. Paint. II. III. 1. xiv. § 10. 111 Different dispensations of trial and of trust, of sorrow and support. 1895 CROCKET Gistering Beaches in Bogmyrle 154 In the north... everything is either a judgement or a dispensation or yourself.

north... everything is either a judgement or a dispensation, according to whether it happens to your neighbour or yourself.

6. Theol. A religious order or system, conceived as divinely instituted, or as a stage in a progressive revelation, expressly adapted to the needs of a particular nation or period of time, as the patriarchal, Mosaic (or Jewish) dispensation, the Christian dispensation; also, the age or period during which such system has prevailed; = ECONOMY 5 b.

An extension of the patristic use of the word as applied to the evangelical system based on the Incarnation (see note under II above); the patriarchal and Mosaic 'dispensations' being conceived as prophetic of the Christian, all being one in substance though differing in form. This use became common in the theology of the 17th c.

1643-7 Westm. Confess. Faith vii. § 6 (1877) There are not therefore two covenants of grace, differing in substance, but one and the same under various dispensations. a 1652 J. SMITH Sel. Disc. Div. 297 The Jewish notion is this, that the law delivered to them on Mount Sinai was a sufficient dispensation from God. 1675 W. CAve (title), Antiquitates Apostolicæ... to which is added An Introductory Discourse concerning the three Great Dispensations of the Church, Patriarchal, Mosaical, and Evangelical. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s. v., In Divinity, God's high Dispensation, is the giving of the Levitical Law to the Jews, the Gospel to the Gentiles, the Sending his Son for the Redemption of Mankind. 1722 BERKRIEFY Jerm. 10 Soc. Prop. Confel Wks 111. 246 The Christian dispensation is a dispensation of grace and favour. 1772 PRIESTIEV Inst. Relig. (1782) II. 124 Christianity is the last dispensation is a dispensation of grace and favour, v. As the Israelitish dispensation was abolished by the First Coming of Christ, the Christian dispensation is a dispensation was abolished by the First Coming of Christ, the Christian dispensation is a bolished by the First Coming of Christ, the Christian dispensation is perfectly of the Prop

in a particular way; concr. An arrangement, a system. Obs.

1633 Br. Hall Hard Texts, N. T. 135 By my owne voluntary dispensation. 1668 H. More Philos Writ. Pref. Gen. 10, I never found my mind low or abject enough to sink into sense or conceit of that Dispensation (superstition), experimentally to find what is at the bottom thereof. 1668 — Div. Dial. 1v. iv. (1713) 205 He that lives in this dispensation of life. 1691 Norris Pract. Disc. 191 The great uses and advantages of such a Heavenly dispensation of Life.

TII The action of dispensation of Life.

Vantages of such a Heavenly dispensation of Life.

III. The action of dispensing with some requirement; med.L. dispensatio. (See DISPENSE II.)

8. Eccl. An arrangement made by the administrator of the laws or canons of the church, granting, in special circumstances or in a particular case, a relaxation of the penalty incurred by a breach of the law, or exempting from the obligation to comply with its requirements or from some sacred obligawith its requirements, or from some sacred obliga-tion, as an oath, etc.; the granting of licence by a pope, archbishop, or bishop, to a person, to do what is forbidden, or omit what is enjoined, by ecclesiastical law or by any solemn obligation; the licence

astical law or by any solemn obligation; the licence so given.

2388 Antecrist in Todd 3 Treat. Wyclif 139 Pei sellen it for mony, al bat bei maye; as pardons, indulgencis, & obre dispensaciouns. 1388 WYCLIF Sel. Whs. III. 162 Dispensacioun wib bis lawe winnes miche money. Ibid. 511 Monks and chanouns forsaken be reules of Benet and Austyn, and taken wibouten eny dispensacioun be reule of firers. 21386 Chaucer Clerks 7. 690 That he hath leue his firste wyf to lete As by the popes dispensacion. 1480 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxxx. 243 Sir Iohan.. wedded dame blaunche duk henryes doughter of lancastre cosyn to the same Iohan by dispensacion of the pope. 2155 Harpstello Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 129 A dispensation is but a gracious releasing to some certain person or persons of the common written law. 1588 Shaks. L. L. L. III. i. 87 Then seeke a dispensation for his cath. 1658 Fuller Ch. Hist. IX. iii. \$30 Richard Cheyney, Bishop of Bristol, holding Glocester therewith in dispensation. 1656 tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant 37 The Profits accruing from the Dispensation eating Eggs, Milk, Flesh, etc. 1769 BLACKSTONE Comm. IV. 114 To sue to Rome for any licence or dispensation, or to obey any process from thence, are made liable to the pains of praemunire. 1895 Froude Hist. Eng. 1. 143 The original buil of dispensation which had been granted by Julius II for the marriage of Henry and Catherine. 1873 DIXON Two Queens I. I. viii. \$6 A dispensation would be needed; but a dispensation could be got from Rome.

b. transf. and fig.

be got from Rome.

b. transf. and fig.

1664 Butler Hud. II. iii. 103 That Saints may claim a Dispensation To swear and forswear on occasion. 1673 DRVDEN

Assignation V. iv, Tis a crime past dispensation. 1682

Eng. Elect. Sheriffs 11 As if they had a dispensation to speak what they please. 1786 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 44 He had a Dispensation from the Mufty to drink Wine.

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9. Law. The relaxation or suspension of a law of the realm in a particular case; the exercise of the dispensatory power claimed by Charles II and

dispensatory power claimed by Charles II and James II.

1607 TOPSELL Hist. Four-f. Beasts (1658) 452 The first that gave dispensation against those laws was Cneius Aufidius.
1667 Pervs Diary 9 Jan., A way of preventing the King's dispensation with Acts.
1696 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) I. 382 Ten [judges] were clear of opinion that the dispensation in the case in question was good.
1690-92 Locke Toleration i. Wks. 1727 II. 250 The private Judgment of any Person concerning a Law enacted. for the publick Good, does not take away the Obligation of that Law, nor deserve a Dispensation. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), Dispensation by non obstante. If any statute tends to restrain some Prerogative incident to the person of the King, as to the right of pardoning, etc., which are inseparable from the King, of clause of non obstante, he may dispense with it; this was disannulled by Stat. 1. W. & M. a 1832 Mackittosh Rev. of 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 104 The King answered. that the royal power of dispensation had been solemnly determined to be a sufficient warrant for such acts. 1863 H. Cox Instit. 1. V. 24 It was declared that . no dispensation with any statute should be valid unless such statute allows it.

b. Clause of dispensation (Sc. Law): see quot. 1861 W. Bell Dict. Law Scot., Where heritable subjects lay locally discontiguous. a clause of dispensation was sometimes inserted, specifying a particular place at which it should be sufficient to take infeftment for the whole lands, and other subjects, however discontiguous or dissimilar, and dispensing with any other subjects than earth and stone. The Crown alone could competently grant such a dispensation.

10. transf. Exemption, release from any obliga-

10. transf. Exemption, release from any obliga-

10. transf. Exemption, release from any obligation, fate, etc.; remission. arch. or Obs.

1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. lxviii. 275 The richest resolved to get a dispensation from this voyage by the means of a great sum of money. 1676 Hale Contempl. 1. 96 After this third application for a deliverance from this terrible Cup of the wrath of God, and yet no dispensation obtained, he returns to the three Disciples. A 1711 KEN SCIPM. Wiss. (1838) 161 Daniel never made business a dispensation from God's service. 1752 JOHNSON Rambler No. 200 P 5 Our intimacy was regarded by me as a dispensation from ceremonial visits. 1771 tr. Viand's Shipurck 132 The present circumstances. appeared to be a sufficient dispensation from attending. to any other consideration.

11. The action of dispensing with anything; a setting aside, disregarding; a doing away with, doing without. [Cf. sense 8, quot. 1382.]

1893 SHANS. Lucr. 248 And [he] with good thoughts makes dispensation Urging the worser sense for vantage still. 1612-15 BP. HALL Contempl., O. T. XIV. i, Those temptations. which are raised from arbitrary and private respects, admit of an easie dispensation. 1848 SIR J. PARKE in Exchequer Rep. II. 723 Going to the counting-house during business hours, and finding no one there to receive the notice was equivalent to dispensation of notice. 1828 MILMAN Lat. Chr. (1864) V. IX, Vii. 359 The dispensation with appeal in certain cases only confirmed [it] in all others.

Dispensational, a. [f. prec. + AL.] Of or pertaining to dispensation or or to a dispensation.

in certain cases only confirmed [it] in all others. **Dispensa tional**, a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dispensation, or to a dispensation.

1874 H. R. REVNOLDS John Bapt. v. iii. 351 He had certain national and dispensational offices to fill.

1876 Spectator

25 Nov. 1478/1 The Day of Pentecost, when the dispensational gifts of the Spirit were bestowed. 1888 Bibliotheca Sacra Apr. 237 Not a few. have believed that the limits of certain dispensational periods were revealed in Scripture. **Dispensativa**. a. (5b.) [ad. L. dispensā-

Sacra Apr. 237 Not a few. have believed that the limits of certain dispensational periods were revealed in Scripture.

Dispensative, a. (sb.) [ad. L. dispensātīv-us, f. dispensā-re to DISPENSE: sec-ATIVE. Cf. F. dispensatif, -ive (14th c. in Littré).]

† 1. Administrative, official; pertaining to the office of an administrator or steward. Obs.

1528 Roy Reda ma (Arb.) 38 Though he have here soche prerogative, In all poyntes that be dispensative, To performe it by commyssion. 1623 Ames Agst. Cerm. 11. 307 Not only in the name of the wholle societie, which in suche cases hath some dispensative superioritie over particular members, but allso by Commission from God. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. St. Ambrose 1. 21 People are drawne away from the office of dispensative mercy. 1655 Jeanes Fulin. Christ 34 There agreeth unto Christ a twofold power of Authority, essential, and official. 1. Essential or natural, which belongs unto him as God. 2. 0 (ficial, dispensative, or donative, delegated unto him as Mediatour, and head of his Church.

2. Dispensing, giving dispensation; = DISPENor donative, generalized .....his Church.

2. Dispensing, giving dispensation; = Dispension.

Z. Dispensing, giving dispensation; = Dispensing, giving dispensation; = Dispensing, giving dispensation; = 270 Onely the dispensative power of the Lawgiver himself can possibly make it lawfull. 1669 Fol. Ballads (1860) I. 256 Knaves [that] would set up a Dispensative power. To pull down the Test unto which we have swore. 1738 Neal Hist. Puril. IV. 230 Dr. Barwick.. proposed that his Majesty should grant his commission to the Bishops of each province.. to elect and consecrate fit persons for the vacant sees, with such dispensative clauses as should be found necessary.

Dispensatively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In

Dispensatively, adv. [f. prec. +-LY².] In a dispensative way; by dispensation.

1373 Forrest Theophilus 542 in Anglia VII, Some saye it was doone dispensatively. a 1639 Wotton in Relig. 328 (R.), I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but dispensatively. 1646 SALTMARSH Smoke in Temple 62 Is not their whole power defended to be entirely, essentially, dispensatively in the Presbytery. a 1656 Br. HALL Serm. Canticles Ix. (R.), The state [is] absolutely monarchical in Christ, dispensatively monarchical in respect of particular churches; forasmuch as that power, which is inherent in the Church, is dispensed and executed by some prime ministers.

Dispensed the Temple 2018 Christophila Christ, dispensed and executed by some prime ministers.

Dispensator. Now rare. Also 4 -owr, 4-6 -our, 6 -er, Sc. -ure. [a. AF. dispensatour = OF. dispensateur, -tur (12th c. in Littre), ad. L. dispensatour satorem, agent-n. from dispensare to DISPENSE.

Orig. stressed on final, which would have given mod.

Orig. stressed on final, which would have given mod. Eng. dispensator; but conformation to L. gave dispensator, exemplified in 17th c. and in Johnson, Walker, Craig 1847; Smart 1849 has dispensator.]

One who dispenses; a dispenser; a distributor.

1898 Caxton Faytes of A. 1. xiii. 35 Gode hede wold be taken that the dyspensatours and vitaillers of the oost be not theuya. 1492 — Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) 11. 253 b/2 As a gode & trewe dyspensatour & dystrybutour to the poore people of the goodes of thy fader. 1540 Compl. Scot. xix. 158 God hes ordand the to be ane dispensatour of his gyftis amang the ignorant pepil. 1580 HESTRE Secr. Phiorar. 1. xiviii. 39 The Liuer beeying dispensator bothe of the good and bad qualities of the humors. 1694 tr. Scudery's Curia Pol. 180 The ancient Romans (who were such equal dispensators of Glory). a 1895 L. Hunt Shewe Faire seeming V. Wiks. (1860) 178 Much the stage he lov'd, and wise theatre, Counting it as a church, in which the page Of vertuous verse found the sole dispensator.

† D. A steward who administers the goods, etc. of

+ b. A steward who administers the goods, etc. of

† D. A steward who administers the goods, etc. of another. Obs.

1388 Wyclif Gen. xliii. 16 He comaundide to the dispensatowr [1388 dispendere] of his hows, seiynge, Lede yn the men hoom. c1449 Peccok Repr. III. xix. 400 The richessis of chirchis ben patrimonies of poor men. the mynystris. ben dispensatouris ther of. 1543 Broom Reliques of Rome (1563) 155 The chamberlaynes and dispensatoures or stewardes of the mysteryes of God. 1621-28 Broom Reliques of Rome (1563) 155 The chamberlaynes and dispensatoures or stewardes of the mysteryes of God. 1621-29 Broom Reliques of Rome (1561) 11. v. II. iii, Out of that treasure of indulgences and merits of which the pope is dispensator, he may have free pardon and plenary remission of all his sins. 1656 Bloom Glossogr., Dispensator, a Steward, or Officer that laies out money for an houshold. 1569 Norris Pract. Disc. 1V. 341 They are but Stewards and Dispensatours in respect of God. 12876 Freeman Norm. Cong. V. xxii. 25 Azor the 'dispensator' had received his land again from King William.]

† C. An almoner. Obs.

had received his land again from King William.]
† C. An almoner. Obs.
1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa 11. 222 The kings dispensator or almoner.
d. An administrator.
c. 1520 Drumm. Of Hawth. Poems 31/1 The sun in triumph rides.. Time's dispensator, fair life-giving source. 1688 Lady Russell. Lett. 11. lxxix. 4 May the great Dispensator of all these wonderful events dispose our hearts and minds. 1800 Hatred 111. 95 Providence, the supreme dispensator of events.
Hence Dispensatorship.
1627 R. Humphers St. Ambrose 11. 36 [He] that beareth rule in some office, as in the office of the ministery, all dispensatorship.

Dispensatorial, a. rare. [f. as DISPENSATORY

Dispensatorial, a. rare. [f. as DISPENSATORY a. +-AL.] Administrative.

1776 BENTHAM Fragm. Govt. iii. § 5 Wks. 1843 I. 278 By dispensatorial power I mean as well that which is exercised by the Board of Treasury, as.. the War Office, Admiralty Board.

Dispensatorily, adv. [f. DISPENSATORY a. +-LT<sup>2</sup>.] By dispensation; dispensatively. a 1641 Bp. R. Mountagu Acts § Mm. (1642) 159 Prophecy is not all of one and the same assise, either originally. or dispensatorily. a 1659 T. Goodwin Wks. I. 1. 439 (R.) He is the God of all grace dispensatorily, or by way of performance and execution, and gracious dispensations of all sorts.

Dispensatory, sb. [ad. med. or mod. L. dispensatorium, dispensatorium (liber), absol. use of dispensātorium, dispensātorius (liber). absol. use of dispensātorius adj.: see next and -ORY.]

1. A book in which are described the composition, method of preparation, and use of medicinal

hear what my dispensatory says concerning win and prayer.

†2. A place where medicines are made up; =
DISPENSARY I. Obs,
1597 GERARDE Herbal XXXV. XXV. \$1. 35 Apothecaries shop or dispensatorie. a 1636 Bacon New All. (1650) 29
Dispensatories, or Shops of Medicines. 1644 Evellyn Diary 8 Nov., Father Kircher... leading us into their refectory, dispensatory, laboratory, gardens, etc. 1673 Lady's Call. 1. \$3 P 14. 23 Not only opening their purses, but dispensatories too, providing medicines for such as .. want that sort of relief. 1748 Richardson Pamela I. 352 [He] praised me that I don't carry my Charity to Extremes, and make his House a Dispensatory. 1799 tr. Diderot's Nat. Son II. 156 He had given me a key of the dispensatory, that I might myself take what I wanted.

†3. fig. A repertory or collection of medicines. 1654 Triana in Fuller's Cause & Curz (1867) 207 Sickness carrieth with it its own dispensatory for such incivilities. 1797 Curios. in Husb. & Gard. 108 If but one half of them were true, we should find in this single Tree an intire Dispensatory; and the Leaves, the Wood, and the Juice of Ash, would be sufficient to furnish an Apothecary's Shop. 1748 G. Jeppereys in Duncombe's Lett. (1773) II. 196 The

whole moral dispensatory affords no remedy so universal and efficacious.

4. gen. A place whence anything is dispensed or dealt out.

1653 Consid. Dissolv. Crt. Chancery 5 The Magazine, store-house, and dispensatory of all Writts remedial. 1752 A. Murriy Gray's Inn Yrnl. No. 17 This place is the grand Dispensatory of Life and Death.

**Dispensatory** of the and Death. **Dispensatory**, a. [ad. L. dispensator-ius (Jerome), f. dispensator: see DISPENSATOR and

†1. Of or pertaining to a dispensator, adminis-

† 1. Of or pertaining to a dispensator, administrator, or steward, or to administration; = DISPENSATIVE I. Ohs.

The 17th c. theologians contrasted dispensatory or dispensative power, which is exercised by virtue of office, with essential or inherent power.

1638 RAINBOW Serm. 8 (T.) The dispenser [is] the Son of Man: the author of the dispensatory power, God the Father.

1649 ROBERTS Clavis Bibl. iii. 54 Christs Kingdome may be considered in divers respects, viz. As it is Essentiall. As Occonomical, Dispensatory or Mediatory.

1671 FLAVEL FOUNT. Life xiii. 38 The Divinity of Christ. which was obscured in this Temporary Dispensatory kingdom. a 1679 T. Goodwin Wiks. I. 1. 439 (R.) There is a dispensatory Kingdom (as Divines use to call it), as he [Christ] is considered as Mediator between God and his church: which Kingdom is not his natural due, but it was given him and given him by choice.

2. That gives dispensations; having the power or habit of dispensing with laws or rules.

habit of dispensing with laws or rules.

1647 Trape Comm. Jaz. ii. 10 A dispensatory conscience keeps not any Commandment. 1650 — Comm. Gov. ii. 5, Exod. x. 26. 1679 Brooks Gold. Ary Wks. 1867 V. 36.

Dispensatress. [f. Dispensators + -Ess.] = next. In recent Dicts.

keeps not any Commandent. 1050 — Comm. O'en.

viii. 5, Exod. x. 26. 1679 Brooks Gold. Kry Wks. 1867 V. 36.

Dispensatress. [f. Dispensatrix, fem. of dispensator Dispensatrix. [a. L. dispensatrix, fem. of dispensator Dispensatrix of all He possesses. 1865 Pusey Eiren. 238 De Montfort speaks of 'the freethinkers of these [his] times'; who did not believe that the Holy Trinity has made the Blessed Virgin the dispensatrix of all which they possess and will to bestow upon man. † Dispense, sb.! Obs. Forms: 4-5 (7) despense, cp. 4-8 dispense, 4-7 dis-, 5-6 dyspense. [In I., a. OF. despense act of spending, at late L. dispensa, sb. from pa. pple. of dispenser:—L. dispensum that which is expended. In II. prob. an Eng. deriv. of the vb. in the cognate sense.]

I. 1. The act of spending, expenditure.

1. 2300 Essym Sag. (W.) 330 Your travail and your despens. 1340 Ayend. 21 Huanne he deb to moche despense ober of his ozen ober of obre manne. c. 1360 Chaucer Prod. 411 He was but esy in dispence. c. 1400 Rom. Rose 114 Alle his purpos. Was for to make gret dispense. a 1333 Lo. Benners Huon laxxix. 283 Huon gaue hym...money for his dyspence. 1513 William I in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) III. 134 With great dispence, both of their estates and blood. 1504 Perry Diary (1879) III. 41 [They] are not sufficient to supply our dispense if a warr comes.

D. pl. Expenses, charges, costs.

c. 1360 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 20 Costlewe housis and greet dispensis. 1416 Compl. Suds. in Rel. Ant. I. 232 The somme. in clere, without colectours dispencis. c. 1460 Fortsecue Ads. 4 Lim. Mon. v. (1885) 179 Thai most serue hym. at thair owne dispenses. 178 Byrook Yral. 4 Lit. Rem. (1854) I. 1. 36 With these and other dispenses. 1 am just as I was before I drew upon you last.

C. Means of meeting expenditure, money to spend or use; means o

II. 4. = DISPENSATION 8.

1400 CAXTON Encydox xii. 46 [Elysse] leuynge by dyspense abstractyue her first vowes of chastyte promysed.

1576 Gude & G. Ball., Huntis vp 153 That cruell beist, he neuer ceist... Under dispens to get our penneis Our saults to denoir. 1621 Havwoon 2nd Pt. Fair Maid of W. v. Wks. 1874 II. 411 My honesty, faith, and religion, are all ingag'd; there's no dispence for them. 1667 Milton P. L. III. 492 Indulgences, Dispenses, Pardons, Bulls. 2777 W. DALRYMPLE Traw. Sp. & Port. cxi, It is necessary for every knight who [marries] to get a dispense for his vow. † Dispense, sb.2 Obs. [deriv. of I. dependere (see DEPENI) v. 7) with dis- for de- (cf. De- I. 6), perh. of AFr. origin Godef, has OF. despens for depens, and the same change of prefix is found in other OF. derivatives of depende.] A state of uncertainty; an undetermined condition; Suspense.

certainty; an undetermined condition; SUSPENSE. 155a in W. H. TURNER Select. Rec. Oxford 294 Mr. Tilcocke. . Shall stand in dispence for his submyssion for his offence untyll the fleast of Christmas. 1583 Kich Phylotus

\* Emelia (1835) 23 If there be any thyng that hanges in dispence betweene vs. 1647-8 COTTERELL Davila's Hist. Fr. (1678) 33 The absense of the Princes held the King and all his Ministers in great dispense.

Dispense (dispens), v. Also 4-6 des-, 5-6 dys-; 5-8 dispence. [ME. a. OF. de-, dispenser (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr., Sp. despensar, It. dispensare, ad. L. dispensare (freq. of dispendère to DISPEND: cf. pensare to weigh out; in class. L. to distribute by weight, to weigh out, disburse; to administer as steward, to dispose, arrange: in to administer as steward, to dispose, arrange; in med. L. to arrange or deal administratively with a person in reference to the requirements of an ecclesiastical canon or law.]

I. from L. dispensare in classical senses

I. from L. dispensare in classical senses.

1. trans. To mete out, deal out, distribute; to bestow in portions or from a general stock.

1. 174 Chaucer Boeth. v. pr. vi. 139 (Camb. MS.) Despensynge and ordernynge Meedes to goode men, and torment to wykked men. c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 172 Abundaunt wyne the north wynde wol dispence To vynes sette agayne his influence. 1356 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 28 b., Some we must vee, dispence and expende, and truly distribute. 1309 H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner A a ij, I assume the Carvers office: and .. dispense to every of my Guests according to the Season, his Age and Constitution. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. (1843) 20/2 He might dispense favours and disfavours according to his own election. 1667 MILTON P. L. IV. 157 Now gentle gales .. dispense Native perfumes. 1715 Leoni Palladio's Archit. (1742) II. 99 Those Pipes which dispens'd the Heat. 1781 Cowren Convers. 1 Though Nature weigh our talents, and dispense to every man his modicum of sense. 1849 Macaulan Hist. Eng. II. 81 Several commissioners... had been appointed to dispense the public alms.

† b. To spend (time, talents): both in the sense of expending profitably and of wasting. Obs.

of expending profitably and of wasting. Obs. c 1624 Chapman Batrachom. 13 Who with his wreake dispenst No point of Tyme. 1638 Rouse Heav. Univ. x. (1702) 147 As every man hath received the Gift so let him exercise and dispense it. 1649 G. Dankel Trinarch., Rich. II, eccaxviii, Affliction is the best Mistresse to dispence our Time.

Rick. 11, cccxxviii, Affliction Is the best Mistresse to dispence our Time.

2. To administer (e.g. a sacrament, justice, etc.).

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. II. ii. (1495) 30 An angel dispensyth thynges that ben abowte vs. 1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 46 The sacrament that we han to dispensen off penaunce to the peple. 1688 A. King tr. Camisius' Catech. 65 It is nocht ye office of euerie man. to consecrat, dispens, and minister ye sacraments. 1676 R. C. Times' Whistle IV. 1517 You, which should true equity dispense. a 1696 BP. HALL Serm. Canticles IX. (R.). That power. is dispensed and executed by some prime ministers. 1676 Cupworth Intell. Syst. 110 Shall we say. that this whole Universe is dispensed ond ordered, by a mere Irrational... and Fortuitous Principle? 1894 Law Times 387/2 Sir Richard Malins... dispensed a home-brewed equity of his own.

b. absol.

b. absol.

c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. iv. pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) In the which thing I trowe bat god dispensith. a 1633 Austin Medit. 106 Lest hee should not dispense, and governe well.

8. Med. To make up (medicine) according to a

3. Med. To make up (medicine) according to a prescribed formula; to put up (a prescription). 1533 Elvor Cast. Hellhe (1541) A iij, Some [physitions] were not diligent inough in beholdynge their drouges or ingredience at all tymes dispensed and tried. 1512 Woodall, Surg. Mate Wks. (1553) 310, I dispence and administer all [drugs] by Haber-de-pois. 1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1852) 1, 586 That. the apothecary dispense his recipes properly. 1760 Cowper Progr. Err. 594 Swallow the two grand nostrums they dispense—That Scripture lies, and blasphemy is sense. 1893 Syd. Soc. Lex., s. v. Dispensary, The place where medicines are prepared and given out, or dispensed.

II. from med.L. dispensare in eccles, use. [In later med.L. (by 1200 or earlier) dispensare was used

II. from med.L. dispensare in eccles, use. [In later med.L. (by 1200 or earlier) dispensaire was used absol. or intrans. (= agere dispensatorie or dispensaive), in the sense 'to make an arrangement in the character of a steward (oirorofuon), administrator, or manager, to deal administratively, especially in reference to the practical application of a law or rule to a particular case; first, apparently, in the way of relaxing a punishment or penance, which according to strict law, had been already incurred, but in the particular case ought to be remitted for special reasons; thence, in the remission of a punishment not yet incurred, which amounted in fact to a licence to break the legal rule; and thus, in the general sense of granting relaxation, exemption, indulgence, etc. The chief constructions were dispensare in talk casu, circa just, circa aliquem or aliquid, and esp. cum aliquo (ut possil), etc. (to dispense in such a case, in reference to a certain law, or a certain person or matter, with a person that he may do something, etc.). (Prof. F. W. Maitland, LLD.)

These intrans. uses passed into English, esp. dispense

F. W. Maitland, LLD.)

These intrans. uses passed into English, esp. dispense with, which became a combined verbal phrase, with indirect passive, to be dispensed with, and has had a wide development of sense: see branch III. By elision of the preposition or other processes, the verb has also become trans. in the sense 'to grant dispensation to, for, or from.'

Transitive senses are found also in French from 15th c.]

4. intr. To deal dispensatorily, to use dispensatory power; to grant dispensation or relaxation of the strict letter of the law in a special case; to make a special arrangement (with any one) whereby the penalty of a law is remitted in his case. a. simply, or with in. (Orig. in reference to ecclesiastical law; said also of a king's

dispensing power.)

c1440 Promp. Parv. 122/2 Dyspenson, be auctoryte, of penawnce, dispenso. c1555 HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII
(1878) 40 When he dispenseth he sheweth the case whereon he dispenseth to be contained under the meaning of the law.
1563 Winger Four Scoir Thre Quest. lxxx. Wks. 1888 I. 128

Quhat pouer haif 3e to dispence mair in the ane nor in the wthir? 1688 SIR E. Herbert Hales' Case 20 There is the same Disability in the Case of Sheriffs, and yet resolved that the King can Dispense in that Case. 1810-16C. O'Conor Columbans ad Hibernos vii. 62 It asserted. that the Pope could not dispense in the allegiance due by Catholics to their Sovereigns. 1823 R. H. Frouder Rem. (1838) I. 307 In case he could not dispense. at any rate the acts of one Council might be rescinded by another.

† D. with clause, expressing purpose or end. Obs. c. 1855 Harpsfield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 133 He cannot dispense that a man should keep a concubine, or that a king having a barren wife may marry again. 1839 Fuller Holy War IV. xxv. (1647) 212 The Pope would not dispense that Princes should hold pluralitie of temporall Dominons.

C. with with. The earliest construction exemplified (in Wyclif c 1380), and also the most important: see Dispense with, III below.

† d. with against. To relax a law or its penalty in opposition to (some authority); to give

†d. with against. To relax a law or its penalty in opposition to (some authority); to give dispensation, indulgence, or permission, in opposition to (some law). Obs.

21555 HARPSTIELD Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 133 Of set purpose spoken to intimate that the Pope cannot dispense against that chapter. Ibid. 16 He sailt the Pope may dispense against God's own law. 1561 DAUS IT. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 185 b, Yea the same gloser.. sayth: The Pope if he will, may dispence agaynst the Councell. For he is more than the Councell.

†5. trans. To relax the law in reference to

+ 5. trans. To relax the law in reference to (some thing or person). a. To remit or permit (a thing which is forbidden by the strict letter of the law); to remit or relax the penalty for (an offence); to

to remit or relax the penany so (...)
condone. Obs.
1393 Gower Conf. I. 365 His sinne was dispensed With golde, where it was compensed. crisso in Fisher's Wks.
(E. E. T. S.) II. p. xlii, I nt his Bull the maryage with Prince Henrie was dispenced, for that the ladie was before maryed to his brother prince Arthur. 1366 Pasquins in a Traunce 108 The Pope, dispensing all things for money. 1391 Troub. Raigne K. John (1611) 48 Our holy father hath dispenst his sinnes.
† b. To permit (a person) to do something contrary to the general law; to permit by dispensation. Obs.

pensation. Obs.

1511-2 Act 3 Hen. VIII, c. 1. Preamble, No person shuld carie..out of this Realme.. Bullion..but suche persons as be desspensed within the Statute. 1605 CAMDEN Rem. (1637)
127 Hugh... was dispensed by the Pope to marrie.

† C. absol. To permit, allow, give dispensation. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. To Rdr. Aiij a, Would Truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but Remembrance.

6. trans. To dissolve, relax, or release by dispensation. † a. To relax or dissolve the obligation of (a vow, oath, or the like) by ecclesiastical authority. Obs.

authority. Obs.

1332 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 619/2 The churche hathe synce. dispensed and vndone the bonde. 1632 Massinger City Madam v. iii, Thy holy vow dispensed. 1640 Brathwait Two Lauc. Lovers 235 Those vowes... could not so

wair Two Lanc. Lovers 235 Inose vowes... cased here easily be dispensed.

b. To give (a person) dispensation from something; to release from († of) an obligation; to

thing; to release from († of) an obligation; to exempt, excuse.

1837 Lisander & Cal. IV. 58 Beleeving that hee was dispensed of his promise.

1838 T. BRUGIS IT. CAMBUS IT. CAMBUS MORAL Relat.

1845 [He] entreated his Highnes to dispense him from swearing that hee should no more love Goland.

1853 H. COCAN IT. Pinto's Trav. xxxi. 122 The Subject I now treat of dispences me to speak of all.

1859 DRYDEN Virg.

1841 JOSEPH (1721) I. OF EXTRAORIDARY OF LAWS, binding to Subject-Wits.

1842 II. 366 He appeared to think himself. a 1832 SHELLEY ESS. &c. (1852) I. 236 This materialism. allows its disciples to talk, and dispenses them from thinking.

1851 J. H. NEWMAN CASH. 1738 Wo was to dispense them from their oath? absol. 1768 Woman of Honor II. 50 That dispenses from all panegiric.

† 7. To do without, to forgo; = Dispense with: see 14. Obs.

T. 10 do without, to lorgo; = Dispense wun: see 14. Obs.

c 16. Ob

+8. intr. To make amends or compensation for. Ubs. rare. (Cf. 1393 in 5 a.)

1590 SPENSER F. Q. I. iii. 30 One loving howre For many yeares of sorrow can dispense.

yeares of sorrow can dispence.

III. Dispense with.

[Orig. the chief construction of the intrans. sense 4, =med.L. dispensare cum (see note under II); which has become a verbal combination, with indirect passive to be dispensed with, and extensive development of sense.]

\* To dispense with a person.

† 9. To arrange administratively with (a person), so as to grant him relaxation or remission of enalty incurred by breach of law, or special arrange. penalty incurred by breach of law, or special exemption or release from a law or obligation; to

emption of release from a law of conigation; to elet off from doing something; to exempt, excuse. refl. To excuse oneself, refrain or abstain from. c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 390 Her-to bai ben bounden ... Add ber may no man dispense with hem of bat boonder 1460 CAPCRAVE Chron. 109 Whan his fader was ded, the Pope dispensid with him [a monk] and made him wedde the

doutir of Charles. 1494 FABVAN Chron. VII. 209 To gether money. he had lycence of pope Innocent. to dispence with such as hym lykyd.. for takynge vpon them the crosse. 1349 LATIMER 2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.) 57 God had dispensed wyth theym to haue manye wyues. 1606 HOLLAND Sucton. 104 He dispensed with a gentleman of Rome for his oath.. never to divorce his wife, and gave him leave to put her away. 1705 Addison Italy 251, I could not dispense with my self from making a little Voyage. 1738 T. Sheridan Persius Ded. (1739) 6, I hope I shall be dispensed with, for studying Easiness of Style, rather than Elegance. 1775 in Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary (1889) II. 52, I cannot dispense with myself from giving you.. my whole sentiments.

† b. transf. To make an arrangement or com-

+b. transf. To make an arrangement or com-

† D. transf. To make an arrangement or compound with, for an offence, etc. Obs. rare.

1568 Grafton Chron. II. 117 These Gualo reserved to his awne aucthoritie, and in the ende for great summes of money [he] dispensed with them. 1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI. v. i. 18 Canst thou dispense with heaven for such an oath 15639 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 126 They [were] dispensed with for a Garrison, and the Forfeit of an hundred and fifty thousand Rix-dollars.

\*\* To dispense with a rule, obligation, requirement of the summer of the summer

10. To deal administratively with (a law or rule, ecclesiastical or civil) so as to relax or remit its

10. To deal administratively with (a law or rule, ecclesiastical or civil) so as to relax or remit its penalty or obligation in a special case; to give special exemption or relief from.

c 1380 Wyclip Sel. Wes. III. 511 Pe pope may dispence wih be reule of ech privat secte or religioun.. but he may not dispense wih Cristis reule 30ven to apostlis. 140? Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 35 When ye prayed him to dispense with the hardnesse of your order. 1500-20 Dunnar Fenzeit Freir 54 He had dispensit with matynnis channoun. 1238 Starkey England 1. iv. 103 Thy 5ys a grete faute.. any one man to have such authoryte to dyspense wyth the commyn lawys. a 1666 Bacon Max. 4 Uses Com. Law v. (1636) 26 Necessity dispenseth with the direct letter of a statute law. 1818 Cauise Digent (ed. 2) V. 12 Either House of Parliament might dispense with their own orders, whenever they thought fit. 1827 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) III. xiv. 61 It was agreed.. that the king could not dispense with the common law. 1866 LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const. xvi. 247 The right of the King to dispense with penal statutes.

11. To relax the obligation of (a vow, oath, promise, or the like); to dissolve, in a special case, the binding force of (an oath, etc.).
1230 TINDALE Pract. Prelates, Denorcement H vijb, If this maryage be of God the pope can not dispense with it. 1893 TANDALE Pract. Prelates, Denorcement H vijb, If this maryage be of God the pope can not dispense with it. 1893 NASHE Christ's 7. 15b, His humour was pacified, his oth was dispenst with. a 1618 RALEIGH (J.), How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by dispensing with oaths, absolving subjects from allegiance.. the popes have not ownought innumerable mischiefs. 1669 NASHINGTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop. iv. (1851) 126 There needs no Pope to dispense with the Peoples Oath. 1868 Falenan Norm. Cong. (1876) II. vii. 117 The king's vow of pilgrimage was dispense with the Peoples Oath. 1868 Falenan Norm. Cong. (1876) II. vii. 117 The king's vow of pilgrimage was dispense with promises.

+ 12. To set aside the

pense with promises.

†12. To set aside the obligation, observance, or practice of (any duty, etc.); to disregard. Obs.

1559 Mirr. Mag., Warwick vi, With his fayth he past not to dispence.

1598 Shaks. Merry W. 11. i. 47 Hang the trifle (woman) take the honour: what is it? dispence with trifles: what is it? too; in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. III. 85

To resume that duty which I have so long dispensed with.

1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 125 It seems that. The may dispense with their faith or word given, even upon meer doubts.

1748 Richardson Claritsa (1811) VII. 310, I never knew her dispense with her word, but once.

13. To do away with (a requirement, need, or

knew her dispense with her word, but once.

13. To do away with (a requirement, need, or necessity); to render unnecessary or superfluous.

1376 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 255 [A Translation] short also, and not tedious, which dispenseth with all maner of cares and businesse. 1643 BACON Ess., Ambition (Arb.) 225

The Vse of their Seruice dispenseth with the rest. 1729

BUTLER Serm. Wks. 1874 II. 111 Guilt or injury. does not dispense with or supersede the duty of love and good-will.

1875 F. HALL in Lippincott's Mag. XV. 341/1 Familiar facts dispense with all need to draw on the imagination 1889 Law Times XCIV. 104/1 The possession given on the marriage day. dispensed with the necessity of a writing.

14. To excuse or put up with the absence or want of (a thing or person); to forgo, do without. (The opposite of 16.)

of (a thing or person); to forgo, do without. (The opposite of 16.)

1607 Shaks. Timon 111. ii. 93 Men must learne now with pitty to dispence. 1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. 1. § 3 At the sight of a Crosse or Crucifix I can dispense with my hat, but scarse with the thought or memory of my Saviour. 1748 Richardson Pamela 111. 325 Won't you, Sir, dispense with me, on this Occasion? 1840 Dickers Barn. Rudge xii. Let us dispense with compliments. 1856 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. i. 68 No genius can dispense with experience 1874 Green Short Hist. ii. § 8. 105 Resources which enabled him to dispense with the military support of his tenants.

\*\*\* To dispense with a breach of law, fault, offence, objectionable matter. etc.

offence, objectionable matter, etc.

offence, objectionable matter, etc.

+15. To deal with (a breach of law) so as to condone it; to grant a dispensation for (something illegal or irregular); to permit, allow, or condone by dispensation; to excuse, pardon. Obs.

1540-54 Croke Ps. (Percy Soc.) 8 Vppon me then thou wolt take rathe, And with my faults clerely dispense. 1544 HALL Chrom, Hen. VIII (an. 1)2 The whiche mariage was dispensed with by Pope July, at the request of her father c 1555 Harrsyleld Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 134 In such kind of marriages with which it hath not been wont to be dispensed, the children cannot prosper. 1603 Shaks. Meas. Jor M. III. i. 135 Nature dispenses with the deede so farre. That it becomes a vertue. 1651 Life Father Sarpii (1676) 45 The Reader will be pleased to dispense with this little 61\*-2

1716 Addison Freeholder No. 43 (Seager) His penses with the violation of the most sacred

religion dispenses with the violation of the most sacred engagements.

† 16. To deal with indulgently; to manage with; to do with, put up with. Obs. (The exact opposite of 14: see quot. 1796.)

1380 SIDNEY Arcadia v. (1590) 451, I would and could dispence with these difficulties. 1660 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 366 Though they lately hated a square cap, yet now they could dispense with one. 1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 158 Yea, (they) can dispense with Hogs flesh and account it a dainty. 1903 MONON Mach. Exerc. 130 Some Trades require a deeper, others may dispence with a shallower Shop. 1755 Colman & Thornton in Connoisseur No. 917 5 My pantry is stored with more provisions than we can dispense with. 1796 PEGGR Anonym. (1800) 460, I can dispense with it, i. e. I can do with it; and, I can dispense with it, i. e. I can do with it; and, I can dispense with it, i. e. I can do with util.

† Dispenseless, a. Obs. rare. [See -LESS.] Not subject to dispensation.

Not subject to dispensation.

1721 CIBBER Perolla II, Dispenseless Oaths.

Dispenser (dispensel). Forms: 3-7 despenser. cer, 4-5 despenser, 4-6 dispensour, 5-6 dyspenser, 6- dispensor. [ME. dispensour, a. AF. des-, dispensour = OF. despenser, -eur:—L. dispensation in the has fallen together with AF. & ME. despenser, -ser, = OF. des- dispensier. = It. dispenser. -ser, = OF. des-dispensier, = It. dispensier, Sp. despensero, Pg. -iero = med.L. dispensarius, f. late L. dispensa: see DISPENSE sb. and -EH<sup>2</sup> 2.]

1. One who dispenses, deals out, bestows, or ad-

ministers.

1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 33 They may be founde the faythfull dyspensers of the sayd graces. 1592 in Edin. Rev. No. 323, 70 The most ordinary carriers and dispensers of the infection of the plague. 1653 Manton Exp. James v. 2-3 God gaue us wealth, not that we should be hoarders, but dispensers. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist. (1776) 1. 336 The air. as a kind dispenser of light and warmth. 1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 111. 554 A dispenser of bribes. 1868 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) II. vii. 67 The dispensers of church patronage.

2. One who manages or administers. a. A steward of a household. arch.

Church patronage.

2. One who manages or administers.

3. A steward of a household. arch.

[1807 R. GLOUC. (1724) 559 Sir Hue be Despencer, be noble justice.] c1380 Wyclip Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 229 Men axe bat a man be found trewe amongis dispensours of an house. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 123 Helizeus. bat was 30man & despenser of Abraham before bat Ysaac was born. 1580 FULKE Agst. Allen 112 (T.) Christ's embassadours, ministers, and dispensers. 1605 CAMDEN Rem. (1637) 246 Turstane the kings steward, or Le Despencer, as they then called him. 1606 L. Owen Running Register 3 The vnder-Officers of the Colledge, as the Despencer, Cooke, Butler, Baker Jetc.]. 1867 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) I. vi. 512 Eadric his dispenser. 1880 MURHEAD Gains I. § 122 Those slaves who had charge of their owner's money were called dispensers.

b. An administrator of the law, of authority, etc. 1654 State Case Commu. 24 Where law is dispensed there should be a ready passage to redress against the dispensers. 1885 COLERIDGE Aids Reft. (1848) I. 111 The dispenser of his particular decrees. 1873 KINGLANE Crimea (1877) V. i. 14 Never did he convince the dispensers of military authority. 1884 Law Times 1 Mar. 314/2 The stern majesty of the law of which he is the dispensers of military authority. 1884 Law Times 1 Mar. 314/2 The stern majesty of the law of which he is the dispensers of military authority. 1884 Law Times 1 Mar. 314/2 The stern majesty of the law of which he is the dispensers of military authority. 1884 Law Times 1 Mar. 314/2 The stern majesty of the law of which he is the dispensers of military authority. 1884 Law Times 1 Mar. 314/2 The stern majesty of the law of which he is the dispensers of military authority. 1884 Law Times 1 Mar. 314/2 The stern majesty of the law of which he is the dispensers of military authority. 1884 Law Times 1 Mar. 314/2 The stern majesty of the law of which he is the dispensers of military authority. 1884 Law Times 1 Mar. 314/2 The stern majesty of the law of which he is the dispensers of military au

tion to (a person or thing).

1604 Constit. 4 Canons Eccles. \$ 118 Such dalliers and dispensers with their own consciences and oaths.

Hence Dispensership, the office of a dispenser

(of medicine).

1891 Lancet 3 Oct., Dispensership (out-door) wanted by young man.

† **Dispensible**, a. Obs. [repr. L. type \*dispensibilis, f. ppl. stem of dispendere: see DISPEND.]

pensiouis, I. ppl. stem of dispendere: see DISPEND.]

= DISPENSABLE I, 2.

1661 Petil. for Peace 5 Things dispensible, and . unnecessary.

1688 SIR E. HERBERT Hales Case 22 If any Penal Laws were. less Dispensible than others.

1689 W. Atwood Ld. Herbert's Acc. Examined 51 He makes all things not forbid by God's Law to be dispensible by the King.

1766 Amony Buncle (1770) IV. 19 Every rule is dispensible, and must give way when it defeats the end for which it was appointed.

must give way when it defeats the end for which it was appointed.

Hence † Dispensibly adv.

1711 Peace in Divinity 15 There is a keeping them [the Commandments] perfectly and indispensably, which is the Condition of the Law; and a keeping them sincerely and dispensibly, with the Relaxation of that Severity, thro' Faith in Christ, which is the Condition of the Gospel.

Dispensil, var. of Depencil v. Obs.

1621 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 123 Sentences of Scripture appointed to be painted or dispensid in euery Church.

Dispensing, vbl. sb. [f. Dispense v. + -ING l.]

The action of the verb Dispense, in various senses:

dealing out distribution bestowel administra-

dealing out, distribution, bestowal; administration, management; dispensation; the making up

of medicine according to prescription.

1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 67 As 3if it were not leful to do profit to mennus soulis wip-out dispensynge of anticrist.

1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Luks xvi. (R.), My Lorde...

taketh awai from me the power and office any longer to have the dispensing of his goodes. 1608 Hirron Wks. I. 748/2 The faithfull dispensing of Thy truth. 1643 Mil. Ton Dirtorce 11. v. (1851) 75 It is a fond perswasion ... that dispencing is a favour. 1608 Sir. E. Herrer Hales' Case 20 Acknowledging this power of Dispensing to be in the King. 1724 Swift Reasons agat. Exam. Drugs Wks. 1755 III. 1. 126 The power. lodged in the censors of the college of physicians to restrain any of his majesty's subjects from dispensing. 1727 Pope Th. on Var. Subj. in Swift's Wks. (1755) II. 1. 225 The choice of ladies .. in the dispensing of their favours. 1886 F. E. Pacer Owlet Owlet. 106 Is not .. Sparrowgrass too liberal in her own dispensings?

b. attrib. Dispensing power, the power of dispensing with or suspending the laws of church or state in special cases.

dispensing with or suspending the laws of church or state in special cases.

1631 LD. WILLIAMS in Fortesc. Papers 166 This dispensing power were more fitly placed in his Highnes.

1732 Swift Presbyt. Plan Merit Wis. (1761) III. 275 The King... encouraged by his Presbyterian friends, went on with his dispensing power.

1836 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 135 The dispensing power of the popes was not formally limited.

1834 Green Short Hist. ix. § 3. 622 His bill to vest a dispensing power in the Crown had been defeated.

Dispensing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + ING 2.]

That dispenses: see the verb.

163 That they should come down. from the hands of a dispensing despotism. Mod. Take the recipe to a dispensing chemist.

Hence Dispensingly adv., in a dispensing manner; distributively.

manner: distributively.

a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon. (1642) 117 God is rich in all things towards man, and .. cannot but dispensingly under one word sometime imply diverse things.

† **Dispension**. Obs. [n. of action from DISPEND: cf. OF. despension expense (Godef.).]

Spending: expenditure

PEND: cf. OF. despension expense (Godef.).]

1. Spending; expenditure.

1. Spending is refered by the spending in the spendi

1. Characterized by or given to dispensing, spending, or distributing.

1627-47 FELTHAM Resolves 1. liii. 167 To strow about the wealth and means, and to feed that dispensive humour.

1677 CROWNE Destr. Jerns. 111. i, Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 270 This tempest comes from Heaven's dispensive hand.

2. Subject to dispensation.

1500 MARLOWE 2nd Pt. Tamburl. 11. i, Tis superstition To stands os strictly on dispensive faith.

3. = DISPENSATIVE, DISPENSATORY.

1828 Westm. Rev. IX. 7 In 1671 the king began to assume his dispensive power.

Dispent, pa. t. and pple. of DISPEND.

Dispeople (disp. p'1), v. [ad. OF. despeupler,

Dispent, pa. t. and ppic. of Dispent.

Dispeople (dispipil), v. [ad. OF. despeupler, mod.F. depeupler (1364 in Hatzf.) = Sp. despeblar, Pr. despovoar, It. dis-, dipopolare, Romanic formation from des-, L. dis-, Dis- 4 + populus people, parallel to L. depopulare (used in med.L. in same sense): cf. DEPOPULATE. In sense 3 f. Dis- 7 b +

PEOPLE sb.]
1. trans. To deprive wholly or partially of people

PEOPLE 5b.]

1. trans. To deprive wholly or partially of people or inhabitants; = DEPOPULATE 2.

1490 CAXTON Emergias xviii. 69 My cytee shalle be dispeopled. 1268 Phare Emeid viii. X ij b, And voyde of tilmen wide dispeoplyng spoyle the shyres. 1649 BLITHE Eme. Improv. Impr. xiii. (1653) 93 Some cruell Lord..could..dispeople a whole parish, and send many soules a gooding. 1790 tr. Ballins Annu. Hist. Oracles 114 Cities [were seen] to dispeople themselves every Year—to obey these Impostors. 1828 MILMAN Lat. Chr. VI. 250 They thought it but compliance with the Divine command to dispeople the land of the Philistines, the Edomites, and the Moabites. absol. 1600 Wanner Alb. Eng. Epit. (1612) 368 Without pittie pyllaging and dispeopling by sea and shore. 1829 R. F. Burton Centr. Afr. in Irril. Geogr. Soc. XXIX. 352 Their only ambition is to dispeople and destroy.

b. transf. and fig. To deprive of animated inhabitants, tenants, or constituents.

1632 RANDOLPH Jealous Lovers 11. ii. Wks. (1875) 92 We will dispeople all the elements To please our palates. 1740 Pore Windsor For. 47 And Kings. Who claim'd the skies, dispeopled air and floods. 1777 Genoblers 8 The groaning wood dispeopled of its trees. 1830 Daily News 20 Sept. 48 The whole [fish] breed is ruined, and the water dispeopled. † 2. To exterminate (people). Obs.

1596 J. NORDEN Progr. Pictie (1847) 97 To cut us off and to dispeople us 1643 Oath Pacif. to Ireland hath seene more than two hundred thousand Families of Brittish Protestants dispeopled and massacred.

† 3. [D18-7 b.] To cast out or cut off from being a people. Obs.

1633 P. Fletcher Purple Isl. v1. vii, When no rebellious crimes That God-like nation yet dispeopled. 1643 Burnoughes Exp. Housein. v1. (1653) 67 The people of God. when they are dispeopled they are cast off from this their privilege. 1697 Reason of Toleration 17 Traps and Snares to dis-People the Nation.

Hence Dispeopleded, uninhabited.

1877 FRAMPTON Joyfull Newes II. (1596) 41 Any desert or dispeopled countrie. 1611 SPRED Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. viii. (1632) 561 The King was left very dispeopled. 1740 C. PITT Eneid v. (R.), Endless crowds. From all the wide dispeopled country round. 1844 THIRLWALL Greece VIII. Ixit. 187 The dispeopled city was placed... at the disposal of Armes

O Argos.

Dispec plex. [f. prec. vb. + -ER l.] One who or that which dispeoples; a depopulator.

1616 Beron Good & Badde 2 Hee is a Dispeopler of his Kingdome. 1711 GAY Rural Sports 1. (R.), Nor troll for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake. 1767 W. L. Lewis Statius' Thebaid Ix. 264 The stern Dispeopler of the Plains.

Dispec pling, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING l.]
Depopulation; extermination of people.

1539 More Suppl. Soulys Wks. 311/1 The dispepling of hys realme. 1668 Burner Lett. come. Italy 4 How such a dispeopling, and such a poverty could befall a Nation.

Il Dispectate. despectate. v. Obs. rare. [a.

a dispeopling, and such a poverty could betail a Nation.

| **Disperple, desperple, v.** 0.06s. rare. [a. AF. \*despeuple-r, -puepler, OF. despeuple-r, -puepleer, f. des-, D18-1+OF. peupleer, puepleer, later peuplier to make public, publish, f. peuple people.]

peupuer to make public, publish, 1. peuple people.] trans. To publish, promulgate publicly.
1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 517 (l. 10649) Pere bis gode lawes hii despeplede al aboute. Ibid. 568 (11966) Pere it was despepled, be edit ywis, bat was be ban of Kenigwurbe.

Dispers, Obs. var. of DYSPEPSY.

Dispers. Winchester Coll. slang. Also dispar.
A portion of food.

A portion of food.

184 Howitt Visits Remark, Places (1882) 201 The scholars [at Winchester] give the name of dispers to their breakfasts, suppers and lunchions. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, Dispers. a commons or share. North. 1870 Mansfield Sch.-Life Winchester Coll. 84 (Farmer s. v. Caft Head) [The dinner] was divided into portions (Dispars); there were. six of these to a shoulder, and eight to a leg of mutton. 1891 Werner Winchester Word-bk., Dispers are thus divided:—Fat flab, Fleshy, Cat's head, Long disper, Middle cut, Rack, Cut.

Dispersance. 2862, etc. obs. ff. Desperance. etc.

Disperance, -ate, etc. obs. ff. Desperance, etc.

Dispercle, obs. form of DISPARKLE.

Dispercle, obs. form of DISPARKLE.

† Disperdition. Obs. [ad. L. disperdition-em. n. of action from disperdère to destroy, spoil, ruin, f. DIs-5 + perdère to destroy. Cf. OF. desperdition (mod. F. dép-), Sp. desperdicion.]

1633 Cockeram, Disperdition, an vadoing.

† Disperge, v. Obs. [ad. L. dispergère to scatter, disperse, f. di-, DI-1 = DIS- I + spargère to strew; cf. OF. disperger.] = DISPERSE v.

1530 Compend. Treat. (1863) 59 Tobye saithe, chap. xiii, that God disperged Tobit xiii. 4 Vule., Dispersit vos intergentes. 1621 hath scattered]. 1637 Tomlinson Renou's Disp. 436 Bubbles and lumps which by touching are disperged.

DIspergement, obs. form of DISPARAGEMENT.

† Disperish, -persh, v. Obs. [ad. OF. des-

Dispergement, obs. form of DISPARAGEMENT.

† Disperish, -persh, v. Obs. [ad. OF. desperir, desperiss.] ad. L. disperire, f. Dis-5+perire to perish.] intr. To perish utterly.

138 WYCLIF Yudith vi. 3 Al Irael with thee shal dispershen in perdicioun [1388 shal perische dyuerseli with thee in perdicioun.] — Wind. xvi. 29 The hope of the vnkinde as cold ijs shal flowen, and dispershen [Vulg. disperies] as watir ouer voide. — Lam. v. 18 For the mount of Sion, for it disperish:

Dispermatous (doispō-imātəs), a. Bot. [f. Dispermatous (majoungers seed + oues]. Having

mount of Sion, for it disperisht.

Dispermateus (doispō':matəs), a. Bot. [f. DI-2 twice + Gr. σπέρμα(τ- seed + -0US.] Having two seeds; dispermous.

1831-60 MAYNE Expos. Lex. s. v. Dispermatus, Having two seeds; two-seeded: dispermatous.

Dispermous, a. Bot. [f. as prec.] = prec. [1797 Balley vol. II, Dispermos (with Botanists) is us'd of Plants, which bear two seeds after each Flower.] 1760 Jas. Lee Introd. Bot. II. xxxiii. 171 Rhamnus, with a dispermose Fruit. 1819 Pantologia, Dispermose. containing two seeds only, as in umbellate and stellate plants.

† Disperm, v. Obs. rare. [ad. rare L. dispernete, f. DI-1 = DIS- I + spernete to remove, reject, spurn.] trans. To drive away, dispel.

1500-20 DUNBAR Poems lxxxv. 7 Our tern inferne for to dispern Helpe rialest rosyne.

Disperple, var. form of DISPARPLE v. Obs.

Disperple, var. form of DISPARPLE v. Obs.

Dispersable, a. rare. [f. DISPERSE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being dispersed.

1827 Examiner 353/1 The Collective Wisdom would be dispersable (if we may be allowed the coinage) by a very easy process.

Dispersable (dispersable). [f. DISPERSE v. + -ABLE.]

dispersable (if we may be allowed the collarge) by a very easy process.

Dispersal (disp5.1săl). [f. DISPERSE v. + -AL.]

The action of dispersing; = DISPERSION.

1852 Examiner 15/1 Dispersal of the Dublin meeting by military force. 1833 New Monthly Mag. XXXVIII. 160

The phantoms... vanish, and we rejoice in their dispersal.

1863 BATES Nat. Amazon i. (1864) 17 Of vast importance to the dispersal and consequent prosperity of the species.

1865 C. DINON in Forth. Rev. Apr. 640 Next to the question of the Origin of Species, there is.. that of their Geographical Dispersal over the globe.

+ Disperse, ppl. a. Obs. Also 4-6 dispers.

[a. OF. dispers, -pars (in Godef.), ad. L. dispers.us, pa. pple.: see next.] Dispersed, scattered about.

1393 GOWER Conf. II. 177 Thus was dispers in sondry wise

1393 GOWER Conf. 11. 177 Thus was dispers in sondry wise The misbeleve. Ibid. 11. 185 They liven oute of goddes grace, Dispers in alle londes oute. 1501 Douglas Pal. Hon. 1. 346 In that desert dispers in sonder skatterit.

Disperse (dispēus), v. Forms: 5 dysparse, disparse, -pearse, 7 -pearce, -pierce, 6-disperse. [a. F. disperse-r (15th c.), f. dispers, ad. L. dispersus, pa. pple. of dispergère to scatter, f. Di-', Dis- i + spargère to sprinkle, strew.] 1. trans. To cause to separate in different directions; to throw or drive about in all directions, to scatter; to rout.

scatter; to rout.

1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 161 He hathe dysparsed the prowde in the wylle of thy harte. An hooste that ys dysparsed by not myghty to fyghte, right so the prowde fendes are dysparsed by the passyon of oure lorde lesu cryste. 1803-4 Act 19 Hen. VII, c. 34. Preamb. They were rencountered, vaynquesshed, dispersed. 1831 Marbeck Bk. of Notes 287 It must needes be Philip the Deacon, that was dispearsed with the rest, & came to Samaria. 1854 tr. Scudery's Curia Pol. 82 Such a Fire as cannot be extinguisht, is better to be dispersed. Ibid. 102 The Victors are so tryumphant, and the subdued Enemies so afflicted and dispierced. 1736 A. Reid tr. Macquer's Chem. 1. 51 The precipitate. exposed to a certain degree of heat, is instantly dispersed into the air, with a most violent explosion. 1799 Wordsworth Lucy Gray vii, Her feet disperse the powdery snow, That rises up like smoke. 1887 Spectator 16 Apr. 532/1 Reform meetings were dispersed by charges of Dragoons.

b. intr. To be driven or fly asunder.

1665 HOOKE Microgr. 33 These (Rupert's drops) dispersed every way so violently, that some of them pierced my skin.

2. trans. To send off or cause to go in different directions; to send to, or station apart at, various

2. trans. To send off or cause to go in different directions; to send to, or station apart at, various points. Esp. in pa. pple.: see DISPERSED.

1539 More Comf. agst. Trib. III. Wks. 1212/t He taketh the whole people awai, disparsing them for slaues among many sundry countreys.

1532 Hon. Act. E. Glemham, Dispearsing sundrye Sentronels, for watche, farre from the Campe, diuers wayes. 1614 Raleigh Hist. World II. v. § 9. 308 Those they saved, and disperst [1634 dispierc't] them among the children of Israel to serve them. 1698 Fayer Acc. E. India § P. 125 Made me range for Game, and disperse my Servants for Provant. 1744 Harris Three Treal. III. I. (1765) 153 That a Portion of every thing may be dispersed throughout all. 1872 Years Techn. Hist. Comm. 55 They are now dispersed throughout the museums of Europe.

comm. 55 They are now dispersed throughout the museums of Europe.

b. refl. To spread in scattered order.

1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI, v. i. 45 Souldiers, I thanke you all: disperse your selues. 1684 Contempl. State of Man I.

(1699) 116 Locusts... shall disperse themselves over the Face of the whole Earth. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 281

About twenty families... dispersed themselves in various parts of Pennsylvania. 1886 A. Winchell Walks & Talks Geol. Field 286 These primitive Mongoloids... had dispersed themselves over America.

c. intr. (for refl.) To separate, go different ways. a 1672 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 385 Sir Thomas. 16876 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 385 Sir Thomas. 4 neighbor with the Parliament. 1886 Kans Arct. Expl. I. xvi. 190, I gave orders to abandon the sledge, and disperse in search of foot-marks. 1874 Micklethwater Mod. Par. Churches 217 The congregation is dispersing. 1874 Green Short Hist. v. § 4. 246 The mass of the insurgents dispersed quietly to their homes.

† 3. trans. To separate into parts; to part, di-

+3. trans. To separate into parts; to part, di-

† 3. trans. To separate into parts; to part, divide, dispart. Obs.

1548 Hall Chron., Rich. III, (an. 3) 39 Thynkynge yt not beneficiall to disparse and devyde his greate armye into small branches.

1526 J. Herwood Spider & F. lx. 33 The flieing ant.. dispersth his nature, in two natures throwne ... A creper with spiders, and a flier with flise. 1500 J. Pony tr. Leo's Africa. 1.2 Europe is of a more.. manifolde shape, being in sundry places dispersed and restrained by the sea.

4. To distribute from a main source or centre.

1555 Eden Decades 326 The veynes of bludde are disparsed in the bodies of lyuing beastes. 1594 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. 11. 361 Conduites whereby the water is brought thither and dispersed in all places thereof. a 1526 BACON [J.) In the gate vein which disperseth that blood.

1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 5 Wings.. with black thick ribs or fibers, dispers'd and branch'd through them.

15. To distribute, put into circulation (books, coins, articles of commerce); to give currency to.

b. To distribute, put into circulation (books, coins, articles of commerce); to give currency to. 1828 Eden Decades 51 Which is nowe printed and dispersed throughowte Christendome. Ibid. 176 The double ducades whiche yowre maiestie haue caused to bee coyned, and are disparsed throughowte the hole worlde. 1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa 1. 54 The cloth whereof is dispersed along the coast of Africa. 1632 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. 1. 386 Wee of the Jurie doe find Charles Butler guiltie of dispersing bad monie. 1709 STRYPE Ann. Ref. 1. xi. 136 A paper of questions that was. privately dispersed. 1838-9 Act 2-3 Vict. c. 12. § 2 in Oxf. § Camb. Enactm. 177 [Any] paper or book. meant to be published or dispersed. †5. To make known abroad; to publish. Obs. 1848 HALL Chrom., Hen. V. (an. 3) 49 Your strength and vertue shalbe spred and dispersed through the whole world. 1612 tr. Benvienuto's Passenger, To Rdr. Aiij, By their owne disulged and dispersed ignominie. 1624 B. Jonson Masques, Neptune's Triumph, (Stage-direction at beg.), The poet entering on the stage, to disperse the argument, is called to by the Master-Cook.

6. To spread abroad or about; to diffuse, disseminate.

seminate.

1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 308 If happly other diseases disperse their infecting properties. 1641 Sir E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers (Camden) 37 The sicknes and small pox is very much dispersed in Westminster and London. 1715 DESAGULIERS Fires Impr. 4 To disperse the Heat so uniformly. 1762 Burney Hist. Mus. (1780) II. i. to A practice. thence dispersed into all parts of the Christian world. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India III. ii. 69 Complaints were now industriously raised and dispersed.

† b. refl.

1592 Shaks. Rom. & Yul. v. i. 61 Let me haue A dram of poyson. As will disperse it selfe through all the veines. 1665 Hooke Microgr. 16 Water put into wine... or the like, does immediately. disperse it self all over them.

† C. intr. (for refl.) To extend, be diffused. 1591 Sylvester Die Barlas 1. vii. 256 Th' Almighties care doth diuersely disperse Ore all the parts of all this Vniuerse.

7. trans. To dissipate; to remove, dispel, cause

7. trans. To dissipate; to remove, dispel, cause to disappear (vapours, humours, trouble, etc.).

1563 W. Fulke Metters (1640) 24 b, If the Exhalation [thunder]... doe not at the first disperse it [the cloud], it maketh a... fearefull rumbling. 1500 Spenser F. Q. 1. ix. 48 All his manly powres it did disperse, As he were charmed with inchaunted rimes. 1500 Shaks. Com. Err. 1. i. 90 At length the sonne... Disperst those vapours that offended vs. 1726 Shelvocke Voy. round World (1757) 133, I said all that I could... to disperse the melancholy which was fixed in every countenance. 1760-72 tr. frans & Ullas' Voy. (ed. 3) I. 342 When a tempest appeared brooding in the air, the tolling of the bell dispersed it. 1804 Abernethy Swrg. Obs. 61 [The tumour] increased, notwithstanding applications that were employed to disperse it.

1501 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI, 1. ii. 135 Glory is like a Circle in

D. IMIT. 10 Decome dissipated.

1591 Shake, 1 Hen. VI, 1. ii. 135 Glory is like a Circle in the Water, Which neuer ceaseth to enlarge it selfe, Till by broad spreading, it disperse to naught. 1816 Keathede Trav. (1817) II. 100 At length the thick cloud of dust dispersed. 1887 Bowen Virg. Eclog. VIII. 14 Hardly..had the night's chill shadow dispersed.

8. trans. Optics. Of a refractive medium: To open out or scatter (rays of light): see Dispersion of the control of th

8. trans. Optics. Of a refractive medium: To open out or scatter (rays of light): see DISPERSION 4. [1627 DRAYTON Agincourt, etc. 197 In a burning Glasse.. that colour doth disperce the light, and stands vntainted.] 1654. WHITLOCK Zootomia 220 The Rayes that dispersed will scarce warme, collected may burne. 1665. Hooke Microgr. 60 By reason of .. its Globular Figure, the Rays that pass through it will be dispersed. 1812-16 J. Smith Panorama S.c. 6 Art I. 503 Concave lenses disperse the rays of light. 1868 Lockver Elem. Astron. vi. § 36 (1879) 211 Different media .. disperse or open out the light to a greater or less extent.

Dispersed (dispō'1st, poet. -sed), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Scattered or spread about; driven asunder; diffused.

1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 167 The mynde yt is

Dispersed (disp5'1st, poet. -sèd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Scattered or spread about; driven asunder; diffused.

1356 Piger, Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 167 The mynde yt is dispersed in the waueryng consideracion of many thynges at that time whan it sholde be specially occupyed about one thyng.

1335 Covernale Isa. xi. 12 He shal... gather together yt dispersed of Israel.

1326 Gase Wiss. (Rtilg.) 142 Come, mournful dames, lay off your broider'd locks, And on your shoulders spread dispersed hairs.

1636 BACON Adv. Learn. II. is 9, 13 Many worthy personages that descrue better than dispersed report.

1765 H. Waltone Otrando iii. (1768) 62 The new proof of ... valour, recalled her dispersed spirits.

1586 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 11. v. 272 Before William. had brought together his dispersed forces.

1587 Surrey Emid II. (R.). The watchmen lay disperse to take their rest.

1535 T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 176 You shall praie for all menne, dispersed throughout the face of the yearth.

1636 LD. BROUGHAB ETH. Cont. v. 73 A country of which the population is very unequally dispersed.

1596 Dobn. .. are plentifully dispersed throughout the reation.

1665 LD. BROUGHAB ETH. Cont. v. 73 A country of which the population is very unequally dispersed.

1597 Daysersedly (disp5'1sedli), adv. [-17\*2] In a dispersed or scattered manner; here and there.

1596 EDNA Arte Naug. Pref. (Which perhappes fewe haue done otherwyse then dispearsedly here and there.

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1597 EDNA Arte Naug. Pref. (Which perhappes fewe haue done otherwyse then di

1. The action of dispergire: see DISPERSE v.]

1. The action of dispersing or scattering abroad; the condition or state of being dispersed; scattering, distribution, circulation.

Early applied to the scattering of the Jews among the Gentiles after the Babylonian Captivity; whence sense 5.

1450 Mirour Salnacionu 36,35 The Jewes yt tyme hadde bene thorgh the werlde in dispersionne. 1555 Eden Decades 266 In the fyrst dispertion of nations. 1656 Ben Israel.

Vind. Judsorum in Phenix (1708) II. 423, I conceiv'd that our universal Dispersion was a necessary Circumstance to e fulfild. 1766 Burke W. Hastings Wks. 1842 II. 180 The dispersion and exile of the reigning family. 1793 Trial Fyshe Palmer 22 The alleged dispersion of a seditious writing. 1882 VINES Sachs Bot. 929 The specialities of organisation which effect the dispersion of their seeds.

18. C. 456 tr. De Imitatione 1. xx, What come perof but grucching of conscience & dispersion of herte 2. The action of diffusing or spreading diffusion. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 29 That all-egetables have a constant perspiration, the continual dispersion of their odour makes out. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. II. 36 When the natural dispersion of heat is disturbed. then a sensible heat is produced. 1874 Harrwig Aerial W. ii. 21 By this means is also gradually effected the dispersion of all gases. 3. Med. The removal of inflammation, suppuration, or other morbid processes, from a part, and

heat is produced. 1894 Harwig Aerial W. ii. 21 By this means is also gradually effected the dispersion of all gases.

3. Med. 'The removal of inflammation, suppuration, or other morbid processes, from a part, and restoration to health' (Syd. Soc. Lex.); dissipation. 1752 Chambers Cycl. Supp. 8.v., This is commonly term'd in surgery the resolution or dispersion of tumors. Ibid., Remedies for the dispersion of inflammations. 1769 W. Buchan Dom. Med. (1790) 573 An inflammation. must terminate either by dispersion, suppuration, or gangrene.

4. Optics. The divergence or spreading of the different-coloured rays of a beam of composite light when refracted by a prism or lens, or when diffracted, so as to produce a spectrum: esp. in reference to the amount of this divergence.

1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Point of Dispersion, is a point from which refracted rays begin to diverge. 1734 G. Adams Nal. & Exp. Philos. II. xxii. 447 This diffusion or dispersion of the rays is greater. 1833 N. Annorr Physics (ed. 5) II. 109 The quality of . bending a beam, or of refraction, and that of dividing it into coloured beams, or of dispersion, are distinct. 1871 tt. Schellen's Spectr. Anal. § 18. 63 The decomposition of white light into its colored rays is called dispersion. 1881 N. Lockyen in Nature No. 617, 309 [The lines] are. visible when considerable dispersion is employed.

5. The Dispersion: The Jews dispersed among the Gentiles after the Babylonian Captivity; the scattered communities of Jews in general, or the communities in some single country, as the Egyptian Dispersion; = DIABPORA.

1388 Wyclif I Pet. i. I To the chosen gestis of dispersion (Surfees) 3781 Of ysrael be dispercioune he gadird samen fra strete and toune. 1888 N. T. (Rhem.) John vii. 35 Wilh he goe into the dispersion of the Gentiles, and teach the Gentiles' 1861 Evglish of the dispersion of the Gentiles, and teach the Gentiles' 1862 Evglish of the Babylonian Captivity; the scattering abrorable the speriment. Evald's Hist. Israel V. 4 The 'Coasts of the Sea'... ar

The 'Law of dispersion: The 'Law of Error' as regards distance from the mark without reference to the direction of error.

1876 Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. Mus. § 48 Testing how far the relative numbers in the several classes accord with the results of the Law of Error or Dispersion. Ibid. § 49 The well-known bell-shaped curve, by which the law of error or of dispersion is mathematically expressed.

7. attrib.

1891 Times 28 Sept. 13/6 By an appropriate choice of dis-

Dispersive (disp5:nsiv), a. [f. L. type dispersive.us, ppl. stem of dispergère to disperse: see -IVE. Cf. F. dispersif, -ive.]

Having the character or quality of dispersing;

Having the character or quality of dispersing; serving or tending to disperse.

1637-77 FELTHAM Resolves 1. liii. 84 A fond popularity bewitches the soul, to strow about the wealth, and means;
and, to feed that dispersive humor, all ways shall be trodden.
1737 M. Green Spleen 730 Nor wanting the dispersive bowl
Of cloudy weather in the soul. 1800 Herschell in Phil.

Trans. XC. 443 The dispersive power of different mediums
with respect to heat. 1874 Morley Compromise (1886) 133
Thought has become dispersive and the centrifugal forces
of the human mind. have.. become dominant.

b. Optics. Of a refractive medium: Having the
anality of causing the different-coloured rays of

b. Optics. Of a refractive medium: Having the quality of causing the different-coloured rays of light to diverge: see DISPERSION 4.

1800 WOLLASTON in Phil. Trans. XCII. 373 The dispersive power of fluor spar is the least of any substance yet examined. 1831 Brewster Optics viii. § 66 Flint glass is said to have a greater dispersive power than crown glass, because.. it separates the extreme rays of the spectrum.. farther from the mean ray. 1803 SIR R. BALL Story of Sun 113 The dispersive apparatus of the spectroscope. Hence Dispersively adv., in a dispersive manner, by dispersion; Dispersiveness, the quality of being dispersive.

ner, by dispersion; **Dispersiveness**, the quality of being dispersive.

1841 Alford in Life (1873) 133 An indolence and dispersiveness about my efforts. 1878 Morley Diderot ii. 18
The characteristic of his activity is dispersiveness.

+ **Disperson**, v. Obs. Sc. and north. [ad. med.L. dispersionare var. of depersonare to deprive any one of his persona or dignity, f. Dis-4+personare to dignify, persona person, dignity, Cf. Misperson.]

PERSON.] trans. To treat with indignity, insult.

1440-50 Alexander 746 For spyte he spittis in his face, Dispises him despetously, dispersons (Dubl. MS. revylez) him foule.

1489 Euryh Reeds. Aberdeen (1844) 1. 416

William Porter was convikit... for the strublance of the said bailse in the execucione of his office, and in dispersoning of bailse in the execucione of his office, and in dispersoning of him. 1579-80 Burgh Reeds. Glasgow (1876) I. 77 George Herbertson is fund and decernit.. in the wrong for incurring and dispersoning of George Elphinstone.

Dispersonalize, v. [Dis-6.] trans. To

Dispersonalize, v. [Dis-6.] trans. To divest of personalize, 1866 Lowell Biglow P. Introd. Poet. Wks. (1879) 251 He would have enabled me to dispersonalize [Poems 1890, II. 200 depersonalize] myself into a vicarious egotism. 1886 MAUDSLEY Nat. Canses 302 Man is only qualified to be immortal when, being dispersonalized, extinct as a self, it is all one whatever the event.

Dispersonate (dispērsonalized, 1, v. [f. Dis-6+

L. persona mask, person + -ATE 3.] + 1. trans. To divest of an assumed character, to unmask. Obs.

unmask. Obs.

1624 Bolton Nero 233 To behold any person, according to the truth of his qualities, distinctly, and dispersonated.

2. To divest of one's personality.

1708 S. Parker tr. Cieero's De Finibus 304 Till a Man has got a way of Dispersonating himself, he cannot avoid hankering after those Things which will turn to Advantage and good account. 1827-38 HARE Guesses (1859) 96 We multiply, we dispersonate ourselves: we turn ourselves outside in. We are ready to become he, she, it, they, anything rather than I.

1821-1821 This may be a support of the state of the same should be supported by the s

**Dispersonify** (dispossonified), v. [Dis- 6.] trans. To undo the personification of; to repre-

sent or regard as impersonal.

1846 Grote Greece 1. xvi. I. 467 Anaxagoras and other astronomers incurred the charge of blasphemy for dispersonifying Hêlios. 1855 Selss German Liter. (1864) 182 Others, on the contrary, dispersonified the Divinity.

Hence Dispersonification, the action of dispersonificial.

personifying.

1873 H. Spencer Stud. Sociol. xvi. (1874) 392 The dispersonification of Hôlios.

† Dispersua sion. Obs. nonce-wd. [D18-9.]

Want of persuasion or feeling of certainty.

1648 SANDERSON Serm. (1653) 23 Manya good soul...could never yet... be so well persuaded of the sincerity of his own repentance... as to think that God would... accept it. The censure were very hard.. to call such his dis-perswasion by the name of despair.

Disposh, Sc. var. of DESPECHE, Obs., to dispose and arrow.

Tispe'sh, Sc. var. of Despeche, Obs., to dispatch, send away.

1578 in Scot. Poems 16th C. II. 159.

† Dispe'ster, v. Obs. [ad. obs. F. despestere'

to vnpester, disintangle' (Cotgr.): see D18-4 and
Pester v.] trans. To rid of that which pesters.

1600 HOLLAND Livy XLII. kvi. 1155 Hardly and with much adoe were they dispestered and rid of this confused and disordered companie of captives.

Dispetal (dispe'tāl), v. [D18-7 a.] trans.

To deprive or strip of petals.

1863 W. Lancaster Praeterita 74 Though the garland rose hereafter hung Dishonoured and dispetalled. 18800 Miss Brouchton Sec. Th. II. III. vi. 223 The splashed and dispetalled geraniums. 1887 Strevenson Underwoods I. xxxv. 69 When the truant gull Skims the green level of the lawn, his wing Dispetals roses.

Dispeticioun, -ison, var. Disputisoun Obs.

Dispeyr(e, obs. form of Despair, Dispayre.

Disphenoid (doisfinoid). Cryst. [D1-2 1.]

A solid figure contained by eight isosceles triangles.

1895 Story-Maskelyne Crystallogr. vii. § 21. 256 The faces of the disphenoid being symmetrical in pairs.

Dispice, obs. form of Despibe.

† Dispicence. Obs. rare. [app. for dispicions.

+ **Dispi cience**. Obs. rare. [app. for dispicions pl. of next: cf. accidence. But it may represent a L. type \*dispicientia; see -ENGE.] Discussion,

disputation.

1830 TINDALE Answ. More [1. xxv.] 59 b, But if our sheperdes had bene as wel willynge to fede as to shere, we had needed no soch dispicience, ner they to have burnt so many.

1832 More Confut. Tindale 86 (Quotes Tindale's words).

1863 COCKERAN, Dispitience, aduisement, diligence. 1656

BLOUNT Glossogr., Dispicience (aispicientia), circumspection, advisement, diligent consideration.

† Dispitation. Obs. Also 6 des-, dyspycion.

[The form suggests derivation from L. dispicere to look through, investigate, make an examination, consider', the formation being on the analogy of suspicion; but the sense suggests association with I)ISPUTISOUN, disputation, some forms of which, as

DISPUTISOUN, disputation, some forms of which, as dispitesoun, dispeticioun, might be reduced to dispit'soun, dispeticion.] Discussion, disputation.

2 1510 MORE Picus Wks. 3/2 He taried at Rome an whole yere, in al which time his enuiours neuer durst openly with open dispicions attempt him. 1526 TINDALE N. T. Prol., Lest we. fall from meke lernynge into ydle despiciouns.

— Acts xxviii. 20 The Iewes departed from hym and had grete despicions [Coverd. a greate disputacion, Cranmer greate despycions], amonge them selves. 1520 MORE Dyaloge IV. Wks. 262/1 He reherseth a certain dispycion had with an heretique. 1520 in Strype Eccl. Mem. I. xvii. 132 Not minding to fall in contentions or dispytions (disputations, perhaps, (Str.)) with your highness. 1523 MORE Answ. Poysoned Bk. Wks. 1039/2, I shal in this dispicion between hym and me, be content for this ones... to cal him mayster Masker. 1553 BALE Vocacyon in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) I. 331, As great dyspycyons were among the Jewes at Rome concerning Paule.

Disminage (dispirs), 2. Also 5 despired.

Dispiece (dispies), v. Also 5 des. [ad. OF. despiece-r, mod. F. dépiécer (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. des., Dis-1+piece, Piece.] trans. To divide into pieces; to cut or tear to pieces.

C 1477 CAXION Yason 103 The body he dispieced by membres.
1480 — Ovid's Met. XIII. vii, He murdryd the chylde .. and despieced in pieces & caste hym into the see. 1883 G. Merrith Diana II. iv. 102 It lay dispieced like a pulled rug.
Dispierce, obs. var. of DISPERSE v.
Dispierce, obs. var. of DISPERSE v.
Dispiert, -izt, obs. forms of DESPITE.
† Dispierl, v. Obs. [f. di-=DIS-I+SPILL v.]
trans. To spill, shed.
1528 World γ Child in Harl. Dodsley 1. 251 For I have boldly blood full piteously dispilled.
Dispiert (dispirit), v. Formerly also disspirit. [DIS-7a.] To deprive of spirit.
† 1. trans. To deprive of essential quality, vigour, or force; to weaken to deprive of animation; to deprive (liquor) of its spirit, to render flat. Obs.
1647 May Hist. Parl. 1. vii. 73 They woulde vaporate and disspirit the power and vigour of Religion. 1660 Sharrock Vegetables 193 The fruit, by the loss of the natural seed, would be very much dispirited. 1683 BOYLE Salub. Air 40 If the Bottles were not kept well-stopt, they (corpuscles) would in a short time vanish, and leave the Liquor dispirited. 1697 COLLINE Ess. Mor. Subj. II. (1700) 38 He that has dispirited himself by a Debauch. 1913 CTESS WINCHELSEA Misc.
2. To lower the spirits of; to make despondent, discourage, dishearten, depress.
1647 [see Dismured). 1273 GAY in Swift's Lett. (1766)

28. To lower the spirits of; to make despondent, discourage, dishearten, depress.

1647 [see Dishirited]. 1732 Gay in Swift's Lett. (1766)

11. 151, I find myself dispirited, for want of having some pursuit. 1759 Robertson Hist. Scot. I. v. 382 A blow so tatal and unexpected dispirited the party. 1790-1812 Combe Devil upon 2 Sticks in Eng. (1817) VI. 292 To dispirit the sufferer from future exertions. 1868 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) II. viii. 260 One side was cheered and the other dispirited by an unlooked-for incident.

4.3. To extract and transfuse the 'spirit' or es.

+3. To extract and transfuse the 'spirit' or es-

sence of. Obs. rare.

1642 Fuller Holy 4 Prof. St. III. xviii. 200 Proportion an houres meditation to an houres reading of a staple authour. This makes a man master of his learning, and dispirits the book into the Scholar.

**Dispirited** (dispirited), ppl. a. [f. prec. + ED<sup>1</sup>.] + 1. Deprived of its essential quality or vigour;

Dispirited (dispirited), ppl. a. [f. prec. + ED¹.]

† 1. Deprived of its essential quality or vigour; destitute of spirit or animation, spiritless. Obs. a 1660 Hammon Wks. IV. Pref. (R.), Religious offices ... degenerating into heartless dispirited recitations. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Pall'd, Flat, Dispirited, or Dead Drink. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 111 The Blood becomes so viscid, poor, and dispirited. 1728 Whitworth Acc. Russia 5 The Laplanders and Samoiedes being too heavy and dispirited.

2. Cast into or characterized by low spirits; discouraged, disheartened, dejected.

1647 Trape Comm. 1 Thess. v. 14 The dispirited, fainthearted, sick and sinking. 1717 Pore Let. to Blownt 27 Nov., My Mother is in that dispirited State of Resignation. 1741 MIDDLETON Ciecro II. xi. 437 A few unarmed, dispirited men. 1834 Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C. xxxii. 290 He turned back and caught a glance at the dispirited faces behind him. Hence Dispiritedly adv.; Dispiritedmens.

1654 tr. Scudery's Curia Pol. 175 A defatigation and dispiritedness will accompany that oppression. 1673 H. Studeness of the English. 1733 Cheune Eng. Malady II. xi. § 3 (1734) 208 Opiates .. when their Force is worn off. leave a Lowness, Dispiritedness, when their Force is worn off. leave a Lowness, Dispiritedness, when their Force is worn off. leave a Lowness, Dispiritedness, and Anxiety. 1864 Webster, 1864 Trunke Eng. Malady II. ix. § 1 (1734) 208 The Symptoms may be so dispiriting and painful. 1799-1805. Tunke Anglo-Sax. I. iv. vi. 315 That dispiriting belief, which men on the eve of great conflicts sometimes experience, that he should not survive it. 1872 Miss Braddoon To Bitter End xvii, Even though London-bridge terminus was a somewhat dirty and dispiriting place to arrive at. Hence Dispiritiment. 1820 — in Froude Life(1882) II. 116, which men on the eve of great conflicts sometimes experience, that he should not survive it. 1872 Miss Braddoon To Bitter End xvii, Even though London-bridge terminus was a somewhat dirty and dispiritin

+ Dispiritua-lity, nonce-word. Obs. rare. [DIs9.] An unspiritual or worldly act.
1684 H. More Answer 24 If they do not repent of these
immoralities or Dispiritualities, if I may so speak.
+ Dispiritude. Obs. [f. Dispirited condition.
1797 W. Tavior in Monthly Rev. XXII. 512 Considering
how general was the dispiritude of his troops. 1814 —
Monthly Mag. XXXVII. 30 Infidels have complained that
the Christian religion. drives men into dispiritude.
Dispite, obs. form of Despire.
Dispiteous (dispitiss), a. [A revival or continuation of the 16th c. dispiteous, variant of DesPITEOUS (q.v. for earlier instances), related to
despite; but in later use analysed as f. Dis- 10 +
PITEOUS.] Pitiless, merciless.

1803 W. S. Rose Amadis 82 The felon wreck'd dispiteous wrong and shame. 1818 Todd, Dispiteous, malicious, furious. 1848 Blackw. Mag. LVII. 638 This dispiteous and abominable tyrant. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE Shakk. Char. xiv. 357 The wages he receives are as dispiteous, for he is devoured by a beast. 1865 SWINBURNE Poems 4 Ball., Phadra 81 The most dispiteous out of all the gods. Hence Dispiteously adv.; Dispiteousness. 1828 Tod. Dispiteously without pity. 1864.

1818 TODD, Dispiteously, maliciously, without pity. 1861 ROSSETTI Ital. Poets, Marsee di Ricco 57 Certes, it was of Love's dispiteousness That I must set my life On the.
Dispitesoun, var. DISPUTISOUN, disputation.
Dispitous, -uous, -ly: see DESPITOUS.

Displace (displērs), v. [ad. OF. desplacer (15th c. in Hatz. Darm.), mod. F. déplacer to displace, f. des-, DIS-1, 4+ place sb., placer to place.]

1. trans. To remove or shift from its place; to put out of the proper or usual place. († In quot.

place, f. des., Dis. 1, 4 + place sb., place; to place.]

1. trans. To remove or shift from its place; to put out of the proper or usual place. († In quot. 1551, To transpose.)

1552, T. Wilson Logicke (1580) 28 By conversion of the Propositions, and by displacyng the same, settyng one in an others steede.

1563 — Rhet. (1580) 203 The whiche wordes beying altered or displaced, the figure straight dooth lose his name. 1577 B. Googe Heresback's Hust. Iv. (1586) 18 b, Cut away part of the Coames.. which you must do with a very sharpe knife, for feare of displacing the rest of the Coames.. 1611 Staks. Cymb. Iv. ii. 122 [He] swore.. heel'd [=he'd].. Displace our heads, where (thanks the Gods) they grow, And set them on Luds-Towne.. 1781 Cowper Expositulation 258 Thy diadem displaced, thy sceptre gone.. 1837 Whensell. Hist. Induct. 52. (1857) I. 151 [The moon] may be displaced by this cause to the amount of twice her own breadth.

† b. fig. To remove, banish. Obs.

1580 Sidney Ps. xxxxx. vi, Ah! yet from me lett thy plagues be displaced. 1565 Fenser Hymse Heavenly Love 264 All other loves.. Thou must renounce and utterly displace.. 1605 Shaks. Macb. III. iv. 109.. 1675 Hobbs. Odys. viII. 64 When their thirst and hunger was displaced.

2. To remove from a position, dignity, or office. 1553. T. Wilson Rhet. (1580) 68 When God striketh the mightie... and displaceth those that were highly placed. 1563-87 Foxe A. 4 M. (1506) 6/1 King Solomon displaced Abiathar the high preest.. 1687 in Magd. Coll. 4 Yames I' (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 98 To place, or displace, Members of Colleges. 1709 Stelle Talter No. 84 P. 4 With a Design to displace them, in case I find their Titles defective.. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 556 Enjoining him.. to displace all the Popish officers who held commands under him. 1853 Stocqueler Milit. Eng. II. 565 Enjoining him.. to displace of the Thakurs.. 1843 Sis H. Douclass Milit. Bridges.

3. To oust (something) from its pl

**Displaceable** (displē' săb'l), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, dis-

placed.

166 Boyle in Phil. Trans. XI. 806 Its parts were ... easily displaceable by the subtile permeating matter. 1810 BENTHAM Packing (1821) 43 A Board .. paid, placed, and displaceable by the servants of the crown. 1879 J. M. Duncan Let. Dis. Women i. (1889) 3 It may be mobile or floating, or it may be merely displaceable.

Hence Displaceability.

1882 Nature XXVI. 592 The classification of surfaces according to the displaceability of their geodetic triangles.

Displaced (displaceability of their geodetic triangles.

-ED 1.] Removed from its place; put out of place; deposed: see the verb.

1571 Golding Calvin on Ps. Ep. Ded. 6 There be.. many displaced words. 1833 ELLS Mem. Gordon 18 To retain the head of the bone in its displaced situation. 1833 G. Bird Nat. Philos. 90 Archimedes. discovered that a body, when immersed in a fluid, loses a portion of its weight equal to that of the displaced fluid. 1842 ELPHINSTORE Hist. Ind. III. 15 No mention was made of the displaced vizir.

Displacement (displainment). [f. DISPLACE v. + -MENT: cf. OF. desplacement, mod. F. deplacement, perh. the immediate source of sense 1.]

The act of displacing or fact of being displaced.

The act of displacing or fact of being displaced.

1. Removal from an office or dignity; deposition.

1. Removal from an office or dignity; deposition. (The earliest sense, but somewhat rare.)

1611 Spren Hist. Cs. Bris. 1x. xvi. § 44 His displacement from the Regency of France. 1797 W. Taylor in Monthly Rev. XXIII. 570 Without the least intention of carrying their schemes farther than the displacement of their adversaries. 1847 Toulm. Smith Parish of Election, displacement, and fresh election depend on the Parish only.

2. Removal of a thing from its place; putting out of place; shifting, dislocation.

1803 W. Taylor in Ann. Rev. 1. 320 Change of air, removal, displacement, seem to be efficient remedies. 1840 A. TWEEDIE Pract. Med. III. 380 When the displacement is very considerable, the functions of the heart may be much embar-

rassed. 1863 KINGLANR Crimea (1876) I. xv. 354 Occasioned by some accidental displacement of words. 1880 HAUGHTON Phys. Geog. ii. 46 note, A vertical displacement of the strata. b. Physics. The amount by which anything is displaced; the difference or geometrical relation between the initial position of a body and its position of a body and its

tion at some subsequent instant.

1837 WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc. (1857) I. 150 The displacement of the sun by parallax is so small that [et.] 1839 THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil. I. 1, 8 90 We may consider the whole motion as made up of successive elementary displacement.

displacements.

C. Thermonetry. (See quot.)

1871 B. Stewart Heat § 22 It is found that thermometers are liable to an alteration of their zero points, especially when the bulb has been filled not long before graduation..

This displacement may in the course of years amount to about 1° C.

about 1° C.

d. Electr. (See quots.)

1881 MAXWELL Electr. & Magn. I. 64 Electric displacement is a movement of electricity in the same sense as the transference of a definite quantity of electricity through a wire is a movement of electricity. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY Electr. & Magn. 1. § 258. 1895 SILVANUS THOMPSON Electr. & Magn. § 57 Displacement. Whenever electric forces act on a dielectric, tending to drive electricity in at one side and out at the other .. the quantity of electricity which has apparently been transferred .. was called by Maxwell 'the displacement'. Ibid. § 516 Experiment proves that displacement-currents, while they last, set up magnetic fields around them; just as connexion-currents and conduction-currents do.

3. Removal of a thing by substitution of some-

and conduction-currents do.

3. Removal of a thing by substitution of something else in its place; 'replacement'.

1868 GLADSTONE Yuv. Mundi iii. (1869) 100 There must have been a great displacement of the Pelasgic vocabulary.

1880 Libr. Viniv. Knowl. IX. 297 The displacement of human labor through... machinery.

b. Hydrostatics. The displacing of a liquid by a body immersed in or floating on it; the amount or weight of fluid so displaced by a floating body, e.g. a ship. Centre of displacement: see CENTRE 5b. 16.

sb. 16.

1802-19 REES Cycl. s. v. Shipbuilding (L.), To ascertain the centre of displacement, or centre of gravity, of the immersed part of a ship's bottom. 1833 MARRYAT P. Simple xiii, He was always talking about centres of gravity, displacement of fluid, and Lord knows what. 1869 SIR E. J. REED Our Iron-Clad Ships iv. 71 The dimensions and outside form of a ship determine her displacement. 1876 W. H. G. Kingston Bril. Navy 535 Her total length is 320 feet.. with a displacement of 11,407 tons.

C. Pharm. The process of obtaining an extract of a substance by roughing over it successive quantum.

of a substance by pouring over it successive quantities of a menstruum until all the soluble matters

titles of a menstruum until all the soluble matters are extracted: = PERCOLATION.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Displacement... In Pharmacy, the term is used in the same sense as Percolation... D. apparatus, a means of obtaining extracts, whether aqueous or alcoholic. The body is pulverised, and then partially exhausted with a liquid, which is replaced by an additional quantity of the same, or of another liquid.

\*\*Therefore Cohe End med I displacement.

† **Displa cence.** Obs. [ad. med.L. displacentia, f. Dis-4+placentia pleasantness: cf. OF. desplaisance, mod.F. dtp., It. displacenza. The cl.L. word was displicentia, whence DISPLICENCE.] = next:

the reverse of complacence.

c 1450 Mirour Saluacioun 1432 With displacens of all synne and hertly contrycionne. 1668 WILKINS Real Char. 229 Displacence, Sorrow, Grief, Discomfort. 1682 Sir T. Browne Chr. Mor. III. § 5 Rake not up envious displacences at things successful unto others.

Displacency (disple sense). Now rare or Obs. [f. as prec.: see -enoy. See also Displacency.] The fact or condition of being displeased with something; displeasure, dissatisfaction, dislike. (The reverse of complacency.)

a 1654 J. Shith Sel. Disc. x. iii. 503 Their hatred of the devil is commonly nothing else but an inward displacency of nature against something entitled by the devil's name. 1654 Warren Unbelievers 205 His divine displacency against their sins. 1771 Wesley Wis. (1872) VI. 18 Feeling a displacency at every offence against God. 1859 I. Tavlon Logic in Theol. 53 The infant has made himself the object of complacency or of displacency, according to his original dispositions, or his individual character.

Displacent (disple sent), a. rare. [f. Displacency]

**Displacent** (displaisent), a. rare. [f. Displacente, after complacent: cf. OF. desplaisant, DISPLEASANT.] Feeling or marked by displeasure: the reverse of complacent.

DISPLEASANT.] Feeling or marked by displeasure: the reverse of complacent.

1839 I. Taylor Logic in Theol. 62 These emotions... becoming either complacent or displacent.

Displacer. [f. DISPLACE +-ER 1.]

1. One who or that which displaces.

1388 J. Udall Demonstr. Discip. (Arb.) 73 If the ministers that bee vsually displaced, be called of God... if it cause the displacers to be esteemed enemies to the Gospell. 1607 Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr. II. v. 10 Establishers of that which is good, and displacers of that which is good, and displacers of that which is good, and displacers of that which is evill.

2. Pharm. An apparatus for obtaining an extract by DISPLACEMENT (3 c); a percolator.

Displacing, vbl. sb. [f. DISPLACE + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb DISPLACE; removal from its place; deposition.

1351 T. Wilson Logike (1567) 65 a, In the dividyng, and displacing of the same. 1383 STUBBES Anat. Abns. 11. (1882) 84 Authoritie for his displacing, and placing of another that is more able. 1636 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) I. 403 More

such displacings and alterations have by his means happened. 1654 LD. ORREN Parthen. (1676) 310 Phanasders displacing gave him the invitation to invade us. altrib. 1894 Westm. Gas. 30 May 21 That displacing process which sounds so easy in political economy. In life, when you are squeezed out of one employment. you do not find it so simple to slide into another groove.

find it so simple to slide into another groove.

Displacing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

That displaces: see the verb.

1866 F. Hall Hindu Philos. Syst. 87 note, That one such quality may displace another, their theory is, that the displacing quality must remain with the quality displaced during the last moment of the subsistence of the latter.

1867 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) I. i. 2 Some knowledge of the condition of the displaced nation is necessary to understand the position of the displacing nation.

Displace of displacing and one of the displacing nation.

Displant (displant), v. [ad. OF. desplanter = Sp. desplantar, It. displantare: -Romanic \*displantare, for L. deplantare, f. Dr. I. 6, Drs. +

ENDERDIENT (displantar, v. [ad. OF. desplanter = Sp. desplantar, It. displantare:—Romanic \*displantare, for L. deplantare, f. De- I. 6, DIS-+ plantare, for L. deplantare, f. De- I. 6, DIS-+ plantare to plant.]

1. trans. To take up or remove (a plant) from the ground; to uproot.

1491 CANTON Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) 11. 256 a/1

A tree whiche is ofte dysplaunted & transported from one grounde to an other may bere no fruyte. 2638 R. BOLTON COMP. Aft. Consc. xv. 79 A strong and mightie Oake... which no storme or tempest can displant or overthrow. 2725

BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s. v. Saffrom Crocus, After these Bulbs are displanted the Gardiner must be sure to keep them... Three Weeks without replanting them. 1800 Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts XVIII. 99 When the hops are displanted.

† 2. To remove (a person) from his settled position; to dislodge (people) from their settlements or country; spec. to undo the settlement or establishment of (a plantation or colony). Obs.

1592 SHAKS. Rom. † 742. III. iii. 59 Displant a Towne, reuerse a Princes Doome. 1595 SFENSER State Irel. Wks. (Globe) 615/1 One of the occasions by which all those countryes, which. had bene planted with English, were shortly displanted and lost. 1603 Hieron Short Dial. 49 Almost 300 preachers are already eyther displanted, inhibited, or under.. censure. 1652 G. SANDYS Traw. 39 The.. Greeks had planted certaine Colonies thereabout, and displanted the barbarous. 1655 G. SANDYS Traw. 39 The Creeks had planted certaine Colonies thereabout, and displanted the barbarous. 1655 G. SANDYS Traw. 39 The Creeks had planted certaine Colonies thereabout, and displanted the barbarous. 1655 G. SANDYS Traw. 39 The Creeks had planted verter displanted, and carried away into captivity. 1666 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 370 A Colony. in Dariana, displanted for the unsoundnesse of the ayre.

1363 H. Crosse Vertues Commu. (1878) 98 Others. displant all good order established. 1612 T. Tavios Comm. 17101. 6 He must. displant vices, and plant the contrarie vertues. 1624 Massi

+ Displanta-tion. Obs. [f. prec. after PLANTATION.] The action or fact of displanting; the removal of a plantation or colony.

1614 RALEIGH Hist. World 1. 46 The Edenites in Thelassar... whose displantation Senacherib vaunted of. Ibid. v. ii. § 8. 693 The Boij. Feared the like displantation.

+ Displat, v. Obs. [DIS-6 or 7a.] trans.

To do out of its plats or plaits, to unplait.

1627 HAKEWELL Apol. (1639) 412 Which of these would not rather choose that the state... should be in combustion then his haire should bee displatted?

Display (displei'), v. Forms: 5 desplay, dysplay, 6 displeigh. β. 5-6 des-, dysploy.

[a. OF. despleier (-plier, -ployer), = Pt. desplegar, -pleiar, Sp. desplegar, It. displegare:-L. displesare to scatter, disperse, (in late and med.L.) to unfold. See also the doublet DRPLOY, and aphetic SPLAY.

In OF. displicare became orig. in inf. desplier; in tonic forms as 3 sing. pres. despleier; whence by subseq. confusion of tonic and atonic forms despleier, later desploier, desployer: examples of all these French varieties exist in Eng. in ply, ploy, apply, comply, imply, deploy, employ; the forms in -ploy being from Central OF., or later F.]

1. trans. To unfold, expand, spread out; to unfurl (a banner, sail). Now Obs. exc. as influenced by sense 3, and understood as 'to unfold to view' (a banner, or the like)'

by sense 3, and understood as 'to unfold to view

land (a banner, sain). Now Ook. Eac. as infinenced by sense 3, and understood as 'to unfold to view' (a banner or the like).

[1290 Britton II. xxii. § 4 Si ladisseisine fust fete a banere desplaé, ou as chevaus covertz.]! c1230 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 2 Inc..displayed his banere, & went to be bataile. c1430 Lydo. Min. Poemi. (Percy Soc.) 6 Ther yssed oute empresses thre, Theire here displayed. c1466 Emare 97 The cloth was displayed sone. 1490 Caxton Energdox xxvii. of To sprede and dysploye the sayles. c1500 Melusine xxii. 131 And made hys banere to be dysployed abrode. 158 N. Licheffeld tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind. xxxvi. 88 There was displaid as flagge in the top of the Factorie. 1590 Spenser F. Q. III. ii. 47 The old-woman carefully displayd The clothes about her round with busy ayd. 1581 G. Sandys Orid's Met. IV. (1626) 86 With Dores display'd, the golden Palace shines. 1656 Earl. Monn. Advi. fr. Parnass. 250 [He] displaid his sails to a prosperous west wind. 1698 Bentley Boyle Lect. 208 Elastick... particles, that have a continual tendency and endeavour to expand and display themselves. 1728 Pope Dunc. III. 71 Sec. her sable flag display'd. 1894 C. N. Rosinson Brit. Fleet 97 A flag was to be displayed on the discovery of a supposed enemy at sea. intr. (for 1711). 1572 R. H. tr. Lavalerus Ghostes 4

Spir. (1596) 81 When... their ensignes will not displaie abroade but fold about the stander-bearers heads.

abroade but fold about the stander-bearers heads.

† b. Mil. To spread out (troops) so as to form a more extended line; = DEPLOY v. 2. Obs.

1581 SAVILE Agric. (1622) 198 Agricola.. fearing lest hee should bee assailed on the front and flankes both at one instant, displayed his army in length. 1581 — Tacitus'

Hist. 1v. xxxv. (1591) 196 Fought with troupes displayed out thinnely in length. 1510 HOLLAND Camden's Bril. 1. 151

The Englishmen. display their ranks and. press hard upon their enemies. 1823 CRABB Technol. Dict., To display (Mil.) in French diployer, to extend the front of a column.

2. To lay or place (a man or animal) with the

(Mil.) in French diployer, to extend the from of a column.

2. To lay or place (a man or animal) with the limbs extended; to extend (a limb, wing, etc.) spec. in Her.: see DISPLAYED 2.

e 1300 R. BRUNNE Medit. 640 Toward be cros hys bak he layde, And hys real armes oute he dysplayde. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Bv iija, Display the wynge esely and holde it betwene the ij partes of the loofe. 1530 Hilsey Primer in Firer Primers (1848) 328 O Lord which hast displayed thine hands and feet, and all thy body on a cross for our sins. 1591 Spenser Virg. Gnat 240 Sleep oppressed him, Displaid on ground. Ibid. 336 Thou. Thy careles limbs in loose sleep dost display.

† b. Carving. The technical term for: To carve (a crane). Obs.

T. D. Carving. I ne technical term for: To carve (a crane). Obs.

c 1470 in Hors, Shepe & G. etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.)
33 A crane displayd, a pecok disfigured. 1513 Bk. Kernynge in Babees Bk. 267 Dysplaye that crane. Take a crane, and vnfolde his legges, and cut of his wynges by the loyntes. 1804 Farter Lond. Art Cookery (ed. 10) 293.

absol. 1711-14 Spectator (J.), He carves, displays, and cuts up to a wonder.

3. To open up or expose to view, exhibit to the

3. To open up or expose to view, exhibit to the eyes, show.

13. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 955 Hir brest & hir bry3t brote bare displayed Schon shyrer ben snawe. c1430 Lydg. Min. Poems (1840) 161 (Mātz.) Displaieth hir crown geyn Phebus bemys brihte. 2591 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI, 1. ii. 7, 1. to Sunnes parching heat display'd my cheekes. 1695 WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth IV. (1723) 244 By this means..the Grain-Gold, upon all the Gold Coast..is display'd. 1767 Sir W. Jones Seven Fount. Poems (1777) 46 Th' alluring stream. That through the grove display'd a silver gleam. 1861 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 45 Round the apartment... was displayed in close array the silver and pewter plate. 1864 BOUTELI Heraldry Hist. & Pop. xix. 301 More recently the Royal Banner has always displayed the Arms of England.

b. Printing. To make more prominent (a word, line, etc.) by using larger type, wider spacing, etc. 1888 [see DISPLAY 36. 5].

4. To unfold or exhibit to other senses, to observation generally, or to the mind. † 2. To give

4. To unfold or exhibit to other senses, to observation generally, or to the mind. † 8. To give utterance to, pour forth, utter. Obs. 150 Sidney Fe. XXVII. vii, Heare, Lord, when I my voice display. 1638 Sir T. Herrer Trav. (ed. 2) 210 A thousand warbling Notes thy throat displayes.

b. To exhibit, make manifest, cause to be observed or preceived.

served or perceived.

served or perceived.

1878 LANEHAM Let. (1871) 12 At last the Altitonant displeaz me hiz mayn poour.

1638 QUARLES Embl. 11. i. (1718) 66 Thy busie hands address Their labour to display.

1660 BOYLE New E.F. Phys. Mech. xvii. 115 The... Air. sufficie of the Mercury.

1760 SIR W. JONES Arcadia Poems (1777) 107 The curling eglantines display'd... an aromatick shade.

1874 GREEN Short Hist. vii. \$ 7. 415 The new English drama.

1884 Masch. Exam. 16 June 4/7 The same insubordination was displayed still more offensively.

5. esp. To exhibit ostentatiously; to show off, make a show of.

1688 EARLE Microcosm., Bold forward Man. (Arb.) 47

tionally or incidentally; to allow to be seen or perceived, to betray.

1602 Marston Ant. 9 Mel. III. Wks. 1856 I. 32 If you are but seene, Your armes display you; therefore put them off. 1632 J. Havward tr. Biondi's Eromena 171 He began to display...some token of suspition. 1796 H. Hunter tr. St. Pierrés Stud. Nat. (1790) II. 508 All the variety of colours which flowers display. 1853 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1873) II. 1. iii. 146 A grand entertainment, which displayed both the barbarism and the magnificence of the Asiatic. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 104 Having displayed your ignorance of the nature of courage.

† 7. To set forth in representation or narrative; to depict, describe, exhibit; to set forth at large, expound; to unfold (a tale). Obs. or arch.
1736-31 TINDAL Rapin's Hist. Eng. (1743) II. XVII. 156 To display in a few words the Elogy of this illustrious queen.
1750 JOHNSON Rambler No. 79 P 8 The princes were once displaying their felicity, and each boasting the advantages of his own dominions. 1766 Pennant Zool. (1768) I. Pref. 2 The admirable Linnaus has displayed them (arguments) at large in an oration. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth Moral T. (1816) I. 200 Zealous to display every proof of the king's greatness of mind. 1806 Scott Marm. IV. ii, He... did his tale display. greatness of tale display.

+8. Med. To disperse, dissipate. Obs. [Cf. L.

displicare, Vairo.]

for Topsell Four f. Beasts (1658) 84 The fat of this beast is reserved by some for heating, softening, and displaying tumours in the flesh. *Ibid.* 504 The use of this by reason it is very hot, is to display Ulcers and tumors in wounds.

9. To discover, get sight of, descry. [In Spenser and his imitators; as if 'to unfold to one's commission.]

Spenser and his imitators; as if 'to unfold to one's own view'.] Obs.

1590 Spenser F. Q. II. xii. 76 They.. did at last display That wanton Lady, with her lover. 1581 Chapman Iliad XI. 74 He. from his seat took pleasure to display The city so adorn'd with tow'rs. 1615 — Odyss. v. 350 He might display The shady hills of the Phaeacian shore.

Display', 50. [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act of displaying or unfolding to view or to notice; exhibition, manifestation.

1680 GLANVILL (J.), A glorious display of the highest form of created excellencies. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 205 P. 5 At this display of riches every eye immediately sparkled. 1767 Junius Lett. xxv. 116 You were not quite indifferent to the display of your literary qualifications. 1823 Rutter Fonthill's A too sudden display of the colossal dimensions. of the Abbey. 1833 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. (1873) II. I. i. 4 The display of horsetails at the gate of the Palace is the Ottoman signal of war. 1845 Froude Hist. Eng. III. xiv. 193 An occasion for the display of his powers.

† b. The act of setting forth descriptively; a description. Obs.

Eng. III. xiv. 193 An occasion for the display of nis powers.

† b. The act of setting forth descriptively; a description. Obs.

1583 STUBBES (title) The Second part of the Anatomie of Abuses, containing The display of Corruptions, with a perfect description of such imperfections. 1610 GUILLIM (title) Display of Heraldry. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Display, a particular Explication. a 1714 STARE STEP. I. v. (R.), For the more lively display of him. it will be fit that we represent him a little more particular under those several respects and capacities, in which his uprightness is principally seen and expressed.

2. An exhibition, a show; a proceeding or occasion consisting in the exhibiting of something.

1656 GLANVILL Scepsis Sci. 11. Pref. (R.), Some grains must be allow'd to a rhetorical display, which will not bear the rigour of a critical survey. 1769 Cowper Queen's Visit Lond. 10 (17 March) Twas hard to tell of streets or squares Which formed the chief display. 1821 BREWSTER Nat. Magic i. (1833) 6 The optical display which hallowed their ancient temples. 1845 Florist's Yrnl. 278 The display of dahlias. was most excellent. 1863 GLADSTONE in Glasgow Weekly Her. 9 June 1/7 Constant parades and military displays with bands and flags. 1886 A. Winchell Walks Geol. Field 210 Some of our most splendid meteoric displays.

3. Show, ostentation.

plays with bands and flags. 1886 A. WINCHELL WAIRS COOL. Field at 0 Some of our most splendid meteoric displays.

3. Show, ostentation.

1836 Byron Paritina xvii, He died, as erring man should die, Without display, without parade. 1838 Emerson Nature, Lit. Ethics Wks. (Bohn) II. 214 Fatal to the man of letters, fatal to man, is the lust of display. 1870 — Soc. 4 Solit. Domestic Life blid. III. 45 A house kept to the end of display is impossible to all but a few women.

4. Printing. The selection and arrangement of types so as to call attention to important parts of the subject matter: used in regard to title-pages

the subject matter: used in regard to title-pages and advertisements.

types so as to call attention to important parts of the subject matter; used in regard to title-pages and advertisements.

1824 J. Johnson Typographia II. 588 An alteration in the method of display and a new mode in the arrangement of the matter, became now very general.

5. Comb., as display-letter, -type, a letter or type used for displaying printed matter; cf. 4 above; display-stand, a stand, rack, shelf, etc. for displaying goods; display-work (see quot.).

1888 Jacobi Printer's Voc. 32 Display work, Type displayed, such as titles, headings, and jobbing work, is thus termed to distinguish it from ordinary solid composition.

Display'able, a. rare. [f. as prec. + -ABLE.]

Capable of being displayed.

1864 Carivie Fredk. Gl. (1865) IV. XII. Xi. 265 Belleisle displayed, so far as displayable, his magnificent Diplomatic Ware.

Displayed (displa'd), ppl. a. Also 4-6 des-, dys-, -plaied(e, -playit, -plaid, -playd. [-RD1.]

1. Unfolded, unfurled, spread open to view. c 1435 Wyntoun Cron. VIII. XXXXI. 32 A Rade of were He made wyth displayid Banere. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turkes (1638) 397 The displaied ensignes. 1625 K. Long tr. Barclay's Argenis III. iii. 155 Opening now their displayed Pedigrees. 1649 MILTON Eikon. Wks. 1738 I. 365 Fought against him with display'd Banners in the Field.

b. Expanded, as wings, leaves, etc.

1878 Lyte Dodoens III. XVII. 333 The leaves are lyke desplayed winges. 1648 Boyle Seraph. Long (1660) 44 The Coy delusive Plant. shrinks in its displayed leaves.

† c. Lying supine with the limbs extended.

2 1400 Cotolian 150 Well many Sarsyns. . ley dyspleyd. c 1485 Digby Myst. IV. 313 This displaied body. 1891 [see DISPLAY v. 2]. 1647 CLEVELAND Poems, Smcctymnuus 90.

2. Her. Having the wings expanded: said of a bird of prey used as a bearing. Also with wings of the Topaze, a Basiliske displayed. Emeraude, cristed, Saphire. 1766 Porny Heraldry (1787) 170 Three Eaglets of the Topaze, a Basiliske displayed Emeraude, cristed, Saphire. 1766 Porny Heraldry (1787) 170 Three Eaglets displayed, the wi

b. By Puttenham (1589) Eng. Poesie II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 106 applied to geometrical figures arranged in pairs somewhat as wings, e.g. the Tricquet displayed [=two triangles] oined at their apices]; the egge displayed, the Rondel displayed [=an oval or a circle bisected, and the halves joined at their convex margins].

Hence † Display edly adv. Obs.
1611 Florio, Spiegatamente, openly, displaiedly.

Displayer. [f. as prec. + -erl.] One who or that which displayes; an exhibitor.
1612 Florio, Spiegatamente, and displayer, an vnfolder.
1623-77 Feltham Resolves 1. Ixxxvi. (L.), Nothing that has sense but is better for this displayer (charity). 1654 (Anton Pleas. Notes (T.), The displayer of his high frontiers.
1815 W. H. Ireland Scribbeomania 217 Each pestle's displayer, Who, living by drugs, proves humanity's slayer.
1840 Browning Sordello v. (1880) 235 Some displayer, still More potent than the last, of human will.

Displaying, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]
The action of the verb DISPLAY; unfolding, disclosing, revelation, exposure.

The action of the verb DISPLAY; unfolding, disclosing, revelation, exposure.

1886 Huggarde (title), The Displaying of the Protestantes, and sondry their Practices. 1611 Corga., Despliement, an unfoulding; displaying. 1677, J. Wesstre (title), The Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft. 1878 T. SINCLAIR Mount 4 Whatever value these partial displayings may have.

Displayment. [f. as prec. +-MENT.] = prec. 1801 STRUTT Sports & Past. IV. III. 326 The displayment of vulgar pastimes.

vulgar pastimes,

of vulgar pastimes.

† Di-sple, v. Obs. Also 6 dyspel. [App. a popular formation from DISCIPLINE sb. 7, or v. 2.

If derived from discipline vb., the final im(e might be confounded with the infinitive suffix im(e might be confounded with the infinitive suffix im(e), more probable that discipline sb. was associated with vbl. sbs. in ing, and so converted into discipling, dissplying, dyspelyng, as in the earliest instances quoted. Thence a verb to disple would naturally be deduced. The verb Disciple is of later date.] trans. To subject to discipline, bodily correction, penance, or punishment; esp. as a religious practice. Also Di-spling vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

penance, or punishment; esp. as a religious practice. Also Displing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

149a in Brand Pop. Antiq., Ash Wedn. (1870) I. 56 For dissplying rods, ii. 1523 More Apol. xvii. Wks. 893/2 As lothe. as the Ladye was to come. to dyspelying that wepte. that the prieste had. with the dyspelying rodde beaten her hard vipon her lylye white handes. 1263-97 Foxe A. 4 M. (1596) 1339/2 Euery of them had a Taper in his hand, and a rod, wherewith the Preacher did disple them. 1581 MARBECK Bk. of Notes 586 The displing of the froward childe. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. x. 27 Bitter Penannce, with an yron whip, Was wont him once to disple every day. 1605 B. Jonson Volpone IV. ii, Who here is fled for liberty of conscience. Her will I disciple. 1607 R. C. tr. Esticenne's World of Wonders 160 Displing friers. 1641 Vind. Smectymmus: iii. 40 The Reverend Fathers will have multitudes of disobedient sons to disple.

† Displea sance. Obs. Forms: see Displeasant. [a. OF. desplaisance (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. deplaisance, f. desplaisant: see next and -ANCE. Cf. also Displacence. Displicance. Still stressed on final c 1530 by Skelton.]

CENCE. Still stressed on final c1530 by Skelton.]
The fact of being displeased; displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontent, annoyance, vexation; a cause

faction, discontent, annoyance, vexation; a cause or instance of this, a grievance, trouble.

c 1340 Hampole Prose Tr. 11 Wordes of myssawe ne vnhoneste ne of displesance. c 1366 Chaucer Pard. Prol. 4.

T. 92 Thus quyte I folk, that doon vs displesances. c 1430
LVDG. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 48 So it be noon dysplesance to your pay. 1483 Cath. Angl. 98/1 A Desplesance; grauamen, aggrauamen. 1485 Caxton Chas. Gl. 82 He was in grete desplaysaunce. 1500 Barclay Shyp Folys (1570) 126 Justice ought to be wayed.. Not rigorously for wrath or displeasaunce nison Spranser F. Q. 11. x. 28 Whose simple answere. him to displeasaunce moov.d. [1886].
Payne Decameron I. 20 Albeit the husbandmen die there.. the displeasance is there the less.]

+ Diemoleasance is there the less.]

simple answere... him to displeasaunce moov'd. [1886 J. PAYNE Decameron I. 20 Albeit the husbandmen die there... the displeasance is there the less.]

† Displea sant, a. Obs. Forms: 4-5 des., 4-7 dis., 5-6 dys., 4-6 -ples., 5 -pleys., -plays., 5-7 -pleas., 4-7 -ant, 5-6 -aunt. [a. OF. des., 12-7 -pleas., 4-7 -ant, 5-6 -aunt. [a. OF. des., 12-7 -pleas., 4-7 -ant, 5-6 -aunt. [a. OF. des., 12-7 -pleas.]

1. That displeases or causes displeasure or annoyance; displeasing; unpleasant; disagreeable.

1. That displeases or causes displeasure or annoyance desplaysant than thother. cigro Barcian Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) Giv, Clense thy bedchamber from all displeasant sent. 1556 J. Herwoon Spider from all displeasant sent. 1556 Chaucer Parr. T. P623 Thanne is this synne moost displeasant to Crist. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 149 Pride, whiche is the synne most displeasant not God. a 1533 LD. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) Sijb, If your deathe be displeasant to them. 1665 Glanvill. Sceptis Sci. 1810, 1810 Herwoon Sci. 1810 Sc

Hence Displea santing vbl. sb., vexing, disquiet-

ing.

168 FELTHAM Resolves II. xxii. 74 Lamentations that have no better fruit, then the displeasanting of the soule, that

when them.

† **Displea santly**, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

1. Unpleasantly, disagreeably; offensively.

1607 TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts (1658) 429 Before it is ripe, t smelleth displeasantly.

2. In a displeased or offended manner.

26. In a displeased of offended manner.

1340-1 ELYOT Image Gov. (1556) 139 b, I speake not displeasantly. 166a J. Chandler Van Helmont's Oriat. Pref. to Rdr., I do humbly beseech you all .. not displeasantly to receive my ready poor labour. 1721 STRYPE Eccl. Mem. I. xii. 103 He thought the Emperor should take it more displeasantly, than if his Holiness had declared himself.

+ Displea santness. Obs. [f. as prec. + NESS.] The quality of being displeasing or unpleasant, unpleasantness; also, the condition of

pleasant, unpleasantness; also, the condition of being displeased, displeasure.

1533 Bernde Q. Curtius III. 20 (R.) When Philip had read the letter, hee shewed more tokens of displeasantness than of feare. 1583 W. Cicili in Bentley Mon. Matrones, Q. Catherine's Lament. Pref., This good Ladie thought no.: displeasantnesse to submit hirselfe to the schoole of the crosse. 1665 J. Webs Sions-Horg (1725) 42 They present ... a certain kind of Displeasantness to the Eye.

Displease (displey), v. Forms: 4-5 desplease, (displess); 4-6 displease, displeoe, -pleis, 5 dysplayse, 5-6 dysplease, 5- displease, [a.

(displess); 4-6 dis-, dysplese, displece, -pleis, 5 dyspleyse, 5-6 dysplesse, 5- displesse. [a. OF. desplais-, pres. stem of desplaisir, desplaire (pres. subj. -place, -plaise), in AF. desplere, desplese, refashioned repr. of L. displicere, Rom. \*displacere: cf. It. displacere; Sp. desplacer, Pr. desplacer: see PLEASE. The 16th c. ea represented an AF. and ME. open ? from OF. ai.]

ME, open ê from OF. ai.]

1. intr. To be displeasing, disagreeable, or offensive; to cause displeasure, dissatisfaction, or dislike. (This is app. the original use, as in Fr. and L.; but in later Eng. it passes into an absolute use of the transitive sense 2.)

12... E. E. Allil. P. C. I Patience is a point, bas hit displese ofte. 1414 Bramfron Penil. Ps. xiv. 17 He may sone dysplese and greve. 1484 Caxton Chivalry 08, I wold demaunde a question of I shold not displease. 1666 Bacon Sylva (1), Foul sights do rather displease, in that they excite the memory of foul things. 1705 Pope Spring 83, Eva spring displeases, when she shines not here. 1866 Emerson Eng. Traits, Manners Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 They dare to displease.

† b. const. to. Obs. [=F. deplaire à, or with

dare to displease.

† b. const. to. Obs. [=F. deplaire d, or with dative; L. displicēre with dat.]

c1374 CHAUCER Boeth. 1. pr. iii. 6 (Camb. MS.) To displese to wikkede men. c1380 WycLIF Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 106 Pis displesib to sinful men. 1413 Pilgr. Sowie (Caxton 143) III. viii. 55 For somtyme theyr lewd lyf displesid to them seluen. c1438 WyTOUN Cron. vI. xvi. 29 That til hyr fadyr dysplesyd noucht. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour D vij b, Thexcusations of Eue displessid moche to god.

2. trans. [The object represents an earlier dative: cf. Fr. cela me deplatt. cela deplatt \( \therefore\) Dieu. To

cf. Fr. cela me deplate, cela deplate à Dieu.] To be displeasing or disagreeable to; to excite the dis-pleasure, dissatisfaction, or aversion of; to offend,

be displeasing or disagreeable to; to excite the displeasure, dissatisfaction, or aversion of; to offend, annoy, vex, make angry.

13... E. Allit. P. B. 1136 Penne bou dry3tyn dyspleses with dedes ful sore. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 253 If it shulde him nought displese. 2400 MAUNEN. (Roxb.) vi. 20 If pai speke any thing bat displesez be sowdan. c 1400 Apol. Coll. 83 To do synne, & displece God, & deserue peyn. C1400 Cesta Rom. (1838) II. xxxviii. 399 It displeasethe me mekelle, that ever I come hedir. 1474 Caxton Chesse 4 He put them al to deth that displesid him. 1529 Supplic. to King 53 Afrayed to speake the trewethe, lest they shulde dysplease men. 1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. 1. 176 Let it not displease thee good Bianca, For I will loue thee nere the lesse my girle. 1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. 1. 176 Let it not displease the good Bianca, For I will loue thee nere the lesse my girle. 1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. 1. 176 Let it not displease the from me As will displease ye. 2511 Bible. Jonah iv. 1 Bvt it displeased Ionah exceedingly, and he was very angry. 2564 CArt. SMITH Virginia IV. 112 This answer ... much displeased him. 2700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.
335 When I considered her. as to her Fortune, I must confess she did not altogether displease me. 2734 Arabuthnor in Swift's Lett. (1766) II. 205 The world, in the main, displease the ... 1841 W. SPALDING Italy 4 It. Isl. III. 150 The picture... is one which displeases taste. 2675 Joweth Plate (ed. 2) III. 223, I will not oppose you, lest I should displease the Company.

152. 1390 Shaks. Mids. N. III. ii. 54 Ile beleeue as soone... that the Moone May through the Center creepe, and so displease ther brothers noonetide. 1603 — Meas. Jor Mers. ii. 13 My mirth it much displeas'd, but pleas'd my woe. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. Mald's Trag. v. i, E. Come, you will make me blush. Mel. I would, Evadne; I shall displease my ends else.

+ b. reft. and intr. = be displeased: see c. Obs.

ends else.

† b. refl. and intr. = be displeased: see c. Obs.

13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 422 'Blysful', quoth I, 'may bis be trwe, Dysplesez not if I speke errour'. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl.

B. XIII. 135 'At 30wre preyere', quod pacyence bo, 'so no man displese hym'. a 1450 Kmt. de la Tour (1868) 160 Madame, displese you not thoughe this lady... goo before.

1470 Hensy Walace XI. 269 Ye suld displess you nocht.

C. To be displeased: to be dispatisfied, or moved

disapprobation or dislike; to be vexed; to be full of displeasure or indignation. (Expressing state rather than action: cf. DISPLEASED ppl. a.)
Const. with, at, +of, +against; also with infin.,

or clause.

c1386 CHAUCER Can. Feom. Prol. 4 T. 457 Beeth no thyng displesed, I yow preye. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 173 They pray him. That he will saie no contraire, Wherof the king may be desplesed. c1489 Caxton Sonnes of

Aymon xxi. 464 My cosin, be not dysplaysed of that I shall telle you. #1533 LD. BERNERS Hoon lxv. 222 Make as though ye were dyspleasyd with hym. 1548 HALL. Chron., Edv. IV. (an. 14) 232 b, [He] was sore displeased to se hys master made a jesting stocke. 1563 Winger Four Scoir Thre Quest. Wks. 1888 I. 133 36 are. displesit that We embrase nocht... 3011 new interpretationis, 1593 SHASE. 2 Hen. VI. 1. 155 There's reason he should be displeased at it. 1611 BIBLE Hab. iii. 8 Was the Lord displeased against the rivers? 1638 SIR T. Herrer Trav. (cd. 2) 133 Cynthia also lookt pale, as displeased with so much knavery. 1745 P. Thomas Yrnl. Anson's Voy. 16 We should not have been displeased. to have met them with our whole Force. 1839 D'ISRAELI in Croker Papers (1884) 28 Jan., So many were displeased at themselves.

Displeased (displi 20), ppl. a. [f. prec. + RD.]
The reverse of pleased; vexed, angry, annoyed. 1828 MULCASTER Positions xxix. (1887) 109 The thinges, which do please the displeased infantes. 1609 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. (Qo. 1) Epistle Iij, The most displeased with Playes, are pleasd with his Commedies. 1659 Gentl. Calling (1660) 116 The Heathens had Incantations to recal their displeased Deities. 1840 J. W. Bowden Gregory VII, I. 174 Too wary to put himself into the power of his displeased sovereign.

¶ For 10 be displeased, with its constructions, see DISPLEASE V. 2 c.

For to be displeased, with its constructions, see DISPLEASE v. 2 c.

Displeasedly (-i zedli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]
In a displeased or vexed manner; with displeasure. c for Chapman Iliad xv. 97 Thus took she place displeasedly. x8a6 Scorr Woodst. xxxv, 'Have I not said it?' answered Cromwell, displeasedly. x836 Titan Mag. July 10/1 He muttered the last words displeasedly. † Displeased state or condition, discontent.

1551 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 111. 197 To do penance..is
..to vtter a displeasednesse when god is angry with vs. 1680 Baxter Cath. Commun. iii. (1684) 21 It is not Pleasedness with the evil; therefore it is Displeasedness. a 1716 South Serm. viii. 150(T.) What a confusion and displeasedness covers the whole soul!

Displeaser. rare. [f. DISPLEASE + -ER 1.]

Displeaser. rare. [f. Displease + -er 1.]

Displea ser. rare. [1. DISPLEABE + -ER 1.]
One who displeases,
1641 MILTON Ch. Gowl. II. (1851) 140 It must. be a hatefull thing to be the displeaser, and molester of thousands.
Displea sing, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]
The action of the verb DISPLEASE; offending,
1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) II. 411 Priamus. hadde
anon in mynde. be displesynge [Higden contemptus] of his
messager Antenor. 1530 PALSCR. 214/1 Displeasyng, remors,
offention. 1530 BRET Alv. D 904 Without any displeasing
of the tast. 1750 JOHNSON Rambler No. 26 P 14 A service
fear of displeasing. 201. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

offention. 1980 Baret Air. D 904 Without any displeasing of the tast. 1950 Johnson Rambler No. 26 P 14 A servile fear of displeasing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

Causing displeasure, giving offence, disagreeable.

1401 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 17 It is. displeasing to God, and harme to oure soules. 1852 Abr. Hamilton Catech.

(1884) 30 Displesand and nocht acceptable to God. 1859 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV. Epil. 10 A displeasing Play. 1643 Milton Divorce II. viii. (1851) 80 By reason of some displeasing natural quality or unfitnes in her. 1779 Mad. D'Abble Abral Addition of Divorce II. viii. (1851) 80 By reason of some displeasing man. 1845 M. Pattison Est. (1889) I. 16 [The marriage] was also. highly displeasing to his father Chilperic.

Hence Displeasingly adv.; Displeasingness. 1690 Locke Hum. Und. II. xxi. (1695) 149 Tis a mistake to think, that Men cannot change the Displeasingness or indifferency, that is in actions, into pleasure. 1731 Bailen, Displeasingly, offensively. 1753 Hocarth Anal. Beauty xi. 128 Although the form... should be ever so confused or displeasingly shaped to the eye! 1841 W. Palme 6th Let. to Wissman 28 A virtual displeasingness in this life. 1843 Lytton Last Bar. 1. v, Associated displeasingly with recollections of pain.

Displeas-unrable. a. rare. [f. DISPLEASURE

collections of pain.

Displea surable, a. rare. [f. DISPLEASURE 5b. + -ABLE, after pleasurable.] The reverse of pleasurable; unpleasant, disagreeable. Hence Displea surably adv.

1560 HEXHAM, Ongeriesticken, Incommodiously, Displeasurably, 1879 H. Spencer Data Ethics xiv. 245 The required modes of activity must remain for innumerable generations in some degree displeasurable. 1bid. 246 A displeasurable tax on the energies.

ax on the energies. **Displeasure** (disple ziŭ), sb. Forms: a. des, dis-, dysplaisir, -playsir, -yr(e. \( \beta\) dis-, dysplaysure, -pleysure, 5-6 dyspleasur(e, 6 displeasur, -pleis-, -pleas-, displeasur, -or, 6-displeasure. [In type \( a\), a. OF. desplaisir (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. deplaisir, subst. use of OF. infin. desplaisir to DISPLEASE: cf. Pr. desplaisir, Sp. desplacer, It. displacere, in subst. use. If type \( \beta\), conformed to Playsure which see for the

plazer, Sp. desplacer, It. dispiacere, in subst. use. In type \$\beta\$, conformed to Pleasure, which see for the relation between plaisir, pleasure.]

1. The fact or condition of being displeased or offended; a feeling varying according to its intensity from dissatisfaction or disapproval to anger and indignation provoked by a person or action.

a. 1484 Caxton Chivalry 81 Yre and dysplaysyre gyuen passion and payn to the body and to the sowle.

\$\beta\$. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 57 Pream, All that that he hath doon to the displeasure of your Highnes. 1535 Coverdale Nahum i. 2 The Lorde. reserveth displeasure for his adversaries. \$c. 1550 Cheke Matt. iii. 7 Who hath counceld to yow, to flie from y displeasur to come? 160x Shaks. All's Well 11. v. 38, I know not how I have deserved to run into my Lords displeasure. 1765 Panins Lett. Xv. 64 The royal displeasure has been signified. 1808 Scott F. M. Perth xvii, 'Thou art severe'. .said the Duke of Rothsay, with an air of displeasure.

Vol. III.

+b. phr. To take (a) displeasure: to take offence,

the phr. To take (a) displeasure: to take offence, take umbrage; to be displeased. Ohs.

1489 CANTON Blanchardyn xxvi. 96 She brought thene in remembraunce how swelly he had kyssed her, wherof she had take so grete a dyspleasure. 1513 Braddhaw St. Werburge 1.1863, No man was greued nor toke dyspleasure At this sayd mayden. 1610 Shaks. Temp. 1v. 1. 202 Do you heare Monster: If I should Take a displeasure against you: Looke you. 1633 Br. Hall Hard Tests 336, I began to take displeasure against them for their wickednesse.

2. The opposite of pleasure; discomfort, uneasiness, unhappiness; grief, sorrow, trouble. Obs.

2. 1477 CAXTON Jason 70 Appollo... considering the

easiness, unhappiness; grief, sorrow, trouble. Obs.
a. c 1477 Canton Yason 70 Appollo...considering the right greet displaisir in which they hadde ben...opened all the entrees. 1485 — Paris 4 V. 22, I shall deye...for the grete desplaysy that I have contynuelly in my herte.
B. 14... Compl. Mary Magd. 272 They have him conveyed to my displeasure, For here is lafte but naked sepulture. 1486 Canton Blanchardyn xxiv. 129 My sayd lady is in grete displaysure, & ceaseth not nyght nor day to wysshe hym wyth her. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 11 Men.. Oppressed with pouerte, langour and dyspleasure. 1632 Lithgow Trav. 11. 66 He disappointed died for displeasure in his returne. 1520 Lennand tr. Charrow's Wisd. (1658) 24 The humane receiveth from his body pleasure and displeasure, sorrow and delight. 1704 Lock (J.), When good is proposed, its absence carries displeasure or pain with it. 1875 W. K. Clifford Lect. (1879) II. 126 A feeling ... as distinct... as the feeling of pleasure in a sweet taste or of displeasure at a toothache.

† b. with a and pl. An instance of this. Obs. Cf. I † b.

CI. 1 7 D.

c 1510 BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) Cj. Hauing for one pleasure displeasures eight or nine. 1548 Boorder Dyetary viii. (1870) 246 It doth ingendre the crampe, the gowte & other displeasures. 1681-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III. 338 A mutual Sense and feeling of each others Pleasures and Displeasures.

3. That which causes or occasions offence or

3. That which causes or occasions offence or trouble; injury, harm; a wrong, an offence. arch.

a. 1470-85 Malory Arthur IX. xix, I dyd to hym no displeasyre. 1481 Caxton Myrr. III. xiii. 162 Thus auenged he hym on her for the displaysir that she had don to hym.

8. 1494 Fabyan Chron. vi. cix. 154 Ve great daunger that he was in agaynste God for the dyspleasurys doon to hym. 1534 in W. H. Turner Scheet. Rec. Oxford 124 They might. doe displeasure and execute theire malice upon the inhabitants. 1577 Hanner Arc. Eccl. Hist. (1619) 364 He was..incensed, and promised to worke them a displeasure. 1590 Shaks. Com. Err. 1v. iv. 119 Hast thou delight to see a wretched man Do outrage and displeasure to himselfe? 1663 J. Bargrave Pope Alex. VII (1867) 36 Antonio was still a thorn in his side, doing him all the displeasures he could. 1866 Howells Venet. Life 15 To do you a service and not a displeasure.

and not a displeasure.
†4. A state of unpleasant or unfriendly relations;
a disagreement, 'difference'. Obs.
1550 J. Core Eng. & Fr. Heralds (1877) § 72. St Wyllyam
Conquerour..upon certayne dyspleasures between hym and
the french kyng, passed..into Fraunce. 1568 Graffon
Chron. II. 138 A displeasure and variance began to growe
between the Constable of the Tower, and the Citizens of
London. 1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 215 During
the displeasure betweene him and Earle Godwin.

Displace Toward.

the displeasure betweene him and Earle Godwin.

Displeasure, v. arch. [l. prec. sb.] trans.

1540-1 Elvor Image Gov. 109 Hated be he of goddes and of men that would you displeasure. 1563 Homilies 11. Of Almsdedis (1859) 387 He. . is both able to pleasure and displeasure us. 1635 Bacon Ess., Ambition (Arb.) 227 When the Way of Pleasuring and Displeasuring, lieth by the Favourite. 1839 Southey O. Neuman vi, Not for worlds Would I do aught that might displeasure thee. 1849 Whittier Working. Smith's Jrnl. Prose Wks. 1889 I. 25 Our young gentleman, not willing to displeasure a man so esteemed as Mr. Richardson.

† b. transf. Obs.

1590 Dee Math. Pref. 24 Elementall bodies, are altered... and displeasured, by the Influentiall working of the Sunne.

Displeasured, by the Influentiall working of the Sunne.

Displea surement. rare. [f. prec. + -MENT.]

SYMONDS Animi Figura 134 He Quailed 'neath his

The Symonos Animi rigura 134 re Quanted heath his Maker's just displasurement.

+ **Displeited**, pa. pple. Obs. [f. Dis-6+ pleit, PLAIT, PLEAT v. + -ED.] Not marked with pleats or folds; free from folds.

2619 LUSHINGTON Repetition-Serm. in Phenix (1708) II. 484 The Kerchief so wrapt and displeited, as tho yet it had not been us'd; and yet so laid aside, as tho he would have come again.

**Disple ndour**, v. nonce-wd. [f. di-=Dis-7a + SPLENDOUR.] trans. To deprive of splendour. 1854 Syd. Dobell Balder xxiv. 165 Sole wandering, like an unasserted god—Displendoured, undeclared, but not

an unasserted god—Displendoured, undeclared, but not unknown.

Displenish (displenis), v. Sc. [f. Dis-6 + Plenish v. to furnish: cf. Deplenish.] trans.

To deprive of furniture or supplies of any kind; to divest of (farm) stock; to disfurnish.

1639 R. Baillie Lett. (1775) I. xi. 166 Albeit we had got these two years a great store of arms... yet we were ... sore displenished before. 1893 Ginkie Gt. Ice Age i. I Large areas of forest-land had been displenished.

Hence Displenishing vbl. sb.; also Displenish sb., Displenishment, the action of displenishing. Displenish(ing) sale (Sc.), a sale of farm stock and utensils at the expiry of a lease.

1863 Montrose Standard 14 Aug. 1 Displenish sale of growing corn. 1864 N. Brit. Advertiser 21 May, Displenishing Sale.. at Orbost, Isle of Skye. Cattle, Stock, and Household Furniture. 1893 C. A. Mollyson Parish of Fordonn v. 107 An important displenish sale.

Displeyer, obs. form of Dice-Player.

+ Displicable, a. Obs. [ad. med.L. displicibilis displeasing (Du Cange), f. L. displicire to DISPLEASE, with Eng. suffix -ABLE.] Displeasing. 1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 121 That never my lyvyng be to thee dysplycable.

1473 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 121 That never my lyvyng be to thee dysplycable.

† Displicence. Obs. [ad. L. displicentia displeasure, f. displicere to DISPLEASE. Cf. the earlier DISPLACENCE.] Displeasure, dissatisfaction.

1605 BELL Molives conc. Romish Faith 102 Durand saieth, the faulte is remitted in purgatorie, for the displicence of venials, which the soules haue in that place. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE Devont Ess. 1. ii. § 2 (R.), Put on a serious displicence.. that they may not incurre this menace of Christ, 'Woe be unto you that laugh now'. 1660 BAXTER Cath. Commun. (1684) 16 Complacence is its contrary, and its object is Evil as Evil. 1736 H. Coventray Philem. to Hyd. (T.), Devotion towards heaven, and a general displicence and peevishness towards every thing besides.

Displicency (di splisensi). [f. as prec. + ENCY.] The fact or condition of being displeased or dissatisfied; = DISPLACENCY. Self-displicency: the condition of being dissatisfied with one-self. 1640 BP. Reynolds Passions xxxi. 320 A selfe-displicency and severity towards our owne Errours. 1680 BAXTER Cath. Commun. (1684) 20 Aquinas, Scotus, Ockam, Durandus...commonly ascribed Displicency, as well as Complacence to God. 1745 J. MASON Self-Knowl. 1. xvi. (1853) 119 Complacency and Displicency, and self-accusation, that I look upon...your letter. 1886 J. Ward in Encycl. Brit. XX. 70/2 (Psychology) The like holds where self-complacency or displicency rests on a sense of personal worth or on the honour or affection of others.

Displiment. nonce-vod. [from compliment: cf. DIs-Q.] An uncomplimentary speech.

onour or affection of others.

Displiment, nonce-wd. [from compliment:

cf. D18-9.] An uncomplimentary speech.

268 Helps Realmak xvii, It was a high compliment a
delicately veiled. All my displiments (if I may coin a word
for the occasion) are (when unmasked) highly complimen-

Displing, vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; see DISPLE.

+ Displode, v. Obs. [ad. L. displod-ère to burst asunder, f. DIS-1 + plaudère to clap.] a. trans. To drive out or discharge with explosive violence. b. intr. To burst with a noise; to explode. Hence Disploded, Disploding ppl.

adjs.

1657 MILTON P. L. VI. 605 Rankt. In posture to displode thir second tire Of Thunder.

1704 SWIFT T. Tub viii.

1709) 97 Fetching it .. in certain bladders, and disploding it among the sectaries in all nations.

1708 J. Phillips Cyder

173 More dismal than the loud disploded Roar Of brazen
Enginry.

1742 YOUNG Nt. Th. VI. 488 Like rubbish from disploding engines thrown, Our magazines of hoarded trifles fly.

1812 F. JEFFERS in Edin. Rev. Nov. 332 The pent-up vapours disploded with the force of an earthquake.

† Displosion. Obs. [n. of action f. L. displod-tre, displos- to DISPLODE; cf. EXPLOSION.] The action of disploding: explosive discharge.

ere, displos- to DISPLODE; cf. EXPLOSION.] The action of disploding; explosive discharge.

1636 BLOUNT Glossogr., Displosion, a breaking asunder as a bladder. 1666 G. HARWEY Morb. Angl. iv. 32 That impetuous displosion of blood to a great distance. 1715-20 Pope Iliad xvi. 904 note (Seager) After the displosion of their diabolical enginry. 1748 Young Nt. Th. IX. 793 As when whole magazines, at once, are fird. The vast displosion dissipates the clouds. 1790 H. BOYD Ruins of Alkens, With horrible displosion doom'd to shake The thrones of Elam.

thrones of Elam.

† **Displo sive**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. +-IVE; cf. EXPLOSIVE.] That pertains to displosion or explosive discharge; eruptive.

1711 DERHAM in Phil. Trans. XXVII. 276 Smoaking, Displosive. Matter, that causeth a new Eruption.

† **Displot**, v. Obs. [DIS-6 or 7.] a. intr.

To undo a plot or plan. b. trans. To dispurped. arrange.

2600 ABP. ABBOT Exp. Jonah 592 Which of these had not much leifer that all the state should be troubled, than his haire be displotted. 1683 CHALMILL Thealma & CL. 29 Still his working brain Plots and displots, thinks and unthinks

again. **Displume** (displ $\bar{u}$ 'm), v. [f. DIS-7 a + PLUME sb.; but in Caxton prob. ad. obs. F. desplumer 'to plume or deprive of feathers' (Cotgr.).]

+1. trans. Of birds: To cast (their feathers); to

†1. trans. Of birds: To cast (their feathers); to moult. Obs.

180 Caxton Ovid's Met. xi. i, Lyke as the fowles dysplume theyr fethers and the trees theyr levys.

2. To strip of plumes; = DRPLUME I.

1803 tr. Favine's Theat. Hom. II. i. 63 Desirous to displume they fethers and the trees theyr levys.

2. To strip of plumes; = DRPLUME I.

1803 tr. Favine's Theat. Hom. II. i. 63 Desirous to displume the great Romanic Eagle. 1891 Swinburne Songs bel. Swarize, Wastes where the wind's wings break Displumed by daylong ache And anguish of blind snows.

10. transf. and fig. = DEPLUME 2.

1806 SYLVESTER Du Bartas II. iv. 1. Trophics 1347 Humblenes may flaring Pride displume. 2514 JACKSON Cred.

11. To Raf. Ay ja, Academicall wits might displume them of these figge-tree leaues and manifest their nakednes to the world. 1896 R. A. VAUGHAM Mystiks (1860) II. x. ii. 1966 Fénclon, so pitiably displumed of all his shining virtues. Hence Displu'med ppl. a.

1866 F. Brooke Et. Le Blanc's Trav. 250 Abundance of tame ducks, and a number of displumed geese. 1814 W. Tav. Lor in Monthly Mag. XXXVIII. 440 A helmet displumed condor to be still alive. 1883 STEVENSON Silverado Sq. (1886) 5 The displumed hills stood clear against the sky.

Dispnœa: see DYSPNŒA.

Dispoide, obs. form of Despoil.

+ Dispoint, v. 1 Obs. Also 5 des., 5-6 dis., dyspoynt. [a. OF. despointier, -pointer (14th c. in Godef.), f. des., Dis. 4 + -pointier in apointier to Appoint; cf. obs. It. dispontare, dispuntare to disappoint (Florio).]

1. trans. To dismiss (from an appointment), discard: to deprive of [OF despointer de]

card; to deprive of. [OF. despointer de.]

1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 171 b/1 Flaccus seying hymself dyspoynted and mocked torned hymself. 1480 — Fayles of A. III. v. 175 Thoo that faille theyre lorde in thys behalffe ought to be dyspoynted of the landes that they soo holde.

2. To disappoint, balk. Const. of.

2. To disappoint, balk. Const. of.

2494 FABVAN Chron. v. ciii. 78 Cramyrus was thus dispoynted of the ayde of Conobalde. 1330 PALSGR. 521/1, 1 dispoynt, or hynder him of his purpose, or 1 breake a poyntement with a person. 1334 Mose Treat. Passion Wks. 1313/1 Who so for goddes sake is contente to lacke an howse, shall not be dyspoynted when they shoulde nede it.

1535 COVERDALE Ps. xvi[i]. 13 Vp Lorde, dispoynte him & cast him downe. 1565 GOLDING Ovid's Met. xi. (1567) 136 a, But Phebus streyght preuenting y same thing, Dispoynts the Serpeut of his bit, and turnes him into stone.

The product of the strength of the preuenting the preuen

**Dispoint**, v.<sup>2</sup> rare. [f. Dis-7a + Point sb. Cf. obs. It. dispuntare, mod. spuntare, Sp. despuntar to take off the point.] trans. To deprive of the roint

point.

11611 SYLVESTER Du Bartas II. iv. IV. Decay 905 His hooks dispointed disappoint his haste.

† **Dispointment.** Obs. rare. In 5 des.. [a. OF. despointement (15th c. in Godef.): see Dispoint v. 1 and -MENT.] Deprivation of or dismissal from appointment or office.

POINT v.1 and -MENT.] Deprivation of or dismissal from appointment or office.

1484 CANTON Curiall 5 They ... that ben hyest enhaunsed ben after theyr despoyntement as a spectacle of enuye.

Dispoliate, -ation, var. ff. Despoliate, etc. 1607 Br. J. King Serm. Nov. 24 Excommunicate, depose, dispoliate Eagle and Falkons. 1658 Phillips, Dispoliation.

Dispollute, v. rare. [Dis-6.] trans. To free from pollution.

ree from pollution.

186s Sal. Rev. XIV. 537/2 The Thames—to use their own recondite word—is not 'dispolluted'. 1868 Standard 21 Mar. 5/1 To combine the whole drainage system of London, so as to dispollute the Thames.

Dispond: see DESPOND.

Dispondee (doispondi). Pros. [ad. L. dispondeus, Gr. δισπόνδειοs, f. DI- 2 + σπονδείοs Spondeus. (Also used in L. form.)] A double

spondee.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Dispondurs (in Grammar), a double Spondee, a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse consisting of Four long Sylables; as örätörës.

1740 Dyche PARDON, Dispondee, in Latin Poetry, a foot consisting of four long syllables, or two spondees.

1870 Lowell Study Wind. (1886) 241 One has no patience with the dispon-

Wind. (1886) 241 One mas no primises.

Hence **Dispondato** a., of or pertaining to a discorder: cf. SPONDAIC.

In recent Dicts. pondee : cf. SPONDAIC.

pondee: cf. Spondaic. In recent Dicts. **Dispone** (dispōu'n), v. Chiefly Sc. Obs. exc. in legal sense 4. Also 5 des., dyspone, dispoyn, 6 disponde. [ad. L. dispōnĕre to set in different places, place here and there, arrange, dispose, f. Dis. 1 + pōnĕre to place: cf. rare OF. disponer (Godef.). Dispoyn and disponde were dialectal variants, the latter possibly from OF. despondre. The Latin verb exists in It. as disponere, disponere in Sp. disposer. Pa desser and survived in porre, in Sp. disponer, Pg. despor, and survived in OF. despondre. The latter was supplanted by desposer, disposer, as shown under DISPOSE. Disponer

was a learned adaptation of disponere.]

1. trans. To set in order, arrange, dispose. Ols.

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1. trans. Trans. Trans. Ols.

1. trans. Trans. Trans. Ols.

1. trans. Tr

To dispose physically or mentally to or for

(something); to incline. Obs.

c 1435 Wynyoun Cron. IX. xxvii. 328 As he dysponit hym
for that. a 1510 Douglas K. Hart II. 58 Than 3outhheid
said .. dispone 30w with me ryde. 2533 Q. Kennedy Compend. Tract. in Wodrow Soc. Misc. (1844) 144 The Spirite
of God, disponand every gude Christin man to be the mair
able to keip the law of God. 1613 M. RIDLEY Magn.
Bodies 12 The Magnetical Inclinatory-needle. is conformed and disponed unto the Axis of the Earth.

formed and disponed unto the Axis of the Earth.

† 3. To dispose of, give away, distribute. Obs.
(In the form dispond there is perh. confusion with dispend.)

\*\*1439 Wills \$\phi\$ Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 80 All yees goodes
and parcelles aforesaid I wyll my son doo and dispoyn as
he wol answer afore god. c 1800 Lanceld 1774 His gudis al
for to dispone also In his seruice. 1845 Wills \$\phi\$ Inv. N. C.
(1835) 173 Qwhom I mayke my Executoure to dispone and
ordane all thynges for the healthe of my soulle. 1800 Ibid.
432 My goodes I will that it be disponded Amongeste
yowe thre.

tb. To expend, lay out (upon some object).

150 Bp. of Ross in Robertson Hist. Scatt. App. 67 The sums you writ for, to be disponit upon the furnishing of the Castle of Edinburgh.

4. Sc. Law. To make over, convey, assign, grant,

4. Sc. Law. To make over, convey, assign, grant, officially or in legal form.

a 1865 Lyndesay Tragedy 348 Imprudent Prencis. Quhilk doith dispone all office spirituall. 1860 in Tytler Hist. Scot. (1864) III. 397 The duke's grace..is already disponing to sundry men certain rowness in these north parts. 1639 MRQ. HAMILTON Explan. Meaning Oalh 16 All bishopricks vaicking .. shall be only disponed to actuall preachers and ministers in the kirk. 1721 Wodrow Corr. (1843) II. 577 The person who disponed the ground not being able to make his right to it good. 1823 AUSTIN Jurispr. (1879) II. li. 864 It is of the essence of property that the person presently entitled may dispone the property. 1865 W. Bell. Dict. Law Scot. 292 The disponer or maker of the deed 'sells and dispones', or where the deed is gratuitous, gives, grants, and dispones', the subject of the deed to the receiver, who is technically called the disponee.

† 5. intr. or absol. To order matters, arrange, make disposition or arrangement. Obs.

make disposition or arrangement. Obs.

make disposition of arrangement. Obs. c. 1500 Lancelot 1500 This maister saith, 'How lykith god dispone!' 1508 Dunnar Poema iv. 98 Sen for the deid remeid is non, Best is that we for dede [i.e. death] dispone. 1500-26id. xxxvi. 13 Quhill thow hes spaces thow dispone. Thyne awin gud spend quhill thow hes space. a 1605 Montgomeriz Misc. Poems xxxiv. 36 All lyes into 30ur will, As 3e list to dispone. + 6. intr. with of (on, upon): To dispose of, deal with Obs.

\*\*HII. As 3e 11st to dispone.

\*\*16. intr. with of (on, upon): To dispose of, deal with. Obs.

\*\*a. c1374 Chaucer Troylus v. 300 Of my moeble bow dispone Right as be semeth best is for to done. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. 111. 14. Of his tua sisteris first he wald dispone. c1555 Lindesay (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot. (1768) 120 (Jam.) No casualty could fall to the King in Scotland but was disponed of by the advice of Cochran.

b. 1546 Sc. Acts Mary (1814) 474 (Jam.) It is vncertane how thai will dispone youn him, and quether thai will let him to liberte or nocht. 1639 J. Corber Ungirding Scott. Arm. 16 Yow spair not. 10. dispone upon the Kings forts and castles, as you think good. 1818 Scott Br. Lamm. v. The Laird of Bucklaw's fine to be disponed upon. 1820 — Monast. xxxiii, To dispone upon the goods.

Hence Dispo'ned ppl. a., assigned, conveyed, made over; Dispo'ning vbl. sb., disposing. 1554 J. Rastell. Confut. Fewell's Serm. 114 b, The makyng or disponing of any creature. 1833 Brown Hist. Brit. Churches I. iii. 72 These or higher superiors might seize on said disponed houses or lands for themselves.

Disponee (dispount). Sc. Law. [f. prec. +

Dispones (dispou:nī). Sc. Law. TEPONES (disposini). Sc. Law. [f. prec. + -EE.] The person to whom property is conveyed. 1746-7 Act so Geo. II, c. 50. \$12 A procuratory of resignation in favour of such purchaser or disponee. 1773 Ersking Inst. Law Scott. 11. vii. \$3 (Jam.) Such right, after it is acquired by the disponer himself, ought not to hurt the disponee. 1863 PATERSON Hist. Apr II. 771 He purchased the regality of Failfoord from the disponees of Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop.

**Disponent** (dispōn nent), a. [ad. L. dispōnentem, pr. pple. of dispōnère: see DISPONE.] Disposing; inclining in a certain direction, or towards

ing; inclining in a certain different space of the disponent vertue of the Magneticall globe of the Earth. 1635 Swan Spec. M. § 2 (1643) 197 The sunne is a disponent, though not a productive cause of this saltnesse [of the sea]. 1846 Sir W. Hamilton Diss. in Reid's Wks. 771 Its exciting, disponent cause.

Disponer (dispournes). Sc. [f. DISPONE v.]

†1. One who disposes or arranges. Obs.

1853 Q. Kenned Compand. Tract. in Wodrow Soc.

Misc. (1844) 151 The procuraris, disponaris and upsteraris of sick monsterus farssis.

of sick monsterus farssis.

2. The person who conveys or makes over property.

2. The person who conveys or makes over property.

2. The person who conveys or makes over property.

2. The possessed himself of the estate .. to the prejudice of the disponer's own flesh and blood.

2. 32 Vict. c. 10. § 8 All unrecorded conveyances to which the disponer has right.

Disponge, var. form of DISPUNGE.

Disponge, var. form of DISPUNGE.

Disponible, a. [f. L. dispōn-ère to DISPONE +-BLE.] Capable of being disponed or assigned. Hence Disponibility, capability of being disponed; condition of being at one's disposal.

1862 Times 6 Feb. 8/2 We are glad to have a Government in disponibility as well as one actually at work.

Dispope (dispōu'p), v. [DIS-7 b. Cf. med.L. dispāpāre.] trans. To deprive of the popedom.

1862 H. Sydenham Serm. Sol. Occ. (1637) 298 Whilst they endeavour to dis-pope her they would un-bishop all Christendom.

1893 MILMAN Lat. Chr. III. 266 Albert was chosen Pope and 'dispoped' in the same day (Muratori says dispapato). 1897 Tennyson Harold III. 70, I had my Canterbury pallium From one whom they dispoped.

Dispo-pularize, v. rare. [DIS-6; cf. F. depopulariser.] trans. To deprive of popularity.

1802 W. Tavlor in Ann. Rev. I. 301 A secret disposition. 10 thwart and dispopularize these ministers.

1 Dispo-pulate, v. Obs. rarc. [DIS-6.] =

† **Dispo pulate**, v. Obs. rarc. [Dis- 6.] =

1588 R. PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China 198 Leauing it [the Cittie] beaten downe and dispopulated e Citie] beaten downe and dispopulated.

Dispopulo sity. Obs. rare. [Dis-9.] Un-

populous condition.

\*\*sa Lithcow Trav. Iv. 166 There is another reason of the dispopulosity of these parts.

\*\*Disport\* (dispo\*\*\*:1), \*\*sb. arch. Also 4-5 des., 5 dys. [a. AF. disport, OF. desport, commonly deport\* disport, sport, pastime, recreation, pleasure\*

\*\*(otm.) f. disporter: \*\*see part. For sense: c. c. (Cotgr.), f. desporter: see next. For sense 5, cf.

1. Diversion from serious duties; relaxation, re-

1. Diversion from serious duties; relaxation, recreation; entertainment, amusement. arch.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 4110 And come to hym on hys dysport To make Florens gode cumfort. 1378 Barbour Bruce 111, 586 Wes nane that euir disport mycht have Frasseryng, and fra rownyng. c1386 CHAUCER Man of Law's 7'. 45 To Rome for to wende, Were it for chapmanhode or for disport. — Merch. 7'. 680 Dooth hym disport, he is a gentil man. c1400 Maunbev (1839) Xxii. 242 He takeh his desport passing be the contree. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 433 b/1 Prayed .. that she myght haue . his suster wyth hir for hir dysporte, comforte and companye. 1502 Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York (1830) 84 Item to the Quenes grace . for hure disporte at cardes this Crismas .. Cs. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1621) 30 One day for his disport, hunting of the wild boare. 1736 Port Danc. II. Argt., The Goddess is first pleased for her disport to propose games to the Booksellers. 1800 CONT Vuanhoe xvii, I would find myself both disport and plenty out of the King's deer. 1881 Rossetti Ball. 4 Sonn. 117 The King and all his Court Were met .. for solace and disport.

2. Anything which affords diversion and enter-

2. Anything which affords diversion and enter-

2. Anything which affords diversion and entertainment; a pastime, game, sport. arch.

c 1380 Sir Ferumb. 2217 Tel me furst by by lay; wat dob 30ur men of fraunce; Of hure disport & ek hure play.
c 1400 Maundev. (1839) iii. 17 A fair place for justinges or for other Pleyes and desportes. 1376 Flammo Caius' Eng. Dogs ii. in Arb. Garner III. 246 Dogs serving the disport of Fowling. 1504 SHAKS. Oth. 1 iii. 272 That my Disports corrupt, and taint my businesse. 1654 Gatake Disc. Apol. 20 Libertie, for some Disports that might be used on the Sabbath. 1650 E. Gee Yesuis's Mem. 126 Some honest kind of Disports. 1861 Our Eng. Home 21 The display of those pageants and disports which enlivened the repast.

† 3. Merriment, mirth, fun. Obs.
c 1386 Chaucre Prol. 138 Sikerly she was of greet desport, And ful plesaunt, and amyable of port. 1659 Heylin Animadv. in Fuller's Appeal (1840) 221 It was ... a matter of no mean disport amongst the people for a long time after. 1720 Gay Poems (1745) I. 117 They ... in disport surround the drunken wight. 1801 Struut Sports & Past.
III. vi. 220 To the great amusement and disport of the polite spectators.

spectators.

+4. The making sport of. Obs. rare.

160 WATERHOUSE Fire Lond. 159 King Sesostrio...caused four captive Kings to draw his Coach...he prided his inconstant Fortune, in the desport of their Vassalage.

+5. Bearing, carriage, deportment. Obs. rare.

1761 STERNE Tr. Shandy IV. xxii, I carried myself... in such fanciful guise of careless disport, that right sore am I ashamed now.

I ashamed now.

Disport (dispōo at), v. Forms: 4-5 desporte, 5-6 dys., 5- dis.. [a. AF. desporter (Bozon), OF. desporter, depporter, usually deporter, to divert, amuse, please (Godef.); refl. 'to cease, forbeare, leaue off, giue ouer; also to disport, play, recreate himselfe, passe away the time' (Cotgr.); f. des., Dis- 1 + porter: -L. portare to carry, bear. For the sense 'divert, amuse', cf. the similar development of F. divertir, deduire, the notion being that of turning, leading, or carrying away the attention of turning, leading, or carrying away the attention from serious or sad occupations.]

+1. trans. To divert (from sadness, ennui, or the

† 1. Irans. To divert (from sadness, ennul, or the like); to amuse, to entertain. Obs.
c1374 CHAUCER Troylus IV. 696 (724) Pey gonnen here comforten.. And with here tales wenden here disporten. 1933 Gower Conf. 1. 75 Tho was pis wofull wif conforted Be alle weies and desported. c1430 Lydo. Min. Poems 15 Piplinjs, quinces, blaunderelle to disport, And the pome cedre corageos to recomfort. 626 Sir I. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2)275 Hee forces Barames to weare womens apparell, and with a Distaffe in's hand to disport the insulting multitude. 1665 Ibid. (1677) 12 Well I remember that all the way we sail d.. we were disported by Whales.
2 ref. To disport oneself: to cheer divert

2. refl. To disported by Whales.

2. refl. To disport oneself: to cheer, divert, amuse, or enjoy oneself; to occupy oneself pleasurably; now esp. to play wantonly, frolic, gambol, sport; to display oneself sportively.

2. r385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1441 Hipsiph. & Medea (Camb. MS.), To saylyn to that lond hym to disporte. craoo MAUNDEV. (ROXD.) xxxiv. 154 Pare in will he sitt. for to disporte him and take be aer. 1520 PALSGR. 521/1 Go disporte you with them, they be good felowes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI, IV. v. 8 He hath. attended with weake guard, Come hunting this way to disport himselfe. a r649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Jas. V. Wks. (1717) 104 Whilst he disported himself at the court of France. 1748 WARBURTON COMM. Pope's Ess. Man Wks. 1811 XI. 142 After having disported himself at will, in the flowery paths of fancy. 1879 BEERBOHM Patagonia 9 Seabirds were disporting themselves in the water. 1887 BOWEN Virg. Ectog. v. 2 My Muse in Sicilian measure was well Pleased to disport her.

3. intr. (for refl.) = prec.

Sicilian measure was well Pleased to disport her.

8. intr. (for refl.) = prec.

1480 CANTON Chron. Eng. ccxliii. (1482) 287 The emperour. come in to englond to kyng Henry with hym to speke and to disporte. 1591 Spenser Daphn. 118, I her caught disporting on the greene. 1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa 11. 137 Every man runs to the taverne to disport. and to bee drunken. 1712-14 Pops Rape Lock II. 66 Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes. 1809 CAMPBELL Gertr. Wyom. I. iii, The flamingo. disporting like a meteor on the lakes. 1847 J. Wilson Chr. North (1857) 11. 21 See the cubs disporting at the mouth of the briery aperture.

4. 2 To deport oneself. Ohs. rare.

† 4. ? To deport oneself. Obs. rare.

c145. Lonelich Grail xxxi. 281 At themperours table
lset he was, and there disported hym al that day As a man
that In letargye lay.

† 5. trans. ? To divert, or turn away. Obs. rare.

1450 Paston Lett. No. 122. I. 163 The day of oier and termyner shall holde at Norwich on Moneday next comyng, and by that cause my Lord of Oxenford shall be disported of his comyng to the Parlement.

portation. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- I + L. portare to carry; see -ATION.] The action of carrying away or in different directions.

1628 MALYNES Anc. Law. Merch. 413 Merchants cannot enter into consideration of the quantitie of forreine commodities imported at deere rates, and the natiue commodities at lesser rates exported,. by the disportation whereof, commeth an euident ouerballancing of commodities. † Disporter. Obs. [f. DISPORT v. + -EB 1.]

One who makes sport or jests; a jester, juggler.

143-50 tr. Hieden (Rolls) IV. 31 Bledgarec..callede god of disporters [Higden deus joculatorum].

Hence † Disporteress, Obs., a female jester.

1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode IV. xxxvi. (1869) 194, I thouhte she was a jowgleresse and a disporteresse to folk.

Disporting, vbl. 5b. [f. DISPORT v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb DISPORT; diversion, amusement; sportive action, gambolling.

1561 T. Hoov tr. Castiglione's Courtyer 1. B, Their accustomed trade of disporting and ordinary recreations.

1593 T. WATSON Tears of Fancie xxvi. Poems (Arb.) 191 It pleasd my Mistris once to take the aire Amid the vale of loue for her disporting.

1809 W. IRVING Knickerb. 11. iv. (1849) 102, I must fain resign all poetic disportings of the fancy. 1809 It. DISPORTING (R., from Prynne), misprint of dispoiling, DESPOILING in Act I Hen. VII. c. 6.]

Disportive, a. rare. [f. DISPORT v. + -IVE; cf. sportive.] Inclined to disport; sportive. Hence

Disportively adv., in sport.

1773 J. Ross Fratricide. 1730 (MS.) Abel to him calls

Disportive, a. rare. [f. DISPORT v. + -IVE; cf. sportive.] Inclined to disport; sportive. Hence Disportive.] Inclined to disport; sportive. Hence Disportively adv., in sport.

1773 J. Ross Fratricide 1. 739 (MS.) Abel to him calls The sons of Cain disportive from his side. 1793 J. WILLIAMS Auth. Mem. Warren Hastings 48 Nero disportively made Innocence and Merit bleed. 1810 Morning Herald 30 April Tinting the cheeks of their royal brethen, disportively, as they passed. 1813 T. Bussy Lucretius 11. 353 The fleecy breed. on the joyous grass disportive feed.

Disportment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Diversion, amusement; = DISPORT sb.

1660 H. More Myst. Godl. 81 With their obscene gestures and meretricious disportments. 1bid. 150 The enjoyment of those disportments and pleasures. 1804 National Observer 13 Jan. 221/1 The old-style novelist plunged into a Bohemia of love and debt and disportment.

Disposability. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being disposable; ability to be disposed of. 1832 Examinar 67/1 The disposibility of the person by Government has obviously been the only point considered. 1833 Fraser's Mag. VII. 655 What can bring back the command and disposability of back-rents, while the present national debt remains. 1858 J. MARTINEAU Stud. Chr. 352 The ultimate security—on whose disposability in the last resort. the very existence of Society depends.

Disposable (disposable. [f. DISPOSE v. + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being disposed or inclined; inclinable (to something). rare.

1652 GAULE Magasitrom. 113 That the pupill be naturally inclined to the art, or easily disposible thereto. 1880 [implied in Disposable magnetic structure of being disposed of; that may be got rid of, made over, or dealt with in some way; capable of being disposed of; that may be got rid of, made over, or dealt with in some way; capable of being put to some use, available; at (some one's) disposal.

2. Capable of being put to some use, available; at (some one's) disposal.

1643 Pernne T. Goopown Wks. II. v. 124 (R.) His own mercy and grace

The act or faculty of disposing, in various senses. +1. The action of arranging, ordering, or regulating by right of power or possession; control, direction, management; esp. Divine control of the course of events; ordinance, appointment, dispensation; = DISPOSITION 3. Obs.

1648 MILTON Tenure Kings (1650) 3 God, out of his providence and high disposal. 1656 Whiston Th. Earth (1722) 8 An undivine disposal. 1666 Whiston Th. Earth (1722) 8 An undusual and miraculous disposal of things. 1710 M. Henry Comm. Eccl. iii. 14 God changeth his disposals and yet is unchangeable in his Counsels.

2. The action of disposing of, putting away, getting rid of, settling, or definitely dealing with.

24. The action of disposing of, putting away, getting rid of, settling, or definitely dealing with.

1648 GACE West Ind. xiv. 93 A Letter which he had writ.

. concerning the disposall of our persons. 1688 Col. Rec.
Pennsylv. 1. 235 Touching ye Great Seal's Disposall in his absence. 1731 GAY Let. to Swift 11 Apr. in Swift's Lett.
(1766) II. 125 Directions about the disposal of your money.
1869 E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 505 The disposal of the dead is always a question of difficulty. 1885 Law
Times LXXX. 1381 To devote about a week... at the end of each sitting to the disposal of these actions.

3. The action of bestowing, giving, or making over; bestowal, assignment.

over; bestowal, assignment.

1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 265 To his second
Son he had given the Seniory.. with other subsequent disposals 1727 Pore Th. Var. Subj. in Swift's Wks. (1755)

II. 1. 229 To use his credit in the disposal of an employment to a person. fittest for it. 1763 BURKE Sp. E. India Bill Wks. IV. 120 The disposal by parliament of any office derived from the authority of the crown.

b. Alienation, making over, or parting with, by

Sale or the like.

1697 DAMPIER Voy. I. 503 To sell some commodities, that he had not yet disposed of .. He chose rather to leave the disposal of them to some Merchant there. 1845 STEPHEN Laws Eng. (1874) II. 44 The right of disposal is suspended. a 1855 Miss Mitrord in L'Estrange Life (1870) I. v. 118, I am happy that the speedy disposal of the pictures will enable you to settle this unpleasant affair.

4. Power or right to dispose of, make use of, or

4. Power or right to dispose of, make use of, or deal with as one pleases; control, command, management: usually in phr. at (in) one's disposal.

1530 Wadsworth Pilgr. viii. 82 My Father being dead, and I at my owne disposall. 1667 Br. S. Parrer Censure Platon. Philos. 7 Though the biggest portions of our felicity be at our own disposals. a 1698 Temple Ess., Diff. Cond. Life Wks. 1731 I. 308 A Man in Publick Affairs, is like one at Sea; never in his own Disposal, but in that of Winds and Tides. 1711 Sterle Spect. No. 154 P3 A very pretty young Lady, in her own Disposal. 1767 Blackstonk Comm. II. 216 The lords, who had the disposal of these female heiresses in marriage. 1895 Froud Hist. Eng. (1858) I. i. 84 Sufficient funds having been. placed at the disposal of the Government.

5. Arrangement, placing in a particular order: =

5. Arrangement, placing in a particular order : =

DISPOSITION I.

1838 WEBSTER S. v. Disposal, This object was effected by the disposal of the troops in two lines. 1843 Fraser's Mag. XXVI. 472 The admirable disposal of the drapery. 1890 A. GISSING Village Hampden I. viii. 190 A very tasteful disposal about the granary of flowers. and evergreens.

Dispose (dispōuz), v. Also (5 disposes, disposes); 5-6 dys., 6-7 des. [a, OF dispose-r, rarely desp- (12-13th c. in Hatzf.), f. L. dis-, DIs-1+ poser to place, lay down (see POSE, REPOSE);

rarely desp- (12-13th c. in Hatzf.), f. L. dis-, DIS
1 + poser to place, lay down (see Pose, Repose);
substituted for L. dispōnère (which came down in
OF. as despondre: see DISPONE), by form-association with inflexions and derivatives of the latter, as
dispos, disposition, etc. Cf. Compose, Depose.]

1. Transitive senses.
1. To place (things) at proper distances apart and
in proper positions with regard to each other, to
place suitably, adjust; to place or arrange in a
particular order.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 109 (Mātz.) Pe citee... is
disposed hat be water hat falleb dounward... no fen makeb
and renneb into cisternes. c. 1391 Chaucer Astrol. 1. § 21
The sterres... ben disposed in signis of bestes, or shape like
bestes. 1548 Hall Chrom., Hen. VI (an. 3) 87 b, Or the
Frenchmen had either desposed their garrison, or appoynted
their lodgynges. 1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 257 Directions and precepts, how you should order and dispose your
studies. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. viii. 26 Words, well dispost,
[rimes ghost, bost, most] Have secrete power 'a ppease inflamed rage. 1628 Sir J. Bealmont Bosworth F. 659 This
done, these valiant Knights dispose their Blades. 1628 T.
Spencer Logich 248 Precepts, which teach vs, to dispose
arguments in a Syllogisme. 1695 Woodward Nat. Hist.
Earth Pref., The said Terrestrial Matter is disposed into
Strata or Layers. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 172 P. 7 The
different Colours of a Picture, when they are well disposed,
set off one another. 1777 W. Dalraymer Trans. 59. 4 Port.
xxvi, The town is situated on a rising ground and handsomely disposed. 1790 Palary Horae Paul. i. 7, 1 have disposed several instances of agreement under separate numbers.
1888 Atheneum 23 May 669/1 Verdurous masses of foliage
and sward disposed with great simplicity and breadth.
b. To put into the proper or suitable place; to
put away, stow away, deposit; to put (a number of
things) each into the proper or suitable place; to

things) each into the proper place, distribute. Now

rare.

c1450 Pallad. on Husb. vi. 206 The xxxth day x pounde hony dispose In it wel scommed first, and use it soo. 1574 tr. Marviari's Apocalips 7 Seuerall Churches, which are disposed in euery towne & village, according as mans necessitie requireth. 1606 Shaks. Tr. & Tr. V. 116 His blowes are wel dispos'd there, Aiax. 166a J. Davies tr. Mandelsto's Trav. 183 The Gold and Silver is lock'd up in Chests, and dispos'd into the Towers of the Castle. Ibid. 256 No man but hath at least two wives, but dispos'd into several hust. 1656 Luttrell. Brief Rel. (1857) I. 356 His majesties standing forces... are disposed into severall parts of this Kingdom. 1725 Pore Odysa XIII. 87 The chearful mates Safe in the hollow deck dispose the cates. 1834 Medium Angler in Wales II. 258 A dying lamp was disposed in a niche of the wall.

† C. gen. To dispose of, deal with in any way. 1590 Marlowe 2nd Pt. Tamburt. Iv. i, Then bring those Turkish harlots to my tent, And I'll dispose them as it likes me best.

me best.
+ d. To place in a particular employment, situa-

† d. To place in a particular employment, situation or condition; to assign, appoint. Obs.

1579 LYIN Euphues (Art.) 132 A gentleman that hath honest and discreet seruants dysposeth them to the encrease of his segnioryes, one he appointeth stewarde of his courtes, an other ouerseer of his landes. 166a J. Davies ir. Mandelio's Trav. 190 All the handsome young Damosels... to be dispos'd into his Ladies service. 1697 Driven Virg. Georg. III. 768 Ye Gods, to better Fate good Men dispose. † 2. To regulate or govern in an orderly way; to order, control, direct, manage, command. Obs.

1338 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. II. xviii. (1495) 42 Angels. haue vider theym the ordres of men, and ordeyne and dyspose theym. C 1430 LYGG. Min. Poems (1840) 149 (Mātz.) That Christ Jesus disposes so the ballaunce, That Petris ship be with no tempest drownyd. 1530 PALSGR. 521/1, I wyll dispose this mater as I shall thynke best. 1588 SAVILE Tacitus' Hist. 1. lxxvii. (1591) 43 Otho... disposed the affaires

of the Empire. 1618 Charman Hesiod's Georg. 1.211 [They] were such great fools at that age [a hundred years] that they Could not themselves dispose a family. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 246 Be it so, since hee Who now is Sovran can dispose and bid What shall be right. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1. 1. 34 A Regent Principle, . which may govern and dispose it as the Soul of Man doth his Body. † 3. To assign or deliver authoritatively. Obs. 1288 WYCLIF Luke xxii. 29 And I dispose to 30u, as my fadir hath disposed to me, a rewme. 1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. 1. 21 And I will dispose a newe testament to the house of Judas. † 4. To bestow, make over, hand over; to deal out, dispense, distribute; = dispose of (sense 8). Obs. c 1430 Lydg. Min. Poems (1840) 20 (Mälz.) The wiche gyfte they goodly han disposed. 1463 Bury Wills (1850) 38 If ony come ovir to dispose it in dedys of charite and almesse. 1530 PALSGR. 521/1, I dispose goodes to dyvers folkes, je distribue. 1683 Whithourner New Jonadland 89 Hauing disposed away such fish and traine oyle as they take there in the Summer time unto merchants. 169-88 Secr. Serv. Money Chas. 11 & Yas. 11 (Camden 81 To the Bp. of London, to be by him disposed to the poor distressed inhabitants of the city... in respect of the extreme hard weather. 1681 R. Sheldon Let. in Wood Life (1848) 250 Her father hauing sent her two or three [copies] to dispose amongst her friends. 1710 HABLEY in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 11. 1V. 263 The places will be speedily disposed, and the chiefest will fall to the share of the Duchess of Somerset. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 243 The enjoyment during life, and the power of disposing to whatever person and in whatever manner she pleased.

5. To put into the proper frame or condition for some action or result; to make fit or ready; to fit,

5. To put into the proper frame or condition for some action or result; to make fit or ready; to fit, 5. To put into the proper frame or condition for some action or result; to make fit or ready; to fit, prepare (10 do, or to or for something); refl. to prepare oneself, get ready, make preparation. arch. c 1375 in Rel. Ant. I. 41 It techeth thee how thou schalt dispose the to almaner of goode lyvynge. c 1386 Chaucer Friar's T. 361 Disposeth ay youre hertes to withstonde The feend. c 1489 Caxton Blanchardyn II. 196 Blanchardyn 1, 196 Blanchardyn 1, 197 Blanchardyn 1, 196 Blanchardyn 1, 197 Fleming Panapl. Epist. 62 Therefore will we dispose our selves to suffer. 1603 A BAKER in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II III. 257 That the prolonging of your daies maie be a meane to dispose you for the better departure, when it shall please God to call you. 1697 Dayden Virg. Georg. 1v. 214 He knew For Fruit the grafted Pear-tree to dispose. 1818 W. Taylon in Monthly Rev. LXXVII. 513 Those missionaries who are disposing themselves to visit the Syrian churches. 1819 Byron Proph. Dante II. 43 All things are disposing for thy dom. † b. To make suitable, adapt, suit. Obs.

1602 Marston Ant. 6 Mel. Induct. Wks. 1856 I. 3, I but dispose my speach to the habit of my part. 1736 Butler Anal. II. Conclusion 410 Assistance, which nature enables, and disposes and appoints them to afford.

17 C. To bring into a particular physical or mental condition: in pa. pple.; see DISPOSED 2, 3.

18 C. To put into a favourable mood for (something); to give a tendency or inclination to; to incline make report (a something or to do some

thing); to give a tendency or inclination to; to incline, make prone (to something, or to do some-

thing).

a. To incline the mind or heart of; pa. pple. in-

8. To incline the mind or heart of; pa. pple. inclined: see DISPOSED 4. Also absol.

c1340 [see DISPOSED 4]. c1430 Stans Puer 4 in Babees Bk.
27 Dispose bou bee aftir my doctryne To all nortur bi corage to encline. 1509 Pater noster, Ave., & Creed (W. de W.) Alj, A ryght profytable treatyse. to dyspose men to be vertuously occupyed in theyr myndes & prayers. 1653 Millton Hirelings Wks. 1738 I. 562 Wherof I promis'd then to speak further, when I should find God disposing me, and opportunity inviting. 1735 Berkelley Def. Free-think. in Math. 7 Wks. 1871 III. 305 Not that I imagine geometry disposeth men to infidelity. 1761 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. III. 51
The respectful attachment of the emperor for the orthodox clergy, had disposed him to love and admire the character of Ambrose. 1833 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. [1873] II. 1. 12
Circumstances which could not favourably dispose the Hun to new overtures.

b. To impart a physical tendency or inclination to; pa. pple. inclined, liable: see DISPOSED 5. Also absol.

Also absol.

cz380 [see Disposed 5]. cz430 Lydd. Min. Poems (1840)
197 (Mät.) Satourn disposith to malencolye. zg99 H.
BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner F viij, In olde time they ate
Lettuse after supper.. to dispose them selves to sleepe.
ar68a Str. Browne Tracts (1684) 45 The great Mists and
Dews.. might dispose the Corn unto corruption. 1738
Arbuthnor Rules of Diet 201 Such a state disposeth the
Humours of the Body to Heat. 1823 J. Baddock Dom.
Amusem. 18 Smoke dissolves the gelatine, and disposes the
meat to rancidity.

TT Interpositive senses.

II. Intransitive senses.

7. To make arrangements; to determine or control the course of affairs or events; to ordain,

trol the course of affairs or events; to ordain, appoint.

Esp. in proverb Man proposes, (but) God disposes [tr. Homo proponit, sed Deus disponit, 'A Kempis De Imitatione 1. xix.).

138a WYCLIF Acts vii. 44 The tabernacle of witnessing was with oure fadris in desert, as God disposide to hem.

1388 — Rev. Prol., Therfor God the Fadir.. disposid with the Sone and the Hooli Goost to schewen hem, that me dredde hem the lesse.

1400—50 Alexander 279 Hym.. that shall best dispoyse for be publyke wele.

1250 Melusine

1. xix, Ffor man purposip & god disposip. c 1500 Melusine

1. xxxvi. 265 As the wyse man saith, 'the fole proposeth & god dyspotheth'.

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V, (an. 8) 70 To dispose for the needs of the foresaied realme.

1624 SANDERSON

Serm. II. 202 We have a proverb.. 'man purposeth, but God disposeth'.

1718 PRIOR Power 842 "Tis God who must dispose, and man sustain.

62\*-2

TISPOSE.

† b. To settle matters, make terms. Obs.

1606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. IV. xiv. 123 For when she saw. you did suspect She had dispos'd with Cæsar, and that your rage Would not be purg'd, she sent you word she was dead.

8. Dispose of (with indirect passive to be disposed of): † a. To make a disposition, ordering, or arrangement of; to do what one will with; to order, control, regulate, manage: = sense 2. Spec. in Astrol. (see quot. 1819). Obs.

1266 Gascoigne, etc. Yocasta III. iii. in Child Four Plays (1848) 209 You may of me, as of your selfe dispose. 1282 N. Lichepfeld tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind. laxiii. 151 From this time forward you may dispose of your selves, and do what you shall think best. 1299 Shaks. Hen. V. III. iii. 49 Enter our Gates, dispose of vs and ours, For we no longer are defensible. 1648 Bury Wills (Camd.) 200 Not time to dispose of theire affaires. 1602 Daviden St. Euremont's Ess. 349 By this, Mistresses dispose of their Old Lovers to their Fancy, and Wives of their Old Husbands. 1819 J. Wilson Compl. Dict. Astrol. s.v., A planet disposes of any other which is in its house: thus, if h were in f he would be disposed of by U. In horary questions, it is a sign that the thing or person signified by the planet so disposed of, is in the power or interest of the planet for those whom it signifies) that disposes of it.

D. To put or get (anything) off one's hands; to put away, stow away, put into a settled state or position; to deal with (a thing) definitely; to get rid of; to get done with, settle, finish. In recent use sometimes spec. to do away with, 'settle', or demolish (a claim, argument, opponent, etc.); also humorously, to make away with, consume

demolish (a claim, argument, opponent, etc.); also humorously, to make away with, consume

(100d).

2610 Shaks. Temp. 1. ii. 225 Of the Kings ship, The Marriners, say how thou hast disposd. 2632 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena 32 The King was., laid in his bed, so would the Ladies have likewise disposed of the Queene. 2666 Perry Diary 16 Aug., It was so pleasing a sight to see my papers disposed of. 2773 Golden. Stoops to Comp. 1, I'm disposing of the husband before I have secured the lover. 2841 James Brigand xxvi, Bernard de Rohan must be met and disposed of at the sword's point. 2863 A. J. Horwood Yearbks. 30-31 Edw. I Pref. 10 The very words of the Judges in disposing of the cases are set down. 1867 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) I. iv. 253 Several daughters, who were of course well disposed of in marriage. 1873 Tristram Moad x. 175 The discovery. seems to dispose of the claims of these Dhra'as to be Biblical sites. 1879. F. W. Robinson Coward Consc. II. vii, Tom disposed rapidly of two glasses of sherry and the..sandwiches. 1885 Sir R. Baggallay in Law Rep. 140, Bench Div. 879 The observations made by the Master of the Rolls sufficiently dispose of that contention. 1884 Manch. Exam. 10 July 5/1 The Northern team, batting first, were disposed of for 192.

C. To make over or part with by way of sale or bargain, sell.

c. To make over or part with by way of sale or bargain, sell.

1676 Deed Trin. Coll. in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886)

II. 521 It shalbe lawfull for .. him .. to dispose of the said two Chambers.. to any other beside his kindred. 1704 Mess. RAY in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 207, I do intend to dispose of Mr. Ray's books. 1774 Foote Cozeners II. Wks. 1799 II. 173, I am to be disposed of by private contract. 1843 BORROW Bible in Spain 273 A large edition of the New Testament had been almost entirely disposed of in the very centre of Spain. 1891 Law Times XC. 283/1 The plaintiff was.. in possession of two diamond rings which he wished to dispose of.

to dispose of.

†d. To make fit or ready: = sense 5. Obs.

1655 FULLER Waltham Abby 13 He.. acquainted him with his dying condition, to dispose of his soul for another world.

1655 FULLER Waltham Aboy 13 He.. acquainted inm with sidying condition, to dispose of his soul for another world.

† 9. Dispose upon or on: to dispose of (see prec. b and c). Sc. Obs.
1632 Lyngow Trav. 1v. 166 The lands they.. dispose upon to valerous Souldiers. 1639 Drumm. or Hawth. Annu. to Obj. Wks. (1711) 214 To give up the person of their prince, to be disposed on as a stranger nation shall think convenient. 1640-1 Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk. (1855) 67 To use and dispose upon the tymber. 1778 W. Robertsone Let. in J. Russell Haigs xii. (1881) 374 This visit will give you an opportunity to dispose upon oxen; if you have not already done it.

† 10. Dispose with: to dispose of (see 8 c). Obs. 1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Trav. 1v. 8 For his particular had no power to dispose with any part of the booty.

Dispose, sb. Obs. or arch. [f. Dispose v.]
The action or fact of disposing: in various senses.

† 1. Arrangement, order; = Disposition 1. Obs. 1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 646 He observed in all points a singular order and dispose.

points a singular order and dispose.

† 2. The action of ordering; ordinance, appointment; direction, management: = DISPOSAL I. Obs.

\*\*SII SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit. vii. xxxi. § 2 (R.), Such is the dispose of the sole disposer of empires, that they have their risings, their fuls, and their fals. \*\*Toty Mirron Samson 1746\*
Oft we doubt What the unsearchable dispose Of Highest Wisdom brings about.

Wisdom brings about. +3. Power or right to dispose of something, or deal with it at one's will; control: = DISPOSAL 4.

deal with it at one's will; control: = DISPOSAL 4. Esp. in phr. at (in, etc.) one's dispose (very common 1600-1730). Obs.

1590 Shaks. Com. Err. 1. i. 21 His goods confiscate to the Dukes dispose. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe Dido v. ii, Ye gods, that. order all things at your high dispose. 1610 Hollland Camden's Brit. 1. 325 He was under the dispose of the Generall of the Footemen. 1628 T. Spencer Logick 219 Man is at Gods dispose, and all the other Creatures are at Gods, and mans. 1631 Weever Anc. Fun. Mon. 115 Left to the dispose and pleasure of the King. 1690 Dryden Den Sebastian v. Wks. 1883 VII. 450 His life's in my dispose. 1735 Pore Odyst. 1v. 733 To Fate's supreme dispose the dead resign. 1741 RICHARDSON Pamela II. 209 Then you'll have some time at your own Dispose.

†4. The action of bestowing, making over, or dealing out; bestowal, distribution: cf. DISPOSE 2. 4, DISPOSAL 3. Obs.

1591 GREENE Maiden's Dreame Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 210 No man went emptie from his frank dispose, He was a purse bearer vnto the poore. 1606 HOLLAND Sucton. 261 What he thoght of the last dispose of the Provinces. 1673 Marvell in Collect. Poems 249 Neglecting to call for any Account of the Dispose of the said Treasury.

+5. Mental constitution or inclination; frame of mind: -DISPOSITION 6. Obs.

†5. Mental constitution or inclination; frame of mind; = DIBPOSITION 6. Obs.

1606 SHAKS. Tr. 4 Cr. II. iii. 174 He.. carries on the streame of his dispose.. In will peculiar, and in selfe admission. 1609 Rowlands Knaue of Clubbes 15 Meeting with one just of his owne dispose, With him he plotted to escape his foes. 1608 LAUD Wks. (1847) I. 173 'Peace' stands for a quiet and calm dispose of the hearts of men.

b. External manner; air; pose. rare.

1601 MARSTON Pasquil 4 Kath. II. 105 More Musick's in thy name, and sweet dispose, Then in Apollos Lyre, or Orpheus Close. 1604 SHAKS. Oth. I. iii. 403 He hath a person, and a smooth dispose, To be suspected. 1875 Browning Inn. Album 21 At the haught highbred bearing and dispose.

**Disposed** (dispouzd), ppl. a. [f. vb. + -ED 1.] Arranged, appointed, prepared, suitably placed,

1. Arranged, appointed, prepared, suitably placed, or situated, etc.; see DISPOSE v. 1, 5.

14. Lydo. Secress 423 Your dispossyd fate. 1556 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 73 In a prepared or disposed soule he maketh y fyrst beame of loue to shyne. 1658 BAXTER Saving Faith vi. 40 Adams soul was created in a Disposed or prepared Body. 1663 J. Spencer Prodigies (1665) 73 The figure and glory of the Sun drawn by its own beams upon a disposed cloud. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Disposed Quarters, the distribution when the camp is marked about a place besieged.

† 2. a. In a (specified) physical, esp. bodily, condition; in a (good or bad) state of health; conditioned. b. Having a (particular) bodily constitution; constituted. c. absol. In good health or condition: not indisposed. Obs.

stitution; constituted. C. absol. In good health or condition; not indisposed. Obs.
c1386 Chaucer Manciple's Prol. 33 Thy breeth ful soure stynketh. That sheweth wel thou art nat wel disposed.
c1400 Lanfrane's Cirurg. 222 It wole make a man yuel disposed & feuerous. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur VII. XXVI, He is as fair an handed man and wel disposed as ony is lyuynge. c1477 Canton Yason 54 b, The weder was softe and well disposed. 488 — Chast. Goddes Chyld. 22 Dyuerse men fallen in to dyuerse feuers after he is dysposed. 1577 Fenton Gold. Epist. 234 Whiche made hir bodie disposed, and hir minde liuely. 1590 Sir J. Swyth Disc. Weapons in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 51 Thousands of the lastiest and dispost sort of English people. 1662 Newcome Diary (Chetham Soc.) 39, I was somew aguishly disposed all this day. 1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy. 11. (1711) 35 When the Air is so disposed, as the Stars do..look bigger.. it is a great Prognostication.
3. Having a (particular) mental constitution, dis-

Having a (particular) mental constitution, dis-3. Having a (particular) mental constitution, disposition, or turn of mind. † b. absol. Well disposed, having a favourable disposition (quot. 1577).

c 1430 Lydg. Hors. Shepe & G. 207 Alle folke be nat lyke of condicionis, Nor lyke disposyde in wylle, thought, and deede. 1481 CAXTON Myrr. III. xiii. 165 Neuer shal the euyl disposed man saye well of that he cannot wel vnderstonde. 1564 Godly Admon. Decrees Council Trent title-p., Wrytten for. godlye disposed persons sakes. 1577 FENTO Gold. Epist. 242 The one disposed, the other irowarde. 1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI, III. i. 76 Seemes he a Doue? His feathers are but borrow'd, For hee's disposed as the hatefull Rauen. 1639 Ld. Digby Lett. conc. Relig. iv. 85 A man so disposed as... to leap at once from England to Rome. 1700 Steele Tailer No. 78 P 13, I require all sober disposed persons to avoid meeting the said Lunatick. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble Resid. in Georgia 24 He is remarkably good-tempered and well disposed.

4. Inclined, in the mood, in the mind (to do something, to or for something). Also with advert, In a (particular) mental condition or mood; well or ill disposed: favourably or unfavourably inclined

or ill disposed: favourably or unfavourably inclined

or ill disposed: favourably or unfavourably inclined (to, towards, + for). See DISPOSE v. 6 a. c 1340 Hampole Prose Tr. ix. 24 Othir gosteli occupacions after that thei fele hem disposed. c 1336 CHAUCER Clerk's T. 651 To tempte his wyf, as he was first disposed. c 1430 Lyng. Min. Poems (1840) IS; (Mätz.) Som man of herte disposed to pryde. c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon xxii. 476, I am dysposed for to doo the worste that I can agenste hym. 1558 Bk. Com. Prayer Pref. That suche as be disposed maye come to heare gods worde. 1596 SHAKS. 1 Hes. IV, 1V. 1. 38 To see how Fortune is disposed to vs. 1659 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 288 Who would have believed, that many should needs be well disposed for the King of Scots? 1712 Addison Spect. No. 542 P4, I should be more severe upon myself than the public is disposed to be. 1836 D'ISRAELI Chas. I, I. v. 103 The French Cabinet was strongly disposed for a Spanish war. 1832 GARDINER Stud. Hist. Eng. 17 He was more disposed to defend the Empire than to extend it. + b. ellipt. Inclined to merriment; in a jocund mood. Obs.

† b. ellipt. Inclined to merriment; in a jocund mood. Obs.

1588 Shars. L. L. II. i. 250 Come to our Pauillion, Boyet is disposde. 1593 Prele Chron. Edw. I, 125, I pray let go; Ye are dispos'd I think. a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. Custom Countrey I. i, You are dispos'd.

5. Having a physical inclination or tendency (to something, or to do something); inclined, liable, subject. See DISPOSE v. 6 b.

c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Whs. III. 68 pe see .. is moore, and neer hevene, and moore disposid to take list. 1398 Trevisa Farth. De P. R. XIX. xlvi. (1495) 889 Saltnesse. .. makyth [flesshe] the lesse disposyd to corrupcion. 1541 R. Copland Grydon's Quest. Chirury, To what diseases is ye bladder disposed?.. It is dysposed to opylacyons. 1758 A. Reid tr. Macquer's Chem. 1. 12 All similar substances have an

Affinity with each other, and are consequently disposed to unite. 1836 A. WINCHELL Walks & Talks Geol. Field 196 [Strata] buffish in colour, and disposed to crumble to pieces. Hence Disposedly, adv. rare.

1610 Sir J. Melvil. Mem. (1735) 100, I said, the Quen dancit not sa hich and disposedly as she did.

Disposedness (dispōw zėdnès). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being disposed; inclination, disposition.

1838 Golding Calvin on Deut. lxix. 423 Lo here.. the signe yt we be wel disposed beforehand, and this disposednes is as a white virwritten paper. 1628 Br. Mountagl App. Catar 1. vii. 66 Their owne disposednesse to evill. a 1691 Bovle Whs. II. 236 (R.) Want of leisure, and sometimes of disposedness to write. 1720 Norris Chr. Prud. v. 222 Disposedness to imbrace Christianity. 1876 GEO. Eliot Dan. Der. 1v. xxx, His passion for her.. had left a certain dull disposedness which.. had prompted in him a vacillating notion of marrying her.

† Disposed. rare. [f. Dispose v. + -EE.] One to whom something is 'disposed' or made over.

1806 Benthan in Westim. Rev. VI. 464 For a correlative to it (disposer), an obvious term is dispose.

† Disposement. Obs. [f. Dispose v. + - MENT.]
The action of disposing; disposition, disposal.

1803 STUBBES Anal. Abus. 11. 1882) 56 As though they.. had the world and the disposement thereof in their own hands. a 1697 T. Goownin Whs. II. vv. 54 (R.) This order and disposement of these two several sentences. Ibid. 156 Above all such extrinsical contrivances and disposements.

Disposer (disposer). [f. as prec. + - EE l.] One who or that which disposes, in various

**Disposer** (dispōa·zəı). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disposes, in various

Senses.

1. One who arranges or sets in order.

1. Sea4 Wotton Archit. Pref. (]. s. v. Gatherer), I am but
a gatherer and disposer of other mens stuff. 1677 GALE

Cri. Centiles II. 1v. Proem. 12 The mind of man... is the
orderer and disposer both of notions and things. a 1693

URQUHART Rabelais III. xxxiii. 278 Disposers of cooling
Shades, Composers of green Arbours.

2. One who regulates or governs; a controller,
manager, director, ruler: see DISPOSE v. 2, 7.

1. 1286 Criss Pembroke Ps. Lxxxii. vi, Of all the earth
king, judge, disposer be. 1667 Milton P. L. 1v. 635 My
Author and Disposer, what thou bidst Unargu'd I obey;
so God ordains. 1798 Brit. Apollo No. 66. 1/2 The intentions of our Allwise Disposer. 1772 Priestley Inst. Relig.
(1782) II. 173 The... soverign disposer of all things. 1267

3. One who distributes or dispenses; a dispenser:
see DISPOSE v. 4.

8. One who distributes of dispenses; a dispenser: see Dispose v. 4.

1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 40 Se that thou be founde a true meke and faythfull disposer of the treasure of thy lorde god. 1536 TindoLe 1 Cor. iv. 1 Ministers of Christ and disposers of the secretes of God. a 1678 Graunt Bill of Mortality (J.), The magistrate is both the beggar and the disposer of what is got by begging. 1802 Ld. Eldon in Vessy's Rep. VII. 74 When money is given to a charity, without expressing what Charity, there the King is the disposer of the Charity.

4. One who or that which disposes or inclines to something: see Dispose v. 6.

4. One who or that which disposes or inclines to something: see DISPOSE v. 6.

1864 Vambery Trav. Centr. Asia 2 The coolness of the night in Persia is a great disposer to slumber.

5. One who disposes of something: see vi. 8.

1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. 111. 1. 95 With my disposer Cressida. 1600 Locke Gord. 11. vi. (Rtldg.) 75 Free disposers of themselves and fortunes. 1706 Prior Ode to Queen 113 The master sword, disposer of thy pow'r. 1893 Westin. Gaz. 11 Mar. 9/2 If the disposer be satisfied with the price offered the transaction is settled.

Hence Disposeress, a female disposer.

1648 Herrick Hesper., Beucolick (1869) 260 And Lallage...shall be disposeress of the prize.

Disposing, vbl. sb. [f. Dispose v. + -ing ].]

The action of the verb Dispose.

1. Arrangement, suitable or orderly placing; see

1. Arrangement, suitable or orderly placing; see

The action of the verb DISPOSE.

1. Arrangement, suitable or orderly placing; see DISPOSE v. I. (In quot. 1630, 'Get-up', attire.) c 1440 Hylton Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvii, After divers disposyages of men and after sundry states.. are dyvers exercises in worchyng. 1570 Golding tr. Chytraus (litik), Postill, or Orderly disposing of Certeyne Epistles usually read in the Church. 1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. 4 Commu. 91 Come, and behold the beauty of our Ladies, and their disposing at a night of solemnity. 1713 J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening 117 Figures and Fountains.. whose Diversity, as well in the disposing, as in what they consist of, yields a very agreeable Prospect to the Eye.

2. Ordering, control, management, disposal. 1466 E. E. Wills (1882) 123 Seruauntys, at the Dysposyng of Thomas Roos. 1530 PAISGR. 214/1 Disposyng, administration. 1611 BIBLE Prov. xvi. 33 The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. 1647 R. Gentills tr. Malvessi's Chiefe Events 203 Those. shall be at the Dutchesses disposing. 1654 Artif. Handsom. 20 margin, An heart unsatished with Gods works and disposings.

3. Bestowal, dispensing, expenditure.
1638 Dk. Hamlton in H. Papers (Camden) 57 The intentionnes unitch your Mau might. haue had for the desposing of that place. 1676 Deed Trin. Coll. in Willis & Clark Camberidge (1886) II. 520 The free disposeing of the said two Chambers.. to such person.. as hee shall appoint. 1751 Labelye Western. Br. 67 Frugality in the disposing of preparation; disposition, inclination: see vb. 5, 6. 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 175 Yit disposyng

2. I ne action of making ready or inclined; preparation; disposition, inclination: see vb. 5, 6.
2136 WYCLIF Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 175 Yit disposying dwellip in hem to make hem benke amys. 14. Lydo. Secrets 1266 Phebus causith dysposying to gladness. 1611 BIBLE Prev. xvi. 1 The preparations [marg. disposings] of the heart. are from the Lord.

Disposing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That disposes, in various senses: see the verb. Of (in) disposing mind or memory: so sound in mind and memory as to be capable of making a will.

1637-77 FELTHAM Resolves I. x. 15 Surely God that made disposing Nature, knows her better, than imperfect man. 1648 Burry Wills (Camden) 200 In full vnderstanding and memory, and of a disposeing and testamentary mind. 1649 16id. 220, I Mary Chapman .. being in disposeing memorie. 1797 Burke Will in Wks. (1842) I. 38, I, Edmund Burke .. teing of sound and disposing mind, do make my last will and testament. 1803 Chenevix in Phil. Trans. XCIII. 304 Disposing affinity, and assimilation. Hence Disposing affinity and assimilation.

Disposing affinity, and assimilation.

Hence **Disposingly** adv., in a disposing way.

1625 BP. Mountagu Appeale to Casar 1. ix. 94 Christians doe hold and beleeve it too, [Deum ire per omnes] but disposingly, etc. in his providence.

+ **Disposit**, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. disposit-ppl. stem of disponere to dispose: perh. immediately after disposition.] trans. To dispose, incline.

1651 GLANVILL Scepsis Sci. xiv. (1665) 81 Some constitutions are genially disposited to this mental seriousness.

+ **Dispositate** 20 Obs. 2022 [Casar 5 Casar 5 Ca

+ Dispositate, v. Obs. rare. [erron. form for DEPOSITATE, through confusion with DISPOSE v.]

trans. To deposit.

1650 HOWELL Giraff's Rev. Naples 1. 44 Two boxes full of Gold .. were taken and dispositated upon account in the Kings bank.

Disposition (disposition). [a. F. disposition, OF. also -icion (12th c. in Littre), ad. L. disposition-em, n. of action from disponer to DISPONE.

New desiration-lite solved to Dispose to the content of th Not derivationally related to DISPOSE, but associated with it from an early period in OFr., by contact of form, and adoption of -poser as virtual representative of L. -powers: cf. COMPOSITION.]

I. The action or faculty of disposing, the condition of being disposed.

dition of being disposed.

1. The action of setting in order, or condition of

1. The action of setting in order, or condition of being set in order; arrangement, order; relative position of the parts or elements of a whole.

1563 W FULKE Meteors (1640) 24 It comes of the divers disposition of the clouds. 1597 Morley Introd. Mus. Annot., In the natural disposition of numbers thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
1698 WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth III. i. (1723) 156 The Disposition of the Strata. 1713 Swift Frenzy of J. Denny Wks. 1755 III. 1. 130, I then took a particular survey of the furniture and disposition of his apartment. 1796 Burke Subl. 4 B. II. xii, Stonehenge, neither for disposition nor ornament, has anything admirable. 1897 Steuart Planter's G. (1828) 15 Single Trees and Bushes, in groups and open dispositions. 1865 Geikie Scen. 4 Geol. Scot. vi. 122 Looking at the disposition of the Highland glens and straths.

† D. Relative position; situation (of one thing).

+b. Relative position; situation (of one thing). Obs.

7 D. Relative position; situation (of one thing).

Obs.

1541 R. Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirurg., Where is the dysposicion of the yerde? 1712 J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening og That. the Tracing-Pin be constantly held in the same Disposition, without varying its Point. 1750 tr. Leonardus' Mirr. Stones 102 Effectis. being opposed to the Sun, kindles Fire in Matter put in a Disposition for it.

C. Rhet. and Logic. The due arrangement of the parts of an argument or discussion.

1509 Hawss Past. Pleas. x. i, The second parte of crafty Rethoryke Maye well be called Disposicion. 1553 T. Wilson Rhet. (1567)82a, Inuencion helpeth to finde matter, and Disposicion serueth to place argumentes. 2568 T. Spencer Logick 13. 1788 Howard Roy. Cycl. 11. 715 Disposition, in Logic, is that operation of the mind, whereby we put the ideas, operations, and arguments, which we have formed concerning our subject, into such an order as is fittest to gain the clearest knowledge of it, to retain it longest, and to explain it to others in the best manner; the effect of this is called method.

d. Arch., etc. The due arrangement of the several parts of a building, esp. in reference to the general

d. Arch., etc. The due arrangement of the several parts of a building, esp. in reference to the general design: see quots.

1624 WOTTON Archit. (1672) 14, I may now proceed to the Disposition thereof [i.e. of the matter], which must form the Work. 106 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Disposition. in Architecture, is the just placing of all the several Parts of a Building, according to their proper Order. c. 1850 Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 113 Disposition; a draught or drawing representing the several timbers that compose the frame of the ship, so that they may be properly disposed with respect to the ports, &c. 1876 Gwill Encycl. Archit. Gloss., Disposition, one of the essentials of architecture. It is the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view). 1836 WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge III. 247 The general inclosure within walls, the disposition into courts...all have their analogies... in the monastic buildings. e. Mil. See 2 b.

2. Arrangement (of affairs, measures, etc.), esp. for

e. Mil. See 2 b.

2. Arrangement (of affairs, measures, etc.), esp. for the accomplishment of a purpose; plan, preparation; condition or complexion of affairs.

138a Wyclif Prov. xxiv. 6 For with disposition me goth in to bataile; and helthe shal ben wher ben many counseilis.

1604 Shaks. Oth. I. iii. 237, I craue fit disposition for my Wife. With such Accomodation and besort As leuels with her breeding.

1712 BUDGELL Spect. No. 404 F I In the Dispositions of Society, the civil Oeconomy is formed in a Chain as well as the natural.

1736 BUTLER Anal. Introd. Wks. 1874 I. 8 To judge what particular disposition of things would be most. assistant to virtue.

1814 tr. Klaptoth's Trav. 3 My dispositions for the journey would soon have been completed.

1871 MORLEY Vollaire (1886) 317

To observe.. those secret dispositions of events which prepared the way for great changes.

b. Mil. The arrangement of troops in preparation for a military operation: a. (from sense 1)

tion for a military operation: a. (from sense 1)

their actual arrangement in the field; b. (from sense 2) their distribution, allocation, destination.

their actual arrangement in the field; b. (from sense 2) their distribution, allocation, destination, etc.; pl. military preparations or measures.

1600 E. BLOUNT IT. Conestaggio 37 Having viewed the ill disposition of the Campe. 1774 IV. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) II. IV. 257 The Persian troops had been used to engage 24 men in depth, but Cyrus thought fit to change that disposition. 276 GIBBON Decl. & F. I. xxiv. 684 The military dispositions of Julian were skilfully contrived. 1799 STUART in Owen Wellestey's Decl. 10, I have made a disposition to defend my position. 2849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 605 Having observed the disposition of the royal forces. 1876 BOSN. SMITH Carthage 242 Fabius made all his dispositions to repel the attempt to force a passage.

C. Nast. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bh., Disposition, the arrangement of a ship's company for watches, quarters, reefing, furling, and other duties.

3. Ordering, control, management; direction, appointment; administration, dispensation; = DIS-POSAL I. (Cf. DISPOSE v. 2, 7.) arch.

1232 CHAUCER Troylus II. 477 (256) O god þat at þi disposicioun Ledest þe fyn by luste purueyaunce Of euery wyght. 1382 Wyclif 2 Chron. xxiii. 18 Forsothe Joiada sette prouostis in the hous of the Lord... after the disposicyoun [1388 by the ordynaunce] of Dauid. 1520 Caxton's Chron. Eng. v. 56 b/2 To submytte hym to the dyposycyon of God. 1530 PALSGR. 214/T Disposytion, disposition, government, order. 1282 N. T. (Rhem.) Acts vii. 53 Who receiued the Law by the disposition of flora for it. R. V. as it was ordained by (marg. or, as the ordinance of) Angels, and haue not kept it. 1661 BRAMHALL Just Vind. ii. 6 Which things by the just disposition of Almighty God, fell out according to the .. desires of these holy persons. 1719 De Foe Crusos (1840) II. xii. 262 This seemed to me to be a disposition of disposing of, putting away, getting rid of, making over, etc. (see DISPOSE v. 8); bestowal; spec. in Law, the action of disposition of fine personal estate. 1856 W. Bell. Law Sc

esp. in phrase at (in, etc.) one's aisposition (= Dis-Posal 4).

1374 Chaucer Troylus v. 2 Aprochen gan the fatal destyne That I oues hath in disposicioun. 206 E. E. Wills (1882) 13 At the dysposicion of myn Executours. 2529 Ch. Wolsev in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. II. 12 Yf I may have the free gyft and dyssposycion of the benefyces. 1673 Temple Ess. Ireland Wks. 1731 I. 110 The Lieutenants of Ireland since the Duke of Ormond's Time have had little in their Disposition here. 1776 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. I. Xii. 255 The choice of action or of repose is no longer in our disposition. 1866 Teench Serm. Westm. Abb. III. 31 [He] had at his disposition no inconsiderable sums of money.

II. The way or manner in which a thing has been disposed, or is situated or constituted.

been disposed, or is situated or constituted.

+ 5. Astrol. a. The situation of a planet in a horoscope, as supposed to determine the nature or for-

scope, as supposed to determine the nature or iortune of a person, or the course of events. Obs.

1375 Barbour Bruce IV. 699 Astrology, Quhar-throu clerkis... May knaw conjunctione of planetis... And of the hevyn all halely How bat be disposicioune Suld apon things virk heir doune. c1386 Chaucer Krafs T. 229 Som wikke aspect or disposition Of Saturne. c1390 Marlowe Faust. Wks. (Rtldg.) 88/1 A book where I might see all... planets..that I might know their motions and dispositions.

† b. The state of being 'disposed of' (see DISPOSE T. 8 a). Ob.

+ b. The state of being 'disposed of' (see DIS-POSE v. 8a). Obs.

1647 LILLY Chr. Astrol. lxxxii. 447 See if the more pon-derous Planet of the two, that is, the receiver of the Dis-position be in any angle but the fourth.

+ c. The nature or constitution of a planet or sign, in relation to its alleged influence or effects, c 1386 Chaucer Wife's Prol. 701 Mercurie loueth wysdam and science And Venus loueth ryot and dispence. And for hire diuerse disposicioun, Ech falleth in otheres exaltacioun. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 114 His nativite Hath take upon the proprete Of Martis disposicion.

6 Natural tendency or bent of the mind. 650 in

Natural tendency or bent of the mind, esp. in

relation to moral or social qualities; mental constitution or temperament; turn of mind.

Possibly of astrological origin: cf. the description of dispositions as saturnine, jovial, martial, venereal, mer-

dispositions as saturnine, jovial, martial, veneral, mercurial.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) III. 113 (Mätz.) Nougt by
chaungynge of body, but by chaungynge of disposicioun of
wit and of semynge.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 19 After the
disposition Of glotony and dronkeship.

1475 Bk. Noblesse
51 If suche prophesies and influence of the seide constellacions might be trew, yet. havyng a clene soule, may
turne the contrarie disposicion that jugement of constellacion or prophesies signified.

1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist.

266 Men of honeste and vertuous disposition.

1678 Warley
Wond. Lit. World v. il. § 81. 472/2 A man he was of a
fierce, bloody, and faithless disposition.

1779 J. Moore
View Soc. Fr. (1789) I. xvii. 128 Congenial with the phlegm
and saturnine dispositions of the English.

1837 Whenell

Hist. Induct. Sc. (1857) I. 108 The belief., that the motions

of the stars, and the dispositions and fortunes of men, may come under some common conceptions and laws. 1841

JAMES Brigand i, His disposition was naturally cheerful

and bright.
7. The state or quality of being disposed, inclined, or 'in the mind' (to something, or to do something); inclination (sometimes = desire, intention, purpose); state of mind or feeling in respect to a thing or person; the condition of being (favourably or unfavourably) disposed towards. (In pl. formerly sometimes = Mental tendencies or qualities; hence

sometimes = Mental tendencies or qualities; hence nearly = sense 6.)

1393 Gower Conf. III. 62 They take logginge in the town After the disposition Where as him thoughte best to dwelle.

1461 Paston Lett. No. 408 II. 35 If thei do it of her owne disposicion.

1356 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1331) 17 b, He requireth but onely a disposicyon in the persone. that he be repentaunt.

1600 SHARS. A. Y. L. 1v. i. 113 But come, now I will be your Rosalind in a more comming-on disposition.

1605 Meade in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. III. 190

Those.. that know best her dispositions are very hopefull his Majestie will have power to bring her to his own religion.

1600 LOCKE Hum. Und. 11. xxiii. (1695) 156

Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry.

1754 CHATHAM Lett. Nephew iv. 28 Go on, my dear child, in the admirable dispositions you have towards all that is right and good.

1828 HT. MARTINEAU Life in Wilds ix. 121

There was a general disposition to remain.

1887 RUSKIN Praterita II. 233 A pleasant disposition to make the best of all she saw.

† b. A frame of mind or feeling; mood, humour.

† b. A frame of mind or feeling; mood, humour.

1736-7 Swift Gulliver 1. 1. 31, I rose up with as melancholy a disposition as ever I had in my life. 1749 Fraining

Tom Jones x. iii, The footmen. were in a different disposition.

1764 FOOTE Patron III. Wks. 1799 1. 356 If he is admitted in his present disposition, the whole secret will certainly out.

certainly out.
+ 8. Physical constitution, nature, or permanent

† 8. Physical constitution, nature, or permanent condition. Obs.

21477 CAXTON Yason 41 b, If ye juge the disposicion of my body after the colour of my face ye be greily abused.

1255 EDEN Decades 29 Rather by the disposition of the earthe then constitucion of heauen. 1276 FLEMING PANOPL.

Epist. 365 Considering the weake disposition of your bodie.

1255 N. CARPENTER Geog. Del. 11. xiv. 224 Hippocrates pronounced the people of the North to be of a leane and dry disposition. 1276 EXONI Alberti's Archit. I. 372 A constant unchangeable Disposition of Air above all the rest of the World. 1813 Sir H. Davy Agric. Chem. (1814) 261 The disposition of trees may, however, be changed gradually in many instances.

9. Physical aptitude, tendency, or inclination (to something, or to do something).

9. Physical aptitude, tendency, or inclination (to something, or to do something).

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. III. XIX. (1495) 65 To make the wytte of smellynge perfyte it nedyth to haue..good dysposicions in the nosethryllis. 1541 R. COPLAND Galyen's Terrap. 2 A iij, We shall treate in this present boke the dysposycyons which augmenteth the vicere. 1552 HULDET, Disposition to slepe or wake, cataphora. 1564 Z. Cone. Logick (1657) 32 Disposition; sometimes it is largely used for all fitness to anything.. as when water waxeth warm, it is said to have a disposition to heat. 1791 HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing I. I. II. i. 120 The different dispositions of wool, silk, etc. to unite with the colouring particles. 1804 ABERNETHY SATE. 06s. 97 The disposition to form wens prevails frequently in many parts of the body at the same time.

+ b. Antness or capacity for doing something:

same time.

† b. Aptness or capacity for doing something; aptitude, skill. Obs. rare.

1600 E. Blourt tr. Conestaggio 27 Yet did he admire their order. their disposition to handle the pike, and their strict obedience. 1768 Sterne Sent. Journ. Montriul (1775) I.

37 You can shave, and dress a wig a little, La Fleur!—He had all the dispositions in the world.

+10. Physical condition or state; state of

†10. Physical condition or state; state of bodily health. Obs.

1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 103, I found be sike of bettere disposicioum. & he spak bettere. 1541 R. Copland Galyen's Terap. 2 Biv b, Of other viceres wherin no corrupte affection or dysposition (that the Grekes call Caccetes) is adioyned. 1598 Grennewey Tacitus' Ann. vi. vi. 130 Cocceius Nerua. being in perfect disposition of body, resolued with him selfe to die. 1612 Cotgr. sv. Habitude, L'habitude du corps, the estate, plight, liking, or disposition of the bodie. 1633 T. Stafford Pac. Hib. XXX.(1821) 506 Being surprised by an ill disposition of health. 1732 Arbuthot Rules of Dict 370 An inflammatory Disposition of the Coat of the Nerve.

+ b. Normal or natural condition (of mind or body). Obs. rare. (Cf. indisposition = deranged

body). Obs. rare. (Cf. indisposition = deranged condition.)

[c 1400 Lanframe's Cirurg. 58 As soone as a membre is brought of his kyndeli disposicioun.] 1381 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1. (1380) 19 This solitarinesse is profitable and necessary for the disposition of the minde, so verie often is it hurtfull to the health of the bodie. 1632 J. Hayward tr. Biond's Evonumena 36 The Pilot, seeing him restored to his disposition, caused [etc.].

Dispositional, a. rare. [f. prec. + -AL.]

Relating to disposition.

Relating to disposition.

Dispositioned (disposifond), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -RD 2.] Having a (specified) disposition or turn of mind.

1646 Saltmarsh Smoke in the Temple 27 Not so unlike

turn of mind.

1646 SALTMARSH Smoke in the Temple 27 Not so unlike and contrary dispositioned and natured as you pretend.

1666 F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 88 Happy in a sweet disposition'd, and a modest wife. 1767 H. BROOKE Fool of (nal. (1859) 11. 150 (D.) Lord Clinton was indeed sweetly dispositioned by nature. 1804 J. LARWOOD No Gun Boats 9 An Assassin... dispositioned for midnight murder. 1836 R. H. FROUDE Rem. (1838) I. 31 A stumbling-block in the way of good-dispositioned men.

**Dispositive** (dispozitiv), a. (sb.) [In Caxton a. F. dispositif, -ive (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. type \*dispositīv-us, f. disposit-us, pa. pple. of disponère to DISPOSE: see-IVE. In later use prob.

immed. from L. or on L. analogies.]

A. adj. +1. Characterized by special disposi-

tion or appointment. Obs. rare.
1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 127 b/1 It is said that thys lyght was dispositif sodayne and celestyall.
2. That has the quality of disposing or inclining:

2. That has the quality of disposing or inclining: often opposed to effective, and so nearly = preparatory, conducive, contributory: cf. B. I.

1612 W. Sclater Chr. Strength 13 Papists.. allow to nature a power dispositive, and ability to prepare it selfe to regeneration. 1616 Brent tr. Sarpis Hist. Counc. Trent (1676) 222 They did. deny all effective or dispositive virtue in the Sacraments. 1624 F. White Repl. Fisher 546 Some causes are dispositive, adiumant, or impetrant. 1710 J. Norris Chr. Prud. ii. 80 That which makes a man act Prudently.. (in a remote and dispositive sense). 1894 Tullet 20 Jan. 86 This new learning continued, by a sort of dispositive logic, to educate the English mind.

3. Having the quality or function of directing, controlling, or disposing of something; relating to direction, control, or disposal.

8. Having the quality or function of directing, controlling, or disposing of something; relating to direction, control, or disposal.

Dispositive clause (Sc. Law): the clause of conveyance in a deed, by which the disposition of the property (see Dispositive clause (Sc. Law): the clause of conveyance in a deed, by which the disposition of the property (see Dispositive of the property (see Dispositive of the property of the prop

A. 3).

1677 TEMPLE Let. to Coventry Wks. 1731 II. 431 There was one essential Default in the very Dispositive; which was, The Omission of that Clause.

1 Ohe. If. Drec. +-Ly 2.]

Dispositively, adv. ? Obs. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dispositive manner.

+1. By way of or in regard to disposition, inclin-

In a dispositive manner.

† 1. By way of or in regard to disposition, inclination, or tendency: opposed to effectively, actually; sometimes nearly = Potentially. Obs.

1475 Bk. Noblesse 50 If a constellacion or prophesie signified that such a yere... there shulde falle werre, pestilence or deerthe of vitaile to a contree..it is said but dispositifie and not of necessitie or certente. c 1624 Lushington Resurr. Serm. in Phenix (1708) II. 489 Not to organize the body (it was not dismembred nor any way corrupted, not so much as 'in fieri'—no, not dispositively). 1629 Donne Serm. (1623) 39 Prayer actually accompanied with shedding of teares, and dispositively in a readines to shed blood.. in necessary cases. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. III. ix. 124 That axiome in Philosophy, that the generation of one thing, is the corruption of another, although it be substantially true concerning the forme and matter, is also dispositively wat present a Believer. 1666 Boyle Orig. Formes 4 Qual. (1667) 32 If there were no sensitive Beings, those Bodies that are now the Objects of our Senses, would be but dispositively, if I may so speak, endowed with Colours, Tasts, and the like, and actually but onely with those more Catholick affections of Bodies, Figure, Motion, Texture, &c. + 2. In a way that disposes. Obs.

1599 R. D. Hypnerotomackia 8r And thus touched with pleasant heates... they began to boyle and kindle my colde feare, and dispositively to adopt my altered heate to sincere love.

† 3. At the disposition of some controlling power.

†3. At the disposition of some controlling power. 1616 R. CARPENTER Past. Charge 42 Euery instrument worketh dispositively at the command of the principall

Dispositor (dispozitar). Astrol. [a. L. dis-

Dispositor (dispozito1). Astrol. [a. L. dispositor disposer, arranger, agent-n. from disponere: see Dispose. Cf. Of. dispositor, -eur, -our (Oresme, 14th c.)] A planet that 'disposes of' another (see Dispose v. 8 a); 'the lord of a sign in its relation to another planet'.

1598 G. C. Math. Phis. App. in Dariot's Astrolog. F. iv a, The qualitie and nature of the disease. generally. is to bee indged of the nature of the signe of the 6 house, and the dispositor thereof. 1658 Gaule Magastrom. 141 For the planets (that lord it) are benefick, fortified in their proper houses... influences, irradiations, significators, dispository promissors. 1819 Jas. Wilson Compl. Dict. Astrol., Dispositor, that planet which disposes of another.

† Dispository, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. disposit-ppl. stem of disponer to dispose: see-Ony.] Hav-

ing the quality of disposing, fitting, or inclining:

= DISPOSITIVE a. 2.

1639 H. BURTON Babel no Bethel 103 Preparatory and dispository workes to Iustification. 1641 Heylin Hist. Epiac. 1. (1657) 66 A dispository power.

|| Dispositrix. L. fem. of dispositor = she that disposes or arranges. In quot. used attrib. = Disposition | Disposition |

posing, dispositive.

1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles II. 1v. 388 If it be so, that the gubernatrix and dispositivx mind do thus dispose althings... [on p. 473 the same passage is rendered 'gubernative dispositive mind'].

+ Disposories, sb. pl., var. desposories, DESPON-

† DISPOSOTIOS, 50. pl., var. desposories, DESPONSORIES [Sp. desposories] Obs., betrothal.

1633 EARL OF BRISTOL Let. 28 Dec. in Heylin's Land 1.

ii. (1668) 115 Letters which she intended to have written the day of her disposories to the Prince her Husband.

Dispossess (dispoze's), v. [ad. OF. despossesser to dispossess (in Godef.), f. des-, DIS- 4 + possesser to Possess. Cf. the parallel med.L. dispossidere, 16th c. F. desposseder, mod.F. depossider.

For the development of sense 2, 2 b, cf. Possess.

Letaus. To put (any one) out of possession: to

For the development of sense 2, 2 b, cf. Possess.]

1. trans. To put (any one) out of possession; to strip of possessions; to dislodge, disseise, oust. 1565 Child Marriages (E. E. T. S.) 136 The said Roberte held possession in the said house till he was, bie order of Lawe, dispossessed. 1595 Shaks. 90hn t. i. 131 Shall then my fathers Will be of no force, To dispossesse that childe which is not his. 1667 Milton P. L. VII. 142 The seat Of Deitie supream, us dispossest He trusted to have seis'd. 1765 H. Walfolk Otranto iii. (1798) 49 His father and grandfather had been too powerful for the house of Vicenza to dispossess them. 1841 Eleminstone Hist. Ind. II. 229 They were dispossessed by the Arghúns of Sind, who were, in their turn, expelled by Prince Cámrán.

b. To deprive (any one) of the possession of (a thing).

in their turn, expelled by Prince Camrán.

b. To deprive (any one) of the possession of (a thing).

1494 Fabyan Chron. vii. 536 Yo Sarazyns at this iourney were not dispossessyd of yo cytie of Thunys. 1596 Fleming. Panopl. Epist. 273 Neverthelesse, I am not dispossessed of hope. 1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. II. iv. 22 Why doe's my bloud thus muster to my heart. dispossessing all my other parts of necessary finesse? 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. I. 290 Let a foreign body dispossess water of its coldness. 1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. II. 389 The empire. seemed to be regarded as already dispossessed of all its rights.

1616. 1858 WATREMAN Fardle Facious II. xii. 278 To dispossesse them selues of all that euer thei haue. 1595 Shaks. John IV. iii. 23 The king hath dispossess himselfe of vs. 1849 Robertson Serm. Ser. I. viii. 117 We have also dispossessed ourselves of belief in the reality of retribution.

† C. with from, out of: To drive out (from a possession); to expel, banish. Obs.

1609 E. Blount Ir. Conestaggio 272 Having dispossessed F. from his charge, he began [etc.]. 1607 Milton P. L. XII. 28 Who. will. quite dispossess Concord and law of Nature from the Earth. 1679 J. Smith Narrat. Pop. Plot Ded. Bb, Might your Popish Adversaries but once. dispossess you out of the hearts of your Subjecta. 1772 Ann. Reg. 42/1 To make use of force, in dispossessing our people from Port Egmont.

† d. With double obj. (of omitted). Obs. rare—1. 1607 Shaks. Timon 1. 1.38, I will choose Mine heyre from forth the Beggars of the world And dispossesse her all.

† 2. To cast out (the evil spirit by which any one is possessed); to exorcize. Obs.

1618 Rowlands Sacred Mem. 34 Helpe, helpe, haue mercy, dispossesse this fiend. 1633 Hickes Case Inf. Bapt. 53 The true Disciples of Christ did then dispossess Devils. 1775 H. Farmer Demoniacs N. T. 1. vii. 122 Writers, who represent the devil as being every day dispossessed by Christians.

b. To rid (the possessed person) of (an evil

b. To rid (the possessed person) of (an evil

b. To rid (the possessed person) of (an evil spirit); to free from demoniacal possession.

1509 Hakluyt Voy. II. 1. 65 There are many possessed men in those parts...who being dispossessed of the vncleane spirits, do presently beleeue in Christ who deliuered them. 1600 Marsing Renegado IV. iii, I cannot play the exorcist To dispossess thee. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Gowl. Eng. 1 x. (1739) 18 Then Exorcists, that served to dispossess such as were possessed by the Devil. 1676 Kidden Charity Dir. 7 How many he... Dispossessed, and Raised. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth Belinda (1832) II. xxviii. 273 He was dispossessed of the evil spirit of gambling, as if by a miracle. 1845 G. Oliver Coll. Biog. Soc. of Yesus 74 His fame for dispossessing obsessed persons becoming notorious.

3. transf. and fig. To dislodge, oust, drive out. 1508-9 E. Forde Parismus II. (1661) 4 But Fortune... at an instant dispossessed their content. 1601 Shaks. Twal. N. IV. ii. 64 Thou shalt hold th' opinion of Pythagoras... and feare to kill a Woodcocke, lest thou dispossesses the soule of thy grandam. 1676 Hobbes Hidd 1. 451 And having thirst and hunger dispossest. 1830 Herschel. Stud. Nat. Phil. 68 Two kinds of prejudices, which...moreover, differ extermely in the difficulty of dispossessing them.

Hence Disposses assed ppl. a.; Disposse sing yell. sb. and ppl. a.; Disposse sion, ejectment, as in dispossess proceedings, d. warrant, legal proceedings or warrant to eject a tenant (Cent. Dict.):

ceedings or warrant to eject a tenant (Cent. Dict.):

ceedings or warrant to eject a tenant (Cent. Dict.):
cf. DISPOSSESSORY.
1597 BP. J. King Jonas (1618) 76 Discountenancings, disturbings, dispossessing of them. 1599 MINSHEU, Desposseydo, dispossessed a 1631 Donne in Select. (1840) 96 We require .. a dislodging, a dispossessing of the sin. 1608 Earle Microcosm., Cook (Arb.) 47 For that time hee is tame and dispossess. 1860 Froude Hitl. Eng. V. 112 Thousands of dispossessed tenants made their way to London.

Dispossession (dispoze [30]). [n. of action from DISPOSSESS; cf. mod.F. dépossession.]

1. The action of dispossessing or fact of being

dispossessed; deprivation of or ejection from a

dispossessed; deprivation of or ejection from a possession. In Law = Ouster.

1576 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 379 And playd the arrant rebells, seeking not his dispossession onely, but also his destruction. 1660 R. Coke Justice Vind. 36 The dispossession and disinheritance of another. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. III. 201 The remedy by ejectment is in it's original an action brought by one who hath a lease for years, to repair the injury done him by dispossession. 1883 Athersam 23 May 661/1 The dispossession of Huntley from the heritage.

† b. coner. Something of which one has been dispossessed. Obs. nonce-use (after possession). 1640 QUARLES Euchirid. 1. 100 Warres, whose ends are not to defend your owne Possessions, or to recover your dispossessions, are but Princely Injuries.

2. The casting out of an evil spirit; exorcism. 1600 Darrell (iild.) A True Narration. Wherein the doctrine of Possession and Dispossession of Demoniakes... is particularly applied vnto Somers. 1647 Trape Comm. Mark ix. 28 The dispossession of the devil out of many persons. in Lancashire.. is very famous. 1775 H. Famer Demoniacs N. T. III. iii. 351 If by possession they intended only to describe a disorder... the removal of it was all they could intend by dispossession. 1863 S. J. Andrews Life of our Lord 233 Cures of dispossession were among the earliest and commonest of the Saviour's miracles.

† Disposse\*ssment. Obs. rare—1. [f. Disposses\* of heim dispossession of the feet of heim dispossession on the feet of heim dispossession the feet of heim dispossession the feet of the feet o

TDISPOSSE'SSIMENT. Ovs. \*\*747e\*- [1. DISPOSSESS + MENT.] The action of dispossessing or the fact of being dispossessed; loss.

\*\*r600 Herwood 1st Pi. Edw. IV, v. Wks. 1874 I. 73 My husband grieves (alas! how can he choose?) Fearing the dispossessment of his Jane.

\*\*Disposse\*\*ssor\*. Also 7 -our. [f. DISPOSSESS

Disposse ssor. Also 7 -our. [I. DISPOSSESS +-OR.] One who dispossesses.

1593 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 44 To oppugne the dispossessor of thy Deity. 1611 TOURNEUR Ath. Trag. 111. iv. Wks. 1878 I. 95, I will not be Your dispossessor but your Gardian. I will supply your Father's vacant place. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. 111. 180 If the dispossessor has any legal claim, he may afterwards exert it, notwithstanding a recovery had against him in these possessory actions. 1860 PUSEY Min. Proph. 228 The remnant of Zion, being delivered, would dispossessor their dispossessors.

Disposse ssory, a. [f. as prec. +-ORY.] Re-

lating to dispossession or eviction.

1888 Union Signal (Chicago) 5 Apr., The number of distress and dispossessory warrants issued.

Dispost, v. [f. Dis-7+Post sb.: cf. obs. F. desposter, -poster, -poster to dispossess.] trans.

To deprive of a post; to dismiss or drive from a post or position. post or position.

post or position.

1877 BUCHANAN Let. to Randolph ['Master of the postes']

Wks. (1892) 59 Albeit I be on fut, and ye ryd the post; praying you als not to dispost my hoste at Newwerk, Jone of Kelsterne. 1609 J. Davies Holy Roade (1896) 12 (D.) Now, thinke thou see st. This kindling Cole of flaming Charitie Disposted all in post. 1803 CHALMERS Serm. I. 255 It is God . who alone can dispost it from this ascendency. 1807 Scott Napoteon xivii, The . resolution of disposting the Austrian general by main force. 1821 Fraser's Mag. XLIII. 598 Lord George Bentinck died disposted.

Disposure (dispow 2 iu). Now rare. [f. Dispose v. + - ure; cf. Composure.]

1. Arrangement, order: = Disposition I, 2.

1. Arrangement, order: = DISPOSITION 1, 2.

a 16a5 FLETCHER Hum. Lieutenant III. iv, She is so great a mistress of disposure. 16a8 Six T. Browne Gard. Cyrus iii. 47 The remarkable disposure of those yellow fringes about the purple Pestill of Aaron. 1704 Swift Tale T. Concl. (1710) 240 In my Disposure of Employments of the Brain, I have thought fit to make Invention the Master. 18a6 Examiner 711. The disposure of the group is beautiful.

† D. Good order, orderly arrangement. Obs. a 1637 B. Jonson Underwoods, Epil. V. Corbet, A life that ..was. .all order and disposure still.

† 2. Ordering, control, management, direction; dispensation; = DISPOSAL I, DISPOSITION 3. Obs. 1260 COLMAN Let. in Strype Amn. Ref. I. Iv. 609 Disposures...and crosses are very grievous to the flesh. 16a5 K. Long tr. Barclay's Argenis II. xvii. 119 Out of the placing of the Starres... out of their influence on Children... comes the whole disposure of their life and death. 1677 BATES Chr. Relig. proved by Reason v. (R.) In the disposures of providence. 1689 Proc. Pres. Parl. Justified 5. Dissatisfied with the Management and Disposure of Affairs.

3. The action of disposing of, making over, settling, etc.; bestowal, assignment; = DISPOSAL 2, 3;

3. The action of disposing of, making over, settling, etc.; bestowal, assignment; = DISPOSAL 2, 3; DISPOSITION 4.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Jas. 1, Wks. (1711) 3 Rendring the disposure thereof (revenue) chast, sincere and pure for expenses necessary and profitable. 1665 EVELYN Mem. (1857) III. 173 The disposure and assignment of this prodigious royal aid of (2,500,000. 1682 Pennsylv. Archives 1. 50 Ye Disposure web you have already made of great Scopes of land. 1873 BROWNING Red Cott. Nt.-cap 168 Disposure of the commerce—that took time.

4. Power or right to dispose of: = DISPOSAL 4.

Disposure of the commerce—that took time.

† 4. Power or right to dispose of; = DISPOSAL 4,
DISPOSITION 4 b. Obs.

1506 FORD Honor Tri. (1843) 13 Inchained to the disposure
of his ladie. 1630 MASSINGER Picture I. ii, Surrendering up
My will and faculties to your disposure. 1651 E. Burroughs
Plea conc. Quakers 20 At the Will and Disposure of the
Almighty we are. a 1693 Urquiar Rabeleis III. iii. 38 To
acquire Creditors is not at the Disposure of each Man's
Arbitriment.

† 5. Turn of mind; = DISPOSITION 6. Obs.
1512 Chapman Revence Bussy & Ambois 19. Hij a. His

1613 CHAPMAN Revenge Bussy d'Ambois IV. Hij a, His sweet disposure, As much abborring to behold, as doe Any vnnaturall and bloudy action.

Dispotto, dispotical, obs. ff. Despot, -ICAL. Dispouse, var. form of Despouse v. Obs.

+ Dispower, v. Obs. rare. [Dis- 7 a.] trans.

To deprive of power.

1636 S. H. Gold. Law 66 How could they do less having power, then desert and dispower him?

Dispoyle, -spoyly, obs. ff. Despoil v.

† Dispractice. Obs. rare. [Dis-9.] Dis-

1673 PENN Alex. Coppersm. Rebuked 10 Well satisfied with any Member's Dispractice of an orderly Performance. † **Dispraisable**, a. Obs. [f. DISPRAISE v. + † Dispraisable, a. Obs. [f. DISPRAISE v. +
-ABLE. Cf. OF. desprisable reprehensible, f. despriser to dispraise.] Worthy of dispraise or blame.
c1449 PROCK Repr. III. viii. 325 He therbi be. preisable or
dispreisable, doing honestli or doing dishonestli. 1553
GRIMALDE Citero's Offices 1. (1558) 49 Innumerable other
diuersities ther be of nature and of maners no deal yet dispraysable. 1690 R. Johnson's Kingd. 4 Commu. 639 Onely
in this it is dispraisable.. it bringeth forth Inhabitants of
savage.. and inhumane behaviour. 16.. T. ADANS Wks.
(1861-2) II. 46a (D.) It is dispraisable either to be senseless
or fenceless. 1755 Johnson Dispraisible, unworthy of
commendation. Dict.
Dispraise (disprē' 2), sb. [f. DIS-9 + PRAISE
sb.; or f. DISPRAISE v. after praise sb. Cf. OF.
despris, despris, and see DISPRIZE sb.]
1. The action or fact of dispraising; the opposite

The action or fact of dispraising; the opposite of praise; expression of disparagement; blame,

censure.

1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. XI. vi, The morall sense they cloke full subtyly, In prayse or dysprayse, as it is reasonable.

1500 NORTH Plutarch (1676) 218 He began to make along Oration in his dispraise.

1607 MILTON P. L. XI. 167
To mee reproach Rather belongs, distrust, and all dispraise.

1763 HAILES Antiq. Chr. Ch. i. 3 Does not necessarily imply either praise or dispraise.

1852 Tennyson Death
Dk. Wellington 73 In praise and in dispraise the same, A man of well-attemper d frame.

1852 MISS YONGE Cameos (1877) II. XIX. 197 Charles VI would not hear a word in his dispraise.

2. with a and pl. An act or instance of dispraising or blaming. b. A cause of blame, discredit.

ing or blaming. b. A cause of blame, discredit,

or disgrace.

1538 COVERDALE Wisd. iv, heading, A disprayse of the wicked. 1580 SIDNEY Arcadia III. (1724) II. 718 Little did the melancholick Shepherd regard either his dispraises, or the other's praises. 1621 HINDE J. Bruen xii. 129 To bee praised of a man utterly unworthy of any praise himselfe, is a dispraise. 1754 RICHARDSON Grandison I. xxxvi. 257 HOW far from a dispraise in this humane consideration. 1872 HOWELLS Wedd. Journ. 33 As they twittered their little dispraises.

Dispraise (dispre 2), v. Forms: 4-5 dispreise-n, 4-7 disprayse, 5-6 despreise, 6-7 despreise, 6 despreyse, 5-6 dysprayse, 5-7 despraise, 6 dispreyse, -prease, 6-7 disprase, 4-dispraise. [a. OF. despreiser, -preiser, -priser, = Pr. despreiser, despreiar, Sp. despreiar, It. dispraise.—late L. or Romanic type \*dispretiare for cl.L. dispreitiare: see Depreciant and De-I. 6.

In OF., originally, the tonic stem had \*pris-, the atonic \*pris-, hence inf. despreisier, 3 sing. pr. desprise. But these distinctions were subseq. confused, and at length levelled under the \*pris- form: thence Eng. Disprize.]

1. trans. To do the opposite of to \*praise\*; to speak of with disparagement, depreciation, blame, or disapprobation; to blame, censure.

1. trans. To do the opposite of to praise; to speak of with disparagement, depreciation, blame, or disapprobation; to blame, censure.

a 1300 Cursor M. 2758; (Cott.) We agh ilk [fallen] man upraise, and in vr hert vrself dispraise. c 1386 Chaucer Melib. P 105 (Harl.) Who-so wil haue Sapience schal no man desprayse. c 1400 Rom. Rose 1053 For to dispreisen, and to blame That best deserven love and name. 1494 Fabyan Chron. Iv. kix. 47 She dispraysed hym in that, that he worshypped a man yt was nayled ypon a Crosse. 1547-64 Bullowin Mor. Philos. (Palfr.) 166 Doe not that thy selfe, which thou dispraisest in another. 1612 Woodall Surg. Mate Pref. Wks. (1653) 12 Foxes dispraise the grapes they cannot reach. 1616 B. Jonson Epigr. 1. lii. To Censorious Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly Dispraise my Work, than praise it frostily. 1712 STELLE Speci. No. 288 P 3 While they like my Wares they may dispraise my Writing. 1850 W. Inving Goldsmith xxvi. 239 Johnson who.. rarely praised or dispraised things by halves. 1852 Robertson Lect. 177 Men who cannot praise Dryden without dispraising Coleridge.

absol. 1483 Canton Gold. Leg. 235/1 To fore thys tyme I despreysed and scorned and wend there had ben none other lyf than this. c 1600 SNAKS. Sonn. xcv, That tongue that tells the story of thy daies... Cannot dispraise. 1650 FULLER Piggah I. vi. 16 When he intends to praise or dispraise, he will doe it to the purpose. 1878 Miss Tytler Anne Ascne I. in Sunday Mag. 36 As for you or any other. I will not dispraise, because I know you not. † 2. To speak of depreciatingly or contemptuously; to depreciate, despise. Obs. c 1366 Chaucer Melib. P 5 Whan Prudence had herd hire husbond avaunte him of his richesse. dispreising the power of his adversaries. 1475 Bk. Noblesse 59 Fabius despraised renommee and vayne glorie, but onlie gafe his solicitude, thought, and his bisy cure about the comon profit of Rome. 1250 Millshipe xx. 113 Dyspreyse not your enmyes though they be litel, but make euer good watche.

3. To bring dispraise upon,

3. To bring dispraise upon, to cause to be depreciated or despised. rare.

1879 E. Arnold Ll. Asia viii. (1881) 226 These riches shall not fade away in life, Nor any death dispraise.

Hence Dispraised ppl. a.; Dispraising vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; Dispraisingly adv.

21386 Chaucer Pars. T. P 423 In dispraisinge of hym that men preise.

1483 Cath. Angl. 101/2 Dispraysinge, depranacio.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 238 All yearymse of ye tonge, as sclaunders, detraceyons... or dis-

praysynges, etc. 1858 HULDET, Dispraysed, despectus, despicatus, obtrectatus. 1604 Shaks. Oth. 111. iii. 72 When I have spoke of you dispraisingly. 1839 Fraser's Mag. XIX. 31 [He] is dispraisingly sketched by the authoress. **Dispraisor**. [-ER 1.] One who dispraises. 1532 TINDALE Expos. 4 Notes Wks. 194 Cursed be the.. dispraysers of them that be good to bring them out of fauour. 1649 G. WATTS tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. VI. iii. (R.) Praisers and dispraisers many times doe but aime at their own ends, and do not think all they say. 1886 RUSKIN in 19th Cent. VIII. 201 Unbeliever, unmaker, and dispraiser. Hence **Dispraiseresse**, a female dispraiser.

1611 COTGR., Despriseresse, a disesteemeresse, despiseresse, or dispraiseresse of.

or dispraiseresse of.

† **Dispraiseworthy**, a. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-FRAISE sb., after praiseworthy.] Worthy or deserv-ing of dispraise; blameworthy.

1553 GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices III. (1558) 137 If they bee dispraiseworthye who haue held their peace, what is to bee thought of those who haue used a vainnesse of talke? **Disprave**, bad form of Deprave.

1402 HOCCLEVE Letter of Cubid See Than to depresse

Disprave, bad form of DEPRAVE.

1408 HOCCLEVE Letter of Cupid 265 Than to deprave
[Specki's ed. Chaucer dispraue] wommen generally.

† Dispray er. Obs. rare. [DIS-9: cf. OF.

desprier to unsay a prayer.] ? Deprecation.

1518 DANIEL Queen's Arcadia III. v. Wks. (1717) 194

That Sound of Words, that answers not the Tone Of my
Disprayers in th' Accents of like Moan.

Dispread, disspread (dispred), v. arch.

Forms: 6 dispred, despreed, 7- dispread, disspread.

Pa. t. and pple. dispread; 6 despred,

6-7 dispred, 7- dispread, (pa. pple. erron. 7 dispreden, 8 -edden). [f. di-, DIS-1+SPREAD v.]

1. trans. To spread abroad or out; to extend, expand, dilate, open out.

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1. sgo Spenser F. Q. 1. iv. 17 Drawne of fayre Pecocks, that excell in pride, And full of Argus eyes their tayles dispredden wide. 1891. — Virg. Gnat 242 Looslie on the grassie greene dispredd. 1896. — F. Q. v. xii. 13 Like as a tender Rose. Dispreds the glorie of her leaues gay. 1600 Fairfax Tasso 1. xl. 9 Baldwine his ensigne faire did next despreed. 1616 Sandys Ps. cxx. in Fair S. P. Yas. 1, (1848) 80 A vine on wall disspred. 1629 G. Daniel Ecclus. xxiv. 51 Dispreden fair, Faire as the Terebinth, my branches are. 1714 Solomon's Song in Steele's Poet. Misc. 242 While opening Buds their folded Leaves dis-spread. 1738 Wesley Psalms xxiv. iv, Dispread the Victory of thy Cross. a 1766 W. Thomson Hymn to May xxii. 3 Have ye not seen. Striding the clouds a bow dispredden wide? 1838 Mrs. Browning Vis. Posts 203 The lady stood beside his head, Smiling a thought, with hair dispread. 1863 W. Lancaster Praterita 64 The disunited, desolated hands Listless of use and nervelessly disspread.

2. intr. (for reft.)

1. 1596 Spenser F. Q. 1v. vii. 40 His face they [his lockes] overgrew, And over all his shoulders did dispred. 1643 H. More Song of Soult. 1. xlix, She is the centre from whence all the light Dispreads. 1737-46 Thomson Summer 200 Tyrant Heat, dispreading through the sky With rapid sway.

Hence Dispread pol. a.: Dispreading vbl. sb.;

More Song of Soul 1. 1. xlix, She is the centre from whence all the light Dispreads. 1727-46 Thouson Summer 200 Tyrant Heat, dispreading through the sky With rapid sway.

Hence Dispread ppl. a.; Dispreading vbl. sb.; Dispreader, one who spreads abroad. 1636 Fealty Clavis Myst. ii. 15 Joseph of Arimathea... a great disprender of the Gospel. 1642 H. More Song of Soul 11. 111. 1V. x., Dispread exility Of slyer reasons fails. 1644 Milton Areop. (Arb.) 48 Dispredders both of vice and error. a 1632 J. Smith Sel. Disc. VII. vi. (1821) 361 The dispreadings and distended radiations of his love. 1800 Spectator 15 Feb., Prophets descend from the ceiling of the Sistine to become andirons, and their dispread limbs find a motive in the poker and tongs.

Disprease, -preise, obs. ff. Dispraise.

Disprease, -preise, obs. ff. Dispraise.

Disprease, -preise, obs. ff. Dispraise.

Disprease, -v. rare. [DIs- 7 a.] trans.

To free from prejudice.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE Devout Ess. 11. vii. § 5 (R.) Those .. will easilie be .. disprejudiced in point of the doctrine.

Disprease, v. rare. [DIs- 6.] trans.

To render unprepared.

1652 Hobbes Leviath. IV. xliv, A confederacy of deceivers that .. endeavour .. to extinguish in them [men] the light, both of nature and the Gospel; and so to disprepare them for the Kingdom of God to come.

† Dispress, v. Obs. [f. Dis- 1 + Press v.]

trans. To press or force asunder or apart.

1603 Timme Quersil. III. 156 Mercurial vapours thickened into Cloudes.. and.. not able to be dispressed. 1617 Mark-Ham Caral. 1. 83 The searing of the skinne. Joth so seauer and dispresse it, that it will neuer after meete close together againe. a 1627 Hawwand Edw. VI (1630) 20 Princes.. in no case to endure their supreame authority to be forceably either oppressed or dispressed by their subjects.

Dispriest, v. rare. [Dis- 7 b.] trans. To deprive of the priesthood.

1863-87 Fore A. 4 M. (1566) 131/2 If he did well in so dispressing and discharactering Formosus. 1611 Florio, Spretare, to vapriest, to disprisoned mind.

Dispri

1670 PENN Lib. of Consc. iv. Wks. (1726) I. 452 Soacting and believing, dispriviledges them for ever of that Recompence. 1882 Trans. R. Hist. Soc. X. 253 One ought not to disprivilege a person without his knowledge. † 2. To annul or undo the privilege of. Obs. rare. 1622 H. Svdenham Serm. Sol. Occ. 11. (1637) 141 Let not my zeale to the Priest disprivilege my allegiance to my King. † Disprive, sb. Obs. Also 6 disprice. [a. OF. despris disesteeme, contempt, disdaine (Cotgr.), earlier despriz = It. disprezzo, Sp. disprecio:—late L. type dispretium. See DISPRIZE v. and cf. PRIZE, PRICE.] Disparagement, depreciation, contempt.

ition, contempt.

150 ROLLAND Crt. Venus II. 61 3e haif done greit dispric[e].

250 JAMES Iter Lanc. (Cheth. Soc.) Introd. 36 In disprize

Disprise (disproit), v. Obs. or arch. Forms: 5 despryse, 5-6 desprise, dispryse, 6 dyspryse, 7 disprise, 7- disprise. [a. late OF. despriser for original despression (tonic stem desprise): see DISPEAISE, which represents the earlier OF, form.]

1. trans. To depreciate, undervalue; to hold

1. trans. To depreciate, undervalue; to hold in small repute or in contempt. arch. 1480-CANTON Ovid's Met. XII. xiv. He desprised Hector and his menace. 1484-Chivalry (Caxton) 80 Kynge Alysander in desprysing auarice and couetyse had alwey the handes tratched forthe for to gyue unto his knyghtes. 1606 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. IV. v. 74 Tis done like Hector; but securely done, A little proudly, and great deale disprising The knight oppos'd. 1644 Quarles Barnabas & B. (1851) 147 And wilt thou more disprize the giver than the gift? 1886 [see DISPRIZED below.]

† b. To make of small account; to dishonour. 1508 A. Candou Porteous of Noblenes in Compl. Scol. (1801) Introd. 204 He desprisis his nobilnes that. kepis noght hym selue clene.

† c. To bring into depreciation. Obs.

lue clene.

† c. To bring into depreciation. Obs.

1687 Corron Ode to Lydia (T.) Dishevel, sunset, thy llow hair, Whose ray does burnished gold disprize.

2. To dispraise, disparage, decry; to speak of

slightingly. Obs.

1514 BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyshm. (Percy Soc.) 4 The frosty wynter.. Whiche men than praysed, they now dyspryse & hate. 1570 Sair. Poems Reform. xviii. 53 Thair fact and act all Scotland now disprysis. 1621 QUARLES Argalus & P. (1678) 4 Some trust to fame, some secretly disprize Her worth.

Hence Disprised ppl. a.; Disprising vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

and ppl. a.

1500 Burgh Rec. Edin. 20 Oct. (Jam.) William Paterson [and] Patrick Lowiesoun convict be ane assyse vpoun the disprysing of William Todrig, baillie, invadand him with... drawin swordis. 1506 ROLLAND Crt. Venus 11. 179 Bot be no way in Venus disprysing. 1608 Shaks. Ham. III. i. 72 For who would beare.. The pangs of dispriz'd Loue. 1886 Dowden Shelley I. iv. 154 Haunted by thoughts of his own disprized love.

Dispro babilize, v. rare. [f. DIS-6+PROBA-BILIZE.] trans. To dimprobable. Hence Disprobablization. trans. To deprive of probability, render able. Hence Disprobabilising ppl. a.;

Disprobabilità-tion.
1837 Bentham Ration. Judic. Evid. 111. 13 The principal fact will be considered as being, in a greater or less degree, disprobabilized. Ibid., The existence of this disprobabilizing fact. Ibid. 16 Notice cannot but be taken of the opposite effect, disprobabilization.

† Disprobation. Obs. [Dis- 9, after dis-

† Disprobation. Obs. [D18- 9, after disprove.] = DISAPPROBATION.
1647 M. HUSSON Dis. Right Goot. 11. vi. 110 The Books of Exodus and Numbers record ten several disprobations and murmurings of the people against Moses... Neither did the peoples disprobation of his just Power. unking David.

Disprobative, a. rare. [D18- 10, after disprove.] That tends to disprove.
1843 BENTHAN Not Paul 23 A disprobative Circumstance.
1847 — Ration. Judic. Evid. 11. 16 Little need for considering the probative force (the disprobative force it will here be held).
Disprofe. -proffe. obs. ff. DISPROOF.

here be held).

Disprofe, -proffe, obs. ff. DISPROOF.

† Disprofe'ss, v. Obs. rare. [DIS- 6.] trans.

To renounce the profession of.

1500 Spenser F. Q. III. xi. 20 His armes, which he had vowed to disprofesse, She...did about him dresse.

Disprofit, sb. Obs. or arch. [f. Dis-9+Profit sb.] The opposite of profit; disadvantage, detriment.

The Opposite of profit, disadvantage, detriment.

1494 FABYAN Chrom. VII. 618 All was ruled by the quene & her counsayil, to the great disprofite of the kynge & his realme. 1595 DALRYMPLE IT. Lesliés Hist. Scot. VI. 330 Weiris ar begun, with gret slauchtir on baith sydes, disprofite and skaith. 1650 MARKHAM Farew. Histo. II. XXII. (1668) 120 You shall want their Company... which is both discomfort and disprofit. 1795 WESLEY Whs. (1872) XIV. 125 Adjectives signifying. disprofit. govern a Dative Case. 1837 CARLYLE Mirabeau Misc. (1872) V. 217 They fought much: with an eye to profit, to redress of disprofit. + b. with a and pl. A disadvantage. Obs. a 1568 COVERDALE Bk. Death 1. viii. Wks. II. 56 All the aforesaid disprofits and griefs do justly vanish. 1652 Hosbes Govi. 4 Soc. x. § 2. 149 All the profits and disprofits arising from government. 1671 H. Mt. T. Eram. Colloq. 219 Lest I should get for my self any profit by others disprofits.

Disprofit, v. Obs. or arch. [f. DIS- 6 + Profit v. (possibly from Fr.).]

1. trans. To bring disadvantage to; to injure, incommode, inconvenience.

commode, inconvenience.

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 264/1 [He] commendyd hym to
god prayeng that the pryson shold not disproufyte hym.

1532 in W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford 113 The Towne

is not profited by them, but .. disprofited. 1660 tr. Paracelsus' Archidoxis II. 110\* That which is Innate doth neither profit, or disprofit any one. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. II. v. vii, Of the whole two thousand there are not now half a score..that will profit or disprofit us. 1850 — Latter-d. P.

vii. (1872) 246.
† 2. intr. (for reft.) To fail to profit; to receive

disadvantage or injury. Obs.

1961 T. Norrom Catvin's Inst. 1v. 38 He hath sene no worse menne than those that disprofited in monasteries.

1361 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. IV. 88 He hath sene no worse menne than those that disprofited in monasteries. Hence Disprofited ppl. a., Disprofiting vbl. sb. 1399 Minsheu, Desaproveckado, disprofited. 1632 Sherwood, A disprofiting, Endommagement.
† Disprofitable, a. Obs. [f. DIS- 10+PROFITABLE: cf. obs. F. desprofitable (16th c. in Godef.).] Unprofitable; detrimental. 1348 Hall Chrom., Hen. VIII (an. 19) (1809) 739 He had ... discharged 12 Articles whiche were moste grevous & disprofitable to the Frenche Kyng. 1372 R. H. tr. Lavaterus' Ghastes To Rdr. (1506) A iii, Profitable therefore it is... vnto many, and disprofitable vnto none.

Disproof (disprūf). Forms: 6 disprofe, -proufe, -prove, 6-disproof. [f. DIS- 9+PROOF,

Disproof (disprāf). Forms: 6 disprofe, -proufe, -prove, 6-disproof. [f. D18-9 + PROOF, after DISPROVE.] The proving of a thing not to be what is asserted; refutation, confutation; the evidence constituting such refutation.

1532 ELYOT Gov. 1. xiv. (1883) 153 Therin they do diligently observe the rules of Confirmation and Confutation, wherin resteth prouf and disproufe. 1533 More Answ. Poysoned Bk. Wks. 1099/2 These woordes haue.. in themselfe, neither any thyng in disprofe of the very eating of his flesh, nor for the profe yt he ment the beliefe of hys death. 1698 Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth 1. 45 A fuller and more effectual Disproof of the recited opinions. 1885 Syd. SMITH Wks. (1899) II. 66/1 Such allegations.. are scarce ever susceptible of specific disproof. 1884 tr. Lotze's Metagh. 194 Such a proof.. has never been attempted; the burden of disproof has been thrown on the opposite view. b. with a and pl. An instance of this; a disproving fact or piece of evidence.

a 1650 May Satir. Puspy (1657) 20 Lest he should betray himself to an eminent disproof. 1659 Bentley Phod. Pref. 51 A sufficient Disproof of this malicious Calumny. 1877 E. R. Conder Bas. Faith v. 231 Lightly to pass over all.. irreconcilable facts as mere difficulties, not disproofs.

treconcilable facts as mere difficulties, not disproofs.

† **Disproperty**, v. Obs. rare. [DIs-7b.]
trans. To deprive of property; to dispossess.

1607 SHAKS. Cor. II. i. 264 He would Haue made them Mules,
silenc'd their Pleaders, And dispropertied their Freedomes. **Disproportion** (disproportion), sb. [f. DIs-9

+ PROPORTION: perh. a. F. disproportion (16th c.
in Hatz.-Darm.).]

Want of proportion in number, quantity, size, etc.; lack of symmetry or due relation of quantity or number between things or parts of the same

or number between things or parts of the same thing; the condition of being out of proportion.

1555 Edem Decades 150 The disproportion that they have to all other beastes. 1648 Fuller Holy 4 Prof. St. 111. xxii. 214 Let there be no great disproportion in age. 2 1656 Bt. Hall in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. cxiiv. 3 The disproportion betwixt us and them [gnats] is but finite. 1758 Johnson Rambler No. 156. P. 3 The disproportion will always be great between expectation and enjoyment. 1878 Masque Poets 208 Evil perhaps being nothing more nor less Than good in disproportion or excess. 1880 Dixon Windsor III. xxxiii. 325 A sense of disproportion lifts men into mirth.

b. with a and pl.: An example of this; something out of proportion.

b. with a and pl.: An example of this; something out of proportion.

1597 DANIEL Civ. Wars I. xxxviii, Disproportions harmony do break. 1604 SHAKS. Oth. III. iii. 233 Foule disproportions, Thoughts vnnaturall. 1667 MILTON P. L. VIII. 27 Reasoning I oft admire, How Nature wise and frugal could commit Such disproportions.

1875 Jowett Plate (ed. 2) III. 672 A leg too long, or some other disproportion.

Disproportion, v. [f. the sb. Cf. F. disproportionner.] trans. To render or make out of the proportion.

due proportion

due proportion.

1593 SHARS. 3 Hen. VI, III. ii. 160 Shee did corrupt frayle
Nature with some Bribe... To shape my Legges of an vnequall size, To dis-proportion me in euery part. a 1631
DONNE Lett. (1631) 7 Nothing disproportions us.. as murmuring. 1838 Lytron Alice xi. viii, Statutes that disproportion punishment to crime. 1864 W. FAIRBAIRN in Reader
27 Feb. 270/1 It is even possible so to disproportion the top
and bottom areas of a wrought-iron girder..as to cause it to
yield with little more than half the ultimate strain.

Disproportionable, a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.]
Out of due or symmetrical proportion; disproportionate.

Out of due or symmetrical proportion; disproportionate.

159 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie III. xxiv. (Arb.) 283 So was the kings action proportionable to his estate and therefore decent, the Philosophers, disproportionable both to his profession and calling and therefore indecent.

1640 Wilkins New Planet vi. (1707) 200 Such an incredible Celerity, as is altogether disproportionable to its Bigness. a 1717 Blackall.

10/18. (1723) I. 136 Seeing .. the good and evil things of this Life and of the next are so vastly disproportionable. 1760-72 tr. Yman 4 Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3) I. 124 Its belly is, in largeness, very disproportionable to its body.

Disproportionable ness. [f. prec. +
NESS.] The quality of being out of proportion.

1651 BIGGS New Disp. P 131 Consisting of crudities, disproportionableness. 1664 H. More Myst. Inio. 336 From the disproportionableness of the seventh Age of the world to the rest. 1894 Newspr., A correspondent. has submitted the word disproportionableness, as the longest in the English language.

Disproportionably, adv. [f. as prec. +
Ly 2.] In a manner or to an extent which is out of due proportion; disproportionately.

of due proportion; disproportionately.

1608 Disjute Quest. Kneeling Sacrament 3 Why doe wee ... disproportionably and unsutably ... demeane our selues at the table and feast of our Lord Iesus. 1770 LANGHORNE Plutarch (1879) I. 176/2 His head was disproportionably long. 1838 Lytton Alice 65 The room was almost disproportionably lofty.

Disproportional, a. and sb. [f. DISPROPORTION + -AL; cf. F. disproportionnel.]

A. adj. = DISPROPORTIONATE.

1609 HOLLAND Amm. Marcell. Annot. Cij a, Then the length were disproportionall to the breadth. 1645 MILLTON Colast. (1851) 371 To force the continuance of mariage between mindes found atterly unfit, and disproportional, is against nature. 1692 LOCKE Edw. § 158 It is very disproportional to the Understanding of childhood.

B. sb. A disproportional quantity or number.

a 1696 SCARBURGH Ewelid (1705) 102 Having finished his Explanations of. Proportionals, and Disproportionals. Hence Disproportional to the Colon. In recent Dicts.

Disproportiona lity. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The

2730-6 in BAILEY (Iolio). In recent Dicts.

Disproportiona lity. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being disproportional.

1618 H. MORE Song of Soul 11. iii. III. lx, The world so's setten free From that untoward disproportionalitie. 1668 — Div. Dial. II. xii. (1713) 125 That poison is nothing but disproportionality of particles to the particles of our own ... Bodies. 1818 BENTHAM Ch. Emg. 374 For . services of the occasional class .. Pay, by disproportionality excessive.

Disproportionally, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]
In a manner or to an extent that is out of proportion.

portion.

1735 in Johnson.

1839 Johnston in Proc. Berw. Nat.

Club I. No. 7. 201 The eyes of the embryo, at this period disproportionally large.

1845 McCulloch Taxation II. ix. (1852) 334 Disproportionally heavy taxes are the great cause of smuggling.

1830 T. W. Webb in Nature XXI. 213 The satellites [of Mars].. are.. so disproportionally minute, according to our limited ideas of proportion.

Disproportionate, a. [f. Dis-10 + Proportionate a. Cf. F. disproportional (16th c.): see -ATE 2.] Out of proportion; failing to observe or constitute due proportion; inadequately or excessively proportioned. Const. to.

or constitute due proportion; inadequately or excessively proportioned. Const. to.

1535 Eddin Decades 189 His toonge. very longe and thynne and much disproportionate to his bodye. 1614 SELDEN Titles Hom. 135 Neither is this annointing much disproportionate to that. 1722 Wollaston Relig. Nat. ix. 181 A long repentance is a disproportionate price for a short enjoyment 1866 H. Spencer First Princ. 11. iv. § 53 (1875) 176 Effects extremely disproportionate to causes. 1867 Freenan Norm. Comp. (1876) I. iv. 246 Dwelling at an apparently disproportionate length on some subjects.

† Disproportionated, a. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + ED ].] = prec. Hence † Disproportionatedness = DISPROPORTIONATENESS.

This proportionated, a. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + Ed. ]. = prec. Hence + Disproportionatedness = DisproportionAteness.

1572 J. Jones Bathes of Bath. 11. 100 The qualitie [of Bath waters] especially disproportionated with as great a degree of heat. .cannot be induced but by an especial heat. 1647 H. More Song of Soul Notes 391 No such wast excentricity as there, nor disproportionatednesse of Orbs and motions. 1668 — Div. Dial. I. 23 That thinner Element being disproportionated to the Lungs of either Birds or Beasts.

Disproportionately, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner or to an extent which is out of proportion, inadequate, or excessive.

1682 Sir T. Browne Chr. Mor. ii. 8 (T.) He. disproportionately divideth his days. 1696 Whiston Th. Earth 10. (1722) 294 Nothing should happen unseasonably, unfitly disproportionately large. 1867 Froude Short Stud., Criticism & Gospel 161 Among the multitude the elements are disproportionately mixed.

Disproportionateness. [f. as prec. + -NRSS.] The quality of being out of proportion.

1668 H. More Div. Dial. 11. xviii. (1713) 147 The Incongruity and Disproportionateness of the Use of them. 1819 Colernos in Lit. Rem. (1836) II. 258 It would argue a disproportionateness, a want of balance. 1874 FARRAR Christ x. 119 Every one must have been struck. with the apparent disproportionateness between the cause and the effect.

Disproportioned. ppl. a. [f. DISPROPORTION v. +-ED; cf. F. disproportional.] Made or rendered out of proportion; disproportionate.

1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. Ixxviii. (1611) 424 It argueth a disproportioned minde in them whom so decent orders displease. 1610 Shaks. Temp. v. i. 290 He is as disproportion in his Manners As in his shape. 1699 Bentley Phal. 533. 1797 T. Jerresson Writ. (1859) III. 199 The women and children are often employed in labors disproportioned to their sex and age. 1851 MAYNER REID Scalp Hunt. xxviii, I gazed at the huge disproportioned heads.

+ D. Inconsistent. Obs.

160 F. L. proportioned.

170 F. Leric G. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L.

† Dispropriate, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6+L. propriume own, possession, property, after appropriate, expropriate.] trans. To deprive of the ownership (of something); to dispossess.

1613 Purchas Pilgrimage II. vii. 113 Who knoweth whether those Appropriations did not. dispropriate them of that which in a juster proprietie was given them?

Disprovable (disprüvab'l), a. [f. DISPROVE]

2. Capable of being disproved; refutable.

1685 BOYLE Enq. Notion Nat. 114 (L) The incorruptibleness and immutability of the heavenly bodies is more than probably disproveable by the sudden and irregular generation, changes, and destruction of the spots of the sun.

1873 W. R. Geeg Enigmas of Life Pref. 5 No disprovable datum is suffered to intrude.

Disproval (dispraval). rare. [f. Disprove +

The act of disproval). 7272. [I. DISPROVE +
-AL.] The act of disproving; disproof.
1514 JACKSON Creed III. II. v. [vi.] § 1. 47 Whither no
European is likely to resort for a disprouall of his relation.
1871 MORIEN Voltaire (1886) 290 A direct disproval of the
alleged facts on which the system professes to rest.

**Disprove** (disprave), v. Also 5 dis-, dyspreve, 7 disprove. Pa. pple. disproved; also disproven. [a. OF. desprove-r, -prouver, f. des-, L. dis-+ prover to Prove. Early variants were Dr.

The OF. stressed-stem form desprueve, -preuve, gave the variant disprey, whence (on the analogy of strong verbs, as weave, woven) the pa pple. dispreyen.]

1. trans. To prove (an assertion, claim, etc.)

variant dispreve, whence (on the analogy of strong verbs, as weeze, novem) the pa. pple. disproven.]

1. trans. To prove (an assertion, claim, etc.) to be false or erroneous; to show the fallacy or non-validity of; to refute, rebut, invalidate.

1. trans. To prove (an assertion, claim, etc.) to be false or erroneous; to show the fallacy or non-validity of; to refute, rebut, invalidate.

1. 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 345 It is no nede to argue her for to disprove his foli. 1386 Kolls of Paril. III. 225/2 The which thyng. by an even Juge to be proved or disproved. a 1400 Pistill of Susan 294, I schal be proces apert disproue his a-pele, For nede. a 1450 Cov. Myst. (1851) 315

Their owyn pepyl han dysprevyd Al that I have for the seyd or mevyd. 1394 Hooker Eccl. Pol. u. vii. (1611) 72 Neither doth. the infirmity of men ouerthrow or disproue what Brutus spoke, But heere I am; to speake what I do know. 1796 Br. Watson Apol. Bible 346 A lesson which philosophy never taught, which wit cannot ridicule, nor sophistry disprove. 1814 CHALMERS Evid. Chr. Revol. ix. 251 There is a mighty difference between not proven and disproven. 1825 STANLEY Sinal 4 Pal. i. (1885) 53 No one can now prove or disprove the tradition. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) III. 363 Nay, he replied, that is already disproven.

1. To prove to be non-existent or fictitious. c 1430 Life 31. Kath. (1884) 29 How she dispreved hys goddes. c 1440 CARCAVE Life 31. Kath. 1v. 1576 Saturne, be firste whom ye soo dispreue.

2. To prove (a person) to be untrue or erroneous in his statements; to convict (a person) of falsehood or error; to refute, confute. Obs. or arch. 1839 Cogan Haven Health cxiv. (1636) 227 Some peradventure will disprove mee by their owne experience. 1604 Shaks. Oth. v. ii. 172 Disprove this villaine, if thou bee'st a man: He sayes, thou told's thim that his wife was false. 1633 HALL Hard Texts, N. T. 42 Ye Sadducees are in this palpably disproved. 1749 Chestrer Lett. II. ccii. 267 Should you. happen to disprove me.

1. To disallow authoritatively;

you... happen to disprove me.

† 3. To disallow authoritatively; to disapprove,
Also intr. with of. Obs.

1477 Norton Ord. Alch. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 100 That
other [Art] is disproved and plainely forebod. 1494 FABYAN
Chrow. vii. 295 Let not the rudenesse of them hym lede
For to dysproue thys ryme dogerell. 1594 Hooker Eccl.
Pol. 11. viii. (1617) 78 Men are only not disproued or disallowed of God for them. 1658 VENNER Tobacco (1650) 406,
Il wonder why some disprove the taking of Tobacco after
meals. 1730 Wodrow Corr. (1843) II. 529 For my share, I disprove the method of his licensing. 1834 Miss Ferrier Inherviii, They have seen other things either better or worse, and
can, therefore, either improve or disprove them.
Hence Disproved pol. a., Disproving, vol. sb.
1587 GOLDING De Mornay i. 10 This also was a disprouing of the false Gods. 1598 Barret Theor. Warres 11. i.
25 Chaunging those disproued blacke Billes and Bowes
into good Muskets. 1599 LD. Dicsy Lett. conc. Relig.
(1651) 22 Credulity being so easie and naturall, Disproving
so difficult.

Disprove, obs. form of DISPROOF.

Disprove, obs. form of DISPROOF.

Disprovement. rare. [f. DISPROVE v. +

-MENT.] The action or fact of disproving; a proving not to be true; disproof.

1668 J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Orial. Pref. to Rdr.,
They esteemed his disprovement of what the other had said,
for a decision of the matter. 1886 Pop. Sci. Monthly
XXVIII. 695 The scientific discovery... around which all
Mr. Lawes's subsequent work centred was the disprovement of Liebig's mineral-ash theory.

ment of Liebig's mineral-ash theory. **Disprover.** [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] a. One who disproves; a refuter. + b. A disapprover (obs.).

a 1639 WOTTON Dk. Buckhm. in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 283 A concurrence of two extremes, within so short a time, by most of the same commenders and disprovers. 1688 H. MORE Annot. Glanvill's Lux O. 68 We may observe what a weak Disprover he is of Pre-existence.

The weak Disprover he is of Pre-existence.

Disprovide, v. arch. [DIS-6.] trans. To fail to provide for; to leave unprovided. Hence Disprovided ppl. a., unprovided, unsupplied, unfurnished (F. depourvu).

152. BARCLAY Sallust's Jugurth (1557) 50 He shulde not hurt nor disprouyde them whyle he had vitail ynough of his owne prouyson. 1599 Sandys Europh Spc. (1632) 50 The Papacie is not disprovided of his instruments to worke upon these also. a 1691 Boyle Wks. VI. 40 (R.) An impatient lutanist, who has his song book and his instrument ready, but is altogether disprovided of strings. 1864 Carlyle Fredk. Gt. IV. 531 Much disprovided, destitute.

Dispuile, dispulze, obs. ff. Despoil.

Dispulp (dispulze, obs. ff. Despoil.

Dispulp (dispulze, 4 White 6 Apr. 467/1 Dispulping coffee.

+ Dispuriverate, v. Obs. rare. [Dis- 5.]

trans. To dissolve into dust.

10 J. Davies Holy Roade (1876) 13 (D.) Confusion shall dispulverate All that this round Orbiculer doth beare.

Dispume, -ation, var. ff. Despume, -ation. So

Dispumations a., characterized by despuma-

tion; foamy, frothy.

1819 H. Busk Vestriad 11. 85 The brawny Tritons.. In dispuratious ranks, his progress wait.

† Dispurate, a. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 4 + L. punt-us pointed.] The reverse of punctilious; im-

TDISPUNCT, a. Obs. rare. [f. DIR- 4 + L. punct-us pointed.] The reverse of punctilious; impolite, discourteous.

1509 B. Jonson Crathia's Rev. v. ii, Aso. I'faith, master, let's go.. Let's be retrograde. Amo. Stay. That were dispunct to the ladies.

Dispunct (dispurate), v. rare. [f. L. dispunct-ppl. stem f. dispungère to prick or mark here and there, in med.L. to erase (Du Cange.), f. Dis- 1 + pungère to mark, prick.] trans. To mark with points or pricks of the pen; hence: a. To mark for erasure or omission; b. To mark for distinction, to distinguish.

1503-87 Foxa A. 4 M. (1684) I. 798/1, I desire the Reder then so to take me, as though I did not deal here withal, nor speak of the matter, but utterly to have pretermitted, and dispuncted the same. 1842 De QUINCEY Philos. Herodotus Wks. IX. 207 All beyond Carthage, as Mauritania, etc... being dispuncted by no great states or colonies.

† Dispunction. Obs. rare. [n. of action from L. dispungère: see prec.] The action of marking off by points or pricks; erasure.

1637 Jackson Divers Sermons Wks. 1844 VI. 44 The dispunction or inversion of points or letters. 1644 Six E. Dering Prof. Sacr. Db, Another dispunction tells me... that the very height of popery was the height of some designers, wherefore else should this line be blotted out?

Dispunge (dispund3), v. Also -sponge. [f. di-, Dis- 1 + spunge, Sponge v., or L. spangiare to wipe away with a sponge, f. spongia sponge. In sense there is evident association with Expunge, L. expungère to prick out, strike out, erase' (which also appears in modern use to be influenced by 'sponge' and understood as 'to wipe out'); but no also appears in modern use to be influenced by 'sponge' and understood as 'to wipe out'); but no contact of sense appears with L. dispungere to check off (debits and credits), balance (accounts), weigh,

off (debits and credits), Dairnee (accounty),

1. trans. To discharge or pour down as from a squeezed sponge. arch. Hence Dispunging vbl. sb. 1606 Shaks. Ant. 4 Cl. IV. ix. 12 Oh Soueraigne Mistris of true Melancholly, The poysonous dampe of night dispunge you me. 1306 C. Wells Joseph 4 His Brethern I. v. 69 Mute and perpendicular Dispungings of the hollow-bosom'd clouds Gutter the fruitful surface of the earth.

† 2. To wipe out, blot out, delete, Expunge. Obs. 1622 Sparkow Bk. Com. Prayer Pref., Quarrels... about dispunging some Names out of the Diptychs. a 1629 Str. H. Wotton Hymn in Fart S. P. Jas. I (1848) 250 Thou... that has dispong'd my score. 1662 Stillinger. Orig. Sacr. 111. i. § 13 They are to be dispunged out of the Census of such who act upon free principles of reason.

Dispunishable (dispunishbl), a. Law. [a.

III. i. § 13 They are to be dispunged out of the Census of such who act upon free principles of reason.

Dispunishable (dispunifab'l), a. Law. [a. AF. dispunishable, f. DIS- 10 + punishable = F. punissable.] Free from liability to punishment or penalty; not punishable.

[1558] J. Perkins Profit. Bk. ix. § 610 Ce wast & dispunishable [tr. 1648 This wast is dispunishable.] 1 1577 STANYHURST Descr. Irel. in Holinshed (1587) II. 26/1 If this were in anie dispunishable wise raked vp in the ashes... some other would inkindle the like fire afresh. 1594 West and Pt. Symbol. § 67 Until attornement hee is dispunishable of wast. 1648 COKE On Litt. 27 b, Tenant in tail after passibility is dispunishable for waste. 1639 Of Nuisance to private Houses 21 If water fall on my land, and I make a Sluice, and let it out of my land into another mans; this is dispunishable, for every man may doe this one after another. 41734 NORTH Exam. II. V. § 24 (1740) 320 The Person of the Sovereign is dispunishable and incoercible by Force. 1818 CRUSE Digest (ed. 2) IV. 82 If ... long and unreasonable leases are the chief cause of dilapidations... much more would they be so, if they were made dispunishable for waste. 1838 Ld. Coleridge in Fortn. Rev. Feb. 235 Seduction, which may be more wicked, is dispunishable.

† Dispunished, ppl. a. Law. Obs. rare.

and for waste. ISSA LD. COLERIDER in Forth. Rev. Feb. 235 Seduction, which may be more wicked, is dispunishable.

† Dispu'nished, ppl. a. Law. Obs. rare.
[f. DIs- 8 + PUNISHED, rendering AF. despuni, depuny (13-14th c.), f. F. des-, DIs- 4 + puni punished.] Unpunished, free from punishment. 1630 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) I. App. 53 In some cases, criminal offences shall be dispunished.

Dispurple (dispv'1p'1), v. nonce-wd. [f. DIs-7a + PURPLE sb.] trans. To strip of the (imperial) purple; to deprive of sovereignty. 1877 BLACKIE Wise Men 347 'Tis fit we die with crowns upon our head Nor beg our way dispurpled to the grave. + Dispurpose, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIs-6 + PURPOSE sb.] trans. To defeat of its purpose. 1607 Lingwa v. i, in Hazl. Dodsley IX. 433 She.. seeing her former plots dispurposed, sends me to an old witch. + Dispurse, v. Obs. [An alteration of DIs-BURSE after PURSE.] = DISBURSE, DEPURSE. 1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI, III. i. 117 Many a Pound of mine owne proper store. Haue I dispursed fold. 4 disbursed to the Garrisons, And neuer ask'd for restitution. 1635-49. Sc. Acts Chas. I (1814) VI. 9 (Jam.) The estaits declaires they will sie the said John Kenneday. repayit of quhat he said agrie for, dispurse, or give out for outreiking of the said ship.

Vol. III.

† **Dispurvey**, v. Obs. Forms: 5 des., dys., -porvey, 5-6 -pourvey, 5-dispurvey. [a. OF. desporveeir, -porveer, porveer (12th c. in Littré), f. des., Dis. 4 + porveeir to provide: see Purvey.] trans. To rob or strip of provision; to render destitute. Chiefly in pa. pple. dispurveyed (= OF. desporveii, mod. F. depourve), unprovided, destitute. Class Lvo. Bochas I. x. [154] 21 b. Thei be caught dispurueyed of defence. 1481-4 E. Paston in Paston Lett. No. 859 III. 280, I am not assartaynd how she is purveyed of mony... I woold not se her dysporveyd, yf I myght. 1485 Caxton Chas. Gt. 69 Olyuer whyche was thus dyspourueyed of his hors. c1489 — Sonnes of Aymon xix. 418 They of mountalban be dyspurueyed of mete. 1530 Palisca Satis, on Deut. xcii. 570 Wee shall be dispurued and stript out of all thinges. 1609 Herwood Brit. Troy vi. xc. 133 They dispuruey their vestry of such Treasure As they may spare.

spare.
Hence † Dispurvey ed ppl. a., unprovided, un-

Hence † Dispurvey'ed ppl. a., unprovided, unprepared. (= OF. desporveü.)
14.. Lydo. & Burger Serrer 2417 Upon thy Enemy renne not sodeynly, Ne dispurveyed. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 101b/1 And he despourveyd, deth cometh whyche taketh all fro hym. 1484 — Curiall'14 To be drowned by theyr dyspourueyed aduysement. 1494 Fabyan Chron. vii. 422 [He] gatheryd hym an vnredy and dispurueyed hoost for the warre. 1580 Baret Air. D 919 Dispurueied of frends: lacking frends, Inopa ab amicis.

lacking frends, Inops ab amicis.

† Dispurvey ance. Obs. rare. [f. prec., after PUBVEYANCE.] Want of provisions; destitution. 1590 Spenser F. Q. III. x. 10 Daily siege, through dispurvayance long And lacke of reskewes, will to parley drive. Disputability. [f. next + -1TY.] The quality or fact of being disputable; a disputable matter. 1833 Ruskin Stones Ven. III. iv. § 3. 168 note, Their very disputability proves the state. above alleged. 1892 W. W. Peyron Mem. Jesus vii. 205 History is a vast disputability. Disputable (dispuisatăb'l). A. (th)

Disputable (di spiutăb'l, dispiūtăb'l), a. (sb. [ad. L. disputābilis that may be disputed, f. dis

putare to DISPUTE. Cf. 16th c. F. disputable.]

1. That may be disputed, questioned, or discussed; liable to be called in question, contested, or con-

As the state of th

putant-em, pr. pple. of disputare to DISPUTE: see -ANT.] A. adj. That disputes; disputing engaged

-ANT.] A. adj. I nat disputes; disputing engaged in dispute or controversy.

1671 MILTON P. R. IV. 218 Thou.. there wast found Among the gravest Rabbies, disputant On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. 1713 SHAFTESS. Charac. IV. ii. (1737) III. 214 After the known way of Disputant Hostility.

1870 Pall Mail G. 5 Nov. 1 Time for disputant nations to recover their calmness.. may possibly be secured.

B. 5b. One who disputes or argues; esp. a public closest or contractive in the contractions.

B. sb. One who disputes or argues; esp. a public debater or controversialist.

1612 DEKKER It be not good Wks. 1873 III. 276 Hisse babling fooles, But crowne the deepe-braind disputant.

1624 HOWELL Lett. (1650) II. 16 A quick and pressing disputant in logic and philosophy. 1791 BOSWELL Yohnson an. 1763 (1831) 1.421 (Goldsmith). was enabled to pursue his travels. partly by demanding at the Universities to enter the lists as a disputant. 1840 MILL Diss. 4 Disc. (1875) I. 483 Disputants are rarely. 1800 judges.

Disputation (disputēt [9n]). Also 4 -actioun, 4-6 -action, -attoun, 5-6 dys. [ad. L. disputētion-em, n. of action from disputēre to Dispute; perh. immed. a. F. disputation (15th c. in Littré).

perh. immed. a. F. disputation (15th c. in Littré). The earlier word was DISPUTISOUN, of which disputation may be viewed as a refashioning after the L. original.]

1. The action of disputing or debating (questions, etc.); controversial argument; debate, discussion,

etc.); controversial argument; debate, discussion, controversy.

c1450 Merlin: 139 So indured longe the disputacion between hem tweyne. 1489 Barbour's Bruce1. 250 Than mayss clerkis questioun, Quhen thai fall in disputacyoun. [The original of 1397 had prob. disputisoun.] 1250 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 38 b. Let va leue this disputacyon and reasonynge. 1261 T. Norton Calvin's Inst. 1. 30 For one litle wordes sake, they wer so whote in disputation, 1663 BUTLER Hud. 1. 1. 77 He'd run in Debt by Disputation, And pay with Ratiocination. 1268 McCarty Oun Times IV. lxiii. 427 He had a keen relish for theological disputation. b. with a and pl. A discussion, a dispute.
1557 N. T. (Rhem.) Rom. xiv. 1 Him that is weake in the fayth, take vnto you, but not to enter into doubtful disputations of controuersies. 1590 Dee Math. Pref. 25, I was. by certaine earnest disputations. therto so prouoked. 1852 Robertson Serm. Ser. IV. xix. (1876) 245 The church was filled with disputations. 1868 I. Martineau Stud. Chr. 208 With one of these. 1to hold a disputation.

C. Spec. An exercise in which parties formally sustain, attack, and defend a question or thesis, as in the mediæval schools and universities.
1252 T. Wilson Logike (1567) 612, That is called a disputation or reasonying of matters, when certaine persones

in the mediæval schools and universities.

1552 T. Wilson Logike (1567) 61a, That is called a disputation or reasonyng of matters, when certaine persones debate a cause together, and one taketh part contrary vnto an other. 1618 BRINSLEY Lnd. Lit. 281 [They] haue a disputation for the victorship once euery quarter of the yeare. 1736 Amherst Terræ Fil. xx. 103 Academical disputations are two-fold, ordinary and extraordinary; ... extraordinary; disputations I call those which are performed in the public schools of the university, as requisite qualifications for degrees. 1838 Prescott Ferd. 4 1s. (1846) I. viii. 344 To visit the academies, where they mingled in disputation. 1870 Jevons Elem. Logic xviii. (1800) 152 In former centuries it was, indeed, the practice for all students at the Universities to take part in public disputations, during which elaborate syllogistic arguments were put forward by one side and confluted by precise syllogisms on the other side. attrib. 1760 Goldsm. Cit. W. Ixviii. P. 10, I have. drawn up a disputation challenge.. to this effect. +2. Written discussion or treatment of a question; a dissertation. Obs.

a dissertation. Obs.

a dissertation. Obs.

a 1533 FRITH (tille). A Disputacion of Purgatorye; divided into thre bokes. 1613 CROOKE Body of Man 45 This disputation concerning the number of the principall parts.

†3. Doubtful or disputable condition; doubt. Obs. 1549 ALLEN Jude's Par. Rev. 34 Let vs content... oure selfes with this, in this doubte and dysputacyon. 1689 Prot. Garland 2 For without all Disputation, I shall never trouble you.

selfes with this, in this doubte and dysputacyon. 1689
Prot. Garland 2 For without all Disputation, I shall never trouble you.

† 4. Interchange of ideas; discourse, conversation. Ols. (A doubtful sense.)
1896 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV. III. i. 206, I vnderstand thy Kisses, and thou mine, And that's a feeling disputation.
1899 — Hen. V. III. ii. 10 Captaine Mackmorrice... will you voutsafe me, looke you, a few disputations with you.

Disputatious (dispintêl fos), a. Also 7-8-aoious. [f. prec.: see -0US.] Characterized by, or given to, disputation; inclined to dispute or wrangle; contentious.

1660 H. More Myst. Godl. 60, I shall remit the disputacious to the mercy of School-Divines. 1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat. (1832) I. of In this divided disputatious world one must not expect to travel any road long without a check. 1818 Scort Rob Roy xii, The wine rendered me loquacious, disputatious, and quarrelsome. 1848 Mrs. Janeson Sacr. & Les. Art (1850) 115 Those were disputatious days.

Disputatious manner; contentiously.

1864 in Webster. 1871 Daily News 18 Aug., [In railway accidents] injuries. may be disputatiously litigated.

Disputatiousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being disputatious.

1868 Whole Duty Nations 3 A scrupulosity, and Disputatiousness about Externals and Forms in Religion. 1796

Lamb Lett. (1888) I. 41 But enough of this spirit of disputatiousness. 1888 Byce Amer. Commu. I. 360 The inherent disputatiousness and perversity... of bodies of men.

Disputative (Classiodorus), f. disputāt-, ppl. stem of disputāre to Disputz: see -ATIVE.]

1. Characterized by or given to disputation; dis-

disputare to DISPUTE: see -ATIVE.]

1. Characterized by or given to disputation; disputatious.

1. Characterized by or given to disputation; disputatious.

1879 G. Harvey Letter-bk. (Camden) 72 The disputative appetite of Doctor Busbye. 1830 B. Jonson New Inn II. ii, Thou hast a doctor's look, A face disputative, of Salamanca. 1787 Man. D'Arblay D'iary 6 Mar., I told him I was in no disputative humour. 1783 Triffer No. 23. 203 The cavils of the disputative. 1820 Miss S. J. Duncan Soc. Departure 57 The critic..most disputative of its positions.

† 2. That is the subject of disputation or dispute; controversial; controverted. Obs.

1581 SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 21 The Phylosopher... teacheth a disputative etter. 1529 NASHE Prof. to Green's Menaphon (Arb.) 14, I had rather referre it, as a disputative plea to Divines. 1708 LUTTREL Brief Rel. (1857) VI. 270 [He] reported the method of ballotting in disputative elections.

3. Of or pertaining to disputation.

1804 H. More Myst. Inio. Apol. 547 Which Knowledge of the Lord... is not certainly any Disputative Subtility or curious Decision. 1873 Burton Hist. Scot. VI. 1xxii. 278 The oddest of all their disputative exhibitions.

Hence Disputatively adv., in a disputative or contentious manner, disputatiously; Disputative-

Hence **Dispu tatively** acre, in a disputative of contentious manner, disputatiously; **Disputativeness**, the quality of being disputatious.

158 J. Harvey Disc. Probl. 7, 1.. onely assay problematically, and as our schoolemen tearme it, disputatively, what may therin appeare most probable. 1836 G. S. Faber Prim. 68\*

Doctr. Election (1842) 224 Disputativeness. 1843 — Provinc.
Lett. (1844) II. 203 In such a case of dogged disputativeness. 1860 READE Claister & H. II. 316 There, now', said Catherine, disputatively.

Disputator. rare. [a. L. disputator, agent-noun f. disputare.] A disputer, a disputant.
1627 GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem. III. viii. 179 No man in the Councell ought to have a judiciarie voice, unlesse he bee withall a Disputator. 1848 S. Austin Ranke's Hist.
Ref. I. 447 How different a disputator was Johann Eck!

Dispute (dispiät), v. Forms: 3-6 despute, 4 despute, despute, despute, 4-5 dispute, 4-6 dyspute, 6 dysspote, 4- dispute.
[ME. des., dispute, a. OF. desputer (12th c. in Littré), mod. F. disputare), ad. L. disputäre to compute, estimate, investigate, treat of, discuss, in Vulg. to estimate, investigate, treat of, discuss, in Vulg. to dispute, contend in words; f. Dis- I + putare to compute, reckon, consider.]

intransitive.

1. To contend with opposing arguments or assertions; to debate or discourse argumentatively; to discuss, argue, hold disputation; often, to debate in a vehement manner or with altercation about

in a vehement manner or with altercation about something.

a 1223 [See Disputing vbl. sb.].
c 1230 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 94/72 For-to desputi a-3ein a 30ng womman.
c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. v. metr. iv. 166 Pe porche.. of pe toune of athenis per as philosophres hadde hir congregacioun to dispoyten. c 1400 Apol. Loll. Introd. 15 As if two persones dispitiden to gidre. 1351 T. Wilson Logike (1507) 12, note, Fower questions necessarie to bee made of any matter, before we despute. 1368 Shaks. L. L. L. v. i. 69 Thou disputes like an Infant: goe whip thy Gigge 1566 Jer. Taylor Worth Commus. Introd. 10 My purpose is not to dispute but to persuade. 1766 Fordice Serm. Yng. Wom. (1767) II. xi. 158 Be it your ambition to practise, not to dispute. 1843 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref. 1. 445 He.. took long journeys,—for example, to Vienna and Bologna,—expressly to dispute there.
b. Const. about, + against, + of, on, upon a sub-

A15 He.. took long journeys,—for example, to Vienna and Bologna,—expressly to dispute there.

b. Const. about, † against, † of, on, upon a subject; with, against an opponent.

a 1390 [See Disputning vol. sc]. [2. 1390 [See above.] a 1390 Chrsor M. 8970 (Cott.) Quen pat pis sibele and be kyng Disputed had o mani thing. c 1300 Ibid. 19730 [Edin.) Paul. . faste disputid wip be griues. c 1305 Ed. mund Conf. 255 in E. E. P. (1862) 77 As pis holi man in diuinite Desputede, as hit was his wone, of be trinite. a 1430 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 379 Of our feithe wole I not dispute at alle. 1839 Bible (Great) Acts ix. 29 He spake and disputed agaynst the Grekes. 1897 Shaks. Rom. & Yul. III. iii. 63 (Qo. 1) Let me dispute with thee of the estate. 1804 — Oth. 1. ii. 75 lle haue't disputed on. 1831 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 38 My Lord Keeper tould him it was noe tyme to dispute with the sentence, but to obey. 1648 Symonos Vind. Chas. I, 7 A Bill was proferred and disputed upon concerning a Fleet. 1858 Synaley Hist. Philos. III. (1701) 71/1 Whosoever disputed with him of what subject soever. 1775 Johnson Let. to Mrs. Thrale 20 May, I dined in a large company. 19esterday, and disputed against toleration with one Doctor Meyer. 1847 Empson Rep. Men. Napoleon Wks. (Bohn) I. 378 The Emperor told Josephine that he disputed like a devil on these two points. † 2. To contend otherwise than with arguments (e.g. with arms); to strive, struggle. Obs.

T.S. 10 contend otherwise than with arguments (e.g. with arms); to strive, struggle. Obs.
1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 731 He lost yet three Regiments more; whereby he was taught...that he must be provided by the manual of the manual o

should have to dispu II. transitive.

3. To discuss, debate, or argue (a question).

a. with subord. cl.

8. with subord. cl.

(Originally intrans... the clause being a kind of cognate object, specifying the matter in dispute (cf. 'I dreamed that I saw', etc.); but at length trans.., and so pastive in quots. 1736, 1850.)

1340 Ayenb. 79 be yealde filozofes bet zuo byzylyche desputede and zosten huet wes be hezeste guod ine bise lyue. 1388 Wyclif Mark ix. 34 Thei disputiden among hem in the weie, who of hem schulde be more. 1538 Starkey England 1. ii. 54 To dyspute wych of thys rulys ys best.. me semyth superfluouse. 1691 Ray Creation 1. (1704) 70, I will not dispute what Gravity is. 1736 Butler Amal. 11. i. Wks. 1874 I. 155 It may possibly be disputed, how far miracles can prove natural Religion. 1833 Ht. Martineau Briery Creek iv. 86 How long will the two parties go on disputing whether luxury be a virtue or a crime? 1850 McCost Div. Covt. 111. i. (1874) 331 It has often been disputed whether virtue has its seat among the faculties or the feelings.

b. with simple object (orig. representing or equivalent to a clause).

b. with simple object (orig. representing or equivalent to a clause).

1513 More in Grasson Chron. (1568) II. 775 He sayde to her. that he would no more dispute the matter. 1536-54 TINDALE Mark ix. 33 What was it that ye disputed by twent you by the waye? 1568 Graffon Chron. II. 553 Many doubts were moved and disputed. 1611 SHAKE. Wint. T. IV. 411 Can he speake? heare? Know man from man? Dispute his owne estate? 1669 MILTON P. L. V. 822 Shalt thou dispute With him the points of libertie, who made Thee what thou art? 1830 SCOTT Abbot xxxvii, We may dispute it upon the road.

4. To maintain, uphold, or defend (an assertion, cause, etc.) by argument or disputation; to argue

cause, etc.) by argument or disputation; to argue

cause, etc.) by argument or disputation; to argue or contend (that something is so). ? Obs.

1810 BP. Carleton Jurial. Pref., I have disputed the Kings right with a good conscience, from the rules of Gods word. 1668 Culpepers & Cole Barthol. Anat. 1. i. 3 The vapor growing into the like nature. as Casserus rightly disputes. 1913 Swift Cadenus & Vanessa 344 And these, she offer'd to dispute, Alone distinguish'd man from brute.

5. To argue against, contest, controvert.

a. To call in question or contest the validity or

8. To call in question or contest the validity or accuracy of a statement, etc., or the existence of a thing. The opposite of to maintain or defend.

1513 More in Graston Chron. (1568) II. 811 Sith he is nowe king... I purpose not to dispute his title. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. xxix. 168 Men are disposed to ... dispute the commands of the Commonwealth. 1702 De Foe True-born Eng. Pref., As to Vices, who can dispute our Intemperance? 1770 Yunius Lett. xxxvii. 182 The truth of these declarations... cannot decently be disputed. 1763 Cowper Alex. Sclbirk i, I am monarch of all I survey, My right there is none to dispute. 1844 J. S. Mill. in Westm. Rev. I. 535 No one... will dispute to Johnson the title of an admirer of Shakspeare. 1885 Fox in Law Rep. 15 Q. Bench Div. 173 A bill of sale... the validity of which is disputed by the trustee.

A bill of sale... the validity of which is disputed by the trustee.

b. To controvert (a person).

1659-9 Burton's Diary (1828) III. 114 To dispute him here, is to question foundations. 1689 7 H. More Death's Vis. viii. note 32 (1713) 33 He would Dispute the Devil upon that Question. 1845 T. W. Corr Purilanism 280 Belknap could dispute Hutchinson about the quarrelsomeness of the Purilans in Holland.

To encounter, oppose, contest, strive against,

6. To encounter, oppose, contest, stive agains, resist (an action, etc.).

1605 SHAKS. Macb. IV. III. 219 Dispute it like a man. 1730 Independent Whig (1728) No. 36. 320 [He] shall find no Mercy, if he disputes to bend to their Usurpations. 1737 Col. Rec. Pennsyl. IV. 251 Threatening to shoot the said Lowdon if he disputed doing what was required of him. 1748 Anson's Voy. II. xii. 265 They. seemed resolved to dispute his landing. 1884. L'pool Mercury 3 Mar. 5/2 The Soudanese...chose Teb...as the ground upon which to dispute the advance of the British troops on Tokar.

7. To contend or compete for the possession of; to contest a prize, victory, etc.

7. To contend or compete for the possession of; to contest a prize, victory, etc.
2654 LD. Orreat Parthen. (1676) 575 If Parthenissa had been a spectator, she must have confest her self too well disputed. 2705 BOSMAN Guinaa 14 The English. several times disputed the Ground with the Brandenburghers. 2734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) I. Pref. 41 The poets disputed the prize of poetry. 2761 Hune Hist. Eng. III. 181. 328
The battle of Warsaw. had been obstinately disputed during the space of three days. 1871 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) IV. xvii. 47 We. wonder. that every inch of ground was not disputed in arms.

III. 8. To move or influence by disputation; to aroue into or out of something.

111. 8. To move or influence by disputation; to argue into or out of something. [Immediately from the intrans. sense 1; cf. 'to talk any one into' or 'out of'.] 1. 1647 JER. TAVIOR Lib. Proph. Ep. Ded. 3 It would not be very hard to dispute such men into mercies and compliances. 1648 NEEDHAM Selden's Mare Cl. Ep. Ded. 5 To assert his own Interest and dispute them into a reasonable submission. 1669 Priserv. Protest. Relig. Motive of Revolution 12 The Roman Catholics would have disputed us out of our Religion. a 1732 ATTERBURY Luke xvi. 31 (Seager) One reason why a man is capable of being disputed out of the truth. This works. (dispute).

**Dispute** (dispiwt), sb. [f. the vb.; = F. dispute,

Dispute (dispiūt), sb. [f. the vb.; = F. dispute, It., Sp., Pg. disputa.]

1. The act of disputan or arguing against; active verbal contention, controversy, debate.

(In first quot. almost certainly the verb. infin.)

[a 1300 Curror M. 20793 (Cott.) Disput, he [St. Jerome] sais, es na mister.] 1858 Sir T. Herrier Trav. (ed. 2) 74

Without more dispute or delay [he] commands them all to execution. 1858 Stanler Mit. Philos. III. (1701) 21/2 He was visited by his Friend, with whom he past the time in dispute after his usual manner. 2746 WISET Princ. Methodist 8

That once was in the Heat of Dispute. 1896 Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) I. i. 14 It is a common matter of dispute whether landed estates should be large or small. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) IV. 31 We may make a few admissions which will narrow the field of dispute.

b. Phr. In dispute: that is disputed, debated, in controversy. Beyond, out of, past, without dis-

in controversy. Beyond, out of, past, without dis-pute: past controversy, unquestionably, indis-

putably.

1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 232 The Kingdom of Bohemia was..put out of dispute with Silesia, and Moravia. 1658 Dryors MacFlecknoe 5 Flecknoe.. In prose and verse was owned without dispute Through all the realms of Nonsense absolute. 1698 Fryer Acc. E. India 4 P. 405 A thing beyond dispute. a 1704 Locke (1), To bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in dispute. 1745 P. 1710 May 1711. Answer 1711 Answer 1712 We, who could without Dispute sail much better. 1781 Cowper Truth 106 Which is the saintlier worthy of the two? 'Past all dispute, you anchorite', say you. 1818 Jas. Mill Brit. India 11. IV. vii. 263 The .. necessity of such a fund .. was pronounced to be without dispute. 1828 MacQuity Ess., Millow (1854) 1.17/1 To call a free parliament and to submit to its decision all the matters in dispute.

2. An occasion or instance of the same; an argumentative contention or debate, a controversy; also,

mentative contention or debate, a controversy; also, in weakened sense, a difference of opinion; freq. with the added notion of vehemence, a heated con-

with the added notion of vehemence, a heated contention, a quarrel.

1611 COTGE, Dispute, a dispute, difference, debate, altercation.

1628 PRYNNE Briefe Relat. 19 If I may be admitted a faire dispute, on faire termes. I will maintaine. the challenge against all the Prelates. 1696 Ir. Du Mont's Voy. Levant 17 Being engag di na pretty warm dispute with some Officers.

1796 Trial of Nundecomar 96/1 There was a dispute between Bollakey Doss's widow and Pudmohun Doss.

1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) V. 310 Disputes arose between [them] respecting the validity of this will.

1825 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. III. xvii, Disputes engender disputes.

1836 The dispute in the trade will, it is hoped, be settled without a strike.

† b. An oral or written discussion of a subject in which arguments for and against are set forth and examined. Obs.

1608 HIERON Defence III. 165 Thus.. am I come to an end of this dispute. 1658 STANLEY Hist. Philos. III. (1701) 120/1 He was the first that committed the disputes of Socrates his Master to writing. 1678 Cubworth Intell. Syst. 1. 18 22. 21 His Lectures and Disputes concerning the Immortality of the Soul. 1738 tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C. I. v. 65 The Name also of Dispute was given to Sermons. 1831 Brewster Newton (1855) II. xv. 62 Trying to engage him in philosophical disputes.

+ C. A logical argument. Obs. rare.
1504 Hoore Eccl. Pol. III. xi. \$ 10 These are but weake and feeble disputes for the inference of that conclusion. Ibid. III. xi. \$ 18, I might have added.. their more familiar and popular disputes.

Ibid. 11. xi. § 18, I might have added.. their more familiar and popular disputes.
† 3. Strife, contest; a fight or struggle. Obs.
1647-8 COTTERELL Davila's Hist. Fr. (1678) 25 They were taken prisoners without much dispute. 1659 B. Harris Parival's 1rom Age 282 After four houres dispute, the Dutch endeavoured to get away. 1667 Milton P. L. VI. 123 He who in debate of Truth hath won, Should win in Arms, in both disputes alike Victor. 1709 Lond. Gas. No. 4540/5 The Bristol had a very warm Dispute with the aforesaid 2 Ships of the Enemy. a 1748 Swirt Stephen in Lett. (1768) IV. 207 The Scots.. were.. after a sharp dispute, entirely defeated.
4. attrib., as dispute benefit, pay, pay to members of a trades' union while on strike or locked out. 1893 Star 1 Mar. 3/3 They have been receiving dispute

1892 Star 1 Mar. 3/3 They have been receiving dispute pay from their union. 1895 Daily News 19 Aug. 5/2 Three-quarters of a million on dispute benefits, half a million on out-of-work benefits.

**Disputed** (dispi $\bar{u}$  ted), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + ED<sup>1</sup>.] That is made the subject of dispute, debate,

-ED1.] That is made the subject of dispute, debate, or contention; debated, contested.

1612 Corge., Dispute, disputed, debated. 1703 Rowe
Ulyss. 11. i. 928 The disputed Field at last is ours. 1719
DE FOR Crusor (1840) I. xv. 264 Disputed points in religion.

1807 Scort Fam. Let. 15 May (1894) I. iii. 1/4 The tempest of disputed election was raging in every town. through which I passed. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 127 All along the line.. there was long a disputed territory.

† Disputeful, a. Obs. rare. [f. DISPUTE sb. + -FUL.] Given to disputing; disputatious.

1621 R. H. Arraignm. Whole Creature 2. § 3. 87 A doubtfull Didimist in this poinct, or a disputefull Scepticke.

Disputeless, a. rare— [f. DISPUTE + LESS.]

1730 6 BAILEY (folio), Disputeless, without or free from dispute; also not apt to dispute. 1755 JOHNSON, Disputeless, undisputed, uncontrovertible. Hence in later Dicts.

Disputer (dispit 121). Also 5 -ar, 5-6 dys-.

**Disputer** (dispi $\bar{u}$ -tor). Also 5 -ar, 5-6 dys. [f. Dispute v. +-rel 1.] One who disputes; one who is given to disputation or controversy; a dis-

putant.

1434 Misyn Mending of Life 121 Hard sentens to disputars

be left. 1539 Supplic. to King 23 The.. teachinge of suche scole men & subtyll disputers. 1539 Bible (Great)

1 Cor. i. 20 Where is the disputer of this worlde! 1643 Milly North Divorce 11. iii. (1851) 70 In this controversie the justice of God stood upright ev'n among heathen disputers 1739 Warrs Logic ii. iii. § 3 (6) Your great disputers and your men of controversy are in continual danger of this sort of prejudice. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) I. 468 Great disputers.. come to think .. that they have grown to be the wisest of mankind.

The mystimes (dispisitin) which for a precent

puters...come to think.. that they have grown to be the wisest of mankind.

Disputing (dispiū'tin), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +
-ING 1.] The action of the vb. DISPUTE in various senses; disputation; debate; controversy.

a 1232 Leg. Kath. 501 Ah set me buncheð betere ph ha beo ear ouercumen Wið desputinge. a 1230 Owl 4 Night. 875 3if thu gest her-of to disputinge. [ch wepe bet thane this singe. 1356-34 TINDALE Acts xv. 2 Ther was rysen dissencion and disputinge. 1348 HALL Chron. Hen. VI (an. 28) 159 b, Sober in communicacion, wyse in disputyng. 1649 JEE.

TAYLOR G. Exemp. Ep. Ded., Such is the nature of disputings, that they begin commonly in mistakes. 1881 Mas. Hunt Childr. Yerns. 111 Hills and rocks stand now as then, regardless of the disputings of East and West.

Disputing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That disputes; given to dispute, disputatious.
1632 Malton Tetrach. (1851) 159 Many disputing Theologians. 1691 HARTCLIFFE Virtues 333 The Philosophy of the Disputing Greeks. 1763 Goldsm. Cit. W. cxi. P7 The stake, the fagot, and the disputing doctor in some measure ennoble the opinions they are brought to oppose.

† Disputisoun. Obs. Forms: 3 desputisun, 4-isoun, -eson, despitusoun, -esoun, disputions and the disputing our rectivity.

\*\* Disputtisoun. Obs. Forms: 3 desputisun, 4-isoun, -eson, despitusoun, -esoun, disputiso(u)n, -isun, -eso(u)n, -pitesoun, -peticioun, 5-petison. [a. OF. desputeisun, -on, -aisun, -esun, -ison, -isson, disp., early ad. L. disputationem, with prefix and suffix conformed to their popular types: see -ation, and cf. oreisun, Orison. The regular ME. type, but superseded in 15th c. by the latinized Disputation, q.v.] = Disputation.

\*\*c1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 279/56 A day bare was i-nome Of desputisun bitweone heom. a 1300 Cursor M. 13925 (Cott.) And herd o bair disputisun. c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 300 De clergie of be south mad a disputesoun, & openly with mouth assigned gode resoun. 1388 Wycur Eccl. iii. 11 To the disputisoun of them. — Rom. xiv. 1 Take 2e a syk man in bileue, not in deceptaciouns [gloss, or dispeticiouns] of thoughs. c 1336 Chaucer Merck. T. 230 As al day falleth altercacioun Bitwixen freendes in disputisoun [MS. Harl. dispiteson, 4 MSS. disputacion]. c 1450 Lonelica Grail xlv. 730 Tyl it happed vppon a day That theke dispetison 3e comen & say.

Dispys, dispyt(e, obs. ff. Despise, Despite.

Disqualification (diskwo-lifike) [n). [n. of

Disqualification (diskwo:lifikē<sup>1</sup> fən). [n. of action from Disqualify: see -ATION.]

1. The action of disqualifying or depriving of requisite qualifications; spec. legal incapacitation; also, the fact or condition of being disqualified.

1770 BURKE Pres. Discont. (R.), The fault of overstraining popular qualities, and. asserting popular privileges, has led to disqualification. 1789 Constit. U. S. 1. § 3 Removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office. 1878 LECKY Eng. in 18th C. II. vii. 405 Another deep line of disqualification was introduced into Irish life.

fication was introduced into Irish life.

2. That which disqualifies or prevents from being qualified; a ground or cause of incapacitation.

1711-14 Spectator (I.), It is recorded as a sufficient disqualification of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him. 1838 Dickens Nick. Nick. wiii, I hope you don't think good looks a disqualification for the business. 1890 Emerson Soc. 4 Solii. Wks. (Bohn) III. 5 In society, high advantages are set down to the individual as disqualifications.

Disqualify (diskwo life), v. [f. Dis-6+QUALIFY. Cf. mod.F. dequalifier.] trans. To deprive of the qualifications required for some pur-

deprive of the qualifications required for some purpose; to render unqualified; to unfit, disable.

1733 [see Disqualifying]. 1733 Swift On Poetry, A Rhapsody 41 Disqualifyid by fate To rise in church, or law, or state. 1736—Let. 22 Apr. Wks. 1814 XIX. 24 My common illness is of that kind which utterly disqualifies me for all conversation; I mean my deafness. [Cf. ib. 143 (1737) A long fit of deafness hath unqualified me for conversing.] 1753 Hanway Trazv. (1762) I. VII. xci. 416 Nor do their colder regions disqualify them for friendship. 1837 J. H. Newman Prophet. Off. Ch. 180 What force preposessions have in disqualifying us from searching Scripture dispassionately for ourselves. 1880 L. Stephen Pope iv. 109 Strong passions and keen sensibilities may easily disqualify a man for domestic tranquility.

1. spec. To deprive of legal canacity. power or

b. spec. To deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to incapacitate legally; to pronounce unqualified; = D18 ABLE v. 2.

1772 SWIFT Sacr. Test Wks. 1778 IV. 290 The church of England is the only body of Christians which in effect disqualifies those, who are employed to preach its doctrine, from sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators. 1741 MIDDLETON Cicero I. vi. 550 Disqualifying all future Consuls and Praetors, from holding any province, till five years after the expiration of their Magistracies. 1838 THIRLWALL Greece III. xxiv. 333 His youth did not disqualify him for taking part in the public counsels, as it did for military command. 1884 GLADSTONE in Standard 29 Feb. 2/6 Persons having such joint ownership..ought not to be disqualified.

C. reft. and intr. To represent or profess oneself to be disqualified; to deny or disparage one's own

to be disqualified; to deny or disparage one's own qualifications.

qualifications.

1734 Richardson Grandison (1781) II. xxxi. 290 Disqualify now; can't you, my dear? Tell fibs. Say you are not a fine girl. 1761 Hune Hist. Eng. II. xliii. 479 It is usual for the Speaker to disqualify himself for the office. Hence Disqua-lified ppl. a.

1718 Fresthinker No. 69 F to In favour of the disqualified Gentlemen. 1726 Ayliffe Parergon 116 Unworthy and disqualified Persons.

lisquained rersons.
Disqua-lifying, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ING 2.]
That disqualifies; incapacitating, disabling; self-

That disqualifies; incapacitating, disabling; self-depreciating.

1733 Arbuthnot in Swift's Lett. (1766) II. 31 Lord Whitworth, our plenipotentiary, had this disease, (which... is a little disqualifying for that employment). 1794 Richardson Granditon (1781) I. v. 23, I love not to make disqualifying speeches; by such we seem to intimate that we believe the complimenter to be in earnest. 1891 Atheraum 20 Dec. 874/2 The enforced retirement.. of many public servants when they have attained the disqualifying age.

Disqua-lity. nonce-vol. [DIS-9.] Defect.

1863 LD. Lennox Biog. Remin. II. 7 The latter quality, or, strictly speaking, disquality, rendering him a fair subject for a hoax.

Disquamation, obs. f. Desquamation. So Disquamator (see quot.).

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Disquamation, a scaling of fish, a taking off the shell or bark. 1674 lbid. (ed. 4), Disquamator, a Chyrurgeon's or Apothecaries Instrument, to take off the scum, rind or bark of any thing.

Disquantity (diskwo ntiti), v. [f. Dis- 7 a + OUANTITY sb.1

L trans. To lessen in quantity; to diminish.

1603 SHAKS. Lear 1. iv. 270 Be then desir'd By her. A little to disquantity your Traine.

1623 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter iii.

2 [God] disquantitited his [Gideon's] forces from thirty-two thousand to three hundred.

thousand to three hundred.

2. To deprive of metrical quantity.

1866 Lowell Swinburne's Trng. Prose Wks. 1890 II. 130

The Earl of Orford.. used to have Statius read aloud to him every night for two hours by a tipsy tradesman.. and found some strange mystery of sweetness in the disquantitied sullablase.

found some strange mystery of sweetness in the disquantitied syllables.

† **Disquare**, v. Obs. rare. [f. di- for Dis-6 + Square, to place awry. Hence † **Disquaring** vbl. sb. 160 T. Wright Passions 111. iii. or If there be but one eye... out of square.. the first thing almost we marke, is the improportion or disquaring of that part.

† **Disquarter**, v. 1 Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 or 7 c + Quarters.] intr. To leave one's quarters. 164 Earl Monm. tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs of Flanders 65. In their quartering and disquartering, and particularly upon occasion of forrage, there happened almost continually some skirmishes between the soldiers of the two Armies.

† **Disquarter**, v. 2 Obs. rare. [irreg. f. Dis-

\*\*Tisquarter, v.2 Obs. rare. [irreg. f. Distin, in twain (or Gr. 8/6 twice) + QUARTER v.]

\*\*Trans. To halve or divide the quarters of.

\*\*1632 QUARLES Div. Fancies III. [xxviii. (1660) 132 If then, at most, the measur'd life of Man Be counted but a span, Being half'd, and quarter'd, and disquarter'd thus, What, what remains for us?

† Disquatte, v. Obs. Pa. t. & pple. disquatt. [f. di-, Dis- i + squatte-n, Squat v., to crush, break (cf. To-squatter in same sense): perh. AF. had desquater, -ir, for OF. esquater, -eir, -ir to break.] trans. To break asunder, smash; to violate

(a truce).

c 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 246 A woman shal disquatte his heed. 2480 Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxxvi. 233
The whiche trewes he falsely and vntrewely by cauellacions losed and dysquatte. Ibid. ccxxix. 240 Thurugh lettyng of the pope and of the court of rome the forsayd couenaunts were disquatt and left of.

Disqueat v.: see next.

Disquiet (diskwoiét), v. [f. Dis-6 + Quier v.] trans. To deprive of quietness, peace, or rest, bodily or mental; to trouble, disturb, alarm; to make uneasy or restless.

make uneasy or restless.

bodily or mental; to trouble, disturb, alarm; to make uneasy or restless.

1530 Palsgr. 521/2, I disquyet, I trouble one of his rest, je inquiete. He disquyeteth me horrybly a nyghtes with his revell. 1535 Covendale 79. xxxviii. 5 Vee euery man.. disquieteth himself in vayne. 1555 Eden Decades 95 After that the sea hathe byn disquyeted with vehemente tempestes. 1566 Warner Alb. Eng. 1. v. (1612) 18 Amidst their cheere, the solemne feast the Centaures did disqueat. 1693 Mem. Cnt. Teckely v. 41 That Moldavia, Walaquia, and the Republick of Ragusa.. should not be disquieted by the Turks. 1796 H. Hunter tt. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1790) I. 101, I disquieted myself to think that I had no powerful protector. 1644 Thirdwall Greece VIII. kit. 119 The Dardanians. disquieted his northern frontier.

Disquiet (diskwoiét), a. Now rare. [f. Distoyth Company of the reverse of quiet; unquiet, 1547 T. Underdown Æthiop. Hist. Heliod. 69 A sea, which... was very disquiet and troblesome. 1588 Green Pretimedes, Ditty Wis. (Rtdg.) 202/2 Disquiet thoughts. 1596 Shaks. Tam. Shr. Iv. i. 171 Pray you husband be not so disquiet. 1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. VII. iz. (1620) 243 Egfred being by nature of a disquiet disposition. 1727 De Foe Hist. Appar. vii. (1840) 120 Disquiet souls returning hither. 1848 Thackerany Van. Fair iii, His mind was disquiet.

Disquiet. (diskwoiét). 5b. [Partly sb. use of

Disquiet. (diskwoiet), sb. [Partly sb. use of the adj., partly f. Disquiet v.] Absence of bodily or the adj., partly f. Disquiet v.] Absence anxiety.

Disquiet (diskwoiét), sb. [Partly sb. use of the adf., partly f. DISQUIET v.] Absence of bodily or mental quietness; disturbance; uneasiness, anxiety, woiff; restlessness, unrest.

158 PRITIE Guasso's Civ. Conv. II. (1586) 68 b, To attaine to learning, there is not onelie required a will, but studie, watching, labour, and disquiet, which are irkesome thinges.

1599 Shaks. Much Ado II. i. 268 All disquiet, horror, and perturbation followes her. 1624 Raleich Hist. World II. 260 Called by God.. unto that rest which never afterward hath disquiet. 1624 Termes de la Ley (1708) 76 Making discord and disquiet to rise between his Neighbours. 1703 Rowe Fair Penit. II. ii. 580 This fond Paper would not give me A moment of Disquiet. 1845 S. Austin Rank's Hist. Ref. III. 235 The States of the Church and Naples were still in a state of universal disquiet and ferment. 1869 Phillips Vesuo. iii. 58 The eleven months of disquiet may be regarded as one almost continual eruption.

† b. with a and pl. A disturbance; a disquieting feeling or circumstance. arch. or Obs.

1574 Ld. Burchley in Strype Ann. Ref. I. iv. 81 Anxieties and disquiets of mind. 1659 Hammond On Ps. caliv. 12-14 Paraphr. 604 Without any disturbances or disquiets. 1698 Fayer Acc. E. India 4 P. 97 It is so mighty a Disquiet to the Governor, that he can never be at ease till he [etc.]. 1726—75 Wirr Gulliver. 1: v. 55 In the midst of these intestine disquiets. 1755 Smolley IV. 135 My soul has been invaded by a thousand miseries, a thousand toils, and four thousand disquiets.

† Disquietal. Obs. rare.

1644 H. More Song of Son! II. i. II. xxi, As when the flit-

5.] The action of disquieting.

6.] The action of disquieting.

6.] The action of disquieting.

6.] The action of disquieting of the action of the act sense, and see -ATION.] Disquieting; a cause of

disquiet; disturbance.

1536 Piler. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 92 b, The lacke or want
therof is hurt notable to ony persone & disquietacyon to

ony communalte. **Disqui'eted,** ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ED l.] Disturbed; rendered uneasy or restless. Hence **Disqui'etedly** adv., in a disquieted or uneasy manner;

qui'etedly adv., in a disquieted or uneasy manner; Disqui'etedness, the state of being disquieted; uneasiness, disquietness.

1550 Balk Image Both Ch. 1. (R.), Fleshlye cares, and disquieted consciences. 1645 J. Cotton (title). The Covenant of God's free Grace... comfortably applied to a disquieted soul. a 1680 Charnock Attrib. God (1834) I. 337 Let us..examine the reason..as David did of his disquietedness. 1837 Chamb. Frink. VIII. 346 My mother's eyes rested...disquietedly upon the man's partly averted face.

Disquieter (diskwəi'étəl'). [f. as prec. +-ER!] One who or that which disquiets; a disturber.

turber.

1564 BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest. (1888) 110 A swarme of sedicious disquieters of the common wealth. 1575 Turbern. Fedicious disquieters of the common wealth. 1575 Turbern. Faulcowrie 364 It also... kylles the flies, the dogges disquieters and enimies to his ease. 1600 Surplet Countrie Farme II. li. 359 A procurer of vomit, and a disquieter of the stomacke. a 1660 Hammond Serm. i. (T.). The disquieters of the honour and peace of Christendom.

+ Disquietful, a. rare. [f. Disquiet 5b. + -FUL.] Full of or fraught with disquiet.

a 1677 Barrow Serm. Wks. 1687 I. xvi. 239 Love and pity of our selves should persuade us to forbear it [reviling], as disquietfull, incommodious, and mischievous to us.

DISQUIRY.

Disquieting (diskwoi'čtin), vbl. sb. [f. Disquiet v. + -ing l.] The action of the vb. Disquiet; disturbing; disturbance of peace or tranquillity.

1535 Coverdale Wisd. xiv. 25 Manslaughter, ... disquyetinge of good men, vnthankfulnes, defylinge of soules.

1648 Baker Chrow., Hen. /, an. 1112 (R.) King Henry... was not without some-little disquietings at home. 1683 Athensum 1 Dec. 699/3 To the disquieting at home. 1683 Athensum 1 Dec. 699/3 To the disquieting at home 1683 Athensum 1 Dec. 699/3 To the disquieting of his lawful spouse.

Disquieting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -Ing 2.]

That disquiets or causes uneasiness; disturbing.

1596 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 271 To expell the cause of that disquieting disease. 1691 Hartcufffe Virtues 17 The Troubles and Tumults of disquieting Passions. 1793 Warson Philip 111, 11. 113 They were filled with the most disquieting apprehensions. 1794 Times 1 Sept. 8/4 Another disquieting apprehensions. 1794 Times 1 Sept. 8/4 Another disquieting feature of the present industrial situation.

Disquietitst. [f. Disquiet 5b. + -IST.] A professed disturber of quiet; an alarmist.

1834 New Monthly Mag. XLI. 99 The most honest of agitators, the most disinterested of disquietits.

† Disquietive, a. Obs. [f. Disquiet v. + -IVE.]

Tending to disquiet; of disquieting character.

1846 Workerster cites Howe.

Disquieting manner.

1650 Shakes Leart, ii. 124 Machinations...and all ruinous.

a, + LY\*.] In a disquict of uneasy manner, a disquieting manner.

1605 Shaks. Lear I. ii. 124 Machinations. and all ruinous disorders follow vs disquietly to our Graues. 1600 Lennagn of the Charron's Wisd. Pref. A ija, He that carrieth himself troubledly, disquietly, malecontent, fearing death, is not wise.

† Disquietment. Obs. [f. Disquiet v. + Ment.] The action of disquieting; the fact or

troubledly, disquietly, malecontent, fearing death, is not wise. † Disquietment. Obs. [f. Disquiet v. + MENT.] The action of disquieting; the fact or condition of being disquieted.

\*\*s66 Turnbull in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xv. 1 They are in continual perplexity...continual disquietment of their minds. \*\*s668 Stillingt. Orig. Sacr. III. iii. § 8 The passions, disquietments, and disappointments of men. \*\*s686 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 313 What a Spirit has been raysed in firinds to his Disquietment there ypon yt account.

D. A disquieting circumstance or occurrence. \*\*a \*\*s68 O. Sedewick in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. xix. 12 Rebekah was weary of her life, not for any foreign disquietments, but because of domestic troubles.

Disquietness (diskwəi čtnės). [f. Disquiet a. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being disquiet; want of quiet; unrest; disturbance.

\*\*1535 Coverdale Prov. xi. 29 Who so maketh disquyetnesse in his owne house, he shal haue wynde for his heretage. \*\*1586 Grapton Chron. II. 553 A tumult and assembly was made, to the disquietnesse of the realme. \*\*s615 T. Adams Leaven 117 In these dayes disquietnesse allowes no meditation, penurie no bookes. \*\*s68 II. More Exp. Dam. 104 Enraged with everlasting disquietness.

† Disquietous, a. Obs. [f. Disquiet sb. + Ours.] Fraught with disquiet; disquieting.

\*\*s68 Bolion Florus III. ii. (1636) 165 The troubles which brake out Northward, were farre more manifold, and horrible: no quarter is so disquietous. \*\*s64 Milton Ch. Goot. II. (1851) 142 This..subject...the touching whereof is so distastfull and disquietous to a number of men.

Disquietude (diskwəi čtiud). [f. Disquiet a., after Quietude (diskwəi čtiud). [f. Disquiet a., after Quietude. \*\*s84 Thiriwall. Greece VIII. ki. 87 Antigonus must have viewed the alliance with great disquietude. 1849 Thiriwall. Greece VIII. ki. 87 Antigonus must have viewed the alliance with great disquietude. b. with great of disquietude. 1849 Therewall disquietudes. 1885 Manch. Exam. 8 July 5/8 From the still unconquered Black Flags

† Disqui parancy. Logic. Obs. [ad. med.L. disquiparantia (F. Mayron a 1325, see Prantl III. 290, IV. 66) for disequiparantia, f. Dis-4+equi-

290, IV. 66) for disequiparantia, f. Dis-4+equiparantia (Tertull.): see EQUIPARANCE.]

The relation of two correlates which are heteronymous, i.e. denoted by different names, as father and son: opp. to equiparancy.

1697 tr. Burgersdicius kis Logic 1. vii. 22 Relateds synonymous are usually called relateds of equiparancy, as friend, rival, etc.; heteronymous of disquiparancy, as father, son master, servant.

Disquiparation. rare. [f. as prec. after L. equiparation-em, n. of action from equiparare to equalize.] = prec.

equiparation-em, n. of action from equiparare to equalize.] = prec.

1894 Frouse Erammus 125 They define the personal or hypostatic union as the relation of a real disquiparation in one extreme with no correspondent at the other.

† Disquire, v. Obs. [ad. L. disquir-ère to inquire diligently, f. Dis-5 + querère to search, seek.] trans. To inquire diligently, investigate.

1621 Br. MOUNTAGU Diatribu 11. 401 What the custome was, I doe not resolue, nor disquire.

1622 Br. MOUNTAGU Diatribu 11. 401 What the custome truth of Times. 1624. — Theorem. Theol. 1. 24 Such are difficiler to discern or disquire their corporals, subject to sens.

So † Disquiry Obs., investigation, inquiry.

1627 DOUGHY Sermon (1628) 10 The Lord hath wholly exposed all the creatures to mans disquiry.

1639 Dury

Just Re-prop. 28 If .. a regular way of disquiry may be followed. Ibid., If they will engage to stand or fall to the

followed. Ibid., If they will engage to stand or fall to the issue of that disquiry.

Di'aquisite, it, v. rare. [? a back-formation from disquisition.] intr. To make a disquisition.

1823 New Monthly Mag. XVI. 148 The same Creative Power. by which alone we ourselves at this moment breathe, think, or disquisite at all. 1893 LELAND Mem.

11. 274 Here I would fain disquisit on Pike.

Diaquisition (diskwizi fen). [ad. L. disquisition-em inquiry, investigation, n. of action f. disquisition-em inquiry investigation; n. of action f. disquisition to systematic search; investigation; rescarch, examination.

rescarch, examination.

1. Diligent or systematic search; investigation; research, examination.

1608-11 Jos. HALL Medit. Vowes 11. § 28 The disquisition of great truthes requires time. 1668 WILKINS Real Char.

1, Others have applyed their disquisitions to some particular Letters. 1744 HARIS Three Treat. (1841) 51 In this disquisition into human conduct. 1767 H. Brooke Fool of Qual. (1859) I. 82 (D) On their return from a disquisition as fruitless as solicitous, nurse declared her apprehensions that Harry had gone off with a little favourite boy. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India I. 11. iv. 150 A subject. of less subtle and difficult disquisition. 1835 H. Reed Lect. Eng. Lit. i. (1878) 42 To make it a topic of distinct disquisition; a question. Obs. rare.

1605 CAMDEN Rem. 214 Their growing vp, their flourishing .. were a disquisition for the learned. 1660 R. Coke Justice Vind. 4 margin. The manner and order of attaining to Knowledge, is a subtil disquisition.

2. A treatise or discourse in which a subject investigated and discussed, or the results of investigation set forth at some length; less correctly, a learned or elaborate dissertation on a subject.

1647 Trapp Comm. Mast. xi. 17 Puzzling them with scholastical craggy disquisitions. a 1660 BUTLER Rem. (1759) I. 66 Unhappy Man. On hypothetic Dreams and Visions Grounds everlasting Disquisitions. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. II, In our foregoing disquisition we ventured upon the threshold of a Scythiac antediluvian hypothesis. 1840 MACAULAN Ranke Ess. (1854) II. 146 The constant subjects of their lively satire and eloquent disquisitions. 1845 C. Davies Monnt. 4 Mere i. 3 A learned disquisition on the alleged cruelty of sport.

Disquisitional (diskwizi fonal), a. [f. prec.+-AL.] Of the nature of a disquisition.

Disquisitional (diskwizi: [snāl), a. [f. prec. +-AL.] Of the nature of a disquisition.

1846 WORKENTER cites Monthly Rev. 1856 Masson Ess.,

Story of 1770, 199 Here the reader must permit me a little

Essay or disquisitional Interleaf on the character and
writings of Chatterton. 1861 N. Brit. Rev. May 196 [The
18th c.] sermons have no longer a voice of authority. They
are disquisitional explanatory or persuasive.

Disquisitionary, a. [See -ABY.] = prec.
1847 in Craic; and in later Dicts.

Disquisitionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] The
author of a disquisition.

1838 Fraser's Mag. XVIII. 385 Many a disquisitionist on
the character of Burns. 1896 Bagenor Lit. Stud. (1879) I.

p. x. An arid disquisitionist on value and cost of production.

Disquisitive (diskwizitiv), a. (1b.) [f. L.

disquisit- ppl. stem of disquirire + -IVE.] Characterized by or given to disquisition; given to re-

disquisit- ppl. stem of disquisition; given to reterized by or given to disquisition; given to research or investigation; inquiring.

1647 Trapp Comm. 2 Cor. xiii. 5 The disquisitive part belongs to us, the decisive to God. 1772 Weekly Mag. 22 Apr.

11817 He. . 15 a man of great disquisitive powers. 1796
COLERIDGE Let. in Mrs. Sandford Poole 4 Friends (1888)
I. 185 My own shaping and disquisitive mind. 1889 W. L.

185 My own shaping and disquisitive mind. 1889 W. L.

185 My own shaping and disquisitive mind. 1889 W. L.

185 Stanley Hist. Philos. III. 1v. 11 The Sceptick's end

18. Suspension in disquisitives.

Disquisitively, adv. rare. [f. prec. +

LY 2.] In a disquisitive manner; by investiga
tion or examination.

-LY 2.] In a disquisitive manner; by investigation or examination.

1628 MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch. 262 By the mixt mettall Ore taking of disquisitively, or here and there.

Disquisitor (diskwi-zitar). [ad. L. \*disqui-sitor, agent-n. from disquirère: see -OR.] One who makes disquisition; an inquirer or investigator; the author of a disquisition.

1766 F. BLACKBURN Confessional 318 Let the Disquisitors answer for themselves. 1771 W. Jones Zool. Eth. 66 All the disquisitors that ever took the Law of Moses in hand. 1801 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 502 Because, say our profound disquisitors, all the seven sacraments confer grace. 1880 Soil. Rev. 2 Nov. 485/2 An academic disquisitor on political subjects.

Disquisitorial (diskwizito rial), a. rare. [f.

prec. + -(1)AL.] Of or belonging to a disquisitor; investigating; inquiring.

1806 R. CUMBERLAND Mem. I. 189 (L.) When he came to exercise the subtlety of his disquisitorial powers upon it.

Disquisitory, a. rare. = prec.

1806 WORCESTER cites Eclectic Rev.

+ Distrange, v. Obs. Also 5 disrenge. [ad. OF. desrengier, -rangier, f. des-, Dis-4 + renc, reng, now rang rank, order. Cf. DERANGE.] Ba.

reng, now rang rank, order. Cf. DERANGE.] 8. trans. To throw out of order or rank; to disarrange. b. reft. and intr. To fall out of rank.

1485 CAXTON Chas. Gf. 226 They began to flee, disrenge & to be aferde. c1530 LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.

(1814) 162 Whan these iiii. knightes on horsbacke sawe Arthur, one of them dysranged hym selfe, and .. ran at Arthur. 1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. 1. 317 The Englishmen. presently disranged themselues, and in disray preassed hard upon the enemies. 1775 R. Wood Ess. Homer 42 (Jod.) That delicate connexion and thread of circumstances,

which are seldom disranged even by the smallest alteration without endangering his truth and consistence.

Disrank (disrænjk), v. [f. DIS-7c+RANK sb.]

†1. trans. To throw out of rank or into disorder. Ohc.

order. Obs.

1897 DANIEL Civ. Wars viii. xvi, The ranged horse break out.. Disrank the troops; set all in disarray. a 2616 Braum. & F. Lawes of Candy 1. i, I.. Was he that first disrankt their woods of Pikes. 1654 Trape Comm. Ps. l. 3 The army was disranked and wandred any way.

† b. intr. (for ref.) To fall out of ranks, fall

† b. intr. (for ref.) To fall out of ranks, tall into disorder. Obs.

1605 Sylvester Du Barlas II. iii. I. Abraham 325 Tootoo-tired, some at last dis-rank.

1609 J. Maxwell II. Herodian (1635) 150 They disranke, and are routed.

† 2. transf. and fig. (trans.) To disorder, disarrange, confuse. Obs.

1600 Dekker Satiro-Mastix Kija, Out of thy part already; foil'd the scene; Disrank'd the lines.

1614 J. Cooke Tu Quague in Hazl. Dodsley XI. 264 You shall march a whole day...and not disrank one hair of your physiogenomy.

165 Ford Lover's Mel. IV. ii, Throngs of rude divisions huddle on, And do disrank my brain from peace and sleep.

3. To deprive of one's rank, to reduce to a lower rank; to degrade.

rank; to degrade.

rank; to degrade.

1599 DANIEL Let. of Octavia Arg. Wks. (1717) I. 69 He arms his Forces, either to reduce Antony to the Rank of his Estate, or else to disrank him out of State and all. 1615 A. Nicholes Marr. & Wiving vi. in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) III. 263 Thou wilt disrank thyself, or single out fa wifel from the too common shame and abuse in this kind [of women]. 1894 [see Disratino].

Hence Disra'nked ppl. a., Disra'nking vbl. sb. 1606 Marston Faume I. i, Wilde longings, or the least of disranct shapes. 1627 May Lucan v. (1631) 24 The letter's lost in their disranked wings. 1629 J. Maxwell tr. Herodian (1633) 179 note, So the dis-ranking of the English lost all to the Normans.

+ Disra'nian. 2. Obt. [f. Dis-72 + Rapier

+ **Disra pier**, v. Obs. [f. DIs-7a + RAPIER sb.] trans. To deprive of a rapier; to disarm. 1599 B. Jonson Ev. Man out of Hum. III. i, He that should offer to disrapier me now.

offer to disrapier me now.

Disrate (disrēl't), v. [f. Dis- 7 a + Rate sb.]

1. trans. To reduce (a petty officer or non-commis-1. trans. To reduce (a petty officer or non-commissioned officer of marines) to a lower rating or rank.

1811 Naval Chron. XXV. 28 Having been disrated for some offence. 1829 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. XLI. 406 He found it necessary to disrate Peter Hayles, the pirate. 1860 Merc.

Marine Mag. VII. 85 This witness had been chief mate.. but had been disrated. for drunkenness.

2. To remove (a ship) from its rate or class.

1832 LADY BRASSEY The Trades 246 The 'Tyrian', another 'yellow-fever ship', was disrated for the same reason.

3. fig. To remove from one's rank or position.

1834 Chamb. Trul. II. 200 He. had disrated himself from the genteel company of a ten-miles-wide circuit. 1883 G.

TURNER in Gd. Words Dec. 7361 There is.. no just reason for dis-rating 'which' from its old relation to persons as well as to things.

Hence Disrated ppl. a., Disrating vbl. sb.

well as to things.

Hence Disrated ppl. a., Disrating vbl. sb.
1833 Marrat P. Simple Ivi, If you please, your honour,
I'd rather take my disrating—I—don't wish to be chief
boatswain's mate in this here business. 1831 Daily Netus
21 Nov. 4/6 What are the Tories going to do with all the
disrated Liberal Secessionists? 1894 Labour Commission
Gloss, Disrating, A nautical term for 'disranking', that is,
reducing from a higher rank to a lower, such as lowering
a man from A. B. to ordinary seaman, or from fireman to
trimmer.

+ Disrationate, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6+

of its reason or rationality.

1. ration-em reason + -ATE 3.] trans. To deprive of its reason or rationality.

1. rationality

it is the Temple of the holy Ghost.

† Distray; sb. Obs. [var. of desray, Deray, with the ordinary late ME. change of des- to dis-: see DIS- prefix, and cf. DISBAY v.] Disorder, confusion; = DERAY, DISABBAY.]

13... K. Alis. 4353 He gan make gret disray, And gradde ageyn to Darye. c1450 Merlin 407 The Knyghtes.. gan make soche a disray a-monge hem that noon a-bode other. c1470 HARDING Chrom. LXVI. i, The realme to saue, and kepe out of disraye. 1600 HOLLAND Amm. Marcell. XXIX. XII. 368 To come in manner of a sodaine tempest upon our armie.. and to put it in disray. 1610 [see DISANGE].

† Disparay. v. Obs. [In sense I. var. of Deray.

+ Disray, v. Obs. [In sense I, var. of Debay, orig. desray, a. OF. desreer, desrayer, with the ordinary late ME. substitution of dis- for des-: cf.

ordinary late ME. substitution of dis- for des-; cf. prec. In sense 3 identified with DISARRAY.

1. trans. To put out of array or military order; to throw into disorder; = DISARRAY v. I.

1300 K. Alis. 673 Now con Alisaundre of skyrmyng, And of stedes disrayng. 1609 HOLLAND tr. Amm. Marcell. xxiv. i. 262 Least Archers running foorth might disray the rankes. c 1611 SYLVESTER II. iv. Decay 1124 Have these so yong and weak Disrayed your ranks? 1631 WEEVER Amc. Fin. Mon. 317 Guortimer. did here set vpon. the English Saxons, whom being disrayed, and not able to abide a second charge, he put all to flight.

2. To disorder the attire, or spoil the personal appearance of. In quot. refl.

1431 Lydgate Chron. Troy II. xiii. (Paris to Helen), And as a penitaunt in contrition Ye you disraye; alas why do ye so?

3. To denvive of personal array or attiret to

as a pennaum a system of personal array or attire; to despoil, strip; = DISARRAY v. 2.

1483 Cath. Angl. 100/s (MS. A.), To disray or disgise [MS. M. disaray] exornare. 1599 MARSION Sco. Villanie,

11. vii. 208 Disrai'd Of that faire iem. 1608 Day Law Trickes 1. i. (1881) 12 On the high Altar sacrifiz'd the Priests, Disray'd the Temple of the golden robes.

Disrealise, in Udall 1548: see DISRELISH.

Disrealize (disr. alaiz), v. rare. [f. Dis-6+

REALIZE.] trans. To divest of reality, to idealize. 1889 Sat. Rev. 2 Mar. 261/1 The first and last rule of the poet should be.. to pass every personal emotion through the sieve of the universal, to 'disrealize' everything, to bring it into union with the whole.

† Disreason, sb. Obs. In 5 desrayson. [a. OF. desraison, f. des-, Dis- 4 + raison reason.] That which is contrary to reason of right; injustice.

justice.

2480 CAXTON Ovid's Met. XII. XIX, Certes it is to chyvalrye ver grete blame, over grete tyrannye and desrayson.

† **Disrea** son, v. Obs. [Anglicized from OF. desraisnier or its latinized form disrātiōnāre, variants of OF. deraisnier, med.L. dērātiōnāre:

variants of OF. deraisnier, med.L. derātiōnāre: see Du Cange, and cf. Deraign.] trans. To prove, assert, vindicate; = Deraign.] trans. To prove, assert, vindicate; = Deraign. 1, 2.

(The prefix des., dis., was here a mere variant of de., owing to the frequent equivalence and confusion of these prefixes (see De. I. 6); but it appears to have been taken by the 17th c. legal antiquaries in the privative sense (Dis. 4); hence the erroneous explanation of Disrationare in Blount's Law Dict. 'contrarium ratiocinando assertere, vel quod assertum est ratiocinando destruere', and cf. J. C. Blomfield Hist. Souldern (1833) 12 note.)

1632 MALYMES Anc. Law. Merch. 425 In which time the proprietarie may disreason the said recouerie, by disprouing the other parties surmises or allegations, prouing that the specialtie was paied whereupon the Attachment was grounded.

1 Dispasse some bloom.

† Disrea sonable, a. Obs. rare. [ad. OF. desraisonable (Oresme, 14th c.), mod. F. de., f. des., DIS-4+raisonable.] Devoid of reason, unreason-

able, groundless.

1549 Compl. Scol. xv. 122 Thy complaynt is nocht disrasonabil. *Ibid.* xx. 169 The extreme disrasonabil abusione that rang amang the vniuersal pepil.

† **Disrection**, v. Obs. rare. [DIS-6.] intr. To reverse reckoning; to reckon by deduction. 1951 EDEN Arte Nauig. II. vi. 31 The dayes of the Moone beynge knowen, then vnrekenyng or disrekenynge backwarde, we shall knowe the daye. 1611 Florio, Scomputare, to disrekop.

† Disrecomme'nd, v. Obs. rare. [Dis- 6.]

trans. = DISCOMMEND v. 3.

1691 NORRIS Pract. Disc. 217 The untunableness of one or two Instruments dis-recommends the whole Musical Consort. Disrecommendation (disrek¿mend¿¹·ʃən). [f. Dis-9+Recommendation.] That which is the reverse of a recommendation, or is unfavourable to any one's claims.

to any one's claims.

1753 FIELDING Amelia Wks. 1775 XI. 44 The poverty of the person. is never, I believe, any forcible dis-recommendation to a good mind. a 1797 H. WALPOLE Geo. II (1847) II. vii. 211 He attained considerable weight in a Government where trifling qualities are no disrecommendation. a 1843 SOUTHEY Doctor Fragment (1862) 676 Add to these disrecommendations that it is propounded in the coarsest terms of insolent assumption.

Disregard (disr/gā:rd), sb. [f. Dis-9 + Re-GABD sb.] Want of regard; neglect, inattention; in earlier use often, the withholding of the regard which is due, slighting, undue neglect; in later use,

which is due, slighting, undue neglect; in later use, the treating of anything as of no importance, 1665 GLANVILL Scepiis Sci. xiv. 89 We can be bold without resentment, yet it may be with an invincible disregard. 1733 NRAL Hist. Puril. 11. 478 The Bishops fell under a general disregard. 1735 LD. AUCKLAND Corr. (1862) III. 280 Acts... which tend to the levelling of thrones and conditions, and give to monarchs a more certain disregard and disrespect than all the labours. of the Jacobins. 1866 MERIVALE ROM. Emp. (1871) V. xlv., 218 Disregard and sympathy seemed to be equally distasteful to him.

be equally distasteful to him.

b. Constr. of (for, to).

1716 Addison Freeholder 30 (Seager) A disregard of fame.

1726 Addison Freeholder 30 (Seager) A disregard for everything besides. 1726 Butler Anal. 11. vi. 224 Profaneness and avowed Disregard to all Religion. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) 1. 114 An extreme disregard of: historical accuracy. 1888 J. H. Blunt Ref. Ch. Eng. II. 48, His lawless disregard for the principles of the Reformation settlement.

Disregard (disr/gā·id), v. [f. Dis-6 + Re-GARD v.] trans. To treat without regard, to pay no regard to. a. In earlier use, esp., to treat without due regard, respect, or attention; to respect, and the second respect to t

without due regard, respect, or attention; to neglect unduly, to slight.

\*\*r64\*\* Milton Animado.\*\* To Postscr., Wks. (1847) 74/2 To take sanctuary among those churches which...formerly you have disregarded and despised. 1651 Baxter Inf. Bapt.

144 To make all the people disregard and despise the Gospel. 1760-78 tr. 7man & Ulloa's Voy. (ed. 3) I. 458

Quarries of fine stone; but these are utterly disregarded by the inhabitants. 1781 Gibbon Decl. & F. II. 85 Those who have attacked, and those who have defended. have alike disregarded two very remarkable passages of two orations pronounced under the succeeding reign.

b. In later use, esp., to treat as of no importance, to pay no attention to.

to pay no attention to.

1793 Holcroft Lavater's Physiog. xxi. 107 Desirous of private happiness he disregards public opinion.

1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 155 The king. advised the treasurer to disregard idle rumours.

1850 II. 421, I have had symptoms that must not be disregarded.

Hence **Disrega rded** ppl. a. (whence **Disrega rdedness**, state of being disregarded); **Disrega rding** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1659 C. Noble Mod. Answ. Immod. Q. 6 To charge him with neglects and slightings and disregardings to his friends 1659 D. Pell. Impr. Sea 18, Unto which Ambassage the Queen of England .. returned this bold, smiling, and disregarding answer. 1667 FLAVEL Saint Indeed (1754) 24 In the disregarded heart, swarms of vain foolish thoughts are perpetually working. 1791 Cowper Iliad VIII. 561 Then sullen nurse thy disregarded spleen. a 1854 LD. Cockburn Circuit Yourn. (1883) 95 Its surrounding bad taste and selfish disregardedness. **Disrega rdable.** a. [f. prec. +-ABLE.] That

Disregardeness.

Disregardable, a. [f. prec. +-ABLE.] That may be disregarded; unworthy of regard.

1601 Grand Debate 77 Till experience be proved to be disregardable. 1741 RICHARDSON Panella III. 152 An easy Fortune is. far from being disregardable.

Fortune is. far from being disregardable.

Disrega rdant, a. [f. DIS- 10 + REGABDANT, after prec. vb.] Paying no regard or attention; neglectful, disregarding.

1816 SOUTHEY Poet's Piler. 1. 27 All disregardant of the Babel sound, A swan kept oaring near with upraised eye.

1880 RUSKIN Fors Clav. Sept. VIII. 131, I understand you be .. disregardant, if not actually defant, of the persons on whose capital you have been hitherto passively dependent for occupation.

on whose capital you have been hitherto passively dependent for occupation.

Disregarder. [f. DISREGARD v. + -ER l.]
One who disregards.

1651 BOYLE Style of Script. Pref. (1675) to Disregarders of the Scripture.

1864 H. SPENCER Illustr. Univ. Progr. 110
In being considered a disregarder of public opinion.

Disregardful, a. [f. DIS- 10 + REGARDFUL: cf. disrespectful.] The opposite of regardful; regardless, neglectful, careless.

a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU Acts 4 Mon. 302 It was not probable he could be .. so disregardfull of his owne state. a 1677 18 BARROW Serm. Wks. 1687 I. vii. 83 Will God... be so partial and fond to us, so disregardfull and injurious toward himself 1748 Richardson Clarista Wks. 1883 VIII. 372 Who. could be so disregardful of his own interest? 1884 A. B. Bruce Parab. Teach. Christ ii. vii. (1891) 334 Love. disregardful of conventional barriers.

Hence Disregardfully adv., without regard, with neglect; Disregardfulness.

1640 Br. Hall Chr. Moder. 41/2 They. after many years vain hope were turned home disregardfully. 1732 BAILEY, Disregardfulness, neglectfulness. 1869 Mis. Whitney littherto viii. 93 Not breaking in disregardfully; she always listened Mrs. Whistler through.

† Disregardfully; she always listened Mrs. Whistler through.

† Disregardfully; she always listened Mrs. Whistler through.

† Disregardrular, a. [DIS- 10.] = IRBEGULAR.

1649 Evelly Liberty & Servitude iv. Misc. Writ. (1805) 21 Men. who (not having more disregular passions) dispise honours, pleasures, riches.

Disrela etd., ppl. a. [DIS- 10.] Unrelated; without relation or connexion. So Disrela etdo., without relation or connexion.

Disrelated, ppl. a. [Dis- 10.] Unrelated; without relation or connexion. So Disrelation,

without relation or connexion. So Disrelation, absence of relation or connexion.

1893 Westm. Gaz. 15 May 3/2 Throughout his humour consists of the disrelation of his remarks to his age and size. Ibid., When they utter disrelated speeches. 1894 Ibid. So Sept. 2/3 [He] looks on what goes before or comes after him as entirely disrelated.

Disrelish (disre liss), sb. Also 7 disrellish. [f. Disrelish (disre liss), sb. Also 7 disrellish. [f. DISRELISH v. or DIS-9 + Relish sb.] Distaste, dislike, aversion, some degree of disgust.

a 1605 Flextcher Nice Valour 1. i. Being once glutted, then the taste of folly Will come into disrelish. 1645 Fuller Good Th. in Bad T. (1841) 37 Dissensions... will breed in pagans such a disrelish of our religion. 1667 Milton P. L. 569 With hatefullest disrelish with'd thir jaws With soot and cinders fill'd. 1717 Pore Let. to Atterbury 20 Nov., With a disrelish of all that the world calls Ambition. 1792 Burke App. Whigs Wks. VI. 202 Men.. have an extreme disrelish for food amounted to disgust. 1842 Mill. in Nonconf. I. 96 Conduct... indicative of his disrelish for the whole subject.

b. Something which excites distaste or aversion.

b. Something which excites distaste or aversion.

1833 New Monthly Mag. IX. 104/2 The extraordinary nasal twang.. not to mention other disrelishes, we cannot

Disrelish (disre lif), v. [f. Dis- 6 or 7 a+

RELISH v. or sb.] +1. trans. To destroy the relish or flavour of;

†1. trans. To destroy the relish or flavour of; to render distasteful. Obs.

(The first quot. appears to belong here): rellese, rellice occur as 16th c. spellings of Relish.]

1348 Undall, etc. Eraum. Par. Luke xv. 130 b, Yet is it [the plentie or aboundance of the prodigal] marred and disrealised with muche galle of sondrie griefes and sorowes.

1628 Earle Microcasm. (1740) 86 Some musty proverb that disrelishes all things whatsoever. 1657 Milton P. L. v. 305.

1659 Norris Pract. Disc. 140 'Tis like the Handwriting on the Wall, enough to spoil and disrelish the Feast. 1760 STERNE Serm. III. 374.

2. To have a distaste for, to find not to one's taste; to regard with disfavour; to dislike.

1604 SHANS. Old. II. i. 236 Her delicate tendemesse wil. begin to heaue the gorge, disreclish and abhorre the Moore. 1642 MILTON Apol. Smect. Wks. 1738 I. 117 How long is it since he hath disrelish'd Libels 1 1764 Mem. G. Psalmanazar 256 This excellent book, though. disrelished by some weak Christians. 1799 G. WASHINGTON Lett. Writ. 1893 XIV. 151, I am not surprised that some members of the House. . should disrelish your report. 1836 STEVENSON Kidnapped xxvii. (1888) 281 He so much disrelished some expressions of mine that. he showed me to the door.

† 3. To prove distasteful to; to disgust. Obs.

1649 B. HALL Case Consc. III. vii. (1650) 230 Or preach some truth which dis-relishes the palate of a prepossessed

auditor. 1650 Lady Alimony IV. vii. in Hazl. Dodsley XIV. 352 What might I say, That should disrelish Madam Caveare? 1708 J. Phillips Cyder L. 28 He tastes the bitter morsel, and rejects Disrelisht.

4. intr. To be distasteful, to 'go down badly.' 1631 [See Disrelisht.

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4. intr. To be distasteful, to 'go down badly.' 1641 [See Disrelisht.

4. intr. To be distasteful, 1647 [See Disrelisht. With the Lord Hopton. 1814 Carv Dante Par. XVII. 113, I learnt that, which if I tell again, It may with many wofully disrelish. Hence Disrelishing ppl. a., distasteful.

1631 Brathwait Whimzies Ep. Ded. 8 Strong lines have beene in request, but they grew disrelishing. 1659 Lady Alimony II. v. in Hazl. Dodsley XIV. 314 A freedom from our disrelish'd beds. 1659 Disrens St. Euromon's Est. 78 This first disrelishing of the Republick, had .. so much of Honesty that (etc.). 1821 Lams Elia Ser. 1. Imperf. Sympathies, When once it becomes indifferent, it begins to be disrelishing. 1846 D. King Treat. Lord's Supper iv. 89 A violated law and a disrelished salvation.

4 Disrelishable, a. Obs. [f. prec. +-ABLE.] Such as to be disrelished or disliked; distasteful.

a 1670 Hackett Abp. Williams 1. (1692) 78 (D.) That the match...should be intended no more was disrelishable.

4 Disrelishment. Obs. rare. [f. DISRELISH +-MENT.] A disliking; a distasteful matter.

1864 S. Roll Inn Araginum Err. 214 An act of oblivion.

match., should be intended no more was disrelishable.

† Disre'lishment., Obs. vare. [f. DISRELISH
+ MENT.] A disliking; a distasteful matter.

1646 S. Bolton Arraigum. Err. 354 An act of oblivion...
in which all disrelishments either in language or action,
word or deed, may be buried up in silence.

Disremember (disrime mbal), v. Chiefly dial.

[f. DIS-6 + REMEMBER v.] To fail to remember;
to forget. (trans. and absol.)

1836 F. Mahoner Rel. Father Prout (1859) 373 The..lines
of the author he feigns to disremember. 1848 Mss. Gaskell.

M. Bardon ix. (1832) 23/1, I disremember rightly what I
did. 1876 Miss Carv Country Life. 13 If he did not disremember, he would look at it before he went to bed. 1880
Ouda Moths vii, [American speaking] I disremembered to
ask when the mails went out. 1880 Antrim 4 Down Gloss.,
Disremember, to forget. Also in Glossaries of Sussex, Berks,
Hants, and in Bartlett Dict. Amer. (1860).

Disrepair (disripēe'1). [f. DIS-9 + REPAIR 5b.]
The state of being out of repair, or in bad condition for want of repairs.

1798 Telegraph in Spirit Pub. Frals. (1799) II. 368 If our
landlord should, suffer our houses and fences to go entirely
into disrepair. 1813 Scorr Rokeby II. xvii, All spoke neglect
and disrepair. 1813 Scorr Rokeby II. xvii, All spoke neglect
and disrepair. 1813 Scorr Rokeby II. xvii, All spoke neglect
and disrepair. 1834 H. Millers Sch. 4 Schm. i. (1857) 8
It. had now fallen greatly into disrepair.

† Disreport, sb. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-9 + REPORT sb.] Evil report, report to any one's pre-

† Disreport, sb. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 9 + Re-

1640 FULLER Foseph's Coat viii. (1867) 193 Let us practise St. Paul's precept, by honour and dishonour, by good report and disreport.

† **Disreport**, v. Obs. rare. [f. D18-6 + REFORT v.] To give an evil report (of).

163 R. BAILLIE Dissuasive Vind. (1655) 81 Their forwardnesse to misreport, disreport, discovers much evill affection in their spirits.

affection in their spirits.

Disre-putabi-lity. [f. DISREPUTABLE a.; see
-BILITY.] = DISREPUTABLENESS.
284 DE QUINCEY Autobiog. Sk. Wks. II. 78 Why then
should he court danger and disreputability? 2879 ARBER
Introd. to 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnats. to The important
testimony.. to the disreputability. of the professional Actor.
1852 Lounssury Stud. Chancer III. vii. 250 To call a man
a Goth conveyed... a general sense of the disreputability of
him about whom it was uttered.

Dispensed him (disrepuis/8587) a. (ch.) If DISP.

a Goth conveyed .. a general sense of the disreputability of him about whom it was uttered.

Disreputable (disre pixXbD1), a. (sb.) [f. DIS10+REPUTABLE a., after DISREPUTE.]

1. The reverse of reputable; such as to bring into disrepute or reflect discredit; discreditable.

1772 Ann. Reg. 27 He could not .. but be sensibly concerned for the present disreputable state of our law courts.

1785 J. Weddwood in Darwin's Life & Lett. (1887) I. 198

It would [not] be in any degree disreputable to his character as a Clergyman. 1891 Freeman Hist. Ess. Ser. 1. vii. 200 One of the most disreputable of juggles.

2. Having a bad reputation; in bad repute; not of respectable character.

1886 Webster, Disreputable .. as, disreputable company.

1844 DISRAELI Coningaby IV. iV. (L.), Nobody wants a second chamber, except a few disreputable individuals.

1865 Geo. Eliot Silas M. v. There was Jem Rodney, a known poacher, and otherwise disreputable. 1867 Miss Braddon Run to Earth i, The room was full of sailors and disreputable-looking women.

18. 50. A disreputable person.

1833 H. Greville Diary (1884) 35 To clear his Court of the robbers and disreputables who surround him. 1865 Shirley

Naga Crit. iii. 172 Heine, one of the religious disreputables, was .. a mocker from his boyhood to his death. 1889 Pall Mall G. 23 Aug. 2/1 Where the .. drunkards and disreputables are well in evidence.

Disreputable-looking the control of the pallity is extended to hair of disreputable.

ables are well in evidence.

Disreputableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being disreputable.

1710 W. Hume Sacred Success. 382 So that what people ... agree upon and determine .. shall respecting reputableness or disreputableness, have a very commanding force.

1860 All Year Round 142 That disreputableness of appearance which is one of their greatest sources of attraction.

name which is one of their greatest sources of attraction.

Disreputably, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

In a disreputable manner; discreditably.

1775 BURKE 56. Conc. Amer. Wks. III. 29 Propositions are made... somewhat disreputably, when the minds of men are not properly disposed for their reception. Mod. He is said to have behaved most disreputably on that occasion.

Digreputation. Obs. or arch. [Dis-o.]

Disreputation. Obs. or arch. [D18-9.]

1. Privation or loss of reputation; bringing into disrepute; discrediting; dishonour, disgrace.

1502 FULBECKE 1st Pl. Parall. Int. iii, The sodaine and finall myserie, calamitie, and disreputation of that Commonweale. a 1517 HIERON Wks. II. 17 Those who vrge this to the dis-reputation of all that are affected well. 1553-3 JER. TAYLOR Serm. for Vear1. xiv. 173 A disreputation of piety and a strict life. 1691-8 Norris Pract. Disc. (1711) III. 78 Are they not inwardly troubled. when they hear anything said to their Disreputation? 1884 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1830) IV. 387 He will ... bring disreputation on the institution. 1874 MOTLEY Barneveld I. vii. 320 To remove me from my post with disreputation.

150. A discrediting circumstance, a discredit. 1609 Br. W. Barlow Answ. Nameless Cath. 104 This reason... is not onely a Calumniation against T. M. but a dis-reputation also to his Maiestie. 162-3 JER. TAYLOR Serm. for Year (1678) 110 Intemperance... is a Dishonour and disreputation to the person and the nature of the man. 1752 Affect. Narr. Wager 36 Humanity... the want of which is a Disreputation to a Man's Character.

12. Want of reputation, evil reputation; the condition of being in disrepute; discredited condition. 1633 T. Adams Exp. 2 Peter ii. 5 This vice. is gotten already out of the disreputation of a sin. 1748 Richardson Clarista (1811) III. xxxvii. 221 The period in which our conduct or misconduct gives us a reputation or disreputation, that almost inseparably accompanies us throughout our whole future lives. 1770 Langhone Platarch (1879) II. 639/I Eumenes, with the disreputation of having been only a secretary, raised himself to the first military employments.

Disrepute (disripiūt), 5b. [f. DIS-9 + REPUTE

Disrepute (disr/pia't), sb. [f. Dis-9 + REPUTE sb.] Loss or absence of reputation; ill repute, disesteem, discredit, dishonour.

1633 Holgroff Procopius Pref. Aij b, Belisarius then returned to Constantinople with disrepute.

1698 Norrest Pract. Disc. IV. 18 The Holy things of Religion fell at length into Contempt and Dis-repute.

1798 Phil. Trans. L. 666 It was formerly in great credit as a pectoral, but is now quite in disrepute.

1897 Buckle Civilia. I. ix. 573 It brings the administration of justice into disrepute.

1897 Buckle Civilia. I. ix. 573 It brings the administration of justice into disrepute.

1898 Buckle Civilia. I. ix. 573 It brings which lay under the disrepute of being haunted.

1 Disreput te. 2. 06s. [f. Dis-6 + REPUTE 2.]

Among my Bls. Ser. I. (1873) 89 A large and spacious house which lay under the disrepute of being haunted.

† Disrepute, v. Obs. [f. D18-6+ REPUTE v.] trans. a. To hold as of no reputation; to regard slightingly; to disesteem. b. To bring into discredit; to defame, disparage. c. To bring discredit or an evil name upon (by one's conduct).

1611 FLORIO, Disreputare, to disrepute, to disesteem.
1622 Br. MOUNTAGU APP. Casar u. vii. 183 You quote us the Homilies... I think you dis-repute them. 1649 Jer.
TAYLOR G. E. Exemp. 1. ad § 1. 16 The Virgin was betrothed lest honorable marriage might be disreputed. 1651 — Holy Living iv. ad § 10 (1727) 335 O teach me to walk, that I may never disrepute the honour of my religion. a 1677 BARROW Serm. (1686) 111. 380 Is it not infinitely better to be unjustly defamed by men, than to be disreputed by God? 1679 R. PERGE Balk Mem. 11. ii. 272 Doubting that he would disrepute the Place... by dying here.

Disressemble, v. rare. [a. OF. desressembler (in Godel.), f. des., DIB- 4+ ressembler.]

Not to resemble; to be unlike.

So Disressemblance, want of resemblance.
1632 PRACHAM Compl. Grat. xiii. (1634) 130/1 To have blurred it out for some small disresemblance, either in the eye or mouth. 1654 LD. ORRENY Parthen. (1676) 24 One exceeding like the first... and disresembling him in nothing [etc.] + Disressent, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-6 + RESERT

† **Disresent**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6+ RESENT v. (which formerly meant 'to take well or ill').] trans. To have a feeling against, to take ill; = RESENT in its current sense.

r65s W. HARILEY Inf. Baptism 12 The Lord.. dis-resented such performances as were tainted with wickedness. **Disrespect** (disrispe kt), sb. [f. Dis- 9 + RESPECT sb.; or perh. from DISRESPECT v.] Want

RESPECT 5b.; or perh. from DISRESPECT v.] Want of respect, courteous regard, or reverence.

1632 Gouge God's Arrows 111. § 80. 336 Profanation of holy things. manifesteth a disrespect of God himselfe.

1733 JOHNSON Let. to G. Hickman 30 Oct. in Baswell, This delay .. proceeded neither from forgetfulness, disrespect nor ingratitude. 1771 Yunius Lett. liv. 285 My memory fails me, if I have mentioned their names with disrespect. 1849 MacAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 23 No expression indicating disrespect to the Sovereign .. was suffered to escape.

+ b. With a and pl. An instance of this; an act showing disresteem or irreverence; 'an act approaching to rudeness' (J.). Obs.

1632 Marmion Holland's Leaguer IV. V, Howsoever I have found a disrespect from you, yet I forget it. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. 1. § 149 Any disrespect to any acts of state.. was in no time more penal. 1689 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 314, I doe also fforgive y Disrespects and neglects of any persons. a 1714 M. Henry Whs. (1835) II. 139 Their unkindnesses and disrespects to himself.

Disrespect, v. [f. DIS-6 + RESPECT v.]

130 Their unkindnesses and disrespects to himsen.

130 Their unkindnesses and disrespects to himsen.

130 Their unkindnesses and disrespects to himsen.

151 Their unkindnesses and disrespects to himsen.

152 Their unkindnesses and disrespects to himsen.

153 Their unkindnesses and disrespects to himsen.

153 Their unkindnesses and disrespects to himsen.

154 Their unkindnesses and disrespects to himsen.

155 Their unkindnesses and disrespects to himsen.

156 Their unkindnesses and disrespects to himsen.

157 Their unkindnesses and disrespects to himsen.

158 Their unkindnesses and disrespects to himsen.

158 Their unkindnesses and disrespects to himsen.

159 Their unkindnesses and disrespects to himsen.

150 Th respect, regard, or reverence for; to treat with

itteverence.

1614 Wither Sal. to King, Juvenilia (1633) 346 Here can I smile to see.. how the mean mans suit is dis-respected.

1633 Bp. Hall Hard Texts N. T. 11 If he love the one he must disrespect the other. 1683 Cave Ecclesiastici 231 (Basil)

To honor him, and dis-respect his Friend, was to stroke a man's head with one hand, and strike him with the other. 1706 Hearne Collect. 26 Apr., He was disrespected in Oxford by several men who now speak well of him. 1852 L. Hunt Poems Pref. 27 Asi I., sorrow disrespected thomely. 1883 G. Merrotth Diana I. 257 You will judge whether he disrespects me.

Hence Disrespe oted ppl. a., -ing vbl. sb.

Hence Disrespected ppl. a., -ing vbl. sb.

1631 Gouge Gode Arrows i. § 45. 75 A dis-respecting, despising, and vilifying of Gods mercies. 1640 GLAPTHORNE Ladies Privil. 1V. Wks. 1874 II. 140, I meane not. . To save a dis-respected life. 1791 PAINE Rights of Man (ed. 2) 1. 101 Reflecting how wretched was the condition of a dis-respected man. 1876 G. Meredit Present Grandmother.

Disrespectability (disr/spe-ktābi-līti). [f. next + -III, after respectability.] The quality of being disrespectable; the reverse of respectability of correction on the charge of disrespectability. 1848 Thackeray Van. Fair lxiv, Her taste for disrespectability. Itseed and more remarkable. 1803 W. Wallace Scot. Vesterd, to Anoffice which had an odour of disrespectability.

Disrespectable (disr/spe-ktāb'l), a. [DIS-10.] The opposite of respectable; not worthy of respect; not in accordance with standards of re-

not in accordance with standards of re-

10.] The opposite of respectable; not worthy of respect; not in accordance with standards of respectability.

1813 Examiner 22 Mar. 187/1 All distinction .. between what is respectable and what is disrespectable would be at an end. 1828 Scort Nigel xvi, Well acquainted with the town. but in a sort of disrespectable way. 1865 M. Arnold Ess. Cril. v. (1875) 223 Not only was he [Heinel not one of Mr. Carllyle's 'respectable' people, he was profoundly disrespectable.

A: 107 Barrow Serm. Whs. 1687 I. xxiii. 316 Offended with our injurious and disrespectfull behaviour toward him. 1688 E. Sclater Serm. at Putney 36 The least disrespectfull word is Rebellion. 1742 RICHARDSON Pannela II. 320, I must say nothing ... that is disrespectful or undutiful. 1859 DICKENS T. Two Cities ii. xii, I will hear no disrespectful word of that young lady from any lips. 1884 SIS J. Pearson in Law Times Rep. Li. 650/1 It would be disrespectful to the Court of Appeal.

Agg. 1748 Whitehall Even. Post No. 405 Our Commerce. still suffers much from these disrespectful Accidents.

Disrespectable.

Disrespectful manner.

1671 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. IX. § 110 The lord Wentworth ... talked very imperiously, and very disrespectfully. 16

Disrespectful manner.

1671 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. IX. § 110 The lord Wentworth ... talked very imperiously, and very disrespectfully ... to some of the council. 1717 T. Howel Desiderius (ed. 3) IS He has .. withdrawn from the publick Stage of the World, where he has been disrespectfully treated. 1896 Froud Hist. Eng. I. 277 Prohibiting Tyndale's Testament, in the preface of which the clergy were spoken of disrespectfully.

Disrespectfulness. [f. as prec. + NESS.] The quality or fact of being disrespectful.

1672 Life of Y. Alleine v. (1838) 48 Bearing with their dulness, rudeness, and disrespectfulness. 1863 Miss Bradon Y. Marchmont II. x. 229, I seemed to feel as if it was a sin and a disrespectfulness towards her to wear colours. + Disrespectfulness towards her to wear colours. + Disrespectfulness towards her to wear colours. 1053 WITHER Hymns & Songs (1856) 33 Disrespective we have been Of statutes, judgements, and decree. 1628 DIGBY Voy. Medit. (1868) 54, I restored my principall masters mate...that I had turned before the mast for some disrespective middle demeanour. 1735-6 Carte Ormonde I. 325 This rash and violent proceedings of disrespective to that nobleman. Hence + Disrespectively adv., disrespectfully. 1636 Brathwait Roman Emperors 360 He passed to another life at Prague, disrespectively there inhumed. + Disrespondency. Obs. rare. [Dis-9.]

1636 BRATHWAIT Roman Emperors 360 He passed to another life at Prague, disrespectively there inhumed.

† Disrespondency. Obs. rare. [DI8-9.]
Absence of response; the fact of not responding. 1637 Cokains Obstinate Lady II. ii, Why... would you engage So much yourself to any of that sex, As for a disrespondency to lay Violent hands upon yourself?

† Disrest, sb. Obs. [DI8-9.] The opposite of rest; disquiet, unrest.

1567 Turberv. Ovid's Ep. 19b, The sorer is the cruell gashe, and breedes the more disrest. 1668 Howe Bless. Rightens (1825) 103 Free from any molestation from without, or principle of disrest within. 1796 Amerst Terrs Fil. xxxiii. 177 Violence, disrest, and an ill name, will be the rewards of your folly and obstinacy.

† Disrest, v. Obs. rare. [f. DI8-72 + Rest sb.] trans. a. To remove or dislodge from a place of rest. b. To deprive of rest; to disturb.

1636 in Church Philip's War (1867) II. 123 An Expedition to attack that Fort, and to disrest and remove the Enemy from that Post. 1726 Penhallow Ind. Wars (1859) 52 Our fronters at home were as much disrested as ever.

Disrestore v.: see D18-6.

† Disreverence, v. Obs. [DI8-6 or 7a.] trans. The opposite of to reverence; to treat with irreverence; to deprive of reverence.

irreverence; to deprive of reverence.

1539 More Dyalogue III. 84 a/1 To se his maieste disreuerenced.

1608 W. Sclater Malachy (1650) 45 That we pollute not nor disreverence the Name God. a 160 HACKET Abb. Williams 1. (1692) 127 How is His glory dis-reverenced over all this land?

over all this land?

Dispoward, v. [Dis-6 or 7a.] trans. To reverse the act of rewarding; to deprive of reward. 1640 Quarkes Enchirid. 11. xcvi, Beware of Pride..it disrewards goodnesse in it selfe, by vain glory.

† Dispie gled, ppl. a. Obs. [f. OF. desreight vnrulie, disordered . vnbridled' (Cotgr.) + -ED!.

Cf. Regle v.] Unruly, unregulated, outrageous. 1638 Penit. Conf. (1657) 342 It is a necessary duty to cut off enormity and disriegled inordinances.

Disrobe (disrou·b), v. Also 6-7 -roab. [Dis-

Dispobe (distout), v. Also u-7 russ.

6 or 7 a. Cf. Of. desrober in same sense.]

1. trans. To divest or strip of a robe or garment;
to undress, strip. Const. of, from.

1500 Spenser F. Q. 1. iii. 17 The holy Saints of their rich
vestiments He did disrobe. 1505 Shaks. John III. i. 147 He

That did disrobe the Lion of that robe. 1601 — Jul. C.

1. i. 65 Disrobe the Images. 1538 Shr T. Herbert Trav.
(ed. 2) 236 One holds his knee; a second disrobs him. 1648
Manne Amorous War IV. vi, Disrobe your upper parts.
1725 Pope Odyst. Xx. 312 Dis-rob'd, their vests apart in order
lay. 1847 Tennyson Princ. Concl. 117 Lilia Disrobed the
glimmering statue of Sir Ralph From those rich silks.

2. reft. and intr. To divest oneself of clothing;
to undress.

2. Feb. and MIN. 10 divest oneself of clothing; to undress.

1881 MULCASTER Positions xxxiv. (1887) 122 They disrobed themselues, and were chafed with a gentle kinde of rubber.

1603 Order Coronation Yas. I in Maskell Mon. Rit. (1886-7)

III. 109 note, The king. there disrobeth himself of his upper garments. 1715-80 Pore Itiad. v. 904 Pallas disrobes. 1803 GILMOUR Mongols xviii. 211 You will notice as they disrobe, that each and all wear at their breast charms.

3. transf. and fig. To divest, strip.

1893 Nobody & Someb. in Simpson Sch. Shaks. I. (1878)

209 Archigallo shall be deposd, And thou disroab'd of all thy dignitie. 1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 330 Nutmeg. 18 full ripnesse disroabs it selfe, and discovers. the Mace. 1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pick. (1779) IV. cii. 221 Desire to see her fair eyes disrobed of .resentment. 1878 G. MacDONALD Phantastes vii. 112 The very voice. seemed to disrobe the room of the strange look.

Hence Disro bed ppl. a.; Disro bing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

and ppl. a.

1794 Mrs. Prozzi Synon. II. 302 Writers who delight not in disrobed meaning. 1813 Shelley Q. Mab ix. 171 Fear not. death's disrobing hand. 1841 Lane Arab. Nts. I. 121 The first apartment is the .. disrobing room.

Disrobement. [f. Disrobe + -ment.] The action of disrobing or divesting of a covering. 1747 Gould Eng. Ants 46 You may discern such Disrobements in the Cones of Silk-Worms. 1830 Blackw. Mag. XXVIII. 875 Damon watches the process of disrobement.

ment.

Disro'ber. [f. as prec. +-ER l.] One who or that which disrobes.

1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes III. viii. 119 Disinchanters of Negromancers, disrobers of gypsies. 168a Sir P. Felis in Society 7 Oct. 18/1 The trees, swept bare by autumn's gale—That swift and merciless disrober.

Disroof (disrūf), v. [Dis-7a.] trans. To deprive of the roof; to unroof. Hence Disroofed pol. a.

ppl. a.

1837 Caryle Fr. Rev. III. v. vii. (1872) 208 Ghastly
châteaus stare on you by the wayside, disroofed, diswindowed. 1871 J. C. Jeafferson Ann. Oxf. II. x. 154 The
disroofed and dismantled walls of the venerable fanes.

† Disroom, v. Obs. rare. In 5 dysrowme.

[f. Dis- 7 c + Room sb.] trans. To displace.

1489 Caxton Faytes of A. 1. xxiii. 71 Noon vpon peyne of
deth shall dysrowme hym self.

Disroost v.: see Dis- 7 c.

Disroost To pull up by the roots: to unproof unroot

Dispoot (disrā't), v. [f. Dis-6 + Root v.]

trans. To pull up by the roots; to uproot, unroot.

1800 Trans. Soc. Encourg. Arts XVIII. 368 Pine-suckers.

having disrooted and plunged them into old dust of bark.

1849 Florist 279 Repot the bottoms that have been disrooted.

1876 Swinburne Erechtheus (ed. 2) 178 And with one hand disroot All tender flower and fruit.

b. transf. To dislodge (anything) from the place where it is fixed.

1612 Two Noble K. v. vi, When neither curb would crack.

1613 Two Noble K. v. vi, When neither curb would crack of a higher piece of ground. disrooted from its situation. 1865 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. VIII. XVIII. XIII. 33 Daun. 2001 on have disrooted Friedrich this season.

Hence Dispooting 1911. 50: Dispooter. one who

ave disrooted Friedrich this season. Hence **Disrooting vbl. sb.**; **Disrooter,** one who

18a6 Scott Yrnl. 10 Oct., A kind of disrooting that recalls a thousand painful ideas of former happier journeys. 1883 Encycl. Dict., Disrooter.

Disround, v. nonce-wd. [DIS- 8.] trans.

To deprive of roundness or rotundity; to unround.

1505 WATREMAN Fardle Facions 1. iii. 33 [They] are of opinion that the circuite of the earth. disroundying hym self, shooteth out thre corner wise.

† Disrou t, v. Obs. Also 6 disrought. [ad. OF. desrouter (13th c. in Littré), mod. F. dec. Disrouter (15th c. in Littré), mod. F.

conter, f. des., Dis. 4 + OF. route band, company. Cf. Rout v.] a. trans. To put to rout. b. intr. To be put to rout; to break up, become scattered. 1525 LD. Benners Frois. II. exxxi. [cxxx]. 380 If they disrought and be out of order, they shall soone be taken vp. 1562 Wyrley Armorie 63, I appoint to you.. thence not buge voltese you plainly vewe Vs to disrout. 1663 True Relat. Stratagem in Arb. Carner I. 608 The Black Prince. . disrouted their mighty armies. 1630 J. Taylon (Water P.) World runs on Wheels Wks. 11. 243/2 To disrowte their enemies, breaking their rankes and order.

† Disrout, 50. Obs. rare. [a. OF. desroute rout, disorder, mod. F. déroute, f. dérouter: see prec.] The act of putting to rout; rout, defeat. 1632 tr. Favine's Theat. Hon. 11. xiii. 217 Wee (after their disroute) brought to Julius Cassar.

† Disroyalty. Obs. nonce.wd. [f. Dis- 9 + ROYALTY.] Undoing of royal dignity. 1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. 4 Commu. 210 Kings of Denmarke. have thought it no disroyaltie to set up divers manufactures. router, f. des-, Dis- 4 + OF. route band, company.

Disru'ddered, ppl. a. rare. [Dis- 7 a.] De-

Disru'ddered, ppl. a. rare. [DIS-7 a.] Deprived of the rudder.

a 1788 in Croft Let. to Pitt on Johnson's New Dict. 58-9
At the 7a49th of my additional words, I find disruddered...

'their gait like to that of a disruddered ship'.

+ Disru'lly, adv. Obs. In 4 disrewlitye.

[f. next + 187 2.] In an unruly manner.

c 1400 Rom. Rose 4900 [Youthe]. makith hym love yvelle companye, And lede his lyf disrewlilye.

† Disru'ly, a. Obs. rare-0. [In ME. \*disrewlie, implied in prec. adv., a. OF. desrieule unregulated, disordered, mod. F. derigil.] Unruly.

1570 Levins Manip. 99/47 Disrulie, irregularis.

Disrump (disro'mp), v.1 [ad. L. disrump-ère (also dirumpère) to break into pieces, burst asunder, f. DIS-1+rumpère to break.] To break up, burst asunder, DISRUPT (trans. and intr.).

(In quot. 1661, with a play upon the Rump Parliament.) 1881 T. Nuca Senca's Octavia It. Ii. 17b. Let spouses age And curteous bashfull shame disrumpe your rage. 1661 Sir H. Vane's Politics 16 Upon the sad approach of that Scotch Army, our forlorn Society... became dis-rumped. 1885 Sat. Rev. 8 May 635/2 A caucus is a much worse monster than a dragon.. and does not disrump so easily.

Disrump, v.2 nonce-wd. [DIS-7 a.] trans.

To deprive of the rump.

1864 Gavron Pleas. Notes 1v. v. 196 The Barber..parts with his taile-piece, and walks as one of the disrump'd

To deprive of the rump.

1646 GAPTON Pleas. Notes 1v. v. 196 The Barber..parts

with his taile-piece, and walks as one of the disrump'd

[printed dirump'd] Poultry.

† Disrumpent, a. Obs. [a. L. disrumpent-em,

pr. pple. of disrumpère: see DISBUMP v. 1] That

pr. ppie. of airumpere: see Dishuar v. I That bursts asunder.

1657 Tomlinson Renow's Disp. 301 Vested with a membranous and frequently disrumpent barke.

Disrupt (disrup), pl. a. [ad. L. disrupt-us, pa. pple. of disrumpère: see DISBUMP v. 1 and cf. DIBUPT.] Purst or broken asunder; broken up.

Chiefly as poetic pa. pple. = DIRRUPTED.
1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Dirrupt, broken or rent asunder.
1748 W. STEVENSON Hymn to Deity 16 Behind a watery cloud disrupt. 1850 Mrs. Browning Soul's Travelling viii, Though at your feet The cliff's disrupt. 1885 G. MEREDITH Diana II. i. 3 Leaving them.. disrupt, as by earthquake.

earthquake. **Disrupt** (disrept), v. [f. L. disrupt-ppl. stem of disrumpère: see DISRUMP v. Except in single quot. 1657, app. not in use before 19th c. Not in J., T., R., nor Webster 1828. Cf. the rare DIBUTT.]

1. intr. To burst asunder. rare.

7657 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. 668 Almonds..may be.. agitated..over a slow fire, till the Involucrum disrupt.

2. trans. To break or burst asunder; to break in

agitated..over a slow fire, till the Involucrum disrupt.

2. trans. To break or burst asunder; to break in pieces, shatter; to separate forcibly.

1817 Scorssy in Ann. Reg., Chron. 556 The most formidable fields.. become disrupted into a thousand pieces. 1849 Tail's Mag. XVI. 423 We should.. disrupt the bonds. 1879 Tourger Fool's Err. xxiii. 140 The attempt which was made to disrupt the government.

fig. 1865 Pall Mall G. I June 11 His very religious and philosophical thinkings being constantly disrupted by some whim or personal peculiarity.

Hence Disrupted, Disrupting ppl. adjs.

1819 Blackw. Mag. IV. 397 There is a concord and a harmony in the disrupted fragments of the cliffs. 1849 Dana God. ii. (1850) 107 These disrupting and transporting effects.

1876 Paca Adv. Text. Bh. Gool. iv. 84 When igneous matter forces its way through the stratified rocks.. it is termed disrupting. 1876 H. Spencer Princ. Sociol. (1877) 704 There come into play disrupting influences. 1879 A. B. Davisson Expairor 264 The reunion of the disrupted kingdom.

Disruptable, a. rare. [f. DISRUPT v. +-ABLE.] Capable of being disrupted. Hence Disruptability.

1830 C. R. MATURIN Melmoth (1892) III. xxx. 208 The intense and disruptable feeling. 1893 Scatt. Leader 11 Oct. 3 As many points of disruptability as the mariner's compass has points.

Disruptage.

3 As many points of disruptability as the mariner's compass has points.

Disrupter, -or. [See -er 1, -or.] One who breaks up; one who causes disruption.

183 Sal. Rev. 23 July 116/2 These eminent Disrupters had been passionate advocates for the nationality of the Church.

1836 PARNELL in Pall Mall G. 26 June 10/2 They denounced Mr. Gladstone as a betrayer of his country and a disruptor of the Empire.

Disruptide, a. rare. [f. L. disrupt- (see DISRUPT v.) + -t.] Of or pertaining to the disruption or breaking up (of organic structures).

1839 GEDDES & THONSON Evol. of Sex 88 The ascending, synthetic, constructive series of changes are termed 'anabolic'; the descending, disruptic series, 'katabolic'.

Disruption (disrupjon). [ad. L. disruptionem (diraptionem), n. of action from disrumpère to burst or break asunder.]

1. The action of rending or bursting asunder; violent dissolution of continuity; forcible severance.

ance.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. III. xvi. 145 Theophrastus... conceiveth... that upon a full and plentifull impletion there may succeed a disruption of the matrix. 1684 T. Burner TK. Earth. 1. fit These great earthquakes and disruptions, that did such great execution upon the body of the earth. 1799 Kirwan Geol. Ess. 251 These pillars did not assume the columnar form by crystallization, but by disruption. 1816 Miss Schimmelpenninck it. Tour La Grande Chartrense I. o At the sudden disruption of the masses of rock above. 1866 Rogers Agric. 4 Prices I. xxiii. 601 On the final disruption of Guienne from the English crown.

2. A disrupted condition; a disrupted part or

place, a rent.

1760-72 tr. Yuan & Ulloa's Vor. (ed. 3) II. 88 They..rend
the earth, and at every shock leave it full of disruptions.
1853 Miss Yong Cameos (1877) III. xxv. 233 In the time
of weakness and disruption. 1877 Morley Crit. Misc.,
Carlyle Ser. 1. (1878) 199 The whole polity of Europe was
left in such a condition of disruption as had not [etc.]
3. spec. The Disruption: the name applied to
the great split in the Established Church of Scotland, 18th May 1843, when 451 ministers left that
Church and formed themselves into the Free Protesting (afterwards, simply, the Free) Church of

testing (afterwards, simply, the Free) Church of Scotland

testing (afterwards, simply, the Free) Unuren of Scotland.

The cause of their separation was the failure of the Church to maintain its complete independence in matters spiritual as against the interference of the Civil Courts (Court of Session), for which the Evangelical party had carried on a 'Ten Years' Conflict' against the 'Moderates'.

1843 CANDLISH Speech 30 Mar. in Life (1880) 293 All the people are concerned in making preparation for that disruption which is now inevitable. 1bid. 6 Sept. 315 The Free Church, since the Disruption has in a wonderful manner kept herself free from .. attacks on the existing Establishment. 1886 J. H. BLUNT Dict. Sects 169/1 The standing outside the Establishment for a quarter of a century has much weakened the adherence .. to the original views maintained at the Disruption.

attrib. 1871 J. MACKENZIR Life Princ. Cunningham xv. 192 The same contented cheerfulness dwelt in the poor abode of every Disruption minister. 1bid. 195 Dr. Cunningham visited this district in November of the Disruption year.

Disruptionist. [f. prec. + -187.] One who favours disruption.

1886 Sat. Rev. 22 May 603/2 The disruptionists, with all Irish sedition to back them, will be powerless. 1886 Athensum 11 Sept. 331/2 As to the origin of the [Homeric] poems Mr. Leaf seems to be a unionist by predilection, but a moderate disruptionist by conviction.

Athensum 11 Sept. 331/2 As to the origin of the [Homeric] poems Mr. Leaf seems to be a unionist by predilection, but a moderate disruptionist by conviction.

attrib. 188a Contemp. Rev. Sept. 458 Disruptionist tendencies in some of the revolutionary schools of Russia.

Disruptive (disruptiv), a. [f. L. disrupt. ppl. stem: see DISRUPT v. and -IVE.]

1. Causing or tending to disruption; bursting or breaking assunder.

186a J. Spence Amer. Union 92 None anticipated the great disruptive force that now convulses the country. 1874 Stubss Const. Hist. (1875) I. ix. 255 The speedy development of disruptive tendencies.

b. Electr. (See quots.)

1843-3 Grove Corr. Phys. Forces (1874) 80 The electrical disruptive discharge. 1800 R. M. Ferguson Electr. 79 The term disruptive discharge is applied to all cases where discharge is accompanied with a disruption of the particles of the dielectric. 1880 J. E. H. Gordon Electr. 7 Magn. (1883) II. 187 It follows almost as a matter of course that all discharges in rarefied air are equally disruptive and discontinuous. 189a Pall Mall G. 4 Feb. 6/3 Currents of still higher frequency and potential are obtained by passing the spark or disruptive discharge from a battery of Leyden jars through the primary circuit of an induction coil.

2. Produced by disruption; eruptive. 1876 Paga Adv. Text-Bk. Geot. 1918 The disruptive character of these rocks.

Hence Disruptively Electre 98. They discharge the service of the services of the services.

1896 PAGE Adv. Text.Bk. Geol. vii. 128 The disruptive character of these rocks.

Hence Disruptively adv.; Disruptiveness. 1870 R. M. Ferguson Electr. 87 They discharge into each other disruptively. 1880 J. E. H. Gordon Electr. 4 Magn. (1883) II. 186 The character which was found to be fundamental in sensitive discharges, viz., disruptiveness, is common to both kinds of discharge.

Disruptment. rare-1. [f. DISRUPT v. + -MENT.] Breaking off, disruption. 1834 Fraser's Mag. IX. 200 The disruptment of granite blocks from the summit of Mont Blanc.

Disrupture (disruptiún), sb. [f. DISRUPT v., after RUPTURE.] The action of disrupting or bursting asunder; disruption. 1796 Mosse Amer. Geog. I. 660 This disrupture discovered the vein of yellow metal at a great depth. 1804 Watt in Phil. Trans. XCIV. 308 Effected. by the apparent disrupture of rocks. 1808 Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg. 1212

This disrupture of ordinary ties. 1884 Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 603 The consequent splitting and disrupture of the medullary sheath.

Disrupture, v. [f. the sb.: cf. rupture vb.]

**Disrupture**, v. [f. the sb.: cf. rupture vb.] trans. To break off or asunder; to divide by a

rupture. Hence Disruptured ppl. a. 1838 Webster cites Med. Repos. for Disruptured. 1834 M. Scott Cruise Midge (1859) 299 A huge mass of the grey cliff above was disruptured. 1838 Por. A. G. Pym Wks. 1864 IV. 177 The ruins of the disruptured cliff. 1869 Contemp. Rev. XII. 184 These virtues exercise their beneficent influence in each portion of the disruptured church.

Diss (dis). [a. Arab. ديس dis, the native name.] The Algerian name for a Mediterranean name.] The Algerian name for a Mediterranean grass, Ampelodesma (Arundo) tenax, the fibrous stems of which are used for making cordage, etc. 1855 SIR W. HOOKER Rept. on Veg. Prod. at Paris Exhib. III. Algeria 35-7 Dis. 1871 Policy of Alliance Assur. Co. On Merchandise (excluding Esparto, Alpha or Alfa, Diss.. Petroleum, and all Mineral and Rock Oils and their liquid products). 1895 Gnide to Museum of Econ. Bot., Kew No. 2. 72 Diss.

73 Dissaf, -aiue, dissait(e, -at(e, obs. ff. De-

CRIVE, DECEIT. + Dissaiff. Sc. Obs. [Sc. form of DECEIVE.]

Deception, deceiving.

c 1470 Henry Wallace v. 612 And other qubill he thocht

t Dissaint, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 or 7 b + SAINT.]

trans. To make no longer a saint; to remove from

the calendar of saints; to unsaint.

161s T. James Corrupt. Script. 1v. 39 They may as well dissaint him hereafter (as saint him now).

Dissaisin, obs. Sc. form of DISSEISIN.

† Dissa: It, v. Obs. [Dis-7a.] trans. To free

from salt.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Dissalted, cleared from Salt, made fresh. 1711 in BAILEY.

Dissar, Dissard(e, var. DISOUR, DIZZARD.

Dissatisfaction (dissætisfækjen). [f. DIS-9 + SATISFACTION.] The fact or condition of being dissatisfied; discontent; 'want of something to complete the wich.' (L)

being dissatished; discontent; want of something to complete the wish' (J.).

1640 in Rushw. Hist. Coll. 111. (1692) I. 52 When. the Spanish Armada appeared in the Downs, to the great fear and dissatisfaction of the City. 1648 Crowwell Let. 25 Nov.

The dissatisfaction you take at the ways of some good men. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest i. The chance of future trouble... occasioned some dissatisfaction. 1868 DICKENS Lett. (1880) II. 335 He.. concluded (as usual) by giving universal dissatisfaction.

b. (with pl.) A feeling or expression of dissatisfaction or discontent.

Total of inscontent.

1640 SANDERSON in Walton Life App. i, From the reading of it I went away with many and great dissatisfactions.

1654 H. Morr Philos. Writ. Pref. Gen. 12 Concerning my Immortality of the Soul, I shall take notice only of these two Dissatisfactions.

1723 BLACKMORR True Hist.

1824 Conspir. Pref. A viij a, The Conspirators.. ingrafted their Treason on Public Dissatisfactions.

c. A cause or occasion of dissatisfaction or dis-

C. A cause or occasion of dissatisfaction or discontent; a dissatisfactory circumstance.

1702 W. J. Bruyn's Voy. Levant Ixvii. 242 They had. the dissatisfaction of being obliged to return home, without having seen the Antiquities of Tadmor.

Dissatisfactory (dissætisfæktöri), a. [f. Dis- 10 + SATISFACTOBY.] Not satisfactory; causing dissatisfaction or discontent; unsatisfactory; 'unable to give content' (J.).

2808 SIR J. MELVIL Mem. (1735) 109 Things which. were dissatisfactory to her Subjects. 1779 T. JRFFERSON Let. Wit. (1893) II. 189 Their conduct. has been so dissatisfactory to the French minister that [etc.]. 1826 THACKERAV Cril. Rev. Wks. 1886 XXIII. 96, I don't know anything more dissatisfactory and absurd.

Hence Dissatisfactory incess, the quality or condition of being dissatisfactory.

Cril. Rev. Wks. 1886 XXIII. 96, I don't know anything more dissatisfactory and absurd.

Hence Dissatisfactory and absurd.

Hence Dissatisfactory and absurd.

Hence Dissatisfactory.

1677 HALE Contempl. 11. 5 The shortness and uncertainty of sensible Enjoyments.. their Poorness, Emptiness, Insufficiency, Dissatisfactoriness.

Dissatisfied (dissactisfoid), ppl. a. [f. Dissatisfied] and displeased that the queen had..conferred on Sir Robert Cecyl the gainfull office of master of the wards. 1680 in Hacke Collect. Voy. 11. (1699) 15 Very grateful to our dissatisfied Minds. a 1704. T. Brown Two Oxf. Scholars Wks. (1730) I. 2 Infinitely dissatisfy with several things in the Church of England. 1283 Lytton Pelham v, I had no reason to be dissatisfied with my success. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed.) III. 227 Glaucon.. was dissatisfied at Thrasymachus' retirement.

b. Exhibiting or expressing dissatisfaction. 1800 Mrs. Herver Mourtray Fam. IV. 192 Lord Miramont's dissatisfied looks, and sullen silence. 1842 Barham Ingol. Leg., Row in Omnibus, With a gloomy brow and dissatisfied air. 1883 O'Donovan Merv xxiv. 298 The horses were standing around in dissatisfied, dissatisfied manner, with dissatisfaction; planer, in a dissatisfied manner, with dissatisfaction; Dissatisfiedness, the condition of being dissatisfied, dissatisfaction. 1710 R. Ward Life of H. More 147 Seasons of Perplexity and Dissatisfiedness. 1805 Mrs. Inchand To Marry, or not in Br. Theatre 3, Hester. Oh Madam.. forgive this intusion.. Mrs. M. My dear, I must forgive all you do. (Dissatisfy blaners) dissatisfied with the Dutch, which do dissatisfy by own mind, and always to little to satisfy the dissatisfy more mind. 1806 Dougless

Hence Dissa tisfying ppl. a., that fails to satisfy, or renders unsatisfied.

or renders unsatisfied.

1709 STERLE Tatler No. 180 P 6 To follow such dissatisfying Pursuits. 1809 COLERIDGE Friend (1866) 338 After long and dissatisfying toils.

Dissaturate, v. [D18- 6.] trans. To free (anything) of that with which it is saturated.
1866 LOWELL Swindharne's Trag., Pr. Wks. (1890) II. 137
We cannot so dissaturate our minds of it.
† Dissavage, v. Obs. [D18- 8.] trans. To bring out of a savage condition; to tame, to civilize.

1631 CHAPMAN Casar & Pompey I. (D.), Those wilde kingdomes. Which I dissavag'd and made nobly ciuill.

Dissave, -awe, -ayf, -ayte, etc., obs. ff. Dr.

CRIVE, DECRIT, etc.

Dissaventure, var. of Disadventure, Obs.

Dissaventure, var. of DISADVENTURE, Obs.

Disscatter, var. of DISADTER v. Obs.

Dissceptre (disserpts1), v. Also 7 disceptre, 6-7 -er. [f. DIS- 7 a + SCEPTRE sb.] trans. To deprive of the sceptre, or of kingly authority.

1591 Sylvester Dn Bartas 1. vi. 615 Rebellious Flesh, whose rest-less Treason Strives to dis-throne and to dissecepter Reason. 1607 T. Godwin Mostes & Aaron 1. xiii. 61 Prevent a possible deposing or disceptring. 1656 S. H. Gold. Law 55 This.. people have de-thron'd, uncrown'd, and dis-cepter'd me. 1886 W. Alexander St. Augustine's Holiday 216 Disrobed, dissceptred.. discrown'd.

Dissease, obs. form of DISH.

Dissease, obs. form of DECEASE, DISEASE.

† Dissease, obs. form of Decease, Disease.

† Dissea son, v. Obs. Also 7 diseason.
I. [f. Dis-6+Season v.]

1. [f. DIS-6+SEASON v.]

1. trans. To take away or change the flavour of. 1833 STANYHURST Ameis 1. (Arb.) 23 Footh do they lay vittayls, with storme disseasoned heavy [Cererem corruptam undis]. 1613 Jackson Creed 1. xxix. \$ 15 Seeing no hope of diseasoning the old and withered stockes, fit fewell for euerlasting flames. 1615 G. Sandys Tran. 106 [The Red Sea]...would either drowne the countrey, or else by mixing with the Nilus, disseason his waters. 1621 — Ovid's Met. XIV. (1626) 295 An oliue wild, which bitter fruit affords, Becomes dis-seasned with his bitter words.

2. To deprave the sense of taste of. rare. 1628 W. B. True School War To Rdr. 4 Like some Disseasoned Palats, thou doost nauseate at Plentie.

II. [f. DIS-7+SEASON sb.]

3. To render out of season, make unseasonable. a 1628 F. Greville Poems Monarchy D, Wks. Grosart I. 197 The second light of government, Which stories yield, and no time can disseason.

Disseat (dissit), v. [f. DIS-6 or 7c + SEAT

**Disseat** (disset), v. [f. Dis-6 or 7 c + Seat v. or sb.] trans. To remove or eject from or as

v. or sb.] trans. To remove or eject from or as from a seat; to unseat; to remove from where it is seated or situated. Hence **Dissea ted** ppl. a. [That quot. 1605 belongs to this word is doubtful.] [1605 Shaks. Macb. v. iii. 21 This push Will cheere me euer, or dis-eate [Fo. 2, 3, 4 disease] me now.] 1612 Two Noble K. v. iv, The hot horse. seekes all foule meanes... to dis-seate His lord, that kept it bravely. 1648 J. Goodwin Right 4 Might 21 The disseated Parliament-men. 1664 tr. Bonet's Merr. Compit. xvi. 548 The Morbifick matter being disseated. 1828 C. O'Conor Chron. Eri I. p. xxxi, This mighty conqueror who had dis-seated so many kings. 1833 LAMB Elia Ser. II. Barrenness Mod. Art, Disseat those woods and place the same figure among fountains...and you have a. Naiad! 1866 Daily Tel. 22 Feb. 4/5 Application...made... to disseat the member returned. † **Dissecate,** v. Obs. rare. [f. L. dissecāre to cut in pieces, as if from a ppl. stem dissecāt- (cf. fut. pple. secātūrus) instead of the actual form dissect..] = DISSECT v. So † **Disseca-tion** = DISSECTION.

SECTION.

1615 Jackson Creed IV. § 1. vii. § 11 The anatomist's knife did lance and dissecate her living members. 1628 T. Nash Quaternio Ep. Ded., The Apothecary in his drugges, the anatomist in his dissecations.

+ Disse cret, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-8+SECRET a.] trans. To deprive of secrecy, bring to light.

\*\*rans. To deprive of secrecy.

\*\*Dissect\*\* (dise-kt), v. [f. L. dissect- ppl. stem of dissecare, f. D18- 1 + secare to cut.]

1. trans. To cut asunder, cut in pieces, divide by cutting. lit. and fig. (Now more or less associated with 2 and 3.)

cutting. lit. and fig. (Now more or less associated with 2 and 3.)

1607 Torsell. Serpents (1653) 621 Young Chickens being dissected or cut in pieces when they are warm, ought to be laid to the stinged part. 1604 Massinger Parl. Love IV. V, To dissect thee, Eat thy flesh off with burning corrosives... were justice. 1638 Six T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 178 Hee that dissected Gordions knot. 1783 W. F. Martin Geog. Mag. II. 131 This eminence is dissected into six terraces. 1805-17 R. Jameson Char. Min. 166 The manner of dissecting this prism. 1886 F. B. Jevons in Tral. Hellenic Stud. VII. 292 The aggregationists before them undertook to dissect the Iliad into its constituent lays.

2. spec. To cut up (an animal body, a plant, etc.) for the purpose of displaying the position, structure, and relations of the various internal parts; to anatomize.

anatomize.

1611 FLORIO, Dissettare, to desect or cut as an Anatomie.
1615 CROOKE Body of Man 1. ix. (1631), They say, he [Galen] hath giuen vs onely the Anatomy of bruit Beasts, and not of Man, having neuer dissected a Mans body.
1671 GREW Anat. Plants 1. is 32 (1682) 2 If we take a Bean and dissect it. 1724 Swift Reasons agst. Exam. Drugs Wks. 1755 III. 1. 127 The power given to physicians to dissect the bodies of malefactors. 1867 EMESSON May-day, etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 422 Two doctors in the camp Dissected the slain deer.

absol. 1676 BUTLER Hud. III. iii. 477 Anatomists dissect and mangle, To cut themselves out work to wrangle. 1879 E. A. DAVIDSON in Cassell's Techn. Educ. III. 70 The teacher should obtain heads, hearts, &c. of sheep, oxen and other animals, and dissect in the presence of the boys.

b. To dissect out: to excise (an organ or a diseased part) so as not to remove any adjoining part with it.

with it.

with it. 1864-70 T. Holmes Syst. Surg. II. 119 In dissecting out the cyst. 1894 Lancet 3 Nov. 1030, I made an incision.. from

the mouth over the prominent cyst wall and dissected the tumour out. The wall of the cyst was so thin that when nearly dissected out it ruptured.

3. fig. and transf. To take to pieces, so as to lay bare every part; to examine minutely part by part, to analyze; to criticize in detail.

a fex. DONNE in Select. (1800) ya. That soul that is dis-

to analyze; to criticize in detail.

a 1631 Donne in Select. (1840) 114 That soul that is dissected and anatomized to God. 1637 CLARENDON Hist. Reb.
1. § 64 Persons of all conditions took great license in . . dissecting all his infirmities. 1633 Dryden Persius Sat., Yet old Lucilius never fear'd the times; But lash'd the city, and dissected crimes. 1850 Kingsley Alt. Locke i, I never could dissect and map out my own being or my neighbour's as you analysts do. 1869 Rogens Pref. to Adam Smith's W. N. 1.43 He dissected the pretensions of the great East India Company. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) IV. 413 No other thinker has ever dissected the human mind with equal patience and minuteness.

† 4. To analyze (chemically). Obs.
1808 J. Barlow Columb. IV. 456 O'er great, o'er small extends his physic laws, Empalms the empyrean or dissects a gaz.

6. Business. To analyze an invoice or account of goods bought or sold, picking out the various items, and allotting them to the special departments to which they severally belong.
See Dissecting rbl. sb.

**Dissected**, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. That has been cut up, divided into pieces, or

anatomized.

Dissected map or picture, a map or picture mounted on a thin board and divided into variously shaped parts, to be put together as an exercise or puzzle.

1834 SIR T. Herbert Trav. 184 Laying upon each piece of the dissected Betele, a little Arecca. 1638 Ibid. (ed. 2) 31 Not to be entred but by a long narrow dissected path or trench. 1669 Phil. Trans. II. 668 A dissected Head of a Sharke. 1824 Col. L. Stanhofe Greece to She [Greece] is like a dissected map in the hands of children, all the pieces are there, but the children cannot make them fit. 18. Ruskin (O.), Or must every architect invent a little piece of the new style, and all put it together at last like a dissected map?

2. Of a divided form or structure; spec. in Bot. (of leaves): Cut into many deep lobes; much divided.

1652 Gaule Magastrom. 185 A little chin signes one

divided.

1652 Gaule Magastrom. 185 A little chin signes one envious .. a dissected and retorted chin, libidinous. 1872 OLIVER Elem. Bot. II. 182 The finely-dissected leaves of Fennel. 1884 Henfrey Elem. Bot. (ed. 4) 62 When the leaves are subdivided a fourth time, or even where tripinnatisect leaves have filiform segments, the term dissected is usually employed.

**Dissectible** (dise ktĭb¹l), a. rare. [f. L. dissect-ppl. stem (see the vb.) + -BLE.] Capable of dissected.

being dissected.

1800 PALEY Nat. Theol. ix. Wks. 1830 IV. 101 Keill has reckoned up, in the human body, four hundred and forty-six muscles dissectible and describable.

Dissecting (dise'kting), vbl. sb. [f. DISSECT + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISSECT. a. gen. and Anat.: see DISSECT 1-3. b. Business:

see DISSECT 5.

1888 Daily Tel. 24 Aug. 7/8 Junior clerk wanted. Must be used to draper's counting house, and understand dissecting. 1893 Daily News 16 May 8/7 To Drapers.—Young lady wants re-engagement as Cashier and Bookeeper. Used to dissecting.

C. attrib. and Comb., as in dissecting-forceps, build manatomical and management and the property of the management and the section of the property of the property

-knife, -microscope, -room (i.e. used in anatomical dissection); dissecting-olerk, one employed in

Cussection); dissecting-clerk, one employed in analyzing invoices and accounts of goods sold.

1767 Gooch Treat. Wounds I. 176 Raising the vessel a little.. with the point of the knife and dissecting forceps.

1848 R. Willis Report in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) 111. 158 The present Dissecting-room of the Professor is removed altogether.

1848 SRRIT. BALLANTINK Exper. ii. 15 Gaining a living by supplying the dissecting-table with its ghastly subjects.

1864 Encycl. Dict. (Cassell), Dissecting-clerk.

bisse cting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That dissects.

1844-67 C. A. HARRIS Dict. Med. Terminol., Dissecting abcess, an abcess which insinuates itself between muscles, separating them from each other. Ibid., Dissecting Aneurism, an aneurism in which the inner and middle coats of the artery are ruptured, and the blood passes between them and the outer coat. 1891 Anthony's Photogr. Bull. IV. 61 Brought to the dissecting eye of the prying student.

Dissection (dise kson). [ad. L. dissection-em, n. of action from dissective; used in med. or mod. L. Perhaps immed. a. F. dissection (Paré, 16th c.).]

Perhaps immed. a. F. dissection (Paré, 16th c.).]
†1. The action or process of cutting asunder or in pieces; division by cutting. Obs.
1611 Cotgr., Dissection, a dissection; a cleaning in peeces. 1644 Milton Areo. (Arb.) 70 There must be many schisms and many dissections made in the quarry and in the timber, ere the house of God can be built. 1669 Gal. 17. Crt. Gentiles 1. II. ix. 141 As to the Dissection [after sacrifice], it was not made rashly, but with great Art. 1784 Cowper Task vi. 420 The spaniel dying for some venial fault, Under dissection of the knotted scourge.
2. spec. The methodical cutting up of an animal or a plant, for the purpose of displaying its internal structure.

structure.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 1. v. § 12 (1873) 43 Thus have I described and opened, as by a kind of dissection, those peccant humours. 1615 CROOKE Body of Man I. ix, Living dissections (as we call them) are then put in vse when we would find out some action or vse of a part which by the dead

carkasse cannot be discerned. 1671 GREW Anat. Plants 1. 1. § 28 (1682) 6 What Dissection cannot attain, yet an ocular inspection in hundreds of other seeds.. will demonstrate. 1793 Johnson Idler No. 17 P8. 1 know not that by living dissections, any discovery has been made by which a single malady is more easily cured. 1896 Hr. MARTINEAU Hist. Peace 1v. xiv. (1877) Ill. 134 Murders for the sake of selling bodies for dissection. 1883 HUNLEY in Nature No. 515. 347 For hundreds of years.. the dissection of human bodies was impeded, and anatomists were confined to the dissection of dead animals.

3. The action of separating anything into elementary or minute parts for the purpose of critical examination; a 'taking to pieces', a minute examination; detailed analysis or criticism. 1642 MILTON Apol. Smect. § 4 Thus ends this Section, or rather dissection of himself, short ye will say both in breath and extent. 1654 WHITLOR Zootomia 405 In the particular Dissection of mens Actions. 1796 MOBER Amer. Geog. II. 178 It is perhaps the best dissection of the human mind, that hath appeared in modern times. 1857 DEUTSCH in Rem. (1874) 1 Dissections of dogma and legend and ceremony.

4. Chemical analysis. Obs.

1605 TIMME Quersit. 1. xiii. 63 Mercury is extracted out of euery thing, first of all in his dissection or seperation into a watery vapour. 1794 S. WILLIAMS Vermont 90 By accurate dissection.. it has been found that this ill scented fluid is entirely distinct from the urine.

5. Business. The analysis of invoices and accounts, in order that the various items may be entered to the account of the special departments to which they belong: see DISSECT v. 5.

6. concr. That which has been cut asunder or

to which they belong: see DISSECT v. 5.

6. concr. That which has been cut asunder or

6. concr. That which has been cut asunder or dissected, or is in a dissected condition; anything which is the result or produce of dissecting.

1581 SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 48 All his [the Poet's] kindes are not onlie in their vnited formes, but in their sewered dissections fully commendable.

7. attrib. and Comb.

1847 W. Reeves Eccl. Antiq. 66 note, The Dissection-room panic caused many to resort to this place. 1889. HULLEY in Pall Mall G. 2 May, None of the ordinary symptoms of dissection poison supervened.

Dissective (dis-ktiv), a. [f. L. type \*dissectivus (cf. sectivus), f. dissect-ppl. stem: see -IVE.] Characterized by or having the quality of dissecting; serving to dissect.

Characterized by or naving the quanty of dissecting; serving to dissect.

1860 Dickens Lett. (ed. 2) II. 110 The three people who write the narratives in these proofs have a dissective pretty in common. 1861 Wilson & Geikie Mem. E. Forbes v. 142 They were plainly anatomical dissective knives.

Dissector (dise ktal). Also er. [agent-n. in L. form, from L. dissecare to Dissect. Cf. F. dis-

L. form, from L. dissecare to DISSECT. Cf. F. dissecteur.] One who dissects, e.f. anatomically, 1578 Banistre Hist. Man 1. 22 b The most famous dissectors, and princes of Anathomy. 1615 CROOKE Body of Man 306 A most expert Chyrurgion, and the ordinary dissecter to the Colledge of Physitians at Monpelier. 1645 Evelun Diary, The theatre [at Padua] for anatomie... is excellently contriv'd both for the dissector and spectators. 1794 European Mag. XXV. 454 Mr. Jones, dissector to St. Bartholomews Hospital. 1819 P. O. Lond. Direct. 305 Mapmounter and Dissecter. 1839 Carlyle Charlism vii. in Mic. (1872) VI. 153 A determined despiser and dissector of cant. 1847 Emerson Reft. Men. Swedenborg Wks (Bohn) I. 316 Unrivalled dissectors...had left nothing for scalpel or microscope to reveal in human or comparative anatomy. Dissectes (e, obs. form of Deceabe, Diseabe. Dissecte, dissected (dissect). v. Forms: 4

Dissesse, disseize (dissez), v. Forms: 4 disseyse (-ceyse, 4-5 deesse), 5-6 dis-, dyssease, (5 dysease, 6 decess, dissease, -eize), 6-7 disseyse, 6- disseise, disseize. [ME. a. AF. disseize, -OF. dessaisir to dispossess, f. des-, Dis 4 + saisir to put (one) in possession, to take possession of, to SEIZE. In Pr. dessazir; med.L. dissazire, -sasire, -sasiare, also dissaisire, -seisire, -seisiare from OF.: see SEIZE.]

-sasire, -sasiare, also dissaistre, -scisire, -seisiare from OF.: see Seize.]

1. trans. Law. To put out of actual scisin or possession; to dispossess (a person) of his estates, etc., usually wrongfully or by force; to oust. Const. of (+from). Also refl.

[interpretation of the first of the

C 1320 Cast. Love 1088 He ne ouzte from wo disseysed be. C 1450 Mertin 229 It shall here-after be declared how that she was discessed of the seint Graal. 1550 Spenser F. Q. 1. 20 He [the Dragon] so disseized of his gryping grosse. 1600 Carew Cornwall 22 2, The Foxe planteth his dwelling in the steep cliffe.. as in a maner it falleth out a matter impossible to disseyze him of this his ancient inheritance. 1700 Blackmore 700 xxix. 17 My righteous hand broke fierce oppressors' jaws, And of their spoil disseiz'd their bloody paws. 1845 R. W. Hamilton Pop. Educ. x. (ed. 2) 266 We repeat our protest against all attempts to disseize parents of their rights in their children.

+ b. To oust, expel. Obs.

To oust, expel. Obs.

† b. To oust, expel. Obs.

1627 MAY Lucan VII. 655 Through many wounds his life disseized, fied. 1675 Hosses Odyszey XVI. 444 They.. With gentle sleep their fear and care disseised.

Hence Dissei sed ppl. a., Dissei sing vbl. sb. 1475 Bk. Noblesse 48 The unmanly disseising and putting oute of Fraunce, Normandie, Angew, and Mayne. 1611 COTGR., Desemparement, a disseising. 1675 tr. Machiavelli's Prince vii. (Rtldg. 1883) so All the disseized lords... he put to death. 1682 Eng. Elect. Sheriffs 18 If there be but the least flaw against them to countenance the disseizing them of their Rights.

Disselse, obs. form of Decrease Dissease

of their Rights.

Disselse, obs. form of DECEASE, DISEASE.

1648 SYMMONS Vind. Chas. I, 98 The Honour of .. our disselsed Queen.

Disselsee, -zee (dissizi). Law. Also 6 -i,

-ie, -ye. [f. Disselse v. + -re; but the earlier form in -ie represented OF. dessaisi pa. pple. 'disseised'.] One who is disseised of his estate: correlative to Disselsor.

relative to DISSEISOR.

[1377 Act 1 Rich. II, c. 9 Et eient desore les disseisiz lour recoverer vers les primers disseisours.] 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 33 The disseisye or suche other personnes as... be thereby clerely excluded of their entre. 1574 tr. Little-ton's Tenures 63a, If the disseysi by his deede release al his righte.. to one of the disseisoures. 1594 WEST 2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie § 37 This release doth confirme his estate which the disseisee might else have defeated. 1500 FULBECKE 1st Pt. Parall. 67 If the disseise oute the disseisor with force. 1721 St. German's Doctor & Stud. 98 It is devised that the Disseissee shall release his right in the land. 1875 Poste Gaius IV. § 162 Restitution of seisin to a disseise.

Disseisin, disseisin (dissizin), sb. Forms: Disseisin, disseisin (dissizin), 50. Forms: 4 dysseysyne, 6 disseysin (e, -sceysen, -seissen, -seison, -seison, -seison, -seison, -seison, -seison, -seison, -seison, -seison, - disseisin, - 6- disseisin, - 8- disseisin. [a. AF. disseisine = OF. dessaisine (11th c.), f. des-, Dis- 4 + saisine, seisine, SEISIN, SASINE, formal possession, deriv. of saisir to SEIZE. (In med.L. dissaisina, disseisina.)]

1. Law. The act or fact of disseising; privation of saisin: usually the wrongful dispossession (by

of seisin; usually, the wrongful dispossession (by forcible entry or otherwise) of the lands, etc. of another: since 15th c. not used of movable goods, nor in cases in which the dispossessed person was

another: since 15th c. not used of movable goods, nor in cases in which the dispossessed person was tenant at will or tenant for years.

[1269 Pije Roll 12 Hen. 11, 65 Dissaisina super assisam regis. 1292 Britton II. i. § 1 Homme a tort engitté ou desturbé de la peysible possessioun de soen fraunc tenement. Et cele violence est apelé disseisine et fresche force.] 1521-124 Act 3 Hen. VIII, c. 18 Preamb., Wrytte of enre uppon disseysen in the post before the Justices... of his Comen Benche. 1534 tr. Littleton's Tenurs 57 b, Disseisin is properly where a man entreth into anye landes or tenementes where his entre is not leful, and putteth him out y'hath the franke tenement. 1621 Termes de la Ley 130 Disseisin upon Disseisin is when the Disseisour is disseised by another. 1670 BLOUNT Law Dick., Disseisin is of two sorts, either Simple Disseisin. 1769 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 195 A disseisin being a deprivation of that actual seisin, or corporal freehold of the lands, which the tenant before enjoyed. 2865 F. HALL in Tynl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 10 The disseizor, and .. the abettor of disseizin. 1875 Postz Gaius IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 631 It is certain that this interdict is not available for disseisin of movables. 1886 F. W. MAITLAND in Law Q. Rev. Oct. 485 The rightful tenant can be disseiseish, though the lord be not privy to the disseisin. 1889 J. B. Ames in Harvard Law Rev. III. 23 The word disseisin'.. was rarely used with reference to personalty.

b. Novel, new, fresh disseisin of land by one who had himself been recently dispossessed; also the action thus established.

ordinance of Fienry II, establishing an action at law for the recovery of the seisin of land by one who had himself been recently dispossessed; also the action thus established.

[c 1250 Bracton 164 b, De beneficio principis succurritur ei per recognitionem assisae novae disseisinae multis vigilis excogitatam et inventam.] c 1250 Usages of Winchester in Emg. Gilds 361 De wryt hat me pledeth in he Citee, by-fore Justyces, oper by-fore baylyues of he towne, heh empne wrytes of newe dysseysyne. [1253 Act 7 Rich. 11, c. 10 Item est ordeignez & assentux quassise de Novele Disseisine soit desore grante & faite de rent aderiere.] 1253 Firz. HERB. Surv. xi. (1539) 17 The kynges wrytte of assise of nouell disseison. 1609 Skene Reg. Maj., Stat. Robert 1, 22 He sall not tine nor amit his action or recoverance be the briefe of Novell dissaisin: sa lang as he may find the possessour leueand: or anie man committer of the dissaising, or was present at the committing thereof. 1670 BLOUNT Law Dict., Fresh disseisin. signifies that Disseisin, which a man may seek to defeat of himself, and by his own power, without the help of the King or Judges, and which is not above fifteen dayes old. 1700 TYRRELL Hist. Emg. II. 1106 Disseisors that have redisseis'd those who have recovered Seisin. from them by Assize of Novel Disseisin. 1876 DIGBY Real Prop. ii. § 9. 97 The Assize of novel disseisin was applicable where the demandant himself had been

turned out of possession. 2805 POLLOCK & MAITLAND Hist. Eng. Latu I. 124 Henry ... issued an ordinance and insti-tuted a procedure: ordinance and procedure alike were known as the assize of novel disseisin.

tuted a procedure: ordinance and procedure and well-known as the assize of novel dissession.

+2. transf. and fig. Dispossession. Obs.
1586 Ferre Blas. Gentric 214 Ministers of the Gospell to whome the keys of right do apperteine (for the others did by dissessin and tort hold possession of them) may execute that authoritie of the keys with all feare and diligence. 1566 Warner Alb. Eng. XIV. IXXXVI. 355 Vntill the Picts... Disseizen of the scottish Raigne within this Ile had made.

+ Dissei\*sin, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.] trans.

= Disretee 2.

= DISSEISE 2.

124B HALL Chron., Hen. V (an. 8) 69 b, We shal not distroble, diseason or letten our father aforesaid, but that he holde and possede as long as he liveth.. the croune and the dignitee royall of Fraunce. 1291 Sylvester Du Barlas 1.

11. 974 Yet some (more crediting their eyes, then reason) From's proper place this Essence doe disseysin. 1600 HOLLAND Livy XXVII. XXXI. 652 He [Philip] went to Dymae for to disseizen [ad eigiciendum] the garrison of the Ætolians. 1607 HIERON Wks. I. 365 A man past al feare of being disseismed of his expected inheritance.

Disease 1807. 2807 (dissival. -81). Also 5-6

seisined of his expected inheritance. **Disseisor**, -zor (dissizal, -v̄l). Also 5-6
-our(e, 5-er. [a. AF. disseisour, = OF. \*dessaiseur,
f. dessaisir to DISSEISE. In med.L. dissaisitor,
-seisitor, f. dissaisire, disseisire, to disseise.] One who disseises, or dispossesses another of his lands,

-scizitor, f. dissaisire, disseisire, to disseise.] One who disseises, or dispossesses another of his lands, etc.; a dispossessor.

[1377 see Disseiser.] 1483 Cath. Angl. 101/2 A Disseiser, disseisitor. 1540 Act 22 Hen. VIII. 23 The diyng seased hereafter of any such disseasour. shall not be. demed. any suche discent in the law. 1598 Kirchin Courts Leet (1675) 365 If the Tenant be disseised and the Disseisor dieth seised, the Lord there cannot distrain. 1603 Drayton Bar. Wars Bk. III. Ivi. Entering now by force. thou hold st by might, And art disseisor of another's right. 1660 Bond Scut. Reg. 59 The King can do no wrong; Therefore cannot be a disseisor. 1798 Burke. Sp. agst. W. Hastings Wks. XV. 430 To call them disseisors, wrong doers, cheats, defrauders of their own son. 1861 [see Disseisin 16. 1]. 1886 F. W. MAITLAND in Leav Q. Rev. Oct. 485 The disseisor will be seised whether the lord like it or not.

Disseisoress (diss'2076). Also 7-9 disseisoress. [f. prec. + -E88. (The F. type would be dissaistresse.)] A female disseisor.

1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures 125 b, 4f the husbande and the wife were of covin or consent that the disseisine should bee made, than .. shee is a disseisouresse. 1641 Termes de la Ley 124 Shee shall bee adiudged in possession against the desseisee but as a disseiscresse, in respect of the deceit. 1642 PERKINS Prof. Bk. i. § 46 A feme Covert may be a disseiscress. 1809 Tomlins Law Dict. s.v. Disseisn, If he disseisces another to her use, she is not a disseiscress, no rife after his death she agrees to it, she is a disseiscress. 1833 A. J. Houwoon Vear Bks. 1-1-12 Edw. III. 264 One cannot say that Katherine was a disseiscress.

**† Disseisure, -zure.** Obs. [f. Disseise v. + -ure: cf. seisure.] The act of disseising; dis-

TIRSELISTICE, -EUTC. US. [I. DISSEISE V. + -URE: cf. seizure.] The act of disseising; dispossession; = DISSEISIN.

1870 FULKE Conful. Sanders 685 The setting vp and worshipping of Images .. was .. a Disseisure of the true and spirituall worshippe of God. tofus Seed Hist. Gt. Brit. IX. ix. 47 To take reuenge for the spoyles and disseisures, which his hired enemies had made in his lands. 1718 HICKES & NELSON F. Kettlewell III. xi. 213 In Case of a Disseizure of the Right Owner.

Disseit, obs. form of DECEIT.

Dissel-boom (dis'l|bām). S. Africa. [Du. (pron. disĕl|bōm) = 'the beam or pole of a vehicle', f. dissel shaft + boom beam, boom.] The pole of

1. disset suger.

1. atsset su

+ **Disse'lf**, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. Dis-7+Self sb.] trans. To put (one) beside himself; to deprive of self-consciousness.

prive of self-consciousness.

166 Sylvester De Bartas II. iv. I. Tropheis 1116 Whence comes This shivering winter that my soule benums, Freezes my Senses, and disselfs me so With drousie Poppie, not my self to knowe?

Disselie, obs. form of Dizzily.

† Disse mbill, a. Sc. Obs. rare. [? corruption of F. deshabillé, or of a Sc. spelling of DISHEVEL

a.] Undressed, unclothed.
c 1470 Henry Wallace 1x. 1917 That saw him bath dissem-

the and in weid.

† **Dissemblable**, a. Obs. [a. OF. dessemblable (12th c.), in 14th c. dissemblable, f. dessembler to be unlike, DISSEMBLE v.2, after semblable like.]

to be unlike, DISSEMBLE v.2, after semblable like.] Unlike, dissimilar, various.

1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton 1483) 1. iv. 5 Moche merueylous lyght! sawe of dissemblable maner. 1549 CHALONER Erasm. on Folly N j b, How amongs theim selves to be dissemblable inter se dissimiles!. 1566 DARNT Horace Sat. v. C ij b, Dissemblable to Sectans sorte [Sectani dissimilis]. 1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie 111. xix. (Arb.) 238 Dissemblable and in effect contrary. 1603 Florio Montaigns 1. xxxviii. (1632) 118 A man must imitate the vicious, or hate them .. to resemble them is perilous, because they are many, and to hate many is hazzardous, because they are dissemblable.

Dissemblance 1 (dise mblans). arch. [In sense 1, ad. OF. dessemblance (12th c.), mod. F. dissemblance unlikeness, f. dessembler, pr. pple. dessembler.

blant unlike: see prec. and -ANCE. In sense 2, a later modification of DISSIMULANCE, after dissemble.]

Vol. III.

1. Want of resemblance; unlikeness; difference; dissimilarity.

1. Want of resemblance; untikeness; difference; dissimilarity.

1463 Craft of Lovers xxi, Kepe wel true loue, forge no dissemblance [so 1 MS.: 2 have resemblance]. 1580 North Plutarth (1576) 806 As touching other agreements and dissemblances which may be noted.. in their life and behaviour letc.]. 1658 OSBORNE Adv. Son (T.) Nor can there be a greater dissemblance between one wise man and another. 1883 1. Taylor Alfhabet 1. 100 The dissemblance of the hieroglyphic and Hieratic characters appears greater than it really is because in many cases they face in opposite directions. 1894 Forum (N.Y.) Nov. 317 To state the utter dissemblance between the Japanese and ourselves.

2. The action of dissembling, dissimulation. 1608 Marston Antonio's Rev. 11. 11. Wks. 1836 1. 101 Thou that wants power, with dissemblance fight. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple Isl. viii. viii, Some touch-stone erring eyes to guide, And judge dissemblance. 1814 Souther Roderick xxiv, No time.. is this for bravery As little for dissemblance. 1876 J. Ellis Caesar in Egypt 18 Pothinus, in dissemblance deft, Bent low the knee.

† **Dissemblance** <sup>2</sup>. Obs. rare. [a. OF. dessemblance, f. dessembler to separate: see DISSEMBLE v. <sup>3</sup>] Departure, dispersion.

1556 J. Hrwwood Spider & F. ii. 33 Swifter then the star doth seeme to glaunce That assemblaunce turneth to dissemblance.

+ Dissemblation. Obs. Also 6 -acion, 5 dissymbolatyon. By-form of DISSIMULATION, after dissemble.

C 1435 WYNTOUN Cron. VIII. xi. 55 He saw bat he mycht noucht The Town of were wyn . Undyr dissymbelatyoun. 1588 Hunsdon in Border Papers I. (1894) 305 But it is all dissemblacion, and that wee shall find if wee trust to

†Dissemble, sb. Obs. rare. [f. DISSEMBLE v.1] The act of dissembling, dissimulation. (In

v.1] The act of dissembling, dissimulation. (In quot. personified.).

1480 Crt. of Love 1191 Dissemble stood not fer from him in trouth, With party mantill, party hood and hose.

Dissemble (disemb'l), v.1 Also 6 dissimble, Sc.-sembill, dyssembul, symble, 7 desemble. [app. a later form of DISSIMULE v., through the intermediate stages dissimill, dissimble, influenced perh. by resemble. (There is no corresponding form in F.: cf. the next two words.)]

1 trans. To alter or disgnise the semblence of

1. trans. To alter or disguise the semblance of (one's character, a feeling, design, or action) so as to conceal, or deceive as to, its real nature; to give a false or feigned semblance to; to cloak or dis-

to conceal, or deceive as to, its real nature; to give a false or feigned semblance to; to cloak or disguise by a feigned appearance.

1313 More Rich. 111, Was. 65 Some... not able to dissemble their sorrow, were fayne at his backe to turne their face to the wall. 1353 Bh. Com. Prayer, Morn. Pr., That we shoulde not dissemble nor cloke them [our sins] before the face of Almighty God. 1665 Manley Grotius' Low C. Warres 715 Among the Bodies... was found a Woman, who had dissembled her Sex, both in courage and a military Habit. 1709 Tatler No. 32 P 4 With an Air of great Distance, mixed with a certain Indifference, by which he could dissemble Dissimulation. 1762 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. II. xlvi. 723 He dissembled his perfidious designs. 1800 Prescott Peru II. 20 He was well pleased with the emassy, and dissembled his consciousness of its real purpose. 1860 Emerson Cond. Life, Behaviour Wks. (Bohn) II. 385 How many furtive inclinations avowed by the eye, though dissembled by the lips!

† 2. To disguise. Obs.

1363 Dunbar Tun marrit Wemen 254, I wes dissymblit suttelly in a sanctis liknes. 1520 More Dyaloge iv. Wks. 283/1 Though he dissembled himselfe to bee a Lutherane whyle he was here, yete as sone as he gate him hence, he gate him to Luther strayght. 1607 Shaks. Twel. N. Iv. ii. 1619 Liput it on, and I will dissemble my selfe in't; and I would I were the first that euer dissembled in such a gowne. 1665 J. Spencer Vulg. Prophecies 22 Their deformity appeared through the finest colors he could dissemble it with. 1697 Devoen \*\*Emerid XII. 340 Dissembling her immortal form, she [Juturna] took Camertus meen.

3. To pretend not to see or notice; to pass over, neglect, ignore.

she [Juturna] took Camertus meen.

8. To pretend not to see or notice; to pass over, neglect, ignore.

c 1300 [see Dissembling vbl. sb.]. c 1355 Harpspield Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 233, I will not urge. the Pope's .authority. I will dissemble that excellency. 1356 Garfon Chros. II. 323 Wherfore he determined to dissemble [Hall. dissimule] the matter as though he knew nothing. 1379 Lviv Euphines (Arb.) 150 Some lyght faults lette them dissemble, as though they knew them not, and seeing them let them not seeme to see them. 1598 Ray Dissol. World III. viii. (1732) 305, I must not dissemble a great Difficulty. 1701 WALLIS 24 Sept. in Pepys Mem., It hath been too late to dissemble my being an old man. 1703 Rowe Ulysses 1. i. 75 Learn to dissemble Wrongs. 1701 Hume Hist. Eng. 11. xlii. 457 Philip. seemed to dissemble the daily insults and injuries which he received from the English.

b. with clause: To shut one's eyes to the fact. 1334 Ridley Lord's Supper Wks. 41 It is neither to be denied, nor dissembled that... there be diuerse points wherein men... canne not agree. 1511 Bille Transl. Pref. 11 It cannot be dissembled, that ... it hath pleased God [etc.]. 1692 Ray Dissol. World II. ii. (1732) 107, I must not dissemble or deny, that in the Summer-time the Vapours do ascend. a 1821 A. Knox Rem. 11844 I. 54 It cannot be dissembled, that ... the House of Commons seems to feel no other principle than that of vulgar policy. 1871 Morley Vollaire (1886) 8 No attempt is made in these pages to dissemble in how much he was condemnable.

C. intr. const. with.

at 1833 Frith Wks. (1573) 51 These holy doctours..thought it not best... to condemne all thinges indifferently: but to

a 1532 First Wis. (1573) 51 These holy doctours..thought it not best.. to condemne all thinges indifferently: but to suffer and dissemble with the lesse.
 absol. or intr. To conceal one's intentions,

opinions, etc. under a feigned guise; 'to use false

opinions, etc. under a feigned guise; 'to use false professions, to play the hypocrite' (J.).
1533 L.D. Berners Froiss. I. clxxx. 216 Therfore the duke dissembled for the pleasur of the prouost. 1533 COVERDALE IMAGE. Xi. 53 He dyssembled in all that euer he spake.
1596 Shaks Tam. Skr. n. i. 9 Tel Whom thou lou'st best: see thou dissembled, and this answer smooth return'd.
1713 Additional Calo 1. ii, I must dissemble, And speak a language foreign to my heart. 1852 Longr. Warden Cinque Ports xi, He did not pause to parley nor dissemble.

1506 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 142. I dissemble not

D. const. with.: To use dissimulation with.

1886 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 142, I dissemble not with you.. for you shall finde it and prove it to be true.

1867 Poole Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist (1735) 83, I will not dissemble with you, they do not. 1718 Freethinker

1870, 75 P3 He who dissembles with, or betrays, one Man, would betray every Man. 1889 Southey All for Love vi, Dissemble not with me thus.

15. Frans. To put on a feigned or false appearance of; to feign, pretend, simulate. Obs.

1838 Starkey England. I.ii. 91 Men may dyssembyl and fayne grete pouerty, where as non ys. 1881. Bell. Haddon's Annu. Osor. 467 You were not your selfe ignoraunt, albeit you dissembled the contrary. 1860 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 304 This Creature... that can dissemble death so naturally. 1909 Strell Tatler No. 83 F2 I'm lost if you dissemble a little Love for me. 1791 BOSWELL YOMSHOW an. 1752 To suppose that Johnson's fondness for her was dissembled.

1 b. with inf. or clause. Obs.

dissembled.

+ b. with inf. or clause. Obs.

1654 R. Codrington tr. Hist. Institute 60 The King dissembled that his Coat of Mayl was not fit for him. 1813
T. Bussay tr. Lucretius 1v. 913 Fancy .. Lost friends, past joys, dissembleth to restore.

†C. To feign or pretend (some one) to be something. Also with ellipsis of the inf., or of both object and inf. Obs.

ODJECT and Int. Ubs.

1634 Ford P. Warbeck I. i, Charles of France. Disser him the lawful heir of England. 1635 Fuller Ck.

111. vii. § 19 John Scott dissembled himself an English 1666 F. BROOKE II. Le Blanc's Trav. 176 Esteemed 1 though he dissembled the Christian. 1bid. 246 Moore: dissembled Christian. bled Christians

the constants.

† d. fig. To simulate by imitation. Obs.

1697 DRYDEN Æncid viii. 880, The gold dissembl'd well neir yellow hair.

their yellow hair.

† **Dissemble**, v.<sup>2</sup> Obs. rare. [a. OF. dessembler, dissembler to be unlike, f. des., D18-4 + sembler to be like, to seem: the opposite of ressembler to resemble. Cf. DISSEMBLANCE 1, -ABLE.]

trans. To be unlike, to differ from, resemble not. 1385 T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad. (1589) 183 His end dissembled not his life. For, being hated of all and sought for to be slaine, he [Nero] killed himselfe.

† Dissemble, v.3 Obs. rare. [ad. OF. dessembler to separate, f. des., DIS-4 + stem of as-sembler to ASSEMBLE.]

DISASSEMBLE.] = Disassemble.

1591 Horsey Trav. (Hakl. Soc.) 177 The chieff bishops... usembled and disembled often tymes together, much per-

plexed and devided.

Dissembled (disemb'ld), ppl. a. [f. DISSEM-

LISSEMBLE v.1 + -RD 1.]

1. Feigned, pretended, counterfeit.
1539 TONSTALL Serm. Palm Sund. (1823) 21 Leste he fall from his feyned & dissembled height. 1558 HULDET, Dissembled or fayned frend, dissimulator... fictitius amicuse. 1659 DRYDEN Virg. Eclog. IV. 51 Nor Wool shall in dissembled Colours shine. 1805 SOUTHEY Madoc in Ast. ii, He.. strove Beneath dissembled anger to conceal Visible grief.

+ 2. Disorded Ober

grief.

† 2. Disguised. Obs.

1631 Celestina II. 130 Melibea is but a dissembled Angell, that lives heere amongst us. 1643 Sir T. Browne Relig.

Med. 1. \$ 53 Crosses, afflictions. have ever proved, the secret and dissembled favours of His affection.

Dissembler (disembles). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who dissembles; one who conceals his real purposes under a false appearance; one who prac-

One who concean his reactises under a false appearance; one who practises duplicity; a deceiver, hypocrite.

1556 Piler. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 253 b, They indeed hym a dissembler and an ypocryte. 1550 Shaks. Rom. 4 Hall it. 87 All periur'd, all forsworne, all naught, all dissemblers. 1649 MILTON Eikon. 17 A deep dissembler, not of his affections only, but of Religion. 1667 — P. L. III. 681 So spake the false dissembler unperceiv'd; For neither Man nor Angel can discern Hypocrisie. 1551 RICHARDSON Pamela I. 163, I must put on the Dissembler a little, I see. 1864 PUSHY Lect. Daniel iii. 152 He was a thorough dissembler, able to hide his purpose and skilful to execute it.

Dissembling, vbl. 3b. [f. as prec. + -ING l.]
The action of the verb DISSEMBLE; dissimulation. 1500 Lancelot 1550 Al. . ther gilt he knowith .. and shit he hyme with-drowith Them to repref .. And this it is wich that dissemblyng hot. 1553 GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices III. XV, False pretending and also dissembling liminiatio et dissimulatiol. 1555 LATIMER in Strype Eccl. Mem. III. App. LXXVI. 103 Suche men had nede to take hede of their desemblings and clokings. 1643 MILTON Divorce II. viii, The perpetual dissembling of offence. 1701 ROWA Amb. Stepmoth. II. i. 468 Flattery, the meanest kind of base dissembling of a generous emotion is the way to suppress it.

Dissembling, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

dissembling of a generous emotion is the way to suppress it.

Dissembling, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.]

That dissembling deceiving; hypocritical.

1536 Piler. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 299 b, Y\* most vnkynde & dissemblynge disciple ludas.

18 Dissemblynge lippes kepe harted secretly. 1599 SHAKS.

Mids. N. II. ii. 98 What wicked and dissembling glasse of mine, Made me compare with Hermias sphery eyne?

1707

64\*

Curios. in Husb. & Gard. 117 Double-hearted, dissembling, trickish. Men. 1875 MANNING Mission H. Ghost ii. 52 A cunning and dissembling Countenance.

Dissemblingly (disemblinjli), adv. [f. prec. + LY 2.] In a dissembling manner; in a way that

Dissemblingly (disemblinjli), adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2.] In a dissembling manner; in a way that disguises one's real character or purpose.

1346 Bale Eng. Votaries II. (1550) 50 b Thys Gualtherus colourably or dyssemblyngly reconcyled both Anselme and the Pope vnto hym, only to serue the tyme. 1366 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. (1580) 574 They obey not dissemblinglie, but of a free and willing minde. 1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia Pref. A vij b, I should own that which many Writers dissemblingly decline. 1887 Chamb. Yrnl. VIII. 200, I must quietly, dissemblingly, await the solution.

† Dissembly 1. Obs. [f. DISSEMBLE v.1: cf. next.] Dissembling, dissimulation.

1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) II. 198 Ther is no deceyt more depe and secrete than that which lurketh in the dissembly of understanding, or under soome colour of curtesy. 1388 Allen Admon. 21 [Elizabeth] dallied and abused by dissembly almost all the great personages of Europe, to whom. she profiered herself.

Dissembly 2. nonce-wd. [f. DISSEMBLE v.3, after assembly.] The separation of an assembly.

1887 Sat. Rev. 10 Sept. 340 The hurried assembly and more hurried dissembly of some stolen meetings.

P It occurs in 16-17th c. as a perversion of assembly.

1590 Shans. Much Ado 1v. ii. 1 Is our whole dissembly appeard? 1684 Baxter Twelve Argis, § 16. 27 Their usual Titles were, the Priestbyters, the Divines, the Sinners of Westminster, the Dissembla abroad.

**Disseminate** (dise minet), v. [f. L. dissēmināt-ppl. stem of dissēmināte to spread abroad,

disseminate, f. Dis- i + sēmen, sēmin- seed; cf. F. disseminer (14th c. in Littré).]

1. trans. lii. To scatter abroad, as in sowing seed; to spread here and there; to disperse (things)

seed; to spread here and there; to disperse (things) so as to deposit them in all parts.

1603 HOLLAND Pistarck's Mor. 1303 [Isis] applieth herselfe to engender the same, yea and to disseminate and sowe the ...similitudes thereof. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Disseminate, to sow here and there, to spread abroad. 1665 HOOKE Microgr. 68 The tinging substance does consist of...particles ... which are disseminated, or dispers'd all over the other. 1931 BOSWILL Frinc. Gaol. I. II. xix. 483 The action of tides and currents in disseminating sediment. 1893 DARWIN Orig. Spec. iii. (1873) 50 The mistletoe is disseminated by birds.

+ D. To cause to ramify; to distribute. Obs. 1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 17 The liquours that circulate through the pipes and vessels disseminated through those parts. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE Barthol. Anal. III. ii. 328 Seven pair of Nerves... disseminated into the whole outward Head.

C. In pa. pple. and passive, used of diffused

c. In pa. pple. and passive, used of diffused situation, without implying the action: cf. Dis-

PERSE 2.

1677 GREW Anat. Seeds IV. iii. \$ 7 (1682) 201 In the Upper Coat, the Seed-vessels are disseminated. 1796 KIRWAN Elem. Min. (ed. 2) II. 201 Grey ore of manganese... occurs massive, disseminated, in nests or rifts. 1841 TRIMER Pract. Geol. 73 A mineral which occurs in pieces not exceeding the size of a hazel-nut, imbedded or incorporated in another mineral, is said to be disseminated. 1869 Pouchel's Universe (1871) 16 The pantheists supposed life to be disseminated through all the interstices of matter.

2. fig. To spread abroad, diffuse, promulgate (opinions, statements, knowledge, etc.).

2. fig. To spread abroad, diffuse, promulgate (opinions, statements, knowledge, etc.).

1643 Sir T. Browne Relig. Med. 1. § 23 This [the Bible] without a blow hath disseminated it selfe through the whole earth. 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals 1. 1. 13 To hear that Beast of a Priest disseminate such Doctrine. 1796 Br. Watson Apol. Bible 2 The zeal with which you labour to disseminate your opinions. 1806 Mar. Enceworth Moral T. (1816) I. xiii. 108 Disseminating knowledge over the universe. 1843 J. Martineau Chr. Life (1857) 58 He disseminated the principles of peace.

3. intr. (for reft.) To diffuse itself, spread. rare. 1803 Man in Moon (1804) No. 3. 23 The... discipline and professional courage that would disseminate through the volunteer ranks.

volunteer ranks. Hence Disso minated ppl, a.

166a STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr. III. ii. § 17 Neither can I see how a disseminated vacuity can solve the difficulty. 174a Young N. Th. vi. 180 The least Of these disseminated orbs, how great! 1886 A. WINGHELL Geol. Field 295 To trace the train of events back to a disseminated cosmical dust.

Dissomination of, dissemination [a. L. dissemination-em, n. of action f. disseminare to Dissemination of the dissemination.] The extreme of mod F. dissemination.

SEMINATE; cf. mod.F. dissemination.] The action of scattering or spreading abroad seed, or anything

of scattering or spreading abroad seed, or anything likened to it; the fact or condition of being thus diffused; dispersion, diffusion, promulgation.

7646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 1. ii. 7 We. being now at greatest distance from the beginning of errour, are almost lost in its dissemination, whose wayes are boundlesse.

7759 B. STILLINGFL. Misc. Tracts (1775) 63 The dissemination of seeds, after they come to maturity.

7794 SULLIVAN View

Nal. I. 785 All these facts manifest the general dissemination of the principle of fire.

7809 I. Taylor Enthus. x. 294

The extensive dissemination of the Scriptures.

7809 Echo

6 Apr., The courage of the missionaries in the dissemination of religious truth.

7874 Cooke Fungi 220 Forms of spores may be illustrated with their modes of dissemination.

7885 The minative, a. rare. [6, as Dissemination.

Disseminative, a. rare. [f. as DISSEMINATE v. + -IVE.] Having the quality of disseminating, or of being disseminated.

1660 JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit. IV. i. rule 5 § 18 The effect of heresy is like the plague, infectious and disseminative.

[a. L. dissē-Disseminator (diseminetar). minator, agent-noun from disseminare to DISSE-MINATE.] One who or that which disseminates;

MINATE.] One who or that which disseminates; one that spreads abroad or distributes seed or anything intended to be generally received.

1667 Decay Chr. Piety (J.), The disseminators of novel doctrines. 1777 G. Forster Voy. round World II. 337 The pigeon. is the same. as the disseminator of the true nutmeg at the Spice Islands. 1836 E. Irving Babylon II. 391 Disseminators of the plague. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) I. 350 The disseminators of this tale are the accusers whom I dread. Dissence, var. of DESCENSE Obs.

† Dissence, var. of DESCENSE Obs.

† Dissence, var. of DESCENSE Obs.

† Dissence, var. of Descense if. Dis-7+ Sense sb.] trans. To deprive of sensation.

1603 Drayton Bar. Wars III. vi, She a Potion made...

That... could... quite dissense the Senses in an houre.

Dissension (discension). Forms: 4 dissension, 5-sion; also 4-6 diso-, dys-, dos-, 4-5-oiun, -cioun, 4-6 -cion, 5-9 -tion. [a. F. dissension (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also discencion (12th c. dissension-em disagreement, n. of action from dissentire, ppl. stem dissens-; see Dissent. from dissentire, ppl. stem dissens-; see DISSENT.
Formerly, very frequently dissention (cf. dissent, contention), whence DISSENTIOUS.]

1. Disagreement in opinion; esp. such disagree-

ment as produces strife or contention; discord; an instance of this, a violent disagreement or quarrel

instance of this, a violent disagreement or quarrel arising from difference of opinion.

a 1300 Curror M. 22221 (Cott.) Bot if dissenciun bi-tide... bat es bot if discord and strijf, Ouer all bis werld be runnun rijf. 1bid. 22238 (Gott.) First sal be dissensiun, er ante-crist sal cum in land. 2375 Barbour Bruce. 1, 8 Bot enwy... Amang thaim maid discencioun. 1382 Wyclif Acts xv. 39 Forsoth dissencioun is maad, so that thei departiden atwyny. 1484 Caxton Fables of Abop 111. xiii, Of the sheep whiche had werre and descencion with the wolues. 1350 Tindals I Cor. iii. 3 There is amonge you envyinge, stryfe and dissencion. 1507 Walkington Opt. Gluss x. (1664) 112 The procurer of a Civil Mutiny and Dissention. 1607 Milton P. L. xii. 322 But first among the Priests dissension springs. 1777 Robert 500 Hist. Amer. (1778) I. II. 131 He fomented the spirit of dissention in the island. 1876 J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. II. 1. ii. 31 There were dissensions.. existing within the Church, as well as without.

† b. Phr.: In, upon, at dissension. Obs.

within the Church, as well as without.

† b. Phr.: In, upon, at dissension. Obs.
1303 Gower Conf. Prol. I. 30 Vpon dissencion Thei felle,
and in diuision. Ibid. I. 304 Ovide.. Maketh.. mencion
How they felle at dissencion. 1422 Sir Hugh Luttrell. in
Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. I. 85. The two Remes that.. han
ben in discention. 1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa II. 254
They are at.. great dissention with the Arabians. 1654 tr.
Scudery's Curia Pol. 7 Would they that I should.. be at
dissention with my own sonne?

† 2. Med. Physical disturbance producing ailment. Obs.

ment. Obs.

1388 HESTER Secr. Phioraw. 1. lx. 70 Difficultie of Urine maie also be caused of .. dissention of the head. 1636 RIDGLEY Pract. Physick 232 It differs from obstruction because here is no great dissention, it is without pain or Feaver 1725 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s. v. Worms, Worms cause several accidents .. as a dissention, wringings with a rumbling in the bally.

belly. + 3. Disagreement in matters of religious belief

73. Disagreement in matters of religious belief and observance; = DISSENT sb. 3. Obs.

2708 Swift Sent. Ch. Eng. Man Wks. ed. 1755 II. 1. 59 What assurances can they (the clergy) have, that any compliances they shall make, will remove the evil of dissention?

2738 WARBURTON Div. Legat. II. vi. 238 In the Pagan World a tolerated Religion did not imply Dissention from the established, according to our modern ideas of Toleration.

2807 R. A. INGRAM (title), Causes of the Increase of Methodism and Dissention.

2. attrib.

2512 COTGE., Sursemeur de noises. 2. dissention.comer.

Total Corge, Sursemeur de noises, a. dissention-sower.

Dissensious: see Dissentious.

[Dissense, disense, a freq. error, scribal or

[Dissonsse, disensse, a freq. error, scribal or typographical, for discusse, Discuss.]

Dis\_se\_nsualize, v. rare. [Dis- 6.] trans. To free from sensual quality or elements.

1854 Lowell Yrnl. in Italy Prose Wks. 1800 I. 174 We had our table so placed that the satisfaction of our hunger might be dissensualized by the view from the windows.

Dissent (disent), v. Also 5-6 dyss., 6 dysc., 6-7 disc. [ad. L. dissent-ire to differ in sentiment, dissent, f. Dis- I + sentire to feel, think; cf. F. dissentir (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. intr. To withhold assent or consent from a

1. intr. To withhold assent or consent from a

1. intr. To withhold assent or consent from a proposal, etc.; not to assent; to disagree with or object to an action. Const. from, † to.

- 1438 WYNTOUN Cron. VI. i. 36 Fra bis he dyssentyd hale.
- 1430 LYDO. Min. Poeme (1840) 44 (Mätz.) Dame July must nedes haf hir wille, If I dissente, and if I make affray, I have the wers. 1865 T. RANDOLPH in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. II. 199 Whear unto some among the Lords dyscented. 1690 LUTTBELL Brief Ret. (1857) IV. 146 Some lords entred their reasons for dissenting to the order. 1965 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 105 The earls of Derby, as lords of Man, had maintained... authority... by assenting or dissenting to laws. 1827 Jaman Powell's Devises II. 293 Where a trustee refuses either to assent or dissent, the Court will itself exercise his authority. 1830 D'ISRAELI Chas. I, III. ix. 207 Those who openly dissented from the acts which the King had carried through the Parliament.

Parliament.

2. To think differently, disagree, differ from, in (an opinion), from, † with (a person).

a 1536 TinDate Doctr. Treat. (1848) 367 Where the first say bread and wine cannot be the very body and blood of Christ'; there they vary and dissent from them. a 1555 CRANMER Wks. 1. 47 Wherein the popish priests dissent

from the manifest word of God. 1958 Sir W. Cecil. in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. II. II. 301 The Quenes Majesty will marry with none.. that shall discent in Relligion. 1646 Gaule Select Cases 56 Hereupon it hath been somewhat dissented. 1654 Trape Comm. 706 xxxiii. 28 Some are so cristical and teasty, that they will not.. bear with any that dissent. 1710 Addison Whig Exam. No. 1714, 1 dissent with the Examiner upon certain phrases. a 1763 Shenstone Ess., Religion, When misfortunes happen to such as dissent from us in matters of religion, we call them judgments. 1862 Ld. BROUGHAM Brit. Const. xviii. 289 The points upon which they dissent from their neighbours. a 1871 Grots Ell. Fragm. ii. (1876) 37 If the public dissent from our views, we say that they ought to concur with us.

b. spec. To differ in religious opinion; to differ from the doctrine or worship of a particular church, esp. from that of the established, national, or orthodox church.

c1523 PHILPOT Exam. 4 Writ. (1842) 307 Our adversary saith we dissent from the church. With what church sayest thou that we dissent? 1509 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. i. § 3 Every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatsoever dissenteth from it, but that most, which doth furthest dissent. 1652 Hobbes Govl. 4 Soc. xvii. § 26. 330 Those that came to Christianity... were not received into the Church without Baptisme; and those that dissented from the Church were deprived of the Churches Communion. 1653 HALES Brevie Disquisitio in Phenix (1708) II. 34: The whole Discipline of Manners is neglected...Only to dissent is counted a capital Crime. 1792 Breke Let. to Sir H. Largriske Wks. VI. 323 If mere dissent from the church of Rome be a merit, he that dissents the most perfectly is the most meritorious. In many points we hold strongly with that church. He that dissents throughout with that church will dissent with the church of England.

†C. ellipt. To differ as to, or from. Obs.

nave ninerto seen accused or dissenting from the Church of England.

† C. ellipt. To differ as to, or from. Obs.

a 1619 Fotherry Atheom. 1. iii. § 2 (1622) 17 Though they doe dissent, what a God they ought to haue, yet they fully doe consent, that a God they ought to haue, a 166a Heylin Hist. Presbyt. i. § 20 The greater wonder. that .. they should so visibly dissent him in the point of the Sabbath.

† 3. To be at dissension or variance; to quarrel. 1538 Bale God's Promises 1. in Hazl. Dodsley I. 280 They shall hereafter dissent; His seed with her seed shall never have agreement. 160s Fulberker Pandectes 37 Nowe they did discent by warre. 1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat. 584 Even the best Apostles dissented; neither knowledge, nor holynesse can redresse all differences. 1743 Fielding § Wild II. vi, I am ashamed to see men.. so foolishly and weakly dissenting among themselves.

† 4. To differ in sense, meaning, or purport; also,

†4. To differ in sense, meaning, or purport; also, in more general sense, to differ in nature, form, or

In more general sense, to differ in nature, form, or other respect. Obs.

1339 TAVERNER Erasm. Prov. 5 A certayne pleasaunt fable. not much dissentyinge from this purpose. 1611 Bible Transl. Prof. 8 The translation of the Seuentie dissenteth from the Originall in many places. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 192 The people differ not in colour nor condition, from the other .. but their Funerals dissent from the rest. 1639 STANLEY Hist. Philos. XII. (1701) 489/2 A God, whose Figure doth dissent From Men.

Figure doth dissent From Men.

Dissent (disent), sb. Also 7 desent. [f. prec.]

1. Difference of opinion or sentiment; disagreement; + dissension, quarrel (obs.).

1256 Spenser F. Q. v. iv. 6 Artegall...Did stay awhile their greedy bickerment, Till he had questioned the cause of their dissent. 1685 T. Spencer Logick 202, I finde no dissent betweene any parties touching this precept. 1655 H. Vaughan Silex Scint. 11. 156 As if some deep hate and dissent. betwith high winds and thee Were still alive. 1781 Cowper Convers. 97 Not that all freedom of dissent I blame. A disputable point is no man's ground. 1867 Carlyle Remin. (1881) II. 123 Cavaignac...accepting kindly my innumerable dissents from him.

2. Disagreement with a proposal or resolution; the opposite of consent.

2. Disagreement with a proposal or resolution; the opposite of consent.

1641 N. BACON Disc. Gowl. Eng. 11. xxix. (1739) 134 Nor can he interpose his Dissent; nor do they care much for his Consent. 1667 Privis Diary 21 Nov., The opposite Lords. desired they might enter their dissents. 1705 J. LOGAN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. X. 35 He and three Friends more entered not only their dissent but protest against it. 1837 JARMAN Powell's Devites II. 293 The onus of proof would be on the complaining party...to shew reasons for his dissent. 1876 Monley Crit. Misc., Vauvenargues 3 Apart from formal and specific dissents like these.

3. spec. Difference of opinion in regard to religious doctrine or worship.

doctrine or worship.

doctrine or worship.

1885 ABP. SANDYS Serm. v. § 3 Where dissent in religion is, there can hardly be consent in loue. Diversitie of Religion sundered the Jewe and Gentile. 1876 MARVELL Gen. Councits Was. 1875 IV. 151 He should not wonder at the dissents in the Christian religion, which were very small. a 1877 BARROW Pope's Suprem. (1687) 150 One Bishop excluding another from communion for dissent in opinion about disputable points. a 1748 BENTLEY Serm. (J.), What could be the reason of this general dissent from the notion of the resurrection? 1847-9 HELPS Priends in C. (1851) I. 25 Even religious dissent were less dangerous and more respectable than dissent in dress.

b. esp. The practical expression of disagreement with the form of religious worship which prevails or is authoritatively established in any country; non-conformity. Particularly applied to non-conformity

conformity. Particularly applied to non-conformity

with the established churches of England and Scotland, within the pale of the Reformed Churches.

1772 BURKE Sp. Acts of Uniform., Dissent, not satisfied with toleration, is not conscience, but ambition. 2837 Penny Cycl. IX. 22/1 The origin of Protestant dissent from the church of England is usually traced back to the year 1548.

1840 MACAULAY Ranke Ess. (1854) 557/1 In this way the

Church of Rome unites in herself all the strength of establishment and all the strength of dissent. a 2862 BUCKLE Misc. Wks. (1872) I. 577 In Scotland dissent assumed a very different .. character than in England. 1873 H. Spencer Stud. Sociol. ix. 238 The open expression of difference .. to that which is authoritatively established, constitutes Dissent.

issent.
c. Put for: The dissenting or nonconformist

Section of the community.

1798 Burner Let. to Sir H. Langrishe Wks. 1842 I. 549
Protestant dissent was one of the quarters from which danger was apprehended. 1849 MAGULAY Hist. Eng. ix. (L.), On this occasion the whole strength of dissent was put forth.. with the whole strength of the establishment.

+ 4. Want of agreement or harmony; difference

† 4. Want of agreement or harmony; difference of sense, character, nature, meaning, quality, etc. 1603 Florio Montaigne III. ix. (1632) 537 The dissent or disparitie in the present manners of our state. 1611 Speed Thert. Gl. Brit. xii. (1614) 81 [We] may attribute this unto a. hidden dissent betwixt this soile and these geese, as the like is betweene wolves and the squilla roots. a 1636 BACON (J.), Where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the dissent is in the metals. 1636 BACON Sylva § 255 margin, Experiments . . touching the Consent and Dissent between Visibles and Audibles. 1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 330 The Mace in few dayes . becom's tawny and unlike her former braverie: yet in that dissent, best pleases.

Dissent, obs. form of Descent.

Dissent, obs. form of Descent.

Dissentaneous (disente inies), a. [f. L. dissentane-us disagreeing, contrary (f. dissentire to DISSENT) + -OUS.] Disagreeing, discordant; out of harmony; not in agreement, at variance with; contrary to.

contrary 10.

1623 T. Scor Highw. God 47 It is easier to see flat contradictions and oppositions, then things only diuerse or dissentaneous. 1660 J. LLOVD Prim. Episc. Pref. 2 Unprofitable or dissentaneous to the edification and peace of the Church. 1674 R. GODFREV Inj. 4 Ab. Physic Pref. 12 knew I had wrote nothing dissentaneous with Truth. 1702 W. J. Bruyn's Voy. Levant xii. 55 Several other Fancies that they have, so dissentaneous to right Reason. 1876 M. COLLINS Midnight to Midn. ii. 27 A young gentleman of high cheek bones, dissentaneous eyes. calfless legs.

Hence Dissenta neousness, diversity of opinion. 1693 Urquharr Jewel Wks. (1834) 261 Who believed that God was best pleased with diversity of religions. dissentaneousness of faith. 1727 BAILEY vol. II., Dissentaneousness, disagreeableness.

† Dissentany, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. dis-

† Dissentany, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. dissentane-us: see prec.]

A. adj. = DISSENTANEOUS.

1566 BRIGHT Metanch. xii. 55 The consideration of the whol sort of dissentanie, and disagreeing things. 1645 MILTON Tetrach. (1851) 254 The parts are not discrete, or dissentanie. 1644 L. Coke Logick (1657) 147 Dissentany consecution, is, when from the truth of the one of the opposites is understood the falshood of the other; and contrary.

B. sb. (See quots.)

1656 S. H. Gold. Law 81 The distinct Bodies of Parliament and People make one Body of Dissentanies or things diverse. 1657 TOMLINSON Renow's Disp. 8 He opposes one contrary to another and one dissentany to another.

† Dissentation. Obs. [irreg. f. DISSENT v. + -ATION.] Difference of opinion, dissension.

1613-16 W. Browne Bril. Past. 11. ii. To leave their ars, Their strifes, dissentations, and all civil warres.

COCKERAM 11, Difference, discrepancy, dissentation.

Dissenter (discrntal). Also 7 -or, -our. [f.

1. One who dissents in any matter: one who disagrees with any opinion, resolution, or proposal; a dissentient.

a dissentient.

1647 CLARENDOM Hist. Reb. 11. § 74 If the Question had been presently put, it was believed the number of the dissenters would not have appeared great. 1651 Hobbes Goot. § 5.0c. vi. § 2. 87 If any one will not consent. the City retaines its primitive Right against the Dissentour, that is the Right of War, as against an Enemy. 1717 Pope Let. to Lady M. W. Montagn June, There is nothing like a coalition but at the masquerade; however, the Princess is a dissenter from it. 1738 Morgan Algiers II. i. 211 Some think fit to be Dissenters; assuring us that Cæsaria stood elsewhere. 1869 Swinsurne Ess. § Stud. (1875) 213 Mr. Arnold, with whose clear and critical spirit it is always good to come in contact, as disciple or as dissenter. 1879 Grore Plato Pref. 7 These dissenters from the public will be more or less dissenters from each other.

2. One who dissents in matters of religious belief and worship: a. in the general sense.

2. One who dissents in matters of religious belief and worship: 8. in the general sense.

1639 LD. G. Digby Lett. conc. Relig. (1651) 88 The dissentors may well have bin over-born or supprest.

1644 in Thomasson Tracts (Br. Mus.) CLXXXVIII. No. 5, 36 By accommodation I understand an agreement of dissenters with the rest of the Church in practical conclusions.

1649 OWEN Disc. Toleration Wks. 1855 VIII. 193 The present differences which are between those dissenters who are known by the names of Presbyterians and Independents... Neither party... dare avow the manner of worship by their dissenters embraced to be, as such, rejected by the Lord.

1678 DRYDEN All for Lowe Ded., Its discipline is... so easy, that it allows more freedom to dissenters than any of the sects would allow it.

1709 STRYPE ANN. Ref. I. xlii. 468 The application of the two leading dissenters here [Sampson, Dean of Ch. Ch., and Humfrey, Pres. of Magd. Coll., who refused to wear the Vestments] to those two eminent divines of the Church of Zurick.

18 D. One who dissents and separates himself from

b. One who dissents and separates himself from any specified church or religious communion, especially from that which is historically the national church, or is in some way treated as such, or regarded as the orthodox body.

1663 Flagellum; or O. Cromwell (ed. 2) 14 [Cromwell] began ... at last to appear a publique Dissenter from the Discipline of the Church of England. 1673 in Essex Papers (Camden) I. 124 Complaints from some of y' Scotch Nation of their persecution... upon y' score of Nonconformitie, divers of those people who are dissenters from y' Church having bin ... excommunicated. 1683-9 Toleration Act 1 W. 4 M. c. 18 is 13 Certain other Persons, Dissenters from the Church of England. 1793 CUILER in Life, etc. (1888) II. 277 In Massachusetts the Congregationalists were the favorites of Government, and every other denomination was considered as dissenters from them. 1866 Stanker State Pall xiv. (1858) 462 Copt and Syrian, Georgian and Armenian, have ... their own claims to maintain, as dissenters, so to speak, against the great Byzantine establishment. 1868 SELLEY Nat. Nat. Relig. 11. i. 124 The popular Christianity of the day. is for the artist too melancholy and sedate, for the man of science too sentimental and superficial. They become, therefore, dissenters from the existing religion.

C. spec. One who separates himself from the communion of the Established Church of England or (in Scotland) of Scotland. In early use including Roman Catholics, but now usually restricted to

communion of the Established Church of England or (in Scotland) of Scotland. In early use including Roman Catholics, but now usually restricted to those legally styled Protestant Dissenters. (Usually with capital D.)

Occasionally distinguished from Nonconformist, and restricted to those who not only dissent from the national church as it is actually constituted, but disagree with the principle of national or state churches.

1879-88 Secr. Serv. Money Chas. § 7as. (Camden) 98 To Benja Cranmer, of Hertford, bounty, in consideracion of his charge and service in prosecuting Dissenters in that county, £ 100. 1683 F. Godduny Prof. to Wharton's Wks. 4 Dissenters (a Title Rebellious people pride themselves in, and love to be distinguished by. 1688 Add. Secr. Serv. Money Chas. (A Dissenters in that county, £ 100. 1683 F. Godduny Prof. to Wharton's Wks. 4 Dissenters (a Title Rebellious people pride themselves in, and love to be distinguished by. 1688 Add. Secr. Serv. 1689 Sig. G. Savile Let. to Dissenter, It is not so long since as to be forgotten, that the maxim was, It is impossible for a Dissenter not to be a Rebel. 1689 Toleration Act 1 W. 4 M. c. 18 § 11 Unlesse such person can produce two sufficient winesses to testifie upon oath that they believe him to be a Protestant Dissenter. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit. 1. III. i. (1742) 148 [After Papists] The other Dissenters. may be reduced into four classes, Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, or as they call themselves). Baptists, and Quakers. 1731 FIRLDING Lett. Writers II. III, Do you take me for a Dissenter, you rascal? 1881 T. JEFFERSON Autobiog. Writings 1892 I. 54 Although the majority of our citizens were dissenters. a majority of the legislature were churchmen. 1886 Peterspoorf Abr. Cases in Courts K. B. etc. V. 432 note, Catholic and Protestant dissenters may plead the Acts of Toleration, and of 31 Geo. 3 to almost all prosecutions under these acts. 1839 Ecletic Review 1 Jan. 4 The Protestant Dissenters of English History, in whose favour the provis

ormist.

d. fig. and transf.

zBsg Lytron Pelham xxiii, Coxcombs and Coquettes are be dissenters of society. zBsg Grots Plato I. it. Bs There is no established philosophical orthodoxy, but a collection f Dissenters, small sects, each with its own following.

Hence **Dissenters**, condition or rank of Dissenters. **Dissenterish** a., having somewhat of the character of a Dissenter. **Dissenterish**, the principles and practice of Dissenters. **Dissenterish** 

principles and practice of Dissenters. Disserteries v. trans., to convert into a Dissenter.

286 Carlyle Remin. (1881) I. 82 The then "Dissenterage is definable to moderns simply as a 'Free Kirk, making no noise'. 1841 Fraser's Mag. XXV. 720 The volume looks... so "dissenterish and drab-coloured! 1864 Mas. Oliphant Perpetual Curate I. ii. 33 A kind of meddling, Dissenterish, missionising individual. 1809 Br. J. Jebb. Let. in Life, etc. xxxv. 460 It.. shews the interior of English "dissenterism, during a period of thirty very important years. 1847 W. E. Forster in Wemyss Reid Life (1888) I. 213 Men grumble at Romanism and Church of Englandism and Protestant Dissenterism. 1838 Br. S. Wilserforce in Life I. 128 Such men altogether escape us, they became wholly individualized and semi-'dissenterized. 1836 Lit. Churchman II. 941 A plan for the Protestantizing, and even Dissenterizing, the University.

Dissenteries: see Dysenters.

† Dissenteries. 2. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. L.

† **Dissentiate**, v. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. L. dissenti-re + -ATE 3; after vbs. from L. sbs. in -entia.] trans. To move to dissension or discord.

1637 FELTHAM Resolves II. [1.] C. (1647) 313 One turbulent spirit will dissentiate even the calmest kingdom.

Dissentience (disenfiens). rare. [f. DISSENTIENT: see-ENCE.] The fact or condition of being dissentient; difference of opinion.

1884 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. IV. 420 Dissentience on the Law

of Thrift.

† Dissentiency. Obs. rare. [f. as prec.: see
-ENOY.] The quality of being dissentient.
1647 Manton Meat out of Eater Wks. 1871 V. 391, I shall
a little reflect upon our dissentiency and division.

Dissentient (dise nfient), a. and sb. [ad. I

A. and sb. [ad. L. dissentient-em, pr. pple. of dissentiere to DISSENT.]

A. adj. Differing or disagreeing in opinion.

1631 Howell Venice 185 (and) If .. ther will be still dissentient suffrages. 1847 Lewes Hist. Philos. (1867) I. 226

Several distinct and dissentient points of view opened. a 1871

GROTE Eth. Fragm. iv. (1876) 118 A young person is perplexed by the dissentient judgments he hears from different individuals.

b. esp. Dissenting from, or refusing assent to, the opinion or sentiment of the majority.

Dissentient Liberats, (in Politics) a term applied (by opponents) to those members of the Liberal party who in 1886 dissented from the action of the majority in adopting the principle of 'Home Rule' for Ireland as part of the political programme; called by themselves Liberal Unionists.

Hence Dissentientism.

1764-7 Lyttelton Hen. II, I. St (Seager) All the vassals ... swore fealty and homage to him without any one dissentient voice being heard. 1845 STRIEN Laws Eng. (1874)

11. Notes 346 They usually only set down their names as dissentient to a vote. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 507

The authority of the two dissentient lords prevented several other noblemen from subscribing the address. 1886 Gladstone Let. Mr. Ivory 26 Oct., Not only Scotchmen in general, but such Scotchmen as were at one time dissentient. 1892 Daily News 25 Jan. 3/5 Lancashire will have nothing to do with dissentient Liberals. . only Sir Henry James is left to keep up the pretence of Dissentientism in the whole county.

B. 5b. One who differs or disagrees in opinion:

B. sb. One who differs or disagrees in opinion;

B. sb. One who differs or disagrees in opinion; one who differs from the opinion of the majority.

1621 Bp. R. MOUNTAGU Diatriba III. 415 To vilifie and traduce the Parts and Persons of all Dissentients. 1700 SIR W. JONES Charge to Grand Jury, Calcutta 10 June Wks. 1709

11I. 42 When it has been found by a majority of your whole number, it is their counsel, which the dissentient must not disclose. 1823 T. Jefferson Writ. (1830) IV. 372 They would have left, there as here, no dissentients from their doctrine. 1868 Helps Realmah xvi. (1876) 430 The voices of dissentients were drowned by the predominant shout. 1887 Daily News 18 July 5/1 Mr. Gladstone. presses the Dissentients with the awkwardness of their position.

Disserting, vbl. sb. [f. DISSENT v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the vb. DISSENT; a differing in opinion; disagreement.

opinion; disagreement.

1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. x. § 14 Wherein the one part may haue probable cause of dissenting from the other. 1687 T. Spencer Logick 50 Difference is a dissenting betweene the essence of two. 1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. 11. ii. 29 He. Bad us to keep the holy Paschal Time, And count Dissenting for an hainous Crime.

n hainous Crime. **Disserting**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING <sup>2</sup>.]

1. Differing or disagreeing in opinion, dissentient;

Dissenting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING <sup>2</sup>.]

1. Differing or disagreeing in opinion, dissentient; also, † differing in sense, nature, character, ctc.

1530 Hooper Serm. Yonas Epist. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 442
The which doctrine is catholic..nothing dissenting, but agreeable with the prophets and apostles. 1637 Speed England xxxiii. § 3 Whose natures thus dissenting [as to their soil] the Riuer Derwent doth diuide asunder. 1763
FALCONER Shipur. 1. 433 Dissenting reason strove To tame. the kindling flame of love. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. 1.
329 A convention..ratified the constitution without a dissenting voice. a 1891 Grore Eth. Fragm. iii. (1876) 51
Each of the dissenting schools of philosophy.

2. Differing in opinion on religious matters; spec. disagreeing with the established or prevailing doctrines or modes of worship; nonconformist.

Dissenting Brethren, a name applied to the five members of the Westminster Assembly, 1643-4, who advocated Congregational principles against the Presbyterian majority. 1644 Yrnl. Ho. Commons 32 Dec., Mr. Marshall delivered in the Reasons of the Dissenting Brethren against Presbyterial Government. 1649 in Harl. Misc. (title). The Dissenting Protestants. 1766 Entick London 1V. 366
The hall room is let out for a dissenting meeting. 1803
J. Bunting 23 Sept. in Life (1859) I. x. 181 The Dissenting Ministers' vindication of themselves. 1711 Act to Ann. c. 2 § 9 A Preacher or Teacher of any Congregation of dissenting Protestants. 1766 Entick London 1V. 366
The hall room is let out for a dissenting meeting. 1803
J. Bunting 23 Sept. in Life (1859) I. x. 181 The Dissenting Ministers' vindication of themselves. 1711 Act to Ann. c. 2 § 9 A Preacher or Teacher of any Congregation of dissenting Protestants. 1843 Penny Cycl. XXVII. 247 The chiefs of the Independent party in the Assembly were Dr. Thomas Goodwin, Philip Nye, Jeremiah Burroughs, William Bridge, and Sidrach Simpson, often spoken of as the Five Dissenting Brethren. 1849 MACOLULA Pitt. Eng. I. 177 It was made a crime to attend a dissent

789/1 She may consent dissentingly.

Dissentious (dise n os), a. Now rare. Also 6 -cious, 6-7 -sious. [f. Dissension, and therefore more etymologically spelt dissensious: see -1008. But perh. orig. after OF. dissencious, -tioux, from dissencion, -tion, obs. spellings of dissension. There are no other Eng. words in -ensious, while -entious is frequent, and naturally associates this word with dissent, dissentient, etc.]

Of. pertaining to, or characterized by dissension

Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, dissension or disagreement in opinion; esp. given to dissen-

or disagreement in opinion; esp. given to dissension, discordant, quarrelsome.

1560 P. Whitehorne tr. Macchiavelli's Arte of Warre

(1573) 19 a, The disunited and discencious do agree.

1573) 19 a, The disunited and discencious do agree.

1593 Shaks. Ven. 4 Ad. 657 This carry-tale, dissentious Jealousy

1. Knocks at my heart.

1597 DALEWMELE tr. Leslie's Hist.

15cotl. x. 442 Tha began to be dissensious.

1615 G. Sandts

17rav. III. 266 The two brethren grew. dissentious about

the deuision of their purchases.

1877 BLACKIE Wise Men.

334 In violent plunges of dissentious rage.

1683-3 SCHAFF

1887 Enigk. Knowl. I. 354/2 As well fitted for harmonious

as for dissentious action.

† b. Inclined to differ or dissent in religious or

ecclesiastical matters. Obs.

ecclesiastical matters. Obs.

azg68 Ascham Scholem, II. (Arb.) 93 He.. will.. presume.. in Religion, to haue a dissentious head, or in the common wealth, to haue a factious hart. z579 Tonson Calvin's Serm. Tim. 1032/1 We may not marueile if there be discentious persons in y' Church, which go about to marre 64\*=2

all order. 1676 Life Muggleton in Harl. Misc. I. 610 This Muggleton, an obstinate, dissentious, and opposive spirit. + c. Of things: Differing, at variance, discor-

† C. Of things: Differing, at variance, discordant; of the nature of dissension. Obs. rare.

1605 Tryall Chev. IV. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 322 Since he. first inkindled this dissensious brawle. 164. Chas. I. Annu. to Earls Bristol & Dorset 3 Severall and farre different conceptions, yet none dissentious from Truth.

† Dissentiously, adv. Obs. rare. [-LY2.]

In a dissentious manner; with dissension.

1612 Chapman Iliad II. 22 No more the Gods dissentiously imploy Their high-hous' powers.

Dissentism, rare. [f. DISSENT sb. + -ISM.]

Religious dissent as a system; nonconformity.

1859 W. Chadwick Life De Foe i. 44 The healthy growth of Protestant dissentism.

† Dissentive, a. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. DISSENT v. + -IVE.] Inclined to be at discord.

1637 FELTHAM Resolves I. (ed. 2 II.) iv, A Lyer... is a Monster in Nature; for his Heart and Tongue, are Incongruous, and dissentiue.

Dissentiment (dise intment). [f. DISSENT v.

gruous, and dissentiue.

Dissentment (dise ntment). [f. DISSENT v. + MENT. Cf. 16th c. F. dissentement, mod.F. - iment.] Difference of opinion, dissentience, dissent. 1590 M. SHIELDS Faith! Contend. (1780) 19 In which dissentment joined several societies. 1893 GLADSTONE Shelfast Deput. 28 Mar., This dissentment between the sentiment of the propertied class and the national sentiment.

+ Dissentory. Obs. rare. [An erroneous form:

† Dissentory. Obs. rare. [An erroneous form: cf. Descent 1 d, and Descensory.]

1638 Phillips, Dissentory (old word), a kind of still.

Disseparable, a. rare. [f. Dis- 10 + SepaBable.] Not to be dissevered; inseparable.

1 c 1825 Bedders Poems, Torrismond 1. iii, Thou in my
mind, and I in thine, shall be, And so disseparable to the
edge Of thinnest lightning.

† Disseparate, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 5 +
Sepabate v.] trans. To separate, dissever.

1550 Nicolls Thucyd. 222 b, The shyppes that were in
the myddeste of their battayle, remayned nakede and disseparated frome those of the two poynctes.

Dissepiment (diserpiment). Bot. and Zool.

[a. L. dissepimentum that which separates, a partition, f. dissepire (-sepire): see Dissept.] A
partition in some part or organ; a septum.

tition, f. dissapine (-score): see DISSEPT.] A partition in some part or organ; a septum.

spec. a. Bot. A partition consisting of the coherent sides of adjacent carpels, separating the cells of a syncarpous ovary or fruit. (Partitions otherwise formed are called spurious or false dissepiments.) b. The middle part of a lamella of the pileus in hymenomycetous fungi: = Trama. o. Zool. One of the horizontal plates connecting the vertical septa in corals. d. One of the divisions between the body-segments of an annelid.

1727 Balliky vol. II, Dissepiment, a middle Partition, whereby the Cavity of the Fruit is divided into Sorts of Cases or Boxes. 1760 Jas. Lee Introd. Bot. 1. vi. (1776) 14
The partitions, which divide the capsule into sundry compartments, or cells, dissepiments. 1851 J. R. Greene Mar. Anim. Kingd., Calent. 203 Each corallite has its chambers slightly interrupted by a few dissepiments 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 121 The mucular dissepiments dividing the body into compartments. 1870 Bentley Bot. 271 In the ovary of the Astragalus a spurious dissepiment is also formed.

Dissepimental (disepimentăl), a. [-AL.]
Belonging to, or of the nature of, a dissepiment.

Dissepimental (disepimentăl), a. [-AL.]
Belonging to, or of the nature of, a dissepiment.
1837 Berrelev Cryptog. Bot. 8 242. 249 A close cellular
tissue, in which the passage from dissepimental walls and
threads is almost imperceptible. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim.
Life 126 The muscular dissepimental walls of the segments.
† Dissept, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. dissept-ppl.
stem of disseptre to separate, part off, f. Dis-1
+ septre (sēptre) to hedge off, f. septs a hedge.]
\*\*Logical To divide by a partition; to partition off.

rans. To divide by a partition; to partition off.
1637 TOMLINSON Remon's Disp. 347 Certain aculeated cups.
dissepted with little fences.

Dissepulchred (disse polkerd), ppl. a. rare.

Disseptichred (disserptished), ppt. a. vare. [Dis-7.] Disentembed.

1800 W. Tavror in Monthly Mag. IX. 464 Like some disseptichred half-woken ghost, Slow stretch a wither'd hand.

Dissert (diss' 1t), v. [f. L. dissert-ppl. stem of disserter to discourse, freat, examine; also intr. to discourse, f. Dis-1 + sertre to bind, connect, in words commend join words, compose.]
+1. trans. To discuss, examine. Obs.

† 1. trans. To discuss, examine. Obs.

1632 Cockeram, Dissert, to dispute on matters. 1641 R.

Brooke Eng. Episc. II. ii. 69 Either none seeme to state the Question right; or else, all seem to dissert it. 1732 Straye Eccl. Mem. I. xiiii. 330 Thence they descended to dissert the single life of priests.

2. intr. To discourse upon a particular subject; to make a dissertation. (Now, affected.)

1637 Tomlinson Renou's Disp. 651 We have abundantly disserted about the preparation of Medicaments. 1744 Harris Three Treat. Wks. (1841) of A venerable sage... whom once I heard disserting on the topic of religion. 1752 whom once I heard disserting on the topic of religion. 1753 Byron Thank Lett. III. No. 289, 235 It is not amiss. to be able to dissert upon the growth and flavour of wines. 1843 Byron Thank II. No. 289, 235 It is not amiss. to be able to dissert upon the growth and flavour of wines. 1843 Byron Thank II. No. 289, 235 It is not amiss. to be able to dissert upon the growth and flavour of wines. 1843 Byron Thank II. No. 289, 235 It. is not amiss. to be able to dissert upon the growth and flavour of wines. 1843 Byron Thank III. No. 289, 285 It. So not amiss. To be able to dissert upon the growth and flavour of wines. 1843 It. I dissert. 1855 Thackeray Newcomes II. 255 Whilst George is still disserting Clive is drawing.

Dissertate (disserter to discuss, argue, debate, frequentative of disserter to discuss, argue, debate, frequentative of disserter to discuss, argue, the debate, frequentative of disserter to discuss, argue, the debate, frequentative of disserter to discuss, argue, the bound of the disserter of Dissert. I so the dissertation; to discourse; = prec. 2. (Unusual.) 1766 Derrick Lett. (1767) II. 39 Why should I thus dissertate to you? 1811 L. Hawkins C'tess & Gertr. I. 5 The

first of these ladies, at thirteen.. can dissertate on the various flavors. 1837 HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-Bks. (1883) 93 He had a good many old papers in his desk.. which he produced and dissertated upon. 1868 Browning Ring & Bk. III. 270 He dissertated on that Tuscan house.

Dissertation (dispitél'son). [ad. L. dissertation-em discourse, disquisition, n. of action f. dissertation to Dissertate.]

+1. Discussion, debate. Obs.

1511 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. xxii. (R.) As in a certaine dissertation had once with Master Cheeke it appeared.

1632 Cockeram, Dissertation, a disputing on things. 1677 Gaze Crt. Gestiles 111. 27 Paul mentions some who had turned aside.. to unprofitable dissertation or disputation.

1709 STRYPE Ann. Ref. 1. xi. 137 [They] altogether refused.. to engage in further dissertation with them.

2. A spoken or written discourse upon or treatment of a subject in which it is discussed at length.

2. A spoken or written discourse upon or treatment of a subject, in which it is discussed at length; a treatise, sermon, or the like; = DISCOURSE 56. 5.

1651 HOBERS GOUL. 4. Soc. Title-p., A Dissertation concerning Man in his severall habitudes and respects. 1683 DEVDEN Life Plutarch 60 Observing this, I made a pause in my discretation. 1728 POPE Dunc. III. Notes, He compos'd three dissertations a week on all subjects. 1762-71 H. Walfolk Vertue's Anecd. Paint. (1786) I. 238 Vermander dedicated to Ketel a dissertation on the statues of the ancients. 1841 D'ISRAELI Amen. Lil. (1867) 476 Warton has expressly written a dissertation on that subject. 1879 Gladstone Glean. V. i. 77 The sermon is a dissertation, and does violence to nature in the effort to be like a speech.

Hence Dissertational a., belonging to or of the nature of a dissertation; Dissertationist, one

nature of a dissertation; Disserta tionist, one

nature of a dissertation; Disserta-tionist, one who makes a dissertation.

1844 DE QUINCEY Logic of Political Economy 36 This remark was levelled by the dissertationist. (I believe) at Ricardo. 1845 Worcester cites Ch. Observ. for Dissertational. 1865 Reader No. 113. 234/2 Dissertational, poetic, and rhetorical plays. 1866 Spectator 20 Oct. 1162/2 The dissertational language of so dry a piece of theoretic definition as the creed called the Athanasian.

Dissertative (dissertative). [f. L. ppl. stem dissertāt- (see DISSERTATE) + -IVE.] Characterized by or given to dissertation.

dissertāi- (see DISSERTATE) +-IVE.] Characterized by or given to dissertation.

1816 Kratinge Trav. (1817) I. 10 note, It is not requisite to be of a peculiarly dissertative turn. 1828 H. MILLER Rambl. Geol. 407 That dissertative style of history.. that, for series of facts, substitutes bundles of theories.

Dissertly, obs. var. of DISERTLY.

Dissertly. One who makes a dissertation. 1638 C. Bovle On Bentley's Phalavis 114 (R.) Our dissertator learnedly argues [etc.]. 1718 Pore Iliad XIII. 1037 note, According to the grave manner of a learned dissertator. 1849 Tait's Mag. XVI. 789 How could I break up this conclave of dissertators?

Disserve (disso:1v), v. [f. DIS-6 + SERVE v. Cf. F. desservir 'to clear a table' (whence our sense 2), 'to do any one a bad turn'; It. diservire to serve ill, 'to vnserve' (Florio).]

1. trans. To do the contrary of to serve; to serve badly, to do an ill turn to.

1. trans. To do the contrary of to serve; to serve badly, to do an ill turn to.

16.18-29 Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1659) I. 263 The Earl of Bristol did reveal unto his late Majesty. in what sort the said Duke had disserved him and abused his trust. 1627 LAUD 5/6.

16.19 LAUD 5/6. The progrative of the said Purch to disserve God in by any Superstitious Rites. 1748 RICHARDSON Claritisa Wks. 1833 VIII. 15, I have fulfilled your commands; and, I hope, have not disserved my friend with you. 1874 Puser Lent. Serm. 69 He ended in deadly opposition to God, disserving God as greatly as he could.

2. To remove the 'service' from (a table).

1816 MARY A. SCHIMMELPENNINCK IT. Lancelot's Tour Alet

I. 17 The table is served and disserved in the same manner.

Disservice (16th c. in Litré), It. diservizio, 'a bad service, a shrewd turne, an ill office'

(Florio).] The contrary of service; the rendering

'a bad service, a shrewd turne, an ill office' (Florio).] The contrary of service; the rendering of an ill service or ill turn; injury, detriment.

1599 Sandy's Europe Spec. (1632) 100 To ioyne with them in praysing the Creatour of the world, is no better than disservice to his Maiestie. 1793 Berkelley Serm. to S. P. G. Wks. III. 250 The making religion a notional thing hath been of infinite disservice. a 1794 Fielding Fathers v. ii, It is not of any disservice to the young lady. 1852 J. H. Newman Scope Univ. Educ. 413 That institution did both service and disservice to the ethical teaching of Catholicism. b. With a and pl. An ill service or ill turn; an injury.

b. With a and pt. An III service of III tuin; an injury.

1611 Cotgr., Desservice, a disservice, ill office, misdeed.

1622 Strafford in Browning Life (1891) 301 Since I cam heather, I have hearde of many disservices, but not any one service he hath paid backe vnto the Crowne.

1705 Strrne

Tr. Shandy III. i, My uncle Toby's wish did Dr. Slop a disservice which his heart never intended.

1841 L. Hunt Seep (1864) 9 Among the disservices rendered us by fortune.

Disservice, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To render an ill service to; to disserve, to injure.

1837 Whittock Bk. Trades (1842) 339 Mr. Tingry... has thus been disserviced;...portions of his work purloined.

Disserviceable. a. [f. Dis- 8 + Service-

thus been disserviced;...portions of his work purloined.

Disserviceable, a. [f. Dis- 8 + SERVICE-ABLE, after prec. sb.] Tending to do disservice; unhelpful, hurtful, detrimental.

1544]. Goodwin Innoc. Triumph. (1645) 93 [Theyl are..in their natures disserviceable unto the common peace. 1710 NORRIS Chr. Prud. vii. 311 True sound Philosophy.. is no way disserviceable, but very assistant to Religion. 1817 COLEBBOOKE Afgebra 199 Its presence in that multiplication would be highly disserviceable.

Hence Disserviceableness, the quality of being

disserviceable: Disserviceably adv., in a disser-

disserviceable; **Disserviceably** adv., in a disserviceable manner; not serviceably.

1635]. HAYWARD IT. Biondi's Banish'd Virgiu 164 Hindered by. the disserviceableness of his owne horses. a 1670 HACKET Abp. Williams 11. (1692) 17 I did nothing disserviceably to your majesty, or the duke. 1678 Norris Coll. Misc. (1699) 294 All action being for some End.. its aptness to be commanded or forbidden, must be founded upon its serviceableness or disserviceableness to some end.

Dissessor obs. form of DECEABE, DISEASE.

Dissessor, obs. form of Dissessor.

Dissessor, obs. form of DISSEISOR.

Dissete, var. of DISSITE a. Obs.

† Dissettle, v. Obs. [DIS-6.] trans. To undo the settled condition of; to unsettle, disturb. 1638 R. Bolton Comf. Aft. Cousc. (1640) 206 Did the sacred sence of those Divine Oracles dissettle thy noble faculties. 1659 in Burton's Diary (1838) IV. 442 These populous places..are. much dissettled by that unruly sect of people called Quakers. 1650 Relat. Earthq. Lima (1748) 332 The Country being broken all to pieces and dissettled. Hence Dissettled ppl. a.; Dissettledness. 1664 H. More Myst. Inig. 11. 11. ii. 465 Whose minde [is]. distracted by the. unavoidable dissettleness in incredible opinions. 1674 HICKMAN Quinquart. Hist. (ed. 2) 92 There is usually something of disorder cleaving to the best things that are done in dissettled times.

Dissettlement. [f. prec. + MENT.] The

**Dissettlement.** [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of dissettling; the fact of being dissettled: + a. Disturbance, unsettlement. Obs. b. Dislodge-

+8. Disturbance, unsettlement. Obs. b. Dislodgement or ejection from one's settled abode or place.

164 Crowwell Sp. Dissol. Parlt. 22 Subjecting us to
Dissettlement in every Parliament. 1668 H. More Div.

Dial. 111. ii. (1713) 182 margin, His Relapse into Dissettlement of Mind. 1826 MASSON Millom VI. 11. i. 232 The dissettlement of so many families, the breaking of old links.

Dissever (dise-vol), v. Forms: 3-5 desevir,

3-6 desever, 5 desevyr, deceuer; 4- dissever

(4-5 dess-, 4-6 dise-, 5-6 dyso-, dyss-, 4-5-evir,

5-6-evyr, 6-iver, -ivir, -yfer). [a. AF. deseverer,

deseverer, OF. desseverer, deseverer (disseverer) (10th

c. in Godef.), mod, F. (techn.) desseverer:—L. disse-

5-6-evyr, 6-iver, -ivir, -yfer). [a. AF. Asseverer, desseverer, OF. Aesseverer, desseverer disseverer) (10th c. in Godef.), mod.F. (techn.) dessevererer). (10th c. in Godef.), mod.F. (techn.) desseverer:—L. disseparare, f. Dis-1, 5+sēparare to Separare.]

1. trans. To separate (a person or thing from another or from a body, two or more things from each other); to divide, disjoin, sever, part, disunite. c1250 Old Kent. Serm. in O. E. Misc. 31 Purch scab nis nacht man and wyman descuird fram mannes felarede. 1388 Wyclif I. Chron. xvi. 1 [Thei] descuereden than in to the servyce the sonys of Asaph. c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 Pissemyres.. disseuerez be fyne gold fra be vnfyne. 1420 Mirour Salvacion 2534 When thai his body and sawle with the crosse disseueryd. 1841 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 31 Keading, Disseueringe the bishoprick of Chester. from the inrisdiction of Canturbury. 1850 Coverdale Spir. Perde vii. Wks. 1844 I. 117 The kernel lieth mixed among the chaff, and afterward are they dissevered assunder with the fan or windle. 1868 H. More Exp. Dass. 1. 64 Stone cut out without hands, no man with Axe or Gavelock dissevering it. 1603 L. PRESTON Botch. v. 224 Mankind must of necessity. be dissevered and disjoined from its Good. 1712-14 Pope Rape Lock III. 133 The meeting points the sacred hair disseveref them from their context.

2. To divide into parts. crow 1602 Thurch myddis be..toune meuvit cased the second parts. Troy 1602 Thurch myddis be..toune meuvit.

dissevered them from their context.

2. To divide into parts.

2. To divide into parts.

2. To divide into parts.

2. Loo Destr. Troy 1602 Thurgh myddis be..toune meuyt a water, And disseuert be Cite. 1437 Searchers Verdicts in Surtees Misc. (1890) 11 Chosen be the assent of partys for to dissevir a grounde of a tenement.. betwix the Dene and Chipitre.. of the ta party, and the Maistre and Freres... on the other party. 1871 DIGGES Pantom. II. xxi. Pj a, The.. Pollygonium, which you shall divide by the number of partes, wherento ye would dissever it. a 1845 Hoop Public Disner ii, A goose that is oldish—At carving not clever—You're begged to dissever. 1854 J. Scoffenn in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 3 This mass may be dissevered into smaller parts.

smaller parts. + b. To break up, dissolve or disperse (a com-

bination). Obs.

1393 Gower Conf. I. 224 He that thoughte to dissever the compaignie of hem for ever. 1815 J. Stephens Salyr.

Ess. 66 The very name of Crumwell was able to dissever

insurrections.

3. a. ref. To separate, part from each; † to

insurrections.

8. a. refl. To separate, part from each; † to divide or disperse themselves.

c 2470 Henry Wallace vii. 757 A thousand archaris...
Disseueryt thaim amang the iii) party. 1501 Plumpton.
Corr. 156 We have desevered us. 1568 Graption Chron. II.
87 They did many... famous actes... and many mo had like to have bene done, if they had not dissevered themselves

b. intr. To separate, part, go asunder, depart.
c 1366 Chaucer Can. Yeom. Prol. & T. 322 That futur temps hath mand men disseuere. from al pat euere they hadde. c 1438 Hoccleve Learn to die 404 To perseuere in vicious lyf & from it nat disseuere. c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhade II. lix. (1860) 98, I sygh that my wey disseuerede and departed in twey weyes. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 75 Neither he nor his sonne, should reede or dissever from Pope Alexander. East G. Sandys Orid's Met. viii. (1626) 160 Where His shields disseuer, thrusts his deadly spear. 1880 Shelley Ode Lib. x, As light may pierce the clouds when they dissever In the calm regions of the orient day! Hence DisseverIng voll. sb. and fpl. a.
c 1470 Henry Wallace vii. 557 Our disseueryng I wald na Sotheroune saw. 1836-7 STARKEY Let. Hen. VIII in England p. lx, To thys dyssyferyng...schal neuer succede the brech of chrystyan charte. 1850 Holland Camden's Brit. 1. 377 Pleasant.. Islets lye dispersed by the sundry disseuerings of waters. a 1882 Skelley Pr. Whs. (1880) III. 57 Their dissevering and tyrannical institutions.

+ Disse ver, sb. Obs. rare. [f. prec. vb.] The

Thisse ver, 30. 103. 7472. [1. prec. vo.] The act of dissevering; severance.

1508 Dunbar Poems vi. 22 Semper ibi ad remanendum, Quhill domisday, without disseuer.

Disseverance (diseverance, etc. (Godef.), f. desseurer to Dissevers: see -Ance.] The action

or fact of dissevering or separating; separation.

c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus III. 1375 (1424) That I was born allas what me is wo, That day of vs mot make desseueraunce. 1463 Bury Wills (Camden) 20 A deseueraunce mad of stoon wal ovir the entre, to parte the litil botrie under the gresys. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1525) 86 To extinguish the cause of falling of the disseverance, or breach. 1823 France's Mag. VI. 377 The disseverance of Belgium and Holland should be considered as matter of history.

The secretary and the secretary of the considered as matter of history.

Disseveration (disevere final). [f. DISSEVER

To The Process of the Armen of the Process of the P

Disseverment (diservalment). [f. as prec. + MENT; cf. obs. F. dessevering; disseverance. a 1603 T. Cariwright Confut. Rhem. N. T. (1618) 619 We uphold the difference of Minister and people by greater railes and disseverents of discretion both in calling and gifts. 1819 Scott Leg. Montrose vi, I could no more consent. than the woman in the judgement of Solomon to the disseverment of the child. 1849 Murchison Siluria xiii. 327 Those disseverments which mark the separation of the Lower from the Upper Coal. 1884 Miss O'Hanlon Unforeseen xxxviii, Since the day of their wretched disseverment. Disseyte, -eyue, obs. ff. DECEIT, DECEIVE.
Disseyvaunt, var. of DRCEIVANT a. Obs.

Disseyvaunt, var. of DECEIVANT a. Obs.
c 1450 Bk. Curtasye 208 in Babees Bk. 305 In swete wordis
be nedder was closet, Disseyuaunt euer and mysloset.
Dissha'dow, disha'dow, v. rare.
[Dis-

pe nedder was closet, Disseyuaunt euer and mysloset.

Dissha'dow, disha'dow, v. rare. [DIS-7a.] trans. To free from shadow or shade.

1610 G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict. xili, Soon as he againe dishadowed is, Restoring the blind world his blemish't sight.

1873 A. & P. CARY Memorial 107 For out of heaven no bliss—Disshadowed lies, like this.

+ Disshape, dishape, v. Obs. rare. [f. di-, DIS-6+SHAPE v.: cf. misshape.] trans. To put out of shape, disfigure.

183 Harsnet Serm. Euch. (1658) 131 Who so dishapes or defaces that Image... it is Capitale, a matter of life and Death.

Disshe, obs. form of DISH.

Dissheathe (dis[Fö], v. rare. Also disheathe.

[f. DIS-6+SHEATHE v.] trans. To draw out of

[f. Dis-6 + Sheathe v.] trans. To draw out of a sheath; to unsheathe. (Also intr. for reft.)

1614 Raleigh Hist. World in. iv. § 3 Cambyses' sword dissheathing, pierced his owne thigh.

1840 Browning Sordello. a sheat disheathed.

Dissheviled, obs. form of Dishevelled.

† Disship, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + Ship v.]

† **Disship**, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-6+SHIP v.] trans. To remove from a ship.

1537 Instr. Mariners Russia in Hakluyt (1886) III. 164
The Captaine..shall..disship any artificer..or apprentice out of the Primrose into any other of the three ships.

† **Disshiver**, v. Obs. Also 6 dt. [f. DIS-I+SHIVER v.] trans. To shiver in pieces; to shatter.

b. intr. To become shattered, fall to pieces.

1536 W Webbe Eng. Poetrie (Arb.) so Shiedes dishyuering cracke. 1596 Spenser F. Q. IV. 1. 21 All within..There were. Disshivered speares, and shields ytorne in twaine.

21638 Mede Rem. Apoc. x. Wks. (1672) III. 600 The Empire flourishing under one Monarch, not falling or disshivering. **Disshort:** see DISHORT. 

Disshroud (dis, frou d), v. rare. [f. Dis-6 or 7 a + Shroud v. or sb.] trans. To deprive of a shroud; fig. to unveil, expose.

amouu; jeg. to unveil, expose.

1577 Stanyhurst Descr. Irel. ii. in Holinshed (1587) I. 15
As his negligence shall be in the one disshrow(d]ed, so his slanderous judgement maie be in the other reversed. 1868
Browning Ring & Bh. x. 2125 Like a ghost disshrouded, white the sea.

Dissidence (di sidens). [ad. L. dissidentia, f. dissidère to sit apart, disagree, f. DIS- I + sedère to sit : see -ENCE. So in mod.F.] Disagreement

to sit: see-ENCE. So in mod.F.J Disagreement (in opinion, character, etc.); difference, dissent. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dissidence, dissord or displacing. 1775 BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks. III. 53 But the religion most prevalent in our northern colonies is a refinement on the principle of resistance: it is the dissidence of dissent; and the protestantism of the protestant religion. 2847 Lewes Hist. Philos., Conte (1867) II. 552 In the sciences there is less dissidence, but there is the same absence of any general

doctrine. 1863 GEO, ELIOT Romola III. xxxii, That dissidence between inward reality and outward seeming. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. viii. § 7. 539 Among the farmers ... dissidence of every type had gained a firm foothold. 1891 Times 24 Feb. 9/5 Dissenting for the mere pleasure of dissidence.

† Di'ssidency. Obs. rare. [f. as prec.: see

dence.
† Di'ssidency. Obs. rare. [f. as prec.: see
-ENCY.] = prec.

1670 Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope
3 The Cardinals. (were it either dissidency, or jealousie, or
any other passion) were extreamly divided.

Dissident (di'sident), a. and sb. [ad. L. dissident-em, pr. pple. of dissidere: see Dissidence.

Cf. F. dissident (16th c.; adm. by Acad. 1798).]

A. adj. Disagreeing or differing (in opinion, character, etc.); at variance, different. Const. from.

c 1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. 257 These
thinges are not altogether dissident from the trewthe. 1553
Robinson tr. More's Utop. 11. (Arb.) 130 Scal'rbelie so farre
frome vs. .. as our life and maners be dissident from theirs.
1617 Collins Def. Bp. Ely 283 A forme of prayer dissident
from the common. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. III. v. vii. (1872)
241 The dissident Armed-Forces have met. 1865 W. G. PalGRAVE Arabia I. 212 In most respects so dissident from
the Wahhabee sectarians. 180 Lowell Latest Lit. Ess.
(1802) 97 Men.. dissident. . in other respects, were agreed
in resenting these impediments.

b. Dissenting in ecclesiastical matters.
1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. II. iii. iv. (1872) or Whereby come
Dissident ejected Priests; unconquerable Martyrs according to some, . . chicaning Traitors according to others.

B. sb. One who disagrees; a dissentient.
1786 H. Walfole Let. to H. S. Corway 15 July, Some
may be seized by the dissidents, and whole provinces be
torn from the crown. 1826 Scott Rev. Kemble's Life
(1849) 153 The scruples of such dissidents from public
opinion are real. 1886 G. Allen Darwin vii. 120 The
magic of his name silenced the derisive whispers of the
dissidents.

b. One who dissents from the established or
dominant form of religion; a dissenter.

b. One who dissents from the established or

b. One who dissents from the established or dominant form of religion; a dissenter.

1790 (title), An Address to the Dissidents of England on their late Defeat.

1809 Syd. Smith Wks. (1859) I. 164/1

He did defend and support it; and did persecute all dissidents from its doctrine.

1803 MILMAN Lat. Chr. IV. 204

Leonists, Speronists, and dissidents of all other descriptions were incapable of holding places of honour.

1874 GREEN

Short Hist. viii. § 7. 538 Against dissidents from their own system, the Presbyterians were as bitter as Laud himself.

C. spec. Under the kingdom of Poland, the name (L. dissidentes) given to Protestants, members of the Greek Church, and other Christians, not of the

(L. asssuantes) given to Protestants, members of the Greek Church, and other Christians, not of the established Roman Catholic Church.

1766 Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg. 11/2 Nothing could be granted to the dissidents; not even the toleration of their worship.

1767 Chester. Lett. 5 May, I have a great opinion of the cogency of the controversial arguments of the Russian troops in favour of the Dissidents. 1837-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. ii. 11. § 14 In the Polish diets the dissidents, as they were called, met their opponents with vigour and success.

Dissidiousness, var. Desidiousness, Obs. + Dissidy. Obs. rare. [ad. L. dissidi-um (now held to be error for discidium), f. dissidire: see Dissidence. Disagreement, difference.
1657 TomLinson Renow's Disp. 281 Barbarism in speech doth not so much move me, as their dissidy in the very thing.

nang. **Dissight** (dissəit, disəit). [f. Dis-9 + Sightsb. This form is more in accordance with analogy than

This form is more in accordance with analogy than the synonymous DESIGHT.] Something unpleasant to look upon, an unsightly object, an eyesore.

czyto C. Firnnes Diary (1888) 148 It would be..no dissight to ye grace of ye Streets. 1821 Southers Vis. of Judgm. Pref., This is noticed as merely a dissight, and of no moment. 1879 Siz G. G. Scott Lect. Archit. 1. 234
Sufficient extension of abutment could not be obtained without inconvenience or dissight. 1881 Mis. A. R. Ellis Sylvestra II. 24 [He] pulled down a picturesque old church to replace it by a regular and commodious dissight.

Dis-nighted, ppl. a. [Dis-6.] = UNSIGHTED.

1825 Sport. Mag. XVI. 338/2 That the course be deemed to end.. where one or both dogs get dis-sighted. [Cf. ibid. 268/2 If one or both dogs be unsighted.]

Dissightly, a. rare. = UNSIGHTLY.

1777 T. Campsell Surv. S. Irel. 104 Everything dissightly is.. screened from the view. 1884 Yrul. R. Agric. Soc. XV. II. 474 These make a turf look very dissightly.

† Dissignificative, a. Obs. - o [Dis-10.]

1721 Bailey. Dissignificative, that serveth to signify something different from.

† Dissilience. Obs. - o [see Dissilient up and end.]

-ENGE.] The action of springing asunder.

1648 PHILLIPS, Dissilience, a leaping or bounding up and down, a falling asunder.

1748 BAILEY, Dissilience, a leaping down from off a place, or from one place to another: Also a leaping asunder.

a leaping asunder.

Dissiliency (dissi liensi). rare. [see next and -ENCY.] The quality of being dissilient; tendency to spring asunder. lit. and fig. 1883-3 A. P. Peabody in Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. III. 1747 Not only dissent, but strong dissiliency was almost unanimously expressed by the Unitarian clergy.

Dissilient (dissi lient), a. [ad. L. dissilient-em pr. pple. of dissilire to leap or spring asunder, fly apart, f. Dis- 1 + salire to leap.] Leaping asunder, springing apart; spec. in Bot. bursting open with force, as do some ripe capsules.

1636 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dissilient, leaping down off a place, or hither and thither.

1793 T. MARTYN Lang. Bot.,

Distilient pericarpium, a dissilient, bursting or elastic pericarp or fruit. 1830 W. PHILLIPS Mt. Sinai I. 120 Nature sprang Ofttimes dissilient from her destined course. + Dissilition. Obs. [n. of action f. L. dissilire to leap asunder: cf. prec. and L. salitio a leap-

live to leap asunder: cf. prec. and L. salitio a leaping.] A leaping or springing apart; a bursting.

1660 Bovle New Exp. Phys. Mech. xxxvii. 312 The Dissilition of that Air was so great, that the small Viol seem'd to be full of Milk. 1669—Conta. New Exp. 11. (1689) 166
The Glass broke..and made a great noise at its dissilition.

1689—Effects of Mot. Suppl. 143 The dissilition depended chiefly upon the peculiar texture of the Glass.

Dissimilar (disi'milă1), a. (161). Also 7-8 dissimular.

[f. Dis-10 + Similar cf. F. dissimilative (Paré, 16th c.), L. dissimiis unlike.]

Not similar or alike: different in appearance.

simular. [f. Dis- 10 + Similar c.f. F. dissimilarie (Paré, 16th c.), L. dissimiis unlike.]

Not similar or alike; different in appearance, properties, or nature; unlike. Const. to (less often from, rarely with.)

Dissimilar whole (Logic), a whole composed of heterogeneous parts. Dissimilar parts (in old Anat.), organs of the body composed of various 'similar parts' or tissues. Opposed to Consumlar.

1621 Burton Anat. Mel. 1. i. 11. iv. Dissimular parts are those which wee call Organicall. 1623 Sherwood. The dissimilar parts of the body, less parties dissimilaries du corfs [not in Coigr. 1611]. 1625 Stanley Hist. Philos. v. (1701) 166 Heterogeneous, consist of dissimular parts. 1705 Cheyne Philos. Princ. Relig. 1. xxiv. (1715) 47 As well may the Ray be supposed to be dissimilar to the body of the Sun. 1775-81 Johnson L. P., Addison Wks. III. 87 A poetical simile is the discovery of likeness between two actions, in their general nature dissimilar. 1808 Mrs. E. Parsons Myst. Visit 11. 154 A wish of her own dissimilar with any expressed wish of his. 1819 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. LXXXIX. 78 Short lucubrations, not dissimilar from those of the Spectator. 1848 C. Bronte J. Eyre xii, A new picture... it was dissimilar to all the others hanging there. 1876 Humphers Cois-Coll. Man. vi. 69 An entirely new style of coinage. which... was. dissimilar from the Roman. † b. Bot. Applied to the cotyledonary or seed-leaves of a plant, as being unlike in form to the later-developed ordinary leaves. Oh.

leaves of a plant, as being unlike in form to the later-

leaves of a plant, as being unlike in form to the later-developed ordinary leaves. Obs.

1671 GREW Anat. Plants 1. i. § 42 These Dissimilar Leaves, for the most part Two, which first spring up, and are of a different shape from those that follow, being the very Lobes of the Seed. 1721 Balley, Dissimilar leaves (with Botanists) are the two first leaves of a Plant.

B. as 5b. (in pl.) Dissimilar things.

1654 Z. Coke Logick (1657) 202 Dissimilars are wont chiefly to deserve explication. 1727-51 [see Dissimile]. 12869 GOULBURN Purs. Holiness viii. 67 If the dissimilars be not related to one another.

Hence † Dissimilarness. = next.

1727 Balley vol. II. Dissimilarness. unlikeness.

1797 BAILEY VOl. II, Dissimilarness, unlikeness.

Dissimilarity (disimilæriti). [f. prec. after
SIMILABITY: cf. F. dissimilarité.] Dissimilar

SIMILABITY: cf. F. dissimilarite.] Dissimilar quality or nature; unlikeness, difference; also, an instance of this, a point of difference; also, an instance of this, a point of difference; 2705 Chevne Philos. Princ. Relig. 1. xxiv. (1715) 49 The acquired principle of dissimilarity must repel these Beings. from their centre. 1266 Syd. Shith Elem. 5k. Mov. Philos. (1850) 382 From their great dissimilarity with those which preceded them. 1241 Elphinstone Hist. Ind. I. 97 Difference of habits and employments is.. sufficient to create as great a dissimilarity as exists between the Bramin and the Súdra. 1250 F. Fysh in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. lxxxi. 6 Their dissimilarity to the Egyptians appears at the first view. 1283 Farrar Early Chr. 1. 206 It is vain to talk about difference of subject... as furnishing any explanation of these dissimilarities.

dissimilarities. **Dissimilarly** (disi milăili), adv. [f. Dissimilar + -Ly<sup>2</sup>.] În a dissimilar or unlike manner;

MILAB + -LY 2.] In a dissimilar or unlike manner; differently.

a 1770 SMART Hop Garden 1. (R.) Chalky sides With verdant shrubs dissimilarly gay. 1869 J. T. Spracue in Eng. Mech. 24 Dec. 341/1 Substances dissimilarly electrified attract each other.

† Dissimilary, a. (sb.) Obs. [f. DIs- 10 + SIMILABY.] Dissimilar, unlike; heterogeneous. 1664 F. White Reply Fisher 476 Similarie and dissimilarie parts make but one bodie. 1644 FERNEN Distill. v. (1651) 109 It appears there are dissimilary parts in water. 1660 R. Coke Power & Subj. 58 A body compounded of heterogeneous and dissimilary parts.

B. as sb. = DISSIMILAB sb. 1661 FELTHAM Resolves (ed. 8) 11. Lxxi, In dissimilaries, there is a kind of natural contest that hinders all Prosperity.

Dissimilate (disimilet), v. rare. [f. DIs- 4]

Dissimilate (disi'mile't), v. rare. [f. D18-4]
L. simil-is like, after ASSIMILATE.] 8. trans.
To make unlike b. intr. To become unlike.
1841 CATLIN N. Amer. Ind. (1844) II. lviii. 234 It is far easier.. for distinct tribes, or languages, grouped and used together, to assimilate than to dissimilate. 1876 Douse Grimm's L. vi. 45 The habit.. of continually substituting 18 for the s which they as continually hear about them, induces in their mind what I shall venture to call a Dissimilating Sentiment'.

Therefore the same of the similation. In of action

Dissimilation (disimile !- [an). [n. of action or process of becoming, unlike: opp. to Assimilation.

The action of making, or process of becoming, unlike: opp. to Assimilation.

Tion. spec. a. Philol. The differentiation of two identical sounds occurring near each other in a word, by change of one of them, as in It. pelegrino from Lat. peregrinus. b. Biol. Destructive metabolism; katabolism: opp. to ASSIMILATION 4.

In quot. 1830, used for the preparation of two dissimilar sets of papers, to be presented to either belligerent, as

needed.

1830 GALT Lauris T. II. v. (1849) 57 His misfortune might

18. owing to the dissimilation of the ship's papers.

1874

Sweet Eng. Sounds 13 Dissimilation . . by which two identical sounds are made unlike, or two similar sounds are made to diverge. 1885 STALIVERASS Hehr's Wand. Pl. & Anim. 476 The modern Latin languages felt . . the need of

Dissimilative, a. [f. after prec. and assimilative: see-IVE.] Tending to or causing dissimilation: spec. in Biol. katabolic.

In recent Dicts.

Dissimile (disi'mili), sb. [a. L. dissimile, neut. of dissimilis unlike; after SIMILE.] The opposite of 'simile'; a comparison setting forth the dissimilarity of things; a comparison or illustration by contrast: see DISSIMILITUDE 2.

by Contrast: see DISSIMILITUDE 2.

1868 [see DISSIMILES 1659]. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Dissimititiated, or Dissimitit, in rhetoric, etc., an argument, wherein, from dissimilar, or unlike things, other dissimilars are deduced. 1826 H. N. Coleridge West Indies 179 Norre to be compared to the last. . than I to Hercules, a meeting house to a church, Westminster to Eton, or any other equally appropriate dissimile.

Dissimile, -ill, etc., var. ff. DISSIMULE v. Obs. + Dissimiles, sb. pl. Obs. nonce-wd. [ad. L. dissimilia unlike, ] Unlike things; 'dissimilars'.

1859 O. Walker Oratory vi. 63 margin, Dissimiles [1688] dissimiles] and Contraries, expressed. By Disjunction.

Dissimilitude (dismi'litized). [ad. L. dissi-

1659 O. Walker Oratory vi. 63 margin, Dissimilies [1682] dissimiles] and Contraries, expressed. By Disjunction.

Dissimilitude (disimilitiud). [ad. L. dissimilitido unlikeness, difference, dissimilarity, f. dissimilitido unlikeness, difference, dissimilarity, f. dissimilitido unlikeness, difference, dissimilarity; diversity.

1523 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 682/2 There is speciall dissimilitude betwene the sinagoge and yr church. 1564

Brief Exam. \* \* \* iv, Dissimilitude of life and diuersite of maners. 1697 tr. Burgersdicius his Logic 1. xxi. 84 Dissimilitude in a diversity either in quality or passion. 1764

Reid Inquiry v. viii. Wks. I. 13/2 The colours are perfectly distinguishable, and their dissimilitude is manifest. 1876

J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. II. 1. iii. 50 It often happens that men of very dissimilar talents .. are attracted together by their very dissimilitude.

b. with a and pl. An instance of dissimilarity.

1504 Hooker Eccl. Pol. Pref. ii. § 2 Whereupon grew marvellous great dissimilitudes. 1624 Howell For. Trav. (Arb.) 20, I knowe Nature delights and triumphs in dissimilitudes. 1759 Johnson Rasselas xxviii, New impressions .. might wear away their dissimilitudes by long cohabitation. 1863 Hawthorne Our Old Home, Leamington Spa (1879) 53 Such places .. bloom only for the summerseason, and offer a thousand dissimilitudes by long correston, and offer a thousand dissimilitudes of the summerseason is made by contrast. Obs.

1280 PUTTENNAM Ene. Poesie un xix (Arb.) 28 The Tueben

152 The Tueben

153 The Tueben

154 Tueben

155 The Tueben

155 The Tueben

155 The Tueben

156 The Tueben

157 The Tueben

158 The Tueben

158 The Tueben

† 2. Khet. A figure of speech in which a comparison is made by contrast. Obs. 1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetie III. xix. (Arb.) 248 The Tuskan poet vseth this Resemblance, inuring as well by Dissimilitude as Similitude. 1648 T. Spences Logick 128 This that I haue sayd. is sufficient to shew the .. vse of similitudes, and dissimilitudes. 1666 PHILLIPS, Dissimilitude, unlikeness, whence a Form of Speech is so called wherein diversitings are compared in a diverse Quality. 1727-51 [see DISSIMILE].

DISSIMILE].

† Dissimulable, a. Obs. - o [f. L. dissimulare to dissemble + -BLE.] That may be dissembled. 1797 in Balley vol. II.

† Dissimulance. Chiefly Sc. Obs. Also simil-, -symil-. [ad. L. dissimulantia a dissembling, f. dissimulatic see DISSIMULE and -ANCE.]

bling, f. dissimulāre: see DISSIMULE and -ANCE.]
Dissembling, dissimulation.
1508 DUNBAR Gold. Targe 182 Quhen Venus had persauit
this rebute, Dissymilance scho bad go mak persute.
1513
DOUGLAS Éntis IV. vi. 49 With dissimulance wenyt thow,
unfaithfull wycht, Thow mycht haif hid fra me sa fals a
flycht.
1520 LYNDESAY Test. Papyago 617 Dissimilance,
flattry, nor fals reporte.
1506 DALRYMPLE IV. Lestic's Hist.
Scot. x. 417 That al sal weil vnderstand his wil to be naiket
and bair of ony couering of dissimulance towards the King.
1727 Falter vol. II. Dissimulance, dissembling.
Dissimular, obs. form of DISSIMILAR.
† Dissimulate, a. Obs. Also 5 -ait, 6 -at,
disimilate. [ad. L. dissimulāt-us, pa. pple. of
dissimulāre: see next.] Dissembled, feigned, pretended.

tended.

c 1450 Henryson Mor. Fab. 17 This feinjet Foxe, false and dissimulate. 1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII, c. 12 Fals feined & dissimulate fables. 1555 J. Herwoon Spider & F. Ixiii. 41 Fayre disimilate show. 1652 LITHGOW Trav. 17. 145 By his dissimulate behaviour, he crept in favour with Christians. 1653 R. Baillie Dismasive Vind. (1655) 22 [He] speaks in a dissimulate and prevaricating way.

Hence + Dissimulately adv.; + Dissimulate-

ness.

1549 Compl. Scot. xx. 182 3e sal be recompensit.. for 3 our astuce dissymilitnes.

1540 In Every Spake his thoughte.. Thant [i.e. the anti-contrary talked dissimilately.

Dissimulate (dissimilately, v. [f. L. dissimulation ppl. stem of dissimulation in J., T., nor Webster 1828.]

†1. trans. To pretend not to see, leave unnoticed, pass over, neglect. Obs. rare.

a 1533 LD. Berneus Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. ix. (R.) That al thyng be forgiuen to theim that be olde and broken, and to theim that be yonge and lusty to dissimulate for a time, and nothyng to be forgiuen to very yong children.

2. To conceal or disguise under a feigned apprecurate to dissemble.

pearance; to dissemble.
refor Br. Carleton Jurial. 204 Frederick.. being taken
prisoner when he would have dissimulated his estate, he

was knowne by his picture. 1878 Geo. Eliot Middlem.
iii, Public feeling required the meagreness of nature to be
dissimulated by tall barricades of frizzed curls and bows.
1888 STEVENSON New. Arab. Nis. (1884) 127 If ever... he
described some experience personal to himself, it was so
aplly dissimulated as to pass unnoticed with the rest.

b. intr. To practise dissimulation, to dissemble.
1796 Mas. Howell Anxoletta Zadoski I. 152 He could
not so far dissimulate as to promise his concurrence. 1847
Lytton Lucretia ii, All weakness is prone to dissimulate.
3. Electr. To conceal the presence of (electricity)
by neutralizing it; cf. DISGUISE v. 8.
1838 FARADAY Exp. Res. Electr. \$ 1684 The terms free
charge and dissimulated Electricity convey therefore erroneous notions if they are meant to imply any difference as
to the mode or kind of action. Ibid. The one [charge] is
not more free or more dissimulated than the other. 1870
J. T. Sprague in Eng. Meck. 11 Feb. 519/3 The negative
electricity... neutralises the positive... which is thus bound
or dissimulated.

Hence Dissi mulated ppl. a.; Dissi mulating
vol. 3b. and ppl. a.

Hence Dissi mulated ppl. a.; Dissi mulating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1794 Miss Gunning Packet I. 56 The mask...was torn from ... the dissimulating Mrs. Johnson. 1838 Dissimulated electricity [see 3 above]. 1843 Browning Blot in Scutcheon I.

iii, Some fierce leprous spot Will mar the brow's dissimulating. 1874 Mivart Evolution in Contemp. Rev. Oct. 773 The long dissimulated Atheism of Mill is now avowed.

Dissimulation (disi:miulēi-sən). Also 4-6-symul-, 5-symyl-, 4-6-soion,-acioun,-acyoun,-atyon. [a. OF. dissimulation (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. dissimulation-em, n. of action from dissimulāre: see DISSIMULE.]

dissimulāre: see DISSIMULE.]

1. The action of dissimulating or dissembling;

1. The action of dissimulating or dissembling; concealment of what really is, under a feigned semblance of something different; feigning, hypocrisy. c 136 Chaucer Sompn. T. 415 He wolde bat the frere had been on fire With his false dissymulacion. 1393 Gower Conf. I. 74 O derke ypocrisie, Thurgh whos dissimulacion. I am bus wickedly deceived. 1294 FABYAN Chron. VI. cv. 217 Thus with shame he ended, that in falshode and dissymylacion had contynued moche of his lyfe. 1538 STARKEY England II. ii. 101 Hys owne clyent. by hys dyssymulatyon and fare wordys was interteynyd in long sute. 1511 BIBLE Rom. xii. 9 Let loue be without dissimulation 1710 STERLE Taller No. 213 F. Simulation is a Pretence of what is not, and Dissimulation a Concealment of what is. 1780 Cowper Table T. 129 Smooth Dissimulation, skilled to grace A devil's purpose with an angel's face. 1836 FROUDE Hitt. Eng. 1. 238 An indifferent master of the tricks of dissimulation to which he was reduced.

b. with a and pl. An instance of this; an act of dissembling. Obs. or arch.

c 1384 CHAUCER H. Fame 11. 179 Moo dissymulacions And leyned reparacions. c 1400 Three Kings Cologue 13 Pe kyng Ezechias of verry Innocency of hert made a dissimilation. 1528 N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind. kiii. 129a, All those dissimulations which he did vse.

+ C. Dissimulated or disguised form. Obs. rare.

129 a, All those dissimulations which he did vse.

† C. Dissimulated or disguised form. Obs. rare.

1671 MILTON P. R. 1. 497 Satan, bowing low His gray dissimulation, disappeared Into thin air diffused.

† 2. A fanciful name for a 'company' or flock of small birds. Obs.

1486 Bk. 51. Albans F vj a, A Dissimulacion of breddis.

1688 R. Holme Armoury II. 311/1 A flock of small Birds, or a dissimulation of Birds.

Dissimulation of Birds.

Dissimulative (disi miziletiv), a. rare. L. stem dissimulat -: see DISSIMULATE v. and -IVE.]

L. stem assimulat: see DISSIMULATE 7. and -IVE.] Given to, or characterized by, dissimulation.

1802 Mrs. E. Parsons Myst. Visit. IV. 163 Tired of the dissimulative life he had been compelled to observe.

1872 Mrss Braddon R. Ainsteigh xv, The man was past-master of all dissimulative arts.

Dissimulator (disi miŭle təz). Also 6 -our. [ad. L. dissimulator a dissembler, agent-n. from dissimulare. Cf. mod.F. dissimulateur.] One who

dissimulates or feigns; a dissembler.

1500-20 DUNBAR Poems xlix. 31 Off the falis fox dissimulatour, Kynd hes every theiff and tratour. 1799 Mrs. J.WEST Tale of Times III. 145 To drive the mean dissimulator from the affected decency of deism into the bold audacity of atheism. 1829 LD. LYTTON Pelham Ixvii, Dissimulator as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved. 1867 SMLES Hugueuots Eng. iii.(1880) 45 The Queenmother, being a profound dissimulator, appeared still disposed to bargain with the Reformed.

posed to bargain with the Retormed.

† **Dissimule**, v. Obs. Also 4-6 dissy-, 5 dissumule, -symyl, dyssymyl(e, 5-6 dyssymul, dissymyl(e, 6 dis- dyssimill, -symell, Sc.-simull, -symile, -semle, -semmil. [a. OF. dissimuler (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. dissimulāre to disguise, conceal, dissemble, f. dis-, DIS- 4 + simulāre to feign, after dissimil-is unlike, different. By development of hatter w and yowel modification this

feign, after dissimil-is unlike, different. By development of b after m, and vowel modification, this word was gradually changed into DISSEMBLE, q.v.]

1. trans. To alter the semblance of (one's feelings, actions, etc.) so as to conceal or deceive; to disguise under a feigned semblance; = DISSEMBLE v. I. c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus 1. 322 His wo he gan dissimulen and hide. 1490 CANTON Encydos xvi. 65 They sholde doo this couertly, in dyssymulyng their goyng. a 1533 Ld. Berners Huon lxxxii. 254 To dyssymell the matter vayleth not. a 1537 Mrs. M RASSETT. More's Treat. Passion Wks. 1372/1 Enforsed either openly to professe their beliefe, or falselye to dissimule and palliate his weakenesse.

b. with inf. phrase.

1388 WYCLIF 1 Sam. x. 27 He dissymelide hym to here. 1570 Buchanan Ane Admonitionn Wks. (1892) 23 People.

yat professis yame selffis in deid, and dissimulis in word to be ennemeis to God and to justice.

2. To alter the outward appearance of (a person or thing); to disguise; = DISSEMBLE 2.

1485 CAXTON Chas. Gt. 1. ii. 14 Wherefore dyssymylest thou thy self lyke to the poure people. 1548 GEST Pr. Masse 120 A king renounceth to be honoured as a king when he dyssymeleth...hys personage and maiestye royall.

3. To pretend not to see or notice; to overlook, ignore: = DISSEMBLE 2.

3. To pretend not to see or notice; to overlook, ignore; = DISSEMBLE 3.

(In quot. 1450, perh. 'to put any one off without answering.') a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 100 The duk, that sawe her symplenes, beganne to lawghe and dissymyled her requeste. 150a Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) 1v. xxi. 234 If he suffre & dyssymule ony grete euyll in his subgectes. 1537 Inst. Chr. Man L vib, They. wol wynke therat, and dissimule it. 1656 B. Jonson Diccov., Morbi ix. 150 So in the church, some errors may be dissimuled with lesse inconvenience then they can be discover'd.

b. intr. with with, in same sense.
1538 Q. Kennedie Compend. Tract. in Wodr. Soc. Micc. 1844 I. 142 Magistratis dissimulis... with the faltis of the subjectis.

4. absol. or intr. To practice distance of the subjectis.

absol. or intr. To practise dissimulation;

4. absol. or intr. To practise dissimulation;

= DISSEMBLE 4.
c1374 CHAUGER Troplus 111. 385 (434) So wel dissimulen he kowde. c1386 — Manciple's T. 243 Dissimule as thou were deef, if that thou heere A langler. 1484 CAXTON Curiall 2 They that conne dyssymyle. use better theyr tyme in courtes than the other peple. 1513 DOUGLAS Eneis IV. VI. 21 And to dissymill [ed. 1555 dissemmil] gif ony askit quhy. 1644 Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate 51 Vnto the Princes. he dissimuled, and would not be knowne of the same conditions.

to a Brief Inform. Affairs Palathate 51 vino the Prince he dissimuled, and would not be knowne of the same conditions.

b. const. with. (See also 3 b.)

1471 Close Roll to Edw. IV, 31 Mar., They dissimuled with his said Highness. 1588 N. Lichefield to Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind. xxxvi. 86a. He dissimuled therewith onely to see whether..he might lade there or no.

5. trans. To simulate, feign; = DISBEMBLE 5.

1483 Caxton Cato Fiji b, Thou oughtest.. to make the a fole or to dyssymylle folye in tyme and in place whan the thynge requyreth it. 1570-1 Act 11 Elis. (Bolton Stat. Irel. (1671) 311) His demaunds were yeelded to conditionally that it appeare to the world that he ment faithfully... which being dissimuled till the first of May (etc.)

b. with subord. cl. or inf. phr. = DISBEMBLE 5 b. c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode iv. viiii. (1860) 179 He taketh gladliche a fauce visage, and falsliche dissimuleth bat he is a briht angel. 1490 Caxton Eneydos xix. 71 Why is it that I dyssymule to go alle oute from my wyttes? 1553 Eden Treat. New Ind. (Arb.) 36 People, dissimuling that thei desired to ioyne frendship with the Spaniardes.

6. trans. To feign, invent, make up falsely. rare. 1482 Caxton Gold. Leg. 314 b/2 An illusion or an Inuencion dissimyled of his brethren the Freres.

¶ 7. In the later Wycliffite version used to represent dissimulare of the Vulgate, where the sense of the original is 'linger' and 'leave off, cease'. 1388 Wyclif Gen. xix. 16 While he dissymelide [1388 hym denyinge] thei token his hond. — 1 Sam. xxiii. 13 Saul dissymylide [1388 laft] to go out.

Hence † Dissi muling vbl. sb. and ppl. a. = DIS
EMBLING.

c 1374 Chaucer Trojus v. 1613 Whiche I shal with dissi-

SEMBLING.

c 2374 CHAUCER Troylus v. 1613 Whiche I shal with dissimulynge amende.

c 1386 — Sqr.'s T. 277 Swich subtil lookyng and dissymulynges.

c 1515 Cocke Lorell's B. (Percy Soc.) 11 Dyssymulynge beggers. 1563 Foxe A. 4 M. 749 b, His subtile practises. and dissimuling conuciance.

† Dissimuled, ppl. a. Obs. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

= DISSEMBLED.

1. a. Concealed under a specious disguise; disguised. b. Feigned, pretended, counterfeit.

1. a. Concealed under a specious disguise; disguised. b. Feigned, pretended, counterfeit.

1475 Bk. Noblesse (1860) 41 We have ben deceived and myschevid thoroughe suche dissimuled trewes. 1533-4Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 12 heading, Elizabeth Barton.. under colour of hipocrisie, dissimuled sanctite, and false feined miracles, traitorously intended to distroy.. the king. 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V (an. 39) 186 b, Brought up with shepperd, in poore habite, and dissimuled behavior. 1585 T. Washington it. Nicholay's Voy. 1. xix. 22 b, That passe, which his knavery and dissimuled treason hadde wished for 1564 T. Scott Belg. Souldier 24 The dissimuled peace of the Prouinces with the confederate Princes.

2. That has assumed a disguise; false; characterized by dissimulation.

2. I hat has assumed a disguise; laise; characterized by dissimulation.

1500-20 DUNBAR POEMS XXVI. 47 Him followit mony freik dissymlit, With fengeit wirdis quhyte.

1504-20 DUNBAR POEMS XXVI. 47 Him followit mony freik dissymlit, and the counardis in the iust deffens of my veil fayr. Ibid. viii. 74.

+ Dissimuler. Obs. Also 4-5-our, 5 discymuler, 6-ar. [ME. dissimulour, f. DISSIMULE v. with AF. suffix -our = F. -eur, subseq. conformed to pp. 11 = DISSEMBLER.

with AF. suffix -OUR = F. -eur, subseq. conformed to -ER 1.] = DISSEMBLER.

1386 CHAUCER Nun's Pr. T. 408 O false morderour... ffalse dissimplour. c 1398 - Fortune 23, I knew hir ek a fals dissimulour. 1398 - Fortune 23, I knew hir ek a fals dissimulour. 1494 FABVAN Chron. VII. CCXXII. 247 A fare speker and great discymuler. 1395 TINDALE ROM. Prol. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 486 Such hypocrites and dissimulars. 1547-8 Order Common. 5 After the maner of dissimulars with God. [1662 Bk. Com. Prayer., ibid. dissemblers]. 1555 LATIMER Serm. 4 Rem. (1845) 441 If they be very dissimulers.

+ Dissinew, v. Obs. rare. [DIS-7 a.] trans. To deprive of 'sinew' or vigour.

1640 G. Watts tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn. VII. iii, Great... for most part loosens and dissinues mens minds. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. Biondi's Civil Warres 1. i-iii, Effeminating the minde, and dissinewing the strength.

+ Dissipable, a. Obs. [ad. L. dissipābilis, f. dissipāre to DISSIPATE.] That may be dissipated. 1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1041 A substance dissipable and apt to be dispersed. 1657 AUSTEN Fruit Trees 1.

23 An idle life doth make the flesh soft and dissipable. 1696 Whiston Th. Earth 1. (1722) 54 Comets do not wholly consist of Vapours, exhalations, or such other dissipable matter. 1710 T. FULLER Pharm. Extemp. 237 Condensing and fixing the dissipable. T.

Hence † Dissipabi lity, capability of being dissipated.

sipated.

2659 H. More Immort. Soul (1662) 87 Not onely the fluidity of parts, but also their dissipability.

Dissipate (di sipett), v. [f. L. dissipat- ppl. stem of dissipare to spread abroad, scatter, disperse, f. Dis- I + archaic vb. supare, sipare to throw, throw about, scatter. Cf. F. dissiper (14th c.).]

1. trans. To scatter; to drive or cause to go off in all directions; to disperse (that which has been concentrated) arch

in all directions; to disperse (that which has been concentrated). arch.

c154 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) 199 Ang Richerd ... Ang gatherid a huge host. because he wold not dissypate his forces. resolvyd [etc.]. a 1635 Naunton Fragm. Reg. (Arb.) 24 She [Mary] both dissipated and persecuted the major part of her Brothers Councel. 1687 Lond. Gaz. No. 2270/6 They have pressed and dissipated the Ships Company. about 70 in number. 1728 Pope Odyst. v. 160 A lion. Springs o'er the fence, and dissipates the fold. 1828 Company. about 70 in number. 1728 Pope Odyst. v. 160 A lion. Springs o'er the fence, and dissipates the fold. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. III. IV. v. (1872) 161 Several have dissipated themselves, whithersoever they could.

b. intr. (for refl.) To pass away in all directions; (of a company) to disperse.
1665 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 63 Those shelves of sand, which do dissipate, and are spent in the sea. 1679 Landerdale Papers (1885) III. xciv. 163 The officers of the Dragoones required ym in the King's names to Dissipate. 1704 Additional Papers (1885) III. xciv. 163 The officers of the Inder'd these noxious Steams from dissipating. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. I. IV. III. (1872) 114 At sight of the.. Switzers, Saint-Antoine dissipates; hastily, in the shades of dusk.

2. trans. To scatter in defeat; to disperse in flight, to rout. Obs.

EVILE Fr. Rev. I. IV. iii. (1872) 114 At sight of the. . Switzers, Saint-Antoine dissipates; hastily, in the shades of dusk. † 2. trans. To scatter in defeat; to disperse in flight, to rout. Obs.

1602 Warner Alb. Eng. XII. lxxv, The once ship-bearing Ley, by Alfred slu'ste in Three, To dissipate the Dane Fleete. 1670 MILTON Hist. Eng. II. Wks. (1847) 493/1 The Legion., quickly broke and dissipated what opposd them. 1743-9 Rep. Comd. Sir J. Cope 120 Able to tell his Majesty... that you have dissipated a Rebellion in Scotland. 1789. Cowrer Ann. Memorab. 6 Chiefs, whose single arm could boast Prowess to dissipate a host.

8. To dispel by dispersion or minute diffusion (mist, clouds, etc.); to cause to disappear; to disperse or 'discuss' (humours, etc).

1523 More Confut. Tindale Wks. 401/2 They wil clerely dissipate and discusse the myst. 1601 Holland Pliny II. 262 The root of marsh Mallow, doth dissipate and scatter all gatherings of humors to an impostume. 2696 tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant 116, A thick and black Smoak..was dissipated in a Moment. 1732 Arbuthnor Rules of Diet 121 Restoring as much Water to the Blood as is dissipated by the Heat. 1810 Shelley Zastrozzi iv. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 21 The rays of the lamp but partially dissipated the darkness. 1875 Lyell's Princ. Geol. I. 11. cccxvii. 396 When the acid is dissipated in the atmosphere.

15. fig. and transf. To dispel (care, fear, doubt, or anything compared to cloud or darkness).

1691 HARTCLIFFE Virtues 165 Such Companions, as shall dissipate our sorrows with their innocent Mirth. 1770 Steele Tatler No. 4 P8 [It] has dissipated the Fears of that People. 1808 D'ISRAELI Chas. I, I. iv. 78 Cool shades and exquisite viands in a moment dissipated heat and hunger. 1831 Brewster Nat. Magicv. (1833) 103 This illusion may be dissipated by a process of reasoning. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 381 To dissipate his melancholy by breathing the fresh air of that noble terrace.

2. intr. To pass away by minute dispersion or diffusion; to disappear.

1606 Bacon Sylva § 632 T

4. trans. To disintegrate and reduce to atoms, dust, smoke, or impalpable form; to destroy or dissolve completely, undo, annul (material or im-

dissolve completely, undo, annul (material or immaterial objects).

c 1555 Harpsfield Divorce Hen. VIII, 45 This matrimony ... ought not in any wise to have been dissipated and dissolved. 1678 Sir T. Herrer Trav. (ed. 2) 260 Fire is given to a trayne... and at length dissipates and blowes up the detested Syrian (an effigy). 1647 Jer. Tavlor Dissnat. Popery ii. \$4 (T.) The legate... revoked and dissipated all former grants. 1652 Fuller's Abel Rediv., Chytraeus 419 The Wars... breaking forth... the University of Wittenburg was dissipated by reason of the same. 1692 Ray Dissol. World III. i. (1732) 303 Shall the Heavens and Earth be wholly dissipated and destroyed. 1798 Malthus Popul. (1817) 1. 318 Violent hurricanes, by which whole harvests are dissipated. 1869 Phillips Vesuv. iii. 45 The crater itself was dissipated in the convulsion.

b. intr. (for refl.) To become disintegrated; to moulder to dust or impalpable atoms.

D. IMIT. (101 reft.) To become disintegrated; to moulder to dust or impalpable atoms.

2677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1. i. 33 If it gave over its work... it would soon dissolve, dissipate and corrupt. 1880 DISRAELI Endym. ix, His whole position... seemed to dissolve, and dissipate into insignificant fragments.

5. trans. To scatter or consume wastefully (money,

resources, faculties); to waste, squander.
168a BURNET Rights Princes ii. 68 The Goods of the
Church might not be dissipated. 1761 Hume Hist. Eng.

I. viii. 175 The prelate had dissipated money beyond the income of his place. 1781 Gibbon Decl. & F. III. lxi. 550 The elder brothers dissipated their wealth in romantic adventures. 1853 Thackeray Esmond 1. ii, He had dissipated his small paternal inheritance. 1878 Bosw. Smith Carlhage 99 Rome could not yet afford so to dissipate her energy.

b. intr. (for reft.)
1632 F. Markham Bk. War. v. vi. § 2. 182 The Kings Treasure.. which by any lavishnes of an.. vnrestrained hand will soone dissipate.

6. trans. To scatter or distract (attention, thought, mental or practical activity) by variety of objects:

6. trans. To scatter or distract (attention, thought, mental or practical activity) by variety of objects; to fritter away. The opposite of to concentrate.

1683 Burnet Moré s Utopia (1684) 191 Their Priests think that too much light dissipates the thoughts. 1781 Johnson Rambler, No. 153 P 4 That application which had hitherto been dissipated in general knowledge. 1769 Burne Corr. (1844) I. 182 Various matters have so dissipated me as to hinder me from a vigorous pursuit of this object. c 1790 WILLOCK Voy. 285 The great variety. deranges and dissipates those powers, that in a state of nature have only one object. 1881 Carlvie Sterling 1. xii. (1872) 75 A gifted amiable being... in danger of dissipating himself into the vague. 1883 Pall Mall G. 18 Dec. 2 Thought may be dissipated into a number of aperyus.

7. intr. To practise dissipation; to engage in frivolous or (now usually) dissolute pleasures.

1. 1117. 10 practise dissipation; to engage in frivolous or (now usually) dissolute pleasures.

1836 T. Hook G. Gurney II. 274, I was rather out of spirits, so I dissipated in a glass of negus and a biscuit.

1839 Marryat Diary Amer. Ser. I. II. 224 He dissipates awfully.

1849 SAIA Tw. round Clock (1861) 408 The place is not harmless: people go there to dissipate, and do dissipate.

sipate.

Hence Dissipating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1657 COWLEY Dk. Buckhm., In dissipating Storms, and routed Battels they Did. constant with their Captain stay. 1818 G. S. Faber Horae Mosaica I. 214 The mixed and dissipating society of a palace. 1821 Speciator Mar., The education of the day is of a somewhat dissipating type.

The ducation of the day is of a somewhat dissipating type.

† **Dissipate**, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dissipāt-us, pa. pple. of dissipāre; or short for dissipāted: see the vb.] = DISSIPATED.

7606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. Hist. Instine Ep. Ded. Aiv a, So dissipate and large Countries, so rich and populous Citties. 1619 BAINBRIDED Descr. Late Comet 10 The Sunne rayes were there alwayes more dissipate then in the Comet. 1715 Wodrow Corr. (1843) II. 101 The best of the rebels' men are dissipate and cut off. 1765 Petit. in Westm. Gaz. 28 Dec. (1894) 8/1 The means employed. in our youth for our instruction in religion and virtue are wholly dissipate. **Dissipated**, ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + ED 1.]

1. Dispersed, scattered, dispelled, wasted, frittered away.

1. Dispersed, scattered, dispelled, wasted, trittered away.

1609 Bible (Douay) Isa. xxxiii. 8 The wayes are dissipated, the passenger by the path hath ceased. 1699 Pearson Creed (1839) 521 So did they think a resurrection of corrupted, dissolved, and dissipated bodies, to be . impossible. 1683 Howe Let. to Lady Russell in H. Rogers Life viii. (1863) 201 To recollect ourselves, and recover our dissipated spirits. a 1711 Ken Hymns Festiv. Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 387 At the great Day of all the Just, You shall collect the dissipated Dust. 1728 Johnson London 20 Of dissipated wealth the small remains. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest (1866) III. xix. 195 Adeline . had now recollected her dissipated thoughts. 1871 Morley Voltaire (1866) 58 Freedom of thinking was only an empty watchword, the name for a dissipated fashion.

† D. Devoid of concentration.

1748 Chestere. Lett. (1792) II. clave. 150 Many young

1748 CHESTERF. Lett. (1792) II. clxxv. 150 Many young people are so light, so dissipated, and so incurious, that they can hardly be said to see what they see.

2. Given to or characterized by dissipation; dis-

solute.

1744 Johnson L. P., Savage Wks. 1796 X. 400 An irregular and dissipated manner of life had made him the slave of every passion. 1764 Cowper Task III. 376 Who seeks A social, not a dissipated life. 1768 Wessley Serm. lxxix. Dissipation, King Charles the second, one of the most dissipated mortals that ever breathed. 1848 C. Bronten Y. Eyrex, A dissipated young man. 1848 Mss. Jameson Sacr. 4 Leg. Art (1850) 183 Augustine passed his restless youth in dissipated pleasures and desultory studies. 1865 Alford in Life (1873) 384 We are making out a dissipated week at the Macnaughten's.

Disminator. Also 6 your. 7 or. If. Dissipated weeks at the Macnaughten's.

Dissipater. Also 6 -our, 7 -or. [f. Dissipater. L. dissipateur (15th c. in Littré), L. dissipateur disperser, destroyer.] One who or that which dissipates, disperses, or scatters; one that

which dissipates, disperses, or scatters; one mais squanders or wastes.

1537 LATIMER Serm. bef. Convocation Wks. I. 35 Be these the faithful dispensers of goddis misteries, and nat rather fals dissipatours of them? 1 2633 Ames Agst. Cerem. 1. 7 Sammay and Hilles, prophane dissipators of Gods Law. 1799 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. XXVIII. 516 A dissipater of his patrimony. 1834 Scott 51. Roman's xv. 1849 BARING-GOULD Deserts S. France I. 86 The atmosphere when dry is the best ... dissipater of the noxious elements.

**Dissipation** (disipē fən). [ad. L. dissipātion-m, n. of action from dissipāre to DISSIPATE. Cf.

†1. The action of dissipating or dispersing; a scattering; the fact of being dispersed; dispersed condition. Obs.

condition. Obs.

1545 Jove Exp. Dan. xii. (R.) Subuersions of empires & kingdoms, skatterings and dissipacions of nacions. 1565 Shaks. Leav. ii. 161 Banishment of friends, dissipation of cohorts, nuptial breaches. 1667 Milton P. Lv. 1598 Foule dissipation follow'd and forc't rout. 1677 Hale Prim. Orig. Man. 11. iii. 143 Peleg, in whose time the famous dissipation of Mankind and distinction of Languages hapned. 1760 C. Johnston Chrysal (1822) II. 214 In this dissipation I fell to the lot of one of the officers.

b. Optics. The scattering or dispersion of rays of light. Circle, radius of dissipation: see quots. 1748 Hartley Observ. Man 1. ii. 219 Natrow the Pupil of the Eye, i. e. lessen the Radius of Dissipation. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Supp. s. v., Circle of Dissipation. is used for that circular space upon the rettina, which is taken up by one of the extreme pensils of rays issuing from an object.. Radius of Dissipation, the radius of the circle of Dissipation. 294 G. Addans Nat. 4 Exp. Philos. II. xvii. 283 The circular spaces. illuminated by pencils of rays... are called circles of dissipation. 2867 J. Hoog Microsc. i. ii. 28 Produced by the central rays falling in a circle of dissipation, before they have come to a focus.

2. The passing away or wasting of a substance, or form of energy, through continuous dispersion or diffusion.

diffusion.

1615 CROOKE Body of Man 94 The substance of the whole body hath a necessary diffluence and dissipation, as well by the in bred heate. .as also by the outward aire. crypo Intson Sch. Art I. 62 In this case, the dissipation of the electricity is not so considerable. 1882 Maxwell Electr. 4 Magn. I. 45 Coulomb investigated the law of dissipation. 1883 IN W. Thomson in Nature No. 619, 441 Losing. .20 per cent of this [energy] by the generation and dissipation of heat through the conductor.

attrib. 1879 Dissipation-function [see Dissipativity].

3. Reduction to atoms or to an impalpable condition: complete disinterpation or dissolution.

3. Reduction to atoms or to an impalpable condition; complete disintegration or dissolution.

1397 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. lxv. § 15 The dissipation of Idols.. they were fashioned of matter, subject vnto corruption, therefore to grinde them to dust was easie.

1649 H. More Philos. Poens, Democr. Platon. Pref., The dissipation of the whole frame of Nature into disjoynted dust. a 1656 Br. HALL Rem. Wks. (1660) 315 To hear of the least danger of the dissipation of your church.

1680 H. More Apocal. Apoc. 189 An utter ruine and dissipation of this Idolatrous City. a 1711 Krn Hymnaerium. Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 52 Saints no Dissipation fear, Who to the Boundless one adhere. 1706 Burke Regic. Peace tv. Wks. 1721 II. 52 Saints no France into... a cluster of petty Republicks. 1875 E. White Life in Christ III. xxi. (1876) 325 Another attempt to reconcile this expression of our Lord with the idea of dissipation of the soul.

4. Wasteful expenditure or consumption of money, means, powers, faculties, etc.; squandering, waste.

money, means, powers, faculties, etc.; squandering, waste.

1639 T. Bsugis tr. Camus' Moral Relat. 351 [Almsgiving] must be done fitly... Otherwise it were rather a dissipation then a distribution. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1. i. 13 Means that our Faculties might use without dissipation, distraction, or too great astonishment. a 1715 Bunner Cum. Time (1766) I. 339 There had been such a dissipation of treasure. 1785 PALEY Mor. Philos. v. ix, Nothing but stupidity or the most frivolous dissipation of thought. 1803 W. Lewin in Bookman June 85/2 Avoiding any wasteful dissipation of his powers.

5 Distraction of the mental faculties or energies.

5. Distraction of the mental faculties or energies from concentration on serious subjects: at first often with colourless sense, as the scattering or distraction of attention, or with laudatory sense, as the dispel-ling of melancholy or sadness; diversion, amusement; but later implying the frittering away of

ment; but later implying the frittering away of energies or attention upon frivolities, and thus gradually passing into sense 6; also, with a and pl., a distraction; a diversion; a frivolous amusement. 1733 Switz Let. 28 May, I have begun two or three letters ... and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and dissipations. 1742 YOUNG Not. 7th. VIII. 949 While Noise, and Dissipation, comfort Thee. 1748 Chester. Lett. 11. clv. 55 I am going to Cheltenham tomorrow. For the dissipation and amusement of the journey. 1759 Johnson Rasselas xi, Change of place. inevitably produces dissipation of mind. 1768 Beattie Missipation. 1 xxii. In the giddy storm of dissipation tossid. 1788 Wesley Serm. LXXIX. Dissipation Wiks. 1872 VI. 445 We hear of the still increasing dissipations. the word. was hardly heard of fifty years ago. And yet it is so in every one's mouth, that it is already worn threadbare; being one of the cant words of the day. 1845 OURA Service to her spirits, as a little dissipation to for the amusements and dissipations of the world. 1846 OURA Winter City iii. 59 Art had remained with her rather an intellectual dissipation than a tenderness.

6. Waste of the moral and physical powers by undue or vicious indulgence in placeure: interm.

6. Waste of the moral and physical powers by undue or vicious indulgence in pleasure; intem-

undue or vicious indulgence in pleasure; intemperate, dissolute, or vicious mode of living.

1784 Cowper Task II. 770 A task That bids defiance to the united powers Of fashion, dissipation, taverns, stews.

1791 Mrs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest i, In a few years his fortune and affection were equally lost in dissipation.

1837 DICKENS Pickev. P. ii, Tupman was not in a condition to rise, after the unwonted dissipation of the previous night.

1861 M. PATTISON Ess. (1889) 1.47 Severer penalties awaited drunkenness, dissipation, or dicing.

1894 Sir W. Gregory Antobiog.

189 He died young, worn out by dissipation.

1895 DISSIPATE v. and -IVE.] Tending to dissipate, having the property of dissipating.

1884 T. Bomet's Merc. Compil. v. 147 These concretes do breathe out .. an Armoniack, or dissipative scent.

1830-14 September Stud. Sociol. xiii. 324 Certain actions which go on in the first are cumulative, instead of being, as in the second, dissipative.

1889 RUSSELL in Nature 21 Nov. 61 The apparently dissipative action of the air on London smoke.

Hence Dissipativity (in Physics), a quantity expressing the rate of dissipation of energy: also

expressing the rate of dissipation of energy: also called dissipation function.

1879 Thomson & Tair Nat. Phil. I. 1. \$ 345 [This] function of the velocities .. has been called by Lord Rayleigh the

Dissipation Function. We prefer to call it Dissipativity. It expresses the rate at which the palpable energy of our supposed cycloidal system is. dissipated away into other

It expresses the rate at which the palpable energy of our supposed cycloidal system is .. dissipated away into other forms of energy.

† Dissipe, v. Obs. rare. [a. F. dissipe-r, or ad. L. dissip-are.] = DISSIPATE v. trans. and intr. 1597 Lowe Chirurg. (1634) 381 The vaines of the head being opened, letteth generation, because of the animal spirits which dissipe. 1612 Sylvester Panaretus, I have oft seene armies dissiped.

† Dissite, a. Obs. [ad. L. dissit-us lying apart, f. Dies. 1 sides along a situate pa pule of single.

The saite, a. Obs. [ad. L. dissit-us lying apart, f. Dis- 1 + situs placed, situate, pa. pple. of sintre to allow, let, orig. (it is supposed) 'to let, put, lay, or set down'.] Situated apart; distant, remote.

1500 HOLLAND Livy XXVI. XX. 590 They [Carthaginians] had betaken themselves into their wintering harbours far dissite and remote asunder. 1500 — Camden's Brit. (1637)

16 Britaine. Far dissite from this world of ours. 1618 Chamman Odyst. VII. 270 His natural land (Without more toil or care, how far hence dissite Soever it can be) he may ascend. 1637 Tominson Remon's Disp. 133 From the brain, or parts more dissite.

1 Dissituate, a. Obs. rare. Also 6 disc. [DIS- 1.] Removed from its situation or site, displaced. So + Dissituated ppl. a.

1293 NASHE Christ's T. (1613) 75 No Trophy remaining, no stone but discituate. 1623 Cockeram, Discituated, displaced, overturned.

Dissilander, var. DISCLANDER, Obs.

1 Dissilander, var. DISCLANDER, Obs.

1 Dissilander, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIs- 7 + SLEEP]

† Dissleep, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-7 + SLEEP sb.] trans. To rouse from sleep, swoon, or death. z616 J. Lane Cont. Sgr.'s T. x. Argt. (1888) 161 Great murninge for Cambuscans losse of liefe: Kinge Thotobun him wondrouslie dissleepes.

murninge for Cambuscans losse of nete: Kinge Inotooun him wondrouslie disslepes.

Dissociabi-lity. rare. [f. next + -1TY.] † 1. The opposite of sociability; unsociableness. 1738 WARBURTON Div. Legal. 11. vi, Universal prejudice had made men regard a refusal of this intercommunity as the most brutal of all dissociability. 1757 Bert Friendly Callto the Roman Catholics in Ireland 12 (L.) This dissociability, this dogmatizing, cruel, enslaving principle, is that which makes popery so very dreadful.

2. Capability of being dissociated.

In recent Dicts.

Dissociable (see below), a. [In sense 1, f. DIS-10+SOCIABLE, app. after F. dissociable (Montaigne, 16th c.) in same sense; in senses 2 and 3, f. L. dissociare to dissociate: cf. L. dissociabilis

f. L. dissociāre to dissociate: cf. L. dissociābilis that cannot be united.]

1. (dissociābil) The reverse of sociable, not companionable, unsociable.

1603 Florio Montaigne, There is nothing so dis-sociable and sociable as man, the one for his vice, the other for his nature. 1623 Burnon Anat. Mel. (ed. 4) ni. vi. I. ii, His Janisary Jesuits, that dissociable society. 1711 Addison Speci. No. 3 P 6 They came in two by two. manched in the most dissociable Manner. 1860 Chamb. Frni. XIV. 353 Our insular dissociable habits.

2. That tends to separate or dissociate. [=L. dissociābilis in active sense.] rare.

26. That tends to separate or dissociate. [=L. dissociābilis in active sense.] rare.

1835 Krist Hab. 4 Inst. Anim. I. ii. 57 The student of his own species might be tempted sometimes to roam, but the ocean would be truly dissociable. [After Horace's oceano dissociabili.]

1878 A. D. Carlisle Round World xix. 230 The mild Pacific was the only [ocean] whose 'dissociable' influence was still unbroken.

3. (di.o. [ab'l]) Capable of being dissociated;

so (disou) lab 1) Capable of being dissociated; separable.

1833 G. Waddington Hist. Ch. xiii. 212 Two forms of worship essentially dissociable. 1833 Fraser's Mag. XLVII. 566 Elements not dissociable by human means. 1854 Westm. Gas. 20 Dec. 7/2 Surely it is a dangerous thing to say that sport and betting are not dissociable.

Hence Disso'ciableness, unsociableness.

1866 Carivie Remin. froing 1. 90, 1. had the character of morose dissociableness.

Dissocial (dissou fal), a. [f. Dis-10+Social a. Cf. rare L. dissocialis irreconcilable, repugnant.]

The reverse of social; disinclined or unsuitable for

I he reverse of social; disinclined of unsuitable for society; unsocial.

1768 Kames Elem. Crit. I. ii. 65 Where revenge flames so high as to have no other aim than the destruction of its object, it is no longer selfish; but in opposition to a social passion may be termed dissocial. Ibid. 91 Hatred and other dissocial passions. 1768 Reid Act. Powers v. vi. 666 Without it man would be the most dissocial animal God has made. 1865 Carlvie Schiller Misc. (1872) III. 91 His habits..though far from dissocial, were solitary.

Hence Dissocial 1157 (dissocial it), the quality of being dissocial. Dissocial with the problem.

of being dissocial; **Disso cialise** v., to render dissocial.

dissocial.

1804 SOUTHEY in Ann. Rev. II. 210 Let us examine their practice, its dissocializing character [etc.]. 1811 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1830) IV. 167 Why should we be dissocialized by mere differences in opinion? 1885 CARLYLE Schiller Misc. (1872) III. 82 Self-sectusion, dissociality and even positive misanthropy. 1866 SOUTHEY Lett. to Butlet 405 Decrees of the most dissocializing and inhuman character.

Dissociant (dissociant). [ad. L. dissociant-em, presented of dissociant and presented the section of the secti

pres. pple. of dissociāre to DISSOCIATE.] (See quot.) 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dissociants, a term applied in Microscopy to those agents which have the power to loosen the texture and to separate the elements of the structures which are placed in them, such as 'Muller's solution.'

Dissociate, ppl. a. rare. [ad. L. dissociāt-us, pa. pple. of dissociāre: see next.] = DISSOCIATED. 1848 Updl., etc. Erasm. Par. Yohn xiv. (R.) You. whom I wil not suffre to be dissociate or disseuered from me. 1815 Shelley Pr. Whs. (1888) II. 193 Neither the dream

could be dissociate from the landscape, nor the landscape from the dream. 1895 Daily News 1 Feb. 7/5 Nitrogen existed partly in an 'allotropic' or in a 'dissociate' form. † b. Astrol. (see quot.).
1819 JAS. WILSON Dict. Astrol., Dissociate signs, those that by being 1 or 5 signs distant, have no aspect to each other: thus Y is dissociate with H. O. MP, and MI.

Dissociate (dissociate), v. [f. L. dissociat-ppl. stem of dissociate to separate from fellowship, f. DIS- I + sociate to join together, associate: cf. prec., and see -ATE 3 6.]

1. trans. To cut off from association or society; to sever, disunite, sunder. Const. from.

1. trans. To cut off from association or society; to sever, disunite, sunder. Const. from.

16a3 Cockeram, Dissociate, to separate. 16a8 Feltham Resolves II. xxxvi, Grief.. does dissociate man, and sends him with beasts to the lonelinesse of unpathed desarts. 1710 T. Fuller Pharm. Extemp. 296 These Earths mix in with it (the Bile) and dissociate it. 1769—74 Tucker Li. Nat. (1852) II. 313 Our very wants and desires, which first bring us together, have a tendency likewise to dissociate the strong us together, have a tendency likewise to dissociate Nat. 1863 Miss Braddon Eleanor's Vict. II. iv. 54 Eleanor Vane could not dissociate the two images. 1874 Green Short Hist. vi. § 4. 303 It was the first time. that religion had formally dissociated itself from the ambition of princes and formally dissociated itself from the ambition of princes and formally dissociated itself from the ambition of princes and formally properties and the horrors of war. 1888 Lowell. Pr. Whs. (1890) VI. 201 Done only by men dissociated from the interests of party.

1. Chem. To separate the elements of (a compound), spec. by heat: see Dissociation No. 58. 571/1 A part of the vapour of water is decomposed spontaneously or dissociated in the tube of porous clay. Ibid. 571/2 At the temperature of the fusion of silver, water is dissociated and no longer exists as water. 1880 Clemenshaw Wurtz Atom. Th. 115 The vapour of calomel is dissociated at the high temperature at which its density is taken.

2. intr. (for reft.) To withdraw from association, cease to associate.

cease to associate.

1866 MAURICE Workm. 4 Franchise 237 There is a tendency to dissociate, to separate, of which each man becomes

naurice Worken. I Franchize 237 There is a tendency to dissociate to separate, of which each man becomes very conscious, in whatever circle he finds himself.

Hence Disso distod, Disso disting ppl. adjs.

1611 Cotga., Dissocid, dissociated; separated or severed.

2 1631 Boyle Whs. I. 373 (R.) The dissociating action even of the gentlest fire, upon a concrete. 1888 SIEMENS New Theory of Sun in 19 Cent. April, An inflowing stream of dissociated vapours. 1885 Gray Lett. (1893) 776 In their limited but dissociated habitats.

Dissociation (disōuʃiˌē¹ˈʃən, -siˌē¹ˈʃən). [ad. L. dissociātiōn-em, n. of action f. dissociāre to Dis-SOCIATE: cf. F. dissociation (16th c. in Littré).]

SOCIATE: cf. F. dissociation (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of dissociating or the condition of being dissociated; severance; division; disunion.
1612 Cotca., Dissociation, a dissociation; separation of fellowship. 1613-18 Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 4 The Brittaines understanding the misery of their dissociation.
1622 Bacon Hen. VII, 88 Associations and Divisions. 1770 Burke Fr. Rev. 276 It will add infinitely to the dissociation, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics. 1877 E. CAIRD Philos. Kant 1. 141 The association of dissociation of one feeling from another.
2. Chem. The direct separation of compound substances into their primary elements, or into less

2. Chem. The direct separation of compound substances into their primary elements, or into less complex compounds; decomposition, spec. by the action of heat. Hence dissociation-point, the temperature at which such decomposition takes place. Applied usually to the separation of a compound into its elements by the action of heat alone, without the intervention of any substance which breaks up the combination by its greater chemical affinity for one of the elements; but sometimes restricted to such a partial separation of the elements, that they reunite when the temperature is lowered below the dissociation-point. Others have used it in the wider etymological sense of direct separation of elements by any force, and applied Thermolysis to dissociation by heat, as distinguished from Electrolysis or decomposition by electricity. [1859, Nov. 23 H. STR. CLAIRE DEVILLE in Journal de Institut (1116), De la dissociation on décomposition spontanée des corps, sous l'influence de la chaleur.] 1869 C. A. Jor in Scientific Opinion (article), On Dissociation might be applied equally well to the separation of a mass into its constituent particles. by any other means, Mohr proposes to replace it by the more specific term 'Thermolysis'. 2874 GROVE COTP. Phys. Forces (ed. 6) 52 The term 'dissociation' has been applied. to other cases in which heat separates the constituents of a substance without any of them combining with another body. 1880 Times 1 Dec. to Mr. Norman Lockyer continues his researches on dissociation, as indicated in solar outbursts. 1880 Nature XXI. 445 The term dissociation-point is justified by analogy with the terms boiling-point and melting-point.

Dissociative (disōw-spiātv), a. [f. DISSOCIATE 1880]. substances into their primary elements, or into less

with the terms boiling-point and melting-point.

Dissociative (disôu jirtiv), a. [f. Dissociate v. + -1VE.] Tending to dissociate; spec. in Chem. causing dissociation or direct decomposition.

1882 Edin. Rev. July 53 The resolution of carbonic acid into its elements.. is one of the most familiar instances of this transformation of solar radiation into dissociative action. Ibid. 54 Their dissociative power.. dependent upon their being made of compound molecules.

† Dissociety. Obs. nonce-wd. [Dis-9.] The opposite of companionship; mutual aversion.

1602 W. Watson Quadlib. Relig. 4 State 104 So vertue and vice having such a dissociative.

Dissocioscope (disôu floskoup). Chem. [a.

Chem. [a.

and vice nature such a dissocietie. **Dissocioscope** (disō<sup>a</sup> flosko<sup>a</sup>p). Chem. [a. F. dissocioscope, f. L. dissociare to DISSOCIATE +
-SCOPE.] (See quot.)

1881 Frnl. Chem. Soc. XL. 343 Apparatus for showing the Dissociation of Ammonium Salts. By D. Tommasi. This apparatus, to which the author gives the name 'dissocioscope', consists [etc.].

Dissolation, obs. var. of DESOLATION.

1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv. (E. E. T. S.) 192 His dissolation radir ban his consolation he seth.

† Dissology. Obs. rare = °. [ad. Gr. δισσολογία repetition, f. δίσσος double + λόγος word.]

1626 BLOUNT Glossogr., Dissology, the speech of two.

Dissolubility (disp·liatbi\*litt). [f. next +-TTY; in mod. F. dissolubility of being dissolved; † solubility in a liquid (obs.).

1611 FLORIO, Dissolubilitia, a dissolubility. 1677 HALR Prim. Orig. Man. 1. iii. 84 From the dissolubility of their parts. 1733 CHENNE Eng. Malady 1. v. § 4 (1734) 40 Mineral. Salt. with its Dissolubility in Water. 1865 Ch. Times 12 Aug. 252/3 The theological objection to the dissolubility of marriage.

Dissolubility of marriage.

Times 12 Aug. 252/3 The theological objection to the dissolubility of marriage.

Disseluble (displimb'l, displimb'l), a. [ad. L. dissolüble: stat may be dissolved, f. dissolüble to DISSOLVE: cf. F. dissoluble (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.).] Capable of being dissolved.

1. Capable of being separated into elements or atoms; decomposable, disintegrable; capable of being destroyed by complete decomposition.

1534 More Treat. Passion Wks. 1285/1 The body being made of the earth, and mixte wyth other elementes, was of nature dyssoluble and mortall.

1665 Hooke Microgr. 105 Volatil sulphureous parts of dissoluble or combustible bodies.

1768-74 TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1852) I. 314 Making the soul compounded, dissoluble, and perishable.

1839 J. H. New-Man Par. Serm. IV. xii. 218 That which is material is dissoluble. 1868 TENNYSON Lucretius 115 How then should the Gods Being atomic not be dissoluble?

12. Capable of being dissolved in a liquid; soluble. Obs.

luble. Obs.

1001e. USS.

1641 FRENCH Distill. v. (1651) 165 The water ... carryeth along with it some of the dissoluble parts of the mine. 1769 E. BANCROFT Guiana 74 A yellowish gum, dissoluble in an aqueous menstruum. 1809 PLARSON in Phil. Trans. XCIX. 339 That the whole of this oxide is not dissoluble in the acid.

aqueous menstruum. x809 Pearson in Phil. Trans. XCIX. 330 That the whole of this oxide is not dissoluble in the acid.

3. Of a chain, knot, or anything that binds: Capable of being loosened or unfastened (see DISSOLVE 5); usually fig. of a 'tie', connexion, etc.: Capable of being undone (see DISSOLVE 10).

c x600 SUNIBURNS PROMISSING SPOURSE (1086) 225 The same Spousals were. dissoluble by occasion of Fornication. a x639 Marmon Antiquary I. Dram. Wks. (1875) 205 If I stand link'd unto you, The Gordian knot were less dissoluble. x648 MILTON Tetrack. (1851) x70 That Mariage is indissoluble, is not Catholickly true; wee know it dissoluble for Adultery. 1803 Wordsw. Depart. fr. Grammere 2 The gentlest Shade that walked Elysian plains Might sometimes covet dissoluble chains. 1878 SERLEY Stein I. 200 The connexion of Austria with Germany was. far less easily dissoluble.

4. That may be dissolved, as an assembly or society.

society.

réas in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* v. § 289 Did not the people that sent them look upon them as a body but temporary, and dissoluble [ed. 1702 dissolvable] at his majesty's

pleasure?

† **Disso'lubleness.** Obs. [f. prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being dissoluble; solubility.

1665 HOOKE Microgr. 108 This Petrify'd substance... was differing from Wood.. Fifthly, in its dissolubleness; for putting some drops of distill Vinegar upon the Stone, I found it.. to yield.. Bubbles. 1666 BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual. II. vii. 244 It acquir'd Dissolublenesse in Aqua fortis. **Dissolute** (di'sòl'ut), a. (sb.) [ad. L. dissolutus loose, disconnected, pa. pple. of dissolutive to loosen, disunite, Dissolve; cf. F. dissolu.

The appearance of the senses in Eng. does not correspond with their original development in Latin.]

† 1. Having their connexion or union dissolved;

The appearance of the senses in Eng. does not correspond with their original development in Latin.]

† 1. Having their connexion or union dissolved; disconnected, disjoined, disunited. Obs.

1541 R. COPLAND Grydon's Quest. Chirung. Cj., Nature...

1571 wyl nat leve them [membres sparmatyf] thus dyssolute, reioyneth and knytteth them the best that she may.

1578 Banister Hist. Mas I. 31 were requisite, that the... bones should neither be dissolute and unioyned, nor yet altogether whole, and continuall.

1574 Hobbes Leviath. Int. Nil. 278

The part excommunicated is no longer a Church, but a dissolute number of individuall persons.

1581 — Govt. & Soc.

1581 is 10. 107 It is no longer a Court, or one Person, but a dissolute multitude without any supreme power.

† 2. Relaxed, enfeebled, weak; wanting consistence or firmness of texture or temperament. Obs.

1582 tr. De Imitatione III. xlv, But I be holpen of be & inwardly enformed, I am made all leuke & dissolute.

1587 tr. De Imitatione III. xlv, But I be holpen of be & inwardly enformed, I am made all leuke & dissolute.

1587 tr. De Imitatione III. xlv, But I be holpen of be & inwardly enformed, I am made all leuke & dissolute.

1587 tr. De Imitatione III. xlv, But I be holpen of be & inwardly enformed, I am made all leuke & dissolute.

1587 tr. De Imitatione III. xlv, But I be holpen of be & inwardly enformed, I sam made all leuke & dissolute.

1588 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. Iv. 120 This lax and dissolute consistency [of the blood]. makes it apt to dissolve into Serum. 1886 Collegenor Statesm. Man. 354 Vital warmth . relaxing the rigid, consolidating the dissolute, and giving cohesion to that which is about to sink down.

† 3. Having the energies, attention, etc. relaxed;

†3. Having the energies, attention, etc. relaxed;

†3. Having the energies, attention, etc. relaxed; wanting firmness, strictness, or assiduity; loose, lax, slack, careless, negligent, remiss. Obs.

138 Wyclif Prov. xix. 15 Slouthe sendeth in slep; and a dissolut [1386 negligent] soule shal hungre. c.1430 Lydo.

Minor P. (1840) 245 (Mätl.) Now passyng besy, now dissolut, now ydil. 1574 Whitteif Def. Auntol. III. Wks. 1851

I. 330 Neither the law was then cruel, neither yet the gospel is now dissolute for the greatness of forgiveness. 1589

HARLUYT Voy. 188 Through meere dissolute negligence shee [a ship] perished on a sand. 1597 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. v. lxxii.

18 To temper the minde, lest contrarie affection comming in place should make it too profuse and dissolute. 1619

W. SCLATER Exp. 1 Thess. (1630) 459 Alas, how cold... are our

affections often? How dissolute our practice? How dull

+ 4. Unrestrained in behaviour or deportment; not subject to proper restraint; loose, wanton. (In quot. 1620, Wasteful, lavish.) Obs. (exc. as in-

not subject to proper restraint; 100Se, wanton. (In quot. 1620, Wasteful, lavish.) Obs. (exc. as involved in 5).

c 1460 Stans Puer 20 (MS. Harl. 2251) in Babees Bk. 26 With dissolute [MS. Lamb. wantowne] laughters do thow non offence To-fore thy souerayn. 1536 Piler. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 99 b, What cause hast y to be so dissolute & mery? 1636 Super. & Markh. Country Farme 117 This cattell is foolish and dissolute, easie to stray abroad hither and thither, contrarie vnto sheepe, which keepe together. 1500 Shelton Dom Quixole II. iv, A great deal of Goods. of all which the young man remained a dissolute Lord. 1652 NAEDHAM IT. Selden's Marc Cl. 45 A rude sort of men, without Laws, without Government, free and dissolute [liberum aique solutum]. 1713 Berkeley Guardian No. 3 P 1 It is a certain Characteristic of a dissolute and ungoverned mind to rail or speak disrespectfully of them.

b. Careless or lawless in style. Now rare. 1565 T. Stapleton Ret. Univ. Yewel Epist., Your maner of writing is .. so Dissolut Loose and Negligent. 1619 W. SCLATER Exp. 1 Thess. (1630) 559 Either hee is too profound, or too plaine .. too dissolute, or too exact. 1718 Prior Soluton Pref., Heroic with continued rhyme .. was found too dissolute and wild. 1771 H. Walfole Vertue's Aneed. Paint. IV. i. (R.) A loose, and, if I may use the word, a dissolute kind of painting. 1851 RUSKIN Stones Ven. (1874) I. xvii. 184 The dissolute dulness of English Flamboyant.

5. That has thrown off the restraints of morality

5. That has thrown off the restraints of morality and virtue; lax in morals, loose-living; licentious, profligate, debauched. (Of persons, their actions, The current sense.

etc.) The current sense.

1523 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1.28 Dyssolute man folowyng sensualyte. 1548 Hall Chron., Rich. III (an. 2) 32 b, A woman geven to carnall affection, and dissolute livinge. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. III. iii. 204 Wee will yet haue more trickes with Falstaffe: his dissolute disease will scarse obey this medicine. 1672 Milton P. R. II. 150 Belial, the dissolutest Spirit that fell, The sensualest, and, after Asmodai, The fleshliest Incubus. 1799 Butler Serm. Wks. 1874 II. 15 The many untimely deaths occasioned by a dissolute course of life. 1874 Green Short Hist. vi. § 1. 267 The mobles were as lawless and dissolute at home as they were greedy and cruel abroad.

B. 5b. A dissolute person, a profligate. rare. 1608 Day Hum. out of Br. Iv. iii, Did your euer converse with a more straunger dissolute? 1844 Landor Wks. (1846) 1. 1774 Half the dissolutes in the parish. 1838 Souther Poet's Pilgrim. II. III. x. note, The homely but scriptural appellation. has been delicately softened down. Helen Maria Williams names her (Ch. of Rome) the Dissolute of Babylon.

There are many instances of dissolute for deso-

There are many instances of dissolute for deso-

There are many instances of dissolute for desolute († dissolate), mostly scribal or typographical errors, sometimes perh. owing to actual confusion.

1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. XENVI. i, A place of dissolute darkenes.

1518 BREREWOOD Lang. & Relig. x. 83 Greece... more dissolute than any region of Europe subject to the Turk.

1834 T. CROFTON CROKER Fairy Leg. S. Irel.

135 I got ashore, somehow or other .. upon a dissolute island.

† Dissolute, v. Obs. rare. [f. DISSOLUTE a.]

157 PRANCE Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot 29 The ready way to new-mould a Nation, is, first to dissolute and debauch it.

† Dissoluted. ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. L. disso-

to new-mould a Nation, is, first to dissolute and debauch it.

† **Di'ssoluted**, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [f. L. dissolit-us (see DISSOLUTE a.) + ED.] a. Dissolved.

b. Loosened, unfastened, loose.

1606 G. W[000000KE] tr. Hist. Isstine 69 a, Protesting that all inueterate malice and displeasure, which hee had against him..was now dissoluted. a 1770 SMART Temple of Dulness (R.) Mad Mathesis; her feet all bare, Ungirt, untrimm'd, with dissoluted hair.

Di'ssolute manner.

[f. DISSOLUTE a. + -LY 2.]

In a dissolute manner

In a dissolute manner.

† 1. Loosely, slackly; carelessly, negligently; recklessly. Obs.

1833 Brende Quintus Curtius fol. 285 (R.) [They] merueiled...y\* he durst go so dissolutelye amonges those nacions... the barbarous people reputinge his rashenes, for an assured confidence. 1560 Broon New Catech. iv. Prager Wks. 376 We nede not to come slackely and dissolutly, but rather diligently & earnestly vnto prayer. 1606 Holland Sweton. 19 Sulla... admonished the nobles oftentimes, To beware of the boy that went girded so dissolutely. 1736 Butler Anal. 11. 314 Dissolutely to neglect their own greater Good, for the sake of a present lesser Gratification.

† 2. Unrestrainedly, lavishly. Obs.
1261 T. Norton Catrin's Inst. 1. Pref., They... thynke that God is not rightly worshypped, vnlesse altogether they be dissolutely set out with exquisite gorgeousnesse, or rather with outragious excesse. 1289 PUTERHAM Eng. Poesia 11. xxiv. (Arb.). 297, I haue seene forraine Embassadours in the Queenes presence laugh so dissolutely. 1256 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV. 1. ii. 39 A Purse of Gold most resolutely snatch'd on Monday night, and most dissolutely spent on Tuesday Morning.

3. In a profligate manner; licentiously; in dissipation and debauchery.

3. In a profligate manner; licentiously; in dissipation and debauchery.

1550 Crowley Last Trump. 619 To lyne..dissolutly, thou shoulds be vnto them offence. 1611 BIBLE Wisd. xii. 23 Men haue.. liued dissolutely and vnrighteously. 1711 STRYPE Parker an. 1531 It. xvii. The queen's subjects lived dissolutely, vainly and luxuriously. 1859 Tennyson Enid 1124 Roisterers, Femininely fair and dissolutely pale.

Dissoluteness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality of being dissolute (in various senses). †1. Remissness, negligence, carelessness. Obs. 1876 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 9, 5he chargeth Anthonie with dissolutenesse in duetie. Ibid. 356 This our dissolutenesse and negligence. 1619 W. Sclater Exp.: Thess. (1630) 558 Our dissoluteness hath beene too palpable, in praying God's blessing ypon our endeuours.

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+2. Absence or abandonment of restraint: wan-

1 de Ausente of abandonment of restraint; wantonness, excess, extravagance. Obs. 1880 J. Hatcher in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. III. 32 note, Which requireth rather diligence in study, then dissoluteness in plays. 1667 Marvell Corr. cciii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 400 Noris Beatitudes (1692) 51 All manner of odd Postures and Gestures up to the height of an Antick Dissoluteness.

3. Looseness of manners and morals: licensistens.

3. Looseness of manners and morals; licentious-

3. Looseness of manners and morals; licentiousness, profligacy.

1349 Coverdale, etc. Erasm. Par. Rev. viii. (R.) A...

whyppe, whiche shoulde scourge and punyshe the christendome fallyng into synne and dyssoluteness. 1603 Florio Montaigne II. xiii. (1632) 244 The dissolutenesse of the Prelates and people of those dayes. 1720 Shelvocke Artillery III. 170 People who would spend their lives in Debauchery and Dissoluteness. 1825 MacAultar Hist. Eng. IV. 456 The most dissolute cavaliers stood aghast at the dissoluteness of the emancipated precision.

**Dissolution** (disŏl $\bar{u}$ )an). [In some senses a. F. dissolution (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in others ad. L. dissolution-em, n. of action from dissolvere to break up, Dissolve.] The action of dissolving or fact of being dissolved, in various senses of the vb.

1. Separation into parts or constituent elements; reduction of any body or mass to elements or atoms; destruction of the existing condition; dis-

reduction of any body or mass to elements or atoms; destruction of the existing condition; disintegration, decomposition.

1308 Trevisa Barth. de P. R. xix. xlvii. (1495) 800 Though bytter thynges haue lesse hete than sharpe thynges of sauour yet it makith more dissolucion and departynge in the tonge.

1471 Rifley Comp. Alch. III. xiv. in Ashm. (1652) 142 Ells shall no kyndly Dyssolucyon be, Nor Putryfyyng shall thou none see.

1527 Morley Introd. Miss. 163
A hereditarie lepresie in a mans bodie is vncurable without the dissolution of the whole.

1658 14. 21 The dissolution shall be ripe.

1736 Butler Anal. I. 21 The dissolution of flesh, skin and bones.

1839 Scott Anne of G. xxxiii, The vault where the long-descended Counts of Provence awaited dissolution.

1838 Hughling Jackson cited in Syd. Soc. Lex.

1834 Hughling Jackson cited in Syd. Soc. Lex.

1834 Hughling Jackson cited in Syd. Soc. Lex.

1834 Studying insanities 3, I have often urged that for the scientific study of maladies of the Nervous System, we should investigate them as Dissolutions (reversals of Evolution) of this or that part of the nervous system. Bid. 8 Studying insanities as Dissolutions—as reversals of evolution—of the highest cerebral centres.

2. The reduction of a substance from the solid to the liquid form; liquefaction. Now only the melting into water or the like; formerly, also, = fusion.

the liquid form; liquefaction. Now only the melting into water or the like; formerly, also, = fusion.

1598 Shaks. Merry W. III. v. 118 A man of my Kidney.. that am as subject to heate as butter.. A man of continual dissolution, and thaw. 1566 BACON Sylva \$ 201 Metals give Orient and fine Colours in Dissolution. a 1561 FULLER Worthies (1840) I. 221 It happened in the year 1657, upon the dissolution of the great snow. 1779 J. Moore Victor Soc. Fr. (1780) I. xxvi. 212 The rays of the sun.. occasion an unequal dissolution of the ice. 180a ACREM Trav. I. 306 Inundations.. caused by the dissolution of the ice and snow.

nundations...caused by the dissolution of the ice and snow.

†b. Of the blood: see quots. Obs.

2787-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Dissolution of the blood is an flection of that humour, directly opposite to coagulation.

883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dissolution. formerly applied by the umoral physicians to a diminution of consistence of the local

8. The process of dissolving or condition of being 3. The process of dissolving or condition of being dissolved in a liquid; solution. Now rare or Obs.

1358 see b.] 1644 French Distill. 1. (1651) to Dissolution, is the turning of bodies into a liquor by the addition of some humidity. 1692 RAY Dissol. World iv. (1732) 54 The Dissolution of salt or sugar in water. 2707 Curios. in Husb. 3. Gard. 166 Aqua Fortis is the best for the Dissolution of Metals. 1838 Dickness Nich. Nick. vii, Allowing for the dissolution of the sugar.

† b. concr. The result of this; the liquid with what is dissolved in it. a colution.

† b. concr. The result of this; the liquid with what is dissolved in it; a solution. Obs.

1528-68 WARDE IT. Alexis' Secr. 5a, To make a naturall dissolution of fine gold; and when you will take of it, take two parts of the said licor, and one part of the dissolution of ye gold. 1626 Bacon Sylva § 780 Dissolue the Iron in the Aqua Fortis: And weigh the Dissolution. 1707 Curios. in Husb. 4 Gard. 304 Dissolve it in. Spirit of Nitre: set the dissolution to evaporate.

† 4. Hurtful relaxation, softening, or weakening; enfeeblement. Obs.

enfeeblement. Obs.

enfeeblement. Obs.
croo Maundev. (1839) xv. 163 For the grete distresse of the hete... for the gret dissolucioun of the Body. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 288 The decoction... helpeth the feeblenesse and dissolution of the sinewes. 1620 Venner Via Recta viii. 166 Dolorous Gouts... tortures and dissolutions of the limmes. 1651 Jer. Taylor Holy Living ii. § 1 A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering, 1653 Burner tr. More's Utopia 122 There must follow a Dissolution of Justice, the chief Sinew of Society.

5. The condition of heigh loose from due re-

5. The condition of being loose from due restraint; + excess, extravagance (obs.); laxity of or morals; dissolute living, dissolute-

behaviour or morais; dissolute living, dissoluteness (arch.).

c 1400 Rom. Rose 4901 It [youthe] ledith man now up now
doun In mochel dissolucioun. 1482 Monk of Eveskam (Arb.)
88 Them whiche wastyn the godys of the holy chyrche
wherby they were made ryche in dyssolucyon of clothyng,
in voluptuous metrys and pompys of the world. 1536 Pilgr.
Perf. (W. dw. 1531)85 b, Flye dissolucyon & wantonnesse.
1543 BECON Reliques of Rome (1563) 162\* They for their
ruthankefulnesse & dissolution of lyfe, were depriued of the
holy communion. 1647 Power of Keys Pref. 2 Wickednesse
and dissolution of manners was to be lookt on as the only

heresy. 1691 J. TAYLOR Holy Living ii. § 1 These tamed his youthful aptnesses to dissolution. 1707 NORRIS Treat. Humility vi. 271 Nothing more betrays. dissolution of thought. than a vain foppish dress. 1866 Cornh. Mag. Nov. 634 After the general peace of 1814, dissolution began to decrease in high places.

† b. with pl. An instance of this; a dissolute act or practice; an extravagance or excess. Obs. 1430 Lyd. Bochas (1558) 11. xv. 1 Fleshly lustes and dissolutions. 1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 150 bl. Letne to be stylle & teschewe all dissolutions. 1490 — Eneydos vi. 23 He sheweth the dyssolucyons and peruerse condycyons that ben in the sexe femynyne. 1879 Tomson Cakini's Serm. Tim. 130/2 That. all dissolutions, vile and wicked actes be suppressed. 1651-3 Jer. Taylor Serm. for Year, Of Godly Fear III. (1678) of Restraint of galeties and dissolutions.

6. The relaxation or undoing of any tie, bond, or binding power; the dissolving of a connexion, union, etc. (Cf. DISSOLVE 10, 11.)

1. 1334 tr. Pol. Verg. Hist. (Camden, No. 20) 5 Upon dissolution of that treatie. 1848 HALL Chrom., Edw. IV. (an. 4) 193 b, The cause of dissolution of their amitie and league. 1851 J. Taylor Holy Living ii. § 2 The loosing the bands of the tongue, and the very first dissolution of its duty is one degree of intemperance. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVII. 294/2 A marriage of a feme-sole trader is also a dissolution of a partnership at will. 1846 Frours Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 120 Even if the marriage. had never been questioned, he might justly have desired the dissolution of its.

7. The breaking up, dismissal, or dispersion of an assembly or association; the termination of the existence of a constituted body of persons (e.g. of the monasteries, and now esp. of Parliament). 1333 Act 27 Hen. VIII, c. 26. § 26 Immediately vpon the prorogacion or dissolution of this present parliament. 1853 Hobbes Leviath. II. xxii. 116 The Assembly may be punished. by dissolution. 1765 Blackstone Comm. I. ii. 180 A dissolution of the Parliament. 1730 Magna Brit. V. 76

not party.
8. Termination of life; death, decease.

No. Termination of life; death, decease.

Variously understood as 'departure or release from life', 'separation of the soul from the body', and 'disintegration of the body'. See Dissouve 6.

1282 More De quat. Noviss. Wis. 77 The disolucion and seueraunce of the soule for the body. 1268 Bible (Bishops') 2 Tim.iv. 6 The time of my dissolution [Gr. ἀναλύστως, L. rzzo-lutionis; earlier Eng. vv., from Wycl. 1288 departing] is at hande. 1266-7 S. Finche in Ducarel Hist. Croydom App. (1783) 152 Thanks to Almightie God for Mr. Comptroller's dissolution from the bondage of his corrupte bodie. 1642 Hinde ?. Bruen Ix. 201 Death is but a passage unto life, a dissolution of soule and body for a season. 1658 Str. T. Browne Hydriot. i. 2 Men have been most phantastical in the singular contrivances of their corporall dissolution. 1751 STEELE Spect. No. 263 F I He waits the Day of his Dissolution with a Resignation mixed with Delight. 1750 JOHNSON Rambler No. 29 F Iz It is absurd to be afraid of the natural dissolution of the body. 1827 J. W. Croker Aug. in Croker Papers (1884), His breathing is difficult, and . there are all the symptoms of approaching dissolution. 1856 Sir B. Brodie Psychol. Ing. I. 11. 131 Some die retaining all their faculties, and quite aware that their dissolution is at hand.

is at hand.

9. The action of bringing or condition of being destruc-

9. The action of bringing or condition of being brought to an end; undoing, termination, destruction, ruin; breaking up, disintegration, disorganization (of a connected system, etc.).

1588 Gardiner in Poocock Rec. Ref. I. 1. 102 That realm were like to come to dissolution. a 1625 Fletcher Nice Valour.

11. If doubt not. To see a dissolution of all bloodshed.

1577 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 11. x. 230 Down to the last Dissolution of their City under Titus. 1728 Young Love Fame vi. (1757) 154 Such dissolution through the whole I find, 'Tis not a world, but chaos of mankind. 1855 MIL.

16 MAN Lat. Chr. 1x. iii. (1864) V. 241 He had but to wait the dissolution of Otho's power; it crumbled away of itself. 1883 S. F. Smith How Ch. Eng. washed her face 21 The same dissolution of morals and irreligious spirit had existed.

15 Mus. (See quot.) Obs.

1764 Croker, etc. Dict. Arts & Sc., Dissolution, in music, is when a sound in the enharmonic genus is lowered three dieses; for thereby that genus is dissolved, and the music... is chromatic.

10. Solution, resolution (of a question, etc.).

† 10. Solution, resolution (of a question, etc.).

Obs. rare.

1549 Latimer's 5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI, (Arb.) 132 margin,
M. Latimer returneth to hys former question and to the
dissolucion of the same.

Dissolutional, a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or

pertaining to dissolution.

1889 J. M. Robertson Ess. towards Crit. Meth. 4 Longinus. has the note of that long dissolutional epoch.

1897 Pall Mall G. 6 July 2/2 The Factory Bill. has passed in dissolutional and dissolute haste, and it can be amended, if necessary, at consolidating leisure.

necessary, at consolidating leisure.

Dissolutionism. [f. as prec. + -18M.] The doctrine or principles of dissolutionists.

1894 SWINBURNE Studies in Prose 4 Poetry 102 Disunionism, dissolutionism, or communalism.

Dissolutionist. [f. as prec. + -18T.] One who advocates or aims at dissolution. Also attrib.

1888 Pall Mall G. 23 Sept. 1 The dissolutionist campaign of M. Gambetta's friends. 1888 Frastr's Mag. XXVI. 131

This is the reactionary, and in some degree dissolutionist, party in the Union.

65\*

+ Dissolutious, a. Obs. rare. Inclined to dis-

1550 Sheph. Kal. vii. Tree of Vices, Sloth xiii, To draw and goe to such as be dissolutious Or that they doe and

**Dissolutive** (dissolutiv), a. Now rare. [f. L. dissolūt- ppl. stem + -IVE: prob. immed. ad. med.L. dissolūtīv-us or F. dissolutīf.]

med.L. dissolutiv-us or F. dissolutif.]

1. Having the property of dissolving; producing dissolution or disintegration; dissolvent.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 210 To empostyms of blood bou mit do medicyns repercussifs & dissolutiuis sotilly. 1527

ANDREW Brunsupke's Distyll. Waters R. It hath vertue attractyfe and dyssolutyfe. 1662 J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Oriat. 76 Air wants in it self a dissolutive principle of it self. a 1691 BOYLE Wks. V. 500 (R.) The air might promote the dissolutive action of the menstruum.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dissolution or disintegration.

or disintegration.

1886 Myers Phantasms of Living Introd. 13 We have induced [by hypnotism] a change of personality which is not per se either evolutive or dissolutive.

+ Dissolutory, a. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. +

-ORY.] = prec. I.
1757 tr. Henckel's Pyritol. 357 Fermentative, intestine, dissolutory motion.

Dissolvable, a. Also ible. [f. DISSOLVE v. + ABLE: substituted (in part) for DISSOLUBLE from L. type dissolubilis.] Capable of being dissolved; dissoluble.

1. Capable of being separated or reduced into

1. Capable of being separated or reduced into its formative elements; decomposable.

1541 R. Copland Gnydon's Quest. Chirweg., For the substaunce seldom dyssoluable lyghtly it (the liver) oughte to haue medycyne somwhat styptyke.

1651 E. Borrougher Plea to King conc. Quakers Ded. 1 You are but men. and your substance but dissolvable clay.

1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1. iii. 86 Man that is even upon the intrinsick constitution of his nature dissolvible. 1bid. 1. v. 112 A composition intrinsecally dissolvable.

1861 L. Noble Icebergs 114 It (an iceberg) is as dissolvable as the clouds from which it originally fell.

2. Capable of being liquefied or melted; fusible; soluble. ? Obs.

which it originally fell.

2. Capable of being liquefied or melted; fusible; soluble. ? Obs.

1633 H. More Antid. Ath. 1. xi. (1712) 35 The Brains generally are easily dissolvable into a watery Consistence.

1668 WILKINS Real Char. 169 Dissolvable, by Water, or by Fire. 1711 STEELE Spect. No. 95 P. 3 Children, when crossed ...how dissolvable they are into Tears. 1733 Cheyne Eng. Malady 1. v. § 3 (1734) 38 Salts...hard, and dissolvible only by Water. 1794 Sultivan View Nat. I. 467 All the metals, excepting platina and gold, are dissolvable by aqua fortis.

3. Of a connexion, union, society, etc.: Capable of being undone or having its existence put an end to; terminable, destructible.

1681-6 J. Scort Chr. Life (1747) III. 392 The Obligations of divine Commands are dissolvable only by divine Countermands. 1702 [see Dissolvable 1] 1865 Lowell E Pluribus Unsum Prose Wks. 1890 V. 63 We are not a mere partnership, dissolvable... by mutual consent... but a nation.

Hence Dissolvableness (in Craig 1847).

Dissolvant, obs. var. of Dissolvent.

† Dissolvant, obs. var. of Dissolvent.

[f. next +

1836), Dissolvableness (in Craig 1847).

Dissolvant, obs. var. of Dissolvent.

† Dissolvantive, a. Obs. rare. [f. next +

-ATIVE.] a. Having the property of dissolving, dissolutive. b. That tends to dissolve readily.

1577 Frampton Yoyful News 1. (1596) 8 Balsamo . is dissoluative, and so it doeth consume .. swellinges. 1580 — Momardes Med. against Venom 118 The use of good Meates easie and dissolvative.

Dissolve (dizp'lv), v. Also 4-6 dyssolve, 5-6 desolve, [ad. L. dissolv-free to loosen asunder, disunite, dissolve, f. Dis- 1 + solvere to loosen, Solve.] I. Transitive senses.

1. To loosen or put asunder the parts of; to reduce to its formative elements; to destroy the physical integrity; to disintegrate, decompose. (Now rare or Obs. exc. as associated with other senses.)

1.388 Wyclip 2 Cor. v. 1 If oure erthely hous of this dwellyng be dissolued... we han a bildyng of God, an hous not mand by hondis, euerlastinge. c 1500 Three Kings Cologue 133 Pe bodyes of Pes III kyngis wexed corrupt and were dissolued & turned in to powdre. 1500 — Dunbar Poems (Sc. T. S.) lxxiii. 244 Now cled in gold, dissolur now in ass (= ashes). 1612 Corvar Crudities 419 If it were a strong bridge, they could not dissolue it with so great expedition. 1722 Wollaston Relig. Nat. ix. § 8. 105 Whether that soul...can think at all when the body is quite dissolved. 1775 Pairstley Afr. I. 266 Vegetable and animal substances dissolved by putrefaction. emit phlogiston. 1841-4 Emerson Ess., Intellect Wks. (Bohn) I. 134 Water dissolves wood, and iron, and salt.

162. 1539 PUTENHAM Eng. Poesse II. xiv. [xv.] (Arb.) 140 Make your choise of very few words dactique, or. dissolue and breake them into other feete. 1642 Fuller Holy & Prof. St. III. xxiv. 221 We may for a while dissolve our continued discourse into a dialogue.

2. To melt or reduce into a liquid condition. 8.

To melt by heat; to

b. To liquefy by contact with or immersion in a liquid; to diffuse the molecules of (a solid or gas)

in a liquid so that they are indistinguishable from it; to melt (in something), make a SOLUTION of. (Predicated of a personal agent, or of the liquid.)

(Predicated of a personal agent, or of the liquid.)

Dissolve away, out: to remove or extract (from a compound mass) by dissolving.

[c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. 111.68 Men axen comounly, whi salt is dissolved bus, but cristal and obere stoones ben not loosid as opir salt.] 1460-70 Bk. Quintessence 9 Putte banne yn be watir corosyue Sal armoniac and bat watir wiboute doute wol dissolue gold into watir. 1563 T. Galz Antid. 11. 6a The Hammoniacum dissolued in Vineger. 1677 Grew Solution of Salts in Anat. Plants, \$c. vii. (1682) 299 Two Ounces of Water will dissolve three Ounces of Loaf-Sugar. 179x Hamilton Berthollet's Dyeing I. 1. 1. i. The iron may be dissolved in the muriait acid. 384 J. Scoffenn in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 24 Various salts ... may be dissolved out by lixiviation. 1873 A. W. Williamson Chem. Students (ed. 3) xiv. \$87 At 15°C. water dissolves about twice its volume of chlorine gas. 1875 Dawson Dawn of Life iv. 33 By dissolving away their shells with acid.

3. In various fig. applications of senses 1 and 2: esp. To melt or soften the heart or feelings of; to cause to 'melt' into tears, grief, etc.; to relax or enervate with pleasure, luxury, etc.; to immerse or

enervate with pleasure, luxury, etc.; to immerse or absorb in some engrossing occupation. Chiefly in passive. (Now rare exc. in phr. dissolved in tears,

passive. (Now rare exc. in phr. dissolved in tears, or in direct figures from sense 2 b.)

1509 Hawes Past. Pleas. xxxiv. xix, Her hardy harte she gan for to dissolve. 1638 Millton Penservao 165 In service high, and anthems clear, As may. Dissolve me into ecstasies. 1679 Penn Addr. Prot. 1. 38 Dissolve in Pleasures, he worshipp'd no other God. 1707 Warts Hymn, 'Alas! and did my Saviour bleed!' v, Dissolve my Heart in Thankfulness, And melt my Eyes to Tears. 1791 D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit., Libraries, Henry Rantzall .. whose days were dissolved in the pleasures of reading. 1800 Mrs. Herwey Mourtray Fam. 1V. 183 Mrs. Lenmer was dissolved in tears the whole evening. 1843 Carlvile Past & Pr. III. iii. (1872) 130 Action hangs, as it were, dissolved in Speech. † 4. To relax, weaken, enfeeble, in body or bodily strength. Obs.

†4. To relax, weaken, enteedie, in douy or boung strength. Obs.
c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 16 To myche slepinge.. feblib his vertewes.. To myche wakynge dissolib & consumed hys spirites. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 81 Pe grete violence of hete, bat dissolute baire bodys. c1524 t. Pol. Verg. Hist. (Camden, No. 29) 180 That sorceres Elyzabeth the quene.. with her witchcraft hath so enchantyd me that by thanoyance thereof 1 am dissolvyd. 1856 Homilies II. Agst. Cluttony, Oft commeth sodaine death.. by banquetyng sometyme the members are dyssolued.
5. To loosen, unfasten, detach, release, set free. (lit. and fig.) arch.

5. To loosen, unfasten, detach, release, set free. (lit. and fig.) arch.
c 1430 Pallad. on Husb. iv. 29 Yit must it [the vine-stalk] be dissolved ever amonge Oute of this bonde, lest it.. Be letted to encrece. 1848 Act 2-2 Edw. VI, c. 23 & 1 The partie who disired to be dissolved from the marriage. 1850 ROLLAND Crt. Venus iv. 458 Venus gart ane. Nimphe.. Dissolue his handis quhilks.. fast bundin war. 1866 G. W[oodcocks] it. Hist. Iustine 87 b, Occasion.. to pull and dissolue their neckes out of the yoke. c.1811 Chapman Iliad viii. 44 There his horse he check'd, Dissolved them from his chariot. 1927-46 Thomson Summer 1310 As the soft touch dissolved the virgin zone. 1817 Shelley Rev. Islam 1. xiii. 8 Dissolve in sudden shock those linked rings. † 6. To release from life; to cause the dissolution or death of; usually in pass. to die, depart. Obs.

To death of; usually in pass, to die, depart. Obs.

Used chiefly with reference to Phil. i. 23, where the Vulgate has the passive dissolve for the original active drawlors. (here = 'depart'; also trans. = 'dissolve'). Various notions were app. attached to the expression by those who used it, some associating it with the dissolution of the bodily framework (cf. quots. 1382, 1400, 1722 in 1); some thinking of the dissolution of the union between soul and body etc.

bodily framework (cf. quots. 1382, 1400, 1722 in 1); some thinking of the dissolution of the union between soul and body, etc. c1374 CHAUCER Boeth. 1, pr. iii. Ofte a swifte houre dissolued pe same man, bat is to seyne whan he soule departified be body. 1388 Wyclip Phil. i. 23 Hauyng desyr for to be dissolued gosts, or departid the soule fro body]. c1450 to be dissolued gosts, or desprid the soule fro body]. c1450 to be dissolued gosts, or desprid the soule fro body]. c1450 the Definition of the soule fro body]. c1450 the Saints, which are dissolued, & reigne with Christ. a150s H. Smith Serm. on Phil. i. 23, Good cause had Paul to desire to be with Christ: yet he will not dissolved himself, but desireth to be dissolved. 1554 Whitlock Zootomia 566 Paul phraseth it, a Wish equall to the Gold searching Chymists endeavours, I desire to be dissolved, melted down. a1670 HACKET Abp. Williams II. (1602) 227 A squinancy.. and a shortness of breath.. which dissolved him in the space of twelve hours. 1736 Wrsley Wks. (1872) I. 37 O when shall I wish to be dissolved?

7. To cause to vanish or disappear from existence; to bring to nought, tindo, destroy, consume.
c1374 CHAUCER Boeth. I. pr. iii. to be cloudes of sorowe dissolued and don awey, I... receynede mynde to knowe be face of my fyciscien. 1548 HALL Chrom, Hen. VI (an. 3) 88 b, To desolve the siege and raise the assault. 1553 W. FULKE Melterrs (1604) 35 A great Circle about the Moone, betokeneth great cold ... But if it vanish away and bee dissolved altogether, it is a signe of fayre weather. 1638 LITHGOW Trav. III. 120 Occasion..whereby the peace and happinesse of Thebes might be dissolved. 1756 SIR W. JONES Palace of Fort. Poems (1777) 18 Each gay phantom was dissolv'd in air. 1877 Tyndall in Daily News 2 Oct. 2/5 That promise is a dream dissolved by the experience of eighteen centuries.

† 8. Med. To disperse (morbid humours), reduce (swellings), remove or assuage (pains or ailments). (Also absol.) Obs.

(swellings), remove or assuage (pains or ailments). (Also absol.) Obs.

(Also absol.) Obs.

(Employed variously and vaguely according to context.)

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 136 Rist as be mater of be frenesie. .bi emplastris wipoutforb Lieie is dissolued. Ibid.
238 Anober electuarie bat dissoluib akynge in ioyntis. 1577

FRAMPION JOYIU Newes 1. (1596) 6 In griefes of swellinges
.it [cill] taketh them away and dooth dissolue them. 1588

HESTER Secr. Phiorav. 1. xxiii. 26 You must dissolue the

Catarre first, and then helpe the Feuer. 1610 MARKHAM Mastery. 11. clxxiii, It cleanseth and dissolueth, and also comforteth. 1657 W. Collis Adam in Eden liv, It is available in all cold Diseases. dissolving wind very powerfully.

9. To break up, dismiss, disperse (an assembly or

collective body); to put an end to the association or connexion of; to terminate the existence of (a constituted body or association, e.g. of the monas-

constituted body or association, e. g. of the monasteries, and now esp. of Parliament.).

1494 Farvan Chron. v. cxxxii. 116 When yo Kyng had orderyd his matiers. he dissolved this counceyll. 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI (an. 28) 150 b, To be perswaded to dissolve his armye. Ibid. (an. 39) 182 The kyng dissolved his Parliament. 1566 J. Hooker Girald. Irel. in Holinshed II. 46/2 A religious house of Greie friers. since dissolved II. 46/2 A religious house of Greie friers. since dissolved II. 46/2 A religious house of Greie friers. since dissolved his parliament the eights time. 1788 Johnson Idler No. 26 P 5 Our school was now dissolved. 1842 Tennyson Morte d'Arth. 234 But now the whole Round Table is dissolved. 1863 H. Cox Instit. 1. vi. 33 Parliament shall not be dissolved on the death of the sovereign.

1868 M. E. G. Dupp Pol. Surv. 16 He immediately dissolved and succeeded in throwing out most of the leading supporters of his predecessor.

10. To undo (a tie, bond, knot); to put an end to, bring to an end (a relation of union, connexion,

to, bring to an end (a relation of union, connexion,

10. To undo (a fie, bond, knot); to put an end to, bring to an end (a relation of union, connexion, or association, etc.).

c.1360 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 163 Ffor prestis ben weddid wib God by holdyng of his lawe, and bis bond is dissolved both in lif and offis. 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI (an. 2) 86 The... amitie betwene the Frenche and Scottishe nacions should be shortly broken and dissolved. 1528 Br. Warson Sev. Sacram. xxvii. 173 The Knot of Matrimonie... can not be broken and dissolued. 1628 Sir T. Herrer Trav. (ed. 2) 95 An excellent sympathy and union, till Ganganna dissolved it, having beene till then betwixt 'em. 1762. Blackstone Comm. II. 187 It is advantageous for the joint-tenants to dissolve the jointure. 1776 Gibson Decl. 4 F. I. xvi. 384 They dissolved the sacred ties of custom and education. 1821 Lank Arab. Nis. I. 53 When ... the marriage is dissolved. 1823 C. Bronte Villette iii. (1876) 18 The league... thus struck up was not hastily dissolved. Mod. They have dissolved partnership, and started each on his own account.

† b. To part, sunder (things united). Obs. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. v. v. 237 She and I (long since contracted) Are now so sure that nothing can dissolve vs. 1608-11 Br. Hall Medit. 4 Vowes 11. 8 40 It unites one Christian soule to another so firmely, that no outward occurrences...can dissolve them.

11. To undo (something formally ordained or established); to destroy the binding power, authority, force, or influence of to annul abrorate

11. To undo (something formally ordained or established); to destroy the binding power, authority, force, or influence of; to annul, abrogate.

1536 Piler. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 15 It dissolueth and loseth all vowes. 1671 MILTON Samson 1149 To frustrate and dissolve these magic spells. 1724 It. Rollin's Amc. Hist. (1827) VIII. XIX. viii. 259 To dissolve and annul all we have enacted. 1805 Scott Last Minstr. III. XIII, the running stream dissolved the spell, And his own elvish shape he took. 1891 Law Times XC. 403/t The Court of Appeal.. dissolved an injunction granted by Justice Kekewich.

+b. To do away with as false or erroneous; to

ne took. 1691 Law 1 inter AC. 4031 Inc Court of Appear.
. dissolved an injunction granted by Justice Kekewich.
†b. To do away with as false or erroneous; to refute, confute. Obs.
1590 More Dyadoge 67 b/1 Whych obieccyon the author answereth and dyssolueth. 1591 T. Wilson Logike (1567) 84 b, The fault that is in the forme.. maie be dissolued when we shewe that the conclusion, is not well proued by the former proposicions. 21555 Philipot Exam. 4 Writ.
(Parker Soc.) 414 All that these men are wont to allege... be all ready dissolved and..confuted. 1842 Abr. Thouson Laws Th. § 127 (1860) 271 We may dissolve (λύειν) the argument by showing its unfitness for proof because of some formal defect.
† C. To deny or reject the authority of. [repr. L. solvere of the Vulgate in 1 John iv. 3.] Obs.
1388 Wyclif 1 John iv. 3 Ech spirit that dissolueth [ploss, or fordoith] Jhesu is not of God [so 1588 Rhem.; Vulg. qui solvit, after a Gr. v.r. & λύει]. 1645 Milton Tetrach.
Matt. xix. 3 Our Lord..intended not to dissolve Moses.
12. To solve, resolve, explain (a question, doubt, etc.). arch.

etc.). arch.

STG.). Arch.

1549 [LATIMER 5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI, (Arb.) 132 I wyll nowe. retourne to my question and dissolue it. 1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 14 All. 11 that could not dissolve that riddle she presently slew. 1611 Bible Dan. v. 16, I have heard of thee, that thou canst make interpretations, and dissolve doubts. 1843 TENNYSON Two Voices 170 Thou hadst not between death and birth Dissolved the riddle of the earth.

the earth.
II. Intransitive senses.

13. To lose its integrity or consolidation; to become disintegrated; to vanish or disappear gradually, come to an end. Now usually taken

gradually, come to an end. Now usually taken as fig. from sense 14, to melt away.

c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. xi. 496 A multitude of reysons puld they take, And myghtely with yerdes first hem bete Until this with the grapes so desolve. 1481 Caxron Myrr.

II. vii. 142 All be world. shal desolue & faylle. 1226 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 254 His senewes and veynes brast, and the hole frame of the loyntes of his body dissolued and losed. 150 Shaks. Temp. 1v. i. 154 The great Globe it selfe, Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolue, And like this insubstantiall Pageant faded Leaue not a racke behinde. 1660 F. BROOKE IT. Le Blanc's Trav. 265 It dissolved to nothing like a mist. 1791 D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit., Lit. Truls., The unsuccessful author. dissolved away in his own weakness. 1820 Shelley Ode to Liberty xix, As summer clouds dissolve, unburthened of their rain. 1886 A. WINCHELL Walks & Takks God. Field 163 The illusion dissolves.

14. To become liquefied, to melt: 2a. with heat.

14. To become liquefied, to melt: a. with heat.

Now rare or Obs.

crago St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4480 Pe paynyms pride it sall expire, And dissolue as wax at fyre. 1898 SHANA Ven.

6 Ad. 565 What wax so frozen but dissolves with tempering?
1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. 1. 66 While Mountain Snows dissolve against the Sun. 1720 T. COOKE Tales. Proposals, 6c. 40 The Wreck of Nature, the prodigious Day, When adamantine Rocks dissolv'd away. 180-3 tr. Pallas' Trav. (1813) I. 9 The deep snow in the streets began to dissolve.

b. To become liquefied by contact with or immersion in a liquid: to melt: to become diffused in

mersion in a liquid; to melt; to become diffused in

mersion in a liquid; to melt; to become diffused in a liquid, forming a solution.

1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 297 The fruit [banana] put into your mouth, dissolves and yeelds a most incomparable relish. 1677 Grew Solution of Salts in Anal.

Plants vii. (1682) 299 The Crystals of Tartar. . will scarce at all dissolve in Water. 1718 Quincy Compl. Dich. 1. vi. 25 We find Sugar will dissolve in the strongest Solution of Common Salt that can be made. 1873 A. W. WILLIAMSON Chem. for Students (ed. 3) xi. § 67 Olefant gas dissolves considerably in water.

15. In various fig. applications of prec. senses: To become faint, faint away; to become softened in feeling, to 'melt' (into tears, etc.); to become resolved into something else, like a solid becoming

resolved into something else, like a solid becoming

1601 SHARS. Lear v. iii. 203, I am almost ready to dissolue, Hearing of this. 1672 CAVE Prim. Chr. III. ii. (1673) 250 He dissolved into tears. a 2719 ADDISON tr. Ovid Wks. 1758 I. 177 The God dissolves in pity at her death. 1761 HUMB Hist. Eng. III. lix. 279 He dissolved into a flood of tears. 1858 CARVILE Fredk. Gt. (1865) II. v. v. 99 Full of alarm dissolving into joy.

16. Of an assembly or collective body: To break

up into its individual constituents; to disperse; to

up into its individual constituents; to disperse; to lose its aggregate or corporate character.

1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 795 The company dissolved and departed. 1548 PATTEN Exped. Scotl. in Arb. Garner III. 149 Our camp should, this day, dissolved. 1667 MILTON P. L. 11. 506 The Stygian council thus dissolved. 1766 W. Gordon Gen. Counting.ho. 30 When a fixed company dissolves. 1847 Tennyson Princess iv. 502 She, ending, waved her hands: thereat the crowd Muttering, dissolved.

17. To lose its binding force or influence.

1511 SHAKS. Temp. v. i. 64 The charm dissolves; the aerial music's past.

Dismolved (dizo'lyd), tol. a. If prec. + ED 11

**Dissolved** (dize lvd), ppl. a. [f. prec. +-ED l.]

1. Reduced to its elements, broken up, disinte-

1. Reduced to its elements, broken up, disintegrated, destroyed, annulled, dispersed, put an end to, etc.: see the verb.

1541 R. Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirurg. C.j., Nature.. engendreth a flesshe for to holde ye dissolued parties. 1586
A. Dax Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 52 The dissolued purpose of your good intention. 1634-5 Brereron Trav. (Chetham Soc.) 157 We took up our lodging at Tinterden, a dissolved Abbey. 1659 Pearson Creed (1830) 366 The temple of Christ's body was dissolved here, by the separation of his soul.. the raising of the dissolved temple was the quickening of the body. a 1831 A. Knox Rem. (1844) I. 62 There could be no thought of re-submitting to the long dissolved chains. 1871 Freeman Norm. Conq. (1876) IV. xvii. 37 The lands of a dissolved monastery.

2. Melted; held in solution by a liquid: see DIS-SOLVE 2.

SOLVE 2.

SOLVE 2.

1707 Curios. in Husb. & Gard. 333 These dissolv'd Salts.
1839 G. Bird Nat. Phil. 237 When various electrolytes are submitted in a dissolved, or fused state, to the action of the current from the voltaic battery. 1878 HUKLEY Physiogr.
116 All natural water...contains such dissolved salts.

\*\*The street of the street of Cf. F. dissolvant.]

A. adj. Having the power to dissolve, disinte-

rate, liquely, etc.; solvent: ? Obs.

1665 Hooke Microgr. 104 Salt-peter..abounds more with those Dissolvent particles, and therefore..a small quantity of it will dissolve a great. 1691 RAY Creation (174) 27 Being mingled with some dissolvent juices. 1777 MACBRIDE in Phil. Trans. LXVIII. 119 note, On the dissolvent Power of Quicksilver.

of Quicksilver.

fig. x840 Mill Diss. 4 Disc., Enfranch. Women (1859) II.

436 The companionship of women.. often exercises a dissolvent influence on high faculties and aspirations in men.

21876 M. Collins in Pen Sketches I. 212 Neither was constructive like Shakespeare, nor dissolvent, like Heine.

B. 56. One who or that which dissolves.

1. spec. A substance having the power to dissolve or disintegrate other substances; a solvent, a men-

or disintegrate other substances; a solvent, a menstruum; † formerly, in Med., a substance having the power of 'dissolving' morbid concretions, etc. (see DISSOLVE 8). (Also 7-8 dissolvant as in F.) 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. II. iii. 68 If the menstruum or dissolvent be evaporated to a consistence. 1658 R. White it. Digby's Powud. Symp. (1660) 87 There is no dissolvant in the world that can well calcine. 1901d, but quick-silver. 1691 RAY Creation 1. (1704) 115 Fire—the only Catholic Dissolvent. 1718 Quincy Compl. Disp. 234 Several ... have flatter'd themselves, with obtaining .. a universal Dissolvent. 1811 Cana Lett. Drawing vii. 399 The alkali .. being by nature a dissolvent of the ground.

2. 1835 F. Mahoney in Fraser's Mag. XI. 454 Wine is the great dissolvent of distrust. 1865 M. Arnold Ess. Crit. v. 186 Dissolvents of the old European system of dominant ideas and facts we must all be. 1874 Motley Barneveld II. xv. 186 The only dissolvent of this Union was the intention to perpetuate slavery.

**Dissolver** (dize lvor). [f. Dissolve + -ER 1.] One who or that which dissolves.

One who or that which dissolves.

1. One who or that which breaks up, disintegrates, destroys, puts an end to, etc.: see the verb.

1611 BIBLE Dan. v. 12 Dissolving of doubts [marg. of a dissolver]. 1641 MILTON Prel. Episc. (1851) 82 These men were the dissolver of Episcopacie. a 1733 Arbuthnor (J.). Fire, and the more subtle dissolver, putrefaction. 1883 SIR M. WILLIAMS Relig. Th. in Ind. iii. 44 Rudra-Siva, the Dissolver and Reproducer.

2. A substance that dissolves another substance; a solvent: see DISSOLVE 2

2. A substance that dissolves another substance, a solvent: see Dissolve 2.

1631 Biggs New Disp. P 80 Such dissolvers, as are wont to be made of Aqua fortis and Regis. a 1788 Wesley Serm. Iviii. Wks. 1811 IX. 114 It is the universal menstruum, the dissolver of all things under the Sun.

3. a. An apparatus for dissolving some substance.

b. A contrivance for producing dissolving views:

see DISSOLVING ppl. a. b.

1880 L. LOMAS Alkali Trade 226 The top of the dissolver being covered with thin sheet iron. 1890 Daily News 9 Feb. 3/5 Apropos of dissolving views, an automatic dissolver has been lately invented which will work in any single lantern.

Solver has been lately invented which will work in all any single lantern.

Dissolvible, var. of Dissolvable.

Dissolving, vbl. sb. [f. Dissolve + -ing 1.]

The action of the verb Dissolve (q.v.), in various

senses; dissolution.

1336 Trevisa Barth. de P. R. xvi. vi. (1495) 555 The cytrine auripigment .. hath vertue of dyssoluying and temprynge. 1577 Hanner Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1619) 31, I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my dissolving is at hand. 1706 Leoni Alberti's Archit. I. 64/1 Moist through the dissolving of the Salt. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 1. 270 Between the dissolving of one Parliament and the convoking of another.

Disso lving, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dissolves, in various senses: see the verb.

I tans.

I t

D. intr.

Dissolving views, pictures produced on a screen by a magic lantern, one picture being caused gradually to disappear while another gradually appears on the same field.

1881-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III. 554 The Crack of the dissolving World, that is sinking into eternal Ruins. 1821 Shelley Hellas 1055 Faiths and empires gleam, Like wrecks of a dissolving dream. 1846 Mech. Mag. XLV. 486

The present method of exhibiting the dissolving views. 1886 A. WINCHELL Walks & Talks Geol. Field 278 The dissolving ice of the glacier.

Hence Dissolvingly adv.

1822 Mrs. E. Nathan Langreath II. 322 A whining

1826 MSS. E. NATHAN Langreath II. 322 A whining effort to be dissolvingly sentimental. 1832 TENNYSON Eleanore 128 A languid fire creeps Thro' my veins to all my frame, Dissolvingly and slowly.

Dissonance (dissonance). [ad. L. dissonantia dissonance, discrepancy, f. dissonant-em DISSONANT: see -ANGE. Cf. F. dissonance (14th c. in Hatz. Days.)]

Hatz-Darm.)]
1. The quality or fact of being dissonant; an inharmonious or harsh sound or combination of sounds; = Discord 3a, 4. spec. in Music, A combination of tones causing beats (cf. Brat sb.18), and thus producing a harsh effect; also, a note which in combination with others produces this

WHICH IN COMDINATION WALL STATES PROCESSING THE COMDINATION OF PERSONS THE TRAINING ENGLISH, the difficultie and dissonance wherof shall make good my assertion. 1644 MILTON Comus 548 The .. roar .. filled the air with barbarous dissonance, 1666 tr. Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig. 1. vii. 123 Making false Musick and committing dissonances. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 29 P.7 What is Harmony to one Ear, may be Dissonance to another. 1739 MELMOTH Fitzob. Lett. (1763) 64 The harshness and dissonance of so unharmonious a sentence. 1795 SOUTHEN Joan of Arc vi. 180 With all the dissonance of boisterous mirth. 1875 OUSELEY Harmony viii. 95 The intruded new sound... is called a Dissonance. The chord in which the Dissonance is heard, is called a Discord. 1881 BROADHOUSE Mus. Acoustics 301 The various degrees of dissonance are produced by beats.

1872 1875 HAMERTON Intell. Life v. vi. 196 Your shooting-coat, which was in tune upon the moors, is a dissonance amongst ladies in full dress.

2. Want of concord or harmony (between things);

amongst ladies in full dress.

2. Want of concord or harmony (between things);

disagreement, incord or narmony (between things); disagreement, incongruity; = DISCORD 2.

1871 HANNER Chron. Irel. (1633) 47 To reconcile the dissonance of varying writers. 1735 BERKELEY Def. Free-th. in Math. § 43 The greatest dissonance, and even contrariety of opinions. 1826 Kirsy & Sr. Entomol. xivii. (1828) IV. 381 This puzzling variation and dissonance between the different tribes. 1871 TYNDALL Fragm. Sc. (1879) I. iii. 83 The molecules...are in dissonance with the luminous rays.

† Di'ssonancy. Obs. [ad. L. dissonantia: see prec. and -ANOY.] Dissonant quality.

See prec. and -ANOY.] Dissonant quality.

1. = DISSONANCE 1.

1. 1657 W. RAND tr. Gassendi's Life of Peiresc 11. 147 Certain Treatises of Consonancies and Dissonancies... and of musical composition or setting. 1711 SHAFTESB. Charac. 11. 67 (1737) I. 140 The rules of harmony will not permit it: the dissonancys are too strong. Ibid. (1737) II. 402 In musick [there is] the chromatick kind, and skilful mixture of dissonancys.

ncys. . The combination of different sounds (in

harmony). nonce-use.

zéar G. Sandvs Ovid's Met. x. (1626) 199 The Poet..hauling tun'd his strings, In dissonancie musicall, thus sings.

2. = DISSONANCE 2. (The more usual sense.)

1524 R. Scot Discov. Witcher. x. iii. 144 A dissonancie in opinions about dreames. 1613 JACKSON Creed 1. xxxii. § 2.

229 Their stile, character, or dissonancie to Canonicall Scriptures. 1660 JER. TAYLOR Ducl. Dubil. 1. iv, Those things. haue no dissonancy from reason. 1703 C. MATHER Magn. Chr. v. II. (1852) 242 The objectors will find as much dissonancy from the scriptural example in their own practice. 1748 J. GEDDES Comps. Antients 351 He who loves not what he thinks good and honest. dwells with discord and dissonancy.

Dissonant (diss/mant). a. (sb.) [a. F. dissonant

Dissonant (dissonant), a. (sb.) [a. F. dissonant (13th c. in Littre), or ad. L. dissonant-em, pr. pple. of dissonare to disagree in sound, sound diversely, differ, f. Dis- 1 + sonare to Sound.]

1. Disagreeing or discordant in sound, inharmon-

1. Disagreeing or discordant in sound, inharmonious; harsh-sounding, unmelodious, jarring.

1573 G. Harvey Letter-bk. (Camden) 117 Dissonant and iarring dittyes. 1597 Morley Introd. Mus. 71 Phi. Which distances make discord or dissonant sounds? Ma. All such as doe not make concords: as a second, a fourth, a seuenth. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 9 As for the Moone, mortall men imagine. [10] helpe her in such a case when she is eclipsed by dissonant ringing of basons. 1774 J. Bryant Mythol. I. 168 If the name was dissonant, and disagreeable to their ear, it was rejected as barbarous. 1876 tr. Blasena's Sound vii. 109 To increase their resources. musicians have been obliged to have recourse to dissonant notes and chords.

been obliged to all of the chords.

2. Out of agreement, accordance, or harmony, in incongruous, discordant,

2. Out of agreement, accordance, or harmony, in any respect; disagreeing, incongruous, discordant, at variance, different. Const. from, to (rarely with). (The earlier sense in English.)

1490 Caxton Encydos vii. 32 The maner of that countree.. was all dissonaunt & dishoneste in regarde to that of Dydo. 1514 Col. Bainsridge in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. ii. 1. 226 Thynges.. that be dissonant.. to your Graces honour or welthe of your Realme. 1613 Purchas Pilgrimage, Descr. India (1864) 151 Opinions not altogether dissonant from the Scriptures. 1613 Jackson Creed 1. ix. § 1. 44 His conceit is not dissonant vito the sacred storie. 1799 Burke Late State Nat. Wks. 1842 I. 75 The interests.. before that time jarring and dissonant, were.. adjusted. 1790 A. Young Trav. France 260 An air of poverty and misery. quite dissonant to the general aspect of the country. 1856 Brimley Ess., Angel in Ho. 237 Very dissonant from the innermost spirit of the poem. 1857 Holland Bay Path xxxiv. 407 [He] found himself dissonant with the spirit of the colony. 1865 Maine Anc. Law iv. (1876) 84 An anomalous and dissonant jurisprudence.

B. .b. A dissonant element; a harsh sound of

B. sb. A dissonant element; a harsh sound of

(In quot. 1579 the meaning is doubtful.)
1579 J. Jones Preserv. Bodie & Soule 1. xxxi. 66 Haue ye
Alphabet letters in Iuorie..or some other deuise convenient
..to carry aboute with them, as first a, then b, after c, &c.,
then Consonants, after Dissonants, then Words, lastly Sentences. 1565 EMERSON in Harper's Mag. Feb. (1884) 461/1
Guttural consonants or dissonants.

Dissonantly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dissonant manner; discordantly.

1799 E. Du Bots Piece of Fam. Biog. II. 199 Not very dissonantly from the opinion of the reader. 1838 D. Jerrold Men of Char., M. Clear ii. The exclamation. broke somewhat dissonantly on the conference.

\*\*Somewhat dissonantly on the conference.

† Di'ssonate, a. Obs. [ad. L. dissonāt-us, pa. pple. of dissonāre.] = DISSONANT.

1548 GEST Pr. Masse 120 The worshyp and praying to Christ at the masse. is dissonate to the sacred Scripture.

1660 Z. CROPTON St. Peter's Bonds abide 34 Not onely different. but also dissonat to his doctrine. 1779-81 JOHN.

SON L. P., Cowley Wis. II. 66 His combination of different measures is sometimes dissonate and unpleasing.

[Theseprod. son. Int. of Stantists World.]

[Dissoned: see List of Spurious Words.] [Dissoned: see List of Spurious Words.]
Dissonous (dissonant, a. rare. [f. L. disson-us dissonant + -008.] Dissonant.
1715 M. Daviss Athen. Brit. 1. 284 Such dissonous concert of Canonical Musick.
Hence Dissonously adv.
1866 Morn. Star 18 Dec. 4/6 Unmistakeably (nay .. most dissonously) the squelched rats will squeal.
† Dissort, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6+Sort v.]
2017. Not to consort: to be out of place, be incon-

intr. Not to consort; to be out of place, be incongruous. Hence Dissorting ppl. a. 1631 Brathwait Whimzies 66 He [a jayler] holds nothing more unprofitable to one of his place than pitty, or more dissorting than compassion.

† Dissou'l, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [DIs- 7 a.]
trans. To deprive of a soul.
16as H. Sydenham Serm. Sol. Occ. II. (1637) 174 Man...
goeth...dis-soul'd by the frailtie of the body to the captivitie
of a grave.

Dissour, var. DISOUR.

Dissour, var. Disour.
Disspaire, disspare, obs. ff. Despair.
Disspirit, Dissple, obs. ff. Dispirit, Disple.
Disspread: see Dispread.
+ Disspur, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [Dis-7 a.]
trans. To deprive (of spurs).
1603 Deavron Bar. Wars iv. ix, By a Varlet of his Spurres disspured.

us-spurd.

+ Dissquire, v. Obs. rare. [DIS-7 b.] trans.
To deprive of the rank or title of squire.

1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes III. vi. 109 It is in great
Dispute... whether this Launce-Bastinado... did dis-Squire
Sancho.

> Dancho. + Dissta nding, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. Dis- t + STAND v.] A withstanding. c 1482 Digby Myst. 111. 196 A-3ens vs bey can mak no dys-stonddyng.

+ Disstate, v. Obs. Also 7 distate. [f. Dis-

7 DISSUA CO. 20. Uos. Also 7 distate. [1. Dis-7 + STATE 5b.] trans. To remove (a thing) from its state or position; to deprive of state. 1605 Daniel Trag. Philotas 1. i. Wks. 1718 I. 318 Your Entertainments, Gifts and publick Grace That doth in jealous Kings distate the Peers. 1614 Sylvester Bethulia's Rescue v. 266 To supplant his throne, Bereave his sceptre. 2014 himself disstate. 1647 Ward Simp. Cobler 4 To distate the Truth of God and supplant the peace of the Churches.

himself disstate. 1647 WARD Simp. Cobler 4 To distate the Truth of God and supplant the peace of the Churches.

Dissuade (disw21'd), v. Forms: 6-8 disswade, (6 dyaswade, disuade, 6-7 di-, deswade), 6- dissuade. [ad. L. dissuādere to advise from or against, f. DIS- I + suādēre to advise, urge; cf. F. dissuader (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. trans. To give advice against (a thing); to represent as unadvisable or undesirable. ? Obs.

1513 More Rick. 1/1 Wks. 43 The quene. damning the time that euer shee dissuaded the gatheryng of power aboute the kinge. 1528 BALE Thre Lawes II Perswadynge all truth, dysswadynge all iniury. 1560 WHITEHORDE Arte Warre (1573) 65 a, To perswade or to diswade a thing unto fewe is verye easie. 1612 E. Grimstone Hist. France 1082 The Queene of Nauarre did much disswade this Alliance. 1667 Milton P. L. IX. 203 Not diffident of thee do I dissuade Thy absence from my sight. 1725 Pore Odyst. IX. 578 My friends. With mild entreaties my design dissuade. 1818 JAS. MILL Brit. India II. v. iv. 438 The Nabol dissuaded any further preparations. 1843 SIR J. Stephen Eccl. Biog., Founders Jesuitism (1850) 1. 205 His. . friends anxiously dissuaded a journey so full of peril.

2. trans. To advise or exhort (a person) against; to disadvise, dehort (from). ? Obs.

2. trans. To advise or exhort (a person) against; to disadvise, dehort (from). ? Obs.
c 1534 tr. Pol. Verg. Hist. (Camden, No. 29) 195 The duke dyd the lesse disswade kinge Richerd from usurping the kingdome. 1555 Eden Decades Sect. 1., Peter Martyr's Dedication (Arb. 63) Ascanius. dissuaded me from my purpose. But seeing that I was fully resolued to departe. required me to wryte vnto hym. 1605 Camden Rem. (1637) 246 Some disswaded him to hunt that day; but he resolved to the contrary. 1712 Addison Spect. No. 411 F 7 He particularly dissuades him from knotty and subtle Disquisitions. 1766 Goldon. Vic. W. Xiii. My wife very strenuously insisted. Mr. Burchell on the contrary dissuaded her with great ardour. 1848 Mozley Ess. Hist. 4 Theol. (1878) 1. 402 They dissuaded him from the contemplated step. but admitted. that, if he insisted upon it, they could not forbid it.
absol. 1858 Barret Theor. Warres 11. i. 29 To disswade

forbid it.

absol. 1598 BARRET Theor. Warres II. i. 20 To disswade from bad factions. 1793 Trial of Fyshe Palmer 55 Palmer dissuaded from the publication.

from bad factions. 1993 'Irial of Fyshe Palmer 55 Palmer dissuaded from the publication.

3. To divert or draw (a person) from a course or action by suasion or personal influence.
1876 FLEMING Panofil. Epist. 384 Yea I would (if I could) dissuade you from this intent. 1983 STUBES Anal. Abus. II. (1882) 20 Which thing altogither dissuadeth them from their bookes. 1653-63 HEYLIN Cosmogr. Pref., Sufficient to disswade me from the undertaking. 1782 Miss Bunney Cecilia v. iii, I have tried what is possible to dissuade him. 1883 F. CLISSOLD Ascent Mt. Blanc 8 Matthieu Balmat .. refused to accompany us; being dissuaded by his father. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India II. 241 The Peshwa having been with difficulty dissuaded. from flying to Purandhar. 1847 ENRISON Repr. Men. Plato Wks. (Bohn) I. 290 Hc.. was easily dissuaded from this pursuit.

abiol. 1805 Souther Madoc in W. xx, Gerald..sought.. to dissuade By politic argument.

Hence Dissuaded ppl. a., Dissuading vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Dissuader, one who dissuades.

suades.

1546 BALE Eng. Votaries 1. (R.) As though they were diswaders of marriage.

1550 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Destournement, a dissuading.

1560 A. DAY Eng. Secretary L. (1625) 82 Epistles Dehorting and Disswading.

1583 MILTON Divorce Introd. (1851) 9. A civil, an indifferent, a sometime disswaded Law of mariage.

1880 KINGLAKE Crimea VI. vi. 245 Carrying all the dissuaders along with it.

Dissuadent (diswēl·děnt). rare. [ad. L. dissuādent-em, pr. pple. of dissuādere to DISSUADE.]

One who or that which dissuades.

1855 Ess. Intuit. Mor. 143 It sets forth as the dissuadent

1855 Ess. Intuit. Mor. 143 It sets forth as the dissuadent on Vice, the Pain of remorse.

from Vice, the Pain of remorse.

Dissuasion (diswētzen). [ad. L. dissuāsiönem, n. of action f. dissuādēre to Dissuade; or perh. a. F. dissuasion (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action, or an act, of dissuading; advice or exhortations dehortation.

action, or an act, of dissuading; advice or exhortation against something; dehortation.

1536 Pilgr. Perf. (1531) 289 But to this false disswasyon, it is soone answered.

1549 Coverbale Erasm. Par. Ephesians Prol., With slaunderous dissuasions, & perplexe impertinent interpretations.

1597 BACON (tille). A Table of Coulers, or apparances of good and euill, and their degrees as places of perswasion and disswasion.

1647 Cowley Mistress, Counsel iv, Ev'n thy Dissuasions me persuade.

1843 De QUINCEY Lett. Educ. 1. (1860) & This chapter. is a dissuasion from Herder.

1863 BEOWNING Ring & Bk. XII. 100 But for the dissuasion of two eyes. . He had abstained, nor graced the spectacle.

† b. The condition of being dissuaded; a persuasion of the opposite. Obs.

† b. The condition of being dissuaded; a persuasion of the opposite. Obs.

1533 Bale Gardiner's De Vera Obed. (ed. 3) Av, He runneth post haste into a contrarye Dissuasion.

Dissuasive (diswēisiv), a. and sb. [f. L. type \*dissuāsīv-us, f. dissuās- ppl. stem of dissuādēre: see Dissuade and -ive; cf. F. dissuasif, -ive.]

A. adj. Tending to dissuade; characterized by dissuasion; dehortatory.

1609 W. M. Mas in Moone (1849) 12 If I should extract the best counsell I coulde, being disswasive from your tobacko-taking, you would take it in snuffe. 1684 Pennsylv.

Archives I. 88 Examples that have such a dissuasive power upon men. 1742 FIELDING J. Andrews III. II, The dissuasive speech of Andromache. 1848 LYTTON Harold II. I, Despite all dissuasive ejaculations.

B. sb. A dissuasive speech or argument; that which tends or is intended to dissuade.
1629 tr. Herodian (1635) 25 This strong Disswasive of Pompeianus did...somewhat abate the edge of the young Emperour. 1664 Jer. Taylor (title). A Dissuasive from Popery, addressed to the people of Ireland. 1711 Addressed The Dissuasive from the Play-House. 1830 MACKINTOSH Elh. Philos. Wks. 1846 I. 86 The success of persuasives or dissuasives... must always be directly proportioned... to the strength of the principle addressed. 1836 Barno-Gould Kitly Alone II. 123 To look with impatience...upon all dissuasives.

Hence Dissuasively adv., Dissuas siveness sb. 1737 Balley vol. II, Dissuasiveness, dissuasive Quality.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Dissuasiveness, dissuasive Quality. 1864 Webster, Dissuasively. 1881 H. James Portr. Lady xxiv, 'Ah, really, Countess', murmured Madame Merle dissuasively.

\* Dissua'sory, a. Obs. [f. L. type \*dissuāsori-us, f. dissuāsor dissuader: see -ORY. Cf. It. dissusorio 'disswading, discouraging' (Florio).]

EDISSUASIVE a.

c 1555 HARPSHELD Divorce Hen. VIII, 90 The said 18 chapter is partly dissuasory, partly teaching. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 128 Of Epistles Dehortatorie, and Disswasorie.

B. sb. = Dissuasive sb.

1844 JEFFREY Contrib. Ed. Rev. IV. 278 This person. has ill luck in all his dissuasories [orig. (in Ed. Rev. Oct. 1815,

† **Dissubjection**. Obs. nonce-wd. [DIS-9.] The opposite of subjection; disobedience.

1673 O. WALKER Educ. 151 Dis-subjection to Laws and

Magistrates.

Dissubstantiate, v. nonce-wd. [Dis-6.]

trans. To deprive of substance or substantiality.

1871 France Life Berkeley x. 368 Hume and Positivism dissubstantiate spirits.

Dissue, variant of Dizzue.

[ad. late L. dis-+ Diesuetude. Obs. rare. T LITESUCTURE. Obs. rare. [ad. late L. dissuetido (Ambros.c 397) a becoming disaccustomed disusing, f. dissuet-ppl. stem of dissuescere desuescere, to become unaccustomed to, f. DIS-4+ suescere to become used to.] = DESUETUDE. a 1639 Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot. VI. (1677) 464 His long dissuetude of the Country-language. made him unuseful at first. 1755 Johnson s.v. Disuse 1, Cessation of use, dissuetude; want of practice.

first. 1755 Johnson s.v. Disüse i, Cessation of use, dissuetude; want of practice.

Dissuitable, a. rare. [DI8-10.] Not suitable, unsuitable. So Dissuited ppl. a.

1807 Souther Espriella's Lett. II. 195 The sort of frame through which it was seen [was] not dissuitable to the picture. 1800 — Lett. (1856) III. 189 Hexameters.. are in no respect dissuited to the genius of our language.

Dissunder (dissundal), v. [f. DI8-1 or 5+ SUNDER v.] trans. To sunder, sever, dissever.

Hence Dissurndered ppl. a., separated, dis-

severed.

1380 T. M[ULCASTER] in Barel's Alv. To Rdr. i, Like Beé
he manie a yeére did moile, In large wide fields, that far
dissundred beé. 1615 CHAPMAN Odyss. 1. 36 He himself
solemniz'd a retreat To th' Aethiops, far dissunder'd in
their seat. 1648 H. Mork Song of Soul I. III. XXV. Who
can this strength dissunder? 1808 J. BARLOW Columb. IX.
450 Diffused o'er various far dissunder'd lands. 1855
SINGLETON Aeneid VIII. 438 The Gorgon .. Her eyeballs
rolling with dissundered neck.

Dissury, obs. form of DYSURY.

+ Dissury. Obs. [DIS. 6.] trans. To

† Dissweeten, v. Obs. [Dis-6.] trans. To

† **Disswee-ten**, v. Obs. [DI8-6.] trans. To deprive of sweetness; to unsweeten.

1652 W. Whateley God's Husb. 11. 82 The gawdes of this world would not. beguile vs, the cumbers of this world would not. gawle vs, if wee did dis-sweeten the one. and dis-imbitter the other. 1647 Trape Marrow Gd. Auth. in Comm. Epist. etc. 656 An evil, unquiet conscience will extremely dissweeten a full cup of outward comforts. 1667 FLAYEL Saint Indeed (1754) 125 That fellowship is so dissweetened by remaining corruptions.

Dissyde, obs. form of Decripe.

Dissydle, obs. form of Decripe.

Dissyllabe: see DISYLLABE.

Dissyllabic, -able, etc.: see DISYLLABIC,

DISYLLABLE, etc.

Dissymmetric (dissime trik), a. = next.

1884 TYNDALL Introd. to Life of Pasteur 17 He may comfort himself by the assurance that the conception of a dissymmetric molecule is not a very precise one.

Dissymmetrical (dissime trikăl), a. [Disbination of a composite of symmetrical b. Symmetrical of symmetr 10.] a. The opposite of symmetrical. b. Symmetrical, but in opposite directions, like the two

hands.

In Chem. said spec. of crystals having two corresponding forms, but turned in different directions (like an object and its reflexion in a mirror); also of molecules in which the atoms are supposed to be thus arranged.

1867 G. Masson tr. Yanet's Materialism 75 Two substances are called dissymmetrical when they are absolutely similar in all respects, except that they are opposed to each other like the two hands in the human body.

1880 CLEMENSHAW Wurte' Atom. Th. 303 The dissymmetrical compounds thus formed are. .a mixture in equal proportions of dextro-rotatory and lavo-rotatory bodies.

1884 TYNDALL Introd. to Life of Pasteur 17 Pasteur invoked the aid of helices and magnets, with a view to rendering crystals dissymmetrical at the moment of their formation.

Hence Dissymme trically adv.

Hence **Dissymmetrically** adv.

1880 CLEMENSHAW Wurts' Atom. Th. 303 Dissymmetrically opposed compounds.

**Dissymmetry** (dis<sub>i</sub>si·métri). [Dis-9.] a. Lack or absence of symmetry. b. Symmetry between two objects, disposed in opposite directions, such as the right and left hands or feet, or between crystals alike in all respects, save that their angles

crystals alike in all respects, save that their angles lie opposite ways.

1845 STOCQUELER Handbk. Brit. India (1854) 124 The larger vessels of the country, pleasant to look upon even for their strange dis-symmetry and their consequent unwieldiness. 1856 tr. Schwiesenberger's Ferment. 6 In a remarkable lecture on molecular dissymmetry M. Pasteur had established an important distinction between artificial organic products. 1851 W. Stottishood in Nature XXIV. 546 There is a dissymmetry at the two ends of a battery. 1865 Daily News O Sept. 7/2 Pasteur. propounded the theory that molecular dissymmetry, which is noticed when a beam of polarised light is caused by certain solutions to rotate, was characteristic of living matter and its products.

Dissympathy (dis,si'mpāpi). nonce-wd. [Dis-9.] Absence of sympathy.

1860 Worcester cites Johnston.

Dissymagogue, v. nonce-wd. [Dis-7c.]

**Disay nagogue**, v. nonce-wd. [Dis- 7 c.] rans. To punish by casting out of the syna-

1655 VINES Lord's Supp. (1677) 225 The synagogues had orm of dissynagoguing offences.

gogue.

a 1655 Vines Lord's Supp. (1677) 225 The synagogues had a form of dissynagoguing offences.

Distache, early form of Detach v.

+ Distackle, v. Obs. [f. D18-7 a + Tackle sb.] trans. To deprive (a ship) of its tackle. Hence Distackled ppl. a., deprived of tackle.

1289 Warner Alb. Eng. 11. Prose Add. (1612) 334 At length these instruments of their long wandrings... tossed their distackled Fleete to the shore of Libya.

Distad (distăd), adv. [f. stem of Dist-Ant + -ad: cf. Dextbad.] In the direction of the end or distal part of a limb, etc.

1803 J. Barclay New Anat. Nomen. 166 Distad, towards the distant aspect. 1808 — Muscular Molions 412 A small bone extending a short way distad on the leg. 1872 Mivarr Elem. Anat. iv. (1873) 175 The phalanges... decreasing in length distad. 1888 Wilder & Gage Anat. Teckn. 27 Thus we say, the elbow is distad of the shoulder... the humerus extends distad from the shoulder.

Distaff (distaf). Forms: I disted, 4-5 distaf, 5 dysestafe, 5-6 dystaf(fe, 6-7 distaffe, 5-distaff.

Supposed to be for dis- or dise-stef, the second element being the sb. Staff; ids or dise is app. identical with LG. diesse (Bremen Wbch.) a bunch of flax on a distaff, and connected with Dize, Dizen (to put tow on a distaffe. (Ray)!

of flax on a distaff, and connected with Dize, Dizen 'to put tow on a distaffe' (Ray).]

1. A cleft staff about 3 feet long, on which, in the ancient mode of spinning, wool or flax was wound. It was held under the left arm, and the fibres of the material were drawn from it through the fingers of the left hand, and twisted spirally by the forefinger and thumb of the right, with the aid of the suspended spindle, round which the thread, as it was twisted

spindle, round which the thread, as it was twisted or spun, was wound.

c 1000 Elepic Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker 125/21 Colus, distref.
c 1386 Chaucer Nun's Pr. T. 563 And Malkyn with a dystaf in hir hand. 1289 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) III. 33 Sardanapallus spynnynge reed selk at be distaf. c 1478 Pict. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 704/14 Hec colus, a dysestafe. 1489 Caxton Fayles of A. 1. 1. 2 Wymen comynly do not entremete but to spynne on the distaf. 1523 Fitzhers. Husb. § 146 Let thy dystaffe be alwaye redye for a pastyme. 1621 Burton Anat. Mel. III. iv. 1. ii. (1651) 651 Tradesmen left their shops, women their distaves. 1675 Hobbus Odysey (1677) 78 Others with their distaves sate to spin. 1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. 1v. 475 One common Work they ply'd; their Distaffs full With carded Locks of blue Milesian Wooll. 1816 Scort Bl. Druery Tiil, Serving wenches. . sate plying their distaffs. 1871 R. Ellis Catullus kiv. 311 Singly the left [hand] upbore in wool soft-hooded a distaff. 1876 Rock Text. Fabr. 2 Spinning from a distaff is even now common ...all through Italy.

b. In proverbial and figurative phrases. † To have tow on one's distaff: to have work in hand or

have tow on one's distaff: to have work in hand or

have tow on one's distaff: to have work in hand or trouble in store (obs.).

2386 CHAUCER Miller's T. 588 He hadde moore tow on his distaf Than Gerueys knew. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 1226 Towe on my dystaf have I for to spynne More than ye wote of yit. 1235 LD. Berners Froiss. II. clxxiv. [clxx.] 520 In shorte space he shall have more flax to his dystaffe than he can well spynne. 1546 J. Hrswood Prov. (1867) 60 If they fyre me, some of them shall wyn More towe on their distaues, than they can well spynn. 1853 C. BRONTE Villette xxv, The whole of my patience is now spun off the distaff.

2. The staff or trook' of a hand animain wheel

2. The staff or 'rock' of a hand spinning-wheel,

2. The staff or 'rock' of a hand spinning-wheel, upon which the flax to be spun is placed.

1766 Croker, etc. Dict. Arts s.v. Spinning, Performed on the wheel with a distaff and spindle. 1838 Webster, Distaff, the staff of a spinning-wheel, to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied and from which the thread is drawn.

3. As the type of women's work or occupation.

1. 186 Chaucer Monk's Prol. 19 She rampeth in my face And crieth. I wol haue thy knyf And thou shalt haue my distaf and go spynne. 1605 Shaks. Lear N. ii. 17, I must change names at home, and give the Distaffe Into my Husbands hands. 1611 — Cymb. v. iii. 14 Their owne Noblenesse, which could haue turn'd A Distaffe, to a Lance. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 63 The women. 20 stouly assailed the Town-House, that it was necessitated. to make them retire to the distaffe. 1821 Byson Sardam. II. 1411 I blush that we should owe our lives to such A king of distaffs! a 1839 Pared Poems (1864) I. 208 His delicate hand Seemed fitter for the distaff than the spear.

b. Hence, symbolically, for the female sex,

b. Hence, symbolically, for the female sex, female authority or dominion; also, the female branch of a family, the 'spindle-side' as opposed to the 'spear-side'; a female heir.

1494 Fabyan Chron. vii. 329 He wolde not haue so noble a lordshyp runne amonge, or to be deuydyd atwene so many dystauys [i.e. his four daughters]. 1608 CAREW Cornwall (1723) 152 b, M. Militon.. whose sonne being lost in his trauaile beyond the seas, enriched 6 distaffs with his inheritance. 1644 Howell. Eng. Tears (1645) 180 Some say the Crozier, some say the Distaffe was too busie. 1659 B. Harris Parival's Iron Age 51 The Kingdom is hereditary, and for want of an heir male, it falls to the Distaff. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v. Distaff, The Crown of France never falls to the distaff. 1866 CARLYLE Fredk. Ct. (1865) III. Xi. 63 Old Anton being already fallen into the distaff, with nothing but three Granddaughters.

4. attrib. and Comb., as distaff-business, -right, -woman; distaff side, the female branch of a house

woman; distaff side, the female branch of a house or family; distaff's or St. Distaff's day, the day after Twelfth Day or the Feast of the Epiphany, on which day (Jan. 7) women resumed their spinning and other ordinary employments after the holidays; also called rock-day; distaff cane, a species of reed, the stems or canes of which are used for distaffs arrows fishing rods at c. distaff for distaffs, arrows, fishing-rods, etc.; distaff thistle, a name of Carthamus lanatus (Cirsium

for distaffs, arrows, fishing-rods, etc.; distaff thistle, a name of Carthamus lanatus (Cirsium lanatum), from its woolly flowering stems.

1593 Shaks. Rich. 17, III. ii. 118 Against thy State Yea Distaffe-Women manage rustie Bills. a 1633 Lennard Ir. Charrow's Wisd. III. vii. § 6 (1670) 400 This inconvenience followeth the friendship of married couples, that it is mingled with so many other strange matters, children, parents of the one side and the other, and so many other distaff-businesses that do many times trouble and interrupt a lively affection. 1648 Herrick Hesper, St. Distaff's Day, Partly worke and partly play Ye must on S. Distaff's day. [Ibid., Give S. Distaffe all the right, Then bid Christmas sport good night.] 1712 Petiver in Phil. Trans. XXIX. 234 This differs from the Distaff. Thistle in having its upper Staks woolly like Cobwebs. 1869 Hazlitt Prov. & Phrases 304 On St. Distaff's Day, neither work nor play. 1884 Miller Man. Nov. 311 'Is there insanity in Byng's blood?' Not certainly on the distaff side, the side of his eminently sane and wholesome mother. 1895 Pollock & Mattland Hist. Eng. Law II. 305 For a male to get a share by 'distaff right' [iner coil'] was by no means uncommon.

Distain (diste<sup>1</sup>'n), v. arch. Forms: 4 de-disteign, 4-6 de-distayne, 5-6 destayne, 5-6 dysteyn, 5-7 distayne, 6 desteine, Sc. distene, (ps. pple. distaint), 6-7 destaine, disteine, (iistaine, 6-9 destain, 6-distain. [a. OF. desteindre (stem desteign-), mod. F. ddteindre = Pr. destenguer, Sp. destelir, Com. Rom. f. des-, Dis- 1 + L. tingere to dye, colour, Tinge. The prefix has been conformed to the L. type.]

1. trans. To imbue or stain (a thing) with a colour different from the natural one; to discolour, stain, dye, tinge.

colour different from the natural one; to discolour,

colour different from the natural one; to discolour, stain, dye, tinge.

1302 Gower Conf. I. 65 Whan his visage is so desteigned.

1303 Gower Conf. I. 65 Whan his visage is so desteigned.

1305 Marlowe 1st Pt. Tamburl. III. ii, The tears that so distain my cheeks.

1300 Spenser F. Q. III. xiix. 9, I found her golden girdle cast astray Distaynd with durt and blood.

1612 BANTON Poly-olb. viii. 113 The Romans that her streame distained with their gore.

1704 Oldminon Blenkeim iii. 11 Whose golden Sands are now distain'd with Blood.

1803 BALLEY Festus xxi. (1852) 382 Like autumn's leaves distained with dusky gold.

2. transf. and fig. To defile; to bring a blot or stain upon; to sully, dishonour.

1406 Hoccleve Misrule 340 Among an heep my name is now desteyned. 1436 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 159 Make fade the floures Of Englysshe state, and disteyne oure honnoures.

1504 SHANS. Rich. III., v. iii. 322 You hauing Lands, and blest with beauteous wiues, They would restraine the one, distaine the other. a 1628 Answorth Annot. Song Sol.

N. 3. I washt my feet, how shall I them distaine? a 1750 SHENSTONE Elegies ix. 39 A soul distain'd by earth and gold. 1768 Burns Macpherson's Farewell v, May coward shame distain his name, The wretch that dare not die! 1873 MORRIS Love is Enough 107 Surely no shame hath destained thee. 1873-4 Dixon Two Queens IV. xx. vi. 93 You would not that. I should so distain mine honour or conscience.

+ 3. To deprive of its colour, brightness or

+8. To deprive of its colour, brightness, or splendour; to dim; to cause to pale or look dim;

spiculour; to dim; to cause to pale or look dim; to outshine. Obs.

c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 216 Alceste is here that al that may desteyne. Ibid. 274 (Fairf. MS.) As the sonne wole the fire disteyne So passeth al my lady souereyne. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple Isl. vi. ix, These lights the Sunne distain.

P. FLETCHER Purple Isl. vi. ix, These lights the Sunne distain.

Hence Distai ned ppl. a., Distai ning vbl. sb. a 1483 Liber Niger in Housek. Ord. 69 Which mought be made. ne ware the adventure of distayninge of all that other part. 1380 Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong, Enlaidissement, a dishonestie, a distayning, a defiling. 1390 MARLOWE and Pt. Tamburl. vi. i, Shame of nature, which Jaertis' stream. Can never wash from thy distained brows! 1838 Lytton Calderon viii, Distained and time-hallowed walls. † Distain, sb. Obs. rare-1. [f. prec. vb.] Tint, stain, colouring.
1381 Rich Farewell (1846) 133 To furnishe me with colours to make the perfect distaine of the beautie in your face.

† Distainted, pa. pple. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. Dis-5+Taintv.] Infected, corrupted.
1599 T. M[OUFET] Silkwormes 44 From egges of every creature good, Sprang nought distainted but this little broode.

Distal (di'stăl), a. [f. stem of Dist-ant +-AL, after dorsal, veniral, etc.] Anat. Situated away from the centre of the body, or from the point of origin (said of the extremity or distant part of a limb or organ); terminal. Opp. to proximal.

1808 J. Barclay Muscular Motions 415 The bones of the distal phalanx.

1814 J. H. WISHART tr. Scarpa's Treat. Hernia p. vii, Each pair of the extremities. have a proximal and a distal end; the former being that nearest the trunk, the latter that most remote.

1875 Darwin Insectiv. Pl. x. 23 From the distal part of a limb.

1828 D. Hooper in Standard to Oct. 2/2 The drainage-pipes are. very imperfectly.. connected at their proximal or house termination, although they must, by the Act, be well connected at their distal or main drain termination.

1828 KLEIN Micro-organ. 4 Dis. (1880) so The distal end of the tube is introduced. into the neck of the sterilised flask.

1894 Westm. Gas. 20 June 3/2 The distal message can be reproduced type-written.

Distally (di'stăli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a distal direction; at the distant or outer end.

1890 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 12 Their distally bifid transverse processes increase in size.

1872 Mivart Elem. Anat.

71 Ribs may also bifurcate distally.

Distance (distamus), sb. Forms: 3 destance,

4 -aunoe, distawns, 4-6 distans, dis-, dystaunoe, 5 dis-, dystawnoe, distauns, 3-distance.

[a. OF. destance, distance (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. distāntia 'standing apart', hence 'separation, opening (between); distance, remoteness; difference, diversity', f. distânt-em pr. pple., Distant.

By a further development, OF. destance had the sense 'discord, quarrel', which was also the earliest in Eng. In senses adopted directly from Latin, the form distance was used in OF., and this soon became the distance of the comment in Eng. In senses adopted directly from Latin, the form distance was used in OF., and this soon became the only form in Eng. The chronological appearance of the senses does not correspond to the

came the only form in fing. The chrohological appearance of the senses does not correspond to the logical development in L.]

I. [from OF. destance discord, quarrel.]

† 1. The condition of being at variance; discord, disagreement, dissension; dispute, debate.
(After 1600, passing into the sense of 'estrangement, coolness; cf. sense 8.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 51X The barons sende to the King Philip of France, That he hom sende socour in this luther destance. 1237 BARBOUR Bruce VII. (200 Emang thame surally Thair raiss debate and gret distans. 1393 GOWER Conf. III. 348 And thus we fellen in distaunce My prest and I. a 1400 Octonian 1523 He was y-take with greet destaunce And other kynges four. c 1430|Lydg. Min. Poems (1840) 60 (Matz.) Triew people to sette at distaunce. c 14470 HABDING Chrom. CIII. i, In Wales Morgan made war & great distaunce. 1523 Ld. BERNERS Froits. I. ccclvii. 578 They were in suche vnyte, that there was no dystaunce amonge them. 1605 SHAKS. Macb. III. i. 115. 1607 Pervs Diary (1877) V. 18 This. . do breed a kind of inward distance between the King and the Duke of York. 1725 Figlion Amelia II. ii, There was some little distance between them, which I hoped to have the happiness of accommodating.

† b. With a and pl. An instance of this; a quarrel, a disagreement; in later use, an estrangement. Obs.

ment. Obs.
c 1290 Beket 1267 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 142 A destaunce bare is isproungue liztliche in Engelonde, bat destourbez al bat lond. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 570 Sulpbe ber was at Londone a lute destance, ich wene. c 1230 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 294 Bituex be kyng of France & be erle William Was bat tyme a distance. c 1430 Lyroc. Bochas III. vii. (1554) 794, He told them plainly of a great distaunce... and a discencion. 1650 B. Discolliminium 30 It would allay and heale many great distances, and procure many. friends. 1666 PRPYS Diary 10 Sept., There have been some late distances between his lady and him.

40 Without distance: without debate discord.

+ c. Without distance: without debate, discord. or opposition; often parenthetically qualifying the statement: Without dispute or contradiction, as-

statement: Without dispute or contradiction, assuredly, 'ywis'. Obs.
c 1325 Coer de L. 2032 In March moneth, the Kyng of Fraunce Went to ship without distaunce. c 1400 Cato's Morals 320 in Cursor M. p. 1673, & bou se first channee, [colme wij-out distaunce, first bou hit take. c 1420 Syr Tryam. 1017 And let owre londys be in pees, Wythowtyn any dystawnce. c 1460 Towneley Myst. 21 Sex hundreth yere and od have 1, without distance, In erth. liffyd. 14.. Cotwold's Daunce 136 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 14 After mete with out distans, The cokwold's schuld together danse.

II. [from L. distântia in sense 'difference'.]
† 2. Difference, diversity. Obs.
1388 Wycl.17 Deut. i 17 Noon shal be distaunce of persones. 1481 Caxron Myrr. 1. xiv. 46 She gyueth to one somme thyng that another hath not in hym, how be it that noman can perceyue any distaunce. 1526 Aurelio § Isab.
(1608) G vij, There is yet founde in suche errour grete distance betwene affection and reason.

III. [from L. distântia, F. distance, in the sense

III. [from L. distantia, F. distance, in the sense of 'being apart in space'.]

3. The fact or condition of being apart or far off

3. The lact of condition of being apart of far off in space; remoteness.

1594 Carew Huarte's Exam. Wits (1616) 23 Places.. that are not more than a little league in distance. 1560 HICKERINGILL Jamaica (1661) 54 Distance and absence usually enhanceth the affections of near friends. 1709 Pore Ess. Crit. 174 Which. Due distance reconciles to form and graces 1799 Campbell Pleas. Hope 1.7 Tis distance lends enchantment to the view. 1880 Shelley Let. to M. Gisborne 28 Afar the Contadino's song is heard, Rude but made sweet by distance.

4. The extent of space lying between any two objects; the space to be passed over before reaching an object. With a and pl, an intervening

space.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 123/1 Distance of place [P. or space] between ij thyngys, distancia. a 1541 Wyatt in Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 74 When I think you the distance, and the space: That doth so farre deuide me from my dere desired face. 1559 W. CUNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 10 The sterres kepe one uniforme distance in moving. 1608 D. T. Ess. Pol. 4 Mor. 95 Ther is too great a distance betweene us and thee. 1663 Gerbier Comuse! 34 A Head [consists] of so many distances between the one Eye and the other. 1660 Locks Hum. Und. II. xili. (R.) This space consider'd barely in length between any two beings, without considering anything else between them, is called distance. 1712 J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening 160 The Plants are spaced out .. at three Foot Distances. 1860 Tyndall Glac. I. x. 66 The width of the fissure seemed to be fairly within jumping distance. 1868 Lockyer Elem. Astron. ii. 87 (1870) 38 Astronomers now know the distance of the Sun from the Earth. 1891 Spectator 28 Feb., The wedge-formation is abandoned...and the ducks fly in single file, though the 'distances' are always accurately kept.

† b. Lineal extent. Obs. rare.

wedge-formation is abandoned. and the ducks fly in single file, though the 'distances' are always accurately kept.

† b. Lineal extent. Obs. rare.

1382 N. Lichefield tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind. xxix.

72 b, Whether it were a firme lande, as it did appeare. by the great distance of the Coast that they had found.

5. Technical applications of 4. 8. Milit. The space between man and man when standing in rank; also the space between the ranks.

Distance of divisions' is the number of paces, of thirty inches each, comprised in the front of any division or body, and is nearly three-fourths of the number of files' (Stocqueler 1853). Distance of the bastion (Fortif.), 'a term applied to the exterior polygon' (ibid.).

1632 Barriffe Mil. Discip. vi. (1643) 24 Distance is the space of ground, betweene man and man, either in file, or Ranke. 1690 S. Sewall. Distry 24 Mar. (1878) 1. 316, I goe into the field, pray with the South Company, Exercise them in a few Distances, Facings, Doublings. 1833 Regul. Instr. Causley 1. 67 Take Distance. A horse's length and half distance. Ibid. 122 The Files prove distance as directed. 1839 F. A. Griffiths Artil. Man. (1862) 16 Open to quarter (or wheeling) distance from the front.

b. Fencing. A definite interval of space to be observed between two combatants.

b. Fencing. A definite interval of space to be observed between two combatants.

1598 Shaks. Rom. & Yul. 11. iv. 21 He fights as you sing pricksong, keeps time, distance, and proportion, he rests his minum, one, two, and the third in your bosom. 501.

Wint. T. 11. i. 23 In these times you stand on distance: your Passes, Stoccado's, and I know not what. 1684 R. H. School Reverat. 74 Being within Distance, approach with your first Motion. 1809 ROLAND Fencing 31 The words measure and distance are frequently used promiscuously, they being synonymous in Fencing.

C. Horse-racing. The space measured back from the winning-post which a horse must have reached, in a heat-race, when the winning horse has covered the whole course, in order not to be 'distanced'

the whole course, in order not to be 'distanced

or disqualified for subsequent heats.

or disqualified for subsequent heats.

(The practice is obsolete in England, but not in U. S., where 'distances' varying according to the length of the course are in use in trotting and running races.)

1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. v. (1686) 75 A Horse-length lost by odds of Weight in the first Train, may prove a distance in the streight Course at last; for the Weight is the same every Heat tho his strength be not. 1793 Lond. Gas.

No. 6172/4 The Horse...that wins two Heats and saves his Distance a third too, wins the Plate. 1800 Sporting Mag. XXXVI. 241 When about two distances from home...his colt hung upon the former. 1875 'STONEHENGE' Brit. Sports 11. I. XV. § 2. 490 A round, flat course, short of two miles by a distance. 1894 Standard 20 Oct. 6/1 The 2000 yards—a mile and a distance, 'distance' being the term for a measurement of 240 yards—of the new Cambridgeshire course.

† d. Mus. An interval. Obs.

1551 ROBINSON tr. More's Utop. (Arb.) 116 No other liu-

term for a measurement of 240 yards—of the new Cambridgeshire course.

† d. Mus. An interval. Obs.

1551 Robinson tr. Mor's Utop. (Arb.) 116 No other liuinge creature. perceaueth the concordaunte and discordant distaunces of soundes, and tunes. 1684 R. H. School Revreat. 120 Two lesser Distances. named Semitones. 1797 Monthly Mag. III. 226 They exhibit the author as straining after novelty by eccentric distances, and by movements out of cathedral time.

6. In various technical phrases, as FOCAL d., POLAB d., ZENITH d., etc.: see also these words. 1666 Phillips, Distance. in Navigation. signifies the number of Degrees, Leagues, &c., that a Ship has fail'd from any purposed point; or the Distance in Degrees, Leagues, &c., of any two Places. 1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Lius of Distance, in perspective, is a right line drawn from the eye to the principal point. Point of Distance, in perspective, is a point in the horizontal line at such distance from the principal point. Point of Distance, in perspective, is a point in the horizontal line at such distance from the principal point, as is that of the eye from the same. 1765 FALCONER Shipur. 1. 748 Thus height and polar distance are obtain'd, Then latitude and declination gain'd. 1795 Gentl. Mag. 341/1 Objects. placed beyond the focal distance. 1829 Jas. Wilson Dict. Astrol. 8: The distance of any place is found by subtracting the ascension of the preceding part. 1823 Nat. Philos. Electr. vi. 87. 23 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The distance between the conducting bodies requisite for the transfer of electricity through the air, or what is termed the striking distance. 1834 Ibid., Navig. 1. ii. § 12 The lines which make with the meridian lines the angles called courses are called nautical distances. 1837 Penny Cycl. IX. 29/2 This common word. is very frequently applied to angular distance, meaning the angle of separation which the directions of two bodies include. In the apparent sphere of the heavens, distance always means angular distance. 1876 Gwilt Encycl. Archit. Gloss, Dista

6. fig. Remoteness, or degree of remoteness, in any relation to which spatial terms are transferred or figuratively applied; e.g. in likeness, relationship, allusion, degree, etc. 'Ideal disjunction, mental separation' (J.).

1667 Wood Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 108 This... was soe much resented that Mr. Vernon in a sermon at S. Marie's told the auditory at a distance of it [i.e. by a distant allusion]. 1698 Faver Acc. E. India 4 P. 93 A Shiek is a Cousin too, at a distance. a 1715 Bunner Jun Time (1823) I. 393 They did it at so great a distance, that ... there was no danger of misprision of treason. 1871 B. Stewart Heat § 301 Some Substances] being near their meltingpoints, others at a great distance from them. 1895 Maine Hist. Inst. iii 30 The mistake. I conceive to have been an effect of mental distance. 1876 Mozley Univ. Serm. iii. (1877) 67 The distance of an end raises the rank of the labour undergone for it.

+7. Position (high or low) with respect to others;

labour undergone for it.

† 7. Position (high or low) with respect to others; class, rank. Obs. rare.

1655 Fuller Ch. Hist. viii. ii. § 33, I am not satisfied in what distance properly to place these persons. Some... will account it too high, to rank them amongst Martyrs; and surely, I conceive it too low, to esteem them but bare Concessours.

8. Of relations of personal intercourse: Remoteo. Or relations of personal intercourse: Remoteness in intercourse, the opposite of intimacy or
familiarity, arising from disparity of rank or station,
or exclusiveness of feeling: hence, on the one part,
a. Aloofness, 'stand-off-ness', excessive reserve or
dignity; on the other, b. Deferential attitude, deference

dignity; on the other, b. Deferential attitude, deference.

1897 Shaks. Love's Compl. 151 With safest distance I mine honour shielded. Ibid. 237 She. kept cold distance, and did thence remove, To spend her living in eternal love. 1604 - 0.4h. nt. iii. 13 He shall in strangenesse stand no farther off, Than in a politique distance.

a. 1660 F. Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 294 He was a benigne and courteous Prince, affectionate.. without state or distance. 1738 Neal Hist. Puril. IV. 88 To let them see how little he valued those distances he was bound to observe for form sake with others. 1765 Orton Mem. P. Doddridge viii. 199 He had contracted nothing of that moroseness and distance. 1818 Jas. Mill. Bril. India II. v. vii. 620 They put on the forms of distance; and stood upon elevated terms. 1829 Macallax Country Clergym. Trip vi, No sheering! no distance! no scorn.

b. 1689 Androx Trauts II. 107 The Government expects to be treated with more Distance and Difference. 1699 Brilly Phal. 287 I'll observe the respect and distance that's due to him from his Scholar. a 1790 Drydon I.), I hope your modesty Will know, what distance to the crown is due. 1742 Fielding J. Andrews I. ix, Slipslop. had preserved hitherto a distance: to observe the due.

C. To keep one's distance: to observe the due.

c. To keep one's distance: to observe the due reserve and avoidance of familiarity which are proper to one's position. To know one's distance:

proper to one's position. To know one's distance: to recognize what distance ought to be kept.

1501 SHARS. All's Well v. iii. 212 She knew her distance, and did angle for mee, Madding my eagernesse with her restraint.

1524 MASSINGER Parl. Love II. iii. Pray you, keep your distance, And grow not rude.

1545 FULLER Holy & Prof. Sl. IV. xvi. 325 Teaching words their distance to wait on his matter.

1560 T. M. Hist. Independ. IV. 65

They intended to curb the Wallingford party, by teaching them manners, and to know their distance.

1747 On Var. Subj. Swift's Wks. 1755 II. I. 231 If a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time.

1773 GOLDSM. Stoops to Conq. II, It won't do; so I beg you'll keep your distance.

1831 Society I. 12

Her mother.. treated him with bare civility, to make him, as she expressed it, keep his distance.

9. In prepositional phrases and constructions.

2. At a distance, at d.: remote, far away; also, at a

At a distance, at d.: remote, far away; also, at a specified interval of space (see also sense 6). So + in distance (obs.). Out of distance: too far away,

Tin distance (obs.). Out of distance: too far away, out of reach.

1638 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 52 The Distoore and other Lay-men (at 12 foot distance) surround the holy Diety. 1634 Codenary of the distance of surround the holy Diety. 1634 Codenary of the surround the surround

very striking beauties.

b. Also used without preposition as an adverbial

D. Also used without preposition as an activation adjunct of measure.

1577 B. Gooce Heresback's Husb. 11. (1586) 99 Take heede.. that your trees stand a good distance a sunder. 1597 Shars. 2 Hen. IV, 1v. i. 226 Pleaseth your Lordship To meet his Grace, just distance tweene our Armies? 1697 Danfier Voy. 1. 116 A Rock a good distance from the shore. azyra Addison (J.), He lived but a few miles distance from her father's house. 1792 Gentl. Mag.

13/2 The bridge.. is some little distance from the main

10. ellipt. A point or place at a distance, the region in the distance. a. A point at a distance, a distant point. Chiefly in the phrases from, to a distance.

10 a aistance.

1782 Cower Progr. Err. 202 Viewed from a distance...
Folly and Innocence are so alike. c1790 WILLOCK VOy. 316,
I found I was unable to walk to any distance. 1845 DARWIN
Voy. Nat. i. (1890) 8 The rocks of St. Paul appear from
a distance of a brilliantly white colour. Mod. Visitors from
a distance have the preference. He has removed to a distance.

10. The remote part of the field of vision or perception; the distance of programs on in the

ception; the distant or far-off region; esp. in the

ception; the distance.

1813 Shelley Q. Mab II. 84 There was a little light That twinkled in the misty distance.

1813 Shelley Q. Mab II. 84 There was a little light That twinkled in the misty distance.

1824 Tennyson Princ.

19. 63 A trumpet in the distance pealing news. 1836 KANE Arcl. Expl. 1. v. 46 All the back country appeared one great rolling distance of glacier. 1837 Bowen Virg. Æneid 1. 34 Scarce had Sicily's shores in the distance faded away.

1830 GLADSTONE in Daily News 28 Jan. 3/3 Viewed now, calmly, in the light of the golden distance.

1830 GLADSTONE in Daily News 28 Jan. 3/3 Viewed now, calmly, in the light of the golden distance.

1831 Examiner of a picture representing this.

1836 Middle distance, the part midway between the foreground and the remote region.

1836 Kingsley Herew, Prel. 18 Dark and sad. autumn days, when all the distances were shut off. 1861 Thornsurey Turner (1862) I. 80 His distances were low, and his trees ill-formed. 1830 T. HARDY Tess I. ii, The atmosphere. is so tinged with azure, that what artists call the middle distance partakes also of that hue.

11. transf. The extent or 'space' of time between two events; an interval, intervening period. (Now

two events; an interval, intervening period. (Now only in phr. distance of time, implying remote-

ness.)

c 1384 Chaucer H. Fame 1. 18 To knowe. neyther the distaunce Of tymes of hem. 1494 Fabyan Chron. vii. 550 After a dystaunce or pause of tyme, the archebysshop... stode vp and askyd [etc.]. 1628 Sparrow Bh. Com. Prayer (1661) 244 The Communion-Service is to be some good distance after the Morning Service. 1699 Bentley Phal. 404 From the Date of the Mosaic Law to the Prophecy of Ezekiel, there's a distance of 900 Years. 1774 Footh Cosemers III. Wks. 1799 II. 180 Take this draught three times a day, at two hours distance. 1820 Scoresby Acc. Arctic Reg. 1. 43 At the distance of eighteen to thirty years, from the time when the several navigations were performed. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 455 An apprehension not to be mentioned, even at this distance of time, without shame and indignation. 1871 Morley Voltairs (1886) 172 The connection may be seen at our distance of time to have been marked and unmistakable.

12. attrib. and Comb., as distance-language; dis-

12. attrib. and Comb., as distance-language; distance-softened, distance-veiled adjs. Also distanceblock, a block inserted between two objects to keep them a required distance apart; distance-flag (Horse-racing), a flag held by the man who is stationed at the distance-post; distance-judge, a judge stationed at the distance-post; post (or flag) placed at the fixed 'distance' (see 5c) in front of the winning post in a heat-race, to note what horses are 'distanced', through failing to reach this before the winner passes the winning-post; distance-piece = distance-block; distance-signal: see DISTANT 3 d; distance-stand, a stand erected

see DISTANT 3 d; distance-stand, a stand erected at the distance-post on a race-course.

1800 Brilish Press 6 Apr. in Spirit Pub. Frals. (1810) X111. 63 Gibby and Premier... were scarcely able to strike a trot in passing the distance-post. 1809 J. P. Roberden Ibid. 162 You an't near even the distance-post of notoriety. 1850 Mrs. Browning Poems II. 196 You can hear that evermore Distance-softened noise. 1870 BLAIME Encycl. Rur. Sports III. iv. 371 In coming in on the right of the course, there should be two distance-posts; the first is to be erected two hundred and forty yards from the winning-post; the second a hundred and twenty from it. Ibid. 372 So that the man in the distance-stand may clearly see the winning-post, and be ready to drop the distance-flag. 1874 Distance signal [see Distant 3 d]. 1883 A. J. Menken Infelicia 93 There cometh a hum, as of distance-veiled battle. 1894 H. Drummond Ascent of Man 233 This new distance-language began again at the beginning, just as all Language does, by employing signs.

Distance, v. [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. distancer (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. trans. To place at a distance; to separate by a space; to eloign.

1. trans. To place at a distance; to separate by a space; to eloign.

1578 Banister Hist. Man 1. 19 The head is distaunsed from the body so much in man, for the cause of Aspera Arteria. 1624 T. Scott Eng. Spanish Pilgr. iii. 14 Furnished with some 50 beds, distanced onely by a partition of boards. a 1661 FULLER Worthies, Hankshire II. 1 Not to speak of the friendly Sea conveniently distanced from London. 1860 Emerson Cond. Life, Fate 19 This insight. distances those who share it from those who share it not.

† b. To fix the distance of. Obs.

1690 Act 2 W. 4 M. in Lond. Gas. (1706) No. 4292/3 All Persons paying to any Lamps, distanced by two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, are exempted from hanging out a Lanthorn and Candle. 1712 Leon Palladio's Archit. (1742) I. 21 This manner of distancing the Column is. call'd Systylos.

† c. To express the distance of. Obs. vare.

1850 FULLER Pisgak I. xiii. 40 The Hebrews distanced their places by severall measures.

2. To make to appear distant.

2. 10 make to appear distant.

1505 DRYDEN It. Dufresnof's Art Paint. (J.), That which gives a relieve to a bowl, is the quick light, or white, which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and the black by consequence distances the object.

1804 LOWELL Fireside Trav. 198 Mountains, which the ripe Italian air distances with a bloom like that on unplucked grapes.

13. intr. To be distant; to go to a distance.

Obs. rare.

Obs. rare.

1514 T. Adams in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. cvi. 5 The less they distanced from the beginning, the poorer they were.

1628 J. Webb tr. Calprende's Chepatra viii. i. 7 Unable to hinder their distancing... a great way from the place of combate.

4. trans. To put or leave at a distance by superior speed; to outstrip or leave behind in a race, or (fig.) in any competition.

1628 H. More Song of Soul II. iii. 1. xxi, The Sun and all the starres that do appear She feels them in herself, can distance all. 1691 Norris Pract. Disc. 37 We are utterly Distanc'd in the Race. 1712 W. Rogers Voy. 127 He distanc'd and tir'd both the Dog and the Men. 1851 Lower. Gold. Leg. v. Foot of the Alpxi, Our fleeter steeds have distanced our attendants. 1895 Leven Martins of Cro M.

55 [He] had distanced all his competitors in his College career.

D. To put or leave (a place) at a distance by

b. To put or leave (a place) at a distance by

55 [He] had distanced all his competitors in his College career.

b. To put or leave (a place) at a distance by going away from it; to leave behind.

1873 Mrs. Charles in Sunday Mag. Feb. 332 We heard the joyous voices sound louder and freer as they distanced the solemn precincts.

c. To keep at a distance from. ? Obs.

1786 Mrs. D'Arslay Diary 28 Nov., I wished them well.

1. but I distanced them to the best of my power.

d. Horse-racing. To beat by a distance: see quot. 1803 and DISTANCE 3b. 5 c.

1874 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. v. (1686) 72 The hindmost Horse being bound to follow him, within a certain distance agreed on. and which ever Horse could distance the other won the Match. 1709 Lond. Gas. No. 453/4 Paying a Guinea Entrance (which is to go to the second Horse, distance'd or not distance'd). 1713 Steele Guardian No. 6.

P 5 He puts in for the Queen's plate every year, with orders to his rider never to win or be distanced. 1803 M. Cuttler in Life, etc. (1888) II. 142 At a distance of about ten rods. is another stage. called the distanced stage. If any horses in the race do not arrive at this stage before the foremost arrives at the stage from which they started, they are said to be distanced, and are taken out, and not suffered to run again in the same race.

1828 Scott Nigel i, Vincent beat his companion beyond the distance-post, in. dexterity of hand. and double-distanced him in all respecting the commercial affairs of the shop.

Hence Di'stancing voll. sb. and ppl. a.

1828 Scott Scott Scott Schopatra viii. i. 7 To regret the distancing of Corolanus, whom she fied, and whose Infidelity she detested. 1786 Mad. D'Arblay Diary 23 Dec., His appearance and air are dignified. . but cold, and rather distancing. 1816 Sporting Mag. XLVII. 233 On account of such distancen and air are dignified. . but cold, and rather distancing of Corolanus, whom she fied, and whose Infidelity she detested. 1786 Mad. D'Arblay Diary 23 Dec., His appearance and air are dignified. . but cold, and rather distanced Girging of the chea

Repty of in many thousand.

† b. At variance, differing in opinion. Obs.

1644 J. Goodwin Innoc. Triumph. (1645) 54 Persons, not onely distanced in their judgements about Church-Government, but about the God-head of Christ.

2. Left behind, outstripped as in a race.

1713 GAY Fan Poems 1745 I. 31 The bounding damsel flies, Strains to the goal, the distance d lover dies.

1713-20 Pore Iliad xi. 200 Still slaughtering on, the king of men proceeds; The distanced army wonders at his deeds.

b. Horse-racing. Beaten by a distance: see DISTANCE sb. 5 c.

DISTANCE 5b. 5c.

1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 168 When they happen'd to ride a distanc'd Horse. 1870 Blaine Encycl. Rur. Sports III. iv. 363 A distanced horse cannot start again.

Distanceless, a. [f. DISTANCE 5b. 10 b + -LESS.] In which things in the distance are not visible.

visible.

1851 KINGSLEY Yeast i. (D.), A silent, dim, distanceless, rotting day in March.

Alicetonsi). rare. [ad. L. distantia Distancy (di stansi). rare. [ad. L. distantia

Distancy (distans). rare. [ad. L. aistantia DISTANCE: see -ANCY.]

1. Disagreement, difference. Obs. 1638 T. Spencer Logick 68 Dissenteth. This word signifieth a distancy, arising from a varietie.

1. Distantness in space. Obs. 1648 H. More Song of Soul III. II. vi. (R.), Even absent things may be seen by phantasie; By sense things present at a distance. 1647 — Philos. Poems, Infin. Worlds xxxix, There is a distancy In empty space.

3. Distantness in manner.

3. Distantness in manner.

1836 Rand. Recoll. Ho. Lords xiii. 277 A certain distancy and reservedness. 1883 Chamb. Yrnl. 690 He hid his feelings under the habitual mask of stolid distancy.

Distannic (doisternik), a. Chem. [f. Di-2 2 + Stannic.] Of or containing two equivalents of tin (stannum).

1873 Fownes' Chem. (ed. 11) 593 It forms distannic oxy-

Distant (distant), a. [a. F. distant (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. distant-em standing apart, separate, distant, different, pr. pple. of distare to stand apart: see DISTANCE.]

1. Separate or apart in space (by a specified in-

1. Separate or apart in space (by a specified interval). Const. from.

c 1302 Chaucer Astrol. 1. § 17 It departeth the furste Moevable..in 2 ilke parties, evene distants fro the poles of this world. 1246 Mem. Ripon (Surtees) III. 26 The same is distaunt from the paroch Church cocc Foote. 1359 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 125 Within which draw an other Circle, a finger bredth distant. 1358 Grafton Chron. II. 1284 The armies..not distaunt by estimation above two myles. 1611 BIBLE Exod. xxxvi. 22 One board had two tenons, equally distant one from another. 1684 R. H. School Recreat. 46 Hold it even with the Muzzle of the Musket..about an Inch distant. 1778 Miss Burney Evelima iv, This retired place, to which Dorchester, the nearest town, is seven miles distant. 1823 Act 2-3 Will. IV, c. 64 Sched. O. 38 A straight line drawn due east to a point one hundred yards distant.

2. Separated by an unspecified but large or con-

2. Separated by an unspecified but large or considerable space; far apart, not close together. (Often used in *Nat. Hist.* of teeth, spines, hairs, leaves,

(Often used in Nat. Hist. of teeth, spines, hairs, leaves, spots, etc.)

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V (an. 1) (R.), All other nacions were astonnied to se suche an honorable compaignie come from a countree so farre distant. 1577 B. Googe Herresback's Husb. III. (1586) 154 b, His [a dog's] shoulder pointes well distant. c1586 CTESS PEMBROKE Ps. LXXII. vii, The woods, where enterlaced trees. loyne at the head, though distant at the knees. 1667 Million P. L. X. 362, I felt, Though distant from thee Worlds between, yet felt That I must after thee with this thy Son. 1760 Anne Steele Hymn. Of one celestial ray' ii, Distant from thy blest abode. 1768 FALCONER Shipur. 1. 43 In distant souls congenial passions glow. 1848 STARK Elem. Nat. Hist. I. 465 Jaws armed with pointed and distant teeth.

3. Standing, lying, or taking place afar off; not 

D. Stanting, typing, of taking place and on, not near at hand, remote.

1500 Shaks. Mids. N. 11. ii. 60 So farre be distant, and good night sweet friend. 1609 DRVEN Virg. Georg. 111.

302 The Stallion. trembles for the distant Mare. 1710 Fore Windsor For. 401 Earth's distant ends our glory shall behold. 1718 W. ROOREN Voy. 2 Furnish'd with all Necessaries. for a distant Undertaking. 1747 Grav (title). Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College. 1827 WOLFE Burial Sir J. Moore vii, We heard the distant and random gun That the foe was sullenly firing. 1850 KINGSLEV Alt. Locks i, Even the Surrey hills. . Are to me a distant fairy land. 1879 HARLAN Eyesight viii. 105 Distant vision is a passive sensation not more exhausting than breathing.

† D. Long in extent. Obs. rare.

1705 BOSMAN Guinea 250 If the Trees be high, or the way any thing distant.

C. Of the eyes: Looking into the far-distance. 1272.

1873 BLACK Pr. Thule xxi. 335 Her companion's pale face and troubled and distant eyes. 1877 — Green Past. i, The large and tender eyes are distant and troubled.

d. Distant signal: spec. on railways: a signal

placed some distance in advance of a home signal to give earlier intimation of what the latter indicates (orig. one placed some distance in advance of the point of danger); also called distance

of the point of danger); also called distance signal.

1800 Scorrshy Acc. Arctic Reg. III. 524 The sails of the ship are frequently used as distant signals. 1874 R. C. RAPIER Signals Raide. 15 A distance signal was put up at St. Margaret's, near Edinburgh, 250 yards in advance of the point of danger; and after this distant signals became general. Ibid. The Great Northern was, at its construction in 1822, completely fitted with distant signals of the sema-phore type. Ibid. 46 Separate distant signal arms for each home signal. 1889 G. Findlay Eng. Raitway 68 The distant signal signal is placed at varying distances behind the home signal, according to circumstances.

4. Far apart or remote in time.

1803 Shaks. Meas. for M. II. 193 We had but two in the house, which at that very distant time stood, as it were in a fruit dish. 1738 Berkeley Alciphr. VI. § 8 The books of Holy Scripture were written. at distant times. 1757 GLYNN Day of Judgem. (Mason), Whom distant ages to each other's sight Had long denied. 1849 MacAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 148 The Parliament was again prorogued to a distant day. 1860 TYNDALI Glac. II. vili. 264 The glacier may also diminish in length at distant intervals.

5. transf. and fig. Remote in relations other than those of space and time. Distant likeness: a faint resemblance; the opposite of a close resemblance.

resemblance; the opposite of a close resemblance.

1538 Starkey England 1. iv. 108 A grete faute in our pollycy and much dystant from al cyuyle ordur. 1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. v. (1686) 76 He may be far distant from that perfect State of Body. 1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 122 P. 9, I could still discover a distant Resemblance of my old Friend. 1777 Sheridan Sch. Scand. Iv. iii, I haven't the most distant idea. 1866 Arcyll. Reign Law vi. (1871) 274 Is it only by distant analogy? 1891 Leeds Mercury 27 Apr. 4/7 Not even the most distant allusion was made to it.

b. spec. Remotely related in kinship.

a 1611 Braum. & Fl. Maid's Trag. III. i, Good day, Amintor! for, to me, the name Of brother is too distant 2768 Sterne Sent. Journ. (1778) II. 57 (Sword) Unlook'd for bequests from distant branches of his house. 1831 Lytton Godolph. 5 A distant connexion of the deceased. 1868 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) II. App. 671 Not a sister, but a more distant kinswoman of the Emperor.

† 6. Different in character or quality. Obs.
1659 Hammond On Ps. i. Heading to Paraphr. 5 The distant fate of pious and godless men. 1667 Decay Chr. Plety xix. P 2 Is it fit she should have guardians and champions of a quite distant temper? 1795 Stanhore Paraphr. 1. 44 Distant opinions about the same Things. 1710 Sterle Taller No. 26 P 1 Enrolling all Men in their distant classes, before they presume to drink Tea or Chocolate in those Places.

7. Reserved in intercourse: standing aloof: not

7. Reserved in intercourse; standing aloof; not intimate or expressive of intimacy.

1709 Steele Taller No. 126 P 1 The distant Behaviour of the Prude. 1766 Goldsm. Vic. W. xxxi, He made Miss Wilmot a modest and distant bow. 1888 Life Planter Jamaica (ed. 2) 209 [He] obtained a very distant and stately reception. 1866 Mrs. H. Wood St. Martin's Eve x, She desired Eleanor to be very distant with him.

8. Comb.

8. Comb.

1777 R. POTTER Æschylus (1779) I. 55 (Jod.) Train'd to bear The distant-wounding bow. 1788 Anna Seward Lett. (1811) II. 181 The visits of distant-dwelling friends.

† Distantial, a. Obs. [f. L. distantia DISTANCE+-AL.] Distant, far-off; differing, diverse. 1648 W. Mountague Devout Ess. 1. xii. § 1 (R.) How distancial are we from this ingenious coercion of our poluted fancies! 1656 Blount Glossopr., Distantial, differing or distant, far asunder, divers. 1676 H. More Remarks 145 Colligating. parts of the most distantial textures and consistencies. 1713 DERHAM Phys. Theol. VIII. iv. 402 Their Cornea and Optick Nerve... are only fitted to see distantial objects.

objects.

† **Distantiate**, v. Obs. [f. L. distantia DISTANCE+-ATE 3.] trans. To take the distance of.

1510 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey II. v. 55 From convenient distances in the same, distantiate enery By, distantiate enery By, distantiant energy By,

Distantly (distantli), adv. [f. DISTANT +
-LY 2.] In a distant manner.

1. At a distance in space or time; remotely, afar

off. Trips tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz. an. 1580 (R.), These Irish matters, though in time somewhat distantly acted, I have thought good to mention together. 1676 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 76 The Corporeal World is Distantly present, to the Intelligible. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian xii, Ellena followed distantly in the Abbess's train.

tollowed distantly in the Abbess's train.

b. Widely apart, at considerable distances.

1847 HARDY in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club II. No. v. 239

Head. distantly and deeply punctured.

c. In a way expressing distance or remoteness.

1873 BLACK Pr. Thule xxvii. 454 Her eyes were looking somewhat distantly at the sea.

omewhat distantly at the sea.

2. fig. Remotely (in other relations); not closely;

26. Ag. Remotely (in other relations); not closely; not intimately.

a 1768 Sterne Let. iii. to Miss L— (R.), I.. then most distantly hint at a droll foible in his character. 1822 Byron Werner, I. 104 Iden. Perhaps you are related to my relative.. Jos. We are, but distantly. 1828 Werster, Distantly. with reserve. 1848 C. Bronte J. Eyre xi, I am distantly related to the Rochesters by the mother's side. Mod. He was distantly courteous.

Distantness. rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
The quality of being distant.
1731 BALLEY vol. II, Distantness, distance, a being distant from. Mod. He showed some distantness of manner.

from. Mod. He showed some distantness of manner.

† **Dista: sk.** v. Obs. rare. [D18-7 a.] trans.

To relieve of a task, to exonerate.

150e Warner Alb. Eng. viii. xliii. (1612) 207 On these doo

vulgar Eares and Eyes so brimly waite and gaze, As they

distaske our private Penne notorious Landes to blaze.

† **Dista: stable.** a. Obs. rare. [f. D18TASTE v.

+-ABLE.] Distasteful. Hence **Dista: stably** adv.,

with distaste or disgust.

1609 S. Collins Serm. (1608) 37 The broth which a strange

root hath made distastable. 1655 tr. Boccaccio's Decameron,

Modell Wit 41b, Let him thinke that I can brooke those

words as distastably, as you do or can his ill deeds. **Distasta** (distast). Also 7 distast. [f

Distaste (distasts), sb. Also 7 distast. [f. Dis-9 + Tasts sb.: prob. as a rendering of It. disgusto, OF. desgoust: see Florio and Cotgrave.]

1. Disrelish or dislike of food or drink; nausea; bad taste in the mouth. Now rare or Obs.

DAG TASTE IN the mouth. Now rare or Obs.

1598 FLORIO, Systio, disgust, distast, vnkindnes, dislike.

1614 BP. HALL Recoll. Treat. 1008 Moses was. in the same distaste of bitternes. 1625 BRATHWAIT Arcad. Pr. 1. 200 Nor house, nor ground, nor any kind of wealth Can relish his distaste that has no health. 1753 N. TORRIANO Gangr. Sore Throat 28 [Shel was seized. in the Evening, with a Distaste; she had a very uneasy and tumbling Night. 1849 C. BROWTE Shirley I. vi. 111 A positive crime might have been more easily pardoned than a symptom of distaste for the foreign comestibles.

2. Disinclination, dislike; (moderate) aversion,

2. Disinclination, dislike; (moderate) aversion, disgust, or repugnance.

1508 Florio, [see sense 1]. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 1. i. § 3(1873) 8 Make application of our knowledge, to give ourselves repose and contentment, not distaste or repining.

1608 F. Gereville. Sidney (1652) 58 To raise a general distast in all men against the Government. a 1652 J. SMITH Sel. Disc. i. 17 Besides in wicked men there are sometimes distastes of vice. 1660 R. Cone Power 4 Subj. 55 For there is no native who is not in distaste with some body. 1726 SMELVOCKE Voy. rownd World (1757) 455 Which gave the ships company, such a distaste of Clipperton. 1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) 1. 252 The Moors... have a distaste for the proselytes when made. a 1822 SHELLEY Assassins ii, Their predilections and distastes. 1869 J. Martineau Est. II. 5 An aversion more resembling a distaste than a conviction.

An aversion more resembling a distaste than a conviction.

† 3. Unpleasantness; annoyanne, discomfort. Obs.

1611 B. Jonson Poetaster v. i, Our ear is now too much

profaned, grave Maro, With these distastes, to take thy
sacred lines. 1625 Bacon Ess., Adversity (Arb.) 502

Prosperity is not without many Feares and Distastes.

2711

STERLE Spect. No. 4 P 2 There are so many Gratifications
attend this publick sort of Obscurity, that some little

Distastes I daily receive have lost their Anguish.

† 4. Offence, cause of offence or dislike. Obs.

1608 D.T. Ess. Pol. 4 Mor. 21 b, Court-Parasites. do

labor upon the least distast that is offred, to procure an

utter dislike. 1698 J. FRYER Acc. E. India † P. 156 To

avoide giving distaste in not removing their Hats. 1700 STRYPE Ann. Ref. I. xxv. 280 At which Bishop Cheny took such distast. 1731 Rafe Helen 24 note, Achilles would not go to battle for some distaste Agamemnon had given him. † 5. Mutual aversion, estrangement, difference,

†5. Mutual aversion, estrangement, difference, quarrel. Obs.
réas Isu W. Aston in Fortesc. Papers 152 The King and his ministers have taken some distast. 1623 BINGMAN Xenophon 73 This was the only difference and distaste betwirt Cherisophus and Xenophon during this whole iourney. 1677 E. Smith in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 38 They say he murdered himselfe .. because of some distast betwirt his master and him. 1697 DAMPIER Voy. I. 433 All civil and quiet. No noise, nor appearance of distaste.

Distaste (distē! st), v. Now rare. (Frequent in 17th c.) Also 7 distast. [f. DIS-6 + TASTE v.: prob. orig. an English rendering of It. (di)sgustare. or OF. desponster: see Florio and Cotor. In

v.: prob. orig. an English rendering of It. (di) sgws-tare, or OF. desgouster: see Florio and Cotgr. In sense 5 used as f. D18- 7 a + TASTE sb.]

† 1. trans. To dislike the taste of, have no taste for, disrelish (food, drink, etc.). Obs.
1286 BRIGHT Melanch. xxxvi. 214 The tongue distasteth all things even of most pleasant relish. 1615 LATHAM Faltonry (1633) ro4 If you finde her any whit to distaste the water, then put into it. sugar-candie. 1641 FRENCH Distill. v. (1651) 144 It. may be given. 10 any that distast physick, in their milke. a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) III. 433 Distasting wholesome meat well dressed.

2. To have or conceive a mental distaste for or

2. To have or conceive a mental distaste for or repugnance to (anything); to regard with aversion or displeasure; to have no taste for, disrelish, dislike.

repugnance to (anything); to regard with aversion or displeasure; to have no taste for, disrelish, dislike.

1332 Davies Immort. Soul XXX. XXXV. (1714) 98 These do by fits her Fantasie possess; But she distastes them all within a while. 1621 Burron Anat. Mel. 11. vi. 1. (1651) 363 The Romans distasted them so much that they were often banished out of their city. 1733 Neal Hist. Purit. II. 216 He was sorry that an established doctrine of the Church should be so distasted. 1805 FOSTER Est. iii. 93 [He] should distaste the society of his class. 1803 STRUNSON Catriona 60 A man..whom I distasted at the first look, as we distaste a ferret or an earwig.

† b. with obj. cl. or infin. phr. Obs.

1356 Drayton Legends 11. 607 Who was so dull, that did not then distaste, That thus the King His Nobles should neglect? 1621 II. Bacon Genetis of New Eng. Ch. (1874) XVI. 350 That you sent no lading in the ship is.. worthly distasted. 1639 GAULE Pract. The. 161 How doe we abhorre and distast, to think him opprobriously debased.

† 8. To offend the taste of; to disgust, nauscate. 1636 Hershauf Horze Succ. 21 Never refuse health because the Physicke that should procure it is bitter; let it distast me so it heale me. 1678 Ing. Man's Call. 155 Distempered stomacks, that are easily distasted.

† b. absol. or intr. To offend the taste; to cause disgust. Obs.

1606 Shakes, Olh. III. iii. 227 Poysons. Which at the first

† b. absol. or intr. 10 offend the taste; to cause disgust. Obs.

1604 Shaks. Oth. III. iii. 327 Poysons, Which at the first are scarce found to distaste. 1613-6 W. Browne Brit. Past. II. iii, Then least his many cherries should distast, Some other fruit he brings than he brought last. 1643 5 Years K. James in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 310 Poisons, that neither discolour nor distaste.

4. trans. To excite the dislike or aversion of;

that neither discolour nor distaste.

4. trans. To excite the dislike or aversion of; to be distasteful to; to displease, offend; pass. to be displeased or offended (with, at).

1897-8 BAOON Ess., Switors (Arb.) 44 Suters are so distasted with delaies, and abuses. 1698 Sir T. Herrer Trav. (ed. 2) 100 Yet loth in any thing to distaste the King.

1666 Pervs Diary 24 Oct., The Prince was distasted with my discourse... about the sad state of the fleet. 1702 Addisourse... about the sad state of the fleet. 1702 Addisourse... about the sad state of the fleet. 1702 Addisourse... about the sad state of the fleet. 1702 Addisourse... about the sad state of the fleet. 1702 Addisourse... about the saying any thing that might distaste the Corinthians. 1833 I. Taylor Fanat. vi. 102 No enormity can distaste or alarm him. 1893 Pall Mall G. 18 Jan. 1/2 Threats and demonstrations so volent as to distaste the sympathies of many.

† b. absol. or intr. To cause displeasure or offence; to be distasteful. Obs.

1614 Sylvester Du Bartas, Bethulia's Rescue 1. 21 Greatgracious Lady, let it not distaste That Ivdith made not. more haste To kisse Your hands. 21618 FLETCHER Q. WHITLOK Zootomia Pref. Avij, If any thing that's good i' th' Book you see, Ascribe to God; but what distasts, to mee.

† 5. trans. To destroy or spoil the taste or savour of; to render distasteful or tasteless. Obs.

+5. trans. To destroy or spoil the taste or savour of; to render distasteful or tasteless. Obs. 1666 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. 11. ii. 123 Her brainsicke raptures Cannot distaste the goodnesse of a quarrell. 1617 Hieron Wis. 11. 390 It is inough to sowre & to distaste the whole lumpe of our deutoins. 1646 J. Hall Poems Pref., Neither am I solicitous how they savour. and these I give over as already distasted. 1650 Trape Comm. Deuter. xxviii. 15 If it distaste not his dough, or empty his basket. Hence Distainting vol. 16. 1918 Hence Distainting vol. 1654 Whitlock Zootomia 280 Suffer anything through. Indiscretion, or unadvised Distastings. Distastings. 2654 Whitlock Zootomia 280 Suffer anything through. Indiscretion, or unadvised Distastings.

anything through. Indiscretion, or unadvised Distastings. **Dista-sted**, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -RD l.]

1. Disrelished, disliked. + b. Deprived of taste, tasteless, insipid (obs.).

a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) I. 362 To fight under so distasted a commander. 1668 Petty Taxes 15 To be spectators of these mistaken and distasted vanities.

2. Disgusted, offended; affected with nausea, disonst, or dislike.

2. Disgusted, offended; affected with nausea, disgust, or dislike.

1631 Fuller's Abel Rediv., Diasius 143 In the eare Of the distasted Pope. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improv. (1746) 234 Weak, windy, distasted Stomachs. 1723 Popr. Let. to E. Blonnt 27 June, The Spleenful, Ambitious, Diseas'd, Distasted.. Souls which this World affords.

**Distasteful** (distērstful), a. [f. DISTASTE sb.]

1. Disagreeable to the taste; causing disgust;

nasty.

offensive.

1507 Drayton Leg. Cromwell (R.), For 'twas distasteful to my noble mind, That the vile world into my wants should look. 1615 J. Stephens Satyr. Ess. 240 He.. is as willing to embrace any, as not to bee distastfull unto any. 1569 Dryden Tyrannic Love Iv., None but a fool distasteful truth will tell. 1782 Pennant Journ. fr. Chester (R.), Freeing his country from so distasteful a minister. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Comst. xiii. 192 Persons distasteful to the Commons. 1895 J. Ambrose in Law Times XCIX. 546/1 His work must not be made distasteful to him through too much drudgery.

nuch drudgery.
+3. Full of dislike; showing dislike or aversion;

malevolent. Obs.

1607 Shaks. Timon II. ii. 220 After distastefull lookes...

With certaine halfe-caps, and cold mouing nods, They froze
me into Silence. 1630 T. Brugs tr. Camus' Mor. Relat.

144 Every one... soone growes distastfull of the prudent,
because that he cannot be surprized. 1646 Sir T. Browne
Pseud. Ep. IV. x. 204 The distastefull aversenesse of the
Christian from the Jew.

Distastefully, adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2.]

1. In a distasteful manner, or to a distasteful deoree. discriptingly offensively, unpleasantly

Dista stefully, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a distasteful manner, or to a distasteful degree; disgustingly, offensively, unpleasantly.

1631 Brathwait Whimsies, Ruftan 84 They. in the end grow distastefully rude to all the companie. a 1691 Boyle Hist. Air (1692) 166 The water. would grow distastefully hot.

1727 Bailey vol. II. pt. 11, Distastfully, disagree. ablement F., offensive L.

12. With dislike or displeasure. Obs.

1627 J. Rous Diary (Canden) 11 In generall to speake distastfully of the voyage.

1628 Baker tr. Balsac's Lett. (1654) II. 16 Yet take not distastefully an officious injury.

Dista stefulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being distasteful; unpleasantness to the taste or mind, offensiveness.

1624 W. Mountague Devont Est. II. x. § 2(R.) The allaying and qualifying much of the bitter and distastefulness our physick.

1634 WHITLOCK Zootomia 343 To leave the Distastfulnesse of Comparison.

1821 LOCKHART Valerius III. xii. 306 There was something of distastefulness in the mirthful strains. 1840 MILL Dist. \$ Dist. (1859) I. 99

Speculation. has been falling more and more into distastefulness and disrepute among the educated classes.

2. Dislike, aversion, repugnance. Obs.

2. atoas Earl Buston Let. to Jas. In Cabala Supp. 121

(T.) Out of a distastefulness of the former answer given.

1632 Overbury A Wife (1638) 183 A Distaster of the Time. 1633 N. Smith Pref. Verse in Cockeram's Dict., Captious, yet wise seeming masters, Made by their curious eye, their owne distaster.

Dista: ting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

owne distasters

eye, their owne distasters. **Dista sting**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That distastes.

That distastes.

1. Feeling or showing distaste or dislike.

1. Feeling or showing distaste or dislike.

1. Feeling or showing 460 Slander, Backbiting, Detraction .. entertaine them with .. excusing Tongue, or distasting Silence.

1. For Index Elia Ser. 1. Old & New Schoolm., Doomed to read tedious homilies to distasting schoolboys.

2. Causing distaste; displeasing, offensive.

1. Total Harshet Pop. Impost. 53 For say anything distasting to them. 190 shall be sure to have the Devil put upon you for your labour.

1. For Flavel Fount Life ii. 4 If there be something ravishing...there is also something distasting.

1. This estima. (a, b) Obs. If as precent rule 1.

something ravishing...there is also something distasting.

† Dista stive, a. (sb.) Obs. [f. as prec. +-IVE.]

1. Feeling or expressing distaste or dislike.

1. Disgusting, unpleasant, offensive.

1. Disgusting, unpleasant, offensive.

1. Disgusting, unpleasant, offensive.

1. Feeling of the distance of the distastive vito the english.

1. Feeling of the distance of the

Disgust of manning of the property of the prop

An ancient Greek gold coin, of the value of two staters.

1805 Daily News 9 May 3/3 A Thurium distater, with head of Pallas to the right.

Distaves, obs. pl. of DISTAFF.
† Disterctured, ppl. a. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. DIS-7 a + TECTURE.] Deprived of the roof; unroofed.

1632 LITHGOW Trav. VIII. 352, I saw a distectured house.

Distegous (distigos), a. rare. [f. Gr. &-, Dr. 2 + στέγ-η a covering, roof +-ous.] 'Having two ridges' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883).

Distell, obs. Sc. form of Distil.

Distell, obs. Sc. form of Distri.

Distemonous (dəistɨrmönəs), a. Bot. [f. Gr. δι-, Dī-² + στήμων stamen + -0US.] Having two stamens; = Diandbous.

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Distemper (distemped), v.1 Now rare. Also 4 des-, 4-5 distempere, 4-6 dystemper. [f. med. L. \*distemperāre, f. Dīs- 4 + L. temperāre to proportion or mingle properly, to regulate, temper.

The verb in this sense is not recorded in OF., nor given in med. L. by Du Cange. But the latter has distemperātus: a male temperātus, and also the cognate verbal sbs. distemperātinia, distemperāmentum; OF. has destemperāt-tiente, immoderate, excessive, intemperate, deranged (in health), disordered; it. has distemperate to alter the natural temperament or temperature of, distemperate altered in natural temperament; intemperate, immodest, excessive; Sp. has destemplar to alter, disconcert, untune, refl. to be ill with a fever.]

† L. trans. To temper improperly by undue mixture of elements; to disturb or derange the due

ture of elements; to disturb or derange the due proportion of (elements, humours, etc.).

1340 Ayenb. 153 To be bodye of man come alle eucles uor be destempringe of bise uour qualites, oper of bise uour humours. c1386 CHAUCER Pars. 7. 7753 The fourthe is when, thurgh the grete habundance of his mete, the humours in his body been destempred.

+ 2. To disturb or derange the condition of the air,

† 2. To disturb or derange the condition of the air, elements, weather, climate, etc. (chiefly in passive). 1367 Trevisa Higden vii. iv. (Rolls) VII. 311 Pat pere in Engelond was greet deep of beestes and distemperyinge of peayer by be whiche meny men deide [Hart. intemperance of the aier]. 1400-1612 [see DISTEMPERED 1]. 1649 G. DANIEL Trinarch., Hen. IV, v. Tis in mee now doubly Distempered; A Stormy Day and an vinquiet Age.

3. From the notion that attributed the 'humour's temperal's the preparation of the or other than the storm of the period of the or other than the storm of the period of the or other than the storm of the storm o

or 'temper' to the preponderance of one or other of the bodily humours:

To disturb or disorder the humour, temper, or feelings of; to put out of humour or temper; to render ill-humoured or ill at ease; to trouble, vex, 'upset'. refl. and pass. To be or become disturbed in mind; to 'put oneself out'. (Now rare or Obs.,

in mind; to 'put oneself out'. (Now rare or Obs., exc. as fig. from 4.)

1386 CHAUCER Meilb. P 270, I biseke yow. that ye wol nat. distempre youre herte, thogh I speke thyng that yow displese. 1386 — Sompn. T. 487 Sire.. distempre yow noght. For goddes loue, youre pacience ye holde. 1381 J. Brll. Arisu. Osor. 28 b, Your excessive pride hath distempered and broken the gall of my patience. 1608 SHAKS. Ham. III. ii. 312. 1603 HARSNET Pop. Impost. 115 None but Children and fooles are distempered with Nicknames and Taunts. 1633 Br. HALL Hard Texts, N. T. 312 Vainely distempering himselfe about idle and frivolous questions. 1670 EACHARD Cont. Clergy 122 And what though churches stand at a little further distance? People may please to walk a mile without distempering themselves. 1813 COLERIDGE Remorse 1. ii, Strange, that this Monviedro Should have the power so to distemper me!

4. Also, from the notion that diseases proceeded from a disturbance of the due proportion of the

from a disturbance of the due proportion of the

four humours:

To disorder or derange the physical or bodily condition of; to render unhealthy or diseased; to affect with a distemper; to sicken.

21380 Wyclif Sel. Wes. III. 157 Sum mon to lustfuly eetis or drinkes, and hat distemperes a mon in body and in soule. 21400 Lanfranc's Ciruy, 31 He halp noon ohis sijknesse wip him ne is nouty distemperid. 21400 Pallad. on Husb. 1. 273 They beth somer hoote and wyntir colde, on Husb. 1. 273 They beth somer hoote and wyntir colde, That vyne, and grayne, and tre distempur wolde [nocent]. 1530 Palsgr. 522/1 This hote wether hath distempered him, I feare me he shall have an ague. 1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV, III. 1. 41 It is but as a Body, yet distemper'd, Which to his former strength may be restor'd, With good aduice, and little Medicine. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. x. \$2.30 This variable composition of mans bodie hath made it as an Instrument easie to distemper. 1614 QUARLES Barnabas & B. 238 If every petty sickness distempers my body. 1769 De Foo's Tour Gt. Brit. II. 128 If any ... are distempered, they are immediately put under proper Methods of Cure. 1833 CHALMERS Const. Man (1835) I. ii. 120 They would distemper the whole man.

b. To derange or disorder in brain or mind: to

b. To derange or disorder in brain or mind; to

b. To derange or disorder in brain or mind; to render insane.

c 1380 [see a]. 1281 PETTIR Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1. (1586) 4
To doubt v<sup>†</sup> youre braine is distempered. 1611 Tourneur Ath. Trag. v. ii, Griefe for his children's death distempers him. 1638 Whole Duty Man viii. § 1. 68 If it be in danger to distemper our reason. a 1703 Burritt On N. T., Mark v. 20 They have power to distemper their minds. 1865 Lecky Ration. (1878) II. 27 Their imaginations, distempered by self-inflicted sufferings.

† c. spec. To intoxicate; refl. to get drunk. Obs. 1491 Let. in R. Davies Vork Rec. (1843) 224 We supposide he was distemperide awther with aill or wyn. 1530 PALSGR. 522/1 Distemper the nat with to moche drinke, for a dronken man is but a beest. 1568 T. North tr. Gueurar's Diall Pr. IV. vii. 126 b, Wyne tempered with water, bringeth two commodityes. hee shall not dystemper him self [etc.]. 1679 PENN Addr. Prot. 1. 9 When the very Tasting of the several sorts of Wine... is enough to distemper a Temperate Head.

5. transf. and fig. To disorder or mar the condition of; to derange, confuse, put out of joint.

1494 FABVAN Chron. VII. 392 Contynuell rayne, whiche distemperyd the grounde in suche wyse that, the yere folowynge, whete was solde for xviii. d. a bushell. 1377 B. Googe

Heresbach's Hush. IV. (1586) 180 b, [Honey] distempered with the sent of the flowres, ill seasoned in the Hives, and so often altred. 1601 Shaks. Twel. N. II. 1. 5 The malignancie of my fate, might perhaps distemper yours. 1650 FULLER Fligah IV. III. 44 Though barren for the main, and distempered with sterility, yet it [Desert of Paran] had some fertile intervalls. 1667 MILTON P. L. XL 56 Sin, that first Distemper'd all things. 1879 [see DISTEMPERED \$\textit{phile} L. a. 4]. +6. To deprive (a metal) of 'temper'. Obs. rare. [mod. F. deltremper (1694 in Dict. Acad.).] 1793 Fearson in Phil. Trans. LXXXV. 343 Wootz is not at all malleable when cold... It can be tempered and distempered, but not to a considerable extent of degrees. Hence Disto mpering vol. 5b. and \$\textit{phile} L. a. 1340, 1387 [see above, senses 1, 2]. 1604 Shaks. Oth. 1. i. op Being full of Supper, and distempring draughtes. 1613-18 Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 98 Their numbers growing so great, as bred many... distemprings betweene the nations. 1885 Living Rivulet xxviii. i, To rid me of distempering heat.

**Disto mper**, v.<sup>2</sup> [ad. OF. destemperer, -tremper to dissolve in liquid, soak, mix = It. distemperare in same sense, med.L. distemperare to soak, macer-

in same sense, med.L. distemperare to soak, macerate (Du Cange), f. DIS- I or 5 + L. temperare to mingle in due proportion, qualify, temper.

This is the ordinary sense in which distemperare is found in med.L. and French; cf. DISTEMPR v.l. But It. distemperare, Sp. distemplar have senses corresponding to both our verbs.]

1. trans. To treat with water or some other liquid; to mix with a liquid, so as to dissolve wholly or partly; to dilute, infuse; to soak, steep. c 1400 Lanfrand's Cirurg. 66 Make poudre & distempere with be white of an ey as picke as hony. Ibid 185 Distempere hem with vinegre & anoynte herwip. 1544 Phase Regim. Lyfe (1553) Dvij a, Take an ounce of cassia, an houre before dyner.. distempered with a ptisane. 1607 Torsell. Foury. Beasts (1658) 305 Give the Horse thereof every morning..the quantity of a Hasel-nut distempered in a quart of Wine. Ibid. 330 Distemperit with the milk of a Cow. 1667 PETTY in Sprat Hist. R. Soc. 286 (T.) Colouring of paper, viz. marbled paper, by distempering the colours with ox-gall, and applying them upon a stiff gummed liquor.

2. transf. and fig. To dilute; to mix with something so as to weaken or impair; to allay. Obs. or arch. (Often run together with senses 4, 5 of DISTEMPER v.l: see quot. 1598.)

arch. (Often run together with senses 4, 5 of DISTEMPER v.1: see quot. 1598.)

1598 Shaks. Ven. 4 Ad. 653 ealousy. Distempering gentle Love in his desire, As air and water do abate the fire. 1598 Yong Diana 366 At the first loue seldome affoords one little pleasure without distempering it in the end with sorrowe and care. 1643 MILTON Soveraigne Salve 5 Monarchy duely tempered is the best, but distempered by tyranny the worst. 1868 HAWTHORNE Our Old Home, Pilgr. to Old Boston (1879) 138 The May sunshine was mingled with water, as it were, and distempered with a very bitter east-wind.

3. Painting. To paint or colour in distemper. See DISTEMPER 16.2:

See DISTEMPER 50.2

2873 BREWER Dict. Phr. 4 Fab. (ed. 3) 230 s.v. Distemper,
Applied to painting, the word is from. the French ditremper
(to soak in water), because the paints are mixed with water
instead of oil. 2876 R. & A. GARRETT Honse Decorat. (1879)
43 Distempering or painting the wall above a shade lighter.
2882 Young Every man his own Mechanic § 1605 The
difference between painting in oils and distempering is just
this, that in the former the colouring matter is ground with
oil and turpentine while in the latter it is mixed with size.

Distemper (diste mpa), sb.1 Also 7 des.

[f. DISTEMPER v.1: partly after TEMPER sb.]

+1. 'A disproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients'; 'want of due balance between contraries' (J.); distempered or disordered

between contraries' (J.); distempered or disordered condition. Obs.

1607-12 BACON Ess., Empire (Arb.) 298 A true temper of government is a rare thing; For both Temper and Distemper consist of contraryes. 1612 Woodall. Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 207 A small distemper in the Animal sall of man is able to kill the strongest man. 1644 Digsv Nat. Badies 1. xxxviii. (1645) 408 Their distemper from what they should be maket the impression repugnant to their nature.

† 2. A disordered or distempered condition of the air, climate, weather, etc.; inclemency. Obs.

1614 RALEIGH Hist. World 1. iii. § 8. 27 a, It was... a reasonable conjecture that those countreys... directly under it (the Equinoctial) were of a distemper uninhabitable.

1655 Let. to Hartlib in Ref. Commonw. Bees 15 Exposed to theeves, vermin, and distempers of weather. 1660 Shar.

1600 Roy Ceptables 86 The impediments which with us hinder the husbandmen... are either the distempers of the ground itself, or some evil accidents. 1836 Empesson Eng. Traits, Land Wks. (Bohn) II. 17 The London fog aggravates the distempers of the sky.

3. Derangement or disturbance of the 'humour' or 'temper' (according to medieval physiology

or 'temper' (according to mediæval physiology regarded as due to disturbance in the bodily 'huregarded as due to disturbance in the bodily 'humours'; cf. Temper, Temperament); a being out of humour; ill humour, ill temper; uneasiness; disaffection. (Now usually associated with sense 4; in quot. 1850 with allusion to metallic 'temper'.)

a 1855 Latimer Serm. 9, Rem. (1845) 310, I check myself, lest whilst I aim at curing your distemper I stir up your bad humour; for..you are..more wrathful than is seemly. 1608 Shaks. Ham. III. ii. 351 Good my Lord, what is your cause of distemper? 1608-118. HALL Medit. 9, Voues II. \$83 A man of a lowly stomak, can swallow and digest contempt without any distemper. 1608 ROGERS Naaman 271 Although thou shouldest.. dare the Lord with thy pride and distemper. 1608 Howard & Dryden Ind. Queen I., Composites wild Distempers in your Breast. 1795 Burks Subl. 9. B. Introd. Wks. I. 102 Then we must know the habits, the prejudices, or the distempers of this particular man. 1833 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* LVI. 126 Let us talk of these things over a glass of nectar, without distemper and without prejudice. 1850 Blackir Æschylus I. 30 Like evil brass, His deep distemper he shall show By dints of trial.

4. Deranged or disordered condition of the body or mind (formerly regarded as due to disordered

or mind (formerly regarded as due to disordered state of the humours); ill health, illness, disense. 1598 Shaks. Merry W. iv. ii. 28 Any madnesse... seem'd but tamenesse, ciuility, and patience, to this his distemper he is in now. 1602 — Ham. II. ii. 55 Your sonnes distemper. 1608 Pr. or Wales in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. III. 93, I am glad to have heard of your Maiss recovery, before I understood of your distemper by the heat of the weather. 1665 Howe in H. Rogers Life x. (1863) 289, I was confined by distemper to my bed. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), It argues sickness and distemper in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and tossing. 1781 Cowere Expart. 153 They saw distemper healed, and life restored, In answer to the fiat of his word. 1873 Browning Red Cott. Nt. 229 278 Eccentricity Nowise amounting to distemper.

b. with a and of A disorder. a disease an ail-

b. with a and pl. A disorder, a disease, an ail-

† d. Intoxication. Obs. † G. Intoxication. Obs.

1899 Shaks. Hen. V. II. ii. 54 If little faults, proceeding on distemper, Shall not be wink d at. 1607 Drewill's Arraign. in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) III. 55 Such plenty of wine as to cause distemper. 1690 FULLER Pisgah II. xiii. 279 Drunkards. in the fits of their distemper.

ands..in the fits of their distemper.

5. transf. and fig. Derangement, disturbance, or disorder (esp. in a state or body politic). (Now always with allusion to sense 4.)

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. 1. iv. § 3 (1873) 30 Here .. is the first distemper of learning, when men study words and not matter. 1647 LILLY Chr. Astrol. hxxiii. 448 In these sad times of our Civill Distempers. 1681 Neville Plato Rediv. title-p., An Endeavour is used to discover the present Politick Distemper of our own [Kingdom]. 1777 BURKE Let. Affairs Amer. Wks. III. 149 All struggle rather inflamed than lessened the distemper of the publick councils. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. 11. 404 The distempers of the state were such as required an extraordinary remedy.

Distemper, 5b. 2 Painting. [f. DISTEMPER v.2. after 16th c. P. destrempe, mod. F. ditrempe in same sense, f. des-, ditrempe: : see DISTEMPER v.2.]

1. A method of painting, in which the colours are

N.2, after 16th c. F. destrempe, mod. F. ditrempe in same sense, f. des-, ditremper: see DISTEMPER v. 2.]

1. A method of painting, in which the colours are mixed with some glutinous substance soluble in water, as yolk of egg mixed with water, etc., executed usually upon a ground of chalk or plaster mixed with gum (distemper-ground): mostly used in scene-painting, and in the internal decoration of walls. Chiefly in such phrases as 'painting' or 'to paint in distemper' (It. pingere a tempera).

1629 PERCHAM Compl. Gentl. xiii. (1624) 141 He wrought in distemper (as we call it) or wet with size, sixe histories of patient Job, wherein are many excellent figures. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v., Painting in Distemper, or size. hath been agacientier in use than that which is in oiled colours. 1666 PER'S Diary (1879) VI. 4 There saw my picture of Greenwich finished to my very great content, though this manner of distemper do make the figures not so pleasing as in oyle. 1762—71 H.WALTOLE Vertue's Anead. Paint. (1786) 1.44 They glued a linnen cloth upon the wall, and covered that with plaister, on which they painted in distemper. 1773 Gentl. Mag. XLIII. 216 Nor is there any strength in the shadows of the drapery, a defect that usually attends painting in fresco and distemper. 1837 Penny Cycl. IX. 22/2 Distemper, an inferior kind of colouring used for both internal and external walls... instead of oil colour, being a cheap substitute. Scene painting is executed in distemper. 1850 Mss. JAMESON Leg. Monast. Ord. (1863) 108 A small picture in distemper on panel. 1859 GULLICK & TIMES Paint. 75 Oilpictures are frequently executed partly in tempera, or, as it is now called, distemper—in other words, water-colours.

2. Also applied to the pigment prepared for this process, and to the ground on which it is executed. In House-painting, whiting mixed with size and water, with which 'ceilings are generally done; plastered walls, when not painted or papered, are also so covered' (Gwilt).

1837 [see 1]. 1839 W. B. S. Tantout t. Merimet's Painti

distemper .. let the last couch be merely oil, which has become viscous by exposure to the air; this will penetrate the distemper, and render it quite plant. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 229/1 note, Cobalt, raw umber, and white make a magnificent grey, both in oil-colours and in distemper (powder-colours mixed with size).

3. attrib. and Comb., as distemper-brush, -colour, -painting, -piece; distemper-ground: see I above. 1837 Penny Cycl. IX. 22/2 Paper stainers employ distemper colour in printing and staining papers for walls. 1839 W. B. S. TAVLOR tr. Merimet's Painting in Oil 4 Freeco v. 218 In the commencement of the art the canvasses were prepared like the panels with distemper grounds. 1841 W. SPALDING Italy 4 II. 181. II. 247 Frescoes on the walls or distemper-pieces on the fixed altars. 1874 R. ST. JOHN TYMHITT Schetch. Club 26 You pass out of pure water-painting into distemper-painting.

† Distemperance. Obs. [a. OF. destemprance, -trempance intemperance (13th c. in Godef.) - med. L. distemperantia (Du Cange), f. dis-, D18-4 L. temperantia Temperance.]

1. gen. Improper proportioning or mingling (of elements).

1340 Ayanb. 153 Ase to be bodye of man comeb alle eucles uor be destempringe of bise uour qualites ober of bise uour humours: alzuo of be herte of be manne comeb alle be uices and alle be zennes be be distemperance of bise beawes.

2. Of the air, climate, weather: Intemperateness,

and alle be zennes be be distemperance of bise beawes.

2. Of the air, climate, weather: Intemperateness, inclemency; = DISTEMPERATURE I.

cz374 Chaucrr Boeth. III. pr. xi. 97-8 Pat be vitereste bark for trees] is put ayenis the destempraunce of be heuene, as a defendowr. cz430 Life St. Kath. (1849) 60 Tempest and alle distemperance of weder. 2404 Fabvan Chron. vii. 336 And this yere fell great dystemperance of the air. 1579 Fenton Abb. Parker Corr. (1853) 52, I would wish ye were not much stirring abroad in the distemperance of the air. 1579 Fenton Guicciard. IX. (1593) 32 It was hard for him to remaine there, both for the want of victuals, and distemperance of the time, winter approching.

3. Disturbance of 'humour', temper, or mind; = DISTEMPER 36.1 3.

1574 Hellowes Guenara's Fam. Ep. 161 For any distemperance that may greene you, or maye happen to anger you. 1602 Daniel Masophilus cii, If. this nice wit, or that distemperance, Neglect, distaste, uncomprehend, disdain.

4. Distempered condition (of the 'humours', etc.); bodily or mental disorder, ailment.

1539 Most Comf. agrt. Trib. II. Wks. 1106/2 The dystemperance of either other, engendreth some tyme the distemperance of either other, engendreth some tyme the distemperance of Forg. Lett. Ser. I. II. 268 My oft distemperance and infirmitie of bodye. 1576 Newton Lemnie's Complex. (1533) 128 When moisture is all wasted, a man falleth into a cold and dry distemperance, and finally thereby brought to his death. 1600 VENNER Via Recta vii. 114 Stomacks... subject to vomiting through the distemperance of choler.

5. Lack or absence of moderation; excess, intemperateness; 5pec. excess in drinking or other indulgence, intemperance.

temperateness; spec. excess in drinking or other

temperateness; spec. excess in drinking or other indulgence, intemperance.
c1374 Chaucer Boeth. 1v. pr. ii. 116 Certis so dob distemperance to feble men, bat ne mowen nat wrastle ageins be vices. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. v. xxviii. (1495) 139 The hondes ben drye by distemperance of heete and excesse that wastyth the moysture. 1500-50 Dunbar Poems xiv. 18 To lufe in sic distemperance. 1347 Boorde Brev. Health 11. 26 All is thorowe distemperance of the bodye vsed the day before. 1576 Newton Lemnic's Complex. (1633) 178 Superfluity and distemperance of drinke. 1589 Cogan Haven Health cii. (1636) 100 The stomack is weake by distemperance of heat.

Distemperance of heat.

Diste mperate, a. Obs. or arch. [ad. med. L. distemperat-us not properly proportioned, min-gled, regulated, or ordered, immoderate, excessive (said of the weather, the bodily humours, etc.), f. Dis-4+L. temperatus tempered, proportioned, regulated, temperate, pa. pple. of temperare to TEMPER.]

+1. Of the air or elements: Not temperate, not so tempered or regulated as to be conducive to

so tempered or regulated as to be conducive to health and comfort; excessive in some respect; inclement, stormy, unwholesome. Obs.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. v. lxii. (1495) 179 Flesshe most defendyth the rydge fro dystemperat ayre. 1894 CAREW Homericks Exam. Wits xv. (1596) 364 Any temperat or distemperat region. 1647 Fuller Good Th. in Worse T. (1841) 90, I have endeavoured in these distemperate times to hold up my spirits, and to steer them steadily. Now, alas! the storm grows too sturdy for the pilot.

†2. Of the bodily 'humours': Not properly tempered; disordered through excess or deficiency of some constituent: hence, of bodily or mental

of some constituent; hence, of bodily or mental condition, etc., disordered, out of order; diseased,

condition, etc., disordered, out of order; diseased, out of health; ill-conditioned. Obs.

1548 Record Urin. Physick viii. 35 There remaineth yet somewhat of that distemperate trouble in the blood. 1604 J. Burges in W. Covell Briefe Ars. (1666) 13 The Conscience soyled, is like a distemperate Locke, that no Key will open. 1614 JACKSON Creed III. XXIV. § 4. 238 When they could not answere his reasons. though most offensive to their distemperate humor. 1633 WOORDEPHE Marrow Fr. Tongue 295 (T.) Thou hast thy brain distemperate, and out of rule. 1658 Whole Duty Man XVI. § 17. 133 Is it possible there can be (even to the most distemperate palate) any such sweetness in it.

3. Passing the bounds of moderation; immoderate, excessive; inordinate, intemperate; = DISTEMPERED 5. Obs. or arch.

TEMPERED 5. Obs. or arch,

1559 Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 230 When I amid mine ease did
fall to such distemperate fits.

1567 Harmson England 11.
vi. (1877) 1. 142 In over much and distemperate gormandize.

1508-9 E. Forde Pariemus 1. (1661) 118 How can this distemperate sorrow procure your lost Friend? 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World 1. (1634) 38 Against it Thomas Aquinas objecteth the distemperate heat. 1634 T. Johnson Parry's Chirurg. XXII. iv. (1678) 492 Humors putrefie either from fulness... or by distemperate excess. 1847 Bushnell Chr. Nurl. II. iii. (1661) 276 A distempered or distemperate life. † Distemperate, v. Obs. rare. [f. ppl. stem of med L. distemperate.] trans. To affect with distemper; to disorder, disease. 1847 Bosnel Brev. Health Ixxiii. 25 b, It doth signifye that the lunges be out of order, and dystemperated. 1607 Torsell Fourf. Beasts (1658) 440 An extream ... inflammation and burning through all the parts of the body, which doth greatly distemperate and vex the same. † Distemperately, adv. Obs. [f. DISTEMPERATE A. + -LY 2. (In 5 also disatem-, f. ATTEMPERATELY).] In a distemperate manner: immoderately, intemperately, excessively.

PERATELY).] In a distemperate manner: immoderately, intemperately, excessively.

1308 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. XIX. III. (1495) 893 Hete and coldnesse passyth not dystemperatly the fyrste gree.

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 275/1 He wold not forbede them that wold edyffye yf that he sawe them not doo it dysatemperatly.

1607 WALKINGTON Opt. Glass 49 Distemperatly hote.

1633 A. WILSON Jas. 1, 117 Not distemperately importuning them with Conjurations.

Distemperature (distemperation). Now rare and arch. [f. med. L. type \*distemperatura\* (= OF. destempreure): cf. DISTEMPERATE and TEMPERATURE.] Distemperate or distempered condition.

1. A condition of the air or elements not properly tempered for human health and comfort; evil, de-ranged, or extreme 'temperature' (in the earlier sense of this word, including all atmospheric states);

ranged, or extreme 'temperature' (in the earlier sense of this word, including all atmospheric states); inclemency, unwholesomeness.

1531 ELYOT Gov. III. XXVI, The temperature or distemperature of the regions. 1524 PELLE Arraignm. Paris v., Woods Where neither storm nor suns distemperature Have power to hurt by cruel heat or cold. 1638 RAWLEY tr. Bacon's Life 4 Death (1659) in Surely their cloathing is excellent good against the distemperatures of the weather. 1665 Sin T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 43 This distemperature by storms of Wind and Rain turns Summer into Winter. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. II. ix. 214 The same distemperature of the Air that occasioned the Plague, occasioned also the infertility or noxiousness of the Soil. 1260 Trench Serm. Westm. Abb. v. 49 Henceforth. exposed to the sharp and wintry blasts and all those distemperatures of the air.

2. Disordered or distempered condition of the 'humours', or of the body; disorder, ailment. 1533 ELYOT Cast. Heilthe I. ii. (1541) 3 To knowe the distemperature these sygnes folowing wold be consydered. 1538 HESTER Secr. Phierrav. I. i. I Sicknesse or infirmitie is no other thyng then a distemperature of humours in the bodies of Creatures. 1590 SHANS. Com. Err. v. i. 82 At her heeles a huge infectious troope Of pale distemperatures. 1685 J. SOST Chr. Life (1659) V. 458 A distemperatures of the Burton Anat. Mel. I. ii. v. iii, This adventitious melancholy .. is caused by a hot and dry distemperatures. 1685 J. SOST Chr. Life (1659) V. 458 A distemperature of the brain, and blood and spirits. 1753 Chambers Cycl. Smpp. 8 v., Suckers are another Distemperature of trees arising from the tree itself. 1665 Ln. Lytron Ring Amasis II. 14 The effects of watching and the distemperature of an overlaboured brain.

3. Disturbance of mind or temper.

The effects of watching and the distemperature of an overlaboured brain.

3. Disturbance of mind or temper.

1577 Golding Calvin on Ps. To Rdr. 9, I wote not what distemperature had kindled up a sorte of leawd loyterers ageinst mee. 1598 Shars. Rom. 4 Jul. 11. iii. 40 Thou art vyrous'd with some distemperature. 1633 Marnion Fina Companion 1v. vi. Spr. I hear she is run mad. Aur. Is, and the cause of her distemperature is the reproach you put upon her honour. 1741 Warburton Div. Legal. 11. 548 What I uttered through the distemperature of my passion. 1823 Scort Quentin D. xxxvii, Durward. found the latter in a state of choleric distemperature. 1850 Browning Easter Day xxxiii. 8 A mere dream and distemperature.

4. transf. and fig. Derangement, disturbance, disorder (of society, the state, etc.). arch. or Obs. 1593 Drayton Eclog. viii. 103 Since the Worlds distemprature is such. 1632-18 Daniel. Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 154 The distemperature of the time was such, as no sword could cure it. 1613. I Stepenson Salyr. Est. 117 A curious clocke; which by the distemperature of one wheele, growes distempered in every one. 1711 Shattess. Charac. v. iii. (1737) III. 321 In the present Distemperatures. Partys are no good Registers of the Actions of the adverse Side.

5. Immoderateness, excess (esp. of heat or cold; cf. 1); excess in drinking or other indulgence, intemperateness, intemperatures abroade) to bring queanes home with him. 1630 R. Yohnson's Kingd. 4 Commun. 105 Princes. following ill counsell and youthfull distemperature.

Distempered (distemperature), 191. a. 1 3. Disturbance of mind or temper.

Distempered (distempoid), ppl. a.! [f. Distemper v.] +- ED; perh. immed. after OF. destemper v.] +- ED; perh. immed. after OF. destemper immoderate, excessive, deranged, or med.L. distemperatus DISTEMPERATE.] +1. Of the weather, air, etc.: Not temperate;

T.I. Of the weather, air, etc.: Not temperate; inclement; = DISTEMPERATE a. I. Obs.

1490 CAXTON Energlos xii. 46 Considerynge the wynter that is alle dystempred. 1549 Confil. Scol. vi. 37 Situat maist comodiusly fra distemprit ayr ande corruppit infectione.

1594 CAREW Hwarte's Exam. Wits xiv. (1596) 241 They inhabit places distempered, where men become. Ill conditioned. 1612 DRAYTON Poly-olb. i. 4 Muse, leasue the wayward Mount to his distempred heate.

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+ 2. Of the bodily humours: = DISTEMPERATE 2.

† 2. Of the bodily humours: = DISTEMPERATE 2. Hence, disturbed in humour, temper, or feelings; out of humour, vexed, troubled. Obs.

1595 Shaks. John IV. iii. 21 Once more to-day well met, distemper'd Lords. 1632 Weever Anc. Fun. Mos. 212
His hastic distempered humour would breed great troubles in the State. 1635 Brahwait Arcad. Pr. II. 136 The happy attemperature of his distempered humour. 1667
MILTON P. L. IX. 1131 From thus distempered brest. Adam. Speech intermitted thus to Eve renewd. 1762 Churchill. Ghost IV, Why should the distemper'd Scold Attempt to blacken Men?

3. Disordered, diseased, affected with a distemper. 8. physically.

3. Disordered, diseased, affected with a distemper. a. physically.

1440 Generydes (E. E. T. S.) 766 So sodenly.. All distemperyd and out of colour clene. c 1600 Snaks. Sonn. cliii, I, sick withal.. thither hied, a sad distemper'd guest, But found no cure. 1688 Boyle Final Causes Mai. Things, Vitiated Sight 271 When.. reading, she was fain to shut the distempered eye, and imploy only the other. 1718 J. Chamberlayne Relig. Philos. (1730) I. iv. § 2 Sick and distempered People. 1784 COWPER Task III. 415 What is weak. Distempered, or has lost prolific powers, Impaired by age. 1885 WATERTON Wand. S. Amer. II. iii. 192 The insects which have already formed a lodgement in the distempered rece.

b. Mentally disordered, insane. Of persons (obs. or arch); their brain, mind, fancy, feelings, actions,

etc.

1804 Hooker Eccl. Pol. II. v. § 7 Speeches vitered in heat of distempered affection.

1803 G. Herrer Timple, Familie v, Griefs without a noise... speak... louder, then distempered fears.

1804 Hobbes Leviath. III. xxxiv. 208 To a Distempered brain.

1805 Milton P. L. IV. 807 Distempered, discontented thoughts.

1802 Luttrell Brief Rel. (1857) II. 638 One Thomas, a distempered man... was ordered to be sent to Bedlam for a madman.

1816 Freethinker No. 82 P 9 The Lives of most Men are but distempered Dreams.

1827 Swift Further Acc. E. Curill Wks.

1825 III. 1. 167 His books, which his distempered imagination represented to him as alive.

1826 Waggoner IV. 82 As if the Warbler. Upbraided his distempered folly.

1820 Crabbe Borough xxii, There they seized him—a distempered man.

1821 Ruskin Stones Ven.

1834 II. xxv. 285 The visions of a distempered fancy.

1837 H. Reed Lect. Eng. Poets II. xiv. 166 The darkened and distempered genius of Byron.

4. transf. and fig. Disordered, deranged, distracted, out of joint.

4. transf. and fig. Disordered, deranged, distracted, out of joint.

1605 SHAKS. Mach. v. ii. 15 He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause Within the belt of Rule. a 1628 PRESTON Serm. bef. his Majestie (1630) 18 We are wont to lay aside cracked vessels, and distempered watches as unuseful. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS Hosea Ep. 2 The.. difficulties under which this distempered Kingdom is now groaning. 1728 WOLLASTON Relig. Nat. i. 17 Such an irregular distempered world. 1879 Q. Rev. Apr. 414 Those distempered times.

+5. Immoderate, inordinate, intemperate; = Dis-

†5. Immoderate, inordinate, intemperate; = DISTEMPERATE 3. Obs.
1366 J. Hooker Girald. Irel. in Holinshed II. 152/2 Verie temperat and modest, seldome or neuer in anie distempered or extraordinarie choler. 1644 Laud Wks. (1854) IV. 121 He must answer for his own distempered language. 1665 Sir T. Herrer Trav. (1677) 90 [He] died through distempered drinking.
†6. Of metal: Deprived of 'temper'. Obs. rare. 1796 Pearson in Phil. Trans. LXXXVI. 446 Common annealed, or distempered steel.
Hence Distemperedly adv.; Distempered.

mass.

a 1639 W. Whatelev Prototypes II. xxxiv. (1640) 181 We must pray to God for such a measure of wisedome and patience, that crosses may not work so distemperedly upon us. 1649 51. Trials, J. Lilburne (R.). The distemperedness and invenomedness of spirit which is within you. 1832 J. Wilsow in Blackev. Mag. XXXI. 257 Nature. will not suffer such eyes to look distemperedly on her works.

† Diste mpered, ppl. a.2 Obs. [f. DISTEMPER

Diluted; weakened or impaired by dilution.

1. Diluted; weakened or impaired by dilution. (In quot. 1621 app. = Badly mixed or tempered. More or less influenced by DISTEMPERED \$96. a.1)

1852-31 LAUD \$500. Serm. (1847) 72 If it be laid with 'untempered', or 'distempered morter', all will be naught.

1858 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 330 The Clove .. in the morne a pale greene, in the meridian a distempered red.

1743 Lond. 4 Country Brew. 11. (ed. 2) 106 Great Quantities of distempered Beers, Ales, and other Liquors.

2. Painted in distemper.

3. Painted in distemper.

4. Colour rooms .. with fine blue .. or any other distempered colours.

Distemperer. rare. [f. DISTEMPER v.<sup>2</sup> + -ER <sup>1</sup>.] One who paints in distemper. 1896 Browning Pacchiarotto to Our brave distemperer.

Distempering: see under DISTEMPER v.1

and 2.

† Distemperment. Obs. [f. Distemper v.1]

+ -MENT. (OF. had destemprement = melange.)]
Distempered condition (of the air, or humours).

1581 Hester Secr. Phiorav. III. Ixiii. 87 Indispositions that come through distemperment of humours. 1661 Felt.

1682 Hester Secr. Phiorav. III. Ixiii. 87 Indispositions that come through distemperment of humours. 1661 Felt.

1684 Hester Secr. Phiorav. 1674 Some sulphurous Spirit sent By the torne Air's distemperment.

† Distemperure. Obs. [a. OF. destemperure, -trempure (Godef.), ad. L. type \*distemperatūra: see Distemper v.1 and -ure.] = Distemperatūra:

1. Distempered condition (of the elements, humours); = Distemperature I, 2.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VI. 31 [In Paradise] here is noon distemperure [nulla intemperies].

2. Intemperance, immoderation; = DISTEMPERA-

TURE 5.

c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 156 So, as temperare of the hadily bing schulde norische a mon, distemperare

CIRE 5.

C1380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks. III. 156 So, as temperure of iche bodily bing schulde norische a mon, distemperure berinne may be calde glotorye.

† Distempre, a. Obs. rare. [a. OF. destempre = L. distemperātus pa. pple.] = DISTEMPERED.

C1374 CHAUCER Boeth. IV. pr. iii. 121 Yif he be distempre and quakib for ire.

**Distenant** (disternant), v. [Dis-7 a.] trans. To deprive of a tenant or occupier. to ueprive of a tenant or occupier. So Dis-tenanted ppl. a., deprived of a tenant; unoccupied. 1504 Nashe Unjort. Trav. 8 Euerie vnder-foot souldior had a distenanted tun, as Diogenes had his tub to sleepe in. 1876 Farrar Marlb. Serm. xxii. 211 The darkened and un-spiritual intellect, may distenant creation of its God. Distend (distend), v. [ad. L. distend-re to stretch asunder or out, swell out, extend, f. Dis-tendre to stretch. If E distantes (Dark 16th)

+ tendëre to stretch. Cf. F. distendre (Paré, 16th

+ tendëre to stretch. Cf. F. distendre (Paré, 16th c.) in sense 3.]
†1. trans. To stretch asunder, stretch out, extend; to spread out at full length or breadth. Obs. c. 1400 Lamfranc's Cirurg. 134 Mastik & þe white of an ey medlid togidere..distende it vpon a cloop & leie it on þe place. 1897 DANIEL Civ. Wars III. kxx, As this sweet Prince distended lay. 1606 T. H. Caustin's Holy Crt. 101 God comming from Heauen.. to take humane flesh, to distend his imperiall robe vpon man. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 11 Those.. which keeping precisely the same heighth, shall yet be distended, one 4th part longer. 1834 West Ind. Sketch Bk. I. 43 Like.. the alternate movement of the distended legs of a pair of compasses. fig. 1650 Howell tr. Giraft's Hist. Revolut. Naples 82 The Archbishop was very busie in distending the Capitulations of the peeple for an accord. 1665 G. HAVERS P. della Valle's Trav. E. India 126 The King's discourse.. was distended to divers things.
† b. To stretch or extend beyond measure; to strain; to draw out of joint, to rack. Obs. rare.

strain; to draw out of joint, to rack. Obs. rare.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke 341/2 When anye
mans Arme, or Legge is distended or else writhede. [Rendered 'out of ioynte' in the 'Exposition of wordes' on the
flyleaf]. 1700 DRYDEN Fables, Cock & Fox 293 Stiff in
denial, as the law appoints, On engines they distend their
tortur'd ioints.

ternar, as the aw appoints, on engines they district their torturd joints.

+ 2. intr. To stretch out, extend; to spread out or abroad. Obs.

or abroad. Obs.

1881 STYWARD Mart. Discipl. 11. 135 Seauen rankes of Pikes. which did distend in length from the voward to the rereward. 1638 SIR T. Herrer Trav. (ed. 2) 330 Leaves long and small, distending into many branches.

3. trans. spec. To stretch out any hollow thing, so as to enlarge its surface and capacity; to swellow the real stretch of the property of the stretch of the stretch

out or enlarge by pressure from within, as a bladder or an orifice with elastic sides; to expand, dilate

out or enlarge by pressure from within, as a bladder by stretching.

1850 Bulwer Anthropomet. 246 Giving her Children too much meat, that distended their stomacks. 1869 Devoken Virg. Georg. 1. 30 The Warmth distends the Chinks. — Patt. 1x. 41 May thy Cows their burden'd Bags distend. 1974 Sullivan View. Nat. II. 21 When persons are immediately killed by lightning, their lungs are found distended. 1846 Ellis Elgin Marb. 1. 104 The veins of their faces and legs seem distended.

1848 Ellis Elgin Marb. 1. 104 The veins of their faces and legs seem distended.

1848 Ellis Elgin Marb. 1. 104 The veins of their faces and ideas of th' Almighty's pow'r. distend the thought Of feeble mortals! 1844 Dibin Libr. Comp. 558 To distend it into three bulky tomes.

4. intr. To increase in bulk by internal stretching or swelling; to swell out, expand.

1867 Milton P. L. 1. 573 Now his heart Distends with pride. 1833 J. Brocck Dom. Amusem. 135 The bladder will distend. 1833 W. Irving Tour Prairies 247, I could see his veins swell and his nostrils distend with indignation. 1875 Benkert & Dyrk Sacki Bol. III. iv \$14. 711 When wood distends on imbibition or contracts on dessication.

Hence Diste nding vol. 5b. and ppl. a.

1833 P. Fletcher Purple Isl. II. xxiv, Two parted Walls. with wide distending space. Ibid. v. li, Stuffe. Fit for distending force of the water.

Distended (distended), ppl. a. [f. prec. +

The distending force of the water.

Distended (distended), ppl. a. [f. prec. +
-ED l.] a. Spread out or extended in space;
spread abroad; stretched. b. Dilated, expanded.
1597 DANIEL Civ. Wars vi. xii, That mighty Familie, The
faire distended stock of Neviles kind. 1665 Hooke Microgr.
Pref. B ij b, I have, by the help of a distended wire, propagated the sound to a very considerable distance. 1697
DRYDEN Virg. Georg. III. 483 The still distended Udders.
1795 Cowren Needless Alarm 43 The huntsman, with
distended cheek, 'Gan make his instrument of music speak.
1834 West Ind. Sketch Bk. II. 109 The boat resembled a
huge sea-bird. casting diamonds from its distended pinions.
1878 HUXLEY Physiogr. 221 This enclosed in the distended
envelope furnished by the ovule, is the pea.

Hence Distendedly adv., in a distended or extended manner; extendedly.

tended manner; extendedly.

1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) II. xviii. 121 A pinch taken with a dainty finger and thumb, the other three fingers distendedly bent.

Distender, rare. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who distends; an expander.

1831 Examiner 41. Not a retailer, even of anecdotes, he is a distender of them.

+ **Distendible**, a. Obs. Also 7 -able. [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] Capable of being distended;

distensible.

1672 Phil. Trags. VII. 5137 The Veins only of plants being the parts probably distendable.

1732 Hist. Litteraria

111. 350 Distendible, and ductile under the Hammer.

Distensibility (distensibiliti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being distensible; capability of being distended or stretched asunder. 1757 PARSONS in Phil. Trans. L. 355 As to the integuents and membranes of the body, their great distensibility is well known. 1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anat. I. 66/1 Qualities of .. distensibility and contractility. 1869 E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiens (ed. 3) 408 India-rubber cloth loses in part its distensibility in very cold countries.

Distensible (distensib'l), a. [f. L. distens-

Distensible (distensib'!), a. [f. L. distensippl. stem of distend-fre to Distend the problem of being distended or dilated by stretching.

1828 in Webster. 1836-9 Todd Cycl. Anat. II. 500/1
The tendinous zones are distensible. 1828 Cappenter Veg.

1849 Cappenter Veg.

1840 Cappenter Veg.

1841 Cappenter Veg.

1842 Cappenter Veg.

1843 Cappenter Veg.

1844 Cappenter Veg.

1845 Cappenter Veg.

1846 Cappenter Veg.

1847 Cappenter Veg.

1847 Cappenter Veg.

1848 Cappente

Distension (disternson). Also 7-9 -tion. [ad. L. distension-em, var. of distention-em, n. of action from distendere to DISTEND; perh. immed. a. F. distension (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of distending; distended condition;

1. The action of distending; distended condition; expansion by stretching or swelling out.

1. The action of distending; distended condition; expansion by stretching or swelling out.

1. The action of distending; distended condition; expansion by stretching or swelling out.

1. The state of the state of the state of the state; for in such cases followeth distention.

1. The state of the state of the state of the state of perpetual distention by the fluid they enclose.

1. The action of stretching longitudinally, straightening out, or placing at full length; extension; straining, racking. Now Obs. or rare.

2. The action of stretching longitudinally, straightening out, or placing at full length; extension; straining, racking. Now Obs. or rare.

2. The distensions of those parts have stopped all fruitfulness. 1675 FLAVEL Fount. Life xxi. 19 A. Reference to the Distention of all his Members upon the Tree.

1875 Kinglake Crimea (1877) V. i. 230 The alternate distension and contraction of the line.

1 b. Stretching asunder or apart. Obs. rare.

1564 WOYTON Archil. (1672) 36 Our Leggs do labour more in Elevation then in Distention.

2 case wortending or state of distending or the state of distending or distending or distending or the state of the state of distending or the state of the state of distending or distending or

n Elevation then in Distention. **Distensive** (disternsiv), a. rare. [f. L. dis-

Distensive (disternsiv), a. rare. [f. L. distens-ppl. stem + -IVE.] Capable of distending or being distended; distensible.

1836 SMART, Distensive, that may be distended.

1846 SWOKESTER, Distensive, that distends or may be distended.

† Distent, sb. Obs. [ad. L. distentus (u-stem) a stretching out, distending, f. ppl. stem of distendere to DISTEND.] Stretching out; out-stretched extent; distension; breadth.

1613-18 DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 34 The wide distent of these tumors, fed from many secret veines. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World III. x. § 4 The fronts of the two Armies were so vnequall in distent.

162 WOTTON Archit. in Reliq. (1672) 32 [To] be distended one fourteenth part. which addition of distent will confer much to their Beauty.

1639 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 6 Poland is of very vast distent.

Distent (distent), ppl. a. [ad. L. distent-us, pa. pple. of distendere. Commonly used as a pa. pple., - DISTENDED, on the analogy of such con-

pple., = DISTENDED, on the analogy of such contracted pa. pples. as sent, spent.]
+1. Stretched out at full length or breadth; ex-

tended. Obs.

T.I. Stretched out at usil length of breadth; extended. Obs.

1500 Spenser F. Q. II. vii. 5 Great heapes of gold that never could be spent; Of which some were rude ower... others were new driven, and distent Into great Ingowes and to wedges square. 1773 J. Ross Fratricide II. 296 (MS.) Thus murmur'd Earth's first-born... Distent upon the ground.

2. Expanded by stretching; swollen out.

1505 Drayton Man in Moon (R.), The bright Latona... her womb distent, with the great burden that by Jove she bare. 1728-46 Thomson Spring 145 The big clouds with vernal showers distent. 1880 L. Wallace Ben-liur 360 Nostrils.. now distent, now contracted.

† Distent, v. Obs. [f. L. distent-ppl. stem of distendère.] = DISTEND. (Perhaps only in pa. pple. distented = prec.)

1576 Banister Hist. Man v. 72 The intrels.. distented, or retched out by the thynges conteined. 1720 W. Gisson Farrier's Disjens. iii. i. App. (1734) 64 When the Stomack is moderately distented. Ibid. The Blood-vessels of the Brain being. filled and distented. Ibid. xi. 255. c.1720 Collect. Misc. Lett. fr. Miot's Fral. (1722) II. 19 Bee's distented Thigh.

Distention, var. form of DISTENSION.

Dister : see DISTERE v.

Distention, var. form of DISTENSION.

Dister: see DISTERS v.

† Disterminate, v. Obs. [f. L. disterminātppl. stem of distermināre to mark off by boundaries, f. DIS- 1 + termināre to bound, mark off:
see TERMINATE v.] trans. To separate as a boundary does; to divide by a boundary; to bound,
divide. Hence Disterminating ppl. a.

1509 Nashe Lenten Stuffe 8 [The sands] clearely quitted,
disterminated, and relegated themselues from his (the sea's)
inflated capriciousnesse of playing the Dictator ouer them.
1611 Corvat Crudities 441 This noble Rhene.. the fairest
river of all Germany, which it disterminate th from France.
1653-68 HEYLIN Cosmogy. Introd. (1674) 13/1 A ridge of
Hills.. disterminating Colchis from Armenia. 1676 Boylk

New Exp. 1. in Phil. Trans. XI. 786 Whether some such.. Æthereal Fluid..insinuated itself between our two Liquors,

New Exp. 1. in Phil. Trans. XI. 786 Whether some such. Æthereal Fluid. insinuated itself between our two Liquors, and made the Disterminating surface more specular.

† Disterminate, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. distermināt-us, pa. pple. of distermināte: see prec., of which it is also used as pa. pple. for disterminated.] Separated, marked off, divided.

1615 CHAPMAN Odyss. X. 106 The Læstrigonian state, That bears her ports so far disterminate. 164 Bp. HALl Pracemakeri. § 3 (R.) There is one and the same church of Christ, however far disterminate in places. however differing in rites and circumstances of worship. 1671 True Nonconf. 122 There can be nothing more clearly disterminat.

† Distermination. Obs. [ad. L. disterminātion-em, n. of action f. distermināre: see prec.] Separation as by boundaries; division.

1647 HAMMOND Power Keys v. 117 This turning out of the Church, this Church-banishment, or distermination. 1657 Reeve God's Plaa 133 Our discrepancy and distermination in good things is such, that it hath parted the community.

† Distermine, v. Obs. rare - o. [ad. L. dis-

termin-are to DISTERMINATE, after determine.]

1633 COKERAM, Distermine, to divide, to separate.

† Disterr, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 7 c + L. terra land. Cf. It. disterrare, OF. desterrer (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) 'to take out of the ground' c. in Hatz.-Darm.) 'to take out of the ground' (Cotgr.), mod. F. deterrer, formerly also, 'to deprive of land or country'.] trans. To banish from one's country; to exile. (Only in Howell.) c 1648 Howell. Lett. (1650) I. 1. xxiv, The Moors, whereof many thousands were disterred and banished hence to Barbary. Ibid. I. III. xxxii, The Jews.. were all. disterred and exterminated (from Spain).

+ Distest, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-4 + L. testāre, -ārī to call to witness, f. testīs witness, trans. To undo or discredit the testimony of; to denrive of the right of being received in testi-

deprive of the right of being received in testi-

1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. 1. xiii. 41 Æthelstan's Law gave it [power of sentence] and upon conviction . . distested the delinquents Oath for ever.

Disteyne, obs. forms of Destiny, Distain.

† Distha-tch, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [DIs- 7 a.] trans. To deprive of thatch (in quot. fig.).

1654 Gayton Pleas. Notes III. x. 141 Two Ancient Reverend Men, had almost disthatch'd their Faces.

Disthene (dispīn). Min. [mod. f. Gr. δι-, DI-2 twice + σθένος strength. Named by Haily,

Disthene (dispin). Min. [mod. f. Gr. δι-, DI-2 twice + σθένος strength. Named by Haüy, 1801, from its different electrical properties in two different directions.] A synonym of Cyanite 1. 1808 T. Allan Names Min. 26. c 1865 Livingstone in Chambliss Livingstone & Stanley x. 189 Great masses of kyanite or disthene. 1868 Dana Min. 375.

Disthrone (dispiōu-n), v. [f. Dis- 7 c + Theone sb.] trans. To remove from the throne; to Detheone. Also fig. 152 Stillerone and to dissected the second strives to distinct and to dissecte Reason. 1603 Holland Plutark's Mor. 1297 Thrasibulus... was disthroned and driven out of his dominions. 1666 J. Smith Old Age To Rdr. (ed. 2) 4 Nothing can possibly disthrone them. 1876 Geo. Eliot Dan. Der. III. xxvi, To be a queen disthroned is not so hard as some other down-stepping.

Hence Disthronement, dethronement. 1833 Hom. Monthly Oct. 36. † Disthronize the mightie God. of his regall throne. 1590 Spenser F. Q. II. x. 44. 1615 T. Adams Blacke Devill 45. Man is by Christ advanced to that place whence God disthronized him. 1689 Def. Liberty agst. Tyranta 74 Kings convinced of loose Intemporancy were disthronized.

Distich (distik), sb. Forms: 6-7 (distichon), disticke, 6-8 distiche, 7 distichen (al. c. fl. fl. pl.) c. fl. 5 sinches). [ad. L. distichon, a. Gr. δίστιχον distich counlet (neut of δαχινος adi: see pext).

disticke, 6-8 disticke, 7 distique, dystick, 7-9 distic, 6- distich. Pl. distichs (distiks) (also 7-8 distiches). [ad. L. distichon, a. Gr. δίστιχον distich, couplet (neut. of δίστιχον adj.: see next), f. δι- (Di- ²) + στίχος row, line of verse. At first used in the Lat. form. The pl. distiches app. points to an obs. pronunciation distif.] A couple of lines of verse, usually making complete sense, and (in modern poetry) riming; a couplet.

1833 BECON Reliques of Rome (1563) 1178 There is a godly Distichon fathered on S. Hierome. 1866 Drant Horace
To Rdr. 3 Accordinge to the tenour of this distichon. 1877-87 Holinshed Chron. III. 1206.2 Master Abraham Hartwell.. glanceth in a distich or twaine at the effect hereof. 1610 HOLLAND Camaden's Brit. (1637) 284 A distichon engraven on her tombe. 1642 MILTON Apol. Smet. (1851) 292 Neither had I ever read the hobbling distick which he means. 1647 Ward Simp. Cobler 45, I shall compose halfe a dozen distichs. 2711 Steelle Spect. No. 43 P 9 From among many other Distiches no less to be quoted on this Account, I cannot but recite the two following Lines. 1788 Burns Let. to W. Dundar 7 Apr., I have scarcely made a single distich since I saw you. 1891 Driver Introd. Lit. O. T. (1852) 341 By far the greater number of verses in the poetry of the Old Testament consist of Distichs.

Distich (distik), a. rave. [ad. L. distich-us.

poetry of the Old Testament consist or District.

District (distik), a. rare. [ad. L. distich-us, a. Gr. δίστιχος of two rows, of two verses: see

prec.] Arranged in two rows; = DISTICHOUS. 1988 JAS. Lee Introd. Bot. (ed. 4) 182 Distich, in two Rows, when the Branches are produced in a horizontal Situation. 1809-17 R. JAMESON Char. Min. (ed. 3) 211 Distic, when

in a similar prism... two rows of facets are arranged around each base. 1825 Th. Ross Humboldt's Trav. I. xv. 477 A fine gramineous plant with distich leaves.

Distichal (di stikăl), a. (sb.) [f. L. distichus

(see prec.) + -AL.]
1. Pros. Pertaining to, or of the form of, a distich;

consisting of two lines of verse.

1776 Bp. Lowth Transl. Isa. Prelim. Diss. 1 The regular form of the Stanzas, chiefly Distichal, and the Parallelism of the Lines, were excellently well suited to this purpose.

1847 Sir T. D. Lauder in Tait's Mag. XIV. 656 There exist numerous distichal prognostications.

1895 Q. Rev. Jan. 132

A distichal rhyme.

numerous distichal prognostications. 1895 Q. Rev. Jan. 132 A distichal rhyme.

2. Zool. Applied to certain joints in the 'arm' of a crinoid; also as sb.: see quot. 1888.

1879 P. H. CARPENTER in Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool. II. 1. 21 The distichal radii represent the primary arms of Comastula and Pentacrinus. Ibid. 24 Three distichals composing each primary arm and bearing the brachials directly. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson Anim. Life 572 If the arms [6] a Crinoid] branch twice, the joints between the first and second places of division are known as distichals; if thrice, the joints between the second and third places of division are designated palmars. || Distichiagis (distikai asis). Path. [mod.L.,

distichia, a. Gr. διστιχία a double row, f. δίστιχος

f. distichia, a. Gr. διστιχία a double row, f. δίστιχος (see Distich.] A malformation in which the eyelid has a double row of eyelashes.

13706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Distichia, a double Row of Hairs on the Eye-Lids.] 1875 H. Walton Dis. Eye 673 The name of distichiasis has been given to this ideal state.

Distichic (disti'kik), a. [f. Gr. δίστιχ-ον Distich-10.] = Distichal a. I.

1889-3 Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl. III. 1955 A closed train of thought which is unrolled after the distichic and tristichic ground-form of the rhythmical period.

Distichous (di'stikəs), a. [f. L. distich-us adj. (see Distich) + -ous.] Disposed in two opposite rows; having parts so disposed, two-ranked; formerly, sometimes = dichotomous; spec. in Bot. armerly, sometimes = dichotomous; spec. in Bot. arranged (alternately) in two vertical ranks on opposite sides of the axis, as in the glumes and grains of barley; in *Entom*. applied to antennæ having

of barley; in Entom. applied to antennæ naving the joints similarly arranged.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp. a.v. Stalk, If it [the stalk] part into two series of branches, it is expressed by the term districtions. 1819 Mem. Sir J. E. Smith (1832) II. 250 Perfectly distinctions leaves. 1838 Stark Elem. Nat. Hist. I. 127 Tall round at its base, distinctions at the extremity. 1839-47 Tood Cycl. Anat. III. 2642 Having the hairs of the tail distinctions. 1848 Florist's Tral. 69 Distinctions flowers in a leafy spike. 1879 BENTLEY Bot. 137 A second variety of arrangement of alternate leaves is called distinctions or two-ranked.

spile. 1870 Bentley Bot. 137 A second variety of arrangement of alternate leaves is called distichous or two-ranked. Hence **Distichously** adv.
1833 G. Johnston Nat. Hist. E. Bord. I. 220 The spike is sometimes compound and distichously branched. 1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 305 Statice, Sea-lavender. spikelets, which are alternately distichously or secundly arranged. 1881 Bentham in Yrul. Lina. Soc. XVIII. 325 The leaves are. distichously imbricate on the short stem. **Distil. distill** (distil), v. Inflect. distilled, illing. Forms: 4-5 distille, 5-6 destylle, dystyll, 6 distyll, 6-7 destill, 5- distill, 7-distil. [ad. L. distillāre, more correctly dēstillāre to drip or trickle down, drop, distil, f. De. I. 1 + stillāre to drop: cf. F. distillar (14th c. in Littré) = Pr. distillar, Sp. destilar, It. distillare.]

1. intr. To trickle down or fall in minute drop, as rain, tears; to issue forth in drops or in a fine moisture; to exude.

1. intr. To trickle down or fall in minute drops, as rain, tears; to issue forth in drops or in a fine moisture; to exude.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxd.) vii. 26 pe liquour pat distilles oute of be braunches. 1430 Lydo. Chron. Troy 1. vi, Her teares on her chekes twayne Full pyteously gan to destylle. 1514 Barclar Cyl. 4. Ublandyshm. (Percy Soc.) p. lixii, The sweat distilling with droppes aboundaunt. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 258 [He] hath caused holy oyle to distyll out of y bones of his sayntes. 2612 CAFT. Smith Mady Virginia 7 Mountaines; from whence distill innumerable sweet and pleasant springs. 1659 D. Pell. Impr. Sea 272 Fetch water out of the Seas...to distill in silver showers upon the face of the whole Earth. 1704 Pore Windsor For. 54 Soft showers distill'd, and suns grew warm in vain. 1743 Fielding J. Andrews I. xi, A thousand tears distilled from the lovely eyes of Fanny. 180 Souther Kehama XI. v. The wine which from yon wounded palm... Fills yonder gourd, as slowly it distills. 1823 Kane Grinnell Exp. v. (1856) 36 Water distilled in drops over the rocks.

b. To pass or flow gently. Chiefly fig. 1609 Bible (Dougy) Dan. ix. 11 The malediction hathe distilled upon us... because we have sinned. 1611 Bible Dout. 1201 In 1820 Sir R. Grant Hymm, 'O worship the King' iv, Thy bountiful care... sweetly distils in the dew and the rain. a 1853 Robertson Serm. Ser. 111. xxi. 281 The wisdom... will distil in honeyed sweetness.

† C. To melt into, or become dissolved in, tears. c 1374 Chaucer Troylus iv. 491 (510) This Troylus in teris gan distille. c 1400 Test. Love 1. Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 287 a/1 With that I gan in teares to distill.

d. To drip or be wet with.

1714 GAA Troia in. 15 of Till their arm'd Jaws distill with Foam and Gore. 1715-20 Pope Iliad xvii. 72 See his jaws distil with smoking gore. 1816 T. L. Peacock Headlong of in a vapour which condenses into drops.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirnery. 265 Boile hem in a double vessel, & distille it in his eere flaisch = tepidus. 1494 Fabyan Chron. vi. clviii.

1509 HAWES Joyl. Med. ix. (Arb.) 72 The dewe of Joye... Dystylled is nowe from the rose so red. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny 11. 272 If by way of embrochation it be distilled from aloft you the head in a more thin and liquid substance. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 56 His dewie locks distilled Ambrosia. 1698 Ray Dissol. World 250 Trees do destil Water apace when Clouds or Mists hang about them. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Past. viii. 74 Fat Amber let the Tamarisk distill. 1798 J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 231, I distilled a few Drops of Bals. Viride into it [the Wound]. 1898 HUXLEY Physiogr. 53 The dew is distilled more abundantly upon the grass than upon the gravel.

antly upon the grass than upon the gravel.

3. transf. and fig. To give forth or impart in minute quantities; to infuse; † to instil.

1393 Gower Conf. I. 3 A gentil herte his tonge stilleth, That it malice none distilleth Butt preyse. c1480 Crt. of Love 23 Thy sugar droppes sweet of Helicon Distil in me, thou gentle Muse, I pray. 1297 Fenton Gold. Epist.

123 They shoulde haue distilled into their youth, doctrine, and rules of direction. 1630 Sanderson Serm. II. 253 Solomon... had this truth... early distilled into him by both his parents. 1655 Walton Life Hooker in H.: Wks. (1888) I. 36 There was distilled into the minds of the common people such... venomous and turbulent principles. 1841 Myers Cath. Th. III. xxvii. 102 Distilling healing virtue into bitter waters. a 1883 Rossetti Rosse Mary iii. 3 She felt the slackening frost distil Through her blood the last coze dull and chill.

4. To subject to the process of distillation; to vaporize a substance by means of heat, and then

vaporize a substance by means of heat, and then condense the vapour by exposing it to cold, so as to obtain the substance or one of its constituents in a state of concentration or purity. Primarily said of a liquid, the vapour of which when condensed is again deposited in minute drops of pure liquid; but extended also to the volatilizing of solids, the products of which may be gaseous. See DISTILLA-

products of which may be gaseous. See DISTILLATION 3.

1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. IV. vii. (1495) 90 Yf bloode
be sodde and dystylled, therof we maye make talowe and
grees. 1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. III. viii. in Ashm. (1652)
140 The Water. Looke thou dystyll. 1377 B. Gooce
Heresback's Husb. IV. (1386) 192 The water of the herbe
steeped in White Wine, and destilled therewithal. 1797
WINTER Syst. Husb. 339 To distill a sufficient quantity of
water. 1818-6 J. SMITH Panorama Sc. 4 Art II. 80 Water
when distilled, is every-where of the same specific gravity.
1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol. (ed. 2) I. 157
Hill's process consists in distilling peat in the same way as
wood. 1878 HUNLEY Physiogr. 73 If it is required to distil
a liquid, the liquid is evaporated in a boiler, and the vapour
conducted to the condenser, where it becomes sufficiently
cooled to be deposited in drops. Fresh water is thus being
constantly distilled from the briny ocean.

b. To extract the essence of (a plant, etc.) by
distillation; to obtain an extract of.

distillation; to obtain an extract of

GISTHIATION; to obtain an extract of.

c 1400 Mausdrev. (1839) v. 51 Some destyllen Clowes. 12500
SHAKS. Mids. N. I. i. 76 Earthlier happie is the Rose distil'd Then that which withering on the virgin thorne, Growes, liues, and dies in single blessednesse. 1633 G. Hebbert Temple, Praise iv, An herb destill'd, and drunk. 1750 Johnson Rambler No. 51 P 4 The ladies .. begged me to excuse some large sieves of leaves and flowers .. for they intended to distill them. 1825 J. Neal Bro. Jonathan III.
433 Of the hellish herbs .. that she hath distilled for us.

C. To transform or convert (into something) by distillation. Also 6σ

C. To transform or convert (into something) by distillation. Also fig.

2 1506 Ben Jonson Sad Skepherd 1. ii, Two souls Distilled into kisses through our lips, Do make one spirit of love.

1792 J. Belknap New Hampsh. III. 205 Two or three vessels in a year would. . bring home molasses to be distilled into arm.

1822 Land Elia Ser. II. Conf. Drunkard, Drunkhard, Oraughts of. . wine which are to be distilled into airy breath to tickle vain auditors. 1847 Emerson Poems, Day's Ration Wks. (Bohn) I. 482 All he distils into sidereal wine.

1. absol. To perform distillation.

1. 1812 Shaks. Cymb. 1. v. 13 Hast thou not learn'd me how To make Perfumes? Distill Preserve? 1800 tr. Lagrange's Chem. II. 403 Separate the salt, and distil at a gentle heat.

1828 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies 18 If we substitute 6 parts of alcohol for the 4 parts of water and distil, we obtain formic ether.

2. fig. To extract the quintessence of; to concentrate, purify.

6. ftg. To extract the quintessence of; to concentrate, purify.

1599 Sandys Europu Spec. (1632) 142 This man is very charie over that one remaining, and distilleth all other devises rather than set finger to that string. 1500 Connwallys Ess. xii. (1632) Time hath distild our bloods. 1873 H. Spencer Sind. Sociol. x. 267 Men who are distilled into the House of Commons, and then redistilled into the Ministry. 1889 Speciator 14 Dec. 830 We want a removable Secretary for school works, not a committee, which is only the public meeting over again, a little distilled.

1. To drive (a volatile constituent) off or out by distilletion. Also for

the public meeting over again, a little distilled.

1. To drive (a volatile constituent) off or out by distillation. Also fig.

1. To drive (a volatile constituent) off or out by distillation. Also fig.

1. To drive (a volatile constituent) off or out by notice of the distill.

1. To our listill.

1. To our listill.

1. To obtain.

1. Stephen Hours in Library (1892) II.

1. Is To make a Wycherley you must distil all the poetry out of a Fletcher.

1. Teals Econ. Coal 18 The coal.. as the volatile parts are distilled out, becomes a mass of red coke.

5. To obtain.

To obtain, extract, produce, or make, by distillation.

tillation.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 26 pe licour pat es distilled of pam hai sell in steed of bawme. 1509 H. Buttes Dyets drie Dinner B v. Strawberrie-water..rudely distilled, betwirt two platters, and not in a limbeck. 1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 150 They have Arack or Usquebagh, distilled from Dates or Rice. 1774 Pennant Tour Scott. in 1772, 165 A great quantity of whiskey is distilled. 1830 M. Donovan Dom. Econ. I. 43 Sir James Ware supposes that ardent spirit was distilled in Ireland earlier than in England.

66\*-0.

b. fig.

1599 SHARS. Hen. V, IV. i. 5 Ther is some soule of goodnesse in things euill, Would men observingly distill it out.

1600 SHARS. Sonn. cxix. 2 What potions have I drunk of Siren tears, Distill'd from limbecks foul as hell within.

1606 — Tr. 4 Cr. L iii. 350 A man distill'd Out of our Vertues.

1793 Chron. in Spirit Pub. Trab. (1799) I. 177

Books and papers were seized, that treason might be distilled out of them. 1830 Tennyson Sonn. to J. M. K. Old saws, Distill'd from some worm-canker'd homily. 1868

Merivale Rom. Emp. (1865) III. xxii. 34 The essence which the wisest of the Romans had distilled from the records of Greek philosophy.

6. intr. To become vaporized and then condensed into liquid; to undergo distillation; to drop, pass, or condense from the still. To distil over: to pass over in the form of vapour which again condenses into a liquid.

into a liquid.

into a liquid.

c 1400 Lanfrand's Cirurg. 195 Make a fier aboute be pott bat is aboue be erbe & bere wole distille oile into be pott bat is binebe. 1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. III. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 140 Than Oyle and Water wyth Water shall dystyll. 1641 FARNCH Distill. i. (1651) 35 The oyle which first distils. must be kept a part. 1818 SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos. 265 The acid. distills unaltered at 248° Fahrenheit. 1853 W. GREGORY Inter. Chem. (ed. 3) 104 At this strength the acid distils over unchanged. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 73 The liquid. distils over in a state of purity. fig. 1648 Bacon Ess., Religion (Arb.) 425 The outward Peace of the Church, Distilleth into Peace of Conscience. † 7. trans. To melt, dissolve (lit. and fig.). Obs.

Obs.
c 1470 HARDING Chron. Editor's Pref., My lord, distilde by kynde nature Thrugh besy age .. To such waykenesse he myght no more endure, Bot feel so in his grave. 1605 SYLVESTER Dialog upon Troubles x, Melt thee, distill thee, turne to wax or snow. a 1719 ADDISON (J.), Swords by the lightning's subtle force distill'd And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd.
[Cf. Shaks. Ham. 1. ii. 204 Qq. destilled, Fol. bestil'd.] + Distil, distill, sb. Obs. [f. prec.] A vessel used in distillation; a still.
1822 Bewick Mem. 74 Jars, retorts and distills.
† Distil-house. Obs. [f. stem of Distil v.]
A house constructed for the business of distilling, a distilling-house.

A house constructed for the business of distilling, a distilling-house.

1682 Lond. Gaz. No. 1686/4 In Old-street is a very convenient Distill-House to be Lett. 1723 Ibid. No. 6202/4 A Distill-House, and Backs for working Mollosses.

1790

1. B. Moreton West India 18. 55 The generality. think attention to the distill-house a menial part of plantership.
1807 tr. Goede's Trav. 111. 77 Distil-houses for brandy and other spirits.

Distillable (distillable), a. (sb.) [f. DISTIL v.

Distillable (disti'lăb'l), a. (sb.) [f. DISTIL v. + -ABLE; cf. F. distillable (16th c. in Littré).]

A. adj. Capable of being distilled (lit. and fig.).
1611 Corse., Distillable, distillable; fit or apt to be distilled.
a 1691 Boyle Whs. II. 225 (R.) Much of the obtained liquor coming from the distillable concretes. 1837 Pennsy Cycl.
IX. 24/2 Distillable alcohol. 1831 Carlyle Sterling 1. iii. (1872) 91 Two..octavos; stray copies of which... may one day become distillable into a drop of History.

+ B. sb. Something that may be distilled. Obs.
1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 163 Which... gives, amongst other distillables, that fetid empyreumatick cyl.

Distillage (disti'léd3). rare. [f. as prec. +
-AGE 3.] The process or product of distilling.
1877 Lanier Poems, Stirrup-cup 5 David to thy distillage went.

\*\*ment.\*\*

\*\*Pointi-llant, a. Obs. rare. [a. F. distillant, pr. pple. of distiller, or ad. L. distillant-em, pr. pple. of distillare to DISTIL.] Distilling.

\*\*1549 Compl. Scot. vii. 70 Vitht mony salt teyris distillant doune fra hyr piteous ene. 1606 J. Hyno Eliosto Libidinoso 6 Watering the garden .. of her face with deaw from his distillant eyes.

distillant eyes.

Distillate (di'stillet), sb. [ad. L. distillat-us, pa. pple. of distillare.] That which is distilled (see DISTIL v. 5); a product of distillation.

1864 in Webster. 1869 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 44 If the water be distilled, and if the distillate be tested for ammonia.

1869 Advocate 15 Dec., The more rapidly the distillate is sent over the better it will be. 1889 Daily News 25 Jan. 2/7 For the purposes of producing coal-tar distillates.

1888 B. W. RICHARDSON Son of a Star III. viii. 135 Their drink is the pure distillate of the akies.

Distillation (distile for form, n. of action f. dē-, distillation of the fact of being distilled.

The action of felling or former down dead.

fact of being distilled.

1. The action of falling or flowing down drop by drop; gentle dropping or falling. (lit. and fig.)

1. The action of falling or flowing down drop by drop; gentle dropping or falling. (lit. and fig.)

1. In Pol. Rel. 4 L. Poems (1866) 112 My blode alle spilt by distillacion. 1693 COCKERAM, Distillation, a dropping. 1694 F. Bragge Disc. Parables 1. 4 This seed thus sown, is water'd with the dews of heaven, with the distillations of the Divine grace and blessing. 1833 CHALMERS Const. Man (1835) I. iv. 187 Cause distillation within the soul of the waters of bitterness.

† 2. Path. A defluxion of rheum; a catarrh. Obs. 1533 Elyor Cast. Helthe (1541) 78a, Destyllation is a droppying downe of a lyquyde mater out of the head, and fallying eyther in to the mouth, or in to the nosethrilles, or in to the eyes. 1550 Cocan Haven Health coxii. (1636) 217 Distillations from the head, commonly called rheumes. 1607 Torsell Four-f. Beasts (1658) 270 The Horse. is subject unto the distillation in his throat or parts thereabout. 1748 tr. Vegeting Distemp. Horses 183 If the neck suffers by a Destillation or Defluxion of Humours. a 1755 G.

West Triumphs Gout (Seager), Through th' obstructed pores the struggling vapour and bitter distillation force their way.

3. The action of converting any substance or con-

o. I ne action of converting any substance or constituent of a substance into vapour by means of heat, and of again condensing this by refrigeration into the liquid form, by means of an alembic, retort and receiver, or a still and refrigeratory; the extraction of the spirit, essence, or essential oil of any substance by the evaporation and condensation of its liquid solution; and in a more generalized any substance by the evaporation and contensation of its liquid solution; and, in a more generalized sense, the operation of separating by means of fire, and in closed vessels, the volatile parts of any substance from the fixed parts, in order to the collection

and in closed vessels, the volatile parts of any substance from the fixed parts, in order to the collection of the products.

As shown by the etymology, the original application is to substances of which the distillates are condensed drop by drop into the liquid form; whether for the purpose of extracting the more volatile part of a substance, or of concentrating or purifying a volatile substance such as water by freeing it from matter held in suspension or solution. When no more heat is applied than just suffices to cause the liquid to pass over in drops, the process is called cold distillation. Dry or destructive distillation, the decomposition of a substance by strong heat in a retort, and the collection of the volatile matters evolved, as in the destructive distillation of coal in gas-making. Fractional distillation, the separation of two or more volatile liquids having different boiling-points, so that they pass over at different temperatures and can be collected separately, the more volatile first, and the eless volatile in order afterwards. Distillation by descent (per descensum), in Old Cleum, the name given to a method in which the fire was applied above, and the distillate drawn off beneath (see Descent 1 d). In opposition to this, the ordinary method was called distillation by ascent (per ascensum).

1393 Gower Conf. II. 86 First of the distillation Forth with the congelation, Solucion, discention. 1557 Andrew Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters Prol., I have chosen. the booke of distyllacyon of waters. 1559 Morwine Evonym.

1 Destillation, not distillation (as lerned doe write) is the drawing forthe of a thinner and purer humor out of a juise. 1656 Bacon Sylva § 09 The power of Heat is best perceived in Distillations, which are performed in close Vessels and Receptacles. 1673 Rny Journ. Low C. 66 The Chymical examination of these Waters by. Destillation. 1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hits. 1776 I. 169 How far. it (water) may be brought to a state of purity by distillation, is unknown. 1808 Playman Justillation of the c

the vapours are condensed again and collected in a vessel apart.

1682 Robinson in Ray's Corr. (1848) 137 Pitch is got from the Pinus by a kind of distillation per descensum.

1727-51.

CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v., Distillation is twofold: 'a Per ascensum, by ascent...2°, Per descensum, by descent; when the matter which is to be distilled is below the fire 1821 T. P. Jones Convers. Chem. xxviii. 281 When organized substances are decomposed at a red heat in close vessels, the process is called destructive distillation. 1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 317 It occurs in the dry distillation of wood, forming about one per cent. of the aqueous distillate. 1879 Ures Dict. Arts (ed. 7) II. 48 In most cases of destructive distillation the bodies operated upon are solid, and the products liquid or gaseous; it is then called dry distillation. 1889 Times 19 Jan. 4/5 Our coal-gas... up to the present time... obtained by destructive distillation of coal, hydrocarbon oils, or other organic substances.

b. transf. and fig.

coal, hydrocarbon oils, or other organic substances.

b. transf. and fig.
1835 ARNOLD Let. in Stanley Life & Corr. (1844) I. vii.
425 The books of Livy.. relate to a time so uninteresting, that it is hard even to extract a value from them by the most complete distillation. 1837 EMERSON Nat., Amer. Schol. Wks. (Bohn) II. 177 In proportion to the completeness of the distillation, so will the purity and imperishableness of the product be. 1894 J. Rodway Guiana Forest iv. 76 Intermittent distillation [of perfume] is almost general in the white flowers of the tropics.

4. concr. The product of distilling: 2. That which distills or forms by distilling (see sense 1).

b. A distillate (obs.).

which distils of forms by distilling (see sense 1).

1598 Shaks. Merry W. III. v. 115 And then to be stopt in like a strong distillation with stinking Cloathes. cx600 Sons. v, Were not summers distillation left A liquid prisoner pent in walls of glasse. 1616 R. C. Times Whistle 157 The sunnes kinde heat, heavens fruitful distillation. 1678 R. R[USSELL] Geber II. 1. IV. xiii. 119 Under that end of the Filter must be set another Vessel to receive the Distillation. 1746 HARVEY Rep. Flower Gardon (1818) 88 What a sovereign restorative are these cooling distillations of the night.

of the night.

c. fig. The extract, abstract; the refined or

concentrated essence.

1649 Milton Eikon. i. (1847) 280/1 Among .. all those numberless volumes of their theological distillations. 1846 Grove Greece 1. xvi. (1862) 1. 334 The narrative of Thucydides is a mere extract and distillation from their incredibilities. 1868 Milman St. Paul's ix. 228 That liturgy..the distillation, as it were, and concentration, of all the orisons which have been uttered in the name of Christ.

+ Dieti-llative. a. Obs. rare—0. [f. L. distil-

+ **Distillative**, a. Obs. rare<sup>-0</sup>. [f. L. distillāt-ppl. stem (see DISTIL) + - IVE.] = DISTILLATORY a. Hence **DISTILLATION** by way of

distillation, drop by drop.

1657 Tomlinson Renou's Disp. 677 Liquor that will distillatively delabe.

† Distillator. Obs. Also 6 -our. [agent-n. in L. form f. distillare to DISTIL; cf. F. distillateur (16th c.)] One who distils; a distiller.
1876 BAKER Tewell of Health 10b, The vapour may be annoyance to the Distillatour. 1644 J. GOOWIN INNO.
17 iumph. (1645) 92 The most generous. lees, which gratifie their Distillator with the best strong waters. 1659 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 59 The Empire had no need of a distillator, but rather of a good Operatour, to act powerfully.

Distillatory (disti·lătŏri, a. and sb. [f. L. type \*distillātōri-us, -um, f. distillātē: see -ORY. Perh. after F. distillatoire (Paré, 16th c.).]

Perh. after F. distillatoire (Paré, 16th c.).]

A. adj. Pertaining to, or employed in, distillation.

1576 Baker Jewell of Health 164 a, This poure into the distyllatorye bodie. 1534 P.LAT Jewell-Mo. III. 9 Some distillatorie vessell. 1534 R. H. Arraigum. Whole Creature xiii § 1. 171 Water, Wine, Milke, Distillatory waters. 1727 Brancer Fam. Dict. s. v. Distillation of oil, The Copper-Vessel being thus plac'd in the Furnace, fit to its Canal or distillatory Vessel the Recipient. 1871 Nichols Fireside Sc. 54 After the distillatory process. was completed. 1871 HARTWIG Subterr. W. xxx. 373 The ores are treated in 13 double distillatory furnaces, called alodels.

† b. Distillatory plant, the pitcher-plant. Obs. 1707 Curios. Husb. & Gard. 288 The Distillatory Plant. 18 sb. An apparatus for distillation; an alem-

† B. sb. An apparatus for distillation; an alembic, retort, or still. Obs.

bic, retort, or still. Obs.

c 160-70 Bk. Quintessence 4 Thanne must 3e do make in be furneis of aischin, a distillatorie of glas. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelkoner's Bk. Physicke 22/1 Put al these together into a distillatory, and infuse theron thre pintes of Piony water. 1600 Plat (title), Delights for Ladies, to adorne their Persons, Tables... and Distillatories with Beauties... Perfumes and Waters. 1660 N. INCELO Bentivolio 4 Urania II. (1682) 4 They had a Room well appointed with Furnaces and Distillatories. 1730-6 Bailey (folio) s.v. Distillers Company, Their armoral ensigns are.a distillatory double armed with two worms and bolt head receivers [etc.].

+ b. Name of a collection of recipes for distilling Obs.

The Name of a content of recept so tilling. Obs.

1677 T. Sherley (titte) Curious Distillatory [tr. Elsholt's Distillatoria curiosa] or the Art of Distilling Coloured Spirits, Liquors, Oyls, etc. from Vegetables.

Distilled (disti'ld), ppl. a. [f. DISTIL v. + -ED¹.] That has undergone distillation; obtained, purified, or concentrated by distillation.

Distilled mater. water that has been vaporized and then

purified, or concentrated by distillation.

Distilled water, water that has been vaporized and then again condensed in drops, so as to be freed from matters held in suspension or solution.

C1450-70 Bk. Quintessence to Take be beste vynegre distillid. 1500 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 10 Water of roses, or other water dystylled. 1577 B. Googe Heresback's Husb. IV. (1586) 191 Restored to health, by the destilled water of this Thistell. 1626 Bacton Syhva § 434 So we see distilled Waters will last longer than raw Waters. 1732 Arbuthnor Rules of Diet 262 Distill'd Oils turn acrid. 1799 KIRWAN Geol. Est. 358 Brisson dissolved 2 oz. of the purest common salt in 10 oz. of distilled water. 1884 J. Scoffern in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem. 490 Neutral acctate of copper is known popularly by the absurd term distilled verdigris.

verdigris.

fig. 1876 GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der. III. xlviii. 353 A more thoroughly distilled sneer.

1970 UEO. ELIOT Dan. Der. 111. XIVIII. 353 A more thoroughly distilled sneer.

Distiller (disti'ls1). [f. as prec. + -ER l.]

1. One who or that which distils: see the verb.

1877 FENTON Gold. Epist. 15 A distiller of waters. 1605

TIMME Quersii. III. 186 Thy vessell.. must be such as the chymicall distillars do use. 1650 D. PELL Impr. Sca. 266

This tree.. is a very great distiller of water, which drops out of the leaves of it. 1821 Scott Kenilu. xi, He was a learned distiller of simples, and a profound chemist.

In the One who extracts alcoholic spirit hy

spec. One who extracts alcoholic spirit by

distillation.

distillation.

[1636 The Distillers' Company (of London) incorporated.]

1639 (title). The Distiller of London, compiled and set forth for the sole use of the company of Distillers of London.

1bid. Pref. 10 Our duty requires us all (that are Distillers by profession and Trade) to acknowledge [etc.].

1720 Strave.

11. v. xv. 23/1/ Even the Distillers of Aqua Vitze, and Vinegar-makers, did engross it up. 1830 M.

DONOVAN Dom. Econ. I. 105 The chief use of yest is for raising bread, and exciting fermentation in malt infusions for brewers, distillers, and vinegar makers.

1846 J. Joyce Sci. Dial. xviii. 182 A distiller's crane or syphon.

C. fig.

C. fig.

a. 531 Donne Ess. (1651) 67 That late Italian Distiller and Sublimer of old definitions. 1713 Pope Guardian No. 92 P. 4 A great distiller of the maxims of Tacitus. 1895 Daily News 30 Dec. 6/3 The historic expression is the distilled essence of the ponderous sentence. Who was the

2. An apparatus for the distillation of salt water at sea; more fully called Distilling apparatus or

at sea; more fully called Distilling apparatus or Distilling condenser.

1885 R. Sennert Marine Steam Engine (ed. 2) 567 In some ships of the Royal Navy other kinds of distillers have been fitted.

1895 Times 1 Feb. 12/6 There are also in the engine-rooms two main-feed pumps, two evaporators and distillers, four bilge and fire engines.

Hence Distilleress, a female distiller.

1841 Frastr's Mag. XXV. 599 An eminent private distilleress of that seducing liquor called potheen.

Distillery (distilori). [f. prec.: see -ERY.]

+ The action or art of distilling; = DISTILLATION 2. Obs.

T.I. THE ACTION OF ART OF DISTRIBING; = DISTRILLATION 3. Obs.

1677 EVELVIN Mem. (1857) II. 123 He and his lady (who is very curious in distillery) entertained me.. very freely. 1757 W. THOMPSON R. N. Advoc. 44 Skill'd in that noble Science of Distillery. 1807 G. CHALMERS Calcdonia I. II. 10. 10. 20 Irish husbandry did not yet provide corn for the distillery of aqua vita.

2. A place for distilling; the establishment or

2. A place for distilling; the establishment or works in which the distilling of spirits is carried on 1759 B. MARTIN Sure Guide Distillers p. ii, A community which not only imports great quantities of .. spirits from abroad, but employs such an extensive distillery at home entirely on that subject. 1765 Ann. Reg. 102 A large drain. through which the water flowed a considerable way from a distillery. 2850 M. DONOVAN DOM. Econ. 1 253 The distillery was a very small thatched cabin. 1833 N. Arnort Physics (ed. 5) II. 195 An illicit distillery has been discovered by the exciseman happening. to look across a hole used as the chimney.

3. attrib. and Comb; distillery-fed (of cattle, etc.), fed on spent grains, wash, etc. obtained from

etc.), fed on spent grains, wash, etc. obtained from

etc.), fed on spent grains, wash, etc. obtained from a distillery.

1816 J. Scott Vis. Paris (ed. 5) App. 310 The new distillery apparatus of M. Adam. 1820 Her Gauger in Lond.

Encycl. (1820) VII. 323 A wash-back or other distillery utensil. 1851 Times 10 Oct., Distillery grains and wash are given [to cows], with straw-chaff and roots. 1881 Chicago Times 4 June, Fat distillery-fed bulls.

Distilling (distillin), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DISTIL; distillation.

1829 ANDREW Brunsunyk's Distyll. Waters Aj. Dystyllyng is none other thynge, but onely a purifying of the grosse from the subtyll, and the subtyll from the grosse. 1628 GAULE Pract. The. (1620) 34 So doth my heart. sucke in the comfortable distillings of his Grace. 1729 MASSIE Ress. agst. Tax on Malt 7 The distilling. of Malt or of Corn.

b. attrib. and Comb.

Corn.

b. attrib. and Comb.

1508 FLORIO, Distilatoio, a still or distilling house. 1757 (tille) An Appeal to the Public concerning the Distilling Trade; with a rational Scheme to extirpate it from the Nation. 1837 Penny Cycl. IX. 24/1 The period in which they [mashing and fermentation] are carried on is by law kept quite distinct from the distilling period. 1894 Times 26 June 9/5 The representatives of the brewing and distilling interests.

**Disti·lling**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That

Disti'lling, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That distils: see the verb.

1485 Digby Myst. (1882) IV. 264 Gud Mawdleyn, mesure youre distilling eteres! 1590 Shaks. Ven. § Ad. 66 Her cheeks. dew'd with such distilling showers. 1590 — Rom. § Jul. IV. i. 94 Take thou this Violl .. And this distilling liquor drinke thou off. 1634 Shr T. Herbert Tradition liquor drinke thou off. 1634 Shr T. Herbert Tradition of the silling nectar. 1807 T. Thomson Chem. (ed. 3) II. 203 With the assistance of a distilling heat, it dissolves in oils.

Distilment (disti'lment). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]
The process of distillation; concr. the produce of this process, a distilled liquor. Also fig. (cf. aumtessence).

this process, a distilled liquor. Also fig. (cf. quintessence).

1500 SHAKS. Ham. I. v. 64 Vpon my secure hower thy Vncle stole With inyce of cursed Hebenon. And in the Porches of mine eares did poure The leaperous Distilment. 1511 S.

PAGE Pauegr. Verse in Corpat's Crudities, Put all your wits distillement in your pen. 1573 Browning Red Cott. Ni. cap 245 For perfume, pour Distilment rare, the rose of Jericho, Holy-thorn. 1894 R. Huntre Lect. Germ. Th. Consumption to A poisonous distillment of microbes.

† Distime, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [Dis-7a.] trans.? To put out of time; to mistime. 1650 W. Brough Sacr. Princ. (1659) 428 So sloth dis-times the conscience.

Distinct (distinkt), ppl. a. (sb.) Also 5 destinct, distynte, 5-6 dis-, dystynct, distincte, 6-stynke, -stincke. [ad. L. distinct-us, pa. pple. of distinguere to separate, divide, DISTINGUISH; cf. F. distinct, -te (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. as pa. pple.

A. as pa. pple.

+1. Distinguished, differentiated. Obs.
c 1366 CHAUCER Pars. T. P754 (Ellesm.), In oother manere
been distinct [v.rr. distynte, distinket] the speces of Glotonye
after seint Gregorie. 1551 RECORDE Pathw. Knowl. I.
Defin., That therby the whole figures may the better bee
iudged, and distincte in sonder. 1667 MILTON P. L. VII. 536
For no place Is yet distinct by name.
+ 2. Separated into parts, divided. Obs.
1434 MISYN Mending of Life, Pis boke is of mendynge of
lyfe..destinct in-to xij chapiters. 1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de
W. 1531) I This treatyse. is distincte and divyded in to thre
bokes.

¶ See also B. 4.

B. adj.

1. Distinguished as not being the same; separate, several, individual, not identical; = DIFFERENT 2. Const. from.

Several, individual, not identical; = DIFFERENT 2. Const. from.

138e [implied in Distinctiv 1]. 1447 Bokenham Scyntys (Roxb.) 149 That yche of these thyngys... To a dystynct persone appropryst be. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII, c. 42 Twoo severall and distynct companyes... that is to say, both the Barbours and the Surgeons. 1665 Hooke Microgy. 166 A large Feather... contains neer a million of distinct parts. 1796 Withereng Brit. Plants II. 329 Tamus. Flowers m[ale] and [[emale] on distinct plants. 1838 Therlyal. Greece IV. xxxii. 276 [The indictment] charged him with three distinct offences. 1885 F. Temple Relat. Relig. 4 Sc. ii. 38 Absolute as distinct from relative knowledge.

b. Separate or apart so as to be capable of being distinguished, or as being different; not confounded with each other, or with something else.

a 1674 Clarendon Hist. Reb. viii. § 35 The intention was, that the two armies, which marched out together, should always be distinct. 1733 Pope Ess. Man iii. 229 The worker from the work distinct was known. 1816 J. Smith Panorama Sc. § Art II. 699 If the first mark be erroneous, a second may be drawn at the distance of a hair's breadth from it, and still be a distinct line. 1888 Bryce Amer. Commu. II. xlii. 113 Keeping the two systems [of common law and equity] distinct.

c. Nat. Hist., Pathol., etc. = DISCRETE a. I c. Said of markings or parts which are perceptibly separated from each other, as distinct spots, furrows, antenna, or from the contiguous parts, as distinct scutellum, thorax, tail atc.

2. Distinguished or separated from others by nature or qualities; possessing differentiating characteristics; individually peculiar; different in quality or kind; not alike. Const. from.

1833 Act 14&15 Hem. VIII, c. 3 Every warden..shallimitte distincte and seueral markes to euery of the said worstede weauers. 1894 Hooker Eccl. Pol. t. x. 8 1 A distinct kind of law from that which hath been already declared. 1659 B. Harris Partival's Iron Age 72 These two Lords... as they were of a very contrary humour, so had they... a very distinct death. a 1658 Tempiz Ess., Const. & Int. Empire Wiss. 1731 1. 93 Flanders cannot be considered distinct from Spain in the Government. 1836 J. Gilbert Chr. Atonem. vi. (1852) 167 Holiness.. is quite distinct from vindictiveness. 1843 M. Pattison Ess. (1889) I. 1 Such history is a distinct species of composition, having its own principles.

3. Clearly perceptible or discernible by the senses or the mind; clear, plain, definite: 8. to the senses.

senses or the mind; clear, plain, definite: 8. to the senses.

138-98 [implied in Distinctly 2]. 1383 More Rich. 111, Wks. 64/2 The voyce was neyther loude nor distincke. 1667 Milton P. L. IX. 812 To see from thence distinct Each thing on Earth. 1784 Cowper Task IV. 162 The clear voice, symphonious yet distinct. 1813 Scott Trierm. III. Introd. ii, Distinct the shaggy mountains lie, Distinct the rocks, distinct the sky. 1887 Keble Chr. V. 9th Sund. after Trin., God's chariot-wheels have left distinctest trace. 1856 Sir B. Brode Psychol. 189. I. ii. 35 The transparency of the atmosphere renders distant objects unusually distinct.

b. to the mind or thought.

1665 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. IV. V. 245 That I may give the locall wound a name, And make distinct the very breach, whereout Hector's great spirit flew. 1668 Howe Bless. Rightons (1825) 72 This somewhat distincter account of it. 1758 Johnson Rambler No. 208 P II When common words were ... less distinct in their signification. 1860 Tyrdall Glac.

11. xix. 328 The distinct expression of thoughts and convictions which had long been entertained. 1891 Leav Times Rep. LXIII. 690/2 The defendant. had given distinct orders to Nunney never to lock anyone up.

c. In mod. use: That is clearly such; unmistakable, decided, pronounced, positive. (Cf. DISTINCTLY 2 b.)

TINCTLY 2 b.)

takable, decided, pronounced, positive. (Cf. DISTINOTLY 2 b.)

1888 MACAULAY Est., Hallam's C. H. (1854) 87/2 An act, not only of private treachery, but of distinct military desertion. 1891 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. IV. xviii. 229 Who. ...would have a claim to a distinct preference at the next vacancy of the throne. 1873 BLACK Pr. Thule vi. 91 A most distinct dislike to Gaelic songs. 1887 Punch 19 Mar. 137/2 He is a distinct loss to the stage. 1892 W. Minto in Bookman Nov. 57/1 His volume is a distinct enrichment of our literature.

d. Transferred to the mental impression or faculty by which something is perceived.

1894 Z. Coke Logick (1657) 5 The distinct knowledge of God is paramount the reach of the understanding. God. is conceivable only. by himself. 1697 Locke Let. to Stilling ft. in Bourne Life (1876) II. xiv. 420 If your lordship has any better and distincter idea of substance than mine is. 1833 N. Arnott Physics (ed. 5) II. 1. 225 The point of distinct vision is distinguishable from the retina around by being more transparent. 1892 W. B. Scott Antobiog. I. 3 The distincter memory of middle life.

† e. Capable of making clear distinctions; discerning, discriminating: = DISTINOTIVE a. 2. Obs. 1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat. 128 A distinct and curious head shall finde an hard taske, to define in what point the goodnes thereof consisteth. 1796-82 J. Warton Ess. Pope (1782) I. iii. 120 Men of dry distinct heads, cool imaginations, and keen application.

4. Marked in a manner so as to be distinguished; decorated, adorned. (A Latinism, chiefly poetic, and somewhat participal in 1820.

decorated, adorned. (A Latinism, chiefly poetic, and somewhat participial in use.)

and somewhat participial in use.)

1896 SPENSER F. Q. VI. iii. 23 The place...was dight With
divers flowers distinct with rare delight. 1867 MILTON F. L.

VI. 846 From the fourfold-visag'd Foure, Distinct with eyes,
and from the living Wheels, Distinct slike with multitude
of eyes. 1715-20 Pope Ilical XIII. 768 The handle... Distinct
with studs. 1807 SHELLEY Rev. Islam I. IV, A throne.. Distinct with circling steps which rested on Their own deep
fire. 1830 TENNYSON Arab. Nis. 90 Dark-blue the deep
sphere overhead, Distinct with vivid stars inlaid.

† 5. = DISTINGUISHED 4. Obs. rare.

1736 W. TOLDERVY Two Orphans III. 85 An application
made... to a person of distinction... and the reception that
they met with from the said distinct person.

† C. 5b. A separate or individual person or
thing. Obs. rare.

†C. sb. A separate or individual person or thing. Obs. rare.

1601 Shaks. Phanix & Turtle 27 Two distincts, division none: Number there in love was slain.

† Distinct, v. Obs. Also 4 destinct, 5 distinke, 5-6 dystynke. [a. OF. di-, destincter, -tinter to distinguish (Godef.), f. distinct Distinct a.] = DISTINGUISH (in various senses); in pa. pple.

a.] = DISTINGUISH (in various senses); in pa. ppte. sometimes = DISTINCT a.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 11500 A prest bat ys no clergye ynne, How can he weyl dystyncte by synne?

1340 Ayend. 152 To destinct be-tuene be guode binges and be kueade. c. 1386 [see DISTINCT pb]. a. A. I. Distinkell. c 1400 Rom. Rose 6100 Ther can no wight distincte it so That he dare sey a word therto. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531)

247 The consideracyon wherfore the foresayd hours be so distincted or diuyded in to vij tymes. 1541 R. Copland Galyen's Terap. 2 Aiv b, It is an impertynent thynge to

this worke to dystynke these thynges. 1546 Gardiner Declar. Joye 40 b, By distinctinge gods knowledge from his election. 1583 STUBERS Anal. Abus. 11. (1882) 68 Be the churches, congregations, and assemblies there distincted into particulars. 1bid. 109.

into particulars. Ibid. 100.

Hence Distincted ppl. a., Distincting vbl. sb. 1570 DEE Math. Pref. in Rudd's Euclide (1651) Biv b, The discretion, discerning, and distincting of things. Ibid., Our Severalling, distincting, and numbring, createth nothing. 1575 T. ROGERS Sec. Coming Christ 47/18 Nor yet their earnefull plaintes abroade distincted voyces send.

† Distinctial, a. Obs. rare—1. [irreg. f. I.

† Distinctial, a. Obs. rare—1. [irreg. 1. 1. distinct- ppl. stem, perh. after differential, partial, nuptial, etc.] Capable of distinguishing.

1648 EARL WESTMORELAND Otia Sacra (1879) 59 What eye's so distinctiall, As for to single One out of them

Distinctify, v. rare. [f. L. distinct-us Distinctifon. To make distinct. So Distinctifon.

a 1866 J. Grotz Exam. Utilit. Philos. xx. (1870) 337 The growth and distinctification of classes and interests. 1877 [quoted in] Proctor Myth. Astron. 247 So could the same.. light, passed through the faintest focal object of a telescope, both distinctify (to coin a new word...) and magnify its feeblest component members.

Distinction (distinkjen). [a. F. distinction (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. distinction-em, n. of action f. distinguère to Distinguish.]

+1. The action of dividing or fact of being divided; division, partition; separation. (In quot.

divided; division, partition; separation. (In quot. 1520, division of opinion, dissension.) Obs. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) I. 111 (Mätz.) For distinction of dyuers manere men bat woned bere. 1350 Caxton's Chron. Eng. v. 62/1 There was a great dystrynccyon, for the Clergy entended to have chose Peres the archebysshop. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 144 There might also be made a distinction of love..one tearmed by the name of Friendship, and this other chalenging onely ...Love. 1632 Brinsley Pas. Parts (1669) p. iii, Else distinctions of the Chapters are not observed. 1661 Boyle Style of Script. (1675) 60 The distinction of chapters and verses now in use. 1668 Dryden Ess. Dram. Poery (T.) The distinction of tragedy into acts. 1709-29 V. Mandey Syst. Math., Geogr. 541 Part I. Of the Distinction of the Earth.

† b. Division of a sentence by stops, punctuation;

+b. Division of a sentence by stops, punctuation;

† b. Division of a scheme.

a point or stop. Obs.

1858 HULDET, Distinction or poynte in sentence, diastole, distinction. 1859 Fluke Heskins Parl. 195 To corrupt it by ... wrong distinction or pointing. a 1637 B. Jonson Eng. Gram. II. ix, The distinctions of an imperfect sentence are a comma and a semicolon.

two, a comma and a semicolon.

† C. concr. A partition, something that separates.

1576 Banister Hist. Man 1. 13 Between every tooth are evident distinctions. or bedges

Obs.

1376 Banister Hist. Man 1. 13 Betwene euery tooth are euident distinctions, or hedges.

† 2. One of the parts into which a whole is divided; a division, section; a class, category.

21828 Ancr. R. 12 Peos boc ich to dele on eihte distinctions, bet 32 clepied dolen. c1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsk. (E. E. T. S.) 42 Departand bis booke yn distinccons or bokes. 1366 A. Dav Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 20 His distinctions are Hortatoric and Dehortatorie; Swasoric and Disswasoric. 1677 Hale Prim. Orig. Man. 11. x. 234 Persons...known to be of that Linage and Descent, and still continuing. in that Distinction. 1736 Buries Subl. 4 B. v. ii, Words... are capable of being classed into more curious distinctions. 1846 Kelly tr. Camprensic Eversua 1. 373 He prepared to recite his work in Oxford. one of the three distinctions of the book being read each day.

† b. Class (in relation to status); rank, grade. Of the first distinction: of the highest rank; highly distinguished (cf. sense 8). Obs.

1719 Swift To Yng. Clergm. Whs. 1755 II. 11. 3 Among the clergy of all distinctions. 1734 tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist. (1827) II. 11. 88 Three hundred young Carthaginians of the first distinction. 2763 Shenstone (Mason), Societies, ranks, orders, and distinctions amongst men.

3. The action of distinguishing or discriminating; the perceiving, noting, or making a difference between things; discrimination. With a and pl., the result of this action, a difference thus made or appreciated.

21240 Hampole Psalter lay. 12 Sayand... i hafe nede of

preciated.

result of this action, a difference thus made or appreciated.

a 1340 Hamfole Pealter lxv. 12 Sayand ... i hafe nede of be, noght bou of me, bis is a right distynctioun. 1388 Wyclif Rom. iii. 22 The ristwysnesse of God is by the feith of lhesu Crist on alle that bileuen in to hym; forsoth ther is no distynctioun. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. viii. xvi. (1495) 323 The sonne hath vertue of dystynction, for coloures and shappes of thynges by .. the lyghte.. of the sonne arne knowe and dystynguyd asondre. 1527 Tindale Treat. Justif. by Faith Wks. I. 46 They rend and tear the scriptures with their distinctions. 1551 T. Wilson Legike (1507) 73 b, All suche argumentes must be auoided by distinction, that is, ye must declare the double meanyng in the twoo Proposicions. 1588 Fraunce Lawiers Log. I. iii. 17 b, This nice and frivolous distinction of Chaunce and Fortune. 1507 Shaks. Cor. III. i. 323 He.. is ill-school'd In boulted Language: Meale and Bran together He throwes without distinction. 1564 J. Davies tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass. 78 Punish'd, without any distinction of Sex, Age, or Quality. 1577 Ld. Orrer Art of War 11 In some places. one may from the Centuries to the Manniples. 1709 Stelle Taller No. 62 P 4 To cut off their Ears, or Part of them, for Distinction-sake. 1709 Butler Strm. Wks. 1874 II. 6 Every body makes a distinction between self-love, and the several particular passions. 1871 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) IV. xviii. 104, We may.. see that a distinction is drawn between the rule of William himself and the rule of his oppressive lieutenants. 1891 Speaker 2 May 534/1 The old universities are open to all, without distinction of rank or creed.

b. Phr. A distinction without a difference: i.e. one artificially or fictitiously made in a case where

one artificially or fictitionsly made in a case where no real difference exists.

1379 Fulke Heskins' Parl. 207 The distinction remaineth without a difference. 1668 Vox Cleri Pro Rege 47 It seems his Power is absolute, but not arbitrary, which is .. a distinction without a difference. 1771 Junius Lett. No. 59.

313 Your correspondent .. seems to make a distinction without a difference. 1891 Speaker 2 May 532/2 The jugglery of words was never more successful than in this distinction without a difference.

4. The condition or fact of being distinct or different; difference. With a and pl., an instance of this, a difference.

of this, a difference.

1435 Misyn Five of Love 15 O godhede.. is of iij, persones .. euyhnede & onhede forsoth haueand after be substance of le godhede, not wantand distinction of diuersite after be propirte of be name. 1538 More Confut. Tindate Wisdows the christen had other differences & dystinctions betwene them. 1676 Norris Coll. Misc. (1699) 288 It is a certain sign.. of real distinction, when the idea of one thing.. positively excludes the idea of the other. 1731 J. Gill. Trinity 1. (1732) 3 Denying a distinction of persons in the Godhead. 1847 EMERSON Repr. Men. Plato Wiss. (Bohn) 1. 300 His patrician tastes laid stress on the distinctions of birth. 1850 MeCosh Div. Govt. III. i. (1874) 291 The.. process by which the distinction between good and evil is discovered.

5. The faculty of distinguishing or accurately observing differences; discernment, discrimina-

differences; discernment, discrimina-

tion. ? Obs.
1606 SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. III. ii. 28, I doe feare. That I shall loose distinction in my ioyes. 1617 FLETCHER Valentinian.
1. iii, Yet take heed, worthy Maximus; all ears Hear not with that distinction mine do. 1654 CORAINE Dianca I. 4
The remotenesse of the place he was in afforded him not distinction to discerne from whence they came. 1768 STERNE Sent. Journ. (1778) II. 110 (Case of Consc.), I like a good distinction in my heart.
48. The condition of constitute of being distincted.

distinction in my heart.

+6. The condition or quality of being distinctly or clearly perceptible; distinctness. Obs.

1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Possie II. iv. [v] (Arb.) 87 There is no greater difference betwixt a ciuil and brutish vtteraunce then cleare distinction of voices; ...the most laudable languages are alwaies most plaine and distinct.

1661 Southwell in Phil. Trans. KlIV. 220 Firing ... I heard 5. Reiterations of the Noise. The first twenty were with some Distinction. 1709 Berkeley Th. Vision § 84 Able to view them ... with the utmost clearness and distinction. 1712 STERLE Spect. No. 454 P.6 All the several Voices lost their Distinction, and rose up in a confused Humming.

7. Something that distinguishes or discriminates;

7. Something that distinguishes or discriminates;

7. Something that distinguishes or discriminates; a distinguishing quality, mark, or characteristic; a distinguishing name or title.

c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. II. pr. v. 32 Dat gemmes drawen to hem self.. beaute.. thorw the distinction of hem self. 1729 BUTLER Serm. xi. Wks. 1874 II. 134 It may be spoken of as.. the distinction of the present [age] to profess a contracted spirit. 1778 Cowper Let. to 7. Hill 4 Feb., The person was described as the Clerk of the House of Lords, without the addition of his proper distinction. 1828 D'ISARLI Chais. I, I. iii. 31 From a slender volume of polemical divinity our Sovereigns still derive one of their regal distinctions. 1848 RICKMAN Goth. Archit. 33 The capital is the great distinction of this order.

8. The action of distinguishing or treating with

8. The action of distinguishing or treating with special consideration or honour; the showing of a preferential regard; with a and pl., a mark of

a preferential regard; with a and pl., a mark of special appreciation or honour.

1715 Dr Foe Fam. Instruct. 1. iv. (1841) I. 87 She loves you to a distinction above every child she has.

1727 Swift Gulliver IV. x. 327 To give so great a mark of distinction to a creature so inferior as I. 1766 Golosm. Vic. W. x. The distinctions lately paid us by our betters awakened that pride which I had laid asleep. 1768 Woman of Honour III. 193 There is no great hazard of your distinction of him being lost upon him. 1780 Harris Philol. Eng. (1841) 394 For grammatical knowledge, we ought to mention with distinction the learned prelate, Dr. Lowth. 1810 Shelley and, in accents of distinction, in a voice of alarmed tenderness, besought him to spare himself. 1816 J. Scort Via. Paris Pref. (ed. 5) 30 The feeling. which procured him this distinction. 1825 Prescort Philip II, I. III. III. 343 Some were beheaded with the sword,—a distinction reserved. for persons of condition. ns of condition.

9. The condition or fact of being distinguished

9. The condition or fact of being distinguished or of distinguishing oneself; excellence or eminence that distinguishes from others; honourable pre-eminence; elevation of character, rank, or quality; a distinguishing excellence.

1699 M. Lister Yourn. Paris 8 All the Houses of Persons of Distinction are built with Port-cocheres.

1748 Relat. Earthy. Lima 55 Fifty select Persons, all Men of Distinction. 1796 [see Distinct a. 5]. 1828 Scort F. M. Perth xxiii, Various persons of distinction had come there in his train.

1867 Shilles Huguenote Eng. xii. (1880) 202 He had. served with distinction in the French army.

1887 T. Fowler Princ. Mor. II. 12 The love of distinction or pre-eminence. seems, in the great majority of men, to operate far more constantly and with far greater force than the love of knowledge.

1890 Spectator 14 June 829/1 Not only is distinctness from others not in itself distinction, but distinctness from others may often be the very opposite of distinction, indeed, a kind, and a very unpleasant kind, of vulgarity.

1891 Speaker 2 May 533/1 The book. has... more quality and distinction than four-fifths of the novels which come under our notice.

10. Comb., as distinction-maker (see sense 3).

1702 J. Law Counc. Trade (1751) 278 Speaking the same language, and if the distinction-makers would let them, having the same inclinations for the public and common good.

**Distinctional**, a. rare. [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to, or of the nature of, distinction. 1607 R. C. tr. Estienne's World Wond. xxxix. 327 The Decretals have had their part. the Questionall, Distinctionall, Quodlibeticall bookes. theirs. **Distinctity.** rare. [f. L. distinct-us Distinct a. + -ITY.] The quality of being distinct.

tinct.

1818 COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem. (1836) III. 2 The pleroma
of being whose essential poles are unity and distinctity.
1829 Ibid. 123 Donne had not attained to the reconciling of
distinctivy with unity.

Distinctive (distinktiv), a. (sb.) [f. L. distinct-ppl. stem of distinguere (see DISTINCT, DISTINGUISH) + -IVE; cf. F. distinctif, -ive (1740 in
Acad.).] A. adj.

1. Having the quality of distinguishing; serving or used to distinguish or discriminate; character-

or used to distinguish or discriminate; characteristic, distinguishing.

1883 STUBBES Anat. Abus. 1. (1879) 73 Our Apparell was given vs as a signe distinctive, to discern betwirt sex and sex. 169-77 FELTHAM RESOUVES II. Ivii. 278 Tis one of the distinctive properties of Man from Beast, that he can reflect upon himself. 2886 D'ISRAELI Chas. I, I. vi. 156 Papist and Protestant now became distinctive names. 1856 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. III. Iv. xvii. § 9 Wordsworth's distinctive work was a war with pomp and pretence, and a display of the majesty of simple feelings and humble hearts. 1876 GLADSTONE Prim. Homer 9 The. distinctive dies of the bard was to give delight. 1894 C. N. Robinson Bril. Fleet 319 A military organization, wearing a distinctive dress.

2. Having the power of distinguishing or discriminating; discriminative; discerning. Pare.

1646 Sir T. Browne Prend. Ep. II. iii. 75 More judicious and distinctive heads. 1646 Crashaw Poems 128 If with distinctive eye and mind you look. 1879 R. K. Douglas Confucianism iii. 72 He. shows himself accomplished, distinctive, concentrative, and searching.

3. Having a distinct character or position.

rare.

1867 SMILES Huguenots Eng. xviii. (1880) 343 The refugees
.at length ceased to exist as a distinctive people. 1877
J. C. Cox Ch. of Derbysh. II. 417 Bonsall.. was not a distinctive manor at the time of the Domesday Survey.
4. Hebr. Gram. Applied to accents used, instead of stops, to separate clauses.
1874 DAVIDSON Hebr. Gram. (1892) 27 These are the main distinctive accents, and by stopping at them.. the reader will do justice to the sense.

18. 5b. 1. A distinguishing mark or quality: a

ll do justice to the sense. B. sb. 1. A distinguishing mark or quality; a

characteristic.

1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) I. 189 The red umbrella, the distinctive of royalty here. 1836 CDL. WISEMAN Sc. & Relig. I. iii. 173 An intermediate class, possessing, to a certain degree, the distinctives of the extremes.

2. Hebr. Gram. A distinctive accent: see A. 4.

28.4 DAVIDSON HEBD. Gram. (1892) 27 A distinctive less power than Zakeph is Tiphhā. 1887 Athensum 17 De 820/1 As considerable attention is pad to the [Hebre accents, the author should know that tiphca is not a min distinctive, but one of the four kings or great distinctive.

Distinctively (distinctive manner.

1. With distinguishing operation or effect; in a way that makes a distinction; so as to distinguish;

way that makes a distinction; so as to distinguish; separately, severally.

1610 Mirr. Mag. 855 (R.) Her [Queen Elizabeth's] sweet tongue could speake distinctively Greek, Latin, Tuscane, Spanish, French, and Dutch. a 1677 BARROW Serm. Wks. 1686 II. xxxiv. 492 To what end also doth he distinctively assign a peculiar dispensation of operations to the Father, of ministeries to the Son, of gifts to the Holy Ghost? 1797 Monthly Mag. Jan. 52 He determined to blend, in a single tableau, all the different colourings of truth which he had long before pourtrayed distinctively. 1825 Colernos Aids Ref. (1848) I. 168 Contemplated distinctively in reference to formal (or abstract) truth, it is the Speculative Reason. 1833 CHALMERS Const. Man (1835) I. it. 129 Ere we see clearly and distinctively. 1842 Myers Cath. Th. 11. § 38. 156 Not only. Facts. but also.. what may be distinctively termed Truths, or technically Doctrines. 1863 E. V. Neale Anal. Th. § Nat. 61 The individual rose has become to us one among many roses, each of which may be thought of as distinctively colored.

2. In a distinguishing manner; characteristically

2. In a distinguishing manner; characteristically

as distinctively colored.

2. In a distinguishing manner; characteristically as distinct from others; peculiarly.

1871 FREEMAN Hist. Est. (1872) 37 If we can suppose a distinctively Saxon settlement in the north.

1873 4 Mogguege Antt 4 Spiders Suppl. 168 The seeds of the distinctively spring and summer-flowering plants.

1881 Sat. Rev. 23 July 101/1 There is nothing distinctively Christian. in Gothic architecture. 1885 CLODD Myths 4 Dr. 1. viii. 134 Legends and traditions. invested with a purity and majesty distinctively Hebrew.

3. ? Distinctly. Obs.

1832 SHAKS. Oth. 1. iii. 155 (2. 3. 4. Fos.) Whereof by parcels she had something heard, But not distinctively [Qq. intentiuely, Fo. 1 instinctively].

Distinctiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being distinctive; distinctive force, tendency, operation, effect, or character.

2 1679 T. Goodwin Wts. III. 11. 13 (R.) The distinctive ness is imported. in the article put to each, row warpos of the Father, row view of the Son, row wyoon wevenarce, of the Holy Ghost. 1821 Lockhart Valerius III. vi. 145 As if what I saw were still present in all the distinctiveness of reality. 1896 J. PARKER Paracl. 1. vi. 94 Preaching should never lose its distinctiveness; it should stand apart. 1894 Times 6 Mar. 6/3 They have electric lights transcending in power and distinctiveness everything on this side of the ...Channel.

+ 2. Power of distinguishing or discriminating;

discernment. Obs.

1667 Diggy Elvira 1. in Hazl. Dodsley XV. 22 Thou art an ass, and want'st distinctiveness 'Twixt love and love: that was a love of sport To keep the serious one in breath.

Distinctivity. rare. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] - DISTINCTIVENES

BISTINCTIVENESS.
1836 Fraser's Mag. XIII. 700 In similar connexion and listinctivity exist church and state, God and nature.

Distinctly (distingthli), adv. [f. DISTINCT a.

 $+-LY^{2}$ .] +1. In a distinct or separate manner; separately,

†1. In a distinct or separate manner; separately, individually, severally. Obs.

138e Wyclif Ecclus, i. 2 The grauel of the se, and the dropis of reyn, and the dages of the world, who distinctly hat noumbred? 148g Found. St. Bartholomew's 23 Sundry thyngys by ther propyr namys distynctly he callide. 1582 Pettis Guasso's Civ. Conv. 11. (1380) 54, I will speake distinctly of those two pointes. 1620 Shaks. Temp. 1. ii. 200 On the Top-mast, The Yards and Bore-spritt, would I flame distinctly, Then meete, and loyne. 1737 Whiston Yosephus, Antiq. xvi. iv. § 4 Their father... took each of them distinctly in his arms.

† b. Distinctly from: so as to be distinguished from; in contradistinction to. Obs.

a 168s Sir T. Browne Tracts (1684) 16 Distinctly from that he chose plain Fare of Water and the gross Diet of Pulse.

Pulse.

2. In a distinct or clear manner; without confusion or obscurity; so as to be clearly perceived or understood; with clear perception or under-

or understood; with clear perception or understanding; clearly, plainly.

1388 Wyclif Nch. viii. 8 And thei radden in the boc of the lawe distinctli and apertili to understonde. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. III. xvii. (1495) 62 Though a thinge be ryght to fore the eye, if it be to ferre therfrom, it is not dystynctly knowe.

1535 Coverdale Isa. xxiii. 4 The unparfite tunge shal speake planely and distinctly. 1604 Shaks. Oth. II. iii. 290, I remember a masse of things, but nothing distinctly. 1879 STELLE & Addison Tatter No. 103 P 13 He could see nothing distinctly. 1883 O. W. Holmes Aut. Breakf.-t. xi. 110, I tried to speak twice without making myself distinctly audible. 1883 FROUDE Short Stud. IV. I. x. 112 They did not know, perhaps, distinctly what they meant to do.

b. In mod. use (chiefly with adjs. or adjectival phrases): In a way clear to the mind or percep-

phrases): In a way clear to the mind or perception; clearly, unmistakably, decidedly, indubitably.

tion; clearly, unmistakably, decidedly, indubitably. (Cf. DISTINGT a. 3 c.)

18-95 KINGLEY Lett. (1878) I. 21 An object which was distinctly not political. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876)

II. vii. 133 One would have thought that horses were distinctly in the way. 1873 BLACK Pr. Thule xiv. 217 The young American lady had distinctly the best of it. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. iii. § 1. 114 The English court had become the centre of a distinctly secular literature. 1893 Critic (U. S.) 11 Mar. 147/1 Now the favorite slang word of literature is 'distinctly'. Heroines are now 'distinctly regal' in their bearing, and there is about the heroes a manner that is 'distinctly fine'.

Distrinctionage (distinctines). [f. as prec. +

Distinctness (distinktnes). [f. as prec. +

The condition or quality of being distinct or

1. The condition or quality of being distinct or different; separateness; individuality.

1668 H. More Div. Dial. III. x. (1713) 200 The opinion of the Immortality of the Soul and personal distinctness of the deceased in the other life. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 37 (R.) To assert the soul's immortality, together with its incorporeity or distinctness from the body. 1863 Kingland Carlot of the Crimea (1876) I. viii. 116 The Turkish Government was.. sensible of the distinctness of the 'nations' held under its sway. 1890 [see Distinction 9].

2. The condition or quality of being distinct or clear; clearness, plainness. 2. As a quality of the object: Canability of being clearly perceived

the object: Capability of being clearly perceived

or understood.

or understood.

7668 WILKINS Real Char. 413 The Character here proposed. the Facility, Comliness and Distinctness of it.

1794 Home in Phil. Trans. LXXXV. 9 Judging of distinctness by the legibility of the letters. 1897 L. STEPHEN Player.

Eur. xi. (1894) 271 In the evening light each ridge and peak. stands out with startling distinctness. 1895 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) V. 105 To use the lyre on account of the distinctness of the notes.

b. As a quality of perception or thought: cf.

b. As a quality of perception or thought: cr. DISTINCT a. 3 d.

1642 Z. Coke Logick (1657) 5 Our understanding cannot ... certainly determine to comprehend the natures of things with distinctnesse.

1794 Home in Phil. Trans. LXXXV.

21 The distinctness with which an object is seen when the eye is first fixed upon it. 1837 WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc. (1857) I. 51 A degree of hesitation. which ... shows the absence of all scientific distinctness of thought.

+ Distinctor. Obs. rare. [a. L. distinctor, agent-n. from distinguere to DISTINGUISH.] One who draws a distinction: a distinguisher.

agent-n. If om assinguere to DISTINGUISH.] One who draws a distinction; a distinguisher.

1577 STANYHUST Descr. Irel. i. in Holinsk. (1587) II. 10/1

They would be named Ireland men, but in no wise Irishmen. But certes...such curious distinctors may be...resembled to the foolish butcher, that offred to haue sold his mutton for fifteene grots, and yet would not take a crowne.

+ Distincture. Obs. rare. [f. DISTINCT a. +

† Distincture. Uss. rare. [I. DISTINCT a. + URE.] = DISTINCTION, DISTINCTNESS. 1846 WORCESTER cites Edin. Rev. † Distingue, v. Obs. Also 4 distyng(e, 4-5 distingwe, 6 Sc. distuing. [ME. disting-en, distingue-n, a. F. distingue-r (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. distinguère to DISTINGUISH, f. di-, DIS-1

+ stinguere. orig. 'to prick or stick', but found only in sense 'to extinguish'.] = DISTINGUISH (in

+ stinguere. orig. 'to prick or stick', but found only in sense 'to extinguish'.] = DISTINGUISH (in various senses).

a 1340 Hampole Psalter Prol., pis boke is distyngid in thris fyfty psalmes. c 1374 Chaucre Boeth. II. pr. v. 47 Art bou distingwed and embelised by be spryngyng floures? c 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 202 Here we moten distingue blame fro list synne. c 1466 Fortscue Abs. 4 Lim. Mon. 1. (1883) 110 In tho dayis regimen politicam et regale, was distyngued a regimine tantum regale. 1396 Dalrample Leslie's Hisl. Scot. 1v. 387 Quainto thrie or four distuing or define J in this speiking.

|| Distingué (distginge), a. [F. distingué Distinguished (esp. in reference to appearance or manner); having an air of distinction. 1813 Byraon in Moore Life (1832) II. 200 (Stanf.) Every thing distingué is welcome there. 1833 C. Hearth Bk. Beauty (1837) 159 A tall, elegant, young man, of the most distingué appearance. 1841 Thackeray Misc. Ess. (1885) 381 That snowy napkin coquettishly arranged round the kidneys gave them a distingué air. 1873 Lowell. Lett. (1864) II. 89 He is a distingué person in a high sense, with a real genius for looking like a gentleman.

Distinguish (distinguif), v. [f. F. distinguer or L. distinguire (see Distingui), with the ending -18H, etymologically appropriate to representatives of F. verbs in -ir, -iss-ant. Cf. Extinguish.]

I Transitive senses

GUISH.]
I. Transitive senses.

+1. To divide into parts or portions separate

†1. To divide into parts or portions separate in space or time. Obs.

\*\*r6og Biale (Douay) Exod. xxxvi. 35 A veile of hiacinth...

with embrodered worke, varied and distinguished. \*\*r6vo Histrito·m. 1. 200 The face of heaven... is distinguished in Regions... fill'd with sundry sorts of starres. \*\*r6ta Bolton Florus 1. ii. 8 Hee... distinguish the yeere into twelve Months. \*\*r65o Fuller Pisgah II. vi. 149 In the third day ... this lower globe was distinguished into earth and water.

\*\*r65g Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth 1. (1723) 6 The Stone...

\*\*was distinguished into Strata or Layers. \*\*r90-39 V. Mander Syst. Math., Grogr. 540 Geography is a Doctrine shewing the Reason of Distinguishing, and Measuring the Earth.

shewing the Reason of Distinguishing, and measuring the Earth.

† b. To divide or separate (from something else, or from each other). Obs.

1648 Gase West Ind. xiii. 69 We cannot certainly avow this America to be continent, nor certainly affirme it to be an Island, distinguished from the old world. 1658 A. Fox Wirt's Surg. 11. xi. 89 The Midriffe, which distinguisheth the Lungs from the Breast. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. 11. 104 No Fences parted Fields, nor Marks nor Bounds Distinguish'd Acres of litigious Grounds.

† c. To divide by points; to punctuate. Obs.
1657 J. SMITH Myst. Rhet. 268 The Points or Notes used by the Learned in distinguishign writing. are not the least part of Orthography. 1699 Bentley Phol. 266 Thus the words are to be pointed, which have hitherto been falsly distinguish'd.

2. To divide into classes or species; to class, classify.

Z. To divide into classes or species; to classify, classify.

1281 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor. 186 Your schoolemen do distinguishe into workes done, and works to be done. 1614 BP. Hall Recoll Treat. 698, I might distinguish this service into habituall and actuall. 1765 Goldsm. Cit. W. xxv. P 3 The inhabitants were. distinguished into artisans and soldiers. 1774 — Nat. Hist. (1862) I. Iv. iii. 423 Mr. Buffon distinguishes this species into two kinds. 1831 R. Knox Cloquet's Anat. 690 The branches which the radial artery gives to the forearm are distinguished into anterior, posterior, external, and internal.

3. To mark as different or distinct: to separate

anterior, posterior, external, and internal.

3. To mark as different or distinct; to separate (things, or one thing from another) by distinctive marks; to indicate the difference of or between; to make or constitute a difference in, to differentiate.

1376 Fleming Panoft. Epist. 236 Every several Epistes is distinguished with this mark (\*). 1671 BIBLE Transl. Pref. 1 By the first [Ciuiltie] we are distinguished from bruit-beasts led by sensualitie. 1628 Sig T. Hersbert Transl. (ed. 2) 228 To tincture their nailes and faces with vermillion, serving. 1to distinguish them from the vulgar sort. 1386 (GIBBON Decl. 4 F. III. 64 The deaths of his two rivals were distinguished only by the difference of their characters. 1876 J. Panker Paracl. 1. xvi. 250 The 'manifestation of the Spirit'. distinguishes human life from all other creaturedom below it.

b. To mark, as a distinctive mark or character

the Spirit'. distinguisnes numeral dom below it.

b. To mark, as a distinctive mark or character.

b. To characteristic of; to characterize.

b. To mark, as a distinctive mark or character does; to be a characteristic of; to characterize.

1600 J. Porv tr. Leo's Africa 1. 3 Mount Atlas... beginneth westward at that place, where it distinguisheth the Ocean by the name of Atlanticus. 1664 J. Davies tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambats. 206 Square stones... set up-an-end, to distinguish the Graves of private Persons. 1780 Harris Philol. Eng. Wiss. (1841) 450 Different portions of this age [the dark age] have been distinguished by different descriptions; such as Saculum Monotheleticum, Saculum Econoclasticum, &c. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 321 He.. was distinguished by many both of the good and of the bad qualities which belong to aristocrats.

4. To recognize as distinct or different; to separate mentally (things, or one thing from another):

rate mentally (things, or one thing from another); to perceive or note the difference between (things);

to perceive or note the difference between (things); to draw a distinction between, 1561 T. Norron Calvin's Inst. 111. 192 Can true repentance stande without faythe? No. But though they can not be seuered, yet they must be distinguished. 1590 Shaks. Com. Err. 1. i. 53 Two goodly sonnes... the one so like the other, As could not be distinguish'd but by names. 1684 R. H. School Recreat. 88 Endeavour to distinguish the Notes of a Peal of Bells, one from another while Ringing. 1713 Berkeley Hylas 4 P. III. Wks. 1871 I. 322, I can distinguish gold, for example, from iron. 1809 W. Irving

Knickerb. III. ix. (1849) 191 It is scarcely possible to distinguish the truth from the fiction. 1887 MAX MÜLLER Sc. Th. 29 That very common error that things which can be distinguished can therefore claim an independent existence.

† b. To make a distinction in or with respect

the state of the relation of the school of the relation of the

5. To perceive distinctly or clearly (by sight,

5. To perceive distinctly or clearly (by sight, hearing, or other bodily sense); to 'make out' by looking, listening, etc.; to recognize.

1593 Shars. Lucr. 1785 No man could distinguish what he said. 1605—Lear IV. vi. 215 Euery one heares that, which can distinguish sound. 1660 F. Brooke IV. Le Blanc's Trav. 249 We saw the form of a body covered with linnen, without being able to distinguish more. 1796 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 31 When they were near enough, I could distinguish them to be three handsome Women. 1791 Mss. Raccliffe Roms. Forest i, He distinguished the voices of men in the room above. 1896 Sir B. Broone Psychol. Ing. I. v. 182 An eagle...can distinguish objects at a distance at which they would be to us altogether imperceptible.

6. To single out, notice specially; to pay particular attention to, honour with special attention.

cular attention to, honour with special attention. arch.

1607 Davies 1st Let. to Earl Salisbury (1787) 228 My Lord-Deputy... did presently distinguish the business that was to be done. 1702 Rowe Tamerl. Ded., I cannot help Distinguishing the last Instance very particularly. 1748 Chesters. Lett. (1792) II. cli. 35 His Polish Majesty has distinguished you. I hope you received that mark of distinction with respect and with steadiness. 1779 Johnson Lett. to Mrs. Thrale 6 Apr., Do not let new friends supplant the old; they who first distinguished you have the best claim to your attention. 1848 Dickers Dombey 363 If [they] would do him the honour to look at a little bit of a shrubbery..they would distinguish him very much. 1851 Ruskin Stones Vers. (1874) I. Pref. ii. 12 The work of the Marchese Selvatico is... to be distinguished with respect.

7. To make prominent, conspicuous, remarkable, or eminent in some respect. (In the quots from Dryden, involving the notion of adornment; cf. DISTINOT a. 4.) Now usually reft. or pass.

1600 J. Pore vt. Leo's Africa II. 376 Nature having distinguished it with rivers, harbours and most commodious baies. 1602 Devices State Innoc. IV. I, The ruddy fruit, distinguished of er with gold. 1700 — Cymen 4 Jfs. 96 Not more distinguished by her purple vest Than by the charming features of her face. 1741 CHESTERF. Lett. (1702) I. lxxiv. 205 At dinner his awkwardness distinguishes itself particularly. 1776 GIBBON Decl. 4 F. I. xiii. 268 He had distinguished himself on every frontier of the empire. 1823 LANB Elia Ser. II. Poor Relation, A peculiar sort of sweet pudding.. distinguished the days of his coming. 1881 J. RUSSELL Haigs v. 108 Robert Haig distinguished himself in the battle by taking Lord Evers a prisoner.

II. Intransitive senses.

8. To make or draw a distinction; to perceive or note the difference between things; to exercise

8. To make or draw a distinction; to perceive

8. To make or draw a distinction; to perceive or note the difference between things; to exercise discernment; to discriminate. 8. absol. (in quot. 1647, with clause.)

1618 BACON Ess., Studies (Arb.) 13 If his Wit be not Apt to distinguish or find differences, let him Study the Schoolemen. 1647 SALTMARSH Sparkl. Glory Ep. Ded. (1847) 7 Distinguishing to ye, that their Ordination was from the Bishops, as Ministers, not as Bishops. 1828 COLERIDGE Aide Ref. xxvi. (1836) 22 It is a dull and obtuse mind that must divide in order to distinguish; but it is a still worse, that distinguishes in order to divide. 1861 MANNE Anc. Lawiii. (1876) 52 The propensity to distinguish characteristic of a lawyer.

D. with between: = A. (The usual construction)

propensity to distinguish characteristic of a lawyer.

b. with between: = 4. (The usual construction.)
1604 SHAKS. Oth. I. iii. 314 Since I could distinguish betwixt a Benefit, and an Iniune. 1736 BUTLER ANAL. II. vii.
Wks. 1874 I. 267 A capacity of distinguishing between truth and falsehood. 1879 HARLAN Excight v. 64 A locomotive engineer who cannot distinguish between red and green, does not know the difference between danger and safety.

† c. To distinguish of: to make distinctions with regard to (something), esp. in scholastic use (=4b); to perceive or note the difference between (things) = 4, 8b; to judge of, discriminate between. To distinguish upon: to make (scholastic or subtle) distinctions with regard to. Oh:

To distinguish upon: to make (scholastic or subtle) distinctions with regard to. Obs.

a 159a H. Smith Wks. (1866-7) I. 97 To defend usury, they distinguish upon it, as they distinguish of lying. As they say, there is a pernicious lie, and an officious lie, and a merry lie, and a godly lie; so [etc.]. 1593 Shaks. 2 Hen. VI. 11.

i. 129 Sight may distinguish of Colours: But suddenly to nominate them all, it is impossible. 1646 H. Lawrence Comm. Angells 177 They have a certaine taste.. by which they can distinguish of food. 1650 FULLER Pisgaht. vi. 14

The term navigable must be distinguished on. 1703 Rules of Civility 124 Able to judge and distinguish of Stiles.

+9. intr. (for refl.) To become distinguished or

offerentiated. Obs. rare.

1649 Jer. Taylor Gt. Exemp. 199 (L.) The little embryo. first distinguishes into a little knot, and that in time will be the heart, and then into a bigger bundle.

Distinguishable (disti'ngwiſāb'l), a. [f. prec.

1. Capable of being distinguished, separated, or discriminated from others or from one another;

of which the difference can be perceived or noted; of which the difference can be perceived or noted; 1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. II. § 1 They are by these their seuerall properties. distinguishable from each other. 1672 MILTON P. R. III. 424 A race. distinguishable scarce From Centils, but by circumcision. 1739 HUME Hmm. Nature 1. vii. (1874) I. 326 Whatever objects are different are distinguishable. 1859 GEO. ELIOT A. Bede 29 Love of this sort is hardly distinguishable from religious feeling. 1894 F. Hall in Nation (N. V.) LVIII. 427/2 Of the intransitive part, in its sense which is but slightly distinguishable from that of depart [etc.].

depart [etc.].

2. Capable of being divided or classified accord-

2. Capable of being divided or classified according to distinctive marks; divisible.

1638 Sir T. Browne Hydriot. i. (1736) 8 Two Pounds of Bones distinguishable in Skulls, Ribs, Jaws, Thigh-bones, and Teeth. a 1794 Locke [J.]. A simple idea. is not distinguishable into different ideas. 1844 H. H. Wilson Brit. India I. 433 The various tenures. [are] distinguishable into two principal classes. 1868 M. Pattison Academ. Org. v. 122 The motive and design of college foundations is distinguishable chronologically into three periods.

3. Capable of being perceived by the senses or the mind; discernible, perceptible.

1611 Tournbur Ath. Trag. v. ii. Wks. 1878 I. 143 The very least Distinguishable syllable I speake. 1652 Biggs New Disp. P 301 Oftentimes but a gentle breath is felt, and sometimes scarce distinguishable. 1765 Swinton in Phil. Trans. LII. 94 A very distinguishable Mock-Sun, opposite to the true one. 1850 Robertson Serm. Ser. III. 1 (1872) to Even in slander itself, perversion as it is, the interest of man in man is still distinguishable. 1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. xxxi. 271 The high land. 1 took. 1 a distinguishable outline. † 4. Worthy of distinction; eminent, remarkable, noteworthy. Obs.

†4. Worthy of distinction; eminent, remarkable, noteworthy. Obs.

1730 Welton Suffer. Son of God I. Pref. 14 Distinguishable for their Singular and Exemplary Piety. 1740 Mrs.

M. Whiteway Let. Pope in Swift's Wks. 1778 XVIII. 229

Extolling your genius... or admiring your distinguishable virtue. 2762 tr. Busching's Syst. Geog. III. 172 The villa Hadriani is the most distinguishable and celebrated. 1844

L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 70 That which is nearly connected with us.. becomes eminent or distinguishable in our eyes.. though, in itself... of no particular importance.

†5. Serving to distinguish; distinctive. Obs. rare.

1655 Manley Grotius' Low C. Warres 297 Clear Daylight appearing, turned the Invention of their distinguishable Mark against themselves; for being thereby certainly known, they were as certainly slain.

Hence Distinguishableness, the quality or fact of being distinguishable.

of being distinguishable.

1730-6 Ballev (folio), Distinguishableness, capableness of being distinguished.

1803 Graphic 4 Feb. 107/1 The chief merit of all the new coins is their distinguishableness one

from another.

Distinguishably, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]
In a distinguishable manner; in such a way as to be discriminated or perceived; perceptibly; † eminently, remarkably (abs.).

1704 in Lond. Gaz. No. 4057/2 Blessings.. which make us distinguishably happy beyond any part of the World.

1705 F. HAUKSBER in Phil. Trans. XXV. 2175 Parts of the Tubes.. were distinguishably Red. a 1704 SIR W. JONES in Asiatic Res. (1799) IV. 264 We have both species.. in this province; but they melt, scarce distinguishably, into each other.

**Distinguished** (distingwift), ppl. a. [f. Dis-

The thing uished (disting wist), ppl. a. [1. DISTINGUISH U. +-ED 1.]

+1. Separate, individually distinct. Obs.

1609 TOURNEUR Fun. Poem Sir F. Vere 466 They want that competent required space For ev'ry power in a distinguished place To work in order. 1652 Casahaw Delights Muses 88 She Carves out her dainty voice. Into a thousand sweet distinguish'd tones. 1715-20 Pore Itiad XII. 90 The forces part in five distinguish'd bands. 1823 T. Bush Lucretius I. 210 Distinguished seed each separate kind supplies.

supplies.
†2. Clearly perceived or perceptible; clear, distinct; marked, pronounced. Obs.
1700 DRYDEN Fables, Theodore & Hon. 106 The noise...
approaching near With more distinguish'd notes invades his ear. 1703 Rowe Ulyss. 1. i. 343 Mark him from the rest with most distinguish'd Hatred. 1782 Miss Burney Cecilia III.
vii, Mrs. Delvile received her with the most distinguished rolliences.

+3. Differentiated from others by character or T3. Differentiated from others by character or quality; special, distinctive, characteristic. Obs. 1736 Butler Anal. 11. vii. 376 The Jews.. appear to have been in fact the people of God in a distinguished sense, 17394 Sullivan View Nat. II. 134 The various opinions.. have respectively had their distinguished merits. 1813 T. Bussy Lucretius I. Comment. vi, Amid this general praise. two expressions demand my distinguished notice.

4. Possessing distinction; marked by conspicuous excellence of aminence transcribels.

excellence or eminence; remarkable, eminent; famous, renowned, celebrated; of high standing (social, scientific, or other). (Formerly of actions, occasions, reputation, etc.; now almost

always of persons.)

2724 Mandeville Fab. Bees (1724) 178 This awing of the multitude by a distinguished manner of living. 2724 Warselment Tracts (1789) so He has now three Children ... on whom he has bestowed the most distinguished Education.

tion. 1772 MISS WILKES Let. in Wilkes' Corr. (1805) IV. 103 My reception here was as distinguished as at Deal, and very handsome even at Portsmouth. 1800-24 CAMPBELL. Dream vi, Worth itself is but a charter To be mankind's distinguish'd martyr. 1818 Jas. MILL Brit. India II. 1V. v. 212 The making of a new Nabob, the most distinguished all occasions for presents. 1849 Macaular Hiet. Eng. I. 319 The modern country gentleman. receives a liberal education, passes from a distinguished school to a distinguished college. 1894 Mas. H. Ward Marcella II. 256 Four or five distinguished guests, including the Conservative Premier.

b. Having an air of distinction, stylish; = DISTINGUÉ.

TINGUÉ.

1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa (1811) III. 357 Known by her clothes—her person, her features, so distinguished! 1826 DISBAELI Viv. Grey III. 19 IM. Cleveland was tall and distinguished. 1873 Mas. H. KING Disciples, Ugo Bassi VII. (1877) 257 He was Though far from handsome, a distinguished man. an ornament Of drawing-rooms.

Comb. 1823 JAMES Agres Sorrel (1860) I. 225 He was a very. distinguished-looking man.

Distinguishedly (distinguished manner; with distinction.

1. Distinctive specially expectate. Other classification.

distinction.

1. Distinctly, specially, expressly. Obs.

1800 Answ. Stilling fleet's Serm. 9 Whether the Diocesan
Bishop be distinguishedly named. 1746 W. Horsley Fool
No. 63 P. 1 Then is there not any [trade] wherein the
Operators so distinguishedly disagree. 1803 in Spirit Pub.
7rmls. (1804) VII. 155 His worth and his merits having been
the more distinguishedly ascertained.

2. In a distinguished manner; with conspicuous
or special expellence: eminently.

a 1745 Swift 4 Last Years of Queen i. Wks. 1778 XII. 26 This address was presented. and received an answer distinguishedly gracious. 1816 Kratning Trav. (1817) II. 149 An intended voyage by some person distinguishedly fitted for the undertaking. 1853 DORAN Hanover Queens II. iv. 76 There was no ship that bore herself.. more distinguishedly in the fray.

tinguishedly in the fray.

Distinguisher. [f. DISTINGUISH v. + -ER 1.]

One who or that which distinguishes, in various

One who or that which distinguishes, in various senses: see the verb.

1599 Porter Angry Wom. Abined. in Hazl. Dodsley VII.

367 Mine ear, sound's true distinguisher. 1646 Sir T.

BROWNE Psend. E.P. VI. IV. 290 This distinguisher of times...
the Sun. 1763 Johnson in Boswell Life 19 July, A philosopher may know that it is merely a form of denial; but few servants are such nice distinguishers. 1863 J. G. Murphy Comm.
Gen. i. 18 The heavenly bodies become.. the distinguishers... of day and night... of seasons and years.

of day and night.. of seasons and years.

Distinguishing, vbl. sb. [-ING <sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. DISTINGUISH, in various senses.

1897 GOLDING De Mornay xiv. 200 The vniting of all these powers together is with such distinctness, and the distinguishing of them is with such vnion. 1869 FULLER Piggal.

1. viii. 22 The distinguishing of this land into seven nations.

1883 Frul. Anthropol. Inst. 369 Based on the distinguishing of differences.

Distinguishing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING 2.] That distinguishes.

1. Constituting a difference; serving to distinguish

or mark off from others; distinctive, characteristic;

or mark off from others; distinctive, characteristic; sometimes in stronger sense, That renders (a person, etc.) distinguished or eminent.

1686 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III. 238 Such as freely submitted themselves to the distinguishing Laws of that Communion, by which they were separated from all other Nations.

1718 Additional Spect. No. 279 P. 4 Milton's chief Talent, and indeed his distinguishing Excellence, lies in the Sublimity of his Thoughts.

1795 NELSON in Nicola Distinguishing Pendant.

1893 Bookman June 85/2 It is Mr. N.'s distinguishing merit that he knows what he can do, and .. does that efficiently.

2. That perceives differences or makes distinctions between things; discriminating.

2. That perceives differences or makes distinctions between things; discriminating.

1869 POTTER Antig. Greece III. iv. (1715) 48 There is scarce any Passage in .. ancient Poetry, which does not .. disgust their curious and distinguishing palates.

1742 Richardson Pamela III. 244 Encomiums given me by two Ladies of such distinguishing Judgment.

1846 Trench Mirac.

1810 Authority of the condition of special favour.

1850 Devout Commun. (1683) 195 The distinguishing goodness of the great and holy God .. in making me a reasonable creature, his servant, his son.

1810 De Foe Crusse (1840) L. vi. 105 The distinguishing goodness of the Hand which had preserved me.

had preserved me. **Distinguishingly**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

In a distinguishing manner; discriminatingly; in a way that serves to distinguish, by way of distinction, distinctively; markedly, specially, emi-

tinction, distinctively; markedly, specially, eminently.

a 1660 Hammond Whs. IV. 504 (R.), If we observe distinguishingly. 1601 Beverley Thous. Years Kingd. Christ 4. The. Constitution of the Church of England, as it is distinguishingly. 15tiled. 1713-4 Pore Let. to Addison 30 Jan., Some calling me a Tory, because the Heads of that Party have been distinguishingly favourable to me. 1774 tr. Helvetius' Child of Nature. 11. 202 A man in his person distinguishingly favoured by Nature. 1856 OLMSTED Slave States 28 [They] seemed to me to have lost all distinguishingly African peculiarity of feature.

Distinguishment. Now rare or Obs. [f. DISTINGUISH + -MENT.]

DISTINGUISH + -MENT.]

1. The action of distinguishing or fact of being distinguished; distinction; also concr. something serving to distinguish. (Common in 17th c.)

1506 A. Day Eng. Secretary 1. (1625) 47 By distinguish-

ment of all their properties and parts. 1611 SHAKS. Wint. T. 11. ii. 86 Least Barbarisme. Should a like Language was to all degrees, And mannerly distinguishment leaue out, Betwixt the Prince and Begger. 1651 Biggs New Disp. 1929 (They] have no sexuall distinguishments. 1709 Brit. Apollo II. Supernum. No. 6. 2/2 That one grand distinguishment of Nature. 1855 Singleton Virgil II. 372 Ye progeny of Daucus, full alike. past distinguishment By their own parents. 10id. 259.

† 2. Clear discernment, distinct perception. Obs. 1642 Sir E. Dering Sp. on Relig. 86 When you can bring the object of one sence to fall under the notion and distinguishment of another sence; so that the eye may as well see a Name or sound, as the eare can heare it.

† Distitle, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis. 7 a + Title 5b.] Irans. To deprive of title; to disentitle. 1599 B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev. 1v. ii, That were the next way to distille myself of honour.

| Distoma, Distomum. Zool. [mod.L.,

way to dis-title myself of honour.

| Distoma, Distomum. Zool. [mod.L., Gaertner 1775, f. Gr. δίστομος, -ov, double-mouthed, f. δι- twice + στόμα, pl. στόματα mouth. The form distoma has pl. distomata; distomum, pl. distoma. The etymological form is Distomum repr. Gr. δίστομον; Distoma as a neuter, with pl. Distomata is absurd, such a form as δίστομα, -όματα, being impossible in Gr. But Distoma as a fem. of modern formation, would be admissible.] A genus of digenetic Trematoda, parasitic worms or flukes, having two suckers (whence the name), of which numerous species infest the alimentary

of which numerous species infest the alimentary canal, liver, etc., of vertebrates, the best-known being the liver-fluke (*D. hepaticum*) which causes rot in sheep. It is the typical genus of the family Distamida

Distomide.

1831-60 MAYNE Expos. Lex., Distoma., Zool., name of a genus of the Entozoa Trematodea, in which there is a sucker at the anterior extremity of the mouth, and a cup a little posterior to it on the venter. 1871 T. R. Jones Anim. Kingd. (cd. 4) 158 The now tailless animal assumes the appearance of a Distoma or fluke. 1876 tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol. 120 The young. in the distomata go through a complicated alternate generation connected with metamorphosis. 1884 Public Opinion 12 Sept. 331/1 Death caused by. .distoma. 1888 ROLLESTON & Jackson Anim. Life 643 On the oral extremity of some species of Distomum. attrib. 1885 W. ROBERTS Urinary & Renal Dis. III. xiii. (cd. 4) 650 We no longer doubt that the symptoms were produced by distoma-processes.

Hence Disto mian, a member of the family Dis-

tomidæ, or group Distomea.

1876 Beneden's Anim. Parasites 45 Worms which have less freedom, like the Distomians, are sometimes both messmates and parasites.

Distomatous (distomates), a. [f. mod.L. distoma, -mat-, or its elements (see prec.) + -0US.] Having two mouths or suckers; belonging to the genus Distoma of parasitic worms.

1877 Huxley Anal. Inv. Anim. iv. 204 The two lateral projections, characteristic of Distomatous Redize, appear.

† Distomb, v. Obs. rare. [Distomb, 1 trans.] trans. To take out of the tomb, to disentomb.

1668 GAULE Pract. The. (1629) 423 His power and vertue. doth distombe him.

**Distome** (distoum). [a. F. distome, ad. mod. L. distoma: see above.] An anglicized form of

DISTOMA.

1876 Beneden's Anim. Parasites 84 An Egyptian distome, which lives in Man. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life 648 Von Linstow met with in Gammarus Pulex a Distome encysted, a single Distome in each cell.

† Disto'ned, pa. pple. Obs. rare. [as if from a verb \*distone: cf. obs. F. destonner 'to change or alter a tune' (Cotgr.).] Rendered out of tone or tune: inhermonous

or tune; inharmonious.

c 1400 Rom. Rose 4248 Discordaunt ever fro armonye And distoned from melodie.

Distoor, var. form of DESTOUR.

Distoor, var. form of DESTOUR.

Distorn (distorn), pa. pple. rare. [f. Dis-1 + torn, pa. pple. of TEAB v.] Torn off, severed by tearing.

1859 Masson Brit. Novelists iv. 277 Carrying in it some obscure ideas... of the infinity whence it feels itself distorn.

+ Distorque, v. Obs. rare - o. [ad. L. distorque-ve: see DISTORT.]

1652 COCKERAN. Distorqued, wrested.

1683 COCKERAM, Distorqued, wrested.

\*\*HOSA COCKERAM Distorqued, wrested.

† Distorquement. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Writhing, contortion.

\*\*\*1687-47 FELTHAM Resolves I. Ixi. 188 Like the distorquements of a departed Conscience.

† Distort, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. distort-us, pa. pple. of distorquere: see next.] Distorted (of which it may have been viewed as a shortened form).

Which it may have been viewed as a shortested form); wry, awry.

1588 J. Read Compend. Method 66 Of the curing of a distort foote of a childe. 1566 Spenser F. Q. v. xii. 36 Her face was ugly, and her mouth distort. 1562 A. Warren Selishness World in Fair S. P. Jas. / (1848) 82 Thus I. . Homeward convert a distort countenance. 1562 H. More Song of Soul I. III. lxx, With monki's mouth distort.

Distort (distort), v. [f. L. distort- ppl. stem of distorquère to twist different ways, distort, f. Dis- I + torquère to twist: cf. Extort.]

1018-1 + torquère to twist unitett ways, distoit, 1.

1018-1 + torquère to twist: cf. Extort.]

+1. trans. To twist, wrench, or turn to one side, or out of the straight position. Obs.

a 1631 Donne Litany (R.), What distorted thee, And interrupted evenness with fits. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud.

E.S. III. xx. 156 If you dip a pen in Aqua fortis... and present it towards these points, they will... decline the acrimony thereof,

retyring or distorting them to avoid it. c1720 Gav Birth of Squire 72 Headlong he falls, and on the rugged stone Distorts his neck.

2. To put out of shape or position by twisting or

2. To put out of shape or position by twisting or drawing awry; to change to an unnatural shape; to render crooked, unshapely, or deformed.

1624 [see Distorted]. 1751 Johnson Rambler No. 173 F1 Any action or posture, long continued, will distort... the limb s. 1836 Markyat Taphet lxxiv, His features were distorted with extreme pain. 1866 Tyndall Glac. 1. i. 5 The fossils contained in slate-rocks are distorted in shape.

b. To alter the shape of any figure without destroying continuity, as hy altering its angles: to

stroying continuity, as by altering its angles; to represent by an image in which the angles or proportions of parts are altered, as by a convex

mirror.

1812-6 J. Smith Panorama Sc. & Art I. 429 A large object, seen through a lens which is very convex, appears more or less distorted. 1821 Shelley Prometh. Und. IV. 383 A many sided mirror, Which could distort to many a shape of error. Mod. A mirror which distorts the features.

3. fig. To give a twist or erroneous turn to (the mind, thoughts, views); to pervert or misrepresent statements forces.

mind, thoughts, views); to pervert or misrepresent (statements, facts).

c 1586 CTRSS PEMBROKE Ps. CVII. xv, You whose conceites distorted be, Stand mute amazed at the sight. 1665 GLANFULL Scepti Sci. xix. 118 Words. distorted from their common use, and known significations. 1736 BUTLER Anal. Lv.
Wks. 1874 1. 108 Both self-love and particular affections. distort and rend the mind. 1888 D'ISRAELI Chas. I, 1. Pref. 5
To establish a pre-conceived theory. the historian sometimes distorted facts. 1837 WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.
L. 58 The caprices of imagination distort our impressions.

4. intr. (for refl.) To become twisted or out of shape. Obs. rare.

shape. Obs. rare.

shape. Obs. rare.

1550 OTWAY C. Marius v. ii, Old Ancharius. .was so violent
.. That his beard bristled, and his face distorted.
Hence Distorting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1550 BP. CARLETON Furied. 302 Which distorting of Scriptures is expresly censured by the said learned men.

1859
SHELLEY Cenci IV. i. 147 As From a distorting mirror.

1874
L. STEPHEN Howrs in Library (1892) II. i. 5 Imperfect images refracted through. distorting media.

Distorted, ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED l.]

1. Twisted out of shape; drawn awry; made crooked; represented with parts out of proportion, like the shadows falling obliquely on a surface.

crooked; represented with parts out of proportion, like the shadows falling obliquely on a surface.

1634 Habington Castara (Arb.) 130 He who's lifted up by vice Hath a neighb'ring precipice Dazeling his distorted eye.

1715-00 Pore Itiad xviii. 480 Wide with distorted legs oblique he goes. 1836 H. Coleringe North. Worthies Introd. Ess. (1852) 26 To..represent the opinions. not in the distorted perspective of their adversaries. 1838 DICKENS Nich. Nich. ii, He had fixed his eyes upon a distorted firtree.

Nich. Nich. u, rie nau nace use of tree.

2. fig. Turned awry; twisted, wrested.
1641 Millton Ch. Govi. Pref. (1851) 96 The grotorted apprehension of decay'd mankinde. 1664 H Myst. Inig. 448 You see how distorted. his Exist to the Text. 1818 Cauisa Digust (ed. 2) III. 4 fifth depends upon a distorted authority, and viol sumption.

Hence Distortedly adv.; Distortedness have been

Hence Disto rtedly adv.; Disto rtedner

1684 H. More Answer 407 There is not the least Incongruity or distortedness in Mr. Mede's way. a 1688 Cudworth Immut. Mor. v. iv. (R.) To what purpose should they so violently and distortedly pervert the natural order? 1831 Blackw. Mag. XXIX. 1004 A glass that. would shew objects distortedly as well as dimly. 1885 L. OLIPHAMT Sympneumada x. 152 The sad distortedness that she inherited in entering this world.

Distortedness (distorted) [f Distorted A. ER 1]

Innerticed in entering this world.

Distorter (distorts). [f. DISTORT v. + -ER 1.]
One who or that which distorts,
1847 in Craic. 1851-60 Manne Expos. Lex., Distortor,
a twister, or distorter. Mod. Bigotry is a distorter of the
mental vision.

Distortion (distortion). [ad. L. distortion-em, n. of action f. distorquere to DISTORT. Cf. F. distorsion (Paré, 16th c.).]

1. The action of distorting, or condition of being

distorted, or twisted awry or out of shape; spec. a condition of the body or any limb, in which it is

condition of the body or any limb, in which it is twisted out of the natural shape.

1881 MULCASTER Positions xxi. (1887) oo The distortion or writhing of the mouth. 1882 WITHER Mistr. Philar. Wks. (1633) 622 Her dainty mouth [is] composed So as there is no distortion Misbeseemes that sweet proportion. 1764 REID Inquiry vi. § 10. 152 They had never observed distortions of this kind in the eyes of children. 1804 ABERNETHY Surg. Ohs. 202, I could not.. perceive any distortion of the face to the opposite side. 1834 MEDWIN Angler in Wales II. 212 That.. distortion generally known by the appellation of club-foot. 1887 G. H. Darwin in Forth. Rev. Feb. 266 Earthquake waves consist...of waves or vibrations of compression, and of distortion.

b. Math. and Optics. Any change of shape not

b. Math. and Optics. Any change of shape not involving breach of continuity, as the distortion of

involving breach of continuity, as the distortion of a circle into an oval, or that of a rectangle into a rhombus or rhomboid by alteration of the angles, lengthening or curving of certain lines, etc.

1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 333/1 Refractive aberration, or in other words 'distortion', is common to many lenses, producing images wherein straight lines are represented as bulged inwards or outwards. 1889 Osborne Reynolds in Proc. Brit. Assoc. 808 The susceptibility of such a medium for a state in which the two sets of grains are in conditions of opposite distortions.

C. corc. A distorted form or image.

1830 Shelley Witch of Atlas Ixii. 3 But other troubled forms of sleep she saw. Distortions foul of supernatural awe.

1831 NICHOL Archit. Heav. 59 Instead of an image of the object, will yield only a distortion. 1867 A. BARRY Sir C. Barry vii. 244 Some remains of the objectionable distortion at the entrance from S. Stephen's Hall.

2. A temporary twist awry, a twisting or writhing

movement; a contortion.

1718 PRIOR Power 65 By his distortions he reveals his pains.
1725 Johnson Rambler No. 188 P 4 What the Latins call, the Sardinian Laughter, a distortion of the face without

The Sardinian Laughter, a distortion of the face without gladness of heart.

3. fig. The twisting or perversion of words so as to give to them a different sense; perversion of opinions, facts, history, so as to misapply them.

1650 R. Hollingworth Exerc. Usurped Powers 51 Having vindicated this passage. from this authors distortion. 1745

Wesley Annu. Ch. 37 What a frightful Distortion of my Words is this?

Wesley Annu. Ch. 37 Macaulay Hist. Eng. II. 317 To bring together. by fraudulent distortions of law, an assembly which might call itself a parliament. 1874 L. Stephen Hours in Library (1892) I. vii. 246 He will be amused at the distortion of history.

Hence Distortional a., of or pertaining to distortion; Distortionist, one who practises or professes distortion: a. a caricaturist; b. one who professionally distorts his body.

professes distortion: a. a caricaturist; D. one who professionally distorts his body.

1864 Sat. Rev. 5 Nov. 563 Bunbury... was a mere caricaturist, or distortionist.

1885 Osborne Reynolds in Proc.

1876. Assoc. 898 The transmission of distortional waves becomes possible if the medium be composed of small grains with large grains interspersed.

1886 Pall Mall G. 6 Aug.

13/2 They play the rôle of distortionists.. Their object is to draw money from the public by their piteous and excruciating positions.

13/2 1 ney play the role of distortionism. Them concerts a draw money from the public by their piteous and excruciating positions.

Distortive, a. [f. L. distort- ppl. stem + -IVE: cf. L. torliv-us.] Having the quality of distorting; producing or tending to distortion.

1823 Scoresby Whale Fishery 166 The ships in the northwest. were . subject to a distortive inflect.

In the same and the strength of the ships in the northwest. were . subject to a distortive effect.

In the same and the same and the same for the Zygomaticus minor muscle of the mouth, which distorts the face in laughter, etc.

1721 Balley vol. II., Distortor, a muscle of the mouth, the same as Zygomaticus. [In mod. Dicts.]

† Distorture. Obs. [f. DISTORT v. + -URE; after torture.] = DISTORTING, DISTORTION.

1613 JACKSON Creed IL XXIII. § 3. 398 The infernal [v.r. internal] distorture of their proud affections. 1799 Answ. Sackeverell's Serm. 11 A Distorture of Words to a new Sense.

Distourble, var. DISTURBLE v. Obs.

Distourble, var. DISTURBLE v. Obs.

Distract, ppl. a. arch. [ad. L. distract-us, pa. pple. of distraker to draw in different directions, pull asunder, f. Dis- 1 + traker to draw, drag. See also the earlier DISTRAIT from Fr.]

drag. See also the earlier DISTRAIT from Fr. 1 + 1. Torn or drawn asunder, divided, separated; scattered; torn to pieces. (In quot. 1398 as pa.

pple.) Obs.

1308 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. IX. XXV. (1495) 36a That the vertues that ben dystracte, sparplyd and made feble by daye wakyng maye be joynyd and rested by benefyce of hyghte. c1400 Destr. Troy 3219 Distracte were bai stithly, & stonyt by dene. 1597 SHAKS. Lover's Compl. 231 To your audit comes Their distract parcels in combined sums. †2. Drawn away, diverted; having the attention

diverted. Obs.

diverted. Obs.

425 Misvn Fire of Love 73 Pat with no cry or noys or any odyr binge fro prayer [bai] may be distracte. 1214 BARCLAY Cyl. 4 Uplandyshm. (Percy) p. xlv, The hungry sewers. At euery morsell hath eye unto thy hande So much on thy morsell distract is their minde. 1253 Br. WATSON in Crowley Soph. Dr. Watson ii. (1569) 157 The priest..may have his thoughtes distract to some other thing.

3 Perplayed or confused in wind by having the

on thy morsell distract is their minde. 1853 BP. WATSON in Crowley Sofh. Dr. Watson ii. (1569) 151 The priest...may have his thoughtes distract to some other thing.

3. Perplexed or confused in mind by having the thoughts drawn in different directions. arch.

a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xxiv. 17, 1 am noght distracte in many thoghtes. 1432-50 tr. Highen (Rolls) I. 421 He.. see in the aiere a meruellous thynge thro the whiche sighte he began to be distracte. 1581 MULCASTER Positions v. (1887) 31 Being distracte with diversitie of thoughtes. 1671 MILTON Samson 1556, I recover breath, And sense distract, to know well what I utter. 1854 Syn. Dobbit. Balder xxiii. 65 She flung her garlands down, and caught, distract, The skirts of passing tempests.

4. Deranged in mind; crazy, mad, insane. arch. 1481 Will of Taylour (Somerset Ho.), For seke & distracte people. 1578 Lyth Dodoens III. xciii. 448 To rave, and waxe distracte or furious. 1501 Shaks. Yul. C. Iv. iii. 155 With this she fell distract, And (her Attendants absent) Swallow'd fire. 1663 BUTLER Hud. I. i. 212 More peevish, cross, and splenetick Than Dog distract. 1779 Sheridan Critic III. i, My daughter. has gone Distract!

† b. as pa. pple. Driven mad, distracted. Obs. 1547 J. HARRISON Exhort. Scottes 227 What madnes or deuil. hath so.. distracte our emyndes?

† C. phr. Distract of one's wits, etc.: cf. DISTRACT v. 6 b. Obs.

1470-85 MALORY Arthur xII. iv, He shold be distracte out of his witte. 1576 Newton Lemnic's Complex. (1633) 242 They that be distract of their right wits. 1578 Lyte Dodoens III. xxvi. 352 Melampus... cured with this herbe... the daughters of Proctus, which were distract of their memories. 1601 F. Goowin Bps. of Fing. 275 Raving and taking on like a man distract of his wits.

Distract (distractt, repr. L. distract-ppl. stem of distrahère: see prec. As in many other verbs, the pa. pple. distract, repr. L. distractus, was in use before the finite vb., and with its ex-

was in use be Vol. III.

panded form distracted, prob. served to introduce the verb into use.]
+1. trans. To draw in different directions; to

†1. trans. To draw in different directions; to draw asunder or apart; to draw away; to separate, divide (lit. and fig.). Obs.

1600 E. BLOUNT IT. Conestaggio 20 The which he secretly feared, and his ministers greatly hoped for, so were their mindes distracted. 1609 BP. HALL Recoll. Treat. (1614) 646 His Godhead was never distracted eyther from soule or bodie. 16ar G. Sanvos Ovids Met. vv. (1666) 117 [Marsyas to Apollo] Why doe you (oh!) me from my selfe distract? 1650 BULWER Anthropomet. 164 Whereby the Scapula is distracted and abscedes. 1621 Hobbs Leviath. II. xvii. 86 Being distracted in opinions.

† D. Cally away to other parts: to disperse

Being distracted in opinions.

† b. To carry away to other parts; to disperse.

16. R. Ashley Comparism, 4c., I found the treatise to bee so well liked, that the former copies were for the most part alreadie distracted. 1617 Monyson Ilin. III. II. iii. 88 At Torg, where the best beere is brewed, and from thence distracted to other Cities. 1618 Halles Gold. Rem. (1688) 402 Foreign Books brought out of other Countries should not be distracted here without peculiar leave. a 1661 Fuller Worthies (1840) II. 415 The wits of the university were distracted into several countries, by reason of the plague therein.

2. To rend into parts or sections; to divide; usually implying disorder or disintegration. Now rare or Obs.

1585, ABP. Sampus Serm. (1841) 380 A kingdom. divided

rare of Obs.

1288 ABP. SANDYS Serm. (1841) 380 A kingdom.. divided and distracted into factions. 1623 BINGHAM Xenophon 108

The army of the Grecians [was] distracted into parcells.
1625 STANLEY Hist. Philos. 111. (1971) 124/2 Philosophers who did not distract the Doctrine of their Master into Sects.
1626 FEVER Acc. E. India & P. 350 The Power was distracted among the Captains of the Conqueror. [1288 Pall Mall G. 6 Oct. 6 The subject had to be distracted between two discussions.]

† b. fig. To 'pull to pieces', undo, spoil. Obs.
1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton) 11. xlvi. (1859) 52 Yet is my loye in so moche dystracted that thou are not ther. 1695

Lo. Preston Boeth. 111. 143 By dissevering and segregating the Parts, that Oneness is distracted.

3. To draw or turn away from actual position.

To draw or turn away from actual position,

the Paris, that Oneness is distracted.

3. To draw or turn away from actual position, destination, or purpose; to turn aside, or in another direction; to divert. (Now only in to distract the attention, the mind, or the like.)

138 WYCLIF Sel. Wh. III. 84 We schulden be war to kepe hem soundell, for bodell bingis distractib men to kepe hem rigt. 1438 Misyn Fire of Love 65 On ee bai have of waytynge, A-nodyr of trw sorow, whole lufe distractis be writ, peruertis & ouerturnes resone. 1612 W. Shute tr. Fongasse's Venice ii. 12 They might easily. distract him from the alliance with the French King. 1643 Prynne Sow. Power Parl. App. 166 The Emperour. 1843 Prynne Sow. Power Parl. App. 166 The Emperour. 1845 R. Browne Prend. Ep. II. ii. 62 The needle. being distracted, driveth that way where the greater & powerfuller part of the earth is placed. 1744 Akrnside Pleas. Imag. II. 52 Vice, distracting their delicious gifts To aims abhorr d. 1894 Carpenter Ment. Phys. 1. v. (1879) 214 [This] distracts the mind from the sense of danger. 1898 R. W. Dale Leet. Preach. ii. 35 To drive away all thoughts that would distract their attention.

4 To draw in different directions; to divide

4. To draw in different directions; to divide attention, inclination, etc. (between different objects); to perplex or confuse by divergent aims

jects); to perplex or confuse by divergent aims or interests; to cause dissension or disorder in. (In mod. use often associated with senses 5, 6.)

1597-8 Bacon Ess. Followers & Friends (Arh.) 38 To be gouerned by one is not good, and to be distracted with many is worse; but to take aduise of friends is euronorable. 1638 Str. T. Herbert Trav. (ed. 2) 216 Hee that sits above... distracted their designe. 1650 Fuller Pisgah II. 65 How is his tongue distracted between the Spirit of God and the spirit of gold. 1753 Johnson Rambler No. 196 P 4 He stands distracted by different forms of delight. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. 542 The dissensions by which the little band of outlaws was distracted. 1853 Ibid. IV. 555 He was distracted between the fear of losing his ears and the fear of injuring his patron. 1874 Green Short Hist. vii. \$8, 432 One of the endless civil wars which distracted the island.

5. To throw into a state of mind in which one

GREEN Short Hist. vii. § 8. 432 One of the endless civil wars which distracted the island.

5. To throw into a state of mind in which one knows not how to act; to perplex or bewilder greatly. (Often coloured by sense 6, which is, however, no longer used literally.)

1933 STANNHUSST Æneis ii. (Arb.) 53 Thus then I distracted, with al hastning, ran to mye weapons. 505 SHAKS. Macb. II. iii. 109 They star'd, and were distracted. 1667 MILTON P. L. IV. 18 Horror and doubt distract His troubl'd thoughts. 1971 Mes. Grifffirm Ir. Viaud'z Shiptureck 198, I was so distracted with joy. 1856 Dickens Lett. (1880) I. 434, I am at present distracted with doubts. + 6. To derange the mind or intellect of; to render insane, drive mad. Obs. in lit. sense: cf. 5. 1897 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV., II. i. 16 This is a poore mad soule. pouerty hath distracted her. 1633 Dorgthy Osborne Lett. to Sir W. Temple xvii. (1888) 97 Sure, the poor woman is a little distracted, she could never be so ridiculous else. 1777 SHERIDAN Trif Scarb. I. i, Stay—thou'lt distract me. 1791 Cowper Iliad XXII. 66 Commistrate also thy unhappy Sire Ere yet distracted.

+ b. phr. To distract of one's wit, etc. Obs.

Sire Ere yet distracted.

† D. phr. To distract of one's wit, etc. Obs.

\*\*r6os T. FITZHERBERT Apol. 27 a, He dyed distracted of his sences. r63a Lithgow Trav. VIII. 355 Seeing them all madde and distracted of their wits with sorrow. r633 Br. HALL Hard Texts 88 The view and sense of those judgments. shall utterly distract thee of thy wits.

† C. intr. To become distracted, go mad.

Obs. rare. 1768 Ross Helenore 15 (Jam.) Like to distract, she..Cry'd Lindy, Lindy, waes me, are ye dead?

¶ 7. = DETRACT: cf. DISTRACTER, DISTRAC-

+ Distract, sb. Obs. rare. [f. prec. vb.] A distraction.

15a4 QUARLES Div. Poems. Job xv. iii, The man, whose soule is undistain'd with Ill, Stands onely free from the distracts of Care. 1632 — Div. Fancies 1. vi. (1660) 4 False hopes, true fears, vain joyes, and fierce distracts.

Distracted (distrackted), ppl. a. [f. Distract

\*\*T. \*\* \*\*ED 1.]

† 1. Drawn apart, rent asunder; divided, Obs.
1896 FLORIO, Distrative, withdrawne, distracted, led away.
1800 J. Powr vt. Led's Africa 1. 2 Europe is of a more distracted and manifolde shape. 1801 SHANS. All's Well v.
1813 To the brightest beames Distracted clouds gine way.
1831 Gouge God's Arrows iii. \$ 95. 365 Henry 7. married Elizabeth the heire of the house of Yorke, and therby united those two distracted houses. 1848 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. v. xv. 418 By putting together distracted syllables, and by piecing of broken sentences.

2. Driven hither and thither; agitated, disturbed, 'troubled'. Obs. exc. as fg. from senses 3-5.
1852 LITHGOW Trav. x. 505 There is a certaine place of sea, where these destracted tydes make their rancountering Randevouze. 1793 Phil. Trans. XXXIII. 427 Hard Gales of southerly Winds, attended with violent Squalls of Rain, and a distracted Sea. 21848 Hoop Forge 1. vi, Badly, madly, the vapours fly Over the dark distracted sky.

3. Mentally drawn to different objects; perplexed or confused by conflicting interests; torn or dis-

3. Mentally drawn to different objects; perplexed or confused by conflicting interests; torn or disordered by dissension or the like.

a 1633 Austin Medit. (1635) 87 Having (according to my weake facultie, and distracted Studies) set downe what thought most..observable. 1799 F. Havney Nav. Hist. II. 140 To settle the distracted affairs of that kingdom, Cromwell was appointed lord-lieutenant. 2821 Lams Elia Ser. 1. Grace bef. Meat, Savoury soup and messes... moistening the lips of the guests with desire and a distracted choice.

4. Much confused or troubled in mind; having, or showing, great mental disturbance or perplexity.

4. Much confused or troubled in mind; having, or showing, great mental disturbance or perplexity.

1600 Shake. Ham. 1. v. 07 Remember thee? I... while memory holds a seate In this distracted Globe. 1607 — Timon III. iv. 115 You onely speake from your distracted soule. 1607 Dryone Ind. Emperor II. ii, Where shall a Maid's distracted Heart find Rest? 1800 New Edin. Rev. No. 2. 109 the bent over her, chiefly to hide her distracted countenance. 1857 Buckle Civilia. I. vi. 304 The minds of men were too distracted for so deliberate a plan.

5. Deranged in mind; out of one's wits; crazed, mad, insane. Now rare in literal sense, exc. in such expressions as 'like one distracted'. 1500 Shake. Com. Err. v. i. 30 To fetch my poore distracted husband hence. 1657 Howell Londinop. 65 It [Bethlem] was an Hospital for distracted people. 1719 De Foe Crusoe (1840) II. v. 107 They ran about. like distracted men. 1718 Newton Chronol. Amended i. 142 Athamas. went distracted and slew his son. 1719 Grav Let. Poems (1775) 95 The latter died distracted. 1772 Sheridaniana (1826) 33, I was in short almost distracted.

Distractedly, adv. [f. prec. + -1v2] In a distracted manner; † disjointedly (obs.); with mental distraction, madly, like one distracted.

Distractedly, 1606 T. Monton Pream. Emounter 105 The whole being ... distractedly quoted. 1715 Jane Barker Extilist II. 39 Seeing him fall by her Hand, she cryd out most distractedly. 1749 Fielding Tom Yones xiv. iv, You have made her daughter distractedly in love with you. 1827 Carlie Fr. Rev. I. III. vi. (1872) 81 Monseigneur. .. does nothing but walk distractedly... cursing his stars. 1870 DISRAEI Lothair iv. 10 He was so distractedly with you. 1827 Carlie Fr. Rev. I. III. vi. (1872) 81 Monseigneur. .. does nothing but walk distractedly... cursing his stars. 1870 DISRAEI Lothair iv. 10 He was so distractedly with you. 1827 Carlie Fr. Rev. II. III. vi. (1872) 81 Monseigneur. .. does nothing but walk distractedly... (In Present distracted by the violence of Inuaders, and distractednesse o

**Distra oter.** [f. DISTRACT v. + -RR  $^{1}$ .] One who or that which distracts. In quot.: Something

who or that which distracts. In quot.: Something that detracts (from): cf. DIBTRACT v. 7.
1633 H. More Conject. Cabbal. Pref. (1662) 3 Such Inspiration... is no distracter from, but an accomplisher and an enlarger of the humane faculties.

† Distractful, a. Obs. [f. DIBTRACT sb. or v. +-FUL.] Full of or fraught with distraction. Hence † Distractfulness.
1636 Herwood Loves Maistresse III. Wks. 1874 V. 130
Thanke thy sisters, they apparrell'd thee In that distractfull shape. a 1640 J. BALL Power Godlines (1657) 133 When they want comfort they fall into heavy dumps, and distractfulness. 1746 MORELL Judaes Macs. 1. 6 Distractful Doubt and Desperation, Ill become the chosen Nation.

Distractible, a. [f. as next + -IBLE.]
Capable of being distracted.
1730-6 BALLEY (folio), Distractible (in Surgery) capable of being drawn aside. Hence 1775 in Ash.; and in mod. Dicts.

† Distractile, a. Obs. [f. L. distract-, ppl.

Thets. otile, a. Obs. [f. L. distract-, ppl. stem of distraker to pull asunder + -ILE; cf. mod. F. distractile in Bot. (Littré).]

Capable of being drawn asunder or stretched, extensible; of or relating to stretching. (Cf. contractile.) In Bot. applied by Richard to anthers in which the cells are separated by a very long and

1709 F. HAUKSBER Phys. Mech. Exp. v. (ed. 2) 117 These distractile Tubes will be compress d by that incumbent Weight. 1726 Monro Anat. Nerves (1741) 36 Muscular Fibres are distractile, or capable of being stretched. 1747 LANGRISH Muscular Motion i. § 31 in Phil. Trans. XLIV., This distractile Power must. be the Occasion of some Degree of Tension in them. 1835 LINDLEY Introd. Bot. (1848) I. 343 In Salvia. the connective has been called by Richard distractile.

Degree of Tension in them. 1833 LINDLEY Introd. Bol. (1848) I. 343 In Salvia..the connective has been called by Richard distractie.

Distracting, vbl. sb. [f. Distract v. + -ING 1] The action of Distract v.; distraction. c1440 Hyllon Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1494) I. xiiii, To holde hym wythout forgetyng, distractyng or lettyng of ony creature. 1860 Millon Free Commu. 431 To the retarding and distracting of times of thir Counsels.

Distracting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]
That distracts; bewildering, maddening.
1632 Lithgow Tow. 1x. 402, I grew affrighted. for . the distracting noyse drew aye nearer and nearer us. 1749 Fielding Tom Yones xv. iii, His mind was tost in all the distracting anxiety so nobly described by Shakespeare [7nl. C. 11. i. 63-69]. 1799 tr. Diderot's Nat. Son II. 103 No one . can conceive the heart-distracting misery I suffered. 1828 J. W. Croker in C. Papers (1884) 12 Aug., I will . tell you this lamentable, this distracting story.

Hence Distractingly adv.
1842 Dickens Amer. Notes (1850) 67/2 A handsome city, but distractingly regular. 1859 Gro. Eliot A. Bede 180 Hetty. had the same distractingly pretty looks. for everybody: 1879 Miss Braddon Vizen III. 221 The ringing of imaginary wedding bells sounded distractingly in her ears.

Distraction (distraction (1335 in Godef.).]

† 1. A drawing or being drawn asunder; pulling asunder; forcible disruption, division, or severance. 1833 Mulcaster Positions xli. (1887) 248 The distraction of temporall, civill and Canon law being in many pointes very offensiue to our countrey. 1897 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. liii. § 2 His two natures. are. as vacapable of confusion as of distraction. 1647 LILLY Chr. Astrol. civi. 648 & in the seventh in ferall Signes, argues death by Distraction or by Ruine, or fall of Timber or Houses. 1827-8 Sir W. HAMILTON Logic xxv. (1866) II. 23 The parts which, by the distraction of the whole, come into view, are called the divisive members.

† D. A severed or divided form, drawn apart from others. Obs.

from others. Obs. x606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. m. vii. 77 While he was yet in Rome, His power went out in such distractions, As beguilde all Spies.

Rome, His power went out in such distractions, As beguilde all Spies.

† c. Dispersion, scattering. Obs.

1618 Hales Gold. Rem. (1688) 402 By reason of that great distraction of their Books and Papers.

† d. Violent stretching or extension. Obs.

c 1720 W. Gibson Farrier's Guide 11. xix. (1738) 65 A Distraction, or Rupture of the Vessels. 1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1756) I. 68 The Fibres. are in a State of Distraction, that is, they are drawn out into a greater length.

e. Grk. Gram. The resolution of a long vowel into two vowels, identical or differing only in quantity, as in δρόω for δρώ, κράατος for κράτος.

1891 Μοπο Homeric Gram. (ed. a) 51 These forms [δρόω, δράσε etc.] were regarded by the older grammarians as the result of a process called 'distraction', (the exact reverse of contraction), by which a long vowel, ā or ω, could be separated into two distinct vowels (āā, ω, &c.).

2. The drawing away (of the mind or thoughts) from one point or course to another; diversion of

2. The drawing away (of the mind or thoughts) from one point or course to another; diversion of the mind or attention. Usually in adverse sense; less commonly = diversion, relaxation (as in Fr.).

1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye to The harte owght to be kepte in tyme of these holy howres from dystraccyon, and from thynkynge on other thynges. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 159 b, Harde it is to say one Pater noster without distraccyon of y mynde. 1631 Bible 1 Cor. vii. 35 That you may attend upon the Lord without distraction. 1699 Bunnet 39 Art. xii. (1700) 120 The distraction of their Thoughts in Devotion. 1749 CHESTERF. Lett. (1792) II. cxciv. 224, I know no one thing more offensive to a company, than that inattention and distraction. 1853 C. Bronte Villette xxi, Considering sewing a source of distraction from the attention due to himself. 1853 Mrs. Jameson in C. Macpherson Memoirs (1878) 278 While attending on my mother, the compilation, printing, and illustrating furnish me with what the French call a distraction.

b. An instance or occasion of this. c. Something that distracts (or diverts) the mind or attention.

D. An instance or occasion of this. c. Something that distracts (or diverts) the mind or attention.

7614 BP. HALL Recoll. Treal. 188 A third, standing with the eyes...shut for feare of distractions. 1655 STANLEY Hist. Philos. 1. (1701) 30/2 If he had not been constrained by seditious and other distractions to lay aside that study. 1849 ROBERTSON Serm. Ser. 1. ii. 25 The cares of this world—its petty trifling distractions. 1849 WRAXALL tr. R. Hondin x. 136 Conjuring...was a mere distraction by which he amused his friends.

3. The fact or condition of being drawn or pulled

8. The fact or condition of being drawn or pulled (physically or mentally) in different directions by conflicting forces or emotions.

1598 SHAKS. Merry W. III. v. 87 In her invention, and Fords wives distraction, they convey'd me into a bucke-basket. 1633 T. JAMES VOY. 29 The ship did labour most terribly in this distraction of winde and waves.

1838 D'ISRAELI Chas. 1, I. Pref. 4 Instead of the distraction of multifarious events. the philosopher discovered the inseparable connection of circumstances.

1839 D. Disorder or confusion of affairs, caused by internal conflict or dissension: the condition of a

ternal conflict or dissension; the condition of a community torn by dissension or conflict of parties.

1648 Chas. I in Clarendon Hist. Reb. v. § 386 To settle
the Peace of the Kingdom, and compose the present Distractions.

1709 STEELE in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 344 My little affairs are in such distraction till I can come to an hearing in Chancery. 1780 Burke Sp. at Bristol 9 Sept. Wks. III. 431 Your city, gentlemen, is in a state of miserable distraction. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Emp. I. 134 The distractions of Ireland, he said, arose. from the differences between the Irish and the English. 2875 Jowerr Plato (ed. 2) III. 23 That body is..rendered incapable of united action by reason of sedition and distraction.

4. Violent perturbation or disturbance of mind or feelings, approaching to temporary madness.

or feelings, approaching to temporary madness. To distraction: to a degree which exemplifies or

To distraction: to a degree which exemplifies or amounts to this; distractedly.

1606 Shars. Ant. 4. Cl. IV. i. 9 Giue him no breath, but now Make boote of his distraction. 1657 Burton's Diary (1828) II. 24 Pardon me if I speak confusedly, any man will justify my distraction in this. 1724 R. Falconer Voy. II. (1769) 30 There was a sad Distraction amongst us in the Ship. for we had almost fell foul. 1802 Noble Wanderers. 1. 281 The Princess loves you to distraction. 1819 Byson Yman I. cx, To contend with thoughts she could not smother, She seem'd, by the distraction of her air. +5. Mental derangement; craziness, madness, insanity. Obs. (exc. as involved in prec.; cf. DISTRACT V. 5, 6, DISTRACTED 4, 5.)

c 1600 Shars. Sonn. cxix, In the distraction of this madding fever. 1702 C. Mather Magn. Chr. II. vii. (1852) 145 A distempered melancholy at last issued in an incurable distraction. 1764 Harmer Obsert. XII. V. 150 The hermits of superstition. resemble Nebuchadnezzar in his distraction. 1704 SULLIVAN View Nat. I. 8 He traverses the whole circle of human imbecility and distraction.

6. In French-Canadian law: The diverting of costs from the client or party who would be in ordinary comma extended they and would be in ordinary comma extended to the man in would be in

costs from the client or party who would be in ordinary course entitled to them, and their ascrip-

tion to his attorney or other person equitably entitled. [= F. distraction, in same use.]

18... Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada Art. 48. In toth Rept. of Codification Comm. 1866), Attorneys ad Litem may demand and obtain distraction of their fees.

17. for DETRACTION.

¶7. for DETRACTION.

c 1430 Lyde. Min. Poems 67 (Mätz.) Have in hate mowthes that ben double, Suffre at thy table no distractions.

† Distractious, a. Obs. [f. prec.: see -TIOUS.] Abounding in or fraught with distractions.

1667 WATERHOUSE Fire Lond. 104 In the time of the Fires raging, and of the distractious impetuosity. 1678 CUDWORTH Intell. Syst. Pref. 10 Which. would render His providences to humane apprehensions, laborious and distractious. 1691 RAY Creation (1714) 51 The former [opinion] would render the Divine Law operose, solicitous and distractious.

**Distractive** (distræktiv), a. [f. L. ppl. stem distract-(see DISTRACT v.)+-IVE.] Of distracting

distract-(see DISTRACT v.)+-IVE.] OI distracting quality or tendency.

1633 Bp. Hall Hard Texts 212, I will walke free from all feares and distractive cares. 1643 Milton Divorce II. xii. (1851) 93 How hurtfull and distractive it is to the house, the Church and Commonwealth. 2837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. II. vi. vi. (1872) 248 Thou undefinable .. self-distractive, self-destructive Legislative. 1855 — Misc., Prinzenranb (1872) VII. 162 Johann Frederick...founding that imbroglio of little dukedoms.. distractive to the human mind.

Hence Distractively adv., with distracting tendency or effect.

dency or effect.

1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. 1. ii. (1872) 6 Maddest Waterloo-Crackers, exploding distractively and destructively, where-soever the mystified passenger stands or sits.

1837 — Fr. Rev. III. 1. iv. (1872) 19 Whether the Flag. flapped soothingly or distractively.

soothingly or distractively.

† **Distractly**, adv. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. DISTRACT a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] = DISTRACTEDLY.

c 1450 t. De Imitatione III. Ilii, Forgeue me..as ofte tymes as in my praier I benke on eny oper binge ban on be. I am wont to haue me bere ful distractly.

† **Distracture**. Obs. [f. L. distract- ppl. stem (see DISTRACT v.) + -URE.] = DISTRACTION.

165a R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea (1847) 192 The victory of the emperour Charles the Fifth, against the Protestant princes of Germanie, is imputed to their distractures arising from parity in command.

† **Distractle**. v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-I + TBADE

from parity in command.

† **Distra'de**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-I + TBADE v.] trans. To distribute by way of trade.

\*\*rés3 Lisle Æfric on O. § N. Test. To Rdr. 14 This creature [Camel]...is the best and only meanes..to convey through the deserts, the sweet wares of happy Arabie, and so to distrade and retaile them among the Nations.

† **Distra'ge**. Obs. rare-!. [f. di-, Dis-5 + It. strage, L. strages overthrow, slaughter, carnage.]

A defeat with much slaughter, carnage.] A defeat with much slaughter.

c 1940 Order in Battayll Bij, After a dystrage, the hoste can not sodenely be apte to fyght: for wounds and mournyngs shallet them.

Distrain (distrēl'n), v. Forms: 3-6 destreyn(e, 4-6 des-, distrayne, distreyne, (4-trene, 4-5 dystreyne, 5-trayne, 6-treine), 5-8 distrein, 6-7 distraine, 6- distrain; Sc. 4-7 des-, dys-, distrenge, -tringe. [ME. a. Ofterstrain-, -aindre' to straine, presse, wring, yexe 4-7 des-, dys-, distrenze, -urinze. Luiz. a. o. . destreindre, -aindre 'to straine, presse, wring, vexe extremely, straiten' (Cotgr.), pres. stem destreign-, pa. pple. destreint; = It. distrignere, -stringere 'to distraine, distress, pinch, straiten' (Florio):-L. distring-ère to draw asunder, stretch out, detain, occupy, f. dī-, Dis- 1 + stringère to squeeze, draw tight. In med.L. and Romanic, the prefix lost its sundering force, being prob. confounded with de, and distringire became merely intensive of stringire, as in mod.It.] I. General senses: all Obs.

I. General senses: all Obs.

† 1. trans. To press, compress, or grasp tightly; to squeeze; to clasp tightly. Obs.

c 1381 CHAUCER Parl. Foules 337 The gentyl faucoun that with his feet distraynyth The kyngis hand. c 1390 — Proverb, Who so mychel wol embrace, Lytel ber-of he shal destreyne. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 372 b/t Hit happed on a nyght that she distrayned her self by the throte that she was almost estrangled. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso XII. XII. 215 The Prince..gently gan distraine Now him, now her, betweene his friendly armes.

† b. To confine, bind, restrain. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. II. Dr. vi. 42 (Camb. MS.) A man..whiche bat visyous lustys holden destreyned with cheynes bat ne mowen nat be vnhownden. c 1386 — Pars. T. P. 195 Onre lord lhesu crist..after that he hadde be bytraysed of his disciple, and destreyned and bounde.

† c. fig. To hold captive, or in constraint. Obs. c 1374 CHAUCER Tropius I. 355 Obere besye nedes hym destrayned.

† 2. fig. To hold in its grasp, as disease, sickness, love; to distress, oppress, afflict. Obs.

In quots. 1547, 1618 perhaps 'to strain'.

c 1374 CHAUCER Tropius III. 1479 (1528) No word for sorwe she answerede. So sore gan his partyng here destreyne. c 1374 CHAUCER Tropius III. 1479 (1528) No word for sorwe she answerede. So sore gan his partyng here destreyne. c 1374 CHAUCER Tropius III. 1479 (1528) No word for sorwe she answerede. So sore gan his partyng here destreyne. c 1430 CHAUCER Tropius III. 1479 (1528) No word for sorwe she answerede. So sore gan his partyng here destreyne. C 1430 CHAUCER Tropius III. 1479 (1528) No word for sorwe she answerede. So sore gan his partyng here destreyne. C 1430 CHAUCER Tropius III. 1479 (1528) No word for sorwe she answerede. So sore gan fis partyng here destreyne. C 1430 CHAUCER Tropius III. 1479 (1528) No word for sorwe she answerede in contynuel maladye. a 1547 SURREY in Tottell's Misc. 14 Ragyng loue with extreme payne Most cruelly distrains my hart. a 1618 RALEIGH Rem. (1644) 121 Distrained with the wringing fits of his dying

hathe distrayned all the power of the devyll.

† 4. To constrain, force, or compel (a person to do something). Obs. (Hence the legal sense 7.)

c 1374 Chaucer Troylus v. 596 Distreyne here herte as faste to retorne, As pow dost myn to longen here to se. 1375 Barsour Bruce xii. 338 Thar gret vaward alsua Wes distrengeit the bak till ta. c 1366 Chaucer Pars. T. P 35 Penitence destreyneth a man to accepte benygnely euery peyne..enioyned. c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 62 Who destreyns be to swere oftet.

† 5. To strain out. express: to extract by press.

peyne. enonymed. \*\*Lago It. Secreta Secret., Coo. Lorain.\*\* (E. E. T. S.) 62 Who destreyns be to swere, Goo. Lorain.\*\* (E. E. T. S.) 62 Who destreyns be to swere ofte? 

† 5. To strain out, express; to extract by pressing or straining. (In quot. 1563, intr. for reft.) 

\*\*C1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordin.\*\* (E. E. T. S.) 85 

His properte ys, to make stalworthe be stomak, & destreyne 

& purge be euyl and rotyn humours bat er in be stomak, 

1553 B. Googe Egigas (Arb.) 117 The gryefe so sore, doth 
growe in euery parte, Destraynyng through the venomed 

vaines doth so torment the Hart. 1524 Sir T. Herbert 

\*\*Trav. 150.\*\* Coffa or Coho, a drinke. blacke, thicke and bitter; 

distrained from Berries of that quality. 

† 6. a. To pull or tear off. b. To rend or tear 

asunder. [After L. senses.] Obs. 

1386 Wyclif Ezek xvii. 22 Y shal take of the merews of 

the hear cedre, and I shal putte of the cop of his braunchis; 

the tender I shal distreyne, [1388 streyne, Vulg. distringam], 

1590 Spenser F. Q. 11. xii. 82 That same net so cunningly 

was wound, That neither guile nor force might it distraine. 

II. Law. [The earliest use recorded, but etymo
logically a specific application of 4.]

†7. trans. a. To constrain or force (a person) by the seizure and detention of a chattel or thing, to perform some obligation (as to pay money owed by him, to make satisfaction for some wrong done by him or by his beasts, or to perform some other act, e.g. to appear in court); to punish by such seizure and detention for the non-performance of such obligation. (See DISTRESS 5b. II.) Obs. exc.

such obligation. (See Distribute of the contributed of the contribute of the contrib

purpose.
c 1300 Beket 748 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 128 Seint thomas londes into is hond his men nome, Ase it were for-to destreynen him bat he to his court come. c 2315 Shoreham 72 Destrayned be he scholde, Be rytte To do hyt 33f that he may. 1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. 27 He may be distrenzied in his lands, to come to court. a 1636 Bacon Max. 4 Uses Com. Law (1636) 20 Commanding him [the Sheriffe] to distraine them by their lands to appear at a certaine day. 1641 Art. agst. Sir H. Davendorf in Rushw. Hist. Coll. 111. (1692) L 335 That he should distrain James Maleverer, Esq. to appear before the Barons of his Majesty's said Court of Exchequer. 1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. t. Ixx. (1739) 184 All such as ought to be Knights and are not, shall be distrained to undertake the weapons of Knighthood. 1767 Blackstons

Comm. II. 135 The widow shall pay nothing for her marriage, nor shall be distreined to marry afresh. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND Hist. Eng. Law I. 334 The lord's handlest remedy is that of distraining his tenant to perform the services that are in arrear.

C. In later usage: To levy a distress upon (a person), in order by the sale of the chattels to obtain satisfaction for a debt, particularly for

arrears of rent. (But the usual construction in this

obtain satisfaction for a debt, particularly for arrears of rent. (But the usual construction in this sense is to distrain upon: see 8 b.)

1768-74 TWCKER Lt. Nat. 1. ii. § 9 When Squire Peremptory distrained his tenant for rent perhaps he [etc.].

1773 Hist. Rockster 46 Who had been distrained for the repair of the head of the bridge. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. a) III. 201 A peer of the realm could never be arrested for debt; the law presuming that he had sufficient lands and tenements in which he might be distrained.

8. absol. or intr. To levy a distress. Const. for (a thing). Originally in order to compel the defaulter, by detention of the thing seized, to pay money due or perform an obligation; but in later use including the power to obtain satisfaction by sale of the chattels. See DISTRESS 16. 2. 2350 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 362 3if eny bo 3a.

2 1350 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 362 3if eny bo ba nymep rente of eny tenement in fraunchyse of be Citee, and his rente holleche be by-hynde, ober half oper more and he ne fynde for to dystreyne. 1463 Bury Wills (Camelon) 27 If my wil be nat devly executyd in eche part, they to haue power to distreyne. 1521 FARVAN Will in (Aron. Pref.) I geve full power over the said Church Wardeyns. 1.0 distreyn within any of the foresaid londs and tenements. and the distress so taken to withold and kepe till the said annuytie. be fully contented and paied. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 11 To distreyne for the same rentes in the seid Maners. 1526 in Vicary's Anat. (1888) App. iii. 152 It shalbe laufull for any offycer of the said Cytie to dystreine for the same [yearly rent]. 1648 Milton Observ. Art. Peace Wks. 1738 I. 338 Any seven or more of them, in case of Refractories or Delinquency, may distrain and imprison. 1764 Burn Poor Lews 251 Where power is given to distrain, it seemeth reasonable that power should be given to come at the goods. 1863 FAWCETT Pol. Econ. 11. vii. 237 The landlord had of course a legal right to distrain for the rent.

b. Const. upon, on a person or thing. (With indirect

1863 FAWCETT Pol. Econ. 11. vii. 237 The landlord had of course a legal right to distrain for the rent.

b. Const. upon, on a person or thing. (With indirect passive to be distrained upon.)
1605 CAMDEN Rem. (J.), I will not lend money to my superiour, upon whom I cannot distrain for the debt. 1689 Col. Rec. Pennsylv. I. 311 He was distreyned upon by Cornelius Empson, for Contrey Rates. 1812 Examiner 7 Sept. 570/2 He was. threatened. to be distrained on for the assessment and surcharge. 1861 Pearson Early 4 Mid. Ages Eng. xxxiv.(L.), He or his heirs might distrain on them if this were neglected. 1891 Punch 25 Apr. 195/2 The total failure of my last attempt to distrain on the stock of a neighbouring farmer.

f.g. a 1658 Cleveland Gen. Poems. 4c. (1671) 2 The Airy Freebooter distrains First on the Violet of her Veins, Whose Tincture could it be more pure, His ravenous kiss had made it blewer. a 1678 Marvell (J.), Blood, his rent to have regain'd Upon the British diadem distrain'd.

9. trans. To seize (chattels, etc.) by way of distress; to levy a distress upon. arch.

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1531 Dial. on Laws Eng. 11. xxvii. (1638) 112 A pound..

1532 Dial. on Laws Eng. 11. xxvii. (1638) 112 A pound..

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1532 SHAKS. Rich. 17.

1541 Dial. on Harse to be destrained when a Man or Woman is riding upon him. a 1713 ELLwoon Autobiog. (1714) 66 If you have no Money, you have a good Horse under you; and we can Distrain him for the Charge. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 256 All process whereby the person of any embassador.. may be arrested, or his goods distreined or seised, shall be utterly null and void. 1848 Wharton Law Lex. 186 All chattels and personal effects, found upon the premises, may be distrained, whether they belong to the tenant or to a stranger.

† 10. Extensions or loose uses of the legal senses.

3. To deprive (a person) of (something). Obs.

†10. Extensions or loose uses of the legal senses.

a. To deprive (a person) of (something). Obs.

1530 Palsor. 522/1, I distrayne a persone of his lybertye, or plucke some thynge from hym that belongeth him.

† b. To seize, confiscate, annex. Obs.

1591 Shakes. I Hen. VI, 1. iii. 67 Here's Beauford, that regards nor God nor King, Hath here distrayn'd the Tower to his vse. 1595 Hosbess Iliad x1. 622, I then went his cattle to destrain, And take amends for those he took of mine. 1727 A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Ind. I. viii. 86 They first built a Sconce. both to secure themselves from sudden Attacks or Surprize, as well as to hold what they might distrain from the poor Peasants.

Hence Distrained 301. a.: Distraining 101. ch.

Hence Distrained ppl. a.; Distraining vbl. sb.

Hence Distrained ppl. a.; Distraining voi. sv. and ppl. a.

21380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 302 Stelying of chartris, and distreying of 30nge eiris. 1530-1 Act 22 Hen. VIII, c. 12
If any such person. distreined appere not at the day and place conteyned in suche distresse. 1673-3 Markell Rel.

Transp. 1. 244 They reckon there would be little got by distraining. 1889 Spectator 4 June 760/1 To give instant warning of the approach of the distraining Parties. 1889 Spectator 4 June 760/1 To give instant warning of the approach of the distraining parties. 1895 Daily News 25 Jan. 5/3 The Judge. has been saying some severe things on the subject of distraining bailiffs.

† Distrain, 5b. Obs. [f. prec. vb.]

1. = DISTRAINT.

† Distrain, sb. Obs. [f. prec. vb.]

1. = DISTRAINT.

1.

**Distrainable** (distrēināb'l), a. [a. AF. destreynable = OF. destreign., destraignable, f. stem of prec. vb. : see -ABLE.]

1. Liable or subject to distraint: liable to be dis-

1. Liable or subject to distraint; liable to be distrained or distrained upon: a. of a person.

[1292 Britton I. ii[i]. § 7 Si troeffe deus pleges suffisauntz et destreynables al viscounte del pays.] 1265 Nichols Britton II. 341 It is sufficient to make the summons in the fee where he is distrainable.

b. of chattels.

1268 Frauncz Lawiers Log. 1. xvi. 60 His [the King's] goodes and cattels are under no tribute, toll, or custome, nor otherwise distreignable. 1641 Termes de la Ley 124 Else they [beasts] be not distreinable for rent or service. 1758 Blackstonk Comm. III. 7 Instead therefore of mentioning what things are distreinable, it will be easier to recount those which are not so. 1889 Law Times LXXXII. 22/4 There were other distrainable goods in the house available to satisfy the claim for rent.

2. Capable of being distrained for, or recovered by distress.

by distress.

1791 G. Washington Let. Writ. 1891 XII 76 All the rents become due on or before the first day of January in every year, and distrainable at the expiration of a certain number of days thereafter.

1895 Times 17 Jan. 14/4 Subject to distrainable pent

† Distrainant, Obs. [a. AF. destreymaunt = OF. destreignant, pr. pple. of destreindre to DISTRAIN.] = DISTRAINER.
[1393 BRITTON I. XXVIII. [XXVII]. § 17 Devers les chiefs seignurs destreynauntz.] 1553 Act 7 Edw. VI, C. 1 § 11 The Kings Debts and Duties being first paid, and the Distrainant answered of reasonable Costs.

Distraines (distre:ni.). [f. DISTRAIN v. + -RE.]

Distrainant answered of reasonable Costs.

Distrainee (distre:nf'). [f. DISTRAIN v. +-EE.]

One who is distrained.

1873 MAINE Hist. Inst. ix. 272 He appeared virtually as a plaintiff like the distrainee in our Action of Replevin.

Distrainer (distre'-na). [f. as prec. +-ER l.]

One who distrains; = DISTRAINOB.

1607 COWELL Interfer. av. Distresse, The effect...is, to drive the party distreined to replevie the distresse, and so to take his action of trespasse against the distresse, and so to take his action of trespasse against the distresse, and so to take his action of trespasse against the distresses, and so to take his action of trespasse against the distresses, and so to take his action of trespasse against the distresses of in Jacob Law Dict. (ed. 3). 1863 Miss. C. CLARKE Shads.

Chap. xiv. 363 Thou mightst have become a distrainer for rent, or a surcharger of taxes. 1880 MUINHEAD Gains Digest 535 The distrainer of taxes. 1880 MUINHEAD Gains Digest 535 The distrainer and the use certain words of style.

1893 Law Times XCIV. 600/2 A sheriff's officer may break open outhouses, though a distrainer may not.

1935 T. Amony 7. Buncle (1825) I. 47 As I was ever liable to distrainment, 1500 km y leave. 1882 WEEDEN Soc. Law Labor 151 Many families have been ruined by this distrainment. 1585 Pall Mall G. 24 Apr. 4/1 The only means of enforcing rent is by ejectment, as seizures and distrainments cannot be carried out in the district.

Distrainor (distrainor) [I. DISTRAIN v., after AF. destreinor (Year-bks. Edw. II).] One who distrains or levies a distress: a more technical form than distrainer, and correlative to distrainer.

nical form than distrainer, and correlative to dis-

rainee.

1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 453 If a landlord distreins goods for rent, or a parish officer for taxes, these for a time are only a pledge in the hands of the distreinors. 1875 POSTE Gains 1v. \$20 In all these cases the distreinor used a set form of words. 1875 MAINE Hist. Inst. ix. 263 The impounded beasts, when the pound was uncovered, had to be fed by the owner and not by the distrainor.

Distraint (distrē'nt). [f. DISTRAIN v., perh. after OF. destrainte (13-16th c. in Godef.), destrainte 'a restraint of libertie' (Cotgr.), fem. sb. from pa. pple.: cf. CONSTRAINT.] The action of distraining (in the legal sense); = DISTRESS sb. 3.
1730-6 in Bailey (folio). 1833 Ht. Martineau Loom 4.
Lugger 1. vii. 115 There would be a distraint for penalties. 1869 Daily News 25 Aug., The bailiffs shortly afterwards entered the house, and. made a distraint which almost stripped it of furniture. 1874 Green Short Hist. viii. \$10. 521 Payment of taxes. was enforced by distraint. 1875 MAINE Hist. Inst. ix. 262 The distraint of cattle for damages still retains a variety of archaic features.

b. Distraint of knighthood: compulsion to accept knighthood (in consequence of tenure of a knight's fee, or an estate worth £20 a year). (See DISTRAIN

v. 7 b, quot. 1647.)

1879 STUBBS Const. Hist. II. xv. 281 The distraint of knighthood was. a link between the two branches of the national force.

national force.

† **Distrait**, sb. Obs. [later form of destrait, DESTRAYT, OF. destreit, mod. F. detroit:—L. district-um.] a. A narrow passage (of land or water); an isthmus or strait; b. a strait or diffi-

water); an isthmus or strait; D. 2 strait of diffi-cult situation; C. a district.

1480 CAXTON Ovid's Met. XIV. vi, [The winds] remysed us in to the cruel dystraytis of Eolus. c 1477 — Jason 12b, I had leuer to receyue and passe the distrait of dethe. 1562 J. Shute Cambine's Turk. Wars 7b, If this distraite of yeard were cut through, Peloponesso shold be an isle.

Distrait, a. [a. F. distrait (in 16th c. also distraited), pa. pple. of distraire to DISTRACT. The form distrat appears to connect this with DISTRACT.

+1. Distracted in mind; excessively perplexed or

troubled. Obs.

c1374 CHAUCER Boeth. III. pr. viii. 80 pou shalt ben so destrat by aspre binges bat bou shalt forgone sykernesse. 1440 J. Shirley Dethe K. Yames (1818) 17 The other ladyes. cryyng and 'wepyng, all distraite made a pitous and lamentable noyse. c1450 tr. De Imitatione II. i, So muche is a man lette and distraite, as binges are drawen to him.

2. Having the attention distracted from what is present; absent-minded. [from mod.F., and usually treated as an alien word (distre, distre.) with F.

treated as an alien word (distrg', distrē') with F. fem. distraite (distrg't, distrē't).]

[1711 BUDGELL Spect. No. 77 Pr. One of those Sort of Men who are very often absent in Conversation, and what the French call a reveur and a distrait.] 1718 CHESTERF.

Lett. (1774) 1. CXXXIII. 325, I took care never to be absent or distrait.

1717 Miss. E. Grippith Lady Barton 1. 72 He.. sometimes appears gloomy and distrait. 1788 Walfoliana xiii. 21 Oh. Madam (exclaimed the distrait prelate), he had such a brimstone of a wife! 1884 Byron Juan xii. xxx is omuch distrait was he. 1889 Thockren Prudennis xxvii, She was very distraite. 1887 Kingsley Two Y. Ago xxvi, She.. tried to make her talk; but she was distrait, reserved. 1883 E. Ingersoll in Harper's Mag. Feb. 431/2 This knowledge. kept her distrait.

+ 8. as pa. pple. Torn to pieces, divided. Obs. 1579 E. K. Gloss. in Spenser's Sheph. Cal. June 25 All Italy was distraitinto. Factions.

+ Distramina-tion. Obs. rare. [f. di-, Dis-4 + L. strāmen (strāmin-) anything strewn, straw:

1879 E. R. Gloss. in Spenser's Sheph. Cal. June 25 All Italy was distraict into. Factions.

† Distramination. Obs. rare. [f. di-, Dis-4]

† L. strâmen (strâmin-) anything strewn, straw: see - ATION.] Unthatching, stripping of thatch. 1654 GAYTON Pleas. Notes III. x. 141 Two Ancient Reverend Men had almost disthatch'd their Faces, and could neither of them sue for distraminations.

Distrammel (distræmël), v. rare. [DIs-6.] trans. To rid of trammels; to untrammel. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) I. 105 The native soul, distrammelled of dim earth, Doth know herself immortal, and sits light Upon her temporal perch.

Distraught (distræt), ppl. a. arch. Also 4-7 des-, 5 dys-, 6 distraghte, 7 distract-us.

Not of ordinary phonetic origin, but due app. to association with other pa. pples. in ght, as canght, taught, bought, brought, sought, thought, wrought. Perh. more immediately influenced by straught, pa. pple. of Stretch; as the latter had also the form streight, straight, it may be that distraught = distreight = DISTRAIT.]

1. Mentally distracted, by being drawn or driven in diverse directions or by conflicting emotions; deeply agitated or troubled; = DISTRACTED 4.

1393 Gower Conf. I. 218 Wherof his herte is so distraught. 1304. 219 Many a good felawe Hath be destraught by sodein chaunce. c 1491 Chast. Goddes Chyld. xxvii. 79 Some bens oferforth distraught. that whan they come ayen to hemself it is clene fro her mynde where they left. 1391 Spenser Ruines of Time 578, I in minde remained. Distraught twith fear and pitte. 1660-II Br. HALL Medit. 4 Vowes. 1. \$92 The worldling standes amazed and distraught with her will. 1610 G. FLETCHER Christ's Tri. (1622) 44 With present fear, and future grief distraught. 1848 Lytton Harold I. 1, Her mind is somewhat distraught with her misfortunes. 1877 L. Monris Epic Hades 1. 17, I lay awake Distraught with warring thoughts.

2. Driven to madness; mentally deranged; crazy: = DISTRACTED 5.

2. Distraught with warring troughant
2. Distraught with warring troughant
2. Distracted 5.

1598 Shaks. Rom. & Jul. iii. 49. 1594 — Rich. III.

11. v. 4. And then againe begin, and stop againe, As if thou were distraught, and mad with terror. 1598 Srow Surv. (1842) 167/2 One house, wherein sometime were distraught and lunatic people. 1698 Gaule Magastrom. 99 Fools, madmen, melancholy, fanatic distraught. 1868 Scott F. M. Pertk. xix, 'Are ye distraught, lassie?' shouted Dorothy. 1886 Hall Caine Son of Hagar III. v, Hugh Ritson rushed here and there like a man distraught.

† b. Const. of, in (wits, senses, etc.). Obs. (In senses I and 2.)

1256 Aurelio § Isab. (1608) F, Folkes distraghte of wisdome. 1583 T. Warson Centurie of Lone lexxix. (Arb.) 125 Loue is distraught of witte, and hath no end. 1633 H. Cocan tr. Pinto's Trav. viii. 23 Like a man distraught of his wits I cast myself at the feet of the Elephant. 1697 Howell Londinos. 66 In this place [Bethlem] people that be distraught in their wits.

† 8. lit. Pulled asunder, drawn in different directions. (Spenserian use.) Obs.

†3. lii. Pulled asunder, drawn in different directions. (Spenserian use.) Obs.

1396 Spenser F. Q. IV. vii. 31 (An arrow) in his nape arriving, through it thrild His greedy throte, therewith in two distraught. 1bid. V. v. 2 A Camis. Trayled with ribbands diversly distraught. 1604. R. CAWDREY Table Alph., Distraught, drawne into divers parts. 1643 H. MORE Song of Soul II. ii. II. x, By distrought distension.

4. As pa. pple. of DISTRACT, or DISTRAUGHT V. 1383 PETTIK Guasso's Civ. Conv. 1. (1586) 40 b, [They] have bene distraught of their right understanding. 1638 K. Long tr. Barclay's Argenis II. xxi. 139 What fury. hath distraught you of your wits? 1826 Sourher Lay of Laureate Epil. 2 Have fanatic dreams distraught his sense?

† DISTRACTION.

TRACTION.

TRACTION.

1610 ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all 31 They wil bring you out of the way, through distraught and feare.

† Distraught, v. Obs. [Improperly used as a variant of DISTRACT v., on the analogy of distraught and distract ppl. adjs.] = DISTRACT v.

1579 G. HARVEY Letter-bk. (Camden) 59 There never happenid any on thinge. that did ever disorder and distraute the power of my mynde so mutche. 1593 Name (Krist's T. (1613) 44 The zeale of thee distraughteth me.

† DISTRACTED: see prec.] = DISTRACTED.

1578 R. tr. Leasterns Ghostes (1596) 10 In those men, which be.. distraughted of their wittes. 1596 SPENSER Hymn Heavenly Beauty 14 That immortall beautie... Which in my weake distraughted mynd I see. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks (1621) 41 His base determination. all wondering at, as proceeding from a distraughted minde.

minde.

+ Distrau ghtful, a. Obs. rare. [see prec.]

By-form of DISTRACTFUL.

1894 2nd Rep. Faustus in Thoms Prose Rom. (1858) III.
318 In a distraughtful fury.

67\*-2

+ Distrau ghtness. Obs. rare. [f. DISTRAUGHT a. + -NESS.] Distractedness, distraction.

1376 Newton Lemnic's Complex. (1633) 30 Hence proceedeth...roving dotage, and distraughtnesse of right wits.

+ Distrau ghture. Obs. rare - 1. [See DISTRAUGHTED.]

By-form of DISTRACTURE, distractions

ton.

1804 2nd Rep. Fanstus in Thoms Prose Rom. (1858) III.

317 Which were witnesses of his distraughture.

† **Distream**, v. poetic. Obs. rare. [f. di-,
DIS-I + STREAM v.] intr. To flow away in a stream;
to stream down or away. Hence **Distreaming** 

ppl. a.

1630 Brathwait Eng. Gentlem. (1641) 226 Let the dolefull remembrance thereof produce torrents of teares from
your distreaming eyes. c.1750 Shenstone Elegies xv. 4 A
swelling tear distream'd from ev'ry eye. Ibid. xix. 71 O'er
that virtuous blush distreams a tear.

† **Distrea sure**, v. Obs. rare. [Dis- 7 a.] trans. To despoil of a treasure.

1640 QUARLES Enchirid. IV. xxi, Distreasure him of his ill-got Wealth.

ill-got Wealth.

† Distree\*, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [DIS- 7 a.]

trans. To deprive or strip of trees.

a 1638 Mede Disc. Yosh. xxiv. 26 Wks. (1672) 1. 68 Of some of the Proseucha's they cut down the Trees... Mark here, They dis-treed the Proseucha's.

Distrein (e, obs. forms of DISTRAIN.

\*\*Distrements of the Proseucha's.

Distrements of the Proseucha's.

Distrein(e, obs. forms of DISTRAIN. + Distre'mpe, v. Obs. rare - o. To distemper. c. 1332 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr. (1852) 941 To distrempe, destrempe, destrempe, destrempe, estrempe, destreme, 4-7 distress, 5. Forms: 3-6 destresse, 4-7 distress, 5 distresse, 6 dystress, 7- distress. [ME. a. OF. destrece, -stresse;--late pop. L. \*districtia, f. district-us, pa. pple. of distringire to DISTRAIN (like angustia from angustus); distress is the fact of distraining or condition of being distrained, in the various senses of the vb.]

I. +1. The action or fact of straining or pressing tightly, strain, stress, pressure: fig. pressure em-

distrained, in the various senses of the vb.]

I. + 1. The action or fact of straining or pressing tightly, strain, stress, pressure; fig. pressure employed to produce action, constraint, compulsion; less usually, pressure applied to prevent action, restraint. Obs. exc. in dial. (in which the primary sense is still used.)

13.. Curror M. 28360 (Cott.) And i, prest, funden vte of distresse, In dedly sin has sungen messe. c1384 Chaucreh H. Fame III. 497 This Eolus with harde grace helde the wyndes in distresse And gan hem wider him to presse. a1400 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 361 He shewelp wipoute dystresse, weiper he be of fraunchyse oper ne be, and be of towne. c1480 Pallad. on Hints. IV. 79 Swathe a tender tyne in bondes softe: Ffor bonde to hardde wol holde it in distresse. c1490 Chester Pl. (Shaks. Soc.) II. 52 God I take to wittnes That I doe this by destresse. 1481 CANTON Myrr. II. XXII. 114 The ayer that is shette fast within, the whiche is enclosed in grete distresse. 1290 Spenser F. Q. I. is 21 In wastfull wildernesse. by which no living wight May euer pass, but thorough great distresse. [1876 Surrey Provincialisms, Distress, strain; e.g. 'Slacken they there ropes before you go, and then there won't be no distress on the [rick-cloth'. 1879 Miss Jackson Shropsh. Word-bk., Distress, strain; stress; application of force. 'Theer wunna be no distress on that theer 'edge tin [=till] after' arvest.']

There wunna be no distress on that theer 'edge tin [=till] after 'arvest.']

† b. The overpowering pressure of some adverse force, as anger, hunger, bad weather; stress (of weather, etc.), Obs.

1485 CANTON Chas. Gt. 187 By destresse of angre he took a staffe for to smyte the messager. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Cj b, In grete destresse of hungre. 1368 Grafton Chron. II. 87 Driven by distresse of weather about the parties of Austria. 1588 Grafton Chron. II. 87, Driven by distresse of weather about the parties of Austria. 1588 Grafton L. Contents 10, Driven westward, by distresse of weather, I was driven into these coasts. 1793 Sheaton Edystone L. Contents 10, Driven westward, by distress of weather. Ibid. 12 Without any distress of weather, the Buss got loose.

2. The sore pressure or strain of adversity, trouble, sickness, pain, or sorrow; anguish or affliction

weather, the Buss got loose.

2. The sore pressure or strain of adversity, trouble, sickness, pain, or sorrow; anguish or affliction affecting the body, spirit, or community.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 460 Pe kyng, pat so defended hym, as in such destresse. C1330 R. Brunne Chron.

Wace (Rolls) 3472 Pan were bey bobe in hard destress. C1355 CHAUCER L. G. W. 664 Cleopatra, To egipt is schefied for dred & for destresse. C1400 Rom. Rose 4997 Peyne and Distresse, Syknesse and Ire, and Malencoly.. Ben of hir paleys senatours. 1413 Pilgr. Sorule (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 65 Ye knoweth my comforteles dystresse. 1600 Shaks. A. Y. L. II. vii. 90 Art thou thus bolden'd man by thy distres? 1611 BIBLE 1 Kings i. 29 As the Lord liueth, that hath redeemed my soule out of all distresse. a 1666 Br. HALL Rem. Wiks. (1660) 2 Being in great distress of Conscience. 1667 MILTON P. L. XII. 613 With sorrow and hearts distress Wearied I fell asleep. 1818 JAs. MILL Brit. India II. v. viii. 627 The Company's finances, always in distress. 1823 J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk. (1873) III. II. iii. 252 This event... filled him with the utmost distress and despondency. 1867 Dickens Lett. (1880) II. 273 There is great distress here among the poor.

D. with a and pl. A sore trouble, a misfortune or calamity that presses hardly; esp. in pl. straits, in the control of the process of the control of the process of the presses hardly; esp. in pl. straits, in the control of the process of the presses hardly; esp. in pl. straits, in the control of the process of the process of the process of the process of the poor.

or calamity that presses hardly; esp. in pl. straits, distressing or strained circumstances.

distressing or strained circumstances.

1549 COMERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par., Rom. viii. (R.), That in all our distresses we may boldly speake vnto God.

1588 (title), Copie of a Letter sent out of England to Don Bernardin Mendoza. Whereunto are adiopred certaine late Advertisements, concerning the losses and distresses happened to the Spanish Navie. 1605 SHARS. Mach. IV. iii. 188.

1699 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 285 So many storms,

that both men, and horses felt excessive distresses. 1691 Wood Ath. Oxon. II. 53 His distresses made him stoop so low as to be an Abcdarian. 1783 Burke St. on E. India Bill Wks. IV. 129 Want of feeling for the distresses of mankind.
1848 TENNYSON Dora 47 Then distresses came on him.

Naut. 'A term used when a ship requires im-

C. Naul. 'A term used when a ship requires immediate assistance from unlooked-for damage or danger' (Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.).

1639 D. Pell Impr. Sea 291 Firing of Guns, which is commonly a signal of that ships distress that fires.

1639 D.AMPIER Voy. I. 394 Any Ship in distress may be refreshed and recruited here. 1736 Shelvocke Voy. round World (1757) 320, I returned to our ships again, and made signals of distress. 1745 P. Thomas Jrnl. Anson's Voy. 156 They fired four Guns as Signals of Distress. 1839 Longe. Wreck of Heep. xi, Some ship in distress, that cannot live In such an angry sea!

d. 'Distressed' or exhausted condition under

extreme physical strain. (Also fig.)

1867 A. Trollore La Beata I. 162 (Hoppe) The lady arrives at the top [of the stairs] with very visible signs of distress, in wind and limb. 1887 H. D. Traill in Macm. Mag. July 177/1 Their patience, which is already showing manifest signs of distress, will be completely 'pumped' before long.

long. 3. The action of distraining; the legal seizure and detention of a chattel, originally for the purpose of thereby constraining the owner to pay money owed by him or to make satisfaction for some wrong done by him, or to do some other act (e.g. to appear in court); according to later practice, in order that out of the proceeds of its sale (if not redeemed within a fixed period) satisfaction may be obtained of some debt or claim, now, especially for rent unraid

(if not redeemed within a fixed period) satisfaction may be obtained of some debt or claim, now, especially, for rent unpaid.

crago Beket 76 in S. Eng. Leg. 1. 128 On me nast bu power non swych destresse for todo. crago R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 186 And neuer borgh no destresse suld clayme ber of no right. 1843 tr. Act 51 Hen. III. (1266) De Destrictione Scaccarii (Berthelet). And if he brynge the tayle of any shyriffe or baylyffe, of payment made to them of the thyng demaunded. then the distresse shal sease. 1613 Sta H. FINCH Law (1636) 135 Distresse is a taking of chattels. found upon the same land. for satisfaction of arerages. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World III. (1634) 113 The Phocians not meaning so to lose their Rent, made a distresse by strong hand. 1768 Blackstone Comm. III. 6 A distress. the taking of a personal chattel out of the possession of the wrongdoer into the custody of the party injured, to procure a satisfaction for the wrong committed. 1794 Goown Cal. Williams 46 The squire . took the earliest opportunity of seizing on his remaining property in the mode of a distress for rent. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) III. 299 A right to enter on the lands, to seize the cattle and other personal chattels found there, and to sell them for payment of the rent; which is called a distress. 1826 DICKENS St. Box v. I put in a good many distresses: in my time (continued Mr. Bung). 1875 MAINE Hist. Inst. ix. 250 The branch of the law which we now call the Law of Distress.

b. Double, Grand, Finite, Infinite, Personal, Keal Distress e see quots.

rági Termes de la Ley 125 Distresse . is divided first into finite and infinite, finite is that which is limited by Law, how often it shall bee made to bring the party to tryall of the action, as once or twice. Distresse infinite is without limitation untill the party comes, as against a Jurie that refuseth to appeare upon certificate of assise. 1870 BLOWE Law Distress Personal is made by distreining a Mans movable Goods .. Distress Personal is made by distreining a Mans movable

† c. The right or power of distraining, the seigniory of a district. Obs. rare.

[1308 BRITTON VI. iv. § 12 Si cell garraunt ne soit mie en la destresce le viscounte de cel pays. tr. If the warrant is not situated within the distress (=district) of the sheriff of that country.] a 1658 CLEVELAND Kustic Rampaut Wks. (1687) 459 The other Growtnolls of the Neighbourhood, subject to the Distress, or Seigniory of Saint Albans.

(1687) 459 The other Growtnolls of the Neighbourhood, subject to the Distress, or Seigniory of Saint Albans.

4. The chattel or chattels seized by this process. [1292 BRITTON I. XXVIII. § 2 Pur qe bestes et autres destresces ne soint mie trop loungement detenues enparkez.] 1411 E. E. Wills (1882) 20 Takynge a distresse in defawte of payment. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII., c. 11 If.. no distresse sufficient there can be founde. 1568 Grafton Chrom. II. 128 It was agreed .. that the distresses taken for the same should be restored, and if any were perished by keping, then the Abbot to make them good. 1641 Termes de la Ley 124 Distresse is the thing which is taken and distrained upon any land for rent behinde, or other duty, or for hurt done. 1700 TYRRELL Hist. Eng. II. 1709 Neither the Beasts nor any other Distress. shall be sold. within fifteen days. 1886 REDMAN & LYON Law Landlord 4 T. (ed. 3) 238 The Landlord appropriate the use the distress, except in the case of milch cows, which may be milked.

† D. Old Law of Scotl.: see quots. Obs. 1456 Sc. Acts Tas. II, c. 9 Item of gret stalls...of yeultike yai haif use to tak y' distress for the continuacione of y' fare The quhilk distresses air to be deliveryt again at the court of y' fayr gif y' persone has done na defalt nor distrubling in y' fayr. 1710 Summary View of Feudal Law s. v., Distresses were pledges taken by the Sheriff

from those who came to Fairs for their good behaviour; which at the end of the Fair or Mercat were delivered back, if no harm was done.

III. 5. attrib. and Comb., as distress-gun, rocket, signals of a ship in distress; distress-

-rocket, signals of a ship in distress; distress-sale, a sale of distrained goods; distress-warrant, a warrant authorizing a distress.

1833 JOANNA BAILLIE Poems 190 The drear distress-gun moaning.

1836 Sydney Smith Blemoir (1855) II. 272 We hear nothing here but of distress bazars and the high price of hay.

1868 Lowell Dryden Pr. Whs. 1890 III. 139

Distress-rockets sent up at intervals from a ship just about to founder.

1833 Pail Mail G. 5 Apr. 10/1 This meeting desires to call public attention to the exaction of extraordinary tithes by the distress sale effected this day.

1838 Ind. (Chicago) 5 Apr., The number of distress and dispossessory warrants issued.

1891 Pail Mail G.

13 Oct. 4/3 The boat was launched one hour after the vessel showed distress flares.

Distress (distre's), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple.

Distress (distress flares.

Distress (distress), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. distressed; also distrest. [a. AF. destresser. (Statutes of Edw. III) = OF. destresser, orig. destrecter: — late L. districtiare, f. district-us: see prec. (See also senses 5 and 6.)]

1. trans. To subject to severe strain or pressure (physical, financial, or other); to put to sore straits, to embarrass; now esp. to afflict or exhaust, as painful exertion which puts a severe strain upon

painful exertion which puts a severe strain upon

to embarrass; now esp. to afflict or exhaust, as painful exertion which puts a severe strain upon the physical powers.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 880 pay probled & prong & prwe with his erez, & distressed hym wonder strayt with strenkpe in the prece. 1483 Cath. Angl. 102/1 To Distresse; vbi to Stresse, I put a thying to an utter profe to trye whether it wyll holde, or endure, or not, je destraing. 1390 Levins Manip. 85 To Distresse, distringere]. 1390 PALSOR. 322/2, I distresse, I put a thying to an utter profe to trye whether it wyll holde, or endure, or not, je destraing. 1390 Levins Manip. 85 To Distresse, distringere. 1376 T. Proctor Gorg. Gallery, Pyramus 4 Thisbie. Distress with woodlike rage, the words he out abrade. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio 30 Seeing his souldiors distressed for water, he commanded them to lande and refresh themselves. 1612 BIBLE 2 Ccr. iv. 8 Wee are troubled on euery side, yet not distressed them to lande and refresh themselves. 1612 BIBLE 2 Ccr. iv. 8 Wee are troubled on euery side, yet not distressed 1883 R. V. straitened]. 1661 BOVLE Spring of Air II. iii. (1682) 38 Being sufficiently distressed by Avocations of several sorts. 1714 Swirr Pres. 51. Affairs Wks. 1755 II. 209 [The ministry] have been frequently deserted or distressed upon the most pressing occasions. 1771 GOLDSM. Hist. Eng. III. 208 The. servants of the crown. distressed their private fortunes to gratify their sovereign. 1791 G. GAMBADO, Ann. Horsem. xii. (1690) 113 But Looby [raceborse] being distrest by the severity of this, and the first heat, was forc'd to submit to his adversary. by half a neck. 1685 BIS. SHERWOOD Old Times 1. (Houlston Tracts I. No. 24. 10) Does he not often distress himself in order to pay a good round sum to have him properly instructed 1868 Dickens Lett. (1880) II. 339 The railway journeys distress me greatly. 1686 Times 5 Apr. 7/2 Several of the oarsmen were fearfully distressed.

1. transf. and fig. 1722 Perry Daggenh. Breach 7 Sullage . . carry'd out without the Mouth of the Thames . th

+2. a. To crush in battle, overwhelm, coerce.

Cal. Williams: 25, I have seen...too many pastoral ditties distressed in lack of a meaning.

† 2. 8. To crush in battle, overwhelm, coerce.

b. To harass or put to straits in war. Obs.

1489 Caxton Faytes of A. 1. viii. 21 Mcn ynoughe for to dystresse bothe hym and his grete cost. 1494 Fabvan Chron. 1v. lxxi. 50 [He] was purposed to haue frayed with the sayd Maximus, and to haue distressed hym. Ibid. v. lxxix. 57 They than manfully issued out, & gaue to y Frenschmen harde batayll, but fortune was to theim frowarde, so that they were distressyd. 1968 Grafton Chron. II. 1308 At the length the rebels were distressed, taken and executed. 1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. 4 Commun. 245 The Duke of Savoy...on the other side distressing Genoa with an Armie. a 1656 Ussher Amn. vi. (1688) 259 But he passing the River, quickly distressed and routed them. 1709 Steele River, quickly distressed and routed them. 1709 Steele River, and I. xii. 137 The Portugueze large Cannon from their Walls disturbed and distrest his Camp. 1706 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 200 Anson, with a squadron of ships. distressed the Spanish settlements on the western shore of America.

3. To constrain by force or infliction of suffering (to do a thing, into, out of something).

a 1400-50 Alexander 2781, I am depely distryssyd bis dede for to wirke. 1727 A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Ind. I. ii. 18 They could have easily distressed the Boats Crews out of the Woods. 1742 Young Nt. Th. 11. Pref. (1787) 141 Yet is it an error into which bad men may naturally be distressed. 1768 A. Hamilton Federalist (Webster 1828), Men who can neither be distressed nor won into a sacrifice of duty. 1829 W. Irving Granada I. vi. 53 Muley Aben Hassan ... attempted to distress it (the city) into terms, by turning the channel of the river which runs by its walls.

4. To cause pain, suffering, agony, or anxiety to; to afflict, vex, make miserable. Now chiefly ref. or passive: cf. DISTRESSED ppl. a.

1286 [see DISTRESSED.] 1811 Elle 2 Sam. i. 26, I am distressed for thee, my brother lonathan, very

[App. repr. OF. destrousser, perh. confounded with destroisser = destresser.]

c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon iv. 116 All they...that bare ony vytaylles, they were dystressed by theym [tous ceulx q' portoient viures estoient destroussey]. Ibid. He was ...dystressed of suche vytaylles as he hadde. 1246 St. Papers Hen. VIII, XI. 17 Our men distressed almost all their victualles. 1268 GRAFTON Chron. II. 373 [He] set upon them, and distressed them and their shippes and so brought them into dyverse Partes.

6. To levy a distress upon, subject to a distress-warrant: = DISTBAIN 2. 7.

6. To levy a distress upon, subject to a distresswarrant; = DISTBAIN v. 7.

[Quot. 1440 may be in sense 1: in the later quots. the vb. seems to be a deriv. of the sb.]

c 1440 Jacob's Well iv. 28 Alle be lay-men, bat..ony swych clerk arestyn, or dystressin, or enprisoun wrongfully. 1609 Skem Reg. Maj. 78 The distres (or gudes poynded) sall remaine in the possession of the complainer, vntil it be discussed, quhither he is lawfullie or vnlawfullie distressed. 1907 J. Johnson Clergym. Vade M. 248 Quakers, who are liable to be distress'd. 1771 Smollett Humph. Cl. (1815) 14, I will not begin at this time of day to distress my tenants, because they are unfortunate, and cannot make regular payments. 1823 Blackw. Mag. 703 His generous chief distresses him to the very blankets on his bed. absol. 1811 Monthly Mag. XXXIV. 596 He..replied that the landlord might distress for the rent.

Hence Distressing vbl. sb.
1509 MINSHEU, A distressing, aprictamiento. 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1058) 28 He put to sea a huge fleet. for the distressing of the sea towns. 1633 P. Fletcher Purple Isl.
111. xix, So when a tyrant raves, his subjects pressing, His gaining is their losse, his treasure their distressing.

Distressed (distresst, poet. e-sed), ppl. a. Also

Distressed (distre'st, poet. -e'sèd), ppl. a. Also 6-9 distress. [f. prec. + -ED¹] Afflicted with pain or trouble; sorely troubled; in sore straits. 1386 B. Young Gnazzo's Civ. Conv. 11. 219 Bitter teares, which copiouslie. fell from my distressed eies. 1397 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. lxvii. § 12 That poore distressed woman commyng vnto Christ. 1601 Cornwallyes Disc. Seneca (1631) 43 To heare the distressed spetitions. 1632 Lithout Tyan. 11. 51 Giving comfort to our distressed ship's crew. 1798 Bitter Serw. Wks. 1874 II. 64 We. compassionate the distressed. 1836 Thirdulla Carca IV. 311 His distress countrymen. 1867 Smiles Huguenots Eng. vi. (1880) 85 Invitations to the distressed Flemish artizans to come over and settle in England.

b. Of actions or conditions: Pertaining to or showing distress; in straits, sorely straitened.

b. Of actions or conditions: Pertaining to or showing distress; in straits, sorely straitened. c 1590 BACON Confer. Pleasure (1870) 22 Consider how benigne eare and correspondence she gaue to the distressed requestes of that king. 1595-49 Declar. of Chas. 1, App. in Rushw. Hist. Coll. (1595) I. 1 The distressed extremities of Our dearest Uncle the King of Denmark. 1754 Mrs. Delany Let. to Mrs. Decues 16 May, It would be unkind in me to leave her in the distrest way she is in. 1785 J. TRUSLER Modern Times I. 168 Their poverty and distressed situation.

Distressedly (distressedli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY2.] In a distressed or sorely troubled manner. 1800 Temple Bar Mag. Aug. 466 Her poor wandering brain is still distressedly labouring. 1803 McCarthy Dictator I. 178 Hamilton began distressedly. 1804 Temple Bar Mag. CI. 190 Emma is distressedly. 1804 Temple Bar Mag. CI. 190 Emma is distressedly silent.

Distressedness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality or condition of being distressed; distressenes Is to the greeuance much releasment. 1617 Hirron Whs. II. 380 Those extraordinary fits of distressednesses, with which God is pleased to exercise some of His. 1618 SANDERSON Serm. I. 133 Compassion to the poverty or distressedness of any.

Distressedness of any.

Distressed. [f. DISTRESS v. + -ER 1.] One who distresses. Distressedly (distre sedli), adv. [f. prec. +

who distresses.

1627 AINSWORTH Annot. Ps. xxiii. 5 Thou fournishest before me, a table, in presence of my distressers. — Annot. Pentat. Gen. xiv. 20 Enemies or Distressers.

Distressers.

Distressers.

Distressers.

A literary and chiefly poetical word; not colloquial.)

1. Fraught with, causing, or involving distress; distressing: painful.

1. Fraught with, causing, or involving distress; distressing; painful.

1. 1591 Shaks. 1 Hen. VI, v. iv. 126 To ease your Countrie of distressefull Warre. 1604 — Oth. 1. iii. 157 Of some distressefull stroke That my youth suffer d. 1750 Johnson Rambler No. 78 P.5 What is above all distressful and alarming, the final sentence. 1830 Scorrsy Ac. Arctic Reg. II. 207 Night, a tempestuous sea, and crowded ice, must probably produce as high a degree of horror in the mind of the navigator, who is... subjected to their distressful influence, as any. 1860 J. P. Kennedy Horse Shoe R. xix. 228 Subjects of distressful uncertainty.

† b. Attended with distress, gained by severe toil. Obs. rare.

toil. Obs. rare.

1509 SHARS. Hen. V, IV. i. 287 Who with a body fill'd, and vacant mind, Gets him to rest, cram'd with distressefull

2. Of persons, their actions, state, etc.: Full of

2. Of persons, their actions, state, etc.: Full of distress; marked by or indicating distress or suffering; in great distress, sorely distressed.

1601 Munday, etc. Downfall Earl of Huntington I. iv b, Looke if you see not a distresseful man, That to himselfe intendeth violence. 179-30 Pope Hiad xvii. 203 Wide The field re-echo'd the distressful sound. 1782 Cowper Conversation 116 Fix on the waistcoat a distressful stare. 2868 Browning Ring & Bh. 1x. 506 At a safe distance, both distressful watch. 1883 Fortn. Rev. June 873 The most distressful districts lie in the west.

Distressfully, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a distressful manner; in sore distress; distressedly. 1893 Nable Christ's T. (1613) 44 Distressefully am I divided from thee. 1612 Cotge., Miserablement, miserably,

wretchedly .. distressefully. 1775 Johnson Let. to Mrs. Thrate 17 June, I am distressfully and frightfully deaf. 1879 G. Meredith Egoist III. xxii. 284 Lactitia distressfully scribbled a line.. to deliver to him.

scribbled a line...to deliver to him.

Distressfulness. [f. as prec. +-NESS.] The quality of being distressful; painfulness.

1890 Sat. Rev. 23 Aug. 2421. We cannot but smile a little at the vehemence of the actions... at the truly English distressfulness of the manner of taking amusement.

**Distressing**, ppl. a. [f. Distress v. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.] That distresses or causes distress; see the

verb.

c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE Ps. Lx. vi, Against distressing foes
Let us thy succour finde. 1719 DE FOE Crusoe (L.), Under
these distressing circumstances what could I do? a 1849
MACAULAY Hist. Eng. (1861) V. 228 The heat of a distressing

MACOLIAY PIST. Eng. (1801) V. 228 I he heat of a distressing midsummer day.

Distre saingly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a distressing manner; distressfully, painfully.

1786 Miss CLAYTON in Mrs. Delany's Corr. Ser. 11. III.

111 It was serious, but not distressingly so. 1865 LIVING
STONE Zambest xx. 408 Our progress up was distressingly slow. 1870 Proctor Other Worlds vii. 170 Prolonged and bitter frosts, contrasting so distressingly with the imagined geniality of his summer weather.

Distrest, var. distressed, pa. t. and pple. of DIS
TRESS 21.

Distreyne, obs. form of DISTRAIN v.

Distroyne, obs. form of DISTRAIN v. + Distribue, v. Obs. [a. F. distribue-r, ad. L. distribue-re to DISTRIBUTE.] = DISTRIBUTE. c 1477 CAXTON Jason 70b, Only for to haue distribued this so noble a londe. 1483 — Cato E ij b, I counceyl the. that thou ne gyue ne distrybue thy goodes to thy children. Distribuend. [ad. L. distribuend-um, neut. of distribuend-us 'to be distributed', gerundive of distribuere.] That which is to be distributed. 1874 SIDGWICK Meth. Ethics xi. 330 The social distribuend includes not merely the means of obtaining pleasurable passive feelings.

Distribulance, var. DISTROUBLANCE. Obs. **Distributable** (distributăb'l), a. Also 7 ible. [f. DISTRIBUTE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of

-ible. [f. DISTRIBUTE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being distributed; see the verb.

1694 Z. Coke Logick (1659) 10 Words .. significative .. of the parts of the whole distributible. 1695 FULLER Ch. Hist. XI. vii. \$ 90 The money gathered at the offertory, distributable by the English Liturgy to the poor alone. 1893 J. BADCOCK Dom. Amusem. 161 Imparting the full amount of the distributable carbon to the oxygen of the atmosphere. 1807 Whately Logic i. \$ 5 mote, He might have said that in such a proposition as the above the predicate is distributable, but not that it is actually distributed.

Distributery (distributions). a. and sb. [f. L. ppl. stem distribution (see DISTRIBUTE v.) + -ABY.]

A. adj. + 1. Distinct, several. Obs.

1541 R. Copland Guydon's Quest. Chirwy, For howe many distributary intencyons were they created?

2. Distributive; 'that distributes, or is distributed' (Worcester).

2. Distributes; that distributes, or is distributed (Worcester).

1846 Worcester cites Williams.

B. sb. Something whose function is to distribute; applied to branch canals distributing water

ribute; applied to braich canals distributing water from a main one. (Cf. tributary.)

1886 J. T. Wherler India under Brit. Rule 175 The Ganges canal. runs along the Doab.. throwing out distributaries at intervals. 1891 Cornk. Mag. May 553 The great canal, of which the small channel. was a distributary.

† Distribute, pa. pple. Obs. Also -ut. [ad. L. distribūt-us, pa. pple. of distribūt-us; see next.] Distributed (of which it was prob. at length recognized as a contracted form)

next.] Distributed (of which it was prob. at length regarded as a contracted form).

1434 E. E. Wills (1882) 99 To be distribute among porefolk. 1538 Starkey England II. ii. 183 By them al byschoprykys and al hye office of dygnyte schold be dystrybut. 1538 Hamilton Cateck. (1884) 98 To be distribit? distribut? to thaim self. 1568 Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 203 Sex pounds thirteyne shillings forpence to be distribute emongst ye poore of the parishe.

Distribute (distribut), v. Also 5-8 des., 6 dys.; 5-6 pa. t. and pple. distribut. [f. L. distribut-ppl. stem of distributere, f. Dis-1, in various directions + tribute to assign. grant. deliver.]

directions + tribuère to assign, grant, deliver.]

1. trans. To deal out or bestow in portions or Il. trans. To deal out or bestow in portions or shares among a number of recipients; to allot or apportion as his share to each person of a number.

1460 CARGRAVE Chron. 23 Josue. disposed and distribut the lond of behest to the puple. 1485 CAXTON Chas. Gl.

176 There he abode thre dayes in departyng & destrybutyng the goodes. 1574 tr. Littleton's Tennres 30 a, To distribut in almes to an hundred poore men an hundred pence. 1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII, v. iv. 20 As much [beating] as one sound Cudgell of foure foote. could distribute, I made no spare Sir. 1736 BUTLER Anal. 1. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 60 Happiness and misery. may sometimes be distributed by way of mere discipline. 1840 Hoop Up Rhine 37 Pray distribute my kindest regards amongst all friends. 1853 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. III. 546 The doctrine generally received. was that it was shameful to receive bribes, but that it was necessary to distribute them.

2650. 1256-24 TINDALE 1 Cor. vii. 17 But even as God hath distributed to every man. so let him walke. 1612 BIBLE Rom. xii. 13 Distributing to the necessity of Saints.

† b. To dispense, administer (justice, etc.). Obs.

1607 SHAKS. Cor. III. iii. 09 Not in the presence of dreaded Justice, but on the Ministers That doth distribute it. 1698 FROGER Voy. 125 The Power of distributing Justice is vested in him. 1746 JORTIN Chr. Relig. iii. (R.), He will distribute rewards and punishments to all, proportionably to their behaviour in the days of their mortality.

2. To spread or disperse abroad through a whole space or over a whole surface; properly, so that each part of the space or surface receives a portion; less definitely, to spread generally, scatter. (In pass. often with reference merely to situation, with no idea of motion: cf. diffused, dispersed.) cisis ist Eng. Bh. Amer. (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 They shall be dystributed or parted thorough all the world. 1615 J. Stephens Satyr. Ess. 229 A Spend-thrift.. will promise much and meane nothing: for he distributes his words as commonly as Printers. 1620 Vennez Via Recta vii. 102 Those that are of a soft substance, are easily digested, and distributed. 1736 Nature Display'd III. 431 This subtle and active Element [fire] is distributed in great Abundance all round the Earth. 1875 Ure's Dict. Arts III. 657 (Printing Machine) The mechanism for supplying the ink, and distributing it over the form. 1889 A. R. Wallace Darwinsiam 340 Mammalia may be said to be universally distributed over the globe. 1890 Womenle Electr. in Serv. Man 49 On [non-spherical] shapes electricity is not uniformly distributed.

b. Said of the ramification of vessels, pipes, etc. 1609 Vulg. Errors Censured 32 Nerves... divided into Filaments, distributed in their usual arborescent manner. 1860 E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 15 Water should be distributed not only to every house, but to every floor.

3. To divide (a whole or collective body) into parts having distinct characters or functions; to divide and arrange.

3. To divide (a whole or collective body) into parts having distinct characters or functions; to divide and arrange.

1533 EDEN Treat. Newe Ind. (Arb.) 25 He hath in his courte twelue thousand horsemen, whiche. distribute their wayting dayes after this order. 1611 Blue 2 Chron. xxiii.

18 The Leuites, whom Dauid had distributed in the house of the Lord, to offer the burnt offrings of the Lord. 1643 5 Years Yas. I in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 311, I will break and distribute the proofs. 1659 HAMMOND ON Ps. (18. 8 Paraphr. 511 The earth [being] distributed into mountains and valleys. 1710 PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes i. 13

The Law of Moses is usually distributed into these three parts: 1 The Moral, 2 The Ceremonial, and 3 The Judicial. 1776 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. i, That great peninsula [Spain]. was distributed by Augustus into three provinces. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 294 The Life Guards.. were then distributed into three troops.

4. To divide and place in classes, or other divi-

4. To divide and place in classes, or other divi-

4. To divide and place in classes, or other divisions; to classify.

\*\*r664\* Evelyn Kal. Hort.\* (1720) 22 These we have distributed into the three following Classes. 1735 Watts Logic L.v. & to A Politician distributes Mankind according to their civil Characters, into the Rulers and the Ruled. Hid. II. ii. & 7 Propositions..are distributed into true and false. 1857 Henfrey Elem. Course Bot. II. ii. & 386 By the Linnean plan, the Flowering plants of Britain..are.. distributed into 22 well-marked classes.

† b. Arith. = DIVIDE. Obs.

\*\*1593\* FALE Dialling 27 b, The product 9101921907 I distribute by the whole Sine: and the quotient 91019 giveth an ark 65.4.32.\* he Elevation of the Meridian. 1709-39 V. Mandey Syst. Math., Arith. 16 To Divide one Number by another, or to Distribute one into another.

5. To separate and allocate to distinct places or

5. To separate and allocate to distinct places or compartments. spec. in Printing. To remove (type that has been 'composed' or set up) from the forme, and return each letter into its proper box or compartment in the case. Also absol.

or compartment in the case. Also absol. 2615 [See sense 2.]
1683 MOXON Mech. Exerc. II. 207 The compositer seeks ... for a riglet, a little longer than the line of the page he is to destribute, or else he cuts a riglet to that length (this riglet is called a destributing stick). 1736 Nature Display'd III. 364 The Types .. being again distributed into their Boxes, serve to do the same Office to several others. 1808 Post-Off. Law with Instruct. (U. S.), Distributing offices, where the postmasters open the mails addressed Northern, Southern etc., and distribute the letters into proper mails. 1888 J. Southward in Encycl. Brit. XXIII. you (Trypraphy) The operation of distributing the types is the converse of that of composing: it is de-composing the forme and returning the several letters to their proper boxes in the case. 1891 Albenzum 24 Oct. 558/1 The work is .. published in a limited edition, and the type has been distributed. Mod. A compositor who distributes rapidly.

6. Logic. To employ (a term) in its full exten-

6. Logic. To employ (a term) in its full extension, so that it includes every individual of the class. See DISTRIBUTION 4 b.

1869 ALDRICH Arist Logice R ad, iii, § 3. 5 Quare medium in pramissis semel ad minimum distribui debet. — § 3. 12 Distribuas medium; nec quartus terminus adsit.] 1887 Whately Logic ii. 111. § 2 The middle term. must be distributed once, at least, in the premises. 1847 Dr. Morkom Formal Logic vii. 372. 1849 Mansel Adrick's Logics 59 To say [as Aristotle does] that the major premise in fig. 1 must be universal, or one premise in fig. 2 negative, is equivalent to a rule for distributing the middle term. 1849 Asp. Thomson Laws of Thought (1860) § 77. 130. 1864 Asp. Thomson Laws of Thought (1860) § 77. 130. 1864 Asp. Thomson Laws of Thought (1860) of 77. 130. 1864 Owen Logic vii. (ed. 9) 34 All universal propositions distribute their propositions distribute their propositions do not.

7. Grammar. To make distributive (in sense).

1896 Mason Eng. Gram. (ed. 21) § 173 b, In 'they loved to the state of the state o

1876 MASON Eng. Gram. (ed. 21) § 173 b, In 'they loved each other', each is in the nominative case, in the attributive relation to they, which it distributes in sense.

Hence Distributed, Distributing ppl. adjs.;
Distributedly adv. Distributed term, middle

(see sense 6 above).

1621 Mil. Ton Ch. Goot. vi. (1851) 123 That beneficent and ever distributing office of Deacons. [1632 ALDRICH Art. Log. Rud. iii. § 3. 4 Medium non distributum est anceps.]

r8e6 G. S. Faber Difficulties of Romanism 1. iv. (1853) 114
Adoration paid to the elements after consecration, on
the avowed ground, that those elements, jointly and
severally, unitedly and distributedly, have now become the
Supreme Being himself. 18e7 Whately Logici. § 5 A term is
said to be 'distributed' when it is taken universally, so as to
stand for everything it is capable of being applied to. 1844
Ibid. ii. 111. § 2 Then the conclusion... would have its
predicate—the Major term—distributed, which was undistributed in the premiss. 1889 Spectator 9 Nov., To avoid
the loss of time inherent in distributed workshops.

Thistributhase.

**Distributee:** Law. [f. prec. vb. +-ke.] A person to whom a share falls in the distribution of

person to whom a share falls in the distribution of the estate of an intestate.

1870 PINKERTON Guide 45 Where an Administrator has money belonging to a distributee, whose residence is known, it is his duty to give notice of his readiness to pay it over.

1891 R. Linn in N. 4 Q. 3 Oct. 260 An Act of Congress was passed for the relief of the distributees of Col. Linn.

Distributor: see DISTRIBUTOR.

Distributible, obs. form of DISTRIBUTABLE.

Distributible, obs. form of DISTRIBUTABLE.

Distributing, vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DISTRIBUTE; distribution.

1663 Gerrier Johnsel 25 To be discreet in the distributing of them to some Carpenters.

1663 Roy. Proclam. 25 May in Parl. Rep. Secr. Comm. (1844) No. 582. 89 The conveying of letters, or the distributing of the same.

1888 J. Southward in Encycl. Brit. XXIII. 701 (Typography) There is hardly any operation which so strikes a spectator as distributing, for a competent distributor literally showers the types into their receptacles.

1889 Distributing stick [see DISTRIBUTE 27. 51. 1808]

types into their receptacles.

b. attrib.

1683 Distributing stick [see Distribute v. 5]. 1808
Distributing office [ibid.]. 1842 Specif. Clay & Rosenborg's Patent No. 0300. a The arranging or distributing
machine. 1853 Specif. Mitchel's Patent No. 1287. 5
The types are to be taken in rows from the distributing machine. 1854 Knight Dict. Mech. 1. 710/2 The
least that a distributing-reservoir should hold is half
the daily demand. Ibid., Distributing-roller (Printing),
a roller on the edge of an inking-table for distributing ink
to the printing-roller. 1884 Pall Mall G. 17 Oct. 1/2
Goods. from that distributing centre [Hong Kong]
are sent off to almost every market in China. 1888 ].
Southward in Encycl. Brit. XXIII. 701 (Typography) Distributing machines... in which the distributing is to a certain
extent done automatically. 1892 'Lightning' Gloss. Electr.
Terms, Distributing Boards, large blocks of paraffined
wood, slate or similarly insulating material upon which are
mounted the various switches, fuses, &c., connected with
main or branch wires.

Distribution (distribiū fon). [a. F. distribu-

main or branch wires. **Distribution** (distribiā ʃən). [a. F. distribution, earlier -cion (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. distribūtion-em, n. of action f. distribūte to DISTRIBUTE.] The action of distributing.

TRIBUTE.] The action of distributing.

1. The action of dividing and dealing out or bestowing in portions among a number of recipients;

stowing in portions among a number of recipients; apportionment, allotment.

138e Wyclif Heb. ii. 4 God witnessynge by sygnes, wondrs... and distribucions [1386 departyngis] of the Hooly Gost. 1413 Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiv. 82 They taken hede of alle makynge suche distribucions, so that eueriche haue that hym oweth. 1336 Starkey England II. ii. 183 The inequalyte of dystrybutyon of the commyn offyceys. 1666 STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr. 1. v. § 8 Joseph... made a new distribution of the whole Land. 1739 BUTLER Serm. Wks. 1874 II. 36 All shall be set right at the final distribution of things. 1770 Funits Lett. xxxix. 108 The crown... will lose nothing in this new distribution of power. 1894 Times 21 Dec. 11/5 The annual distribution of prizes and certificates to the pupils.

D. Pol. Econ. (a) The dispersal among consumers of commodities produced: this being, as opposed to production, the business of commerce. (b) The division of the aggregate produce of the industry of any society among its individual members, as in 'the unequal distribution of the fruits of industry'.

bers, as in 'the unequal distribution of the fruits of industry'.

1848-65 Mill. Pol. Econ. Contents 1. ii. § 6 Labour employed in the transport and distribution of the produce. Ibid. Prelim. Remarks (1872) 12/2 The diversities in the distribution of wealth are still greater than in the production. Ibid. 14/2 The laws of Production and Distribution ... are the subject of the following treatise. Ibid. 11. i. § 3 A system of community of property and equal distribution of the produce. Mod. By the system of middlemen which now prevails the cost of distribution is disproportionately great compared with that of production.

2. The action of spreading abroad or dispersing to or over every part of a space or area; the condition or mode of being so dispersed or located all over an area; sometimes without implying actual dispersal from a centre.

† In older Physiology (esp. before the discovery of the cir-

dispersal from a centre.

† In older Physiology (esp. before the discovery of the circulation of the blood), applied to the dispersal of the assimilated food to all parts of the body.

1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie III. XXV. (Arb.) 309 Helping the naturall concoction, retention, distribution, expulsion, and other vertues, in a weake and vnhealthie bodie. 1600 Venner Via Recta v. 90 It is... hard of concoction, and of veryslow distribution. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl.s.v., The distribution of the food throughout all the parts of the body, is one of the wonders in nature. 1860 INNDALL Glac. 1. iii. 31 This distribution of temperature must... have some influence on the shape of the (hail) stone. 1879 Ure's Dick. Arts III. 657 (Printing-mackine) There are three or four small rollers of distribution... by [a] compound movement they are enabled... to effect a perfect distribution of the ink along the table. 1877 Huxley Anal. Invert. 19 Certain areas of the earth's surface are inhabited by groups of animals and plants which are not found elsewhere... Such areas are termed Provinces of Distribution. 1885 David

son Logic of Definition x. 296 This Order.. has such and such a geographical distribution. 1889 A. R. WALLACE Darwinism 340 How animals and plants have acquired their present peculiarities of distribution.

3. The orderly dividing of a mass or collective body into parts with distinctive characters or functions; the orderly arrangement of the parts into which any whole is divided; division and arrangement: classification ment; classification.

ment; classification.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. L. vi. § 5 (1873) 45 So in the distribution of days we see the day wherein God did rest and contemplate his own works, was blessed.

1608 HALE Pref. to Rolle's Abridgus. 6 The Common-Law. wants method, order, and apt distributions.

2712 J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening 201 Care should be taken in this Distribution, that the Fountains be disposed in such manner, that they may be seen almost all at a time.

1790 BURKE Fr. Rev. Pref. 4 A commodious division and distribution of his matter.

1826 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Relig. Wks. (Bohn)

11. 96 The distribution of land into parishes.

15. concr. A division.

b. concr. A division.

b. concr. A division.

1839 SOUTHEY O. Newman vii, Omitting The minor distributions (which are many And barbarous all) suffice it to name these...the Pequods first; The Narhagansets [etc.].

4. Logic. † a. In the earlier English writers used for what is now called DIVISION, i.e. the logical division of a genus (a logical whole) into the several species included under it; less properly, the partition of a whole into the integral or constituent parts contained in it. Ohe.

the partition of a whole into the integral or constituent parts contained in it. Obs.

1588 Fraunce Lawiers Log. 1. xiii. 56 b, A distribution is when the whole is distributed into his partes. 1688 T. Spencer Logick 143 When we say, a man hath two parts, soule and bodie: Living Creatures are reasonable, and vnreasonable, then we make a distribution. 1698 Norris Pract. Disc. (1707) IV. 194 Then he would have given us full distribution of Immorality, to which all the instances of it might be reduced. 1728 Warts Logic 1. vi. § 10 The word distribution is most properly used, when we distinguish an universal whole into several kinds of species.

b. More recently, after Scholastic usage of Latin distributere, distributio: The application of a term to each and all of the several individual instances included in its denotation or extension; the accep-

included in its denotation or extension; the accep-

distributere, distributio: The application of a term to each and all of the several individual instances included in its denotation or extension; the acceptation of a term in a general sense including every individual to which it is applicable.

Said of a term qualified explicitly or implicitly by such marks of universality (signa universality) as all, each, every, any, etc.; the one simple common term being treated as distributed 'over all its significates; e.g. in every man, the term man is spread out over, or dispersed among, this, that, and every other individual man.

This use of distributio (which turns on the question discussed in Plato, Parm. 130 seqq.), first appears in the Schoolmen of the 13th cent., as Shyreswod, and especially Petrus Hispanus (1226-1277), of whose Summuls the 7th chapter deals with the properties of terms, including Distribution, as an appendix to the exposition of the Organon, and with special reference to the solution of sophisms. The term apparently came into English logic through the medium of Aldrich: see Distribute v. 6.

(The speculation in Latham's Johnson s. v. Distributed is wholly gratuitous, and ignores the history of the word.) (risgo Petrus Hisp. Summuls vii. 5. 1 Distributio est multiplicatio termini communis per signum universale facta, ut cum dicitur 'omnis homo', iste terminus 'homo' distribution sive confunditur pro quolibet suo inferiori.] 1827 WHATELY Logic i. § 5. 4M food', or every kind of food, are expressions which imply the distribution of the term 'food', 'some food' would imply its non-distribution. 1849 MANSEL Aldrick's Logics iii. § 3. 4 note, Distribution is not an Aristotelian term. It forms part of what the Schoolmen call parva logicalia; a kind of appendix to analyses of the Organon; containing matters, some evolved from . Aristotel, others complete innovations . The syllogistic rules concerning distribution are of course implied in Aristotel's account of each figure, though not enumerated separately, as common to all. 1844 Bowes Logic v. 126 The d

7. Printing. The action or process of distributing type: see DISTRIBUTE v. 5.

1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Distribution, in printing, the taking a form asunder, separating the letters, and disposing them in the cases again, each in its proper cell. 1875 Ure's Dict. Arts III. 651 Distribution is performed four times faster than composition.

8. Steam-engine. 'The steps or operations by which steam is supplied to and withdrawn from the cylinder at each stroke of the piston; viz., admission, suppression or cutting off, release or exhaust, and compression of exhaust steam prior to

haust, and compression of exhaust steam prior to the next admission' (Webster 1864). **Distributional**, a. [f. prec.+-AL.] Of or pertaining to distribution, esp. to the geographical distribution of animals or plants.

1864 HUKLEY Lect. Compar. Anat. i. 2 The student of the geographical distribution of animals .. would .. dispose the contents of a Zoological Museum in a totally different manner: basing his classification not upon organs, but on distributional assemblages. 1880 A. R. WALLACE Isl. Life is. xix. 399 The mode of solving distributional problems.

† **Distributioner**. Obs. [f. as prec. +-ER <sup>2</sup> 2.] One who makes distribution: a distributor.

This tributioner. Obs. [f. as prec. +-BE 2 2.]
One who makes distribution; a distributor.
1650 Elderfield Tythes 34 The only. distributioner that hath both given and setted several men in their several proprieties. 1bid. 43 Distributioners of property.

Distributionist. rare. [f. as prec. +-IST.]
One who advocates a system of distribution.
1836 Dickens Sh. Boz (1837) I. 69 The distributionists trembled, for their popularity was at stake.

Distributival (distribiutival), a. Gram. [f. DISTRIBUTIVE + -AL: cf. adjectival.] Of or pertaining to a distributive.

1868 Key Philol. Ess. 4 In the passages .. referred to, the distributival sense [of ava] seems to prevail.

Distributive (distribiativ). a. and sb. [a. F. distributif, -ive, ad. L. distributivaus (Priscian) apportioning, f. distribūt-ppl. stem: see DISTRIBUTE.]

1. Having the property of distributing; charac-

Distributive (distribitiv), a. and sb. [a. F. distributif, -ive, ad. L. distribitivo-us (Priscian) apportioning, f. distribüt-ppl. stem: see Distributive. 1. Having the property of distributing; characterized by dispensing, bestowing, or dealing out, in portionis; given to or engaged in distribution. Distributive finding of the issue: a finding by a jury which is in part for plaintiff and in part for defendant (Wharton Law Lexicon).

1475 Bk. Noblesse 8; Wolde... God that every harde covetouse hert were of suche largesse and distributiof of here meveable good and tresoure to the comon wele. 1732 Berkeley Alciphr. 11. § 14 To endeavour to destroy the belief of. a distributive Providence. 1881 Blackw. Mag. IX. 323 Aready 'Shelty' stands in waiting by, Around the board distributive to fly. 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. 111. 11. i. (1872) 100 The distributive Qivennes are of violent speech and gesture.

2. Characterized by distributing or diffusing itself; having a tendency to diffusion.

1682-77 Feltham Resolves 1. Irxxvi. 132 Wisdom and Science are worth nothing, unless they be distributive, and declare themselves to the world. Wealth in a Misers hand is useless. 1873 B. Stewart Conserv. Force iv. 106 If we reflect that heat is essentially distributive in its nature.

3. Of, belonging to, or arising from, distribution. 1665 Suril. & Markh. Country Farma 363 The distributive vertue of the Trees being occupied about many, must needs haue the lesse for eueric one, whereas when it hash but a few to feed, it dealeth the more bountifully. 1177 Contemplative Man I. 60 All the Sisters agreed. 1181 that hut a few to feed, it dealeth the more bountifully. 1187 Contemplative Man I. 60 All the Sisters agreed. 1181 that hut a few to feed, it dealeth the more bountifully. 1187 Contemplative Man I. 60 All the Sisters agreed. 1181 that hut a few to feed, it dealeth the more bountifully. 1187 Contemplative Man I. 60 All the Sisters agreed. 1181 that hut a few to feed, it dealeth the more bountifully. 1187 Contemplative Man I. 60 All the

law, which is concerned with the determination of rights, as distinguished from the corrective, penal, or vindicative part.

1651 Hobbus Govt. § Soc. xiv. § 6. 216 The civill Law (according to the two offices of the Legislator, whereof one is to judge; the other to constrain men to acquiesce to his judgements) hath two parts; the one distributive, the other vindicative, or penall. By the distributive it is, that every man hath his proper Right. Ibid. § 7 The first of them [parts of a Law] which is called distributive, is Prohibitory, and speaks to all, the second which is styled vindicative, or penary, is mandatory, and onely speaks to publique Ministers. 2678 Young Serm. at Whitchall 29 Dec. 7 The Civilians distinguishing a Law into parts, the Preceptive Part, which enjoyns the Duty, and the Distributive Part, which assigns the Punishment or the Reward.

4. Expressing distribution or division among individuals; spec. in Gram. Having reference to each individual of a number or class, as distinguished from the whole number taken together.

from the whole number taken together.

Distributive adjectives, the words each, either, neither, every (the three first of which can also be used pronominally). Distributive numerals, in Latin, singuli, one by one, bini, two by two, etc.

1530 WHITINTON VIG. (1527) 5 b, Nownes distributives: as nullus, numer. 1530 PALSCR. Introd. 29, I speke also amongest the pronownes of nownes partityves and distributives as tout, null...chascum. a 1653 Gouge Comm. Heb. 1. 5 The distributive particle which (unto which of the Angels) implieth a number of Angels. 2818-28 HALLAM Mid. Ages (1872) II. 359 Dr. Lingard has clearly apprehended .. the distributive character of the words earl and ceorl. 1884 L. Murray Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 247 The distributive adjective pronouns, each, every, either, agree with the nouns .. and verbs, of the singular number only. 1881 E. Adams Elen. Eng. Lang. 68 Distributive numerals signify how many at a time. There are no separate forms to express them in English.

5. Logic. Referring to each individual of a class separately, and not to the whole class as made up of these individuals. Opposed to collective.

separately, and not to the whole class as made up of these individuals. Opposed to collective.

1735 WATTS Logic III. iii. § 1 This sort of sophisms is committed when the word all is taken in a collective and a distributive sense, without a due distinction. 1863 E. V.

NEALE Anal. Th. § Nal. 253 A defect. pointed out by the sagacity of Sir William Hamilton, namely, the absence of the distributive words 'all' or 'some,' in the predicates of its formal judgments.

6. Math. Operating (or expressing operation)

upon every part in operating upon the whole; as distributive formula, function, operation, prin-

as distributive formula, function, operation, principle, symbol.

1855 CARMICHAEL Calculus of Operations 8 A symbol \$\Phi\$ is said to be distributive when, \$n\$ and \$v\$ being two distinct subjects, \$\Phi(u,v) = \Phi u + \Phi v\$. Ibid. 11 Any algebraic function of a distributive symbol is itself also distributive.

B. sb. 1. Gram. A distributive word: see A. 4.

1830 PALSGR, 74 Pronownes, unto whiche I joyne... partiveyes, distributyves and numeralles. stor Brinsley Pos. Parts (1669) 102. All Relatives, Interrogatives, Distributives, Indefinites... do lack the Vocative case. 1874 Morris Hist. Eng. Gram. 98 Distributives express how many at a time, as one by one, one and one, by twos, two each, etc. \$\pm\$ 2. That which is distributed. Obs.

2 That which is distributed. Obs.

a 1633 NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.) 52 Parents... though they may expresse more affection to one in the abundance of bequests, yet cannot forget some Legacies, just distributives, and dividents to others of their begetting.

Distributively (distributively, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a distributive manner or sense.

a. By way or by means of distribution.

1626 T. H. Caussin's Holy Crt. 42 He.. distributively sowed it, youn all the creatures of the earth. 1660 Millow Free Commw. (1851) 450 Communicating the natural heat of Government and Culture more distributively to all..parts.

b. Law. So as to be distributed between two parties each obtaining part of his place.

parties, each obtaining part of his plea.

1848 Wharton Law Lex. 187 There are cases in which an issue may be found distributively, i. e. in part for plaintiff and in part for defendant.

C. In relation to each individual of a number

C. In relation to each individual of a number separately; opposed to collectively.

1897 Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. xlviii. § 12 Wee cannot be free from all sinne collectiuely... yet distributiuely... all great and grieuous actuall offences... may and ought to be... auoyded. 1658 T. Whittereld Doctt. Armin. 66 The word all is here to bee taken not distributively for every particular man, but collectively for all sorts, states, and conditions of men. 1697 tr. Burgersdicius his Logic II. xxvi. 123 This Fallacy consists in the Word All, which if Collectively taken, the Major indeed will be true, but the Minor false. If the Word All is taken Distributively, the Major will be false. 1896 Bancroff Hist. U. S. V. xiviii. 75 In Parliament, as the common council, the whole empire was represented collectively, though not distributively. 1889 Illingworth Probl. Pain in Lux Mundi (ed. 10) 114 The mass of animal suffering .. is felt distributively. No one animal suffers more because a million suffer likewise.

d. Logic. In a sense in which the term is applied to each and every individual of a class. See DIs-

to each and every individual of a class. See Dis-

TRIBUTION 4 b.

1843 MILL Logic 1. iv. § 4. 114 When a general name stands for each and every individual which it is a name of, or in other words, which it denotes, it is said by logicians to be distributed, or taken distributively. 1864 Bowen Logic v. § 2 (1870) 121 A Universal Judgment is one in which the Predicate is affirmed of the whole Subject taken distributively. Thus all men (i. e. each and every man) are mortal.

Distributiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
The quality of being distributive.

1661 Fell. Dr. Hammond § 2 (T.) That practice [of carving at the table] had another more immediate cause, a natural distributiveness of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person.

1884 Sir C. Bowen in Law Times Rep. LII. 163/2 A great many other sections, where distributiveness is necessary.

Distributor (distribitor). Also 6-our, 6-9-er. [orig. f. DISTRIBUTE v. + -EE; conformed to L. distributor, agent-n. f. distributore: cf. F. distributour (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who distributes: see the verb.

Iribuleur (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who distributes: see the verb.

1536 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W.) II. xxxi. 105 b, So true & feythfull a distributer of the counselles & graces of god.

1548 UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. iii. 17 (R.) My derelye beloued sonne, the .. distributer of my goodnes towardes you. 1578 Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers (1851)

559 Faithful distributours of right and justice to the poor commons of this Realm. 1614 B. Jonson Barth. Fair v. ii, A deuourer, in stead of a distributer of the alms. 1738 Warburton Div. Legat. I. 70 The equal Distributer of Rewards and Punishments. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 204 P.2 Seged.. the distributor of the waters of the Nile.

1884 H. Spencer in Contemp. Rev. July 42 Entire classes of producers and distributors, which have arisen through division of labour. 1888 [see Distributors; an appliance for b. That which distributes; an appliance for

that which distributes; an approace for distributing.

1833 Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show 76 The best broadcast manure distributor exhibited. 1864 Frnl. R. Agric. Soc. XXV. 11. 525 Put manure on with distributor. 1881 HUXLEY in Nature No. 615. 345 The parts of the machine are merely passive distributors of that power.

† C. Applied by Puttenham to the figure of speech

+ c. Applied by Puttenham to the figure of speech whereby the elements of a description, or the like, are set forth one by one. Obs.

1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Possie III. xix. (Arb.) 230 A figure very meete for Orators... when we may... vtter a matter in one entier speach... and will rather do it peecemeale and by distribution of euery part... and therefore I name him the distributor. Marg. Merismus, or the Distributor.

Hence Distributorship?

Distributorship?

Distributorship?

Distributory, a. rare. = DISTRIBUTIVE a. (3).

1887 JARMAN Powell's Devises II. 209 Until her distributory share were exhausted.

Distributoress.

[f. DISTRIBUTOR + -ESS.]

A female distributor.

A female distributor.

1532 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena 85 Being so bountifull a distributresse of your courtesies. 1634 Sir T. HAWKINS tr. Mansini's Pol. Observ. 28 Discretion ought to be the distributresse of these treasures. 1830 Blackw. Mag. XXVII. 423 The fair distributress.

XXVII. 423 The fair distributress.

† **Districate**, v. Obs. rare - o. [f. Dis- i + L. trīcæ perplexities, embarrassments: after extricate.] = DISINTRICATE. So † **Districation**.

1632 SHERWOOD, To districate, extriquer. 1636 BLOUNT Glassogr., Districate, to rid out of trouble or incumbrance. 1638 PHILLIPS, Districation, a ridding out of trouble.

† **District**, a. Obs. [ad. L. district-us severe, strict, pa. pple. of distringere to draw asunder, strain: see DISTRAIN and STRICT.] Strict, stringent, riporous: severe: exact.

strain: see DISTRAIN and STRICT.] Strict, stringent, rigorous; severe; exact.

1536 Filgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 263 b, Impossyble to perseuer & contynue in thy district or sharpe exercyse of vertues.

1583 STUBBES Anat. Abus. 1. (1877) 46 Aristotle is so district in this point. 1565 SANDESON Serm. Pref. (1680) 61 The most diligent, district, and unpartial search.

1790 H. J. Salvab. Healthen 26 A Righteousness consisting in a Condecency of his Goodness and Mercy, and not in the Rule of his district Holiness.

Thierwise (district)

**District** (district), sb. [a. F. district (16th c. in Littre) ad. med. L. district-us (1) the constraining and restraining of offenders, the exercise of justice,
(2) the power of exercising justice in a certain territory, jurisdiction, (3) the territory under the jurisdiction of a feudal lord; f. L. district-ppl. stem

of distringere: see Distrain.

(The explanation of the 17th c. legal antiquaries, 'the territory within which the lord may distrain', is much narrower than the notion involved in districtus.)]

+1. Law. The territory under the jurisdiction of

† 1. Law. The territory under the jurisdiction of a feudal lord. Obs.

1612 Corca., District, a district; the liberties, or precincts of a place; the territorie, or circuit of countrey, within which a Lord, or his Officers may indge, compell, or call in question, the inhabitants. [1642 Termes de la Ley 125 Districtus is sometimes used for the circuit or territory, within which a man may be thus compelled to appeare.] 1670 Blown Law Dick. District, is the place in which a Man hath the power of distreining, or the Circuit or Territory wherein one may be compelled to appear. Where we say, Hors de son Fee, others say, Extra districtum summ.

2. A portion of territory marked off or defined for some special administrative or official purpose, or as the sphere of a particular officer or administrative body civil or ecclesiastical; e.g. a

radministrative body civil or ecclesiastical; e.g. a police, postal, or registration district; the Metropolitan district, London postal district, that of a Local Board or Urban Sanitary Authority.

1664 Jer. Taylor Dissuas. Popery 1. 11. § 1 (R.) The decrees of general councils bind not but as they are accepted by the several churches in their respective districts and diocesses. 1712 ADDISON Spect. No. 403 P 2 The several Districts and Parishes of London and Westminster.

1824 S. Gobat Abyssinia 367 As soon as the son of a great man has learned to read. .. his father gives him a district of a greater or less extent.

1824 Act to Vict. c. 15 § 43 Any offence which shall take place within the Metropolitan Police District.

1825 FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing 28 In healthy 'registration' districts, the mortality is low.

1826 Spec. 8. in England: A division of a parish, having its own church or chapel and resident clergyman, constituted under the Church Building Acts, from 58 Geo. III, c. 45 onwards. Hence

Acts, from 58 Geo. III, c. 45 onwards. Hence district chapel, church, parish. (See CHAPEL 3 b.) Peel district: an ecclesiastical division formed under 6 and 7 Victoria, c. 37, 'having a minister licensed by the bishop and vested with limited

These ecclesiastical districts originally constituted per-petual curacies; they are now mostly for ecclesiastical pur-poses distinct parishes, being vicarages or rectories according to the status of the benefice out of which they have been

to the status of the Deficie of the said Commissioners shall be of opinion that it is not expedient to divide any populous Parish or Extra Parochial Place into such complete, separate, and distinct Parishes as

aforesaid, but that it is expedient to divide the same into such Ecclesiastical Districts as they..may deem necessary for the Purpose of affording Accommodation for the attending Divine Service..to Persons residing therein. Ibid. § 24 The churches and chapels respectively assigned to such Districts shall, when duly consecrated for that Purpose, become and be the District Parish Churches of such District Parishes. 18as Act 3 Geo. IV. c., 7. § 70 To act on the Vestry of such District or Division, and of the Church or Chapel thereof. 1845 Times Curiosities of London (1867), St. Peter's, Saffron-hill, a district church of St. Andrew's, Holborn. 1865 Walbaran Ripon, etc. 110 A district parish has .. been assigned to this Church. 1866 J. M. Dala Clergyman's Legal Handbk. (ed. 4) 34 Upon the new church being consecrated in the Peel district, it becomes a 'new parish for ecclesiastical purposes'. Ibid. 35 The patronage of the Peel districts and parishes, until otherwise assigned, rests with the Crown and the bishop alternately.

b. One of the urban or rural subdivisions of a county, constituted by the Local Government Act of 1894, and having an Urban or Rural District Council. 1898 Whitaker's Almanac 69 (Parish Councils Act) The whole country will be divided into districts, some of which are borough urban districts, some urban districts own council. Rural districts in most cases comprise a large number of parishes. Ibid. 669 Rural districts are those areas which occupy the whole of the country outside London other than so much as is included in any borough or any other urban district.

c. In British India: A division or subdivision of a province or presidency, constituting the most important unit of civil administration, having at

a province or presidency, constituting the most important unit of civil administration, having at its head an officer called 'Magistrate and Collector', or 'Deputy-Commissioner'. It corresponds to the

or 'Deputy-Commissioner'. It corresponds to the Zillah of earlier times.

Generally, four or more 'districts' constitute a 'division' under a 'commissioner'; but in Madras presidency the districts themselves are the primary divisions.

1776 Trial Yos. Founde 21. (Stanf.) Having a demand on the Dewan of the Calcutta District for .. 26,000 rupees.

1818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India (1840) V. 422 (V.) In each district, that is in the language of the country, each Zillah.

a Zillah Court was established. 1848 G. Wyart Revelat.

Orderly (1849) 67 The Planters. in the Chumparan district.

1885 HUNTER Ing. Gas. India IV. 416 Farakhábád bears the reputation of being one of the healthiest Districts in the Doab. 1886 Yule & Burnell. Anglo-Ind. Gloss. 749

Zillak. is the technical name for the administrative districts into which British India is divided, each of which has in the older provinces a Collector, or Collector and Magistrate combined, a Session Judge, &c., and in the newer provinces, such as the Punjab. a Deputy Commissioner.

d. In U.S. used in various specific and local

d. In U.S. used in various specific and local senses: e.g. a political division = election constituency, as an assembly, congressional, or senate

stituency, as an assembly, congressional, or senate district.

In some States the chief subdivision of a county (civil, magisterial, militia, justice's district), called in other States tomaships or towns. Formerly, in South Carolina = county; elsewhere, a division of a State containing several counties. Also, a division of the country, directly under the control of Congress, and having no elective franchise, as the federal District of Columbia; the District of Alaska (formerly Russian America).

1800 M. Cutler in Life, Fruls. & Corr. (1888) II. 40 Much said about my being elected member for this district in Congress.

1800 M. Cutler in Life, Gruls. & Corr. (1888) II. 40 Much said about my being elected member for this district in Congress.

1800 Rebooks Gasetteer (ed. 12), Fayette, a district of N. Carolina, comprehending the counties of Moore, Cumberland, Sampson, Richmond, Robeson, and Anson. Fayetteville, a town of N. Carolina, in Cumberland county, capital of the district of Fayette.

1800 KENDALL Trav. I. ii. to The town-proper was of course the collection of dwellings; but, in the vulgar acceptation the same word embraced the entire district or township.

1800 M. Townsend U. S. 138 The District of Columbia (including the national capital of Washington); the District of Alaska.

1801 On The Dortion of country or of a town allotted

e. The portion of country or of a town allotted to or occupied by any person as the sphere of his operations; particularly, a section of a parish allotted to a lay 'visitor', working under the

clergyman, 1863 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett. III. 162 Visiting about in their 'district', and attending all sorts of neetings. 1888 A. T. QUILLER-COUCH in Echoes fr. Oxford Mag. (1890) 104 There's no one to visit your 'district' Or make Mother Tettleby's soup. Mod. For this purpose the town has been divided into districts, and two canvassers appointed to each.

divided into districts, and two canvassers appointed to each.

4. Any tract of country, usually of vaguely defined limits, having some common characteristics; a region, locality, 'quarter'.

2712 BLACKMORE Creation II. (R.) These districts which between the tropics lie.. Were thought an uninhabitable seat. 2776 GIBBON Decl. 4 F. i, The most extensive and flourishing district, westward of Mount Taurus and the river Halys, was dignified by the Romans with the exclusive title of Asia. 2865 Lyell Elem. Geol. (ed. 6) 79 Districts composed of argillaceous and sandy formations. 1889 A. R. WALLACE Darvinism 222 Species [of birds] which inhabit open districts are usually protectively coloured. Mod. The roughest carriage road in the Lake district. A manufacturing district; a purely agricultural district. A manufacturing district; a purely agricultural district. 4. fg. Sphere of operation; province, scope. (In quot. 1704 used in pl. = limits, bounds.) Obs.

(In quot. 1704 used in pl. = limits, bounds.) Obs.

rare.
[1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. 1. i. 28 This Principle of Life, Sense, and Intellection in Man called the Soul, hath the Body as its Province and Districtus, wherein it exerciseth these Faculties and Operations.] 1704 Swift Mech. Operat. Spirit Misc. (1711) 283 The first and the last of these I understand to come within the Districts of my Subject.

6. attrib. and Comb., in sense 'of, belonging to, or allotted to a particular district'; as district-chapel, church, parish: see 3 a.; district-judge, school, -superintendent, -surveyor, -visitor (whence district-visit v. (humorous). District-attorney (U.S.), the local prosecuting officer of a district; district-council, the local council of an Urban of Parish Council of an Urban of the parish Council of the parish Rural District as constituted by the Parish Coun-

(U.S.), the local prosecuting officer of a district; district-council, the local council of an Urban or Rural District as constituted by the Parish Councils Act of 1894; hence district-councillor; district-oourt (U.S.), a court of limited jurisdiction, having cognizance of certain causes within a district, presided over by a district-judge.

1802 A. Hamilton Wks. (1880) VII. 307 It abolishes the District Courts of Tennessee and Kentucky. 1803 P. Nicholson Pract. Build. 368 The District-Surveyors are elected by the Magistrates. 1808 Webster. District-judge, the judge of a district court. Within a certain district of a town. New England. 1833 F. J. Shore Notes Indian Afairs (1837) I. 136 There were kazees. who may be designated district judges. 1839 Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 23 An Act for the Establishment of County and District Constables. 1869 Act 18 & 70 Vict. c. 128 40 There shall be paid to the district surveyors. such other fees... as may from time to time be directed by the Metropolitan Board of Works. 1869 Smyth Sailor's World-k., District Orders, those issued by a general commanding a district. 1870 Miss Briddman Ro. Lynne I.iv. 13, What are the duties of a district-visitor? ... 'She scolds the men for frequenting public-houses, abuses the women for being idle and slatternly.' Ibid. 44 When I am ill, I shall... be 'district-wised'. 1889 Minutes Wesleyan Conference 370 The Chairmen of Districts in their several District meetings. 1838 Bruce Amer. Commun. II. 11. xlix. 255 The local prosecuting officer, called the district attorney. 1839 G. Findlay Eng. Railway 14 In the more important districts the District Superintendents are relieved of the management of the goods business by 'District Goods Managers'. 1894 Times 19 Dec. 6/3 Returned at the head of the poll for both the parish and the rural district council. 1895 Whither's Almanac 659 (Parish Councils are a new hody, and take over the functions which guardians of the poor, acting as rural sanitary authorities, discharged in rural sanitary districts. Ibid. 670

distriction-em, n. of action i. distringere: see DISTRAIN, DISTRICT a.] Strictness, severity, rigour.

caso tr. De Imitatione III. x, I saue all, & I wol haue
all ayen, & wib distriction I require bankinges. a 1631

Donne Serm. John v. 22 (1634) 10 Earthly judges have
their districtions, and so their restrictions; some things
they cannot know. 1660 R. Core Power & Subj. 191

Justice and Secular distriction are necessary for the most
part in Divine Laws and Secular Institutes.

[The erroneous sense 'Sudden display in J., copied in later
Dicts., is founded on a mistaken quotation of distinction
as distriction in 1697 Collier Ess. Mor. Subj. 11. xii. 118.]

Dicts., is founded on a mistaken quotation of distinction as distriction in 1697 Collier Ess. Mor. Subj. II. xii. 118.]

† Districtly, adv. Obs. [f. DISTRICT a. +
-LY 2.] Strictly, stringently, severely.
1503-97 tr. Pope Urban's Let. in Foxe A. & M. (1596) 218
(R.) We send our mandats again vnto your brotherhood...
districtlie...commanding you, that [etc.]. a 1605 J. Goodwin Filled w. the Spirit (1807) 124 They...would not have been so districtly and austerely abstemious. 1678 H. Morr Lett. Sev. Subjects (1694) 28 He., has not had leisure to observe things so closely and districtly.

† Districtness. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. +
NESS.] Strictness, precision, exactitude.
1798 A. Dav Eng. Secretary 11. (1625) 59 [lt] challengeth no such districtnesse...as was required in the other. Ibid.
110, I doe in all things commend fidelity and trust to be performed where by districtnesse it is challenged.

Districtual, a. rare. [f. med.L. districtu-s
DISTRICT + -AL.] Of or belonging to a district.
1849 J. M. Kemble Saxons in Eng. II. 106 We find no traces of any districtual or missatic authority to whom these officers could account.

† Districte. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- I or 5 + STRIFE.]

+ **Distrife.** Obs. rare. [f. Dis- 1 or 5 + STRIFE.]

Strife, contention.
c 1450 Merlin 536 He wolde not haue. distrif be-twene hem

wo. || **Distringas** (distringæs). Law. [a. L. distringās 'thou shalt distrain', 2 pers. pres. subj. of distringēre, in med.L. sense, being the first word of the writ.] The name of a writ directing the

sheriff to distrain in various cases.

The main forms are, in Common Law: a. The distringas to compel appearance, where defendant has a place of residence in England or Wales. b. The distringas in detinue, to compel the defendant to deliver goods by distresses upon

his chattels. O. Distringas juratores, empowering the sheriff to distrain defaulting jurors to compel their appearance. In Equity: d. A process issued against a corporation aggregate in cases of disobedience to the summons or directions of the court. O. An order of the Chancery Court by which the Bank of England or other public company is restrained from permitting a transfer of stock or shares in which a party claims to be interested, or from paying any dividend on it.

1467 Ord. Worcesterin Eng. Gilds 391 That no seriaunt [take] of eny citizen for servyinge of a venire facias, habeas corpore and destringas, for alle but vjd. 1607 MIDDLETON Phanix II. iii. Wks. 1885 I. 157 Get your distringas out as soon as you can for a jury. 1621 Art. agst. Sir H. Davenport in Rushw. Hist. Coll. III. (1602) I. 336 Writs of Distringas... directed to the several High Sheriffs of the said County of York; whereby the said Sheriffs were commanded further to distrain the said James Maleverer to appear as aforesaid. 1641 Termes de la Ley 125 Distringas is a Writ directed to the Sheriffe or any other officer, commanding him to distreine for a debt to the King, &c. or for his appearing at a day. 1714 Scoogos Courts-Leet (ed. 3) 172 An Attachment or Distringas to attach his Goods. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. III. xxvii. (Jod.), The process against a body corporate is by distringas to distrain them by their goods and chattels, rents, and profits, till they shall obey the summons or directions of the court. 1857 J. T. SMITH Parish 50 A distringas shall issue against the inhabitants to make them repair it Ibridge, highway etc.].

Hence Distringas v. trans., to restrain by a distringas Law Times XCIX. 533/2.

distringas.
1895 Law Times XCIX. 533/2.

distringas.

1895 Law Times XCIX. 533/2.

|| Distrix (distriks). Med. [mod.L., f. Gr. districe (DI-2) + \( \theta \) \( \theta \) f. hair.] A disease of the hair, in which it splits and divides at the end.

1811 in Hoofer Med. Dict. 1822 J. M. Good Study Med. (1834) IV. 517 The terms athrix and distrix... express two of the species under this genus.

Distrou, distrowe, etc., obs. ff. Destrov. + Distrou blance, etc., obs. ff. Destrov. + Distrou blance, -trublance, 5-6 -troublance, -tribulance. [f. next + -ANCE; prob. after a corresponding F. form: cf. the earlier DISTUBLANCE.] Disturbance, molestation.

2 1400 Burgh Laws 1. (Sc. Stat. I) Na greyfi nor na distroblans [molestia]. c 1425 Wyntoun Cron. viii. xliv. 4 Makand fellown Distroybulance. 1425 J.As. III Let. in C. Innes Sk. Early Sc. Hist. (1861) 393 Mak him nane impediment, letting nor distroublance. 15.. Exam. W. Thorps in Arb. Garner VI. 80 They ... may .. be the more fervent [when] that all their outward wits be closed from all outward seeing and hearing, and from all distroublance and lettings. 1572 in Muniments Burgh of Irvine (1891) III. 17 The saids provest and baillies, sall.. cognosce and decerne thair apoun the wrang and distribulance of the burgh.

\*\*Poistrou\*-ble, v. Obs. Also des-, dys-

cognosce and decerne thair apoint the wrang and distribu-lance of the burgh.

† **Distrouble**, v. Obs. Also des., dys--troble, -trowbel, -truble, -trubil, -trybul.

[ME. a. OF. destrobler, -troubler, f. des., L. dis. + trobler, troubler to Thouble. An etymologically troubler, troubler to Thoushie. An explored turbler, tearlier OF. form of the latter was torbler, turbler, tourbler (:-L. \*turbulāre), whence the earlier ME. type desturble, -tourble, DISTUBBLE. Trouble had become at an early date the prevalent form of the simple vb., and distrouble gradually super-seded disturble, but itself scarcely survived to 1600. Sc. distrybul, distribulance, etc., were app. asso-ciated with L. tribulāre to afflict, oppress.]

ciated with L. tribulāre to afflict, oppress.]
trans. To disturb, trouble greatly.
c1369 Chaucer Dethe Blaunche 524, I am ryght sory yif
I have oughte Destroubled yow out of your thoughte.
c1373 Sc. Leg. Saints, Alexis 421 Pu has distrybulyt me.
a1400-90 Alexander 3167\* As wawes of be wild see when
wynd þaim distrobles. 1413 Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483)
III. iv. 53 Thus haue ye by your fals confederacy destroubled
my Royamme. c1300 Lancelot 1292 Furth he goith, distrubili in his hart. 1356 Goldhig Ovid's Met. XIII. (1593)
320 A brooke with raine distroubled new. 1509 SKENR
Reg. Maj. 101, I defend...that na man distrouble this court
vnlawfullie, vnder the paine that may follow. [W. TenMANT Paģistry Storm d (1827) 102 Me had thir Lollards no
distrubill'd My denner had been nearly doubl'd.]
Hence + Distrou'bled 201, a., + Distrou'bling

Hence † Distroubled ppl. a., † Distroubling

201. sb.
1375 BARBOUR Bruce v. 216 The persy .. went vith thaim
.his castell till, Vithout distrowbilling or III. 1491 CAXTON
Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) I. xliv. 75 a/7 She.. hathe noo
dystrowblynge ne empeshement. 1500 SPRINSER F. Q. III.
iv. 12 Coosen passions of distroubled spright.

iv. 12 Coosen passions of distroubled spright.

† Distrouble, sb. Obs. rare. [f. prec. vb.] Disturbance, molestation.

1450 Merlin 545 No distrouble thein e hadde till theicom to Roestok. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 3061 To constrayne Impedymentes & destroubles [L. infestantia].

† Distroubles. Obs. [f. prec. v. + -ER: cf. DISTURBLER.] One who troubles or disturbs.

1440 Promp. Parv. 123/2 Dystrobelar of be pece [v. r. disturbeler], turbator, perturbator. 15. Exam. W. Thorpe in Arb. Garner VI. 56 All such distroublers of Holy Church.

Distrue, distruie. obs. ff. Destroy.

Distrue, distruie, obs. ff. DESTROY.

† **Distrues**, vi. Obs. II. DESTROY.
† **Distrues**, v. Obs. [ad. OF. destrousser to unpack (mod. F. detrousser to unfasten), f. des(Dis-4) + trousser to pack, TRUSS.]
trans. To strip or plunder; hence, to defeat, rout.

Also fig.

c 1430 Lyoc. Bochas vi. vi. (1554) 144 a, The distrussing of hys chiualrie. Ibid. vi. ix. (1554) 155 a, Pompey. Distrussed was, by sodeyn death. 1476 Sir J. Paston in Paston Lett. No. 776 III. 162 The Swechys...berded hym

at an onsett place, and hathe dystrussyd hym. 1527 St.
Papers Hen. VIII, I. 238 Mon' Mont had distrussed, taken,
and brent 2 grete carrikes of Ieane [Genoa].
b. To seize or carry off as plunder.
1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII, (an. 5) (1800) 530 So thei
distrussed the victailes and caused Sir Nicholas Vaux.. to
flet toward Guisnes.

Distrust (distrust), sb. [f. Dis-9 + Trust

distrussed the victailes and caused Sir Nicholas Vaux... to flei toward Guisnes.

Distrust (distrust), sb. [f. Dis-9 + Trust sb.: cf. next.] Absence or want of trust; lack of confidence, faith, or reliance; doubt, suspicion.

1513 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 300 Eche.. in such hatred and distrust of other. 1581 Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv. 1. 19 b, Though distrust in himselfe, or for some other defect. 1659 B. Harris Iron Age 291 The Germans, by their dissentions, and distrusts, have very much weakned the Empire. 1752 Johnson Rambler No. 194 P 10 So little distrust has my pupil of his own abilities. 1798 Souther Somnets xi, Beware a speedy friend, the Arabian said, And wisely was it he advised distrust. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. 1. 258 A deep mutual distrust which had been many years growing.. made a treaty impossible.

D. The fact of being distrusted; loss of credit. 1667 Milton P. L. Xi. 166 To mee reproach Rather belongs, distrust and all dispraise.

c. Breach of trust, the proving false to trust. 1667 Milton P. L. Xi. 166 To mee reproach Rather belongs, distrust and all dispraise.

Distrust (distrust), v. [f. Dis-6 + Trust v.; perh. after L. diffidere. Found intrans. in Lydgate, but app. not in ordinary use till the 16th c.]

† 1. intr. 2. with of: To have a doubt or dread of; to suspect. [Cf. OF. difer de.] Obs. 1430 Lydg. Chron. Troy 1. vi, I durst not, distrustyng of myschyefe, Accomplyshe it whan it came to the prefe.

† b. with of, in, to: To be without confidence in. 1876 Fleming Panoft. Epist. 25 To write more touching this point, 1. am ashamed, least I should seeme to distrust of your wisedome. 1828 N. Licheffeld To. Castankeda's Cong. E. Ind. Ixxi. 144 Howe sadde and heauie. he went away distrusting in the victory. 1654 R. Connington tr. Ivitine 231 Distrusting to their arms. Ibid., Distrusting to the Macedons. 1671 H. M. tr. Collog. Eram. 208 Distrusting in mine own strength, I wholly rely upon him.

† c. with for: To doubt or fear for the safety of. Obs.

1603 Mem. Ct. Teckely 1. 3 marg., The Hungarians distrust for their Civil Priviledges.

2. trans. To do the opposite of trusting; to

2. trans. To do the opposite of trusting; to withhold trust or confidence from; to put no trust in, or reliance on, the statements or evidence of.

1548 Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt. v. (R.), He y'requireth y'othe doeth distrust that other partie. 1501 Shaks.

17wel. N. 1v. iii. 13, I am readie to distrust mine eyes, And wrangle with my reason that perswades me To any other trust. 1710 Berkeley Princ. Hum. Knowl. § 88 We see philosophers distrust their senses, and doubt of the existence of heaven and earth. 1776 Gibbon Decl. § F. I. xix. 506 He feared his generals, and distrusted his ministers. 1850 Hesecort Perm II. 241 Any one who has occasion to compare his narrative with that of contemporary writers will find frequent cause to distrust it.

2050 Shaks. Ham. III. ii. 175 Though I distrust, Discomfort you (my Lord) it nothing must.

b. To entertain doubts concerning; to call in question the reality, validity, or genuineness of;

question the reality, validity, or genuineness of;

question the reality, validity, or guarantee to rely upon.

1936 A. Day Eng. Secretary I. (1625) 87 Thy knowne good will. assureth me not to distrust the same at thy hands. 1611 Bible 2 Macc. ix. 22 Not distrusting mine health, but having great hope to escape this sickness. 1781 Gibbon Decl. 4 F. III. 63 A tyrant, whose .. officers appeared to distrust, either the justice, or the success, of his arms. 1875 Jowert Plato (ed. 2) I. 28, I altogether distrust my own power of determining this.

† C. with inf. Not to trust, to have no confidence. Obs.

† c. with inf. Not to trust, to have no confidence. Obs.

1636 C. POTTER U. Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels 144 The Pope, distrusting to obtaine from Spaine that which he desired. 1644 MILTON Apol. Smeet. Wis. 1738 I. 103, I shall not distrust to be acquitted of presumption.

† 4. with infin. phr. or clause: To have suspicion; to suspect. Obs.

1638 WITHER Brit. Rememb. Pref. 190 Distrust, that we discry their secret'st plots. 1660 F. Brooke Ur. Le Blanc's Trav. 292 The Arabians, whom he distrusted to be of his nephews party. 1707 Curios. in Husb. 4 Gard. 331, I distrust that Monconys had added something of his own to what Kircherus told him.

Hence Distrusted Dol. a. Distrusting vol. sb.

Hence Distruested ppl. a., Distruesting vbl. sb.

and ppl. a.

and ppl. a.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. Jas. i. 6 (R.), Let him ask without distrusting, without doubt or wauering.

1512 FLORIO, Sfidato, challenged, defied, distrusted.

1614 Br.

1614 Br.

1614 Br.

1615 FLORIO Freat. 97 A base and distrusting mind.

1625 JER. TAYLOR Holy Dying iv. § 1 (R.), God hath created the physician for thine [need]: therefore use him.. without nucivil distrustings.

1827 RORT. WILSON Pleas. Platy II.

24 Distrusting Man! Behold this marvellous sight.

16. prec. vb. + -ER!] One who distrusts.

distrusts.

1636 Henshaw Horze Succ. 127 When our Saviour would put to silence the distrusters of his time.

1889 Forum (U. S.)

Jan. 502 Distrusters of human nature.

22 Nov. 7/2 Distrusters of trades unions.

Distrustful (distrustful), a. [f. DISTRUST

sh.+-Ful.]

1. Full of or marked by distrust in oneself or

others; wanting in confidence, diffident; doubtful,

suspicious, incredulous.

1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI, 1. ii. 127 Distrustfull Recreants,
Fight till the last gaspe: He be your guard. a 1600 Hoorer

Serm. Faith in Elect Wks. 1888 III. 473 By distrustful and doubtful apprehending of that, which we ought stedfastly to believe. 1654 Trapp Comm. Ps. xxvii. 1 Faith fortifieth the heart against distrustful fears. 1748 CHESTERP. Lett. (1792) II. clxi. 82 Being justly distrustful that men in general look upon them in a trifling light. 1810 SOUTHEY Kehama VI. Vi, Distrustful of the sight, She moves not, fearing to disturb The deep and full delight. 1856 KANE Arct. Expl. II. x. 103, I became. distrustful as to the chance of our ever living to gain the open water.

I be deep and full delight. 1856 KANE Arct. Expl. II. x. 103, I became... distrustful as to the chance of our ever living to gain the open water.

2. Causing or giving rise to distrust. (Cf. suspicious, fearful, doubtful, in analogous use.) rare.

1618 Hist. P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc. (1793) 70

Loth to remain amongst such distrustful enemies, he quietly returned to his most assured friend, the lady Margaret.

1638 Lond. Gaz. No. 2200/5 In despight of all Turbulent, Seditious, and Distrustful Principles. 1840 Dickens Old C. Shop xv, Places that had shown ugly and distrustful all night long, now wore a smile.

Distrustfully, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a distrustful manner; with distrust; suspiciously, 1611 Cotgr., Sonspeconneusement, suspitiously, distrustfully. 1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus ii. 12 Neither be so distrustfully prouident, as though thou hadst no father to prouide for thee. 1623 MILTON Psalms iii. 5 Many are they That of my life distrustfully thus say, 'No help for him in God there lies'. 1859 Dickens T. Two Cities I. ii, The guard...and the two other passengers eyed him distrustfully.

Distrustfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

fully.

Distrustfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
The quality or state of being distrustful; want of confidence, diffidence; suspiciousness.

1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades (1592) 500 Originall sinne, that is the hatred of God. foolishnesse, distrustfulnesse, desperation. 1632 GOUGE God's Arrowu III. § 80. 336 Distrustfulnesse, and doubting of good successe. 1860 W. Collins Wom. White III. iv. 444 Whom the ceaseless distrustfulness of their governments had followed privately.

† Distrustiness. Obs. rare - 1. [f. an assumed adj. \*distrusty (f. DIS- 10 + TRUSTY) + -NESS.] = prec.

sumed adj. \*distrusty (f. DIS- 10 + TRUSTY) +
-NESS.] = prec.
1879 Twent Phisicke agst. Fort. 11. cxix. 321 a, He applied
him selfe vnto the want of fayth in him, with whom he communed, or the distrustinesse of the time in which he liued.
+ Distrustless, a. Obs. [f. DISTRUST 5b. +
-LESS.] Void of distrust, doubt, or suspicion;
confident; unsuspecting.
1611 Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. 1x. viii. § 48 [This] made him
distrustlesse of attaining easily his wished successe.
1615 G. Sanddys Trav. 1v. 234 Droue the distrustlesse Turkes.
1616 Internet 1738 Morgan Algiers I. Pref. 13 Distrustless Hans was seized on. a 1963 Shenstone Economy 1. 66
Poets. distrustless, scorn the treasured gold.
Distruy(e, distrye, obs. forms of Destroy.
Distuing, var. Distingue v. Obs.

Distuing, var. DISTINGUE v. Obs.

Distune (distiūn), v. [f. DIS-6 or 7 + TUNE.]

trans. To put out of tune. Hence Disturned

ppl. a.

c 1484 Caxton Lyfe Our Ladye Div/2 (R. Supp.), The clapper of his distuned belle. 1598 Sylvester Du Barlas
II. i. Furie Argt., Their Harmonic dis-tuned by His larre. 1664 J. Wilson Andronicus Commenius II. iii, Distune a viol, And you may set it to what tone you please. 1753 Prarsall Contempl. Harvest (ed. 2) I. 177 His harp. distuned in every string. 1887 Swinsenre Locrine IV. i. 209 A broken chord Whose jar distunes the music.

fig. 1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary I. (1625) 96 Where the spirits are so distuned. 1667 Flavel Saint Indeed (1754) 94 It langer] distunes the spirit for duty. 1801 Lamb J. Woodvil IV, O most distuned and distempered world. 1887 Swinsenre Locrine I. i. 202 What thought distempers and distunes thy woe?

Disturb (distõib), v. Forms: 3-6 des., dys., 4-6 dis., -torbe, -tourbe, -turbe, 6 distowrb, -trub, -troub, 6- disturb. [ME. destorben, destourben, a. OF. destorber, -turbe-r, -tourbe-r, = Pr., OSp. destorbar (Sp. disturbar), It. disturbare, disturbare:—L. disturbāre to throw into disorder, disturb, f. Dis-5 + turbāre to disorder, disturb, f. turba tumult, turmoil, crowd.]

1. trans. To agitate and destroy (quiet, peace, each) the policy of the page of the page of the contemplant transcription.

1. trans. To agitate and destroy (quiet, peace, rest); to break up the quiet, tranquillity, or rest of (a 1. Irans. To agitate and destroy (quiet, peace, rest); to break up the quiet, tranquillity, or rest of (a person, a country, etc.); to stir up, trouble, disquiet.

\*c1290 \*Beket\*\* 1268 in S. Eng. Leg. 142 A destaunce pare is i-sproungue, listliche in Engelonde, Pat destourbez al pat lond. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) so Pe kynges neuew, bo he herde bis, Was wrop, and destourbede al be court y wys. 1297 Terevisa Higden (Rolls) II. 347 Jupiter pat was ful cruel and desturbed be pees. 1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 408 Wherby the kynges pes be dysturbed. 1330 PALGE. 322/1, I have a sewte to you, but I dare nat distourbe you. \*Did. 323/1, I distroube, I troubyll. 1350 Shaks. Rom. § 741.1.1 (32 ht.) I have a sewte to you, but I dare nat distourbe you. \*Did. 323/1, I distroube, I troubyll. 1350 Shaks. Rom. § 741.1.1 (32 ht.) From the ciuill Broyles. Haue thrice disturb dt the quiet of our streets. 1667 Dryden Virg. Georg. 19. 29 No buzzing Sounds disturb their Golden Sleep. 1701 De Foo True-born Eng. 19 No Nonconforming Sects disturb his Reign. 1882 PEBODY Eng. Fournalism xxiii. 185 Burmah was disturbed, and a correspondent was instantly despatched to Mandalay. 1885 MARO. SALISBURY Speech 4 Nov., Lord Granville says that I have disturbed the Sleeping lion.

b. To throw into a state of physical agitation, commotion, or disorder; to agitate.

1899 H. Buttres Dyets drie Dinner Biij, Mulberries.

Breede winde: disturbe the stomacke. 1650 H. VAUGHAN Silex Scint. 1. (1858) 105 The famous fan Purging the floor which chaff disturbs. 1665 Sir T. Herberra Trav. (1677) 24 The sea raged and seemed disturbed as it is under London-bridge. 1817-18 Sheller Rosalind 4 /1. 838 Like an image in the lake Which rains disturb.

C. To move anything from its settled condition or position; to unsettle.

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or position; to unsettle.

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1864 EVELYN Kal. Hort. (1729) 215 Disturb not their Beds, but hand-weed them. 1815 SHELLEY Alastor 261 With lightning eyes, and eager breath, and feet Disturbing not the drifted snow. 1856 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 103 A strong common sense, which it is not easy to unseat or disturb, marks the English mind for a thousand years. Mod. Do not disturb the plants after they show signs of bloom. Plant it in some permanent position where it will not be disturbed.

where it will not be disturbed.

2. To agitate mentally, discompose the peace of mind or calmness of (any one); to trouble, perplex. c 1305 Edmund Conf. 360 in E. E. P. (1862) 80 ber ne ful nost a reynes drope to desturbi a manes mod. 1386 Wyclif Recl. vii. 8 [7] Chaleng disturbeth [1388 disturblith] the wise man. a 1400-go Alexander 5139 Dan was ser Candoile in bat cas kenely distourbid. 1359 Dant Horace Epist. vi. Cviii, Both parties are distrubed with feare. 1684 R. H. School Recreat. 85 Let not this or any other Pastime disturb your Minds. 1755 Johnson Rambler No. 204 P 13 Having been first disturbed by a dream, he afterwards grieved that a dream could disturb him. 1856 Froud Hist. Eng. (1858) I. ii. 150 She was not a person who would have been disturbed by the loss of a few Court vanities.

3. To interfere with the settled course or operation of; to put out of its course; to interrupt, derange.

of; to put out of its course; to interrupt, derange,

3. To interfere with the settled course or operation of; to put out of its course; to interrupt, derange, hinder, frustrate.

\*\*crago\*\* Beket\*\* 380 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 117 De loue was euere gret i-nous bi-tweone seint thomas And be Kinge, for-to be feond destourbede hit, allas! cr380 Sir Ferumb. 2456 De bef ber rist scholde haue leyen by ys lef. Nad he come bo as god wolde & distorbed bat myschef. cr400 Maundry. (Roxb.) xxi. 98 Men may ga sauely and sikerly thurgh his land and na man be so hardy to disturbe bam. 1513 Morr in Grafton Chrom. (1568) II. 788 She devised to disturbe this mariage. 1626 BACON Sylvas \$234 Sounds that moue in Oblique and Arcuate Lines must needs encounter and Disturbe the one the other. 1784 Cowrer Task II. 429 Praise. Is off too welcome, and may much disturb The bias of the purpose. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 42 In a mathematical demonstration an error in the original number disturbs the whole calculation which follows. 1883 Sir W. Williams in Law Times Ref. XLIX. 139/2 No sufficient grounds have been shown for disturbing that judgment or for granting a new trial.

† D. with inf. To hinder by interference. Obs. cr386 Chaucre Metib. 11 He is a fool that destourbeth the mooder to wepen in the deeth of hire childe, til sche haue wept hir fille, as for a certein tyme. cr393 — Astrol. 1. § 2 This ring rennyth... in so Rowm a space that hit disturbith nat the instrument to hangen aftur his rihte centre.

† 4. With of, from: To deprive of; to drive, turn, or draw away from, by disturbance. Obs.

\*\*a 1225 Ancr. R. 162 He... bet no muruhõe, ne noise, ne brung of fole ne muhte letten him of his beoden, ne disturben him of his god. cr396 Edmund Conf. 417 in E. E. P. (1862) 82 Ne let noman in gon To desturbi me of mie studie. cr386 Chaucre Pard. Prol. § T. 12 (Ellesm.) That no man be so boold. Me to destourbe [so Hengurt, Corpus, Harl. 7334; Lansd. destorble, Bodl. 686 distrouble) of Cristes hooly werk. 1658 Rowland Monfets Theat. Ins. 899 Bees are most patient of labour in the day time, but mos

Disturbance (distribans). [a. OF. destorbance, destour-, destur- (12th c. in Godef.), f. destourber to DISTURB: see -ANCE.] The action of

tourber to DISTURB: see -ANCE.] The action of disturbing or fact of being disturbed.

1. The interruption and breaking up of tranquillity, peace, rest, or settled condition; agitation (physical, social, or political).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 436 De erl Tebaude de Bleys...dystourbace.

1298 TREVISA BATHA. De P. R. XVII. CLXXXVI. (1495) 727 Of suche dystourbance and stryfe and contrarynesse comyth stronge boyllyng and dureth wnto the hete hath maystry.

1467 Ord. Worcester in Eng. Gilds 388 Disturbaunce of the seid pease.

1296 FLEMING Panoph. Epist. 334
That hee might live quietly in Rome: for...some there were that sought his disturbaunce. 1668 J. DAVIES tr. Mandelsio's Trav. 256 Sir T. Herbert Trav. (1677) 30 The Sea was ... smooth, and no disturbance by wind to curl the waves, or to make it frothy. 1741-8 H. WALFOLE Lett. H. Mann (1834) I. xviii. 63 The.. election passed without any disturbance. 1858 BANS Senses & Int. 1. ii. § 2 In most cases of bodily irritation we can assign the place or seat of the disturbance was sufficient to bring them down.

b. with a and pl.: An instance of this; spec. a breach of public peace, a tumult, an uproar, an out-

breach of public peace, a tumult, an uproar, an outbreak of disorder.

Atmospheric disturbance, a change in atmospheric conditions putting an end to calm weather.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 514 Tho bigan ther in this lond a newe destourbance. 1598 Florio, Sturbo, sturbamento, a trouble, a vexation, a disturbance. 1608 Shaks. Per. III.

ii. 37, I can speak of the disturbances That nature works, and of her cures. 1667 Milton P. L. x. 897 Innumerable Disturbances on Earth through Femal snares. 1844 H. H. Wilson Bril. India II. 98 With their apprehension the disturbances ceased. 1875 Chamb. Yrnl. cxxxiii. 8 Telegraphic intelligence of storms or atmospheric disturbances. 1880 Daily News 30 Oct., A disturbance will arrive on the North British and Norwegian Coasts..attended by..strong winds or gales. rain or snow.

or gales, rain or snow.

2. Interruption of mental tranquillity or equani-

2. Interruption of mental tranquillity or equanimity; mental agitation, excitement, discomposure 1387 Travisa Higden (Rolls) III. 207 (Mätz.) Pictagoras wib harpe and strenges cessede be destourbaunce of wittes. 1368 — Barth. De P. R. v. v. (1405) 108 In the eyen is seen and knowen the distourbaunce and gladnesse of the soule. 1376 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 204 To any ones disturbaunce and exastion. 1665 Sir T. Herrer Trav. (1677) 23 To allure the hearts of greedy men, to afford them disturbance. 2721 JOHNSON Rambler No. 126 F 7 One whose reigning disturbance was the dread of house-breakers. 1858 J. Martineau Stud. Chr. 271 The dislike felt by the comfortable classes towards the trouble of thought and the disturbance of thought.

3. Interference with the regular or due course or continuance of any action or process: molestation.

discurbance of thought.

3. Interference with the regular or due course or continuance of any action or process; molestation. c.1340 Cursor M. 7700 (Trin.) Saul souste dauid to quelle Often fel so be chaunce Was bere but goddes disturbaunce. 1393 Gowrk Conf. I. 181 Envie. began to travaile In disturbaunce of this spousaile. c.1400 Beryn 3981 A saff condit... That he may com & pas withouten disturbaunce. 1513 More in Grafton Chrom. II. (1568) 765 This demeanor attempted. against the king... in the disturbance of his coronation. 1578 T. N. tr. Cong. W. India roa To withstand his men from disturbance of his enterprise. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 262 76 That he may let the ship sail on without disturbance. 1823 Ruskin Stones Ven. (1874) I. xx. 218 We are to follow the labour of Nature, but not her disturbance. 4. Law. (See quot. 1765-9.)
[1393 Britton II. xi. § 7 Et ausi est home disseisi quel houre qe ly ou sa meyné soit destourbé de user sa peissible seisine par autre qi i cleyme fraunc tenement par teles destourbances.] 1598 Child Marriages 164 He, the said Robert Fletcher, shall. enioie the same shop as tenant. without the lett or disturbans of the said John Allen, his executors, or Assignes. 1513 Sir H. Finch Law (1536) 297 An assise which may be either of his owne or his ancestor possession called an assise of darrein presentment is upon a disturbance when himselfe or his ancestor did last present. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE (Mason), Disturbance is a wrong done to some incorporeal hereditament, by hindering or disquieting the owners in their regular, and lawful enjoyment of it. 1768 — Comm. III. 236 Disturbance of franchises happens, when a man has the franchise of holding a court-leet, of keeping a fair or market fetc.] and he is disturbed or incommoded in the lawful exercise thereof. 1248 Wharton Law Lex. Disturbance. There are five sorts of this injury, viz, disturbance of (1) franchise, (2) common, (3) ways, (4) tenure, and (5) patronage.

and (5) patronage.

† **Disturbancy.** Obs. rare. [f. prec. or next: see -ANCY.] Condition or state of disturbance.

1597 DANIEL Civ. Wars VIII. xcix, As exiles even from your homes You live perpetuall in disturbancy. 1603 — Epist. Poems (1717) 350 Some Hearts are blinded so, that they Have divers Doors whereby they may let out Their Wills abroad without Disturbancy. **Disturbant** (distāvībānt), a. and sb. [ad. L. disturbāntem, pr. pole of disturbāntem to DISTURB:

Disturbant (distribant), a. and sb. [ad. L. disturbant-em, pr. pple. of disturbare to Disturb; see-Ant. Cf. Af. destourbant.]

A. adj. That disturbs; agitating, disquieting.
a 1617 Bayne On Eph. (1658) 12 Disturbant aberrations deprived us of all peace. 1645 Arraignm. Persecution 30 Their Religion though different was not disturbant to the State. 1708 C. Mather Magn. Chr. VII. ii. (1853) II. 497 These things were. disturbant and offensive. 1809 SOUTHEY O. Newman ix, Had they from such disturbant thoughts been free. 1866 Ruskin Mod. Paint. III. IV. iv. § 12. 52 The fantasy which I have just been blaming as disturbant of the simplicity of faith.
B. sb. One who disturbs; a disturber. 8. Law.

DISTURBER 2.

= DISTURBER 2.

= DISTURBER 2.

1865 Nichols Britton II. 172 In cases of contumacy; as, where the tenant or the disturbant (le tenant on le destourbant) appears in court, and contemptuously departs.

1804 Catholic News 16 June 7/2 The disturbants gained admission to the park by a wicket.

Hence † Disturbantly adv., by way of disturbance of the court of the

ance. Obs.

a 1617 BAYNE On Eph. (1658) 138 They are not able dis-

urbantly to assail us. † **Disturba tion.** Obs. [ad. L. disturbātiōn-

† **Disturbation.** Obs. [ad. L. disturbātionem, n. of action from disturbāre to DISTURB.] The action of disturbing; = DISTURBANCR.

1559 Will of Sir ?. Digby, Leicestersh. (MS.) Without ett or interruption or disturbacon of the said John Digby.
1550 R. Hichcock Quintessence Wit 54b, To deliver their owne kingdomes from those disturbations. 1658 A. Fox Wurts' Surg. 11. v. 59 Tarrying would prove. prejudicial to the wounded, by reason of his bleeding, and other disturbations.

**Disturbative**, a. rare. [f. L. disturbāt-ppl. stem + -IVE: see -ATIVE.] Of disturbing tendency

stem + -IVE; see -ATIVE.] Of disturbing contaracter.

1843 Miss Costello Pilgr. Auvergne I. 77 Our journey, independently of the disturbative character of our driver, was pleasant.

1846 — Tour Venice 143 Monza, which formerly had a monastic character of quiet silence, is now noisy and disturbative.

Disturbed (distribd, -èd), ppl. a. [f. DISTURB v. + -ED l.] Disquieted; agitated; having the settled state, order, or position interfered with.

1850 SHAKS. Ven. § Ad. 340 He. Looks on the dull earth with disturbed mind.

1861 — Jul. C. I. iii. 40 This dis-68\*

turbed Skie is not to walk in. 1763 SCRAFTON Indostan (1770) 50 He had ever after a disturbed imagination. 1830 D'ISRAELI Chas. 1, III. i. 9 Four years of a disturbed reign had taught the Sovereign some lessons. 1838 J. W. CROKER in C. Papers (1884) II. xx. 323 Rheumatism in his neck... gives him a disturbed air. 1860 TynDall Clac. 11. xvii. 315 Crevasses...in the more disturbed portions of glaciers. Hence **Disturbedly** (-èdli) adv.; **Disturbed** 

ness.
1731 BAILEY (ed. 5), Disturbedly, interruptedly. Ibid.,
Disturbedness, disorderliness, interruption. 1807 SOUTHEY
Espriella's Lett. III. 339 The dog is uneasy.. and the cat
wanders disturbedly from room to room.

Disturber (distërbel). Also 3-5-our, 6-9-or.
[ME. a. AF. destourbour = OF. destorbeor:-L.
type \*disturbalor-em, agent-n. from disturbare to
Dramme 1 Disturb.]

1. A person or thing that disturbs, disquiets, or

1. A person or thing that disturbs, disquiets, or interferes with peace or quiet; one who causes tumult or disorder; a troubler.

craso Beket 1102 in S. Eng. Leg. 1. 138 He was fals and for-swore: and destourbour of be londe. 1548 Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI, c. 23 & 2 Inflicting all such Pains upon the Disobedients and Disturbers [of matrimony]. 1538 Shaks. 711. A. 1v. iv. 6 How euer these disturbers of our peace Buz in the peoples eares. 1674 R. Godreev Inj. 4 Ab. Physic 8 That are rather disturbers than aiders of Nature. 1700 Wycherelev Let. 10 Pope 1 Apr.. There I can have you without Rivals or Disturbers. 1764 Wesley Irwl. 10 Sept., Only one man, a common disturber, behaved amiss. 1837 Froude in Contemp. Rev. XLIV. 14 Little inclined... to favour a disturber of the public peace.

2. Law. (also disturber). One who disquiets or hinders another in the lawful enjoyment of his

hinders another in the lawful enjoyment of his

2. Law. (also disturbor.) One who disquiets or hinders another in the lawful enjoyment of his right: see esp. quot. 1767.

1498-9 Plumpton Corr. 133 To have a spoliacion in the spirituall court agaynst the preyst that now occupyeth, because he is one disturber. 1726 Auther Patergom 41 When a Bishop refuses a Clerk for Insufficiency, and the Patron thereupon presents another, such Bishop shall be deemed a Disturber; if he afterwards within the six months presents the first Clerk presented to him. 1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 278 If the bishop refuse or neglect to examine and admit the patron's clerk, without good reason assigned or notice given, he is stiled a disturber by the law, and shall not have any title to present by lapse. 1869. RICHOLS Britton IV. 1, 22 Unless the disturbor or deforecor [le destourbour ous deforecour] can shew plain reasons to the contrary.

Disturbing, vbl. sb. [f. DISTUBB v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISTUBB; disturbance. (Now only gerundial.)

1340 Ayenb. 225 Alneway he may bleue ine his spoushod yef her ne is non oper destorbinge. 1388 Wyclip P2. xxx. 21 Thou schalt hide them in the hid place of this face; fro the disturbyng of men [Vulg. conturbations; 1388 disturblyngl. 1597]. KING On Yomas (1678) 76 Discountenancings, disturbings, dispossessings of them. 1276 C. Semple Building in Water 51 The disturbing our Stages, Utensils, &c.]

Disturbing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That disturbs; see the verb.

1502 Shaks. Ven. 4 Ad. 649 Where Love reigns, disturbeing Jealousy Doth call himself Affection's sentinel. 1812-6

PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil. (ed. 3) II. 35 From the disturbing force in the direction of the radius vector, he determined the Moon's nearest approach to the Earth, and farthest recess from it. 1878 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) III. 3 This uncertainty... is a disturbing element.

Hence Disturbing adv., disquietingly.

Hence **Disturbingly** adv., disquietingly.

1875 Joweth Plato (ed. 2) III. 3 This uncertainty.. is a disturbing element.

Hence Disturbingly adv., disquietingly.

1880 New Virginians I. 200 The old man groaned.. louder and more disturbingly. 1886 H. James Bostonians II. II. xxiv. 120 She was so disturbingly beautiful.

† Disturblance. Obs. [f. next + -ANCE: prob. from a corresponding AF. form: cf. DIS-TBOUBLANCE.] = DISTURBANCE.

c130 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 8141 Seys now bym al pe desturblance, & where-of comep pat wonder chaunce. c140 Figr. Lyf Manhode II. v. (1869) 77 Pe disturblance cometh of bin ouertrowinge. c1440 Pecock Repr. 40 Grete. disturblancis and debatis. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4620 Wha so did paim disturblance.

† Disturble, v. Obs. Also des., -tourble. [ME. a. OF. destorbler, -turbler, -tourbler, f. des-DIS- 1 + torbler, turbler, tourbler, early forms of trobler, troubler to TROUBLE (:-L. \*turbulare, f. turbula, turbare). In the simple verb, the form trouble was from the first prevalent; in the derivative, des., disturble was the earlier form, and (supported by DISTURB) survived to c 1500, when it yielded to DISTROUBLE (q.v.).]

trans. To disturb, trouble.

c130 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 1106 Pat bey ne go nought vs to wrye, Ne desturble me my weye. c1380 Wyclip Sel. Wis. 111. 134 Ire distourblis monnis witte. 1320 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 1106 Pat bey ne go nought vs to wrye, Ne desturble me my weye. c1380 wyclip Sel. Wis. 111. 134 Ire distourblis monnis witte. 1320 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 1106 Pat bey ne go nought vs to wrye, Ne desturble me my weye. c1380 wyclip Sel. Wis. 111. 134 Ire distourblis monnis witte. 1320 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 100 Pat bey ne go nought vs to wrye, and disturble me my weye. c1380 wyclip Sel. Wis. 111. 134 Ire distourblis monnis witte. 1320 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 254 Edward. salle gyue Philip be Kyng Alle holy Gascoyn, withouten disturblyng. 1440 Disturbler (see DISTRUBBER 2. 1440 Pecock Repr. 11. 11. 139 Scisme sowers and disturblers of the peple. 1481 CAxron Godfry xviii. 48

\* Disturdison. Obs. rare. [app. derived, with change of prefix, from OF. estordison, estourdison (:-L. type \*exturdition-em), from estordir. mod. F. étourdir, to stun, stupefy.] Stunned or

stupefied condition: a state of unconsciousness

scupened condition; a state of unconsciousness caused by a blow or the like.

\*\*rafso Merlin 266 Withynne a while a-roos the saisne fro disturdison, and saugh hem a-boute hym. \*\*Irid. 268 The saisnes a-bode a-boute her lorde that was caste down and so diffouled vnder horse feet, whereof he was so sorowfull whan he a-roos from disturdison.

\*\*Disturbation\*\*: The same This is a little of the l

**Disturf**, v. rare. [Dis- 7 a.] trans. To deprive of turf.

1858 Lytton What will he do 11. xi, The play-ground [was] disturfed to construct fortifications.

[was] disturted to construct fortifications.

+ Disturn, v. Obs. Also 4-5 des-, 5-6 dys-,
-tofn(e, -tourn(e). [a. OF. destourne-r, in II to.
desturner (mod.F. detourner, whence Deturn), f.
des-, de- (Dr. I. 6) + tourner to Turn.] trans.
To turn aside or away; to avert, divert, pervert.
c 1374 Chaucer Troylus III. 669 (718) Thy fader prey a
bilke harme disturne Of grace. 1483 Caxron Gold. Leg.
138 b/2 Dynerse thoughtes and occasions by whyche they be
dystorned for to do wel. 1490 — Encydox xxi. 75 She.
dystourned her eyen from the lyghte. 1337 Starkey in
Strype Eccl. Mem. I. App. lxxxi. 195 You could never have
distorned your wit and eloquence.. to spot your honour and
name. a 1631 Donne Lament. Jeremy II. xiv, Which might
disturne thy bondage.

Disturnpike (distormpoik), v. [DIS- 7 b.]

Disturn thy bondage.

Disturnpike (distē mpaik), v. [Dis- 7 b.]

trans. To free (a road) from tumpikes; to make no longer a tumpike-road. Hence Distumpiked

no longer a tumpike-road. Hence Disturnpiked ppl. a., Disturnpiking vbl. sb.

1872 Daily News 26 June, On Monday next, 1st July, the remainder of the metropolis roads north of the Thames will be 'disturnpiked.' 1881 Times 29 Mar. 9 The disturnpiking of main roads had seriously increased local burdens. 1882 St. James' Gaz. 2 June, To maintain milestones on disturnpiked roads. 1883 M. D. Chalmers Local Govt. 133 Unit 1878, when a road was disturnpiked, it became an ordinary highway; but by the Act of that year it was provided that all roads disturnpiked after 1870 should be main roads.

+ Thinkin kop. 20. Obs. rare. [D18-7 b.] trans.

Gr.  $\sigma r \tilde{\nu} \lambda$ -os column, pillar: so mod. F. distyle sb.] A porch having two styles or columns. Also attrib. or as adj. Distyle in antis: see quot. 1865.

1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 412/2 The octagonal structure called the Tower of the Winds,.. which has a small prostyle portal on two of its faces,.. each consisting of a simple distyle, or two columns and their entablature, surmounted by a pediment. Ibid. 425/2 Converting the insulated piers below into columns of short and massive proportions, so as to produce a distyle in antis. 1865 J. Fragusson Hist. Archit. I. 167 A group of pillars 'distyle in antis' as it is technically termed, viz., two circular pillars between two square piers. Ibid. 176 There are three other distyle halls or gates on the platform.

Distylous (doistoilos), a. Bot. [f. as prec. + -008.] Having two styles.

-008.] Having two styles.
1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.
Distyne, obs. form of DESTINY.

Disulphate (doiso let). Chem. [f. Di-2 + SULPHATE.

SULPHATE.]

†1. In earlier use, a salt containing one equivalent of sulphuric acid to two of base. Obs.

1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies 228 Solution of disulphate of circhonina. C1865 J. Wylde in Circ. Sc. 1.

417/1 Quinine,...as a disulphate, has been.. substituted.

2. A salt containing two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of base (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

3. Applied by some to a sulphate containing a hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic element or radical; an acid sulphate (Cent. Dict.).

4. A salt of disulphuric acid, a pyrosulphate.

A. A salt of disulphare (Cent. Dict.).

4. A salt of disulpharic acid, a pyrosulphate.

1877 Roscoe & Schorl Chem. I. 345 The name disulphare acid H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> has been given to this substance, as it forms a series of very stable salts; thus sodium disulphare Ra<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> is obtained by heating the acid sodium sulphate HNa<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> is obtained by heating the acid sodium sulphate HNa<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> is long as water is given off.

Disulphide (doiss<sup>2</sup>Ifsid). Chem. [f. Di-<sup>2</sup> + Sulphide (doiss<sup>2</sup>Ifsid). Chem. [f. Di-<sup>2</sup> + Sulphide (doiss<sup>2</sup>Ifsid). Chem. [f. Di-<sup>2</sup> + Sulphide are united with another element or a radical, as carbon disulphide, CS<sub>2</sub>. + Formerly, a compound having one atom of sulphur united to two of another element, as disulphide of copper cuprous sulphide, Cu<sub>2</sub>S.

1863-72 Watts Dict. Chem. II. 74 Hemisulphide of copper, or Cuprous Sulphide, Cu<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>, also called Disulphide of copper, Found native as Copper-glance. 1865 Roscoz Elem. Chem. 128 When deposited from solution in carbon disulphide, sulphur crystallizes in the ordinary natural or octahedral form. 1895 Edin. Rev. Oct. 409 Carbon disulphide took it up more ireely.

Disulpho- (doiss<sup>2</sup>Ifo). Chem. [See Di-<sup>2</sup> 2

up more freely. **Disulpho** (dəisv¹lfo). Chem. [See DI-2 2 and SULPHO-] In composition, denominating acids derived from two molecules of sulphurous acid.

Hence **Disulpho nio** a.

1868 WATTS Dict. Chem. V. 551 There is a group of acid ethers, (SO): R''HrO1, derived from a double molecule of sulphurous acid, H45206, by substitution of a diatomic alcohol-radicle for half the hydrogen. These are the so-called disulpho-acids, which may also be formulated as compounds

of hydrocarbon with 2 at lons of SO<sub>3</sub>. 1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 423 When disulpho-anthraquinic acid is formed. 1887 WATTS Dict. Chem. VIII. 1857 Anthracene treated with sulphuric acid yields two disulphonic acids.

Disu-lphuret. Chem. [See Di-2 2 and SULPHURET.] = DISULPHIDE (in obs. and current senses). 1854 J. Scoppers in Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem. 491 The application of heat drives off one equivalent of its sulphur and converts it into the disulphuret. Ibid. 500 Sub- or Disulphure of Mercury.

Disulphuric (doispliüorik), a. Chem. In disulphuric acid, the same as pyrosulphuric or Nordhausen sulphuric acid, H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> = 2(SO<sub>2</sub>OH) + O. Its salts are pyro- or di-sulphurets. (So called

O. Its salts are pyro- or di-sulphates. (So called because the molecule represents two molecules of

O. Its salts are pyro- or di-sulphates. (So called because the molecule represents two molecules of sulphuric acid deprived of one of water.)

1875 Watts Dict. Chem. VII. 1140.

† Disuna nimous, a. Obs. rare. [DIS- 10.]

Not unanimous; divided in mind.

1788 Morgan Algiers I. v. 166 So degenerate, so effeminate, and so disunanimous were they grown.

Disuniform, a. [DIS- 10.] The opposite of uniform; without uniformity.

1867 Norris Coll. Misc. 261 The Sun shines upon the Earth with a disuniform and unequal light. 1710—Chr. Prud. iii, 115 All is disuniform, because there is nothing to unite or regulate them. 1737 H. Coventra Phil. 10 Hyd.

11. (T.) Confused heaps and disuniform combinations.

Disuniformity, [DIS- 9.] Want or absence of uniformity; variety of form or appearance.

1710 Norris Chr. Prud. vii. 326 If it (the body) be evil, it will be as full of darkness, all confusion and disuniformity.

1896 Daily News 18 Mar. We laughed at their equipment. their disuniformity of costume.

Disunify (disyūnifai), v. [DIS- 6.] trans.

To do the opposite of unifying; to keep from unity. Hence Disunifying ppl. a.

1896 Cycl. Temperance & Prohibition 393/1 As a result of this disunifying measure.

Disunion (disyūniən). [DIS- 9.]

1. Rupture of union; separation, severance; disjunction.

I. Rupture of union; separation, severance; disjunction.

1598 Marston Pygmal. v. 156 Chaos returne, and with confusion Involue the world with strange disunion. 1592 COCKERAM, Disunion, a seuering. 1593 Wither Emblemes 177 When disunion is begunne It breedeth dangers, where before were none. 1775 DE LOIME Eng. Const. Advt. (1784) 12 A disunion of the empire was endeavoured to be promoted. 1793 G. Washington Lett. Writ. 1807 XII. 200 Foreigners would. believe that inveterate political dissensions existed among us, and that we are on the very verge of disunion; but the fact is otherwise. 1800 Scoresy 16. Arctic Reg. II. 346 Three boats. were secured (to the fastibation). 1884 Act 47 & 48 Vit. c. 66 (title) An Act to provide for the disunion of the Sees of Gloucester and Bristol.

1815. I do not agree with the abolitionists in their disunion and non-voting theories. a 1857 in Pall Mall G. 29 May (1865) 2 New York Dis-Union Anti-Slavery Convention—To be held at Albany in February, 1857.

2. Absence or want of union; disunited or separated condition; dissension.

2. Absence or want of union; disunited or separated condition; dissension.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 115 In this disunion, as it were, appeareth yet a brotherly fellowship and vnitie.

1603 B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age 287 By disunion of wils amongst his friends. 1711 SHAFTESS. Charac. v. iii. (1737)

111. 310 The Inconveniences which the Disunion of Presuasions and Opinions accidentally produces.

1818 THIRLWALL Greece 111. xxv. 404 He complained. of the disunion of the Sicilian Greeks.

Disunionist (disyā'nionist). [f. prec. + -187.]

One who advocates or works for disunion: spec.

2. In U.S. politics, One of those who, before or during the civil war of 1861-65, advocated a dis-

during the civil war of 1861-65, advocated a dissolution of the Union. b. In English politics, applied controversially to an advocate of the repeal

applied controversially to an advocate of the repeal or modification of the Act of Union with Ireland. 1846 Worcester cites North. 1852 Blackw. Mag. LXXII. 47 The population is divided really into Unionists, or Compromise-men, and Disunionists, or Abolitionists. 1854 L. Oliphant Let. in Life (1801) I. iv. 124 There are the Whigs and Democrats, and Filibusters. Disunionists and Federalists. 1861 Lowell E Pluribus Unum Prose Wks. 1890 V. 52 It is time that we turned up our definitions in some more trustworthy dictionary than that of. disunionists and their. accomplices. 1889 Catholic Household 5 Oct. 10/2 The Disunionists. 1889 Catholic Household 5 Oct. 10/2 The Disunionists. 1889 Catholic Household 5 Oct. 10/2 The Disunionists. 1889 The University of a zoological character. C. attrib. or as adj. 1884 Goldw. Smith in Contemp. Rev. Sept. 317 The disunionist movement in Ireland. 1888 Bayca Amer. Commu.

So **Disu nionism**, the doctrine of disunionists.

1804 Swinburne Stud. Prose & Poetry 102 Disunionism
dissolutionism, or communalism.

dissolutionism, or communalism.

Disunite (disyunait), v. [f. Dis-6+Unite.]

1. trans. To undo the union of; to disjoin: a. from material union.

from material union.

1898 Florio, Disgiongere...to dissoyne, to disunite, to deuide.
2 1831 Donne in Select. (1840) 178 A corner-stone, that unites things most disunited. 1728 Pope Odyss. III. 382 The beast they then divide, and disunite The ribs and limbs. 1830 LYELL Princ. Geol. (1875) I. II. xvii. 406 The Alkali, when disunited from the Silica, would readily be dissolved.

b. (more frequently) from immaterial union:
To separate from alliance, conjoint action, etc:

to set at variance, alienate.

1560 [See Disunited below]. 1666 Shaks. Tr. 4 Cr. 11.

11. 109 Their fraction is more our wish than their faction; but it was a strong counsell that a Foole could disunite. 1641 MILTON Reform. 11. (1851) 55 Goe on both hand in hand, O Nations never to be dis-united. 1682 BYPNDEN Albim 4 Albanus 11. Wks. 1883 VII. 257 Disturb their union, disunite their love. 1794 SOUTHEN Wat Tyler 11. i, They will use every art to disunite you. Whom in a mass they fear. 1852 Miss YONGE Cameos (1877) IV. v. 62 That her father was not disunited from his first wife.

2. intr. (for reft.) To sever or separate oneself; to part; to fall or come asunder.

1673 G. R. tr. Le Grand's Man Without Passion 146 The Spirit must disunite from the senses. a 1716 South (1)., The several joints of the body politick do separate and disunite.

188 Shelley Rosalind & Helen 984 Strains of harmony, That mingle in the silent sky, Then slowly disunite. 1887 Alkann Hist. Scot. III. IV. 435 The supplicants..refused to disunite.

28 Manusca (See Quota)

Alkan Hist. 2011. 111. W. 435 The supplicants. refused to disunite.

8. Manège. (See quots.)
1727 Ballev vol. II. s.v., (With Horsemen) A Horse is said to disunite, that drags his Haunches, that Gallops false.
1833 Regul. Instr. Cavalry 1. 57 Cantering with the near fore, followed by the off hind, or off fore, followed by the man hind, is 'disunited'.

the near hind, is 'disunited'.

Hence Disuni ted ppl. a. (whence Disuni tedly adv.); Disuni ting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1560 WHITEHORNE Arte Warre (1573) 19 a, The disunited and discencious do agree. 1611 Florio, Disunimento, a disuniting. 1651 Hobbes Leviath. II. xviii. 88 The confusion of a disunited Multitude. 1660 S. Marther Iren. 16 The severity of this dis-uniting principle. 1844 Thirkwall Greece VIII. 21 A number of feeble disunited hordes. 1834 J. S. C. Abbort Napoleon (1855) II. xvi. 490 The disuniting of the army. 1871 R. Ellis Caullus Ixiii. 84 So in ire she spake, adjusting disunitedly then her yoke.

† Disunite. ppl. a. Obs. [Short for disunited]

+ **Distunite**, ppl. a. Obs. [Short for disunited, after L. unitus united.] = DISUNITED.

1642 H. More Song of Soul III. II. xviii, Sith the soul from them is disunite.

**Dis**<sub>1</sub>uniter. rare. [f. prec. vb. +-ER <sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which disunites.

### Types foliation. 3. A disuniter; the person or cause that breaks concord.

### Dis\_uni-tion. Obs. rare. [f. DISUNITE v., after

unition.] The action of disuniting; disjunction,

unition.] The action of disuniting; disjunction, separation, disunion.

1611 COTCR., Abstraict, a seperation, disunition, disiunction. [1902 Clarendon's Hist. Reb. xiv. § 149 HIL. 444 Disunition [other edd. disunion] and distinction of Parties.]

Disunity (disyūniti). [DIS-9.] Want of unity; a state of separatioh, physical, political, social, or sentimental; dissension, discord.

1622 LITHGOW Trav. x. 474 Diversities of Doctrine.. and hundreds of like disunities. 1769 Misc. in Ann. Reg. 200/2

By the disunity of your nation, all the nations insult you.

1824 Contemp. Rev. June 794 It is hard to tell the price London pays for its disunity.

† Dis\_university, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [DIS-7 a.] trans. To deprive of a university.

1655 Evans in Worthington Diary (1855) II. 1. 170 Cambridge is almost dis-universitied, and either there will be no winter term, or nothing to do in it.

Disury, var. DISOUR Obs.

Disury, obs. form of Dysury.

Disury, obs. form of Dysury.

Distur, var. Disour Obs.

Distury, obs. form of Dysury.

† Disturyage. Obs. [f. Disure v., after usage; cf. obs. F. desurage (Cotgr.).] Discontinuance of a usage or practice; = Disure sb. 1.

1475 Bk. Noblesse 26 That good courages of hertis be not mynissed. for disusage and levyng armes for a litille season.

1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1v. xiv. § 3 To be abolished by disusage through tract of time. 1607 Schol. Disc. agst. Antickr. 11. viii. 102 Nor [can] an angrie Iudge condemne vs for any thing else, then for disvsage of a trifle. 1712 Prideaux Direct. Ch. nardens (ed. 4) 104 After so long a disusage it would be in vain to attempt it.

Disturance (disyūrzāns). rare. [f. as prec. after usance.] The fact of disusing; = Disure sb. 1.

1685 Cotton tr. Montaigue III. 513 By disusance for ever to lose the commerce of the common life. 1886 H. C. Coote Eng. Gild Knts. 15 Disusance, compulsory rather than voluntary, had extinguished them both.

Distured (disyūrys), sb. [f. Dis-9 + Use sb.]

1. Discontinuance of use, practice, or exercise; prolonged cessation from an action or practice.

1552 Huloet, Disusage or disuse, desuetudo. 1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 1255 Fashions. well enough knowen, though they be not practised: mary, strange they be by reason of disuse. 1646 Sir T. Browns Pseud. Ep. 1v. vi. 194 Nor is there any who from disuse did ever yet forget it. 1738 Oxford Methodists 9 The general disuse of a duty could not by any means excuse the neglect of it. 1859 Darwin Orig. Spec. v. (1873) 108 Structures which can be best explained by the effects of disuse. 1885 Law Times 23 May 68/2 His fine abilities rusting from disuse.

† b. The being or becoming unused or unaccustomed (160 anything); unaccustomedness. Obs.

23 May 68/2 His fine abilities rusting from disuse.

† b. The being or becoming unused or unaccustomed (to anything); unaccustomedness. Obs.

1370 Levins Manip. 194/13 Disuse, desuctudinis. 1380 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Desacconstumance, disuse.

1736 Shelvocke Voy. round World (1757) 419 It appeared to us to proceed more from disuse than disinclination to work. 1733 Swift Apol. 135 Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 21, Frighten'd at a scene so rude, Through long disuse of solitude. 1798

MAD. D'Arblay Diary V. viii. 369, I pleaded. my disuse to the night air at this time of the year.

6. The condition or state of being no longer in use: desuetude.

use; desuctude.

1609 Bentley Phal. 455 The other acceptation of the word falling into disuse. 1705 Bosman Guinea 371 This Custom, which is. 1870wn in disuse for several years past. 41771 GRAY in Corr. w. N. Nicholls (1843) 301 Many of

them have gradually dropped into disuse. 1889 I. TAYLOR Orig. Aryans 126 The pile dwellings, being no longer needed, gradually fell into disuse. † 2. The quality of being of no use; uselessness. Obs. rare—1.
1857—77 FELTHAM Resolves 1. XXXVI. 60 Grief is like Ink poured into water, that fills the whole Fountain full of blackness and disuse.

Disuse (disyū'z), v. Also 6 Sc. disose. [f.

Distuse (disyūz), v. Also 6 Sc. disose. [f. DIS-6+USE v.]
† 1. trans. To make (a person) unaccustomed or unused to anything; to cause to lose a habit; to disaccustom. Chiefly in passive: cf. DISUSED ppl.
a. I. Const. from, of, to, or infin. Obs.
1375 BARBOUR Bruce XIX. 183 Quhen thai thus diswsyt ar,
Than may the move on thame 3 our wer. 1513 DOUGLAS
Encis VI. XIV. 16 He sall...men steir, Quhilk lang hes bene disosit fra the weir, To armis and triumphe of victory.
a 1618 RALEIGH Maxims St. in Rem. (1601) 40 They are to be dis-used from the practise of Arms. a 1640 W. FENNER Christ's Alarm II. (1657) as If sinne be yielded unto, it will disuse a man of Gods Ordinances. a 1791 BLACKLOCK On Melissa's Birth-day (R.) With Bion long disus'd to play.
2. To discontinue the use or practice of (a thing); to cease to use.

2. To discontinue the use or practice of (a thing); to cease to use.

1437 Act 3 Hen. VII, c. 2 Which lawe by negligence is disused. 1449 Act 3 Hen. VII, c. 2 Which lawe by negligence is disused. 1449 Compt. Scot. Prol. 17 Gyf sic vordis suld be disused: 1440 Compt. Scot. Prol. 17 Gyf sic vordis suld be disused many things meerly because we approve and use them. 1729 Swift What passed in Lond. Wks. 1755 III.

1. 181 Now I reflected. that I had disused family prayers for above five years. 1868 M. Pattison Academ. Org. v. 193 Other universities. have disused the term 'Arts'. 1874 Parker Both. Archit. vi. 197 In many later examples these sub-arches are entirely disused.

† 3. To make a wrong use of; to misuse, a buse. Obs. 2136 Wycl. Farm. Sel. Wks. I. 1 A riche man bat disuside his richesse in pride and in glotonye. Ibid. III. 355 He. disuside be 3iftis of God. 2130 Lyod. Bochas 11. (1558) Lensoy 17 All olde abusion Of ceremonies falsly disusyng. 2140 Promp. Parv. 123/2 Dysvsyn, or mysse vsyn a-3enste resone, abutor.

Hence Disu'sing vbl. sb.

wsyn a-zenste resone, abutor.

Hence Disu'sing vbl. sb.

1605 Clergy Liucolu agst. Liturgy 69 This may..appear by their long disuseing, or seldom useing of them. 1612 Cotgr., Desusitation, a disusing, discontinuing.

Disused (disyü'zd), ppl. a. [f. prec. +-ED¹] † 1. Of persons: Not used or accustomed; out of the habit. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 523/1, I can nat shote nowe but with great payne, I am so disused. 1656 Baxter Reformed Pastor v. 85 Many disused persons can muter out some honest requests in secret. 1748 Anson's Voy. II. viii. 214 Being now in a rainy climate, which we had been long disused to. a 1763 Shenstone Progress Taste. 1. 59 Disus'd to speak, he tries his skill, Speaks coldly, and succeeds but ill.

2. No longer used; fallen out of use; obsolete. 1612 Cotgr., Disusit, disused, grown out of vse. 1630 Sanderson Serm. II. 261 Some dis-used statute. 1674 Boyle Excell. Theol. II. v. 222 Our ignorance... of the disused languages wherein they are delivered. 1864 Bowen Logic vii. 220 A different and now disused meaning. † Disusel. appse of use.

1710 PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes v. 285 A Law grows antiquated by disuser when. the Government drops the Execution of it.

Disustility (disyuti-liti). [Dis-9.] The opposite of ntility. invisions of homes.

quated by dissurer when... the Government drops the Execution of it.

Distility (disystivitit). [DIS-9.] The opposite of utility; injuriousness, harmfulness.

1879 Jevons Pol. Econ. iii. (1888) 58 For the abstract notion, the opposite or negative of utility, we may invent the term 'disutility', which will mean something different from inutility, or the absence of utility. It is obvious that utility passes through inutility before changing into distility, these notions being related as +, o and -. 1886 Academy 22 May 355/3 The fatigues of the evening lecture painfully illustrated the Jevonian theory of the 'final distillity' of labour.

Distilize (disystitləiz), v. [DIS-6.] trans.

To deprive of utility. render useless.

Disutilize (disyūtiləiz), v. [DIS-6.] trans. To deprive of utility, render useless. 1856 Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh II. 1062 Death's black dust. Annulled the gift, disutilised the grace, And left these fragments. + Disvail, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-6+VAIL v.: cf. in same sense disavail.] trans. To be the reverse of advantageous to; to be hurtful to. 14. Lvo. & Busch Serves 1638 Sleap before mete, ovir moche travaylle, With fretyng wratthe, gretly doon disuaylle. 1bid. 2006 Moche to Etc.. Of the body ech membre doth disvaylle.

disvaylle.

Disvail(e, obs. form of Disveil.

Disvail(e, obs. form of DISVEIL.

† Disvailedge, v. Obs. rare. [ad. It. svaligiar to rob, strip, f. s. = DIS- 4 + valigia portmanteau, valise.] = next.

1598 BARRET Theor. Warres v. i. 148 Whosoeuer shall disualedge or spoile any of the Princes friends.

† Disvailine, v. Obs. rare. [ad. obs. F. desvaliser, 'to rob, despoyle, rifle; to depriue of cloakebag, bag, and baggage' (Cotgr.), mod. F. dévaliser, f. des., DIS- 4 + valise portmanteau.] trans. To strip (any one) of his baggage; to rob, plunder.

1672 MARVELL Rek. Transp. I. 134 We have had the Titles...of Mr. Bayes his six Playes. Not but that, should we disvalise him, he hath... a hundred more as good in his budget.

budget.

† Disvaluation. Obs. [f. Disvalue v. after valuation.] The action of disvaluing; depreciation.

1617 Morrson //in. II. III. i. 271 The disvaluation of the mixed coyne now currant. a 1606 BACON War w. Spain in Harl. Misc. (Malh.) IV. 147 What can be.. more to the disvaluation of the power of the Spaniards? 1647 M. Hunson Div. Right Govt. 11. ii. 79 Such disvaluations and disertions of worldly and Natural gifts.

Disvalue (disvæ: liu), v. Now rare. (Frequent in 17th c.) Also 7 -valewe. [f. Dis-6 + Value v.] trans. To make or treat as of no value, depreciate,

disparage. Hence Disvaluing vbl. sb.

1603 Shaks. Meas. for M. v. i. 221 For that her reputation
was dis-valued In leuitie. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. II. xxiii.
§ 31. 111 It is.. necessary that vertue be not disualewed and
imbased vnder the isst price. a 1639 W. Whateley Protetypes 1. iii. (1640) 12 It is an extreame disvaluing of Christ's
righteousnesse, and underprizing of God's mercies in Christ.
1649 G. Daniel Trinarch., Rich. II. celxxxv, The King
disvalued The Peer'age of the Kingdome. 1678 Lively
Orac. 243 The disvaluing of this Divine Book. a 1876 M.
COLLINS in Pen Sketches (1879) II. 177 Perhaps his pen disvalueth Froude upon Elizabeth.

+ Disvalue. Sb. Obs. If prec. vb. after value.

valueth Froude upon Elizabeth.

† **Disva 'Ine**, sb. Obs. [f. prec. vb., after value sb.] Depreciation, disparagement.

1603 B. Jonson Sejanus III. i, Nor is't the time alone is here disprised, But the whole man of the time, yea, Caesar's self Brought in disvalue. 1644 Charge agst. Visct. Wilmost in R. Symonds Diary Civ. War (Camden) 108 A disvalew and contempte of his Majesties person. 1676 Lively Orac.

viii. § 26, 315 There can scarce be a greater instance of contempt and disvalue.

† **Disvantage**, sb. Obs. [f. Dis-9 + Vantage sb. Cf. It. disvantaggio (Florio), disadvantage.] =

DISADVANTAGE.

1501 HARINGTON Orl. Fur. XXIV. II. (1634) 193 Zerbino ... voided all the blowes with much facilitie, Though having great disvantage in the blade. a 1619 Fotherst Atheom.

1. ii. § 7 (1622) 8 It is good .. for every man, to vnderstand, not only his aduantages, but also his disuantages.

† **Disva ntage**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6 + VANTAGE v.; cf. It. disvantaggiare (Florio).] trans.

To disadvantage; to be disadvantageous to.

1567 Drant Horace Efist. Avj. As yeares do helpe vs
mightely whist we cum at a staye, So after they disuantage
vs, and breake vs to decaye.

vs, and breake vs to decaye.

† **Disvanta geous**, a. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-VANTAGE sb., after advantageous. Cf. It. disvan-taggioso (Florio).] Disadvantageous.

7632 DRAYTON Poly-olb. xxii. (R.) Had not his light horse by disvantageous ground Been hindered, he had struck the heart of Edward's host.

heart of Edward's host.

† Disvei'l, v. Obs. Also 7 disvaile. [f. Dis6 or 7 + Veil v. or sb. Cf. F. devoiler, in 16th c.
desvoiler (Cotgr.).] trans. To strip of a veil; to
unveil, unmask. Hence Disvei'led ppl. a.

1611 Florio, Sbendare, to vimaske, to disvaile. 1621 Br.
MOUNTAGU Distribe 1. 17 You.. plainly dis-vaile your contrary purpose and intent. 1867 Mrs. OLIPHANT tr. De Montalembert's Monks of West V. 285 A disveiled nun married
to an apostate priest.

† Diswelon n. Obs. Also 6 f. Tollowick.

to an apostate priest.

† **Disvelop**, v. Obs. Also 6-7 -vellop(e. [ad. 14-16th c. F. desveloper, in mod. F. developer: see Develop.] The earlier form of Develop, occurring chiefly in the literal sense: To unfold, unfurl,

curring chiefly in the literal sense: To unfold, unfurl, display heraldically. Hence Disve'loped ppl. a., Her. displayed; Disve'loping vbl. sb.

1590 Wyrley Aymorie, Ld. Chandos 79 The Prince and King as two that all us rules Disuellope silver a sharpned pile of gules. 1610 Guillim Heraldry IV. xiii. (1611) 223 With. my disuellopped pennon me before. 1bid. IV. xiii. (1660) 328 Disvellopping is the proper term for spreading or displaying of the Martial Ensign. 1659 Unkappy Marksm. in Itarl. Misc. (Park IV. 3 (D.) Since the time wherein those black thoughts disveloped themselves by action. 1797-51 Chambers Cycl., Disveloped, in heraldry, is used much in the same sense with displayed.—Thus colours, said in an army to be flying, are, in heraldry, said to be disveloped. 1755 Johnson, To disvelop, to uncover. Dict.

Disvernerate, v. nonce-wd. [f. D18-6.] trans. To regard without veneration.

To regard without veneration.

1806 R. H. Froude Rem. (1838) I. 190, I venerate —, but dislike him; I like —, but disvenerate him.

† Disventure. Obs. [ad. Sp. desventura mis-

Tobsventure. 100. [ad. sp. desventura misfortune, f. des-, Dis- 4 + ventura Venture.] A
misadventure, misfortune.

1612-20 Shelton Quix. I. m. vi. (R.), Adventures, or rather
disventures, never begin with a little. 1718 Morteux Quix.
(1733) I. 40 Many times my Uncle would read you those
unconscionable books of Disventures.

unconscionable books of Disventures.

† **Disventurous**, a. Obs. [f. prec. + -ous.] Unfortunate, disastrous.

1742 Jarvis Quix. n. iv. xvi. (D.) Would to God this disventurous adventure that threatens us may end in no

† Disve st, v. Obs. [Dis-6.] trans. To divest,

unrobe, strip.

16 unrobe, strip.

17 unrobe, strip.

18 unrobe, strip.

18 unrobe, strip.

18 unrobe, strip.

18 unrobe, strip.

19 unrobe, strip.

19 unrobe, strip.

19 unrobe, strip.

10 unrobe, strip

† Disve sture, v. Obs. rare. [Dis- 7 2.] trans. To strip of one's vesture; to unrobe.

1562-87 FONE A. 4 M. (1596) 178/1 The prelats... then disusstured him, taking from him his purple and his

+ **Disvigorate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-6+L. vigor strength, after invigorate.] trans. To de-

prive of vigour or strength.

1694 Westmacort Script. Herb. (1695) 112 A pungent Volatile Salt, and a subtil Sulphur, which disvigorate and destroyeth Acids.

pisvirgin, v. Obs. rare - °. [f. Dis-7 b; cf. OF. desvirginer.] trans. To devirginate.

1611 Florio, Dispuellare, to disuigine. Ibid., Disnerginare, to vinaiden, to disuirgin.

Disvisage, v. rare. [ad. OF. desvisage-r to damage the face of, deface, mod.F. devisager; f. des., Dis-4 + visage Visage.] trans. To mar the visage or face of; to deface, disfigure.

1603 Florio Montaigne III. xiii. 1632) 620, I had a quartan ague which .. had a longether disvisaged and altered my countenance. 1611 Florio, Suisdre, to viface, to disuisage. Also to slash or gash ouer the face. 1881 Duffield Don Quiz. I. 365 The knight..remained so disvisaged.

† Disvisor, v. Obs. In 6-ser, 7-sor. [Dis-7a.] trans. To remove the visor from, to uncover (a visored face). Also intr. for refl. Hence Disvisored ppl. a., Disvisoring vbl. sb.

1548 Hall Chrom., Hen. VIII (an. 12) 79 The kynges moste noble grace never disvisered nor breathed tyll he ranne the five courses. Ibid. 80 h. At thinstance of the Frenche quene and her ladies these maskers and revelers them disvisered, shewyng them what persones they were. Ibid. 83 b, Eche compaigny passed by other without any countenaunce makyng or disviseryng. 1621 Be. Mountagu Diatriba 1. 261 With open Mouth, & disvizored Face.

Disvoirce, v. rare. [Dis-7a.] trans. To descript of trans. To descript of trans. To descript of trans.

**Disvoice**, v. rare. [D18- 7 a.] trans. To deprive of voice, render voiceless or mute.

1865 Lowell Ode at Harvard Commemoration ix, Before my musing eye The mighty ones of old sweep by, Disvoiced now and insubstantial things, As noisy once as we.

† Disvouch, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-6.] = Dispublic Disarch.

AVOUCH, DISAYOW.

1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M. IV. iv. 1 Euery Letter he hath writ, hath disuouch'd other.

† Disayow, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS-6+Vow v.; cf. OF. desvouer, -voer (Godef.).] = DISAYOW.

1508 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxix. 344, I you refuse & dysuowe.

Prefuse & dysnowe.

Disvowelled, ppl. a. nonce-wd. [f. Dis-7a + Vowel st.] Rendered vowelless; that does not

pronounce vowels.

1849 Lytton K. Arthur IV. xvii, O guttural-grumbling and disvowell'd man.

disyowell'd man.

Disvulnerability (disvo lněrábi liti). [Dis9.] The faculty of abnormally rapid recovery from

wounds and injuries.

1890 H. Ellis Criminal iii. 113 This insensibility shows itself also in disvulnerability, or rapid recovery from wounds.

1894 — Man & Woman 122 Disvulnerability is the term, first used by Professor Benedikt, to signify the quick repair of wounds and comparative freedom from ill consequences after severe injuries. 1894 A. Genffrins Secr. Prison-Ho.

27 Disvulnerability. is another quality possessed by the criminal.

1894 A. Disvulnerability.

+ Diswa'll. v. Obs. rare. [Dis- 7 a.] trans.

+ Diswa'll, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-7a.] trans.
To deprive of its wall, to dismantle.

15a7 Spreed England iv. § 5 Hay upon Wye...was diswalled, depopulated, and burnt.

† Diswa're, a. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-10+Ware
a.] Not aware, unaware; not on one's guard.

1400 Berrya 3046 Howe hanybald led Geffrey, disware of his entent. Ibid. 3266 Be-twene hope & drede, disware how it shuld goon. 2 1430 Lyde. Bochas iii. v. (1558)7, I full disware to make purueyaunce, Agayne hys commynge.

Disware, var. of Diswere, Obs., doubt.

† Disware, var. Obs. rare. [f. Dis-1+Warn
v.] trans. To warn against a course, warn off from something.

something.

something.

1607 Torsell Serpents (1658) 708 Wondering... what Shepheards or Hunters, or other men might be in that place to diswarn him from his game. 1628 LD. KEEPER WILLIAMS Let. to Dk. Buckhm. Sept. in Cabala 73 (T.) My Lord Brook diswarning me. from coming to Theobalds this day.

Diswarren, v. [D18-7 b. Cf. DEAWARREN.]

trans. To deprive of the character of a warren;

trans. To deprive of the character of a warren; to render no longer a warren.

1737 W. Nelson Laws conc. Gama (1736) 32 When a Warren is diswarrened, or broke up and laid in Common.

1736 W. Marshall W. England I. 271 A small one [rabbit warren] that has been diswarrened. 1800 D. Lysons Suppl. to Environs Lond. 241 Staines forest was diswarrened and disforested by the King's charter in 1227.

† Diswaryed, a. Obs. rare. [f. AF. \*desware, OF. \*desguare, \*desguare = OF. esgare, esware, mod. F. egare. See Deswarre.] Strayed, gone astray, having lost his way.

F. egaré. See Deswarré.] Strayed, gone astray, having lost his way.

13. Cast. Love (Halliw.) 420 As a diswaryed mon mysrad, On uche half he his myslad.

† Diswea pon, v. Obs. [Dis- 7 a.] trans.

To deprive of weapons; to disarm. Also fig.

160 Middle Mi

Doubt. Wythout distuere, without doubt, 'ywis': common as a metrical tag.

criso Liber Cocorum (1862) 25 Lay be tenche open a platere fayre. Do on bat browet withouten disware. criso Promp. Parv. 123/2 Dyswere, or dowte, dubium. criso Cov. Myst. 383 Seynt Ihon the Evangelist wrot and tauht, as I lere, In a book cleped Apocriphun, wythoutyn dyswary. criso B. Curtarye 436 in Badees Bk., Gromes palettis shyn fyle and make litere, ix fote on lengthe without dis-

were. a 1500 H. Berreton Song, Lady Bessy (Way Promp. Parv.), You promised.. To him to be both true and just, And now you stand in a disweare.

Diswhip (dis,hwip), v. nonce-wd. [f. Dis-7a + Whip sb.] trans. To deprive of a whip. Hence Diswhipped ppl. a.
1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev. II. 1. i, Is it neither restored Father nor diswhipped Taskmaster that walks there?

Diswig (diswig), v. [DIs-7a.] trans. To deprive of a wig.
1760 in Mrs. Delany's Corr. Ser. 11. II. 533 They had diswigged Lord Bathurst. 1861 Sala in Temple Bay Mag. II. 22 She had publicly diswigged the dancing-master.

Diswindow, v. rare. [DIS-7a.] trans. To

22 She had publicly diswigged the dancing-master.

Diswindow, v. rare. [DI8-7 a.] trans. To deprive of windows.
1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. III. v. vii. (1872) 208 Ghastly châteaus stare on you...disroofed, diswindowed.

Diswing (diswin), v. rare. [DI8-7 a.] trans. To deprive of wings.
1837 CARLYLE Diamond Necklace iii, Misc. Ess. (1872) V. 142 A butterfly, now diswinged and again a worm.
† Diswit, v. Obs. [f. DI8-7 a + WIT sb.] trans. To deprive of wit. Hence Diswitted ppl. a., bereft of one's wits, crazed.
1599 T. M[ouper] Silkwormes 34 Diswitted dolts that huge things wonder at. 1637 Drayton Agincourt 121 But ranne her selfe away alone.. As she had beene diswitted.

+ **Diswort**, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Wont v.] trans. To render unaccustomed or unused; to disaccustom. Hence Diswo nted ppl. a., unwonted,

accustom. Hence Diswo'nted ppl. a., unwonted, unaccustomed, unusual.

1600 HOLLAND Livy XLI. XXIII. 1111 This diswonted voiage and unaccustomed expedition [itineris insoliif]. 1637-47
FELTHAM Resolves I. XVII. 58 Why should a diswonted unkindnesse make me ingrate for wonted benefits? 1634-5
BRERETON Trav. (Chetham 1844) 105 They inure themselves to. hardship, and will not diswont themselves.

Diswood (diswu'd), v. [f. DIS-7 a + WOOD 5b.]

trans. To deprive of wood or trees.

1611 FLORIO, Sbascare, to vnwood, to lope, to cut downer or fell wood, trees or branches, to diswood. 1876 G. R. L. MARRIOTT tr. E. de Laveleye's Prim. Property 82 Almost all the gorges..are diswooded to a terrible extent.

† Diswo'Tkmanship. Obs. nonce.ud. [DIS-9.] Bad or defective workmanship.

Tiswo Transnip. Oos. none-wa. [Dis9.] Bad or defective workmanship.
1610 Heywood Apol. for Actors, Addr. to Printer (1612)
62 When I would have taken a particular account of the
18 certata, the printer (of 'Britaines Troy') answered me hee
18 would not publish his owne disworkemanship, but rather let
18 his owne fault lye upon the necke of the author.

† Disworship, 5b. Obs. [f. Dis- 9 + Wor18 the children of the support of the suppo

1. The opposite of worship; the withholding of esteem, regard, or honour; dishonour, disgrace,

esteem, regard, or nonour; disnonour, disgrace, discredit.

a 1400-50 Alexander (E.E.T.S.) p. 280 Besechyng bat.. by no maner of the delectacion he suffre me do bat thyng bat is ayen your profectez ne to my disworship. 1880 Caxron Faytes of A. 111. ix. 186 It is the captaynes dysworship whan suche felawes he has chosen. 1876 Fleming Panopl. Epist. 395 Your vertue hathe done you more honour, then your fortune hathe wrought you disworship. 1844 Milton Dirocre 1. iv. 128 Adultery. a thing which the rankest politician would think it shame and disworship that his laws should countenance.

b. with a and pl.: A disgrace, a dishonour. 1865 Sir J. Paston in Paston Lett. No. 531. II. 245 Wheche wer a great dysworchep to my Lord. 1800 Holland Livy881 (R.) It were a great disworship and shame even for them, that there should remaine in bondage any fetc.].

2. Alleged term for a 'company' of Scots. 1286 Bk. St. Albans F vij, A Disworship of Scottis. † Disworship, v. Obs. [f. Dis-6 + Worship; to do 'disworship' or dishonour to; to dishonour.

honour.

a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 76 This fals traitour wolde haue rauisshed and disworshipped me here. 1453 Cath. Angl. to2/1 To Disworschippe, dehonorare. 1519 HOMMAN Vulg. 59 b, Nothyng. that shulde disworshyp or abate the laude of thy dedes. 1549 Coverdale Erasm. Par. 1 Cor. xii. 34 By the uncomlynesse of any parte, the whole body is diswurshypped. 1610 HEALEY St. Aug. Citie of God 176 Therefore was this godde dis-worshipped without the citty.

Hence **Disworshipping** vbl. sb., dishonouring.

1539 More Dyaloge 11. 63 a/2 Dyspytynge and dysworshippynge of sayntys.

† **Disworshipful**, a. Obs. [f. Disworship; b., after worshipful.] Fraught with disworship;

sb., after worshipful.] Fraught with disworship; dishonourable.

1530 TAVERNER Erasm. Prov. (1552) 20 [They] meruayled why he wolde take so vyle and dysworshypfull an offyce upon bym [etc.]. 1564 HAWARD Extropius IV. 46 Concluded a dysworshipfull peace wyth him.

† Disworth, v. Obs. rare. [Dis-7a.] trans. To deprive of worth; to render worthless or un-

WOTTHAM Resolves I. [II.] xl. 126 Nothing more disworthes man than Cowardice.

Disy, Disyn, obs. ff. Dizzy, Dizen.

† **Disye'llow**, v. Obs. nonce-wd. [Dis- 7 a.] trans. To remove the yellow from; to rid of jaun-

res. 286 Warner Alb. Eng. II. x, Her crooked joynts (which ong ere then, supported, scarcely stood) She brought unto wallowing place, disienowing so her bloud.

† Disyllabe, dissyllabe, a. Obs. rare. [a. F. dissyllabe (16th c. in Godef. Supp.), ad. L. disyllabus, a. Gr. δισύλλαβος of two syllables, f. δι-, DI-2 twice + συλλαβή syllable. For spelling, see

DI-2 twice + συλλαβή syllable. For spelling, see next.] = DISYLLABIC.

a 1637 B. Jonson Eng. Gram. 1. vii, All verbes dissyllabes ending in el, er, ry, and ish, accent in prima.

Disyllabio, dissyllabio (doi-, disilæbik), a.

[a. F. dissyllabique (16th c.), f. L. disyllab-us (see prec. and -1c): after Syllabic.

In this and the following related words, as also in trisyllable, etc., the non-etymological spellings diss., triss, were originally taken over from French (dissyllabe, trissyllabe, etc.), in which, according to Darmesteter, the function of the ss is 'to express the hard sound of the ss'. In English, trissyllable, though frequent in 17-18th c., was early corrected in the Dictionaries and altered to trisyllable. Dissyllable was universal in 17-18th c., and (app. either under the erroneous impression that it contains, not the Greek prefix δt., but the word δt, or from association with words in the Latin prefix dis-, as disseminate, dissimulate, dissonant, etc.), is still the spelling of the majority. But classical scholars now prefer the etymological form, which has also been approved by the Philological Society.]

Consisting of two syllables.

also been approved by the Philological Society.]

Consisting of two syllables.

a 1637 B. Jonson Eng. Gram. 1. vii, In all nounes dissyllabick.

1812 Byron Wallz xiii, note, There are several dissyllabic names. 1840 Mrs. F. Trollope Widow Married iv, The postman's speaking dissyllabic signal. 1871

EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue § 119 The elongation of this vowel has in a few instances produced a disyllabic word out of an old monosyllable.

vowel has in a few instances produced a disyllabic word out of an old monosyllable. **Disylla bically, diss.,** adv. [f. prec. + -AL + -LY 2.] In a disyllabic manner; as two syllables.

1898 H. H. VAUGHAN Shaks. Readings 321 A word which is with us now simply a monosyllable, articulated by Shakespeare disyllabically.

speare disyllabically. **Disylla-bify, diss-,** v. [f. L. disyllab-us (see above) + FY.] trans. = DISYLLABIZE. So **Disylla-bifica-tion**. Christian Cheeries (for both words).

**Disyllabism**, diss. [f. as next + -18m: f. F. dissyllabisme.] Disyllabic character or

state.

1885 Encycl. Brit. XVIII. 774 (Philology) We do not yet know that all dissyllabism, and even that all complexity of syllable beyond a single consonant with following vowel, is not the result of combination or reduplication.

Disyllabise, diss. (doi-, disi'labiz), v. [f. L. disyllabe.us: see DISYLLABE and -IZE.] trans. To make disyllabic.

1870 E. A. Abbott Shaks. Gram. § 484 Whether the word is dissyllabized, or merely requires a pause after it, cannot be determined. 1886 J. B. MAYOR Eng. Metres iii. 36 Monosyllables, in which 't' follows a vowel, are often disyllabized in Shakespeare.

Disyllable, dissyllable (doi-, disi'lab'l), sb. (a.) Also 6 dissill-, 7 dyssyll-. [f. F. dissyllabe, in 16th c. dissillabe (see above); after Syllable, F. syllabe. For spelling, see DISYLLABIC.]

A. sb. A word, or metrical foot, consisting of two syllables.

two syllables.

two syllables.

1899 PUTTEMBAM Eng. Poesie II. XIII[1]. (Arb.) 128 For wordes monosyllables...if they be tailed one to another, or th'one to a dissillable or polyssillable ye ought to allow them that time that best serues your purpose and pleaseth your eare most. 1666 WILKINS Real Char. 416 Expressed... in Dyssyllables by repeating the second Radical Consonant after the last Vowel. 1874 Swept Eng. Sounds 47 Dissyllables ending in a vowel. are almost always lengthened. 1883 Liddel. 1887 EARLE Philot. Eng. Tongue (ed. 4) \$ 174 The plural 'aches'... appears as a disyllable in Shakspeare, Butler, and Swift. 1889 R. E.LIIS Comment. on Catallus p. xxvii, In the short elegy to Hortulus the pentameter ends four times with a disyllable, four times with a trisyllable.

B. as adj. = DISYLLABIC.

B. as adj. = DISYLLABIO.

1749 Numbers in Poet. Comp. 17 They are compounded of two dissyllable Feet. 1844 L. MURRAY Eng. Gram. (ed. 5)

1. 348 Dissyllable nouns in er: as, 'Cánker, bútter', have the accent on the former syllable.

Disyntheme (deisin pīm). Math. [f. Di-2 + Syntheme.] A system of groups of elements, each of the groups being formed of a certain number of elements so that each occurs just twice among

each of the groups being formed of a certain number of elements, so that each occurs just twice among all the groups. Thus 1.2, 2.3, 3.4, 1.4 is a duadic disyntheme—that is, one composed of pairs.

1879 Sylvester in Amer. 7rnl. Math. 11.94 When a disyntheme is formed by means of cycles all of an even order, it will be resolvable into a pair of single synthemes, and in no other case. Ibid., Duadic disyntheme, Any combination of duads, with or without repetition, in which each element occurs twice and no oftener.

Disyoke disyōu'k), v. rare. [f. DIS-6+YOKE v.] trans. To unyoke; to free from the yoke.

1847 Tennyson Princ. 11. 127 Who first had dared To leap the rotten pales of prejudice, Disyoke their necks from custom.

Dit, sb. arch. Also 6 ditt. [app. taken by Spenser from ME. dit = Dite sb., and erroneously pronounced with short vowel, perh. by association with ditty. Thence in later verse.] A poetical

composition; a ditty: see DITE sb.

1500 SPENSER F. Q. II. vi. 13 No song but did containe a lovely ditt. [cf. a 1502 T. WATSON Tears Fancie II. Poems (Arb.) 204 No song but did containe a louelle dit.] 1861 Mrs. Browning Paraghe, Monuns Last Poems 125 A Hamadryad sang a nuptial dit Right shrilly.

Dit (dit), v. Now only Sc. and dial. Forms: Dit (dit), v. Now only Sc. and dial. Forms:
1 dyttan, 3-4 dutte(n (ii), 3-6 ditt(e, 4-6 dyttan,
4- dit. Pa. t. and pple. ditted, Sc. dittit; also
pa. t. 3 dutte; pple. 4-9 dit, 5 dytt. [OE. dyttan
to close, shut:-OTeut. type \*duttjan, prob. f.
\*dutto", OE. dott, a small lump, a clot, a plug:
see Dot, Dottle. Cf. Fordit.]

1. trans. To stop up, close up, shut (an opening);
to fill up (a, hole or gan). lit. and fig.

see Dot, Dottle. Cf. Fordit.]

1. trans. To stop up, close up, shut (an opening); to fill up (a hole or gap). Lit. and fig.

cross Agr. Gosp. Luke xi. 53 Ongunnun da farisei..his mud dyttan. cross Agr. Pr. lvii. 4 Anlic nædran..seo. dytte hyre earan. crasso Tris. Coll. Hom. 190 We..swo ditted be eare and noht ne herchio. cross Ormin 18633 Onnagen batt labe leredd fole Forr beapre muh to dittenn. a ress Ancr. R. 82 Me schulde dutten [v.r. ditten] his mud ordrawen & dit with a derf haspe. x375 Barbour Bruce vi. 168 The vpcom wes then Dittit with slayn hors and men. crasso Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 194 Ayther has thou no wytt Or els ar thyne eres dytt. 1878 Satir. Poems Reform. xxxiii. Lament. of Lady Scotl. 196 Dit the mouths of thame that sa dois speik. x637 H. Morr Cupid's Conflict Iv. Philos. Poems 173 Foul sluggish fat ditts up your dullèd eye. a 1738 Ransay Scots Prov. (1770) 77 When a's in and the slap dit, Rise herd and let the dog sit. 1871 W. Alexander Johnny Gibb (1873) 140 Ve wud a keepit by the aul' proerb that says, 'Dit your mou' wi your meat'.

2. To stop or obstruct the course or way of. a 1300 Curtor M. 11942 (Cott.) Wit nith and enst and inel witt be water wissing can he ditt. Ibid. 24003 (Cott.) Mi teres all mi sight bai ditte. 1368 Lorn. P. Pl. A. vii. 178 An Hep of Hermytes henten heom spades And doluen drit and donge to dutte honger onte. c 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 14 Almost had myne breth beyn dit. 1513 Douglas Æneis v. xiii. 96 The riveris dittit with deid corsis wox reid. 1818 Scorr Hrt. Midl. xxx, It.. sweeps away a' my gude thoughts, and dits up my gude words.

Dit, early form of DITE sb. Obs. composition.

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|| Dita (dītā). [The native name.] The bark of a forest tree found in the Philippine Islands, Echites (Alstonia) scholaris. Usually dita-bark.

1876 Pharmaceut. In U. 142 Under the name 'Dita' the natives of the Philippines indicate the bark of the Echites scholaris, Linn. (Alstonia scholaris, Brown.), a stately forest tree. Ibid. The fame of dita bark as a remedy is of old standing, since in 1678 it was mentioned by Rheede and afterwards in 1741 by Rumphius. 1879 WATTS Dict. Chem. VIII. 688 Dita bark usually consists of irregular curved fragments from 40 to 60 mm. long, 15 mm. wide and 1 mm. thick, covered externally with a thin leather-coloured cortical layer.

Hence Ditamine (di'tăməin), Ditaine (di'te;əin), Chem. [see Amine, -1NE], the characteristic amine

Hence Ditamine (dităməin), Ditaine (diteipin), Chem. [see Amine, -ine], the characteristic amine or alkaloid of dita-bark, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>.

1876 Pharmaceut. Irnl. Ser. III. VI. 143 Ditain was prepared by Gruppe in a manner similar to that in which quinine is prepared. 1879 WATTS Dict. Chem. VIII. 688 Gorup-Besanez afterwards extracted from ditain a crystallisable substance which proved to be an alkaloid, but which. be did not completely examine. 1bid., Ditamine is easily soluble in ether [etc.].

Dital (dəi·tăl). [f. It. dito finger, after pedal: cf. It. ditale glove-finger, finger-stall, thimble.]

The name given to a kind of stop to be pressed by the thumb, by which the pitch of a guitar- or lutestring can be raised by a semitone. Dital harp, an instrument invented by Edward Light in 1798, and patented with improvements in 1816, intended to

patented with improvements in 1816, intended to be an improvement of the guitar. It was fitted with ditals.

be an improvement of the guitar. It was fitted with ditals.

1816 Specif. E. Light's Patent No. 4041. 2 To the harp lute at present in use I apply certain pieces of mechanism which I call ditals or thumb keys. 1886 GROVE Dict. Mus.

2.v. Dital harp, Called 'ditals' or 'thumb-keys', in distinction from 'pedals' or 'foot-keys'.

Ditanie, -ny, ditayne, obs. ff. Dittany.

† Dita-tion. Obs. [n. of action f. L. dītāre to enrich, f. dīves, dīt- rich.] Enrichment.

1612-15 BP. HALL Contempl., N. T. 1. v, After all the presents of these eastern worshippers who intended rather homage, than ditation, the blessed virgin comes, in the forme of poverty, with her two doves. 1615 T. Adams Lycanthropy 20 They grudge not the Merchants wealth, nor envy the ditation of Lawyers. 1629 Feltham Low Constries Resolves, etc. (167) 60 War..the worlds ruine..is to them prosperity and Ditation.

Ditch (ditf), sb.! Forms: 1-3 dfc, 2-7 dich(e, 4-6 dych(e) (4 dioche), 5-7 ditche (6 deoche, dytch), 6- ditch. [OE. dic, which has also given Diks, q.v.

DIKE, q.v.

DIRE, q.v.

The analogy of other words, e.g. ME. like, licke, (dead) body, like, licke, adj., rik, ricke, suffix in kinrik, kynericke, etc., lik, ich, i., pik, picke, pick, sike, sticke, stick, leads us to expect dike as the northern, dick as the southern repr. of OE. dic. The ME. evidence favours this; but in modern use, both forms occur in nearly all parts of the country, with various differentiation of meaning. Generally, dick is a hollow channel or deep furrow, wet or dry, but in some parts (see sense 4) it is an embankment or raised fence; usually dike or dyke is a bank or wall, but in many parts it is a wide and deep channel for running water. The existence of dick or deck in this sense in Kent, Sussex, and other southern counties, is remarkable. The use of dike, dyke, for a sea-wall or embankment in the eastern counties, may possibly have been introduced from Holland: cf. the title Dikk-GRAVE.]

1. An excavation narrow in proportion to its length; a long and narrow hollow dug in the ground; the trench or fosse of a fortification, etc.

[847—c 1805 see Dike sb. 1.] 1045 Charter Eadweard in Cod. Dipl. IV. 98 (written after 1200) Of Sam pase on Sane greatan born Se stynt wild Grimes dic; andlang Seere diche on Sone haran born. a 1800 Moral Ode 41 Pes riche Men wenes bon siker burh walle and purh diche. c 1805 LAV. 15000 Pa dich wes idoluen seoue vet depre. c 1800 S. Eng. Leg. I. 55/70 He wende and hudde him in a Dich. c 1840 Curvor M. 9890 (Trin.) A deep diche (u.vr. dik, dick) is bere aboute. c 1430 Lvoc. Bochas III. 94 a, Cincinnatus. Made dyches to geat his Sustenaunce. 1494 FABVAN Chrom. vt. cli. 138 He also..made a samous dyke atwene Walys and the viter bondys of Mercia. the which, to this day, is namyd Offedych. 1853 Edd. Vit. 1873 Edd. (Arb.) 13 They moued neare vnto the trenche or diche of the castell. 1806 Shars. Ant. & Cl. v. ii. 57 Rather a ditch in Egypt Be gentle graue vnto me. 1865 Boyle Occas. Ref. v. vii. (1845) 324 One must search the Ditches amongst Briars and Weeds. to find Medicinable Herbs. 1776 GIBBON Decl. & F. (1846) I. i. 17 The rampart..was.. defended by a ditch of twelve feet in depth as well as in breadth. 1889 Col. Hawker Diary (1893) II. 3 The most impregnable fences I ever met with, and blind ditches, six seet deep, to half the fields. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 136/2 The ditch of a permanent work provides the earth to form the rampart.

D. Salt-making (Cheshire). See quot. 1884 Cheshire Gloss., Ditch, salt-making term. The space in the 'hot-house' between two raised flues for putting lump salt in to complete its stoving and drying.

2. esp. Such a hollow dug out to receive or conduct water, esp. to carry off the surface drainage of a road, a field, etc.

On the borders of fields, etc., often serving the double purpose of carrying off surface water, and of forming an effective protective fence. The latter purpose is in marshy ground often served by a ditch alone, but elsewhere usually in combination with a hedge.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 400 Alle be wateres. about be toun bere, And dyches and puttes, rede of blo

b. Extended rhetorically to any watercourse or channel, including those of natural formation.

1489 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesis III. xxiii. (Arb.) 277 Thy maister durst not have sent me These words, were it not for that broad ditch [i.e. the English Channel] betweene him and me. 1668 E. Grimstone Hist. France (1617) 364 That great ditch of the sea is sufficient to distinguish these two Monarchies. 1660 F. BROOKE II. Le Blanc's Trav. 251 This branch. is much about the rate of the ditch or channel of Pisa at Livorne. 1842 DICKENS Amer. Notes II. iv, The Mississippi. an enormous ditch sometimes two or three miles wide, running liquid mud. 1874 KINGSLEY Lett. (1878) II. 432 Across the rude rushing muddy ditch, the Mississippi.

+3. Any hollow dug in the ground; a hole, pit,

†3. Any hollow dug in the ground; a hole, pit, cave, den. Obs.

1272 Passion of our Lord 80 in O. E. Misc. 30 Hit is iwrite but myn hus is bede hus icleped. And ye becuene dich hit habbe y-maked. c. 1230 Seups. Sag. (W.) 1279

The wise man dede make a dich, Ful of lim and of pich, That yif he agen wald come, That the traitour sscholde bi nome. 1340 Ayesb. 57 be tauerne is a dich to bieues. c 1430

Pallad. on Hust. 1. 76 Make a dyche, and yf the moolde abounde And wol not in agayn, it is fecounde. 14. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 584 Fovea, a dyche.

A bank or mound formed by the earth

4. A bank or mound formed by the earth thrown up in digging a hollow or trench; an embankment; = DIKE 5, 6. Now only dial.

1588 Graptom Chron. II. 1301 [They] brake downe those inclosures, and cast downe diches. 1590 R. Payne Descr. Irel. (1841) 9 Let the slope side of your ditch be towardes your warraine. 1583 N. Riding Rec. IV. 36 Stopping the highway by casting upp a great ditche. 1666 in Picton L pool Mumic. Rec. (1883) I. 315 Roger Bushell shall throwe down that new ditch hee hath made. 1880 Antrim & Down Gloss., Ditch, a fence, generally of earth. 1892 E. J. Harby in Sund. Mag. Sept. 600 It is not true, then, that [in Malta] the mosquitoes are so large that they sit on ditches and bark at you.

5. Phrases. To fall or lead into a ditch; to die in a ditch. The last ditch, the last line of defence; to die in the last ditch, to die, resisting to the last (see DIE v.1 3); so to be driven to the last ditch, i.e. to the utmost extremities. To lay (put) under the ditch (U.S.), to intersect with ditches so as to irrigate.

the ditch (U.S.), to intersect with ditches so as to irrigate.

2380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 25 Foolis and sinful men lede oper foolis into be diche.

236 a Matt. xv. 14

23f a blydd man seue ledynge to a blydd man, bothe fallen doun in to the diche. 2440 Geta Rom. kx. 326

(Harl. MS.) The stiward is fallyn in his owne diche, by be right wisdom of god. 2683 Burner tr. More's Utopia (1684) 39, I..shew him the Ditch into which he will fall, if he is not aware of it. a 2725 To die in the last ditch [see Dir v. 13] 2798 in Proc. Amer. Antig. Soc. IX. 11. 324 In War We [Citizens of Westmoreland, Virginia] know but one additional Obligation, To die in the Last Ditch ou uphold our Nation. 2821 T. JEFFERSON Writ. (1892) I. 122

A government. driven to the last ditch by the universal call for liberty. 1874 Blackie Self-Cult. 48 He who abstains

from it [whisky]. will never die in a ditch. 1890 Spectator 29 Mar. 426/1 Although the discussion will be harassing, the resistance will not be to the last ditch. 1892 Harper's Mag. June 93/1 Three-fifths of it [the soil] can be laid under the ditch. 101d. 95/1 This scheme looks forward to putting 30,000 acres under the ditch.

30,000 acres under the ditch.

8. attrib. and Comb.

a. simple attrib., 'Of, belonging to, found in, working at, a ditch', as ditch-back, bank, -bottom, -dog, -labourer, -side, -work, -world. b. 'Of the quality of a ditch, dirty, vile, worthless', as ditch constable. C. objective, as ditch-digger. d. Special combs.: ditch-delivered

worthless', as ditch constable. C. objective, as ditch-digger. d. Special combs.: ditch-delivered pa. pple., brought forth in a ditch; ditch-drawn, drawn from a ditch; ditch measure, see quot. 1670, and Peroh. Also in various names of plants growing in ditches, as ditch-bur, Xanthium strumarium; ditch-down, the reed-mace, Typha latifolia; ditch-fern, Osmunda regalis; ditch-grass (U.S.), Ruppia maritima; ditch-reed, Phragmites communis. Also Ditch-water.

1869 Lonsdale Gloss., \*Ditch-back, a fence. 1776 Withering Brit. Plants (1796) III. 527 White Dead Nettle. On rubbish, confields, and \*ditch-banks. 1848 Turner Names of Herbes 81 Xanthium is called in english Ditchebur or Clothur. 2668 Middled in the constables. 1869 Shaks. Mach. IV. i. 31 Birth-strangled Babe, \*Ditch-deliuer'd by a Drab. 1669 — Lear III. iV. 138 Poore Tom, that. swallowes the old Rat, and the \*ditch-Dogge. 1611 Corge., Typhe, water-Torch, Catstayle, Reed Mace, \*Ditch Downe, the marsh beetle or pestle. 1869 Stak. Rev. 23 Mar. 335/2 The 'ditch-drawn missiles they fling about them. 14. MS. Gloss. Sloane 5fol. 40 bin Sax. Leechdown III. 321 \*Diche fern, Osmunda. 1866 Blackmore Lorna D. iv, Here was no \*ditch-labourer. 1870 J. Smith Eng. Improv. Reviv'd 25 If the fence be measured by Wood, Hedge, or \*Ditch measure, allowing 18 foot to the Perch. c. 1440 Gesta Rom. viii. 21 (Harl. MS.) The fond knyst thei cast in a \*ditch place. 1843 Zoologist I. 100 By \*ditch-sides and mill-pond streams. 1568 Phare \*Medid IV. As iij b, Doth \*dichworks giue them pryde? 1850 Phare \*Medid IV. As iij b, Doth \*dichworks giue them pryde? 1850 Phare \*Medid IV. As iij b, Doth \*dichworks giue them pryde? 1860 to the herdeman. 1976 J. O. D. had dician, but this would regularly give dike: cf. Ilcian, like.] 1. intr. To construct a ditch or ditches. 1837 Langl. P. Pl. B. XX. 232 Somme he tauste to tille to dyche and to t

2. trans. To surround with a ditch; to cast a ditch about, around, esp. for the purpose of defence, fortification, or fixing a boundary.

13... K. Alis. 2658 That cite was. Wel y-walled, and well y-dyched. c1356 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1028 The circuit... a myle was aboute, Walled of stoon, and dyched al witoute. 1530 Caxton's Chron. Eng. vii. 118 b/2 He made.. a fayre towne of pavylyons, and dyched them all aboute. 1523 Fitzahers. Husb. § 123 Seuerall closes and pastures. the whiche wolde be wel quyckesetted, dyched, & hedged. 1548 Hall Chron. Hen. VIII (an. 12) 77 b, The Campe was.. ditched rounde aboute. 1670 Milton Hist. Eng. 11 (1851) 42 Towns then in Britain were only Wooddy places Ditch't round. 1768 Filey Inclos. Act 14 The several parcels of land. shall be inclosed, hedged, ditched, or fenced. 1848 Petrie It. A.S. Chron. 80 They ditched the city around Lanno 1016 bedicodon he burn utan].

3. To dig ditches or furrows in for purposes of drainage or irrigation; to provide with ditches.

3. To dig ditches or furrows in for purposes of drainage or irrigation; to provide with ditches. 1393 Gower Conf. I. 153 The erthe..men it delve and diche And eren it with strength of plough. 1565-73 Cooper Thesaurus, Agrum fossione conciders..to trench or ditch the grounde to avoyde water. 1598 Barret Theor. Warres IV. i. 99 Whether the countrey be stony, plaine field, or ditched. 1747 Franklin Let. Wks. 1887 II. 80 Eighty acres [of meadow], forty of which had been ditched and mowed. 1837 Howith Rup. Life II. iii. (1862) 110 Set two men to ditch the five roods. 1837 HT. Martineau Soc. Amer. III. 325 Papa said he might be compelled to ditch rice fields, but he never would undertake to teach children again.

b. To cut furrows in (stone).

b. To cut furrows in (stone).

1865 Morn. Star 18 Apr., It is driven by manual power, and is intended for cutting or 'ditching' the stone in the duary.

†4. intr. Of the earth: To become ditched; to

† 4. intr. Of the earth: To become ditched; to open up into furrows or chasms. Obs.

1483 Caxron Gold. Leg. 424; There cam a woman which meruaylled moche how therthe claue & dyched by hit self onelye by the touchyng of the holy mannes Staffe.

5. To clean out, scour (a ditch); to cast up and repair (the banks of a ditch or hedge).

1576 Act 18 Eliz. c. 10. § 4 All and euery person and persons that shall not repaire, diche, or scoure any hayes, fences, diches, or hedges adioyning to any high way. Ibid.

§ 6 Upon paine of forfeiture.. for euery rod not so ditched and scoured xii.d. 1874 R. Jefferrers in Toilers of Field (1893) 95 The Master has given him a hedge to cut and ditch. 1888 Elworthy W. Somerset Word-Ok., Dik, ... to make good the sides and top of a hedge, which in this district is usually a high bank; i.e. to throw up the parings upon the top.]

upon the top.] **8.** trans. To throw into or as into a ditch; esp.

in U.S., to throw (a train) off the line or track.

1877 J. A. ALLEN Amer. Bison 470 After having trains
ditched twice in one week, conductors learned to have..
respect for the idiosyncrasies of the buffalo. 1881 Philad.

Rec. No. 3438. 1 A. train .. struck a drove of cattle .. on Saturday. The engine was ditched and turned on its side.

7. To ditch in, out: to enclose, or shut out, by

DITCH.

7. To ditch in; out: to enclose, or shut out, by means of a ditch; to ditch up = 2.

1545 ASCHAM TOXOP. (Arb.) of The more vnreasonable is theyr dede whiche woulde ditche vp those feeldes privatly for ther owne profyt. 1555 LATIMER Serm. § Rem. (1845) 282 Indeed they ought regere. Not as they will themselves: but this regere must be hedged in and ditched in. 1630 R. Yokason's Kingd. § Commw. 39 To hedge and ditch out their incroaching neighbours.

Hence Ditched ppl. a., furnished with a ditch, also with adv., as ditched-in, enclosed with a ditch. 1810 Sporting Mag. XXXV. 139 Four-mile heats..over the new ditched-in Course. 1895 United Service Mag. July 430 The ditched parapet.

Ditch, v.2 dial. Also deech. [OE. decan, ME. deche to smear, daub: app. unknown to the other Teutonic langs. It is notable that this verb used in OE. and in modern dialects, is known to us, during the intervening 900 years, only in the 15th c. during the intervening 900 years, only in the 15th c. transl. of Palladius on Husbandry: see DECHE. transl. of Palladius on Husbandry: see Deche.

The modern ditch shows a recent shortening of (\$\bar{z}\$) to (i).] trans. To smear, daub, plaster, impregnate, esp. with dirt which hardens and becomes 'ingrained'.

a 1000, c 1420 [see Deche v.]. 1790 W. Masshall Midl. Counties Gloss. (E. D. S.) Ditch, to stick to, as the clamminess of mow-burnt hay sticks to the cutting knife. 1860 (Northamptonsh.) 'His face and hands are ditched with dirt. 1872 Besant & Rice Ready-Money Mortiboy xxi, Smearing his coarse hands with spirits, to get off the dirt with which they were ditched. 1881 Leicester Gloss. v., The touch-ole were reg'lar ditched up. 1896 Academy 29 Feb. 178/3 Deach'!.

b. intr. for refl.

1881 Leicester Gloss., Ditch... to get dirty; filled with dirt. 'My hands never ditch', i.e. the dirt does not get grained into them so that it will not wash off.

Hence Ditch sb.? dial. 'dirt grained into the hands, or in cracks, crevices, etc.' (Leicester Gloss.) 1847-78 Halliwell, Ditch, grimy dirt. 1881 Leicester Gloss. 5.v., I want to get off the ditch.

Ditcher (di't[a]). [f. DITCH v.] + -ER 1.]

1. One who makes and repairs ditches.

c 1430 Lyrg. Min. Poems (1840) 211 (Mätz.) Dichers, delverys, that greet travaylle endure. 1464 Mann. & Housch. Exp. 261 My mastyr payed to John Wodeman, the dycher, iij.s. iiij.d. 1608 Shaks. Ham. v. i. 33 There is no ancient Gentlemen, but Gardiners, Ditchers and Grauemakers; they hold vp Adams Profession. 1730 Swift Pangryrick on Dean 156 Our thatcher, ditcher, gard'ner, baily. 1848 Mill Pol. Econ. 1. ii. \$ 1 The hedgers and ditchers who made the fences... for the protection of the crop.

2. A machine used to make ditches; a ditchingmachine.

1862 Times 12 June, In addition to the agricultural The modern ditch shows a recent shortening of  $(\bar{i})$  to

machine.

1862 Times 12 June. In addition to the agricultural machines. a ditcher, which will cut a ditch of any depth or width, lift out the earth, and deposit it in any given place.

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. 1. 711 A rotary ditcher.

1874 See July 1874 A combined cultivator and potato digger. It has a plow or ditcher shovel formed from a plate of metal.

28. (See guest 1800.)

tormed from a plate of metal.

3. (See quot. 1890.)

1884 Pall Mall G. 19 Nov. 1/2 In time of war the 'ditchers' would be bound to coal... at Sierra Leone. 1890 of the Suez Canal, and hence called 'Ditchers'.

Ditching (dit[in]), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. +-ING 1.]

The action of the verb DITCH. a. The making

The action of the verb DITCH. 8. The making and repairing of ditches.

c 1380 Wyclip Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 28 For dichying and hegging and delvyinge of tounes. 1523 Fitzhers. Husb. 5 123 In quickesettynge, dychyinge and hedgyinge. 2767 A. Young Farmer's Lett. to People 245 When the ditching is done, the next work is to land-drain the whole fields. 1868 Rocers Pol. Econ. xii. (1876) 159 Rough draining, ditching, and ridging were used in wet soils.

b. Sculpture. (See quot.).
1886 Pall Mall G. 1 June 14/1 On being asked the way he prepared his models he continued:—I first draw the subject in crayon... and then transfer the lines to clay. Then I begin an operation known as 'ditching,' which consists of digging up around the outlines of the figures and object until they stand out in rough relief.

c. Comb., as ditching-machine. -plough, -tool.
1874 Knight Dict. Meck., Ditching-plow, a plow having a deep, narrow share for cutting drains and trenches, and means for lifting the earth and depositing it at the side or sides of the excavation. 1880 J. W. Hill. Illustr. Guide Agric. Implem. 500 Fowler's ditching machine.. for opening wide drainage or irrigation ditches.

Ditchless, a. If. DITCH 5b.1 + -LESS. With-

or irrigation ditches. **Ditchless**, a. [f. Ditch sb.1+-less.] With-

out a ditch.

1896 T. HARDY Ethelberta (1890) 27 The glazed high-road which stretched, hedgeless and ditchless. .lying like a riband unrolled across the scene.

1892 A. G. Lee Hist. Columbus (Ohio) I. 29 Skirted by a ditchless wall of earth and stone.

Ditchlike, a. [f. as prec. + Like a.] Like or resembling a ditch.

1892 a Savage London 4 Bristol (R.), Thy cliffs a ditch like river laves, Rude as thy rocks and muddy as thy waves.

1893 BOLDREWOOD Colonial Ref. (1891) 185 A sombre water-course, the ditchlike banks of which dropped perpendicularly through the clay.

Ditch-water. The stagnant, stale, or foul water which collects in a ditch. Chiefly in the phrases: † as digne as d. (see DIGNE 4); † as light (i.e. easy) as d.; as dull as d.

i.e. easy) as d.; as dull as d. (see Diski 4), 4 as significated as dull as d. c 1394 P. Pl. Crede 375 Pey ben digne as dich water bat dogges in bayteb. c 1425 Craft Nombrynge (E. E. T. S.) 16

Pen worch forth in be ober figurys till bou come to be ende, for it is lyght as dyche water. 1819 Shelley Centi II. i. 67 Ditch water, and the fever-stricken flesh Of buffaloes. 1844 W. H. Maxwell Sports & Adv. Scotl. (1855) 17 The people ... are as 'dull as ditch-water'. 1893 G. Travers Mona Maclean I. 203, I find them dull as ditch-water. attrib. 1826 H. N. Collesinge West Indies 295 In virtue of their freckled ditchwater faces.

Hence Ditchwaterly adv. = 'as ditch-water' (see above): Ditchwater of the condition of

(see above); Ditchwatery a., of the quality of ditch-water, dull as ditch-water; whence Ditch-

ditch-water, dull as ditch-water; whence Ditch-wateriness. (nonce-wds.)

1840 Fraser's Mag. XXI. 19 If it be so prepared as to be piquant, then, it is of small consequence what may be its ditch-wateriness.

1859 SALA Gas-light & D. xxiv. 270 How worfully tired, and ditch-waterly dull they look.

Ditchy, a. [f. Ditch sb. 1 + y 1.] Of the nature of a ditch; abounding in ditches or deep furrows.

1766 T. Twining in L. Twining Recreat. & Studies (1882) 135 If the Seine were a little less ditchy. 1888 Bradford Cycle Co. Prospectus 2 The very pleasant swinging sensation one feels when riding ditchy roads. is wonderful compared to the bumping. on an ordinary-type safety.

† Dite, sb. Obs. (After 1500 only Sc.) Also 5 dete, dit, 5-6 dyt(e, Sc. dyit. [a. OF. dit (12th c. in Littré) saying, speech:—L. dict-um that which is said, saying, word, f. die et as 2; cf. Dict. (The final e was app. a phonetic expedient to indicate the length of the \(\vec{i}\); but in some 15th c. instances, it is difficult to say whether dite stands for this, or it is difficult to say whether dite stands for this, or for ditty. See also DIT sb.]

Something indited or composed and put in

1. Something indited or composed and put in writing; a composition, writing; a written message, letter, 'passage', etc. To put in dite: to put in writing, put on record.

1340-70 Alex. 4 Dind. 819 Sone sente he again his sel & his lettus... To dindimus be dere king bat be dite radde. C 1435 Wintoun Cron. viii. xix. 1 Here Wyntown poyntis in bis Dyte Quhat he gert of bis Tretis wryt. C 1470 Henry Wallace v. 540 Maister Ihone Blayr.. That fyrst compild in dyt the Latyne buk Off Wallace lyff. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. 1. 474 In haist ane epistill he gart write... contenand this same dyte. 1578 Ps. cvi. in Scot. Poems 16th C. II. 107 Thy magnitude I will it put in dyte.

2. A composition in poetic form, or intended to be set to music; a song, a ditty.

2. A composition in poetic form, or intended to be set to music; a song, a ditty.

a 1338 Prose Psalter xxxix [xi], 4 And he laide gode worde in my moupe, dite to our Lord [Vulg. carmen Deo nostro].

1366 ? CHAUCER Balade of Compleynt is Beseching you.

Taccepte in worth this litel povre dyte. c 1470 Henry Wallace x1. 1431 All worthi men at redys this rurall dyt, Blaym nocht the buk. 1567, Satir. Poems Reform. iii. 156 Sho the cause is of my wofull dyte.

2 Manner or mode of composition: form of

Sho the cause is of my wofull dyte.

3. Manner or mode of composition; form of speech; diction, language. Sc.

1435 WYNTOUN Crom. IV. Prol. 3 A Tretys made to be publik, Fourme of dyte and fayre spekyng.

1535 STEWART Crom. Sci. (1888) 1.4 The kingis grace I knaw is noch perfite In Latyn toung, and namelie in sic dyte It wilbe tedious. To reid the thing he can nocht vnderstand.

1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 68 The quhilk dreyme i sal reherse in this gros dyit.

4. Clamour, vociferation. rare.

1400 Destr. Trop. 5788 Cloudis with the clamour claterit aboue, Of the dit & pe dyn, bat to dethe went. Ibid. 11946

The dyn & the dite was dole for to here. Ibid. 1347, 8680.

+ Thite. 21. Obs. Also 5-6 dyt(e. Ia. OF. ditter.

The dyn & the dite was dole for to here. Ibid. 1347, 8680.

+ Dite. v. Obs. Also 5-6 dyt(e. [a. OF. diter, earlier ditier (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), to write, compose:—L. dictāre, freq. of dicere to say, tell (see Diotamb), mod. F. dicter. Perh. in some cases aphetic form of endite, INDITE. After 1500 mainly Sc. In early examples often difficult to distinguish from Dight v., senses I, 2, 6.]

1. trans. To compose or put in words (a set speech, poem, or writing); to indite. (Also absol.)

absol.)
a 1300 Sat. People Kildare xiv. in E. E. P. (1862) 155
Worp hit wer bat he wer king pat ditid bis trie bing. c 1440
Promp. Parv. 123/2 Dytyn or indytyn letters and speche,
ditto. c 1450 HENRYSON Mor. Fab. 16 So different are
they in properties... My cunning is excluded for to dyte.
1833 COVERDALE Ps. Xiv. 1 My hert is dytinge of a good
matter. 1249 Compl. Scot. x. 82 Quhou beit that the said
poietical beuk be dytit oratourly. 1603 Jas. I in Ellis
Orig. Lett. Ser. I. III. 80, I suspecte ye have rather written
then dyted it.

2. = DICTATE. a. To utter or pronounce to a person (what he is to write). b. To prescribe,

person (what he is to write). b. To prescribe, lay down, impose, order.

The first quot. is doubtful; it may belong to Dight v. 2.
a 1400-50 Alexander 3462 Azt daies all bedene he dites in his pistill For reuerence of Rosan to revell & halowe.
1356 Bellender Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 106 Origenes, ane singular man. with sa properant ingine, that he wald dite fastar than sevin practicians might suffice to write. 1363 DAVIDSON Answ. Kennedy in Wodr. Soc. Misc. (1844) 201

That quhilk the Haly Spirit dytit to them. a 1598 R. ROLLOCK Wis. (1844) II. 1x. 103 Pilate insisted earnestly to get Jesus, whom his conscience dited to be innocent, set free. 1643 R. Baillie Lett. 4 Frais. (1841) II. 71 Dr. Strong dytes. his notes on the hard places of Scripture.

3. To summon, indict.
c1440 Promp. Parv. 123/2 Dytyn or indytyn for trespace, indicto. c1450 Henryson Mor. Fab. 43 Ane Schiref stout Whilk... hes with him ane cursed assyse about, And dytes all the poore men vpon land. ? a 1500 Thrie Priests Peblis (Jam.) Thay dyte your Lords, and herryis up your men. 1775 S. J. Pratt Liberal Opinions (1783) I. 157 The grocer ... would dite them for a nuisance.

Dite, obs. form of Dight, Ditty.

† **Ditement** 1. Obs. [f. DITE v. + - MENT: cf. OF. ditement (L. type \*dictamentum); but perh. often aphetic f. inditement, INDICTMENT.]

1. A written or spoken composition; = DITE sb.

1. Sc.

sting and but the Devil.

† **Di-ter.** Obs. Also 4-5-our, 5-ar. [ME. (and AF.) ditour = OF. ditour, ditour author, composer, public crier, etc.:—L. dictātēr-em (see DICTATOR), agent-n. f. dictāre: see DITE v. But in

poser, public circl, etc.:—L. attathret, see Ditre v. But in sense I, perh. a direct deriv. of the vb.]

1. One who indites; author, writer, composer.
1388 Wyclip Esther viii. 9 The dyteris and writeris of the kyng were clepid. 1535 Coverdale 2 Sam. xxiii. 1 A pleasaunt dyter of songes of Israel. 1585 Animado. Kirk in J. Melvill's Diary (1842) 234 For the Saxt Act, the dyter thairof apeires to be verie cairfull.

2. An orator, rhetorician.
1397 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) II. 373 Advoketes and ditoures [oratores]. Ibid. III. 163 Of pis happe spekeb a dytour [Caxt. or retorlycyon, orig. exclamator quidam.]

3. A summoner, indicter.
1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 338 What shal we sey of pys dytours... pat for hate a trewman wyl endyte. c 1400-20 fudicium (1822) 60 fbackbytars and fals quest dytars.

Diter, obs. form of DIGHTER.

Ditetragonal (doit/træ/gonāl), a. Cryst. [f. Di-2 1 + Tetragonal.] Having eight angles, of which the first, third, fifth, and seventh, are equal to one another, and the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth, also equal to one another, but those of the to one another, and the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth, also equal to one another, but those of the one set not equal to those of the other; as a diterragonal pyramid or prism. Cf. DIHEXAGONAL.

1879 RUTLEY Study Rocks x. 109 The form assumed by leucite is a combination of a di-tetragonal pyramid. with a tetragonal pyramid. 1895 Storm Maskelyne Crystallogr.

§ 112. 129 When the symmetry is complete it is ditetragonal. 1bid. vii. § 200. 248 The ditetragonal prism.

† Di-tetrahedral, a. Cryst. Obs. [f. Di-2 I + Tetrahedral, J. Having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits.

1805-77 R. Jameson Char. Min. (ed. 3) 203 It represents

1805-19 R. JAMESON Char. Min. (ed. 3) 203 It represents four-sided prism, bevelled on the extremities. Example, Ditetrahedral tremolite.

Diteyne, obs. form of Dittany.

Diteyne, obs. form of Ditant.

Dith, dip, obs. form of Death.

Dithallious (dsipælios), a. Chem. [f. Di-2+Thallious (f. Thallium + -ous).] Applied to thallious salts which contain two equivalents of thallium. See Thallious.

1868 Watts Dict. Chem. V. 755 The dithallious salt.

1878 Fownes' Chem. (ed. 11) 413 Dithallious orthophosphate.

Dithecal (dsiprkal), a. Bot. [f. as next + -al.]

= next.

1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Dithecal anthers, anthers in which the septa between the two loculi of each anther-lobe have been absorbed, so that there are two cells or cavities only.

Dithecous (dsipřkss), a. Bot. [f. Gr. δt-, Dr-2 twice + θhκη case + -0us.] Consisting of two cells or small receptacles; bilocular.

1880 Gray Struct. Bot. vi. § 6. 254 The normal anther is two-celled, bilocular, or dithecous.

Ditheism (dsi př, iz m). [f. Dr-2 + Thrism.]

Belief in two supreme gods; religious dualism; esp. the belief in two independent antagonistic principles of good and evil, as in Zoroastrianism and Manicheism. Also applied (controversially) to forms of belief in which it is asserted or implied that Jesus Christ is not of one substance with God

forms of belief in which it is asserted or implied that Jesus Christ is not of one substance with God the Father, as in Arianism and Socinianism.

1678 CUDWORTH Intell. Syst. 1. iv. § 13. 213 That forementioned Ditheism, or opinion of two gods, a good and an evil one. 1719 WATERLAND Vind. Christ's Divinity 84. The common Answer to the Charge of Tritheism, or Ditheism, as well of the Post-Nicene, as Ante-Nicene Fathers, was, that there is but one Head, Root, Fountain, Father of all; not in respect of Authority only, but of Substance also. 1854 MILMAN Lat. Chr. 1. 45 Callists...hoped to elude the charge on one side of Patripassianism, on the other of Ditheism. 1805 A. C. Hardlam in Expository Times Mar. 266 The Father and the Son are... one in their action, one in their purpose... If we are to realize... the Atonement, we must put aside all idea of ditheism or tritheism.

Ditheist (doi:pi;ist). [f. Di-2+Theist.] One who holds the doctrine of DITHEISM.

1678 CUDWORTH Intell. Syst. 1. iv. § 13. 213 These Ditheists... had it not been for this business of evil ... would

never have asserted any more principles or gods than one. 1730 WATERLAND Eight Serm. Pref. 36 They do by. Implication, tho' not in Intention, make two supreme Gods; and consequently are practical Ditheists.

Consequently are practical Ditheists.

Ditheistic (doi: bi, i stik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.]

Of or pertaining to ditheism. So Ditheistical a. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 1. iv. § 13. 213 The chiefest. Assertors of which Ditheistick Doctrine of .a Good God and an Evil Dæmon, were the Marcionites and the Manicheans. 1750 BOLINGBROKE Authority in Relig. 1v. xxvii, I have spoken somewhere of the ditheistical doctrine. 1800 HATCH Influence Grk. Ideas Chr. Ch. viii. 228 The ditheistic hypothesis was more difficult than the difficulties which it explained.

Dithey (di Nat). 2 Chiefly dial. [A phonetic

which it explained.

Dither (divos), v. Chiefly dial. [A phonetic variation of DDDER, q.v.; cf. father, mother, feather, hither, gather, in which ther represents earlier der.] intr. To tremble, quake, quiver, thrill.

1849 Depos. Cast. York (Surtees) 20 He saw the said Sara Rodes. her body quakeing and dithering about halfe a quarter of an hower. 1866 tr. Horace Odes. 1. xxiii, So tremulous is she Dith'ring both in heart and knee. 1860 CLARE RIVAL Life (ed. 3) 47 Needy Labour dithering stands. 1888 in Craven Gloss. 1891 Mrs. L. Adams Bonsule Kate II. iii. 85 Kate would not be there to hear it (the organ) boom, and thrill, and 'dither'. [In most dialect glossaries as far south as Shropsh., Leicester, Northamp.]

Hence Ditthering vbl. 3b. and ppl. a.; dithering-grass, quaking-grass, Briza media.

Hence Dithering vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; dithering-grass, quaking grass, Briza media.

1831 CLARE Vill. Minstr. II. 193 How have I joy'd, with dithering hands, to find Each fading flower. 1878-86
BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-m., Dithering Grass, Briza media. Lanc. 1890 R. KIPLING Soldiers Three 65 Thomas in bulk can be worked up into ditthering, rippling hysteria.

Dither, sb. [f. prec. vb.] The action of dithering; vibration.

1878 F. S. WILLIAMS Midl. Railw. 651 The firmness with which one has to stand on the footplate in order to resist the dither of the engine. 1888 Engineer 24 Feb. 163/3 The range of the reciprocation of the tool .. is not much more than a vibration or dither.

Dithionic (doipoig'nik, dibig'nik). a. Chem.

Dithionic (deipeiρ'nik, dipiρ'nik), a. Chem.

[f. Di-<sup>2</sup> + θείον sulphur + -10. (The formative -thionic is used for a group of compounds containing H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, in combination with two or more atoms

ing H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, in combination with two or more atoms of sulphur.)] In dithionic acid, a synonym of hyposulphuric acid, H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, a dibasic acid not isolated in the pure state, but forming crystallizable salts, called Dithionates (doi)pi on the nurse of the pure state, but forming crystallizable salts, called Dithionates (doi)pi on the nurse of the nu

A Greek choric hymn, originally in nonour of Dionysus or Bacchus, vehement and wild in character; a Bacchanalian song.

1603 HOLLAND Platarck's Mor. 1358 According as Aeschylus saith: The Dithyrambe with clamours dissonant Sorts well with Bacchus. 1847 Grote Greece 11. XXI. IV.

118 The primitive Dithyrambus was a round choric dance and song in honour of Dionysus. 1873 Symonus Grk. Poets v. 118 The Dithyramb never lost the tempestuous and enthusiastic character of Bacchic revelry.

b. transf. A metrical composition having characteristics similar to this

D. transf. A metrical composition having characteristics similar to this.

1656 S. Holland Zara III. iii. 153 The Musick having charmed their sences with a Celestiall Dithyrambl. Pr. Dyrathambl. [1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v., Some . modern writers, have composed Latin pieces of all kinds of verse indifferently . without any order, or distribution into strophes, and call them dithyrambi.] 1859 A. A. Bonak in Spurgeon Trans. Dav. Ps. vii. heading, Ewald suggests, that it [Shiggaion] might be rendered 'a confused ode', a Dithyramb. 1866 Adless Fauriel's Prov. Poetry i. 8 Martial dithyrambs, full of ardor and highmindedness.

C. A speech or writing in vehement or inflated

c. A speech or writing in vehement or inflated style.

style.

1863 Gro. Eliot Romola xxxix, What dithyrambs he went into about eating and drinking. 1863 Sat. Rev. 153 M. Victor Hugo, in Les Mistrables, has poured forth a rhapsody, or dithyramb, or whatever, under a classical name, expresses exaggerated and inflated nonsense. 1877 Morley Crit. Misc. Ser. 11. 4 Mr. Carlyle. has reproduced in stirring and resplendent dithyrambs the fire and passion ... of the French Revolution.

Dithyrambic (diphræmbik), a. and sb. [ad. L. dithyrambic-us, a. Gr. διθυραμβικόs, f. διθυραμβos: see prec. In F. dithyrambique.]

A. adj. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dithyramb; composing dithyrambs.

1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 1358 To Bacchus they do chant... certeine Dithyrambicke ditties and tunes. 1656 Cowley Pindar. Odes, Praise Pindar ii, So Pindar does new Words and Figures roul Down his impetuous Dithyrambic poet Philoxenus. 1854 Longe. Epimetheus ii, With dithyrambic dances.

b. transf. Resembling a dithyramb in irregularity of style; wild, wehement, boisterous.

larity of style; wild, vehement, boisterous.
c 1611 SYLVESTER Du Bartas 11. iv. 11. Schisme 547 Bal's
bawling Priests...howling chaunt these Dithyrambik charms.
1689-90 TEMPLE Ess. Poetry Wks. 1731 I. 245 The common

Vein of the Gothick Runes was what is termed Dithirambick. x69a BENTLEY Boyle Lect. ix. 329 Dithyrambic liberty of Style. x838 Parscott Ferd. & Is. (1846) II. xx. 208 A flow of lofty dithyrambic eloquence.

B. sb. 8. A dithyrambic verse; a dithyramb.

b. Something resembling a dithyramb in style. c. A writer of a dithyramb.

C. A Writer of a dithyramb.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. VII. xiv. 367 Philoxenus

1651 went off from the Dorick Dytherambicks unto the Phrygian Harmony. 1674 BLOUNT Glossogr. (ed. 4), The Poets,
who composed such Hymns, were called Dithyrambicks. 1828

CARLYLE Goethe's Helena Misc. Ess. 1872 I. 163 He concludes with another rapid dithyrambic describing the
Peninsula of Greece. 1850 MAURICE Mor. 5 Met. Philos.

(ed. 2) 126 [Plato] had been a writer of dithyrambics.

† Dithyrambical, a. Obs. rare. = prec. adj. 1644 GATAKER Transubst. 94 Writing rather like a Dithyrambicall Poet..then like a sober and sound Divine.

Dithyrambist (dipiræ mbist). [f. DITHY-RAMB+-IST.] A composer or utterer of dithy-

rambs.

rambs.

1883 Spectator 30 May 704/1 The great dithyrambist to whom France is about to pay the last honours.

Dithyrous (di pirəs), a. [f. Gr. δίθυροs having two doors, (f. δι-, DI-2+θυρα door) + -0Us.]

'Having two valves'. Syd. Soc. Lex. 1883.

†Diting, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. Ditte v. +-Ing l.]

1. The action of the verb DITE: inditing.

1384 Wyclif Wied. Prol., That diting the more smelleth fair Gree speche. c. 1400 Destr. Troy 7322 Dares in his dytyng of his dedis tellis. c.1440 Promp. Parv. 124/2 Dytynge, or indytynge of curyowse speche, dictamen.

2 a foog Polwart Flytyng w. Montgomerie 224 Thy doyit dytings soone denie.

2 Indictment.

dytings soone dense 2. Indictment.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 123/2 Dytynge, or indytynge of

Diting, obs. form of DIGHTING.

+ Dition (diffon). Obs. Also 6 dicton. [a. OF. dicton (dition), ad. L. diction-em (in later transcription dition-em) command, rule, sway, authority; perh. from root dic- of dictre to declare, tell,

say, etc. Cf. Condition.]

1. Rule, sway, jurisdiction, command.

1. Lune ii. I. John of the Roman dition and jurisdiction.

1. Rule, sway, jurisdiction.

1. Rule, sway, jurisdiction, comparation and jurisdiction.

2. The country or region under any particular comparation.

2. The country or region under any particular rule; a dominion, empire.

1342 UDALL Erasm. Apoph. 256 a, A dicion or royalme descended and come to his possession. 1343 JOVE Exp. Dan.

1848 WDALL Erasm. Apoph. 256 a, A dicion or royalme descended and come to his possession. 1343 JOVE Exp. Dan.

1849 WE HIVE MADE Parally. Prophet. 64 Herodes Palaestinus.

1858 H. More Parally. Prophet. 64 Herodes Palaestinus.

1858 Was banished beyond the Alpes, and part of his Dition laid to the Publick.

1859 We His Word of his Dition laid to the Publick.

1859 We His Word of his Ditanton, and with play on addition, condition.

1852 T. Adams Black Devill 25 A mutinous rebell viresque acquirit eundo: he still enlargeth his own Dition.

1863 — Exp. 2 Peter 1. It Rich men scorn to be beggars, their dition admits no such condition.

1859 T. Adams Black Devill 25 A mutinous rebell viresque acquirit eundo: he still enlargeth his own Dition.

1863 — Exp. 2 Peter 1. It Rich men scorn to be beggars, their dition admits no such condition.

1863 — A adj. Under dominion; subject, tributary.

1869 Chapman Yuvenal v. 180 Now our markets their chief purveyance owe To some remote and ditionary coast.

18. 18. One who is under rule; a subject.

1875 Che Devades 18 The ditionaries of Cannaboa.

1861. 23 All the princes which dwell between the Weste ende and his palaice are ditionaries. [1877 Objected to by R. Willes in his re-edition of Eden's Hist. Pref. to Rdt.]

1862 Ditableous (ditokos), a. Zool. [f. Gr. διτόκοs

Ditokous (ditokos), a. Zool. [f. Gr. διτόκοs having two at a birth (f. δι-, Di-2 + τόκοs a bringing forth, offspring) + 0.08.] a. Producing two at a birth; having twins. b. Laying only two eggs in a clutch, as pigeons. c. Producing young of

two kinds, as some worms.
In recent Dicts.

Ditolyl (doitōu lil). Chem. [DI-2.] An aro-

Ditoly1 (doitōw'lil). Chem. [DI-2.] An aromatic hydrocarbon, a crystalline substance of the constitution 2(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>·CH<sub>3</sub>): see TOLYL.

1877 WATTS Formers' Chem. II. 564 Ditolyl. forms monoclinic crystals, easily soluble in hot alcohol, melting at 121°.

1878 Pharmaccut. 97nl. Ser. 11. VIII. 379 Two liquid ditolyls boiling about 275° and 285° were obtained.

Diton, var. of DITTON, Obs., a phrase.

Ditone (doi'tōwn). Mus. [ad. Gr. ōirov-ov the ancient major third, neuter of ōirovos, f. ōi-, DI-2-rówes TONE.] An interval containing two whole

the prior that have the prior that he whole tones; a major third; esp. the Pythagorean major third in ancient Greek music, consisting of two

third in ancient Greek music, consisting of two major tones (ratio 81: 64).

1609 DOULAND Ornith. Microl. 18 A Ditone is a perfect third: so called, because it containes... two Tones. 1604 W. Holden Harmony (1731) 98 In the Enharmonic Kind [the Ancients used] only Diesis, or quarter of a Tone, and Ditone, as the Degrees whereby they made the Tetrachord. 1818 Gentl. Mag. May 416/1 The Enharmonic [Scale proceeded] by the semitone and ditones (or combinations of two whole tones).

s). + **Dito near** a., containing a ditone.

1728 R. NORTH Mem. of Music (1846) 20 The Ditonean scale as they used it is not without this fault.

Ditrematous (dəitrī mātəs), a. Zool. [f. mod. L. Ditrēmata neut. pl. (f. Gr. δι-, D1-2 + τρῆμα, τρηματ- opening) + -ous.] Of or pertaining to the Ditremata, a division of gastropod molluscs, having the external male and female orifices widely separate; also, having the anal and genital orifices distinct, as in Ditrema, a genus of fishes.

In recent Dicts.

Ditremid (dəitrī mid). Zool. [f. mod.L. Ditremid-æ sb. pl., f. Ditrema: see prec.] A fish of the family Ditremidæ, of which Ditrema (see prec.) is the typical genus. So Ditre moid a., of or pertaining to this family of fishes.

Di-tri-, a compendious way of expressing di-or tri-, di- and tri-, in composition, as di-trichotomous

tri-, di- and tri-, in composition, as di-trichotomous = dichotomous or trichotomous, di-trimerous (abbreviated 2-3 -merous, cf. 2-3 -fid, 2-3 -celled,

etc.).

1838 Loudon Encycl. Plants (1841) 57 Trichodium caninum, Branches of panicle di-trichotomous roughish, glumes acute. 1847 Cana, Ditrichotomous, divided into twos or threes; having the stems continually dividing into double or treble ramifications; the term is sometimes applied to a panicle of flowers. [So in later Dicts.]

Ditriglyph (daitroi glif). Arch. [a. F. ditriglyphe (Dict. de Trevoux), f. Di-2+ triglyphe.]

1. 'The space between two triglyphs'.

2. A certain interval (viz. 5½ modules) between columns of the Doric order (nearly but not quite equal to that of the diastyle intercolumniation in the other orders, which is 6 modules), admitting the use of two triglyphs in the frieze, between those over the columns. over the columns

over the columns.

(This sense app. began with quot. 1791, in which it was perhaps an attrib. or adj. use of 1.)

1791 Sir W. Chambers Civil Archit. (ed. 3) 80 Setting ... aside the pycnostyle and systyle dispositions, .. the diastyle intercolumniation. may be employed .. in all the orders, excepting the Doric; in which the most perfect interval is the ditriglyph. 1830 'R. STUART' Dict. Archit. II. 11 Ditriglyph, in intercolumniations, the placing of two triglyphs over the intercolumn, so that a triglyph being placed over each of the two outermost columns, will form the ditriglyph. 1842 GWILT Encycl. Archit. 11, 17, 1850 J. H. PARER Gloss. Terms (ed. 5) 166 Ditriglyph, an interval between two columns, admitting two triglyphs in the entablature; used in the Doric order.

3. attrib. or adj. = next.
1819 P. Nicholson Dict. Archit. I. 389 Ditriglyph, having two triglyphs over the intercolumn.

So Ditrigly Phio a., having two triglyphs in the space over the intercolumniation.

space over the intercolumniation.

1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 218 The centre intercolumn..in the Propyleza at Athens, where a ditriglyphic arrangement is

Employed.

Ditrigonal (deitri-gonal), a. Cryst. [f. Di-2+TRIGONAL.] Having six (dihedral) angles, of which the first, third, and fifth are equal, and also the second, fourth, and sixth, but those of the one set not equal to those of the other. (Cf. DIHEXA-DATESTAL CONTAL DIFFERENCE OF THE ACTION AND THE PROPERTY OF T

set not equal to those of the other. (Cf. DIHEXAGONAL, DITETRAGONAL.)

1876 GURNEY Crystallogr. 60 Some minerals..appear to possess a truly hexagonal and not merely a trigonal or ditrigonal symmetry. 1895 Story-Maskelyne Crystallogr. v. § 116. 133 A form with six poles grouped round the axis, that may be viewed as an axis of ditrigonal symmetry. 1814. vij. § 244. 293 The ditrigonal scalenohedron.

Hence Ditrigonally adv.

1895 Story-Maskelyne Crystallogr. vii. § 246. 296 The summit-quoins are symmetrical ditrigonally on the axis.

Ditrochee (doitrōu'kī). Pros. [ad. L. ditrochæus, a. Gr. &trpóxaus, f. &t., DI-2 + rpoxais Trochee. Oftener used in the L. form.] A foot consisting of two trochees: a double trochee: = DICHOREE.

CHEE. Oftener used in the L. form.] A foot consisting of two trochees; a double trochee: = DICHOREE. So **Ditroche'an** a., containing two trochees. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Ditrocheus, a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse which consists of two Trochees; as Cānti-lēnā.] 1855 Sat. Rev. I. 3/2 Does Absolute Wisdom take pleasure in forced and far-fetched apropos, or does it delight in ditrochees? 1846 Worcester, Ditrochean, containing two trochees. Edin. Rev. **Ditroite** (ditrojoit). Min. [f. Ditro in Transylvania + -TTE.] (See quot. 1868.)
1868 DANA Min. 328 A rock composed of orthoclase, elseolite, and sodalite, from Ditro in Transylvania, is the ditroyte of Tschermak. 1879 Rutley Study Rocks x. 108 It is a component of the rock named ditroite, in which it occurs associated with sodalite [etc.]. **Ditt,** obs. form of Dit sb. and v. **Dittander** (ditæ'nda). ? Obs. [Of the same

Dittander (ditæ ndəz). ? Obs. [Of the same origin as DITTANY; the form ditaundere appears to be Anglo-F. (cf. OF. ditan), but its terminal

part is unexplained.] 1. A name for Pepperwort, Lepidium latifolium:

1. A Halle to a tepper.

DITANY 4.

[c 1265 Voc. Plants in Wr.-Wülcker 556/34 Diptannum, ditaundere.] 1378 [see Dittany 4]. 2597 GERARDE Herbal II. vii. \$2. 188 The Englishmen [call it] Ditander, Ditany, and Pepperwoort. 1671 SALMON Syn. Med. III. xxii. 419 Piperitis, Aem.600, Dittander ... 1832 Veg. Subst. Food 195 Dittander ... The leaves... are ... hot and acrid ... whence ... the name of 'poor man's pepper'.

+2. Dittany of Crete: = DITTANY 1. Obs.

T 2. Dittany of Crete: = DITTANY 1. U05, 1607 Thorsell Serpents (1658) 619 Things that. will likewise defend and keep us from venomous creatures: as for example; Southernwood, Dittander, Fleabane, Calamint. 1611 Corres, Dictame de Candie, dittanie of Candia, the right Dittander. 1658 Phillips, Dittany, or Dittander, a herb growing abundantly in Dicte, a Promontory of Creet.

Dittany (dittan) Forms 4 ditayne 2 december 2 decem

Dittany (di tani). Forms: 4 ditoyne, 5 dy-tan(e, diteyne, di-, dytayne, detane, 5-6 de-tany,-ie,6 ditanie,dittayne,ditten,6-7 ditany, dittani(e, (7 dittamy, diptani), 6-dittany. Also  $\beta$ . 6-7 dictam, 7 dictamne, dictamen;  $\gamma$ . (in Lat. forms) 6 dictamus, dictamum, (dictamon), 6-7 dictamus, dictamum. [repr. OF. ditam (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ditain, diptam, dictam, later diptame, dictame, -amne:—med.L. dictamus, -um, L. dictamn-us, -um, Gr. δίκταμνον, reputed to be f. Δικτή, the mountain Dicte in the island of

in L. dictamnus, -anne: -interlieur. dictamiss, -um, L. dictamnus, -um, Gr. δierapuov, reputed to be f. Διατή, the mountain Dicte in the island of Crete, where (among other places) the herb grew. It is not easy to account for the English forms in -apne, -any. But the word suffered great perversion in other langs, also: thus med.L. had also diptamnus, diptamus, etc.: cf. also Pr. diptamii (Littré), It. diltamo.]

1. A labiate plant, Origanum Dictamnus, called also Dictamnus Creticus or Dittany of Crete; formerly famous for its alleged medicinal virtues.

1326 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. xlix. (1495) 632 Diptamus.: is of so grete vertue that it dryueth and putteth out yren out of the body, therfore beestys smyte wyth arnows ete therof. a 1400 Pistil of Susan 114 Daysye and Ditoyne, Ysope and Aueroyne.

1512 Douglas Mesis xui. 1714 Venus.. Caucht rewth and piete of hir sonnys diseis. And from the wod of mont Ida in Creit, Vp hes scho pullidictam, the herb sweit.

1526 Lavent. 1. xvii. 31 b, As the Harte stryken with an arrow driueth it out with Detany.

1529 Harts with an arrow driueth it out with Detany.

1521 Hartes was to staunch the blood, As Dittany.

1524 Martyn Roussean's Bot. xxii.

250 Dittany of Crete has the small purple flowers collected in loose nodding heads.

250 Morris Resthiy Par. I. II.

252 Fresh dittany beloved of wild goats.

253 Dittany of Crete has the small purple flowers collected in loose nodding heads.

254 Lorent Royal Hand that Dictamen which must expel these Arrows that hang in the sides of the Commonwealth.

254 Fresh dittany beloved of wild goats.

255 Lorent Mestre. Abb. xv. 179 The arrow which drinks up his sticks still in thee:...None but the Sovereign Dittany of thy Saviour's Righteousness can drive it out. x630 T. Brucis tr. Camus' Mor. Relat. 297 But this newes. was a forcible dittany to drive this arrow out of the wound.

255 Hulbert, Dittayne,

spirit, there is no sovereign dittany which will cause it to drop from his side.

†2. Applied to another labiate, Marrubium Pseudodictamnus, also called Bastard Dittany. Obs.

1558 HULOST, Dittayne, called false dittayne, herb, condris.

1578 Lyte Dodons II. Ixxxviii. 267 The second kinde which is called Pseudodictamnum, that is to say Bastarde Dictam, is much like vnto the first. sauing that it is not hoate.

1612 Corgr., Dictame bastard, Bastard Dittanie; somewhat resembles the right one.

1672 SALMON Syn. Med. III. XXII, Pseudo-dictamnus. Bastard Dittany.

3. The English name for the genus Dictamnus (N.O. Rutacew); esp. D. Fraxinella (Bastard Dittany), and D. albus (White Dittany).

[1551 Tunnen Herbal I. O iv, Dictamnus growith no where ellis that I know of, sauynge only in Candye...Many haue abused fraxinella for thys herbe.]

1602 Timme Oversii.

111. 177 Take...of white diptani...of goates beard...of each one handfull. 1612 Corgr., Dictame blane, tragium fraxinella; called also bastard, or false Dittanie; and off mistaken.. for the right Dittanie. 1794 Martyn Rousseau's Bot. xix. 266 White Dittany or Fraxinella.

1615 Troneously applied to Pepperwort, Lepidium latifolium (N.O. Crucifere): see DITTANDER I.

1528 TURNER Names of Herbes 14 Some cal Lepidium latifolium (N.O. Crucifere): see DITTANDER I.

1538 TURNER Names of Herbes 14 Some cal Lepidium loutifolium (N.O. Crucifere): see DITTANDER I.

1650 T. GLOVER Virginia in Phil. Trans. XI. 629 Here is also an herb which some call Dittany, others Pepperwort; it is not Dittany of Candia, nor English Dittander.

1651 T. GLOVER Virginia in Phil. Trans. XI. 620 Here is also an herb which some call Dittany, others Pepperwort; it is not Dittany of Candia, nor English Dittander.

1652 T. GLOVER Virginia in Phil. Trans. XI. 620 Here is also an herb which some call Dittany, others Pepperwort; it is not Dittany of Candia, nor English Dittander.

1653 T. GLOVER Virginia in Phil. Trans. XI. 620 Here is also an herb which some call Dittany, others Pepperwort; it is not

tion in Sc., and in consequence preserving later the Fr. pronunciation, represented by final ay.]

The matter of charge or ground of indictment against a person for a criminal offence; also, the formulated indictment. To take up dittay, to obtain 'information and presentments of crime in order to trial' (Bell Dict. Law Scot.).

2470 Henry Wallace 1. 274 A gret dyttay for Scottis thai ordand than. 1535 Stewart Cron. Scot. II. 192 Befoir the

air ane dittay for to tak In eurilk schyre. 1871 Satir. Poems Reform. xxviii. 182 The Justice Clerk my dittay red perqueir. a 1605 Montgomerie Flyting w. Polwart 77 Thy dittay was death: thou dare not deny it. 1609 Sener Reg. Maj. 6. 1637 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1863) I. 431 As many sentences as I uttered, as many points of dittay shall there be, when the Lord shall plead with the world. 1743 J. Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit. 11. 111. v. 412 The method of taking up offenders by dittay. abolished. 1753 W. Stewart in Scots Mag. Mar. 135/2 This letter. 18 brought as a point of dittay against the pannel. 1818 Scott Hrt. Midl. xii, Here's the dittay against puir Effie: Whereas [etc.]. 15g. 1831 Westminster Rev. XIV. 50 All that he says under this head of dittay, consisting of a string of miaiseries unworthy of a schoolboy.

Ditton, obs. var. of DITTANY.

Dittled: see DITTY v.

Dittle (dito). [a. It. ditto (Florio), detto said,

Dittied: see DITTY v.

Ditto (dito). [a. It. ditto (Florio), detto said, spoken, aforesaid (:-L. dictus, -um). Used in It. with a sb. like 'said' in Eng.: (it) detto libro' (the) said book'; also, absolutely, to avoid repetition of the name of a month, thus (Vocab. Della Crusca) 'Sotto li 22 di dicembre mi fu significato..che per li 26 detto.. io dovessi' etc. (on the 22nd December it was signified to me.. that by the 26th aforesaid (ditto).. I should have, etc.). This was the original sense in which the word was adopted in English, where it has been transformed to the contraction of the contraction ferred to other uses, quite unknown to Italian.]
+1. In or of the month already named; said

month. Obs.

month. Obs.

1625 PURCHAS Pilgrims x. ix. § 4 The eight and twentieth ditto, I went..to the Generals Tent.. 1677 HENCHMAN in W. Hubbard Narrative (1865) I. 237 They, 27 ditto, brought in two Squaws, a Boy and a Girl. [By ditto is meant June, the date June 30 having just been mentioned.]

2. By extension: The aforesaid, the same; used, in accounts and lists (where also abbreviated d'o, in accounts (where also abbreviated d'o, in accounts (where also abbreviated

do., or expressed by two dots or commas, or a dash) to avoid repetition of a word or phrase appearing above; hence in commercial, office, and colloquial

above; hence in commercial, office, and colloquial language.

1698 PHILLIPS, Ditto (Italian, said) [1706 adds the aforesaid or the same] a word used much in Merchants Accompts, and relation of Foreign news; and signifieth the same place [ed. 1696 the same Commodity or Place] with that immediately beforementioned. 1712 ARBUTHNOT Yokn Bull IV. ii, To Esquire South's accompt for 1912 Terminums To ditto for Non est Actums. 1732 J. LOUTHINN Form of Process (ed. 2) 261 To the Clerk for every Petition or Answer o 12 o To ditto for Letters of Intimation or Liberation... o 18 o. 1739 Verral Cookery 105 (Stanf.) Parsley roots, and leaves of ditto. 1776 C. Semple Building in water of 7 C. Thorough Foundation of Masoury. D. Lowwater mark (three Feet above ditto Foundation). 1814 Collawser Dierry (1893) I. 116 Buonaparte's crown. ditto of Charlemagne. 1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge Iii, Came in yesterday morning rather the worse for liquor, and was. ditto last night. 1878 Lloyd's Weekly 19 May 5/2 (Stanf.) Mrs. Brown (who is also possessed of ditto ditto ditto). b. To say ditto to: to acquiesce in or express agreement with what has been said by (another); to endorse the statements or conclusions of.

to endorse the statements or conclusions of.

to endorse the statements or conclusions of.

1775 in Prior Life of Burke (1825) I. 284 His brother candidate Mr. Cruger, a merchant..at the conclusion of one of Mr. Burke's eloquent harangues, finding..nothing to add..exclaimed..in the language of the counting-house, 'I say ditto to Mr. Burke'. 18.. W. E. Norris (Dixon), His wife's convictions resembled those of the wise and unassuming politician who was content to say ditto to Mr. Burke. 1894 Mrs. H. Ward Marcella II. 8 Two people who are going to be married ought to say ditto to each other in everything.

8. Hence as sb. a. A duplicate or copy; an

3. Hence as sb. 8. A duplicate or copy; an exact resemblance; a similar thing.

1776 J. Q. Adams in Fam. Lett. (1876) 200 Canteens, camp kettles, blankets, tents, shoes, arms, flints, and other dittoes.

1818 LADY MORGAN Fl. Macarthy (1819) 111. i 67

(Stanf.) Judge Aubrey, just the ditto of herself.

1829 Mrs. Para Adam & Eve xii.

173 Aunt and uncle and my mother. .think his ditto was never made.

1828 L. OLIPHANT

Haifa (1887) 236 The upper fragment. the ditto of which is to be found at Irbid.

1 Cloth of the same material chirals along.

b. Cloth of the same material; chiefly plural,

b. Cloth of the same material; chiefly plural, in suit of dittos: a suit of clothes of the same material and colour throughout.

1755 Connoisseur (1774) III. No. 77 P3 A snuff-coloured suit of ditto with bolus buttons. 1767 Microcosm (1793) II. No. 29 P16 To. rescue a suit of Dittos from revilings.

1817 Brlor Sexagenariam (1818) 52 His suit of clothes was made of what the young men of that day called Ditto.

1824 SOUTHEW Doctor II. Ivi. 191 A sober suit of brown or snuff-coloured dittos such as beseemed his profession.

1829 PAYN Thicker than Water ix, He was never seen in dittos even in September.

C. A succession of the same thing; a repetition.

1837 Cleland True to a Type I. 112 Picnics... form an ever-recurring ditto.

4. attrib. and Comb., as ditto-suit; ditto-saying adj.

ing adj.

1892 Pall Mall G. 5 May 7/1 Knots.. that cannot be untied by loud banality or ditto-saying Gladstonianism.

1893 Daily News 5 Apr. 7/1 No change is recorded in ditto

suits.

¶ For DITTY sb. 3.

a 1679 T. Goodwin Object. Fustif. Faith 1. ix. Wks. 1697
IV. 49 The declared Ditto of his Song.

Hence Ditto v., to produce a 'ditto' or duplicate of; to match.

Dittoism, Dittoship, exact repetition or reproduction; sameness.

1827-40 HALIBURTON Clockm. (1862) 162 Where will you ditto our fall? It whips English weather by a long chalk. 1869 BUSHNELL Wom. Suffrage vii. 16 When a woman has set herself up for a practical dittoship with men. 1884. A. A. PUTNAM 10 Years Police Index vii. 42 The wear and tedium of court-house dittoism. 1890 Army and Navy Gas. 4 Jan., 'Dittoing' the ships of other powers. Ibid., What is the Dupuy de Lôme to be 'dittoed' with?

Dittogram If Cr. Ramah a trusched?

Dittogram. [f. Gr. διττό-s twofold, double + γράμμα: see - GRAM.] A letter or series of letters unintentionally repeated by a scribe in copying;

= DITTOGRAPH.

1881 Athensum 16 July 77/2 The mora of 'moram' may be a dittogram from -m orationis.

Dittography (ditegrafi). [f. as prec. + -GRAPH; cf. Gr. & \*ττογραφούμενον a double reading.] In Paleography and Textual Criticism; Double writing; the unintentional repetition of a letter or word, or series of letters or words, by a convict. So Dittograph, a letter or series of copyist. So Dittograph, a letter or series of letters thus repeated; Dittographic a., of the

letters thus repeated; **Dittogra-phio** a., of the nature of a dittograph.

1874 T. H. Kry Language 407 note, The letters in italics stand, probably, for probeidem, i. e. a dittograph for probe and pridem. 1876 H. Sweet A. S. Rdv. Notes (1879) 202

The ge may be merely a scribal error-a repetition (dittography) of the preceding ge. 1886 Athenaum 7 Oct. 456/3

They committed errors through confusing sounds. through dittography and repetition of letters. 1885 1bid. 11 July 45/2 If the 3 of 17123 is considered as dittographic of the 3 of the word 3221 is considered as dittographic of the 3 of the word 3221 is considered as dittography, dittography, homocoteleuton, and all the other malfeasances of the much-abused Scribes. 1883 J. Cook Wilson in Classical Rev. Feb. 34/1 Oùdeis before \$\phi\_{100}\$ may be a dittograph of oùd et after \$\phi\_{100}\$.

Dittology (ditp·lödgi). [ad. Gr. διττο-, δισσο-λογία repetition of words, f. διττολόγοs, f. διττόs, δισσός double: see -(0)LOGY.] A twofold or double

δισσός double: see -(0)LOGY.] A twofold or double reading or interpretation.

1678 PHILLIPS, Dittology (Gr.) Double reading, such as divers Texts of Scripture will admit of.

1730 T. Boston Mem. XII. 474 Thinking on the sacred name Jehovah I had fallen into a notion of its being a dittology standing for Jehovah Elohim.

1859 F. HALL Vasavadatta Pref. 11 There is scarcely a doubt of. the assumption that Subandhu designs a dittology.

† Ditton. Obs. Also 6 Sc. dytone, 7 diton.

[a. F. dicton (in 16th c. pronounced diton, acc. to Palsgrave p. 23, and Beza), a word or phrase become proverbial:—L. dictum a saying: see Dictum.] A phrase. an expression: esp. one of the nature of a

phrase, an expression; esp. one of the nature of a

phrase, an expression; esp. one of the nature of a motto or proverb.

1872 Satir. Poems Reform. xxx. ad fin., Finis with the Dytone Quod Sempill. 1666 Birnie Kirk-Buriall (1833) 17 Inscryving their tombes with a trigram of D. M. S. a diton that meaned, Dits manibus Sacrime. 1631 A. Canice Pilgr. 4 Herm. 7 On the greene growing Barke of each blooming Tree, This Diton indorsed shall well written bee. 1653 Unquarar Rabelais 11. xxvii. (1694) 163, Pantagruel for an eternal Memorial wrote this victorial Ditton.

Ditty (di'ti), 18. Forms: 4 dittee, 4-5 dite, ditee, dyte, dytee, (5 dete, dety, dytte), 6-7 ditie, dittie, (6 detie, diti, ditte, dytle, dytty), 6-ditty. B. 5 dictee, dytee, 6 dictie, dyotye. [ME. dite, dittee, a. OF. ditl, ditte, orig. ditie, in 17th c. dictié, composition, treatise:—L. dictât-um thing dictated, lesson, exercise, neut. pa. pple. of

17th c. actice, composition, treatise:—L. actica-um thing dictated, lesson, exercise, neut. pa. pple. of dictare to Dictate.]

†1. A composition; a treatise: —DITE sb. 1.
1387 Travisa Higden (Rolls) III. 361 Ditee of Troye, be whiche he [Aristotle] bytook Alisaundre [Higd. Iliadis dictamen quod dedit Alexandro.] c 1400 Rom. Ross 5289 Of this unyre spak Tulius in a ditee [Cicero De Amicitia].

2. A composition intended to be set to music and sung: a song lay: now, a short simple song: often

sung; a song, lay; now, a short simple song; often used of the songs of birds, or applied deprecia-

sung; a song, lay; now, a short simple song; onen used of the songs of birds, or applied depreciatively.

a1300 Sat. People Kildare ix. in E. E. P. (1862) 154
Swipe wel 3e vnder-stode pat makid bis ditee so gode.
1382 Wiclif Exod. xv. 1 Thanne Moyses soong. this ditee to the Lord. — Prov. xxv. 20 That singeth dites with peruerted herte. c1485 Dieby Myst. v. 795 Sum dolorose ditee. 1589 Puttenham Eng. Postie 1. xxx. (Arb.) 72
All the commended fourmes of the auncient Poesie, which we. do imitate and vse vnder these common names: enter-lude, song, ballade, carroll and ditty. 1399 Shaks. Pass. Pilgr. 190 The lark. doth welcome daylight with her ditty. 1683 Gonsalvio's Inquit. 194 Filthie and slanderous dities sung by boyes in his dispraise. 1667 MILTON P. L. Xt. 584. To the Harp they sung Soft amorous Ditties. 1712 Henley Spect. No. 396 72 Penning a Catch or a Ditty, instead of inditing Odes, and Sonnets. a 1800 Cowper Poplar Field iii, The blackbird has fled. And the scene. Resounds with his sweet-flowing ditty no more. 1870 Scott Lady of L. It. xviii, Distinct the martial ditty flowed. 1888 R. Buchanan Annan Water xxv, After each ditty she went round with a plate collecting coppers.

† b. Any composition in verse; a poem, ballad. 1397 Tranus A Higden (Rolls) IV. 309 A Greek ... usede to make noble ditees in preysinge of Cesar. c1430 Lydg. Min. Poems (1840) 25 (Mätz.) The aureat dytees. ... Of Omerus in Greec. c1510 Barclay Mirr. Gd. Manners (1590) A iij, My ditties indited may counsell many one. 1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie III. xix. (Arb.) 25 Our poet in his short ditties ... will .. conclude. his Epigram with a verse or two, spoken in such sort, as fetc.! 1514 Br. HALL Recoll. Treat. 124 Not the worst of the heathen Emperors, made that monefull dittye on his deathbed.

+3. The words of a song, as distinguished from the music or tune; also, the leading theme or phrase; hence, Subject, matter, theme, 'burden'.

the music or tune; also, the leading theme or phrase; hence, Subject, matter, theme, 'burden'. 1828 HULDET, Dittye synger, or he that beareth yo fote of the song, prastendor. 1861 BP. PARKHURST Injunctions, That the songe in the Churche be.. so deuised and vsed that the ditte may plainly be vnderstand. 1880 SIDNEY Ps. XIII. V, Still, therefore, of thy graces shall be my Songs ditty. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. V. III. 36 There vvas no great matter in the dittie, yet yo note was very vntunable. 1641 J. JACKSON True Evang. T. III. 175 The Ditty of that hymne, or Caroll, [was] Peace on earth. 1654 WHITLOCK ZOOIOMIA 485 Hymnes and Spirituall Songs, where Humane Invention cometh in for Ditty and Notes. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE Lett. 10 Friend § 25 To be dissolved and be with Christ was his dying ditty.

†4. That which is said; speech. Obs. rare. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 275/2 Whan he spack for his frende he attempred soo the maner of his dytee that he was not ouer hastyng hym self.

†5. = DITTAY. (Anglicized spelling of the Sc. law term.) Obs.

not ouer hastyng hym self.

† 5. = DITTAY. (Anglicized spelling of the Sc. law term.) Obs.

1634 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) I. 134 If you can learn a ditty against C., try, and cause try, that ye may see the Lord's righteous judgement upon the devil's instruments.

1649 BP. GUTHRIE Mem. (1702) 47 The Scottish Bishops. did accuse the Earl of Traquair. and gave in great Ditties against him. 1659 HUTCHESON Expos. John iii. 17 Albeit Christ may be eventually for the falling of many, and his coming will afford sad matter of ditty against them.

† Ditty, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.: cf. OF. ditter to write, compose, DITE.] a. intr. To sing a ditty; trans. to sing as a ditty; also, to celebrate in song. b. To fit or adapt words to (music): cf. prec.

2. Hence Dittied ppl. a., Dittying vbl. sb.

1597 Morley Introd. Mus. 172 You must have an especiall care of causing your parts [of a ditty] give place one to another. nor can you cause them rest till they have expressed that part of the dittying which they have begun. Ibid. 178 One of the greatest absurdites which I have seene committed in the dittying of musicke. 1602 MARSTON Antonio's Rev. II. ii, Such Songs. I often dittied till my boy did sleepe. 1633 G. Herbert Temple, Providence iii, Beasts fain would sing; birds dittie to their notes. 1633 P. FLETCHER Purple Isl. I. viii, Which bears the under-song unto your chearfull dittying. 1633 — Poet. Misc. 65 My Fusca's eyes, my Fusca's beauty dittying. 1624 MILTON Comus 86 With his soft Pipe, and smooth-dittied song. 1768 S. Bentley River Dove 8 Heard is the love-ditty'd Strain. 1797 T. Park Sommets of Many a little dittied tale.

Ditty-bag. [Origin obscure: according to Smyth Sailor's Word-bk. it 'derives its name from the dittis or Manchester stuff of which it was once made'; but no evidence of this is given, nor is any-

the dittis or Manchester stuff of which it was once

the attis or Manchester stun of which it was once made'; but no evidence of this is given, nor is anything known of the stuff alleged.] A bag used by sailors to contain their smaller necessaries.

c 1860 H. STUART Szaman's Catech. B1, I ditty bag, to contain two dozen of clothes stops, needles, thread, scissors, tape, thimbles, and buttons. 1885 RUNCIMAN Skippers & Sh. 150 He had a lumpy canvas bag—a dittey-bag they call it—on his shoulders.

So Di'tty-box, a box serving the same purpose,

used by fishermen.

2893 Pall Mall G. 2 June Suppl., A 'ditty-box' is an American fisherman's receptacle for all sorts of odds and ends together with implements of every-day use.

2893 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 198 Fishermen's tools, 'ditty-boxes,'

name in Chili.] A Chilian finch, Diuca grisea.

1833 W.H. Husses Idle Days Patagonia i. 15 The diucas

**Diureide** (dəi 1 u · ri 1 əid). Chem. [f. DI- 2 +

Unertied (doi; \text{\text{\text{ue}}} \text{ripid}). Chem. [f. \text{DI-}2 + \text{UREIDE.}] A compound of two urea-residues with an acid radical.

1877 Watts Founes' Chem. II. 400 The 4- and 5-carbon diureides (including uric acid itself) are formed by the union of one molecule of a bibasic acid and 2 molecules of urea, with elimination of 4 molecules of water, and accordingly contain one diatomic acid residue and two urea-residues, CO-2(NH).

CO-2(NH).

|| Diuresis (dəi, ¹ur̄rəis). Med. [mod.L. diūr̄r̄sis, a. Gr. \*διούρησιs, f. δια through + ούρησιs urination, Uresis. Cf. F. diūr̄s̄se.] Excretion or evacuation of urine, especially when excessive.

1881 tr. Willis Rem. Med. Wis. Vocab., Diurɛsis, evacuation by urin. 1710 T. Fuller Pharm. Extemp. 81 It [the decoction] turns off Feculencies by. Diuresis. 1879 Khorv Princ. Med. 31 Diuresis may be due to an abnormal condition of the passages, to nervous influence.

Diuretic (dəi,¹uretik), a. and sb. Med. Also 5 duretick, -ik, durtitk, 6 diuretike, dyurytyke, (7 diuretique), 7-8 diuretick(e. [ad. L. diūrēlic-us, a. Gr. διουρητικόν promoting urine, f. diurctic-us, a. Gr. διουρητικόs promoting urine, f. διουρείν to urinate: see prec. Cf. F. diurctique (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

(14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. adj. Having the quality of exciting (excessive) excretion or discharge of urine.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 276 A decoccioun of herbis hat ben mollificatif & duretik. 1341 R. COPLAND Galyen's Teras. 2 H ij b, It must be myxed. with some dyurytyke medycamentes. 1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. v. 84 Inwardly received it may be very diuretick, and expulse the stone in the kidnyes. 1732 Arbutinnor Rules of Diet, All salts whatsoever are diuretick. 1888 Manch. Exam. 4 May 5/2 The salts of potash which it contains are diuretic.

† b. Of persons: Uningting accessibility.

+ b. Of persons: Urinating excessively. Obs.

1768 Life Sir B. Sapskull II. 97. 1812 Morn. Chron.

11 Apr.

Vol. III.

B. sh. A substance having the property of promoting excretion or evacuation of urine.

moting excretion or evacuation of urine.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 279 Dou schalt make him a
clisterie of duritikis. 1658 Rowland Monfet's Theat. Ins.
012 Galen placeth it amongst Diureticks. 1704 Swift T.
Tub Wks. 1760 I. 109 Laughter.. the most innocent of all
diureticks. 1732 Arbuthhot Tules of Diet 256 Stimulatory
Diureticks. 1875 H. C. Wood Therap. (1879) 477.

† Diuretical, a. (sb.) Obs. Med. [f. as prec.
+-AL.] = prec. A. adj.
1501 HOLLAND Pliny II. 444 The egs or spawn that the
Cuttill fish doth cast be diureticall, and prouoke vrine. 1646
Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. 11. v. 92 That Bezoar is Antidotall, Lapis Judaicus diureticall.. we will not deny. 1682
Phil. Trans. XV. 983 Scaliger's Story of the sound of the
bagpipe being too diuretical upon a Knight of Gascony.
B. sb.
1658 A. Fox tr. Wurts' Surg. III. vii. 236 To this purpose

1658 A. Fox tr. Wurte' Surg. III. vii. 236 To this purpose re., used , all manner of diureticals.

Hence † Diure tically adv., in a diuretic way, by diuresis; + Diure ticalness, diuretic property.

1644 HAMMOND Loyal Convert 13 Physicians evacuate the Body..sometimes by Phlebotomie..sometimes diuretically.

166a H. Stubbe Ind. Nectar iii. 65 Its de-obstructing faculty, and its diureticalness. 1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. lxv, Peregrine's nerves were diuretically affected.

Diuretin (dəi, un ritin). Chem. [f. as prec. +
-IN.] A crystalline compound derived from coaltar, used as a diuretic.

1800 Lancel 11 Oct. 783/2 Diuretin has produced well-marked diuresis in many cases of dropsy.

marked diuresis in many cases of dropsy.

† Diurn(e, a. Obs. Also 4-5 dyurne, diourne.
[ad. L. diurn-us of or belonging to a day, daily, f. diēs a day. Cf. F. diurne.] = DIURNAL a.

21386 CHAUCER Merch. T. 551 Parfourmed hath the sonne his Ark diurne. 1500-20 ?DUNNAR Poums (1893) 329 Phebus, the radius lamp divrn. 1603 Sin C. Heyron Yud. Astrol. xxi. 432 The Moone by her diurne rapt motion from East to West commeth to the nine a clocke point in the morning.

Diurnal (doi, ē·māl), a. and sb. [ad. L. diurnālis daily, f. diēs day. Cf. F. diurnal (admitted by the Academy 1694), It. giornale (Florio 1598: now only sb.) and see Journal.]

1. Performed in or occupying one day; daily.

now only sb.) and see JOURNAL.]

1. Performed in or occupying one day; daily. Chiefly of the motion of the heavenly bodies.

1. Performed in or occupying one day; daily. Chiefly of the motion of the heavenly bodies.

1. Performed in or occupying one day; daily. Chiefly of the motion of the heavenly bodies.

1. Lyoc. Compl. Bl. Knt. (R.) Bicause that it drew to the night And that the sonne his arke diurnall Ypassed was. 1859 W. Cunningham Cosmagr. Glasse 54 Phebus... was entred his chariot, minding to finishe his diurnall Arcke. 1867 Druden Virg. Georg. Ded. (1721) 179 The Diurnal Motion of the Sun. 1725 Pore Odyss. 10. 84 The Diurnal Motion of the Sun. 1726 Pore Odyss. 10. 84 The Divinal Motion for the Sun. 1869 C. A. Young Elem. Astron. § 362 No spots are visible from which to determine the planet's [Uranus's] diurnal rotation.

2. Of or belonging to each day; performed, happening, or recurring every day; daily. Of periodicals: Published or issued every day. arch.
1894 Bunnevil Exerc. 1. xxviii. (ed. 7) 77 The diurnall excesse of the Moones Motion from the Sun. 1628 Worton Let. to Millon to Apr. in Relig. Wotton., Genoa, whence the passage into Tuscany is as diurnal as a Gravesend Barge. 1711 Addison Spect. No. 10 P. 7 The Spectator published those little Diurnal Essays which are still extant.
1818 W. H. Ireland Scribbleomania 234 The subject having been so recently before the public in all the diurnal prints. 1828 Lowall Fable for Critics Poet. Wks. 1890 III.

3. They're all from one source, monthly, weekly, diurnal.

3. Of or belonging to the day as distinguished from the night; day-: opp. to nocturnal. In Zool.,

33. In eyre an irom one source, monthly, weekly, diurnal.

36. Of or belonging to the day as distinguished from the night; day-: opp. to nocturnal. In Zool., spec. of animals active only during the day.

1643 Cockeram, Diurnall, of or belonging to the day.

1649 Jer. Taylor & L. Exemp. II. vii.[viii]. § 4 The houses of prayer which the Jewes had. for their diurnall and nocturnal offices. c1750 (title) Complete Modern London Spy, or a Real, New and Universal Disclosure of the Secret, Nocturnal and Diurnal Transactions in London and Westminster. 1874 Wood Nat. Hist. 287 This. bird is. very late in returning to rest, later indeed than any of the diurnal birds. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. Sack: Bot. 784 The expanded position [of leaves or petals] is called that of growth or the diurnal position.

+4. Of or pertaining to the (particular) day (of the week). Obs. rare.

1650 Pearson Crede (1830) 375 The obligation of the day which was then the subbath, died and was buried with him, but in a manner by a diurnal transmutation revived again at his resurrection.

5. Lasting for a day only; ephemeral. rare.

at his resurrection.

5. Lasting for a day only; ephemeral. rare.

1866 Treas. Bot., Diwrnal, enduring but for a day, as the flower of Tigridia.

B. sb.

1. Eccl. A service-book containing the day-hours, except matins (this being a night office); † hence, a book for devotional exercises; a book of devo-

tion (obs.).

[1512 (title) Diurnale ad usum Sarum. 1549 Act 3 & 4
Edw. VI. c. 10 & 1 All Books called...Cowchers, Journales,
Ordinales...shall be...abolished.] ? a 1550 (title) A Dyurnall
for Deuoute Soules, to ordre themselfe therafter. 1686
(title) The Christian Diurnal of Father Nicholas S. J.
Revised and much augmented and translated into English
by S[ir] T. H[awkins]. 1846 W. Masrkul. Mon. Rit. Eccl.
Ang. I. p. cxxx. (On Service books).

2. A book for daily use, a day-book, diary; esp.
2. record of daily occurrences. a journal. arch.

a record of daily occurrences, a journal. arch.

1500 HAKLUYI Voy. (1810) III. 301 The diurnall of our course, sayling thither and returning. 1650 F. Brooke tr.

Le Blan's Trav. 320, I ever carried with me a little

memorial or diurnall, where I set down all the curiosities I met with. 1824 Scott Reaganntlet Let. x, Let me proceed in my diurnal.

3. A newspaper published daily; also loosely, any newspaper published at short periodical intervals; a journal. Obs. exc. Hist. 1640 St. Trials, Abp. Land (R.), I found myself aggrieved at the Diurnal, and another pamphlet of the week, wherein they print whatsoever is charged against me, as if it were fully proved. 1646 Mag. Work. in Dircks Life ix. (1865) 147, I... perused all the diurnals for more than a quarter of a year. 1710 Steller Tatler No. 204 P 4 We Writers of Diurnals are nearer in our Styles to that of common Talk than any other Writers. [The Tatler was published three times a week.] 1823 Scott Peveril xxvii, It was in every coffee-house, and in half the diurnals.

attrib. 1644 Mercharius Brit. 4-11 Jan., A Diurnall maker, a paper-intelligencer. 1654 CLEVELAND (title) A Character of a Diurnal-Maker.

4. A diurnal bird, butterfly, or moth. In recent Dicts.

Hence Diurnalness, diurnal quality.
1727 Balley vol. II, Diurnalness, the happening daily.
Diurnalist. Obs. or arch. [f. prec. sb. + -18T.]
A writer of a diurnal; a journalist.

TAY WHITE OF A CHUTTAL; 2 JOUTHALIST.

1649 BP. HALL Cases Come. V. IX. (1650) 368 By the relation of our Diurnalists. 1674 HICKMAN Quinquart. Hist.

(ed. 2) 116 The Diurnalists and Intelligencers. 1837 CARLYLE
FF. Rev. II. VI. V. (1872) 238 The Day-historians, Diurnalists or Journalists as they call themselves.

Fr. Rev. II. v. v. (1872) 238 The Day-historians, Diurnalists of Journalists as they call themselves.

† Diurnaller. Obs. [f. as prec. + -RR¹.] = prec. 1661 R. Ballie Lett. & Yrnli. (1841) III. 468 Tom Sincerfe the diurnaller, a profane atheisticall papist.

Diurnally, adv. [f. Diurnal a. + -LY².] In a diurnal way; every day; day by day; daily. 1899 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bh. Physicke 22/1 Administer heerof to the Patient, a spoonefull, which diurnally he may vse. 1664 H. More Myst. Iniq., Apol. 483 The Earth is moved annually and diurnally about the Sun. 1709 Strelle Taller No. 56 P 2 As we make these Enquiries, we shall diurnally communicate them to the Publick. 1798 J. S. tr. Le Dran's Observ. Surg. (1771) 323 Fits of an irregular Fever, which returned diurnally. 1869 R. A. Proctor in Eng. Mech. 31 Dec. 372/2 The idea that the stars revolve diurnally round the polar axis.

† Diurnary. Obs. [ad. L. diurnāri-us diary-keeper, journalist, f. diurnus daily, Diurn.]

1727-51 Chambers Cycl., Diurnary, an officer in the Greek empire, who wrote down, in a book for that purpose whatever the prince did, ordered, regulated, &c., every day.

Diurnation. [c. L. diurn-to daily, Diurnary.]

Polurnation. [c. L. diurn-to daily, Diurnary.]

animals, of sleeping or remaining quiescent during the day, as contrasted with their activity at night.

1836-9 Marshall Hall Hibernation in Todd Cycl. Anat.

II. 767 The bat, which is a crepuscular or nocturnal feeder, regularly passes from its state of activity to one which may be designated diurnation. 1833 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

† Diuturn, a. Obs. [ad. L. diūturn-us of long duration, lasting, f. diū, diūt-long, for a long time. Cf. also obs. F. diuturne, It., Sp. diuturno.] = next.

1841 R. Copland Galyen's Terap. 2 E iv b. These viceres here all are called Cacoethe, inueterate, and diuturnes. 1864 Digns Nat. Bodies n. 1645; 136 Diseases and poysons by diuturne use, doe. .temper to themselves those bodies, which are habituated to them.

Diuturnal (doi, 'utō'.māl), a. Now rare. [ad.

which are habituated to them.

Diuturnal (doi, utō unāl), a. Now rare. [ad.

L. type \*diuturnāl-is (cf. diuturnāliter in Du

Cange), f. diuturn-us: see prec. and -AL.] Of

long duration, lasting.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabethouer's Bk. Physicke 109/1 Diuturnalle coughinge is almost accountede incurable. 1694 tr. Millon's Lett. State Dec. an. 1657 Those things, by which the Peace between us may be preserv'd entire and diuturnal. 1830 Fraser's Mag. I. 344 Lift up, O Hell! thy diuturnal gate, But not eternal.

But not eternal.

Diuturnity. Now rare. [ad. L. diūturnitātem long duration, f. diūturn-us Diuturni
Long duration or continuance; lastingness.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 183 Dredenge to lose multiplicacion off childer by diuturnite of batelle.

1581 J. Walker in Confer. 1v. (1584) D d b, It is greater. in diuturnite, because it neuer dieth, nor hath any ende.

1584 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit. 1x. 339 Being tired by the diuturnity and violence of the pain.

1585 AVILIFER Parergon

1585 LAMB Let. to W. Wilson 15 Nov. (1837) II.

247 I promise myself, if not immortality, yet diuturnity of being read.

 $\parallel \mathbf{Div} (div)$ . Also dive, deev, dev, dew. [Pers. ديو dīv, dīw, formerly dēv:-Zend daēva, = Skr.

Josée dive, formerly dev:—Zend daeva, = Skr. deva god: see Deva.] An evil spirit or demon of Persian mythology; a devil; an evil genius.

The Indo-Iranian language had two words expressive of divinity: assura and deva. In the separate development of the languages, deva became in Sanskrit the general name for gods, while the Assuras became the enemies of the gods. In the Zend-Avesta, on the other hand, Ahura, i. e. Assura (originally 'Lord' in Indo-Iranian) came to mean the supreme God Ahura Mazda, while daeva (Persian dev or dev) became the general name of an evil spirit, and or devolution of the deva. It is supposed to generic name.

1777 J. RICHARDSON Dissert. East. Nations 142 The Dives are pictured as hideous in form and malignant in mind. 1843 J. WILSON Parsi Relig. 150 Ahriman, this chief of death, this chief of the Dews. 1845 Shadel Coult Sciences 50 The div of ancient Persia. Is supposed to be the same as the European devil of the middle ages. 1876 HAUG Relig. of Parsis (ed. 2) 268. 1883 E. O'Donovan Story of Merri xviii, Ghouls and divs, and various other 69°\*

kinds of evil spirits. 1893 Max MULLER Theosophy vi. 181.
1895 J. Darmestetter Lend-Avesta (ed. 2) Introd. 51 Daeva is generally understood as a 'demon', and that is the meaning it has in the derived deva and in most of the Zend texts generally. but it must also have applied to false gods.

Div, Sc. and north. dial. f. Do v., in pres. indic.

| Diva (dīva). [It. diva goddess, lady-love, 'fine lady':-L. dīva goddess, female divinity, fem. of dīvus divine, god, deity.] A distinguished

of dīvus divine, god, deity.] A distinguished female singer, a prima donna.

1883 Black in Harper's Mag. Feb. 465/2 The latest diva of the drama.

1894 Tablet 7 Apr. 531 Operatic singers of the other sex are to be engaged, but no diva.

Divagate (doivage't), v. [f. L. dīvagūt-, ppl. stem of dīvagūt- to wander about, f. Dr. 1, Drs. 1 + vagūrī to wander.] intr. To wander about; to stray from one place or subject to another.

1509 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bh. Physicke 203/s [A prescription] agaynste divagatinge payne. 1852 Fraser's Mag. XLV. 171 Sir James had divagated into the question of Eternal Punishment. 1892 Strusson Across the Plains vi. 200 So does a child's balloon divagate upon the currents of the air.

Divagation (doivagēl·[3n). [n. of action f. L.

vi. 200 So does a child's balloon divagate upon the currents of the air. **Divagation** (doivăgē! fən). [n. of action f. L. dīvagārī: see prec. and -tion: cf. F. divagation (16-17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of divagating; a wandering or straying away or about: 1560 Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot. ix. (1621) 59 This skipping and divagation from place to place of Scripture. 1564 H. More Myst. Inig. 11. 1 xi. 272 That the phancy may make no divagation. 1855 Ess. Intuit. Mor. 149 The illogical divagations of their adherents. 1881 Sat. Rev. 1 Jan. 13 Her divagations from the proper purpose of her life will be forgotten. 1883 Streenson Silverado Sq. ii. 78 With that vile lad to head them off on idle divagations.

† Divage, v. Obs. rare. = Divagate.

Divaguely, adv. nonce.wd. [f. vaguely, under the influence of divagate.] In a wandering or aimless manner.

aimless manner.

1837 READE Course True Love iii. 67 They drifted divaguely over the great pacific ocean of feminine logic.

+ Dival, a. Obs. rare—o. [ad. L. dīvāl-is divine,

t Diver, a. Cos. rare . Lat. 22 above the first fifth of the Gods.

Divalent (doi vălent, div.), a. Chem. [f. Di-2 twice + L. valent-em, pr. pple. of valere to be worth.] Combining with two atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element or radical; having two combining conjugalents: also bivalent.

or other univalent element or radical; having two combining equivalents; also bivalent.

A diatomic element, e.g. Oxygen, is divalent; so is the highly complex molecule CsH10=(CH3)aC-(CH3)a, which has two combining powers unsaturated.

1869 Roscoe Elem Chem. 183 Calcium, Strontium, Barium. The metals of this class are divalent. 1870 F. Hurter in Eng. Mech. 11 Feb. 524/2 Oxygen is called divalent, or bivalent, because it can hold two atoms of a monogenous element. 1881 Academy 15 Jan. 47/1 In like manner the term 'divalent' may be given to such atoms as are equal in combining power to two atoms of hydrogen.

Divan (divæ'n). Also 6 douan, 7 dyvan, divano, 7-8 duan(a, 7-9 diwan, 9 dewan, deewan.

[A word originally Persian, 1925 devān, now dēwān, in Arabic pronounced dīvān, diwān; in

dīwān, in Arabic pronounced dīwān, diwān; in Turkish divān, whence in many European langs., It. divano, Sp., Pg., F. divan. Originally, in early use, a brochure, or fascicle of written leaves or sheets, hence a collection of poems, also a mustersheets, hence a collection of poems, also a muster-roll or register (of soldiers, persons, accounts, taxes, etc.); a military pay-book, an account-book; an office of accounts, a custom-house; a tribunal of revenue or of justice; a court; a council of state, senate; a council-chamber, a (cushioned) bench. The East Indian form and use of the word is given

senate; a council-chamber, a (cushioned) bench. The East Indian form and use of the word is given under Dewan. Another European form, older than divan, and app. directly from Arabic, is It. dovana, doana, now dogana, F. douane (in 15th c. dowwaine), custom-house: see Douane.

1. An Oriental council of state; spec. in Turkey, the privy council of the Porte, presided over by the Sultan, or in his absence by the grand vizier.

1. San Time In Interest of the Porte, presided over by the Sultan, or in his absence by the grand vizier.

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1. San Time Interest of the Interest of the Sultan Interest of the Council is kept fower daies in a week by the bassases where soever the prince sojourneth. In this councell called diuan...

1. San Time Interest of the Interest of Inter

Divan. 1763 H. WALPOLE Lett. (1857) IV. 130 (Stanf.) Of the British Senate, of that august divan whose wisdom influences, [etc.]. 1818 Scort Rob Roy Xii, To meet the family ..in full divan. a 1849 J. C. Mangan Poems (1859) 324 The changeless decree of Heaven's Deewan.

2. The hall where the Turkish divan is held; a

2. The hall where the Turkish divan is held; a court of justice; a council-chamber.

1597 R. Waag in Halduyt Voy. (1598) II. 1. 305 Certaine Chauses conducted him to the Douan, which is the seat of Justice.

1624 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 157 The rigour of the Caddies or Causae in the Divances, or Judgement Hals.

1665 J. Davies tr. Mandelslo's Trav. 46 Under this Gate is the Diwan, or the place of publick Judicature.

1717 Law M. W. Montagu Paems, Chiosk of Brit. Palace, Pera, Till at the dread Divan the slow procession ends. c 1850 Arab.

Nis. (Rtldg.) 548 The officers of state went into the divan, or hall of audience, where the sultan always assisted in person.

3. A long seat consisting of a continued step, bench, or raised part of the floor, against the wall of a room, which may be furnished with cushions, so as to form a kind of sofa or couch.

of a room, which may be furnished with cushions, so as to form a kind of sofa or couch.

1702 W. J. Bruyn's Voy. Levast ix. 22 Their greatest Magnificence consists in their Divans or Sofas. 1703 MAUNDRELL Yourn. Yerus. (1732) 29 These Duans. are a sort of low stages. elevated about sixteen or eighteen inches or more above the floor, whereon the Turks eat, sleep, smoke, receive visits, say their prayers, etc. 1764 HARMER Observ. XIX. vi. 265 The Hebrew word mittah, which is here translated 'bed' may be understood of a divan. 1813 Edin. Rev. XXI. 133 The divan is that part of the chamber which is raised by a step above the rest of the floor, and which, is commonly surmounted by a couch. placed along the wall. 1863 MARY HOWITT F. Breiner's Greece II. xiv. 103 The Aga conducted me to the divan where he himself sat.

4. A room having one side entirely open towards

1863 MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece II. xiv. 103 The Aga conducted me to the divan where he himself sat. 4. A room having one side entirely open towards a court, garden, river, or other prospect.

1698 J. Phillips tr. Tavernier's Voy. (1684) II. 49 The Palace at Agra. On the side that looks towards the River, there is a Divan, or a kind of out-jutting Balcone, where the King sits to see his Brigantines. 1750 Lond. Mag. XXVIII. 605 In Surat.. They the Moors have generally a kind of saloon which they call a divaan, entirely open on one side to the garden. 1841 ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind. I. 307 The great rooms of state are upstairs.. open at one side like Mahometan divans.

5. A name sometimes given to a smoking-room furnished with lounges, in connexion with a cigar-

furnished with lounges, in connexion with a cigar-shop or bar, as cigar-divan; hence, a fancy name

shop or bar, as cigar-divan; hence, a fancy name for a cigar-shop.

1848 Dickens Dombey xxii, Mr. Toots had furnished a choice set of apartments: had established among them as porting bower; and a divan which made him poorly. 1853 TROLLOPE Warders xvi, Mr. Harding had not a much correcter notion of a cigar divan than he had of a London dinner-house. 1880 Disraell Endym. xx, Mr. Trenchard. said to Endymion, 'We are going to the divan. Do you smoke?'

18. A Persian name for a collection of poems (Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Turkish); spec. a series of poems by one author, the rimes of which usually run through the whole alphabet. [From

(Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Turkish); spec. a series of poems by one author, the rimes of which usually run through the whole alphabet. [From the original sense 'collection of written sheets', perh. influenced by later uses of the word.]

1883 tr. Sismondi's Lit. Eur. (1846) I. ii. 61 A perfect divan, in their eyes, was that in which the poet had regularly pursued in his rhymes, all the letters of the alphabet. a 1887 J. M. Good in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. (1882) VI. 6 Persian poets.. distinguish their separate poems.. by the name of gazels, and the entire set.. by that of diwan. 1837 Penny Cycl. IX. 42/1. 1877 Encycl. Brit. VII. 202/2 The most important diwans are those of . Hafiz, Saadi, and Jami among the Persians. The plan has been imitated by Goethe in his 'West-östlicher Divan'. 1836 Alhenzum 18 Dec. 820/1 Complete Divans of the great poetical triumvirate, Solomon ibn Gabirol, Moses ibn Ezra, and Jehuda Halevi.

7. Comb., as divan-day, -hall.

1677-8 J. PHILLIPS tr. Tavernier's Grd. Scignior's Serag. (1684) 24 (Stanf.) The Divan-days (that is to say, upon Council-days). 10id. 27 The Divan-Hall.

Hence Divarned a, jurnished with divans (sense 3).

1847 DISRAELI Tancred v. ii, Some strolled into the divaned chambers. 1828 G. W. Curnis Wanderer in Syria 300 Alcoves.. divanned with luxurious stuffs.

Divanship: see DEWAN.

† Divapora tion. Obs. [f. Di. 1, Dis- 1 + Vaporators] The driving out of vaporates by heat.

† Divaporation. Obs. [f. Di. 1, Dis- 1 + VAPORATION.] The driving out of vapours by heat;

evaporation.

1612 WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 270 Divaporation is exhalation by fire of vapour, remaining in liquid substances, till all aquosity be consumed.

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1721-1800 in Balley.

1706 in Phillips So Diva-porisation.

In recent Dicts.

Diva-porisation.

In recent Dicts.

Divaricate (di-, doiværike<sup>i</sup>t), v. [f. L. dīvaricāt, ppl. stem of dīvaricāre to stretch asunder, f. Dr-1, Drs- 1 + varicāre to stretch (the legs) asunder, straddle, f. varic-us straddling.]

1. intr. To stretch or spread apart; to branch off or diverge from each other or from any middle line.

or diverge from each other or from any middle line.

1832 COCKERAM, Divaricale, to step, to stride wide. 1856
HOBBES Six Less. Whs. 1845 VII. 195 Two lines may be made to divaricate..when having one end common and immoveable, they depart one from another at the other ends circularly, and this is called simply an angle. 1871 GREW Anat. Plants 1. iv. (1882) 29 All its Parts, upon their shooting forth, divaricate from their perpendicular. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, Divaricale, to straddle wide, as those who are bow-legged do. 1797-81 JOHNSON L. P., Dryden Whs. II. 387 While they [languages] run on together, the closest translation may be considered as the best; but when they divaricate, each must take its natural course. 1830 JAMES Darnley (1846) 4 At the spot where these two [roads]

divaricated, the horseman stopped. 1884 19th Cent. Feb. 333 The different races of plants and animals have come to divaricate from each other.
b. Bot. and Zool. To branch off at a wide angle;

to diverge widely from the main stem: see DIVARI-CATING ppl. a.

to diverge when'y from the main stem. see Divario to diverge when's earlier of the main stem. See Divario carries of the main stem. See Divario to the colours.

To ramify into divergent branches.

To ramify into divergent branches.

To a Newton in Phil. Trans. VII. 5007 Irregularly refracted and made to divaricate into a multitude of other colours. a 1728 Woodward Nat. Hist. Fossils 90 The partitions are striated across. one of them also divaricates into two, and another into several small ones. 1828 C. Butler Roman-Cath. Ch. 120 Here they divaricate into the Transalpine and Cisalpine opinions.

2. trans. To stretch or open wide apart or asunder (as the legs, fingers, limbs of a compass, etc.).

1672-3 Marvell Reh. Transp. 1. 160 The incorrigible scold, that. streatched up her hands with her two thumb nails in the knit-cracking posture, or with two fingers divaricated, to call the man still in that language lousy rascal and Cuckold. Ibid. ii. Wis. II. 362, I took my compasses, and divaricating them for experiment, I drew the circular line. 1865 HULME tr. Moyain-Tandom II. VII. 1365 Three small tubercles.. capable of being alternately divaricated and approximated.

3. To cause to spread or branch out in different directions. ? Obs.

8. To cause to spread or branch out in different directions. ? Obs.

1570 Phil. Trans. V. 2061 A Congeries or Heap of innumerable Filaments, divaricated out of the Solider substance of the Brain. 1579 EVELVEN Sylva (ed. 3) viii. P. Putting a tile-shard under the nuts, when first set, to Divaricate and spread the roots. 1598 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 386 Its Course was not broken, but divaricated into two Streams. 1738 WARBURTON Div. Legat. 11. App. Wks. 1811 II. 259 Refracted and divaricated, in passing through the medium of the human mind.

1811 11. 250 Ketracted and divaricated, in passing through the medium of the human mind.

4. fig. To separate mentally, distinguish (one thing from another). rare.

1868 E. Edwards Rakigh I. xxviii. 714 [He] had too much intellect. not to be able to divaricate populace from people quite as sharply as did Ralegh.

Divaricate, a. [ad. L. divaricāt-us, pa. pple. of divaricāre to Divaricate.] Spreading apart at a considerable angle; widely divergent; spec. applied (in Bot. and Zool.) to branches which diverge from the stem, etc. almost at right angles; and (in Enton.) to wings which spread apart at the tips when in repose.

when in repose.

1788 JAS. Lee Introd. Bot., Explan. Terms (ed. 4) 382
Divaricati, divaricate, Branches shooting from the Trunk, so as to form an obtuse angle. 1833 CRABB Technol. Dict., Divaricatus (Bot.) divaricate.. standing out wide, an epithet for branches, a panicle, petiole, and peduncle. 1830 LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot. 173 Cotyledons divaricate. 1856-8 W. CLARK Van der Hoeven's Zool. I. 311 Wings divaricate, sometimes very short.

b. Divergent in opinion or practice. rare.

1835 BAILEY Mystic 57 The universe Contentionsly divaricate, he shews Made one in spirit with eternity.

Hence Divaricately adv., in a divaricate or

Hence Divarioately adv., in a divaricate or wide-branched manner.

1846 Dana Zooph. 300 Divaricately ramose. 1854 Woodard Mollusca 295 Shell trigonal, divaricately sculptured.

Divaricated, ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

Widely divergent from each other or from a stem; widely or greatly branched; divaricate.

1655-6 Phil. Trans. I. 301 Its Tail being. divaricated towards the End. 1797 Phil. Trans. L. 68 The stalk... is much divaricated and branched. 1837 Howith Run Life vi. vi. (1862) 463 Mistletoe... the beauty of its divaricated branches of palegreen. 1864 Huxley in Reader 5 Mar., The great toe is widely divaricated from the others. 1875 Whitney Life Lang. ix. 174 The languages in question are the divaricated representatives of a single tongue.

Divaricating ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2]

That divaricates or branches off in different directions; spreading out, diverging.

tions; spreading out, diverging.

1835 Lindley Introd. Bot. (1848) I. 154 More correctly named divaricating hairs. 1874 Cours Birds N.-W. 14 It would seem to have two divaricating lines of migration. 1885 H. O. Forbes Nat. Wand. E. Archip. vi. ii. 431 High trees whose trunk was divided into four divaricating arms.

rees whose trunk was utried into our drantating atmissible the Diverticatingly adv.
1870 Hooker Stud. Flora 374 Stem dichotomously and livaricatingly branched.

divaricatingly branched.

Divarication. [n. of action f. Divaricate v. (or its L. original): see -ATION.]

1. The action of stretching apart; the stretching of the legs, straddling.

1650 Fuller Pisgah v. xix. 178 So that the Priests, not striding, but pacing up thereon, were not necessitated to any divarication of their feet. 1709-20 V. Mandry Syst.

Math., Geom. 139 The Quantity of an Angle, is the greater or lesser Divarication of the Legs. 1835-6 Todd Cycl. Anat.

1. 157/1 A force...which can..cause a divarication of the bones of the leg.

2. The action of separating or branching out in different directions. spreading out. divergence.

2. The action of separating or branching out in different directions, spreading out, divergence.

1576 Banister Hist. Man v. 68 Where [of Veynes] such distribution, and divarication ought to be made.

1671 Grew Anat. Plants 1. vii. (1682) 49 [Branches] by their co-arcture and divarication where they are inosculated.
1837 Lockhart Scott Dec. an. 1804 The gradual divarication of the two great dialects of the English tongue.
1838, Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. 439 The divarication of their branches in the parenchyma of the leaf.

3. concr. 8. The point at which branching takes place. b. That which divaricates from a centre; a divaricating nerve or vein; a ramification.

1664 Power Exp. Philos. 1. 65 They may be transmitted

to the Brain, and its divarications. 1691 RAY Creation (1714) 55 Dogs...running before their Masters will stop at a Divarication of the way. 1704 J. E. SMITH Eng. Bot. III. 205 Flowers mostly at the divarications of the branches. 4. transf. Divergence of opinion; disagreement; divergence from a fixed standard of opinion, etc. 1696 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. vi. xi. 331 To take away all doubt or any probable divarication, the curse is plainely specified in the Text. 1691 Biggs New Disp. 7 185 Which is drawn from the divarications of the cubit. 1896 Ferrier Inst. Metaph. 1. xiv. 91 The divarication of the two systems—our popular psychology on the one hand. and our strict metaphysics on the other hand. 1865 J. H. STIRLING Secr. Higg! 1. 122 How reconcile ourselves to the discrepancy and divarication?

and divarication?

Divaricator. [agent-noun in L. form from Divaricator.] That which divaricates; a muscle which draws parts asunder, as the muscle which opens the shells of Brachiopods. Also attrib.

1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 234 Divaricator muscle, passing from hinge process in the dorsal valve into the peduncle.

18. HUNLEY (Cent.), Divaricators of the wall of the sac. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life 693 In the hinged Brachiopoda .. the dorsal valve is furnished with a projecting cardinal process to which are attached the divaricator muscles.

+ Divast. a. Ohs. rare—1. [incorrect form for

varicator muscles.
† Divast, a. Obs. rare—1. [incorrect form for devast: cf. L. dēvast-us 'frightfully large', and DEVAST v.] Devastated, laid waste.

1677 T. HARVEY Owen's Epigrams 89 Time will come when th' earth shall lie divast.

Diva (doiv), v. Forms: a. I dufan, 2 duven;

**Dive** (daiv), v. Forms: a. I dufan, 2 duven; B. I dyfan, 2-3 duve(n (ii), 3 diven, 3-6 (9 dial.) deve, deeve (6 deave), 4-6 dy(e)ve, 7-9 dieve, 6- dive. Pa. t. a. I déaf, 2-3 deef, 3 def, 9 U.S. and Eng. dial. dove; B. I dyfde, 3 defde, 7-div'd, 6- dived. [OE. had two verbs: (1) the primary strong vb. diffan, pa. t. déaf, pl. dufon, pa. pple. dofen, intr. to duck, dive, sink; (2) the derivative cansal weak vb. diffan diffar addict to dive rivative causal weak vb. dýfan, dýfde, zedýfd to dip, submerge. Already in 12th c. these had begun to submerge. Already in 12th c. these had begun to be confounded, the primary dūven (pa. t. deef, dêf, pa. pple. doven) being used also trans., and the causal dỹven intrans., so that the two became synonyms, and before 1300 the strong vb. became obs., dỹven (s.w. dūven, s.e. dēven, midl. and north dūven) remaining, chiefly in the intrans. sense of the OE. strong vb. Of the compound bedive, the pa. pple. Bedoven came down to 16th c. in Sc. Only traces of this verh are found in the cognate lang. aces of this verb are found in the cognate langs.: ON. had dyfa to dip (also in same sense deyfa); MDu. had bedûven, pa. pple. bedoven, mod. Du. beduiven = OE. bedûfan. These belong to an OTeut. ablaut series deute, daute, dute, secondary form

ablaut series deub, daub, dub, secondary form of deup, daup, dup, to dip, submerge:—pre-Teut. stems (weak-grade) dhup, dhub, respectively. The s.e. deven gave the later deve, deave, dieve; the modern dial. pa. t. dave is app. a new formation after drive, drove, or weave, wove.]

I. intr. 1. To descend or plunge into or under water or other liquid. (Usually, unless otherwise stated, to plunge head-foremost.)

a 1000 Riddles lxxiii. 4 (Gr.) Ic. deaf under yoe. c 1280 Bestiary 539 Sone he (the whale) diwed dun to grunde, He drepeo hem alle wio-uten wunde. 1377 LANGL. F. Pl. B. xii. 163 Pat one hath connynge. and can swymmen and dyuen. I a 1400 Balade in Jyll of Breyntford, \$c. (1871) 35 To dompe als deepe as man may dyeve bus holde I bett ban labour as a Reve. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 124/1 Dyvyn vnder be weter, subnato. 1255 Eden Decades 95 They durste not aduenture to dyue to the bottome. 1859 MAPLET Gr. Forrest to 2 Those birds that deeuing downe to the waters to ketch fish, drowne themselues. 1660 Boyle New. Exp. Phys. Mech. Digress. 375 Those that dive for Pearles in the West Indies. 1774 Golldson. Nat. Hist. (1776) VI. 66 [The cormorant] from a vast height drops down to dive after its prey. 1834 McMurthe Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. 71 These animals. close their nostrils when they dive by a kind of valve. 1857 HAYES Open Polar Sea xxxvi, The whole herd. dove down with a tremendous splash.

b. transf. To descend with similar motion into the earth, an abyss, etc.

b. transf. To descend with similar motion into the earth, an abyss, etc.

a 1835 St. Marker. 17 Ah flih sorhfule thing ut of min ehsihõe, ant def thider [into hell]. 1610 Shaks. Temp.

1. ii. 191, I come To answer thy best pleasure; be't. .to diue into the fire. 1615 Chapman Odyss. x. 245, The reason, how the man-enlightning sunne Diues vnder earth. 1735 Pope Odyss. xxii. 104 The fierce soul to darkness dived and hell. 1880 N. V. Herald 14 Mar. 4/5 Women dove headlong from the crosstrees into friendly and convenient nets.

† 2. Of things: To sink deeply into water or the like: to penetrate into any body. Obs.

† 2. Of things: To sink deeply into water or the like; to penetrate into any body. Obs.

2 1305 LAY. 6505 Part bet swoord in deaf. a 1325 Yaliana

29 Euch dunt defde in hire leofliche lich. Ibid. 76 & wið

bat ilke beide & def duuelinge dun to ber eoröe. a 1325

Ancr. R. 282 A bleddre ibollen ful of winde ne duueð nout

into beos deope wateres. 1567 MAPLET Gr. Forest 111 The

Spider. of the water. This laste is of such nimblenesse that

running ypon the water neuer drowneth nor deaueth. 1505

SHAKS. John v. ii. 130 To diue like Buckets in concealed

welles. 1607 — Timon IV. i. 2 O thou Wall...diue in the

earth, And fence not Athens.

3. To penetrate with the hand into any recess:

3. To penetrate with the hand *into* any recess; to plunge the hand *into* water, etc., or *into* a vessel, esp. for the purpose of taking something out. b.

slang. To pick pockets.

a 1900 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Dive, to pick a Pocket.

1714 GAY Trivia II. 89 She'll lead thee with delusive

Smiles along, Dive in thy fob, and drop thee in the throng. 1821 LAMB Elia Ser. 1. Old Bencher's I. T., He took snuff...diving for it under the mighty flaps of his old-fashioned waistcoat pocket. 1889 Jessorr Coming of Friars ii. 53, 1 at once dived into one of the boxes, and then spent half the night in examining some of its treasures.

† C. spec. To plunge a fork into a large pot containing portions of meat, having paid for the privilege of taking whatever the fork brings up. Obs. 1748 SMOLLETT Rod. Rand. xiii, Diving, practised by those who are. inclined to live frugally. Many creditable people...dive every day.

. dive every day.

4. fig. To enter deeply or plunge into (a matter);

to penetrate.

to penetrate.

1833 STANYHURST Æmeis ii. (Arb.) 44 But Capys and oothers diving more deepelye to bottom...Dyd wish thee woodden monster weare drowned. 1893 SHAKES. Rich. 11, 1. iv. 25 He did seeme to dive into their hearts With humble and familiar courtesis. 1830 PRYNER Auti-Armin. 10 Into the grounds and causes of which every meane capacity may dive. 1754 SHERLOCK Disc. (1759) I. iii. 136 The vain Attempts of Men to dive into...the Mysteries of God. 1843 M. Partison Ess. (1880) I. 23 The king...had been diving into the collection of the canons.

5. To dart suddenly down or into some place or passage; to dart out of sight, disappear.

1844 DICKENS Mart. Chuz. viii, Mr. Pecksniff...dived across the street. 1873 Burton Hist. Scot. VI. Ixxi. 248 The Highlanders..had dived into their mountain recesses, 1891 N. Gould Double Event 27 He dived into the nearest restaurant. 1893 C. King Foes in Ambush 8 He.. dove out of sight. 1893 Q. [Couch] Delectable Duchy 19 Where a straight pathway dived between hazel-bushes and appeared again twenty feet above.

II. trans. [In early use OE. dyfan; from 16th c. a new construction].

a new construction].

a straight pathway dived between hazel-bushes and appeared again twenty feet above.

II. trans. [In early use OE. diffan; from 16th c. a new construction].

6. To dip, submerge, or plunge (a person or thing) in, or into a liquid, or the like. arch.

c 900 tr. Bada's Hist. v. xiii. [xiii] (1891) 436 He hine on oam streame sencte and dyfde. a 1000 Kiddles xxvii. 3 (Gr.) Mec feonda sum..dyfde on wetre. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 43. Louerd ne haue bu bat storm me duue. Ibid. Woreldes richeise wecheo orgel on mannes heorte, and deuß him on helle. alse storm doö bat ship in be watere. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. IV. xii. § 3 To diue an infant either thrice or but once in Baptisme. 1505 Verstream Dec. Intell. ii. (1688) 45 The Germans vsed to take their newborn children and to diue them in rivers. 1565 Sir W. Dugdale Hist. Imbanking & Draining (1772) 321 Thenceforth, neither flax or hemp should be dieved in the said sewers. 1884 SVD. DOBELL Balder xxii. § Spout thee to heaven, and dive thee to the deep!

b. To plunge (the hand or anything held) into. (A trans. variant of 3.)

c 1590 Greene Fr. Bacon i. 8: She turned her smocke ouer her lilly armes, And diwed them into milke to run her cheese. 1898 T. P. Bigo-Wither Pioneer. Brasil I. 266 The Camardas dive their own spoons into the bag and commence to eat from it all together. 1891 Blacku. Mag. Mar. 314 She had 'dieved' her kettle into the snow instead of filling it at the pump. 1892 O. (Coucel) Delectable Duchy 42 He dived a hand into his tall pocket.

† C. transf. and fig. To plunge, cause to sink. 1649 Drum. Or Hawth. Hist. 7as. IV. Wks. (1711) 78 By largesses, banqueting, and other magnificence, diving himself in debt. 1672 Marvell. Rek. Transp. 1. 55 The River dives it self under ground. 1771 Must in Miss. 14 Nurse of nature. Dive me in thy depths profound.

7. To penetrate or traverse by diving; to dive into or through. Now rave.

1615 Chamman Odyss. v. 459 She. Turn'd to a cormorant, 1675 Chamman Odyss. v. 459 She. Turn'd to a cormorant, 1674 Cham. 1872 F. She fish'd t

a. transf. A sudden dart into a place of across a space, esp. so as to disappear.
Mod. He made a dive into the nearest shop.
3. In U.S. An illegal drinking-den, or other disreputable place of resort, often situated in a cellar, basement, or other half-concealed place, into which frequenters may 'dive' without observation. Hence the transfer is the transfer. dive-keeper.

138a Society 11 Nov. 7/2 The proprietor of a New York dive'. 1883 H. H. KANE in Harper's Mag. Nov. 945/1 Those who frequent the opium-smoking dives. 1886 E. W.

GILLIAM in N. Amer. Rev. July 33 There are 150 gambling dives, the approaches to which are so barricaded as to defy police detection. 1887 Boston Trul. 24 Apr. 2/4 Ordinary saloons and unlicensed dives did a rushing trade.

Dive, variant of Div.

Dive, variant of Div.

Dive-dap, -dop. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: I dufedoppa, 3 douedoppe(n, 4 dyuedap, deuedep, 6 dyuendop, 9 dial. dive dop, dive an' dop. [OE. dufedoppa, f. dufan to dive, duck + doppa, agent-n. f. ablaut stem dlop-, dlap-, dup- (dop-) to dip: cf. dop-enid dipping-duck, coot, dop-fugel dipping-fowl, diver; also the derivative vb. doppetan to dip often. The first element appears to have been changed to dune- when the strong form have been changed to dyve- when the strong form of the vb. became obsolete: see DIVE. Some later forms are due to 'popular etymology'.]

= next.

a 1000 Lamb. Ps. ci[i]. 6 (Bosw.) Gelic zeworden ic eom niht-hræfne 050e dufedoppan westennes. c 1290 S. E. Leg.

I. 452/127 He saizh douedoppene fisches cachche. 138a WYCLIF Lev. xi. 17 An owle, and a deuedep [1388 dippere; Vulg. mergulum.] — Deut. xiv. 17 Vuclene briddis] eete en ot, that is,... a dyuedap, a pellican, and a nyst crowe. a 1529 SKELTON Phyllyp Sparrowe 450 With the wilde mallarde; The dyuendop to slepe. 1885 SWAINSON Prov. Names Brit. Birds 216 Divedapper or Divedop (Lincolnsh.). Dive an' dop (Norfolk).

Dive an' day name. Oh. eye. dial. Also, 6 diven.

Dive an dop (Norlosk).

Dive-dapper. Obs. exc. dial. Also 6 dive-doppel, 6-7 dive-dopper. [The form dive-doppel is app. a dim. of divedop, -dap; the form in -dapper, -dopper, is assimilated to agent-nouns in -ER] A

-dopper, is assimilated to agent-nouns in -er.] A small diving waterfowl; a dabchick; = DIDAPPER; also applied to other diving water fowls.

1850 Becon Display. Popish Mass Prayers, etc. (1844)

276 Then once again kneel ye down, and up again, like dive-doppels, and kiss the altar. 1850 Shaks. Ven. 4 Ad.

86 Vpon this promise did he raise his chin, Like a diucdapper peering through a waue. 1805 Drayton Man in Moone 187 And in a Creeke where waters least did stirre, Set from the rest the nimble Divedopper. 1859 D. Pell Impr. Sea 383 note, The black dive-dappers in the salt-waters. 1783 Ainsworth's Lat. Dict., A didapper, or dive dapper, mergus. 1885 [see Dive-Dar].

18. Applied, ludicrously, to a person. 1804 Traper Comm. Ps. xxix. 3 Yet your divedappers duck not at this rattle in the air.

Hence Dive-dopping ppl. a. (nonce-wd.), diving or ducking like a dabchick.

1855 J. Steppens Satyr. Ess., Informer (1857) 193 He is

1615 J. STEPHENS Satyr. Ess., Informer (1857) 193 He is worse then an Otter-hound for a dive-dopping Ale-house keeper: and hunts him out unreasonably.

Divel, obs. form of DEVIL.

worse then an Otter-hound for a dive-dopping Ale-house keeper: and hunts him out unreasonably.

Divel, obs. form of DEVIL.

Divelination. nonce-wd. [f. devil and divination.] Divination by aid of the devil.

1591 Hossey Trav. (Hakl. Soc.) 199 To receive and bring from them [witches] their divelinacions or oracles.

† Dive'll, v. Obs. [ad. L. divell-ère to tear or rend asunder, f. di-, dis-, DIS-I + vellère to tear. Cf. DIVULSE.] trans. To tear, rend, or pull asunder. Hence Dive'lling ppl. a., divellent.

169-49 FELHAM Resolves I. [11]. xlvii. 147 How the antient society of the body and the soul is divelled. 1665 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Eb. III. xxv. 174 They [eyelids] begin to separate, and may be easily divelled or parted asunder. 2801 CHENEVIX in Phil. Trans. XCI. 223 A new order of divelling affinities.

Divellent (di-, doive'lênt), a. [ad. L. divellent-em, pr. pple. of divellere to DIVELL.] Drawing asunder; decomposition, separative.

1782 KIRWAN in Phil. Trans. LXXIII. 40 In all decompositions we must consider, first, the powers which resist any decomposition .. and, secondly, the powers which resist any decomposition and a new union. The first I shall call quiescent affinities, and the second sort divellent. 1803 CHENEVIX in Phil. Trans. XCV. 108 The application of two divellent forces. 1820 DAUSENY Alom. Th. x. (ed. 2) 351 Unstable equilibrium .. with the divellent and quiescent attractions so nearly balanced, that nothing but the inertia of the atoms tends to maintain the existing combination.

Divellicate (doive'like't), v. [f. L. di-, dis-, DIS-I + ppl. stem of vellicare to pluck, twitch, pinch, deriv. of vellère to pluck, pull: cf. DIVELL.] trans. To tear asunder, pull to pieces. Also fig. 1638 SIR T. Herrier Trav. (ed. 2) 107 To reduce all Majesty (too long divellicated) to the proper station. 1749 FILDING Tom Yones vii. xiii, The interior membranes were so divellicated, that the os, or bone, very plainly appeared. 1758 - Amelia v. vi, My brother told me you had used him dishonestly, and had divellicat

pearl-oysters, to examine sunken vessels, etc.

1506 GUYLFORDE Pylgr. (Camden) 76 The rother..by
suttell crafte of a dyuer, was set perfaytly in her place the
same nyght. The sayde dyuer dyde all that busynes beynge
vnderneth the water.

1505 EDEN Decades 95 They had
certeyne dyuers or fysshers exercised from theyr youthe
60°-2

in swymmynge vnder the water. 1622 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sca (1847) 227 Eight negroes, expert swimmers, and great deevers, whom the Spaniards call busos. 1695 Woonward Nat. Hist. Earth (1723) 27 Dyvers, and Fishers for Pearls. 1893 Badminton Libr., Swimming 99 If deep diving be often indulged in . a curious disease, known as 'Diver's paralysis' is likely to be contracted.

b. An animal expert in diving. (Cf. 2.) 1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy. II. (1712) 90 This Bird is a Diver. 1733 SOMERVILLE Chase IV. 445 This artful Diver [the Fox] best can bear the Want of vital Air. 1847 Cappenter Zool. 455 Most of them [Ducks], too, are good divers.

c. fig. One who 'dives' into a subject, etc. 1624 Wotton Archit. A diver into causes, and into the mysteries of proportion. 1654 W. Mountague Devont Ess. II. iv. § 3 (R.) Divers in the deep of providence.

2. A name given to various water birds remarkable for their power of diving. a. spec. The common name of the Colymbidæ, noted for the time they remain and the distance they traverse under water; species are the Great Northern D., the Black-throated D., the Red-throated D., etc. b. The little grebe, dabchick, or dive-dapper and other species of grebe. c. Various species of Anseres: Black Diver, the common scoter, Dun Diver, the female and young male merganser.

other species of grebe. C. Various species of Anseres: Black Diver, the common scoter, Dun Diver, the female and young male merganser.

Cisto Barclay Mirr. Gd. Manners (1570) Fill, When shall the diver leave in waters for to be? 1526 Hulder, Spotential State of the species of the diverse of Loon: Colymbus maximus caudatus. Ibid. 366 The black Diver or Scoter: Anas niger minor. 1766 Pennant Zool. (1812) II. 213 The Dun Diver, or female [Merganser] is less than the male. 1774 GOLOSM. Nat. Hist. V. viii. VI. 98 The first of this smaller tribe is the Great Northern Diver. 1789 G. White Schlosme II. xlii. (1853) 272 Divers and auks walk as if fettered. 1848 Stark Elem. Nat. Hist. I. 321 Little Auk, or Small Black and White Diver. 1866 Ansted Channel Isl. II. ix. (ed. 2) 207 The great northern, the black-throated, and the red-throated divers visit us regularly each winter.

3. A pickpocket; see also quot. 1608.
1608 Dekker Belman of Lond. Wks. 1884-5 III. 140 The Diver workes his lugling feates by y' help of a boy, (called a Figger) whom hee thrusts in at a casement. this Figger delivers to the Diver what snappings he findes in the shop or chamber. 1611 Middleron & Dekker Roaring Girle vi. Wks. (Bullen) IV. 133 A diver with two fingers, a pick-pocket. 1706 E. Ward Hud. Rediv. I. 1. 24 So expert Divers call aloud, Pray mind your Pockets, to the Crowd. 1887 Baumann Londismen p. v, Are Smashers and divers. . Not sold to the beaks By the coppers an' sneaks?

4. Something made to plunge under water.
1799 G. Smith Laboratory I. 22 The water-crackers, or divers, are commonly rammed in cases. 1808 Scores Mcc. Arct. Reg. I. 186 This instrument which I called a marine diver. . With this. . I completed a series of experiments on submarine temperature.

b. 1884 Chesh. Gloss, Divers, the larger blocks of burstone used for making river embanhements.

Arct. Reg. I. 1880 1 his instrument when a diver. With this. I completed a series of experiments on submarine temperature.

b. 1884 Chesh. Gloss., Divers, the larger blocks of burr stone used for making river embankments.

Hence Di ver-like a. and adv.
1791 Cowper litad xv. 906 He, diver-like, from his exalted stand Behind the steeds pitch'd headlong.

stand Behind the steeds pitch'd headlong.

† **Diver**, v. Obs. [app. related to DAVER v., and Du. daveren to shake, quake, LG. daveren, daveren (Matz.); but the phonology is obscure.]

and Du. daveren to shake, quake, LG. dæveren, düveren (Mätz.); but the phonology is obscure.]

intr. To shake, quake.

a rasz Leg. Kath. 619 Ha ne schulden nower diverin ne dreden.

a rasz St. Marker. 16 Speoken i ne dar nawt, ah diveri ant darie drupest alre binge.

a rasy College.

† Diverb. Obs. [f. di· (? DI-² two, twice) + L. verbum word: cf. L. diverbium 'the colloquial part of a comedy, the dialogue', to which, however, the Eng. use shows no approach.]

A proverb, byword; a proverbial expression.

(Often used, and app. introduced by Burton; Richardson explains 'an antithetical proverb or saying, in which the parts or members are contrasted or opposed'; but this is hardly applicable to all Burton's diverbs.)

1621-51 Burton Anat. Mel. II. ii. vu. (1076) 178/2 You may define ex magne leonem, as the diverb is, by his thumb alone the bigness of Hercules. Ibid. II. iii. vu. 220/1 Durum & durum non faciunt murum, as the diverb is. Ibid. II. iii. 1636/t England is a paradise for women, and hell for horses; Italy a paradise of horses, hell for women, as the diverb goes. 1678 Br. Werenhall. Office of Pracking 793 What do we mean by the usual diverb, the Italian Religion' 1669 Hickernoulle Ceremony. Monger Wks. (1716) II. 498 Verifying the Proverb, A great Head and little Wit; not that the Diverb is always true, but it is often so.

Diverbal (doivō-tbāl), a. rare. [f. DI-² + VERBAL; or ? f. prec.] Relating to two words.

1828 New Monthly Mag. XVI. 30 It may. be asserted of this diverbeal allusion, that it is too good to be natural.

† Diverberate, v. Obs. [f. L. dīverberāt- ppl. stem of dīverberāre to strike or cleave asunder, f. dī-, DIS- I + verberāre to beat, scourge, whip.]

stem of diverberare to strike or cleave asunder, f. dī., D18- I + verberare to beat, scourge, whip.]
trans. To cleave asunder; to strike through,
1609 J. Davies Holy Roode exivii, These cries for .. blood
diuerberate The high resounding Heau'n's convexitie. 1656
BLOUNT Glossopr., Diverberate. .. to strike, beat or cut.
Hence Diverberation, beating.
1653 Raleigh's Ghost 311 Praise (which is but an idle
diverberation or empty sound of ayre). 1658 Phillips,
Diverberation, a violent beating. 1654 tr. Bonet's Merc.
Compit. x. 352 Aquapendent mentions this diverberation.

Diverge (div3-1dz, doi-), v. [ad. mod.L. divergere, f. dī-, D18- I + vergère to bend, turn, incline,
VERGE. Cf. F. diverger, Sp., Pg. divergir.]
1. intr. To proceed in different directions from

a point or from each other, as lines, rays of light,

a point or from each other, as lines, rays of light, etc. The opposite of CONVERGE I.

1665 Hooke Microgr. 69 The Rays..will after the refraction..diverge and spread. 1704 Newton Optics I. axiom vi, Homogeneal Rays..shall afterwards diverge from so many other points, or be parallel to so many other lines, or converge to so many other points. 1782 Cowper Hope 303 Ethelred's house, the centre of six ways, Diverging each from each, like equal rays. 1816 Keatinge Trav. (1817) II. 212 The mountains here diverge, in a fan-like form. 1851 Richardson Geol. (1855) 148 The anticlinal line is that elevated central point from which the strata diverge.

b. transf. and fig. To take different courses; to turn off from a track or course; to differ in opinion or character; to deviate from a typical form or normal state.

normal state

normal state.

1835 E. A. Bond Russia at close 16th C. (Hakl. Soc.)
Introd. 27 Brought up to the practice of medicine, he diverged to the profession of astrology. 1835 Dove Logic Chr. Faith v. i. § 2. 264 We may diverge, either into the region of morals. or into the region of matter. 1856 Tyndall. Glac. 1. iii. 31, I diverged from the track. 1867 J. Martineau Ess. II. 377 This is the point... at which Aristotle diverges from Plato.

C. Math. Said of an infinite series the sum of which increases indefinitely as the number of terms.

c. Math. Said of an infinite series the sum of which increases indefinitely as the number of terms is increased. Opp. to CONVERGE I c.

1796 HUTTON Math. Dict. II. 436 When the terms grow larger and larger, the Series is called a diverging one, because that by collecting the terms continually, the successive sums diverge, or go always farther and farther from the true value or radix of the Series.

2. trans. To cause (lines or rays) to branch off in different directions.

2. trans. To cause (lines or rays) to branch off in different directions; to make divergent, deflect. 1748 Phil. Trans. XLV. 187 The electrified Jet or Stream... is diverged into several divergent Rays. 1738 J. Dollond in Phil. Trans. L. 740 In general the crown glass seems to diverge the light rather the least. c 1865 J. Wylds in Circ. Sc. I. 260/1 An electric current diverges a magnetic needle. 1879 H. Grubs in Proc. R. Dubl. Soc. 184 The makers [of stereoscopes] have got so accustomed to diverging their eyes, that... they require little or no divergent power.

eyes, that .. they require little or no divergent power.

Divergement, [f. prec. +-MENT.] The action of diverging; divergence.

1766 G. Canning Anti-Lucretius 1v. 257 Then Epicurus had not been constrain'd His lame absurd Divergement to have feign'd. 1838 KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim. I. App. 359 It..can fix itself. . also by the divergement of its lobes 1838 — Power, etc. God (1852) II. 15 Obliged to retrograde, and begin a branch, from the point of its divergement.

Divergence (divindent) or a. F. divergence (17th divergent) or a. F. divergence (17th 1876).

divergentia (f. divergère) or a. F. divergence (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.): see Divergent and -ence.]

1. The action of diverging; moving off in different directions from the same point (called the point of divergence), so that the intervening distance continually increases. The opposite of convergence.

1656 Hobbs S. Six Less. 111. Wks. 1845 VII. 252 That angle which is generated by the divergence of two straight lines. 1657 WALLIS Corr. of Hobbs is. 81 Doth it remain the same angle, the same quantity of divergence? 1713 Dernham Phys. Theol. 1v. ii. (Seager) The convergences and divergences of the rays. 1870 R. M. Ferguson Electr. 34 This divergence from the true north.

1868 Grav Struct. Bot. iv. § 1. 121 This angular divergence (i.e. the angular distance of any two successive leaves). 1888 VINES Sacks Bot. 608 The stamens stand in one or two turns with the divergence \*/21 or 12/54.

2. transf. and fig. The departure from each other of two paths, courses, modes of action, or processes; continuous departure or deviation from a standard or norm.

cesses; continuous departure or deviation from a standard or norm.

1839 ALISON Hist. Europe (1849-50) VII. xliv. § 84. 370

Augereau's divergence had been occasioned by something more than the snow-storm.

1838 GLADSTONE HOME? II.

140 The natural divergence of the two traditions.

1871 L. STEPHEN Player. Eur. iv. III. 232 There was the widest divergence of opinion as to our probable fate.

1888 Bayce Amer. Commu. II. II. xl. 88 note, An illustration of the divergences between countries both highly democratic.

3. Math. 8. Of a series: the action of diverging (DIVERGE v. 1 c), or fact of being divergent. b. In fluid motion, the decrement of density at any point. In quaternions, the negative of the scalar part of the result of operating with the Hamiltonian

part of the result of operating with the Hamiltonian operator upon a vector function (which serves to

measure such decrement).

1858 TODHUNTER Algebra xl. heading, Convergence and Divergence of Series.

**Divergency.** [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. The quality or state of being divergent; the

1. The quality or state of being divergent; the amount or degree of divergence.

1700 Berkeley Th. Vision § 6 The apparent distance still increasing, as the divergency of the rays decreases.

1700 Imison Sch. Art 1. 86, 1.. present it to the balls in their diverging state...if it increase their divergency.. it shews their electricity to be..negative.

1821 Brewster Offices. § 16.7 The rays will have the same divergency after reflexion as they had before it.

1860 Westcott Introd. Study Gosp. vii. (ed. 5) 350 General agreement will be diversified by characteristic divergencies.

1870 Proctor Pleas. Ways Sc. xiii. 327 That divergency which...characterizes the relationship between man and the anthropoid ape.

anthropoid ape.

2. Math.; Divergent character or quality (of

1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 486/1 Of series of positive terms

which diminish without limit, a test of convergency or divergency may frequently be given as follows. 1897 HALL & KNIGHT Higher Algebra § 270. 230 Rules by which we can test the convergency or divergency of a given series without effecting its summation.

3. = DIVERGENCE I.

2012 CHARLES Coul. 8. Wintered Focus Also called

3. = DIVERGENCE I.

1787-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Virtual Focus, Also called point of dispersion, or divergency.

1833 CHALMERS Const.

Man (1835) I. iii. 156 The point of departure or divergency.

Divergent (divē udzēnt, doi-), a. [ad. mod.L. divergent-em, pr. pple. of divergère to DIVERGE: cf. F. divergent (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Proceeding in different directions from each other or from a common point; departing more

1. Proceeding in different directions from each other or from a common point; departing more widely from each other; diverging.

1696 Phillips, Divergent, a Term in Opticks, said of the Beams, which having suffered the Refraction, separate one from the other.

1796 Morse Amer. Geog. I. 590 Lines.

1. 590 Lines.

1. 590 Lines one tat certain given points, with the divergent avenues.

1898 Souther Sir T. More Ded. x, Central plains, Whence rivers flow divergent.

1891 DARNIN Decs. Man II. xiz. 345 The Siamese have small noses, with divergent nostrils.

2. transf. and fig. Following different routes, lines of action, or of thought; deviating from each other or from a standard or normal course or type.

1801 W. Dupre Neolog. Fr. Dict. 93 Questions divergent

other of from a standard of normal course or type.

180 W. Dupré Neolog. Fr. Dict. 93 Questions divergent
(or which diverge) from themselves. 1832 Souther in Q.
Rev. XLVIII. 240 Thence arise divergent opinions. 1875
GLADSTONE Glean. (1879) VI. iii. 144 Were the question
between historical Christianity and systems opposed to or
divergent from it.

3. Of, pertaining to, characterized or produced
by divergence.

3. Of, pertaining to, characterized or produced by, divergence.

(Divergent squint: strabismus in which the axes of the eyes diverge.)

1831 BREWSTER Optics iv. 34 The divergent point of diverging rays. 1870 T. Holmes Surg. (ed. 2) III. 248 Strabismus may be either convergent or divergent. 1879 [see Diverge v. 2].

4. Math. Applied to an infinite series of terms, the sum of which becomes indefinitely greater as more and more terms are taken. (Opp. to Conserve the strategy of the strategy o

more and more terms are taken. (Opp. to Cox-

more and more terms are taken. (Opp. to Convergent 2.2)

Sometimes used to include oscillatory series, or such as oscillate from one value to another, as the series of 1-1+1-1+1..., the sum of which oscillates between 0 and 1.

1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 486/1 Series of increasing terms are certainly divergent. 1858 Todhunter Algebra xl. § 557

An infinite series in which all the terms are of the same sign is divergent if each term is greater than some assigned finite quantity however small.

Divergentiforous, a. Bot. [f. L. divergentifore.] Having diverging flowers.

1803 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Divergentity, adv. [f. Divergent - -1y 2]

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Divergently, adv. [f. DIVERGENT + -LY 2.]
In a divergent manner; divergingly.
1812-16 J. SMITH Panorama Sc. 4 Art I. 485 Pencils of rays, which, after their crossing..proceed divergently. 1840 of the compass, point, not divergently, but with wavering trepidations in the same direction.

Divergi-, combining form abbreviated from divergenti-. (see above); e.g. Divergive nate a. Bot., having diverging nerves; Divergive nate a. Bot., having diverging veins.

Bot., having diverging veins.

1883 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Diverging, ppl. a. [f. Diverge v. + -ING 2.]

1. Proceeding in different directions from a com-

1. Proceeding in different directions from a common point, so as to become more and more widely separate; turning off from the straight course.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Divergent or Diverging Rays. are those Rays which... continually depart one from another. 1796 Kirwan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) 1. 35 These are straight or curved, parallel or diverging, or stellated. 1804 Windham Diary in Rye Cromer (1889) 75 A diverging ball struck their Capt. Tremlett... on the foot. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 385 Thus, after wandering in many diverging paths, we return to common sense.

186. 1860 Emerson Cond. Life, Fate Wks. (Bohn) II. 312 Uterine brothers with this diverging destination. 1865 Stanley Jew. Ch. (1877) I. xviii. 350 Two diverging epochs.

2. Math.; — DIVERGENT 4.
1795 HUTTON Math. Dict. II. 439/1 Diverging Series, is one whose terms continually increase, or that has the successive sums of its terms diverging, or going off always the farther, from the sum or value of the Series. 1807—Course Math. II. 300 The series produced may be a converging one, rather than diverging.

Hence Divergingly adv., in a diverging manner; with divergence; divergently.

Hence Divergingly adv., in a diverging manner; with divergence; divergently.

1796 Kirwan Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 159 Fracture, parallel, or divergingly. 1811 Pinkerson Petral. I. 308 Of a divergingly striated texture. 1838 Chem. in Ann. Reg. 529/1 Rays which issue divergingly.

Divers (doivoiz), a. [ME. divers, diverse, a. OF. diviers, divers, fem. -erse (11th c. in Littré different, odd, wicked, cruel, = It., Sp., Pg. diverso: -L. divers-us contrary, different, unlike, separate, orig. 'turned different ways', pa. pple. of divertire to Divert. The spelling was in ME. indifferently divers and diverse. The stress was orig. as in OF. on the last syllable, but in conformity with English habits, was at a very early date shifted to the first, though, as with other words from French, both

pronunciations long co-existed, esp. in verse. After divers became the established prose form, esp. in sense 3, in which the word is always plural, the final s came, as in plural nouns, to be pronounced as z, and the word to be identical in pronunciation

with the plural of *diver*.]
+1. Different or not alike in character or quality; with the plural of diver.]

† 1. Different or not alike in character or quality; not of the same kind. Obs. in this form since c 1700, and now expressed by DIVERBE a. 1. Obs. c 1800 Kent. Serm. in O. E. Misc. 35 So as we habelissed of diuers wordles. . so we mowe sigge of bo elde of eueriche men. a 1300 Cursor M. 11054 (Cott.) Bot hat mensking ham bi-tuin, Was sum-quat diuers, als i wene 1330 Chaucer H. Fame in. 844 Bid him bring his clarioun That is ful dyvers of his soun. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 32 Also bese woundis han dyuers [MS. B. dyverse] cause. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 58 Dyvers men dyvers in lyvynge these be. 1268 Bible (Bishops) Prov. xx. 23 Diuers weightes are an abomination vnto the Lord. 1625 (title) Free Schoole of Warre, or a Treatise whether it be lawful to beare Arms for the Service of a Prince that is of divers Religion. 1691 Ray Creation 1. (1704) 67 The divers Figures of the minute Particles.

† D. Const. from: Different (in kind, etc.) from. c 1374 Chaucer Boeth. III. pr. x. 71 (Camb. MS.) But that it is diuers from hym by wenynge resoun. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 119 Brekynge of boonys in be heed is dyuers in perels fro brekinge of opere boonys. 1568 Bible (Bishops) Esther ii. 7 The vessels being diuers one from another. 1676 Owen Mind of God viii. 247 Openly divers from that exhibited therein.

exhibited therein.

† 2. Differing from or opposed to what is right, good, or profitable; perverse, evil, cruel; adverse, unfavourable. [Cf. OF. divers.] Obs.

1340 Ayenb. 68 Wybstondynge is a zenne bet comb of be herte bet is rebel and hard and rebours and dyuers. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 88 An euelle quene and diuers and to cruelle. Gesabelle. 1543 Ld. Bernens Froist. I. iv. 3 Ryght wyld and diuers of condicions. 1581 Satir. Poems Reform. xliv. 156 Duers in maners, vnhappy, fals, forlorne. [1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, v. iii. 18 New opinions, Diuers, and dangerous, which are Heresies.]

3. Various, sundry, several; more than one, some number of. Referring originally and in form to

bumber of. Referring originally and in form to the variety of objects; but, as variety implies number, becoming an indefinite numeral word expressing multiplicity, without committing the speaker to 'many' or 'few'. Now somewhat archaic, but well known in legal and scriptural phraseology.

a. with the notion of variety the more prominent: Different, various. b. with that of indefinite

a. with the notion of variety the more prominent: Different, various. b. with that of indefinite number more prominent: Several, sundry. (In many cases both notions are equally present, and the word might be rendered 'several different'. Cf. the sense-history of several, sundry, various, all of which have come to be vague numerals.)

a. 1297 [see Diverse a. 5a]. 1340 Hanfole Pr. Consc. 3144. Alle pe fire hat es har-in, Es bot a maner of tyre. And noght divers fires, les and mare. 1383 Wyclip Mark i. 34. He helide many that weren trauelide with dyuers [row(has) soris. c1440 Ipomydon 86 Of dukis, erlis and barons, Many there come frome dyvers townes. 1357 N. T. (Genev.) Heb. i. 1 At sondrie tymes and in diuers maners. 1380 Cogan Haven Health cxviii. (1636) 186 Divers meates require divers swawes, and divers men have divers appetites. 1669 Bunyan Holy Citie 204 The word Sun is in Scripture taken divers ways. 1772-84 Cook Voy. (1790) V. 1552 Fish of divers ways. 1772-84 Took Voy. (1790) V. 1552 Fish of divers sorts. 1845-67 Terrent Hust. Lect. 1. vi. 98 We have the divers statements of St. Paul and St. James—divers but not diverse. 1873 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) I. 408 This heavenly earth is of divers colours.

b. 1393 Gower Conf. III. 232 Thus to se Divers ensamples how they stonde. 1533 More in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 807 The Citizens. made divers dayes playes and Pagiannts. 1885 T. Washington tr. Nikhalys's Voy. 1. vii. 5 Too whom. came running divers other Turkes to recover him. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World 1. (1634) 113 If Nimrod tooke divers yeeres to find Shinaar. 1751 Smollert Per. Pic. Ixvi, The old gentleman. made divers ineffectual efforts to get up. 1818 Cause Digest (ed. a) III. 172 The two Chief Justices, the Chief Baron, and divers other Justices there present. 1829 Jarnan Powell's Devises II. 195 Seised in fee of divers freehold lands. 1840 Barnam Ingol. Leg., Witches' Frolic 449 Conspiring with folks to deponents unknown, With divers, that is to say, two thousand, people. 1860 Mes. Carlyie Lett. III. 36

Rediv. iii. 38 Ine General...siew al. a. 5.

†4. as adv. = Diversely. Cf. Diverse a. 6.

1897 Daniel Civ. Wars II. Ixiii, Divers-speaking zeele.

1667 Milton P. L. Iv. 234 The neather flood, Which ... now divided.. Runs divers. 1715-20 Pore Iliad xvi. 347 His troops.. Fly divers.

Diverse (di-, doivo is, doivois), a. [In origin identical with Divers; but in later use prob. more immediately associated with L. diversus (cf. advance imperse obserse, berverse, reverse). Hence, verse, inverse, obserse, perverse, reverse). Hence, no longer (since c1700) used in the merely vague numerical sense of divers, but always distinctly sociated with diversity.]

1. Different in character or quality; not of the

same kind; not alike in nature or qualities. (For-

same kind; not alike in nature or qualities. (Formerly also written divers: see DIVERS 1.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 657 Subbe boru diverse tonge me clupeb it severne. 1287 TREVISA Higden (Rolls) 1. 25 Take hede of eyste dyverse manere of accountyinge of 3 eres. 1230 Lyd. Hors., Shepe & G. (Roxb.) 4 The thirde was white. The fourth diverce of colours. 1292 West 1st Pt. Symbol. § 50 H. Wordes of diverse or doubtfull significations. 1647-8 Cottreell Davila's Hist. Fr. (1678) 30 From the diverse sense, that men had of this proceeding. 1282 COLERINGE Lett. Convers., etc. 11. 83 The subjects of the Lectures are indeed very different, but not, in the strict sense of the term diverse: they are various rather than miscellaneous. 1242-71 T.R. Jones Anim. Kingd. (ed. 4) 708 With habits so diverse, we may well expect corresponding diversity in their forms. 1265 R. W. Dale Jew. Temp. ix. (1277) 95 These diverse but not antagonistic spiritual forces. b. Const. from († 10).

12400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 54 Daire clething also es diverse fra ober men. a 1268 Ascham Scholem. (Arb.) 157 A certaine outlandish kinde of talke, strange to them of Athens, and diverse from their writing. 1270 Act 13 Eliz. c. 29 Any Name contrary or dyverse to the name of the now Chauncellor. 1611 BIBLE Esther iii. 8 Their lawes are diverse from all people. 1754 Edwards Freed. Will 1. 1826 J. Gilbert Chr. Alonem. i. (1822) 11 A procedure. very diverse from that which he has universally prescribed.

2. Differing from itself under different circumstances at different times, or in different parts; multiform, varied, diversified.

2. 1241 Watt Pael. Wes. (1861) 153 And beareth with his sway the diverse Moon about. 1626 Ridger Pract. Physick II An eschar. of a diverse colour like a rainbow. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) IV. 19 Enlarging on the diverse and multiform nature of pleasure.

+3. Different from, or opposed to what is right, good, or profitable; perverse, adverse. Obs.

+3. Different from, or opposed to what is right,

43. Different from, or opposed to what is right, good, or profitable; perverse, adverse. Obs.

1393 Gower Conf. III. 49 He found the see diverse With many a windy storm reverse. Ibid. III. 295 Fortune.. as I shall reherce.. was to this lord diverse. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 104 But kinge herode was diverse, couettous, and right malicious. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour F vj b, A Turica or incelling in Alforent Linguistics.

+ 4. Turning or impelling in different directions; diverting, distracting. (In Spenser.) Obs. rare.

1500 Spenser F. Q. 1. i. 10 In diverse doubt they been.

1bid. 11. ii. 3 And into diverse doubt his wavering wonder

clove. †5. = DIVERS 3, with its varieties & and b. Obs. (rare in this spelling after 1700).

8. 1897 R. GLOUC. (1724) 378 Pe kyng hem sende her & ber. To dyuerse men, to vynde hem mete. C 1340 Cwrsor M. 1034 (Trin.) Foure stremes passynge into dyuerse remes. 1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 209 How aungels and men desyred her byrthe for diuerse causes. A 1598 H. SMITH Serm. (1637) 777 They thought that there were diverse Gods, as there were diverse Nations, diverse trades, diverse languages, diverse and sundry kinds of all things. 1688 R. Holme Armoury 11. 68/1 The double Daisies are of diverse Sorts.

R. Holme Armony in 60/1 line accorded wiverse Sorts.

b. 1386 Rolls of Parit. III. 225/1 The forsaid Nichol. a syein the pees, made dyverse enarmynges bi day and eke bi nyght. 4185 Surfets Misc. (1890) to Wele knawen to diverses gude men of yis cite. 2548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI (an. 20) 162 The toune of Acques, in the whiche be diverse hote bathes. a 1568 Ascham Scholem. Pref. (Arb.) 18 Diuerse Scholers of Eaton be runne awaie from the Schole. 1601 Chester Loves Martyr title-p., Collected out of diuerse Authenticall Records. 1728 Morgan Algiers I. Pref. 6 Towards the close of this History and in diverse other parts of it.

Towards the close of this History and in diverse other parts of it.

† C. absol. = DIVERS 3 C. Obs.

c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 3638 He. had made diverse hale and fere. 1859 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse 172
Many periculer Regions, as Englande. Denmarke, Greece, and diverse, unto the number. of 34. 1868 Grafton Chron.

II. 1309 With the losse of diverse of his company. 1869, BACON Adv. Learn. 11. vi. § 1. 22 [it] hath been excellently handled by diverse. 1706 H. MAULE Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot. I. 37 Diverse of our historians attribute this victory to the valour of the King.

† 6. as adv. = DIVERSELY. Obs.
1706 J. Philips Cyder 1, The gourd And thirsty cucumber. with tendrils creep Diverse. 1729 Pope Dunc. (ed. 2) 11.

114 His papers light, fly diverse, tost in air.

7. Comb. adverbial or parasynthetic, as diverse-coloured, \*natured, \*shaped, etc.
1251 BIBLE Judg. v. 30 (R.) Dyuerse coloured browdered work. 1866 Shaks. Ant. & Cl. 11. ii. 203 Smiling Cupids, With divers coulour'd Fannes. 1897 J. Sergeant Solid Philos. 11 Diverse-natured parts. 1878 W. McLuwaith Guide Wigtownshire 100 Diverse-shaped parterres.

† Diverse, v. Obs. Also 4-6 dyverse (6 pa. diversity: —med. L. diversa-re to turn, drive about, freq. of divertère to DIVERT, or f. dī-, DIS- 1 + versare to turn about.]

versare to turn about.]

1. trans. To render diverse or different; to vary,

1. trans. To render diverse or different; to vary, change, diversify. (Also refl. = intr.)
1340 Ayenb. 124 Dise nour uirtues...mochel ham diuerseb ine hire workes. c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus 11. 1703 (1752) De world with feyth which bat is stable Dyverseth so his stoundes concordynge. 1382 WYCLIF Acts xv. 9. c 1400
Lamfranc's Cirurg. 331 For his cause bou muste diuerse bi medicyns. 1350 PALSGR. 523/t, I dyverse, I make difference, je diversifie. a 1654 RANDOLPH Amputas 1v. 9 The sentence now is past...It cannot be divers'd.

2. intr. To be or grow diverse, different, or varied; to yeary change become diversified to differ from:

to vary, change, become diversified; to differ (from).

c1340 Cursor M. 2262 (Trin.) Her tonges dynersed fro hat
day. 1382 Wyclif I Cor. xv. 41 A slerre diversith from a
sterre in clerenesse. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 233. c1460

FORTESCUE Abs. 4 Lim. Mon. i. (1885) 109 Ther bith ij kyndes off kyngdomes. thai diuersen in that the first kynge mey [etc.]. The secounde kynge may not rule his peple by other lawes than such as thai assenten unto.

3. intr. To turn aside, diverge, be diverted. rare.
1590 SPENSER F. Q. III. iii. 62 The Redcrosse Knight diverst: but forth rode Britomart.

Hence Diversed ppl. a., diversified, different.
1393 Gower Conf. Prol. I. 3 Men se the world. In sondry wyse so diversed. c1420 Pallad. on Hutb. 1.784 Dyversed wittes dyversely devyse.

Thiwarealw (di. daiyōteli daiyareli) ada. [f

Diversely (di-, dəivə:ısli, dəi vəisli), adv. [f. DIVERSE a. + -LY 2.] In a diverse manner, in a different way; differently, otherwise; in diverse ways or directions, variously; with diversity. See also Diversly.

also DIVERSLY.

a 1300 [see DIVERSLY 1]. c 1328 Poem Times Edw. II.
255 in Pol. Songs (Camden) 335 Nu ben theih so degysed
and so diverseliche i-di3t. c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 432
Pei lyveden diverseliche fro pise newe sects. c 2386 Chauces
Sgr.'s T. 194 Diuerse folk diuersely [v.r. dyuersly] they
demed. 1485 CAXTON Chas. Gl. 1 The helthe of euery
person proceedeth dyuercely. 1526 FRITH Disput. Purgatory 167 Infernus, which is diversely taken in Scripture
both for death, for a grave, and for hell. 1690 LOCKE Hum.
Und. II. i (1695) 42 Being surrounded with Bodies, that
perpetually and diversely affect us. 1732 Pope Ess. Man
II. 97 On Life's vast ocean diversely we sail. 1862 Merivale Rom. Emp. (1871) V. xl. 23 The seven hills of Rome
have been diversely enumerated.

Diverseness. Now rare. Also diversness.

Diverseness. Now rare. Also diversness.

[f. as prec. + - NEBS.]

1. The quality or state of being diverse; difference, diversity, variety.

1. The quality or state of being diverse; difference, diversity, variety.

1. The quality or state of being diverse; difference, diversity, variety.

1. The quality or state of being diverse; difference in minde in Tottell's Misc. (Arb.) 37 You, this diversness that blamen most, Change you no more. 186s

F. HALL Hindu Philos. Syst. 114 The diversness of the condition of souls is owing to the diverseness of their works.

1. Adverseness, frowardness. Obs. rare.

1. So BARET Alv. F 1154 Waiwardnesse, frowardnesse, diversnesse to please, moroitas.

Diversio combining element, f. L. diversus

Diversio combining element, f. L. diversus

Diversio color, Diversicoloured adjs., of varied colours.

Diversiforate, Diversiforous adjs., bearing flowers of different kinds. Diversifo lious adjs., having leaves of different kinds.

Diversipe date a, having varied feet. Diversi-

versifo lious adjs., having leaves of different kinds. Diversipe date a., having varied feet. Diversipo rous a., having spores of different kinds. 1756 C. Lucas Ess. Walers 1. 137 It throws up a diversicolored pellicle, in which orange appeared to predominate. 1866 Treas. Bot., Diversiforous. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diversicolor. . Diversiforous. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lex., Diversicolor. . Diversiforous.

Diversicolor. . Diversiforate. . Diversifoliate. . Diversipedate. . Diversiforous.

Diversifiable, a. rare. [f. Diversified. 1674 Boyle Grounds Corpusc. Philos. 11 Since a single particle of matter. . be diversifiable so many ways. a 1691 — Wks. IV. 281 (R.) The almost infinitely diversifiable contextures of all the small parts.

Hence Diversifiable Lity. 1891 Earls Philol. Eng. Tongue § 250 They have a relative diversifiable to 5 states and powers and functions. † Diversificate, v. Obs. rare. [f. ppl. stem of med. L. diversificare (Du Cange) to render unlike, to Diversify.] = Diversify.

of med. L. alversificare (Dit Cange) to render unlike, to Diversify.] = Diversify.

x604 T. Wright Passions v. ii. 171. 1628 H. Sydenham Serm. Sol. Occ. (1637) 22 Variety of sounds diversificate passions, stirring up in the heart many sorts of joy or sadnesse according to the nature of tunes.

nesse according to the nature of tunes. **Diversification** (div5-usifikē<sup>1</sup>-fən, dəi-). [n. of action f. med. L. diversificāre to Diversify: cf. F. diversification (14th c. in Littré).] The action of diversifying; the process of becoming diversifying;

of diversifying; the process of becoming diversified; the fact of being diversified; the production of diversity or variety of form or qualities.

1603 HOLLAND PLULARY'S MON. 1027 They be passions, accidents, and diversifications of elements. 1681 H. More Exp. Dam i. 14 Which diversification. 1681 H. More Exp. Dam i. 14 Which diversification in each not be expressed. 1776 Johnson Let. 10 Boxwell 16 Nov. in Boswell Life, Such an effort annually would give the world a little diversification. 1831 Berwster Nat. Magic xi. (1833) 288 He at first was perplexed about the diversification of the pattern. 1829 DARWIN Orig. Spec. iv. (1872) 90 In the Australian mammals, we see the process of diversification in an early and incomplete stage of development.

b. A diversified condition, form, or structure. 1677 HALE Prim. Orig. Man. IV. ii. 305 Animals. that yet possibly are not of the same Species, but have accidental diversifications. 1796 Kirkman Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 48 The minuter diversifications are called varieties.

Diversified, ppl. a. [f. DIVERSIFY + -ED 1.] Rendered diverse; varied in form, features, or character; variegated.

Rendered diverse; varied in form, features, or character; variegated.

161x Cotger, Bigarre, diversified, varied, mingled, of many colours. 1669 Woodhead St. Teresa II. vii. 59 Let the singing be not in diversifyed notes, but in one and the same tone. 1799 J. Robertson Agric. Perth 360 views of that charming lake and of the diversified scenery around its wooded banks. 1878 Huxley Physiogr. 219 Deep-seated points of agreement among the diversified forms of life.

Diversifier. rare. [f. Diverbiffer + -er.]
One who or that which diversifies.

1894 H. Drummond Ascent of Man 253 The first moral and intellectual diversifiers of men are to be sought for in geography and geology.

Diversiflorous, -folious: see DIVERSI-. Diversiform (di-, dəivə isifəm), a. [f. Di-yersi- + -form. So mod.F. diversiforme.] Of

VERSI- + -FORM. So mod.F. diversiforme.] Of diverse or various forms; differing in form. 1660 Stanley Hist. Philos. IX. (1701) 379/2 It is all one. if it be called biform or acqualiform or diversiform. 1841 J. G. WILKINSON IT. Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd. II. ii. 51 To diminish and enlarge these diversiform apertures of the glottis. 188s Fraser's Mag. XXV. 769 The diversiform aspects of strange superstitions.

Diversify (divō'Isifəi, dəi-), v. [a. OF. diversificare to render unlike (Du Cange), f. diversificare to render unlik

Diversity (divō isifai, dai-), v. [a. OF. diversifier (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. L. diversity to render diverse, different, or varied, in form, features, or qualities; to give variety or diversity to; to variegate, vary, modify.

1490 CAXTON Employ in 24 Bochace. hath transposed or atteleste dynersifyed the falle and caas of dydo otherwyse than vyrgyle. 1541 R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg. The bones of the body. be denersyfyed in dyners maners. 1565 Hooke Microgr. 17 This adventitious or accidental pressure. must diversify the Figure of the included heterogeneous fluid. 1704 Pore Windsor For. 145 Swift trouts, diversify'd with crimson stains. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. III. 505 The course of parliamentary business was diversified by another curious and interesting episode.

† b. To make different, to differentiate from.

1594 CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits (1616) 98 Whether it could haue. beene able to dinersifie them from those who came with them. 1661 Fellman Resolves (ed. 8) II. laxxi, We diversifie our selves from him [God], we fight against his love. 1713 Additional Part (for reft.) Obs.

† 2. a. intr. or absol. To produce diversity or variety. b. intr. (for reft.) Obs.

1481 CANTON Myrr. III. xxiv. 189 How nature werketh, and b. how she dynersifyeth in enerych of her werkes. a 1560 Clanville II. Fontenelle's Plurality Worlds (1695) 89 How Nature diversifies in these several Worlds. 1815 MAD. D'Arblan D'arry (1846) VII. 222 Prospects eternally diversifying varied our delighted attention.

Hence Diversifying vold our delighted attention, or diuersifying, as in colours. 1733 Chambers Cycl. Supp., Diversifying, in rhetoric, is of infinite service to the orator; it. may fitly be called the subject of all his tropes and figures. 1829 Peichard Phys. Hist. Man. (ed. 3) II. 226 The diversifying process. may have

due or ordinary course or direction; a turning aside of one's course; deviation, deflection.

1646 BACON Syting § 414 In Retention of the Sap for a time, and Diversion of it to the Sprouts.

1650 HICKERHINGLI.

1747 JAMAICA (1661) 65 This Diversion is somewhat out of our way to Jamaica.

1871 TYNDALL Fragm. Sc. (1879) II.i. 2

A diversion of the Rhone.. would. have been of incalculable benefit.

1871 L. STEPHEN Player, Eur. X. (1894) 245, I made a diversion towards the valley.

1872 YEATS Growth Comm.

180 Fearing the diversion of trade. 1883, Nature 8 Mar. 437

Due to its diversion into some other than the usual channel.

† b. Med. A turning away of the course of the humours by means of medicinal applications. Obs.

the number of medicinal applications. Obs.

1556 Ridger Pract. Physick 17 To use diversion, evacuation, and strengthening. 1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl., Diversion in Medicine, the turning of the course or flux of humours from one part to another, by proper applications.

2. transf. and fig. The turning aside (of any personal transf. and fig. are a settled or particular course of

humours from one part to another, by proper applications.

2. transf: and fig. The turning aside (of any person or thing) from a settled or particular course of action, an object, or the like.

1600 E. Blount tr. Conestaggio to Turning all his resolutions upon Affrick. .. But this diversion whereunto they perswaded the King, was cause of great ruines. 1626 Donne Serm. Ps. lxiv. to A diversion, a deviation, a deflection. 1670 this rectitude, this uprightness. 1797 Burne Regic. Peace III. Wks. VIII. 343 If the war has been diverted from the great object. this diversion was made to encrease the naval resources and power of Great Britain.

† b. A turning aside from the business in hand, or from one's regular occupation; avocation. Obs. 1637 Laud Wks. (1857) VI. 37 Considering my many diversions and the little time I could snatch from other employment. 1662 Lioutroot Broughton's Wks. Pref. 2. 1675 MARVELL Corr. Wks. II. 456 The Lords have agreed for ... another conference. .. these and other diversions withhold them from proceeding in their Committee of their Test.

C. A turning aside or diverting of the attention. 1667 Decay Chr. Picty ii. P. 7 An artifice of diversion, a sprout of that first fig-tree which was to hide the nakedness of lapsed Adam. 1796 Burne Regic. Peace 1. Wks. VIII. 155 The. ..diversion. was the suggestion of a treaty proposed by the enemy. 1814 Scott Wav. iv, Charging them to make good with their lives an hour's diversion, the king might have that space for escape.

3. Mil. Amancurve to draw off the enemy's attention from the operation on which they are engaged, by a movement or attack in an unexpected quarter.

tion from the operation on which they are engaged, by a movement or attack in an unexpected quarter.

1647 CLARENDON Hist. Red. II. § 88 The forces... which
were raised to make a diversion in Scotland. 1659 B. HARRIS

Parival's Iron Age 45 The Prince.. bethought himself.. of sending his brother to Venlo, so to make a powerfull diversion. 1801 Wellington in Gurw. Desp. 1. 299 My determination is to make the most powerful diversion which may be practicable on the coasts of the Red Sea.

4. spec. The turning away of the thoughts, attentions with

tion, etc., from fatiguing or sad occupations, with implication of pleasurable excitement; distraction,

implication of pleasurable excitement; distraction, recreation, amusement, entertainment.

1653 H. Cogan tr. Pinto's Traw. xliv. 174 My long indisposition.. hath great need of some diversion. 1671 Lady Mary Bertie in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 22, I. am glad you had so good diversion in drawing valentine. 1706 Estcourt Fair Examp. II. ii, Will you allow her no Diversion? 1710 Steele Tatler No. 80 7 4 Diversion, which is a kind of forgetting our selves, is but a mean Way of Entertainment. 1814 Jane Austen Mansf. Park xvii, All were finding employment in consultations... or diversion in the playful conceits they suggested.

D. with a and pl. An amusement, entertainment, sport. pastime.

b. with a and pl. An amusement, entertainment, sport, pastime.

1648 EVELYN Diarry 5 Feb., Saw a Tragie-comedy acted in the Cockpit, after there had been none of these diversions for many years during the warr.

1745 DE FOE VOY. FOUND TO WORLD WITH STATE OF THE WORLD WAS A LYTTON Last Bar. 1. i, Open spaces for the popular games and diversions.

1843 LYTTON Last Bar. 1. i, Open spaces for the popular games and diversions were draughts, chess, etc.

1844 CLIZA HEYWOOD Female Spect. (1748) I. 212 Our diversion-mongers..every day contriving new entertainments.

15. Diverse condition, diverseness. Obs. rare.

14.. Wyntoun Chron. (ed. Laing) III. 166 (Wemyss MS.)

For diversion [v.r. syndrynes] of that changeing.

Diversionary, a. rare - 1. [f. prec. + -ARY 1.]

Pertaining or tending to a diversion; divertive.

1846 Landor Wes. II. 179 What a farce in the meanwhile is the diversionary talk about the abolition of the slave-trade!

Diversitude. rare. [f. Diverse a.]

Diversitude. rare. [f. DIVERSE a.] =

1870 E. MULFORD Nation xviii. 344 No diversitude in

1870 E. MULFORD Nation xviii. 344 No diversitude in thought and action.

Diversity (divō'Isiti, doi-). Also 4-6 -te(e, 4-5 dyversite. [a. OF. diversete, diversite] (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) difference, oddness, wickedness, perversity:—L. diversitāt-em contrariety, disagreement, difference, f. diversus Diverset.

1. The condition or quality of being diverse, different, or varied; difference, unlikeness.

2 1340 Hamfole Psalter cl. 4 pai sown all samyn in acordandist dyuersite. 2 1366 Chaucer Man of Law's T. 122

Ther was swich diuersitie Bitwene hir bothe lawes.

2 1400 Laufrau's Cirurg. 32 Alle bese ben dyverse, after be dyverste of here cause. 1404 Fabran Chron. II. xlv. 20

The dyuersytie of that one from y other. 1530 Palscar, 20

Diversitie of gendre is expressed onely in pronownes of the thirde persone. 1614 Raleich Hist. World II. xxii. § 9

Diversitie of circumstance may alter the case. 1638 T. Spencer Logick 240 A discrete Axiome is then framed according to Art, when the partes of it doe dissent by diversitie, not as opposites. 1609 it. Burgersdicius Ais Logic I. xxi. 81 Diversity is that affection by which things are distinguished one from the other. And is either real, rational, or modal. 1790 Burke Fr. Rev. 51 Through that diversity of members and interests, general liberty had as many securities as there were separate views in the several orders. 1868 Farrar Early Chr. I. 247 Unity does not exclude diversity—nay more, without diversity there can be no true and perfect unity.

b. with a and pl. An instance of this condition or quality: a point of unlikeness; a difference,

with a and pl. An instance of this condition

diversity—nay more, without diversity there can be no true and perfect unity.

b. with a and pl. An instance of this condition or quality; a point of unlikeness; a difference, distinction; a different kind, a variety.

c 1340 Hamfole Prose Tr. (1866) 35 3it es ber a dyuersite by-twyx gastely and bodily dedis. 1481 Caxton Myrr. 1. xiv. 45 In the persones ben so many dyuersetees, & facions not lyke. 1655 Ray Flora 1. vii. 42 The White Illy affordeth three diversities, two besides the common kind. 1731 Pope Eb. Burlington 84 A waving Glow the bloomy beds display, Blushing in bright diversities of day. 1812 PINKERTON Petral. 1. 386 The colours being merely regarded as varieties: though some, from their rarity and singularity. ought rather to form diversities. 1859 MILL Liberty III. (1865) 39/2 People have diversities of taste.

+ c. Divers manners or sorts; a variety. Obs. 1392 People have diversities of taste.

+ c. Divers manners or sorts; a variety. Obs. 1394 Wyclip Exod. xxxi. 5 Forgid of gold, and of silver. and dyuerste [1386 dyuersite] of trees. — Ps. xliv. 15 The dozter of the King. in goldene hemmes, aboute wrappid with diversites [circumantica varietatibus]. 1610 Shaks. Temp. v. i. 234 Roring, shreeking. And mo diversitie of sounds, all horrible.

2. Lavu. (See quot.)

1284 Wharton Law Lex., Diversity, a plea by a prisoner in bar of execution, alleging that he is not the same who was attainted; upon which a jury is ... impanelled to try the collateral issue thus raised, viz, the identity of the person.

† 3. Contrariety to what is agreeable, good, or right; perversity, evil, mischief. Obs.

1483 Caxton G. de la Tour F vij, This quene. made unto the peple grete dyuersytees [moult de diversites]. C 1485 Digby Myst. (1882) III. 1308 Wethyr it be good ar ony deversyte. 1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 2395 In all his realme was no dyuersyte, Malyce was subdued. 1233 Lo. Berners Froiss. I. xvii. 18 They carey with them no cartis. for ye diversities [Fr. diversités] of ye mountaignes.

† Diversive to Divert: see -

+ Diversi volent, a. Obs. rare. [f. DIVERSI-+ L. volent-em wishing.] Desiring strife or dif-

ferences.

1618 WEBSTER White Devil III. i. Plays (1888) 44 This debauched and diversivolent woman.

1616. 57 Your diversivolent lawyer, mark him.

Diversly (doi:volzli', adv. [f. Divers a. +

LY 2. Formerly not distinguishable from diversely.]

1. In divers ways, variously; formerly, Differently, Diversely (of which this was a common spelling before troo): in some recent writers = In several or before 1700); in some recent writers = In several or

Detore 1700); In some recent writers = 111 several or sundry ways.

21300 Cursor M. 21807 (Cott.) Pis tale ... Mani telles diuersii [Fairf. diuerseli] For pai find diuers stori. c1384 Chaucer H. Fame III. 810 Somme folke have desired fame Diversly. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xvi. 79 Alle we ben brethren pauh we be diuersliche clopede. 1356 Tindale III. 1504 Spenser Amorett' liv, Disguysing diuersly my trouble vits. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World II. III. 8 6 Divers have diversly set downe the forme of the Hebrew yeare. 1539 Horn & Rob. Gate Lang. Unl. liv. 9 605 Stubborn enemies ... are torn in peeces of horses, diversly driven. 1791-1823 D'ISBAELI Cur. Litt., 7 years of York, They flew diversly in great constemation. a 1834 Colerides Confess. Enquir. Spirit III. (1853) 64 One spirit, working diversly, now awakening strength, and now glorifying itself in weakness. [See Author's Note.] 1888 Swinburne Mary Stuart III. 112 Men's minds Are with affections diversly distraught. + 2. [= OF. diversement.] Wickedly, evilly, perversely. Obs. rare.

+2. [=Of. assortion of the versely. Obs. rare.

versely. Obs. rare.

1533 LD. Berners Froiss. I. vi. 4 This sayd kyng gouerned right diversly his realme by y exortacion of Sir Heweright diversly his realme by the exortacion of Sir Heweright diversely.

**Diversness**, obs. var. of Diverseness.

+ Diversory, sb. Obs. [ad. L. dī-, properly deversori-um, lodging-place, inn, f. devertere to turn aside, turn in, resort, lodge: cf. OF. diversoire turn aside, turn in, resort, lodge: cf. OF. diversorre (12th c.), It. diversorro' an Inne, an hostery.' See Deversarr.] A place to which one turns in by the way; a temporary lodging-place or shelter. c 1410 Love Bonavent. Mirr. vi. (Gibbs MS.), A comum place... pat was heled aboune men for to stonde bere for be reyne & was icleped a dyuersorie. 1515 Chapman Odyss. xiv. 536 Since the man... In my stall, as his diversory, stay d. 1681 tr. Willis' Rem. Med. W. Kr. Vocab., Diversory, a diverting place, or a place to turn of one side out of the way.

Diversory, a. rare - o. [f. L. divers- ppl. stem of divertire to Divert +-ORY.] Serving to diverting divertive.

stem of divertere to Divert + -ORY.] Serving to divert, divertive.

2864 in Webster. (Cent. Dict. cites North.)

Divert (divort, doi-), v. Also 6 dyvert(e.

[a. OF. divertir (14-15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. divertire, Sp. divertir, ad. L. divertère to turn in different directions, turn out of the way, with which is also blended L. devertère to turn away or aside.]

1. trans. To turn aside (a thing, as a stream, etc.)

Is also blended L. devertere to turn away or aside.]

1. trans. To turn aside (a thing, as a stream, etc.) from its (proper) direction or course; to deflect (the course of something); to turn from one destination or object to another.

1548 HALL Chrom., Hen. IV (an. 9) 28 b, They heryng of his armie, were diverted to the partes of Britayn. 1649 Milton Eikon. xxii, [Since] it was proclaim'd that no man should conceal him, he diverted his course. 1659 Wallis in Pepys' Diary VI. 209 The old Channel... for diverting the Thames whilst London Bridge was building. 1709 Addition Tatler No. 161 P 8 My Eyes were soon diverted from this Prospect. 1794 Sullivan View Nat. II. 28 We read of irons, which being fixed in earth, diverted the stream of lightning. 1843 Anold Hist. Rome III. 170 Some of the reinforcements... were afterwards diverted to other services. 1873 Act 36-7 Vict. c. 83 Pramb., To make good to the said Fund the sum so improperly diverted from it.

+ b. In medical use: cf. Diversion I b. Obs.

1541 R. Copland Galyen's Terap. 2 Bj., Whan the humours that gathereth in the vicerate partyes is nat very fer of ... it behough to dyuert & dryue away that is in restreynyng. 1541—Guydon's Quest. Chirurg., Applyed... under the brestes for to staunche and dyuerte the floures of women. 1651 Wittie Ir. Primrose's Pop. Err. 1v. § 472. 401 That... the Physicians use... revulsions, and diverting remedies.

+ c. reft. To turn aside; to betake oneself (to something different). Obs.

Physicians use...revulsions, and diverting remedies.

† C. refl. To turn aside; to betake oneself (to something different). Obs.

1577 Hanner Anc. Eccl. Hist. (1619) 134 They diverted themselves, and fled from their most loving and dearest friends. 1605 Tryall Chev. I. iii. in Bullen O. Pl. 111. 282 Which way soever I divert my selfe Thou scenss to follow with a loving eye. 1656 Stankey Hist. Philos. Iv. (1701) 1431 He [Bion] diverting himself to Philosophy.

2. intr. (for refl.) To turn aside out of one's course; to deviate, digress (lit. and fig.). (The earliest sense exemplified; now arch.)

1430 Lydo. Chron. Troy I. vi, If that I shulde. Fro this my purpose by any way diuerte. — Thebes II. (R.), [He] List not once aside to diuert But kept his way. 1548 HALL Chron., Rich. III. (an. 3) 46 That when they approched the marches ... they should dyverte and take the next weye into Fraunce. 1641 Evelyn Diary I Sept., As I returned, I diverted to see one of the Prince's palaces. 1703 Maundrell Journ. Jerus. 33 We diverted a little out of the way to see it. 1774 BP. HALLEARA Anal. Rom. Law (1795) Fref. 23 Studies... from which. I should never have diverted. 1804 Nelson to Feb. in Nicolas Disp. (1845) I. 413 Captain Richardson cannot divert from the immediate prosecution of my orders. 1895 W. Munk Life Sir H. Hallord to He. was bred to physic, but he diverted to the diplomatic line.

† b. To withdraw oneself, separate from; to part. (Also refl.) Obs. rare.

part. (Also refl.) Obs. rare.
c 1555 HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII (1878) 293 The

King might divert and divorce himself from Queen Katherine. 1604 R. CAWDERY Table Alph. (1613), Divert, turne from to another. 1705-14 FORBES in M. P. Brown Suppl. Decis. (1824) V. 60 (Jam.) In case they should divert, and live separately.

3. trans. (transf. and fig.) To turn aside the course or tendency, or interrupt the progress, of (an action, design, feeling, etc.); to avert, ward off, turn in another direction.

off, turn in another direction.

1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI (an. 38) 174 [They] studied to divert and turne from them, all mischief or infortunitie.

1599 Shaks. Hen. V, II. Prol. 15 The French. Seeke to diuert the English purposes. 1649 MILTON Eikon. Xi. 110 Which Omen... God hath not diverted. 1732 Pope E.B. Bathurst 51 Could France... divert our brave designs? 1868 Sir B. Brodis Psychol. Ing. II. ii. 70 Persevering labour, not diverted from one object to another. 1874 Green Short Hist. Vi. \$4. 303 The indignation of the New Learning was diverted to more practical ends.

4. A. (2) To turn purps or away from the straight

was diverted to more practical ends.
+ 4. (?) To turn awry, or away from the straight.

Cos. Fare.

1866 Shaks. Tr. & Cr. 1. iii. 99 Frights, changes, horrors, Diuert, and cracke, rend and deracinate The vnity, and married calme of States Quite from their fixure.

5. To draw off (a person) from a particular course, design, etc.; to cause (the mind, attention, course, design, etc.; to cause (the mind, attention, etc.) to turn from one channel to another; to distract.

2 1600 Shaks. Sonn. cxv, Time whose milliond accidents.
Divert strong mindes to the course of altering thinges.
1657 MILTON P. L. IX. 814 Other care. May have diverted from continual watch Our great Forbidder.
1704 HEARNE Duct. Hist. (1714 I. 397 Presently after which Augustus was diverted by a Revolt of the Armenians. 1782 Cowrer Lett. 11 Nov., Less profitable amusements divert their attention.
1833 C. BRONTE Villette xi, She had an important avocation. to fill her time, divert her thoughts, and divide her interest. 1874 L. STEPHEN HOURS in Library (1892) I. i. 5 People are diverted from the weak part of the story by this ingenious confirmation.

b. Mil.: see DIVERSION 3.

(1892) I. I. 5 I applies story by this ingenious confirmation.

D. Mil.: see DIVERSION 3.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio 300 To divert the Spanish forces. 1665 Manley Grotius Low C. Warres 596 It was necessary first to divert the Enemy to some other part. ther part.

6. To draw away from fatiguing or serious occu-

other part.

6. To draw away from fatiguing or serious occupations; pleasurably to excite the mind or attract the attention; to entertain, amuse.

166a J. Davies tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass. 278 Paste and Sugar. which were brought to the Table, rather to divert the Eye, than to sharpen the Appetite. 1790 STERLE Tatler No. 106 Pi. I had neither Friends or Books to divert me. 1828 HAWTHORNE Fr. 4 It. Yrnis. I. 259 The people... seemed much diverted at our predicament.

b. refl. To entertain, amuse, recreate oneself; to give oneself to diversion. Now rare.

160a R. Coke Yustice Vind. 12 When they are alone, and seek company to divert themselves, so to elude the length of time. c1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson 22 He.. often diverted himself with a viol. 1710 De For Crusoe (1840) I. xi. 182, I used frequently to visit my boat ...sometimes I went out in her to divert myself. 1800 Med. 1971. IV. 285 (He] was diverting himself with some of his companions at the rural diversion of hop, spring, and leap. † C. intr. (for refl.) = prec. Obs. rare.

1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals II. III. 177 He apply'd himself to divert amongst other young men, rather than to converse amongst books.

† 7. trans. To cause (time) to pass pleasantly; to while away. Obs.

T. Irans. 10 cause (time) to pass pleasantly; to while away. Obs.

1707 J. Stevens tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks. (1709) 214 They diverted the Afternoon playing at All-Fours. 1736 Shelvocke Voy. round World (1757) 395, I urged that. going to California would divert our time. 1773 Mrs. Chapone Improv. Mind (1774) I, How trifling is the talent of diverting an idle hour.

Improv. Mind (1774) 1, How trifting is the taient or cuvering an idle hour.

Hence **Diverted** ppl. a.

1600 Shars. A. Y. L. II. iii. 37, I rather will subject me to the malice Of a diuerted blood and bloudie brother. 1608 Chapman Byron's Trag. IV. Whs. 1873 II. 278 Their diverted ears, Their backs turned to us. 1812 L. HUNT in Examiner 7 Dec. 7717 How is he to hold the balance with diverted eyes, and a hand that is trembling with passion?

Diverter. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which diverts: see the verb.

1621-51 BURTON Anat. Mel. II. ii. IV. 282 'Tis the best

that which diverts: see the verb.

1621-51 Burton Anat. Mel. 11. ii. 1V. 282 'Tis the best
Nepenthe, surest cordiall, sweetest alterative, present'st
diverter. 1661 WALTON Angler (ed. 3) 42 Angling was.
A rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter [ed. 1
divertion] of sadness. 1727 Philip Quaril 204 Seeing his
beloved Diverters carrying away by those Birds of Prey,
he runs in for his Bow. Mod. A diverter of young people.

Divertible, a. rare. [f. L. divert-ère to
Divertible, able or liable to be diverted.
Hence Divertibility, capability of being diverted.

1881 Fair Trade Cry 11 The divertibility of trade is proved

y its diversion.

† Diverticle. Obs. Also 7 -icule. [ad. L. diverticule.um: see below. In F. diverticule.]

1. A byway or bypath; a turning out of the main way or straight course. Also fig. 1370-6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1820) 234 Neither of them standeth in the full sweepe. of those Rivers, but in a diverticle, or by way. 1634 T. Johnson Parey's Chirurg. II. (1678) 37 The first entrance. is not streight, but full of many diverticles and crooked paths. 1677 GALE Crt. Gentiles v. 55 Who made the heart, and knows alt hed diverticules or turnings and windings of it. 1782 T. Wakron Hist. Kiddington 52 (T.), I suspect there was a diverticle of the Akeman shooting from Whichwood towards Idbury.

2. = DIVERTICULUM 2. of the Akeman shooting from Whichwood towards Idbury.

2. = DIVERTICULUM 2.

1847 CRAIG, Diverticle.. in Anatomy, any hollow append-

age which belongs to and communicates with the cavity of the intestinal canal, and terminates in a cut-de-sac. **Diverticular**, a. [f. L. diverticul-um: see below and -AR!] Pertaining to or of the nature

vided with a diverticulum. Also, in same sense, Diverti culated a.

1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life 130 The diverticulate portion of the digestive tract.

| Diverticulum (dəivəzti kiziləm). [L. dī- dēverticulum a byway, bypath, deviation, wayside shelter or lodging; f. dēvertēre to turn down or aside, f. DE- I. I + vertēre to turn.]

down or aside, f. DE-1. I + vertire to turn.]
+1. A byway; a way out, means of exit. Obs.
1647 W. STRONG Trust & Acc. Steward 19 Some. love
diverticulaes and turne aside unto crooked waies. 1695
WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth 111. \$ 13 (1723) 159 Were
it not for these Diverticula, whereby it [fire] thus gains
an Exit, 'twould..make greater Havock than now it doth.
2. A smaller side-branch of any cavity or passage;

2. A smaller side-branch of any cavity or passage; in Anat. applied usually to a blind tubular process; in Pathol. to a malformation having this character.

18:19 Pantologia, Diverticulum, a mal-formation or diseased appearance of intestine, in which a portion of intestine goes out of the regular course of the tube. 18:22 in Crabb Technol. Dict. 18:17 Darwin Desc. Man I. 1.

27 The execum is a branch or diverticulum of the intestine, ending in a cul-de-sac. 18:20 Mivar in Contemp. Rev. 28:5 The South Pacific, of which all other oceans and seas may be regarded as diverticula or reaches.

|| Divertimento (divertimento). Pl. -ti(-ti), -tos. [It.=diversion, pastime, pleasure.] † a. Diversion, amusement. Obs. b. Mus. = Divertimento.

TISSEMENT 2.

Diversion, amusement. Obs. b. Mus. = Divertingsement 2.
1759 Golds. Polite Learn. iii. (Globe) 425/2 Where... abbes turned shepherds, and shepherdesses without sheep indulge their innocent divertiment! 1 282 Spirit Pub. Syruls. (1824) 198 Haydn composed...20 divertimentos for various instruments. 1880 Grove Dict. Mus., Divertimento, 1 et arm employed for various pieces of music. 1887 Alternaum 9 Apr. 489/3 (Stanf.) We find five large serenades and divertimenti for wind instruments.

Diverting, vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb Divert; diversion. Also attrib. 1611 Florio, Dimertila, a diverting, a removing. a 1618 Donne Budbavaroe (1644) 213 All darke and dangerous Secessions and divertings into points of our Freewill, and of Gods Destiny. 1617 Hieron Wis. II. 237 To obtaine of God the diverting or turning by of some great iudgements. 1621 Sec Diversors 1.5.1 1805 Daily Chrm. 19 Jan. 5/5 The diverting of the water to the old workings.

Diverting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That diverts or turns aside; distracting; amusing. 1621 Baxter 10f. Bapt. 224 To thrust in mens names and words...was unseasonable and diverting. 1900 S. L. tr. C. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 168 Their Comedies... are very diverting. 1962 Cowere (title) The Diverting History of John Gilpin. 1871 Morets Voltaire (1836) 144. 1878 H. H. Gibbs Ombre 1 Ombre.. the most diverting. of games.

Hence Divertingly adv.; Divertingness. 1697 COLLIER Immor. Stagevi. (1730) 168 The Divertingness of it. 1700 STRYPE Life Aylmer xiv. (R.), He.. then added, divertingly, that this argument therefore arose of wrong understanding the word. 1837 Fraser's Mag. XV. 339 Her sensibility appears to be strangely—we had almost said divertingly—acute.

divertingly—acute.

† **Divertise**, v. Obs. Also 7 -ise. [f. F. divertiss- lengthened stem of divertir to DIVERT: cf. advertise, and see -ISE. Stressed by Bailey divertise; Johnson has diverti'se.]

1. trans. = DIVERT I b.
1597 Lowe Chirurg. (1634) 338 Let it [the ulcer] bleed
well, to divertize the fluxion.
2. To distract the attention of: to draw off; =

well, to divertize the fluxion.

2. To distract the attention of: to draw off; =
DIVERT 5.

1648 EVELYN Mem. (1857) III. 17 If the army were but conveniently divertised, both this city and the adjacents to it would be so associate as [etc.]. 1652 J. Wright tr. Camus' Nat. Paradox 161 Every one's attentions were divertised according to their different inclinations.

3. To entertain, amuse; = DIVERT 6. Chiefly reft.: To enjoy oneself, make merry.

1651 tr. De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise 32 The ordinary entertaines wherewith I divertised my selfe. 1671 tr. Frejas' Voy. Mauritania 63 The King.. bad him take care to divertise me. 1673 Wycherley Gentl. Danc. Master 1. ii, I think we had better. divertise the gentleman at cards till it be ready. 1696 Aubrey Misc. (1721) 62 Sir Roger L'Estrange was wont to divertise himself with Cocking in his Father's Park.

Hence Divertising ppl. a., entertaining, amusing. 1653 Theophania 84 His humour [was] so divertising. 1667 Prevs Diary 28 May, To hear the nightingale and other birds, and here fiddles, and there a harp, and here a lew's trump, and here laughing, and there fine people walking, is mighty divertising. 1694 Crowne Married Bean 1. 5 The compliment is not divertising.

Divertisement (div5 itizměnt). arch. [ad. F. divertissment (15th c.) action of diverting,

F. divertissement (15th c.) action of diverting, diversion, f. divertiss-: see prec. and -MENT.]

1. The action of diverting or fact of being di-

verted; recreation, entertainment, = DIVERSION 4.

1651 HOBBES Gout. & Soc. Ep. Ded., Some for divertisement, and some for businesse.

1719 LONDON & WISE

Compl. Gard. 287 Nature now affect[s] no better divertisement than to be amazing us with Miracles of fertility. 1854
J. S. C. Abbott Napoleon (1855) I. i. 21 He left the bat and the ball... and in this strange divertisement found exhilarating joy. 1864 J. Winson Cartier to Frontenac 200 Half trader, half explorer, wholly bent on divertisement.

2. with a and pl. An instance of this; an entertainment, amusement; = DIVERSION 4 b.
1642 HOWELL For. Trav. xix. (Arb.) 80 In this variety of studies and divertisements. 2707 Lond. Gas. No. 4314/3
There will be .. Foot-Matches, and other Divertisements. 1800 STRUIT Sports 4 Past. 111. iv. 187 The juggler's exhibition .. consists of four divertisements. 1805 M. PATTISON Ess. (1889) I. 352 The divertisements of his leisure.

b. = DIVERTISSEMENT 2.
1667 PERVS Diary 7 Jan., A most excellent play in all

1667 PEYS Diary 7 Jan., A most excellent play in all respects, but especially in divertisement, though it be a deep tragedy. 1803 Edin. Rev. II. 180. 1832 T. Moore Mem. (1853) III. 314 Too late for the divertisement in the

Divertissant, a. Obs. Also 8 divertisant.

[F. divertissant, pr. pple. of divertir to DIVERT.]
Diverting, entertaining, pleasing.

1645 EVELYN Diary 31 Jan, One of the most divertissant and considerable vistas in the world.

27 These sweet, and divertissant Plantations. 1730-6
BALLEY (folio), Divertisant, diverting.

| Divertissement (divertisman). [F. = diversion, also 'a ballet-interlude, piece of music for several instruments' (Littré).]

several instruments' (Littré).]

1. An entertainment; = DIVERTISEMENT 2.

1804 Edin. Rev. V. 86 The whole party. were called upon to repeat the divertissement in a more public. manner. 1806 Byron in Moore Life (1832) III. 328 (Stanf.) All kinds of concerts and divertissements on every canal of this aquatic city. 1837 Pall Mail G. 23 Sept. 3/1 Novels, tales, and adventures of every kind. It is by these divertissements that the taste for reading is first developed.

2. A kind of ballet; a short ballet or other entertainment given between each or lower pieces.

tainment given between acts or longer pieces entr'acte); formerly also a piece of music containing several movements.

entr'acte); formerly also a piece of music containing several movements.

c 1728 Earl of Ailesbury Mem. (1890) 710 She hath nothing in her head but plays, operas, and all divertissements.

1724 MATHIAS Purs. Lit. (1798) 257 Messrs. Fox, Sheridan, and Grey, are preparing a new Serious Divertissement, or Pas de Trois, with new scenes, dresses, and decorations, called, 'Le Directoire Executify' 1840 Moork Lalla R. Pref. (1850) 14, I must not omit to notice the splendid Divertissement founded upon it. 1880 Grow. Dict. Mus., Divertissement, a kind of short ballet. Also a pot-pourri or piece on given motifs. The term is no longer used. 1888 Times 26 June 12/2 Advt., The new grand spectacular ballet divertissement.

Divertive (divō'titv, dɔi-), a. Now rare. [f. Divertive (divō'titv, dɔi-), a. Now rare. [f. Divertive; f. It. divertivo (Florio).] Tending to divert; having the property of diverting or producing diversion; distractive; amusing, entertaining.

1256 Florio, Divertiva, diuertiue or remouing. Guerra divertiva, diuertiue war. 1661 Feltham Resolves (ed. 8)

II. xxi. By reason of. the divertive crowd of other occasions, Rich men haue not leisure. 1670 E. R. Animado. Glanvills Ne Plus Ultra 7 Something so charming and divertive in this discourse. 1979 J. Jonnson Clergym. Vade M. App. xii, Several Inscriptions that are Real, but Jocular and Divertive. 1831 Fraser's Mag. III. 28 Greatly divertive to the inward man.

† Divertiment. Obs. [-MENT.] Diversion. 1613-18 Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng. (1620) 83 The prose-

in this discourse. 1707 J. Johnson Clergym. Vale M. App. xii, Several Inscriptions that are Real, but Jocular and Divertive. 1832 Fraser's Mag. III. 28 Greatly divertive to the inward man.

† Divertiment. Obs. [-MENT.] Diversion. 1613-18 Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng. (1620) 83 The prosequation. thereof was neyther by him or his successors (hauing other diuertments) euer throughly accomplished. 1635 A. Stafford Fem. Glory (1869) 116 The manifold divertments incident to your Sexe.

| Dives (doi viz). [L. dives rich, a rich man.]

1. The Latin word for 'rich (man)', occurring in the Vulgate, Luke xvi; whence commonly taken as the proper name of the rich man in that parable; and used generically for 'rich man'. Hence Divesdom, the condition of being a 'Dives'.

1236 Chaucer Somph. T. 169 Lazar and diues lyueden diuersly. 1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. 1x. 279 Diues for hus delically to be deuel wente. 1493 H. Parrer (title) Diues and Pauper. 1388 Lupton (title) A Dreame of the Deuill and Diues. 1614 T. Adams Devil's Banquet 281 Euery one had rather be a Diues, then a Dious: a rich sinner, then a poore Saint. 1640 Bastwick Lord Bys. vi. Fb, Doe not our Diveses, our rich Lord Prelates. 1902 in their Purple, Satten, Velvet? 1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair Ivii, There must be rich and poor, Dives says, smacking his claret. 1832 Pall Mall G. 6 Oct. 7/2 Pleading and entreating with the Christian Diveses, of which the land is so full, for the tiny Lazarus lying hard by their gate.

2. Lavo. Dives costs: costs on the higher scale. Under an old practice of the Court of Chancery, a plaintiff who sued in forma pauperis (and who therefore if he failed in his action could not be condemned to pay the defendant's costs) was sometimes, in case the action was successful, allowed to recover from the defendant only 'pauper costs', which were costs taxed on a low scale; while in other cases he was allowed to recover what by way of contrast were called 'dives costs', taxed on the ordinary scale.

1849 Consol. Orders in Chancery xl. 5 Such costs shall be tax

devest immediately, while its mediæval latinization dissestire, rectified to divestire (after ancient L. divellère, divertère, etc.) has given divest, and this, through the general preference for the Latin over the French forms of the prefixes has supplanted devest, except in legal use, where both are found.]

1. trans. To unclothe, undress, disrobe; to strip of clothing, or of any covering, ornament, etc.

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1. trans. To unclothe, undress, disrobe; to strip of clothing, or of any covering, ornament, etc.

[1283-1809: see Devest 1, 2.] 1795-1814 Wordsw.

Excursion vi. 161 A leafy grove Discoloured, then divested.

1847 Dickens Haunted M. ii. Divesting herself of her outof-door attire. 1859 Lang Wand. India 327 Having divested himself of the dust with which he was covered.

1870 E. Peacock Ralf Skirl. I. 32 Some of the Gothic windows had been divested of their tracery.

2. fg. To strip (a person or thing) of possessions, rights, or attributes; to denude, dispossess, deprive; less usually in good sense, to free, rid.

[1263-1686: see Devest 3.] 1648 Hunting of Fox 36 A prevailing Faction. hath divested him of all his Rights.
1769 E. Bancroft Nat. Hist. Guiana 136 [Monkeys] are frequently tamed. but they can never be divested of a mischievous disposition. 2818 Jas. Mill. Brit. India II. 1v.

1. v. 204 Divesting him of the government. 1888 Farrar Early

Chr. II. 105 He divests them of their antithetical character.

b. refl. To divest omeself of: to strip or dispossess oneself of; to put off, throw off, lay aside, abandon, rid oneself of.

1838 Schaks. Lear 1. i. 50 Now we will diuest vs both of Rule, Interest of Territory, Cares of State. 1767 Blackstone Comm. II. v. 70 He agreed to divest himself of this undoubted flower of his crown. 1833 Keble Serm. iii. (1848) 66 Divesting ourselves, for a moment, of all impressions received from other kinds of evidence. 1856 Dove Logic Chr. Faith v. 1, § 2, 300 We have a moral nature from which we cannot divest ourselves.

3. To put off (clothes, or anything worn or represented as worm); to lay aside, abandon. Now rare.

1256-1765; see Devest 4.] 1639 G. Daniel Vervic. 708,

8. To put off (clothes, or anything worn or represented as worn); to lay aside, abandon. Now rare.

[1566-1765: see Devest 4.] 1639 G. Daniel Vervic. 708, 1 endeavour To put of Man, and firailtie to divest. 1673 Lady's Call. 11. § 4 P 10. Knowing how hardly we can divest our voluptuousness and ambition. 1835 Browning Paracetists 1. 23, 1 will divest all fear.

4. Law. To take away (property, etc., vested in any one); to alienate, convey away; = Devest 5. [1574-1848: see Devest 5.] 1769 Durnford & East's Law Rep. III. 467 The assignees putting his mark on them could not divest the consignor's right. 1818 Cause Digest (ed. 2) xxxv. xiii. § 5 No estate or interest can be barred by a fine, unless it is divested out of the real owner, either before the fine is levied, or by the operation of the fine itself. 1845 Stephen Comm. Laws Eng. (1874) II. 145 The property of a bankrupt is..made liable to be divested from him and distributed.

[catachr. To vest, invest.

im and distributed.

¶ catachr. To vest, invest.

1628 TH. HERBERT Trav. (ed. 2) 343 When Apollo divests himselfe in his most ardent splendour. a 1668 HEVLIN Hist. Presbyl. (1670) 333 That authority which was divested by God in His Majesty's person.

Hence Diversting vbl. sb., Diversted ppl. a. (The latter is found loosely used for: Devoid of.)

1712 PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch.-wardens (ed. 4) 80 This would be a Divesting of themselves. 1742 Mem. Lady H. Buller 11. 184, 1. was entirely divested of the vanity of wishing to shine in borrowed ornaments. 1815 W. H. IRELAND Scribbleomania 308 note, By no means divested of a literary talent at retort.

talent at retort.

† Dive st, pa. pple. Short for Divested. rare.
a 1679 Ld. Orrery Herod Ct. iv. As those who bore them
...Seem'd, by their Looks, of more than Life divest.
Dive stible, a. rare. [f. Divest v.: see -BLE.]
Capable of being divested.
1648 Bovle Seraph. Love i. (1700) 2 Liberty being too
high a Blessing to be divestible of that nature by circumstances.

Stances.

Dive stitive, a. [f. as next: see -IVE.] Having the property or function of divesting.

1803-12 BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid. (1827) I. 43

Ablative, or say divestitive facts. 1832 Austin Jurispr.

(1870) II. Iv. 914. 1875 Poste Gaius 1. Introd. (ed. 2) 3

Title..is a fact Investitive or Divestitive of Rights and Obligations.

Divestiture (dive stitiu, doi-). Also 7 de-

Divestiture (dive stitiur, doi-). Also 7 de-.

[f. mod.L. divestit- ppl. stem of divestire to DIVEST: cf. investiture, and see -URE. Cf. F. dévestiture.] The act of divesting.

1. Deprivation of a possession or right; dispossession; alienation: see DIVEST 2, 4.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW Defence A iij b, By the diuestiture of
the accusers from their places. 1640 BP. HALL Episc. 11.

xv. He is sent away without remedy with a devestiture
from his pretended orders. 1794 Mas. Prozzi Synon. I. 146
Proud honour that shrinks from the idea of divestiture.
1832 LD. CRAIGHILL in Law Rep. 9 App. Cases 312/2 There
was only a conditional divestiture of the truster.

2. Putting off of clothing; also fig.
1820 LAMB Elia Ser. I. Christ's Hosp. 35 Years Ago, The
effect of this divestiture. 1875 Lightfoot Comm. Col. ii.
15 The awardous. is a divestiture of the powers of evil,
a liberation from the dominion of the flesh.

Divestment (dive stment, doi-). [f. DIVEST

Divestment (dive stment, doi-). [f. DIVEST + - MENT.] The action of divesting or state of

The action of divesting of state of being divested; divestiture.

[1647 see Devestment. 1664 H. More Myst. Iniq. 407
Their Devestment of all Political Power.] 1756 RICHARDSON
Corr. (1804) II. 92. a 1831 A. Knox Rem. (1844) I. 90 The
Apostle.. would that we have poverty amidst our riches, and divestment in the midst of our possessions. 1854 M. J.
ROUTH in Burgon Lives 12 Gd. Men (1889) I. 101 To effect the divestment of a body thus bound.

Divesture (dive stiu, doi-\, sb. [f. Divest + -URE: cf. also Devesture.] The act of divesting; putting or stripping off; unclothing; divestiture. 1648 Bovle Strapk. Love iv. (1660) 27 When their divesture of Mortality dispenses them from those. Duties. 1865 Ess. Soc. Subj. 150 Hasty divesture of prejudice. So Divesture v., to strip of a vesture, unrobe. 1854 Syd. Dosell. Balder xxiii. 117 Dethroned, discrowned, divestured.

Divet, var. of Divor.

Divi, colloq. abbreviation of DIVIDEND; see also DIVVY. Divice, obs. form of DEVICE. + Divi ciate, v. Obs. rare. [f. DI-1 or ? DE-+

L. vitiāre (viciāre) to spoil, injure, mar, f. vitium blemish.] trans. To cormupt, defile. c 1470 HARDING Chron. cvii. vii, The women euer they diuciate in euery place.

Dividable (divəi dăb'l), a. [f. Divide v. +

-ABLE.]

1. Capable of being divided; divisible.

1. Capable of being divided; divisible.

1. Capable of Mornay vi. 72 God...is one in himselfe, and in no part diuidable.

1. Capable of Lift. 1. 386 b, Lands in the County of Kent, that are called Gauelkinde, which lands are diuidable betweene the brothers.

2. Pearce Serm. (1770) I. ii. (R.), To make them hard and not easily dividable.

2. Flaving the function of dividing. Obs.

1. Having the function of dividing. Obs.

1. Commerce from dividable shores.

1. Hence Dividable shores.

1. Hence Dividable shores.

from dividable shores.
Hence **Dividableness**, divisibility.
2674 R. Godfrey Inj. 4 Ab. Physic 36 Denying the dividableness of Mercury. **Dividant**, var. of **DIVIDENT**, Obs. **Divide** (divoi'd), v. Also 4-6 di-, dy-, devyde, dyvide, 4-7 devide, 5 Sc. dewyd(e, dewid. [ME. de-, dividen, ad. L. dividere to force asunder, cleave, apportion, distribute, separate, remove): cf. It. dividere, Sp., Pg. dividir; F. has diviser (OF. deviser): see **DEVISE.**]

I. Transitive senses.

Transitive senses.
 To separate (a thing) into parts, or (a number

1. Transitive senses.
1. To separate (a thing) into parts, or (a number or collective body) into smaller groups; to split up, cleave; to break or cut asunder.

\$\circ{c}\$ 1374 Chaucer Boeth. In. pr. ix. 65 (Camb. MS.) Thylke thing hat symply is o thing, with-owten any deuysyon, the errour and folye of mankynde departeth and deuydeth it.

\$\frac{1386}{2386}\$ WYCLIF I Kings iii. 25 Deuydith, he seith, the quyk child in two parties. \$\circ{c}\$ 1479 Henry Wallace IX. 1046 Hys power sone he gart dewyd in twa. \$\frac{150}{2787}\$ FULKE Heskins'

\*Parl. 158 We breake and deuide this holy breade. \$\frac{161}{2}\$ BIBLE Dan. v. 28 Thy kingdome is diuided, and giuen to the Medes and Persians. \$\frac{171}{2722}\$ The Peer now spreads the glitt'ring Forlex wide. Tinclose the Lock; now joins it, to divide. \$\frac{175}{2782}\$ I. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ U. S. Congress 17 July, If a question in a debate contains more parts than one, any member may have the same divided into as many questions as parts. \$\frac{1849}{2}\$ Macaulay Hist.

\*Eng. I. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Say Questions as parts. \$\frac{1849}{2}\$ Macaulay Hist.

\*Eng. I. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Say Questions of Scripture.)

\$\frac{1}{3}\$ WYCLIF Lev. \$\tilde{x}\$. 7 A sowe that all be it that sche dyuidith [\frac{1}{3}\$\$ departibly the clee, she chewith not kude. 1671 Bible. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ My Cliff Lev. \$\tilde{x}\$. 17. A sowe that all be it that sche dyuidith [\frac{1}{3}\$\$ departibly the clee, she chewith not kude. 1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. III. (1677) 3 All sorts of greater Fowl, viz. those who divide the Foot.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ C. To penetrate by motion through, pass through

N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. III. (1677) 3 All sorts of greater Fowl, viz. those who divide the Foot.

C. To penetrate by motion through, pass through or across, 'cleave'; also transf. to make (a path) through. (poet. and rhet.)

1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. xi. 18 He.. with strong flight did forcibly divyde The yielding ayre. 1855 Transson Mand 1. 1. 16, I heard The shrill-edged shriek of a mother divide the shuddering night. 1872 Svinceon Treas. Daw. Ps. kvi. 6 To divide a pathway through such a sea.

† d. To determine, decide. Obs. rare.

1596 Dalenymele K. Leslie's Hist. Soot. viii. (1890) 74 The Erle Douglas. bidis outher 3eild him selfe, or the morne diayde it with the sworde.

2. To separate into branches; to cause to ramify. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 26 Pat be spirit of lijf myste be brougt bi hem to al be bodi bese arteries ben devyded many weiss. Ibid. 158 Dis veyne. streechij to be vttere partie of be schuldre & bere is dyuydid. 1659 B. Harris Parival's from Age 165 This Fort stood upon a point, which divided the Rheyn into his Arms or Branches. 1853 Kane Grinnell Exp. 1. (1850) 478 The rod or staff is divided at right angles in two pieces.

8. To separate or mark out (a continuous whole) into parts (in fact, or in thought); to make to conict of parts or a distinguish the average of Said

3. To separate or mark out (a continuous whole) into parts (in fact, or in thought); to make to consist of parts, or to distinguish the parts of. Said of a personal agent, or of a line or boundary; nsually with the number of parts specified. Most freq. in pass.; sometimes referring chiefly to condition, and so nearly = to consist of (so many) parts.

1360 WCLIF Set Wiss. II. 407 Crist devydip al mankynde in pre partis. 1440 Lanfranc's Cirrerg. 108 Dyuers men. dyuyden be brayn panne diuerslych; summen noumbren mo boonys pan summe opir speken of. 1450-1530 Myrr. our Ladye 3 Thys boke ys deuyded in to thre partes. 1667 MILTON P. L. 11. 688 Thir songs Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to Heaven. 1777 J. Ramsden (title) Description of an Engine for dividing Straight Lines on Mathematical Instruments. 1797 Encycl. Epid. 111. 43 Barry-Pily, is when a coat is divided by several lines drawn obliquely from side to side. 1838 Penny Cycl. XI. 338/1 Graduation is the name commonly applied to

the art of dividing mathematical and astronomical instruments. 1864 TENNYSON En. Ard. 733 A little garden... all round it ran a walk Of shingle, and a walk divided it.

b. Billiards. To distinguish (the ball) into distinct parts or points to be aimed at.

1896 CRAWLEY Billiards (1859) 44 The old and more usual style of play is to divide the object ball... striking your own ball full in the centre; by the side stroke just the reverse plan is adopted, and you divide your own ball and strike the object ball full.

4. To separate into classes: to distinguish the

own ball full in the centre; by the side stroke just the reverse plan is adopted, and you divide your own ball and strike the object ball full.

4. To separate into classes; to distinguish the kinds of; to class, classify. + b. Formerly, in scholastic use, To draw distinctions with regard to; also absol.: = DISTINGUISH 4 b, 8.

1552 T. WILSON Logike (1567) 15 a, I would divide this worde Canis into a Dogge, a fishe of the sea, and a starre in the Elemente, thus might I saie, Canis is either a Dogge that liveth you the yearth, or a fishe, [etc.]. Ibid. 50 b, Comparations are devided twoo maner of wayes, for, either their bee equall, or not equall. a 1763 Shenstons Ess. 225 Mankind, in general, may be divided into persons of understanding, and persons of genius. 1845 R. W. Hamlton Pop. Educ. iii. (ed. 2) 37 We commonly divide the people into agricultural and manufacturing.

5. To separate (a thing) from something else, or (things) from each other; to cut off, sunder, part. c 1360 Weclif Wis. (1880) 486 If be pope & alle his clerkis weren dyuydid fro cristis chirche. 1388 — 2 Sam. i. 23 Saul and Jonathas loueli. in deeth their ben not deuydide for yr bataylles. 1898 TSDNEY Apol. Poetric (Arb.) 42 The people. had. deuided themselues from the Senate. 1634 MILTON Comus 279 Could that divide you from nearthshering guides? 1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Vop. E. Ind. 16 The sick were divided from the rest. 1856 Emerson Eng. Transty. Land Wis. (Bohn) II. 18 The sea which ... divided the poor Britons utterly from the world.

b. To separate mentally, distinguish from. rare. 1893 TENNYSON Geraint 4 Endi 686 Enid. all confused at first, Could scarce divide it from her foolish dream.

6. To separate or mark off (a thing) from something adjacent, or (adjacent things or parts) from one another; to establish or constitute a boundary

6. To separate or mark off (a thing) from something adjacent, or (adjacent things or parts) from one another; to establish or constitute a boundary between. (Said of a personal agent, or of the boundary, etc.) lit. and fig.

1388 Wyclif Gen. 1. 4 God. deuydid list fro derknessis. Ibid. 6 Be mad a firmament in the myddel of watres, and dyuyde it watres fro watrys. 1393 Gower Conf. 111. 86
Thus danz Aristoteles These thre sciences (theorique, rhetorique, practique) hath devided. czgo Mora Picus Wks. 19/2 The partes & lots of enheritances were of old time met oute & deuided by cordes or ropes. 1632 LITHGOW Trax.

111. 95 A partition wall. dividing the little roome from the body of the Chappell. 1732 Pore Ess. Man. 1. 226 What thin partitions Sense from Thought divide. 1830 Tennyson Is Mem. xlvii. 6 Eternal form shall still divide The eternal soul from all beside.

7. To separate (persons) in opinion, feeling, or

soul from all beside.

7. To separate (persons) in opinion, feeling, or

Mem. xivii. 6 Eternal form shall still divide The eternal soul from all beside.

7. To separate (persons) in opinion, feeling, or interest; to cause to disagree, set at variance, produce dissension in or among; to distract or perplex (a person) by conflicting thoughts or feelings.

2780 Wyclif Sel. Wiks. III. 365 Bes newe ordris ben divided in her love.

1893 Gower Conf. I. 7 he regnes ben divided in her love.

1893 Gower Conf. I. 7 he regnes ben divided in stede of loue is hate guided.

1895 T. Blayley Wortester's Apobe, 77 The Marquess, was much divided within himself.

1895 BUTLER Anal. n. viii. Wks. 1874 I. 300 Men are divided in their opinions, whether our pleasures over-balance our pains.

1893 Brewster Nouton (1855) II. xxi. 255 The fluxionary controversy had at this time begun to divide the mathematical world.

8. To distribute among a number; to deal out, dispense. Const. † 10 (obs.), among, between.

1377 Lancl. P. P. B. xix. 210, I will dele. & dyuyde grace To alkynnes creatures.

1378 Lancl. P. P. B. xix. 210, I will dele. & dyuyde grace To alkynnes creatures.

1379 Lancl. P. P. B. S. xix. 210, I will dele. & dyuyde grace To alkynnes creatures.

1370 Lancl. P. P. B. S. xix. 210, I will dele. & dyuyde grace To alkynnes creatures.

1371 Lancl. P. P. B. S. xix. 210, I will dele. & dyuyde grace To alkynnes creatures.

1372 Lancl. P. P. B. S. xix. 210, I will dele. & dyuyde grace To alkynnes creatures.

1373 Lancl. P. P. B. S. xix. 210, I will dele. & dyuyde grace To alkynnes creatures.

1374 Lancl. P. P. B. S. xix. 210, I will dele. & dyuyde grace To alkynnes creatures.

1375 Lancl. P. P. B. S. xix. 210, I will dele. & dyuyde grace To alkynnes creatures.

1376 Lancl. 1 for Crist. Wolde not juge ne devide heritage among men. c 1470 (bys.) The silf same in his awin hand: Deuidyt syn, to men that he wald lik. 1556-34 Thotale.

1876 Tindale grace and hall has tane in his awin hand: Deuidyt syn, to men that he wald lik. 1556-34 Thotale.

1879 Proper of the silf same sprete, devydynge to every man severall gy

posts; to allocate. Obs.

r600 E. Blourt tr. Comestaggio 315 To devide the souldiers and munition into their severall places. 1700 S. Lt. Fryske's Voy. E. Ind. 124 There Men are all divided, so many to each Boat, and so they go to the Oyster-Banks.

1718 WATTS Ps. 1. (L. M.) v, The dreadful judge with stern command Divides him to a different place.

6. To distribute (attention, etc.) between different

e. To distribute (attention, etc.) between different objects; to direct to different things.

1611 SHAKS. Wint. T. IV. iv, Me thinkes I see Leontes.. ore and ore diuides him, Twixt his vnkindnesse, and his Kindnesse. 1737 Porr Hor. Epist. II. Ii. 201, I, who at some times spend, at others spare, Divided between carelessness and care 1814 Scott Ld. of Islas IV. xxiii, The bell's grim voice divides thy care, Twixt hours of penitence and prayer Islas Transvison Morte D'Arth. 60 Both his eyes were dazzled, as he stood, This way and that dividing the swift mind, In act to throw. [Cf. Vincil Am. IV. 285, 1860 Tyndall. Glac. II. xi. 200 The guide's attention had been divided between his work and his safety.

9. Math. 8. To divide a number or quantity by another: to find how many times the latter is contained in the former; to perform the process of

another: to find how many times the latter is contained in the former; to perform the process of Division on. (Also absol.)

c 1425 Craft Nombrynge (E. E. T. S.) 25 Pou schalt deuide... be noumbre... by he neber figures. 1509 Hawes Past.

Pleas. xv. v, Who knewe arsmetryke in every degre... Bothe to detraye and to devyde and adde. 1542 RECORDE Gr. Artes 47. 1553 News fr. Low. Countr. 8 Podex can cast, can clear a summe, Adde, Multiply, Subtract, Divide. 1827 Hurron Course Math. I. 8, 8.44, denotes that 8 is to be divided by 4.

b. Of a number or quantity: To be a divisor or factor of (another number or quantity); to be con-

tained an exact number of times in; to measure.

1709-29 V. Mandey Syst. Math., Arith. 4 A Number is said to measure a Number, when one so exactly divides the other, that nothing remains. Mod. 9 divides 36. x+y divides x\*+y\* when n is odd.

+ C. To take the difference of the terms of a given

ratio, and make a new ratio by comparing this difratio, and make a new ratio by comparing this dif-ference with either term of the original one. Obs. The phrase 'by dividing' is now expressed by the Lat. dividendo. See also DIVIDED 5. 1736 tr. Gregory's Astron. I. 402 By compounding and dividing them, you will have the Ratio of SA+SP to SP, and SA-SP to SP.

and SA—SP to SP.

10. To part (a legislative assembly, etc.) into two groups which are counted in order to ascertain

the number voting on each side of a question. Also absol. and intr.

1834 Frnl. Ho. Com. 19 Apr., I. 24 Upon the Question for the Bill, the House did divide. 1604 Ibid. 24 Mar., I. 152
The Voice seeming doubtful, the House was divided. 1647 CLARRNDON Hist. Reb. IV. \$ 52 The House being then divided upon the passing or not passing it, it was carried for the affirmative by nine voices and no more. 2 1904 GIBBON (Webster 1828), The emperors sat, voted, and divided with their equals. 1801 G. Ross Diaries (1860) I. 335 Opposition were afraid to divide upon it. 1885 Manch. Exam. 15 May 6/2 The House. divided, when Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried by 337 to 38. Mod. The honourable member proceeded amid cries of 'Divide!' 'Divide!' Mod. Mr. B. expressed his intention of dividing the House on the motion.

+11. Mus. a. trans. To perform with 'divisions'; b. intr. To perform or execute 'divisions'; to descant: see DIVISION 7. Obs.

1500 SPENSER F. Q. 1. v. 17 Most heauenly melody About the bed sweet musicke did divide. 1600 Ev. Woman in Hum. III. i in Bullen O. Pl. IV, What heavie string doost thou devide upon? 1618 FLETCHER Loyal Subj. II. ii, You will divide too shortly; Your voice comes finely forward.

12. Of a horse: (?) To distribute his legs and feet

as they touch the ground; to keep them clear of each other in walking, trotting, etc. Also absol.

1737 Bracken Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 23 How a Horse ought to devide his Legs. Ibid. 38 Horses that devide all four well. Ibid. 93 The truest way to know whether he be a firm compact Nag, and divide well.

II. Intrans. senses. (See also 4 b, 9, 10, 11 b, 12., II. Intrans. senses. (See also 4 b, 9, 10, 11 b, 12., 13. absol. To make separation or distinction (between). (In quot. 1377, To make distinctions, as in logic: = DISTINGUISH 8; cf. DIVISION 3, 6.)
1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIX. 234 Somme he tauşte. to dyuyne and divide. 1382 Wyclif Isa lix. 2 Joure wickidnesses deuydeden betwe 301 and 3011 God. 182 Divide with reason betweene Self-love, and Society: and be so true to thy self as thou be not false to others. 1651 Cressy Reft. Oathes Suprem. 4 Alteg. 61 Justice requires that we should divide between the innocent and the guilty.

14. intr. (for reft.) To become divided, undergo division; to become separated into parts, or from something else or each other; to part; to cleave, break up, go to pieces; to branch, ramify.

from something else or each other; to part; to cleave, break up, go to pieces; to branch, ramify.

1356 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1331) 14 Whan we come to the yeres of discreeyon, than we deuyde in two partes, two companyes & two wayes.

1393 Shans. Lucr. 1737 Bubbling from her breast, it (the blood) doth divide In two slow rivers.

1305 — Lear I. ii. 15 Loue cooles, friendship falls off, brothers diuide.

1305 MILTON P. L. VI. 569 To Right and Left the Front Divided, and to either flank retir'd.

1734 WATERLAND Script. Vind. ad fin. (T.), Commentators and criticks have divided upon this matter.

1825 TENNYSON

18700 Ay Her hair In gloss and hue the chestnut, when the shell Divides threefold to show the fruit within.

1876 HUNLEY 'Invisior. 144 [The river] divides and subdivides, till at last it is split up into a network of channels.

1897 Camb. Univ.: see DIVISION I C..

1797 Camb. Univ. Calendar 215 February.

29. End of first quarter of Mich. Term. Nov.

29, Michaelmas Term divides.

Nov. 29, End of third quarter of Mich. Term.

1806 Piece State Control of the control of third quarter of Mich. Term.

1807 Dec. 19, Michaelmas Term ends.

1808 VOL. III.

Vol. III.

**Divide**, sb. [f. prec. vb.]
1. The act of dividing, division: + a. Separation;

1. The act of dividing, division: † 2. Separation; b. Distribution among a number of persons. 1642 Preparative for Fast 4. This divide and scatter, if it be not prevented, will be no small curse. 1873 Contemp. Rev. XXI. 749 In these [friendly societies]. the hope of a 'divide', as it is often termed, tends to keep up the figure of contributions. 1893 McCarthy Red Diamonds II. 27 There is to be the big divide next New Year, but I shan't be in it.

be in it.

2. In U.S. and British Colonies: A ridge or line

2. In U.S. and British Colonies: A ridge or line of high ground forming the division between two river valleys or systems; a watershed.

1807 PIKE Sources Mississ. II. (1810) 136 Struck and passed the divide between the Grand river and the Verdegris river.

1887 R. MURRAN Geod. 4. Phys. Geog. Victoria 6 The 'Main Divide' of Victoria, forming the watershed line between the Murray River system on the north, and the numerous streams debouching on the southern coast.

1890 Century Mag. Mar. 771/1 In central Colorado the 'Continental Divide' is a wilderness of desolate peaks. 1893 Selous Trav. S. E. Africa 377, I could take the expedition. along the great divide which forms the watershed.

Divided Add. 6. [6] DIVIDER 21. + RD 1.

Par. S. E. Africa 377, I could take the expedition...along the great divide which forms the watershed.

Divi'ded, ppl. a. [f. DIVIDE v. + -ED l.]

1. Separated into parts. a. Split, cut, or broken into pieces; †incomplete, imperfect (quot. 1595). 1552-73 Cooper Thesaurus, Abscissus...deuided, broken. 1595 SHAKS. John II. 439 And she a faire diuided excellence, whose fulnesse of perfection lyes in him. 1831 BREWSTER Optics xiv. 113 A plate of glass covered with...dust in a finely divided state.

b. Marked out into parts; marked by divisions, graduated; consisting of distinct parts; in Bot. (of leaves, etc.) cut into segments.

1594 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. III. (167) 71 Divided-footed-Fowl. 1715 DESAGULIERS Fires Impr. 95 A divided Box. 1776 WITHERING Bril. Plants (1796) I. 24 The Species are ...arranged according as the Leaves are divided, or not divided. 1831 BREWSTER Optics xxvii. § 131 A goniometer, or other divided instrument.

† c. Said of the moon in the phase at which

or other divided instrument.

† C. Said of the moon in the phase at which half the disk is illuminated; = DICHOTOMIZED 2.

1822 T. TAYLOR Apileius 292 [The moon] cornicular, or divided, or gibbous, or full.

2 Separated for the control of the con

2. Separated from something else, or from each

2. Separated from something else, or from each other; situated apart; separate.

1638 Sir T. Browne Hydriol. ii. 8 The Province of Britain in so divided a distance from Rome. 1677 Hale Prim. Orig. Man. 11. iii. 140 Possibly the first divided King of Babylon was that Nabonassar. 1694 Acc. Scr. Late Voy. 11. (1711) 105 Those Birds that have divided Claws.

10. Mus. Said of voices or instruments, usually

in unison, to which independent parts are tempora-

in unison, to which independent parts are temporarily assigned in the course of a piece.

1880 STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms, Divisi, divided. A direction that instruments playing from one line of music are to separate and play in two parts.

3. Separated in opinion or interest; discordant, at variance; split into parties or factions.

1894 SHAKS. Rich. III., i.v. 244 He little thought of this diuded Friendship. 1614 BP. HALL Recoll. Treat. 129 The unstable vulgar... whose divided tongues, as they never agree with each other; so seldome... agree long with themselves. 1781 Gibbon Decl. & F. III. XXX. 136 A divided court, and a discontented people. 1895 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 454 Divided and tumultuous assemblies. 1891 BLACKIE FOUR Phases i. 113 Any charm that might save a jury from the pain of giving a divided verdict.

4. Distributed or parted among a number of things or persons; directed to different objects.

1607 SHAKS. Timom 1, ii. 49 The fellow that...pledges the

things or persons; directed to different objects. 1607 Shars. Timon 1. ii. 49 The fellow that..pledges the breath of him in a divided draught. 1764 Goldsin. Trav. 415 Where beasts with man divided empire claim. c 1845 C. Mackay Candid Wooing 111, Accept then a divided heart. 1866 Freeman Norm. Cong. III. xii. 249 The difficulties into which he was brought through this divided allegiance. † 5. Math. Divided ratio: see DIVIDE v. 9 c. 1860 Barrow Euclid v. def. 15, Divided ratio is when the excess wherein the antecedent exceeds the consequent, is compared to the consequent. 1827 Hurron Course Math. I. 325 Divided ratio, is when the difference of the antecedent or with the consequent. Thus, if 1:2:3; 6, then, by division, 2-1:1::6-3;3, and 2-1:2::6-3;6.

Dividedly, adv. [f. prec. +-LY 2] In a divided manner; separately, apart; in separate parts.

divided manner; separately, apart; in separate parts.

1607 S. Collins Serm. (1608) 2 Either iointly all at once, or diuidedly by themselues. 1607 Lisander & Cal. VI. 100 They.. went out after them, but dividedly, the better to finde them. 1678 Cudworth Intell. Syst. 783 (R.) If therefore, God be every where: it cannot possibly be, that he should possibly be so dividedly; because then himself would not be every where, but only a part of him here and a part of him there. 1867 ATWATER Logic 168 The middle term is taken dividedly or distributively.

† b. Math. By 'dividing' the ratio: see prec. 5. 1706 W. Jones Syn. Palmar. Mathessos 70 If A: a:: B: b. Then.. Dividedly, A = 1a:: B = b: b. 1837 HUTTON Course Math. I. 218 When four quantities, a, ar, b, br.. are proportional; then. Dividedly, a: ar = a:: b: br = b.

Dividedness. [f. as prec. + NESS.] The fact or condition of being divided.

1658 BAXTER Refd. Pastor (1862) 234 Our dividedness and unaptness to close for the work. 1871 H. B. FORMAN Living Poets 400 The failure.. has arisen from dividedness of motive. 1877 E. Caird Philos. Kant II. xvi. 569 Infinite dividedness.. or composition which is not of simple parts.

† **Dividence.** Obs. rare. [f. L. divident-em, pr. pple. of dividere to DIVIDE; prob. after It.

dividenza (Florio 1611).] The action of dividing;

division.

1508 Florio, Partigione, a partition, a dividence.

150d., Dividenza, a dividence, a distinction.

1503 —

Montaigne 1. xxvii. (1632) 90 This commixture, dividence, and sharing of goods.

Dividend (di vidend). Also 6-7 erron. divi-

dente, -ent. [a. F. dividende, in sense 4 (1300 in Anglo-Fr.), ad. L. dividend-um (that) which is to e divided, absol. use of neuter gerundive of divi-

Anglo-Fr.), ad. L. dividend-um (that) which is to be divided, absol. use of neuter gerundive of dividente, absol. use of neuter gerundive of dividente, absol. In early use often erroneously dividente, divident (-end being an unusual, and -ent a well-known ending), but in 17th c. conformed to the L. type. (The sense development is not clear, senses 3 and 4 being the earliest found.)]

1. Math. A number or quantity which is to be divided by another. (Correlative to Divisor.)

a. 1542 Record Gr. Artes 126 b, Then begynne I at the hyghest lyne of the diuident, and seke how often I may haue the diuisor therin. 1668 R. Norton Stevin's Dieme Bij, The number to be diuided (or diuident) and the number to diuide (or diuisor).

B. 7557 Record Whetst. Zj, I see noe soche denomination in the diuidende. 1594 BLUNDEVIL Exerc. 1. v. (ed. 7) 14. The dividend 487. (p. the quotient.) 1674 JEAKE Arith. (1506) 31 Proceed as before to the end of the Dividend. 1806 HUTTON Course Math. I. 16 The usual manner of placing the terms, is, the dividend in the middle, having the divisor on the left hand, and the quotient on the right, each separated by a curve line. 1805 Circ. Sc. I. 437/I.

2. A sum of money to be divided among a number of persons; esp. the total sum payable as interest on a loan, or as the profit of a joint-stock company, divided periodically among the holders (usually reckoned at a certain rate per cent.); also, the sum divided among the creditors of an insolvent estate. To declare a dividend: DECLABE v. 5 d. 1623 W. Sclate Quaest. Tythes Revised 152 Will you

sum divided among the creditors of an insolvent estate. To declare a dividend: DECLARE v. 5 d. 1623 W. Sclare Quaest. Tythes Revised 152 Will you moove doubt whether Tithes entered the common Dividend? 1643 MILTON Soveraigne Salve 11 Profits and emoluments accrewing may make a dividend sufficient to draw to some unjust act. 1684 Lond. Gaz. No. 1948/4 The Creditors of Benjamin Hinton. are desired to meet. to receive an Accompt of their Trustees, and to advise of a Divident. 1710 Lond. Gaz. No. 4744/3 Warrants for the said Dividend will be delivered. 1776 Adam Smith W. N. (1869) I. II. II. 320 For some years past the Bank dividend has been at five and a half per cent. 1863 FANCETT Pol. Econ. II. x. (1876) 271 Two-fifths of these profits form a fund from which the annual dividend on capital is paid.

3. transf. A portion or share of anything divided; esp. the share (of anything divided among a number of persons) that falls to each to receive or pay. 48. gen. Obs. exc. as fig. from b.

ber of persons) that falls to each to receive or pay.

† 8. gen. Obs. exc. as fig. from b.
a. 1477 Norron Ord. Alch. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 97 Another Furnace. .serving for Seperation of dividents. 1563-70 Foxe A. 4 M. (1583) 116 What portions or dividents ought to be made thereof. Ibid. 1513 The Kings subsidie. .is committed vnto me in the Kings Roll a whole Summe in grosse, to be received of the Canons Residentiaries for their Divident, who .. cannot agree in deuiding. 1593 NASHE Christ's T. 81 Security the last deuident of Delicacy, it [sloth] includeth in it. 1661 J. Stephens Procurations 108 Which otherwise rested upon the Priest or Clerks of that Church to do from the allotted divident.
B. 1600 HOLLAND Livy XXXIII. xlvi. 850 The financies and revenues .. were shared out in dividends between some certaine of the head citizens. 1570 NASHOROUGH FINI. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy. 1. (1711) 28 Divided all things equally .. the Boys Dividend being as large as my own. 1779 81 JOHNSON L. P., Walter Wks. II. 264 The Panegyrick upon Cromwell has obtained .. a very liberal dividend of praise. 1860-7 J. Berrespon Miseries Hum. Life (1826) xx. i. 266 What proportional dividend of man is a Stay maker?

b. spec. The portion of interest on a loan, or profit from a joint-stock company, received by an individual creditor from an insolvent estate.

individual holder as his share; the amount received by an individual creditor from an insolvent estate.

1690 Lond. Gas. No. 2596/4 Sir Edward Dering Deputy-Governor of the Hudsons Bay Company. Presented to his Majesty a Dividend in Gold, upon His Stock in the said Company. 1897 JARMAN Powell's Dervises (ed. 3) II.

337 A testatrix gave to trustees certain bank stock, upon trust to pay the dividends to her daughter M. for life. 1884. ACLAND & Jones Working Men Cooperators iii. 32 It is on the amount of her purchases at the shop that her dividend or share of profits is declared.

4. The action of dividing among a number of persons; distribution (esp. of profits, or assets.) Obs.

†4. The action of dividing among a number of persons; distribution (esp. of profits, or assets.) Obs. [1300 Act 28 Edw. I, Super Cartas ii, Et des choses issint par eus prises... soit faite dividende entre les prenours & les gardeins des feires.]

a. 1535 LATIMER Fruit/. Serm. i. Eph. vi. 10 By these meanes a diuident [ed. 1635 devision] of the spoyle was made. 1370 Levins Manif. 67/32 A diuident, dividentia. 1634 in 4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. 126/2 The divident of corne is managed according to the ancient custome. B. 1647 N. BACON Disc. Govit. Eng. 1. Ivvii. (1739) 165 Paying the Debts, and making Dividend of the overplus into the reasonable parts. 1675 Art Contentm. Ix. iii. 24 If there were a common bank made of all mens troubles, most men would rather chuse to take those they brought, then to venter upon a new dividend. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 292 So we resolv'd to steer for Zant. and there make Dividend of our Prize Money and Goods.

5. attrib. and Comb. Dividend warrant, the documentary order or authority on which a share-

documentary order or authority on which a share-holder receives his dividend.

1716 Lond. Gaz. No. 5479/4 Lost .. a Dividend Warrant on the South Sea Company. 1860 All Year Round No. 54-

88 He might be seen at the Bank of England about Dividend times. 1884 Harper's Mag. May 897/2 The dividend

variants are sent. by post.

† Divident, a. and sb. Also 7 ant. [ad. L.

† Divident, a. and sb. Also 7 ant. [ad. L. divident-em, pr. pple. of dividere to DIVIDE.]

A. adj. 1. Dividing; distributive.

1660 Burney Kepδ. Δωρον Εp. Ded. (1661) 4 The divident and impartial justice of our Sovereign Lord.

2. Divided, separate. (In Shaks. divī dant.)

1607 Shaks. Timon IV. iii. 5 Twin'd brothers of one Wombe, Whose procreation..and birth Scarse is divident.

B. sb. One who or that which divides; some-

thing that separates or forms the boundary between

thing that separates or forms the boundary between two regions, etc.; in Arith. = DIVISOR.

22450 Chester Pl. ii. 19 Now will I make the fyrmament.. for to be a divident to twyne the waters aye. 2513 Bradshaw St. Werburge 1. 249 This Offa. made a depe dytche for a sure dyuydent Bytwene Englande and Wales. 2571 Diggs Pantom. 1. xviii. E iv b, Multiply the third distance by the second, and the product diuide by your diuident or diuisor. 1656 J. Harrington Oceana (1700) 47 'Divide', says one [girl] to the other, 'and I will chuse'.. The divident, dividing unequally, loses, in regard that the other takes the better half; wherefore she divides equally.

Divident, -e, frequent early f. Dividend, q.v.

Divider (divsi'dsi). [f. Divide v. + -ER!]
One who or that which divides, in various senses.

1. One who or that which separates a whole into

1. One who or that which separates a whole into parts or portions.

parts or portions.

1591 PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Ochavero, a deuider into eight parts. 1644 Dicsy Nat. Bodies 1. ix. 78. 1674 Jossely Voy. New Eng. 54 The Sun and Moon..the dividers of time into dayes and years. 1774 Hist. in Ann. Reg. 2/2 The dividers of Poland. 1865 F. HALL Hindu Philos. Syst. 239 Two several dividers of intelligence.

2. One who distributes, a distributor; one who shares something with another.

1236-34 Tindale Luke xii. 14 Who made me a iudge or a devider over you? 1527 Golding De Morray i. 3 There is a devider or distributer of these things. 1808 Noble Wanderers II. 88 Roused from the stupor of her affliction by this little divider of her cares.

4.3. One who makes philosophical distinctions

Wanderers 11. 88 KOUSCO From the samps, the by this little divider of her cares.

† 3. One who makes philosophical distinctions (cf. DIVIDE 2. 4 b); one who classifies. Obs.

1588 Fraunce Lawiers Log. 1. xiii. 57 Plato ... compareth inartificial dividers to bungling cookes, who in stead of artificiall carving, use rudely to breake and dismember thinges. 1650 Heather St. Ang. Citie of God vt. ii. (1620)
227 Who was euer a more curious inquisitor of these things. ... a more elegant divider, or a more exact recorder?

4. One who or that which disunites, separates, or parts: a causer of dissension or discord.

4. One who or that which disunites, separates, or parts; a causer of dissension or discord.

1643 MILTON Divorce II. xxi, Hate is of all things the mightiest divider.

1724 SWIFT Drapier's Lett. iv, Money, the great divider of the world, hath. been the great uniter of a most divided people.

1870 H. MacMILLAN Bible Teach. xv. 295.

1871 PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems 56 They swear that death the divider Shall only unite them more.

† 5. Arith. = DIVISOR. Obs. rare.

1737 Monthly Mag. 130 By my method of dividers, other numbers might have been assumed for the value of y.

6. pl. a. Dividing compasses; a kind of compasses worked by means of a screw fastened to one leg and passing through the other: used for

passes worked by means of a screw fastened to one leg and passing through the other; used for measuring or setting off very small intervals. b. A simple pair of compasses with steel points.

1703 MONON Mech. Exerc. 316 You may in small Quadrants divide truer and with less trouble with Steel Dividers, (which open or close with a Screw for that purpose), then you can with Compasses.

1875 BEDOORD Sailor's Pocket. bk. v. (ed. 2) 195 Chart, scale, and dividers.

1876 Cassell's Techn. Edwc. l. 12 Compasses which have both points of steel are called 'dividers'. 1881 Metal World No. 14. 218 A pair of 44 in. or 5 in. plain dividers, or what are called hair dividers.

7. Farming. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Divider (Husbandsu) the

218 A pair of 44 in. or 5 in. plain dividers, or what are called hair dividers.

7. Farming. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Divider (Husbandry), the prow or wedge-formed piece on a reaping-machine, which divides the grain to be cut from the standing grain.

8. Mining. pl. Timbers or scantling put across a shaft to divide it into compartments: also called buntons. (Raymond Mining Gloss.)

Dividing (divaidin), vbl. sb. [f. DIVIDE v. + -ING l.] The action of the verb DIVIDE; division.

1536-34 TINDALE Heb. iv. 12 Euen wnto the dividynge a sonder of the soule and the sprete. 1663 GERBIER Counsel

Cija. Their Jurisdiction extends as far as the deviding of the Seas neere Rochel. 1719 DE FOR Crusse (1840) II. vi. 124 That there might be no dispute about dividing. 1888 Garden 4 Feb. 86/3 Alocasias. bear dividing freely.

Dividing, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING 2.] That divides, in various senses; that cleaves into parts; † 'running divisions' in singing (quot. 1639; see

divides, in various senses; that cleaves into parts; † 'running divisions' in singing (quot. 1639; see DIVISION 7); that separates regions, parts, etc.

Now often written with hyphen in certain phrases or combinations, as dividing-line, -point, where it may be taken as the vol. sb. used attrib. Dividing-engine, a machine for graduating or dividing a circle into a number of equal parts, or for cutting the circumference of a wheel into a number of teeth. Dividing ridge = DIVIDE 8b. 2.

1860 QUARLES Jonah (1638) 34 Horrid claps of heavens-dividing thunder. a 1639 Carew Poems Wks. (1824) 129

In your sweet dividing throat, She [the nightingale] winters and keepes warme her note. 1807 P. Gass Jrnl. 237 We came to the dividing ridge between the waters of the Missouri and Columbia. 1838 Penny Cycl. Xl. 338/1 The invention by Ramsden of his dividing engine. Ibid. 338/2

The dividing tool employed by Graham was the beam compass. 1866 J. Martinerau Ess. I. 251 The true dividing-line. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. s. v., Ramsden's circular dividing-engine consisted of a large wheel moved by

a tangent screw. 1884 F. J. Britten Watch & Clockm.

88 [A] Dividing plate..[is] the circular brass plate in a wheel-cutting engine, in which holes are drilled as a register for the proper division of the wheel teeth.

Hence Dividingly adv., so as to divide.

1880 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Divisiment, dividingly, separately. 1847 in Craic.

|| Divi-divi (dividivi). [The native Galibi or Carib name.] The commercial name of the curled pods of Casalpinia coriaria, a tree found in tropical America and the West Indies; they were introduced to Europe from Caracas in 1768, and are highly astringent, and much used in tanning. Also

duced to Europe from Caracas in 1768, and are highly astringent, and much used in tanning. Also the tree itself. b. The similar pods of C. tinctoria used in Lima for making ink (Cent. Dict.).

[1763 Jacquin Stirp. Amer. Hist. 124 Legumina . ab Hispanis et barbaris. nuncupata Libi dibi. 1833 G. Don Dichlamydeous Pl. 11. 432 Libidibi is the name of the legume at Curaçao.] 1843 Pharmaceut. Yrnl. II. 600 Divi-divi, imported from Carthage, is the pod of a leguminous shrub. 1853 LINDEN Veg. Kingd. 550 In the Dividivi or Libidibi pods. we have one of the most astringent of known substances.

gent of known substances.

Dividual (dividiuăl), a. (sb.) [f. L. dīvidu-us

divisible, separated + -AL.]

1. That is or may be divided or separated from

1. That is or may be divided or separated from something else; separate, distinct, particular.

1598 Florio, Divisible, separable, dividuall. 1612 Two Noble K. 1. iii, The true love 'tweene mayde and mayde may be More then in sex dividual [printed individual]. 1657 MILTON P. L. XII. 85 True Liberty..which always with right reason dwells Twinn'd, and from her hath no dividual Being. 1740 WARBURTON Div. Legat. VI. VI, The two .scarce dividual. 1836 Blackw. Mag. XL. 536 A union of the mind's dividual acts. 1836 T. AIRD Poet. Wks. 147 The Seasons.. Come and go with sweet dividual change.

2. Capable of being divided into parts, divisible; divided into parts, fragmentary.

Z. Capable of being divided into parts, divisible; divided into parts, fragmentary.

a 1619 Fotherry Atheom. 1. vii. § 1 (1622) 50 Some make their god of Atomes, and individual moates; some of dividual numbers; as Epicurus, and Pythagoras. 1638 BARRIFFE Mil. Discip. iv. (1643) 13 Where any one would shew much variety of exercise, then 8. will be the more pliant and dividual number [of soldiers]. a 1650 May Satir. Puppy (1657) 10. 18. Lowell Ambrose Poet. Wks. (1879) 772 Believest thou then ... Cried he, 'a dividual essence in Truth?

3. Divided or distributed among a number;

3. Divided or distributed among a number; shared, participated, held in common.

1667 Milton P. L. vii. 382 The moon. her reign With thousand lesser Lights dividual holds. 1735 H. Brook Univ. Beauty iv. 132 While ther' the pores nutritive portions tend, Their equal aliment dividual share. 1818 Collegeone Obligal. 4 Contracts 1. 141 The rule holds when the obligation is dividual.

+ B. sb. Obs. 1. That which is dividual; some-

shooke Ooista. A Constant I. 14 The role holds when the obligation is dividual.

† B. sb. Obs. 1. That which is dividual; something divided or capable of being divided.

1668 H. More Div. Dial. Schol. (1713) 553 This is that of Gregory Nazianzen, ἀμώριστος ἐν μεμερισμένοις ἡ θεότης, The Individual Divinity in Dividuals.

2. Math. In the process of division: One of the several parts of the dividend, each of which yields successively one figure or term of the quotient.

1704 J. Harris Lex. Techn. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), Dividuale (in Arithm.) is a Number in the Rule of Division, comprehending part of the Dividend distinguished by a Point; whereof the Question must be ask'd, How often the Divisor is contain'd in it? 1811 Self Instructor 62 A new dividend, or dividual, to work upon.

Hence Dividualism, Dividuality (used as the opposites of individualism, individuality).

1803 Syd. Shith Wis. (1869) 23 The chances...do not depend solely upon their dividuality. 1883 F. Galton Itid. 207 Dividuality replaces individuality.

Dividually, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dividual manner; separately.

1633 EARL MANCH. Al Mondo (1636) 6 Meditation is. as hee that smells the Violet, the Rose, the Jessamic, and the Orenge flowers dividually. But Contemplation is a water compounded of them all. 1808 Wordsw. Prelude Xiv. 200 They are each in each, and cannot stand Dividually. 1827 COLERIDGE in Blackwo. Mag. X. 247 We are compelled to express it dividually, as consisting of two correlative terms.

Dividuity (dividia iti). rare. [ad. rare L. dividuitity, a division, also an

Dividuity (dividia it). rare. [ad. rare L. dividuitatem, n. of quality f. dividuus: see next and -171.] Dividuous quality or state.

1656 Blount Glossogr., Dividuity, a division, also an aptness to divide. a 1834 Coleride Lit. Rem. (1838) III. 108 This mysterious dividuity of the good and the evil will.

Dividuous (dividiu os), a. rare. [f. L. dividuus (see Dividual) +-003.]

1. Capable of being divided, divisible (=Dividual) 2; characterized by division.

1766 G. Canning Anti-Lucretius v. 397 The Mind, of separate parcels uncompos'd, Though in dividuous Body now inclos'd. c 1800 Coleride Mahomet, The ruinous river Shatters its waters abreast, and . Rushes dividuous. river Shatters its waters abreast, and . Rushes dividuous river Shatters its waters abreast, and . Rushes dividuous. 1820 Shelley Ode to Liberty iv, The... cloud-like mountains, and dividuous waves Of Greece.

2. Separable, non-essential (= DIVIDUAL I).

1826 Coleridge Lay Serm. 343 The accidental and dividuous in this quiet and harmonious object is subjected to the life and light of nature which shines in it.

† Divify, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. divus godlike (see DIVINE a.) +-FY.] trans. To raise to the rank of a divinity, invest with divine dignity, Deify.

So † Divification, Obs.

1615 Jackson Creed iv. II. iv. § 7 The divifications ascribed

unto them, as their enrolments in the catalogue of former saints, adoration of relics, and the like. 1652 Sparke Prim. Devot. (1663) 4 [They] divine such as never were holy men. Divinable, a. rare. [f. DIVINE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being divined or conjectured. 1816 J. Scort Vis. Paris (ed. 5) 5 Travelling for no definite, nor even divinable purpose. † Divinail. Obs. Also 4-5 de-, dy-, -al(e, -alle, -alle, -ayle, deuenayle. [a. OF. de-, divinail, -al masc., and devinaile, -nalle, -gnaille fem. (Godef.) a thing divined, a conjecture, prediction.

happy instinct or unusual insight; successful con-

happy instinct or unusual insight; successful conjecture or guessing.

1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV, I. i. 88 Tell thou thy Earle, his Diunation lies. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World III. vii. \$5 Whether he or they would have bin contented with an equall share. were perhaps a divination unnecessary. 1685 KEN Serm. Dan. x. 17 Wks. (1838) 169 It was such divination, such sagacity as this which interpreted to him [Daniel] all the dreams of human life. 1896 EMESSON Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 Richard Owen. adding sometimes the divination of the old masters to the unbroken power of labour in the English mind.

3. Rom. Law. (See quot. 1868.)

183 in (CRABB Technol. Dict. 1868 SMITH Dict. Gr. 4 Rom. Antig. s.v. Divinatio, If in any case two or more accusers came forward against one and the same individual, it was, as the phrase ran, decided by divination, who should be the chief., accuser. The judices had, as it were, to divine the course which they had to take.

¶ catachr. Divine condition or state, divinity.

1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1327 Of Damons some few..came to participate the divination of the gods.

Divinator. Obs. or arch. Also 7-our. [ad.

Divinator. Obs. or arch. Also 7-our. [ad. L.divīnātor, -ōrem soothsayer, agent-n. from dīvīnāre to Divine: cf. F. divinateur.] One who

are to DIVINE: ct. F. avanateur.] One who divines; a diviner, soothsayer.

1607 Torsell Scrpents (1658) 688 The Egyptians hold opinion that the Crocodile is a divinator. a 1810 Heales Epictetus' Man. xxxix. (1656) 60 When thou goest unto a divinatour. 1621 Burron Anat. Mel. III. iv. I. i. (1652) 638 Of this number are all Superstitious Idolaters. Divinators, Prophets, Sectaries and Scismatiques. 1884 Science 19 Dec. 559/2 In the leading paper of Cambridge, Mass. . a professed divinator has kept for years a large, businesslike, and soberly worded advertisement of his services.

Divinatorial, a. rare. [f. as next + -AL.]

Conjectural.

2860 M. PATTISON Ess. (1889) I. 167 Divinatorial criticism has often undertaken to work wonders by conjecture operating upon collation of MSS.

has often undertaken to work works as ing upon collation of MSS.

Divinatory (divi'nători), a. [f. L. type \*dī-vīnātōri-us, f. dīvīnātōr-em: see Divinator and -ort.] Pertaining to a diviner or to divination; prophetic, divining. b. Conjectural.

1569 J. Sanford tr. Aerippis Van. Artes 44 b, An other kinde of Astrologie.. called Divinatorie, or Judiciall.

1616 GATAKER Lots (1619) 269 These are those that are most

commonly tearmed Diuinatorie Lots. 1664 EVELYN Sylva 35 The use of the Hasel is... for... Divinatory Rods for the detecting and finding out of Minerals. 1828 Miss Berry Soc. Life Eng. 8 Fr. (1831) 395 A peasant of Burgundy... appeared with the exploded notion of the divinatory wand to discover hidden sources of water. 1838 Sir W. Hamilton Logic xxxiv. (1866) II. 199 Here the conjectural or divinatory emendation comes into play.

† Divinatrice, a. Obs. rare. [a. F. divinatrice, fem. of divinatory: see above.] That divines, divining. a 1535 More Ruful Lamentacion (R.) Lo where to commeth thy blandishyng promyse, Of false astrology and diminatrice. Divine (divin), a. and \$b.\dagger Forms: 4-6 devin(e, de-, dyvyn(e, 5-6 divyne, Sc. de-, dywyne, 6 dyvine, 7 divin, 4- divine. [ME. devine, divine, a. OF. devin (12th c. in Hatz. Darm.), later divin:—L. divinus pertaining to a deity. In med. L. divinus bore the sense of theologus. OF. devin was the word of popular formation; OF. devin was the word of popular formation; divin was a learned assimilation to the ancient L. type, which in F. became the accepted form for the adj., and in English for all senses: cf. DIVINE sb.2]

adj., and in English for all senses: cf. DIVINE sb.<sup>2</sup>]

1. Of or pertaining to God or a god.

2. 1374 CHAUCER Boeth. v. pr. ii. 118 (Camb. MS.) The speculacion or lookynge of the deuyne thoght. 1388 Wyclif Deut. i. 13 3yus ye of 30u men wise in dyuyn thingis. 1356 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, The diuyne nature or godhed. 1590 Spenser F. Q. 1. x. 67 So darke are earthly things compar'd to things divine. 1504 MILTON Areof. (Arb.) 51 Many..complain of divin Providence for suffering Adam to transgresse. 1709 Pore Ess. Crit. 525 To. err is human, to forgive divine. 1878 R. W. Dale Lect. Preach. 290 Divine acts are not less Divine because they do not happen to be recorded in the Canonical Scriptures.

2. Given by or proceeding from God. having

human, to forgive divine. 1898 R. W. Dale Lect. Preach. 200 Divine acts are not less Divine because they do not happen to be recorded in the Canonical Scriptures.

2. Given by or proceeding from God; having the sanction of or inspired by God.

Divine right, a right conferred by or based on the ordinance or appointment of God. Divine right of kings, that claimed according to the doctrine that (legitimate) kings derive their power from God alone, unlimited by any rights on the part of their subjects. In English History, the phrase came into specific use in the 17th c., when the claim was prominently made for the Stuart kings.

2 1386 CHAUCER Monk's T. 67 By precept of the Messager diuyn. 21428 Wyntoun Cron. 1. i. 2 Dywyne Scrypture.

2 1450 HENRYSON Text. Cres. (R.) Ye gaue me ones a diuine responsaile That I should be the floure of loue in Troye.

1357 Satir. Poems Reform. iii. 128 Quhome God did place be ordinance dewyne. a 1600 Hooker Eccl. Pol. vill. ii.

3 6 Unto kings by human right, honour by very divine right, is due. 1643 Burges Pers. Tithes 2 Whether Tithes be perpetually due to the Ministers of the Gospell by Diuine Right. 1643 Milton Apol. Smect. ii. Wks. (1847) 85 The divine right of episcopacy was then valiantly asserted. 1640 Const. 4 Canons 1. Biv b, The most High and Sacred order of Kings is of Divine right, being the ordinance of Kings is of Divine right, though such a right certainly commenced, and I believe as certainly ceased, with the Jewish theocracy. 1835 J. Waterworth Exam. Princ. Protestantism 95 Did this unrivalled Biblist acknowledge any writings as divine, which the Jews did not receive as canonical? 1865 Seelex Ecce Homo iv. (ed. 8) 31 In obedience to an irresistible divine impulse. 1871 Monley Vollaire (1880) 63 The apologies of Jesuit writers for the assassination of tyrants deserve an important place in the history of the doctrine of divine right.

3. Addressed, appropriated, or devoted to God; religious, sacred.

right.

3. Addressed, appropriated, or devoted to God; religious, sacred.

Divine service, the public worship of God, Divine office, the stated office or service of daily prayer; the canonical hours.

2380 WYCLIF Whs. (1880) 41 Do clerkis deuyn officis after be ordre of be holy Chirche of rome. 2386 CHAUGER Prol.

22 Full weel she soong the seruice dyuyne. 3500-30 DUBBAR Poems x. 27 Do 30ur observance devyne To him that is of kingis king. 1549 Bh. Com. Prayer Pref., The common prayers in the Churche, commonly called divine service. 23600 SHAKS. SONN. cviii. 5 Yet, like prayers divine, I must each day say o'er the very same. 1674 PLAYFORD Skill Miss. 1. 71 The Tunes of Psalms are of general use, all who are true Lovers of Divine Musick, will have them in estimation. 1682 STODDON (title) An Essay on a Question relating to Divine Worship. 1720 WATTS (title), Divine Songs, attempted in easy language, for the use of children. 1848 WHARTON Law Lex., Divine Service, tenure by, an obsolete holding, in which the tenants were obliged to do some special divine services in certain, as to sing so many masses, to distribute such a sum in alms, etc. 1880 Dict. Chr. Antig. s.v. Divine office, Offices for the several hours of prayer, which together constitute the Divine Office, as distinguished from the liturgy. 1889 FARRA Lives Fathers, Ambrose, xv. § 3 II. 169 Theodosius .. as a penitent ..abstained from presenting himself at divine service.

4. Partaking of the nature of God; characteristic of or consonant to deity; godlike; heavenly, celestial.

celestial.

\$\circ \text{1374}\$ Chaucer Boeth. v. pr. ii. 118 (Camb. MS.) Why in the souercynes dyuynes substaunces, bat is to seyn in spiritz, Iugement is moore cleere. 1393 Gower Conf. II. 167 Men saiden, that she was divine, And the goddess of sapience. 1500-30 Dunbar Poems xxv. 113 All the hevinity court devyne. 1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol. 1. viii. § 6 The diuiner part in relation vnto the baser of our soules. 1632 Milton Penseroso 12 Hail, divinest Melancholy! Whose saintly visage is too bright To hit the sense of human sight. 1697 DRYDEN Alexander's Feast 171 At last divine Cecilia came. 1850 Tennyson In Mem. Prol. iv, Thou seemest human and divine, The highest, holiest manhood, thou. 1883 FARRAR Early Chr. I. 97 The strains... of divinest music in which the voice of inspiration died away.

† b. Immortal; beatified. Obs.
1593 Shaks. Rich. II, 1. i. 38 For what I speake, My body shall make good vpon this earth, Or my diuine soule answer it in heauer. 1632 Heywood 2nd Pt. Iron Age 1v. Wks. 1874 III. 409 Thou lyest downe mortall, who must rise diuine. shall make good the wood and Pt. Iron age ...

III. 409 Thou lyest downe mortall, who must rise diuine.

5. In weaker sense: More than human, excellent

a. Of persons: Of more

5. In weaker sense: More than human, excellent in a superhuman degree. a. Of persons: Of more than human or ordinary excellence; pre-eminently gifted; in the highest degree excellent.

1858 HULDET, Divine or immortall, nectarens. 1851 Shaks.

1869. VI, 1. vi. 4 Divinest Creature.. How shall I honour thee for this successe? a 1635 CORBET Poems (1807) 18

Nothing did win more praise.. Then did their actors most divine. 1680 CROWNE Misery Civ. War Prol., For by his feeble skill 'tis built alone, The Divine Shakespear did not lay one stone. 1971 STELLE Spect. No. 146 P 3

The divine Socrates is here represented in a Figure worthy his great Wisdom and Philosophy. 1992-1814 Wordsw.

Excursion 1. 250 That mighty orb of song, The divine Milton. 1875 Jowett Plato (ed. 2) 1. 473 That would clearly contradict the divine Homer.

b. Of things: Of surpassing beauty, perfection.

b. Of things: Of surpassing beauty, perfection,

b. Of things: Of surpassing beauty, perfection, excellence, etc.; extraordinarily good or great. c 1470 Henry Wallace vi. 348 Thai.. In cartis brocht that purwiance dewyne. 1561 T. Norton Cathvin's Inst. i. xiii. § 9, I graunt..that oftentimes a thing is called Diuine or of God, that is notable by any singular excellence. 1598 Shaks. Rom. § 701. III. ii. 77 Beautifull Tyrant, fiend Angelicall..Dispised substance of Diuinest show. 1695 H. VAUGHAN Silkx Scint. 85 Blackness sits On the divinest wits. 1757 A. Cooper Distiller III. xivii. (1760) 212 Recipe for a Gallon of Divine Water. 1818 La Belle Assembler XVII. 496, I have had the divinest cornette sent me. 1846 H. N. Coleride West Indies 147 The champagne at eighteen dollars really divine. 1877 KATE THOMPSON Publ. Pict. Gall. Rembrandi, The great master of the Dutch school.. preeminent by his wonderful and Divine talents. 6. Connected or dealing with divinity or sacred things; sacred. Obs. or arch.

6. Connected or dealing with divinity or sacred things; sacred. Obs. or arch.

1548 HALL Chrom., Hen. VI (an. 9) 115b, All auncient writers, as well devine, as prophane. 1603 Owen Pembrokesh. (1891) 235 A famouse Doctour of divinite as appeareth by his devyne works. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn.

1. Ded. § 2. 2 A rare Conjunction, as wel of divine and sacred literature, as of prophane and humaine. 1730 WATTS Divine Songs Pref., This may sometimes give their thoughts a divine turn, and raise a young meditation. [1840 CARLYLE Heroes iii. (1872) §5, I give Dante my highest praise when I say of his Divine Comedy that it is. genuinely a Song.] † 7. Foreboding, prescient. [a Latinism.] rare. 1665 MILTON P. L. IX. 845 Yet oft his heart, divine of somthing ill, Misgave him.

8. Comb., as divine-humans, human and divine. 1884 Chr. World 11 Sept. 688/2 The animal-human is very obstructive to the Divine-human. 1896 WESTCOTT Gospel of Life 254 [Christianity] is summed up in the facts of a divine-human life. 1893 Tablet 9 Dec. 933 The Divine-human Mediator in heaven.

† B. 56,1 Obs. [absolute uses of the adj., or its

+ B. sb.1 Obs. [absolute uses of the adj., or its F. original.]

1. Divine service.

1480 Will of Vanesour (Comm. Crt. Lond.), To sing Devyne for my sowle.

1606 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) 327 (Jam.) Twa lerkis to serue in the divines within the College kirk of

clerkis to serue in the divines within the College kirk of Creichtoun.

2. Divinity, theology.

1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 2890 Seynt austyn bat was a clerk of dyuyne. Ibid. 11411 A master of dyuyne. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. Prol. oo Bisschops Bolde and Bachiers of diuyn. c 1400 Rom. Rose 6490, I wole fillen. My paunche of good mete and wyne, As shulde a maister of dyvyne.

3. Soothsaying; conjecture; Divination.

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1810) 282 Merlyn, in his deuyn, of him has said, Pat pre regions, in his bandons, salle be laid. — Chron. Wace (Rolls) 8092 On bis manere myghte Merlyn Be geten & born, by oure deuyn.

4. Divine nature, divinity.

1393 Gower Conf. II. 132 Bachus. Accordant unto his divine A prest. He had.

Divine (divoin), 56.2 Also 4-5 devine, vyne,

divine A prest. He had. **Divine** (divoirn), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 4-5 devine, -vyne, dy-. [a. OF. devin soothsayer (13th c. in Littré), also later devin, divin theologian (15th c. in Godef.); the former the popular descendant of L. dīvīn-us soothsayer (become \*devīn-us in late L.); the latter repr. med.L. dīvīnus doctor of divinity, theologian; both subst. uses of L. dīvīnus adj. In both senses conformed in Fing to the L spelling I In both senses conformed in Eng. to the L. spelling.]

theologian; both subst. uses of L. dīvīmus adj. In both senses conformed in Eng. to the L. spelling.]

†1. A diviner, soothsayer, augur; a prophet, seer.

13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1302 Dere Daniel also, þat watz deuine noble. 1340 Ayenb. 19 Pe deuines and he wichen and he charmeresses bet workeb be he dyeules crefte. C 1374 CHAUCER Troylus 1. 66 A gret Deuyn hat cleped was Calkas.

Knew wel hat Troye sholde destroyed be By answere of his god. C 1430 Lydg. Bochas II. i. (1554) 42 b, Saul had cast out all diuines From Israell, and eche diuineresses 1535 LD. Berners Froiss. II. CCX [ccxvi]. 680 note, Of these deuins, arioles, and charmers, there were certayne brente at Parys. 1357-87 HOLINSHED Chron. I. 2/2 To deriue the name of their diuines called Magi from him [Magus].

2. One who has officially to do with 'divine things'; formerly, any ecclesiastic, clergyman, or priest; now, one skilled in divinity; a theologian.

2.1360 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 376 Bastard dyvynes seien. bat bes wordis of Crist ben fals. 1368 — Bible Prol. xiii. 51 Dyuynys that schulden passe othere men in clennesse and hoolynesse. 2.1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7503 He was a clerke and gude deuyne. 1396 Shakss. Merch. V.1. ii. 16 It is a good Diuine that followes his owne instructions. 1666 GAUEDN (litch? The works of Mr. Richard Hooker, that learned godly judicious and eloquent Divine. 1791 Boswell Yohnson 30 Aug. an. 1780. He wrote a young clergyman. the following. letter, which contains value

able advice to Divines in general. 1847 EMERSON Poems, Problem Wks. (Bohn) I. 401 Taylor, the Shakespeare of divines. 1874 L. STEPHEN Hours in Library (1892) I. ix. 305 We see in him the gentle mystic rather than the stern

+ b. Applied to non-Christian writers on theo-

+ b. Applied to non-Christian writers on theology, and to the priests of heathen religions. Obs.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) III. 219 (Matz.) Among alle
manere of philosofres bey bat were icleped deuynes [qui
theologi vocabantur] bere be prys. 1587 Golding De Mornay x. 144 Pythagoras and all the old Diulines affirme, that
God or the onely One is the beginner of all things. 1611
SHAKS. Wint. T. 111. 1. 19 The Oracle (Thus by Apollo's
great Diuline seal'd vp).

Divine (divoi'n), v. Also 4-5 devine, -vyne,
dyvine, -yne. [a. F. devine-r (12th c.) to recount, signify, wish, prophesy, ad. L. divināre to
foretell, predict, after devin divine: see prec.]

I. Transitive senses.

I. Transitive senses.

+1. To make out or interpret by supernatural or magical insight (what is hidden, obscure, or unintelligible to ordinary faculties); hence, in later use,

telligible to ordinary faculties); hence, in later use, to interpret, explain, disclose, make known. Obs. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1561 pat con dele wyth demerlayk, & deuine lettres. 1368 LANGL. P. Pl. A. VIII. 138 Daniel deuynede be Dremels of a Kyng. 1393 Ibid. C. 1. 217 What this metals by-meneb Diuine 3e. Ibid. XXII. 240 He tauhte.. somme to dyuyne and dyuyde, numbres to kenne. a 1400-50 Alexander 1705 Now bou. graithis me trouage, With all pis dignites be-dene bat I diuined haue. c 1500 Blowbol's Test. in Halliw. Naga Poet. 5 The cause why I shall to you devyne. a 1625 Fletcher Nice Valour 11. i, I can.. Divine my mind to you.

b. To discover or indicate by means of the divining rod. nonce-use.

not discover or indicate by means of the divining rod. nonce-use.

1830 Pall Mall G. 9 June 6/3 The boy has now been engaged to go to Australia to 'divine' the underground water and minerals of its arid and aurilerous regions.

2. To make out by sagacity, intuition, or fortunate conjecture (that is, in some other way than by

nate conjecture (that is, in some other way than by actual information); to conjecture, guess.

\$\tilde{c}\_{1374} Chaucer Troylus v. 288 He koude wel dyuyne That Troilus al nyght for sorwe wook. \$\tilde{c}\_{1366} - Shipman's T. 224 Wyf. litel kanstow deuyne The curious bisynesse that we haue. \$\tilde{c}\_{1450} St. Cuthbert (Surtees) food How it strekys kan I nost deuyne. \$\tilde{c}\_{130} PALSGR. 514/2 He were a wyse man that coulde devyne what they talke of nowe. \$\tilde{c}\_{150} St. Du Monis Voy. Levant 44 Nor cou'd I divine the Meaning of it. \$\tilde{c}\_{150} St. Du Monis Voy. Levant 44 Nor cou'd I divine the Meaning of it. \$\tilde{c}\_{150} St. Du Monis Voy. Levant 44 Nor cou'd I divine the Meaning of it. \$\tilde{c}\_{150} St. Du Monis Voy. Levant 44 Nor cou'd I divine the Meaning of it. \$\tilde{c}\_{150} St. Du Monis Voy. Levant 44 Nor cou'd I divine the Meaning of it. \$\tilde{c}\_{150} St. Du Monis Voy. Levant 44 Nor cou'd I divine the Meaning of it. \$\tilde{c}\_{150} St. Du Monis Voy. Levant 44 Nor cou'd I divine the Meaning of it. \$\tilde{c}\_{150} St. Du Monis Voy. Levant 44 Nor cou'd I divine the Meaning of it. \$\tilde{c}\_{150} St. Du Monis Voy. Levant 44 Nor cou'd I divine the Meaning of it. \$\tilde{c}\_{150} St. Du Monis Voy. Levant 44 Nor cou'd I divine the Meaning of it. \$\tilde{c}\_{150} St. Du Monis Voy. Levant 44 Nor cou'd I divine the Meaning of it. \$\tilde{c}\_{150} St. Du Monis Voy. Levant 44 Nor cou'd I divine the Meaning of it. \$\tilde{c}\_{150} St. Du Monis Voy. Levant 44 Nor cou'd I divine the Meaning of it. \$\tilde{c}\_{150} St. Du Monis Voy. Levant 44 Nor cou'd I divine the Meaning of it. \$\tilde{c}\_{150} St. Du Monis Voy. Levant 44 Nor cou'd I divine the Meaning of it. \$\tilde{c}\_{150} St. Du Monis Voy. Levant 45 Du Monis Voy. Levant 45

omething.

3. To have supernatural or magical insight into (things to come); to have presentiment of gen. to predict or prophesy by some kind of special inspiration or intuition.

inspiration or intuition.

c 1374 Chaucer Troylus IV. 361 (389) But who may al eschewe or al deuyne? c 1400 Mandew. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Ober thinges bai pronostic and diuines by be colours of ba flawmes. 1555 Eden Decades 47 They diuined the destruction of theyr countrey. 1504 Shaks. Rick. III. III. is 18 To shun the danger that his Soule diuines. 1663 BUTLER Hud. I. ii. 833 None. could divine To which side Conquest would incline. 2790 BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks. V. 374 Truly it is not easy to divine what that army may become at last. 1855 BAIN Senses & Int. III. ii. \$23 To infer beforehand, or divine, the characters that we should find.

† 4. Of things: To point out, foreshow, prognosticate, portend. Obs.
1506 Drayton Leg. IV. 69 This prodigious sign...some strange Newes though ever it divine, yet forth them not immediately it brings. 1657 CORAINE Obstinate Lady I. ii, What envious star when I was born divin'd This adverse Fate? 1712 Swiff Jamet 22 A certain magick rod. divines Whene er the soil hat golden mines. 1847 Emerson Poens, Initial Love Wks. (Bohn) I. 457 All things wait for and divine him.

†5. To think or conceive of, devise, contrive, by special inspiration or extraordinary sagacity. Obs. 1393 Lanci. P.P.C. XII. 265 Dauid be doughty. deuyned how Vrye Mighte slidkeste be slayn. 1450 Henryson Mor. Fab. 11 All courses that Cookes could deuyne. 1500-200 Dunbar Poems 1xxiv. 15 The lustiast ladie that nature can devyne. 1598 Yong Diana 225 So much force had one God. ouer each others soule, diuning the great and inuiolable friendship that should be between him and me. †6. To render divine; to canonize; to divinize. 1591 Spenser Daphn. 214 Living on earth like Angell new divinde. 1591—Ruines of Time 611 Th' Harpe. out of the River was reard And borne above the cloudes to be divin'd. 1602 Drayton Poly-olb. xxiv. 191 Leaving these divin'd, to Decuman we come... who was crown'd with glorious martyrdom.
†b. To call or style divine. Obs.
1602 Bp. Mountagu Diatriber 11. 353 Your nobling and diuning him elswhere.

II. Intransitive senses.
7. To use or practise divination; to obtain insight To think or conceive of, devise, contrive, by

To use or practise divination; to obtain insight into what is future or unrevealed by auguries, por-

into what is future or unrevealed by auguries, portents, magical or occult devices; to soothsay.

c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus II. 1696 (1745) The folk deuyne at waggynge of a stre. 138a Wyclif Gen. xliv. 5 The coppe.. in the which my Lord is wonte to dyuyne. 1386 — 1sa. xliv. 25 Dyuynours that dyuynen by sacrifices offrid to feendis. 1398 Tervisa Barth. De P. R. xv. lii. (1495) 507 Some in Ethiopia. haue an hounde for theyr kynge, and dyuyne by his meuynge. 1699 Bible (Douay) Lev. xix. 26 You shal not divine, nor observe dreames. 1698 FRYER 7 (1872)

Acc. E. India & P. 372 They go to some learned Doctor, who Divines by the Alcoran. 1726 DE FOE Hist. Devil II. vi. 1835-49 LANE Mod. Egypt. II. 111 They [Gypsies] mostly divine by means of a number of shells, with a few pieces of coloured glass, money, etc., intermixed with them. 8. To foretell by divine or superhuman power;

8. To foretell by divine or superhuman power; to prophesy. arch.

136e Langl. P. Pl. A. VIII. 143 As Daniel diuinede hit fel in dede after. 1606 Shaks. Ant. 6 Cl. II. vi. 123 If I were bound to Diuine of this vnity, I wold not Prophesie so. 1860 Emerson Cond. Life i. (1861) 19 We are as lawgivers; we speak for Nature; we prophesy and divine. 2897 Bowen Virg. Emedi II. 246 Cassandra of coming evil divined.

9. To conjecture (as to the unknown or obscure);

9. To conjecture (as to the unknown or obscure); to make an inference by conjecture, insight, intuition, or other means than actual information.

136a Langl. P. Pl. A. xl. 138 be deponer I diuined be derkore me boutle. c. 1366 Chaucer Wife's Prol. 26 Men may deuyne and glosen vp and doun. 1604 Shaks. Olh.

1. ii. 39 Something from Cyprus, as I may diuine. 1851 Carlyle Sterling II. ii. (1872) 100 The meanest have a dignity... and hence, as I divine, the startling whirl of incongruous juxtaposition.

† b. with of, on, upon: To make conjectures about or concerning; to augur from. Obs.

1374 Chaucer Troylus III. 409 (458) Lest ony wyght dyuynen or deuyse Wolde of hem two. c1366 — Knt.'s T. 1657 The paleys ful of peples... Dyvynynge of this Thebane knyghtes two. 1513 More in Gration Chron. (1568) II. 766

The people diversly devinyng upon this dealing. a 1503 Greene 732. IV, v. v. Whereon divine you, Sir? 1603 Knolles Hist. Turks (1621) 857 Thereof would diversely divine every man according to his own fantasie. 1653 Holegor Proceepius 1. 29 The Romans divining upon it, were confident of the Emperours prevailing in this Warr. 1725 Pope Odyss. 1. 144 At chess they vie, to captivate the queen; Divining of their loves.

Hence Divi'rned ppl. a. (in quot, Made divine).

Divining of their loves.

Hence Divi'ned ppl. a. (in quot., Made divine).

1624 QUARLES Sion's Sonn. in Farr S. P. Jas. I (1848) 140

The glory of thy divined place No age can injure, nor yet

time detace.

† **Divirnely**, a. [1. prec. adj. + -LY 1.] Divine.
c1400 Test. Love III. (R.) Philosophy is knowing of deuinely
and manly things joyned with study of good liuing.
RASTELL Bk. Purgat. II. xi, The infinyte dyvynely Sub-

**Divinely** (divainli), adv. [f. DIVINE a. + LY 2.] In a divine manner or way.

RASTELL BR. Purgat. II. XI, The innivite dyvynely Substanince.

Divinely (divoinili), adv. [f. Divine a. +
-IY 2.] In a divine manner or way.

1. By or as by the agency or power of God.
1504 Sperser Amoretti Ixi, As she is, divinely wrought,
And of the brood of Angels hevenly borne. 1862 Stillingel.
Orig. Sac. II. vi. § 2 Whatever comes under Divine knowledge, may be Divinely revealed. a 1707 Beveringe. Serm.
L xviii. (R.) In his divinely-inspired judgment. 1880 Tennyson In Mem. Ixiv. 2 As some divinely gifted man. 1876
J. Parker Paract. I. iii. 23 If the Bible is divinely inspired,
it follows that it is divinely authoritative.

2. As or like God; in a godlike manner; with an
excellence or perfection more than human.
1582 Hester Sec. Phiorav. III. iv. 9 Because this composition worketh divinely, I called it Angelico. 1585 T. WashIngton tr. Nicholay. Voy. vv. xxiii. 139 Cleer and fayre
fountaines dyvinely wrought. 1667 Milton P. L. 1x. 489
Shee fair, divinely fair, fit love for Gods. 1728 Young Odes
to King Wks. 1757 1. 173 Its stream divinely clear, and
strong. 1822 W. Irvine Braceb. IIall 35 An elegant young
man. who danced a minuet divinely. 1832 Tennyson
Dram Fair Wom. 87 A daughter of the Gods, divinely
tall And most divinely fair.

† 3. In a holy or pious manner. Obs.
1594 SHAKS. Rich. III. III. vii. 62 He is .. with two right
reuerend Fathers Divinely bent to Meditation. 1595— Yohn
II. 237 This right hand, whose protection Is most divinely
vow dypon the right Of him it holds. 1682 Norsis Hierocles
8 They proceed from a divinely disposed mind.

† 4. After the manner of divinity. Obs.
1607 Torsell. Serpents (1658) 591, I purpose not to follow
these things Philosophically. but rather Divinely.

† Divinement, Obs. [f. Divine v. + -Ment.]
The action of divining; divination.
1597-80 North Plutarch (1676) 84 The common nature of
man, that hat in it both Divineness, and sometimes beastly
brutishness. 1587 Golding De Mornay xxxii, 507, I hau.
. 1640 Pr. III. xii, In all Irue Work. there is something of div

E. and AF. devinour, divinour=OF. devineer, -eour, -ur (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), agent-n from F. deviner to Divine, corresponding to L. divinātör-em Divinator. Down to 1500 regularly stressed devinour, devinour. In sense 2, app. f. F. devin, divin sb.: cf. philosoph-er.]

1. One who practises divination; a soothsayer, prophet, seer; a magician, sorcerer.

c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace (Rolls) 8107 Dus seide alle my dyuinours. 1368 Wycl. IF Dent. xviii. 10 Ne be foundun in thee.. that askith dyvynours. 1368 — Jer. xxviii. 2 Dyuyneris by chiteryng and fleyng of briddis. 1432 Caxron Gold. Leg. 234 b/2 The deuynour had told hym that he shold deye within fyue dayes. 1545 Joye Exp. Dan. v. (R.) He fled to his wyse men of the worlde, to his diuiners and charmers. 1510 Holland Camden's Brit. 1. 649 The.. Divinour or Prophet of the Britans, I mean Merlin. 1683 Dryden Abs. 4 Achit. 238 The People's Pray'r, the glad Diviner's Theme, The Young men's Vision and the Old men's Dream! 1723 Pore Odyss. 1. 524 Vain diviner's dreams divert her fears. 1860 Hook Lives Abbs. (1869) I. v. 223 The bishops .. were required .. to banish .. diviners and fortune-tellers. 1881 Folk-lore Record IV. 106 Very lately an eminent man .. employed a diviner to look for mines on his property with a divining rod.

D. A successful conjecturer or guesser.
1600 Locke Hum. Und. 11. i. (1695) 48 He must be a notable Diviner of Thoughts, that can assure him, that he was thinking. 1866-61 Maurice Critics in Friendship Bks. xiii. (1874) 377 Richard Bentley was one of the subtlest diviners of the meaning of obscure passages.

† 2. A divine, a theologian. Obs.
1377 Langl. P. P. B. x. 452 Pe doughtiest doctour and deuynoure of pe trinitee Was augustyn pe olde. Ibid. XIII.
114 Sire doctour ...What is dowel and dobet? 3e deuynours knoweth. 1303 Ibid. C. xv. 85 This doctor and diuinour and decretistre of canon. 1553 Hullor, Diuinour or wryter of holy scripture, agiographus.

† b. = Divine sb. 2 2 b; also, a wise man, sage. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) III. 65 Thales. his naturel philosofer and dyuynour. a 1400-50 Alexander 1545 Doctours & diuinours & othire dere maistris.

Divineress (divoirnores). Also 4-6 de-, (5-ourese). [a. OF. devineresse (12th c. in Hatz.-

Divineress (divoinores). Also 4-6 de-, (5-ourese). [a. OF. devineresse (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), fem. of devineur DIVINER: see -ESS.] A Darm.), fem. of devineur DIVINER: see ESS.] A female diviner; a prophetess; a sorceress, witch. c 1374 Chaucer Troylus v. 1522 Dow sorceresse With al pi fals gost of prophesie Thow wenest ben a grete deuyneresse! 1440 J. Shirley Dethe K. James (1818) 14 The said woman of Yreland, that clepid herself a dyvenourese. 2480 CAXTON Ovid's Met. XIII. vi, And Cassandra, hys doughter, the devyneresse. a 1533 LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. XXVI. (1540) Mij. A woman diuineresse, or contrary, a soth-sayer. 1681 H. More Postscript to Clanvill's Sadducismus II. (1726) 24 Do the office of a Divineress, or a Wise-woman in 1726) 24 Do the office of a Divineress, or a Wise-woman II. (1726) 24 Do the office of a Divineress, or a Wise-woman II. (1726) 24 Do A. Carlyle It. Dante's Inferno XX, The wretched women who. made themselves divineresses. † Divineress Of the Tropics prophesied. that she should be a Queen. 1848 J. A. Carlyle It. Dante's Inferno XX, The wretched women who. made themselves divineresses. † Divineress perh. with some thought of F. -esse, as in richesse and Eng. idlesse; cf. profaness, promess, etc.] a. Divination. b. Divineness, divinity; divine quality or character.

etc.] a. Divination. b. Divineness, divinity; divine quality or character.

1504 Carew Huarte's Exam. Wits iv. (1596) 46 The first who tearmed these maruellous matters by the name of diuinesse was Hippocrate; and that if any such point of diuinesse bee found in the disease, that it manifesteth also a prouidence. 1605 Bacon Adv. Learn. 11. iv. § 2. 18 Poesie ... was ever thought to have some participation of diuinesse. 1bid. § 4. 19 Enquirers into truth.. will despise those delicacies and affectations, as indeede capable of no diuinesse.

nesse.

Diving (doi-vin), vbl. sb. [f. DIVE v. +-ING l.]
The action of the verb DIVE, in its various senses.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. XII. XXVI. (1405) 429 By manere of plungynge and of dyuynge. 1614 Rowlands
Fooles Bolt 37 A common Scould, her furious heate must coole: Wash'd by her diuing in a Cucking stoole. 1743-5
R. Pococks Trav. (Camden) II. 129 The curious manner of diveing which they lately began, in order to raise what they could of the wreck. 1854 (title) Divings into Scripture and Sprinkling of Wisdom for Little Folk.

b. attrib. and Comb. as diving-bladder. -boat.

could of the wreck. 1854 (title) Divings into Scripture and Sprinkling of Wisdom for Little Folk.

b. attrib. and Comb., as diving-bladder, -boat, -engine, -helmet, -machine, DIVING-BELL, etc.
1601 BP. W. BARLOW Defence 143 The diuning poole of Bethesda. 1661 Diving-engine [see DIVING-BELL]. 1693 Lond. Gas. No. 2842/3 Letters Patents.. for a Diving-Engine. 1752 JOHNSON Rambler No. 199 P 3 The first experiment in nineteen diving engines of new construction. 1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Diving Bladder, a term used by Borelli for a machine... contrived for Diving under the water to great depths.. The objections all other diving machines are liable to are obviated. 1802 Naval Chron. VII. 270 The Diving-boat.. will be capacious enough to contain eight men. a 1825 Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Druing-bond, a pond from which water is drawn for domestic use, by dipping a pail. 1830 Col. HAWKER Diary (1803) II. 163 Inflating air into the diving machine, or rather diving dress, of the man who was working under the sea. 1875 Urc's Dicl. Arts s.v. Diving-dress, The diving helmet is, in principle, similar to the bell.

Diving, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING 2.]

principle, similar to the bell.

Diving, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING<sup>2</sup>.]

That dives, in various senses of the vb.

1602 FULBECKE 2nd Pt. Parall. Ded. 1 The industrious search of some diuing braine. a 1639 WOTTON in Relig.

Wolton. 402 (R.) Let the diving Negro seek For gemms hid in some forlorn creek. 1712 GAY Trivia III. 80 Guard well thy pocket, for these syrens stand To aid the labours of the diving hand.

ving hand. b. In names of various animals.

b. In names of various animals.

Diving-buck or goat, a S. African antelope (Cephalophus mrgens), the duyker-bok of the Boers; diving-duck, the golden-eye duck (Clangula glaucion); diving-pigeon, the lack guillemot or doveky (Uria Grylle); diving-spider, Argyroncta aquatica, which lives in a nest filled with air under water.

1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy. 11. (1711) 84 The first Diving Pigeon I got. at Spitzbergen. 1786 Sparrman Voy. Cafe G. H. II. 243 The duyker-bok, or diving goat .. rising in its leap with its neck erect, and in its descent bringing it down between its legs. had the appearance of diving and gave rise to its name. 1813 Cot. Hawker Diary 1893)

I. 89, I got a diving duck, and should have had more shots. 1885 SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds 161 Diving duck (Shetland Isles). Ibid. 218 Diving pigeon.

Diving-bell. [f. DIVING vbl. sb. + BRLL sb. 1 5.] A strong heavy vessel, originally bell-shaped, with the bottom open, in which persons may descend into deep water, respiration being sustained by the compressed air at the top, or by fresh air supplied by a forcing pump from above.

1661 Evelyn Diary 19 July, We tried our Diving-Bell, or Engine, in the water-dock at Deptford..it was made of cast lead, let down with a strong cable. 1693 Phil. Trans. XVII. 896 Means of weighing up sunken Vessels... and taking out the Goods by means of the Diving Bell. 1713 DERHAM Phys. Theol. IV. iii. note (R.), One of the divers blew an horn in his diving-bell, at the bottom of the sea. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) I. 241 The great diving-bell improved by Doctor Halley, which was large enough to contain five men. 1874 Burnand My Time xxiv. 212 Breathing with as much difficulty... as he might have experienced in a diving-bell.

attrib. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. I. 713/2 A diving-bell company was formed in England in 1688. Ibid. 715/1 Diving-bell Pump, a pump having a casing divided by a vertical partition into two chambers, which are provided with inwardly and outwardly opening valves.

Divinify (divinifa), v. [f. L. divin-us Divine + (1) FY; cl. deify, etc.] trans. To render divine; to regard as of divine nature, rank, or origin; to divinize. Hence Divinified ppl. a.

1633 A. H. Parthenia Sacra 204 (T.) My beloved is white and red., white, for his blessed and divinified soul. 1660 STANLEY Hist. Philos. Ix. (1701) 395/1 Good the Civil Virtues render a Man, but the Sciences conducing to the Divine Virtue divinifie. 1853 Bailer Mystic 23 And knew himself divinified. 1894 Agase M. Clerke Fam. Stad. Homer 45 The same constellation...under a divinified aspect.

Divining, vbl. sb. [f. Divine v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb Divine: a. Soothsaying, prophecy, divination. b. Conject

a rod, etc., used in divination; spec. a forked stick, by means of which certain persons are reputed to have the power of tracing and indicating subter-raneous supplies of water and mineral veins. See

raneous supplies of water and mineral veins. See quots.; also Dowsing-Bod.

1656 Cowley Pindar. Odes, To Mr. Hobs iii, With fond Divining-Wands, We search among the dead For Treasures buried. Ibid. Note, Virgula Divina; or a Divining-Wand is a two-forked branch of an Hazel-Tree. used for the finding out either of Veins, or hidden Treasures of Gold or Silver; and being carryed about, bends downwards (or rather is said to do so) when it comes to the place where they lye. 1712 J. James tr. Le Blond's Gardening 188 To find out Water by the Help of a Hasel-Wand, called a Divining-Stick. 1752 Gentl. Mag. Nov. (Brand Pop. Antig.) So early as Agricola the divining Rod was in much request, and has obtained great credit for its discovering where to dig for Metals and Springs of Water. Lately it has been revived with great success. 1816 Scott Antig. xvii. 1883 P. Rossisson in Harper's Mag. Oct. 708/1 The divining-rod finds its professors and disciples. in every part of the world. 1888 Elworthy W. Somersel Word-bk., Dowese, to use the divining-rod for the purpose of finding springs of water.

Divining, ppl. a. [f. as prec. +-ING 2.] That divines, foresees, or conjectures; soothsaying, prophesying, conjecturing, guessing, etc.

divines, foresees, or conjectures; soothsaying, prophesying, conjecturing, guessing, etc.

1388 Wyclif i Kings xxviii. 7 There is a womman havynge a dyvrynge spirite in Endore. 1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI, iv. to. 60 If secret Powers suggest but truth To my divining thoughts. 1697 DRYDEN Ameid vi. 54 The mad divining dame, The priestess of the god, Deiphobe her name. 1876 Geo. Eliot Dan. Der. v. xxxix, This dreadfully divining personage—evidently Satan in grey trousers.

† Divinipotent-em mighty in divination.]

1656 Blount Glossogr., Divinipotent, that hath power in divine things. 1797 in Balley vol. II.

† Divinister. Obs. rare. [f. DIVINE v., or divinour, Diviner sb.: see ISTER.] A diviner.

2 1386 Chaucer Knt.'s T. 1953 Therfore I stynte, I nam no divinistre.

no divinistre.

† **Divinitize**, v. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [irreg. f. DI-VINITY+-IZE.] = DIVINIZE.

1649 J. E. tr. Behmen's Epist. Pref. 9 We.. Divinitize our knowledge into an effectual working Love. **Divinity** (diviniti). Forms: 4-6 de-, dy-, divinite, 4-7 - tie. [ME. de-, divinite, a. OF. devinite, -ele, -iteit (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) theology, ad. L. divinitat-em godhead, divination, excellence, f. divim-us DIVINE: see -ITY.]

1 The character or quality of being divine dis-

1. The character or quality of being divine; divineness, godhood; divine nature; Deity, Godhead.

c1374 Chaucer Boeth. I. pr. iv. 7 (Camb. MS.) Thow desputedest.. towching deuynyte and mankynde.

diviner Saluacioum 272 In crist warre flesshe and sawle and verray divinitee.

1581 FULKE in Confer. II. (1584) Y.

The humanitie of Christ after it was assumpted by the

DIVINITYSHIP.

Diuinitie, was absorpte of the same. cr610-15 Women Saints, Agnes (1886) 147 Diuinitie dwelleth not in stones but in heauen. 1667 MILTON P. L. 12. 1010 They feel Divinitie within them breeding wings. 1784 Cowper Task v. 877 The veil is rent.. That hides divinity from mortal eyes. 1888 Ruskin Pleas. Eng. 17 note, Arianism consists not in asserting the subjection of the Son to the Father, but in denying the subjected Divinity.

2. concr. A divine being; a god, a deity. The Divinity: the Deity, the Supreme Being, God. cr386 Chaucer Sec. Nun's T 316 Whil we seken thilke diunitee That is yhid in heuene. 1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. I. (1495) 8 Cryst Iesus very god and man is .. moost blessyd and inestymable dyunynte or deyte for all mankynde. 16068 Shaks. Ham. v. ii. 10 There's a Diuinity that shapes our ends, Rough hew them how we will. 1777 Robertson Hist. Amer. (1778) II. vii. 302 Its divinities were clothed with terror. 1796 H. Hunter tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1790) II. 76 It's last and only end is the Divinity himself. 1865 Selley Ecce Homo iv. (ed. 8) 31 Their national Divinity had been their king. 1875 Whitney Life Lang. v. 80 Mercury. the swift messenger of the divinities.

divinities.

b. fig. An object of adoration, an adorable being.

1648 Boyle Seraph. Love vi. (1700) 49 A Lover, naming what he worships, a Divinity.

1749 Smollett Gil Blas III.

11. ix, I perceived the divinity seated on a large sattin couch—in a genteel deshabille.

1849 Thackeray Pendennis vii, Composing a most flaming and conceited copy of verses to his divinity.

28 Divine conclusion.

3. Divine quality, virtue, or power; god-likeness, divineness.

divineness.

1510-20 Everyman in Hazl. Dodsley I. 133 These seven. Gracious sacraments of high divinity.

1500 Spenser F. Q.

111. v. 34 The goodly Maide, ful of divinities And gifts of heavenly grace.

1508 Shaks. Merry W. v. i. 3 There is Diunity in odde Numbers, either in natinity, chance, or death.

1681-6 J. Scott Chr. Life (1747) III. 71 These miraculous Signs of the Divinity of the Christian Doctrine.

1847 Tennyson Princ. III. 207 To lift the woman's fall'n divinity Upon an even pedestal with man.

4. The science of divine things; the science that deals with the nature and attributes of God, His relations with mankind, etc.; theology; the theo-

relations with mankind, etc.; theology; the theological faculty in Universities. (The earliest sense in English.)

Divinity hall, (Scotland, etc.), a theological hall or college.

Divinity hall, (Scotland, etc.), a theological hall or college.

2 1305 Edmund Conf. 238 in E. E. P. (1862) 77 To divinite as god wolde bis gode man him drou3. 1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) 1. 5 Of be bre vertues of deurynte [theologicarum virintimm]. 2 1400 Maundev. (1839) xiii. 144 Athanasius was a gret Doctour of Dyvynytee. 1439 E. E. Wills (1882) 118, I woll that the maister of devenyte haue xx li. 1556 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 40 William Thurston abbot of Fowntens and bachelar of devinite. hongyd, heddyd and qwarterd. 1590 Shaks. Hen. V. 1. i. 38 Heare him but reason in Diuinitie. 1690 Locke Govi. 11. viii. \$ 112 They never dream'd of Monarchy being Yure Divino. till it was revealed to us in the Divinity of this last Age. 1722 De Foe Moll Flauders (1840) 303 The ordinary of Newgate. talked a little in his way, but all his divinity ran upon confessing my crime, as he called it. 1833 COLERIDGE Tablet. 14 Mar., Divinity is essentially the first of the professions, because it is necessary for all at all times. 1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng. I. iv. 498 Three poor labouring men, deeply imbued with this unamiable divinity.

b. Applied also to the theological systems of heathen nations or philosophers.

b. Applied also to the theological systems of heathen nations or philosophers.

2669 GALR Crt. Gentiles 1. 1. ii. 12 Plato acknowlegeth that he received the ... choicest of his Divinitie from the Phenicians. 2754 Sherlock Disc. (1759) I. iv. 145 The Religion and Divinity of the Vulgar in the Days of Heathenism. 2855 MILMAN Lat. Chr. (1864) II. IV. vii. 365 He..was versed in all the divinity of the Greeks.

†5. = DIVINATION I. Obs. rare.

1481 CAXTON Myrr. 1. xiii. 39 By this Arte and science (Astronomye) were first emprysed. alle other sciences of decrees and of dyuinyte. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 28 This diunitie or fore-telling of Anaxagoras.

6. attrib. (esp. in reference to the Faculty of Divinity at the Universities), as divinity act, book, chair, lecture, man, school, etc.; divinity-calf (Bookbinding), dark brown stained calf decorated with blind stamping, without gilding: used for

with blind stamping, without gilding: used for theological works. (Zaehnsdorf, Hist. Bookb. theological works.

theological works. (Zaehnsdorf, Hist. Bookb. 1895.)

1848 Udall. Erasm. Par. Pref. (R.) A full library of all good diuinity-books. a 1858 LATIMER Serm. & Rem. (1845)

297 We..appointed you to appear before us..in the divinity school, a place for disputations. 1641 'SMECTYMMUUS' Ausw. v. (1653) 22 Such as were able to preach, or keepe a Divinitie Act. 1670 EACHABD COM. Clercy 97 If a young divinity-intender has but got a sermon of his own or of his father's..he gets a qualification. c1680 HICKERINGILL W.ks. (1710) I. 79 The Tongues and Pens of the thriving Divinity-men. 1691-8 NORRIS Pract. Disc. (1711) III. & A. Acceptable..from the Pulpit as from a Divinity-Chair. 1700 HEARNE Collect. 6 Nov., The Divinity-Badell's Staff. 1785 J. TRUSLER Mod. Times I. 138 A register office for parsons, a kind of divinity-shop..for hiring of preachers. 1846 MCCULLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) II. 341 Attendance on divinity lectures is requisite.

Divinityship. [f. prec. + -8HIP.]

Divinityship. [f. prec. + -8HP.]

1. The status or personality of a divinity; deity-

1. The status or personality of a divinity; deityship, godship.
1689 Hickeringill Wks. (1716) II. 423 The Keys of the Church, to which he has as good right as your D.D. Divinityship. 1788 Disinterested Love I. 19 Tis to her divinityship I pay my adoration. 1811 Shelley Let. to E. Hitchener, Truth is my God... yours is reducible to the same simple Divinityship. 1834 L. Hunt Town (1858) 398 The first time he [Henry VIII] had discovered the possibility of such an impiety towards his barbarous divinityship.

2. Knowledge of or skill in divinity.

1763 STERNE Tr. Shandy VI. xxxvi, Plato's opinion, which with all his divinityship,—I hold to be damnable.

Divinization. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of divinizing, or condition of being divinized.

1860 MILL Diss. & Disc., Grecian Hist. (1859) II. 310 The basis of that was a bona fide personification and divinization of the occult causes of phenomena. 1873 M. ARNOLD Lit. & Dogma (1876) 38 The glorification and divinisation of this natural bent of mankind.

Divinize (divinibiz), v. [ad. F. diviniser (16th-17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) to render divine, deify, f. divini DIVINE; see -IZE.]

divin DIVINE: see -IZE.]
1. trans. To make or render divine; to deify.

16.56 BLOUNT Glossogr., Divinise, to make divine or heavenly. a 1743 A. M. RAMSAY Nat. & Rev. Relig. 11. 401 (R.) The predestinarian doctors have divinized cruelty, wrath, fury, vengeance, and all the blackest vices. 1890 NEWELL St. Patrick 70 He divinised the powers of nature because he feared them.

because he feared them.
† 2. intr. To become divine; to act as a divine being. Obs. rare.
1685 Gracian's Courtiers Orac. 163 By Divinizing, one gets Respect, by Humanizing, Contempt.
Hence Divinized ppl. a.; Divinizing vbl. sb.
1837 Tait's Mag. IV. 459 This divinizing of 'myself'—this defincation of the individual man. 1839 BAILEY Festus
(1854) 164 The form Of Divinized humanity.

† Divi'se, sb. Obs. [a. Of. de-, divine, ad. late L. divīsa (med. L. in Du Cange) division, boundary, fem. sb. from pa. pple. of dīvidēre: see Drvise, and cf. the town name Devizes, formerly 'The Devizes', med. L. Divisæ.] Boundary; pl. bounds. c 1575 Balfour Practicks (1754) 34 (Jam.) Divisis betwix sic landis pertening to sic ane man, on the ane part, and sic landis pertening to sic ane uther man on the uther part. Ibid. 438 Divises, meithis and merchis.
† Divi'se, a. Obs. Also 5 de-. [ad. L. dīvīsus, pa. pple. of dīvidēre to DIVIDE: cf. OF. devis divided.] Divided; separate, distinct.
c 1400 Pallad. on Husb. iv. 416 In March orenge is sette in sondry wyse: Thai loveth lande that rare is and divise. 1677 Gale Cri. Gentiles II. Iv. 255 The Author of the Book.. (2439) 'the name One is truely said of that which is indivise in it self and divise as to althings else'.

Hence † Divi'sely adv., separately (obs.).
c 1440 Procok Repr. III. xviii. 308 Ioyntli and deviseli. 1553 Huloet, Divisely, storsum, storsus, separatim.
Diviser, obs. form of Deviser, Divisor.
Divisibility (divizibi'līti). [f. next + -ITY: cf. F. divisibiilit (15th c. in Godef. Suppl.).]

1. The quality of being divisible; capacity of being divided into parts, or among a number of persons.

1. The quality of being divisible; capacity of being divided into parts, or among a number of persons.

1644 Digby Nat. Bodies 11. viii. (1645) 15 Divisibility, or a capacity to be divided into partes. 1691 Norris Pract. Ditc. 52 That endless. Controversy concerning. the infinite Divisibility of Quantity. 1700 Berreless Princ. Hum. Knowl. 8 47 The infinite divisibility of Matter is now universally allowed. 1831 LARDNER Pneumat. iii. 23. Numerous physical analogies favour the conclusion, that the divisibility of matter has a limit.

2. Math. Capacity of being divided without remainder.

Divisible (divizib'l), a. (sb.) Also 6-7 de-. [ad. L. divisibil-is (Tertullian, 3rd c.), f. divis-ppl. stem of dividere to DIVIDE: cf. F. divisible

[ad. L. dīvisibil-is (Tertullian, 3rd c.), f. dīvīs-ppl. stem of dīvidēre to DIVIDE: cf. F. divisible (Oresme, 14th c.).] Capable of being divided.

1. Capable of being divided into parts (actually, or in thought); capable of being divided into kinds or classes, distinguishable; capable of being divided or distributed among a number.

1558 HULDER, Deusible, or able to be parted or deuided, deuiduus.

1597 HOLER, Deuisible, or able to be parted or deuided, deuiduus.

1597 HOLER, Deuisible, or able to be parted or deuided, deuiduus.

1597 HOLER, Deuisible, or able to be parted or deuided, deuiduus.

1597 HOLER, Deuisible, or able to be parted or deuided, deuiduus.

1597 HOLER, Deuisible, or able to be parted or deuided, on part, but must needs be wholly incarnate.

1605 HOOKE

1606 HOOKE

† in small portions (obs.).
1558 Br. Watson Sev. Sacram. vii. 40 Gods onely begotten

sonne goeth into euery man diuisiblye that receyueth him. 1649 JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp. Ad Sect. v. § 7 The use of reason comes at no definite time, but insensibly and divisibly. a 1691 BOYLE (J.), Naturalists disagree about . the indefinite divisibleness of matter. — Wts. I. 376 (R.) The divisibleness of nitre into fixed and volatile parts.

Division (divizon). Forms: 4-6 devi-, division, etc. (with usual interchange of i and y, -on and -oun), 4 deveseoun, devyseoun, 5 Sc. dywysiown, 5-7 divisione, 4- division. [ME. de-, division, a. OF. devisiun, division, ad. I. division-em. n. of action f. dividee to Divide division-em, n. of action f. dividere to DIVIDE.]

I. As an action or condition. 1. The action of dividing or state of being divided

1. The action of dividing or state of being divided into parts or branches; partition, severance.

2374 Chaucer Boeth. III. pr. xi. 77 (Camb. MS.) But fyr fleeth] and refuseth alle deuysyon. Ibid. III. pr. ix. [see Divide v. 1]. 21400 Lanfranc's Cirung. 26 Pese arteries ben deuydid many weies; whos dyuysiouns man mai nougi conseque bi his witt. 1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 111 By. the devision of th' Earth into zones. 1601 Shaks. Tuel. Nv. v. 1229 How haue you made diuision of your selfe? 1624 Sir T. Herbert Trav. 126 Babylon. there first hapned the division of Languages from one. to seventie two. 1726 tr. Gregory's Astron. 1. 237 The Division of Time into Hours, Days, and Weeks. 1840 Lardner Geom. ix. 109 Let the line. be divided into three parts, at C and D. and, from the points of division C and D let perpendiculars be drawn. 1873 Jowettr Plato (ed. 2) III. 2 The division into books... is probably later than the age of Plato.

b. Separation, partition, parting.
1535 Coverdale 2 Esdras vi. 41 To make a deuysion betwixte the waters, that the one parte might remayne aboue, and the other beneth. 1644 Massinger Very Woman II. Plays (1868) 499/1 We may meet again, But death's division is for ever, friend. 1864 Tennyson Higher Pantheism 6 This weight of body and limb, Are they not sign and symbol of thy division from Him?

c. Camb. Univ. The partition of the term into two halves; the point of time at which the term is

two halves; the point of time at which the term is thus divided.

thus divided.

1803 Gradus ad Cantab. s.v. Term-Trotters, young men who contrive to be in College the night before the division of the term, and out of it the morning after the close.

1858 BRISTED Eng. University 63 After 'division' in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms, a student, who can assign a good plea for absence to the College authorities, may go down. 1896 W. ALDIS WRIGHT in Letter, The division of term still marks a period for certain purposes.

† d. 'Methodical arrangement, disposition' (Schmidt). Obs.

1604 SHARS. Oth. 1. i. 23 A Fellow. That neuer set a Squadron in the Field, Nor the deuision of a Battaile knowes More then a Spinster.

2. The action of distributing among a number;

2. The action of distributing among a number; distribution, partition, sharing.

Division of labour, in Pol. Econ., the division of a process of manufacture or an employment into parts, each of which is performed by a particular person.

c 136 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 341 God wolde suffre no lenger be fend to regne oonli in oo siche preest, but, for synne bat bei hadden do, made devisioun amongis two.
1484 CAXTON Fables of Æsof 1. vi, It is not good to have partage and dyuysyon with hym which is ryche & myghty.
1255 EDEN Decades Contents (Arb.) 45 The debate and strile betwene the Spanyardes and Portugales for the diuision of the Indies. 1601 Shaks. Tuel. N. III. iv. 380 Ile make diuision of my present with you: Hold, there's halfe my Coffer. 1776 ADAM SMITH W. N. I. i. heading, Of the Division of Labour. The greatest improvement in the productive power of labour, and fetc.]. seem to have been the effect of the division of labour. 1878 JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ. 33 Even in a single family there is division of labour: the husband ploughs, or cuts timber; the wife cooks, manages the house, and spins or weaves; the sons hunt or tend sheep; the daughters employ themselves as milkmaids.

† 8. The action of distinguishing, or of perceiving or making a difference; distinction. Obs.

+ 8. The action of distinguishing, or of perceiving or making a difference; distinction. Obs.

2338 CHAUCER Fortune 33, I have the tawht deuisyoun by-twene Frend of effect and frende of cowntenaunce.

2500 Lancelot 1648 That Iustice be Elyk [= alike] Without divisione baint to pur and 79k. 1853 T. WILSON Rhet.

4 b. The division is an openyng of thynges wherin we agree and rest upon, and wherein we sticke, and stande in traverse.

1611 Bibl. E. Exod. viii. 23, I will put a division between my people and thy people.

4. The fact of being divided in opinion, sentiment, or interest: disagreement, variance, dissen-

4. The fact of being divided in opinion, sentiment, or interest; disagreement, variance, dissension, discord; an instance of this, a disagreement. 1393 Gower Conf. 111. 381 Division... many a noble worthy town... Hath brought to great adversite. C1477 CAXTON FASON 71, I praye you... that ye kepe you from all dyuysion and roncour. 1526-34 TINDALE ROM. XXI 17 Marke them which cause division. and avoyde them. 2611 BIBLE I Cor. XI. 18, I heare that there be diusions [WYCL. & Geneva, dissensions] among you. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT TRAV. (1677) 190 A bone of division betwith the Turk and Persian. 1712 W. HARRISON in Swift's Corr. 16 Dec., To sow division between us. 1847 TENNYSON Frincess III. 62 Betwixt these two Division smoulders hidden.

5. Math. a. The action or process of dividing one number or quantity by another, i.e. of finding how many times the latter is contained in the former, or, more generally, of finding a quantity

former, or, more generally, of finding a quantity (the quotient) which multiplied by the latter (the divisor) will produce the former (the dividend); the inverse of multiplication; a rule or method for

tins, the method usually adopted then the divisor is greater than 12, in which the products f the divisor by the several terms of the quotient are

successively set down and subtracted from the corresponding portions of the dividend. Short division: the method used when the divisor is 12 or less, in which the quotient is set down directly, without writing the successive products. Compound d, Simple d.: see these words. Complementary, direct, and scratch d., ancient or obsolete methods of performing arithmetical division. c1435 Craft Nombrynge (E.E.T.S.) 25 Dou schalt deuide alle be nounbre pat comes of be multiplication by be neber figures. but 3et bou hast not be craft of dynision. 1542 RECOND Gr. Artes 126 a, If you would prove Multiplycation, the surest way is by Dyuision. 1bid. (157) 148 Diusion is a distributing of a greater summe by the vnities of a lesser, Or Diuision is an Arithmeticall producing of a thirde number..which..shall so often conteyne an vnit, as the greater of the twoo propounded numbers doth containe the lesser. 1690 Leybourn Curs. Math. 18 The ways of performing Division are divers. 1706 W. Jones Sym. Palman. Matheteos 25 Division is a Manifold Subduction; or the taking of one Number..out of another, as often as possible. 1833 H. J. Brooke Introd. Crystallogr. 299 The division. is effected by subtracting the logarithm of the latter fraction from that of the former.

† b. The process of 'dividing' a ratio, i.e. substituting the difference of its terms for either of them. Obs. (Now expressed by dividendo: cf. COMPOBITION 5 C.)

1695 ALIMCHAM Geom. Epit. 19 If A: B:: C: D then by Division of reason it will be as A-B: B:: C-D: D. 1827 HUTTON Course Math. 1, 325 The term Divided, or Division here means subtracting, or parting; being used in the sense opposed to compounding, or adding, in def. 86.

6. Logic, etc. The action of dividing into kinds or classes: separation of a genus into species, called substantial division, or division per se;

or classes; separation of a genus into species, called substantial division, or division per se; classification; esp. in scholastic logic, a rough kind of classification based on ordinary knowledge, not on methodical investigation. Also, less strictly, b. Enumeration of the parts of a whole, partition, called partible division. c. Distinction of the various significations of a term: called nominal

various significations of a term: called nominal division, in opposition to which the two preceding are also called real division.

1521 T. Wilson Logike (1567) 83 b, Euery man is either wastfull or couetous. This diuision is not good, for, many men offende in neither. 1597 Morley Introd. Mul. Annot., As for the diuision, Musicke is either speculatiue or practicall. 1695 Stanley Hist. Philos. v. (1701) 181/2 Of Divisions, one is a distribution of the Genus into Species, and of the whole into parts;. Another is of a word into divers significations, when the same may be taken several ways. 1839 G. Bird Nat. Philos. 22 Absolute motion. relative motion. Besides these, there are some other divisions of motion. [as] uniform. accelerated..retarded. 1848 ABP. Thomson Laws Th. Iv. (1860) 82 Division is the enumeration of the various co-ordinate species of which a proximate genus is composed. 1864 Bowen Logic iv. 99 Division resolves the Extension [of a Concept] into its constituent Genera and Species.

† 7. Mus. The execution of a rapid melodic passage, originally conceived as the dividing of each of a succession of long notes into several short

of a succession of long notes into several short ones; such a passage itself, a florid phrase or piece of melody, a run; esp. as a variation on, or accompaniment to, a theme or 'plain song'; hence often nearly = DESCANT sb. Phr. To run division: to

paniment to, a theme or plain song; hence often nearly = Desoant sb. Phr. To run division: to execute such a passage or variation; also fg. (cf. Desoant v.) Obs.

1889 R. Hanvey Pl. Perc. (1590) 21 Divisions framde with such long discords, and not so much as a concord to end withall, argues a bad eare. c. 1592 Marlowe Few of Malla iv. iv. That kiss again! She runs division of my lips. 1896 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV. 111. i. 209 Ditties. Sung by a faire Queene. With ravishing Division to her Lute. 1895 Ford Lover's Mel. 1. i, He could not run division with more art Upon his quaking instrument. 1894 Playrous Skill Mus. 11. tot A Bass-Viol for Divisions must be of less size. 1727 Breakern Farriery Impr. (1756) I. 308 Time will not permit me to run Divisions upon each of the Symptoms. 1779 Sherman Critic I. i, Signoras. gargling glib divisions in their outlandish throats. 1840 Penry Cycl. KVI. 21/2 s.v. Music, In the fine chorus. when the line 'Hark' how the thund 'ring giant roars' occurs, he makes the bases roar in a long division, till they nearly gasp for breath.

† b. fig. Variation, modulation. Obs.

1605 Shaks. Macb. Iv. iii. 96 The King-becoming Graces. I haue no rellish of them, but abound In the division of each severall Crime, Acting it many wayes.

8. The separating of the members of a legislative body, etc. into two groups, in order to count their votes; in the British Houses of Parliament effected by their passing into separate lobbies, the numbers

by their passing into separate lobbies, the numbers

by their passing into separate lobbies, the numbers on each side being counted by tellers.

1620 Yeal. Ho. Com. 13 Feb. I. 520 Question whether the I or Noe to go out. The Noe yielded, before Division of the House. 1791 Gentl. Mag. XLI. 103 The Minority on the division was 101. 1794 Ibid. LXIV. II. 127 The question. was then put and negatived without a division. 1871 M. Collins Mrg. 4 Merch. II. iv. 115 He was in every division, and sat out every debate.

II. What produces, or is produced by, dividing.

9. Something that divides or marks separation; a dividing line or mark; a graduated scale (quot. 1669); a boundary; a partition.

1391 Chaucer Astrol. 1. § 10 Thise same strikes or divisiouns bencleped Azymuthz. And they deuyden the Orisonte of thin astrelabie in 24 deuisiouns. 1559 W. Cunningham Cosmagy. Glasse 6 Noting and observing certaine divisions, answering unto v. principall paralelles. 1669 STURM Mariner's Mag. v. 76 On one side the slit you must place a Division of Inches, and every Inch into 10 Patts Divided.

1715 DESAGULIERS Fires Impr. 51 The Funnel... shou'd have several divisions to cut the Wind. 1797 Monthly Mag. 111. 144 A moveable circle, on which are engraved divisions respecting the periodical revolution of the moon.

10. One of the parts into which anything is or

10. One of the parts into which anything is or may be divided; a portion, section.

By the Judicature Act of 1873, the Courts of King's (Queen's) Bench, Common Pleas, Chancery, etc., became 'divisions' of the High Court of Justice, e. g. Chancery Division, King's Bench Division, Probate and Admiralty Division.

c 1374 CHAUCER Compl. Mars 273 To yow hardy knyghtis of renoun, Syn that ye be of my deuisioun. 1384 WYCLIF 2 Chron. xxxi. 2 Ezechias.. sette prestis companyes and Levytis bi their devysiouns, echone in propre office. 1537 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. 1 (1286) 35 b, The leafe jagged in five divisions like a starre. 1711 Addition 3 Divisions of Men..it is the discreet Man.. who guides the Conversation. 1719 Swift To Ving. Clergyman Wks. 1755 II. II. 10 Desiring you to express the heads of your divisions in as few and clear words as you possibly can. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 335/2 The total number of the [metropolitan police] force is 486, who are placed in divisions, each division being employed in a distinct district. 1865 W. L. C. Eloniana vii. 117 Forms, or divisions, as they are termed at Eton. 1874 DEUTSCH Rem. 265 Our document contains six principal divisions.

b. 1866.

b. spec. A portion of a country, territory, county, district, etc., as marked off for some political, military, administrative, judicial, or other purpose; e.g. the parliamentary or petty sessional divisions of the counties of the United Kingdom, the military divisions of the United States; the admini-

of the counties of the United Kingdom, the military divisions of the United States; the administrative divisions of the presidencies (except Madras) and provinces of British India, presided over by a commissioner, and subdivided into 'districts'.

1640-1 Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk. (1855) 73 The Committie ordaines that everie captaine, within this divisione, bring in all the runawayes to the next Committie day. 1790 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) VI. 463 The constable. was out of his division. 1778 Eng. Gazetteer (ed. 2) s.v. Truro, The quarter-sessions for its S. and W. divisions being generally held here. 1800 Brookes Gazeter (ed. 12), Kesteven, one of the three divisions of Lincolnshire. 1835 Penny Cycl. IV. 479/2 (Blackburn) A sort of supreme authority is vested in two officers. called high-constables, one for the higher and the other for the lower division of the hundred. 1837 Ibid. VIII. 456/2 (Devoushire) The county is divided into two parts for the purpose of parliamentary representation: each division sends two members. 1891 Imp. Gas. India I. 531 Benares—a Division under a Commissioner in the North Western Provinces comprising the six Districts of Azamgarh, [etc.]. 1895 Oxford Direct., Oxford, the capital of and a polling place for the Mid division of the county... is locally in the hundred and petty sessional division of Bullingdon.

C. Mil. and Naut. A portion of an army or fleet, consisting of a definite number of troops or vessels,

consisting of a definite number of troops or

C. Mil. and Naut. A portion of an army or fleet, consisting of a definite number of troops or vessels, under one commanding officer; also applied to a definite portion of a squadron or battalion (see quots.); also, a portion of a ship's company appropriated to a particular service.

1597 Shaks. 2 Hen. IV. 1. iii. 70 His diuisions .. Are in three Heads: one Power against the French, And one against Glendower: Perforce a third Must take vp vs. 1633 Bingham Xenophon 108 When day-light appeared, energy Coronell led his Diuision or Regiment to a village. 1730-6 Balley (folio), Division (in Marit. Afairs) the third part of a naval army or fleet, or of one of the squadrons therof under a general officer. 1796 Instr. 4 Reg. Cavalry 1 Each Squadron is to be told off—by Half squadrons. Four divisions, Eight sub-divisions. 1830 Well-Instron in Gurw. Desp. VI. 79 An army composed of divisions. 1832 Regul. Instr. Cavalry 11. 45 Division—In its strict sense, the fourth part of a Squadron. Divisions are numbered 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th from the right. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Division, a select number of ships in a fleet or squadron distinguished by a particular flag, pendant, or vane. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 320 Two or three battalions are usually formed into a brigade, two brigades into a division.

d. Nat. Hist. A section of a larger group in classification: used widely of groups of higher or lower grade, as the divisions of a kingdom, class, order, family, or genus.

1833 Penny Cycl. I. 501/2 Cuvier..laid down the following general table of the animal kingdom: Four divisions: Vertebrated animals. Molluscous animals [etc.]. 1827 Hennrew Bot. II. ii. 203 Jussieu established his primary divisions of the Vegetable Kingdom on characters which .. define really natural groups. On these characters stood the three divisions, Acotyledons, Monocotyledons, and Dicatyledons. 1bid. II. iii. 218 Subkingdom I. Phanerogamia... Division I. Angiospermia. 1888 Rolleston & Janerospermia. 1883 Rolleston & Janerospermia. 2003 Rollesto

sion-mark (Mus.), a slur enclosing a numeral, placed over or under a group of notes not in the ordinary rhythm of the piece, (e.g. a triplet), and showing the number of notes; division-plate (see quot. 1874); +division-viol, a smaller kind of 'bass-viol', adapted for playing 'divisions' (sense 7); the same as viola da gamba (obs.).

1530 Palsgr. 408 Nouther the erthe nor the Gaulles suffre nothyng by this devysion makyng. 1656 Woop Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 208 J. Procter.. was a rare musicion, especiall for the Lyra violi and also for the division violl. 1667 C. Simpson (title) The Division-viol; or the Art of playing extempore upon a Ground. 1843 Carlyle Past & Pr. II. ix. (1845) 119 Parliamentary traditions, division lists, election-

funds. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Division-plate, the disk or wheel in the gear-cutting lathe, which is pierced with various circular systems of holes; each circle represents the divisions of a circumference into a given number of parts. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms, Division viol, a violin with frets upon the finger-board. 1894 Times 1 Oct. 6/1 Brigade drill, five days; division drill and manceuvres, four and a half days.

Hence Divi sionist, one who favours or advocates division; Divi sionless a., without divisions.

cates division; Divisionless a., without divisions, (in quot., Not taking part in a division).

1884 MeCarthy Eng. under Gladstone ii. 37 A youthful ambition to be divisionless. 1889 Columbus (Ohio) Disp.

15 Jan., The divisionless are embarrassed by the absence from the house .. of (three members) in favour of division.

Divisional (divizonal), a. (sb.) [see -AL.]

1. Of the nature of division; pertaining to, or serving for, division; characterized by division.

1738 A. HILL Let. to Ld. Bolimpbroke 31 July, Wks. 1753

1. 280 Let this divisional contract between us support, and encourage a correspondence. 1796 Morse Amer. Geog. 1.

447 The divisional line between Connecticut and Massachusetts. 1830 LYELL Princ. Geol. (1875) II. III. xiviii. 575

A divisional structure, like that. derived from plates of mica. 1839 BAILEY Festus (1854) 172 Time is divisional; eternity, all unitive. 1861 CRAIK Hist. Eng. Lit. I. 260

Separated by a point, or other divisional mark.

b. Of a lower denomination which exactly divides or measures the higher; fractional; forming

vides or measures the higher; fractional; forming an aliquot part of the standard. Also as sb. an

an aniquot part of the standard. Also as 10. an aliquot part, a submultiple.

1826 BENTHAM in Westm. Review VI. 504 Successive divisional operations, performed upon the same integral subject-matter. 1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. (N. Y.) IX. 764 Prefixing the Greek words. for multiples, and the Latin deci, centi, and milli for divisionals. 1892 Daily News 5 Sept. 5/1 A new issue of divisional money is contemplated.

2. Of or belonging to a division, section, or portion. see Division 10.

2. Of or belonging to a division, section, or postion: see Division 10.

1845 Stocqueler Handbk. Brit. India (1854) 296 Wattair,
a military station, the head-quarters of the divisional command. 1846 Grote Greece 1. xviii. II. 17 A population.
without any special and recognised names either aggregate
or divisional. 1875 Kinglake Crimea (1877) V. 1. 95 The
divisional commander and his brigadier. 1856 Times
(weekly ed.) 17 Apr. 292/2 The police divisional surgeon.
Hence Divi sionally adv., in relation to division,

or to a division.

1872 Daily News 26 Aug., To accustom themselves and their respective commands to work divisionally. 1887 LECKY Eng. in 18th C. VI. xxv. 580 Throwing the greatest part of the borough representation into the counties, collectively or divisionally.

Divisionary, a. rare. [f. Division + -ARY 1.]

Divisionary, a. rare. [f. Division + -ary 1,]
= Divisional.
1813 O. Rev. (F. Hall). 1838 in Webster. 1828 G. P.
Scrope Geol. etc. France (ed. 2) 171 The three chief modifications of divisionary structure. 1891 Times 30 Dec. 3/5
Silver can serve all the purposes of the divisionary money.
† Divisionate, v. Obs. nance-wd. [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] trans. To make division of, divide.
21366 Sidney Wanstead Play Wks. (1674) 622 (D.) [Pedantic schoolmaster speaking] First, you must divisionate your point fof argument), quasi you should cut a chees into two particles .. which must also be sub-divisionated into three equal species.
† Divisionare. Obs. [f. as direct + -ER 1.]

your point [of argument], quasif you should cut a chees into two particles... which must also be sub-divisionated into three equal species.

† Divisioner. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ER1 I.]
One who makes a division.

1676 R. Sheldon Miracles Antichr. 181 (T.) The divisioner, which was Freeman the Ignatian, and the other priests, thought that I knew nothing of the grand present.

Divisive (divoirsiv), a. [f. L. type \*dīvīsīv-us, f. dīvīs-: see Divise and -ive. Cf. F. devisif, -ive (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Having the quality or function of dividing; causing or expressing division or distribution; making or perceiving distinctions, analytical.

1603 Holland Plutarch's Mor. 1341 Dualitie, which is a divisive nature. a 1638 Mede Treat. Daniel's Weeks Wks. III. (1672) 700 The Hebrews want those numbers which the Grammarians call Distributive or Divisive, Terni, quaterni, quint .. &c. 1689 Stanley Hist. Philos. III. III. &s The common Sciences, as the demonstrative, the definitive, the divisive. a 1688 Cudworth Immut. Mor. ii. (R.) With its subtle divisive power. 1831 Carlyle Schiller Misc. Ess. 1872 III. 110 As the one spirit was intuitive, all-embracing... so the other was scholastic, divisive.

2. Producing or tending to division, disunion, dissension, or discord.

1642 Declar. Lords & Com. to Gen. Ass. Ck. Scot., Lond. 11 Divisive motions against the Course of Reformation. 1643 Multon Observ. Art. Peace, Belfast Presbyt. Wks. 1653 Baxter Chr. Concord 6 We are not so unconscionably self-conceited or divisive, as to think we must...reject all those. that differ. from us. 1711 Act of Genl. Assembly of Ch. of Scotl. (Subscription Formula, Question 6) Do you promise that you shall follow no divisive courses from the present establishment of the Church? 1889 CARLYLE Voltaire, Misc. (1872) II. 147 Vanity is of a divisive, not of a uniting nature.

Hence **Divi'sively** adv., in a divisive manner, by

Hence **Divisively** adv., in a divisive manner, by way of division; **Divisiveness**, the quality of being divisive, tendency to divide or split up.

a 1600 HOKER Eccl. Pol. viii. iv. § 6 Kings... are in authority over the Church, if not collectively, yet divisively understood; that is over each particular person within that Church. 1600 WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit. (1612) 353 Seuerall parts or Colonies, held, deuisiuely, by seauenteene different peoples. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. III. III. i. (1872) 100 So invincible is man's tendency to unite, with all the invincible

divisiveness he has! 1889 Pall Mall G. 29 Oct. 2/2 This, surely, of all times is not the hour for divisiveness. Every soldier is wanted. Every voice calls for union.

Divisor (divoiron). Also 5 er, -our. [ad. L. divisor-em, agent-n. from dividere to DIVIDE; perh. in early instances a. F. diviseur (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

pern. in early instances a. F. aiviseir (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Math. A number or quantity by which another is to be divided. (Correlative to DIVIDEND.) c 1430 Art Nombrynge (E.E.T.S.) 12 The last figure of be nombre of the dyvyser. Ibid., Yf it happe. bat be last of the divisor may not so oft be withdraw of the figure above his hede. 14. Mann. 4 Househ. Exp. 430, clx. roddes is one acre; wher fore he must ever be your devysour. 1674 Jeake Arith. (1696) 30 This Remain is always less than the Divisor. 1806 Hutton Course Math. I. 64 Division of Vulgar Fractions. invert the terms of the divisor, and multiply the dividend by it.

b. A number or quantity that divides another exactly; a measure, factor.

Common divisor, a number or quantities without a remainder; =common measure or factor.

1837 Records Whetst. Gijb, Take any twoo square nombers, that will admitte one divisor. 1856 Todhunter Algebra vi. \$ 105 The term greatest common measure is not very appropriate in Algebra. It would be better to speak of the highest common divisor or of the highest common measure. 1839 Barn. Smith Algebra (ed. 6) 200 The Highest Common Divisor of the expressions. attrib. 1837 Collerrows Algebra 27 The divisor quantity.

† 2. One who divides; a person appointed to divide property. Obs. rare.

vide property. Obs. rare.

1542 Richmond. Wills (Surtees) 31 The iiij men divisores and prycers of this forsayd Inventory.

Divisorial, a. rare. [f. as next + -AL.] Characterized by dividing.

1802 ELWSS tr. Cafello & Ivens' Benguella II. vii. 148
The divisorial line of the waters of the two rivers.

The divisorial line of the waters of the two rivers.

Divisory (divəi zöri), a. [ad. med. or mod.L. divisori-us, f. divisor: see above and -oby.] Pertaining to division or distribution among a number.

1614 Ralkigh Hist. World n. xvi. § 2. 467 Divers sorts of lots. as in the division of grounds or honours; and in thinges to be vnder-taken: the two first kindes were called divisorie; the third divinatorie. 1656 Fuller Notes on Jonah (1657) 30 Lots were of three natures, 1st. divinatorie, 2sd. Divisorie, 3sd. Divisorie, 3sd. Divisorie, 3rd. consultory. 1710 Brit. Apollo III. No. 65, 1/2. 1880 Murrad Gaius Digest 442 The divisory actions were the a. familiae erciscundue for partitioning an inheritance, communi dividundo for dividing common property, and finium regundorum for settling boundaries, 1883 Lorenz tv. Van der Kessel's Select Thesis cocki, In divisory contracts made. between a surviving parent and the relatives of the ward.

† Divitiate, v. Obs. [f. L. divitiæ riches +

parent and the relatives of the ward.

† Divitiate, v. Obs. [f. L. dīvitiæ riches +
-ATE 3.] trans. To enrich.

1639 Feltham Resolves 1. lxxiv, Not possession, but use
divitiates a man more truely. 1636 in Bloont Glossogr.

† Divitio sity. Obs. - o [ad. med.L. dīvitiösitās, f. dīvitiōsus abounding in riches: see -ITV.]

Abundance of riches '(Blount Glossogr. 1656).

Divitism (dəivitiz'm). nonce-wd. [f. L. dīvitdīves) rich +-18M.] The condition of being rich.

1830 Contemp. Rev. Mar. 230 Pauperism and divitism
would disappear.

Divolve, erroneous form of Devolve v.

Divolve, erroneous form of Devolve v.

Divorce (divō·'1s), sb. Also 4-5 de-, dy-, divors, 4-6 de-, dyvorse, 4-7 devorce, 5 devourse,
5-7 divorse, 6 dyvorce. [a. F. divorce (14th
c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. divorzio, Sp., Pg. divorcio
:-L. divortiu-m (divertium) separation, dissolution
of mariage by consent n. ef action f. divertire of marriage by consent, n. of action f. divertère (earlier divortère) to turn aside, spec. of a woman,

of marriage by consent, n. of action f. divertère (earlier divortère) to turn aside, spec. of a woman, to separate from or leave her husband.]

1. Legal dissolution of marriage by a court or other competent body, or according to forms recognized in the country, nation, or tribe.

Formerly and still often (e.g. historically or anthropologically) used in the widest sense; hence, including the formal putting away of, or separation from, a spouse by a heathen or barbarian; the pronouncing a marriage to have been invalid from the beginning owing to fraud, or to legal, canonical, or physical incapacity of the parties, as in the 'divorce' of Henry VIII from Catherine (now called in English Law decree of nullity), and the 'divorce a mensa et thero' (from bed and board), long the only 'divorce' recognized by English law, but now, since 1857, called 'judicial separation'. But, in strict legal use, now applied in English-speaking countries only to the dissolution by decree of court of what was in itself a legal marriage, upon grounds sanctioned by the law, and upon evidence accepted by the court.

1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. 11. 175 Owre synne to suffre, as anoutrie and deuoly [ses. 1393 Ibid. C. XXIII. 139 He made leel matrimonye Departe er deb come and a deuors shupte. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 72 Be ware of making of mariagis, & of diuorcs. 1613 SHARS. Hen. VIII, III. 31 The Cardinall did intreat his Holinesse To stay the Iudgement o'th'Diuorce. 1613 SHARS. Hen. VIII, III. 31 The Cardinall did intreat his Holinesse To stay the Iudgement o'th'Diuorce. 1709 Addison Taller No. 20 P 2 A Method of obtaining a Divorce from a Marriage, which I know the Law will pronounce void. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE Comm. (1792) 559 In cases of total divorce, the marriage is declared null, as having been absolutely unlawful ab initio... for which reason... no divorce can be obtained, but during the

life of the parties, 1893 EARL DUNMORE Pamirs I. 337 This..widow marries the first man that takes her fancy: as ..she can get a divorce for the modest sum of threepence-halfpenny.

life of the parties. 1893 EARL DUNNORE Pamirs I. 337
This..widow marries the first man that takes her fancy: as. she can get a divorce for the modest sum of threepence-halfpenny.

2. transf. and fig. Complete separation; disunion of things closely united.

c.180 Wyclip Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 26 Anticrist hab so weddid bes goodis wip preestis hat noon may make bis dyvors. c.180 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4775 Bischope Eardulphe.. To be blisse of heuen wende, Fra bis werlde made deuorse. c.1832 Dewes Introd. Fr. in Paligr. 1050 To suffre devorce or departyng betwene his soule and his body. 1899 Shaks. Hen. V, v. ii. 394 To make divorce of their incorporate League. 1680 Boyle Seept. Chem. I. 41 Without ... having their coherence violated by the divorce of their associated parts. 1796 Aylippe Parergon 110 Tils hard to make a Divorce between things that are so near in Nature to each other, as being convertible Terms. 1852 H. Rogers Ect. Faith (1853) 304 The divorce between the 'spiritual faculties' and the intellect. is impossible.

† 3. That which causes divorce or separation.
1892 Shaks. Ven. 4 Ad. 932 Hateful divorce of love',—thus chides she Death. 1607 — Timon Iv. iii. 382 [To the Gold] O thou sweete King. killer, and deare divorce Twixt naturall Sunne and sire.

4. altrib., as divorce-court, etc.
2 1806 Hossley Sp. Adultery Bill (R.), Expatiating.. upon.. the perversion as well as the abuse of many divorce-bills which had passed the legislature. 1837 Penny Cycl. IX. 40/1 Divorce bills have not improperly been called the privilege of the rich. 1891 Law Times XCII. 104/2 A point of Divorce law and practice.

Divorce (divo-18), v. Forms: see prec. [a. F. divorce-r (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.):—med.L. divortiare to dissolve a marriage (Du Cange), f. L. divortiare. To dissolve the marriage contract be-

divortium: see prec.]
1. trans. To dissolve the marriage contract between (husband and wife) by process of law; to

tween (husband and wife) by process of law; to separate by divorce from.

1494 Fabyan Chron. v. cxiii. 86 The Kynge.. sayde if yt were true, she shuld frome hym be deuorcyd. 1336 WRIOTHESLEY Chron. (1875) I. 41 The King was divorsed from his wife Queene Anne. 1336 Chron. Gr. Friers (Camden) 70 The byshoppe of Wynchester that was than was devorsyd from hys wyfie in Powlles, the whyche was a bucheres wyfi of Nottynggam, and gave hare husbande a sartyne mony a yere dureynge hys lyfie. 1613 Shaks. Hen. VIII, IV. 1. 32 By the maine assent Of all these Learned men, she was diword, And the late Marriage made of none effect. 2774 North Exam. II. iv. \$ 57 (1740) 260 When that extraordinary Law passed, to diworce the Earl of Ross from his Wife. 1771 Hooke Rom. Hist. XI. iv. Scribonia was divorced from him [Octavius] the very day she was brought to bed of the famous Julia.

16. 161

1993 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI, 1. i. 247, I here discrete my selfe, Both from thy Table, Henry, and thy Bed. 1886 F. M. CRAWFORD Lonely Parish xiv, Mrs. G...seemed never to have thought of divorcing herself from her husband.

Both from thy Table, Henry, and thy Bed. 1886 F. M. Crawrong Lovely Parisk xiv, Mrs. G... seemed never to have thought of divorcing herself from her husband.

G. intr. (for refl.)

1643 MILTON Divorce 1. iv, The reasons which now move him to divorce, are equal to the best of those that could first warrant him to marry. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Yas. V. Wks. (1711) 700 King Henry, impatient of delays and amorous, divorceth from his own queen, and marrieth Anne Bullen. 1875 POSTE Gaiust. Comm. (ed. 2) 116 Justinian enacted that a man or a woman who divorced without a cause should retire to a cloister.

2. trans. To put away (a spouse); to repudiate. 1387 [see Divorcing below]. 1526-34 Tindale Matt. v. 32 Whosoever maryeth her that is devorsed breaketh wedlocke. c. 1550 CHRE Matt. v. 31 Whosoever divorceth his wife let him give her a diuorsment bil. a 1656 Br. Hall. Rem. Wks. (1660) 161 Another allows a man to divorce that wife he hath upon sleight occasions, and to take another. 1771 Hooke Rom. Hist. Index, Antony. divorces his wife, and marries Fulvia. Declares Cleopatra his wife. Divorces Octavia. 1837 Penny Cycl. IX. 40/1 By the Mohammedan law a man may divorce his wife orally and without any ceremony. He may divorce her twice, and take her again without her consent; but if he divorce her a third time. he cannot receive her again until she has been married and divorced by another husband.

3. To dissolve (a marriage or union). arch. 1850 Sidney Arcadia III. Wks. 1724 II. 545 The cruel villain forced the sword. to divorce the fair marriage of the head and body. 1643 Milton Divorce I. x, An unlawful marriage may be lawfully divorced. 1873 Browning Red Cott. Nt.-Cap 243 When death divorces such a fellowship.

4. fig. To separate; to sever, cut off, part. 1430 Lydg. Chrom. Troy II. xx, Howe his goste and he were deuorced. 1870 6 Lambarde Peramb. Kent (1826) 89 Lydg. Hooker Eccl. Pol. II. v. § 5 Were it consonant vnto reason to diuorce these two sentences? 1 659 B. Harris Parital's from Age 29 The King divorced

is life?

† b. intr. (for refl.) Obs.

1889 DRYDEN Hind & P. III. 205 Divorcing from the Church to wed the dame.

5. trans. fig. To put away, remove, dispel; to

repudiate.

repudiate.

a 1593 Marlowe & Nashe Dido III. ii, Fair queen of love, I will divorce these doubts. 1593 Shaks. Rich. II, v. iv. 9
The man That would diuorce this terror from my heart.
1675 tr. Machiavelli's Prince xii. (Rtldg. 1883) 77 In time of peace they [mercenaries] divorce you. 1718 Blackmore Creation v1, The pipe distinguished by its gristly rings To cherish life aerial pasture brings, Which the soft-breathing lungs with gentle force Constant embrace by turns, by turns divorce. 1865 Swinburne Poems 4 Ball., Rocco 30 Say March may wed September And time divorce regret.

Hence Divorced ppl. a.; Divorcing vbl. sh.

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) VII. 139 Guynuld..gaf to
her housbonde a perpetuel dyvorsynge and forsakynge. 1535
Coverdale Lev. xxi. 14 No wedowe, ner deuorsed, ner
defyled.. but a virgin of his awne people shal he take to
wife. 1648 Milton Apol. Smect. xi. Wks. (1847) 95 1 Why
do we not say as to a divors't wife. 1649 — Tetrach. Deut.
xxiv. 1-2. The divorcing of an Israelitish woman was as
easy by the law as the divorcing of a stranger. 1861 Mss.
H. Wood East Lymae II. xi, To marry a divorced woman.

Divorceable (divorse xsh), a. In 7 divorcible. [f. Divorce v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being
divorced; liable to divorce.
1645 Milton Colast. Wks. (1847) 229/2 It can be no
human society, and so not without reason divorcible. 1737
Strackhouse Hist. Bible, N. T. (1765) V. III. 336 mote, If
she found not grace in her husband's eyes, she was divorce
able. 1813 Byron in Moore Life (1866) 215 Lady — and
her daughter Lady—both divorceable.

Divorcee (divose:181). [f. Divorce v. + -EE.
But generally used in the Fr. forms divorce masc.,
divorcet fem. (divorse), pa. pple. used subst. of divorcer to divorce.] A divorced person.

1813 Mar. Edgeworth Patron. (1833) I. 71 (Stanf.) The
mother was a divorce. 1877 Reade Woman Hater ii.
(1883) 13, Stanf.) He was now a divorce. 1880 Daily News
1 Oct. 6/1 The Church would .. refuse to sanction ...any
civil marriage between divorcees and co-respondents. 1884
Mrs. C. Praed Zero xviii, Divorcees were in the ascendant.

Divorceless, a. nonce-vud. [f. Divorce sh.
+-LESS.] Not practising or liable to divorce.

1825 Coleridge Aids Reft. Aph. xxxvi. (1848) I. 86 Contemplate the filial and loyal Bee; the home-building, wedded,
and divorceless Swallow.

Divorcement (divōe-Isměnt). [f. Divorce v.
+-MENT.]

Divorcement (divōo isment). [f. Divorce v.

1. The action of divorcing, or the fact of being 1. The action of divorcing, or the fact of being divorced; dissolution of the marriage tie; divorce. 1526-24 Tindale Matt. v. 31 Let hym geue her a testymonyall also of the devorcement [c 1550 CHERK a diuorsment bill; 1611 a writing of diuorcement]. 1588 Grafton Chron. II. 96 A devorcement was made, betwene king John and Avis his wife. 1627 Sprene England, Irrland i. § 18 Their wives were many, by reason of divorcements. 1708 Echard Eccl. Hist. (1710) 494 She procured a divorcement from him. 1823 J. D. Hunter Captivity N. Amer. 231 Marriage, widowhood, polygamy, divorcements.

2. The severance of any close relation; complete separation.

2. The severance of any close relation; complete separation.

1531 T. Wilson Logike (1567) 21 b, How then canst thou make a diuorsment, betwixte honestie and profite?

R. Harvey Philad. Ded. 2 Diuorcement of heartes.

Byron Werner IV. 1 331 After twelve years divorcement from my parents.

1894 The Voice (N. Y.) 24 May, The eternal divorcement of church and saloon is. approaching.

Divorcer (divõo 1531). [f. as prec. + -Rel.]

1. a. One who divorces or puts away in legal form a wife or husband. b. One who or that which divorces or separates husband and wife.

1613 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Cypress Grove (1), Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal divorcer of marriage.

1624 MILTON Jagn. Bucer (1851) 318 They think it follows that second marriage is in no case to be permitted either to the Divorcer, or to the Divorced.

1831 CARLYLE in Froude Life II. 189 Rutherford sate also within the ring with Dr. Lushington (the divorcer).

2. fg. One who or that which severs or parts persons or things closely united.

the ring with Dr. Lushington (the divorcer).

2. fg. One who or that which severs or parts persons or things closely united.

c. 1612 Chapman Iliad xv1. 759 Patroclus...was from his own life divorced, And thus his great divorcer braved: [etc.].

1822 Lamb Elia Ser. 1. Distant Corr., Since then the old divorcer [death] has been busy. 1827 Hood Herro & Leander xviii. That cold divorcer will be twixt them still.

Divorcive (divō\*1siv), a. Also -sive. [f. as prec. +-IVE.] Causing or leading to divorce.

1623 Milton Divorce 1. 1, The grave and pious reasons of this divorsive Law. Ibid. 11. xviii. (1738) Divorcive Adultery.

† Divorcy, divorcie. Obs. [ad. L. divorti-um, med. L. divorti-um; see above.] = DIVORCE sb.

1565 CDL ALLEN in Fulke Conful. Purg. (1577) 12 Often diuorcies, and perpetuall change for nouelty. Ibid. 15.

† Divorsion. Sc. Obs. rare. [f. med. L. divortion-em, n. of action f. divortire, divertère: see DIVORCE sb.] Divorcing, DIVORCE.

1596 DARRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 1x. 205 Anent the controuersie of diuorsioun and pairten between him and her.

† Divort, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. divort-ère, archaic var. of divertère to turn aside; cf. DIVORCE sb.] intr. To turn away, separate (from a spouse).

sb.] intr. To turn away, separate (from a spouse).
1881 NUCE Seneca's Octavia 1. iv, She causeth Make
from spouse for to divort.
Divot (divot), sb. Sc. and north. dial. Forms:

divet (7 divott, 8 diviot), 7-8 devot, 7-9 divet (7 divott, 8 diviot), 7- divot.

A slice of earth with the grass growing upon it, a turf, a sod, such as are used in the north for roofing

turf, a sod, such as are used in the north for roofing cottages, forming the edges of thatched roofs, the tops of dry-stone walls, etc.

The thicker, more earthy sods used in building walls or dikes, are called fails; hence the common collocation fail and divot. The digging and throwing up of either is 'casting': see Cast v. 28.

1536 Bellenden Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 179 Gret strenths of treis, stanis and devaitis. a 1670 Spalding Tronb. Chas. I (1829) 27 This kiln was first covered with divots.

1771 Pennant Tour Scotl. (1790) 132 The houses .. are formed with loose stones and covered with closk which they call devots. c1817 Hoog Tales 4. Sk. V. 214 A coverlet worked as thick as a divot.

1843 T. Wilson Pitman's Pay Note

(Northumbld. Gloss.), The cottages on the Fell were all covered with divots, a 1852 MACCILLIVRAY Nat. Hist. Dee Side (1855) 193 [He] conducted us to his Museum, a little hut, built of stones and roofed with divots. 1895 CROCKETT Men of Mosshags 150 Clodding him with divots of peat and sod.

b. As a material.

b. As a material.

1336 BRLLENDEN Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 172 He beildit ane huge wall of fail and devait.

1341 Ld. Treas. Accts. in Pitcairn Crim. Trials (1830) I. 312 Theking of the Tour with brwme and dovet. a 1373 Diurnal of Occurrents (1833) 322 The toun of Edinburgh begane to big thair fortressis of diffet and mik. 1603 Few Contract in J. Mill Diary (1880) 103 To cast faill and devot on the ground of Sumburgh. according to use and wont. 1730 Crt. Bk. of Barony of Urie (1892) 133 The said turf or divot so cast to be forfeit. 1865 SMILES Engineers II. Rennie: 102 To fetch a load of 'divot' from Gladsmuir, or of coal from the nearest colliery.

C. Sc. Law. Fail (feal) and divot, 'a rural servitude, importing a right in the proprietor of the dominant tenement to cut and remove turf for

the dominant tenement to cut and remove turf for fences or for thatching or covering houses or the like purposes, within the dominant lands' (Bell

like purposes, within the dominant lands (Bell Dict. Law Scot.).

1893 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1507) § 161 That the saidis glebes be designed with freedome of foggage, pastourage, fewall, faill, diffat, loning, frie ischue and entrie. 1893 Stair Instit. Law Scot. In. vii. § 13, ded. 2) 288 A Servitude of Pasturage introduced by Fourty years peaceable Possession of the Pasturage, was not to be extended to Feal and Divet. 1794 Erskine Princ. Sc. Law (1809) 223 We have two predial servitudes .. viz. that of fuel or feal and divot, and of thirlage. 1773 — Instit. Law Scot. I. ii. x. § 17, 1814 Scott Wav. xlii, Rights of pasturage—fuel—feal and divot. d. Comb., as divot-cast, as much (land) as one divot might be 'cast' or cut off: divot-seat, one

divot might be 'cast' or cut off; divot-seat, one

made of divots; divot-spade, a spade for casting turf, a flaughter-spade.

1725 RAMSAY Gent. Sheph. 11. i, There you may see him lean, And to his divot-seat invites his frien. 1818 Hoge Brownie of Bodsbeck II. 153 (Jam.) The old shepherd was sitting on his divot-seat, without the door. 1818 Scott Hrt. Midl. xii, He hasna a divot-cast of land in Scotland.

Divot, v. Sc. [f. prec. sb.] a. trans. To cover with divots; b. intr. 'To cast or cut divots' (Jam.). 1696 Banff Burgh Rec. in Cramond Ann. Banff (1893) II. 176 To repaire the thatch by divoteing the house.

Divot, obs. Sc. form of DEVOUT.

+ Divulgate, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. dīvulgāt-us, pa. pple. of dīvulgāre to Divulge.] Made public, spread abroad. (Chiefly used as pa. pple.

a 1440 Found. St. Bartholomew's (E. E. T. S.) 19 This dede anoon was dyvulgate by all the Cyte. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis Dyrectioun, ad fin. Every burelt rude poet divulgait. 1536 BELLENDEN Cron. Scot. (1821) I. 210 The fame of this unhappy battall, divulgat in the cuntre. 1574 HELLOWES Guenar's Fam. Ep. (1577) 216 It was diuulgate through all Rome.

Divulgate (divo lgelt, dai-), v. Also 6 de-. [f. L. dīvulgāt, ppl. stem of dīvulgāre to Divulge. Pa. pple. and (in Sc.) pa. t. in 16th c. often divulgat(e: see prec.] trans. To make commonly known; to publish abroad.

known; to publish abroad.

1530 PALSOR, 252/2, I dyvulgate a mater, I blowe it abrode
... I thought full lytell he wolde have dyvulgate this mater.

1531 ELVOT Gov. Proem, I am violently stered to deuulgate
or sette fourth some part of my studie. 1633 HART Arnigmm. Ur. III. vi. 119, I hope that honest and ingenuous
Physitians will. abstaine from divulgating abroad their billes
or bookes. 1844 LANDOR Imag. Conv. Wks. 1846 I. 362,
I know not whether the facts have been divulgated. 1878
BESANT & RICE Monks of Th. xxv, Why should she wish
her choice to be divulgated?

Hence Divulgated ppl. a., Divulgating vbl.

5b.; also Divulgater, -ator.

Hence Divu gated ppl. a., Divu gating vbl. sb.; also Divu gater, -stor.

1537 ΤΗΝΟ ΜΟΝΤΟΝ Let. to Cromwell in Froude Hist.

Eng. 1858) III. 228 The divulgating of the censures.

1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δωρον Το Rdr., The un-timous divulgating of this booke.

163. M. PARKER Harry White's Humour (N.),

To that great promulgater And neat divulgater Whom the citie admires.

1648 Blackw. Mag. LII. 659 Our divulged and divulgated attachment to the veneranda rubigo.

Divulgation (divulgēl Jan, doi-). Also 6 de.

[ad. L. divulgātion-em, n. of action f. divulgāre to Divulge: cf. F. divulgation (16th c.).]

†1. The action of publishing or making known abroad; publication. Obs.

† 1. The action of publishing or making known abroad; publication. Obs.
c 1540 tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I. 25 The first springe and divulgation of the hollie Gospell. 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VII (an. 7) (1809) 463 This Devulgacion that Richard sonne of Kryng Edward was yet lyvyng. 1727 Woodward Will in A. Sedgwick's Life & Lett. (1890) I. 186 To prejudice the sale and divulgation of any of the said copies. c 1800 K. White Rem. (1837) 398 A rule of moral conduct, such as the world never had any idea of before its divulgation. 1833 Bentham in Parr's Wiks. (1828) VIII. 7 That they will oppose no obstruction to the divulgation of it.
2. The divulging or revealing of something private or secret; revelation, disclosure.
1610 Healey St. Aug. Citic of God 280 Had they beene honest, they would not have feared divulgation. 1638 J. R. in Featly's Strict. Lyndom. 11. 66 Divulgation of secret Mysteries. 1860 Times 17 Dec. 6/5 His organ for the divulgation of Cabinet secrets.

Divulgatory (divulgation), a. [f. L. divulgat-,

Mysteries. 1860 Times 17 Dec. 6/5 His organ for the divulgation of Cabinet secrets.

Divulgatory (divæ lgätəri), a. [f. L. dīvulgāt-, ppl. stem of dīvulgāte to divulge + -ORY.] Tending to publish or make known.

18. Emerson Sp., Free Relig. Assoc. (Cent.), Nothing really is so self-publishing, so divulgatory, as thought.

**Divalge** (div*p*'ld<sub>3</sub>, dəi-), *v*. Also 5 dy-. [ad. L. *dīvulgā-re* to spread abroad among the people, make common, f. dī-, DIs- I + vulgāre to make common, publish; cf. F. divulguer (14th c.), but the palatalized g in English is abnormal.] + 1. trans. To make publicly known, to publish abroad (a statement. etc.). Obs.

the palatalized g in English is abnormal.]

† 1. trans. To make publicly known, to publish abroad (a statement, etc.). Obs.

1460 CANGRAVE Chron. 1 It is somewhat divulgid in this lond, that I have aftir my possibilitie be occupied in wryting.

1490 CANTON Encydos vi. 25 Fame of his outurages hath ben dyuulged.

1548 HALL Chron., Hen. IV (an. 3) 20 Whiche fraude the Kyng caused openly to be published and divulged.

1569 GALE Crt. Gentiles 1: 11. 4 Their fables they divulge, first by Hymns and Songs.

1768 H. WALFOLE Hist. Doubts

14 It is impossible to believe the account as fabricated and divulged by Henry the Seventh.

1791 COWPER Iliad. 1. 133

Among the Danai thy dreams Divulging.

† D. To proclaim (a person, etc.) publicly. Obs.

1598 SHAKS. Merry W. III. ii. 42, I will divulge Page himselfe for a secure and wilfull Acteon.

1691 MILTON P. R. III. 60.

110. 60 When God. . with approbation marks The just man, and divulges him through Heaven To all his angels.

† C. To publish (a book or treatise). Obs.

1566 in Strype Ann. Ref. I. xlviii. 517 That treatise... so publickly by print divulged and dispersed.

1604 MILTON Areop. (Arb.) 53 Ve must repeal and proscribe all scandalous and unlicenc't books already printed and divulg'd.

1709 STRYPE Ann. Ref. I. Ivii. 620 Divers other articles... propounded and divulged abroad by the said Cartwright.

2. To declare or tell openly (something private or secret); to disclose, reveal.

1602 MARSTON Ant. 4 Mel. Induct. Wks. 1856 I. 4, I will ding his spirit to the verge of hell, that dares divulge a ladies prejudice. 1671 MILTON Samson 201 Who.. have divulg'd the secret gift of God To a deceitful woman. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE Ildian xxvi, Command him to divulge the crimes confessed to him. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.

I. ii. 268 Cowardly traitors hastened to save themselves, by divulging all. that had passed in the deliberations of the party.

A Latinism.] Obs. rare.

1669 MILTON P. L. VIII. 583 The sense of touch...would not be To them made common & divulg'd.

4. intr. (for reft.) To become publicly known.

rare.

1600 SHARS. Ham. IV. i. 22 To keepe it [a disease] from divulging, let's it feede Euen on the pith of life. 1890 CHILD Ballads VII. exciv. 29 Nothing seems to have been done to keep the murder from divulging.

Hence Divu'lged ppl. a.; Divu'lging vbl. sb. and

Hence Divu'lged ppl. a.; Divu'lging vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1601 Shaks. All's Well II. i. 174 A divulged shame Traduc'd by odious ballads. 1604 St. Trials, Hampton Crt. Confer. (R.), There is no such licencious divulging of these books. 1604 Torsell. Four. f. Beasts (1638) 555 That which divulged fame doth perswade the believers. 1614 T. Adams Devil's Banguet 338 Cease your obstreperous clamours, and divulging slanders. 1883 Daily News so July 6/2 An action brought for alleged divulging of telegrams.

† Divu'lge, sb. Obs. [f. prec. vb.] The act of divulging or publishing abroad.

1619 LUSHINGTON Repet. Serm. in Phenix (1708) II. 478
Our modern News.. is forg'd in Conventicles... and the Divulge committed to some vigilant and watchful Tongue.

Divu'lgement. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The

Divulge committed to some vigilant and watchful Tongue.

Divulgement. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of divulging. Also, + concr. in pl.

16.32 LITHGOW Trav. X. 497 Rossay that kisseth the devulgements of the River. c 1857 HOGG Tales & Sk. II. 84

Anxious and acrimonious act of divulgement. 1850 DAUBENY

Alom. The. xiv. (ed. 2) 459 Divulgement would be considered as the deepest of crimes. 1876 MOZLEY Univ. Serm. xii.

(1877) 226 It would not admit of unqualified divulgement of such truth as this.

Divulgement (divuldation day)

Divulgence (divv'ldzens, dəi-). [f. Divulge v. + -ENCE: app. by form-association with indulgence, etc.] The action of divulging; dis-

r851 DICKENS Our School in Househ. Words 11 Oct. 51/2 The Chief 'knew something bad of him', and on pain of divulgence enforced Phil to be his bondsman. 1875 LIGHTFOOT Comm. Col. 4 Philem. (1876) 92 Their whole organisation was arranged so as to prevent the divulgence of its secrets to those without.

**Divulger.** [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who divulges: +a. a publisher (obs.); b. a dis-

closer.

1606 Proceed. agst. Garnet, etc. M iv b (T.), The first devisers, and divulgers of this scandalous report. c 1611
CHAPMAN Iliad XIX. Comment., Our Commentators .. will by no means allow the word κάπρος here for Homer's, but an unskilfulness in the divulger. 1749 FIELDING Tom Yones III. ix, Like other hasty divulgers of news, he only brought on himself the trouble of contradicting it. 1782 V. KNOX Ess. vi. (R.), Those secrets, which.. the confidence of a friend has made known to the treacherous divulger of them.

† Divu'lse, v. Obs. [f. L. divuls-, ppl. stem of

Third 186, 9. 00s. [I. L. avints-, ppi, stem of diveller f. di-, Dis- i + vellère to pluck, pull: cf. convulse.] trans. To tear apart or asunder.

1602 Marston Ant. 6 Mel. 1. Wks. 1856 I. 9 Vaines, synewes, arteries. Burst and divul'st with anguish of my griefe. 1633 T. Bancaoff Glutton's Feaver Biv, My sinewes all divul'st with passion fell. 1697 BEVERLEY Thous. Years Kingd. Christ 36 No part that can be divuls'd One from Another, but All Lying Close in a Line.

Divulsion (divv'ljon, doi-). [a. F. divulsion (Montaigne, 1580) or ad. L. divulsion-em, n. of action f. divellère: see prec.] The action of tearing, pulling, or plucking asunder; the condition

of being torn apart (from something); a rending

ot being torn apart (from something); a rending asunder, violent separation, laceration. Also fig. 1603 HOLLAND Platarck's Mor. 1340 That natures parmanent and divine should cohere unto themselves inseparably, and avoid as much as is possible all distraction and divulsion. 1605 G. Powel Refut. Epist. 40 It.. causeth divulsion and distraction of affections. 1604 T. Scorr Aphor. of State 2 The divulsion of the Easterne Empire from the Westerne. 1684 T. Burner Th. Earth 1. 137 Others [islands] are made by divulsion from some continent. 1895 G. H. TAYLOR Petv. 4 Hern. Therap. 80 To sever such adhesions by sudden, forcible divulsion, is painful.

Divulsive (divulsiv). a. [f. L. divuls-: see

sever such adhesions by sudden, forcible divulsion, is painful.

Divulsive (divv'lsiv), a. [f. L. dīvuls-: see above and -yve.] Tending to tear apart or asunder. c 1605 Rowley Birth Merl. III. vi, Let tortures and divulsive racks Force a confession from them. 1799 Kirwan Geol. Ess. 96 The divulsive force that separated Britain from Germany, seems to have been directed from north to south. 1837 Carlyir Fr. Rev. II. 1. xii, Long years of vinegar: perhaps divulsive vinegar, like Hannibal's.

Divvy, (div'l.), colloq. abbreviation of Divident of the part of

Diwyse, obs. Sc. form of DEVISE.

Diwyse, obs. Sc. form of Devise.

| Dixit (di ksit). [L. dixit = he has said, perf. t. of dicere to say; the usual expression is ipse dixit (q.v.).] An utterance (quoted as) already given. 1638 Earle Microsm., Sceptic in Relig. (Arb.) 66 He hates authority as the tyrant of reason, and you cannot anger him worse than with a father's dixit. ax734 North Exam. II. viii. § 80. (1740) 645 (Stanf.) On no better Ground than this Man's Dixit. 1812 Examiner 24 Aug. 543/2 The point...did not depend on Lord Moira's dixit.

Dig: see Dizz.

| Dig: see Dizz.

|| Dizain (dize'n). Obs. Also 6 di-, dyzaine,

| Disain (dizā'n). Obs. Also 6 di-, dysaine, 7 dirain. [a. F. disain (15thc. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. dix ten.] A poem or stanza of ten lines. The meaning in the first quot. is doubtful. [a 1400-50 Alexander 4307 In all oure disans on daies bat duke we comend.] 1875 GASCHORE in Haslewood Eng. Poets 4 Poety (1815) II. 7 (Stanf.) There are Dizaynes... which are of ten lines. 1860 SIDNEY Arcadia II. (1622) 217 Strephon againe began this Dizaine, which was answered vnto him in that kinde of verse which is called the crowne. foa J. Melvill. Diary (1842) 501 [Title of poem] Dixain. 1865 in BLOUNT Glossogy.

|| Dizdar, disdar (drzdai). [Pers. and Turkish land didding the complete of the co

"Disdar, disdar (dīzdāi). [Pers. and Turkish dīzdār, f. Pers. ביל מוֹצ castle - dār holder.] The warden of a castle or fort.

1768 Gentl. Mag. XXXVIII. 155/1 That gentleman introduced him to the Disdar, or commandant of the citadel.

1818 Byron Ch. Har. 11. xii. note, The Disdar was the father of the present Disdar. 1846 ELUS Eigin Marb. I. 2

The Disdar of the Acropolis.

† Dize, v. dial. Obs. = next (sense 1).

1874 Ray N. C. Words 14 To Dize, to put tow on a distaffe. 1797 in Gross. 1847 in Halliwell.

Dizen (dəiz'n, diz'n), v. Also 6 disyn, dysyn,

7 disen, 9 dissen. [Found only from 1530: but evidently the verb belonging to dis-, dise-, in DISTAFF, and LG. diesse the bunch of flax on a distaff. It is remarkable that neither the vb., nor the sb. as a separate word, has been found in nor the sb. as a separate word, has been found in OE. or ME., and that on the other hand no vb.

OE. or ME., and that on the other hand no vb. corresponding to dizen is known in LG. or Du.] +1. trans. To dress or attire (a distaff) with flax, etc. for spinning. Obs.

1530 Palsgr. 519/2, I dysyn a dystaffe, I put the flaxe upon it to spynne. And I had disyned my distaffe, I durst drinke with the best of you. 1575 LANSHAM Let. (1871) 47 The spindel and rok, that waz dizend with purpl sylk.

2. To dress (with clothes), esp. to attire or array with finery to deck out (10) bedizen. (In later

with finery, to deck out (up), bedizen. (In later

with finery, to deck out (up), bedizen. (In later use mostly contemptuous.)

1619 FLETCHER M. Thomas IV. VI. Come quickly, quickly, paint me handsomely. Com Doll, Doll, disen me. 1621 — Filerim IV. III, I put my clothes off, and I dizen'd him. 1706 E. Ward Hand Rediv. IV. Lasses. Sate dizen'd up. 1798 SWIFT Grand Question Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 106, I had dizen'd you out like a queen. 1730-6 Balley (folio), Dizen, to dress, to deck or trim, commonly us'd by way of raillery. 1774 Goldsm. Retal. 67 Comedy wonders at being 20 fine. Like a tragedy-queen he has dizen'd her out. 1870 EMERSON Soc. 4 Solit., Work 4 Days Wks. (Bohn) III. 72 Tis the vulgar great who come dizened with gold and jewels. [In most northern dial. glossaries, usually dizzen with is short.]

b. transf. and fig. To deck out, adorn. 1806-7 J. Bhersford Miseries Hum. Life (1826) xx. 252 Here the Muse dizens My dirge with orisons. 1870 EMERSON Soc. 4 Solit., Clubs Wks. (Bohn) III. 94 The fact they had thus dizened and adorned was of no value. 1889 Browning Reverie 105 Herb and tree Which dizen thy [Earth's] mother-breast.

Hence Dizened ppl. a.; Dizenment, condition

[Earth's] mother-breast.

Hence **Di'zened** ppl. a.; **Di'zenment**, condition of being dizened, bedizenment.

1775 S. J. Pratt Lib. Opinions (1783) IV. 170 You fine dizen d-out hussey. 1811 Joanna Baillie Metr. Leg., Colum. xxvii. 10 Standing in dizen'd rows. 1864 Carlyle Fredk. Gl. xvi. i. VI. 137 Foul creatures in high dizenment. Ibid. Indeed there was in that man what far transcends all dizenment.

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